

## 4. Equality for All

## Breaking the Unbreakable

Today, women are displaying their talents and abilities in almost every domain of human effort. They compete with men in once male-dominated sectors, such as politics, business, science and technology, and sports.

1) 시간이 흐르면서 여성의 권리는 크게 향상되어 왔고, 이제 모든 이들이 자연스럽게 이러한 역할을 하는 여성들을 받아들인다.

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Most people would be surprised to know, however, that as recently as the 1960s, women were severely restricted in their working lives due to irrational discrimination against them.

2) 평등이 오랫동안 가장 고귀한 인간의 가치로 여겨져 온 미국에서조차 여성들은 한때 단지 여성이라는 이유만으로 남성들과 동일한 권리와 특권을 누릴 수 없었다.

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Women also were not eligible for admissions to Ivy League universities. Yale and Princeton did not accept women students until 1969.

3) 미국의 몇몇 주에서는 여성들이 끔찍한 범죄의 세부사항을 듣기에 너무 연약하고 선천적으로 기소된 피의자들에 대해 객관성을 유지하기에 너무 동정적이라고 생각되었기 때문에 그들은 배심원단에서 제외되었다.

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Banks could refuse to issue a credit card to an unmarried woman.

4) 그 여성이 결혼을 했을 지라도, 그녀의 남편이 서명해야 했다.

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During the 1960s revolutionary changes emerged in American society.

5) 처음에는 변화에 대한 요구가 아프리카계 미국인들에 대한 지속되어 온 인종 차별로 인해 촉발되었다.

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6) 모든 사람들이 동등한 대우를 받을 수 있도록 요구한 민권운동에 고무되어, 미국 사회에서 불공정하게 대우 받았던 사람들이 억압받았던 자신의 권리를 되찾기 위해 집단운동을 조직하기 시작하였다.

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7) 그들은 인종, 성별, 연령, 장애, 국적, 종교, 기타 특성들과 관계없이 모든 사람들을 위한 평등을 요구하였다.

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8) 미국 여성들이 남성들과 동등한 인격체로서 자신의 마땅한 권리를 찾기 위해 투쟁하면서 구식의 문화적, 사회적 고정관념들로 가해지는 가시적, 비가시적 제약들에 도전하기 시작했던 것은 1960년대의 바로 이러한 사회 환경에 기인한 것이었다.

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The following story shows you how a brave female athlete, Kathrine Switzer, was able to overcome one barrier in the male-dominated athletic culture.

Kathrine Switzer was born in Germany, the daughter of a major who was stationed there in the United States Army. She graduated from high school in Virginia and entered Syracuse University in the mid-1960s.

9) 어린 시절부터 달리기에 열정을 가지고 있었던 그녀는 그 대학에서 여성 달리기 팀을 찾고 있었다.

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10) 유감스럽게도 그 대학교뿐 아니라 어느 곳에도 여성 달리기 팀은 없었다.

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She trained unofficially with the men's cross-country team. There she caught the eye of 50-year-old volunteer coach, Arnie Briggs.

11) 그녀는 보스턴 마라톤에서 달리고 싶었지만 브릭스는 여성은 너무 연약해서 장거리 경주를 완주할 수 없기 때문에 마라톤에서 뛸 수 없다고 말하며 강력하게 그녀를 말렸다.

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12) 그녀가 고집을 부리자, 브릭스는 마침내 그녀가 마라톤에 참가 신청하는 것을 허락했다.

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Switzer and her coach checked the rule book and entry form.

13) 그 당시에는 오직 남성만이 레이스에 참여할 수 있는 것이 당연시되었다.

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14) 그녀가 여성으로서 등록하는 것에 따라올 논란을 피하기 위해 그녀는 K.V. Switzer로 등록했다.

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In 1967, the Boston Marathon was on April 19. She had no idea she was going to become a part of the race's history. She was given the bib number 261. There were 741 people listed on the program. Boston had always been a mecca for marathon runners. Now Switzer, too, was one of the pilgrims.

At about the four-mile mark in the race, there was a man in the middle of the road shaking his finger at Switzer. He was Jock Semple, the race director of the marathon. He screamed, "Get the hell out of the race and give me your number!"

15) 그리고 그는 그녀의 가슴을 후려치며 그녀의 참가번호를 떼려고 하였다.

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Switzer was so surprised and frightened that she turned to run away. Semple continued to swipe at the bib number on her back.

16) 이전에 그러한 당혹스러움과 공포를 느껴본 적이 없었기 때문에, 그녀는 코스에서 이탈해야 하는지 고민했다.

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That thought, however, was only a flicker. She knew if she quit, nobody would ever believe that women could run a 26-plus mile race.

17) 그녀의 감정은 공포에서 분노로 바뀌었다.

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"I have to finish this race. I have to, even on my hands and knees. If I don't finish, people will say women can't do it." At last she crossed the finish line and stepped into a different life.

18) 스위처는 4시간 20분에 완주하면서 자신의 공식 참가번호와 시간 기록으로, 여성들도 장거리를 달릴 수 있다는 것을 증명했다.

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To the male runners it was a one-off event.

19) 의심의 여지없이, 스위처에게 마라톤 완주는 1회성 이벤트를 훨씬 뛰어넘는 것이었다

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20) 보스턴에서의 역사적인 레이스 이후에 스위처는 다른여성 달리기 선수들과 함께 보스턴 육상 연맹(Boston Athletic Association)을 설득해서 여성들이 마라톤에 참가할 수 있도록 노력했다.

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Finally, in 1972, women were officially allowed to run in the Boston Marathon for the first time. Her ceaseless efforts to achieve gender equality in the marathon finally led the 1984 Olympic Games to introduce the women's marathon for the first time in its history.

21) 스위처 자신은 달리기를 통해 전 세계 여성들에게 권능을 부여함으로써 사회적 혁명을 창출한 공로로 2011년 미국 여성 명예의 전당(National Women's Hall of Fame)에 올라가게 되었다.

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In 2017, at the age of 70, Kathrine Switzer once again ran in the marathon, getting the media's attention globally with the same bib number—261—that was assigned to her in 1967.

22) 그것은 그녀의 보스턴에서의 역사적 마라톤 완주 50주년을 기념하는 것이었다.

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At her advanced age, she finished in 4:44:31, a remarkable achievement.


23) 그녀는 대중 매체에게, 그녀 나이의 사람들도 마라톤을 성공적으로 완주할 수 있다는 것을 증명하기 위해서 보스턴 마라톤에 다시 참가하기로 결정했다고 말해왔다.

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24) 이제 그녀는 노령의 주자들도 젊은 선수들과 함께 경주할 수 있어야 한다는 생각에 대한 인정을 받음으로써 육상에서의 또 다른 혁명을 꿈꾸고 있다.

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In honor of Switzer's accomplishment, the Boston Athletic Association announced it would retire bib number 261, and not assign it to any future runner.



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시

1) 제작연월일 : 2019년 09월 06일

2) 제작자 : 교육지대㈜

3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

## 정답

- 1) [정답] In the course of time women's rights have progressed a lot and now everyone accepts women in these roles as natural.
- 2) [정답] Even in America, where equality has long been considered one of the noblest human values, women were once not able to enjoy the same rights and privileges as men for no reason except that they were women.
- 3) [정답] In some states in America women were kept out of jury pools because they were thought to be too fragile to hear the horrible details of crimes and too sympathetic by nature to be able to remain objective about those accused of offenses.
- 4) [정답] Even if she was married, her husband was required to sign for it.
- 5) [정답] Initially, the demands for change were triggered by sustained racial discrimination against African-Americans.
- 6) [정답] Led by the Civil Rights Movement, which called for all people to receive equal treatment, people who had been treated unfairly in American society began to organize collective movements to regain their suppressed rights.
- 7) [정답] They demanded equality for all people regardless of race, sex, age, disability, national origin, religion, or other characteristics.
- 8) [정답] It was this social environment of the 1960s that made American women begin to challenge both the visible and the invisible restrictions put upon them by outdated cultural and societal stereotypes, struggling to gain their due rights as equals to men.

- 9) [정답] Having had a passion for running since childhood, she looked for a women's running team in the university.
- 10) [정답] To her regret, there was none, neither there nor anywhere.
- 11) [정답] She wanted to run in the famous Boston Marathon, but Briggs intensely discouraged her, saying women could not run in the marathon because they were too fragile to complete the long distance race.
- 12) [정답] Upon her insistence, Briggs finally agreed to let her sign up for the race.
- 13) [정답] At that time, it was taken for granted that only men could enter the race.
- 14) [정답] To avoid the controversy that would come with her registration as a woman, she entered as "K.V. Switzer."
- 15) [정답] Then he swiped down her front, trying to tear off her bib.
- 16) [정답] Having never felt such embarrassment and fear before, she wondered if she should step off the course.
- 17) [정답] Her emotion turned from fear to anger.
- 18) [정답] Switzer finished the race in 4 hours, 20 minutes, proving with an official bib number and time that women are capable of running long distances.
- 19) [정답] Without a doubt, it was a lot more than that to Switzer.
- 20) [정답] After the historic race in Boston, Switzer, along with other women runners, tried to convince the Boston Athletic Association to allow women to participate in the marathon.
- 21) [정답] For her part, Switzer was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2011 for creating a social revolution by empowering women around the world through running.
- 22) [정답] That marked the 50th anniversary of her historic marathon in Boston.

- 23) [정답] She had told the media that she decided to run in the Boston Marathon again to prove that even people at her age could successfully complete a marathon.
- 24) [정답] Now she dreams of another revolution in athletics by securing acceptance of the notion that elderly runners should be able to compete with younger ones.