



**WE CAN
ALL DO IT!**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 8th of March is the International Women's day. Connected to this day, we thought that we could do something to try to improve all the problems that women suffer. Because of that, we have created this magazine. Here you can find different articles about women all around the world and some interviews done to different teachers of the school.

WE CAN ALL DO IT!

2. WHICH IS THE SITUATION IN THE WOMEN'S EVERYDAY LIFE?

Nowadays, like in the past there are some places in which women do not have the same privileges as in other places. Women have been the oppressed sex through history, and that situation remains nowadays, and the phenomenon is more obvious in some places. Let's compare some of them.

Women in the USA

In many ways, it is great to be a woman living in 2016. Today, more women are educated, celebrated and making change. In Rio, U.S. women outpaced men, taking home more Olympic medals than their male counterparts— 61 to be exact. A woman was even running for president.



Today, 104 women hold seats in U.S. Congress. This year, we saw Amazon going against the norm when the company said that a review of its entire U.S. staff, including warehouse workers, found that women's compensation in 2015 was 99.9% of men's in equivalent jobs. Further, minorities make 100.1% of what white workers earn, according to Amazon.

While fighting to earn an equal pay, women are also under constant pressure to look perfect. Body shaming is an old too common term. And, it does not come just from Hollywood. This summer, Gold's Gym posted a photo of a pear saying "This is no shape for a girl."

Women in Bangladesh

The status of women in Bangladesh is defined by struggle to massive improvement over the years. The Bangladeshi women have made massive gains since the country gained its independence in 1971. The past four decades have seen the increase of political empowerment for women, better job prospects, improvement in education and the adoption of new laws to protect



their rights. Moreover, in 2013, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, the Speaker of Parliament, the Leader of the Opposition and the Foreign minister were women.

The literacy rate in Bangladesh is lower for females (55.1%) compared to males (62.5%) - 2012 estimates for population aged 15 and over. During the past decades, Bangladesh has improved its education policies; and the access of girls to education has increased.

Women in Bangladesh are engaged in many work activities, from domestic work, to outside paid work. Women's work is often undervalued and underreported.

Women's inheritance rights are poor, for example: discriminatory laws and patriarchal social norms make it difficult for many women to have access to land. Most women inherit according to the local interpretations of Sharia Law.

Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. The practice of dowry, although illegal, contributes to this phenomenon. 29% of girls get married before age 15 and 65% before the age of 18.

Women in Ethiopia

As in other traditional societies, in Ethiopia a woman's worth is measured in terms of her role both as a mother and wife. In urban areas, women have greater access to education, healthcare and employment outside the home.

An UN analysis of several international studies suggests that domestic violence against women is most prevalent in Ethiopia. Sexual violence is also reportedly common. However, Article 620 of the 2004 Criminal Code of Ethiopia, defines rape differently as compelled "sexual intercourse outside wedlock". Article 53 of the 2000 Revised Family Code of Ethiopia also stipulates that "they [the wife and husband] shall have with one another the sexual relations normal in marriage unless these relations involve a risk of seriously prejudicing their health".

Gender equality has been a problem in Ethiopia for decades, over the past three years but there has been an improvement since Mulatu Teshome became president.

In conclusion, we could say that Ethiopian girls and women's struggles and problems are mostly associated with social acceptance, access to education and child or forced marriages.



3. THE GLORIES OF BEING A WOMAN

Oh, the glories of being a woman. Cooking. Cleaning. Waiting for your man. And when you find the time, working on that curvaceous figure that everyone craves. Or was it slim figure? We just can't keep up. Actually, thinking about it, are we smart enough to drive nowadays?



It seems that the idea of what should 'be feminine' has changed drastically over the years. We need to 'man up' and 'stop being so unpredictable'. Now we say that the adverts of the past encourage men abusing men abusing their wives if they bought the wrong coffee either... But have things really changed?

Sexism in legal terms is defined as discrimination based on gender, in other words, unequal treatment without objective justification. From a human rights perspective stereotyping women in the media and in advertising is gender discrimination. Advertisers, advertising agencies... are therefore called upon to respect human rights, as well as to challenge and change all advertising containing sexist and discriminating images. Advertising affects us in a way that attracts our attention and generates new customer needs while filling us with images of how we are supposed to be.

Advertising proposes beauty ideals and lifestyles, driving us to go on stupid diets, having surgery and consume anabolic steroids and proclaiming heterosexual relationships as the social norm. Perfection as suggested by advertising easily becomes a corset and in the worst case damages to our health and makes us sick. If we accept this ideal and compared it with our body, it can affect to our self-esteem and our positive attitude towards our body, even at primary-school age.



4. FEMINIST FIGHT AGAINST THE ISLAMIC STATE

In the year 2011 started an invasion plan against Syria, which was planned long before it started. The media called it, at first "The Arab Spring" and painted it as a revolution of "moderate rebels" against the regime that controls the country since the coup d'etat of 1963. The European Union and the USA supported and financed the rebels which, though the pass of the years have resulted in Islamist factions related with the Muslim Brotherhood and the Syrian branch of Al-Qaeda called "Al-Nusra".

In this climate of instability was founded in the neighbouring country of Iraq the self-proclaimed "Islamic State of Iraq and Syria". DAESH (name which they don't like to be called because means 'thing that has to be crushed' in arab) is a wahabi-salafist ideological group, even more radical and extreme than Al-Qaeda or the Afghan talibans. DAESH, attacked and destroyed cities and monuments of ethnics that don't follow their barbarism, and committed genocide with the Assyrians, a minority ethnic group that believes in christianity.

In northern Syria, the kurd majority was abandoned by the Syrian government, which was expelled by the terrorist organizations of the zone. As other minorities of the region, they were threat to be exterminated by the "Islamic State". However, Kurds with a large history of resistance in the region took up arms and founded the YPG and the YPJ, the feminine units of the YPG which means "People's Protection Units" in Kurd. The YPG is a self-defense group created to fight against the Islamic State, which has shown great military advances against the caliphate. It is ideologically inspired in an ideology created by Abdullah Öcalan, the founder of the PKK(Kurdistan Workers Party). This ideology supports, between other things, feminism.

Abdullah Öcalan(Kurdistan):

"A society can never be free without women's liberation"

In this article, I'm going to speak mostly about the before mentioned YPJ. The braveness of the kurdish women has impacted on the world, because if they get captured by their enemies, they will get lapidated or brutally tortured and made sex slaves. This units consist more or less of 25.000 women of all ages that fight in the front line against the group which thinks that they are only allowed to work in the kitchen and serve their husband.



I have to mention that the “Islamic State” is really worried about this brave woman, because following their ignorant ideology, they think that if they are killed while fighting by a male, they will go to heaven. However, if they are killed by women, they won't.

The self-sacrificing act of the female commander, Arin Mirkan, is very well known. She decided to detonate an explosive, killing herself and a number of DAESH fighters before Mishtenur Hill (a famous hill in Kobane, the capital of the Syrian Kurdistan, which was defended for 134 days of fierce battling) was seized by her enemies. With this heroic action Mirkan was sending the message that she was not afraid of DAESH.



Despite the majority of women fighting against terrorism is Kurdish, it is also important the role of the Syrian women fighting in the Syrian Arab Army and allied militias.

To finish with, apart of the women that instead working at home have decided to took up arms and defend their territories, it is also courageous the journalism work that is being made by women in this zone of conflict. Some of this fearless women, has resulted dead by the Islamist terrorist groups thoughts.



The last one to fall dead happened on the 25th of February of this year, the Iraqi-Kurdish war reporter Shifa Gardi was killed while she was covering the attacks to the capital of the “Islamic State” in Iraq, which is going to be liberated soon by the Iraqi army and allied militias.

5. WOMEN'S OPPRESSION THROUGH THE HISTORY

The work that women's movement is making more and more all-embracing, rather than being a temporary phase of history. Feminists such as Sheila Rowbotham, Elizabeth Fisher, Barbara Ehrenreich, Marilyn French have traced women's history and found it rich and full of struggle. They have documented their fight against the oppression caused by men, and by the state.

A single example of this is the sustained and brutal attack on the sexual autonomy of European women under early capitalism; hundreds of thousands of women were tortured and killed, including any woman peasant or artisan showing independence of spirit.

It is inevitable to highlight the consequences that had had the conquest and plunder of the colonies in the Sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Here too women got special treatment, not the one desired. Many studies have shown that white women have been forced to rear within strict family structures. A study by Rhoda Reddock about Caribbean slave women describes how they were forbidden to marry or have children, as it was cheaper for the planters to import more slaves than lose women's labour during pregnancy and suckling.

Later, however, Africa was being exploited differently and slaves were more difficult to trade, Caribbean women were then encouraged to rear children. The women showed their resistance to slavery by a long birth strike that caused severe labour problems. Underlying all the various examples there are of how women were bludgeoned and coerced in different ways by early capitalism.

Another case took place in the Franco's Era. There was little effort to promote women's educational development in some areas of the country. 70% of women could not read and write at the end of the XX century. Women were basically on a subordinate position to men. This was due to a discriminatory legislation based on the 1870 Penal Code, the 1885 Commerce Code and the 1889 Civil Code. Spanish women needed the authorization of their husbands to carry economic activities, to sign contracts and to purchase her goods. They didn't have full legal capacity to control their own salary.



The Penal Code established strong sanctions for wives who did not follow husbands' instructions. It also established that if the husband killed or attacked the

adulterous wife or her lover on the spot, he would only be exiled for a short period of time. On the other hand, the penalty for a woman in the same situation was severer. Women were under a strong social control. The stereotype that women had to be "home angels", the "diligent mother" and the "sweet wife" imposed a strict behaviour code. Any purpose of leaving this role was strongly reprimanded by both.

6. INTERVIEW TO LUPE

1. Do you support feminism?

Yes

2. Have you ever participated in any event related to it?

Never

3. Have you ever seen any sexist behaviour in Goierri? (salary, jokes...)

Maybe, but not salary. More related to jobs

4. In your opinion, have things changed during the years?

Not very much. It seems that yes, but essential things haven't changed yet.

5. What would you do to help changing the situation?

In my opinion, the most important thing to start changing is the children education. So as they grow up their attitude could be different.

7. INTERVIEW TO JORGE

1. Do you support feminism?

Yes of course, I think that in the history there has been a lot of situations where women and the men were not treated in the same way and nowadays we have to balance that situation, so women are in the place where they have to be

2. Have you ever participated in any event related to it?

Yes, I have participated in different events, some of them because of the school and my position there and another is in my personal life. In the school we have done some works with the students for them to realize the importance of that issue, two years ago and the last year also, some students from the 2nd year of the bachelor did some kinds of exercises with more students from the school, and it was very interesting because the students wanted to do that and they prepared some activities and they did them in class, and the only thing we did was to favorite that situation. With the school also, there are also some groups, for example, in the goierri area, there is a group that is working with that item, I mean, there is a social forum where they work why women are not going to the technical studies, and they asked us to participate in that group and we were there taking some actions with the feminist groups of Goierri. In my personal life I have been in both of the items. For example, I'm a member in a gastronomic club in Tolosa where all the people are men, and we had a problem 6-7 years ago with a tradition of ours, because in carnivals, all the members go to have dinner with two friends, and traditionally they were men, but 4 years ago we had to work together with the council of Tolosa so the woman could take part there. But it was hard for some people

3. Have you ever seen any sexist behaviour in Goierri? (salaries, jokes ...)

No in that way, no in the salaries or in the positions, but sometimes they tell us that in the direction team there is only one woman and that they should have more visibilities in the structure of goierri eskola, but the thing is that, I don't know the percentage, but almost 80% of the teachers of the school are men, and that's because in the past the studies that were technological were studied by men, and women are not a lot in that sector. I remember that when I studied engineering, more or less the 20%-25% were women, but nowadays the members are the same, so I think that things are not changing a lot. I haven't seen direct discrimination in Goierri eskola, and if that would happen we would do something. But it's true that something that is hardy thing in the technological area nowadays to get both men and woman working in the same quantity. So, we can say that the balance between men and woman is not good in the school, and maybe that can be considered a discrimination, but I think that we are working in the correct way. Also,

the people that are coming to the school looking for job, are mostly men because of the reasons I've explained. Anyway, is true that not the teachers, but the students may heard some sentences that are not a conscious discrimination, but they are, and we are a school, we have to educate the students, so maybe we could do more in that way. In conclusion, I don't see any discrimination but I think that we could do more to avoid it.

4. In your opinion, have things changed during the years?

Not so much, if you look through the history changes have been made, yes, but as I was telling you I don't see a big difference from the situation 20 years ago. The situation I had with the women was the same to the one boys have with girls nowadays. There also some very bad stereotypes and we see them a lot in the 2. year of the bachelor. There, we do a kind of orientation so the students can know what to study, or where they want to work, and by now, the things that each sex choose are really different, because of what possibilities they think they have. Usually, girls go to studies related with doctors, medicine, administration, or these kind of things, and boys go more to technological studies, so even if we try to give the same information to all of them, the difference of sex is big in that sector, I don't know why. And I see that the students that are feminist and work a lot for men and woman to be treated the same, most of them end up studying "feminine" careers.

5. What would you do to help changing the situation?

My responsabilitate is the education, and I think that is the best way to change the society, I believe that, and I'm a teacher because of that, so we can do a lot of work in that sense. So, we are trying to get different human values and that can be one of them, and to work with the students in different ways. It's not easy because we have to involve all the teachers, all the students, and a lot of things, but first of all the thing we should do it would be to take care of that sensibility. That's one, but I also think that feminism is a personal compromise also, it's not only what you think about or what you tell to people, but it's more an attitude you have to live, and that's an attitude that each of us do have to work by its own. There are some things that maybe people think that are not important but they are, like the words we use when we speak about woman, because it's quite rude, even when you don't want to transmit that, but it is, and the words of the everyday life can be machist, and that have to be changed. But I think that I have more to do in the educational section.

8. INTERVIEW TO MAIALEN

1. Do you support feminism?

Yes, I support the feminism but I think it is very sad to have the need to support the feminism because I think this should/must be naturalize for the society.

2. Have you ever participated in any event related to it?

Yes, I have participated in the Lilaton race that takes place in Donostia and it is a 5km race.

3. Have you seen any sexist behaviour in Goierri? (salaries, jokes...)

No, not at all.

4. In your opinion, have things changed during the years?

Yes. In my opinion things have changed a lot but not enough. But I can see the differences from when I was young and the young people of nowadays.

5. What would you do to help changing the situation?

I will support more meetings about the feminism and I think that the people who support this idea have to be stronger and stronger and don't let the other people to make us smaller.

9. INTERVIEW TO MIKEL ADRIÁN

1. Do you support feminism?

Yes.

2. Have you ever participated in any event related to it?

Yes, one day I went to a demonstration in favour of women's working rights.

3. Have you seen any sexist behaviour in Goierri? (salaries, jokes...)

No, never.

4. In your opinion, have things changed during the years?

Yes, but there is still a lot of work to do

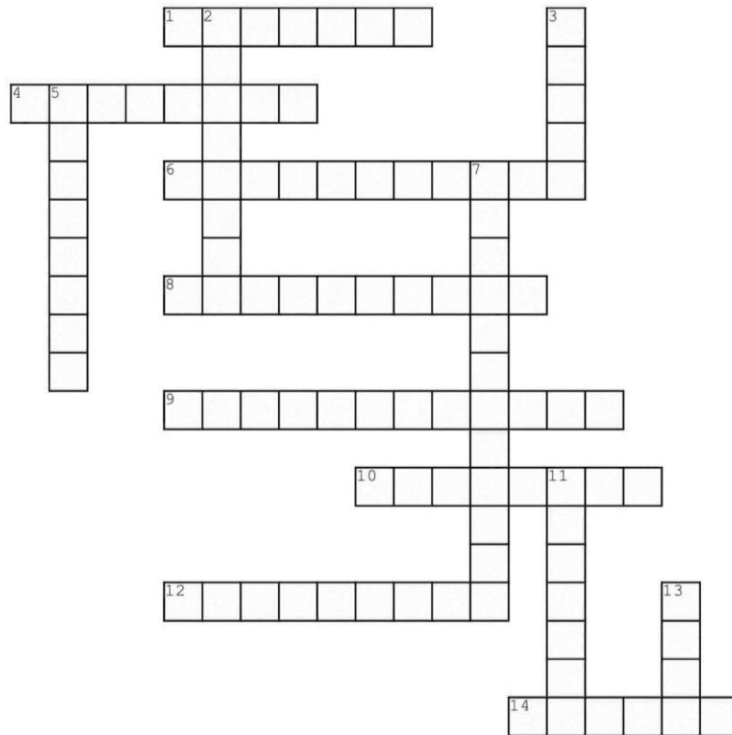
5. What would you do to help changing the situation?

I will raise students in equality

10. PASTIMES

CROSSWORD

After finishing the crossword, try to complete the alphabet soup with the words from here



HORIZONTAL

1. Treated with contempt
4. A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women
6. The act of defending against criticism or censure
8. Subject to an act of limitation
9. Marked by the ability to see or make fine distinctions
10. Having a bearing on or connection with the subject at issue
12. A place where work is done
14. Either of the two sexes (male and female)

VERTICAL

2. Appraise critically
3. An adult female person (as opposed to a man)
5. The quality of being the same in quantity or value
7. Freedom from control or influence of another or others
11. To gain with effort
13. The crime of forcing a woman to submit to sexual intercourse

ALPHABET SOUP

V	Y	C	R	I	T	I	Q	U	E	G	E	C	M	R	G
I	I	R	W	E	E	F	E	M	I	N	I	S	M	E	Y
N	E	E	J	I	O	R	U	W	O	A	Q	B	V	L	L
D	E	S	F	S	E	A	S	O	W	W	R	I	D	E	Q
I	E	T	E	L	Y	P	S	M	E	S	J	W	Y	V	A
C	Q	R	A	C	G	E	I	A	G	Q	E	Q	C	A	E
A	U	I	H	W	S	C	P	N	M	K	E	T	Y	N	U
T	A	C	X	D	I	S	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	T	E
I	L	T	Y	E	N	O	E	M	E	W	P	C	O	E	D
O	I	E	P	L	W	E	Y	R	S	C	O	R	N	E	D
N	T	D	Z	S	G	Y	A	Y	R	O	I	B	N	O	X
S	Y	W	O	R	K	P	L	A	C	E	F	U	U	A	J
H	G	E	N	D	E	R	N	O	I	N	E	Y	G	N	Q
Q	E	E	G	D	E	B	O	F	C	M	C	D	E	F	G
I	K	T	A	I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	E
R	Q	A	C	H	I	E	V	E	X	I	A	I	R	V	D