

Women in Revolt: The Enduring Legacy  
of The *Newsweek* Lawsuit

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Individual Documentary

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While most of my past National History Day projects have focused on women's issues, I have never examined the Second-wave Feminism movement of the 1960s-1980s before. Upon further research, I discovered that Second-wave Feminism coincided with several other movements such as the Anti-War and Black Power Movements. I recognized that this was an extremely unique and progressive time in America's history and decided that I wanted to focus on an aspect of Second-wave Feminism. I specifically chose the topic of the *Newsweek* Lawsuit of 1970 because of its historical anomaly. Women hired to work at *Newsweek* magazine were barred from writing positions and confined to the job of "researcher," which involved fact checking the male writer's articles. However, the women banded together in solidarity to launch the first class action lawsuit by women in the news media in order to protest these discriminatory practices.

My research started off with examining several primary and secondary sources regarding the social and political climate of the 1960s-1980s in relation to the *Newsweek* lawsuit. However, the most valuable resources in creating my project were the interviews I conducted with Lynn Povich, former *Newsweek* researcher and one of the leaders of the lawsuit, Susan Brownmiller, former *Newsweek* researcher, and Jesse Ellison, former *Newsweek* employee of the early 2000s. These interviews helped me tremendously because there are not a whole lot of primary sources online specifically about the lawsuit, so speaking to these women really helped me gain a deep, holistic, and multifaceted understanding of the story. Additionally, Lynn Povich also provided me with scans of legal documents, letters, photographs, and newspapers from her private collection that are not available online or in archival sources.

I decided on the documentary category because I wanted to place the lawsuit in the context of a wide range of photographs and videos from the Second-wave Feminism movement in order to examine how the lawsuit impacted not only the women within *Newsweek*, but the Women's Movement as a whole. I created my project by combining audiovisual components using iMovie.

On March 16th, 1970, forty-six *Newsweek* women announced their lawsuit. While this lawsuit resulted in a triumph with the bosses signing an agreement to stop discriminatory hiring and promotional practices, it was short lived. Two years later, conditions had remained virtually unchanged. The women sued again, this time with a specific list of demands. This second lawsuit resulted in lasting change, but not just for the women of *Newsweek* because women at *Time*, *Sports Illustrated*, and the *New York Times* all launched subsequent lawsuits against their employers. Furthermore, the *Newsweek* lawsuit demonstrated that no matter what laws, bills, or memorandums are signed into effect, if people do not keep pressing issues an important part of social dialogue, then tragedies can still occur. Initially, the women of *Newsweek* triumphed on paper, yet they still faced the tragedies of sexism in their workplace, but it was because they never ceased to continue the discussion that would lead to their lasting legacy of triumph.

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources

### **Personal Interviews**

“Interview with Jesse Ellison.” Personal Interview. 31 Mar. 2019.

Jesse Ellison was a former *Newsweek* contributor during the 2000s. She grew up in an era of “girl power” and faced close to no sexual discrimination during her upbringing and was able to accomplish many of her goals, including attending the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. However, once she started working at *Newsweek*, she realized that her sex was indeed a factor that dictated what she was able to accomplish. After some extensive research, she discovered that there was a lawsuit on sexual discrimination within *Newsweek* decades ago. She wrote an article in 2009 about the issues she faced working at *Newsweek* and drew a parallel to the lawsuit in the 1970. The interview with Ellison helped me really understand what exactly she and the rest of the women at *Newsweek* were facing in the modern day. Speaking to her really aided in my project because I was able to hear about how these issues supposedly resolved decades ago are still relevant in the 21st century.

“Interview with Lynn Povich.” Personal Interview. 23 Oct. 2018.

Lynn Povich was one of the main leaders of the lawsuits in the 1970s, and she wrote a book detailing the whole story. It was an honor to speak to her because her actions directly resulted in lasting change not only within the field of journalism, but many aspects of society. She provided me with her personal story as well as the issues other women of *Newsweek* were facing at the time. The interview was instrumental in the creation of my project because it gave me extensive detail as to what exactly occurred and how she personally felt about it. Using her perspective, I was able to create a more holistic and multifaceted project that accounted for multiple sides of the story.

“Interview with Susan Brownmiller.” Personal Interview. 2 June 2018.

Susan Brownmiller is an author and journalist who frequently writes about women’s issues. She was also a former researcher/fact checker at *Newsweek*. Speaking to her was really helpful in creating my project because she was able to tell me some of the struggles she faced within the doors of *Newsweek*. She told me how the people in charge prohibited her from ever writing for the magazine and her feelings of anger from these remarks, which in turn, pushed her to work even harder and succeed.

## **Letters**

Women of *Newsweek*. “*Newsweek* Editorial Division Case.” Received by Commissioner Elizabeth J. Kuck, Washington, D.C., 14 Mar. 1970, Washington, D.C.

The women of *Newsweek* who were involved in the class action lawsuit filed their complaint to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in the form of a letter. The purpose of this letter was to make the federal agency aware of the issues that are happening so that they can help to address it. The women detailed some of the issues they were facing and the reason for making the complaint and for suing. A scan of this letter was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

## **Legal Documents**

Montagno, Margaret. “Charge of Discrimination.” New York, New York, 1972.

This was the second complaint filed by the women of *Newsweek* to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. It was useful to my research because it showed that even with the first memorandum, conditions at *Newsweek* had not changed. It allowed me to see the frustration and issues the women continued to face. A scan of this complaint was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

Montagno, Margaret. "Complaint to New York State Division of Human Rights." New York, New York, 1972.

This was filed by Montagno on behalf of fifty other women working at *Newsweek* who still faced discrimination working there, even after the first lawsuit where the bosses promised to stop the sexist practices. It was useful to me in my research because it described how the women felt about the practices at *Newsweek*. A scan of this complaint was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

## **Newspaper Articles**

Corpora, Thomas. "Newsweek Lawsuit." *Associated Press*, 16 Mar. 1970.

This article by Thomas Corpora of the *Associated Press* was useful to me in my research because it allowed me to see what the information given to the public was, seeing as though the *Associated Press* was a very large source of news for Americans. It also provided an overview of the press release and contains quotations from some of the women at the press release. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

"Discriminate, Le Redattrici Di *Newsweek*." *La Stampa*, 18 Mar. 1970.

This article was published in an Italian newspaper two days after the *Newsweek* lawsuit was announced. It demonstrated to me that this story was gaining traction not only in the community of journalists and the country of America, but also internationally. The title translates to "Discrimination, The *Newsweek* Editors." A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

"*Newsweek* Agrees to Speed Promotion of Women." *New York Times*. Aug. 27, 1970.

This article was published in the *New York Times* many months after the initial lawsuit was announced. It was useful to my research because it showed that it took a while for the people in charge at *Newsweek* to come around to the idea of hiring women for positions other than researcher/fact checker. It also showed that there was a continual discussion of the issue which ultimately led to lasting change. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

“*Newsweek* Charged With Sex Bias By 50.” *New York Times*. May 17, 1972.

This article was published in the *New York Times* two years after the initial lawsuit, and directly after the second lawsuit was announced. It demonstrated that these issues were still present in *Newsweek* despite a promise for change by the bosses. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

Polster, Sandor. “*Newsweek* Called Bias.” *Washington Post*, 17 Mar. 1970.

This article was published shortly after the women of *Newsweek* announced their lawsuit and demonstrated how quickly the conversation around it started in the country. The article was helpful in my research because it contained a quotation from Eleanor Holmes Norton, the attorney of the women, as well as detailed a protest against the treatment of female journalist employees that happened the week before. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

Raymont, Henry. “As *Newsweek* Says, Women Are in Revolt, Even in *Newsweek*.” *New York Times*, 17 Mar. 1970.

This article was really insightful to my research because it highlighted an irony in the situation. *Newsweek* had found Second-wave Feminism as a compelling enough story to be the cover of their publication, yet it still practiced discriminatory hiring and promotion policies. This article was responsible for generating the conversation that allowed both the people within *Newsweek* and the public to see this discrepancy and work to address it. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

Shah, Diane. “Girl (Would-Be) Writers Fret at Discrimination.” *The National Observer*. Mar. 23, 1970.

This article came from the perspective of Diane Shah, one of four female writers for *The National Observer* at the time. It was really interesting to be able to read it from this unique perspective because it was written by someone who likely dealt with similar issues as the *Newsweek* women did. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

Vine, Brian. “Women Get Set For Battle.” *Daily Express*, 17 Mar. 1970.

This article was published in the *Daily Express*, which is a publication from London. It once again demonstrated that this story was quickly making its way around the world in

order to generate conversation and change. Overall, it reflects bad on *Newsweek*, a magazine of the liberal perspective, to have these kinds of issues within their own doors. A scan of this article was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her personal collection.

## Magazine Articles

Dudar, Helen. "Women's Lib: The War on Sexism." *Newsweek*, 23 Mar. 1970.

This article was the cover story of the *Newsweek* March, 1970 issue titled "Women in Revolt." I was able to read this article with the help of Sally Edelstein, a author and a vintage memorabilia collector who wrote an article about Second-wave Feminism. She provided me with scans of the magazine in her collection. This article was really insightful because it directly came from *Newsweek* and was able to shed perspective on what *Newsweek* considered worthy of a cover story, despite still having discriminatory practices within its own doors.

Friedrich, Otto. "There Are 00 Trees in Russia: The Function of Facts in Newsmagazines." *Harper's*, Oct. 1964, pp. 59–65.

This article written by Otto Friedrich, a *Time* editor, criticized the fact checkers and researchers at publications such as *Newsweek*, calling them "unqualified for anything." This article allowed me to learn more about a different perspective, one that demeaned the women who worked at *Newsweek*. This article was later responded to by Fay Willey, a researcher at *Newsweek*. Her letter was published in the next issue of *Harper's*.

"Liberation' Talk of the Town." *New Yorker*, Sep. 1970, pp. 28.

This article in the *New Yorker* allowed me to gain more knowledge on how journalists and the general public views the protests of the 1960s and 1970s. The article demonstrated to me that this era was filled with social discourse and articles such as this one contributed to the social dialogue about the injustices present.

Willey, Fay. "Letter to the Editor." *Harper's*, Dec. 1964, pp. 4.

Willey Fay responded to Friedrich's article. She states that the women have attended prestigious universities and are qualified and intelligent. The discourse between Fay and Friedrich helped me understand the varying perspectives surrounding the *Newsweek* lawsuit.

## Press Releases

“*Newsweek* Lawsuit.” American Civil Liberties Union, 1970.

The press release allowed me to be placed in the moment when the women announced their lawsuit because there are no known audio or video resources from that day. It allowed me to see what exactly was said and how the information was presented to the public in order to generate social dialogue. A scan of the press release was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her private collection.

## Speeches

Holmes Norton, Eleanor. “Women in Revolt.” American Civil Liberties Union. New York, New York. Mar. 16, 1970.

The speech/address Eleanor Holmes Norton gave during the press conference outlined the reasons for the lawsuit as well as her and the women’s concerns. This was really useful in my research because it allowed me to be placed in the moment of the press conference because no known video or audio exists of it, so having the words said at the press conference helped me overcome this particular set back. A scan of the speech was provided to me by Lynn Povich from her private collection.

## Books

Brownmiller, Susan. *In Our Time: Memoir of a Revolution*. Aurum Press, 2000.

Susan Brownmiller is a journalist and writer who often wrote about the issues women faced in society. This particular book was helpful in my research because there was a section where Brownmiller discussed her experiences working at *Newsweek*. It allowed me to create a more multifaceted depiction in my documentary because I was able to learn about the individual stories of many women who worked at *Newsweek* during this time, like Brownmiller.

Elliot, Osborn. *The World of Oz: An Inside Report on Big-Time Journalism by the Former Editor of Newsweek*. Viking Press, 1980.

This memoir by Elliot was helpful in my research because it allowed me to hear another perspective of the story. It helped me better understand why the conditions at *Newsweek*

were present due to the decades of tradition that had created the environment of *Newsweek*. Additionally, this memoir also taught me more about the world of journalism during this era of progress and protest.

Friedan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique*. W.W. Norton, 2010.

This landmark book written by Betty Friedan is one of most widely discussed pieces of feminist literature. It was extremely helpful and insightful during my research because it provided necessary context for the events that unfolded at *Newsweek*. It allowed me to learn more about the status of women during this time period, and how that led to many protest movements and women banding together in solidarity to create change.

Povich, Lynn. *The Good Girls Revolt: How the Women of Newsweek Sued Their Bosses and Changed the Workplace*. PublicAffairs, 2013.

This book by Povich was where I initially started my research because it detailed the entire story of the women who took a stand against their employers, from how they met and planned a course of action to their subsequent success once allowed to hold writing positions. It was extremely helpful because it allowed me to get a holistic understanding of the story before delving deeper into specific areas of the case.

Robertson, Nan. *The Girls in the Balcony: Women, Men, and The New York Times*. Random House, 1992.

This book was extremely useful in my research because it demonstrated the issues the women at *Newsweek* faced were not unique to only *Newsweek* because women across many publications found themselves discriminated against. Many of these publications featured stories centered around the progressive political climate, yet they still practiced discriminatory procedures within their own doors. This book, written by Robertson who experienced the story herself, allowed me to learn more about this topic.

## **Photographs**

*African American children in classroom*. [Between 1940 and 1960] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/96520873/](http://www.loc.gov/item/96520873/).

This photograph helped me see the conditions of a segregated classroom in America.

*Armed troops escort African American students from Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.* Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/00651647/](http://www.loc.gov/item/00651647/).

This photograph helped me see the immense amount of opposition the Little Rock Nine faced and the fact that the US Government supported the integration by introducing the National Guard.

Bettmann, Otto. “*Newsweek Women Fed Up with Male System.*” *Getty Images*, 16 Mar. 1970, [www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/forty-six-women-employees-of-male-dominate-d-newsweek-news-photo/515103778?adppopup=true](http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/forty-six-women-employees-of-male-dominate-d-newsweek-news-photo/515103778?adppopup=true).

This collection has a total of four images that were taken on the day of the press conference. It depicted what the room of the American Civil Liberties Union office looked like as well as the reported who showed up to capture the story. I was able to use these images in my documentary when describing various aspects of the lawsuit and press conference. Additionally, the photographs captured the emotions of the women which ranged from excitement to anxiousness.

*Collapse of efforts to keep Little Rock public schools segregated is the most significant gain in the integration fight.* Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/00649676/](http://www.loc.gov/item/00649676/).

This photograph gave me a greater insight into the crowds that the Little Rock Nine faced as they integrated Little Rock Central High School.

Don Moran Studios, photographer. *Daisy Bates opening the front door.* [Between 1955 and 1960] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/2009634160/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2009634160/).

This photograph allowed me to see Baisy Dates, a key component in the success of the Little Rock Nine’s integration.

*Mrs. Nettie Hunt, sitting on steps of Supreme Court, holding newspaper, explaining to her daughter Nikie the meaning of the Supreme Court's decision banning school segregation.* Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/00652489/](http://www.loc.gov/item/00652489/).

This photograph allowed me to see the sense of triumph that Brown v. Board brought.

*Newsweek. Lib Poster. Mar. 1970.*

This illustration was from the *Newsweek* issue “Women In Revolt,” which depicts the various thoughts and goals of Second-wave feminists. It was useful to my research because it demonstrated the key target areas the women focused on during this time period.

*Troops block Negro students at school.* Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/item/00649675/](http://www.loc.gov/item/00649675/).

I used this photograph to understand the conditions and the immense hate that the Little Rock Nine faced as they integrated Little Rock Central High School.

Various Creators. “Lynn Povich, Personal Photograph Collection.” Photos range in date, 1962-1981.

The bulk of the images I used in my documentary and to better understand my topic were provided by Lynn Povich, a former *Newsweek* researcher/fact checker and one of the leaders of the lawsuits. She sent me scans of the photos, and they were extremely helpful to me because they depicted a variety of different occurrences from what happened within the doors of *Newsweek* to her own personal successes after the lawsuit.

## **Political Cartoons**

“With All Deliberate Speed.” *The Baltimore*. 2 July 1955.

This political cartoon helped me understand the message that the Supreme Court sent to the country that called for an end to segregation; however, this message was not acted upon until activists rose up and challenged the ideologies and belief systems of society.

## **Videos**

“1970s Women's Liberation.” 1970. Film Archives.

This film clip allowed to see what the Second-wave Feminism protests were like and the tactics the organizers used to emphasize their message. Additionally, it showed the power of solidarity amidst tumultuous times. I used this clip in my documentary as well to illustrate the protests of the time period.

“Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Suffragettes March.” 1905. Film Archives.

This clip helped me better understand what the protests of First-wave Feminism were like and the tactics they used. There were many similarities between the first and second wave, most notably the women banding together in solidarity.

“Equality: A History of the Women's Movement in America.” Nov. 6, 1995. Schlessinger Media.

This documentary helped me learn more about the Women’s Movement from the very beginnings all the way to present day. It helped me draw connections over various time periods which was helpful in formulating and supporting my thesis statement.

“The Fight For Women's Rights.” NBC News. 1971. NBC News.

I was able to use this film clip in my documentary to demonstrate what exactly the protests were like during the Second-wave Feminism movement. Additionally, this video clip featured a wide range of protests signs, so I could easily see the messages the women wanted the public to know.

“New York City: Women's Liberation March Down 5th Avenue.” Oct. 10, 1970. AP Archive.

This clip was really helpful to me because it took place in New York City, where the *Newsweek* office was located. It helped me understand the environment in which the women of *Newsweek* were in, which helped to explain some of their actions of taking their own stands against discrimination.

“Women’s Liberation March.” CBS News. Aug. 26, 1970. CBS News.

By examining this film clip, it allowed me to see how people during the protests felt about the present conditions in society because the clip included interviews from protesters. Additionally, there was a clip of Betty Friedan speaking to the women that was really helpful because it showed the kind of leader she was and how she impacted the movement.

“Women's Movement USA, 1950s-60s.” People’s Century. PBS.

This documentary was really helpful in my research because it provided an extensive overview of the Women’s Movement during the 1950s and 1960s and how these events would result in cases such as *Newsweek*.

## Secondary Sources

### **Books**

Bradley, Patricia. *Mass Media and the Shaping of American Feminism, 1963-1975*. University Press of Mississippi, 2003

This book helped me understand the role of the media in the Second-wave Feminism movement. This was especially important to my research because my topic is placed directly within the scope of journalism, which often times reported on the progressive news of the era.

Collins, Gail. *When Everything Changed: A Keepsake Journal: The Amazing Journey of American Women from 1960 to the Present*. Little, Brown. 2014.

This book gave me an extensive overview of the progress women have made since the 1960s to the present day. It allowed me to learn more about the effects of Second-wave Feminism on the actions that would later be a reaction to prior movements. This book helped me place the *Newsweek* lawsuit in a greater historical context.

Fels, Anna. *Necessary Dreams: Ambition in Women's Changing Lives*. Anchor Books. 2005.

This book gave me insight into some of the issues women are facing in modern day American society. The book argues that decades of tradition still affect women today, and it helped me draw parallels between the *Newsweek* lawsuit and what is going on in the world today.

Rosen, Ruth. *The World Split Open: How the Modern Women's Movement Changed America*. Viking. 2000.

This book applied the events of the Second-wave Feminism movement to a greater historical impact. This book was really helpful in my research because it outlined the process by which women gradually gained more power in society and that subsequent power's impact on the rest of America. It allowed me to see what exactly individual events, such as the *Newsweek* lawsuit, could do if put together to generate conversation.

Steinau Lester, Joan. *Fire in My Soul: The Life of Eleanor Holmes Norton*. Atria Books. 2004.

This book detailed the life of Eleanor Holmes Norton, the attorney who represented the women of *Newsweek* in the initial lawsuit. It gave me context as to why Norton chose to pursue a career in law and her passions in life, which ultimately drove her to be a champion against racism and sexism.

## Scholarly Articles

Blair, Melissa Estes. “‘A Dynamic Force in Our Community’: Women's Clubs and Second-Wave

Feminism at the Grassroots.” *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, vol. 30, no. 3, 2009, pp. 30–51. *JSTOR*,  
[www.jstor.org/stable/40388746](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40388746).

This article examined the grassroots leadership of the Second-wave Feminism movement and how the women were able to work together to create lasting change. There were many parallels between the “Women’s Clubs” this article discussed and the community of *Newsweek* women who organized in secret before finally announcing their lawsuit.

Deslippe, Dennis A. “Organized Labor, National Politics, and Second-Wave Feminism in the United States, 1965-1975.” *International Labor and Working-Class History*, no. 49, 1996, pp. 143–165. *JSTOR*,  
[www.jstor.org/stable/27672282](http://www.jstor.org/stable/27672282).

This article placed Second-wave Feminism in relation to some of the other protests and movements of the era. It demonstrated how the 1960s and 1970s were a time of political and social strife, but ultimately would result in lasting change as a result of conflict and social dialogue.

Harnois, Catherine E. “Different Paths to Different Feminisms? Bridging Multiracial Feminist Theory and Quantitative Sociological Gender Research.” *Gender and Society*, vol. 19, no. 6, 2005, pp. 809–828.,  
[www.jstor.org/stable/27640852](http://www.jstor.org/stable/27640852).

This article helped me in my research because it allowed to learn about feminism from the perspective of several races. This could explain how during the *Newsweek* lawsuit, black women were hesitant in participating because their interests were more closely aligned with the Civil Rights Movement.

Joseph, Peniel E. "Black Liberation Without Apology: Reconceptualizing the Black Power Movement." *The Black Scholar*, vol. 31, no. 3/4, 2001, pp. 2–19. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/41069810](http://www.jstor.org/stable/41069810).

This article helped me learn more about the Black Power Movement which coincided with the Second-wave Feminism movement. It was helpful to my research because it allowed me to see the other events that were happening at the same time of the *Newsweek* lawsuit so that I could place it in greater historical context.

Mann, Susan Archer, and Douglas J. Huffman. "The Decentering of Second Wave Feminism and the Rise of the Third Wave." *Science & Society*, vol. 69, no. 1, 2005, pp. 56–91. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/40404229](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40404229).

This article helped me learn more about how the Second-wave Feminism movement resulted in the rise of the Third Wave. It provided me with an overview of the successes and failures of the Second-wave and its subsequent impact on the Third-wave. It allowed me to place the *Newsweek* lawsuit in greater historical context.

Snyder, R. Claire. "What Is Third-Wave Feminism? A New Directions Essay." *Signs*, vol. 34, no. 1, 2008, pp. 175–196. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/588436](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/588436).

This article helped me learn more about Third-wave Feminism, which was a direct response to and result of the Second-wave movement. It helped me see which issues were still not resolved after the Second-wave and as a result, had to be carried over to the next wave.

Warner, Rebecca L. "Does the Sex of Your Children Matter? Support for Feminism among Women and Men in the United States and Canada." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, vol. 53, no. 4, 1991, pp. 1051–1056. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/353008](http://www.jstor.org/stable/353008).

This article helped me understand the responses to feminism in modern day America, as well as Canada. It was useful to my research because it demonstrated how certain issues in regard to women's rights are still relevant even today.

Wild, Paul H. "Flower Power: A Student's Guide to Pre-Hippie Transcendentalism." *The English Journal*, vol. 58, no. 1, 1969, pp. 62–68. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/812349](http://www.jstor.org/stable/812349).

This article helped me understand why the 1960s and 1970s saw the rise of so many social movements in relation to the "Flower Power" slogan. It helped me understand the environment in which the *Newsweek* women lived and worked in and often times reporting about these events.

## **News, Magazine, and Online Articles**

Bennett, Jessica. "Behind 'The Good Girls Revolt': The '*Newsweek*' Lawsuit That Paved the Way for Women Writers." *The Daily Beast*, The Daily Beast Company, 11 Sept. 2012, [www.thedailybeast.com/behind-the-good-girls-revolt-the-newsweek-lawsuit-that-paved-the-way-for-women-writers](http://www.thedailybeast.com/behind-the-good-girls-revolt-the-newsweek-lawsuit-that-paved-the-way-for-women-writers).

This article provided me with an overview of Jessica Bennett's experience working at *Newsweek* in the 2000s. It discussed similar issues to those of the women of the 1960s and 1970s. It helped me delve deeper into the occurrence that conditions still remained similar to an extent to pre-lawsuit times.

Borden, Jane. "The True Sexual-Harassment Stories Behind Good Girls Revolt Were Even Worse than What You'll See on Amazon." *The Hive, Vanity Fair*, 29 Oct. 2016, [www.vanityfair.com/hollywood/2016/10/the-true-sexual-harassment-stories-behind-good-girls-revolt](http://www.vanityfair.com/hollywood/2016/10/the-true-sexual-harassment-stories-behind-good-girls-revolt).

This article gave me some insight into the sexual harassment that occurred at *Newsweek*. It was compared to the Amazon online series adaptation of the *Newsweek* story, which featured some parts of sexual harassment. This was yet another issue the women at *Newsweek* had to face during their time working there.

"Brown v. Board of Education." *History*, A&E Television Networks, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka).

This article provided me with information about the landmark Supreme Court case of Brown v. Board of Education, which I use saw as a historical parallel when researching. It showed that no matter what laws, bills, or paper documents are agreed on, if the public

does not make an active effort to create social dialogue around the issue, change will could take much long to arrive.

Donaldson James, Susan. “*Newsweek* Still Wages Gender War, 40 Years Later.” *ABC News*, 23 Mar. 2010, [abcnews.go.com/US/women-lag-40-years-newsweek-sex-discrimination-suit/story?id=1017100](http://abcnews.go.com/US/women-lag-40-years-newsweek-sex-discrimination-suit/story?id=1017100).

This article provided me with an overview of the *Newsweek* lawsuit forty years after from a perspective of reflection. The article discussed some of the issues the women at *Newsweek* were facing in the 21st century and related it back to the issues of the 1960s and 1970s. It was helpful to my research because it allowed me to see that these topics are still continually discussed, which helped me formulate my thesis statement.

“Four Waves of Feminism.” *Pacific University*, 28 Nov. 2018, [www.pacificu.edu/about/media/four-waves-feminism](http://www.pacificu.edu/about/media/four-waves-feminism).

This article helped me learn more about each of the waves of feminism, ranging from the first wave which accomplished the 19th Amendment, all the way to present day. It provided necessary context for my project because it showed what exactly resulted in the second wave and how the second wave influenced subsequent movements.

Ziv, Stav. “‘Good Girls Revolt’: The Feminist Legacy of a *Newsweek* Lawsuit.” *Newsweek*, 10 Nov. 2016, [www.newsweek.com/good-girls-revolt-legacy-newsweek-lawsuit-512224](http://www.newsweek.com/good-girls-revolt-legacy-newsweek-lawsuit-512224).

This article specifically focused on the legacy of the *Newsweek* lawsuit decades later. It was useful to my research because it allowed me to see the impacts the lawsuit had on society and how it is still relevant today.

## Videos

*Good Girls Revolt*. Created by Dana Calvo, season 1, episodes 1-10, Amazon Studios, 28 Oct. 2016.

After discovering Lynn Povich’s book, *The Good Girls Revolt: How the Women of Newsweek Sued their Bosses and Changed the Workplace*, was adapted into a web television series, I quickly watched the series after reading the book to see how a modern

perspective would adapt the story. It was useful to my research because it demonstrated a clear narrative that the staff of the show wanted to portray, so it was intended to keep these issues relevant in modern society.

## Websites

“Civil Rights Act (1964).” *Our Documents - Civil Rights Act (1964)*,  
[www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=97#](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=97#).

This website gave me an overview of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the practices it made illegal in America.

“Little Rock School Desegregation.” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 22 May 2018,  
[kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/little-rock-school-desegregation](http://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/little-rock-school-desegregation).

This website allowed me to learn more about the Little Rock Nine, which I used as a historical parallel in my documentary.