

THE COLUMNS

by pupils; for pupils

HSD's Newsletter: Issue 123

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International Women's Day, a day when we get to celebrate all the amazing stories of what women have done, when we get to celebrate women's successes all across the world. From famous women doing big things, to the stories of the past, to the women we individually know in our everyday lives; we recognize and talk about positive impacts created and prejudices overcome. Thank you to all our writers for putting together this fantastic edition for International Women's Day, with topics ranging from battles many women are still fighting today, to representation of powerful women in literature.

Editors, Megan, Meagan and Roena

Lady Lazarus

Meagan Dailly, F6

Sylvia Plath's poetry explores the themes of patriarchal suppression, the objectification of women, societal expectations and the defiance of women which were important both to her and the evolving society she lived in. Her central concern regarding the role of women in society is seen most prominently in her poems *Daddy*, *Lady Lazarus*, *The Arrival of the Bee Box*, *Mirror*, *Ariel* and *The Applicant*. These poignantly explore how women are viewed as inferior by society, often resulting in abuse. Plath's brutally honest poetry made her a trailblazing voice in feminism in the early 1960s. Her rousing work draws on her own experiences of abuse at the hand of her father and her husband. Her ability to share her experiences and the effect they had on her encouraged other women to do the same, kickstarting the feminist movement and removing the stigma around the subject. Without her, much of the empowerment and equality present in the female condition today would not be possible.



My Mum, My Superhero

Ayanah Adam, F4

Every year, International Women's Day reminds us to celebrate the achievements of women across the world. We highlight activists, athletes, CEOs and pioneers who shatter glass ceilings. But how often do we pause and show gratitude to the women closest to us? The ones who quietly keep everything together?

For me, that woman is my mum. She is my superhero, and not just in the poetic Instagram-caption way, she genuinely seems superhuman. She balances raising kids, pursuing a PhD, writing research papers, being a wife, seeing family, hosting guests, and somehow still making time for everything her children ask. She manages to do it all while staying sane (mostly), and if that isn't a feat worthy of admiration, I don't know what is.

Motherhood is the hardest job of all, yet it's also the most underappreciated. There's no clocking out, no paid leave, and certainly no promotions. Mothers are expected to be everything—chefs, therapists, nurses, drivers, teachers, and event planners—all while dealing with the seemingly endless demands of their children. And instead of gratitude, they often get complaints.

When our mums are drowning in responsibilities, what do we do? Whine about a missing hoodie. Complain about dinner not being our favorite meal. Get irritated when she asks us to help. It's easy to take her sacrifices for granted because we've never known life without them. But the truth is, if we had to do even half of what she does, we'd crumble.

This International Women's Day, I want us all to appreciate our mums, or any special women in our lives who helps us—not just in words, but in actions. Instead of waiting for her to ask for help, we can offer it. Instead of focusing on what she hasn't done, we can acknowledge everything she has done. Instead of expecting her to always put us first, we should remember that she is a person, too, with her own dreams and struggles.

The best way to celebrate women isn't just by posting about inspirational figures from afar—it's by valuing the women in our lives. It's by making their load lighter, by showing gratitude, by realizing that their love and sacrifices are what make our worlds turn.

So, to my mum, and to all the incredible mothers out there: You are seen. You are appreciated. And you are superheroes, every single day.



WHY WE SHOULD PROMOTE GIRLS' RUGBY

Alastair Forbes, F1

Rugby has long been seen as a male sport, but it's time for that to change! Girls' rugby deserves just as much recognition, support, and opportunity as boys rugby. Promoting girls' rugby isn't just about fairness — it's about building confidence, breaking stereotypes, and creating a more inclusive game.

Promoting girls' rugby helps break down stereotypes, showing that girls can 'slay' in contact sports and that strength isn't defined by gender. However, it constantly faces the outdated idea that rugby is too rough or aggressive for girls. Girls are just as capable of tackling, sprinting, and strategizing on the pitch as boys.

Rugby has always been a powerful sport for building self-confidence. Through rugby, you can learn teamwork, resilience, and leadership. When we promote girls' rugby, we're not just encouraging participation in a sport — we're empowering girls to believe in their abilities, whether it's in rugby or a classroom.

Despite the growing popularity of women's rugby, there's still a lack of equal opportunities for girls. Many schools and clubs offer fewer training sessions, less funding, and less media coverage for girls' teams compared to boys' teams. Promoting girls' rugby means equal access to better coaching and more opportunities to compete at establishments. If a girl wants to play this amazing sport, we should support them to achieve and shine bright.

Girls' rugby has the power to transform lives, to build strength, confidence, and community. By promoting the sport, we're not just growing the game, we're creating a future where every girl knows she belongs on the pitch. It's time to tackle (get the rugby joke) inequality head-on and give girls' rugby the support and respect it deserves. So everyday, not just International Woman's Day, let everyone try what they want to try, with the same encouragement and support you would give the boys. Let's crush stereotypes, because in doing so, we're one step closer to making this world a happier place. Let's go girls!



The Future Assets competition, which aims to find Scotland's most promising young minds for the investment industry, has seen a 20% rise in the number of F5/6 girls participating this year. I was lucky enough to be one of them.

The competition gave me greater access to knowledge and experience in the investment industry while also allowing me to develop and apply skills I had not used as often, such as teamwork, accepting criticism, making sharp decisions, and presenting to unfamiliar audiences. It was terrifying but also one of the best things I have ever done. I was able to challenge the stereotype of intimidating men in suits around an unwelcoming boardroom table and instead discovered an inclusive and encouraging workplace.

I had never felt prouder to be a woman, especially while participating in an industry where women are not typically as welcomed. The representation of women in investment roles remains extremely low—only 12% of UK fund managers are women.

The competition had two stages. The first involved giving a written report on our chosen company and delivering an elevator pitch by the end of November. We were assigned a coach, Melissa, who was a massive help. My team chose Energy Recovery Inc., a company focused on sustainable energy generation and clean water solutions. From September to November, we worked tirelessly crafting our report and pitch, eventually submitting our final version with a mix of excitement and uncertainty. With nearly two hundred schools competing, I doubted we would be selected.

But we were. We made it to the finals.

This stage was even harder. We had to write a full script, design a PowerPoint presentation, and make everything engaging for the audience. We even built a prop—a model car proving the use of energy recovery. After countless hours of refining our pitch and incorporating feedback, the final day arrived. We travelled to Edinburgh, where Future Assets had arranged a four-star hotel for us, complete with a massive breakfast buffet filled with sausages, pastries, cereals, and more. I felt like royalty, but also slightly out of my depth.

The next morning we were driven to Martin Currie, an investment firm, to present our pitch. We waited nervously for our turn. Watching the first team, Fortrose, only heightened my nerves. When it was finally our turn, I was shaking. It was nerve-wracking, but as we answered the judges' questions, I began to relax. Before I knew it, it was over.

Afterward, we snacked and chatted while watching the other teams, anxiously comparing, and critiquing ourselves. Later, we were taken to the Edinburgh Chambers for lunch, a grand hall filled with investment professionals and an incredible array of food—sandwiches, grilled chicken, and little chocolates filled with cream. I felt stuffed.

Finally, it was time for the results. I could not sit still; my breath was shaky. When they announced that we had placed second, I was overjoyed. The competition had been incredibly tough, and every team was amazing. Not to be dramatic, but I almost cried. We had won £100 each and £500 for our school. I was so proud of what we had accomplished.

STURGEON TO STEP DOWN

Jack Mitchell, F3

On Wednesday, former First Minister Nicola Sturgeon announced that she will not seek reelection at the next Scottish Parliament Election in May of next year. It will mark the end of an era in Scottish politics, as she has served since the modern Scottish Parliament's inception in 1999 and was the longest serving and only female First Minister.

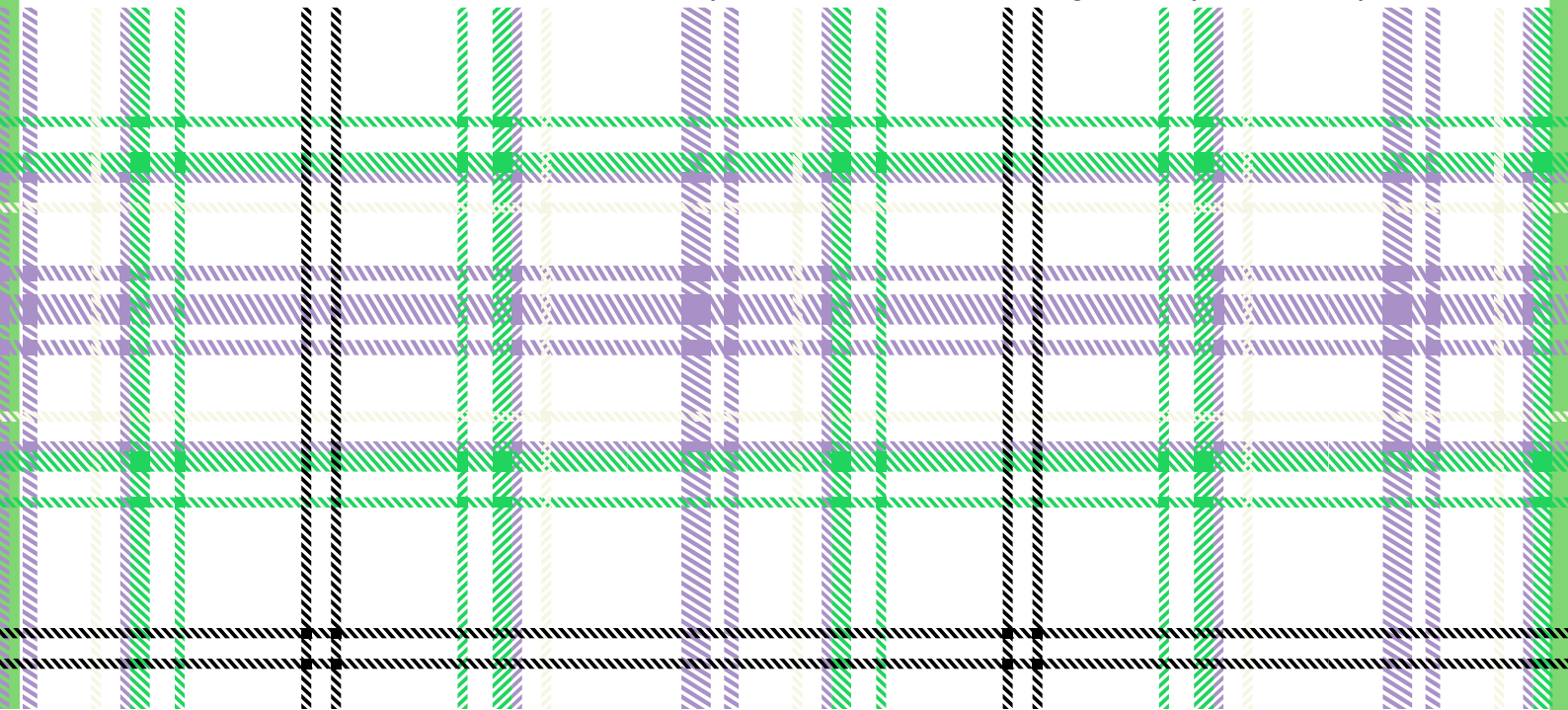
Sturgeon has remained largely out of the public eye since 2023 after resigning and enduring harsh public scrutiny and media attention during the fraud scandal and subsequent police investigation regarding the embezzlement of SNP party funds. He was arrested, then released without charge, and then subsequently rearrested and charged with embezzlement in April of last year. The couple announced that they were divorcing in January earlier this year.

Prior to her resignation, Sturgeon was First Minister of Scotland for over eight years. She was also Deputy First Minister under the late Alex Salmond during his tenure as leader for over seven years.

Such a large amount of time at the forefront of the Scottish nation led to a lot of scrutiny from many sides, but over the course of her leadership, she hugely increased the SNP's vote share at both Holyrood and Westminster. She also in recent years had to steer the party through the storm that was Alex Salmond's sexual assault allegations scandal.

Sturgeon's sudden departure from the leadership of the SNP after such a long time in charge in 2023, it is still recovering. Her successor Humza Yousaf has been and gone and his successor John Swinney oversaw soon after coming to power a catastrophic collapse in support in Westminster, with the number of SNP MPs dropping significantly from 48 out of Scotland's 57 MPs to just 9. The decline in support for the victorious Labour Party - which won many of the SNP's seats lost - since taking office may be the one of the only saving graces when it comes to vote share.

Next May will look very different in Scottish politics after one of its most important leaders resigns for good, added to the death of another huge figure in Alex Salmond last year. We will just have to wait and see whether she will be the only SNP MSP not returning to Holyrood next year.



Mrs Pelicot vs France

India Dow, F4

Article 222-23 of the French penal code defines rape as: “Any act of sexual penetration, of whatever nature, committed on the person of another by violence, constraint, threat or surprise is a rape” this means that without the intention to commit it, there is no rape. The legal framework set around sexual violence in France often does not effectively protect survivors or bring perpetrators to justice.

The current French rape laws require urgent reform so that they can move away from their outdated knowledge of sexual violence.

In France, women are ignored when seeking help.

In 2020 Gisele Pelicot was brought into her local police station after her husband Dominique was taken in for questioning for taking videos up women’s skirts in a supermarket. When the police were searching his phone for evidence, they found hundreds of pictures and videos of an unconscious Mrs Pelicot being sexually assaulted by numerous unknown men. Once Mrs Pelicot was shown these videos she broke down and told the police that she had never seen them before and had no idea that that was happening to her. Mrs Pelicot made the brave decision to fight and take all her attackers to court in hopes of not only getting justice for herself but justice for anyone else that has been in her shoes. Mrs Pelicot immediately became a symbol of bravery for women all around the world after she waived her anonymity and allowed her story to be made public. Speaking in court, Pelicot said she did so because she was “determined to change society.”

Lawyer Guillaume de Palma (who defended six of the accused) argued that without the intent to commit rape, there is no rape. Although most people surrounding the case do not think that this defence will land, the intent to use it highlights the need for change in French law.

One significant problem with France’s rape laws is the burden of proof placed on the victims. In most cases survivors must provide undeniable evidence and testimony to prove that the act was non-consensual which results in a lack of convictions all around, meaning the criminals get to walk free with no consequences for their crimes. In the context of sexual violence where fear and trauma often cloud memory this standard is both unfair and extremely unrealistic. The burden of proof in the French legal system often shifts the blame away from the actions of the perpetrators and toward the character and behaviour of the victims creating a victim blaming culture where survivors are questioned about their clothing, behaviour, or their interactions with the accused. These dated ideas create a situation where forms of abuse go unpunished and where the threshold for justice is too high for survivors to meet. A reform to shift the focus to the actions of the perpetrators rather than the credibility of the victims would help create a victim-centred approach to sexual violence cases.

By modifying the law all we want to do is reaffirm that for something to qualify as a sexual relationship there must be freely given consent otherwise it is an act of violence. When rape is not given a clear definition by the government consent is often weaponised by attackers. This fuels harmful stereotypes about rape, discouraging victims from going to the police resulting in cases being dismissed. The current definition reinforces prejudices about what makes a “good” victim which is someone who resists and fights back, but this is far from the truth. There is no such thing

There is no such thing as a “good” victim, there is only a victim.

French Senator Mélanie Vogel first proposed changing the legal definition of rape a year ago. But it took a gruesome crime that deeply unsettled French society to get the ball rolling on the reform she was looking for. The very idea that it took one of the most vulgar cases of sexual assault in French history to start the process of changing the law shows the government’s actions were never planned to be taken seriously enough to the point that they were going to change the law and even though the change has started to move in the right direction it shouldn’t have taken this case to finally create change. The current laws show a complete lack of knowledge regarding female anatomy and the outdated perspectives that the government keep.

Reforming French rape laws is not just a necessary step toward achieving justice for victims but also a necessary one if France wants to work toward building a society that values consent, safety, and accountability. While recent legal reforms have made progress in extending statutes of limitation and improving support for victims, there is still work to be done. It is essential that France continues to refine its legal framework to ensure that perpetrators, like Dominique Pelicot, are accountable, while also creating an environment where survivors feel empowered to come forward without fear of judgment or retribution. By pushing for clearer definitions of consent, eliminating outdated limitations, and ensuring better victim support, France can set a global standard for addressing sexual violence and pave the way for a future where sexual crimes are neither tolerated nor ignored. The time for further reform is now because true justice for victims starts with a legal system that listens, believes, and acts.



Women of Dundee

Maisey Lafollette, F4

Dundee the city of jute jam and journalism. We of course have too many people to count from Dundee that were experts in the three j's, but there were women from Dundee who went down in history as pioneers in their field of expertise.

Margaret Fairlie

Fairlie while not born in Dundee, was a Midwifery and Gynaecology Professor. She was an expert in medicine and was a pioneer in treating cancer with radium. Later on in life she helped create the teaching hospital in Dundee.

Williamina Fleming

She studied astronomy and even worked at the Harvard College Observatory. Fleming also discovered the Horsehead Nebula, and due to her hard work, more universities began accepting women to study astronomy.

Agnes Husband

Husband was a successful suffragist, as she was one of Dundee's first female councillors. She fought for better education, health and housing.

Frances "Fanny" Wright

"Fanny" as she was called was an abolitionist, who moved to America to fight against slavery. She had ideas that were innovative in the 1800's about equality for women and birth control.

Mary Ann Baxter

Mary Ann Baxter was an advocate for missionary work abroad, and she founded University College, which would later become the University of Dundee. She even has a plaque outside the university on Perth Road.

Jean Thomson

Jean is rumoured to have been the first policewoman in all of Scotland. During WWI women volunteers patrolled around the city. However, after the war some like Jean continued their police work.

Mary Shelley

The famous teenage author of Frankenstein was not born in Dundee, but visited the city. Due to this many believe Dundee's gothic style landscape inspired Frankenstein, and in Dundee she was taught many ideals shared in her writing.

Mary Slessor

Slessor, worked abroad to fight for women's rights, and due to her work she has a plaque in the Old Steeple and at Slessor gardens which was named after her.

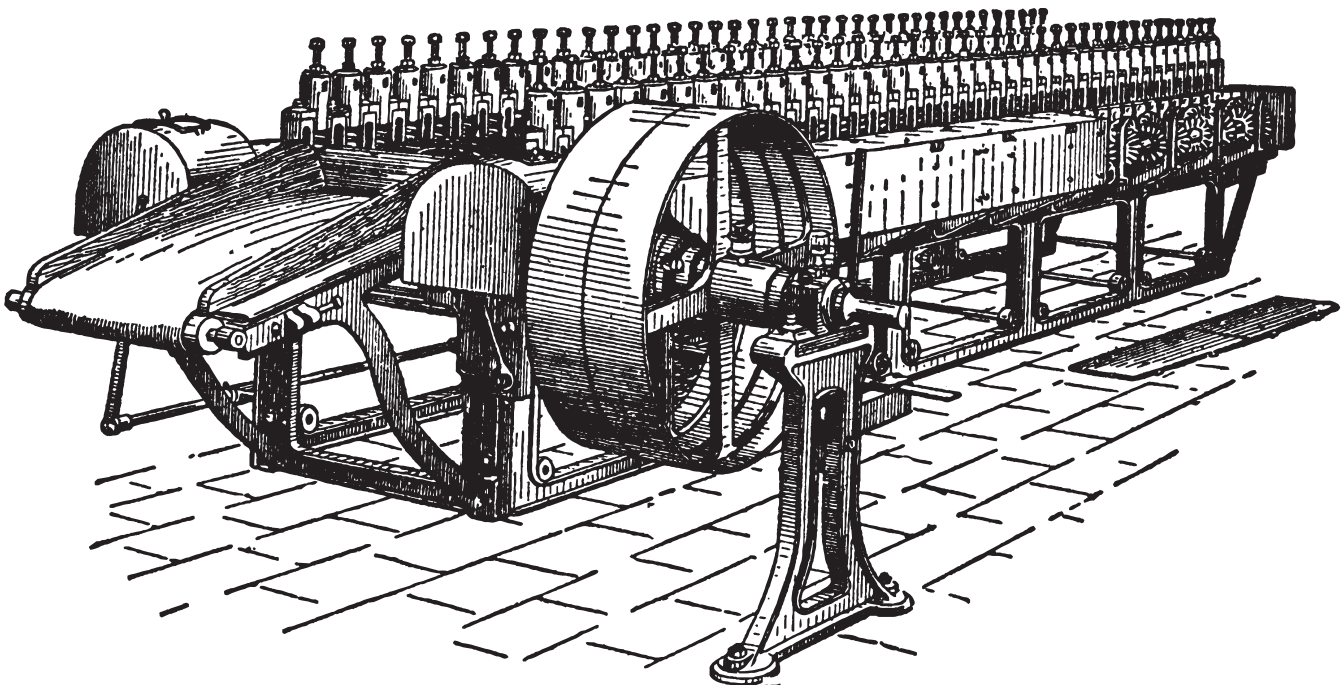
Mary Brooksbank

Brooksbank was a jute worker, poet and politician. She wrote the Jute Mill Song, which was about the struggles for female jute workers.

Florence Horsbrugh

Horsbrugh was not only Dundee's first female member of parliament, but also Scotland's first female Secretary of State. She was also the first female to 'move the address' after the King's speech. She is also famous for the Adoption of Children Bill in 1939.

Politicians, activists, scientists and authors. These women had very interesting lives and careers with strong connections to Dundee. Many things we take for granted could not have happened without the hard work and dedication of these women.



Women in Mythology

Rosie O'Ready, F3

Considering it has just been International Women's Day, I thought this week would be perfect to talk about some very cool ancient Greek women.

1. The goddess Artemis. She is the goddess of the hunt, childbirth and childcare, nature, and many other things. Her sacred animal is the deer, and in the myths she has a chariot pulled by 4 golden-horned deer. She is a maiden goddess, and it is often said that all the maiden nymphai (as well as some maiden heroines) were her companions, and that all maiden girls were her figurative companions.
2. The Amazons. These were a group of female-only warriors in Ancient Greece, who were renowned everywhere for their incredible physical agility, strength, archery and riding skills, and in general the arts of combat. According to Stephen Fry, in the Ancient World they are in fact credited with the invention of mounted warfare.
3. Penthesilea. She was the Queen of the Amazons, and led the Amazons into battle in the Trojan war. It is said that she accounted for eight Achaean (the Greek side, in simplification) men, and she brought with her twelve of the best Amazonian warriors. She was so fearsome that she inspired the other women of Troy to fight for their city, however they were discouraged from joining the fray by a seer, who pointed out that Penthesilea and the Amazons had trained since they were young, and that the women of Troy would most likely get themselves killed instead of helping the cause. Penthesilea was also a daughter of Ares, the god of war, and by the same father, the younger sister of Queen Hippolyta.
4. Atalanta. She was a princess, abandoned at birth, and then taken in by a bear and then a group of hunters who found her when she was just a child. Due to her unusual upbringing, Atalanta was most happy in the wild, and was a skilled huntress. She believed, as did most who knew her, that she was the fastest person in all of the land. And – according to the myths – no one was faster than her. Technically, Melanion beat her in a foot race, but he used trickery and the help of an immortal goddess, so the odds were just a tad uneven.
5. The Goddess Aphrodite. Many see her as just the goddess of love and beauty, and she certainly is. But she is also a goddess of war, which many people overlook. This combination could be deadly to anyone who dared insult her, as love and war can be dangerously things. She was primarily worshipped as a goddess of war in Sparta, Thebes, and Cyprus, however there were many other places. Aphrodite had several sacred animals, including the ram, the he-goat, the dove, and the sparrow.

A mention who is not in Greek mythology, but was in fact a real person, was Hypatia. She was a philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer in Alexandria, Egypt, in around 350 – 415 AD. She was incredibly clever, and constructed things such as astrolabes and hydrometers, though she didn't invent either of these things. She was tolerant to both Christians and Pagans alike, and was a teacher to both religions (in ancient times, this was pretty rare). However, her life was ended abruptly as she was murdered brutally and mercilessly by an angry mob. In the 20th century, she became a feminist icon, and symbol of the feminist movement.

Rosie Swale-Pope

Rosie Swale-Pope is a British author and adventurer, and she is also someone I greatly admire.

She had a challenging childhood. Her mother died when she was two, and her father died when she was eleven, so she was raised by multiple different people, and had to move home often. When she was eighteen, she got her first job. The job did not stick, so she decided to hitchhike to Delhi, in Nepal. This is the first of many adventures for the free spirited Rosie.

She married a man called Colin Swale in her early twenties. They had a daughter, called Eve, and decided to buy a catamaran to live on. They sailed it to Italy, and while they were on the boat Rosie gave birth to a son, called James.

In 1971, she decided to go on an adventure with her family and set off to sail around the world in their catamaran. At the time they left, the GPS and other modern technology had not yet been invented, so they relied entirely on nautical charts, a sextant, and a compass. Throughout their journey, they ran into complications. She went overboard in the Caribbean and they got food poisoning from uncooked beans. But, despite the challenges she faced, she made it back home and had written not one, but two whole books on the way.

In 1983, she decided to become the fourth woman to sail across the Atlantic solo. She had divorced Colin by this point and met her second husband Clive Pope when he helped to rig her boat for her. She set off from Plymouth and, navigating using only the stars, she arrived in New York after 70 days, 4800 miles and at least three near death experiences later.

A year after the Atlantic crossing, she decided to travel through Chile on horseback for 4 months. This journey, however, ended up taking 14 months to complete. She was caught in a sandstorm, broke two ribs, and almost starved in the rainforests. But in the end, using her never ending determination and perseverance, she made it.

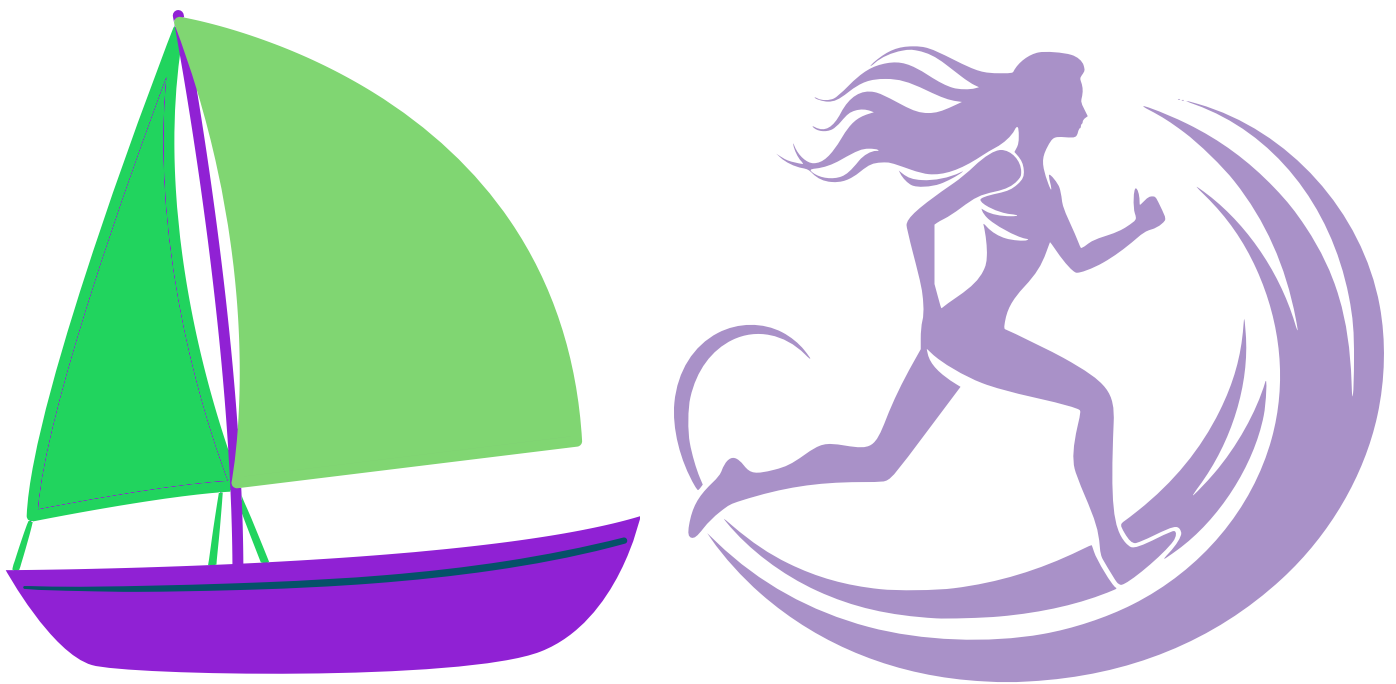
From the year 1987, she engaged in numerous running journeys. 243km across the Sahara, in the Balkans she crossed through conflict and was held at gunpoint and Cuba where she ran a marathon distance every day, to name but a few. These runs were often for charity.

In 2002, her husband Clive died of prostate cancer. Rosie decided to do her most challenging expedition yet, to raise awareness for prostate cancer by running all the way around the world. She set off on her 57th birthday from Tenby in Wales with a cart of supplies and not much else. She reached Moscow, in Russia, in April 2004, and then started heading east through Russia. Near Lake Baikal, she fell ill and wandered into the path of a bus which knocked her unconscious and broke a few of her bones. She survived, and eventually made it to the Pacific Coast of Russia and then over to Alaska, where she faced temperatures as low as -51°C. She talked about how on the way she met a naked man with a gun, ran with a pack of wolves and took a detour to run the Chicago marathon on the way. She left Canada in January 2008 and flew to Iceland. While trekking

across Iceland, she fell and broke multiple ribs and cracked her hip. She was over two hundred miles from the nearest house, and she had to walk for miles to get help. She eventually made it all the way back to Scotland and ran back down to Tenby.

When she was 70 years old, she engaged in another colossal run across America, from New York to San Francisco, once again to raise money for charity and show that nothing can stop you, not even age.

I am personally greatly inspired by Rosie Swale-Pope. She never gave up, and she was able to do so much by herself, but she was still able to accept help when she needed it. She never let herself be tied down or stopped. Come rain or shine, snow or sandstorm, there was no stopping her from achieving her goals. I also admire how her life was never set in stone, and that makes me think of our own futures. It made me realise that the decisions I make now, which National 5s I picked for example, were never going to truly stop me from living my life, however I may want to in the future. I currently think I know where I am going and what I want, and you, dear reader, probably have some ideas too. But you can change, and you almost definitely will. I have seen so many adults saying they wish they had taken a different route, because their opinions of the one they chose changed and they believe that its too late to go back. But Rosie's life changed numerous times, so why can't ours do the same?



Henrietta Swan Leavitt

There are a lot of people in the world of science who have not received the recognition they deserve for their discoveries, no matter how impressive, because of prejudices in science. Henrietta Swan Leavitt is one of these people.

Henrietta was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts in 1884. When she was seventeen, she contracted a disease that led to steady hearing loss for the rest of her life. She attended college and studied a wide range of subjects, before discovered a passion for astronomy, which was a very uncommon industry for women to go in to at the time.

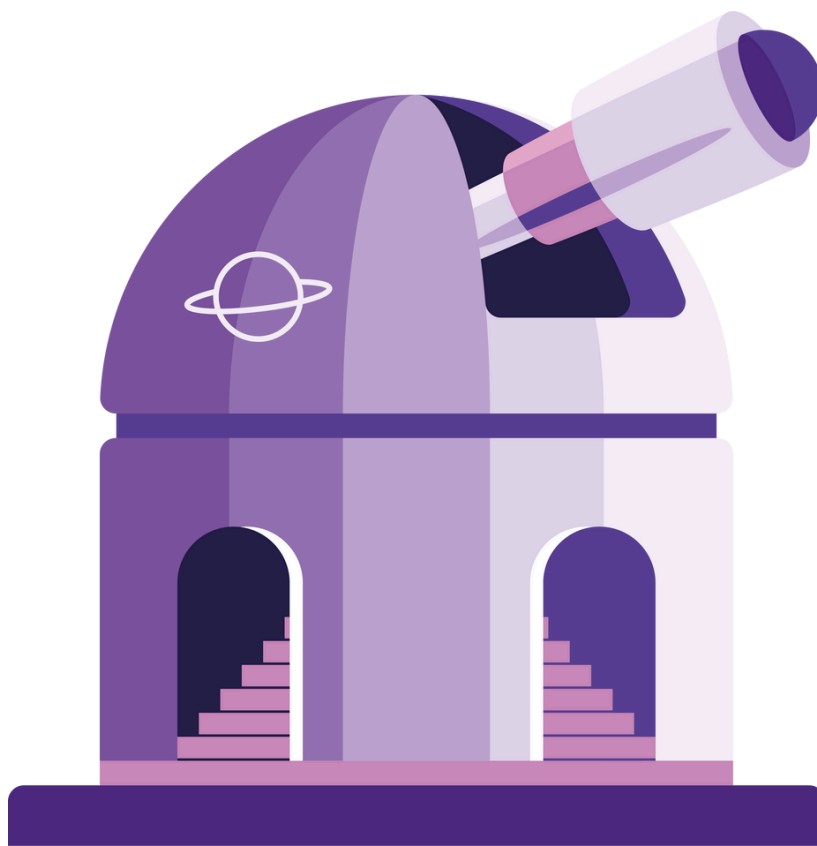
She started her career as a “Computer” for Harvard Observatory. She was not able to work independently, because she was a woman and was therefore not allowed to use a telescope or peruse her own research projects. Instead, she had to accept low paying jobs working for male astronomers. Still, she used what limited opportunities she did have and exploited them as much as she possibly could.

She was eventually assigned to a study about the brightness of stars. Her job was to measure and catalogue these stars. This was a monotonous and boring task, but in it she made her greatest discovery. She was looking into the periods of Cepheid stars and discovered something called the period luminosity relationship. This law was renamed in 2008 to be called The Leavitt Law.

This astronomical breakthrough showed the correlation between the period and brightness of Cepheid stars and can be used to measure our distance from them. Before this, the longest distance we could measure was 326 light years, but now it is 163 million light years. This discovery was incredibly important to astronomy because we could measure distances to celestial objects, we thought were nebula in our own galaxy, but were in fact new galaxies and showed us we were not the only galaxy.

Leavitt’s findings went on to become the foundation for many great and famous astronomers and physicists, including Edwin Hubble (the man that the space telescope was named after). Leavitt herself was nominated to be awarded a Nobel prize, but sadly death got in the way, as it so often does. Leavitt died of stomach cancer at age 53, in 1926.

Leavitt’s life is incredibly impressive. She changed the worlds understanding of the universe and paved the way for astronomers for years to come before she could even vote. She changed all of astronomy before she was even allowed near a telescope. She shows us how through determination you can do anything, even if people try to hold you back.



FORGOTTEN WOMEN IN HISTORY

Megan Beckham, F6

Many women have gone down in history for their achievements, discoveries, work, and bravery, to the point that there are names we all know today. Like Marie Curie, Anne Frank, Frida Kahlo, Amelia Earhart, and so on, and while they were all amazing people, there are so many women whose success stories history has forgotten. Way too many for this list, honestly, to be even a fraction of them.

Hedy Lamarr

Hedy Lamarr, an Austrian actress and inventor, developed a communication method during the Second World War to prevent enemies from decoding information. After escaping Nazi occupied Austria in 1937, she worked in the USA and created a system that was designed to switch radio frequencies, a system that was an important base to the technology like cell phones and WiFi

Alison Hargreaves

This was the first woman to climb Mount Everest alone, not using the help of bottled oxygen, in 1995. The summit is 8,849m, making it the highest on earth

Dorothy Lawrence

In 1915, as an English Journalist, Dorothy Lawrence disguised herself as a soldier to fight in WW1. With a borrowed uniform and forged travel permits, she headed for the front lines in France. Unfortunately she fell ill shortly after, and was placed under military arrest after her identity was discovered

Mabel Stark

Working and performing with tigers she was one of the few female animal trainers in the early 20th century, and apparently had the scars to prove it, from bites to being mauled, she continued to work with tigers until her late 70's

Millicent Patrick

A makeup artist hired for universals "Creature in the Black Lagoon" in 1952, she ended up creating the movie's monster, and was then fired and had her name taken from the film's credits. However, her creation has been an inspiration and influence on the horror film industry, and still is.

Bessie Coleman

Bessie Coleman dreamed of flying, but was declined a place at any school in the USA. Instead of giving up, she learned French and proceeded to get her pilot's license in France, 1921, becoming the first woman of color to have a pilot's license

Mary Allen Wilkes

Mary Allen Wilkes was a highly talented and accomplished computer programmer who developed the software for one of the first ever personal computers, and her work was key steps in to building and learning about technology and software

Gladys Bentley

An openly lesbian singer in the 1920s and 30's Gladys Bentley was a talented performer and was known to sing about exploitation and domestic abuse, and fought the boundaries that the time period set in place, going down in history as one of the most successful black entertainers of the

Alice Marie Coachman Davis

She won a gold medal in high jump at the 1948 Olympics. Having to overcome the obstacles of racism and not being allowed to train at proper fields, she used things like ropes and sticks to help her train, and went on to become the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal

Patsy Mink

A Japanese American Woman who wanted to study law, After being rejected from Mexican school, Mink went to Chicago law school, but was then denied the right to take the bar exam in Hawaii, where she lived. She fought to take the bar exam, and not only passed it but fought to start her own practice, and eventually ran and won for the USA House of Representatives.

Claudette Colvin

Rosa parks is famous for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a bus, and sparking a movement that fought the racist segregation laws in Alabama and across the USA, but before her, a fifteen year old girl also refused to give up her seat, and became the first person arrested for fighting the bus laws in Montgomery.



PROBLEM OF THE WEEK

Haoqi Liu, F3

Your weekly mathematical challenge!

Send solutions to me at

liuh@highschoolofdundee.org.uk.

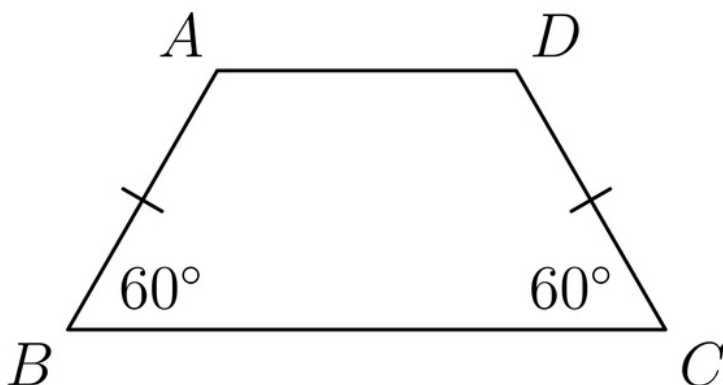
Additional information (hints!) can be found
on Firefly using the QR code.

**If you get it right you'll be awarded house
points!**

As always, email solutions to me at

liuH@highschoolofdundee.org.uk

In the trapezium ABCD, angles B and C are 60° and $AB = CD$. The side lengths are all positive integers and the perimeter of ABCD is 30 units. How many non-congruent trapeziums satisfy all of these conditions?



Have
a good
weekend

The Columns
Team

