"A feeling of the responsibility of women for women": The University Women's Club of Ottawa, 1910-1960.

**Description**

**Title:** "A feeling of the responsibility of women for women": The University Women's Club of Ottawa, 1910-1960.

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**Date:** 2002

**Abstract:** This thesis examines the first fifty years of the University Women's Club of Ottawa, an organization that brought together women graduates of different universities at a time when women were not admitted to post-secondary education in Ottawa. Previous studies of women's voluntary organizations have concentrated on the period prior to 1930. Using the later period of 1910 to 1960, this thesis examines the changing demographics, mandate and related activities of the UWCO during the war, interwar and postwar periods. Drawing almost entirely on internal records, the thesis shows how the club's focus was increasingly externalized, at the same time as it underwent dramatic changes in demography and size. Club members identified first with their status as university graduates, and later in terms of gender. Both world wars served as watersheds in terms of mandate and activities. The thesis provides significant data to allow comparisons with other groups during this period.

**URL:**
http://hdl.handle.net/10393/6071
http://dx.doi.org/10.20381/ruor-14669
Women's movements (or, feminist movements) during the period 1960–85 — often referred to as second-wave feminism — included campaigns in support of peace and disarmament, equality in education and employment, birth control and an end to violence against women. Movements also tackled women's representation in everything from advertising to political offices, advocating for women's right to hold public office.

The work and functions of women are greatly important for the family. Properly educated and trained women can be of immense help to their husbands and working members of the family. They can teach, train and bring up their children on the right lines. They can advise their husbands and other members of the family in important property, business and professional matters. Feminists looked at how women were depicted or ignored in history, social science, literature, and other academic fields, and by the end of the 1960s a new discipline was born: women's studies. The formal study of women's history gained momentum during this period, too.

Opening Up the Workplace. Archive Photos/Getty Images. In 1960, 37.7 percent of American women were in the workforce. They made on average 60 percent less than men, had few chances for advancement, and little representation in the professions. Most women worked in "pink collar" jobs as teachers, secretaries,