Discrimination towards women in their careers was a rising problem. It was commonly based on ignorance, unfairness, and biases. On the other hand, men had a constant threat of feminism taking over the general industry, which in these times is not an issue, but back then - it was seen as a threat by the dominating men. According to evidence, the recruitment of women in the workplace was already happening, prior to the Great War. According to records, 6% of the industry was women. ("Women as a percentage of the industrial workforce in France, 1911 - 1926").
Due to the factors of encouragement amongst women, new factors arose. The new factors being independence and entitlement. Male politicians began to get frustrated with this, due to their biases. They began to describe this revolution with demeaning choices of words, as well a continuance of their persistence of their own unfair beliefs. The language used was words like “little woman” which was a discriminating expression at the time. Paul Von Hindenburg stated “to women’s agitation for parity in all professions, and thereby, of course, for political emancipation… After the war, we still need the woman for spouse and mother.” This passage implies that women belong outside of work, and at home - as a housewife. Not as people with equal rights to men, which is by far demeaning and disgusting.
Footnotes

1 John Smith, Gender Equality 19th to 20th Century