

[原著論文]

On Women Moving Forward to Achieve Their Goals ~ A Comparative Case Study of Anne Dagg and Anne Elliot ~

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目標達成に向けて前進する女性について ~Anne DaggとAnne Elliotの比較事例研究~

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要旨

この論文では、障害に阻まれながらも目標を達成した2人の女性に焦点を当てる。その1人は実在の女性・Anne Innis Dagg博士 (1933-現在)で、もう1人はJane Austen作*Persuasion* (1818)の登場人物・Anne Elliotである。これら2人の女性が生きた時代や生活背景は異なるため、ここで論じる問題もそれぞれ異なるものであるが、女性だからこそ直面した問題であるという点で共通している。また、2人にはあらゆる面で違いがあるが、目標達成に向けて努力を惜しまないこと、強さを持ち合わせていることという共通点がある。周囲の人々の反応が、どのように彼女らに影響を与えたかを論じつつ、各々が歩んだ道のりを辿る。その際、目標達成を励ますものを探るのみならず、彼女らを取り巻く社会の慣習にも目を向ける。これらの要素は、彼女達の行動や思考様式に、大きな影響を与えている。

本論文の目的は、女性達が目標達成のために行った弛まぬ努力を振り返ること、彼女達が前に進むことを阻んだものを分析すること、そして、困難を克服する際に彼女達の支えとなったものを探ることである。ロールモデルがいることで、困難克服は、より容易になると考えられる。

Key words: women, effort, achieve, encourage, role model

キーワード: 女性、努力、達成する、激励する、ロールモデル

1. Introduction

In 2015, the United Nations announced a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aimed at addressing global issues, improving the lives of the world's people and ensuring a better future for the planet. In prominent place, at Goal #5, is *gender equality*. This goal aims at achieving sexual equality, empowering women and girls, and removing legal, social, and economic barriers to women's advancement.¹⁾ One way to promote this United Nations goal is through documenting the examples of women role models – both real people and fictional characters – who have worked to overcome gender discrimination and social restrictions to achieve their goals.

This paper's focus is a comparative study of two women. One is Dr. Anne Innis Dagg (1933-present), a world-famous zoologist and "citizen scientist" from Canada. The other is Anne Elliot, a fictional character from Jane Austen's novel *Persuasion* (1818). There are two reasons why I chose to work on these two women. The first reason is that they were overlooked and not initially esteemed as highly they deserved to be. The second is that they were completely different in terms of the times in which they lived and the circumstances in which they were involved. In this paper, I would like to explore how these two different types of women overcame the different situations that they faced. Naturally, this will involve an examination of the different sets of difficulties that each woman confronted. Through determining these difficulties, we may find clues that lead to a clearer understanding of women's lives and a better understanding of the forces that prevent their social advancement.

Although there is little quantitative data available about their situations, I would like to examine how these two women tackled their difficulties and look at the responses to them shown by people around them and by the social conventions of their times. Despite the historical difference of more than 100 years between these women, we can still compare the circumstances that surrounded them. As we will see, their backgrounds differed very much. Therefore, we will need to analyze several aspects of the obstacles that they faced linked to their backgrounds and to their gender. Because of these deterrents, their paths to success were not smooth. In the following sections, we will examine these women's life paths, what made them so strong, and eventually, what they had in common.

First, in Section 2, we will examine Anne Dagg's strenuous efforts, her bitter experiences and her mother's great advice which enabled her to become a world-class scientist. In Section 3, we will look into Anne Elliot's valiant fight in getting back her lost love while navigating the strict gender conventions of her age. And lastly, in Section 4, we will look at what helped these two women to move forward.

In all three sections, we will explore aspects of the social oppression experienced specifically by women. This oppression made women's lives difficult, and often caused women to give up their attempts to move forward. Therefore, by comparing the difficult paths that Anne Dagg and Anne Elliot took as women to the paths taken by men, we will find inequality and unfairness brought about solely by the distinction of gender.

The purpose of this paper is ultimately to focus on two case studies in order to highlight women's unyielding efforts to reach their goals, to analyze the kinds of hindrances that hold women back, and to explore the kinds of support women receive in moving forward while they are struggling hard.

2. The strenuous efforts of Anne Innis Dagg

According to recent data issued in 2019 by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the share of female science researchers for the year 2016 in the world was 29.3%, and that in North America and Western Europe was 32.7%.²⁾ Although the number of female researchers has been increasing gradually, it is still very small. Research has shown that women earned approximately one-third (35.8%) of all recipients of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) postsecondary degrees in Canada in 2017; and that among STEM graduates in Canada in 2016, men were more likely (41.5%) to work in STEM jobs than women

(22.5%).³⁾ UNESCO also notes that “numerous studies have found that women publish less, are paid less for their research and do not progress as far as men in their careers”; and that “there is very little data at the international or even country level showing the extent of these disparities.”⁴⁾ This 21st century data indicates the present state of gender equality in science, yet the situation in the past was far more depressing for women and the disparities between men and women were much greater. One study of gender inequality in the 1950s, for example, examined the status of women in science in 83 countries and 13 disciplines. One of its findings was that “women represented only 12% of all active authors in 1955 in scientific publishing career.”⁵⁾

Here, we will examine the academic life of one female researcher in the 1950s. Let us look at Dr. Anne Innis Dagg, a notable female researcher in Canada. She encountered her first giraffe in 1936 at a zoo in Chicago, when she was only three years old. That was the beginning of her lifelong ambition to learn more about these curious creatures. Her acclaimed pioneering research on giraffes has led her to be called the “Queen of Giraffes.” At present, she is one of the best-known scientists around the world and in fact, nearly all current studies on the behavior of giraffes done by other scientists around the world are based on her research. Indeed, one male zoologist stated that her 1976 book, *The Giraffe: Its Biology, Behavior, and Ecology* “has been dubbed ‘the bible’ by giraffe biologists around the world”; and that “even to this day, this is the book.”⁶⁾ Another male zoologist declared that “You can’t be a giraffe researcher unless you’ve read her book.”⁷⁾ As shown by these statements, her achievements are now appreciated by zoology experts of both genders. However, her life path as a researcher was far from a smooth journey.

As one of the reasons for this, we can point to how the time and circumstances in which she lived placed obstacles in her way. As a young woman, Anne Dagg planned to visit Africa to research the behavior of wild giraffes at the age of 23 in 1956. At that time, the giraffe was not considered a popular object for research. This means that she became a scientific pioneer in the research of giraffes and helped to create this new research field earlier than any other researchers. “Even her professors laughed at her”⁸⁾ for planning to go to Africa to study giraffes in the wild as a woman because not even men were doing that then. David Miller, an American psychologist, documented this bias against “women in science” through data he collected online from roughly 350,000 volunteers (with an average age of 27) from 66 countries. He concluded that, even today, “Stereotypes associating science with men are found across the world, even in supposedly gender-equal nations.”⁹⁾ This shows that many non-academic ordinary people still hold to this outdated notion that science is for men even today. We can easily assert that most of the people in Anne Dagg’s time, which was more than 65 years ago, had strong bias that science was not for women.

Difficulties did not exist only in her research field, and we will follow several examples of these. The bad experiences that Anne endured just arranging her fieldwork in Africa, for example, point to similar cases that other women prior to her must also have encountered. At first, she sent out a number of letters using her full name requesting a place to stay while she studied wild giraffes. All of her requests were turned down. She soon realized that her requests were being refused because her name revealed that she was a woman. She then sent a request to a male ranch owner in South Africa and signed her letter “A. Innis” using her initial instead of her first name “Anne” in order to hide her gender. As a result, the ranch owner agreed to accept her. This enabled her to begin her pioneering research on wild giraffe. This incident shows quite clearly that men at that time could do what they wanted more easily than women, and could therefore gain more opportunities than women.

Before she carried out her plan to do fieldwork in Africa, Anne went to her mother to ask for her advice. The following excerpt describes the dilemma that she faced in 1956:

My problem was that my friend Ian Dagg had asked me to marry him, which I really wanted to do; however, if I did that, I would not be able to go to Africa to study the behavior of giraffe, as I had

arranged for the following year. What should I do? We talked it over. My mother felt that I should not let anything deter me from pursuing my life's dream of studying giraffe.¹⁰⁾

This passage indicates that married women had to confront the possibility of giving up their career plans, which meant Anne's work as a researcher would be put to an end. In short, it was assumed at that time that women could not lead both a married life and a life of research. This passage also shows young Anne's anxiety and confusion in choosing which path to take. At the same time, it is possible to understand that even a talented woman like Dr. Dagg, who was a Gold Medal scholar when she graduated from university, confronted a situation where she had to choose one or the other way of life, even if she did not want to. Even today, women have more disadvantages than men as shown by the following. In STEM fields, women's "contributions are often ignored; they experience isolation caused by lack of access to women peers, role models, and mentors; and they are paid less than their male co-workers."¹¹⁾ In addition, the UNESCO director-general mentioned in 2021 that "female researchers tend to have shorter, less well-paid careers"; and that their "work is underrepresented in high-profile journals and they are often passed over for promotion."¹²⁾ These facts show the obstacles that women still face in science and the need for more just social systems that treat women equitably and properly. The situation of women remains unfair.

Let us look at the situation in which Anne Dagg was put in the late 1950s from a different angle. After returning to Canada from her pioneering giraffe research in Africa, she applied for an academic post at a Canadian university. She was confident that she would be chosen for the position, since she had more than ten refereed papers in top academic journals and intended to add more through further research. It was therefore a shock to her that a male researcher with inferior achievements was hired for the post instead. The following excerpt shows the opinion of the (male) dean of the university then:

...the Dean of Science ... told us [Anne Dagg and five other women with doctorates] that he did not hire women, no matter how talented; their place was in the family, raising children. Besides, we all had husbands, mostly professors, so obviously we did not need the money.¹³⁾

This mentality can be confirmed through the following comment made by another male professor at the same university. This highlights the fact that the number of women hired in the department was small and not enough.

...when I [Anne Dagg] wrote an item indicating that the Sociology Department did not hire enough women, a male sociology professor argued with me that this was because women had to look after children.¹⁴⁾

It is clear that these two passages share the same basic content. In both passages, the men said that women should be at home, not work at a university, that universities were places for men and that they did not need women's talents. These quotes indicate that this way of thinking was the mainstream at that time and that men were dominant over women. A zoology professor, who sat on Dr. Dagg's all-male tenure and promotion committee, admitted that "he was the only one to vote yes" and also said that "women didn't fare well in my [his] department."¹⁵⁾ The male-centered thinking of that time insisted that women had to depend on their husbands, not on themselves. To fight this bias against women in science, Anne Dagg launched an official complaint with the Ontario Human Rights Commission, but unfortunately she lost the case. Both inside and outside the workplace, the rights of women were not protected properly.

Anne Dagg's mother, Mary Quayle Innis (1899-1972), was a remarkable woman who contributed an

enormous number of academic achievements. She was an author, writer, editor, a member of high-profile national committees and the Dean of Women at University College in Toronto. Given this, we can see that the advice and encouragement she gave to her daughter Anne reflected her own experiences as a woman in academia. Because she herself had felt and experienced the conventional limitations against women, she could pass on the knowledge she obtained through her own experiences to her daughter, as Dr. Dagg admits in the following passage. By comparing the two male professors' opinions above with the passage below, we find that the circumstances concerning women in Anne Dagg's time remained almost the same as those in her mothers' time a generation earlier.

[Around the 1920s], it was assumed that the wife would help her husband and would look after their home and family, while the husband would have the responsibility of earning money for the family. I [Anne Dagg] am sure my mother was thinking of this when she advised me to fulfill my dream of going to Africa to study the behavior of giraffes in the wild before getting married. She knew that once one is married it is difficult to make drastic changes.¹⁶⁾

Although Anne was denied tenured professor positions at various universities and, as a result, often lacked research funds, she followed her mother's advice and published academic books and papers about her experience and research on wild giraffes in Africa. These pioneering publications led her to the center stage of her chosen academic field, zoology, as the world's first giraffe expert. Her mother's advice played a significant role in her life, and it is possible to regard it as an essential factor behind her success.

Dr. Anne Dagg has been a leading expert in her research field and, in 2019, was awarded the prestigious Order of Canada in honor of her pioneering work. She achieved all this despite getting married, having a family and raising three children. Her life showed that it is possible for women in academia to have both a successful career and raise children. We might not have this top-ranked expert on giraffes, nor expect the successful development of her research field if she had given in to the predominant opinions of the other gender about the role of women. As a female giraffe expert at the Oakland Zoo mentions, we must remember that "the door was not always open," but "there were women who beat on that door with blood, sweat and tears to open it."¹⁷⁾ Thanks to Anne Dagg's determination to pursue her research and her mother's understanding and encouragement, we can appreciate her great achievement today.

3. Anne Elliot's good fight

It might seem odd to give equal footing to a fictional character and a modern scientist. But if we look at the facts below, this problem can be solved. When we regard Jane Austen as a realistic writer, we can consider that the main characters in her novels reflect the age and culture at the time of writing. In fact, one of the very best-known of Austen's philosophies was shown in her letter to her niece on September 9th, 1814. In this letter, she wrote that "Three or four families in a Country Village is the very thing to work on." This shows that her writings focused on just a small circle of people. It also indicates that she was confident in dealing with that small circle of people very properly. In addition, she wrote in the same letter that she did not think it was appropriate to write about what one did not know. Another letter on August 10th, 1814 included advice to the niece, who was planning to write a story, not to write about things which she did not know exactly. Austen expressed her opinion as follows:

We think you had better not leave England. Let the Portmans go to Ireland, but you know nothing of the Manners there, you had better not go with them. You will be in danger of giving false presentations.¹⁸⁾

In the last sentence above, we can see her attitude to writing. She wrote about what she was familiar with and disapproved of writing about what she was unfamiliar with in order to avoid showing false presentation. Chapman mentions the same parts above and admits that “Austen would not write what she did not know.”¹⁹⁾ Therefore, it is possible for us to regard the characters in Austen’s novels as people who reflect the circumstances in the era of her writing, in the early nineteenth century, rather accurately. As Morrison shows “Men in her [Austen’s] novels are in short supply, for tens of thousands of them are away on the Continent fighting in the Napoleonic wars.”²⁰⁾ It is true that we can see just a small number of men in the work we will explore. And in addition, we can find that Austen’s depiction of men seems to rather lack substance. For one of the reasons, it is possible to understand that she knew little about how men would think and behave exactly, although she knew about several things related to the navy through her own naval officer brothers. Because of this reason, we can consider that most of the actions of men in this work are seen in response to women’s prior actions.

Let us look at the case of Anne Elliot, the daughter of a baronet and the heroine in *Persuasion*. She was engaged to Captain Frederic Wentworth, but Lady Russell, her god-mother and her dead mother’s good friend, persuaded her not to marry him because he had no fortune. As Chapman points out, “[a] condition of a suitable match was ‘equality of fortune.’”²¹⁾ and from this viewpoint, Lady Russell’s concern would be reasonable because it was not wise for a baronet’s daughter to marry a man without a fortune. Women were financially dependent on men in those days. Wentworth was merely a young naval officer and was not in an important position at that time. Also, Anne’s social class was different from his. She belonged to a family of the titled class, so if she married a mere naval officer, that immediately means that her social status would be degraded. In order to fulfill the equality of fortune, people should maintain social relations with others of the same or higher ranks. Because of this, Anne’s wish to marry Wentworth was regarded as unacceptable in that social context.

Here, we will look at their breaking up in 1806 from another point of view. For women in the time of Austen’s novel, remaining an unmarried spinster meant that their future would be uneasy. As a matter of fact, Anne was twenty-seven years old and approaching the years of danger. The exact years of danger were not shown, but we can guess what they were, though, by the fact that her twenty-nine-year-old unmarried sister “felt her [the sister’s] approach to the years of danger” (8)²²⁾¹. This indicates that these were around the age of thirty or so. Morrison mentions that the real threats would be posed “by loss of reputation, abandonment, poorly paid employment, and poverty – to say nothing of the small number of years [she has] to attract a partner before [she is] deemed too old.”²³⁾ Just growing old put more pressure on women than today. When we look at other heroines in Austen’s works, we can understand that Anne was much older than them and was at risk of these threats. The heroines in Austen’s completed novels except for *Persuasion* ranged in age from 16 to 21. All of them had happy endings, marrying the men they loved when they were younger than Anne, and did not have to care about the threats discussed above because they had more time before the years of danger arrived.

We have examined two factors related to marriage above. One of them is wealth or social class, and the other is age. Anne had to despair of marrying Wentworth, but this might put her in peril of remaining a spinster. Under these unfavorable conditions, Anne had to start from scratch if she wanted to have a possibility of regaining Wentworth’s love. Although there was certainly the possibility that she might remain a spinster, her love for him remained the same and she stayed unmarried nearly for eight years before she saw him again in 1814. For those eight years, she perused the navy-list for any information regarding him, a list which was “issued annually”²⁴⁾ as shown in Chapters 3 and 8 of *Persuasion*. Because she was from a landed gentry and lived on revenue from the land, she did not have to work outside. Therefore, we can understand that Anne waited for Wentworth’s return helplessly and patiently, as she kept reading the list.

Morrison mentions this exquisitely: “Women [in Austen’s works]...wait and hope, and hope and wait, their shadowy lives only becoming more substantial and coherent when a man enters or returns.”²⁵⁾ In Chapter 3, when Anne’s baronet father talked with his lawyer about an eligible tenant of Kellynch Hall, which was his property to let, she added information about a candidate, Admiral Croft, very easily as seen in the following:

“He is rear admiral of the white. He was in the Trafalgar action, and he has been in the East Indies since; he has been stationed there, I believe, several years.” (21)

As we see, she spoke in detail about the information in the navy-list without any difficulty. We can infer that she had read the list until she had memorized what was written in it completely. And in Chapter 8, when her sister’s sisters-in-law, Louisa and Henrietta Musgrove, who lived at Uppercross (the Musgroves were in a little lower rank than the Elliots), pored over the navy-list in vain to find the ship that Wentworth had previously commanded, Anne looked at “their own navy list, the first that had ever been at Uppercross” (38), knowing that the list was issued annually and the information they were looking for was not in their list any more but in another set of previous lists. In these chapters respectively, we can consider how devotedly Anne read through the annual list, issue after issue, and that she memorized what was included. At this point, it is possible for us to think that her behavior was modest and without her own voice. She was just following Wentworth by perusing the navy-list. Let us examine Jordan’s statement below:

Austen cannot give Anne the freedom to move of twentieth-century women, but she certainly represents the acute frustration of a woman in the early nineteenth century who cannot act boldly and independently to express her desire without disapproval, which include that of the man she loves.²⁶⁾

Here, we need to confirm again that Austen was a realistic writer. She wrote within the world she knew in a style that did not give her readers false images. Therefore, we can recognize how the women in Austen’s period survived in frustration when we look into Anne’s behavior and her way of thinking. In fact, Anne managed to regain her love through her actions in a very limited but possible way. We clearly see that she maneuvered within the acceptable ways and never violated the desired and expected manners for women at that time. Of course, it is possible to think that if she were a man, she would not have to follow the conventions put on women, and that she might be able to act more freely and directly as she wished without frustration. Because she was a woman, however, she needed to struggle before she achieved her goal, following the unwritten rules required only for her gender. In addition, as Jordan indicates, the freedom of women then was less than that of our time now. Austen could not let Anne move as she wishes, but instead, Austen took the heroine to several places like Uppercross, Lyme and Bath. And there, Anne was able to have more chances to go outside and see people of other social classes.

After the Crofts rented Kellynch Hall – this means that a titled class man’s property fell into a naval officer’s hands –, Wentworth and Anne began to have opportunities to be in the same circle. One after another, Anne began to have relationships with people of ranks other than hers after she left Kellynch Hall. Then one of the Musgrove girls, Louisa, and Wentworth seemed to be fond of each other. When Louisa was badly injured at Lyme, among all her company, Anne alone was completely rational and directed people to help and cure her. This is shown in the line “Both [Wentworth and Louisa’s brother] seemed to look to her [Anne] for directions.” (99) This behavior seems unnatural for a brave naval officer who fought at the Napoleonic wars. It is hard to believe that he could not take care of this kind of accident properly. But on the contrary, Anne’s merit is emphasized and we can recognize it very clearly. An example of the interaction between them at this time is shown below:

“Anne, Anne,” cried Charles [Louisa’s brother], “what is to be done next? What, in heaven’s name, is to be done next?”

Captain Wentworth’s eyes were also turned towards her.

“Had not she [Louisa] better be carried to the inn? Yes, I am sure, carry her gently to the inn.”

“Yes, yes, to the inn,” repeated Captain Wentworth... (99)

While Anne told the men what to do very briskly in imperative forms, they asked her to let them know what should be done. She took on the role of leader and exercised her innate leadership skills. Her action was dynamic and with voice. The men could not act without her command. Here, Anne showed a definite motion and voice, but it was not directed only to Wentworth, while he began to finally appreciate her usefulness properly. Although she was not confessing her love to him directly, he found her natural goodness again. She is introduced to us with the phrase “nobody...she was only Anne” (7) to her snobbish father and sister in Chapter 1, but people who have a real understanding held her in higher esteem.

James explains how women at that time should be in the following passage:

“It was not ladylike to want to be the centre of attention, and to want all eyes to turn toward oneself. A lady was supposed to have a retiring nature,” in the early years of the nineteenth century.²⁷⁾

At the scene in Lyme, Anne did not have the direct intention to call other people’s attention to her. Instead, she pushed them to focus on rescuing Louisa. As a result, her company put their attention on Anne for giving proper advice because they knew that she was “attending with all the strength and zeal, and thought, which instinct supplied” (99) to support people around her. Considering these facts, she was successfully turning Wentworth’s attention to herself without intending to do so. Therefore, we can admit that she did not violate the etiquette desirable for women of that time.

Here, let us look at what Mrs. Croft, who was Wentworth’s sister, did when she nearly crashed into a post while she was on Admiral Croft’s gig with him.

...by coolly giving the reins a better direction herself, they [Admiral and Mrs. Croft] happily passed the danger; and by once afterwards judiciously putting out her hand, they neither fell into a rut, nor ran foul of a dung-cart... (83)

It can be said that she independently thought and chose what she should do depending on the situation she found herself in. By the fact that Anne was amused by their interaction, we can say that she accepted this style of women’s behavior pleasantly. Before this incident, we see how Mrs. Croft thought about being the wife of a naval man. She was always with her husband and seemed to take it as a natural right for her to even be on a ship. It is possible for us to understand that she and her husband equally shared the same life. Wood, too, suggests that “Mrs. Croft models a marriage in which women are equal companions with their husbands”; that, in a most telling moment, she “corrects her husband’s careless driving, indicating the initiative and leadership of the new woman”; and that the “lesson is not lost on Anne.”²⁸⁾ Mrs. Croft was the wife of a naval officer, so this means she might be a predecessor to Anne if she could marry Wentworth and become a wife of a naval man. In fact, we can say that Anne had a similar aptitude to Mrs. Croft, and she is ready to leave her natural class for a newly rising social group. When Wentworth told his opinion that he did not want women to be on board, Mrs. Croft responded with the following:

“Women may be as comfortable on board, as in the best house in England. I believe I have lived as

much on board as most women, and I know nothing superior to the accommodations of a man of war. I declare I have not a comfort or an indulgence about me, even at Kellynch-hall, ...beyond what I always had in most of the ships I have lived in; and they have been five altogether." (62)

When we take this speech into consideration, we can assume that Mrs. Croft did not want to make a distinction between what men could do and what women could do. This means that she wanted to be treated in the same way as men, and to express that women behaved and felt the same as men. As a good explanation of her way of thinking, we have her statement below:

"I hate to hear you [Wentworth] talking so, like a fine gentleman, and as if women were all fine ladies, instead of rational creatures. We [Women] none of us expect to be in smooth water all our days." (63)

Mrs. Croft declared that women were rational enough to be ready to go forward, even along a path which was not smooth. She may appear to be a kind of innovative woman who could do whatever she wanted, though, she still never violated the convention of the early nineteenth century. Le Faye points out that "ladies did not travel far from home without the protection of a male companion."²⁹ Indeed, Mrs. Croft was always with her husband and acted under the acceptable manners shown above. In fact, Admiral Croft showed no disapproval of her manner and saw it fondly, and in addition, he let her do anything she wished. This might be a reflection of the rapidly changing society at that time. As Medalie mentions, "the class Sir Walter [Anne's father] represents has grown moribund, unable to respond to changes in society or to be socially useful,"³⁰ and by contrast, naval officers who greatly contributed in the Napoleonic wars achieved much recognition and rose in society. Wentworth was one of them, too. He once had no fortune, but he became very rich after devoting himself to his duty in the war. The recognition of important people gradually shifted from people in higher ranks to people who strove to pave their own way. As a result, the newly rising people's way of thinking and behaving increasingly prevailed. Once fashionable places for upper class people like Bath and Lyme were gradually changing, too. According to Hirukawa, Bath was not just a place where only upper class people gather round, but also one where an assortment of people visited.³¹² Indeed in *Persuasion*, we can find people of various classes in both Bath and Lyme, including naval officers and people like Mrs. Smith, who was Anne's old friend and lived in poverty. If Anne married Wentworth, it means she could move from the moribund class to the naval officers' active circle. In Kellynch Hall, we cannot find Anne's active movement, but as she moved farther away from there, her actions became bolder and more dynamic with her own voice.

At the concert venue in Chapter 20, "Anne was nearest to him [Wentworth], and making yet a little advance, she instantly spoke" (161). And in Chapter 23, when she debated with Captain Harville on women's and men's love, not knowing Wentworth was listening to her intently from the desk on the far side of the room, she addressed her sentiments toward him by means of general argument. We can agree with Jordan's note, which says "[Anne] isn't so calculating, just spontaneously expressing her sentiments."³² When Anne fervently talked with Harville and explained what women's love for men was like to him, she did not expect that Wentworth was listening to her very closely. The line "Anne was startled at finding him nearer than she had supposed" (206) clearly shows that she did not think she was heard by Wentworth because she thought he was far enough away from her. In this situation, she just told her opinion to Harville, not to Wentworth, while the true content of it was her own love which could be perceived only by Wentworth. Because he was listening to her secretly but intensely, her voice successfully reached him. As a result, she eventually let him express his love for her. Though indirectly, she ended up exercising her leadership skills.

Here, let us look at a book written around that time. In those days, one of the most influential courtesy

books was Dr. John Gregory's *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters* (1774). Reid-Walsh points out that "[Dr. Gregory] is adamant about procedure, whereby men must take the lead: to do otherwise is 'to violate the modesty and delicacy of [the female] sex, and to invert the clearest order of nature.'" ³³⁾ It is true that Anne expressed her love for Wentworth, but to other people, it was taken as just a general opinion not specifically for Wentworth and was never thought that she was leading him through her statement. Therefore, we can regard her behavior as acceptable for early nineteenth century conventions. As Avery points out, it cannot be denied "that Anne Elliot is a character uniquely equipped to tell and defend her story – and that Austen, an unmarried woman like her heroine, is the one holding the pen."³⁴⁾ In other words, Austen led the story and exercised her leadership to justify her heroine's fight for achieving the goal. Austen herself was also a woman of that period, and did not have the freedom to move of women in later centuries. So we can suppose that she expressed her desire by means of her heroine, Anne, with the pen instead of using her own dynamic movement. Ostensibly, people around them would think that Wentworth proposed to Anne. She did not manipulate him into action as she wished, but the result ended up leading him into action. Her earnest speech on love made him realize his own wish, and it resulted in the renewal of their love. Tchapanian suggests that "this symbolizes Wentworth's submission to Anne's dominant linguistic role."³⁵⁾ Indeed, Anne caused him to act without making any physical actions directly herself.

Without violating the conventions of the time, which were placed only on women and made their movements very difficult, Anne made the best possible use of her opportunities to turn his attention to her and managed to cause his love for her to rekindle. Without depending on Lady Russell, Anne thought independently and found her own way. Anne observed Mrs. Croft's actions and felt that she was of a like mind. When we look at these two women, we can find the similarities between them. Apart from behaving under limited possibilities for women, they could think and behave independently, could confront challenges bravely, and could express their own opinions decisively as shown in this section.

4. Conclusion

Through comparing the two women profiled in this paper, Dr. Anne Innis Dagg and Anne Elliot, we can recognize a number of things they had in common while living through their difficulties. First, they constantly made efforts and never gave up, even though they had no definite guarantee that their desires would be realized. Dr. Dagg was disappointed at not being hired as a tenured professor, and Anne Elliot lost her love before the beginning of the story. Although they were both in despair, they never stopped moving. They both had an unyielding will.

Secondly, while moving forward to achieve their goals, they could not escape the social conventions of their times which were put on women and were taken for granted as firm rules that must naturally be followed. These social conventions prevented them from moving forward smoothly and also made their lives harder. As a result, both women paved the way to their goals by managing to act within the societal constraints of their times. Both of them had to face equally difficult struggles, and faced the possibility that they might have to give up their dreams in the worst case. Although Dr. Dagg's experiences were over 100 years later than Anne Elliot's lifetime, men in each of these woman's eras seemed to accept, without doubt, the social conventions which raised so many difficulties, barriers and challenges to women. We found, in addition, that common problems related to women's careers remained the same in both Dr. Dagg's and her mother's generation, despite the age difference of thirty years between them. It seems that thirty years were not enough to change the situation of women. As for the circumstances faced by women today, the speed at which things have improved has not been as fast as expected, and many consider that women still have a long way to go.

A third commonality shared by Dr. Dagg and Anne Elliot was that they had role models. Dr. Dagg had her

mother, Mary Quayle Innis, and Anne Elliot had Mrs. Croft. Through her own experiences as a female academic, Dr. Dagg's mother knew the problems that women would confront before Dr. Dagg actually faced them. Therefore, she could encourage her daughter properly and show a suitable way for her to go. Dr. Dagg depended on her mother's advice and appreciated her assistance. Mrs. Croft also walked ahead of Anne Elliot as the wife of a naval officer. It is possible for us to understand that Anne admired her and found an ideal image of woman in her. Although she was not necessarily given advice by Mrs. Croft directly, she observed her actions pleasantly. With role models, we can find the proper way to behave more easily, and at the same time, we can obtain meaningful advice and encouragement from them.

More research is needed on other women who have struggled in different times and places to achieve their goals in the face of gender discrimination and rigid social conventions. Learning from – and teaching about – such case studies can contribute to attaining UN Sustainable Development Goal #5 of achieving sexual equality, empowering women and girls, and removing barriers to women's advancement.

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Note

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Summary and translation mine.

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