



“A Herstory of Women Women in History”

A Comparative History
through the Ages and Civilizations

Piero Scaruffi (2006)
www.scaruffi.com

**Goddesses
Priestesses
Poetesses
Matrons
Witches
Entertainers
Supermodels
Stars**

Part 4: The 20th and 21st Centuries

Women in the 20th century



Paris, 1900



USA, 1928

Women in the 20th century

- **Psychoanalysis**
 - **Separation of sex and sexuality (sexuality is universal and omnipresent, regardless of biological sex)**
 - **A non-biological sexual life drives ordinary lives**

Women in the 20th century

- The woman as a consumer
 - The new mode of production creates a division between producer and consumer, and relegates the woman to the role of the consumer
 - In the new mode of production life was easier and safer, but confined to the domestic sphere
 - Eventually women are just a market segment (kitchenware, furniture, cosmetics, appliances)
 - Men invent them, make them and sell them. Women buy them.

Women in the 20th century

- The woman as a service worker
 - Servant jobs are taken up by former slaves and soon replaced by appliances
 - Machines create light unskilled factory jobs that can be performed by women
 - Women enter the industrial workforce (2.6 million to 8.6 million between 1880 and 1900)

Women in the 20th century

- The woman as a service worker
 - Machines also create light unskilled office jobs (4% of white-collar workers are women in 1880, almost 50% in 1900)
 - In 1881 virtually all phone operators were women
 - In 1900 there are 112,000 typists and stenographers, of which 77% are women.
 - But only men are trained to become managers

Women in the 20th century

- The woman as a service worker
 - Shift from domestic service (50% of female workers in the USA in 1870) to white-collar jobs (38% in 1920)
 - White-collar jobs appeal also to middle-class urban women, not only country or poor urban girls
 - White-collar jobs create a new class of single women (most USA female college graduates between 1870 and 1900 lived single lives for several years)

Women in the 20th century

- The woman as a service worker
 - During World War I: British metal and chemical industries employ 212,000 women in 1914, but 923,000 in 1918

Women in the 20th century

- **The woman as an “assistant”**
 - **The secretary**
 - **The flight attendant**
 - **The nurse**

Women in the 20th century

- Cars and women
 - After the invention of the self-starter, driving a car requires skills, not strength (unlike horse-driven coaches), and therefore can be used by women
 - Closed cars don't require special clothes
 - Heating, A/C and automatic transmission are introduced especially for the female customer
 - The car liberates the housewife
 - The electric refrigerator (popularized by General Motors' Frigidaire!)
 - Appliances for cleaning, washing, cooking
 - Instead of a producer of food and clothes, the housewife becomes a shopper

Women in the 20th century

- Women's liberation
 - 1893: Female suffrage in New Zealand
 - 1899: Qasim Amin's "The Liberation of Women"(Egypt, 1899)
 - 1903: The "suffragettes" in Britain
 - 1906: Female suffrage in Finland
 - 1917: Mobilization of European women for the war
 - 1918: Nancy Astor becomes the first female member of the British Parliament
 - 1919: Millicent Garrett Fawcett's "The Women's Victory"
 - 1919: Margaret Sanger founds the National Birth Control League
 - 1919: Halide Edib, heroine of the Turkish revolution

Women in the 20th century

- Women's liberation
 - 1923: Egyptian feminist Huda Shaarawi publicly unveils
 - 1930s: Militarization of women in Germany and Soviet Union

Beach patrols measuring the length of women's bathing suits



Women

Suffragettes (Women's Social and Political Union, Britain, 1903, Emmeline and Sylvia Pankhurst)



CHARACTER SKETCHES AT THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL



Women

Prohibitionists



Women in the 20th century

- Women of the Russian revolution



The start of the Russian Revolution, on International Working Women's Day, 1917,

Women in the 20th century

- Women of the Russian revolution
 - Working Women's Mutual Assistance Association” (1907)
 - The first International Conference of Socialist Women (Stuttgart, 1907)
 - Congress of all Russian women (1908)
 - Alexandra Kollontai’s “The Social Foundations of the Women's Question” (1909)
 - The second International Conference of Socialist Women (Copenhagen, 1910)
 - First international women's day (19 march 1911)
 - "The Woman Worker” (1914), a journal for working class women

Women in the 20th century

- Women of the Russian revolution
 - The revolution begins on 23 february 1917 with a demonstration by women
 - Women recognized as citizens, with equal rights to men
 - Maternity leave, equal employment and wages
 - Abortion legalized (1920)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female suffrage
 - 1906 Finland
 - 1913 Norway
 - 1915 Denmark
 - 1918 Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland
 - 1919 Netherlands, Sweden
 - 1920 USA
 - 1928 Britain
 - 1930 Turkey
 - 1932 Brazil, Thailand
 - 1934 Cuba

Women in the 20th Century

- USA
 - 1916: Jeannette Rankin, first female member of the House of Representatives
 - 1921: Margaret Sanger founds the American Birth Control League (later the Planned Parenthood Federation of America)
 - 1922: Rebecca Ann Latimer Felton, first female USA senator (for two days only)
 - 1933: Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, first USA female cabinet member
 - 1935: Margaret Mead's "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies"

Women in the 20th Century

- USA

- Sara Josephine Baker, first director of New York's Bureau of Child Hygiene from 1908 to 1923, dramatically reduces maternal and child mortality
- Jane Addams in 1889 co-founds the first settlement house in the USA (Nobel Prize for Peace 1931)



Women in the 20th Century

- Fashion
 - Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel (1912): Women should dress for themselves and not only for men (comfort, simplicity, mannish)



Women in the 20th century

- Women in male literature
 - Frank Wedekind's "Die Buechse der Pandora" (1904) [t]
 - Anton Chekhov's "Tri Sestry/ Three Sisters" (1901) [t]
 - Vladimir Nabokov's "Ada" (1969) and "Lolita" (1955)
 - Jorge Amado's "Gabriela Cravo e Canela" (1958) and "Dona Flor e seus Dois Maridos" (1966) +

Women in the 20th century

- Women in operas
 - Leos Janacek's Katja Kabanova (1921)
 - Giacomo Puccini's Madame Butterfly (1904), Turandot (1926) and La Boheme (1896)
 - Richard Strauss' Salome (1905) and Elektra (1909)
 - Franz Lehar (Hungary, 1870): The Merry Widow (1905)
 - Alban Berg (Austria, 1885): Lulu (1935)
 - Dmitrij Shostakovic's Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk (1934)

Women in the 20th century

- Women in paintings
 - Eduard Manet's "Le Dejeuner sur l'Herbe" (1863) and "Olympia" (1863)
 - Gustav Klimt's "Adele Blochbauer" (1907), "Fritza Riedler" (1906), "Judith" (1901), "The Virgin" (1913), "The Three Ages of Woman"



Women in the 20th century

- Female writers

- Anastasia Verbitskaya (Russia, 1861): "Klyuchi Schastya/ Keys Of Happiness" (1913)
- Edith Wharton (USA, 1862): "The Age of Innocence" (1920)
- Sidonie Colette (France, 1873): "Cheri" (1920)
- Gertrude Stein (USA, 1874): "The Making of Americans" (1925)
- Hortensia Papadat-Bengescu (Romania, 1876): "Concert din Muzica de Bach" (1927)
- Willa Cather (USA, 1876): "Death Comes for the Archbishop" (1927)
- Elena Guro (Russia, 1877): "Sharmanka/ Hurdy Gurdy" (1909) [p]
- Margarita Kaffka (Hungary, 1880): "Szinekek es Evek/ Colors and Years" (1912)
- Maria Jotuni (Finland, 1880): "Miehen Kylkiluu/ Man's Rib" (1914) [t]
- Rose Macaulay (Britain, 1881): "The Towers of Trebizond" (1956)

Women in the 20th century

- Female writers
 - Katherine Mansfield (New Zealand, 1888): "The Garden Party" (1922)
 - Marietta Shaginyan (Russia, 1888): "K i K" (1929)
 - Anna Akhmatova (Russia, 1889): "Poema Bez Geroia/ Poem Without A Hero" (1962) [p]
 - Lidya Seifullina (Russia, 1889): "Virineja" (1924)
 - Marja Dabrowska (Poland, 1889): "Noce i Dnie/ Nights and Days" (1934)
 - Vera Inber (Russia, 1890): "Pulkovo Meridian" (1942) [p]
 - Marina Tsvetaeva (Russia, 1892): "Poema Kontsa/ Poem of the End" (1924) [p]
 - Rebecca West (Britain, 1892): "The Fountain Overflows" (1956)
 - Maria Pawlikowska (Poland, 1891): "Krystalizacje/ Cristallizations" (1937) [p]

Women in the 20th Century

- Painters
 - The "Amazons", female Russian avantgarde painters of the 1910s (Alexandra Exter, Natalia Goncharova, Liubov Popova, Olga Rozanova, Varvara Stepanova, and Nadezhda Udaltsov)
 - Sonia Terk is the first living woman to have an exhibition at the Louvre (1964)
 - Georgia O'Keeffe (USA, 1887)



Women in the 20th Century

- Scientists

- Marie Curie (France), first female Nobel Prize (1903 and 1911)
- Emmy Noether (Germany, 1882), “the most important woman in the history of mathematics” (Albert Einstein)
- Sofia Kovalevskaya (Russia, 1850), first woman to hold a university chair in Europe
- Rita Levi-Montalcini (Italy, 1909): neurobiology
- Lise Meitner (Germany, 1878): co-discoverer of nuclear fission



Women in the 20th Century

- Scientists
 - Eleanor Rosch
 - Lynn Margulis
 - Susan Greenfield
 - Annette Karmiloff-Smith
 - Fotini Markopoulou

Women in the 20th Century

- Adventurers
 - Gertrude Bell (British explorer of the Middle East since 1892 and member of the Iraqi government in the 1920s)
 - Amelia Earhart (USA aviator, flies across the Atlantic to Ireland in 1932)
 - Annette Kellermann (Australian swimmer, crosses the Channel 1905)



Women in the 20th Century

- Social workers in the USA
 - Helen Keller, blind philanthropist
 - Clara Barton, “Red Cross” nurse
 - Margaret Sanger, first birth control clinic

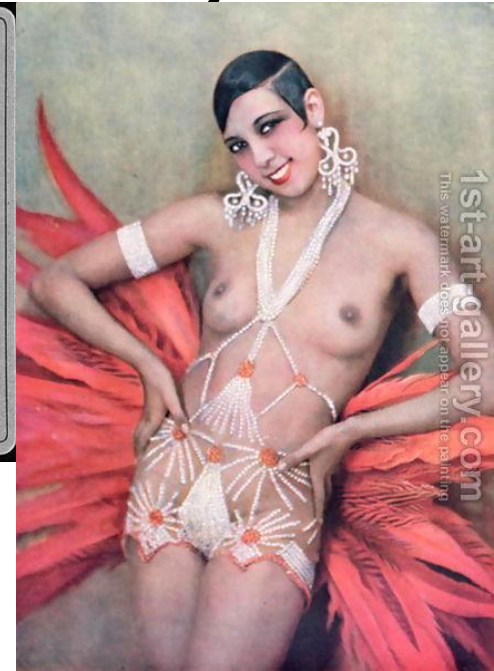


Women in the 20th Century

- Stars
 - Theater
 - Musical
 - Music
 - Cinema

Women in the 20th Century

- Theater stars
 - Sarah Bernhardt
- Broadway stars
 - Josephine Baker
 - Fanny Brice
 - Sophie Tucker
 - Marilyn Miller
 - Helen Morgan
 - Judy Garland
- Dancers
 - Isadora Duncan
 - Anna Pavlova
- Comics
 - Blondie (1930, Chic Young)



Women in the 20th Century

- **Singers**
 - **Blues**
 - **Bessie Smith**
 - **Ma Rainey**
 - **Jazz**
 - **Billie Holiday**
 - **Ella Fitzgerald**
 - **Sarah Vaughan**
 - **Vaudeville**
 - **Marie Dressler**
 - **Country**
 - **Maybelle Carter**
 - **Patsy Montana**

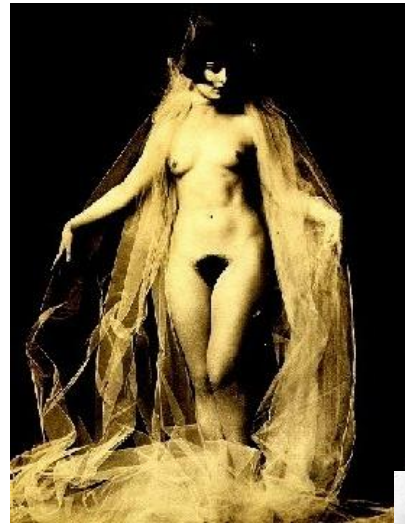


Women in the 20th Century

- Singers
 - Opera sopranos
 - Opera contraltos

Women in the 20th Century

- Movie stars
 - Mary Pickford
 - Lilian Gish
 - Gloria Swanson
 - Pola Negri
 - Louise Brooks
 - Mae West
 - Bette Davis
 - Rita Hayworth
 - Joan Crawford
 - Jean Harlow
 - Marlene Dietrich
 - Greta Garbo
 - Katherine Hepburn



Women in the 20th Century

- Female directors
 - Leni Riefenstahl



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R99035
Foto: o. Ang. | 1934

Women in the 20th Century

- Female directors
 - Maya Deren (Eleanora Derenkowsky)



Women in the 20th Century

- Female writers
 - Selma Lagerloef (Sweden, 1858): "Nils Holgerssons underbara Resa Genom Sverige/ Wonderful Adventures of N.H." (1907)
 - Edith Wharton (USA, 1862): "The Age of Innocence" (1920)
 - Flora-Macdonald Mayor (Britain, 1872): "The Rector's Daughter" (1924)
 - Gertrude Stein (USA, 1874): "The Making of Americans" (1925)
 - Willa Cather (USA, 1876): "Death Comes for the Archbishop" (1927)
 - Gertrud von LeFort (Germany, 1876): "Am Tor des Himmels" (1954) +
 - Rose Macaulay (Britain, 1881): "The Towers of Trebizond" (1956)
 - Virginia Woolf (Britain, 1882): "To the Lighthouse" (1927)
 - Sigrid Undset (Norway, 1882): "Kristin Lavransdatter" (1922)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female writers
 - Karen "Isak Dinesen" Blixen (Denmark, 1885): "Gengældelsens Veje/ The Angelic Avengers" (1944)
 - Ina Seidel (Germany, 1885): "Das Wunschkind" (1930)
 - Hilda Doolittle (USA, 1886): "Helen in Egypt" (1961) [p]
 - Marianne Moore (USA, 1887): "Observations" (1924) [p]
 - Edith Sitwell (Britain, 1887): "The Outcasts" (1962) [p]
 - Katherine Mansfield (New Zealand, 1888): "The Garden Party" (1922)
 - Gabriela Mistral (Chile, 1889): "Desolacion" (1922) [p]
 - Moa Martinson (Sweden, 1890): "Mor Gifter Sig/ My Mother Gets Married" (1936)
 - Agatha Christie (Britain, 1890): "Murder on the Orient Express" (1934)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female writers
 - Nelly Sachs (Germany, 1891): "Und niemand weiss weiter" (1957) [p]
 - Edith Soedergran (Finland, 1892): "Septemberlyran" (1918) [p]
 - Juana de Ibarbourou (Uruguay, 1892): "Las Lenguas de Diamante" (1918) [p]
 - Djuna Barnes (USA, 1892): "Nightwood" (1936)
 - Ivy Compton-Burnett (Britain, 1892): "Men and Wives" (1931)
 - Rebecca West (Britain, 1892): "The Fountain Overflows" (1956)
 - Sylvia-Townsend Warner (Britain, 1893): "Lolly Willowses" (1926)
 - Rosa Chacel (Spain, 1898): "Memorias de Leticia Valle" (1945)
 - Elizabeth Bowen (Ireland, 1899): "The Death of the Heart" (1938)
 - Elisabeth Langgaesser (Germany, 1899): "Das unausloeschliche Siegel" (1946)
 - Anna Kavan (Britain, 1901): "The House of Sleep" (1947)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female writers
 - Cecilia Meireles (Brazil, 1901): "Retrato Natural" (1949) [p]
 - Zora Hurston (USA, 1901): "Their Eyes Were Watching God" (1937)
 - Julia Strachey (Britain, 1901): "Cheerful Weather for the Wedding" (1932)
 - Marieluise Kaschnitz (Germany, 1901): "Totentanz und Gedichte zur Zeit" (1947) [p]
 - Maria Polydouri (Greece, 1902): "The Trilles that Faint" (1928) [p]
 - Christina Stead (Australia, 1902): "The Man Who Loved Chidren" (1940)
 - Nathalie Sarraute (France, 1902): "Portrait d'un Inconnu" (1949)
 - Marguerite Yourcenar (France, 1903): "Memoires d'Hadrien" (1951)
 - Anais Nin (USA, 1903): "Ladders to Fire" (1946)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female writers
 - Molly Keane (Ireland, 1905): "Good Behavior" (1981)
 - Lilian Hellman (USA, 1905): "The Little Foxes" (1939) [t]
 - Ernestina de Champourcin (Spain, 1905): "Cantico Inutil" (1936) [p]
 - Vera Panova (Russia, 1905): "Viremena Goda/ Span of the Year" (1953)
 - Ayn Rand (USA, 1905): "The Fountainhead" (1943)

Women in the 20th Century

- Female philosophers
 - Hannah Arendt
 - Simone Weil
 - Ayn Rand
 - Simone de Beauvoir
 - Susanne Langer
 - Patricia Churchland



Women in the 20th Century

- Soap opera (radio)
 - The soap opera continued the tradition of women's domestic fiction of the nineteenth century
 - Irna Phillips, first specialist of soap operas: Today's Children (1932), The Guiding Light (1937), Woman in White (1938)
 - "Our Gal Sunday" (serial drama, 1937)
- Romance novels

Post-war Society



Paris, 1949



USA, 1961



London, 1963



USA, 1967



USA, 1976

Post-war Society

- Female suffrage
 - 1941 Indonesia
 - 1944 France
 - 1945 Italy, Japan
 - 1946 Romania, Yugoslavia
 - 1947 Argentina, Pakistan, Venezuela, China
 - 1948 Burma, Israel, South Korea
 - 1949 Chile, China, India

Post-war Society

- Women's condition in the 1950s
 - Child rearing becomes a medical discipline
 - The woman becomes a sexual object (pornography)
 - The woman as a consumer (products such as appliances and cosmetics and fashion target women)
 - Housekeeping becomes a profession (not just a “role”)
 - Abortion mostly illegal (Iceland 1935)

Post-war Society

- The female economy
 - Teeth straightening/ whitening
 - Silicon breast implants (1962)
 - Chin jobs
 - Sclerotherapy
 - Cosmetics
 - Perfumes
 - Depilation
 - Hair styling
 - Nail manicure
 - Glasses
 - Watches
 - Beauty gyms
 - Fashion apparel
 - Pantyhose
 - Stockings
 - Shoes
 - Bras
 - Skirts
 - Bags
 - Swimsuits

Post-war Society

- Sexual Revolution
 - 1948: Alfred Kinsey's "Sexual Behavior of the Human Male"
 - 1948: John Rock fertilizes a human egg in a test tube
 - 1953: the magazine "Playboy"
 - 1962: Helen Gurley Brown publishes "Sex and the Single Girl"
 - 1964: Syntex introduces the birth-control pill
 - 1973: abortion is legalized in the USA (France 1975, West Germany 1976, Italy 1978)

Post-war Society

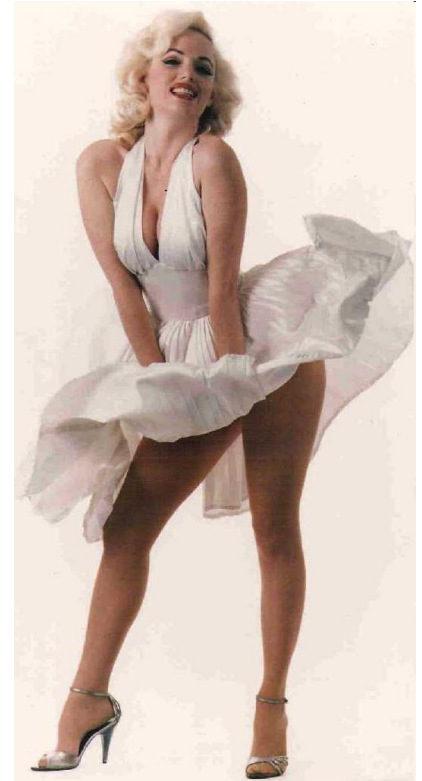
- Feminism
 - 1949: Simone de Beauvoir's "Le Deuxieme Sexe"
 - 1949: Argentinian Eva Perón founds the Peronista Feminist Party
 - 1963: Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique"
 - 1964: Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the bases of sex
 - 1966: William Howell Masters and Virginia Johnson's "Human Sexual Response"
 - 1966: National Organization for Women (NOW)

Post-war Society

- Female achievements
 - 1955: Rosa Parks
 - 1961: “Women Strike for Peace” (“End the Arms Race, Not the Human Race”)
 - 1963: Valentina Tereshkova, first female astronaut
 - 1962: Rachel Carson's ecologist "Silent Spring"
 - 1968: Ishimure Michiko' ecologist “Kukai jodo/ Sea of Suffering”

Post-war Society

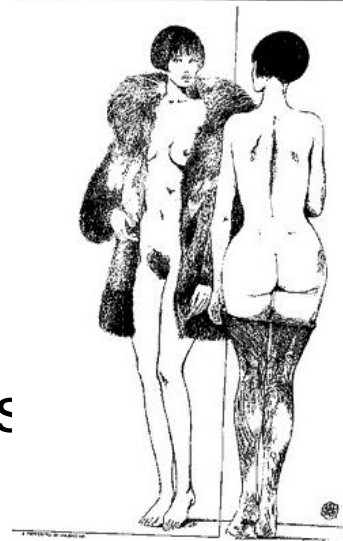
- Movie stars 1950-70
 - Doris Day
 - Marilyn Monroe
 - Natalie Wood
 - Jane Fonda
 - Sophia Loren
 - Ingrid Bergman
 - Catherine Deneuve
 - Brigitte Bardot
 - Jeanne Moreau



Post-war Society

- Comics

- Barbarella (1962, Jean-Claude Forest)
- Modesty Blaise (1962, Peter O'donnell/Jim Holdaway)
- Mafalda (1964, Quino)
- Valentina (1965, Guido Crepax)
- Shōjo manga (1969, Japan): manga drawn by female artists for an audience of girls
- Mangas: Machiko Hasegawa's "Sazae-san" (1946), Osamu Tezuka's "Ribon no Kishi/Princess Knight" (1953), Matsuteru Yokoyama's "Mahōtsukai Sarii/ Little Witch Sally" (1966)
- No Nausicaa (1982, Hayao Miyazaki)



Post-war Society

- Pop singers
 - Gospel/soul
 - Mahalia Jackson
 - Aretha Franklin
 - Jazz
 - Abbey Lincoln
 - Patty Waters
 - Jeanne Lee
 - Pop
 - Peggy Lee
 - Andrew Sisters
 - Yma Sumac

Post-war Society

- Pop singers 1950-90
 - Country
 - Kitty Wells
 - Patsy Cline
 - Loretta Lynn
 - Tammy Wynette
 - Dolly Parton
 - Wanda Jackson
 - Teen idols
 - Girl Groups

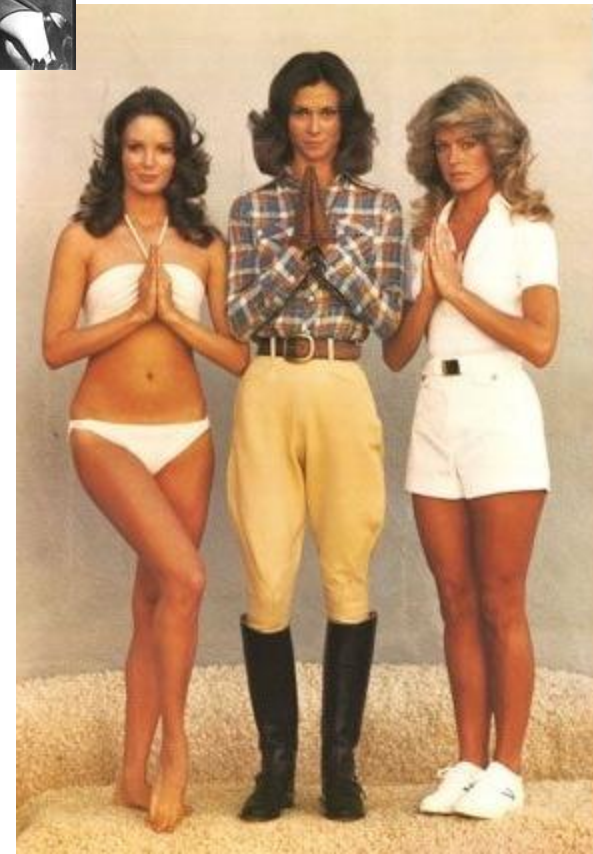
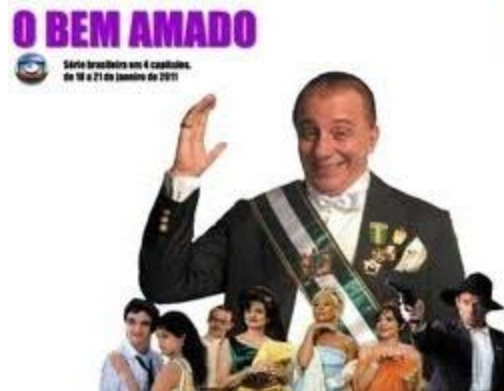
Post-war Society

- Pop singers 1950-1990
 - Edith Piaf
 - Juliette Greco
 - Francoise Hardy
 - Joan Baez
 - Marianne Faithful
 - Grace Slick
 - Janis Joplin
 - Joni Mitchell
 - Joan Jett



Post-war Society

- Situation comedy (tv)
 - I Love Lucy (1951)
 - Bewitched (1964)
 - Charlie's Angels (1976)
- Telenovela
 - Los Ricos También Lloran (1979)
 - O Bem-Amado (1973)

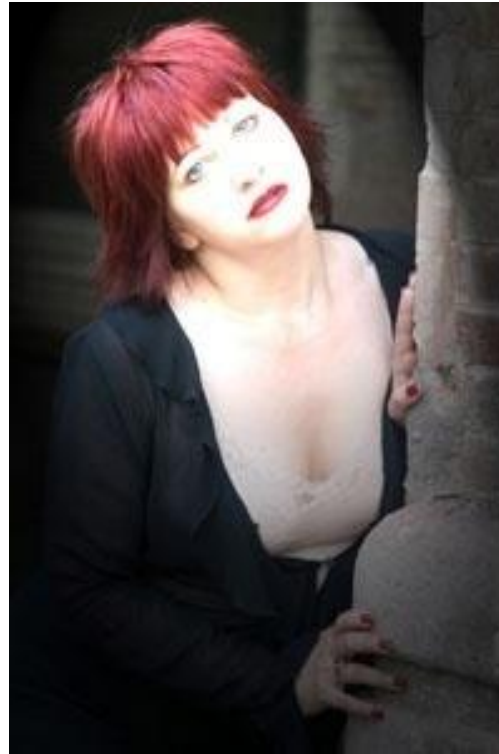


Post-war Society

- Feminism
 - 1970: Germaine Greer's "The Female Eunuch"
 - 1971: journalist Gloria Steinem founds the first feminist magazine, "Ms Magazine"
 - 1978: more women than men enter college in the USA
 - 1981: Andrea Dworkin's "Pornography - Men Possessing Women"
 - 1982: Carol Gilligan's difference feminism
 - 1982: Madonna
 - 1989: Riot grrrrls in Seattle
 - 1990: Judith Butler: "Gender Trouble"

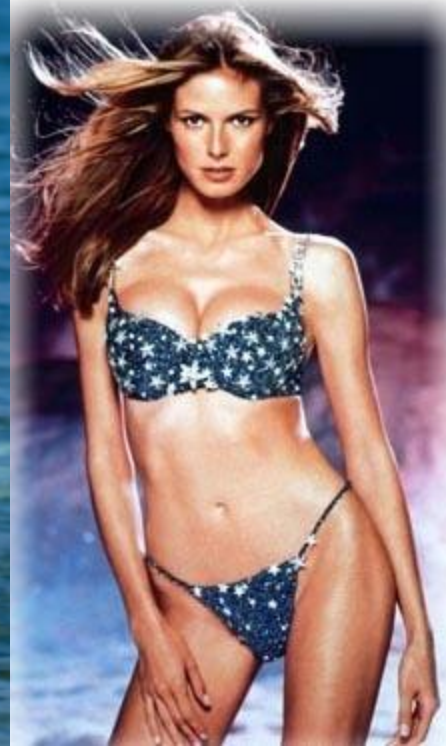
Post-war Society

- Punk & Disco



Post-war Society

- Supermodels
 - Lisa Fonssagrives (1930s-1950s)
 - Twiggy (1960s)
 - Veruschka (1960s)
 - Janice Dickinson (1970s)
 - Naomi Campbell (1980s)
 - Claudia Schiffer
 - Cindy Crawford
 - Heidi Klum (1990s)



Post-war Politics

- Heads of states
 - Age of Indira Gandhi
 - Sri Lanka: Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1960)
 - India: Indira Gandhi (1966-84)
 - Israel: Golda Meir (1969-74)
 - Argentina: Isabel Peron (1974-76)



Post-war Politics

- Heads of states
 - Age of Margaret Thatcher
 - Britain: Margaret Thatcher (1979-90)
 - Portugal: Maria Pintasilgo (1979)
 - Dominica: Mary-Eugenia Charles (1980)
 - Norway: Gro Harlem Brundtland (1981)
 - Iceland: Vigdís Finnbogadóttir (1980-96)
 - Philippines: Corazon Aquino (1986-92)
 - Pakistan: Benazir Bhutto (1988-96)
 - Nicaragua: Violeta Chamorro (1990-97)
 - Ireland: Mary Robinson (1990-97)
 - Bangladesh: Khaleda Zia (1991)
 - Turkey: Tansu Çiller (1993)

Post-war Politics

- Heads of states
 - End of Cold War
 - Canada: Kim Campbell (1993)
 - Sri Lanka: Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga (1994-2005)
 - Bangladesh: Hasina Wajed (1996)
 - New Zealand: Jenny Shipley (1997), Helen Clark (1999)
 - Ireland: Mary McAleese (1997)
 - Guyana: Janet Jagan (1997-99)
 - Latvia: Vaira Vike-Freiberga (1999-07)
 - Switzerland: Ruth Dreifuss (1999-99)
 - Panama: Mireya Moscoso (1999-04)
 - Finland: Tarja Halonen (2000)

Post-war Politics

- Heads of states
 - Age of Angela Merkel
 - Philippines: Gloria Arroyo (2001)
 - Senegal: Mame Madior Boye (2001)
 - Indonesia: Megawati Sukarnoputri (2001)
 - Finland's prime minister Anneli Jaatteenmaki (2003)
 - Germany: Angela Merkel (2005)
 - Ukraine's prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko (2005)
 - Liberia: Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf (2006)
 - Chile: Michelle Bachelet (2006)
 - Jamaica: Portia Simpson Miller (2006)
 - Argentina: Cristina Fernandez-Kirchner (2007)
 - Bangladesh: Sheikh Hasina Wajed (2009)
 - Iceland: Jóhanna Sigurdardóttir (2009)
 - Lithuania: Dalia Grybauskaite (2009)

Post-war Politics

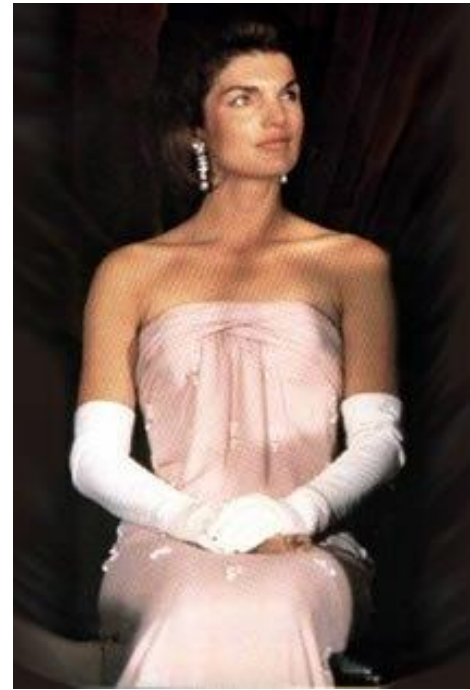
- Heads of states
 - Age of Merkel
 - Slovakia: Iveta Radicová (2010)
 - Costa Rica: Laura Chinchilla (2010)
 - Australia: Julia Gillard (2010)
 - Brazil: Dilma Rousseff (2010)
 - Denmark: Helle Thorning-Schmidt (2011)
 - Thailand: Yingluck Shinawatra (2011)
 - Switzerland: Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf (2012)
 - Serbia: Slavica Djukic Dejanovic (2012)
 - Malawi: Joyce Banda (2012)
 - South Korea: Park Geun-hye (2012)
 - Jamaica: Portia Simpson Miller (2012)

Post-war Politics

- Heads of states
 - Age of Merkel
 - Senegal: Aminata Touré (2013)
 - Norway: Erna Solberg (2013)
 - Latvia: Laimdota Straujuma (2014)
 - Central African Republic: Catherine Samba-Panza (2014)
 - Chile: Michelle Bachelet (2014)
 - Poland: Ewa Kopacz (2014)

Post-war Politics

- Remnants from another age:
 - Jacqueline Kennedy
 - Elizabeth II, queen of Great Britain
 - Lady Diana
 - Mother Teresa/ Agnesë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu



Post-war Politics

- Ten Most Powerful Women of 2007 (Forbes)
 - 1. Angela Merkel (German chancellor)
 - 2. Wu Yi (Chinese vice-premier)
 - 3. Ho Ching (Temasek Holdings)
 - 4. Condoleezza Rice (US Secretary of State)
 - 5. Indra Nooyi (PepsiCo)
 - 6. Sonia Ghandi (Indian National Congress Party)
 - 7. Cynthia Carroll (Anglo American)
 - 8. Patricia Wortz (Archer Daniels Midland)
 - 9. Irene Rosenfeld (Kraft Foods)
 - 10. Patricia Russo (Alcatel-Lucent)

Post-war Politics

- USA Business women of 2009:
 - Indra Nooyi Chief executive, PepsiCo
 - Irene Rosenfeld Chief executive, Kraft Foods
 - Ellen Kullman Chief executive, DuPont
 - Angela Braly Chief executive, WellPoint
 - Lynn Elsenhans Chief executive, Sunoco
 - Carol Bartz Chief executive, Yahoo
 - Anne Mulcahy Chief executive, Xerox
 - Mary Sammons Chief executive, Rite Aid
 - Brenda Barnes, Sara Lee
 - Andrea Jung, Avon

Post-war Politics

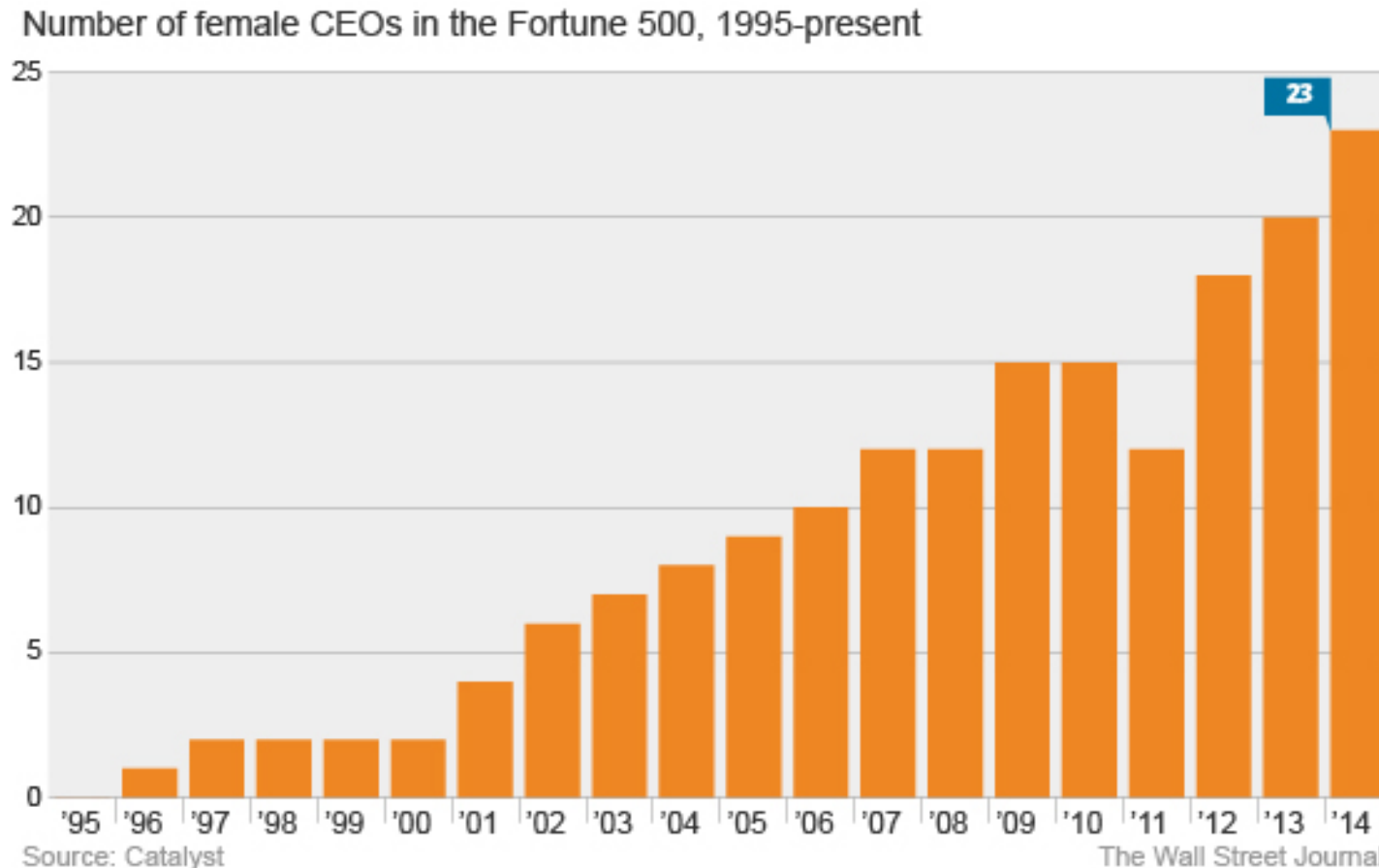
- Major companies led by women in 2011:
 - USA: PepsiCo, Kraft Foods, DuPont, Avon, ADM, Angloamerican, TJX, WellPoint, Sunoco, Yahoo, Xerox, Rite Aid, Reynolds
 - Turkey: Sabanci
 - China: Gree, Nine Dragons and others
 - Japan: Temp
 - India: ICICI Bank
 - Israel: Strauss
 - Australia: Westpac
 - Singapore: Singapore Telecom and Temasek
 - Europe: Burberry (Britain), Areva (France), SEB (Sweden)

Post-war Politics

- Fortune 500 women CEOs (2014):
 - 1. Mary Barra – General Motors (No. 7 on the 2014 Fortune 500)
 - 2. Margaret Whitman – Hewlett-Packard (No. 17)
 - 3. Virginia Rometty – International Business Machines (No. 23)
 - 4. Patricia Woertz – Archer Daniels Midland (No. 27)
 - 5. Indra Nooyi – Pepsi Co (No. 43)
 - 6. Marillyn Hewson – Lockheed Martin (No. 59)
 - 7. Ellen Kullman – DuPont (No. 86)
 - 8. Irene Rosenfeld – Mondelez International (No. 89)
 - 9. Phebe Novakovic – General Dynamics (No. 99)
 - 10. Carol Meyrowitz – TJX (No. 108)

Post-war Politics

- Forbes (2014)
- 5% of the top companies have women CEOs
- 10% of the 1,645 world's billionaires are women



The Western Society

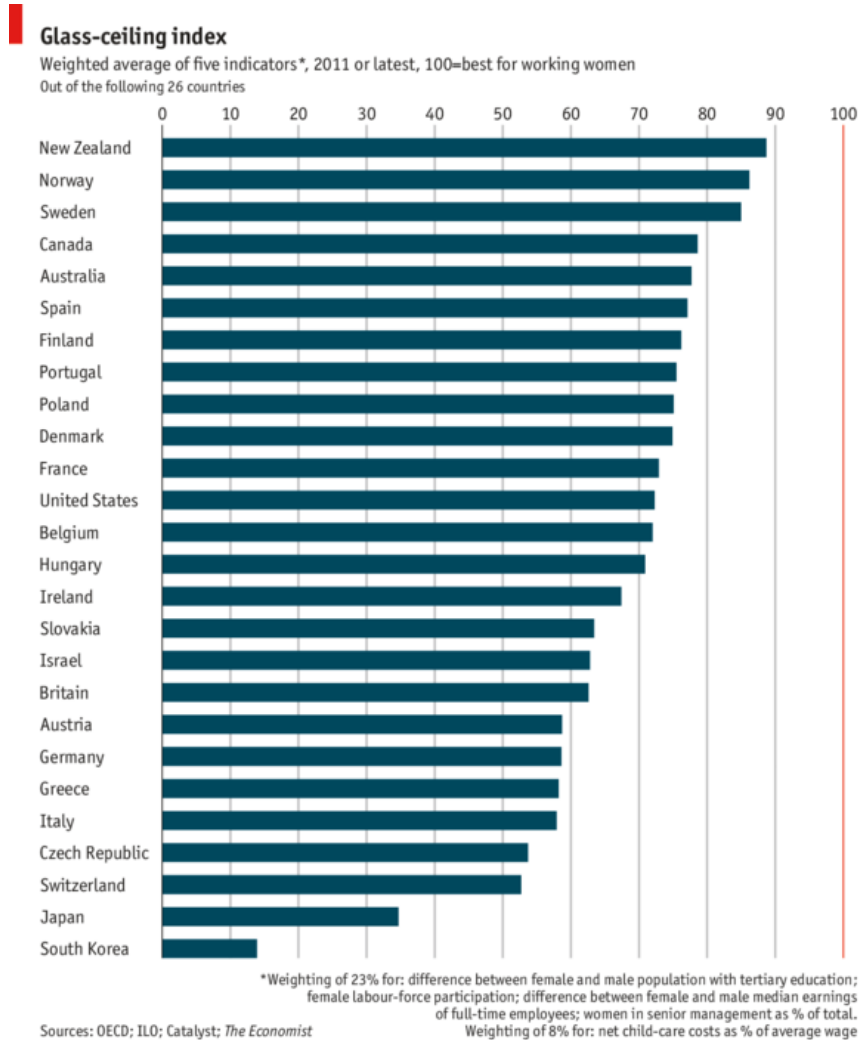
- Typical jobs for women
 - Entertainers (singers, movie stars, comedians)
 - Supermodels
 - Nurses
 - Doctors
 - Writers
 - Artists
 - Activists
 - Business Administration/ Financial Analysts
 - Entertainment
 - Classical instrumentalists

The Western Society

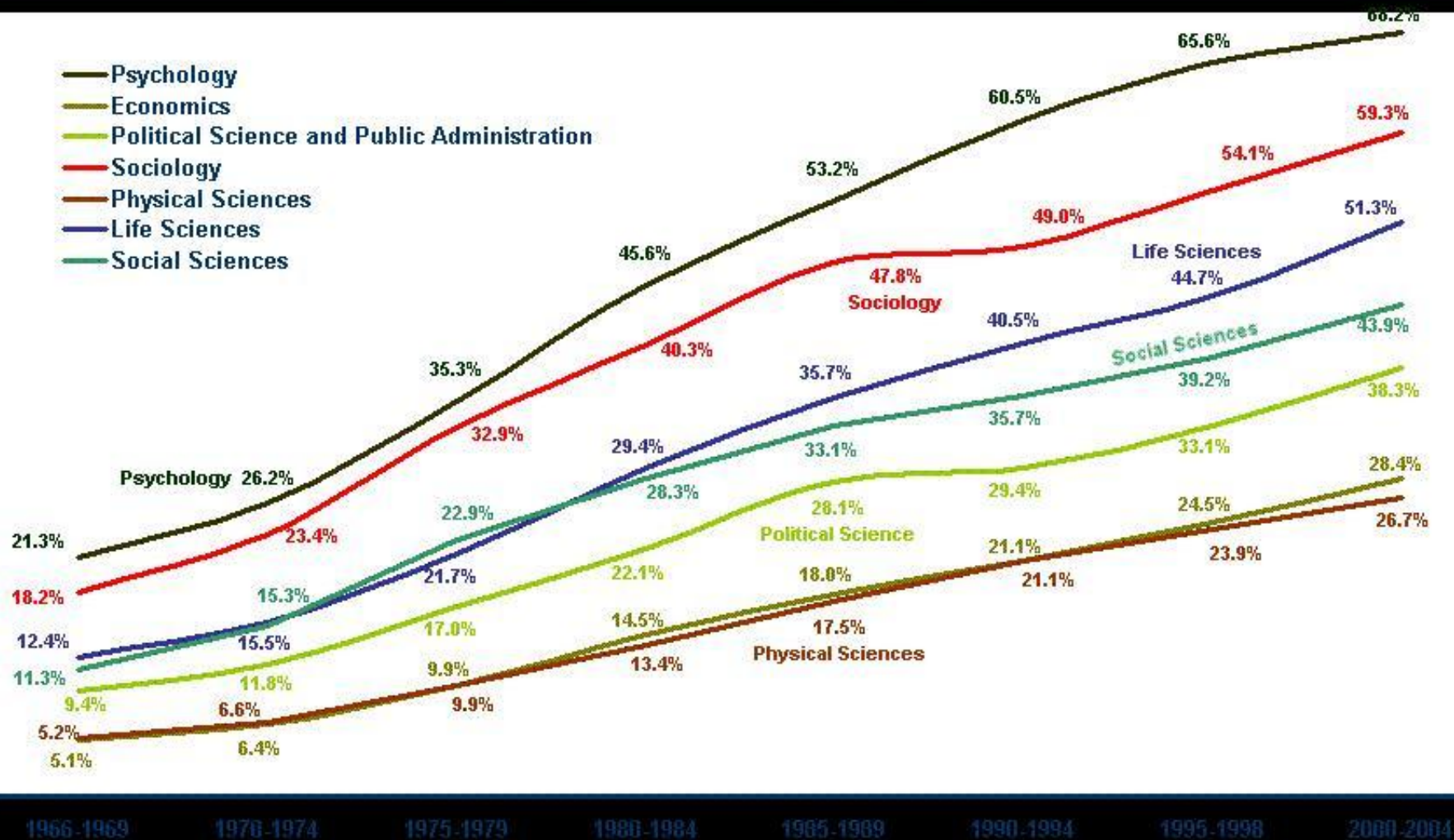
- Not typical jobs for women:
 - Architects
 - Philosophers
 - Mathematicians
 - Engineers
 - Classical composers
 - Jazz/rock instrumentalists
 - Presidents of the USA, Russia or China

The Western Society

- Best countries for working women



Doctorate Degrees Awarded to Women in Selected Disciplines, 1966-2004 (Percentage of All Doctorate Degrees Awarded)



The Western Society

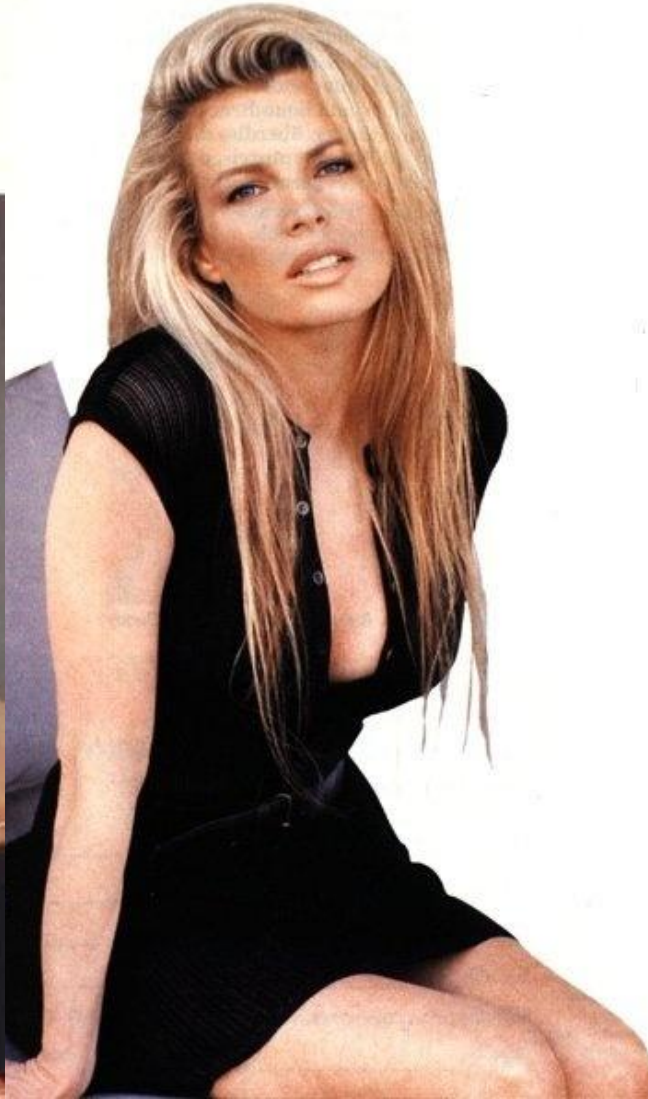
- No major female...
 - Painter
 - Composer
 - Playwright
 - Filmmaker

The Western Society

- Athletes
 - Sonja Henie (Norway, 1920s, figure skating)
 - Babe Didrikson Zaharias (USA, 1930s, track & field)
 - Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA, 1960s, track & field)
 - Nadia Comaneci (Romania, 1970s, gymnastics)
 - Martina Navratilova (Czech, 1980s, tennis)
 - Mia Hamm (USA, 1990s, football)
 - Venus Williams (USA, 2000s, tennis)

The Western Society

- Beauty



The Western Society

- Carol Gilligan (1982)
 - Ethics from the female perspective
 - Male ethics emphasizes reciprocity, separation, justice
 - Female ethics emphasizes consensus, connection and empathy (the ethics of care)
 - Difference feminism



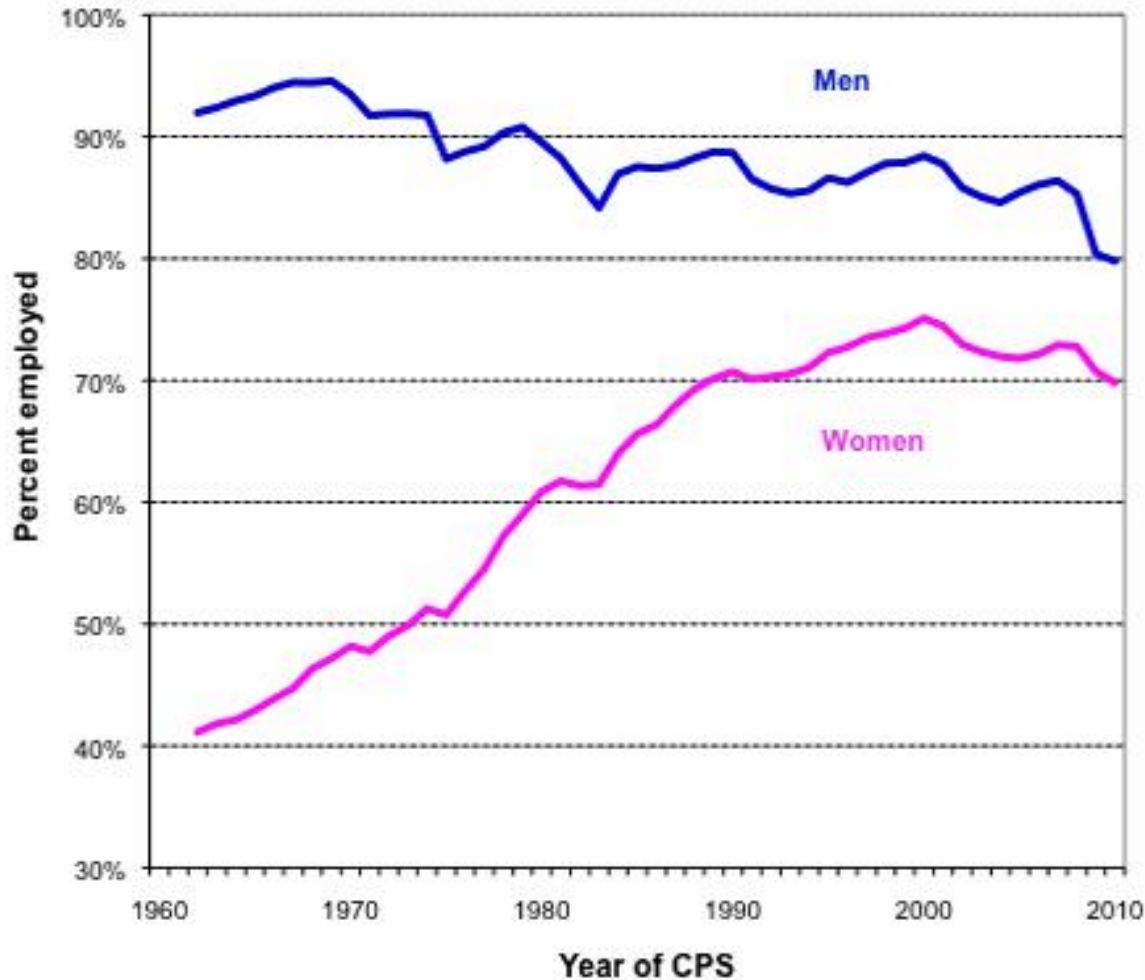
The Western Society

- Donna Haraway: "A Manifesto for Cyborgs" (1985)
- Evelyn Fox Keller: "Reflections on Gender and Science" (1985)
- Judith Butler: "Gender Trouble" (1990)
- Elizabeth Grosz: "Vital Bodies" (1994)
- Rosi Braidotti: "Nomadic Subjects" (1994)
- Margaret Wertheim: "Pythagoras's Trousers" (1997)

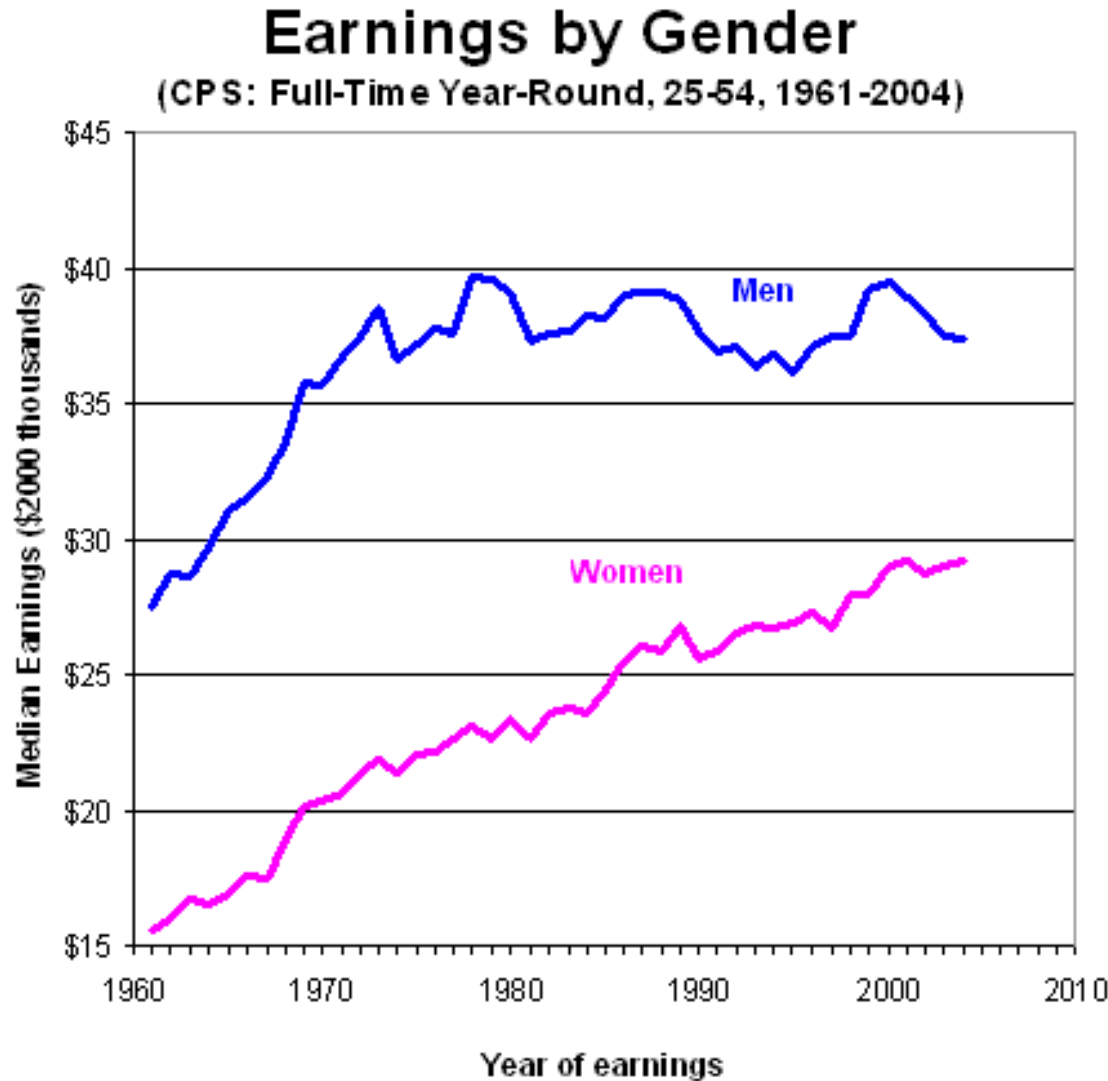


The Western Society

Employment by gender CPS: 25-54, 1962-2010



The Western Society



Women in Modern China

- Liberated by communist revolution
- But never a female communist leader
- Today
 - Women are not allowed to take part when men are offering sacrifice to ancestors
 - “What girls burn is paper, not money”
- Program of China's Women Development (1995-2000)
- Number of employed women: 330 million, 46.7% of the country's total (40.6% of the professional workforce)

Women in Modern India

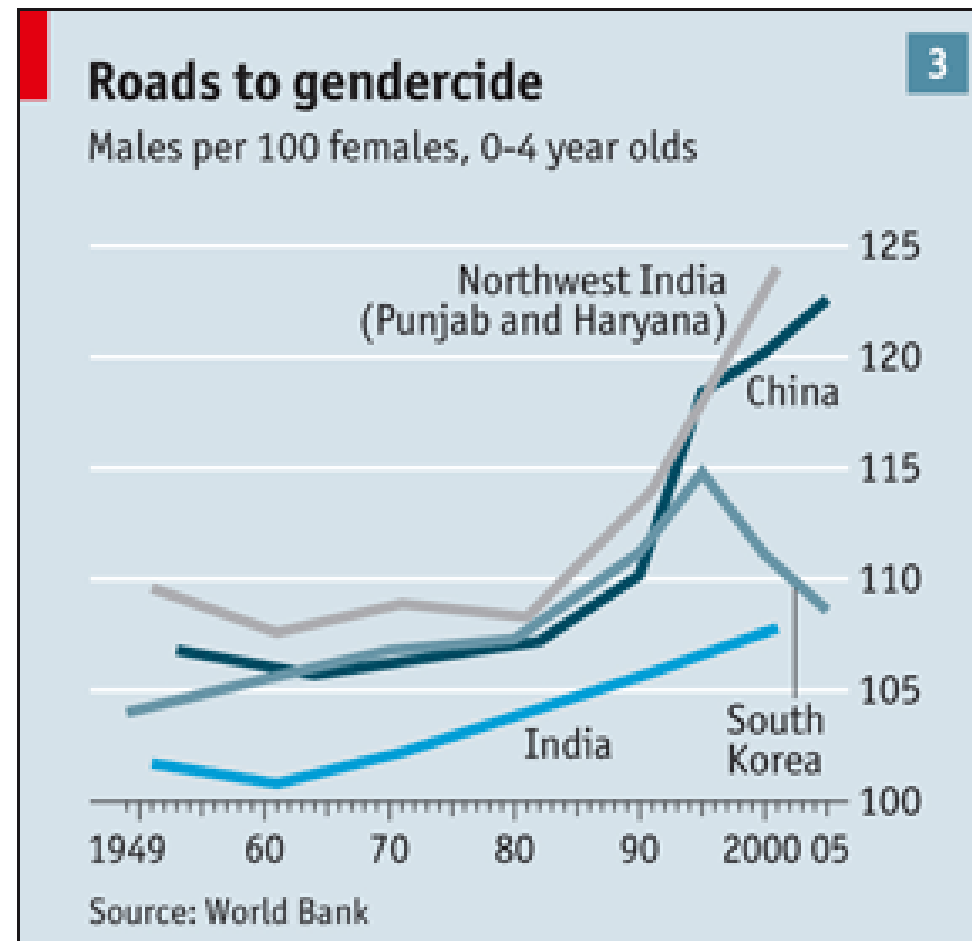
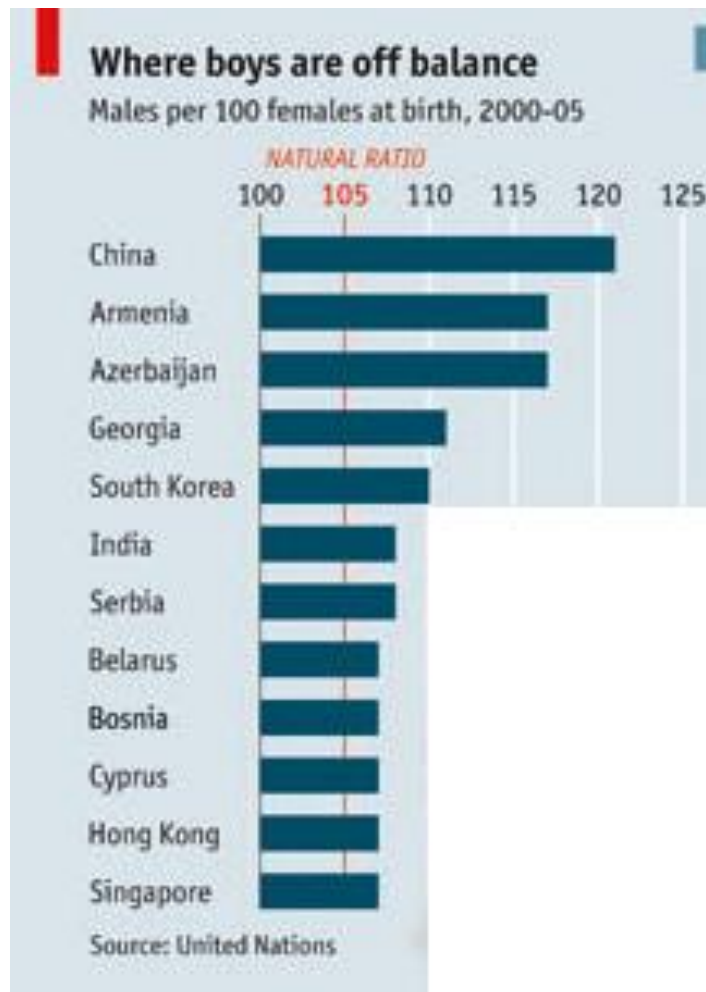
- Eastern India (Bengal and Assam):
 - Shakti cult (mother-goddess) predominates (75 % of all the idolatrous population is still Shakti)
 - Women not required to wear the veil
 - Shakti cults involve the worship of women, and the acceptance of their supremacy
- Dravidian region
 - More freedom for women than in Aryan India
 - Polyandry
 - Tantric form of the Shiva-Shakti cult
 - Matriarchal customs still prevail

Women in Modern India

- “You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women” (Jawaharlal Nehru)
- Females receive less health care than males
- Poor legal protection
- Families are far less likely to educate girls than boys
- Women work longer hours than men
- Dowry-related murders
- Female infanticide and sex-selective abortions
- <http://www.thp.org/reports/indiawom.htm>

Women in Modern China/India

- Preference for male children



Women in Modern Japan

- The Japanese exception
 - A highly developed economy with little female participation
 - 2008: first female defense minister, Yuriko Koike
 - 2009: Japan ranks 106th out of 189 countries for the percentage of female parliamentarians

Women in Modern Japan

- Japan
 - First Japanese economic miracle fueled by female labor:
 - Textile exports funds the modernization program of Japan
 - Textile industry depends on female labor
 - 1900: 250,000 women work in the textile industry (63% of all industrial labor force)
 - USA occupation (1946):
 - new constitution grants equal rights to women
 - high schools become coed
 - 26 women's universities are inaugurated

Women in Modern Japan

– However:

- most marriages still arranged (81% in 1955),
- very few women bother to vote,
- fewer women work (30% of the industrial labor force in 1975,
- but 80% of them had part-time jobs and mostly in "kagyo" or household chores)

Women in Modern Africa

- Genital mutilation still widely practiced in many regions

Women in the Islamic world

- **Varies wildly**

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Irina Grekova (Russia, 1907): "Khozyaeva Zhizni/ Masters of Life" (1960)
 - Carmen Conde (Spain, 1907): "Mujer Sin Eden" (1947) [p]
 - Dorothy Baker (USA, 1907): "Cassandra at the Wedding" (1962)
 - Olivia Manning (Britain, 1908): "The Balkan Trilogy" (1965)
 - Kathleen Raine (Britain, 1908): "Stone and Flower" (1943) [p]
 - Simone de Beauvoir (France, 1908): "Tous Les Hommes Sont Mortels" (1946)
 - Lalla Romano (Italy, 1909): "Una Giovinezza Inventata" (1979)
 - Eudora Welty (USA, 1909): "The Golden Apples" (1949)
 - Anna Swirszczynska (Poland, 1909): "Jestem Baba/ I'm a Woman" (1972) [p]
 - Margita Figuli (Slovak, 1909): "Tri Gastanove Kone/ Three Chestnut Horses" (1940)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers

- Olga Berggolts (Russia, 1910): "Leningradskaya Tetrade" (1944) [p]
- Elizabeth Bishop (USA, 1911): "Geometry III" (1976) [p]
- Alba de Céspedes (Italy, 1911): "Quaderno Proibito" (1952)
- Elsa Morante (Italy, 1912): "L'Isola di Arturo" (1957)
- Mary McCarthy (USA, 1912): "The Group" (1963)
- Elizabeth Taylor (Britain, 1912): "A Game of Hide and Seek" (1951) +
- Barbara Pym (Britain, 1913): "Quartet in Autumn" (1977)
- Elizabeth Smart (Canada, 1913): "By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept" (1945)
- Marguerite Duras (France, 1914): "Moderato Cantabile" (1958)
- Margarita Aliger (Russia, 1915): "Zoya" (1943) [p]

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Marijan Matkovic (Croatia, 1915): "Igra Oko Smrti/ Death Play" (1955) [t]
 - Penelope Fitzgerald (Britain, 1916): "Offshore" (1979)
 - Natalia Ginzburg (Italy, 1916): "Tutti i Nostri Ieri" (1952)
 - Edith Templeton (Britain, 1916): "Summer in the Country" (1950)
 - Magda Szabo (Hungary, 1917): "Fresco" (1958)
 - Muriel Spark (Britain, 1918): "Memento Mori" (1959)
 - Shirley Jackson (USA, 1919): "The Lottery" (1948)
 - Doris Lessing (Zimbabwe, 1919): "Martha Quest" (1952)
 - Carmen Laforet (Spain, 1921): "Nada" (1945)
 - Elena Quiroga (Spain, 1921): "Algo Pasa en la Calle" (1954)
 - Erika Burkart (Germany, 1922): "Der dunkle Vogel" (1953) [p]
 - Augustina Bessa-Luis (Portugal, 1922): "Vale Abraao/ Abraham's Valley" (1991)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Agnes Nemes-Nagy (Hungary, 1922): "Napfordulo/ Solstice" (1967) [p]
 - Blaga Dimitrova (Bulgaria, 1922): "Do Otre/ A Domani" (1959) [p]
 - Wislawa Szymborska (Poland, 1923): "Sto Pociech/ Barrel of Laughs" (1967) [p]
 - Natalia Correia (Portugal, 1923): "Cantico do Pais Emerso" (1961) [p]
 - Sara Lidman (Sweden, 1923): "Tjaerdalen/ The Tar Pit" (1953)
 - Nadine Gordimer (South Africa, 1923): "The Burger's Daughter" (1979)
 - Denise Levertov (USA, 1923): "O Taste and See" (1964) [p]
 - Janet Frame (New Zealand, 1924): "Scented Gardens For The Blind" (1963)
 - MariaLuisa Spaziani (Italy, 1924): "L'occhio del ciclone (1970) [p]

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Carmen Martin-Gaité (Spain, 1925): "Retahilas" (1974)
 - Ana-Maria Matute (Spain, 1926): "Primera Memoria" (1959)
 - Ingeborg Bachmann (Germany, 1926): "Anrufung des Grossen Baeren" (1956) [p]
 - Alison Lurie (USA, 1926): "Foreign Affairs" (1985)
 - Fernanda Botelho (Portugal, 1926): "Sherezade y los Otros" (1964) [p]
 - Elizabeth Jennings (Britain, 1926): "A Way of Looking" (1955) [p]
 - Ruth-Prawer Jhabvala (Britain, 1927): "Heat and Dust" (1975)
 - Anita Brookner (Britain, 1928): "Providence" (1982)
 - Cynthia Ozick (USA, 1928): "The Messiah of Stockholm" (1987)
 - Brigid Brophy (Britain, 1929): "The Snow Ball" (1964)
 - Birgitta Trotzig (Sweden, 1929): "Dykungens Dotter/ The Mud King's Daughter" (1985)
 - Adrienne Rich (USA, 1929): "Snapshots of a Daughter-in-Law" (1963) [p]

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Christa Wolf (Germany, 1929): "Kindheitsmuster" (1976)
 - Jennifer Johnston (Ireland, 1930): "How Many Miles to Babylon" (1974)
 - Amelia Rosselli (Italy, 1930): "Serie Ospedaliera" (1969) [p]
 - Hilda Hilst (Brazil, 1930): "Da Morte Odes Minimas" (1980) [p]
 - Ruth Rendell (Britain, 1930): "The Face of Trespass" (1974)
 - Elsie Johansson (Sweden, 1931): "Glasfaglarna/ The Glass Birds" (1996)
 - Shirley Hazzard (Australia, 1931): "The Transit of Venus" (1980)
 - Alice Munro (Canada, 1931): "Lives of Girls and Women" (1971)
 - Maria-Gabriela Llansol (Portugal, 1931): "El Libro de las Comunidades" (1978) [p]
 - Kiki Dimoula (Greece, 1931): "Lethe's Adolescence" (1994) [p]
 - Edna O'Brien (Ireland, 1932): "The Country Girls Trilogy" (1964)
 - Sylvia Plath (USA, 1932): "The Bell Jar" (1966)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Kerstin Ekman (Sweden, 1933): "Haexringarna/ Witches' Rings" (1974)
 - Penelope Lively (Britain, 1933): "Moon Tiger" (1987)
 - Joan Didion (USA, 1934): "Play It As It Lays" (1970)
 - Katerina Anghelaki-Rooke (Greece, 1934) "Beings and Things of Their Own " (1985) [p]
 - Nina Katerli (Russia, 1934): "Polina" (1984)
 - Edna-Annie Proulx (USA, 1935): "Postcards" (1992)
 - Monique Wittig (France, 1935): "Le Corps Lesbien" (1973) [p]
 - Nataliya Gorbanevskaya (Russia, 1936): "Stihi" (1969) [p]
 - Assia Djebar (France, 1936): "Les Enfants du Nouveau Monde" (1962)
 - Antonia Byatt (Britain, 1936): "Possession" (1990)
 - Dacia Maraini (Italy, 1936): "La Lunga Vita Di Marianna Ucria" (1990)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Lelia Coelho Frota (Brazil, 1936): "Menino Deitado em Alfa" (1978) [p]
 - Nelida Pinon (Brazil, 1937): "Fundador" (1969)
 - Anita Desai (India, 1937): "Fire on the Mountain" (1977)
 - Bella Akhmadulina (Russia, 1937): "Struna/ String/ La Corda" (1962) [p]
 - Liudmila Petrushevskaja (Russia, 1938): "The Time: Night" (1994)
 - Joyce-Carol Oates (USA, 1938): "A Garden of Earthly Delights" (1967)
 - Marisa Madieri (Italy, 1938): "Verde Acqua" (1987)
 - Caryl Churchill (Britain, 1938): "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire" (1976) [t]
 - Margaret Atwood (Canada, 1939): "The Handmaid's Tale" (1986)
 - Margaret Drabble (Britain, 1939): "Jerusalem the Golden" (1967)
 - Julia Nery (Portugal, 1939): "O Consul" (1991)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Angela Carter (Britain, 1940): "Nights at the Circus" (1984)
 - Dorrit Willumsen (Denmark, 1940): "Marie" (1983)
 - Teolinda Gersao (Portugal, 1940): "O Silencio" (1981)
 - Dorrit Willumsen (Denmark, 1940): "Marie" (1983)
 - Cristina Peri-Rossi (Uruguay, 1941): "Evohe" (1971) [p]
 - Margriet de Moor (Holland, 1941): "Eerst grijs dan wit dan Blauw/ First Grey Then White Then Blue" (1990)
 - Cristina Peri-Rossi (Uruguay, 1941): "Evohe" (1971) [p]
 - Barbara Frischmuth (Germany, 1941): "Die Mystifikationen der Sophie Silber" (1976)
 - Margriet de Moor (Holland, 1941): "Eerst grijs dan wit dan Blauw/ First Grey Then White Then Blue" (1990)
 - Cristina Peri-Rossi (Uruguay, 1941): "Evohe" (1971) [p]
 - Anne Tyler (USA, 1941): "The Breathing Lessons" (1988)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Sissel Lie (Norway, 1942): "Reise Gjennom Brent Sukker/ Journey Through Burnt Sugar" (1992)
 - Susan Hill (Britain, 1942): "The Bird of Night" (1972)
 - Janette-Turner Hospital (Australia, 1942): "The Last Magician" (1992)
 - Toni Morrison (USA, 1942): "The Bluest Eyes" (1970)
 - Sissel Lie (Norway, 1942): "Reise Gjennom Brent Sukker/ Journey Through Burnt Sugar" (1992)
 - Otilia-Valeria Coman "Ana Blandiana" (Romania, 1942): "A Treia Taina/ The Third Sacrament" (1969) [p]
 - Filomena Cabral (Portugal, 1944): "Tarde de mais Mariana" (1985)
 - Suzanne Brogger (Denmark, 1944): "Creme Fraiche" (1978)
 - Lidia Jorge (Portugal, 1946): "O Dia dos Prodigios" (1980)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Daniela Hodrova (Czech, 1946): "Podoboj-/ In Both Kinds" (1978)
 - Lyudmila Ulitskaya (Russia, 1946): "Sonechka/ Little Sonya" (1995)
 - Margarita Karapanou (Greece, 1946): "O Ipnovatis/ The Sleepwalker" (1986)
 - Nina Gorlanova (Russia, 1947): "Roman Vospitaniya/ Learning a Lesson" (1996)
 - Rhea Galanaki (Greece, 1947): "O Vios Tou Ismail Ferik Pasa/ Life of Ismail Ferik Pasha" (1989)
 - Annika Idstroem (Finland, 1947): "Pelon Maantiede/ The Geography of Fear" (1995)
 - Marilynne Robinson (USA, 1947): "Housekeeping" (1981)
 - Florence Anthony/ Ai (USA, 1947): "Vice" (1999) [p]
 - Svetlana Alexiyevich (Russia, 1948): "Enchanted by Death" (1993)
 - Gayl Jones (USA, 1949): "Corregidora" (1975)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Jane Smiley (USA, 1950): "A Thousand Acres" (1991)
 - Cecilie Loveid (Norway, 1951): "Makespisere/ Seagull Eaters" (1984) [t]
 - Tatyana Tolstaya (Russia, 1951): "Kys/ Slynx" (2000)
 - Zyranna Zateli (Greece, 1951): "With the Strange Name of Ramanthis Erevus Death Arrived Last" (2002)
 - Hilary Mantel (Britain, 1952): "Every Day is Mother's Day" (1985)
 - Alice McDermott (USA, 1953): "Charming Billy" (1998)
 - Carol-Ann Duffy (Britain, 1955): "Standing Female Nude" (1985) [p]
 - Inger Edelfeldt (Sweden, 1956): "Det Hemliga Namnet/ The Secret Name" (1999) " (1976)
 - Alexandra Marinina (Russia, 1957): "Coincidence of Circumstances" (1992)

Women in Post-war Society

- Female writers
 - Olga Slavnikova (Russia, 1957): "A Dragon-fly the Size of a Dog" (1997)
 - Liliana Bodoc (Argentina, 1958): "Los Dias del Venado" (2000)
 - Zuzana Brabcova (Czech, 1959): "Daleko od Stromu/ Far from the Tree" (1984)
 - Yasmina Reza (France, 1959): "Conversations Apres un Enterrement/ Conversations after a Burial" (1987) [t]
 - Almudena Grandes (Spain, 1960): "Malena es un Nombre de Tango" (1994)
 - Arundhati Roy (India, 1961): "God of Small Things" (1997)
 - Luisa Monteiro (Portugal, 1968): "Casa das Areias" (2000)
 - Edwidge Danticat (Haiti, 1969): "The Farming of the Bones" (1999)

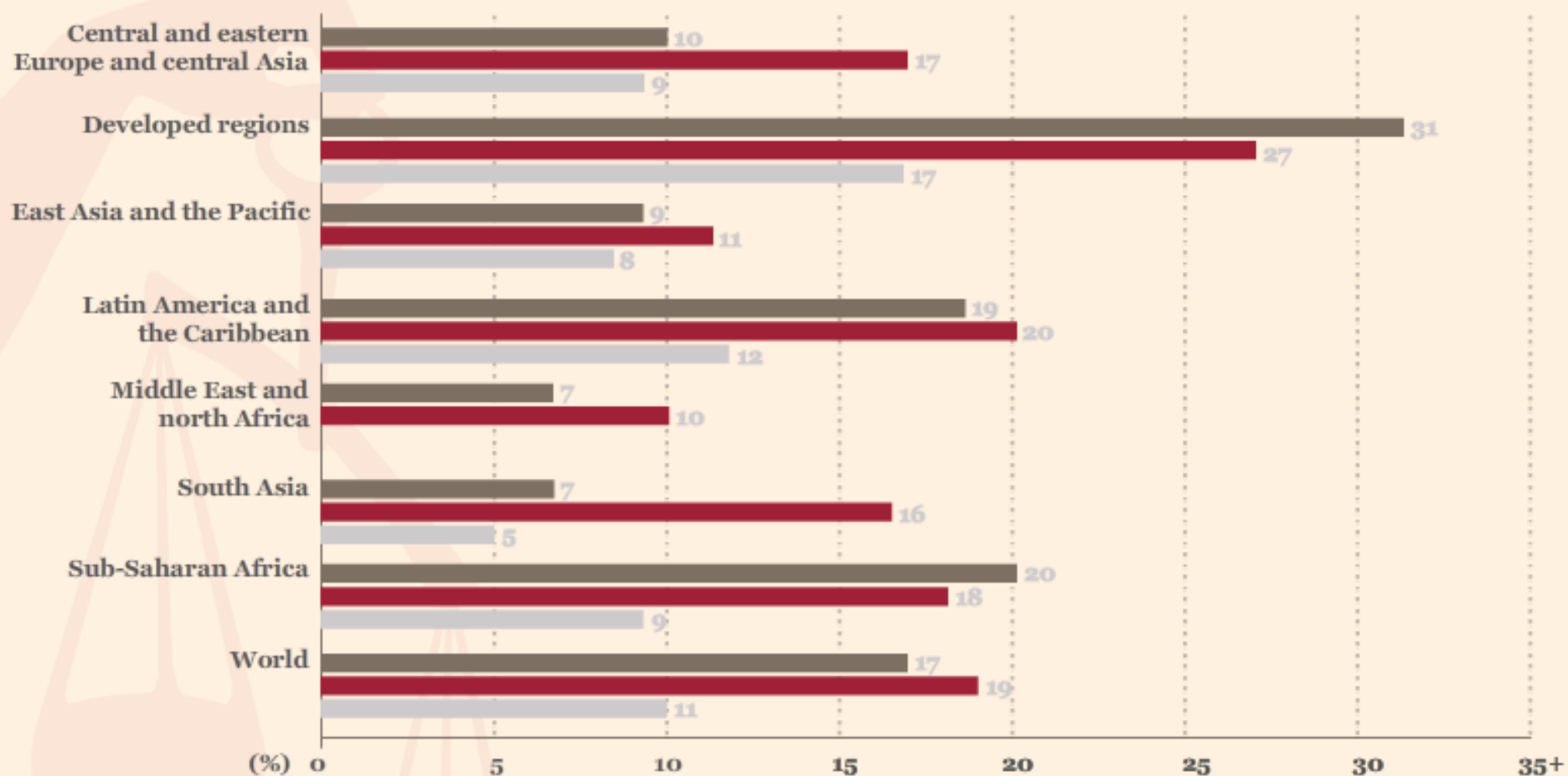
Women in Post-war Society

- Female artists
 - Lots, but few who are truly major
 - Painting: Frida Kahlo (Mexico, 1910), Hedda Sterne (Romania, 1910)
 - Sculpture: Niki de Saint Phalle (France, 1930)
 - Architecture: Zaha Hadid (Iraq, 1950)

Making it count

Women's representation in political decision-making

Hover your mouse over a category to view more information about women's level of representation in government in that region.



Data are UN Women calculated unweighted figures; world figures for shares of women in national parliaments are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union **Source:** Progress of the World's Women 2011-12, UN Women

Share of women in ministerial positions (% 2010)

Share of women in national parliaments (% 2011)

Share of women in national parliaments (% 2007)

2010

Women in Post-war Society

- 1990-2010
 - The world's GDP has been growing consistently for almost two decades
 - Most of that growth is due to the female contribution
 - If women went back to living a domestic life only, the world's economy would enter a recession
 - The economy of the 21st century needs women to be equal to men
 - In the 2008-09 recession 80% of job losses were male (10% male unemployment vs 7.2% female unemployment in mid 2009)

Women in Post-war Society

- 1990-2010
 - Globalization (the “global village”) is a return to the age with no borders/walls/wars in which warriors are less important
 - Globalization is a return to pre-historical “female” society
 - More and more female heads of state

Women in Post-war Society

- A peaceful revolution
 - Female liberation has not required a violent uprising
 - Female liberation came as natural consequence of the evolution of society
 - Just like cooperation and discrimination were ultimately due to economic adaptation, so is female equality in the 21st century

Women in Post-war Society

- Age of Imitation
 - Women entered male domains more than men entered female domains
 - Women changed more than men did
 - Women's revolution not gender revolution
 - Economic rewards encouraged women to change. Social values discouraged men from changing.

Women in Post-war Society

- Age of Imitation
 - Women moved into fields that used to be predominantly male and abandoned fields that were predominantly female (e.g., 1971: almost one of three women who graduated in the USA studied education down to only about 5% in 2010)
 - “continued devaluation of women's work that motivates women to enter male jobs, but offers little incentive for the reverse” (Paula England, 2010)

Women in Post-war Society

- Age of Imitation
 - Paula England and Cecilia Ridgeway: “The gender revolution has stalled” (2010)
 - Women still missing from leadership levels
 - Tension between the principle of equal opportunity (upward mobility) and the principle of gender essentiality (each gender is better at some skills)

Women in the 21st Century

- A new gender balance
 - A new social class: single women in their 30s
 - A husband who is not the main man of their life
 - Children in late 30s
 - Plummeting birth rates
 - Moving towards higher female than male employment (as manufacturing jobs decline)
 - Lost housewife's skills (paying maids for housewife chores)
 - More sexual experience than men

Women in the 21st Century

- A new gender balance
 - Their children
 - Higher rate of birth defects
 - Lower I.Q.s
 - Parents who are grandparents
 - Busy career-oriented parents
 - “Risk of autism spectrum disorders increased significantly with each 10-year increase in maternal age” (Lisa Croen et al: “Maternal and Paternal Age and Risk of Autism Spectrum Disorders”, 2007)

Women in the 21st Century

- Their children

Maternal Age	Down syndrome	Any abnormality
15 to 24 years	1/1300	1/500
25 to 29 years	1/1100	1/385
35 years	1/350	1/178
40 years	1/100	1/63
45 years	1/25	1/18

Male Liberation

- The pill liberated women
- Microwave ovens, cleaners, etc AND easier sex liberated men who don't need a wife anymore except to make children
- Viagra the male equivalent of the pill?



Children Liberation

- The emancipation of the young generation parallels the process for women: as women get more independent, kids get more “rebellious” (juvenile delinquent of the 1950s, hippie of the 1960s, punk of the 1970s)
- Decrease in wisdom passed to the young generation, that results in
 - Unhealthy diets (that result in shorter life spans)
 - Asocial manners (that result in smaller social net)
 - Manic depression

Children Liberation

- “Bad diets, bad manners, bad music, bad sex”
(Western youth as defined by a young Chinese friend)

Women in the West

- Age of cooperation
- Age of discrimination
- Age of imitation
- Age of ...?

What the world would be like...

- Women on female nature
 - “When women are depressed, they eat or go shopping. Men invade another country. It's a whole different way of thinking.” Elayne Boosler
 - “There is no female Mozart because there is no female Jack the Ripper.” Camille Paglia
 - “If you obey all the rules, you miss all the fun.” (Katherine Hepburn)

What the world would be like...

- Humans and nature
 - Women live in harmony with nature
 - Men conquer it
 - Cooperation and competition

What the world would be like...

- For a study of women
 - Genetic differences (female genome vs male genome)
 - Neural differences (female brain vs male brain)
 - Evolutionary factors (how the environment shaped the different roles of males and females)
 - Cultural history (how woman was depicted in male literature and art, how woman was depicted by female literature and art)

What the world would be like...

- For a study of women
 - Dunbar: men and women spend about the same amount of time gossiping, except that men mostly talk about themselves and women mostly talk about others

Piero Scaruffi

www.scaruffi.com

- A Herstory of Women:
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 - Part 2: From Greece to the Middle Ages
 - Part 3: Renaissance and Enlightenment
 - Part 4: 20th and 21st centuries

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A History of Rock and Dance Music

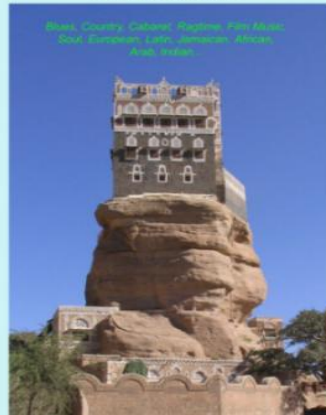
From the Guitar to the Laptop
From Chicago to Shanghai

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A History of Popular Music Before Rock Music

Black Country Cabaret, Ragtime, Hot Music,
Soul, European Latin, American African,
Rock, Indian...



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any time soon and other Meditations
on the Post-Human Condition
and the Future of Intelligence*

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Almost a third edition! 2015 update