



改變世界的神奇女俠

編輯手記

時間飛逝，《匯言報》正式踏入第26期，本期也是我第一次嘗試編輯互作，體驗當苦樂，才發現原來一本校刊來之不易，構思、探討主題、編寫內容、進行採訪等每一步都需花費不少時間。因為疫情關係，我們面對種種困難，但皇天不負有心人，《匯言報》終於順利出版。本期的主題是「改變世界的神奇女俠」，自古便有我們熟知的針對女性的「三從四德」，女性難以接受教育及參與政治，後經多次社會文化變革，婦女地位和生活才發生巨大變化。本期我們介紹了幾位有傑出成就並為世界帶來改變的女性，希望藉此帶來性別平等的訊息，同學也可以從中對女性的奮鬥與貢獻有更多了解。

最後，感謝這麼多位編輯的無私奉獻，還有老師的指導幫助，《匯言報》是大家共同努力的成績單，也望各位同學可以多多支持。

4D 邱琳允



HERSTORY—她們走過的路

2A唐樂心、2A陳芊穎、1C盧雀鹿

不論中西古今，女性就業、教育、經濟及政治等各方面均承受著歷史性和及性的歧視。

女性參政是近代婦女解放運動目標之一，是性別平等程度的重要標準。法國大革命後，女權主義理念興起推動女性平等投票權運動。1893年紐西蘭成爲首個成年婦女擁有政治權利的地區。而中國自古有「巾幗不讓鬚眉」的傳統，但女性參政僅限於呂后、武則天和慈禧太后等個例，中國女性作爲群體參政主要在新中國建立後出現。中國共產黨提倡「解放婦女」和給予女性平等政治權利，加上可持續性發展、人口、環境及和平等議題，爲女性參政提供了機會。



中國女性的教育改革始於清末民初五四改革。隨著「男女平等」觀念普及，男女均等教育的呼聲日高。知識分子認同婦女作爲社會一員應享受平等教育，與男性同科同讀。但當時的婦女教育仍以培養「賢妻良母」爲目的，除了訓練家務技能外，女性所受教育使其僅能勝任小學教師。而現在，根據統計，2018年中國接受高等教育的佔全部研究生的49.6%，本專科女性佔52.5%。

在性別主義影響下，針對女性的性侵害與暴力時有發生，大多未得到適當重視與處理。隨著對婦女權益的關注提升，大眾開始明白女性所面對的威脅與傷害，輿論亦時常要求對有關案件加以嚴判。

在經濟方面，「男主外，女主內」的性別規範曾令女性甚少參與勞動工作，家務勞動的價值也未受肯定，很多底層婦女飽受失業、低薪、受虐之苦。但現在愈來愈多女性外出工作，不再限於家庭勞動，實現經濟自主。數據顯示，中國女性就業率達70%，冠絕全球。然而，中國女性仍面對就業性別歧視、同工不同薪、欠缺晉升機會等就業困難。

神奇女俠知多少

瑪麗·沃斯通克拉夫特

5B 梁淑琪

瑪麗·沃斯通克拉夫特是18世紀的英國作家、哲學家及女權主義者。她本來是一名家庭教師，但她辭去工作成爲一名職業作家。但當時還沒有女性能靠寫作維生，因此，她選擇可謂十分大膽。她曾在雜誌《分析評論》寫作評論與小說，由於之前進行了大量的閱讀，加上在工作中認識到的學者，令她的理性思維得到了充分的發展。

之後她又前往法國，參與她所寫的《人權辯護》中歌頌的法國大革命。她爲了回應保守派作家埃德蒙·伯克在《對法國大革命的反思》中對法國大革命的批評而寫作此書，這令她一夜成名。

她最知名的作品是1792年的《女權辯護》。她因不滿夏爾·佩里戈爾提議女子只能接受教育到八歲爲止，而開始寫作《女權辯護》，進一步闡述《人權辯護》中一些觀點，她在書中提出女性並非天生地低賤於男性，只有當她們缺乏足夠的教育時才會顯露出這一點。她認爲男性和女性都應被視爲有理性的生命，繼而設想了建立基於理性之上的社會秩序。



戴安娜王妃

3C 羅想想

戴安娜王妃生活本應和童話故事一樣，但她卻只享受了短暫的婚姻生活。被丈夫背叛的她，不甘成爲皇室的傀儡，因此勇敢地走出了那場失敗的婚姻。戴安娜雖因得不到丈夫的關心而感到難過，但她也從幫助需要幫助的人而獲得了成就感。

令人印象最深刻的一件事就是她給愛滋病人的擁抱。戴安娜在看望起病床的患者一個溫暖的擁抱。在當時的皇室傳統中，皇室成員在探望、接觸受助人時，都要戴上手套，可戴安娜並沒有選擇這麼做，她認爲只有通過肌膚接觸，才能真正把自己的溫暖傳遞給別人，在當時的社會，她的舉動引起了社會轟動。



武則天

5A 劉依靜

武則天是中國歷史上唯一的女皇帝，掌握國家政權幾十年，在各方面都有建樹。

政治軍事方面，她廣開才路，注重官吏的選拔、考核，並破格用人，又建立了官員試用制度，改革科考，利用科舉考試延攬人才，並注重任賢。此外，她還虛心納諫，從善如流。

經濟方面，她以農業爲「建國之本」，鼓勵農民由授田不足的狹鄉移民到地廣人稀的寬鄉，促進農業生產，令全國人口明顯增加。

文化方面，在她的管治下，書籍編撰和詩文創作以及書法、繪畫、雕塑等藝術也取得了卓有成效的成就。比如著名史學家劉知幾就在武后治政期間參與修撰《武則天實錄》兼修國史，也開始了《史通》的寫作。此外，武則天頗通文史，並且本人善行書，當時就有「飛白」稱譽。



啟發人生的女性

吳卓儀老師

(5A) 劉依靜
(5B) 梁淑祺

赫蘇拉·勒瑰恩(Ursula Kroeber Le Guin)是一位出色的女權主義科幻和奇幻作家。她的作品兼具想像及哲學性，擅長把道家思想、人類學民族誌風格、女性主義等元素揉合在奇特而宏大的世界觀中。她的作品對我的世界觀、價值觀有很大的影響。

另外，小說《飄》的女主角郝思嘉不拘禮節，敢愛敢恨、務實、勇敢、獨立和堅毅的性格也對我很有啟發。她打破南方社會要求女性做一個柔弱無能的淑女的約束，在戰後獨力重振破落的家，從不會因為別人的批評和冷眼而掩飾自己的能力和想法。每次遇到困難和挫折時，我便會以思嘉來鼓勵自己。



羅詠儀老師

我的家姐，她是一位富有冒險精神的人，有時即使不確定結果，但她要是覺得值得，都會抱着熱切及期待的心情去嘗試及挑戰。她鼓勵我勇於接受新事物，看事物要看得闊、看得深，她也鼓勵我嘗試接受不同人的看法，做事情要有彈性，讓自己從多方面思考。

陳玉龍老師

如果沒有母親力排眾議的支持和鼓勵，今天天官也應該不會有我這麼一個「龍哥」了。母親家兩代都在灣仔開大排檔，收入僅可糊口。經濟不好，我自小隨父母四處遷徙到徙置區、板間房、廉租屋、馬會宿舍，試過一年遷徙三次，時常被迫遷。當時我對學業自然是沒半點要求，中五會考成績也不太好。爸爸學識不多，不懂有什麼要求；伯父更時常提到我為何還在求學而不工作；甚至朋友也認為我應該承繼祖業，到大排檔謀生。

只有母親認為家中從沒有大學生，不知哪來的信心，她讓我繼續學業，報讀學費頗高昂的「新法書院」，繼續攻讀預科。我既要追回打不好的學業基礎，加上親友冷嘲熱諷及經濟壓力，母親根本是豪賭一場。

那兩年，母親除了是我的經濟支援，更是我的輔導者。她為了掙多點錢，在切傷手流血不止下仍堅持完成午市才處理；甚至八號風球仍冒險繼續營業。為了我，她向神明稟報戒吃向來喜歡的牛肉，只盼我能考進大學。她為我堅持，改變了從無人生方向的我。堅持亦成了我奮進的動力。我的預科生涯演繹了一次現實版的龜兔賽跑。最後我從香港大學畢業，成為了大家的「龍哥」啦。娘，謝謝您！謝謝您對我能力的信任！



李藹琳老師

作為封建社會的文化女性，李清照勇於衝破世俗的重重枷鎖，憑藉自己的天賦和努力，在燦若繁星的中國文壇上大放異彩。她對人生的追求與奮鬥，是我學習的榜樣。李清照不只有着「倚門回首，卻把青梅嗅」的溫柔嬌媚和「知否？知否？應是綠肥紅瘦」的敏銳細膩，更有着「生當作人傑，死亦為鬼雄」的豪壯氣概，展現出女流之輩亦要氣壯山河之勢！在我遇到挫折和困難時，這首詩往往能帶給我振作的力量，讓我能重整旗鼓，繼續前行。



Hot Topics in the World



The old stereotype no longer adapt to the reality

5D Tseng Hin Tsz

As we may all know, the status of women is constantly rising nowadays. The stereotype that men play the dominant role is phasing out. Instead, much emphasis is put on women and their remarkable accomplishments in a variety of orientations which are acknowledged worldwide.

In the old days, discrimination towards women was commonplace throughout the world. Take society in ancient China as an example. Due to feudalism, nearly every single family mistakenly got accustomed to the idea that men are superior to women. It is no wonder that Chinese women in the past were considered to be making society sluggish and unproductive. A similar circumstance could also be found in Ancient Greece. The Greeks only regarded women as the property of society and they were not allowed to be sent to school for academic purposes. As bizarre as it seems, women in the past were treated inhumanely.

Since then, times have changed dramatically. In 1903, there was a world-famous scientist — Marie Skłodowska Curie, who was the winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics. She was a specialist in the orientation of both Physics and Chemistry. She dedicated her whole life to research on radioactivity. Although Curie intended to carry on the study, she was oblivious to the invisible risks of radiation and her repeated exposure to the fatal radiation ultimately lead to her death. Her efforts and discoveries undoubtedly provoked a round of applause. She captured people's hearts and further established the rising status of contemporary women.

Personally speaking, the abilities and talents are independent of gender. It is extensively accepted that the old way of thinking existed because of societal norms and expectations deeply rooted in our mindsets. Because of that, a revolution on thinking could hardly take place. Now, however, societies around the world are no longer bound by that way of thinking. Women are seen as identical to men and sometimes males are viewed as no match for females. Forget natural selection and the survival of the fittest. The deeds and contributions all depend on how much effort we pay and the intrinsic gifts we are endowed with. Human beings should be doing nothing but making continuous progress.



文海試航

《兩朵玫瑰》

2A 石千桐

如果說世界上最苦的東西，是一個人一廂情願，偷偷的暗戀。那最甜的東西，就是兩個人明目張膽的愛戀。

你不懂？「噓，仔細看下去」。

今天沒事情做，我打算出門去公園走一走散散步。然後就看到了一個老人。疲憊地坐在路燈下。手上就拿著一束跟他全身上下一點不搭的美麗的紅玫瑰。我看他全身上下穿得很樸素，手上拿著的那束玫瑰花應該是攢了很久的錢，想送給她老伴兒的驚喜吧，我心裡默默地羨慕他們的愛情。

突然，不知什麼原因，那個老人似乎是摔倒了，還痛吟了幾聲。手上那束珍貴的玫瑰花，散落在地上。一瞬間，周圍來了很多形形色色的陌生人圍他看。我聽到有些人說：「他是不是碰瓷的，現在的碰瓷手段還搞玫瑰花」「他看來很痛苦，要不叫個車？唉，算了，還是不要惹麻煩了」聽到這裡，我本來想走的，但我眼尖，我看到他似乎流血了。可能鮮血和散落一地的紅玫瑰融為了一體，顯得那血若隱若現的，他們沒發現罷了。我迅速叫了救護車。疏散人群，給他更多的空間呼吸新鮮空氣。我心裡默默地為他祈禱。

在救護車來的途中，他像交代後事一般跟我聊了天，說了他們相遇相知相愛的種種細節。那年夏天，兩人因為一場誤會相遇，在青春時期的懵懂，初戀般的靦腆中，愛情萌芽，慢慢成長。他們二人確定關係時，正是在這裡的那棵樹下。

他生病的時候，她形影不離地照顧他。

他在外面拼死拼活地工作，回到家，她給他一切的溫柔體貼。

她因為種種感到自卑，他在背後默默支持她，鼓勵她。

他對她說過：「我永遠不會逼你生小孩，三個人的情感固然溫馨，可兩個人的感情也依舊浪漫如故。只要你願意，你可以去做你想做的事情，只要你敢去做，我就在你身後陪你。」

黃昏時太陽落下那一刻的景色，與這段令人眼紅的愛情裡的一切比來，相差甚遠。

我從這回憶中「醒來」。

他又繼續說道：「我的老伴兒早先就過世了，我答應她每年在她的祭日送一束紅玫瑰。她老喜歡玫瑰了，尤其是紅色，說什麼……啊……說紅玫瑰浪漫。可我那時候哪懂這個啊，到老了才明白，晚咯。唉，我如今得了胃癌，是晚期。所以，我認定這是我最後一次為她送花，我可是攢了很久的錢才買了這很大很大一束紅玫瑰。」我深有感觸，不禁落了幾滴淚。

他還說：「我知道我這個老頭子沒多少天可活了，我不怕死！小女孩，你幫我在那棵樹旁挖個坑。選一束最好看最完整最鮮艷的紅玫瑰埋下去。我答應過她不會再騙她了……」我一個勁兒地直點頭。

最後，救護車來了，他卻走了……不過我沒有很傷感。因為，他去找他的牽絆了，他終於可以再看到她了，我為他感到慶幸。不久，有個聲稱是他們養子的人過來了，跟醫護人員處理後事了。

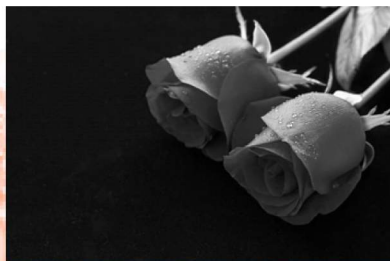
我在旁邊的廢物堆找了個小鏟子，左手玫瑰右手鏟子。與那群圍觀背道而馳，走向了那棵樹，按照他說的，挖了坑埋了花。

我離開之後，有一片似乎有靈性的楓葉巧妙地落在了那兩個坑旁，沒錯我挖了兩個坑，選了兩朵，另一朵在隔壁。

黃泉底下，那老頭正排隊，等領孟婆湯投胎轉世。他很是無聊，無意間眼神瞟向旁邊的那棵「孟婆樹」，樹下站著一位美麗的老太太。那個人……跟她像極了，他一臉茫然地走過去，就那樣看她，什麼話也不說。過了好一會兒，他終於緩過來了，緩緩開口道：「阿英！?是你嗎，是你嗎！」

那個叫阿英的女人終於開口了，說：「你終於來了，我可是跟孟婆鬥嘴了好久，才能一直有資格在這裡等你。你……終於來了。」「嗯，我來了。」老頭說道。

這世間最美好的愛情莫過於，你陪我喝孟婆湯；陪我渡忘川河；陪我過奈何橋。我陪你輪迴轉世，相愛依舊。



航海試文

《初衷》

6A 張瑩

你是否還記得，你選擇現在的職業是因為什麼？你是否還記得，你堅持的興趣愛好理由是什麼？你是否還記得，曾經讓你奮不顧身的選擇是因為什麼？所有的選擇和執著都有著它的理由，那你是否還記得你的初衷呢？

有一次，我把一篇名為“大手牽小手”的作文交給一個補習老師，希望他可以給予一些評語和改善建議。他詢問我是否有詳細的題目解釋和引旨，我沒有。由於這個題目是我自創的，所以不像文憑試有一段話去詮釋這個題目。

“由於你這個題目不符合考試的系統，所以即使寫了也沒有意義。”老師的回答令我大失所望。沒意義嗎？因為不符合考試的題目設定，所以沒有意義？一件死物本身是沒有意義的，可是我們可以賦予它存在的意義啊！難道這篇作文就因為沒有引旨和解釋，所以它就沒有意義嗎？看著對話框裡冷冰冰的文字，我第一次覺得文字原來是把雙刃劍。“我建議你去看看中文整個考試的結構，你可以去以下這個網站……”我看著老師這句話，我火冒三丈、黯然神傷。難道我學習中文，我寫作就是為了那冷冰冰、硬邦邦的分數嗎？不是的，我願意用額外的時間去寫作文，那是因為我熱愛，而不是為了在考試令人羨慕的分數。

我明白，補習老師職責就是傳授技巧，分析考試的結構，幫助我們拿到高分。可是我想問問他，難道他一開始做補習老師不是因為熱愛這個職業嗎？難道不是因為熱愛教學嗎？難道不是因為熱愛中文嗎？真的只是為了分數，為了金錢，為了名譽嗎？到底是什麼改變了他，他的教學初衷又是什麼，現在去了哪裡？

我從小到大就喜歡寫作，因為我覺得文字很有感染力。每次一有空，我就拿起小本子寫下我一天的紀錄。從一開始的日記，到後來的隨筆，再到現在的散文。文字陪伴我走過春夏秋冬。我很享受寫老師佈置的作文，也樂意寫歷年的作文考試題目，但我更願意花時間去寫一篇我想寫的文章。我從來不認為，作文是為考試或者分數而作。作文是為了紀錄生活，抒發感想，傳遞能量。俗話說得好：“一支筆勝過三千毛瑟槍。”寫作的力量是我們改變社會和思想不可或缺的。從古至今，多少篇文章令我們刻骨銘心，醍醐灌頂，痛定思痛。《公車上書》、《中外紀聞》、《新民叢報》、《活著》、《假如給我三天光明》、《愛的教育》……這些文字無不改變我們的生活，我們的思想，我們的看法。難道寫作真的只是為了分數嗎？當然不是，因為熱愛所以寫作。

不可否認，運用高深的技巧是可以令文章錦上添花、畫龍點睛，可是，寫作最根本的是真情流露。我是一個很難開口表達感情的人，我從來沒有跟父母說過“謝謝”或者“我愛你”，每次這些話剛到嘴巴，我卻無從開口。這時候，手上的筆就是我的口。我在寫作中描寫父母和我的事例，用文字告訴他們我的感謝和愛意，以及他們的在乎我知道，我記得，我感謝。寫作不該被限制，難道不符合考試題目就不能寫，真是無稽之談。我希望每個寫作的人都可以記得，當初為什麼我們會拿起那支筆？毋庸置疑，因為熱愛。即使寫了一些不被人理解，不被人欣賞，不被人在意的文章，那又怎麼樣？我純粹的愛著寫作這件事，所以就算很多題目與考試無關，那又怎麼樣，我願意花費我的時間和精力去寫每一篇我想寫的文章。因為我寫作的初衷就是因為我熱愛，我希望文字可以紀錄生活，可以渲染他人，可以表達愛意。

文字，有時候是冷冰冰的；有時候卻是熱騰騰的。只要你記得自己寫作的初衷，那一個個文字便永遠保持鮮活。當然，不止寫作的初衷要記得，其實人一生會有很多熱愛和嚮往，只要我們記住每一個選擇的初衷，不忘初心，必定能出淤泥而不染。這個世界在不斷改變，很多人的初衷早就煙消雲散，取而代之的是功利化，而我不願意被這個世界改變，所以我會繼續堅持自己初衷。

想到補習老師的話，我潸然淚下。我抬起頭，擦了擦眼淚，拿起筆，寫下了這篇看似沒意義卻意義非凡的文章。



Student Contributions

A Sales Presentation

Luo Man Yi 2D

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, I'm Mandy Luo. Today, I'm going to tell you about this refrigerator. It'll take you just a few minutes. Do you often forget where the ingredients are? Do you forget about the existence of some ingredients? Does the lifespan of ingredients often expire, so you lose those ingredients, causing unnecessary waste? Do you often think about what you want to eat? If yes, then this refrigerator is definitely for you.

The refrigerator's colour is grey. It is very big and is made of metal. The refrigerator is bigger than ordinary ones. It has more space. It is also more resourceful and has more functions than normal refrigerators making it the most convenient refrigerator on the market. Furthermore, it is energy efficient and saves more electricity than normal refrigerators. It is a multi-functional refrigerator. First, it can tell you where the ingredients are. When you don't know what the ingredients are, it can tell you quickly. Second, it can detect the lifespan of ingredients. When the food is about to expire, it will tell you as soon as possible, which will reduce waste. Also, one of its areas can defrost quickly. When you want to defrost food, you can put it in area A and it can be defrosted quickly. It can save a lot of time too. Moreover, it can provide you with recipes. When you don't know what to cook, it will provide you with a recipe and also teach you how to make it, so you don't have to worry about your meals. The recipes are extremely healthy.



The refrigerator's original price was \$10,000. But today you'll get 20% off. It's just \$8000. The discount period is between 1st and 20th October. We're selling the refrigerator at Tin Shui Wai ABC store. Come and get yours now.

Thank you for listening. Have a great day.

How Do You Survive A Pandemic? These Women Have Lessons For Us All

Life is hard for everyone during the pandemic, however, women carry extra burdens because of their reproductive role in society. They are expected to take care of the kids, the house, the food and the whole family. Meanwhile, their contribution in the workplace is still undervalued. In this new article, we can learn from the stories of two women who experience challenges and fears in their lives — and how they are overcoming them.

From fleeing Afghanistan to fighting on the frontline of Covid 19

Shafaq is a doctor who fled her life in Afghanistan and is now on the frontlines of COVID-19. She was trained as a doctor in Afghanistan. Being a female doctor means that she is a trailblazer since the country still practices gender segregation. Women are restricted from professional opportunities and accessibility to health care. But she overcame obstacles and worked hard to achieve high. Yet, she was forced to flee her country and her medical career after the Taliban threatened her life over her work as an advocate for Afghan women. Fortunately, she was granted political asylum in 2019. Then, the pandemic changed her life again. In March, Shafaq joined the mobile testing team, another chance for her to contribute in the medical field again. COVID-19 gave her a new start on the path of medicine, though it is a lonely journey without her family, whom she hasn't seen for five years.

Falling into a river won't stop this community health worker

Dwivedi is an ASHA worker in India. She is used to working in a dangerous environment. Her village is in a hilly, remote part of central India, surrounded by thick forests where wild animals and armed robbers roam. She has fallen into a river twice while trying to cross to reach her patients. However, this summer, she found herself on the front lines of a harder battle. In addition to her regular duties, she is now required to hand out masks to villagers and instruct them to social distance to prevent the spread of Covid-19. However, Dwivedi said that she receives little monetary compensation from the government despite the increased workload. Her monthly income is about \$60, which includes an extra \$16 for COVID-19 duties. Across India, ASHA workers have been going on strike in demand of a raise in salaries given the health risks they undertake. Dwivedi expresses solidarity with the protesters, but says she hasn't taken part in the strikes. "What if someone needs me here while I'm gone?" she says.

The spirit of selfless dedication of these women is not only impressive but also touching. Being a doctor or having a medical career requires lots of courage to face death — to face the loss of their patients and also to face the risk of losing their own life. Being a woman working in the medical profession or coming from the global south means walking with shackles on your feet and iron chains around your wrists. And the validity of their work is frequently unrecognized by the public and media.

The stories of Shafaq and Dwivedi, as well as many other fabulous women from all walks of life, should have overturned the pointless view of women's incapability of taking on great responsibility and leading in plight. Women who work in domestic and public fields have proved that their strength, courage and intelligence are fundamental in tackling crisis and rebuilding the world afterwards. Society as well as the authorities must affirm the value of their work.



Movie Review

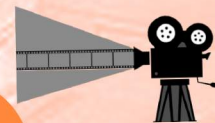
Review:

The movie is about the Great deeds of three women-- Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson. In the 1960s, during the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United State were running a space race. The US was behind the Soviet Union in the race. Therefore, NASA carried out the famous Project Mercury at that time. This project was the first human spaceflight project of the United State.

The three female protagonists, Katherine, Dorothy and Mary were working in NASA and they were required to perform a lot of calculations related to the Mercury program to protect the safety of astronauts. However, others often discriminated against them because of their skin colour and gender. As women of colour, they encountered many difficulties in their work. Even so, they did not give up on their dream. Their work played an essential part in the project eventually resulting in successfully sending the first U.S astronaut, John Glenn, into Earth's orbit in February 1962.

I was thrilled when the rocket rose into the sky as it represented the great contribution and success of the underprivileged women of colour. Without doubt, the three protagonists were indeed shrewd and inspiring. Racial discrimination is still a serious problem in the US and the situation was even worse at that time. Nonetheless, these three amazing women overcame all the obstacles and performed the key role in the project though their accomplishment may have been underestimated. The movie shows that women of colour, despite all their struggles, have always been changing the world. It flips the world's view upside down regarding women's ability and talents, hence, the movie is an excellent medium for acknowledging women's contributions and potential in the field of science.

4D Yau Lam Wan



Title: Hidden Figures
Director: Theodore Melfi
Starring: Taraji P. Henson, Octavia Spencer, Janelle Monáe

Documentary Review

5D Cheng Wing Sum

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the second woman ever to serve on the United States Supreme Court in 1993 was born in 1933 in Brooklyn, New York. Her journey from a law clerk, to the first trailblazing attorney for women's rights and then to the US Supreme Court was far from easy. She earned her "Notorious RBG." nickname through decades of fighting for equality, on the bench and off.

Judge Ginsburg remained on the federal bench for twenty-five years. Throughout that time, she continued to be a leading voice for gender equality, women's interests, and civil rights and liberties. In fact, she was the first Supreme Court justice to officiate at a same-sex marriage ceremony.

Her entire career reflected the faith that you could move others to your point of view. I am particularly touched by her advice to young women today "Fight for things you care about but do it in a way that will lead others to join you."

Judge Ginsburg was very successful throughout her career. In arguing against gender discrimination before the all-male Supreme Court, she focused first on how gender discrimination hurt men. Her strategy to put herself in others' shoes demonstrated her level of wisdom. She once said, "To make life a little better for people less fortunate than you, that's what I think a meaningful life is. One lives not just for oneself but for one's community." Her unselfishness is an excellent trait for all of us to follow.

Her life was not trouble free as she suffered from a long history of health problems. From colon cancer in 1999, early stage pancreatic cancer in 2009, heart problems in 2014 and re-emergence of metastatic pancreatic cancer in 2020 which ultimately led to her death on September 18, 2020.

Judge Ginsburg has become an icon. She was the recipient of the 2020 National Constitution Center's Liberty Medal in recognition of her efforts to advance liberty and equality for all. Our world is much better and equal because of Judge Ginsburg.



Title: RBG
Directors: Betsy West, Julie Cohen

文化閣 文化追蹤



韓女獨有戲：韓國女性獨立電影系列

IC 盧雀雅

在南韓，女性透過積極參與維權運動，例如：「4B」運動及反偷拍抗議等表達訴求。韓國「女性黨」亦在最近成立，目的是在父權根深蒂固和保守的韓國社會中爭取更大的影響力。

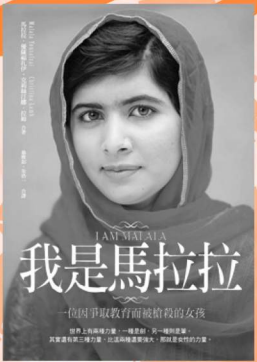
韓國電影對女性角色的刻畫也更為顯著和真實。越來越多的女性電影人開始創作自己的作品且有引人入勝的作品，讓觀眾聽見她們的聲音，感受她們的故事。「Sending My Spirit」運動更鼓勵人們支持更多女性參與的電影。

由香港藝術中心、DMZ國際紀錄片節及首爾獨立電影節合辦之「韓女獨有戲：韓國女性獨立電影系列」，選映作品親密細膩地觀察女性在韓國社會中的位置及情感，讓觀眾一瞥近年韓國女性獨立電影之浪潮。

電影系列將於2020年12月至2021年5月在香港藝術中心的「自主特區」中放映。

好書推介

3C 羅想想



來自巴基斯坦的馬拉拉的成長經歷和環境令我大吃一驚。在巴基斯坦，如果一族中有一個男人被另一個人傷害了或殺死了，他們一定會採取報復的行動，殺死加害者家族中一個男人，以維護他們的榮譽。冤冤相報，這持續了快將近二十年的惡性循環，在當地卻被當作很正常的東西。

在這樣惡劣的生活環境下，馬拉拉的爸媽卻採取了不一樣的教育方式。馬拉拉的爸爸一心想發展教育，想讓他們有自己的獨立思考空間；而馬拉拉的媽媽對她從沒有重男輕女的思想，也沒有要求馬拉拉一定要相夫教子和打掃家務。她的父母讓她接受教育，談論政治，並且寫作日記記述發生在身邊的事，尤其是塔利班對當地教育的破壞。

馬拉拉公開支持和爭取女性教育權引起了塔利班的殺心，以致一天她在放學的車上被開槍射中腦袋，奪走了她的聽覺以及半邊臉的神經，當時的馬拉拉只有15歲而已。經過這一次令人發指的事情，令馬拉拉更加渴望用自己的生命去幫助身邊更多的人，呼籲全世界給每個孩子提供免費的教育。

推介書籍：《我是馬拉拉：一位因爭取教育而被槍殺的女孩》
作者：馬拉拉、優薩福扎伊 (Malala Yousafzai), 克莉絲汀娜·拉姆 (Christina Lamb)
譯者：翁雅如, 朱浩一
出版社：愛米粒



電影介紹

2A 廖樂心 陳芊穎



電影名字：《婦女參政論者》(Suffragette)
年份：2015

《婦女參政論者》以1912年為背景，從一名24歲洗衣女工莫德為主視角，記述英國婦女抗議女性因為被認為缺乏冷靜、欠缺判斷力而被剝奪政治投票權，為爭取投票權而發起的參政權運動。

故事講述莫德因在街上碰到婦女參政論者發起的砸碎玻璃窗暴亂，觸發了她參與到運動中。有一次，國會議員妻子愛麗絲發動洗衣廠女工到議會為爭取投票權作證。同車維奧萊特本來準備作證，卻因被丈夫家暴，最後由莫德代替。事後，她與同伴一起前去觀看投票，卻得知議員們根本不打算給她們投票；與此同時，警察出動並鎮壓了與會的女性，莫德也因此被逮捕關押一週。

被釋放後，莫德而丈夫保證會遠離運動。但是，當她被邀請去一次秘密集會中聽潘克斯特的演講後，又再遭到逮捕。這次，丈夫把她趕出家门，並阻止她再見兒子。由於法律剝奪了她探望兒子的權利，令莫德徹底投入婦女參政運動中，期望能爭取修改法律以符合婦女權益，手段日加激進，如製造郵箱爆炸、炸掉了國會空房子、在監獄裡參與絕食。

在電影的結尾，眾人決定參加一場英王喬治五世將出席的賽馬比賽，計畫在鏡頭前打出婦女參政運動的標語。但她們被擋在外面，其中一名同伴艾米莉奮不顧身沖入賽道，最終被馬蹄踩死。儘管這一幕引起了社會的巨大迴響，逃葬當天許多女性身穿黑衣在街上以示支持。然而，直到1928年，英國全體婦女的政治投票權利才得到法律承認與保障。

第二十六期編輯委員會

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- 編輯：
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- *梁淑儀 (5B)
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- *曾蕙子 (5D)
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- *陳芊穎 (2A)
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