

Global Talk

O

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Issue 4

UNIVERSITY
OF OREGON

WOMEN



RULE

GLOBAL TALK

The First UO Multilingual Publication- 4th ISSUE

Global Talk offers a delectable taste of some of the most widely spoken languages in the world. As increasing numbers of people cross the globe for study, work, health, and pleasure, becoming multilingual is of highest priority. Students at the University of Oregon, under the expert guidance of the editor of this publication, have created a savory mix of vocabulary, recipes, anecdotes, and reports in nine languages to entice you to probe more deeply into the cultures they represent. The theme for March is International Women's Day, and you can see the many different achievements and roles of women in the sampling of global cultures represented here.

In the cultures of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, which the faculty and graduate students in my department teach and study, women have played key parts in advancing equal rights for women. The Swedish writer Ellen Key, for example, helped change ideas about love and marriage in the early part of the 20th century. The Austrian novelist Bertha von Suttner helped convince Alfred Nobel to establish the Nobel Prize for Peace, which she was awarded in 1905. Women gained the right to vote in Germany in 1918. And Scandinavia is a world leader in policies promoting gender equality.

German and Scandinavian artists, inventors, and writers have helped shape American culture. These include Martin Luther, Johann Sebastian Bach, Clara Schumann, Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche, Søren Kierkegaard, Alfred Nobel, Sigmund Freud, Bertolt Brecht, Hannah Arendt, Ingmar Bergman, and Elfriede Jelinek. Can you think of others? As the editor has so kindly pointed out to me, Germany is also the fifth largest trading partner of the U.S. after Canada, Japan, Mexico, and China. About one fourth of all U. S. Americans are of German heritage, and, in the state of Oregon, German is the third most commonly spoken language in the home (after English and Spanish). Oregonians also have strong heritage communities of the descendants of Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish immigrants. Junction City's annual Scandinavian Festival is one example of the continuing influence of Scandinavian culture in Oregon. Eugene's Oregon Bach Festival attracts international participation each summer.

Please learn more about these cultures and those of France, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, Russia, and the Middle East in these pages. Enjoy!

Susan Anderson
Professor of German
Head, Department of German and Scandinavian

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SPECIAL EVENTS THIS MONTH:

- 1) 4th Annual World Poetry Night, March 8th 7-9 p.m. at The International Resource (at the EMU).

*****GLOBAL TALK is seeking people for contribution in any language sections, if interested email*****

napplaus@uoregon.edu

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CHINESE Section (March 2006)

A famous Chinese saying:

妇女能顶半边天 (Pinyin: Fu4nǚ3 neng2 ding3 ban4 bian1 tian1)

Translation: "Women can hold up half of the sky!"

台灣檳榔西施文化/ Taiwanese Bing Lang Culture and Issues

除了故宮博物館和士林夜市之外台灣還有一種人們眾所皆知的特種文化—那就是檳榔西施文化。檳榔和香菸一樣,是一種一但上癮就無法抗拒的誘惑。商人們在競爭的環境中竭盡一切辦法去吸引客人。從由老阿婆販賣到現在的妙齡少女穿著薄紗站在透明的櫥窗裡和忙碌的交通路口招攬客人。很多客人不是為著檳榔而是衝著好身材合好奇心而來。有時候,更是照成交通事故的發生,因為大家的眼睛都不是直視前方。

Taiwan has many famous sights including the National Palace Museum and Shilin Night Market. Aside from these, there is another special sight that is not well known internationally, but very well known within Taiwan: this is the betel nut girls. Chewing betel nuts is a highly addictive habit, akin to chewing Tobacco. However, aside from the addictive traits of the betel nuts themselves, the attraction is also related to the alluring women that sell them. In this competitive industry, merchants try to use any way they can to attract consumers. There is a tradition of young women who sit in large glass-walled booths on the side of roads selling betel nuts. These women wear little, to attract customers, presumably men. Many people who frequent these booths do not have the intention of buying betel nuts at all, but rather they are only attracted because of the women in the booths. This profession has many opponents within Taiwan and carries some social stigma. On occasion, the booths have even been known to cause traffic accidents by distracting drivers.

History of Women's Movements in Taiwan:

Early in the 50's and 60's, there were already several women organizations such as YWCA and Women's Association in Taiwan. However, the major purpose of these organizations was to assist the elderly and the disabled, and, most of all, to function as a communicative channel for their members. Members of these organizations were women of rich financial backgrounds. In other words, the early women's organizations in Taiwan were only rich women's clubs that provided little assistance to women of lower social status.

It wasn't until the early 70's that the first wave of Taiwan women's movement arose after Ms. Shioh-Lien Lu declared her "New Feminism." "New Feminism" has brought the public's attention to the unequal treatment of our women. The Awakening of a Women's magazine agency founded in 1982 by Ms. Yuan-Cheng Li was the only women's organization focus on gender issues during the enforcement of martial law. The Awakening of Women's foundations have played an important role in raising women's awareness of their status in society.

Diverse women's organizations and associations have emerged since martial law was lifted in 1987. These women's associations have begun to focus on gender concerns from different perspectives and provide professional assistance to women. Some provide women practical services and assistance, and others actively take part in the political and social movements to urge the modification of laws and to supervise the government's execution of public policy that helps to improve women's status in Taiwanese society.

Influenced by the actions of these women's organizations, the general public has begun to recognize the unequal treatment our social values imposed upon women. The government has begun to respond to the voice of women within Taiwan. Nevertheless, whether in economic, legal, or political issues, compared to men women still do not receive equal attention and treatment. Further, in comparison with other political issues, women's concerns are often considered to be "issues that are unimportant for necessary action." This attitude is what women's organizations and those who concern themselves about women's status must break through in the future.

Source: http://womensissues.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Ftaiwan.yam.org.tw%2Fwomenweb%2Faction_e.htm

Vocabulary 單詞

1. Woman-女性 nǚ3xin4, nǚ3ren2、女人
2. Mother-媽媽 ma1ma1 (or 母親 mu3qin1, formal usage)
3. Elder sister-姐姐 jie3jie, Younger sister-妹妹 mei4mei
4. daughter-女兒 nǚ3er2



rench Section (MARS 2005)

Mutiny in DR Congo ends UN raid

A mutiny by some 40 soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo has led to the suspension of a joint UN-Congolese operation against a rebel group. The men, unhappy about their conditions of service, fired shots in the air and seized food rations, a United Nations spokesman told the BBC. Some 17,000 UN peacekeepers are in DR Congo to oversee elections due in June. They have been helping the Congolese army stage a series of raids against the various rebel groups that continue to rampage in parts of the east.

© <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Marie Curie

Marie Sklodowska naît à Varsovie et en 1891, elle quitte la Pologne pour venir à Paris et s'inscrit à la Sorbonne. Deux ans plus tard, elle obtient brillamment sa licence de physique. À l'université, elle rencontre Pierre Curie, en 1894, avec qui elle se marie un an plus tard. Elle prend pour sujet d'étude les rayonnements émis par l'uranium et, grâce aux techniques piézoélectriques inventées par son mari, elle analyse les rayonnements du pechblende, minéral riche en uranium. Elle découvre que celui-ci rayonne de manière beaucoup plus intense que l'uranium lui-même, et en déduit l'existence d'éléments encore plus radioactifs. Marie Curie est d'ailleurs la première à

utiliser le terme radioactif pour caractériser les éléments susceptibles d'émettre des rayonnements.



En 1898, avec son mari qui partage ses travaux, elle annonce la découverte de deux nouveaux éléments: le polonium (qu'elle appelle ainsi en référence à son pays d'origine) et le radium. En 1903, Marie reçoit le prix Nobel de physique conjointement à son mari et à Becquerel pour la découverte des éléments radioactifs. Elle est la première femme à recevoir un prix Nobel, mais, alors que son mari est élu à l'Académie des sciences, elle n'y sera jamais admise elle-même, la présence d'une femme dans une telle institution n'étant pas vue d'un œil favorable à cette époque. À la mort de son mari (1904), elle reprend toutefois sa chaire de physique générale et poursuit ses propres recherches. Ses travaux sur le radium et ses composés lui valent le prix Nobel de chimie en 1911. Elle est la première personnalité scientifique à obtenir deux prix Nobel.

©<http://isimabomba.free.fr>

Vocabulaire

Femme

Woman

Mère, soeur, fille

Mother, sister, and daughter

Ca que la femme veut, Dieu veut.

What women want, God wants.

Citations

La beauté se raconte encore moins que le bonheur

-Simone de Beauvoir

Le temps n'endort pas les grandes douleurs, mais il les assouplit.

-George Sand

Dormir, c'est du temps perdu. Dormir me fait peur. C'est une forme de mort.

-Edith Piaf

Political Firsts for

Francophone Women

BURUNDI: **Sylvie Kinigi** headed the government from July 1993 to February 1994.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: **Elisabeth Domitien** was prime minister from 1975 to 1976 under the regime of dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa.

FRANCE: **Edith Cresson** was the first woman elected Prime Minister in 1991.

HAITI: **Ertha Pascal-Trouillot** was the first woman elected President of Haiti in 1990.

RWANDA: **Agathe Uwilingiyamana** became prime minister in July 1993. She was killed on the first day of the country's genocide, on April 7, 1994.

SENEGAL: **Mame Madior Boye** was named Senegal's first female prime minister in March 2001. She left the government in November 2002.



GERMAN Section (März 2006)

Vergiss nicht: Internationaler Frauentag ist der achte März!



Zwei Bekannten Frauen aus Deutschsprachigen Ländern

Nena (German Singer)

Sie wurde als Susanne Kerner 1961 geboren und ist in Westfalen aufgewachsen. Nena ist eine deutsche Popsängerin die am besten für ihr Lied *99 Luftballons* bekannt ist. Es gibt sogar eine Englische Variante, die auch sehr bekannt ist.

Romy Schneider (Austrian Actress)

Romy Schneider wurde 1938 in Österreich geboren. Sie hat ihre Karriere als Schauspielerin mit nur vierzehn Jahren begonnen. Sie war die Hauptspielerin in vielen Filmen, inklusive der *Sissy, Trilogie* 1955. Romy war auch in anderen Filmen wie *Monpti* und *Robinson soll nicht sterben* bevor 1982 starb.



The yearly celebration that gets Germans, Austrians, and the Swiss to dress up, is known by many different names. No, I don't mean Halloween, I'm talking about **Karneval!**



In Austria & Bavaria it's:

Fasching

In Baden & Switzerland it's:

Fastnacht

In Franconia it's: **Fosnat**

In Rhineland it's:

Karneval/Fassenacht

In Swabia it's: **Fasnet**

Now's the time to sink your teeth into some plum filled Pfannkuchen, the traditional pastry eaten during **Fasching**. Don't forget to fill a couple with mustard for kicks!



<http://studweb.studserv.uni-stuttgart.de/studweb/users/mas/mas41421/fasching-vani-01.jpg>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Berliner-Pfannkuchen.jpg>
<http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/r/rosaluxemb173187.html>
<http://www.mscedu/~mdl/gerresources/frauen/rluxemburg.htm>

Vocab

Die Frau

Woman

„Ich habe das Gefühl, ich wurde in Wien geboren, um in Paris zu leben.“

“I have the feeling that I was born in Vienna in order to live in Paris.”

Quote from Ich, Romy-Tagebuch eines Lebens written by Romy Schneider

„Die, die sich nicht bewegen, erkennen nicht ihre eigenen Ketten.“

“Those who do not move, do not notice their chains.”

Quote from: Rosa Luxemburg, a famous German Politician, 1870-1919

Die Mutter, die Schwester, die Tochter
Mother, sister, daughter

Frauenpower

Womenpower



Sources:

http://www.phoenixcontact.com/frauenpower/global_images/frauenpower.jpg
<http://www.allgaeu-concerts.de/assets/images/Nena-Buhne-big.jpg>
<http://usuario.tiscali.es/actores/rom6.jpg>
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TALIAN Section (MARZO 2006)

STORIA (history):Le origini della Festa della Donna

La festa della donna si celebra l'otto marzo, ma le sue origini si basano su un avvenimento drammatico. Nel 1908 a New York, pochi giorni prima di questa data, le operaie dell'industria tessile Cotton scioperarono protestando contro le terribili condizioni in cui erano costrette a lavorare. Lo sciopero durò per alcuni giorni, ma l'8 marzo il proprietario, Mr. Johnson, bloccò tutte le porte della fabbrica e nessuno potette uscire.

Quel giorno, per caso scoppiò un incendio causando la morte di 129 operaie prigioniere all'interno della fabbrica. Per questo motivo l'8 marzo é diventato un giorno di lotta internazionale, a favore delle donne, proposta da Rosa Luxemburg, proprio in ricordo di questa tragedia. Nel corso degli anni, il significato vero della festa è stato dimenticato, ma la festa della donna è ancora oggi celebrata. Oggi, le donne portano le mimose, i fiori che simboleggiano le donne, e vanno fuori con le amiche. A volte i ristoranti e le discoteche organizzano feste per le donne. Siccome le origini delle festa sono interessanti e significativi, tutte le donne devono festeggiare questo otto marzo!

- Courtesy of Sherry Dickerson

Natalia Ginzberg: Donna d'Influenza (1916-1991)

Natalia Ginzberg, (vero nome:Natalia Levi) scrittrice famosa nella letteratura moderna italiana, nacque a Palermo nel 1916 e tornò nella città della sua famiglia, Torino, all'età di tre anni. Antifascista, militante, docente, ha scritto il romanzo, *Lessico familiare* nel 1963, che vinse il premio Strega. Si sposò con Leone Ginzburg. Insieme al loro amico, Einaudi, cercarono di creare una casa editrice.

Loro aiutarono l'editoria clandestina, ma nel 1944 Leone Ginzberg fu imprigionato e morì in seguito alle pesanti torture inflitte in prigione a Roma. Per questo, Natalia dovette rimanere da sola con i tre figli e fare l'assistente editrice per l'Einaudi. In questo tempo scrisse il romanzo *È stato così*. Sviluppò poi un'amicizia con il grande Cesare Pavese. Si sposò di nuovo con Gabriele Baldini a Roma, e pubblicò tanti romanzi. Nel 1964 le fu chiesto anche di scrivere un'opera teatrale, che fu seguita da altre commedie, incluso *L'intervista* (messa a scena da Luchino Visconti).

Negli anni ottanta ritornò alla politica, e fu eletta alla Camera dei Deputati. Fu coinvolta in diverse cause umanitarie (i.e., l'abbassamento del costo del pane, e l'assistenza ai bambini palestinesi). Continuò a scrivere fino alla sua morte nel 1991. L'importanza di questa scrittrice viene dall'esempio di una donna che non aveva paura di usare il suo intelletto ed esprimere le sue opinioni, combattendo per la giustizia che ha sempre cercato.

-Courtesy of Caterina Digregorio

Announcements: Circolo Italiano Fundraiser! April 11, think about what you would like to make! Contact: Caterina, cdigrego@uoregon.edu

VOCABULARY

la donna

- woman

“...la donna è più nobile dell'uomo.”

-Woman is more noble than man (Arcangela Tarabotti.)

Una buona mamma vale cento maestre.

-A good mother is worth a hundred teachers (proverb).

la madre, la sorella, la figlia

-mother, sister, donna

Donna forte

-strong woman

-Courtesy of Monica Remus



OLYMPICS: Italy's medals

Two Italian women teams posted bronze medals during the Olympic Games in Torino this year. The two wins, which came from team women's 3000 meter short track speed skating relay and team women's bobsleigh resulted in seven different women receiving medals during the competition.

Overall Italy took home eleven medals: five gold, and six bronze. Other notable performances were by Enrico Fabris with gold in the men's 1500 meter speed skating, and his participation in the winning men's team pursuit speed skating. Italy tied for ninth place this year along with Korea and China.

-Courtesy of Matthew Misley

Editor: Monica Remus



JAPANESE Section 三月(Sangatsu)二〇〇六

ニュース

The Japanese government has agreed on plans that will increase the number of women in top-level government posts. The aim is to move from the current level of 21.5 percent to 30 percent by 2020. Only nine percent of managers in Japan are female, compared with 46 percent in the U.S. The government will encourage companies to re-hire women after their maternity leave. Currently, two thirds of women never return to work after childbirth.



The new targets strengthen the Gender Equality Basic Plan, which was introduced in 2000. Prime Minister Koizumi said he wanted “to create a gender-equality society in which men and women can have dreams and expectations by fully exercising their individuality and abilities”. Japan ranks a poor 43rd among 80 countries in the 2005 United Nations Gender Empowerment Measure index.

<<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/0512/051228-equality-e.html>>

Gender view in Japan

In Japanese society, men still have much more power, higher status, and authority in business situations. Besides that fact one popular phrase still exists, “the two things that have gotten stronger since the war are women and stocking”, illustrates the changing wife’s role. In some companies male workers receive 6-8 percent more salary than female workers regardless of the fact that they are in an equal position. Also in contrast to men’s outer sphere of influence, home is still considered the “woman’s sphere”. Therefore housework, raising children, and nursing grandparents are mostly the woman’s job. The clear gender bias originated from Japanese Shinto ideology that indicates that men should take the initiative.

Life Story of Japanese "War Brides"

Many memories of history fade from the mind as time goes by. It was not until last year that I met a Japanese American group of so-called “war brides”, living here in Eugene. The group of women whom I met at the Asian Celebration at the Eugene Fairgrounds in 2005 sold all hand-made Japanese style gifts: little accessories, cushions, purses, small boxes covered with Japanese *origami* and some other perfect gifts. They were strong women who have tried to pass on the Japanese culture in the U.S. society for more than a decade.

“War brides,” Japanese women who married American soldiers stationed in Japan after the second World War, were rarely mentioned in Japanese media. One reason might be that some Japanese people, at least immediately after the war, regarded women as betrayers of Japan because the country was having a very hard time reconstructing the society due to the devastating situation of the war. Coming to the U.S. and leaving their family in Japan at that time might have been considered an act of treachery.

Miyoko MacDonald from Nagasaki, married an American man in Japan and came to the U.S. in the beginning of the 1950’s. She raised three daughters in the U.S., a place that was once Japan’s enemy. Speaking of this tension, Miyoko said, “It was very tough to live in the U.S. right after the war. Some people hated me because I am Japanese.” She also said, “Parents of my friend’s husband wrote a letter to the U.S. President to ask him to order the return of their son immediately to the U.S. because they didn’t want their son to marry a Japanese woman.” The lives of the "War Brides" were filled with both unwelcome departures and arrivals to the U.S. Their life story depicts how the political relations of two countries influence personal life.

Fifty years after she left Japan in 1952, Miyoko MacDonald went back to Japan for the first time. She realized that Japan that she knew had become a thing of the past.

単語(Vocabulary)

Woman: じょせい/女性 (Zyo-Se-I), おんなのひと/女の人 (On-Na-No-Hito)

Mother: はは/母 (Ha-Ha), おかあさん/お母さん (O-Ka-A-San)

Sister: あね/姉 (A-Ne), お姉さん (O-Ne-E-San)

Daughter: むすめ/娘 (Mu-Su-Me)

A positive line for women

“Power to Women!” - じょせいにけ りりを/女性に権利を (Zyo-Sei-Ni-Ken-ri-Wo)

The above quote came from a famous Japanese woman, Iwasaki Mineko, the most famous GEISHA in Gion, Kyoto, who became the model for “Memoir of GEISHA.” She started taking dance and singing lessons to be a GEISHA when she was 5 years old and began her career as a professional GEISHA in Kyoto when she was 15 years old. Born in 1949, she retired at the age of 29 and became a writer. “Money is something you spend to appreciate cultures and arts; therefore, the culture and art itself have the genuine value that you should appreciate. Money is just something for measure. However, nowadays people are just obsessed with making more money even though they don’t know what it is for. The most important things – the culture and traditions have disappeared.”



Contributed by Satomi Ohashi



MIDDLE EASTERN Section

The Written Word and Women From Iran to Maghreb

iranian.ws/iran_news/publish/index.shtml



Giuliano Soria in the most authentic heart of Piedmont, Italy, first in Alba and then in Turin, its annual meetings are characterized by "dialogue and comparisons" that in this International Convention of the year 2006, focused on Arab and Iranian culture as seen through women's eyes and writings.

Participants in this year convention (January 19-21) were from Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

For more Information visit: <http://www.iranian.ws/>



WOMEN Islamomisogyny

On International women's Day

As a proposal of the Socialist International in 1910, International Women's Day (March 8) was celebrated for the first time in many industrial countries. It demanded the right to vote and to hold public office, right to work, to vocational training and to an end to discrimination on the job. Since then, the International Women's Day is commemorated and also is a national holiday in communist countries. It symbolizes a long struggle of all women on all continents, with different ethnics, religions, cultures and social classes, who have been deprived from the equal right with men. Today, we know that struggle for equality, justice, peace, democracy, secularism and development is not separated from the struggle against Islamomisogyny. www.iranian.com/

Cultural events: Persia House

Saturday, March 11th from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Women's Day and Nawruz celebration by Iranian Women Association of Oregon. Persian folk music, performances of the students of IWAO at Portland State University, Smith Union Building, Room 234, 1825 SW Broadway, Portland, OR. Free Admission. All are welcome. For more info, call 503-977-2685.

Saturday, March 25th from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. Persian New Year (Nawruz) Celebration at Portland State University Ballroom, Smith Union Building, 1825 SW Broadway, Portland, OR. For more info, call 503-725-5214 or visit: www.persia.pdx.edu

VOCABULARY:



[Farsi]

Woman: Zan زن

“Whenever women protest and ask for their rights, they are silenced with the argument that the laws are justified under Islam. It is an unfounded argument. It is not Islam at fault, but rather the patriarchal culture that uses its own interpretations to justify whatever it wants.”

“Har vaght ke yek zan as hoghoogh khod harf mizanad, foran oo ra be bahaneh Islam saket mikonnand. Dar halikeh in aslan haghghat nadard va in farhang ast ke ghavanin elsami ra be mail khod tafsir mikonad.”

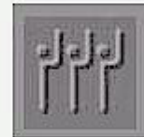
-Shirin Ebadi | 2003 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

Mother: ma:dær مادر

Daughter: dokhtær دختر

Sister: kha:hær خواهر

Proud to be Strong
Supporter of Iranian
Women Rights



PERSIAN
JOURNAL



Catherine the Great

By: Clara Leon

While Catherine the Great was, in fact, born a German princess originally named Sophie Augusta Fredericka of Anhalt-Zerbst in 1729. In 1744 she married who would become Peter III of Russia, but she was not content to be his wife. Shortly after he became tsar in 1762, she staged a coup d'etat and may have had her husband killed. Many reforms were passed under Catherine's rule. She was known as an "Enlightened Despot," patronizing the arts and development of high culture. She brought many foreign intellectuals to live in Russia. Though she was not a perfect leader, (the serfs suffered under her rule, for example,) she is remembered for her contributions to the arts. In her personal life, Catherine was very amorous, taking many lovers and often bestowing political favors on them. This, in addition to the coup d'etat that started her reign, caused many nasty rumors to spread about her. One of the most famous rumors is that she died attempting to have sex with a horse! Most people, however, agree that this is not true. So, Catherine the Great has been, and continues to be, a controversial person, but she is remembered as a symbol of the arts in Russia and as a woman who was not content with her lot in life and thus chose her own path to glory.



Catherine the Great
Wikipedia.org

Русские фразы и слова by: Megan Brazo:

Woman-женщина (zhen-she-n)

Born-родилась (ra-di-las)

Died-умерла (ooh-merr-la)

Mother-мать (maat)

Sister-сестра (ses-tra)

Daughter-дочь (do-ch)

Famous-известная (iz-ves-naaya)

Есть женщины в русских селеньях,

Их бабами нежно зовут.

Коня на скоку остановят,

В горящую избу войдут.

-Николай Некрасов

There are women in Russian villages,

They are tenderly called Baba

They can stop a galloping horse,

They can enter a house on fire.

Женские имена и фамилии

Russian Names of Women

By: Calvin Hall

Women in Russia are known for their distinctive names. Some names sound very similar to English names, like Anna (Анна), Valeria (Валерия), Veronika (Вероника), Yulia (Юлия), Yelizaveta (Елизавета), Lydia (Лидия), and Maria (Мария). Other names are recognizable as Russian, such as Anastasia (Анастасия), Darya (Дарья), Galina (Галина), Zinaida (Зинаида), Nadezhda (Надежда), Svetlana (Светлана), Tatyana (Татьяна), and Oksana (Оксана). Most female names in Russia have shortened versions to demonstrate familiarity, friendship, affection, or youth. For example, the full name Elena (Елена) becomes Lena (Лена) when she is with friends, Lenochka (Леночка) with a boyfriend or husband, and Lenka (Ленка) in very informal settings.

In formal settings, women are referred to by their first name and patronymic, which is whatever the woman's father is named. The women named Anna Petrovna (Анна Петровна), or Marina Alexeevna (Марина Алексеевна) are the daughters of Pyotr, and Alexey, respectively.

When a woman marries, she takes on a feminized form of her husband's surname. If the husband's surname is Petrov (Петров), the woman becomes Petrova (Петрова). If the husband's surname is Dostoevsky (Достоевский), his wife will be known as Dostoevskaya (Достоевская).

Cases of Bird Flu

By: Stacey Lenon

As of March 1st 2006, a spokesman for the agriculture ministry said, bird flu has hit seven regions in the Southern Federal District: the republics of Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Chechnya, Kalmykia and Adygea, and the Krasnodar and Stavropol. A spokesman for the Emergency Situations Ministry said headquarters of experts had been set up in each region to prevent the spread of the virus, and stricter control had been imposed over people arriving to Russia from neighboring countries. "All hospitals and veterinary services are on high alert," he added. The ministry said earlier that about half a million birds died of bird flu in February in southern Russia. "The third wave of the disease swept the country starting February 3 and is still ongoing," a ministry spokesman said. "About 500,000 birds have died from a virus that lab research identified as bird flu since the pandemic broke out, and more than 215,000 birds have been culled." Over 1.3 million birds have died or been slaughtered in three outbreaks of bird flu since July 2005 the ministry said. To date more than 416,000 birds have died from the virus.



CANDINAVIAN Section (December 2005)

Nyheter



Tarja Halonen

Tarja Halonen: A Second Term

Finland's president Tarja Halonen, 62 has been Elected for her second, six-year term in office. She has affirmed that she will faithfully follow Finnish laws and promote through all means the well being of the people. (From the Helsingin Sanomat)

Suvi-Anne Siimes Steps Down

Now former chairwoman of the Left Alliance, Suvi-Anne Siimes, has stepped down and will not seek reelection in the 2007 elections. Her stated cause was an internal rift within the party due mainly to disagreements with the former hard-line Communist



Photo: Christian Westerback/HS Suvi-Anne Siimes stepping down.

Faction and its representative, Jaakko Laakso. (Taken from Helsingin Sanomat.) Organized by Paul Quillen

A Month For Women Around the Globe

Ahead of the game, as is usual when it comes to issues of gender equality, Scandinavia is a model, exemplary region to profile for Women's Month. With a healthy, affective history of female

activism and no lacking in headstrong, dedicated women pushing for equal rights, the north stands as a decent model for the rest of the world.

A Tiny History

The advent of women's rights in Scandinavia saw women meeting in sewing clubs in the late 1800s, which were viewed by men as "harmless" and allowed them to duck under the patriarchal radar. They were (of course) organizing a plan for a peaceful method for dismantling the male stranglehold of the society of the time, Fighting for the basic rights women lacked everywhere:

education, voters rights, inheritance rights, freedom from Freud's bogus theory of hysteria, basic respect, etc. Thanks to a great many activists and powerful women, this humble beginning developed through the world wars, up to present day, into an incredibly successful movement for women's rights. Though still not equal, the success these groups achieved is fantastic and overwhelming when held to the light of the majority of other regions of the world.

Women's History: Two Profiles in Scandinavia

(Unfortunately, many omissions.)



Fredrika Bremer

Some Useful Vocabulary

"Woman, Sister, Daughter"

Kvinna, Syster, Dotter- Swedish

Nainen, Sisar, Tytär- Finnish

Kven, Systir, Dottir- Icelandic

Kvinne, søster, datter- Norwegian

kvinde, søster, datter - Danish

Fredrika Bremer (1801-1965) – Finnish-Swedish Writer and Peace activist, strove for equality in marriages. She started a society for change. She strove for education for women. Her works were widely translated.



Camilla Collet

Camilla Collet (1813-1835) – Norwegian writer who encouraged the idea of marrying for love, was a well-known diarist. (But 2 examples)

Icelandic Women's day off

On November 25, 1975, nearly 25,000 women walked out of their jobs in protest of pay inequality. At the time the pay difference shorted women by 64%. This was repeated again in 2005 with 50,000 women striking. Go Iceland!

(Page organized by Paul Quillen)



PANISH Section

(marzo 2006)

NOTÍCIAS

In Latin America, Women Are Rising to the Top Jobs

3.3.06 - LIMA - Lourdes Flores rode in the open back of a three-wheeled taxi and waved to the people jamming a street market among sacks of corn and carrots.

Men greeted the presidential candidate enthusiastically, but women even more so.

“Since I was born, we've had only male presidents,” said Irma Presentación, one of the women watching the motorcade. “We need something better than the men have provided.”



Flores is favored to become the first female president in the history of Peru in elections this April, just months after Michele Bachelet made similar history in neighboring Chile.

Flores and Bachelet represent the vanguard of women entering politics in droves throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, thanks in part to affirmative-action laws requiring a greater percentage of female political candidates.

Women hold about 18 percent of congressional seats throughout Latin America, reports the Inter-Parliamentary Union, up from about 5 percent 15 years ago.

“The presence of women is coming to represent renovation and change,” Flores said in an interview. “People are thinking: Why not give them a chance?”

The Chilean people did just that. Last January, Michele Bachelet became the first woman elected to lead a South American country, and will take office on March 11. The inauguration will take place just three days after the celebration of International Women’s Day. Bachelet not only defies gender politics but she is also a socialist, a single mother, and an agnostic in a traditionally conservative country. In Chile, women could not vote until 1949, divorce was legalized only a year ago, and abortion is still a criminal offence.

POESÍA

*Hombres necios que acusáis
a la mujer sin razón,
sin ver que sois la ocasión
de lo mismo que culpáis:*

You foolish men who lay
the guilt on women,
not seeing you're the cause
of the very thing you blame;

*Extracto de la redondilla por Sor
Juana Inés de la Cruz - 1689*

VOCABULARIO

Woman - *mujer*

"Who would have thought, just five or ten years ago, that Chile would have a woman president?" - *"¿quién iba a pensar hace cinco ó 10 años que Chile elegiría a una mujer como presidenta?" Michelle Bachelet*

Mother, sister, daughter - *madre, hermana, hija*

The power of women - *El poder de la mujer*



EVENTOS

Tertúlia at UO

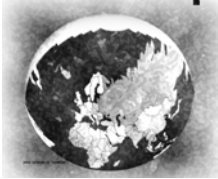
Spanish speakers of all levels meet every Tuesday from 3:30 – 5:00 at the Buzz in the lower level of the EMU. Facilitated by UO Spanish instructors.

Intercambio

March 14th and 28th, 6:30 - 8PM. ¡Vamos a charlar! Talk it up! Join people of all ages making friends and conversation at Intercambio conversation circles at the Eugene Public Library.

Salsa Dancing

Friday, March 24, dance to the live music of Caliente salsa band. Free dance lessons 9-10. Vet’s Club



Around the World

March 2006

NEPAL



Chairperson, Safe Motherhood Network of Nepal

Arzu Rana Deuba

"An individual living in a state of poverty is unable to provide for his or her most basic necessities: food, shelter and clothing. The inherent potential of a human being never gets an opportunity to emerge as life becomes a constant struggle for survival."

Dr. Arzu Rana-Deuba is the President of SAATHI, a non-governmental organization working in the area of violence against girls and women in Nepal. She is also the Executive Director of SAMANTA Institute for Social and Gender Issues, a non-governmental organization working mainly in research and training on multi-sectored issues pertaining to gender.

Dr. Arzu Rana-Deuba is also the founder and chairperson of Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre, which has established a low-risk birthing center in far-western Nepal. The organization advocates for the reproductive health and rights for women. She has published a number of articles on development, political empowerment of women and violence against women in Nepal. (Source: <http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org>)

MYANMAR



Aung San Suu Kyi

She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. Calm but passionate - her poetry illustrates her advocacy of freedom and democracy in Burma, now called Myanmar.

In The Quiet Land

(By Daw Aung San Suu Kyi)

In the Quiet Land, no one can tell if there's someone who's listening for secrets they can sell. The informers are paid in the blood of the land and no one dares speak what the tyrants won't stand.

In the quiet land of Burma, no one laughs and no one thinks out loud. In the quiet land of Burma, you can hear it in the silence of the crowd

In the Quiet Land, no one can say when the soldiers are coming to carry them away. The Chinese want a road; the French want the oil; the Thais take the timber; and SLORC takes the spoils...

In the Quiet Land... In the Quiet Land, no one can hear what is silenced by murder and covered up with fear. But, despite what is forced, freedom's a sound that liars can't fake and no shouting can drown.

(Source. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi pages <http://www.dassk.org/>)

PAKISTAN



Mukhtar Mai aka Mukhtaran Bibi

"Now, I am not alone, I am a representative of hundreds of thousands of oppressed women"

Three years ago, Mukhtar Mai was gang-raped in her Pakistani village, allegedly on the orders of a tribal gathering. Unusually for the victim of a so-called honor crime, she has been seeking justice for her ordeal ever since. In the process, she has drawn international attention - and praise -- for her courage.

In November 2005 she was presented with a "Woman of the Year" award from the U.S. women's magazine "Glamour." Mai's trip to the United States was itself the subject of controversy. She had been invited earlier this summer, but Pakistani authorities put her on a list of people banned from traveling abroad. That caused an outcry, and the ban was later lifted. But rights activists say the authorities are not doing enough to tackle honor crimes and amend laws that they say punish rape victims and not rapists. They say recent prominent rape cases like Mai's have put the spotlight on a serious issue.

When she was awarded money from the government, she not only stayed in that town but she started schools with that money, Glamour magazine spoke of her courage: "This is a person who's totally committed to the future, to helping hundreds of women who have come to her over the years seeking help after they have been attacked or threatened with physical or sexual violence. We really see Mukhtar Mai as the future of feminism in the world,"

Mai has no plans to emigrate. "You cannot fight," she says, "by leaving."

(Source. RadioFreeEurope <http://www.rferl.org>)