

財團法人

婦女新知基金會的

現在 過去與未來



婦女新知

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婦女新知月刊定期發行，

提供國內女性完整的成長資訊、前瞻內容

訂費每年一般訂戶 400 元，贊助訂戶 1000 元。

婦女新知基金會出版部叢書

1. 鳳凰群相（英文版）……陸台蘭編 定價 200 元
2. 當代傑出職業婦女……鄭至慧編 定價 150 元
3. 拒絕做第二性的女人……顧燕翎等譯定價 90 元
4. 男性解放……鄭至慧等譯定價 180 元
5. 女性新心理學……鄭至慧等譯定價 130 元
6. 婦女開步走……李元貞著 定價 130 元



財團法人 **婦女新知基金會**

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婦女新知基金會的 現在過去與未來

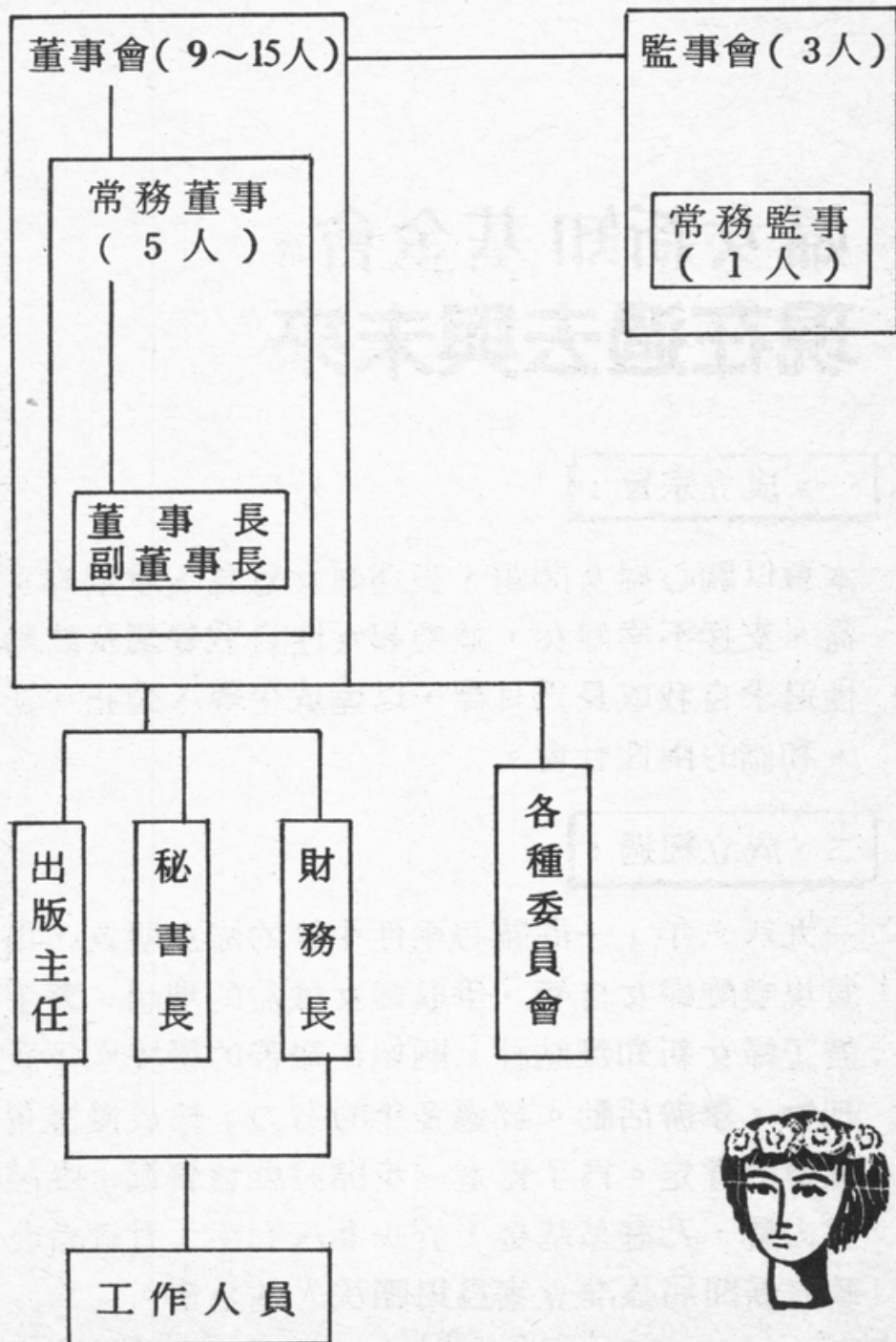
一、成立宗旨：

本會以關心婦女問題、表達婦女意見、爭取婦女權益、支援不幸婦女，並喚起女性自我覺醒及鼓勵女性追求自我成長為目標，以達成平等、公正、互敬、和諧的兩性社會。

二、成立經過：

一九八二年，一群關心兩性平等的婦女朋友，爲了實現喚醒婦女自覺、爭取婦女權益的理想，著手創辦了婦女新知雜誌社，開始在艱苦的環境底下發行刊物，舉辦活動。經過多年的努力，終於慢慢得到社會的肯定。爲了更進一步開發社會資源，團結婦女力量，乃籌募基金，於一九八七年十月經台北市政府新聞局核准立案爲財團法人基金會。

三、組 織



四、婦女新知七年成績單



民國七十一年
(一九八二)

- 二月成立婦女新知雜誌社，創刊婦女新知月刊。
- 八月與台北市基督教女青年會舉辦「女性如何防衛性騷擾座談會」

民國七十二年
(一九八三)

- 三月婦女節由亞洲協會贊助，中國時報及台北市家庭計劃推廣中心、消費者文教基金會共同推出五天的「八三三八婦女週」有婦女健康、婦女雜誌、婦女生活攝影展覽，還有演講、座談及女性主義電影展等活動，主題為「婦女的潛力與發展」，啟發了許多婦女投入婦女組織的工作，成為八十年代後期新興婦女團體的領導人。

民國七十三年
(一九八四)

- 三月婦女節與婦女雜誌、台北市基督教女青年會、台北市家庭計劃推廣中心共同推出「一九八四保護婦女年」系列活動，本社所發佈的「婦女性騷擾問題」問卷調查的結果，引起社會熱烈地討論，又與婦女雜誌一起向全省印行推廣「保護妳自己」手冊，教導婦女防衛性騷擾的觀念與技巧。

- 六月發動七個婦女團體，一百五十四名婦女，聯合簽署一份對「墮胎合法化的意見書」，呈遞立法院，與黨外編聯會召集二十多位婦女到立法院旁聽，促成優生保健法的完成立法。

民國七十四年

(一九八五)

- 三月婦女節與台北市基督教女青年會共同推出「家庭主婦年」系列活動，主張家庭主婦再發展，並發表「家庭主婦十二大心願」，提供「主婦就業須知」傳單。其後又推出「主婦成長聚會活動」，鼓勵家庭主婦自我成長、自我肯定。因此刺激了許多「主婦成長團體」或「媽媽成長團體」的成立。間接影響了一九八六年底，主婦聯盟組織的出現。
- 三月中協助台大人口中心，推出台灣第一次的婦女學術研討會，名為「婦女在國家發展中的角色」研討會，亦協助其編輯「台灣光復後婦女研究文獻目錄」，參與九月台大人口中心成立的「婦女研究室」一年。
- 八月父親節，與親代週刊合辦「爸爸，讓我親一下——如何做個好爸爸」座談會，提倡男性家庭角色的重要性。
- 十月與台北市基督教女青年會推出「一加一不等於二——夫妻合併申報所得稅合理嗎？」座談會，建議政府改良稅制，以達公平課稅的原則。

民國七十五年

(一九八六)

- 三月婦女節與女性雜誌、敦化扶輪社、中國青創會企業家夫人聯誼委員會，推出「兩性對話年」系列活動，仿台視「我愛紅娘」之形式演出「我愛張生」性別角色喜劇，以提倡兩性互相對話及彼此學習。其後又推出六個單元而組成的「兩性成長聚會活動」。
- 七月參與台灣勞支會聲援三重客運公司新莊站廿二名女隨車服務員資遣費的爭取行動，獲得成功。
- 七月向社會介紹女性主義五至六種理論，並因應法西蒙·德波娃的逝世而翻譯出版「拒絕做第二性的女人」—西蒙·波娃訪問錄。

民國七十六年

(一九八七)

- 一月與彩虹專案、台權會共同聯合卅二個婦女、山地、人權及教會團體，推出「抗議販賣人口——關懷雛妓」活動，以街頭抗議、座談會、國會陳情、民衆簽名運動等方式，引起社會重視婦女問題，並要求警方徹底取締販賣人口。其後更推動成立台灣婦女救援會，一方面輔導雛妓，另一方面提出法律修正案，來有效遏止人口販賣的事件。
- 三月婦女節推出「職業婦女年」系列活動，以爭

取婦女的平等工作權，並遞送一封「職業婦女의共同期望」公開信給台灣企業家王永慶先生，要求他率先尊重職業婦女的工作權，並舉辦兩場「職業婦女工作權」座談會。

- 三月中至十二月中，推出「婦女領導人才訓練——婦女問題的探討」訓練活動，對大眾傳播界的女記者影響尤大，使女性主義思想及婦運的重要性清楚地傳播出去。
- 七月參與進步婦盟在台北國際獅會年會遊行時，舉牌抗議「觀光買春」的台灣觀光行爲。
- 八月與新環境主婦聯盟一起聯合六個婦女團體，聲援「國父紀念館女服務員的工作權」，召開「婦女工作權」記者會，迫使教育部發佈命令，禁止所屬機構（包括國父紀念館及高雄市中正文化中心）要求女性服務員年屆30或懷孕就要自動辭職。
- 十月與台灣婦女救援會、南方雜誌、晚晴協會、彩虹專案、進步婦盟、新環境主婦聯盟共同主辦「美麗的神話——反對選美」座談會，並舉辦第一屆台北先生選美，嘲諷選美將女性物化、色情化之本質。
- 十二月底翻譯出版「男性解放」一書，並對日後台灣新男性刊物「赤子」雜誌的創刊有着啓蒙的功用。

民國七十七年

(一九八八)

●一月份：

(A)救援雛妓華西街千人遊行，義賣原子筆，共籌了十九萬五千元

為兩個專門收容不幸少女的中途之家「勵馨園」、「德蓮之家」募款，更要讓社會大眾知道兩個從事預防少女從娼和救援雛妓的婦女團體「基督教彩虹專案」及「台灣婦女救援協會」。

(B)全國民間團體教育會議

為護衛下一代的成長環境，並使民間意見能得到教育部主辦的「全國教育會議」之重視與慎重討論，乃在元月卅一日上午，就「教育正常化」、「保障教育機會平等」及「使教育內容與時代環境同步」進行討論。

●二月份：

(A)教科書性別歧視分析統計

整理中小學課本內容，舉出嚴重的性別區隔及男女刻板印象，以免下一代人格發展形成不正確的價值觀。

(B)籌備「婦女勞工劇團」演出

為向女工傳播「勞基法」內容，教導女工重視自身權益，籌辦「北區女工聯歡會」，寓教於樂。

- 三月份：

- (A)「兩性平等教育」座談會

鑑於國民教育中對兩性角色的塑造非常偏頗，特邀各界人士商談，希望能促成教育部對教科書中的性別教育進行改革。

- (B)抗議色情海報污染，焚燒色情海報

為抗議充斥各地的色情污染，污染婦女人格及危害下一代正常發展，希望法務部、警政署、新聞局、中華民國新聞事業評議委員會及全體國民重視此一事實。

- 四月份：

- (A)反對選美抗議活動，共三場

反對將女性當商品般展示與競賽，更反對「選美活動」成為企業促銷的牟利行為；並打破主辦單位一再以「促進國民外交」、「提升國際形象」、「發揚傳統中國女性美德」等謊言。

- (B)訪問西德綠黨，學習海外姊妹們的經驗

參觀西德法蘭克福婦女學校、婦女工廠、婦女書店、家庭諮詢中心等機構，學習綠黨有理想也有實踐的精神，落實政治力量的爭取。

- 六月份：

- (A)呂秀蓮演講「婦女在歷史轉捩點上」

呂女士呼籲婦女意識應結合社會意識、政治意識以影響立法，並希望學習美國婦女團體，有更多有女性意識的女性從政，使婦女的主張制

定成政策。另在選舉過程中婦女也能扮演中介角色，監督選舉的公正、公開、公平性。

- 七月份：

- (A)演講活動，介紹「美國婦運」、「歐洲兩性觀」。

- (B)電影討論系列活動之一

- 就女性主義觀點討論「老井」、「不結婚的女人」、「油麻菜籽」等電影。

- 八月份：

- (A)電影討論系列活動之二

- 繼續討論「甜蜜寶貝」、「邪惡的誘惑」等電影。

- 九月份：

- (A)至全省各地文化中心辦理「兩性平等教育」巡迴演講，共十一場。

- (B)赴法務部為「少福法」呼籲嚴懲「逼良為娼，販賣人口」之惡行。

- 十月份：

- (A)推動男女合校合班，重視性教育活動

- 健康的兩性關係，應建立於男女正常交往的成長環境下，而非完全隔離，製造神秘。

- 重視性教育，也將使兩性和諧相處能力更為圓熟。

- (B)統計及分析色情海報問卷資料

- 台灣的色情海報污染無所不在，對下一代有極

壞影響，乃針對八個民間團體會員、讀者或服務對象取樣調查他們的色情海報污染和看法，作為政府及民間共同努力的參考。

(C)「色情海報知多少」記者招待會

公布上項分析結果，提醒社會正視色情污染與色情日漸泛濫之直接關係。

●十一月份：

(A)「青少年福利法修正案」立法院請願

為青少年的福利及法律保障再次赴立法院請願，希望政府撥錢切實實行對青少年的保護措施。

(B)完成「兩性平等教育手冊」編印

將對國中國小教科書中兩性不平等現象資料統計出結果，印成小冊子，發寄各新聞、教育單位，讓各界清楚當今教育、社會問題之根源何在。

●十二月份：

(A)「港台婦運比較」座談會

與香港「新婦女協進會」訪台人員交換推展婦運之心得，及所面臨問題應如何解決之方法。期望能互相學習、共通經驗。

(B)抗議「鄧元貞後婚姻無效判決」

為免台灣十萬餘家庭因類似鄧元貞「在台再婚」被判無效而造成嚴重家庭社會問題，特呼籲政府本於人道立場應合理解決「兩岸婚姻」問

題，避免「歷史悲劇由個人揹負」的不幸結局。

七十八年

(一九八九)

● 一月份：

(A)「保險業員進修限男性」之抗議聲明

抗議財政部轄下之保險從業人員出國進修辦法中「只限男性」之不合理與違憲，嚴重妨礙女性就業升遷之公平性。

● 二月份：

(A)對「國會議員衝突事件」發表聲明

認為國會殿堂不同黨籍議員，應以理相爭、公平相對待，不應窄化為男人與女人戰爭，伺機在政治上打擊異己。

(B)抗議省政府為促銷以女體海報污衊女性

省政府畜產試驗所為推銷牛肉，用女體比擬牛身分段切割，嚴重物化、獸化女性，有助長社會歧視女性、以暴力對待女性之嫌。

● 三月份：

(A)「男女工作平等權草案」聽證會

社會開放後，婦女在勞動市場及就業結構上仍侷限於少數傳統行業及階層，受性別歧視情形仍嚴重，乃特草此辦法，以期確保女性享有與男性平等、工作機會與待遇，並貫徹憲法保護母性，實施婦女福利政策之精神。

(B)「美國婦女團體如何監督政府及訓練參政人才」演講會，共三場。

邀請美國哥倫比亞政治教授克萊因博士來台，就美國婦女團體如何從事婦運及推動婦女從政等方面做幾場演講，借重其經驗、學識以爲參考。

(C)婦女節慶祝茶會

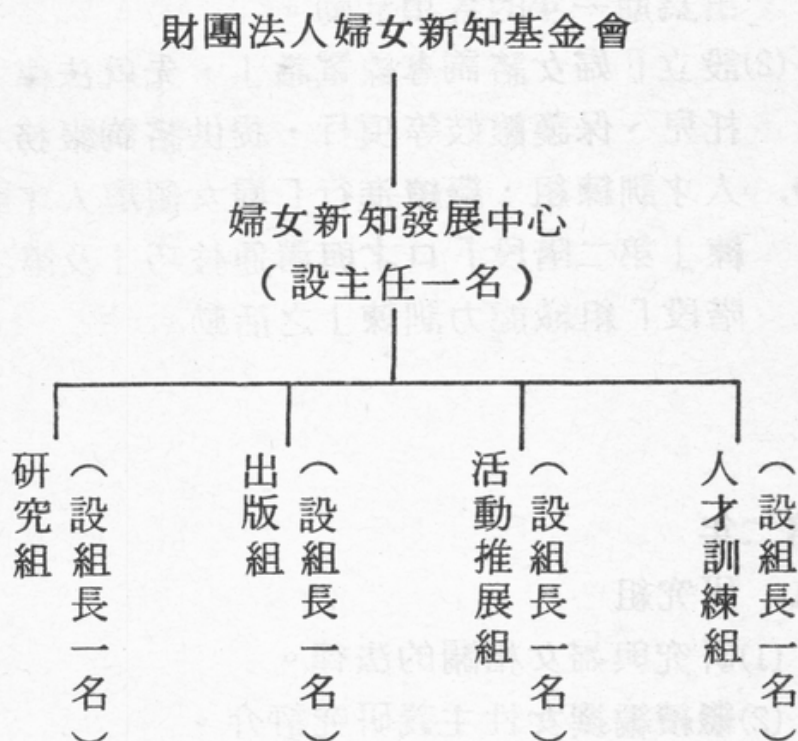
匯集各婦女團體暢談今後工作展望及方針。

(D)公佈本屆增額立委關心婦女權益之間政評估結果。爲使年底大選時，婦女選民知所選擇立委候選人過去三年中的成績，乃做此分析，期能引起女性選民及候選人，甚至社會大眾對婦女問題的重視。

五、未來展望：成立「新知發展中心」計劃

(A)計劃說明：婦女新知雜誌社自一九八二年二月成立迄今，辦過許多重要的活動，來爭取台灣婦女的權利及推廣兩性平等的觀念，得到社會熱烈的迴響。婦女新知爲了加強其影響力，決定在未來三年內籌募基金成立「新知發展中心」，繼續推展各項活動。

(B)組織：



(C)執行步驟及內容

第一年

A. 研究組

- (1)收集及分析婦女工作狀況之資料。
- (2)撰寫女性主義研究評介，並按月在婦女新知雜誌上刊載。

B. 出版組

- (1)編輯出版婦女新知雜誌及婦女叢書。
- (2)出版「職業婦女手冊」。

C. 活動推展組

- (1)從婦女節起，以「托兒問題」為主題，推

出為期一年的各項活動。

- (2)設立「婦女諮詢專線電話」，先就法律、托兒、保護雛妓等項目，提供諮詢服務。

D. 人才訓練組：繼續進行「婦女領導人才訓練」第二階段「口才與溝通技巧」及第三階段「組織能力訓練」之活動。

第二年

A. 研究組

- (1)研究與婦女相關的法律。
- (2)繼續編撰女性主義研究評介。

B. 出版組

- (1)編輯出版婦女新知雜誌及婦女叢書。
- (2)調查收集與婦女有關的法律資料，出版「婦女法律手冊」。

C. 活動推展組

- (1)以防治家庭暴力為主題，推出為期一年的各項活動。
- (2)推出婦女問題全省巡迴演講活動。
- (3)「婦女諮詢專線電話」繼續提供服務。

D. 人才訓練組

- (1)繼續進行婦女領導人才訓練計劃。
- (2)設立「婦女自我肯定工作坊」。



第三年

A. 研究組

- (1)繼續編撰女性主義研究評介。
- (2)舉辦女性主義研討會，發表論文，探討女性主義的理論、研究方法、文學批評、知識論等最新發展。

B. 出版組

- (1)編輯出版婦女新知雜誌及婦女叢書。
- (2)根據一九八七年至一九八九年的「婦女領導人才訓練」內容，出版「婦女領導人才訓練手冊」。

C. 活動推廣組

- (1)繼續進行婦女問題全省巡迴演講。
- (2)「婦女諮詢專線電話」繼續提供服務。

D. 人才訓練小組

針對一般男女，推出「兩性成長工作坊」（應用意識成長技巧）。



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**The Past,
Present And
Future
of
“Awakening”
Seven-Year
Report**

The past, Present and Future of "Awakening" Seven-Year Report

I. OBJECTIVE

The Awakening Foundation, concerned with women's issues, was established to work towards these specific goals: free and effective expression of women's opinions; attainment of women's rights and benefits; and protection and support of unfortunate women.

In addition, the Foundation aims to awaken the consciousness of self within women, and to encourage women's individual development and self-realization, in order that justice, equality, mutual respect and harmony may be achieved in our society.

II. PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENT

In 1982, a group of women concerned about gender equality established "Awakening" magazine, and began to publish and sponsor activities under stringent conditions.

After several years of hard work, the monthly publication as well as its efforts gradually gained social recognition. Noting the importance of acquiring access to more social resources and strengthening women's power through unity, a private organization was planned to pursue these goals.

Finally, in October, 1987, "Awakening" was approved as a private foundation by the Taipei City Government Information Office.

III. ORGANIZATION

Board of Directors (9-15 members)
Standing Committee (5 members)

Chairperson of the Board
Deputy Chairperson
Board of Comptrollers (3 members)
Executive Comptroller

Director of Publications
Secretary General
Treasurer
Various Committees
Staff Members

IV. AWAKENING'S SEVEN-YEAR ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS REPORT

1982

February-- --Published the founding issue of
"Awakening" magazine.

August--- --Panel on the Prevention of Sexual
Harassment of Women.

Co-sponsors: Awakening and Taipei YWCA.

1983

March-'83 Women's Week activities series sponsored by the Asia Foundation. Participants: Awakening, China Times, Consumer's Cultural Planning and Development Foundation, and Taipei Family Planning Center.

'83 Women's Week coincided with International Women's Day. Activities included: seminars on women's health; evaluation of women's magazines; photography exhibition showing women's lives; lectures and panel discussions on the theme of women's potential and development; as well as a feminist film festival.

All of these were instrumental in bring together many more women in the cooperative work of organizing, thereby spurring the growth of other women's groups during the latter part of the decade.

1984

March-1984: Year of Women's Safety and Protection activities series. Co-sponsors: Awakening, Taipei YWCA, Taipei Family Planning Center, and various women's magazines.

As part of this event for International Women's Day, Awakening publicized the results of a survey titled, "The Problem of Sexual Harassment," sparking concern and discussion throughout the community. Women's magazines also cooperated with Awakening in promoting self-defense concepts and techniques by publishing a manual, "Protect Yourself."

June--Led seven women's organizations and 154 women in drafting "Proposal for Legalization of Abortion."

The proposal was approved by the Legislative Yuan, and thus established the Eugenics Guarantee Law.

1985

March---Homemakers' Year activities series. Co-sponsors: Awakening and Taipei YWCA.

This year's activities for International Women's Day were focused on Taiwan's homemakers, encouraging them to grow as individuals. In addition to the compilation of "Twelve Wishes of Homemakers" and the pamphlet, "Guidelines for Homemakers to Acquire Paid Work," seminars promoting self-awareness and self-development were conducted as part of this consciousness-raising effort.

As a result, various groups formed to support and assist mothers and homemakers in reaching

these goals. Homemakers' Association, the largest organization of this kind, was established at the end of 1986.

mid-March----"Women's Role in National Development" conference, sponsored by the National Taiwan University's Census Bureau.

Awakening assisted in various stages of this women's studies conference, which was the first ever in Taiwan. Among Awakening's contributions is the editing of "Catalogue of Information on Women's Studies in Taiwan Since the Retrocession."

The National Taiwan University's Center of Research on Women, where Awakening held a one-year membership, was also established in this year (September).

August-- "Papa, Let Me Give You a Kiss - how to be a good father" panel discussion. Co-sponsors: Awakening and "Generations" weekly magazine.

Held on Father's Day, this discussion focused on men's roles at home, emphasizing the importance of active participation in their families.
October-- "One Plus One Does Not Equal Two-- is it reasonable for married couples to file joint income tax forms?" panel discussion. Co-sponsors: Awakening and Taipei YWCA.

This meeting was held to examine current income tax laws for married couples, and to propose government reforms on tax policies in order to uphold the principle of fairness in tax deductions.

1986

March-- Year of Dialogue and Communication Between the Sexes activities series. Co-sponsors: Awakening, Tun Hua Rotary Club and various women's alliances.

For International Women's Day this year, the attention turned to relationships between the sexes. "I Love Mr. Chang," a comedy modelled after TTV's "I Love Hung Niang (Dame Hung)," was performed in order to encourage conversation and mutual understanding between men and women. In addition, a six-part workshop named "Activities for the Development of Both Sexes" was held.

July--Supported 20 female bus escorts to negotiate for severance pay from San Chung Transportation Company, and succeeded in helping these women obtain their compensation.

July--Introduced five or six feminist theories to Taiwan society.

To commemorate the late Simone de Beauvoir, Awakening translated into Chinese and published "Refusing to be the Second Sex," a compilation of interviews with this renowned writer and feminist.

1987

January--Protest against the human trade and child prostitution on Taiwan. Participants: Awakening, Taiwan Human Rights Society, the Taipei YWCA Rainbow Project, and 30 other women's aboriginals' and religious organizations.

Street demonstrations and marches were held in angry outcries against the human and sex trades in Taiwan. Panel discussions, petitions and appearances in the national legislative body were also included in the list of protest activities. Moreover, assistance was sought from the police force in monitoring and eradicating the human trade.

The offshoot of these efforts was the Women's Rescue Foundation, which was established to save and rehabilitate child prostitutes, and to formulate proposals for legal reform that would work to eliminate human trading on Taiwan. March-Sponsored the Year of Working Women activities series for International Women's Day.

Two panel discussions were held to confer on the rights of working women. As a gesture aimed to obtain equality for women in the work place, an open letter, "The Shared Hopes of Working Women," was also addressed to Wang Yung-ching, a magnate in Taiwan's enterprises. In this printed correspondence, Mr. Wang was ask to set an example for Taiwan's employers by ensuring the rights of working women.

mid---March through December-Carried out the "Leadership Training for Women---exploration into women's issues" program.

This program proved to have great impact on female journalists, who became instrumental in disseminating feminist theories and emphasizing the importance of the women's movement to the public.

July---Protest against "sex tours" which are conducted in Taiwan's tourism industry. Participants: Awakening and the Progressive Women's League.

In making a highly visible protest against the practice of "sex tours" in Taiwan, the groups' members held up slogans and placards during the parade of the Taipei International Lion's Club Convention.

August---Campaign to defend women's right to work, and to support protests by female employees of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial. Co-sponsors: Awakening, Homemakers' Association and four other women's groups.

The six organizations held a press conference, "Women's Right to Work," to voice their support for women in the job market. Specifically, the Ministry of Education was requested to order a ban on the regulation that female employees resign upon reaching age 30 or pregnancy. The said rule was then in effect at various organizations under the Ministry's charge, including the Sun Yat-sen Memorial and Kaohsiung's Chung Cheng Cultural Center.

October---Campaign to protest beauty pageants. Co-sponsors: Awakening, Taiwan Women's Rescue Society, "Southern" magazine, Warm Life Association, Progressive Women's League, the Rainbow Committee and Homemakers' Association.

A panel discussion, "Oppose the Pretty Myth of Beauty Pageant," was held. In addition, Taipei's first male beauty pageant was staged to show, through parody, the objectification and commercialization of women, as well as pornography, all of which form the basis of beauty pageants.

December---Published a translation of "Men's Liberation," a book which contributed to the establishment of "Liberated Man," a periodical for the new males of Taiwan.

1988

January---

(A) Demonstrations against child prostitution were held in Taipei's Hua-hsi District (a prominent red light zone).

In addition to massive protests held in the area, efforts were also made to rescue child prostitutes. Towards this end, specific groups were promoted as women's organizations that work for the prevention of child prostitution, and provide assistance to former child prostitutes. Among them were the Christian Rainbow Project and Taiwan Women's Rescue Association.

Street marches and sale of ballpoint pens raised a total of NT\$195,000. Proceeds were contributed to Le Hsin Yuan and the Home of Te Lien, two rehabilitation centers for such girls and young women.

(B) Led a one-day educational conference involving civilian organizations island-wide.

In order to create a healthy educational environment for future generations, this discussion focused on the following topics: "normalization of education," "ensuring equal opportunity in education," and "bring educational content up-to-date with the times."

February---

(A) Conducted research on sexual discrimination in textbooks.

In an effort to correct such misconceptions in the young, Awakening presented evidence of stereotypical gender roles and assumptions on gender-related traits, gathered from textbooks used in Taiwan's primary schools and junior high schools.

(B) Produced a performance by the "Women Workers' Theatre Ensemble."

Awakening Foundation sponsored the stage production and a gathering of northern Taiwan's

women workers as means of informing women workers of the Basic Labor Law. More importantly, these events aimed to reinforce the concept of defending individual rights in the work place.

March---

(A) Sponsored "Gender Equality in Education," a panel discussion.

This meeting was held to examine gender roles prescribed by public school textbooks, and to urge the Ministry of Education to take measures in reforming the content of educational materials.

(B) Protest against the pollution of social environment by pornography.

Pornographic advertising posters were torn down and burned in the streets to show opposition to the degradation of women and pollution by pornography. Legislative bodies of the government, the police force, the Government Information Agency, the media, as well as citizens were called to join this battle against pornography in Taiwan.

April---

(A) Protest activities against beauty pageants.

Stated opposition to the display of women as objects, and fought pageant sponsors' propaganda, which hailed beauty pageants as effective instruments in 'promoting civilian diplomacy, Taiwan's international image, as well as China's traditional feminine virtues.'

(B) Visited with West Germany's Green Party (die Grüne).

Looking to learn from sisters abroad, Awakening Foundation members toured women's schools, women's factories, feminist bookstores and family

counseling centers in Frankfurt. Awakening also benefited from observing the ideology and practice of die Grüne, as well as its struggle for political power and influence.

June---Hosted "Women at a Turning Point in History," a lecture by Lu Hsiu-lien.

In her statement, Ms. Lu set a direction for feminist consciousness to incorporate social and political consciousness, in order to effectively influence legislation. Ms. Lu recommended feminist organizations in the United States as models for Taiwan's groups, encouraging feminists to pursue politics as the most direct channel to policy and legal reform. In addition, Ms. Lu stressed the importance of women's involvement in the election process.

July---

(A) Sponsored lecture series to introduce to the public the women's movement in the United States, and European views of the sexes.

(B) Sponsored a film discussion series, Part I. Chinese movies such as "Lao Ching (Old Well)," "Women Who Don't Get Married," and "You-ma-tsai-tzu (Seeds of the Rape Vegetable)" were examined by the group using a feminist perspective.

August---Film discussion series, Part II, continued the same format in reviewing such movies as "Sweet Baby" and "The Evil Temptation."

September---

(A) Comducted a total of 11 lectures and seminars around the island as part of the campaign to promote gender equality in education.

(B) Visited legislative agencies to appeal for the execution of the Law to Ensure the Protection and Benefit of Minors, in order to crack down on human trading for child prostitution.

October---

(A) Advocated co-educational schools and classes, as well as sex education for the young.

The above reforms in the school system were suggested in order to nurture healthy relationships between the sexes.

(B) Survey on pornography in Taiwan. Participants : subscribers to "Awakening," consumers in general as well as members of eight civilian organizations

The data from this survey was analyzed systematically, then made available to relevant government agencies and private organizations for their reference.

(C) "The Influence of Pornographic Advertising," a press conference.

Results and analyses of the above survey were announced to the press and media. During this meeting, attention was called to the direct relationship between sexually explicit advertising and the rampancy of pornography.

November---

(A) Presented a revised version of the Law to Ensure the Protection and Benefit of Minors to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.

(B) Published "Guide to Gender Equality in Education."

This pamphlet provided the data and findings of the earlier research conducted on sexual discrimination in public school textbooks. Copies of this manual were mailed to all educational institutions and organizations, as well as news agencies.

December---

(A) Hosted "Comparison of Women's Movements in Taiwan and Hongkong," a panel discussion. Participants: Awakening Foundation and Hongkong's New Women's Progressive Alliance.

Representatives from the two groups met to share insights on their organizational activities and experiences, and discussed problems confronting women's movements in both places.

(B) Protest against the court decision nullifying the second marriage of Deng Yuan-chen

In an effort to prevent similar decisions from creating family and social problems on a large scale, Awakening Foundation and other groups appealed to the government to take a humanistic standpoint in solving problems that stem from individuals being married on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Otherwise, the burden of a historical tragedy may be unjustly shouldered by individuals such as Deng Yuan-chen.

As a result of the mass exodus to Taiwan and communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, many married couples and families were separated by the Taiwan Strait indefinitely. During the past four decades, many remarried in Taiwan, like Deng Yuan-chen. However, since the opening of visitation to mainland China, many families have re-established contact, thus giving rise to a problem of 'bigamy'

in many cases. It is estimated that over 100,000 families in Taiwan would be affected if a general court ruling were to be made with regard to this two-marriage phenomenon.

1989

January-- -Protest against the exclusion of women from scholarship awards for insurance agents.

The Ministry of Finance was said to be unconstitutional in its ruling that within the insurance industry, only men are qualified to receive government scholarships for studying abroad. This decision was berated as a travesty to the spirit of fair competition, and a serious obstacle for female professionals in the industry.

February---

(A) Stated the Foundation's stand on a confrontation between members of the Legislature.

It was voices that differences between members of the two political parties should be resolved according to reason and fairness, not by taking political potshots. In addition, disagreements should not be reduced to a battle between the sexes among male and female legislators.

(B) Protest against the degradation of women by the provincial government.

In promoting beef from a successful cattle experiment, the Taiwan Provincial Government used ads that showed drawings of a woman's body, which is severed into pieces that resemble cuts of meat. In addition to objectifying and bestializing women, this ad is also condemned as suggestive of violence against women.

March---

(A) Wrote and held hearing for the Draft of Equal Employment Rights for Men and Women.

Women's participation in the work force was still limited to the few traditional industries, and to lower levels of the structural hierarchy therein. In addition, institutional discrimination against women in the workplace remained widespread. This draft proposed constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal hiring practices and compensation for both sexes, as well as the enforcement of benefit policies for women.

(B) "How U.S. Women's Organizations Monitor the Government and Train Participants in Politics" lecture series.

Dr. Ethel Klein, Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, was invited to speak about women's movements in the United States and women in American politics.

(C) Hosted a tea party to celebrate International Women's Day, and shared upcoming projects and future aspirations with many other women's groups.

(D) Publicized results from the project to evaluate political candidates for this year's general elections.

In order to make political candidates and the public concerned about women's issues, and to provide female voters with information for making intelligent choices for legislators, candidates' political activities during the past three years were listed and analyzed.

V. FUTURE PLAN: to establish the Awakening Development Center.

A. Objective

Since the founding of "Awakening" in 1982, this magazine and organization have sponsored numerous activities in order to defend women's rights and promote the concept of gender equality in Taiwan. Responses from the community have been enthusiastic and encouraging.

As means of expanding its influence in society, the Awakening Foundation has decided to establish the Awakening Development Center within the next three years, and continue to sponsor activities on a larger scale.

B. Organization

Awakening Foundation
Awakening Development Center (appoint 1 Director)
Research Department
Publications Department
Activities and Promotion Department
Education/Training Department

C. Operational Procedures & Content

YEAR ONE

a. Research Department

1. Collect and analyze data concerning women's working conditions.

2. Select from recent developments in feminist research and write report/commentary for publication in each issue of "Awakening."

b. Publications Department

1. Edit and publish "Awakening" magazine and women's literature.
2. Publish "Working Women's Manual."

c. Activities Promotion Department

1. Carry out a year-long activities series based on problems with child care, starting on International Women's Day.
2. Establish the Women's Resources Hotline, a telephone service providing information and assistance on laws, child care and rescue of child prostitutes, among other concerns.

d. Education/Training Department

- Continue the Leadership Training Program for Women: Phase 2, Concentrating on public speaking abilities and communication skills; and phase 3, concentrating on organizational abilities.

YEAR TWO :

a. Research Department

1. Conduct research on laws concerning women.
2. Continue monthly contributions of reports and commentaries on feminist research developments for publication in "Awakening."

b. Publications Department

1. Edit and publish "Awakening," as well as women's literature.
2. Compile legal information pertaining to women, and publish "Women's Manual on Law."

c. Activities Promotion Department

1. Sponsor a year-long activities series on the prevention of domestic violence.
2. Plan an island-wide lecture tour on issues and problems concerning women.
3. Continue the Women's Resources Hotline service.

d. Education/Training Department

1. Continue with leadership training programs.
2. Establish the "Women's Self-Affirmation Workshop."

YEAR THREE:

a. Research Department

1. Continue contributions of feminist research report/commentary for publication in "Awakening."
2. Sponsor feminist research conferences to present papers on women's studies, and hold discussions on new developments in feminist theory, research method, literary criticism as well as other intellectual and academic realms.

b. Publications Department

1. Edit and publish "Awakening," as well as women's literature.
2. Publish "Guide to Women's Leadership Training," based on the content of the leadership training programs held by Awakening between 1987 and 1989.

c. Activities Promotion Department

1. Continue the Women's Resources Hotline service.
2. Continue the island-wide lecture tour on women's concerns.

d. Education/Training Department

—— Sponsor "Development Workshop for Both Sexes," which will be open to men and women in the community. (Consciousness raising will be a chief tool in this project).

- translated by Rachel Wang -