

Revolt!

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Group Exhibit

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We picked this topic because we both really identified with the 46 women that took part in the suit. These women are, hopefully, us in ten years. They were middle-class raised women fresh out of college, and something horrible was happening to them. We both thought that our end-product would be infinitely better if we chose something that we connect to, and are passionate about. We discovered the topic because we wanted a more contemporary topic, so we looked up news magazine covers from the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. This topic is what we found,

We began the research by both reading Lynn Povich's memoir, "The Good Girls Revolt." After that, we continued by reading more about the lawsuit, as well as the climate in media and the world during that time period. We also set up an interview with one of the leaders of the lawsuit and the author of "The Good Girls Revolt," Lynn Povich. This topic has been a treasure trove of primary sources, so we have definitely made heavy use of those available to us. We also conducted an interview with Lynn Povich, which was really helpful. We contacted her through her website and conducted a personal interview, which really contributed to our understanding of the topic.

We chose to do an exhibit because we have contrasting work styles that are best shown in this category. We began our design process by choosing a color scheme and layout that fit our topic well. We wanted to stick with a trifold for convenience. Our main design choice was the background behind the text, it is newsprint. Our color choices were green, pink, and yellow. We wanted to use green so it looked like an authentic news stand, pink was chosen to contrast its connection with femininity against the story being told. We chose the yellow after a lot of experimentation because it is also a nod to the classic newsstands in New York and Washington DC.

This topic relates to the “Breaking Barriers” theme because the women who filed the lawsuit broke barriers for themselves and other women in media. These women broke barriers for themselves by forcing *Newsweek* to give them writing tryouts and allow them to escape research. They broke barriers for other women in media because they started the precedent for sex discrimination suits in media, as well as creating paths for other women with aspirations in media to follow. Today, we see a lot of affirmative action within professional environments, media in particular. None of this would be the same if it weren’t for the 1970 *Newsweek* lawsuit.

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

“A Conversation between Judy Gingold, Feminist Writer and Editor, and Her Husband, David Freeman, Writer and Hollywood Screenwriter.” StoryCorps Archive, 2018, [archive.storycorps.org/interviews/a-conversation-between-judy-gingold-feminist-writer-and-editor-and-her-husband-david-freeman-writer-and-hollywood-screenwriter/](https://archive.storycorps.org/interviews/a-conversation-between-judy-gingold-feminist-writer-and-editor-and-her-husband-david-freeman-writer-and-hollywood-screenwriter/). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This is an audio file of Judy Gingold, one of the leaders of the suit, and her husband having an interview through StoryCorps. We used this source for another perspective on the events that transpired during the lawsuit. This source is credible because it’s primary.

“As Newsweek Says, Women Are in Revolt, Even on Newsweek.” The New York Times, 17 Mar. 1970, [www.nytimes.com/1970/03/17/archives/as-newsweek-says-women-are-in-revolt-even-on-newsweek.html](https://www.nytimes.com/1970/03/17/archives/as-newsweek-says-women-are-in-revolt-even-on-newsweek.html). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source was a newspaper article written at the time of the lawsuit. It provided a perspective on the event from the same time period. It’s credible because it is a primary source written at the time and published on a credible site.

Elliott, Osborn. *The World of Oz*. The Viking Press, 1980.

This source is an autobiography written by Oz Elliott, the editor of Newsweek at the time of the lawsuit. We used this source to balance our research because it wouldn’t be balanced if we only had testimony from one side of the suit. This source is credible because it is primary, and it matches up with other recountings of the events.

Friedan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique*. New York, W.W. Norton & Company, 2013.

This source is a book written in the sixties about the female struggle. This source was used to gain historical context. This source is credible because it is primary, as well as being backed by a lot of interviews and studies.

Graham, Katherine. *Personal History*. Penguin Random House, 1997.

This source is Katherine Graham’s autobiography. This source was used for another perspective on the events of the 1970 lawsuit. This source is credible because it is primary, and published by a credible publisher.

“Harriet S. Rabb Oral History | The Markus Library Oral History Project | Rockefeller University.” Digitalcommons.Rockefeller.Edu, 2018, [digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/harriet-rabb/](https://digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/harriet-rabb/). Accessed 28 Feb. 2020.

This source is an interview with and a biography about Harriet Rabb, the Newsweek women’s second lawyer. We used photos and information on Harriet Rabb from this source. This source is credible because it is primary and published by a credible publisher.

Povich, Lynn. "Lynn Povich - Welcome." *Www.Lynnpovich.Com*, lynnpovich.com. Accessed 29 Feb. 2020.

This source is a website that Lynn Povich made. We used this source for photos, a biography, as well as contact information for Lynn Povich. This source is credible because it was written by a person who was at the events, and backed by solid sources.

Povich, Lynn. Personal interview. 25 February 2020.

This source is a personal interview that we conducted with Lynn Povich. This source gave us another unique perspective of the events that transpired in 1970 and the aftermath of the suit. This source is credible because it is primary.

Povich, Lynn. *The Good Girls Revolt How the Women of Newsweek Sued Their Bosses and Changed the Workplace*. New York Publicaffairs, 2016.

This source is Lynn Povich's book on the events of the 1970 Newsweek lawsuit and the historical context surrounding it. This source was used quite heavily due to its comprehensiveness, and it backed up a lot of the information on our exhibit. This source is credible because it is primary, and it is also backed by a long list of sources.

Povich, Lynn. "Women in the Workplace: How 'good Girls' Fight Back." *Los Angeles Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, 7 Oct. 2012,

[www.latimes.com/opinion/la-xpm-2012-oct-07-la-oe-povich-newsweek-discrimination-gender-20121007-story.html](http://www.latimes.com/opinion/la-xpm-2012-oct-07-la-oe-povich-newsweek-discrimination-gender-20121007-story.html). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This article is a firsthand account of the 1970 lawsuit by one of its' leaders, Lynn Povich. We used this source for quotes, as well as to learn about the lawsuit within a more modern frame of reference. This source is credible because it was written by a person who was present at the lawsuit, and it was published by a credible publisher.

Robertson, Nan. *The Girls in the Balcony : Women, Men, and the New York Times*. Lincoln, Ne, Iuniverse.Com, 2000.

This source is a memoir about the 1974 New York Times lawsuit, *Boylan v. New York Times*. This source was used to learn about the lawsuits that followed the Newsweek lawsuit, as well as gain more historical context. This source is credible because it is primary.

"Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964." *Eeoc.Gov*, 2005, [www.eeoc.gov/laws/statutes/titlevii.cfm](http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/statutes/titlevii.cfm).

This source is a full copy of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This source was used for quotes and information on Title VII. This source is credible because it is primary and published by the government.

“Women Charge The Times With Sex Discrimination.” The New York Times, 8 Nov. 1974, [www.nytimes.com/1974/11/08/archives/women-charge-the-times-with-sex-discrimination.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1974/11/08/archives/women-charge-the-times-with-sex-discrimination.html). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source is an article that provides information on the women at The New York Times during the time of a lawsuit. This source was used for information on the 1974 *New York Times* lawsuit. This source is credible because it is primary, and it was published by a credible publisher.

### Secondary Sources

Dockterman, Eliana. “The True Story Behind Good Girls Revolt, as Told in 1970.” Time, Time, 28 Oct. 2016, [time.com/4547689/the-true-story-behind-good-girls-revolt-as-told-in-1970/](http://time.com/4547689/the-true-story-behind-good-girls-revolt-as-told-in-1970/). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source is an article about the 1970 Newsweek lawsuit. The article mainly references the story in the lens of the 2016 show, “Good Girls Revolt,” however there are some useful quotes. This source is credible because it uses credible sources and it was published by a credible publisher, TIME.

“Good Girls Don’t | Nieman Reports.” Nieman Reports, 2014, [niemanreports.org/articles/good-girls-dont/](http://niemanreports.org/articles/good-girls-dont/). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source is an article about the 1970 Newsweek lawsuit. It was used mostly for an interview with Abe Rosenthal, a man who was admittedly guilty of gender discrimination at the time. This source lends balance to our research as well. This source is credible because it contains primary sources (interviews), as well as strong supporting sources and a credible publisher.

“‘Good Girls Revolt’: Story Of A Newsroom Uprising.” NPR.Org, 9 Sept. 2012, [www.npr.org/2012/09/09/160685709/good-girls-revolt-story-of-a-newsroom-uprising](http://www.npr.org/2012/09/09/160685709/good-girls-revolt-story-of-a-newsroom-uprising). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This is an article about “The Good Girls Revolt” from back when it came out. We used this source for a brief rundown of the book before we read it. This source is credible because the publisher is credible, and the article is backed up by credible, primary sources.

“‘Good Girls’ Tells of Women’s Fight for Rights at Newsweek.” The New York Times, 1 Sept. 2012, [www.nytimes.com/2012/09/02/business/good-girls-tells-of-womens-fight-for-rights-at-newsweek.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/02/business/good-girls-tells-of-womens-fight-for-rights-at-newsweek.html). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source was written about Lynn Povich’s book *The Good Girls Revolt*. This source was used to get a basic rundown of the events. This source is credible because it is backed up by credible sources, as well as being published by a credible publisher.

“Newswomen in Revolt | History Today.” Historytoday.Com, 2017,  
[www.historytoday.com/newswomen-revolt](http://www.historytoday.com/newswomen-revolt). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source is an article on women in media suing for sex discrimination. This source provided background on how the process worked, as well as a behind the scenes of how people were reacting to the lawsuit. This source is credible because it is backed up by other credible sources.

Steiner, Linda. “Gender and Journalism.” Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Communication, 27 Feb. 2017,

[oxfordre.com/communication/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228613-e-91](https://oxfordre.com/communication/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228613-e-91), 10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.013.91. Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source is an academic paper about gender in journalism and its history. This source was used to give us more context for the situation in which the lawsuit occurred. This source is credible because it was written by a professor at a prominent university (University of Maryland), as well as being published in a credible journal.

The Sixth W. “The Sixth W.” Columbia Journalism Review, 2017,

[archives.cjr.org/cover\\_story/the\\_sixth\\_w.php](http://archives.cjr.org/cover_story/the_sixth_w.php). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019. \

This source talks about Ms. Magazine and the 1970 Newsweek lawsuit and how they impact women in media today. We also got photos from this source. This source provided a good frame of reference for the barriers that were broken by the lawsuit. This source is credible because it was published by a credible publisher, as well as backed by many credible sources.

Vuleta, Christina. “From Then To Now: A Timeline Of Good Girls Revolting.” Forbes, 14 Dec. 2016,

[www.forbes.com/sites/christinavuleta/2016/11/03/from-now-to-then-a-timeline-of-good-girls-revolting/#63864d51e08c](http://www.forbes.com/sites/christinavuleta/2016/11/03/from-now-to-then-a-timeline-of-good-girls-revolting/#63864d51e08c). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This source provided a more clearly linear sequence of events, and it was instrumental in the creation of our timeline. This source is credible because it is supported by a plethora of credible sources, as well as written by a credible author.

“Women in the News.” The New York Times, 23 Feb. 1992,

[www.nytimes.com/1992/02/23/books/women-in-the-news.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1992/02/23/books/women-in-the-news.html). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

About the book “The Girls On The Balcony” and the women suing the New York Times. This source provided historical context and information on the impact of the *Newsweek* suit. This source is credible because it was published by a credible publisher.

Ziv, Stav. “After Fighting Gender Discrimination, Lynn Povich Became Newsweek’s First Female Senior Editor.” Themuse.Com, The Muse, 27 July 2018,

[www.themuse.com/advice/lynn-povich-trailblazer-first-female-senior-editor-newsweek](http://www.themuse.com/advice/lynn-povich-trailblazer-first-female-senior-editor-newsweek). Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

This is an article about Lynn Povich and her professional journey. We used this source to learn more about Lynn Povich and her journey personally. This source is credible because it was written by a credible author and backed by credible sources.

