

Kathrine Switzer: How One Run Broke the Barrier of  
Discrimination in Women's Athletics

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Kathrine Switzer challenged societal and legal barriers against women participating in distance running as the first woman to complete the Boston Marathon. Her landmark run increased women's participation in sports and paved the way for the passage of Title IX.

We are interested in running, and after initially researching Bobbi Gibb's story, we discovered Kathrine Switzer. Switzer's 1967 Boston Marathon run had a large amount of press coverage, which provided primary sources, and showed the cultural importance of her run.

We began our research by reading secondary sources; we determined that a knowledge base was necessary to interpret primary sources. Next, we began locating primary sources, including photographs and newspapers from the 1960s. Additionally, a teacher suggested we interview Dr. Laura Raeder, who has run a marathon in every U.S. state. She provided insight on the integration of women in marathon running.

Our school librarian assisted us in locating databases for both primary and secondary sources. We downloaded more than fifty historical newspaper articles from Newspapers.com, and we read *Marathon Woman*, Switzer's autobiography. These primary sources helped demonstrate initial reactions from 1967. Although we located an abundance of sources, there was one source we sought but were not able to use: a direct interview with Kathrine Switzer. We emailed Switzer's media director and requested a Skype interview. Switzer was not able to fulfill our request, however, the director sent us a press folder. It was a critical source, as it contained interview transcripts, primary source newspapers, and historical photographs.

Early on, we decided to create a documentary. We had accessed a multitude of photographs and videos from the era, and we felt a documentary would best display the power of the topic.

As we continued to develop our documentary, our focus changed. In the earlier phases of our research, we primarily focused on legal barriers against female athletes. It was evident there was not only a legal barrier, but also a deeply ingrained social barrier. We observed a societal barrier against women, which was expressed through advertisements published in the 1950s and 1960s. We began to combine our sources and create our documentary, and divided our project into three sections: 1) discussing the barriers against female athletes and women in society as well as placing Switzer's run in a historical context; 2) Switzer's personal life and her 1967 Boston Marathon run; and 3) the effects of her run, both legally and socially. By integrating the social barrier against women in general, we enhanced the first section of our documentary.

Kathrine Switzer's marathon run distinctly relates to this year's theme, *Breaking Barriers in History*. Switzer broke both the legal barrier *and* the social stereotype against women in running. Switzer's marathon run was part of a much larger movement for women's equality, in sports and in women's daily lives. Moreover, her run directly impacted the inclusion of women's running at the Olympics. Although change was not immediate, Switzer's run has inspired and empowered millions of women across the globe.

## Annotated Bibliography:

### Primary Sources

261 Fearless. *Kathrine Switzer Ran the 2017 Boston Marathon on Monday, Nearly 50 Years to the Day after She Ran Her First One*. 17 Apr. 2017. *The Daily Orange*, Upstatement/Syracuse University, [dailyorange.com/2017/04/syracuse-alumna-kathrine-switzer-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon-reflects-50-years-later/](http://dailyorange.com/2017/04/syracuse-alumna-kathrine-switzer-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon-reflects-50-years-later/). Accessed 14 Feb. 2020. This is a photograph of Kathrine Switzer running the 2017 Boston Marathon; hundreds of other women, participating in her 261 program, are running in the background. This picture helped prove our claim that Switzer changed the shape of marathons and the lasting impact 261 Fearless has had. It is used in the introduction of our documentary.

Acme Coffee: Husband Pleasing Coffee. *The News-Star*, Gannett, 1963, [www.capecodtimes.com/article/ZZ/20150928/business/309289917](http://www.capecodtimes.com/article/ZZ/20150928/business/309289917). Accessed 14 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. This is a sexist ad with the caption, "Husband pleasing coffee," and a picture of a woman, implying that the most important quality in the coffee was that it tasted fine to a husband. This advertisement was another significant source in understanding the role of women in the 1960s and proved the "housewife" mentality. This advertisement was also included in the documentary.

"Annual Boston Marathon (1967)." *Youtube*, uploaded by British Pathe, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=GS-YKs1uWsE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GS-YKs1uWsE). Accessed 14 Feb. 2020. This source is an archival video of more footage from the 1967 Boston Marathon. Although there was no

sound, there were multiple video clips of Switzer running in the marathon as well as shots of the marathon starting and its spectators. We used numerous clips from this video in the documentary.

Associated Press. "Gal Finishes Strong in Boston Race." *The Salt Lake Tribune* [Salt Lake City, UT], 20 Apr. 1967, p. 34. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/598603503/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/598603503/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This was a very supportive newspaper article that described Switzer as "finishing strong" in the 1967 Boston Marathon and that she received the "loudest welcomes in Boston." This, along with several other articles, further developed our claim that there was a positive reaction toward Switzer. We used this in our documentary when describing newspaper reactions.

Associated Press. "Girl Sneaks into Marathon, Receives Applause at End." *Longview Daily News* [Longview, WA], 20 Apr. 1967, p. 20. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/576010908/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/576010908/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This was one of the most positive news articles we found about Switzer's run, with the headline "Girl Sneaks Into Marathon, Receives Applause at End." The article itself was also very supportive of Switzer's run. This source gave us spectacular insight into the positive reactions the press felt after her run; we included this in our documentary while discussing press reactions.

Associated Press. "Fair Sex Adds Spice, Headache to Marathon." *The News Journal* [Wilmington, DE], 20 Apr. 1967, pp. 52+. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/162874262/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/162874262/). Accessed 14 Apr. 2020. This was one of the few newspapers we found with negative reactions to Kathrine Switzer's 1967 marathon run. It included quotes from Will Cloney such as, "I'm terribly disappointed that

American girls force their way into something where they're unwanted and ineligible."

We used multiple quotes from this paper in our documentary, and it gave us insight as to how race officials justified their attempts to forcefully remove Switzer from the race.

BBC News. Kathrine Switzer Training with Arnie Briggs. 1966. *BBC News*,

[www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2015/05/150514\\_deportes\\_pionera\\_maraton\\_kathrine\\_switzer\\_ng\\_finde](http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2015/05/150514_deportes_pionera_maraton_kathrine_switzer_ng_finde). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a photo of Kathrine Switzer's training with Arnie Briggs for the 1967 Boston Marathon. Because Briggs doubted her ability to run 26.2 miles, Switzer had to prove to him in practice that she could run a marathon distance. This photograph depicted Switzer and Briggs during their marathon-distance trial run. The photograph is shown in the documentary when explaining Switzer's training.

Bettmann / Corbis. *A Woman's Liberation Parade on Fifth Avenue, in New York, August 1961*.

Aug. 1961. *The New Yorker*, Condé Nast,

[www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/11/16/lift-and-separate](http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/11/16/lift-and-separate). Accessed 19 May 2020.

This is a photograph of a woman's liberation march in 1961 New York City. The signs in the image were helpful in understanding the purpose and nature of the movement, as was the article it was from. The photo was also included in the documentary.

Boston (CP). "There Is Nothing like a Dame." *The Ottawa Journal* [Ottawa, ON, Canada], 20

Apr. 1967, p. 18. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/46149558/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/46149558/). Accessed 19

May 2020. This is a newspaper about Switzer's 1967 Boston Marathon. Although it was not a lengthy article, there were multiple photographs. The source was significant as it was the only newspaper we found from outside the United States. This proved news and

photographs of the incident were spread around the world. We used this newspaper in our documentary.

Boston Marathon Association, and Jeff Johnson. Bobbi Gibb Running the 1966 Boston

Marathon. 19 Apr. 1966. *Facebook*,

[m.facebook.com/BostonMarathon/photos/a.397542981656/10154922618456657/?type=3](https://www.facebook.com/BostonMarathon/photos/a.397542981656/10154922618456657/?type=3)

&source=57&refid=52&\_\_tn\_\_=EH-R. Accessed 2 Apr. 2020. This is an image of Bobbi

Gibb running the 1966 Boston Marathon. She was not the first woman to run a marathon

unofficially, but her finish was announced in newspapers around the world. Because she

did not register, her run was not counted as an official finish; however, she put a large

crack in the barrier. This image was informative and was also used in our documentary.

Brearly. *Kathrine Switzer at the 1967 Boston Marathon*. 19 Apr. 1967. *ABC News*,

[www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-25/kathrine-switzer-50-years-ago-women-not-allowed-to-run-marathon/8287576](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-25/kathrine-switzer-50-years-ago-women-not-allowed-to-run-marathon/8287576).

Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is an image of Kathrine Switzer at

the beginning of the 1967 Boston Marathon. The image is unique because it is a

panoramic shot, so the viewer can clearly see that all the other runners near her are men.

This image was useful in proving that she was running in a field of all men, and we

showed it in our documentary.

Brearly. *Kathrine Switzer 1967 Boston Marathon - First Woman to Run with an Official Number*.

19 Apr. 1967. *Brearly Collection*,

[www.brearley.com/shop/product.asp%3Fid=809&cat=121.html](http://www.brearley.com/shop/product.asp%3Fid=809&cat=121.html). Accessed 19 May 2020.

This source is a photograph of Switzer running with Arnie Briggs and some other

Syracuse runners at the start of the 1967 Boston Marathon. Aside from being a general

primary source, this image was also useful for determining the reaction of the Switzer, as she is smiling and waving to the spectators in the picture. This photo was shown in the documentary.

Brown, Courtenay. *Film Spotlights 'Unheard' Voices in Civil Rights Movement*. 4 Nov. 1961.

*Amsterdam News*,

[amsterdamnews.com/news/2013/jun/21/film-spotlights-unheard-voices-in-civil-rights/](http://amsterdamnews.com/news/2013/jun/21/film-spotlights-unheard-voices-in-civil-rights/).

Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a photograph of women protesting in the Women's Liberation Movement of the early 1960s. This protest, along with many others, began to put a crack in the barrier by challenging the paradigm of women being housewives. From this photo, we learned that Switzer was not the first one to challenge stereotypes against women. This image was also used in our documentary.

Connel, Paul, and Boston Globe. *Jock Semple, Center Right, Tries to Rip the Number off*

*Kathrine Switzer During the 1967 Boston Marathon. Switzer Would Complete the Race to Become the First Woman to 'Officially' Run the Boston Marathon*. 19 Apr. 1967. *CBS Boston*,

[boston.cbslocal.com/2017/04/13/50-years-later-kathrine-switzer-still-making-an-impact-](http://boston.cbslocal.com/2017/04/13/50-years-later-kathrine-switzer-still-making-an-impact-on-the-boston-marathon/)

[on-the-boston-marathon/](http://boston.cbslocal.com/2017/04/13/50-years-later-kathrine-switzer-still-making-an-impact-on-the-boston-marathon/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This photograph shows Tom Miller, Switzer's boyfriend, giving Semple a shove that sent him flying off the course, allowing

Switzer to continue running. This was the first photo we viewed, and it helped us

immensely to understand what happened during the Boston Marathon incident. The photo was also used in the documentary while we discussed her first marathon run.



Corbis. *Switzer Being Chased by anirate Boston Marathon Official*. 19 Apr. 1967. *The Mankato Times*, [mankatotimes.com/2013/09/20/kathrine-switzer-the-race-that-changed-the-world/](http://mankatotimes.com/2013/09/20/kathrine-switzer-the-race-that-changed-the-world/). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This photograph shows Jock Semple chasing Switzer at the 1967 Boston Marathon. The image is much more zoomed out than most images we found, so it was useful for seeing the reactions of the other runners. Most are shocked and confused about what was happening, as if they did not realize there was a woman in the race. The photo was also used in the documentary while we summarized our thesis statement.

Cullins, Isoke. Women's Liberation Movement Protest. 1956. *Yahoo*, PBS Makers, [www.yahoo.com/lifestyle/brief-history-feminist-protests-140100177.html](http://www.yahoo.com/lifestyle/brief-history-feminist-protests-140100177.html). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is an image of a Women's Liberation Movement protest. The movement was the first time women began to take action against the "housewife" stereotype by staging protests and rallies. The depicted protest, along with many others, began to crack the social barrier against females and female athletes.

Decker, Cathleen. "First Women's Olympic Marathon Set to Roll." *The Los Angeles Times* [Los Angeles, CA], 5 Aug. 1984, p. 3. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/400657459/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/400657459/). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is a newspaper article about the first Olympic women's marathon, which was in Los Angeles in 1984. The article had very specific details about the marathon itself, and it included reasoning as to why the Olympic Committee had allowed women to run in the marathon. This was very important as this was a large breakthrough for the legal barrier against female long-distance runners. We also used this clipping in our documentary.

Friedan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan. 19 Feb. 1963. *Biblio Books*, [www.biblio.com/book/feminine-mystique-friedan-betty/d/1043471176](http://www.biblio.com/book/feminine-mystique-friedan-betty/d/1043471176). Accessed 19 May 2020. This is an image of the book *The Feminine Mystique*, which was written by Betty Friedan in 1963. The book was a key factor in starting the Women's Liberation Movement of the 1960s, which, for the first time, put a crack in the societal barrier against female athletes. The description of the book was also very helpful in understanding exactly what the book was about and how it impacted society.

Gibb, Bobbi. *Wind in the Fire: A Personal Journey*. Anniversary ed., Los Gatos, Y42K, 2016. This is Roberta "Bobbi" Gibb's autobiography; Gibb ran the Boston Marathon unofficially in 1966. Although this book provided details about her run in 1966, we mainly used it for the letter she received during her attempts to officially register for the Boston Marathon. The marathon association's reply claims a female runner would be a "medical liability." This letter was another important source to help us understand the legal barrier against female runners.

Hardee's: Women Don't Leave the Kitchen. *BGSU Blogs*, Bowling Green State University, 1959, [blogs.bgsu.edu/sasarah/files/2018/07/36f2a2312efb23a587adff320bf351f7-225x300.jpg](http://blogs.bgsu.edu/sasarah/files/2018/07/36f2a2312efb23a587adff320bf351f7-225x300.jpg). Accessed 14 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. This is a sexist ad from the 1950s with the headline, "Women Don't Leave the Kitchen." The image was helpful in proving the stereotypes of, and bias against, women in Switzer's early life. This image was also used in the documentary while discussing stereotypes against women.

Johnson, Jeff. *In 1975, Kathrine Switzer Ran Her Personal Best Time in the Boston Marathon at 2:51.37*. 22 Apr. 1975. *ABC News*,

[abcnews.go.com/US/woman-officially-run-boston-marathon-returns-50-years/story?id=46774191](http://abcnews.go.com/US/woman-officially-run-boston-marathon-returns-50-years/story?id=46774191). Accessed 19 May 2020. This is an image of Switzer crossing the finish line at the 1975 Boston Marathon, eight years after the incident with Jock Semple. This photo proved that Switzer has continued to run marathons and advocate for women's running even after the legalization of female marathoners in 1972. This photo is also used in the documentary.

Jyll, Carly. *Jock Semple*. 1965. *This Is as Good as It Gets*,

[www.carlyjyll.com/2018/05/the-first-women-to-finish-boston\\_2.html](http://www.carlyjyll.com/2018/05/the-first-women-to-finish-boston_2.html). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a photograph of Jock Semple, a well-respected Boston Marathon race director. He was another major obstacle Switzer overcame in her barrier-breaking, as he chased her and tried to rip off her numbers during the 1967 marathon because he "didn't want a woman in his race." This image is used in the documentary while talking about Semple.

Kaplin, Fred, and Sports Illustrated. *Gibb, after the Boston Marathon, Completed the Race in 3 Hours 21 Minutes 40 Seconds*. 19 Apr. 1996. *New York Times*,

[www.nytimes.com/2016/04/17/sports/at-the-boston-marathon-leading-the-way-for-women-fifty-years-ago.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/17/sports/at-the-boston-marathon-leading-the-way-for-women-fifty-years-ago.html). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is an image of Bobbi Gibb after she finished running the Boston Marathon, and she is shaking hands with the governor of Massachusetts. This image was helpful, as we learned that after her run, both politicians and the general public supported a female runner. Her completion also demonstrated to the world that a woman could run a marathon without "turning into a man," which was a common belief.

"Kathrine Switzer at the 1983 Canberra Marathon." *Youtube*, uploaded by Bruce Hargreaves, 8 Apr. 1983, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNLhJv7NFXA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNLhJv7NFXA). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is an archival video from the Avon 1983 Canberra Marathon. The clip included an interview with Kathrine Switzer about the impact that Avon has had on women in the Australia region. The interview was helpful in developing our claim that Avon Running helped break down the social stereotype surrounding women's running and athletics. The video also included footage of the marathon race itself, which we used in our documentary while talking about the Avon Running Circuit.

Kenwood: The Chef Does Everything but Cook, That's What Wives Are for. *The Journal*, Journal Media Group, 1961, [www.thejournal.ie/sexist-vintage-ads-2357350-Oct2015/](http://www.thejournal.ie/sexist-vintage-ads-2357350-Oct2015/). Accessed 15 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. This was another sexist advertisement that stated wives were for cooking. We used it to understand womens' roles as a cook and a housewife in the time of Switzer's Boston Marathon run. This ad was also used in the documentary.

Kirst, Sean. "Switzer, Boston Marathon Legend, Still Feels Old Friend from Syracuse at Her Side." *Syracuse University News*, 14 Apr. 2017, . Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. In our documentary, we used a photo from this website of Kathrine Switzer running with her coach, Arnie Briggs. We used this photograph in the middle of our documentary to show Switzer training for the Boston Marathon.

Kraner, Yarrow. *Bobbi Gibb Crosses the Finish Line in 1966*. 19 Apr. 1996. *Metro West Daily News*, Gannett, [www.metrowestdailynews.com/article/20160409/NEWS/160406029](http://www.metrowestdailynews.com/article/20160409/NEWS/160406029). Accessed 19 May 2020. This is an image of Bobbi Gibb running the 1966 Boston Marathon, an event that was announced across the nation. Although Merry Lepper was the first woman to run a marathon, her finish was only publicized locally, whereas Gibb received much more publicity. Thus, this event cracked the barrier against female athletes, as it proved to the world women could run marathon distances.

"Legacy of 261 & Kathrine Switzer | SC Featured | ESPN Stories." Written by Julie Foudy, produced by Dale Mauldin, Colin Stevenson, interviews by Kathrine V. Switzer, John Leonard, Frank Litsky. *SC Featured*, ESPN, 28 Mar. 2017. *Youtube*, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=U6CoScOIK\\_I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U6CoScOIK_I). Accessed 19 May 2020. This is one of the most important sources we found. It had multiple footage clips of the 1967 Boston Marathon, including the starting pen area, the race officials beginning the race, the press truck driving alongside the runners (with Semple sitting in the press truck), as well as more clips of Semple's attack on Switzer. It also had many primary source accounts of the event, such as interviews with Frank Litsky, a reporter, John Leonard, a runner, and Kathrine Switzer. Although we did not use any of these interviews in our documentary, they were very helpful for seeing the marathon incident from another perspective.

Lepper, Merry. Merry Lepper Runs the 1963 Western Hemisphere Marathon. 16 Dec. 1963. *The Player's Tribune*, [www.theplayerstribune.com/en-us/articles/merry-lepper-first-woman-us-marathon](http://www.theplayerstribune.com/en-us/articles/merry-lepper-first-woman-us-marathon). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is an image of Merry Lepper running the 1963 Western

Hemisphere Marathon in California. Although she only received local news coverage, she was the first documented woman to run a marathon. As it was unofficial, this put a small crack in the barrier against female runners.

Liston, Carol, Sales, Bob, International Press United. "Has Marathon Become Battle of Sexes."

*The Boston Globe* [Boston, MA], 20 Apr. 1967, pp. 1, 52+. *Newspapers*,

[bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/434003836/](http://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/434003836/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This was a

crucial newspaper article. Because it was published in Boston, it had an extensive article on Switzer and the Boston Marathon attack. The article gave us a detailed account of the incident, gave us the press' point of view, and had interviews with Will Cloney and Jock Semple discussing how they justified their actions during the race. It even included an interview from another runner who said a woman in the race was so beautiful he wanted to "ask her out to dinner." The article was a strong opinion source, and it was used in our documentary.

Lucivero, Gabrielle. Kathrine Switzer Winning the 1974 New York City Marathon. 29 Sept.

1974. *Spectrum News*, Charter Communications,

[spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/central-ny/news/2017/04/25/kathrine-switzer-returns-to-speak-at-su](http://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/central-ny/news/2017/04/25/kathrine-switzer-returns-to-speak-at-su). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This is a photograph of Kathrine Switzer at the finish

line of the 1974 New York City Marathon, which she won. This photo proves our claim that Switzer continued to run marathons and gain support for women runners even after the legalization of women's marathons and the passing of Title IX. This photo was also used in our documentary when we talk about Switzer's later running career.

LUX: Get out of the Kitchen Sooner. *South Coast Today*, Gannett, 1955,

[www.southcoasttoday.com/article/ZZ/20150928/business/309289917?template=ampart](http://www.southcoasttoday.com/article/ZZ/20150928/business/309289917?template=ampart).

Accessed 16 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. This is a sexist ad portraying a woman in a kitchen surrounded by dishes waiting to be cleaned. This proved another aspect of what the "housewife" stereotype and society expected women in the 1950s and 1960s. This increased our understanding and was also included in the documentary.

"Marjorie Jackson Wins 100m - Australia's First Athletics Gold | Helsinki 1952 Olympics."

*Youtube*, uploaded by Olympic Association, 25 June 2013,

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=MIWPWTkP5Ug](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MIWPWTkP5Ug). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This was footage

from the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. This was important because it was the first time that countries such as the Soviet Union began to train female athletes for the Olympics, which was a huge turning point for women's athletics. This also helped to disprove the claim that women were too weak to run. Although the video only shows the 100-meter race, this early running event put a crack in the barrier for future female runners.

McKone, Jim. "High and Inside: Merry Runner." *San Bernardino County Sun* [San Bernardino, CA], 19 Dec. 1963, p. 51. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/51594428/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/51594428/).

Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a newspaper from when Merry Lepper ran the 1963 Western Hemisphere Marathon. She is the first documented woman to run this distance, albeit it was unofficial. While this was the only article we could find after searching a newspaper database of over 16,000 newspapers, we deduced that Lepper had only received local news coverage, unlike Bobbi Gibb. The article increased our knowledge about earlier barrier breakers and also was used in the documentary.

Murphy, Mark. *Kathrine Switzer Evades Boston Marathon Director Will Cloney (in Dark Suit), Who Attempted to Stop Her from Running in the 1967 Race*. 19 Apr. 1967. *Boston Herald*, Media News Group, [www.bostonherald.com/2017/04/14/kathrine-switzers-legend-still-strong-50-years-later-at-boston-marathon/](http://www.bostonherald.com/2017/04/14/kathrine-switzers-legend-still-strong-50-years-later-at-boston-marathon/). Accessed 20 May 2020. This is a photograph of Switzer's incident with Jock Semple and Will Cloney at the 1967 Boston Marathon. It was used as our "summary" image because it encapsulates everything we want the audience to see in one picture: The attack itself, the shove from Tom Miller, and the reactions of Switzer, the other runners, and the spectators. Thus, it was used at the end of our documentary as a final image.

"1967: Kathrine Switzer's First Time Running the Boston Marathon - Daily Mail." *Youtube*, uploaded by Daily Mail, 8 Apr. 2018, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=6d-t19rh2hA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6d-t19rh2hA). Accessed 20 May 2020. This was a newscast of the 1967 Boston Marathon. It included lots of great footage of the marathon, which we used in our documentary as well as the introduction to the newscast, which describes Switzer as a "leggy lady." We used it in our documentary when we described the start of the marathon.

Olympic Committee. "Melbourne/Stockholm 1956 Athletics." *Olympic*, 1956, [www.olympic.org/melbourne-stockholm-1956/athletics](http://www.olympic.org/melbourne-stockholm-1956/athletics). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a data page on the Olympic website with who won medals in all track events at the 1956 Olympic games. Leading up to this Olympics, the Soviet Union and Australia had both begun to train female Olympic athletes. As a result, they had nine and seven medals, respectively, while the next-closest competitor, Germany, had only four. This further



demonstrated the impact that training women had, and we used this data to make an animated chart for our documentary.

Olympic Committee. *Jackson Surges to Dazzling Sprint Double*. 22 July 1952. *Olympic*, [www.olympic.org/news/jackson-surges-to-dazzling-sprint-double](http://www.olympic.org/news/jackson-surges-to-dazzling-sprint-double). Accessed 20 May 2020. This is an image of Majorie Jackson winning the 100-meter race at the 1952 Helsinki Olympic games. This put a major crack in the barrier, as countries (primarily the U.S.S.R.) began training female Olympic runners. This greatly assisted in cracking the "housewife" stereotype, as well as proving that women were capable of running in general, even if it was a short distance.

Olympic Committee. "Helsinki 1952 Athletics." *Olympic*, 1952, [www.olympic.org/helsinki-1952/athletics](http://www.olympic.org/helsinki-1952/athletics). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a data page on the Olympic website with who won medals in all track events at the 1952 Olympic games. Using this, we discovered that the Soviets, who had trained their female athletes, had won 11 medals, while the next-closest competitor, Australia, had only four. This demonstrated the impact that training women had, and we used this data to make an animated chart for our documentary.

"Olympics - 1984 Los Angeles - Track - Women's Marathon - Start of Race." *Youtube*, uploaded by ABC Sports, 5 Aug. 1984, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=avJ\\_9NNEPx8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=avJ_9NNEPx8). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is an archival sportscast of the 1984 Olympics women's marathon, which was the first of its kind. In addition to providing great footage and audio feed for the documentary, the announcers also commented on how important Avon Running was for piquing the interest of the public about female running and athletics. This was terrific

evidence for our claim that programs like Avon Running and 261 Fearless have impacted our world greatly.

Pacific Standard Magazine. 1950's High School Cheerleaders. 1957. *The Pacific Standard*, Maven Channel, [psmag.com/social-justice/the-manly-origins-of-cheerleading-56691](https://psmag.com/social-justice/the-manly-origins-of-cheerleading-56691). Accessed 20 May 2020. This is an image of cheerleaders in the 1950s when Kathrine Switzer was growing up. This image was used in our documentary, as Switzer originally wanted to be a cheerleader but her father encouraged her to participate in sports instead. As a result, she began running to make the field hockey team.

PEP Vitamins: The Harder a Wife Works the Cuter She Looks. *Huffington Post*, 1949, [www.huffingtonpost.ca/2014/05/02/vintage-fashion-ads-sexist\\_n\\_5253718.html#gallery/5cd71242e4b06dd9c8a3ee63/73](http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2014/05/02/vintage-fashion-ads-sexist_n_5253718.html#gallery/5cd71242e4b06dd9c8a3ee63/73). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. Although this ad was published slightly earlier than some other ads we have looked at, it was still one of the best advertisements we found that described life back in Kathrine Switzer's early life. The ad implies that hard work is the most important characteristic of a wife. This goes without saying that the "hard work" is working on cleaning, cooking, and caring for children, not holding a job or participating in athletics. This was very useful in understanding the stereotype of the late 1940s and 1950s, and this advertisement was also displayed in our documentary.

The Record American. "Hub Bride First Gal to Run Marathon." *The Record American*, 20 Apr. 1966, pp. 1, 3+. *The Coast News Group*, [www.thecoastnews.com/boston-marathon-running-legend-bobbi-gibb-recalls-milestone/](http://www.thecoastnews.com/boston-marathon-running-legend-bobbi-gibb-recalls-milestone/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This source is a newspaper clipping from when Bobbi Gibb ran

the Boston Marathon in 1966. It is one of many articles across the nation in response to the marathon and helped us see how the press viewed Gibb's marathon run. Most people did not consider it to be legitimate, as Gibb had not registered. Nevertheless, most people were supportive, and we used this clipping in our documentary.

Shirer, William. "5 Woman Track Stars Collapse in Olympic Race." *Chicago Tribune*, 3 Aug.

1928. *Us Sports History*,

[ussporthistory.com/2015/10/08/not-a-very-edifying-spectacle-the-controversial-womens-800-meter-race-in-the-1928-olympics/](http://ussporthistory.com/2015/10/08/not-a-very-edifying-spectacle-the-controversial-womens-800-meter-race-in-the-1928-olympics/). Accessed 20 May 2020. This is a newspaper from the 1928 Olympic 800 meter race, where five female runners collapsed after running the event. Critics of women's long-distance running often pointed back to this event as a reason women were physically unable to run long-distance, so this source greatly increased our understanding of the justification of the legal barrier Kathrine Switzer faced. The newspaper was also used in the documentary.

Switzer, Kathrine. "Kathrine Switzer Reflects on Historic Run." *CNN News*, CNN, 17 Apr. 2017.

*CNN*,

[www.cnn.com/videos/sports/2017/04/17/kathrine-switzer-boston-marathon-intv.cnn](http://www.cnn.com/videos/sports/2017/04/17/kathrine-switzer-boston-marathon-intv.cnn).

Accessed 22 Mar. 2020. Interview. This is a primary source interview with Kathrine Switzer on CNN, where she elaborates on the reaction of the runners, spectators, and the newspaper articles following the race. It was very helpful in learning what the short term reaction was immediately following the run.

Switzer, Kathrine. "The Real Story." *Kathrine Switzer: Marathon Woman*, 2017,

[kathrineswitzer.com/1967-boston-marathon-the-real-story/](http://kathrineswitzer.com/1967-boston-marathon-the-real-story/). Accessed 20 May 2020. This

source is a very detailed account of the 1967 Boston Marathon and the events leading up to it written by Kathrine Switzer. It discusses how she trained for the marathon, reactions of people during the marathon, and the incident with Jock Semple. This was extremely useful in understanding exactly what took place during the marathon and what Switzer did to prepare for it.

Switzer, Kathrine. "Boston Marathon: Meet the First Woman to Run It - BBC News." Interview conducted by BBC News. *Youtube*, uploaded by BBC News, 21 Apr. 2014, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=aO2ChjVGL7c](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aO2ChjVGL7c). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This video is an interview conducted by BBC News with Kathrine Switzer. She covered a lot in the interview; however, what we found to be most informative was her detail on the training she did at Syracuse University leading up to the marathon. She explains how coach Arnie Briggs doubted her ability to run a marathon. We also used this clip for some of the footage it provided of the marathon.

Switzer, Kathrine. *Marathon Woman*. Unabridged ed., New York, Hachette Book Group, 2017. The book *Marathon Woman*, written by Kathrine Switzer herself, is a very important source we found. It contained an extremely descriptive account of the Boston Marathon, the training that went into it, and the reactions shortly following the race, and it informed us of more of the emotional record of the incident at Boston. The book also included many primary source pictures, along with annotations next to them so we could better understand what occurred the day of the Marathon.

Switzer, Kathrine. "Personal Collection of Kathrine Switzer." Folder file. This is hands-down one of the most important sources we used in our project. Kathrine Switzer's media director,

Laura Beachy, sent us this folder via email, and we found it to be a treasure trove of sources. It contained multiple interview transcripts of Switzer and a lot of biographies and articles written about her impact today. These were very important in the early stages of our project as it gave us greater detail about how Switzer felt during the marathon.

There were also many primary source pictures of her running the 1967 Boston Marathon, which played a key role in the making of the documentary

Switzer, Kathrine V. "Making History: The First Woman to Run the Boston Marathon Featuring Kathrine Switzer." Interview conducted by Geoffery Woo. *Motivational Running*, Health Via Modern Nutrition, 17 Apr. 2019,

[hvmn.com/podcast/making-history-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon-ft-kathrine-switzer-episode-87](https://www.hvmn.com/podcast/making-history-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon-ft-kathrine-switzer-episode-87). Accessed 11 Apr. 2020. This is a very important source that we found. It is an hour long-interview with Kathrine Switzer. It discussed a lot of topics that we couldn't find in other interviews such as what inspired Switzer to be a runner and more detailed information about the 261 Fearless Foundation. This was the primary interview that we used in our documentary.

Syracuse University. *Kathrine Switzer Running with Her Coach Arnie Briggs, Far Right*. 1966.

*Syracuse News*,

[news.syr.edu/blog/2017/04/14/switzer-boston-marathon-legend-still-feels-old-friend-from-syracuse-at-her-side/](https://news.syr.edu/blog/2017/04/14/switzer-boston-marathon-legend-still-feels-old-friend-from-syracuse-at-her-side/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is another picture of Switzer training with her coach and friend, Arnie Briggs, to get ready for the upcoming 1967 Boston Marathon. Briggs played a crucial role in her being able to compete in the marathon. We included this picture in the documentary.

Torres, Christina. 1972 Title IX Protest. 1972. *Teacher Education Week*, Editorial Projects in Education,

[blogs.edweek.org/teachers/intersection-culture-and-race-in-education/2016/03.html](https://blogs.edweek.org/teachers/intersection-culture-and-race-in-education/2016/03.html).

Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is a photo of a 1972 protest for title IX and women's runner's rights. Protests like these were eventually what led to the legalization of women's marathons and long-distance running in 1972, and the passing of Title IX shortly after, which gave women athletes the same amount of support and funding as men's athletics. This was the ultimate breaking point in the legal barrier towards women runners. We included this photo in our documentary while talking about the legal repercussions of Switzer's run.

Toussaint, Kristin. *Kathrine Switzer, Wearing Bib Number 261, during the 1967 Boston*

*Marathon-A Race Official Tried to Tear the Number from Her Shirt*. 19 Apr. 1967. *Metro News*, Metro Media United States,

[www.metro.us/news/local-news/boston/bib-261-kathrine-switzer-retired](http://www.metro.us/news/local-news/boston/bib-261-kathrine-switzer-retired). Accessed 17

Feb. 2020. This is another picture of the incident during the 1967 marathon. It is zoomed very tight on the incident, so it is clear to see how angry Semple is at having a woman in his race. Arnie Briggs is also trying to pull Semple away from Switzer. This photo was also useful for determining the details of the incident and is used in our documentary.

United Press International. "Women Run for First Time." *Traverse City Record-Eagle* [Traverse City, MI], 18 Apr. 1972, p. 13. *Newspapers*, [www.newspapers.com/image/54886939/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/54886939/).

Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is a newspaper article about the first time women were allowed to run in the Boston Marathon in 1972. This was the ultimate breaking point for

the legal barrier against women long-distance runners as the AAU finally gave in to five years of protests. This article had comments from the AAU on the matter, which helped us understand the pressure they were facing and why they decided to allow women to run. This source was used in our documentary.

United States, United States Department of Education. Title IX. *Code of Federal Regulations*, vol. 9, 1972, section Education Amendments of 1972. *United States Department of Education*, [www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix\\_dis.html](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This source is a government publishing of Title IX, the rule passed that gave all students the same opportunities in athletics, regardless of sex, in schools across America. This was a huge breakthrough in the legal barrier against women as now they could not be discriminated against. Reading through this helped us get a grasp on exactly what the document specified, and we used the words of this in our documentary.

VanHeusen: Show Her It's a Man's World. *Business Insider*, Insider, 1951, [www.huffingtonpost.ca/2014/05/02/vintage-fashion-ads-sexist\\_n\\_5253718.html?guccounter=1#gallery/5cd71242e4b06dd9c8a3ee63/5](http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2014/05/02/vintage-fashion-ads-sexist_n_5253718.html?guccounter=1#gallery/5cd71242e4b06dd9c8a3ee63/5). Accessed 14 Feb. 2020. Advertisement. This is a sexist advertisement stating, "It's a man's world," with a picture of a woman kneeling at her husband's feet and serving him breakfast. This ad gave us a grip on the imbalance of rights and status in the 1950s and 1960s when Switzer was growing up. The ad is also included in the documentary.

Vecsey, George. "K. Switzer Is an Old Boy." *New York Times* [New York, NY], 19 Apr. 1982, sec. C, p. 8. *New York Times*, [www.nytimes.com/1982/04/19/sports/k-switzer-is-an-old-boy.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1982/04/19/sports/k-switzer-is-an-old-boy.html). Accessed 17 Feb.

2020. Although this newspaper, which calls Switzer an "Old Boy," was published after her run, it still has a negative reaction to her run. This helped us understand that even after Switzer's marathon, she has still received some bad publicity even from major newspapers like the *New York Times*. The article also explains why they viewed Switzer in a negative light. We also used this clipping in our documentary.

WBZ TV. "WBZ Archives: Kathrine Switzer Makes History at the Boston Marathon." *CBS*

*Boston*, CBS Broadcasting, 19 Apr. 2018,

[boston.cbslocal.com/video/3848167-wbz-archives-kathrine-switzer-makes-history-at-the-boston-marathon/](https://www.boston.cbslocal.com/video/3848167-wbz-archives-kathrine-switzer-makes-history-at-the-boston-marathon/). Accessed 1 May 2020. This is an archival video of footage taken from the 1967 Boston Marathon. It was extremely useful as it was the only footage we could find in color. We used it in our documentary for multiple things including footage of Tom Miller body checking Jock Semple, and footage of Switzer running in the marathon. We also determined that the men running around her looked happy to see a woman running in the race, which we used while analyzing how the male runners reacted to a woman in the race.

"Women Compete in Track and Field for the First Time - 1928 Olympics." *Youtube*, uploaded by Zatopek5000, 14 May 2014, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=gCwb\\_IEMCRg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gCwb_IEMCRg). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020. This is an archival footage video of the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics Women's 800 Meter. In this race, amid great controversy, women were allowed to run for the first time. It did not end well as five female runners collapsed after the competition, and this incident was one of the main reasons critics thought women could not physically run over



1.5 miles. This source greatly helped us understand the justification behind the legal barrier that women long-distance runners faced.

### Secondary Sources

261 Fearless Foundation. Kathrine Switzer and Other 261 Fearless Runners. 15 Sept. 2017. *261*

*Fearless*,

[www.261fearless.org/news/1/261-community-kathrine-switzer-meeting-in-berlin/](http://www.261fearless.org/news/1/261-community-kathrine-switzer-meeting-in-berlin/).

Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is a photograph of Kathrine Switzer and other 261 Fearless runners training for the 2017 Boston Marathon. The article that went along with it also described the impact that 261 Fearless has had on the female running community, which we used to support the claim that Switzer is still breaking barriers for female athletes today. The image was also used in our documentary.

BBC News. "Boston, 1967: When Marathons Were Just for Men." *Stories That Shape Us*, 12

Apr. 2012, [www.bbc.com/news/magazine-17632029](http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-17632029). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This

magazine article is another account of the 1967 Boston Marathon as told by Kathrine Switzer. It corroborated information that we already had about the event, and also gave us some extra knowledge about the spectators' reactions, which we used in our documentary.

Bell, Richard C., Ed.D, JD. "A History of Women in Sport Prior to Title IX." *The Sport Journal*,

14 Mar. 2008, [thesportjournal.org/article/a-history-of-women-in-sport-prior-to-title-ix/](http://thesportjournal.org/article/a-history-of-women-in-sport-prior-to-title-ix/).

Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This source is an informational article about women's sports in

the 1960s. It gave us insight as to why society thought women should not be allowed to run a marathon and what life was like for women when Kathrine Switzer ran the Boston Marathon. It also discussed the events leading up to Title IX. We found this source to be very beneficial in learning what the barrier was.

Betancourt, Bianca. "The Runner Who Hid Her Gender to Be the First Woman in the Boston Marathon." *Vice*, 25 Mar. 2019, [www.vice.com/en\\_us/article/vbwk5b/boston-marathon-first-woman-runner-kathrine-switzer](http://www.vice.com/en_us/article/vbwk5b/boston-marathon-first-woman-runner-kathrine-switzer). Accessed 17 Mar. 2020. This secondary source helped provide a base of general knowledge as we began our research. It also gave us information about what was considered "culturally acceptable" for women in the 1960s. In addition, this source explained how barring females from competing in long-distance running seemed reasonable since the rules against female athletes reflected the social stereotypes of the time.

Burfoot, Amby. "Mary Lepper, Roberta 'Bobbi' Gibb, Kathrine Switzer." *First Ladies of Running: 22 Inspiring Profiles of the Rebels, Rule Breakers, and Visionaries Who Changed the Sport Forever*, Emmaus, PA, Rodale, 2016, pp. 33-66. This book was a compilation of the stories of 22 famous female runners throughout history; however, we mainly used it for research on Merry Lepper, Bobbi Gibb, and Kathrine Switzer. We found the subsection on Merry Lepper to be much more descriptive of her race than most sources we could find, so it was very informative on the events occurring at the 1963 Western Hemisphere Marathon. The sections on Gibb and Switzer put their runs into historical context very well and also included a lot about their long-term impact.

"The Chronicles of Narnia - Prince Caspian OST - Return of the Lion." *Youtube*, uploaded by Eysies Scores, 8 Mar. 2009, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpHf2o8n8B0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpHf2o8n8B0). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This clip is the music soundtrack from the movie *Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian*, and we are using it as the background music for our documentary. We thought that overall the music has an appropriate mood, and it also had many distinct sections (faster, slower, happy, sad, etc.) so we could mold and shape it to fit our documentary.

Cooper, Pamela. "Marathon Women and the Corporation." *Journal of Women's History*; *Baltimore*, vol. 7, no. 4, Winter 1995. *ProQuest*, [search.proquest.com/docview/203245320/fulltext/E3FCBA9271484034PQ/1?accountid=177](http://search.proquest.com/docview/203245320/fulltext/E3FCBA9271484034PQ/1?accountid=177). Accessed 10 Apr. 2020. This website was one of our first sources, and it helped to provide a base of general knowledge. It provided information about Bobbi Gibb's 1966 Boston Marathon run. Also, it clearly described the legal barrier set by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU).

Davis, David. "Behind the Photo That Changed the Boston Marathon Forever." *Deadspin: Sports News without Access, Favor, or Discretion*, 20 Apr. 2015, [deadspin.com/behind-the-photo-that-changed-the-boston-marathon-forev-1698054488](http://deadspin.com/behind-the-photo-that-changed-the-boston-marathon-forev-1698054488). Accessed 28 Feb. 2020. This website included information about Merry Lepper's 1963 Western Hemisphere Marathon run, which we had not been aware of prior to locating this source. Also, it discussed how well-known and widely-respected Jock Semple was as a physical trainer and as a "caretaker" of the Boston Marathon.

Farrell, Kate. "Days in Life of Kathrine Switzer -- a Fearless Woman." *The Eagle Tribune*, 20 Aug. 2018,  
[www.eagletribune.com/sports/local\\_sports/days-in-life-of-kathrine-switzer----a/article\\_a1afa6b5-e49f-533b-b0eb-d19726e1a577.html](http://www.eagletribune.com/sports/local_sports/days-in-life-of-kathrine-switzer----a/article_a1afa6b5-e49f-533b-b0eb-d19726e1a577.html). Accessed 1 May 2020. This is a newspaper article about daily life and the impact of Kathrine Switzer. This gave us useful information about how Switzer has inspired others to run through speeches and clubs. The article also discusses the hardships Switzer faced while trying to start 261 Fearless.

Golen, Jimmy, and Associated Press. "Running Path Is Clearer Now: First Woman to Enter Boston Marathon Had to Be Clever and Courageous to Break Gender Barrier." *The Star Tribune* [Minneapolis, MN], 17 Apr. 2017, p. C3. *Newspapers*,  
[www.newspapers.com/image/289169964/](http://www.newspapers.com/image/289169964/). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This source is a newspaper article about Kathrine Switzer's impact on the running community during the 50th anniversary of her run. It was used as a summary image because the headline highlights key points for our documentary: The trials she faced, her run itself, and the impact she has had on the running community. Thus, we used this clip as the final image of our documentary.

Grinberg, Emanuella. "1st Woman to Officially Run Boston Marathon Does It Again, 50 Years Later." *CNN*, 8 Apr. 2017,  
[www.cnn.com/2017/04/17/us/boston-marathon-kathrine-switzer-trnd/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/17/us/boston-marathon-kathrine-switzer-trnd/index.html). Accessed 10 Feb. 2020. This was one of our very first sources, and it included fundamental information about Kathrine Switzer's run. It described how she wanted to wear "feminine" clothing to the race but was not able to due to cold temperatures and

rain. Also, it discussed how she ran the Boston Marathon again in 2017, 50 years after her first marathon.

Hall, Rebecca. Kathrine Switzer and Other 261 Fearless Runners. 22 Mar. 2019. *Norton*

*Healthcare*,

[nortonhealthcare.com/news/kathrine-switzer-marathon-half-marathon-training-advice/](http://nortonhealthcare.com/news/kathrine-switzer-marathon-half-marathon-training-advice/).

Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is a photograph of Kathrine Switzer standing with a multitude of other 261 Fearless runners. Since the people are all different (age, ethnicity, etc.), we mainly used this image to support the claim that the 261 Fearless Foundation has opened the door for people of all backgrounds to run. We used this picture in our documentary.

Hoult, Nick. "How Kathrine Switzer Overcame Sporting Misogyny to Become the First Woman

to Run a Marathon." *The Telegraph*, Telegraph Media Group, 21 Apr. 2018,

[www.telegraph.co.uk/athletics/2018/04/21/marathon-trailblazer-kathrine-switzer-just-20-year-old-kid-wanted/](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/athletics/2018/04/21/marathon-trailblazer-kathrine-switzer-just-20-year-old-kid-wanted/).

Accessed. 22 Mar. 2020. This source is an article about Kathrine Switzer's 1967 marathon run and included an interview where she discussed what it felt like to run the Boston Marathon. We used this to examine the negative reactions of spectators and other racers as Switzer ran the marathon.

Jackson, Lisa. "The 261 Fearless Movement." *Women's Running UK*, 1 Feb. 2016,

[www.womensrunning.co.uk/inspiration/the-261-fearless-movement/](http://www.womensrunning.co.uk/inspiration/the-261-fearless-movement/). Accessed 20 Mar.

2020. This magazine article discusses how Kathrine Switzer started the 261 Fearless Foundation to inspire women to run marathons. Switzer also goes into detail about how

she felt during and after the 1967 Boston Marathon. This source was very useful for analyzing Switzer's impact on the running world today.

"Kathrine Switzer: First Woman to Enter the Boston Marathon | MAKERS.com." *YouTube*, uploaded by Makers, 15 May 2012, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOGXvBAmTsY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOGXvBAmTsY). Accessed 20 Apr. 2020. This biographical video progressed our research by allowing us to hear Kathrine Switzer describe her 1967 marathon run. She discusses what it was like to run the Boston Marathon and the physical reasons why women were not allowed to run marathons.

Moran, Gwen. "Four Rule-Breaking Lessons from the First Woman to Run the Boston Marathon." *Fast Company*, 20 Apr. 2015, [www.fastcompany.com/3045122/four-rule-breaking-lessons-from-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon](http://www.fastcompany.com/3045122/four-rule-breaking-lessons-from-the-first-woman-to-run-the-boston-marathon). Accessed 15 Mar. 2020. This is another magazine article about Switzer, and it went into detail about all the negative comments she received from the journalists and spectators at the 1967 Boston Marathon, something that was hard to find in other sources. It included many quotes from Switzer that were useful in analyzing how people reacted to the run, what was expected of women in the 1960s, and how women athletes were viewed at the time of her run.

Morris, Bonnie J., Ph.D. "Women's Sports History." *National Women's History Museum*, 4 Aug. 2016, [www.womenshistory.org/articles/womens-sports-history](http://www.womenshistory.org/articles/womens-sports-history). Accessed 22 Mar. 2020. This is an article from the National Women's History Museum about why and how women's sports were limited in the 1960s. We gained more information about the

scientific reasons society believed women could not run long distances. This source was also useful in corroborating other information we found.

Murphy, Heather. "When Sprinters Wore Baggy Shorts." *Slate Magazine*, 4 Aug. 2012, [slate.com/culture/2012/08/olympic-uniforms-from-loose-and-heavy-to-tight-and-dimpled-a-visual-history-of-olympic-sprinting-attire.html](https://www.slate.com/culture/2012/08/olympic-uniforms-from-loose-and-heavy-to-tight-and-dimpled-a-visual-history-of-olympic-sprinting-attire.html). Accessed 1 May 2020. This is a useful magazine article about the history of running outfits in the 20th century. It included many pictures of women runners from the 1960s, which we were able to compare to the dress norm of the time. This allowed us to better understand why women runners were looked down upon due to the "immodesty" of their outfits.

National Women's Hall of Fame. "Kathrine Switzer." *National Women's Hall of Fame*, 2019, [www.womenofthehall.org/inductee/kathrine-switzer/](http://www.womenofthehall.org/inductee/kathrine-switzer/). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This source is an article about Kathrine Switzer's induction into the National Women's Hall of Fame. It discusses the impact that Switzer's 1967 marathon has had on women's athletics and was helpful in determining the historical impact of our topic

NYRR Hall of Fame. "Kathrine Switzer: A Pioneer in Women's Sports." *New York Road Runners*, 2020, [www.nyrr.org/about/hall-of-fame/kathrine-switzer](http://www.nyrr.org/about/hall-of-fame/kathrine-switzer). Accessed 18 Feb. 2020. This is an article from Switzer's induction into the New York Road Runners hall of fame. We found this useful as it had a timeline of Switzer's life, from birth to present, which gave us a general idea of her life. The website also had an image from the 1974 New York City Marathon, which we used in the documentary.

Raeder, Laura. Interview. 15 Nov. 2019. We conducted this interview with Dr. Laura Raeder, who has run over 100 marathons all over the world. It gave us a deeper understanding of

Kathrine Switzer's impact and legacy from a modern female runner's perspective. She also discussed the difficulties of a female runner in Switzer's time. We used this interview in our documentary when discussing the barrier of stereotypes, as well as a voice-over during the introduction.

Rank, Scott Michael. "Olympics Timeline: A Breakdown of the Ancient Olympics." *History on the Net*, [www.historyonthenet.com/olympics-timeline](http://www.historyonthenet.com/olympics-timeline). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This source informed us that 61 nations refused to participate in the 1980 Olympics (which were held in Moscow, Russia) to protest Russia's invasion of Afghanistan. We concluded that it was possible that the Olympic women's marathon could have been included in the 1980 Olympic Games, instead of the 1984 Games, if every nation would have participated.

Rinaldi, Jessica, and Boston Globe. *Runners Make Their Way toward the Finish Line of the 121st Boston Marathon in Boston on Apr. 17, 2017*. 17 Apr. 2017. *Time Magazine*, Time USA, [time.com/5232877/boston-marathon-transgender-runners/](http://time.com/5232877/boston-marathon-transgender-runners/). Accessed 23 Mar. 2020. This is an image of a large group of runners heading towards the finish line of the 2017 Boston Marathon, 50 years after Switzer's famous run. We used this image in our documentary to show the impact that Switzer has had on the Boston Marathon; over 50% of the runners in the photo are women as opposed to the single official runner in the 1967 race.

Schultz, Jaime. "Breaking into the Marathon: Women's Distance Running as Political Activism." *Frontiers; Lincoln*, vol. 40, no. 2, 2019, pp. 1-26. *ProQuest*, [search.proquest.com/docview/2258682603/abstract/949967FEE2884293PQ/1?accountid=53](http://search.proquest.com/docview/2258682603/abstract/949967FEE2884293PQ/1?accountid=53). Accessed 12 Feb. 2020. This was one of our earlier sources, and it clearly defined



the legal barrier set by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), that women were not allowed to participate in marathons. Also, it outlined social "reasons" why there was a social barrier against female athletes, including it being socially unacceptable as women were not viewed as physically capable of competing in sports.

Sorber, Greg. *Marathon Pioneer Kathrine Switzer Speaks during the National Senior Games*

*Celebration of Athletes on Wednesday Night inside Dreamstyle Arena.* 20 June 2019.

*Kathrine Switzer | Marathon Woman*, Albuquerque Journal,

[kathrineswitzer.com/2019/06/iconic-runner-hoping-for-a-new-revolution/](https://www.kathrineswitzer.com/2019/06/iconic-runner-hoping-for-a-new-revolution/). Accessed 14

Feb. 2020. This is a photograph from a newspaper story on Kathrine Switzer's website of her speaking at a sports convention about her work with 261 Fearless. This photo proved that Switzer has continued to advocate for women in sports. She has fought for women's equality in athletics for more than 50 years yet she believes her work is not complete. The photo was also used in the introduction of our documentary.