

SPECIAL WOMENS EDITION
2026

AUTONOMY & INTEGRITY

The Lobo

THE BARCELONA HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE



THE FUTURE
IS FEMALE



Rosa Parks:



Anne Frank:



Winona Ryder:



Qiu Jin:



Princess Diana:

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International Women's Day Editors Note

Every year on March 8th, people around the world celebrate International Women's Day. Even though many people know the date, not everyone really thinks about why it exists or why it is still important today. International Women's Day is not just about saying "happy women's day" or posting messages online. It is a day to remember how much women have fought for their rights and how important it is to keep defending equality.

This day started many years ago, when women began asking for fairer treatment in society. They wanted basic rights that many men already had, like better working conditions, fair salaries, and the right to vote. At that time, women had fewer opportunities and were often not allowed to make important decisions about their own lives. Because of protests and social movements, many things have slowly changed, and today, women have many more rights than before. Still, not everything is equal everywhere.

That is why International Women's Day is still celebrated. It helps people remember that progress did not happen by itself. It happened because many women spoke up and demanded change. In some places today, women still earn less money than men for similar jobs, have fewer opportunities in leadership positions, or experience discrimination simply because they are women. In some countries, girls still do not have the same access to education.

A very important idea related to this day is autonomy. Autonomy means being able to make decisions for yourself. For women, this means choosing what to study, what job to have, how to live, and making decisions about their own future without others deciding for them. Being independent and having control over your own life is a basic part of equality.

Another important concept is integrity. Integrity means that every person deserves respect, safety, and dignity. For women, this includes feeling safe in daily life, being respected in school, at work, and everywhere else, and living without fear, violence, or harassment.

International Women's Day is important because it is not only about the past, but also about the present and the future. It reminds us that equality should never be taken for granted and that there is still work to do. Even small changes in attitude, respect, and opportunity can make a difference.

In the end, this day is a way to recognize how far women have come, but also to remember that autonomy, respect, and equal rights should exist every day, not only on March 8.





WOMEN UNITE!

I'M NOT YOUR BABE

EQUALITY
♀
THE TIME IS NOW

LOS VIOLADORES EXISTIERON ANTES QUE LAS MINIFALDAS

DON'T BE A CLOWN LIKE WOMEN SERIOUSLY

MEN'S LIBERATION

Disculpe las molestias pero nos están ASESINANDO

I TIME TRAVELED FOR THIS?

DON'T TELL ME HOW TO DRESS TELL THEM

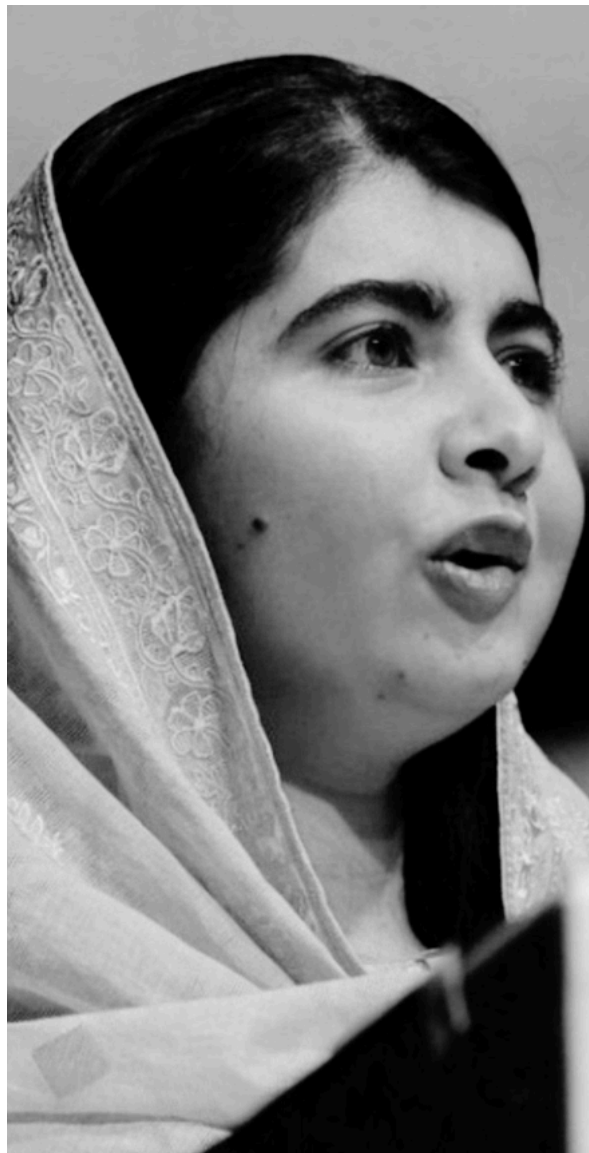
NOT FOR ALL WOMEN
@rilisaborderhopper

The ERA is for my future.

NUD IS GOD'S CREATION

Women in History:

Clara Campoamor Rodriguez, born in February 1888, was a Spanish politician, lawyer, and writer who was widely considered the mother of the Spanish feminist movement. She was one of the main promoters of women's suffrage in Spain, which was included in the Spanish Constitution of 1931. She was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1931, before women were allowed to vote. She later lost her parliamentary seat and briefly served as a government minister before fleeing the country during the Spanish Civil War. Campoarmor died in exile in Switzerland and was later buried at the Polloe Cemetery in San Sebastian, Spain.



Malala Yousafzai (born July 12, 1997) is a Pakistani education activist and producer who became the youngest Nobel Prize laureate, winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 at age 17. She advocates for girls' education, focusing early on her home district of Swat Valley, where the Pakistani Taliban banned girls from attending school. Inspired by her father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, she began writing a blog for BBC Urdu at age 11, gaining international attention. In October 2012, she survived an assassination attempt by a Taliban gunman and later recovered in Birmingham. The attack sparked global support, and she went on to co-found the Malala Fund and co-author *I Am Malala*. She continued her advocacy while completing her education, graduating from the University of Oxford in 2020 and later becoming the youngest Honorary Fellow at Linacre College.

Simone Lucie Ernestine Marie Bertrand de Beauvoir, born in January 1908, was a French existentialist philosopher, writer, social theorist, and feminist activist. Beauvoir wrote novels, essays, short stories, biographies, autobiographies, and monographs on philosophy, politics, and social issues. She was best known for her “trailblazing work in feminist philosophy,” *The Second Sex* (1949), a detailed analysis of women's oppression and a foundational tract of contemporary feminism. She was also known for her novels, the most famous of which were *She Came to Stay* (1943) and *The Mandarins* (1954).



Freda Josephine Baker, born June 3rd, 1906, was an American and French dancer, singer, and actress. Her career was centered primarily in Europe, mostly in France. She was the first Black woman to star in a major motion picture - the 1927 French silent film *Siren of the tropics*, directed by Mario Nalpas and Henri Etievant. During her early career, Baker was among the most celebrated performers to headline the reverse of the *Folies Bergere* in Paris. Her performance in the 1927 revue *Un vent de folie* caused a sensation in the city. Her costume consisted of a short skirt of artificial bananas and a beaded necklace. This became an iconic image and a symbol of both the Jazz Age and the Roaring Twenties. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, she renounced her U.S. citizenship and became a French national after her marriage to a French industrialist, Jean Lion, in 1937. She adopted 12 children - who she called the *Rainbow Tribe* - and raised them in France.

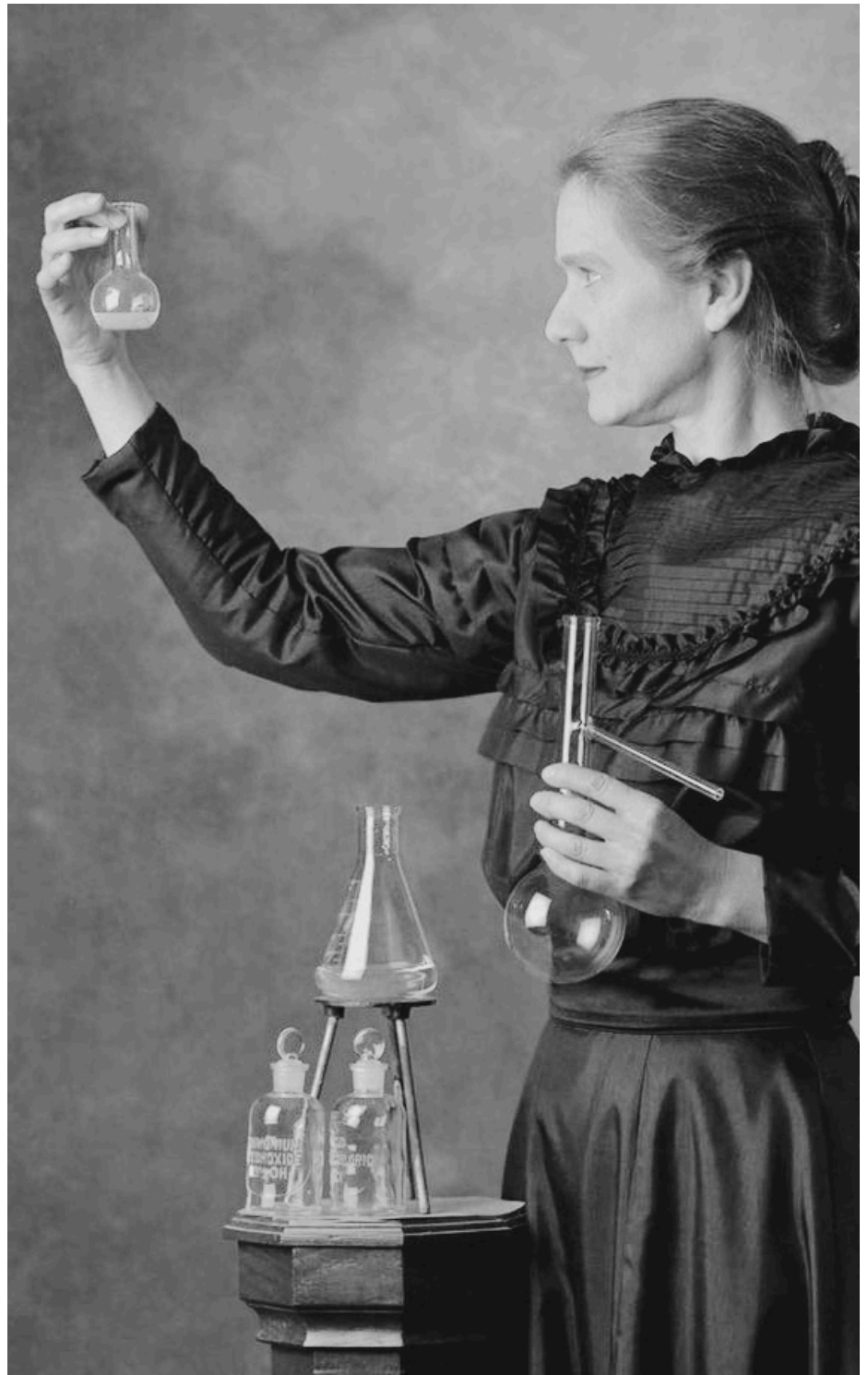
Baker aided the French Resistance during WW2 and also worked with the British Secret Intelligence Service and the US Office of Strategic Services. After the war, she was awarded the Resistance Medal by the French Committee of National Liberation, the *Croix de Guerre* by the French military, and was named a *Chevalier of the Legion of Honour* by General Charles de Gaulle. She sang “I have two loves: my country and Paris.” While also refusing to perform for segregated audiences in the US, she is noted for her contributions to the Civil Rights Movement. In 1968, she was offered unofficial leadership in said movement after the assassination of MLK Jr. However, with concern for her children, she rejected. On November 30, 2021, Baker was inducted into the Pantheon in Paris, becoming the first black woman to receive one of France's highest honors. As her resting place remains at Monaco Cemetery, a cenotaph was installed in vault 12 of the Pantheon's crypt.



Women in Science

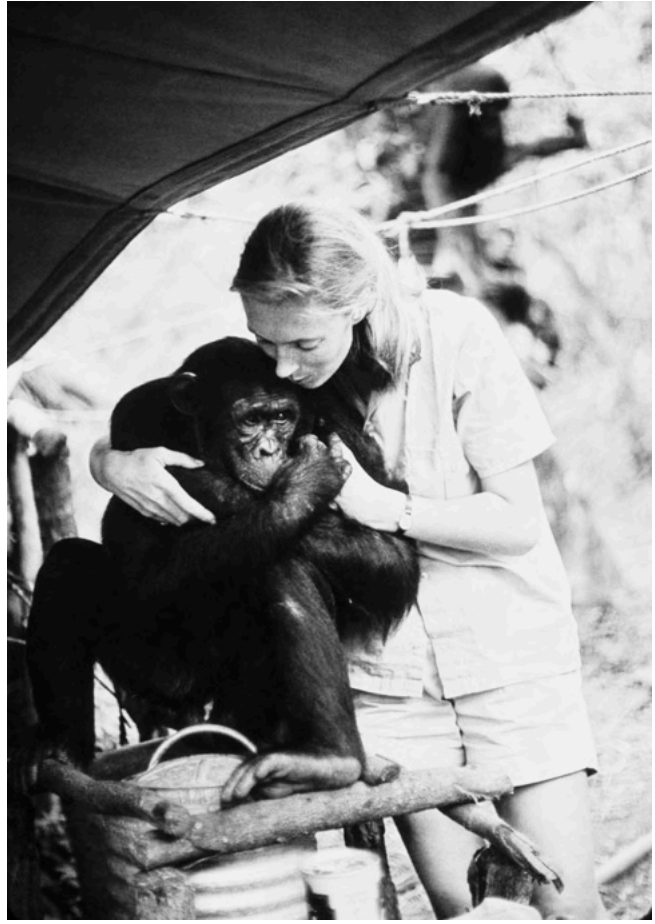
Marie Curie

Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867. Her father, a physics teacher and mathematician, taught at a local school. When the Russian authorities removed laboratory classes from the curriculums of all schools in Poland, he took the items from the school lab home and taught Marie how to use them. She began a lifetime of studying and hard work, and eventually got word that a new scientific discovery had been made. Scientists Wilhelm Rontgen and Henri Becquerel discovered X-rays and uranium salt's ability to produce them seemingly spontaneously. Marie was immediately interested and took it upon herself to investigate. Armed with various scientific instruments, she came to the discovery that the radiation came from the uranium atoms themselves, and eventually, she discovered two new elements, radium and polonium, and pioneered the study of radioactivity, which later on led to the discovery of nuclear energy and power.



Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall was born on April 3rd, 1934, in London, England to Herbert and Margaret Goodall, a businessman and a novelist. When she was a child, instead of buying her a teddy bear like everyone does, her father bought her a stuffed chimpanzee who he named Jubilee. She soon developed a fondness for animals, despite the fact that many of her mother's friends believed the stuffed chimp would give young Jane nightmares. In 1957, many years later, she visited a friend at their farm in Kenya, working as a secretary. She soon met paleontologist Louis Leakey, who was seeking a chimpanzee researcher to work with him in hopes to discover the evolutionary link between humans and chimps.



Very soon she began work under him as a secretary, and then later on, Louis arranged funds for Jane to attend university to study what she really wanted to, primatology and ape research. Eventually she traveled to Tanzania and began to study chimpanzees there, where she befriended the wild chimpanzees and made groundbreaking discoveries about their lives and about what it truly means to be human or animal. What sets us apart? Not much, Jane soon discovered. She began to see and present to the world that humans and animals are more alike than we are different, which caused the general public to see animals in a different light.

Women in Literature and Music

If you think books and music are just for relaxing, think again. For centuries, women were often told to stay quiet and follow the rules. But instead of listening, many picked up pens and microphones to start a revolution. From classic novels to groundbreaking songs, women have been using art to scream, “This isn’t fair!” and push for change in society.

March is Women’s History Month, a time to honor the remarkable contributions of women throughout history. Whether through literature or music, women have used their creativity not only to entertain and inspire but also to assert autonomy and uphold integrity, qualities that continue to influence culture today.

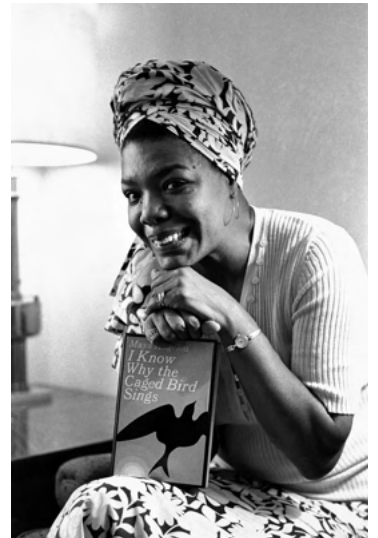
For many female writers, becoming an author was no easy feat. Some had to use male pen names to be taken seriously, Charlotte Brontë and her sisters, for example, published under male pseudonyms, while Jane Austen initially published anonymously.

Women in literature have had a profound impact on society by helping readers understand the female experience and the struggles women faced. Their books often explored themes like equality, identity, and freedom. Thanks to these early trailblazers, women today are more respected in the literary world, and countless influential books are written by women. Among these trailblazers, Toni Morrison, Maya Angelou, and Louisa May Alcott stand out for their commitment to truth and moral courage.

Toni Morrison, a Nobel Prize-winning author, crafted novels exploring identity, history, and justice, particularly within the African American experience. She maintained her autonomy, resisting societal pressures to conform and giving voice to often-overlooked stories.



Maya Angelou, whose poetry and memoirs resonate across generations, championed self-respect and personal freedom. Her works are infused with integrity, encouraging readers to live courageously and authentically.



Louisa May Alcott, best known for *Little Women*, portrayed young women striving for independence while staying true to their ethical values. Her characters demonstrate that personal ambition and moral strength can coexist.

“—unless I am myself, I am nobody.”

—Virginia Woolf

Music has long been a platform for women to assert control over their narratives. Artists such as Nina Simone, Joni Mitchell, and Beyoncé exemplify how artistic expression can embody autonomy and integrity.

Nina Simone, a powerful voice for civil rights, used her music to challenge injustice and amplify marginalized voices. Her refusal to compromise her artistry or convictions is a pure example of integrity.



Joni Mitchell, a pioneering singer-songwriter, maintained complete creative control over her work while exploring personal and societal themes with honesty. Her musical journey demonstrates self-determination and courage in staying true to oneself.



Beyoncé, one of the most influential artists of her generation, uses her platform to celebrate female empowerment. By taking control of her career, image, and message, she inspires millions to embrace autonomy and self-expression.

Women's History Month is more than a celebration of past achievements; it is a call to recognize and honor ongoing contributions. Literature and music are powerful ways women continue to assert independence, challenge societal norms, and uphold principles. From the pages of a novel to the lyrics of a song, these women show that autonomy and integrity are not just ideals; they are practices woven into the creative and personal lives of those who dare to lead authentically.

Women in Sports:

Women in sports and adventure have achieved amazing things over the years, proving that they can compete, explore, and succeed in any field. Female athletes have broken records, won medals, and inspired millions around the world. For example, women like Simone Biles in gymnastics, Faith Kipyegon in running, and Sydney McLaughlin-Levrone in track have shown incredible strength, skill, and determination at the Olympics and other big competitions. In team sports, players like Aitana Bonmatí have helped their teams win championships while gaining more attention and respect for women's football. These achievements show that women are not just participating, they are leading, breaking barriers, and proving that sports and adventure are for everyone.



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WOMENS WORLD CUP:

Women's sports have grown a lot in the last decade, both in quality and attention. Major events like the FIFA Women's World Cup now attract huge global audiences. At the same time, many female athletes are still pushing for better pay and equal treatment, so success in women's sports is not just about winning; it's also about changing the system. The 2019 Women's World Cup in France was a turning point. It reached over 1 billion viewers globally, which proved that there is real demand for women's football. Teams like the United States women's national soccer team dominated, winning the tournament and bringing attention to issues like equal pay. Players became global stars, not just athletes people only watch during tournaments.

The 2023 edition, hosted in Australia and New Zealand, took things even further. The tournament expanded to 32 teams, matching the men's World Cup, showing how much the women's game is growing. Stadiums were sold out, and smaller nations performed better than before, showing that the level worldwide is catching up. The final between Spain and England was watched by millions, with Spain winning their first World Cup title.



Even with this progress, there is still a gender gap. Prize money in the Women's World Cup is still much lower than in the men's tournament. Media coverage is improving, but still not equal, and many players earn far less at the club level. However, the growth of the Women's World Cup is forcing change. More sponsors are investing, clubs are building stronger teams, and federations are starting to take women's football more seriously.

Overall, the Women's World Cup is the clearest example of how fast women's sports are growing. It has turned football into a global stage for female athletes and continues to push the sport forward in both quality and recognition.





MY BODY
MY CHOICE

KEEP
ABORTION
LEGAL

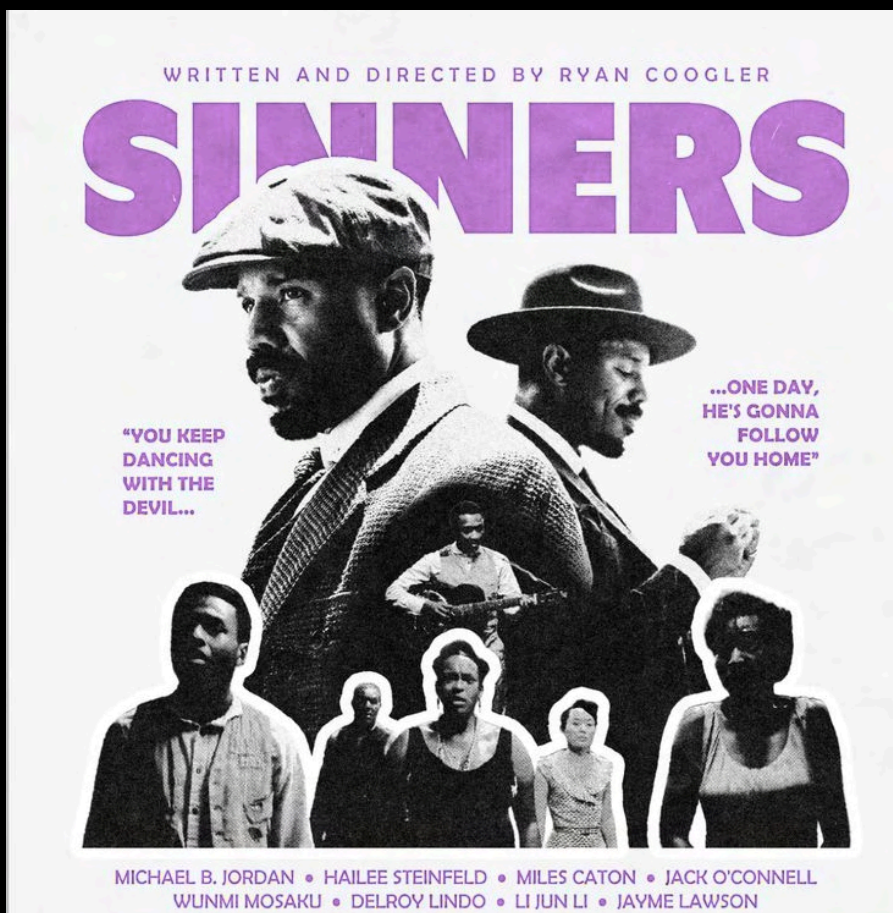


no choice =
no freedom
no freedom =
no democracy



Music & Entertainment

The music and entertainment industry is changing really fast right now, and it feels more competitive than ever. One of the biggest recent events was the Academy Awards (Oscars), where films like *Oppenheimer*, *Poor Things*, and *Sinners* got a lot of attention. This year, the winners included Michael B. Jordan for Best Actor in *Sinners*, Jessie Buckley for Best Actress in *Hamnet*, and *One Battle After Another* winning Best Picture. These results show how diverse and competitive the film industry has become.



What makes this year especially important is *Sinners*' success. Its recognition reflects a bigger shift happening in Hollywood, where Black cinema is becoming more visible and respected. Stories that focus on Black experiences are no longer being pushed aside — they are now winning major awards and reaching global audiences. This shows that the industry is slowly becoming more inclusive and open to different voices and perspectives.

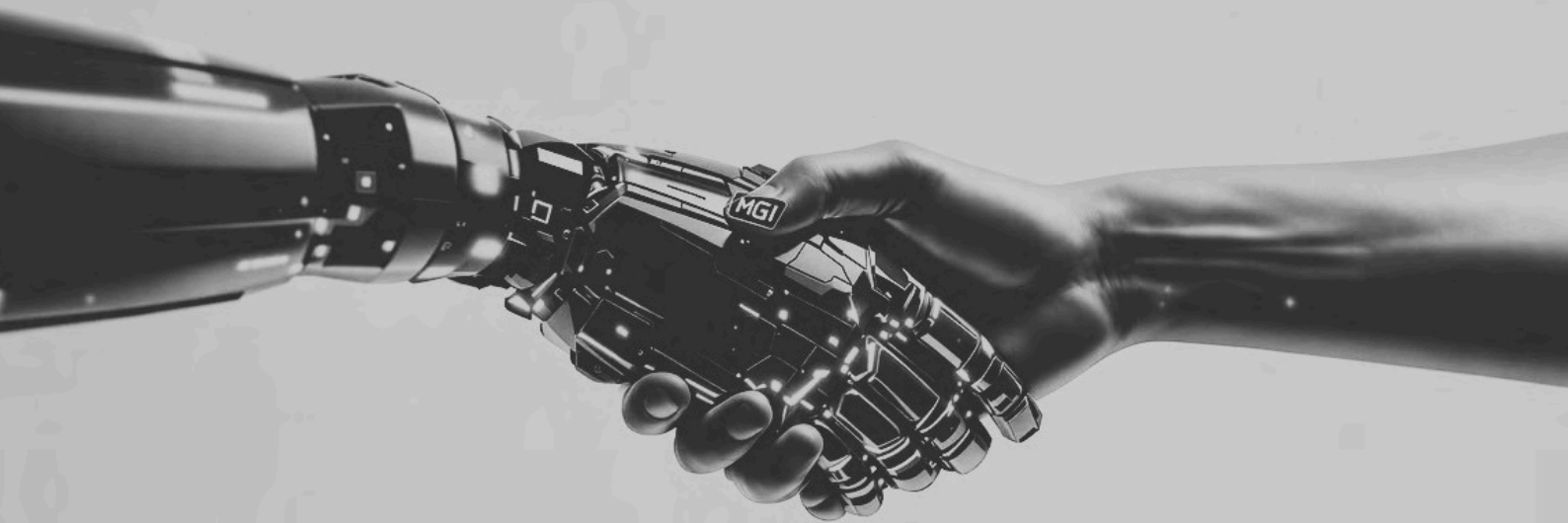


At the same time, the music industry is just as active, with new songs and albums coming out regularly. Artists like Lady Gaga are still doing really well with projects like *Mayhem*, while Cardi B is gaining attention again with new music. Kehlani is also preparing to release new songs, showing how artists constantly need to create to stay relevant.

Another thing that stands out is how some artists continue to stay on top for a long time. Taylor Swift is still one of the biggest names in the industry and continues to dominate the spotlight. At the same time, Ariana Grande is hinting at new music, which has fans excited for her return.



Overall, the entertainment industry right now is all about staying active, keeping up with trends, and constantly creating new content. Whether it's major events like the Oscars or new music releases, artists and filmmakers have to keep evolving if they want to stay relevant in such a fast-moving industry.



Business & Finance

Business looks amazing in the US to the naked eye, but cracks are forming directly under the surface. A lot of people think “America, it's the place you go to make it big”. However, many people don't see the political risk, corporate battles, and structural financial tension. The US's most powerful companies are under an immense amount of pressure right now. As regulators, competitors, and governments all push back against them. However, at the center of this tension, you would find dominant players like Google and Microsoft. Regulators argue that these two companies have way too much control over the business economy in the US. The result is a wave of lawsuits, stricter oversight, and the real possibility of structural changes to how these companies operate.

At the same time, a new battleground has emerged: AI. The rapid rise of AI has caused an immense amount of panic among all ranks of people in Google and Microsoft. They're just making their own AI; they're realizing it's not going to save them as a whole. They have both poured millions of dollars into partnerships, AI development, and infrastructure as each company attempts to put out its own version of AI.



This convergence of regulation and innovation creates a central dilemma: how do you foster groundbreaking technological progress while preventing excessive concentration of power? Policymakers are trying to impose guardrails just as the technology itself is accelerating, making it difficult to strike the right balance.



The core drama lies in a fundamental question: will the future of AI and the broader digital economy be shaped by a handful of dominant corporations, or will regulation succeed in opening the field to broader competition? The answer could determine not only who leads the next technological era, but also how power is distributed within it.



Travel and Tourism

March is one of the most exciting and lively months to visit Ireland because the country begins to wake up from winter and celebrate its rich culture. The landscapes are bright green, rivers and lakes shine from early spring rain, and towns and cities host many festivals that highlight Irish traditions, music, and history. The beauty of the country and the friendliness of the people make the trip worthwhile.

March is especially known for its festivals. The most famous event is the St. Patrick's Festival in Dublin, which takes place from March 14 to 17, 2026. During this time, the city is full of parades, street performances, music, and cultural events that attract both locals and tourists from around the world. Smaller towns celebrate St. Patrick's Day in their own unique ways, which allows visitors to experience local traditions more closely. For example, the Home of St. Patrick Festival in Armagh runs from March 8 to 18 and focuses on the history and spiritual legacy of Ireland's patron saint through cathedral tours, exhibitions, and performances. Music is also an important part of Irish celebrations. The Kilkenny Tradfest, held from March 13 to 17, fills streets and pubs with traditional Irish music, storytelling, and dancing. The Limerick International Band Championship on March 15 also brings talented bands from across Ireland and other countries. These festivals show Ireland's cultural integrity by preserving traditions that have been passed down through many generations.

Ireland's natural beauty is another major attraction. The Cliffs of Moher in County Clare offer stunning views of the Atlantic Ocean and tall, dramatic cliffs. In County Cork, visitors can kiss the Blarney Stone, a tradition believed to give people the gift of eloquence. In Northern Ireland, the Giant's Causeway in County Antrim is famous for its unique hexagonal rock columns that were formed by ancient volcanic activity. Travelers should remember that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, so proper travel documents are required when crossing the border from the Republic of Ireland. Scenic routes such as the Wild Atlantic Way and the Ring of Kerry allow travelers to explore beautiful coastlines, cliffs, beaches, and small villages. These areas are also great for activities like hiking, cycling, and wildlife watching, where visitors might see seals, seabirds, and even dolphins along the coast. Ireland is also known for its historic castles and medieval towns. Cities such as Kilkenny, Derry, and Waterford have cobblestone streets, old buildings, and museums that show the country's long history. Visiting these places helps travelers understand Ireland's past, from early Christian settlements to medieval kingdoms and modern times. These experiences encourage visitors to appreciate the country's history and respect the traditions that have shaped Ireland's identity.

Irish pub culture is another important part of the travel experience. Traditional music sessions, known as "trad" sessions, happen in pubs across Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, and Cork. In these settings, locals and visitors gather together to enjoy music, food, and conversation. Irish food in March often includes hearty dishes such as stews, seafood chowder, soda bread, and local cheeses. Coastal towns serve fresh seafood, while farmers' markets sell locally grown fruits, vegetables, and baked goods. Enjoying these meals with a pint of Guinness or a glass of Irish cider creates a cultural experience that combines food, tradition, and community.





Ireland also has many historical and cultural attractions. Trinity College Dublin is home to the Book of Kells, an important medieval manuscript that gives insight into Ireland's early history. Titanic Belfast offers an interactive museum about the construction and history of the Titanic. Kilmainham Gaol in Dublin tells the story of Ireland's struggle for independence. Other well-known historical sites include the Rock of Cashel, a medieval fortress and religious center, and Glendalough in County Wicklow, an ancient monastic site surrounded by scenic lakes and ruins. Transportation in Ireland is convenient and flexible. Trains and buses connect the major cities, but renting a car is often the best way to explore rural areas and scenic routes. Driving allows travelers to stop at beautiful viewpoints, visit small villages, and explore places that public transportation cannot easily reach. This freedom of travel gives visitors a sense of autonomy, allowing them to plan their journey based on their own interests and curiosity. Travelers should also remember that the Republic of Ireland uses the euro (€), while Northern Ireland uses the British pound (£). Because St. Patrick's Day and other festivals attract large crowds, it is important to book transportation and accommodations in advance.



March is also a great time to visit places like Galway City, which is known for its colorful streets, arts scene, and lively music. The Dingle Peninsula offers incredible coastal views and traditional music, while Connemara is famous for its mountains, lakes, and scenic hiking trails. In March, Ireland's countryside becomes especially beautiful with rolling green hills, blooming wildflowers, and charming villages. Many visitors also explore smaller towns, artisan shops, and local markets to experience everyday Irish life. Overall, visiting Ireland in March offers a unique mix of festivals, culture, history, and natural beauty. Travelers have the autonomy to explore the country in their own way, whether they attend busy city festivals, visit historic sites, or travel through quiet coastal villages. At the same time, Ireland shows strong cultural integrity by protecting its traditions, music, historical landmarks, and community celebrations. From lively parades and music-filled pubs to peaceful walks along cliffs and lakes, Ireland in March provides an unforgettable experience that combines independence, culture, and respect for tradition.

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