The following symbols are used for the following text:

**NOTES**
...
The work of the woman in the modern world is not only a reflection of her place in society, but also a product of her own desires and aspirations. The roles of women have evolved significantly over time, influenced by various factors such as social, economic, and cultural changes.

In the past, women were often confined to domestic duties, expected to be贤妻良母 (good wives and good mothers). This role was often seen as their primary purpose in life, and it was difficult for them to achieve personal fulfillment outside of the home. However, as societies have become more progressive, women have begun to assert their rights and demand equal opportunities in all aspects of life.

Today, women are finding new ways to express themselves and contribute to society. Many are pursuing higher education and entering the workforce in traditionally male-dominated fields. This has led to a greater demand for women's leadership and representation in decision-making positions.

Despite these advances, women still face many challenges. Gender inequality persists in many areas, and women are often underrepresented in positions of power. Furthermore, the soaring cost of living and the prevalence of sexual harassment continue to be significant issues for women.

In conclusion, the role of women in the modern world is a complex and evolving one. As societies continue to evolve and adapt to new challenges, it is likely that the roles and experiences of women will continue to change in the years to come.
“Undergo . . . a severe”: see Charles Darwin, The Descent of Man in Relation to Sex, as cited in PA, p. 113.

without the male: see De Gourmont, op. cit., p. 52.

mankind has evolved: see DC, pp. 337–9, on Condorcet and others regarding the scale of being. See also Himmelfarb, op. cit., p. 230, on Tennyson: “evolution . . . becomes . . . the promise of salvation.”

arise and fly: see Alfred Lord Tennyson, In Memoriam.

all animals are merely: see Oken, as cited by Alexander Gade von Aesch, Natural Science in German Romanticism, in DC, p. 95.

And striving: see Emerson, as cited in DC, p. 52.

Man is an animal, and he is the most: Eiseley puts the date of the recognition that man is an animal at 1859, the date of the publication of the Origin, as cited in DC, p. 255. See also DC, p. 97, citing Louis Agassiz, An Essay in Classification: “that man is the last of a term of a series, beyond which there is no material progress possible . . .” and DC p. 287–324.

according to the laws of survival: see Lamarck and Erasmus Darwin, as discussed in DC, p. 51. (Note: Lamarck meant unconscious volition, but the popular nineteenth-century view was that the conscious will shaped evolution.)

“What was her”: see Charles Kingsley, Yeast, as cited in TH, p. 192.

“stronger and . . . better equipped”: see Lamarck, Zoological Philosophy, as cited in DC, p. 52.

women were not meant: see Marquis de Sade, La Nouvelle Justine, as cited in DS, p. 83.

That woman is as: ibid.

that the able: see Charles Darwin, Origin, pp. 95–100. the wolf . . . victor . . . allowed to breed: ibid, p. 96 and passim.

That the species are shaped: ibid., p. 450: “Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely the production of the higher animals, directly follows.”


sons be raised: see Isaac Ray, Mental Hygiene, and Amariah Brigham, Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement on Mental Health, as cited in SE, p. 337.

that the young man must be constantly seeking: see Todd, Students Manual, as cited in SE, p. 339.


That as the male brain became: see Spencerians, as cited in PSV, pp. 66–7.

Women are the weaker: see Herbert Spencer, The Study of Sociology, as cited in PSV, pp. 62–3.

And that because . . . “For, as nature”: see Schopenhauer, “On Women,” as cited in Karl Stern, op. cit., p. 112.

those women who: see Spencer, The Study, as cited in PSV, p. 62.


women skilled in intuition: see Spencer, The Study, as cited in PSV, p. 63.


men do not like: see Saturday Review editorial, as cited in TH, p. 211.

society can be thankful: see Woods Hutchinson, “The Economics of Prostitution,” as cited in PSV, p. 56.


That in sperm . . . semen est: see Gardner, Our Children, as cited in SE, p. 341. “Totus homo,” etc., is “an expression of Feruel.”

runts, feeble: see Gardner, op. cit., as cited in SE, p. 342.


ovum transmits: ibid.

sperm . . . newer variations: ibid.

That the male mind: see Brooks, “The Condition of Women,” as cited in PSV, p. 69.


all creatures are pressed: see Darwin, Origin, p. 29: “In the next chapter the Struggle for existence amongst all organic beings throughout the world, which inevitably follows from the high
By J. Hillis Miller. "Some with accompaniment for pianoforte; music with full violin."


and the development of the concept of innovation in the context of economic development.

Innovation is a key driver of economic growth and development. It involves the creation and application of new knowledge and ideas to solve problems and create value. Innovation can take many forms, including technological innovation, organizational innovation, and business model innovation.

Technological innovation refers to the development of new or improved products, processes, or services. Organizational innovation involves changes in the way a firm is organized, such as the introduction of new management practices or the restructuring of the firm's business operations. Business model innovation refers to the creation of new business models that allow firms to create and capture value in different ways.

Innovation is not just about developing new products or processes. It is also about creating new ways of doing things. Innovation can be the key to unlocking new sources of growth and competitive advantage. It can help firms to stay ahead of their competitors and to adapt to changing market conditions.

Innovation is not just the preserve of large firms or high-tech industries. It can involve small firms and individuals as well. Innovation can take many forms, including the creation of new products, services, processes, or business models. It can involve the use of new technologies, the development of new business strategies, or the creation of new organizational structures.

Innovation is essential for economic growth and development. It is the key to unlocking new sources of growth and competitive advantage. It is the key to creating new value and to adapting to changing market conditions. Innovation is not just about developing new products or processes. It is about creating new ways of doing things. Innovation is essential for economic growth and development.

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