Running Up the Mountain of the Male Ego: Title IX and the Gender Hierarchy in Sports

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In the first 2,700 years that running existed, only half of the human race - a species evolved to run - was accepted as able to run.[1] On the roads, men jogged and enjoyed the competition of races, while women stayed home to care for their families or watched from the sideline. On the track, men circled around, clicking off their laps, while women were prohibited by law from running more than 200 meters, a mere half of a lap, up until the 1960s.[2] In school athletics, secondary and college-level alike, men held well-paying coaching jobs and their teams enjoyed thorough funding, while few female coaches even existed due to the lack of women's teams to coach or, in the first place, provide inspiration for women to pursue coaching.[3] Men, that is to say, have dominated the sport of running for much of its existence. But why would half of the people in this world - women - not run, or for that matter, barely participate in physical activity? Today, one might validly ask that question; however, for most of American history, the idea that women could not participate in 'strenuous' exercise was accepted as fact and the opposite was rarely considered.[4]

As women in the second wave of feminism fought for equality beyond suffrage and expansion of women's roles beyond those of domesticity, they worked legislation through government in an effort to make equality law.[5] Expanding on the models of Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which respectively banned "discrimination against the beneficiaries of programs receiving federal money" and "in employment," but failed to address "sex discrimination in educational institutions," second-wave feminists crafted Title IX, which would address the issue of gender equity in schools.[6] As gender equity in athletics was not the primary concern of legislators and lobbyists, Title IX's significant role in advancing women's sports (for which the bill is often defined in modern society) was largely unanticipated. As a result, when the bill began to be implemented after passing in 1972 and people in government and sports became aware of its application to athletics, controversy brewed. Before, during, and still after the passage of the bill, sports leaders, who were mostly men, deemed it 'unnecessary' and 'unfavorable' to allow women to participate in sports: women's history in America as

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[1] Amby Burfoot, *First Ladies of Running: 22 Inspiring Profiles of the Rebels, Rule Breakers, and Visionaries Who Changed the Sport Forever* (Rodale, 2016), xiii, digital file.; Tara Parker-Pope, "The Human Body Is Built for Distance," The New York Times (New York City, NY), October 26, 2009, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/27/health/27well.html.
[2] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 3.
[3] Susan Ware, *Title IX: A Brief History with Documents* (Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martins, 2007), v.
[4] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, xv.
[5] Khan Academy, "Second-Wave Feminism," Khan Academy, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/1960s-america/a/second-wave-feminism.
[6] Susan Ware, *Game, Set, Match: Billie Jean King and the Revolution in Women's Sports* (n.p.: University of North Carolina Press, 2011), 44-45.

housewives serving their husband and their family had instilled a gender hierarchy in all facets of society, and sports was no exception.[7]

However, with almost exclusively men commanding the American sports scene and few opportunities for women to participate for much of the twentieth century, the drastic discrimination in sports did not become apparent until women dared tackle the gender barrier; as a result, the media, mostly in an effort to ridicule female athletic pioneers, began to cover and publicize disapproving opinions of the early female athletes and their endeavors. In fact, the media was not alone in their derision of early sportswomen: the nation's sphere of influence over sports - including journalists, reporters, administrators, and coaches, who were, in the late 1900s and still are, majority males - derided and disapproved of women for attempting to 'run' into the athletic scene, revealing that beyond men's ignorance to women's abilities, there lied a more driving, hidden insecurity: they feared the loss of dominance and control over sports; as a result, after the passage of Title IX, men went beyond their means to maintain their authority, many disregarding the sake of women in the process.[8] This paper will focus on the gender hierarchy in running, but still discuss other sports where necessary or relevant, in order to prove that men were driven to keep women out of sports more by their desire to maintain the power that they already had than actual concern for the health of women, who they falsely believed were physically inadequate for the demands of sports. As eloquently stated by the late Dr. Ken Foreman, former head of the Seattle Pacific College physical education department and track coach, "The status of the female athlete is not something implicit in the nature of the female but rather a manifestation of the ego of the male...males simply cannot tolerate a serious challenge from a woman."[9]

The Women of Running

On the surface of their fight against gender equity in sports, men declared women to be 'unfit' to participate, and therefore saw no reason to provide them much opportunity. Merry Lepper, who eventually became the first American woman to run a marathon, longed to run as long as her male classmates, but "was told that it wasn't safe for girls to run five miles…[she] was limited to 200 meters, nothing more."[10] Just like Lepper, Grace Butcher and many other women who revolutionized the sport first met the 200 meter 'roadblock' installed by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), an organization which oversaw American track & field. The first modern American female 800-meter runner, Butcher dreamed of running the mile as a child, idolizing American male greats Gil Dodds and Glenn Cunningham. And similarly, to Lepper, teenage Butcher found resistance to her efforts (in her case to create a girls' track & field team at her high school) to foster greater opportunity for girls to run. In an example of men's lack of interest in women's sports, Butcher's high school responded to her request, "We can't have a girls team because other schools don't have a girls team. You won't have anyone else to compete against." Evidently, the administrators at Butcher's school (who were most likely men) did not

[7] Ware, Title IX: A Brief, 2-8.
[8] Ware, Title IX: A Brief, v.
[9] Bil Gilbert and Nancy Williamson, "Programmed to Be Losers," in *Sports Illustrated Vault*, 60, previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, June 10, 1973, 60-73, accessed February 23, 2019, https://www.si.com/vault/issue/43202/63.
[10] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 36-37.

value girls' desires and experiences enough to put in a valid effort to address the issue of having no one to compete against.[11]

In addition to the fact that women had been historically viewed as the 'weaker sex,' men began to believe that strenuous exercise would cause damage to women's reproductive organs and inhibit healthy pregnancies.[12] To further stigmatize women's athletics, the association of men with sports led many people to believe that exercise would "masculinize" women; in the unique combined perspective of Bil Gilbert and Nancy Williamson (male and female writers), the two gender equity advocates wrote, soon after the passage of Title IX, "It is as preposterous to claim that sports masculinize girls as it is to think that horseback riding will turn men into dwarfs or basketball will make them giants."[13] While this comparison exposes stereotyped characteristics of participants in certain sports, it also reveals the dominance men possessed in setting societal standards - they were seen as important enough by Gilbert and Williamson to compare to instead of women.

Susan Curnias, who has coached high school sports since she was hired at Hall High School in the 1970s, provides a wide-ranging perspective on the evolution of women's sports spanning her forty-plus years of coaching; she has also witnessed the significance of male societal standards, especially in sports. As Curnias began coaching at Hall soon after Title IX was made a law, girls' sports, being so new and unfamiliar, were treated by the athletes as intramurals, and Curnias often found herself saying, "Well, do you think Coach Robinson would let one of his football players miss practice for a haircut?" in reaction to an athlete missing practice for that kind of trivial or avoidable reason; the need for a strong female coach to legitimize her opinion with that of a male's reveals how young women's sports truly was and the power of a male's opinion at the time to confirm a woman's own.[14]

Thus, as men held inherent control over societal standards due to their long-standing superiority in physical prowess, they feared most the loss of the dominance that they were so used to having if they even gave women the opportunity to participate in sports and prove themselves. The AAU, responsible for both limiting the distance which women could run on the track and deciding which meets amateur runners could run in, was fueled by men's greed to rule over female athletes. Doris Brown, a two-time Olympian and five-time World Cross Country champion, would have likely won a sixth World Cross Country race in 1972, but somewhat ironically was prohibited in that year when Title IX was passed from competing because the AAU wanted her to participate in the 1972 USA-USSR indoor track & field meet. In running, women who dared run in public were often harassed by men who felt that they didn't belong running the same loop as them or questioned them about their purpose for running. Even at one of her favorite places to train, Brown remembers that male distance runners would "yell and throw things at [her]," while she ran alone. As echoed by Curnias, men did not wish to give up or even share what they already had - including physical territory like Green Lake, which Brown ran around.[15] This is not to say that women were discouraged by all men - in fact, Brown's main mentor was the coach for men's running at her college, Ken Foreman, who she would go on to

[11] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 1-3.
[12] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, xv.
[13] Bil Gilbert and Nancy Williamson, "Are You Being Two-Faced?," in *Sports Illustrated Vault*, 46, previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, June 3, 1973, 44-54, accessed February 23, 2019, https://www.si.com/vault/issue/43315/47.
[14] Susan Curnias, interview by the author, West Hartford, CT, April 4, 2019.
[15] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 23-28.

assistant coach for at Seattle Pacific University - it was the men who were not close to women's causes who exhibited the most resistance and desire for control.[16]

Further example of the disdain of uninformed men for women lies in the experiences of Kathrine Switzer and Bobbi Gibb at the Boston Marathon. While the men who raced alongside Gibb on the course in 1966 respected and even admired her boldness in running a marathon, she faced pushback from the race director even before traveling to Boston for the race. In the denial letter of Gibb's application to the Boston Marathon, the race director claimed that the rules prohibited Gibb from running over 1.5 miles, and "besides, women [couldn't] run the marathon distance."[17] Despite her rejection, Gibb still ran the marathon, sneaking from behind a bush at the start of the race, and finished before about two-thirds of the men's field to become the first woman to run the Boston Marathon; even after accomplishing all of this, she was not allowed to join all the male runners for the traditional postrace bowl of stew, revealing the extreme to which race organizers were exclusive because they believed women were still not welcome at gatherings such as that with the postrace stew.[18]

Kathrine Switzer, one year later, was accepted into the race, as she was thought to be a man by signing up as 'K.V. Switzer.' Although Switzer made it to the starting line in 1967 with an official race bib, her race did not go uninterrupted. Like Gibb, Switzer was encouraged by the men racing around her, but after only four miles of the 26.2-mile race, unofficial race director Jock Semple noticed the woman in 'his' race and rushed from the press truck, catching up to Switzer from behind; Semple's next action - an attempt to rip Switzer's bib from her chest - all the while yelling, "Get the hell out of my race, and give me that number," is forever documented in history by a photograph of the "life-defining" moment for Switzer.[19]

As Switzer soon escaped the outraged Semple and went on to finish the race, the photograph captures the pivotal moment which exposed the disgusting greed of Semple to control 'his' race. His aggressive and hostile approach to Switzer were not actions from a desire to protect, which men often cited as their 'reason' for banning women from sports; rather, his actions came from his ego, which he likely viewed as precious and something that should not be 'softened' by a woman, especially one wise enough to attain a racing number. Gilbert and Williamson agree: "at least in competitive sports, the masculinity of males is a more tender and perishable commodity than the femininity of females."[20] In 1967, the photograph revealed the grossness of women's exclusion from sports to the American public, raising more general public awareness of the issue. As the photograph is well-known and circulated still today, in a modern context, it represents the great amount of progress that America has made in inclusion of female runners, especially in road races, yet also reminds the nation of the lingering gender disparities in running and other sports.[21]

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[16] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 30.
[17] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 43-44.
[18] Kevin Paul Dupont, "Memoirs of Marathon's First Lady," in *Boston Marathon - Marathon Results, Photos, and History* (Boston Globe Media Partners, n.d.), 2-3, previously published in *The Boston Globe* (Boston, MA), June 26, 2011, accessed February 23, 2019, http://archive.boston.com/sports/marathon/articles/2011/06/26/memoirs_of_marathons_first_lady/?page=1.
[19] Burfoot, *First Ladies*, 58-61.; Taylor Dutch, "Bobbi Gibb, Kathrine Switzer Reflect on 'Life-Defining' Boston Marathon," FloTrack, last modified April 13, 2017, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.flotrack.org/articles/5063928-bobbi-gibb-kathrine-switzer-reflect-on-life-defining-boston-marathon.
[20] Gilbert and Williamson, "Programmed to Be Losers," in *Sports Illustrated*, 60.
[21] See Appendix.

As their accomplishments are seen today, Gibb and Switzer's finishes helped to convince society that, in spite of the challenges brought upon them, it was possible for women to run a marathon.[22] Notwithstanding, the media's portrayal of the women's efforts did not focus on the positive implications, but instead judged the femininity of the runners. After Gibb's historic marathon, the headlines did not read 'Woman Crushes the 26.2,' or 'Bobbi Gibb, Boston Star,' or anything along those lines; the newspaper headlines read, "Hub Bride First Gal to Run Marathon'' (she was newlywed) and "Chick 'n' Legs" (a play on chicken legs). This coverage, mocking Gibb for her participation in running soon after marriage and for having a 'weak' body as a woman (according to the health myths of the day in regard to women and exercise), bares the authority with which men believed they could portray women. Rather than recognizing Gibb and Switzer's achievements (which didn't happen until a few years later), the media was more concerned about how closely the women modeled the typical mother and wife of the day. Observing the expectations of women at the time, Gibb remembers, "it was a time when if a woman had a profession, people kind of looked at her with pity, she was a weirdo, sort of, 'Poor thing, why isn't she home, being a wife, having kids?'"[23]

To add to the domestic stereotype of females that was a result of the gender hierarchy so ingrained in society, Betty Remigino-Knapp, a former track & field coach at UConn and former athletic director (AD) of West Hartford Public Schools, recounts how once at a football game on a frigid cold night, a male coach came up to her and said, "So nice of you to come when it is so cold out" as if women cannot stand the cold - Remigino-Knapp, a lifelong runner, thought to herself, 'I ran in even colder weather for two hours the other day,' and, 'Would you go up to a man and say how nice it was that they were standing in the cold?' Remigino-Knapp believes that men instinctively felt the need to protect women, which may have contributed to their desire for control, especially in regard to women in sports.[24]

Title IX Beyond Running

In order to understand the changing roles and expectations of women in society from before the implementation of Title IX to after, along with men's shifting objection and reasons for objection to the bill, it is necessary to consider the world of sports beyond running. As the actions of many race directors and male runners outside of races spoke for their desires to maintain control and dominance over running more than they showed genuine concern for the safety of female runners (from false athletic risks many people deemed to be true), the actions of educational institutions and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA, headed by men for the most part) in response to Title IX reflected a similar feeling of a need for men to 'hold their ground.'[25]

With the Civil Rights Movement inspiring the feminists of the second wave of feminism to reach for equality, the nation struggled to determine how to appropriately apply lessons learned during the Civil Rights Movement to Title IX and athletics. Though integration was successful then, Gwen Gregory, an attorney for the national Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), along with other experts, determined that few women would be able to compete equally with men; thus, it would be necessary to again test the "separate but equal"

[22] Dutch, "Bobbi Gibb," FloTrack.
[23] Dupont, "Memoirs of Marathon's," in *Boston Marathon*, 1.
[24] Betty Remigino-Knapp, interview by the author, West Hartford, CT, April 3, 2019.
[25] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 12.

method of equality, this time in competitive sports. Nonetheless, in an attempt to integrate physical education classes, female teachers first worried that the combination of "rough boys" with girls would ultimately harm the girls; however, as these kinds of P.E. classes still exist today, students have learned (at least somewhat) how to respect their peers and teachers have adapted their teaching to benefit boys and girls alike.[26]

In beginning the discussion of "separate but equal" in regards to Title IX, the NCAA and the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) concluded that they each wanted to stay separate, the former controlling men's sports and the latter, which wished to stay out of the more commercial former, controlling women's sports.[27] Opposing Title IX for years after its passage, the NCAA claimed that the bill was a danger to men's sports; the organization held "tight control of television rights to college sports [for men], especially football" and had organized men's intercollegiate athletics with little interruption since being established in 1905. Now that the 'men's' NCAA had to consider women participating in sports by law, they did not want to share the resources, opportunities, or reputation that they had possessed solely for nearly three-quarters of a century.[28] The 1979 regulations of Title IX established the "three-prong test" for educational institutions to express compliance with Title IX:

> The first prong requires that participation opportunities for male and female athletes be substantially proportionate to their general enrollment in the educational institution...The second prong requires that a school show that it has a history and a continuing practice of program expansion to meet the interests and needs of women; the third prong requires demonstration that the school's programs "fully and effectively [accommodate]" the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex.[29]

As many schools aimed to comply with the "three prong test" while taking as little away as possible from men's sports, many chose proportionality based on enrollment as the 'best' option due to the low enrollment of women compared to men; notwithstanding, over the years, the percentages of female and male students began to shift, and in 2000, "women earned 57 percent of bachelor's degrees compared to men's 43 percent, practically the reverse from when Title IX passed."[30] When schools began to face difficult decisions on how to meet the proportionality requirements, some cut men's minor sports, like wrestling; some executives blamed Title IX for forcing them to make cuts, but Christine Grant, who has worked in the University of Iowa athletic department for many years, argues that "gender equity" is not to blame for cutting men's minor sports - it is the fault of those people higher up for not being proactive and working to comply with Title IX sooner rather than nearly twenty years after it passed. Men likely did not see proportionality as a 'threat' when Title IX was passed, and evidently, were not pleased that they had lost control over certain aspects of their programs to the law.[31]

In line with proportionality of opportunities, though not required to be in direct proportion, the issue of distribution of money within athletic programs sparked defensiveness from men of their most prized college sports program: football. In *Football: It Pays the Bills, Son*, Ralph J. Sabock mocks how, "football pays all the bills" for a school, and therefore many programs believe that sharing any funds with girls would be an obligation detrimental to the

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[26] Ware, *Game, Set*, 50-51.
[27] Ware, *Game, Set*, 55.
[28] Ware, *Game, Set*, 54-55.
[29] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 6.
[30] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 16.
[31] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 17-18.

entire athletic program and game of football. The element of football in the distribution of funds at colleges reflects the attitude of men that their history of dominance in sports justifies further dominance.[32] It is likely, that while men feared the 'retraction' of funds from their athletic programs on the surface, they also quietly feared that the funds that were then given to women would actually be earned - not just for equity, but because women could be just as athletic and championship-winning as men.

Furthermore, examining the distribution of pay in coaching based on gender, money in the 1970s was skewed sharply towards men. In the time when women began coaching the first girls' sports teams at high schools, woman coaches got very little or no pay. When Remigino-Knapp attended Hall High School, the four female coaches in West Hartford (two at Hall, two at Conard) were not paid for their coaching, while their male counterparts were. Eventually, the women made the difficult decision to boycott, but sit-in, because at that point they saw that there was no better way to get what they deserved just as much as men: pay, though it was not equal.[33]

Evidence of men's continuing desire for control in sports through positions of high pay is clear - both Remigino-Knapp and Susan Ware, who specializes in women's history and wrote *Title IX: A Brief History with Documents* and *Game, Set, Match: Billie Jean King and the Revolution in Women's Sports* among other books, emphasize that once women's sports began to produce revenue and coaches were paid more, men gravitated toward attractive coaching deals, even if they were for a women's team; this following towards money reveals that many men were (and still are) more concerned about their income than the people who they are being paid to coach. In *Title IX: A Brief History with Documents*, Ware notes that despite an increase in the total number of "coaching opportunities because of the dramatic growth in women's teams, most of these new opportunities have gone to men," with the percentage of women coaching women's teams decreasing from ninety-two percent in 1973 to forty-four percent in 2002.[34] Remigino-Knapp experienced this negative trend as the track & field coach at UConn, where at age 24 she was the only woman coach in the Big East Conference, and later as the AD at Hall High School, where she was one of only three woman AD's in the Central Connecticut Conference - at conference meetings, the commissioner would ask, "Are we ready to vote, gentlemen?"[35] Thus, women were and still are the minority in coaching and sports administration, as a result partly of men's desire to take positions of personal profit and control the money-making aspects of sports.

In addition, with the rise of women's sports and increased popularity in society through the 1980s and into the twenty-first century, the struggle between the AIAW and the NCAA to remain separate in women's sports and men's sports, respectively, broke down in 1982, when the NCAA decided to hold women's championships around the same time as the AIAW, seeing opportunity in women's sports to make a revenue. With the AIAW being a much smaller organization that the NCAA and with fewer resources, the organization folded in 1982, and the NCAA took authority over women's sports; their establishment of, essentially, a monopoly over college athletics, only increased their power and fueled their commercial objective, which is what the AIAW had been trying to avoid.[36]

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[32] Ralph J. Sabock, "Football: It Pays the Bills, Son," *New York Times* 216, (October 5, 1975).
[33] Lori Riley, "Female Coaches Played Hardball," *Hartford Courant* (Hartford, CT), June 23, 2007, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-xpm-2007-06-23-0706230732-story.html.
[34] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 15.
[35] Remigino-Knapp, interview by the author.
[36] Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 11-12.; The Hartford Courant, "AIAW-NCAA Timeline," *Hartford Courant* (Hartford, CT), December 28, 2001, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-xpm-2001-12-28-0112281201-story.html.; Remigino-Knapp, interview by the author.

In fact, in the midst of the most current round of NCAA Championships, Muffet McGraw, coach of the Notre Dame Fighting Irish, commented on the current state of "women in coaching and politics," describing how, "We don't have enough female role models, we don't have enough visible women leaders, we don't have enough women in power...girls are socialized to know when they come out, gender roles are already set. Men run the world. Men have the power. Men make the decisions." Declaring that she no longer hires men as assistant coaches, McGraw believes that while there are plentiful opportunities for girls to play sports in the nation, there are not enough female role models for every girl to look up to.[37] Remigino-Knapp and Curnias express the same sentiment as McGraw: knowing that female mentors played a key role in their success as adults, they see a need for more women for girls to look up to, and have continued to coach despite being 'retired.'[38]

There is still much progress to be made in women's sports, especially in putting more women in coaching and administrative positions - according to the NCAA, "Women made up 11% of Division I athletic directors in 2018."[39] Nonetheless, considerable improvements in females' access to opportunities to participate in sports have been made and are apparent in recent events: at the 2018 PyeongChang Olympics, U.S. women earned twelve medals, including five gold, while the U.S. men earned nine medals, including four gold; and also in 2018, "more than 3.4 million girls played on a high school team, making up 43% of all athletes," compared to two million girls in 1978-1979.[40]

[37] Rachel Bachman, "Notre Dame Coach Goes Viral with Attack on Gender Inequality," *The Wall Street Journal* (New York City, NY), April 4, 2019, accessed April 4, 2019, https://www.wsj.com/articles/notre-dame-coach-we-need-more-women-in-power-11554408370.
[38] Remigino-Knapp, interview by the author.; Curnias, interview by the author.
[39] Bachman, "Notre Dame."
[40] Chicago Tribune, "All the U.S. medalists from the 2018 Olympics," *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, IL), 2019, accessed April 3, 2019, https://www.chicagotribune.com/sports/international/ct-2018-olympics-usa-gold-medal-count-photos-photogallery.html.; Bachman, "Notre Dame."; Ware, *Title IX: A Brief*, 8.

Appendix

AP. In 1967, challenging the all-male tradition of the Boston Marathon, Kathrine Switzer entered the race. Two miles in, a race official tried to physically remove her from the course. Photograph. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.wbur.org/cognoscenti/2018/04/16/boston-marathon-kathrine-switzer.

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Burfoot, Amby. First Ladies of Running: 22 Inspiring Profiles of the Rebels, Rule Breakers, and Visionaries Who Changed the Sport Forever. Rodale, 2016. Digital file.
Amby Burfoot, the author of this title, is both a seasoned runner and writer, having been a longtime elite marathon runner and journalist for the premier running magazine, Runner's World. Therefore, as someone who lived through the second wave of feminism and the rise of women's running and is still involved in the running community today, Burfoot provides a holistic and in-depth perspective on how the women's running scene has changed since the 1970s, the era of Title IX. By providing 22 accounts of female runners who largely impacted the sport for the good of future generations, Burfoot considers a multitude of perspectives from women of different ages during the era, which enhances the source's reliability. Furthermore, Burfoot successfully communicates that not only elite runners, but prominent female figures that ran, like Oprah Winfrey, had an influence on the women's running scene, too. This source is useful for

my paper because it provides real-life accounts and lived experiences of the era, while also including a post-Title IX perspective from both Burfoot and the featured females. Another strength of Burfoot's book is the foreword written by Shalane Flanagan, a recent female running star, whose post-Title IX perspective is unique from the other females featured in the book, as she recounts her experience idolizing the featured women who had much less athletic freedom in their younger years compared to her.

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Chicago Tribune. "All the U.S. medalists from the 2018 Olympics." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, IL), 2019. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.chicagotribune.com/sports/international/ct-2018-olympics-usa-gold-medal-count-photos-photogallery.html.

Dangerfield, Whitney, and Allen Barra. "SundayReview: The Opinion Pages." In *The New York Times Archive*. The New York Time Company, n.d. Previously published as "Before and After Title IX: Women in Sports." *The New York Times*, June 16, 2012. Accessed February 23, 2019. https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/06/17/opinion/sunday/sundayreview-titleix-timeline.html?_r=1#/#time12_264.
In this concise presentation of women's athletics before and after Title IX, multiple "landmark" events are highlighted. This timeline clearly exemplifies the increase in freedom that women had post-Title IX, communicating the author's claim of Title IX's incredible effects on women in sports. The author supports their claim and increases their credibility by linking past New York Times articles, written both at the time of the events and long after the events, proving the long-lasting effect of the featured individuals and events. Spanning a wide time frame, from 1926 to 2010, the author furthers their argument of the deep impact and now acceptability of Title IX today. For my paper, this source provides a background of information in regard to the transformation of women's sports before, during, and after the Title IX era. This general overview of the time period, along with the linked articles for the various featured events, will assist in understanding both the immediate and long-term causes and effects of the changes on the women's sports scene. It is also important to note that this article was a collaboration between a male writer and a female producer, which leads to an unbiased and factual article.

Dupont, Kevin Paul. "Memoirs of Marathon's First Lady." In *Boston Marathon - Marathon Results, Photos, and History*. Boston Globe Media Partners, n.d. Previously published in *The Boston Globe* (Boston, MA), June 26, 2011. Accessed February 23, 2019. http://archive.boston.com/sports/marathon/articles/2011/06/26/memoirs_of_marathons_first_lady/?page=1.
Kevin Paul Dupont presents the story of Bobbi Gibb's first Boston Marathon, as the first woman to ever run the race. Dupont aims to present Gibb's story to honor her legacy and explain the reason for her honor as one of the region's greatest athletes. He references much of Gibb's own recalling of the experience, in addition to newspaper headlines from her 'run' onto the scene; his reliance on outside voices proves his reliability as a messenger of Gibb's experience as a female in a male-dominated field. However, Dupont could strengthen his 'memoir' of Bobbi Gibb by presenting perspectives outside of Gibb's, to portray the impact Gibb made on those she may not have even known. In addition, as Dupont begins his piece by stating that Gibb is so much more than just the woman who ran Boston in 1966, he could better support this claim by expanding on Gibb's recent accomplishments that he quickly references at the end of the article. With the mention of Gibb's recent actions, Dupont confirms to readers that, in addition to their running abilities, the brave and determined personalities of women such as Gibb led them to pave the way for

female runners. Providing Gibb's own account of her experience and highlighting newspaper headlines, this source is useful to gain insight into the experience of Gibb among a 'sea' of men, and observe the reaction of the press to her run.

Dutch, Taylor. "Bobbi Gibb, Kathrine Switzer Reflect on 'Life-Defining' Boston Marathon." FloTrack. Last modified April 13, 2017. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.flotrack.org/articles/5063928-bobbi-gibb-kathrine-switzer-reflect-on-life-defining-boston-marathon.

Gilbert, Bil, and Nancy Williamson. "Are You Being Two-Faced?" In *Sports Illustrated Vault*. Previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, June 3, 1973, 44-54. Accessed February 23, 2019. https://www.si.com/vault/issue/43315/47.

"Programmed to Be Losers." In *Sports Illustrated Vault*. Previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, June 10, 1973, 60-73. Accessed February 23, 2019. https://www.si.com/vault/issue/43202/63.

"Sport Is Unfair to Women." In *Sports Illustrated Vault*. Previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, May 27, 1973, 88-98. Accessed February 23, 2019. https://www.si.com/vault/issue/43184/93.

The Hartford Courant. "AIAW-NCAA Timeline." *Hartford Courant* (Hartford, CT), December 28, 2001. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-xpm-2001-12-28-0112281201-story.html.

Khan Academy. "Second-Wave Feminism." Khan Academy. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/1960s-america/a/second-wave-feminism.

Parker-Pope, Tara. "The Human Body Is Built for Distance." *The New York Times* (New York City, NY), October 26, 2009. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/27/health/27well.html.

Riley, Lori. "Female Coaches Played Hardball." *Hartford Courant* (Hartford, CT), June 23, 2007. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-xpm-2007-06-23-0706230732-story.html.

Second Wave Feminism: The campaign for women's rights in the 1970s. BBC, n.d. Accessed February 23, 2019. http://www.bbc.co.uk/archive/70sfeminism/.
This BBC archive, which recounts the second wave of feminism (1970s) through television and radio program clips, features prominent female thinkers and speakers. With the voices of these females throughout the archive, their views and attitudes are clear and true. This source largely encompasses the different perspectives of the era - feminists, "male doubters," intellectuals, and others. Therefore, the archive allows understanding of how different perspectives related and contrasted each other, in the context of live speaking. For example, the feminist Kate Millett speaks to her fight for women and societal perception of women, while Austin Mitchell provides a male perspective on women's employment rights. Thus, the depth of viewpoints in this source enhances an understanding of the era, beyond the narrower scope of women's running. This source will be useful to consider the influence that the media had on the actions and decisions of the female runners of the era.

Sports Illustrated Vault. Sports Illustrated Network, n.d. Accessed February 23, 2019. https://www.si.com/vault/archive.
The Sports Illustrated Vault archive of past magazines includes editions from the 1950s to recent editions; the most relevant category of the archive is the 1970s, which included the second wave of feminism, the passing of Title IX, and the rise of female runners (distance runners in particular). As a medium of current sports reporting, the magazine archives are resources which examine and analyze the current events of the time and sometimes predict change for the future. However, the magazine's desire to attract readers may cause dramatization that may skew stories slightly. Even though the magazine may be biased (based on the author of the article) or have some motivation from attracting readers, the reporting still represents the public's understanding of an issue well. Also, it is important to consider the influence of the media, including journalists, in driving either feminist or anti-feminist messages and change. Some publications, including a three-part series on the role of women in sports spanning those on May 27, June 3, and June 10, 1973, present purposeful focuses on women in sports, while others with less of a direct focus on women allow understanding of bias and stereotypes of the period by interpreting the authors' voices and rhetoric. In addition, access to every publication of Sports Illustrated before, during, and after the second wave of feminism allows examination of the change in rhetoric and language regarding women in sports in journalism, which somewhat reflects the attitude of the general public.

Underwood, John. "Chasing Girls through a Park." In *Sports Illustrated Vault*. TI Gotham, 2019. Previously published in *Sports Illustrated*, December 5, 1966. Accessed April 3, 2019. https://www.si.com/vault/1966/12/05/620710/chasing-girls-through-a-park.

Ware, Susan. Game, Set, Match: Billie Jean King and the Revolution in Women's Sports. N.p.: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.

Title IX: A Brief History with Documents. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martins, 2007.
Susan Ware presents Title IX in the context of documents which highlight the changes the Title IX made for women, especially in sports. By beginning with an introduction examining Title IX in the context of society and politics at the time, Ware communicates the ‘cause and effect' relationships of events at the time. In the book, Ware includes documents that represent social attitudes of the period and legislation that communicates conflicts among ideals. With the inclusion of such varied and plentiful documents, Ware provides multiple views of the changes of the era. Both the depth and difference of the documents in this book allow for a fair evaluation of the factors that led to change and comparison of attitudes based on purpose and perspective. Furthermore, Ware builds her credibility as a writer of the history of Title IX by citing various other sources. Her humility and desire to be honest and clear as a writer is evident through her prompting of readers to think and question certain events; therefore, readers have the freedom to perform their own historical analysis of the source building off of Ware's words and the documents provided. This book is useful for understanding the legislative side of the women’s sports movement, in addition to the societal element, and to build background knowledge before focusing just on female runners.