

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Interviews

Conboy, Missy. "Big Idea Missy Conboy Interview." Video file, 35:13. University of Notre Dame Archive. 2007. notredame.app.box.com/s/0tq1qn0wnde1dgc9axbrqxjzn718322v. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This video was of one of Missy Conboy's interviews. She was speaking specifically about her experience at Notre Dame and on one of the first varsity women's basketball team. One thing she spoke about was how the women's sports teams had the same uniforms year after year, while the men's teams frequently got new ones. Another thing she said was that her coach had to drive the team to and from the away games. There were also many other interesting answers that we will use in our documentary. This source is credible because Missy Conboy was directly involved in the progression of women's sports.

Conboy, Missy. Personal Interview. November 19, 2018.

Together we went to the Notre Dame Joyce Center and met with Missy Conboy, the Senior Deputy Athletics Director of Notre Dame. She also played for Notre Dame women's basketball from 1978-1982, making her interview a primary resource. She taught us the transitions that Notre Dame faced when they transferred from AAIW to NCAA and the rough circumstances that the Notre Dame female athletes had to face when their gender was just being welcomed at Notre Dame. We used clips from this interview in our documentary to demonstrate a primary perspective of a Notre Dame woman.

Conboy, Missy. Interview with Missy Conboy. *The Jack Swarbrick Show*. January 27, 2017. www.youtube.com/watch?v=feFQwmx6kBY. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This source was an interview conducted on the Jack Swarbrick Show by Jack Swarbrick on Missy Conboy. From this source, we learned about Missy Conboy and her time at Notre Dame. At the time that this interview was conducted, Missy Conboy was the senior deputy athletic director at Notre Dame. She also oversaw the Campus Crossroads Project. In the summer of 2008, Missy was the intern athletic director for Notre Dame. During her time as a student at Notre Dame, Missy Conboy played basketball from 1978 to 1982. She was the team captain in her senior year, and graduated in 1982. This is a primary source because Missy was and still is involved in the evolution of women's athletics at Notre Dame. This interview is credible because Missy Conboy was directly exposed to the experiences of women in athletics.

Conboy, Missy. Speakers Series, The Ladies of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College. 24 Oct. 2018, Mishawaka, Joyce Center. Guest Lecture.

On October 24, 2018, we went to the Joyce Center at Notre Dame to hear a lecture performed by Missy Conboy, a basketball player at Notre Dame during the 1970s. This lecture is a primary source because it was conducted by a woman who actually took part in the beginning of women athletics at Notre Dame. From this lecture we learned about the struggles that Missy Conboy faced and the conditions Missy had to face when she was a student at Notre Dame and the disadvantages the basketball players had to face.

Favorite, John. Personal Interview. April 29, 2019.

On April 29, 2019, we interviewed Mike Favorite, an accountant at Notre Dame who also played Notre Dame football in 1982 and 1983. From Mike Favorite, we learned that at Notre Dame in the early 1980s, football and men's basketball were at a much higher and elite level than any other men's or women's sports teams. We also learned that the men on the football team generally did not care or understand the difficulties that the women were facing. He is a primary source because he played Notre Dame football when our topic took place and was present when Notre Dame was implementing Title IX.

Kachmarik, Lynn. Personal Interview. March 15, 2019.

Together we went to Stinson-Remick Hall at Notre Dame and interviewed Lynn Kachmarik in person. Lynn Kachmarik was the first woman to coach a men's Division I sport at a college; she coached men and women's water polo at Bucknell University, a 12-year member of The United States National Water Polo Team, the athletic director at Saint Mary's college for 10 years, and she served as the national outreach director for Play Like a Champion Today. She told us about her experiences when coaching men's and women's water polo and when being a member of the National Water Polo Team. From her we learned that Title IX took away from men's minor sports, but that this was not the intention of Title IX. This interview is a primary source because Lynn Kachmarik coached men's and women's water polo in the early 1980's to the late 1980's and was named to the All-World water polo team in 1978. She experienced our project firsthand and saw Title IX's impact.

Lally Shields, Carol. "Big Idea Carol Lally Shields Interview." Video file, 27:17. University of Notre Dame Archives. 2006.
notredame.app.box.com/s/3wdxheqjb3rsspnw37ppw3lc9hrxn8pb. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This video is of an interview with Carol Lally Shields. She was a varsity team basketball player in 1979. This interview talked about Carol Lally Shields' experience on the basketball team. She said that at the women's basketball team games the spectators barely filled the first row. This interview also had many other interesting questions and answers that we can use in our documentary. This source is credible because Carol Lally Shields played a big role in the progression of women's athletics at Notre Dame. This source is primary because Carol Lally Shields was on the Notre Dame Women's basketball team during the time it was being created.

McGraw, Muffet. Personal Interview. April 29, 2019.

On April 29, 2019, we met Muffet McGraw, Notre Dame's women's basketball head coach, at the new facility called the Royce Center and interviewed her. Muffet McGraw has coached at Notre Dame for 32 seasons, in which she has lead her team to nine Final Fours and also has won two national championships, one of which was in 2017. She is a primary source because she played basketball at St. Joseph University when Title IX was put in place, meaning she experienced the impact of Title IX and the tragedies women faced when she played intercollegiate basketball. Muffet McGraw informed us about the difficulties women coaches have to face and why men are more frequently coaches of women's athletic teams. She also told us her opinion about equality and why men are primarily the only ones hired to coach men's sports teams.

Text

Cady, Steve. "Fighting Irish Are Grappling With Title IX Notre Dame Grapples With Athletic Equity Welcomed Development Time Ripe for Change." *The New York Times*, December 14, 1979.

This article was published by the New York Time in 1979. It discusses the Notre Dame faculty and students perspective of Title IX being enforced at the university. From this article we learned that the men's hockey coach disagreed with Title IX being put in place, there were only 4 women's varsity sports in 1979 while there were 11 men's varsity sports, and that athletic scholarships were not given out to women at Notre Dame in the 1970s. We also learned that the championship level men's fencing did not receive any scholarships, and neither did the men's soccer team. This source is primary because it was published during the time of our project. We used this source to explain the conflicting views that Notre Dame faculty and student had about Title IX being put in place. This source is important to our topic because it explains the perspective of actual Notre Dame members, and how Title IX was very slowly enforced at the university.

Dreyer, Dave. "Coeducation at Notre Dame." *Scholastic*, vol. 116, no. 6, 1974, pp. 6-7.

From this article, we learned about the beginning of coeducation at Notre Dame. When this article was written, the ratio of men to women was approximately six to one. This article provides information on the fact that women at Notre Dame did not feel welcome when they were first accepted into the university. According to this source, people had to think of women as an essential part of Notre Dame in order to make the university feel truly coeducational. In this source, we also read that the class of 1974 valedictorian was a woman. This source is primary because it was written during the time that colleges were being affected by Title IX and coeducation.

Mulcahey, Leo. "Accommodating Atlanta." *Scholastic*, vol. 114, no. 3, 1972, pp. 7-8.

This magazine article was from 1972 when women were first admitted into Notre Dame. From this source, we learned about how Notre Dame handled women who wanted to play sports. Instead of making sports teams for women at first the school just wanted to wait it out to see how many women tried out for the men's sports teams, and how many actually followed through with it. It was terrible that the school was ignoring the problem instead of addressing it. This article also had some facts from the earlier women's sports. For example, women were not allowed to participate in or even watch the earliest olympics in Athens. This source is primary because it is from the student magazine of Notre Dame during the time that women were admitted into Notre Dame.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1973 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Marceline: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1973.

This yearbook was from the 1973 school year at Notre Dame and held the pictures of all of the Notre Dame seniors and athletic programs. From this source we learned that, even though 1973 was the first year for women at Notre Dame, and this would a very dramatic and exciting change at Notre Dame, there were very few mentions of women and only one page devoted to women's athletics. We used this source for primary photos and for an example of what Notre Dame was like for the first women entering Notre Dame. This source is primary because it was created during critical years in the development of women in sports.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1974 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, 1974.

We used many photographs of athletics from this 1974 Notre Dame yearbook. We learned that when this source was being written, the Women's Fencing Team had recently transitioned from an interest group into a club sport. This source is primary because it was created during critical years in the development of women in sports.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1978 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, 1978.

This 1978 Notre Dame Yearbook had many primary pictures of the women's sports teams at Notre Dame. 1978 was one of the first years that had varsity women's sports. It featured athletes like Missy Conboy and Carol Lally Shields. There were many photos that we used in our documentary.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1979 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, 1979.

This 1979 Notre Dame Yearbook had many photographs that we used in our documentary. There were many pictures of the sports teams, academic teams, and male and female students learning together. 1979 was one of the first years that Notre Dame has varsity women's sports. There were a lot of pictures of women playing sports for this reason.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1980 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, 1980.

This yearbook for Notre Dame was a summary of Notre Dame in 1980, with the pictures from the athletic programs, pictures of the seniors, the academic clubs, and the classes. From this yearbook we learned about how much the university cared about men's athletics versus women's athletics, and we saw how many more people filled the stands at basketball game's for men than basketball game's for women. We used this source for pictures and to compare the yearbooks from 1980 to 1973, when women were first admitted in Notre Dame. This source is primary because it was published during the years that our topic occurred.

Notre Dame University. *Dome 1981 Notre Dame Yearbook*. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1981.

This 1981 yearbook provided us with many photographs of Notre Dame athletics. From this source, we learned that it was the first year of coaching at Notre Dame for the women's basketball coach Mary DiStanislao. Notre Dame was previously competing in Division III, but in their 1980-1981 season, they became Division I competition. This source is primary because it was written in the years that Title IX was being put into action.

O'Grady, Eileen. "The Newest Coach" *Scholastic*, vol. 116, no. 2, 1974, p. 35.

From this article, we learned about the first women physical education teacher, Astrid Hotvedt. According to this article, she went to Eastern Michigan University. Astrid Hotvedt also taught physical education at the University of Illinois before acquiring a job at Notre Dame. In addition to this, Miss Hotvedt wanted to make better opportunities for women in sports at Notre Dame. She believed that girls should be equal to boys in physical activity and that they should both be able to participate in college sports. This is a primary source because it was written during the years in which Title IX was beginning to influence the way colleges handled women's sports.

Schulz, Charles M. *The Complete Peanuts: 1979 to 1980*. Fantagraphics, 2014.

This is a book full of every Peanuts comic published from 1979 to 1980. We used this source because Charles M. Schulz, the creator, published a line of comics devoted to featuring Title IX and its impact on young girls around the country. From this book we learned the historical context of our topic and how it related back to the common public. This book is a primary source because it is a series of comics published in 1979 and 1980 that is from the time period our topic takes place and also features our topic.

“Speech of Senator Birch Bayh to the New York Women's Political Caucus.” *Equal Play: Title IX and Social Change*, edited by Nancy Hogshead-Makar and Andrew Zimbalist, Temple University Press, 2007, pp. 56–58.

This source was the speech Senator Birch Bayh gave to the New York Women’s Political Caucus. This speech is primary because it was given at the time that our topic was occurring. We learned that Birch Bayh was an Indiana Senator and an avid supporter of women’s rights. He also co-sponsored Title IX.

“Statement of Hon. Birch Bayh, a U.S. Senator from the State of Indiana, on the Tower Amendment.” *Equal Play: Title IX and Social Change*, edited by Nancy Hogshead-Makar and Andrew Zimbalist, Temple University Press, 2007, pp. 60–61.

This source is the statement that Birch Bayh gave on the Tower Amendment. From this source, we learned that the Tower Amendment was rejected on the same day that it was proposed. This source is primary because it is the speech that Birch Bayh gave while women were gaining attention in athletics.

“Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972.” *United States Department of Labor*, August 7, 2015.
www.justice.gov/crt/overview-title-ix-education-amendments-1972-20-usc-1681-et-seq. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This website had the official document of Title IX and all of the changes made to Title IX afterwards. We used this source to help us understand more of the legal issues involved with letting women play athletics at colleges. This source contained information about what it was like to be a woman in the 1970s and to what extent they were discriminated against. It is a primary source because it is a digital scan of the 1972 legal amendment, Title IX.

Audio

Buffalo Springfield. “Stop Children What’s That Sound.” Youtube. August 27, 2010. Web. February 13, 2019. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bjSpO2B6G4s>.

This is an audio video of the song *Stop Children What’s That Sound*. We use this video as background music in our documentary. This is a primary source because the audio was from the 1960s, which is before when our topic is takes place. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Lesley Gore. "You Don't Own Me." Youtube. December 26, 2013. Web. February 13, 2019.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4QEqLTbEXy0>.

This was an audio video of the song *You Don't Own Me*, which is a women empowerment song from the 1960s. We used it as a background song in our documentary. This is a primary source because the audio was from the 1960s, which is before when our topic is takes place. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Mary Poppins Soundtrack. "Sister Suffragette." Youtube. July 3, 2009. Web. February 13, 2019.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NbpsaA6KysE>.

This is an audio video of the song *Sister Suffragette*, which is a women empowerment song. We use this video as background music in our documentary. This is a primary source because the audio was from the 1960s, which is before when our topic is takes place. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Visual

"A couple watching news footage of the Vietnam war in their home." 1968. *History.com*
www.history.com/news/1968-political-violence. Accessed October 4, 2018.

This is a picture of a couple watching a retro television with the news program on. This is a primary picture because it was taken during the time of our project. This source is credible because it is a trusted news source across the nation and it has published many credible articles.

"A four-year member of Notre Dame's women's basketball team, Missy Conboy served as team captain in her senior year (1981-82)". 1981-1982. *und.com*.
und.com/news/2006/11/2/Making_Her_Mark_At_Notre_Dame.aspx?path=wball. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of Missy Conboy's senior year basketball picture. This picture is credible because we got it off of Notre Dame's official site. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1981 which is the time of our project.

“A Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Player” 1974. *Dome 1974, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 167.

This is a photo of a Notre Dame women’s basketball player playing basketball. This photograph is primary because it was taken at the time our topic was occurring.

“A Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Player is On The Court, Competing Against St.Louis.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 206.

This is a picture of number 25 on Notre Dame women’s basketball team with the ball competing against St.Louis. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“A Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Player, Maggie Lally, has the Basketball.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 206.

This is a picture of a Maggie Lally, number 10 on the Notre Dame women’s basketball team, driving towards the basketball with the basketball. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“A riot in 1968 resulting in violence.” 1968. *History.com*. www.history.com/news/1968-political-violence. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of police wrestling down men with people protesting in the background. This is a primary picture because it was taken during the time of our project. This source is credible because it is a trusted news source across the nation and it has published many credible articles.

“Bill Nyrop (back row, far right) and Steve Curry (front row, second from left) anchored the blue line at Notre Dame from 1970-74, helping the Fighting Irish to a runner-up finish in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association during the 1972-73 season.” 1972. und.com/news/2016/2/23/Irish_Hockey_and_Edina_Passing_On_A_Tradition.aspx. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame men’s 1972-1973 hockey team in their uniforms sittings on the ice. This picture is credible because it is from a website that is run and created by Notre Dame faculty, who have access to original photos in the Notre Dame archives. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1972 which is when our project takes place.

Bustin, Mary B. "1978 Notre Dame Women's Crew/Rowing." *Notre Dame Senior Alumni*, University of Notre Dame Notre Dame Alumni Association.
ndsa.undgroup.org/s/1210/clubs-classes/2col-grid4-split.aspx?sid=1210&gid=561&pgid=16887. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of Notre Dame women's crew team rowing under a bridge. It is a primary picture because it was taken during the time of our project.

Cady, Steve. "Fighting Irish Are Grappling with Title IX." *The New York Times*, 14 Dec. 1979.

This is a photo of a New York Times article about Notre Dame and Title IX. This image is primary because it was written during years when Title IX was taking effect at colleges.

"Firefighters battle a store fire set off during riots in Harlem, New York City, after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr." 1968. *History.com*
www.history.com/news/1968-political-violence. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of firefighters standing in front of a burning building, with a firetruck on the right and a man running from the fires on the left. This is a primary picture because it was taken during the time of our project. This source is credible because it is a trusted news source across the nation and it has published many credible articles.

"First AAGPBL players signed in 1943: Back, L-R: Claire Schillace, Ann Harnett and Edythe Perlick. Seated: Shirley Jameson." 1943. *Baseball History Comes Alive*.
www.baseballhistorycomesalive.com/all-american-girls-professional-baseball-league/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of the first All-American Girls Baseball League team. This photograph is credible because the website that published has published many other credible articles. This photograph is primary because it was taken in 1943.

"Group Photo of the Women's Athletic Association Had Members Posing with Dr. Maria Sexton Outside the Physical Education Association. ." *Women in Sport and Physical Education at the College of Wooster*, The College of Wooster.
www.ohio5.org/woosterwomeninsport/items/show/80. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photo of a group of women who were a part of the Women's Athletic Association. The photo is primary because it was taken at the time of our project.

Hanc, John. "The First United States Men Olympic Team in ." *Scientific American*, 24 July 2012. www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-men-behind-the-olympic-team/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of the first USA's men's olympic team. This picture is credible because the author of the website is a journalist with many published non-fiction books. This picture is primary because it was taken during the olympics of 1896.

"Heroine In Feminist Bashing For Dummies." *Findimages*. www.gambar.wiki/for-equal-pay-act-comparison-equal-can-greater.html. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of women protesting for equal pay.

"Hockey Coach Charles "Lefty" Smith." 1970s. *Notre Dame Archives*. <http://www.archives.nd.edu/about/news/index.php/2012/charles-lefty-smith/>. Accessed March 21, 2019.

This is a picture of the former Notre Dame hockey coach, Charles "Lefty" Smith.

Isaacson, Melissa. "Birch Bayh." 3 May 2012. *ESPN.com*. www.espn.com/espnw/title-ix/article/7883692/birch-bayh-senator-changed-lives. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana. This photo is primary because Birch Bayh played a key role in the writing and approving of Title IX. This website is credible because it is a trusted source for sports news.

Jastrebski, Stan. "Then-Senator Birch Bayh (D-IN) Run with a Group of Purdue University Students in the 1970s. Bayh was the Author of Title IX, Which Gave Parity to Women in Sports." *WBAA*, Purdue University, 14 May 2019. <https://www.wbaa.org/post/former-indiana-senator-birch-bayh-dies-91#stream/0>

This is a picture of Birch Bayh, a former senator for Indiana who wrote Title IX and argued against the Tower Amendment, running with Purdue female athletes. This photo is primary because it was taken during the time of our project and is a picture of the author of Title IX.

“Is Notre Dame a Place for Women?” 1972. *Notre Dame Magazine*.
magazine.nd.edu/news/175-and-counting/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of a magazine cover that is questioning whether or not Notre Dame should admit women. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1972 which is the time of our project.

“Kathrine Switzer at the New York City Marathon.” 1974. *CNN*, CNN.
www.cnn.com/2017/04/17/us/boston-marathon-kathrine-switzer-trnd/index.html.
Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of Katherine Switzer, a women athlete who paved the way for the first women’s Olympic marathon, running in the New York City Marathon in 1974. CNN is a credible source because it is a well-respected news source that is known nationwide. This picture is primary because it is featuring a women who paved the way for women athletics in the 1970s, when our project takes place.

Kleppel, Ken. “The Notre Dame Trailblazers of 1976: Notre Dame's First Women's Varsity Tennis Team.” 2018. *und.com*.
und.com/news/2006/9/20/Notre_Dame_Trailblazers.aspx?path=wten. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame women’s varsity tennis team in 1976. This picture is credible because it is from a website that is run and created by Notre Dame faculty, who have access to original photos in the Notre Dame archives. This is a primary source because it is featuring the women who we did our project on.

LA Tech Athletics. “Thirty-five Years After Winning The First Tournament, The '82 Louisiana Tech Team Got Its Rings.” 1982. *News Star*, News Star.
www.thenewsstar.com/story/sports/college/louisiana-tech/2017/01/13/lady-techsters-1982/96511652/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This photograph is of the Louisiana Tech’s national winning basketball team. This photo is primary because it was taken in the 1980s which is the time of our project.

“Left to right, Rich Branning, Duck Williams and Bruce Flowers celebrate another epic Notre Dame win in the 1970s.” 1972. *Blue and Gold*.
notredame.rivals.com/news/four-memories-of-a-notre-dame-final-four. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of a Notre Dame Men’s Basketball team in the 1970’s after they won a game. This picture is credible because it is off of one of Notre Dame’s websites. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1970 which is when our project takes place.

“Lock Haven State College Students Supporting Title IX at United States Capitol, April 1979.” 2018. *Women's Sports Foundation*, Women’s Sports Foundation.
www.womenssportsfoundation.org/athletes/for-athletes/know-your-rights/parents/play-fair-title-ix-playbook-victory/. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photograph of Lock Haven State College students supporting Title IX in April of 1979 at the United States Capitol. This photo is primary because it was taken while people were supporting Title IX in years not long after it was passed.

“Member of Notre Dame Men’s Basketball Team Guarding Another Player.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 261.

This is a picture of one of the players on the 1978 Notre Dame men’s basketball team guarding another player. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“Member of the 1981 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team” 1981. *Dome 1981, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, p. 201.

This photograph depicts a member of the 1981 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team playing basketball. This photo is primary because it was taken shortly after Title IX was enacted.

“Members of the 1981 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team” 1981. *Dome 1981, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, p. 200.

This is a photo of members of the 1981 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team. This photo is primary because it was taken while our topic was taking place.

Mushett, Lisa. "The 1972-1973 Notre Dame's Men's Hockey Team." 2018. *Und.com*
und.com/news/2016/2/23/Irish_Hockey_and_Edina_Passing_On_A_Tradition.aspx.
Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This photo features the 1972-1973 Notre Dame men's hockey team. This photo is primary because it was taken during crucial years to women's athletics, and the men in the photo were present at Notre Dame during these years. This photo is credible because we found it on the official Notre Dame sports website.

Newton, Minow N. "Rev. Theodore Hesburgh and Martin Luther King Jr. at Soldier Field in Chicago in 1964. (Handout / South Bend Tribune)." 27 Mar. 2018. *Chicago Tribune*, Chicago Tribune.
www.chicagotribune.com/news/opinion/commentary/ct-perspec-leadership-ted-hesburgh-billy-graham-0327-20180326-story.html. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

Theodore Hesburgh, the former president of Notre Dame, is standing with civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. at Chicago in 1964. The Chicago Tribune is credible because it is a trusted news source that is known nationwide. This is a primary picture because it was taken at the time that our project takes place.

"Notre Dame 1973 National Championship." 1973. *uhnd.com*.
www.uhnd.com/history/national-championships/notre-dames-1973-national-championship/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of the Notre Dame football team playing at its championship in 1973. This photo is credible because it comes from one of Notre Dame's websites. This picture is primary because it was taken 1973 which is the time of our project.

"Notre Dame 1979 Women's Fencing Team." Circa 1979. *Dome 1979, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 204.

This is a picture of the 1979 women's fencing team at Notre Dame. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1979.

"Notre Dame 1979 Women's Basketball Team." Circa 1979. *Dome 1979, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 203.

This is a picture of the 1979 Notre Dame women's basketball team. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1979.

“Notre Dame 1981 Women’s Basketball Team” 1981. *Dome 1981, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, p. 202.

This is a photograph of the 1981 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team. This photo is primary because it was taken during the time that our topic was taking place.

“Notre Dame Football Player Joe Theismann in a Game.” January 1, 1970. *und.com*. und.com/news/2012/12/20/Irish_Fall_Short_in_Bowl_Return.aspx. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This photograph shows number seven, Joe Theismann, playing football for Notre Dame. This photo was taken on January 1, 1970. This photograph is primary because it was taken during the time shortly before Title IX was enacted. This source is credible because it was published by Notre Dame.

“Notre Dame Student Crowd.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 148.

This is a picture of a crowd of students at Notre Dame. This is a primary photo because it was taken of Notre Dame students in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“Notre Dame Vs. UCLA.” August 4, 2017. *ND Insider*, www.ndinsider.com/basketball/mens/notre-dame-ucla-to-renew-basketball-rivalry-in/article_ab77eed0-7933-11e7-8ee7-47e5625c07c1.html. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame Men’s basketball team playing against UCLA in the 1980s. This picture is credible because it comes from one of the official Notre Dame websites. This picture is primary because it was taken in the 1980s.

“Notre Dame Women Basketball Players” 1974. *Dome 1974, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 167.

This photograph shows several Notre Dame women’s basketball players competing in a game. This photo is primary because it was taken during the time that our topic was taking place.

“Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 272.

This is a picture of the 1978 Notre Dame women’s basketball team. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team Playing in a Game.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 273.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame women’s basketball team playing in a game. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“Notre Dame Women’s Fencing Team.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p. 280.

This is a picture of the 1978 Notre Dame women’s fencing team. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“Notre Dame Women’s Field Hockey Team Playing In A Game.” Circa 1978. *Dome 1978, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walworth Publishing Company, p 283.

This is a photograph of the Notre Dame women’s field hockey team playing in a game. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1978.

“President Kennedy mortally wounded in Trade Mart in Dallas, Texas.” November 22, 1963.

Paradox Interactive.

<https://forum.paradoxplaza.com/forum/index.php?threads/the-golden-circle-%E2%80%993-a-kaiserreich-cuba-aar-with-a-twist.1127213/page-5>. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of President Kennedy after being shot. This picture is primary because it was taken after Kennedy was shot.

“President Richard Nixon Signing Title IX.” 1972. *Obermann, The University of Iowa*.
<https://obermann.uiowa.edu/sites/obermann.uiowa.edu/files/Dan%20Reed%20MOOC%20talk.pdf>. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This photograph shows President Richard Nixon signing Title IX. This photo is primary because it was one of the main events that happened to initiate women being allowed to participate in sports.

Rahman, Samuel. “Title IX Logo.” 15 October 2018. *Sports Illustrated*. www.si.com. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of the Sports Illustrated cover that was published to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Title IX. This picture is credible because Sports Illustrated has published thousands of credible articles.

“Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, Edmund A. Stephan, Rev. Howard J. Kenna, and Paul Hellmuth at the 1967 Notre Dame Board of Trustees Press Conference.” 2017. *Father Hesburgh Life and Legacy*, University of Notre Dame Archives, hesburghportal.nd.edu/story-administration-president. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of Theodore Hesburgh, the former president of Notre Dame, at a board of trustees meeting for Notre Dame. This picture is primary because it was taken before the time of our project.

Rothman, Lily, and Liz Ronk. “Mexican Hurdler Enriqueta Basilio Carries the Olympic Torch to the Cauldron during the Opening Ceremony of the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City, October 12, 1968.” 20 Apr. 2016 *Time*.
<http://time.com/4285664/enriqueta-basilio-gallery/?scrllybrkr=5ec3ad73>. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photograph of the first woman to light the olympic torch. This picture is credible because a reliable news site published it. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1968 which is the time our project takes place in.

“Senator Birch Bayh.” *Congress*, United States Copyright Office.
www.congress.gov/member/birch-bayh/B000254?pageSize=25. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photograph of Senator Birch Bayh. This photo is primary because Birch Bayh was directly associated with our topic.

“Senator John Tower, the Senator Who Proposed the Tower Amendment.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 2018, kids.britannica.com/students/article/John-Tower/487371. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photo of Senator John Tower. This photograph is primary because Senator Tower proposed the Tower Amendment during the time that our project was occurring. This source is credible because it is a trusted encyclopedia that has published many other credible articles.

“The 1979-80 Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Team. Floor: Kelly Hicks. Sitting: Ann Smith. Jane Politiski, Jan Crowe, Shari Matvez, Patti O’Brien. Standing: Karen Alif, Molly Cashman, Trish McManus, Diane Patnaude, Jane Jergesen, Renee Antolik, Head Coach Sharon Petro, Asst. Coach Bob Scott. On Basketball Support: Missy Conboy, Sheila Siebscher, Maggie Lally.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 207.

This is a picture of Notre Dame women’s basketball team on the court, in long pants and Notre Dame shirts with stripes around the collar and sleeves. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“The 1979-80 Notre Dame Women’s Field Hockey Team. First Row: Susan Callan, Kathy Campanella, Mary Catherine McBride, Mary Scannell, Alison Carberry, Donna Carini, Martha Pagliari. Second Row: Clarice Gambacorto, Lisa McCullough, Tara Carney, Jeanne Grasso, Tracy Blake, Susan McGlenn. Third Row: Kathy Ray, Giana Marrone, Dian Cherney, Deborah Raehl, Erin Burns, Donna Omori. Fourth Row: Coach Astrid Hotvedt, Anne Boland, Patricia Crowell, Winifred Fitzgerald, Trainer Diane Patnaude.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 190.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame women’s field hockey team sitting on the bleacher in their short checkered skirts and blouses. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“The Notre Dame Crowd During A Women’s Basketball Game.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 206.

This is a picture of the varsity crowd at a Notre Dame women’s basketball game as they cheered. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“The Notre Dame’s Women's Field Hockey Players Competing.” Circa 1980. *Dome 1980, Notre Dame Yearbook*. Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 230.

This is a photo of the Notre Dame women’s field hockey team competing in skirts and white t-shirts. This is a primary photo because it was taken of a Notre Dame athletics team in the 1970s and was published in the Notre Dame yearbook in 1980.

“The Women's Athletic Association.” Stephen F. Austin State University, www2.sfasu.edu/story/articles/Sept20-WomensSportsWAA.html. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of the women’s athletic association. This is a primary picture because it was taken before the time of our project.

“Title IX Supporters.” 2019. *Women's Sports Foundation*, Women's Sports Foundation. www.womenssportsfoundation.org/advocate/title-ix-issues/. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photo of people supporting Title IX. This image is primary because it was taken during crucial years for the development of women’s sports.

“Vietnam War Protests.” 1969. *Nation of Change*. <http://www.archives.nd.edu/about/news/index.php/2012/charles-lefty-smith/>. Accessed March 21, 2019.

This is a photo of people protesting against the Vietnam War.

Vitovitch, Frank. “Notre Dame’s Football Team Competing in the 1973 National Championship.” *UHND*, UHND, 23 Mar. 2015. www.uhnd.com/history/national-championships/notre-dames-1973-national-championship/. Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a photograph of members of the 1973 Notre Dame football team competing in the National Championship game. This picture is primary because the football players attended Notre Dame during the years that Title IX was officiated, and because this photo was taken during that time. This is a credible source because we found it on the official website for Notre Dame sports.

“Votes For Women.” *Better Than Never*.

www.betterthannever.org/2012/11/one-good-reason.html. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a picture of women protesting against women being not allowed to vote. This picture is primary because it was taken before the time of our project.

“Women Learn To Vote.” 1920. *Dankennedy*.

https://dankennedy.net/2016/09/24/early-voting-no-elections-should-be-a-communal-experience/women_voter_outreach_1935_english_yiddish/. Accessed February 10, 2019.

This a picture of women learning to vote in the 1920s. This picture is primary because it was taken before the time of our project.

Wulf, Steve. “When President Nixon Signed Title IX into Law in 1972, Few Anticipated the Legislation's Impact.” April 29, 2012, *ESPNW*, ESPN,

<http://www.espn.com/espnw/title-ix/article/7722632/37-words-changed-everything>.

Accessed on October 18, 2018.

This is a picture of President Nixon making a speech during the signage of Title IX. This picture is credible because it is published on ESPN which is a credible site. This picture is primary because it was taken in 1972 which is when our project takes place.

Videos

“Notre Dame Women’s Basketball Game Against Michigan on December 8, 1979.” December 8, 1979. Video file, 33:18. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This video was of one of the Notre Dame women’s college basketball games that Missy Conboy played in. The video was recorded by Notre Dame and was not broadcasted on public television. We used this video in our documentary to show what a Notre Dame basketball game looked like in the 1970s. From this video we learned more about the conditions that women played basketball under in the 1970s. This video is credible because it was recorded directly from Notre Dame and is from the Notre Dame archives.

“SYND21-09-73 BATTLE OF THE SEXES BILLIE-JEAN KING V BOBBY RIGGS AT TENNIS.” Video file, 2:01. Youtube. Posted by AP Archive, July 23, 2015.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7vqSm4ylZc>.

This video is a primary source of Billie Jean King defeats Bobby Riggs at tennis in a fierce competition called the Battle of the Sexes. We used this source in our documentary to show an important point for women’s athletics. This was a primary source because it was a video recording from the time of Title IX, and it featured Billie Jean King, a prominent women’s rights activist at the time. This video is credible because the people in it experienced the effects of Title IX.

Secondary Sources

Interviews

Cahn, Susan. Email message to author. March 11, 2019.

This was an email interview with Susan Cahn, a professor of history at Buffalo University. She works mainly on gender and sexuality in sports, and wrote the books *Sexual Reckonings* and *Coming on Strong*, which both feature gender equality in sports. From her we learned that Title IX’s impact was not anticipated and any change was feared by college administrators, which led to the Tower Amendment. We also learned that Title IX affected some of the more “minor” men’s athletic teams at colleges. This interview was helpful because we used the information we learned to help us understand how people viewed Title IX when it was published and enforced.

Text

Badenhausen, Kurt. “Why No Women Rank Among the World’s 100 Highest-Paid Athletes.” *Forbes*. Last Modified June 7, 2018.
www.forbes.com/sites/kurtbadenhausen/2018/06/07/why-no-women-ranked-among-the-worlds-100-highest-paid-athletes/#4e119243479b. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This article is about why women are not in the world’s top 100 top-paying athletes. It explained that in 2018 not one single woman was in the top 100 highest-paid athletes. The highest paid female athlete is Serena Williams, with 18 million dollars but she misses the mark by about 5 million dollars as the 100th top-paid athlete get 22.9 million dollars.

Blumenthal, Karen. *Let Me Play*. Simon and Schuster Children's Publishing Division, 2005.

This book provided us information about what it was like for the first women who played sports and how it was like for women after Title IX. Though they finally got to play, they had much less opportunities, funding, and publicity than men. No one believed that they could actually play sports. It explains especially about girls and women who were denied the chance to play on sports teams or their achievements were simply ignored because of their gender. For example, a girl from Connecticut, Susan Hollander was unable to run on her high school cross country team because she was a girl. This book also explained the process of how Title IX got to court and how it was passed. Led by women suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony, it went through many trials, revision, and courts, but in the end Title IX was passed.

“Celebrating Title IX- Notre Dame Athletics.” Video File, 4:10. *Youtube*. Posted by WatchND, December 8, 2012. www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1413qdXtlE&t=96s. Accessed November 15, 2018.

This video was part of a series of interviews with female Notre Dame athletic leaders, featuring both athletes and coaches, this video, specifically served as an introduction. Many useful photos were used to create this video, and information about the numbers involved with in Notre Dame and college athletics were shared. The video gave us examples of how large the gap was between the number of men involved with intercollegiate athletics versus the number of women involved. This source is credible because it was created by Notre Dame students and organizers, and the Youtube channel is still being controlled by Notre Dame faculty today. This is a secondary source because it was taken out of a context or a larger interview.

Cohen, Greta L. *Women in Sport*. Sage Publications, Inc., 1993.

While reading this book, we learned about how women were discriminated against in sports through the media. The media referred to women athletes by their first name about 52.7% of the time and only referred to men athletes the same way about 7.8% of the time. In addition, women in their 20s and 30s were usually called girls or young ladies, but boys over age 18 were commonly called “the man of the hour,” men, or young men.

Dallek, Matthew. “Was 1968 America’s Bloodiest Year in Politics?” *History.com*. Last Modified April 6, 2018. www.history.com/news/1968-political-violence. Accessed November 21, 2018.

This article was about the tragedies of 1968. It explained the many fires, riots, assassinations, and the Vietnam War. We used this information in the beginning part of our documentary.

Festle, Mary Jo. *Playing Nice: Politics and Apologies in Women's Sports*. Columbia University Press, 1996.

This book is a detailed summary of the politics behind women's sports from the early nineteenth hundreds to the end of the twentieth century. *Playing Nice* has information about the feud between the NCAA and the AIAW, and focused on the politics of Title IX. We used information from this book as an introduction to the politics in intercollegiate athletics.

Gottesman, Jane, and Penny Marshall. *Game Face What Does A Female Athlete Look Like?*. Random House Inc., July 2001.

This book had a lot of pictures that helped explain the history of women's sports. For example, this book had a picture of the first woman to light an olympic torch. This book also had a lot of stories by women who explained their experiences in sports. From this source, we read a story about a girl who wasn't allowed to play baseball because the Little League rule book said that girls weren't allowed.

Hogshead-Makar, Nancy. Zimbalist, Andrew. *Equal Play: Title IX and Social Change*. Temple University Press, 2007.

We used this book as a guide for the modifications made to Title IX throughout the 1970s. From this book, we learned about the Final Policy Interpretation and how it was created because there was a confusion about the specifics of financial insistence in Title IX, and how the HEW received over a hundred complaints about higher education discrimination against women athletic programs.

LaFleur, Pete. "Notre Dame Women's Athletics Turned 40 in 2012". *und.com*. Last Modified 2012.
und.com/news/2012/9/6/Notre_Dame_Women_s_Athletics_Turned_40_in_2012.aspx?path=general. Accessed October 1, 2018.

This article was about the women entering Notre Dame for athletics in the time Title IX was published. The article was useful because it gave us specific names of leaders of Notre Dame women's athletics, like; Jane Lammers, Anne Dilenschneider, Carole Moore, Mary Clemency, and many others. The article gave us an idea of the sports entering the system at Notre Dame and at what time they were becoming present, like tennis, basketball, and fencing. This article is credible because it was published by Notre

Dame's sports website that is lead by Notre Dame staff that has access to Notre Dame's historical records.

Lannin, Joane. *A History of Basketball for Girls and Women: From Bloomers to Big Leagues*. Lerner Publishing Group, 2000.

A chapter from this book solely focused on the advancement of women basketball in the 1970's. From this book we learned about women's basketball being accepted into the Olympics in Montreal in 1976, how colleges began offering scholarships to female athletes in 1974, and the competition between the AAU and NCAA. This source was helpful because it gave us information about the difference between the NCAA in the 1970's and now, and who the AAU was and what regulations they decided to follow.

Lapchick, Richard. *100 Trailblazers: Great Women Athletes Who Opened Doors for Future Generations*. West Virginia University Press, 2009.

This source provided us information about the time in which Title IX was officiated. It included the fact that Richard Nixon signed Title IX on June 23, 1972. He was president at the time. We also learned that on September 23, 1973, Billie Jean King beat Bobby Riggs in a game of tennis.

Lozada, Carlos. "How Harvard, Princeton and Yale Discovered Women." *The Washington Post*. Last Modified 2016.
www.washingtonpost.com/news/book-party/wp/2016/10/14/how-harvard-princeton-and-yale-discovered-women/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.7803871827d7. Accessed November 12, 2018.

This website gave us information on the years women were first accepted in major colleges that are known nationwide. From this website we learned that Princeton and Yale accepted women into their college only four years before Notre Dame. We used this website to introduce the idea of only men colleges accepting women in the introduction of our documentary. This source is credible because it was published by a well known news organization and was written by a credible journalist.

Miller, Ernestine. *Making Her Mark*. Contemporary Books, 2002.

This book had a play by play of all important moments in women's sports history for every sport and the Olympics. It has lots of important women and events in each sport for each year. For example, we learned that women competed in the Olympics unofficially in 1900 and were first recognized in 1908, while men's first olympics were in 1896. This book has lots of information and will especially be helpful in our timeline.

Perasso, Valeria. "100 Women: Is the Gender Pay Gap in Sport Really Closing?" *BBC.com*. Last modified October 27, 2013. www.bbc.com/news/world-41685042. Accessed January 30, 2018.

This website was about the ranking of 100 top paid athletes and how Serena Williams ranked 51, and was the only women in that list. From this source we learned how significant the gap is between the men and women's professional athletes pay. We used this website to give help support our argument that women's and men's equality in athletics are not equal in the final part of our documentary. The BBC is a reliable source because it is a trusted news source and it publishes thousands of credible articles each year.

Suggs, Welch. *A Place on the Team*. Princeton University Press, 2005.

This book gave us the information that Title IX was enacted so that women could participate in sports without discrimination against them because of their gender. Before Title IX, women's sports were expected to have a fewer number of spectators than men's sports. In addition to this information, this source explained that Senda Berenson created women's basketball and published an official rulebook for the women's sport in 1892. Women were still only allowed to compete in intramural contests for basketball after it was created.

"Title IX and Sex Discrimination." *U.S. Department of Education. Office for Civil Rights*. Last Modified Apr. 2015. www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html?exp=0. Accessed October 3, 2018.

This article explained the exact obligations of Title IX. It explains that Title IX applies to any education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance. Title IX protects people from discrimination in these programs. This article also explains some of the obligations that recipients of Title IX have. Some of these are: recruitment, admission, and financial assistance. Another thing this book taught me is that recipients of Title IX are not allowed to retaliate against anyone who opposes an unlawful educational practice or policy, for it is considered a violation of Title IX.

“Title IX Legislative Chronology.” *Women’s Sport Foundation*. Last modified 2011.
www.womenssportsfoundation.org/advocate/title-ix-issues/history-title-ix/history-title-ix/
Accessed September 21, 2018.

This article was used to give us a basic timeline of Title IX, and provided us with the thirty-one different times the title was modified in government. We did not know that Title IX had been modified many times after it was established in 1972. The source gave us an idea of the process that was needed for Title IX to get to the point it is today. This is a secondary source and was published by The Women’s Sports Foundation, a trusted organization founded by Billie Jean King, a leader of women’s rights in the 1970s.

“Title IX Myths and Facts.” *Women’s Sports Foundation*. Last Modified 2018.
<https://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/advocate/title-ix-issues/what-is-title-ix/title-ix-myths-facts/>. Accessed October 4, 2018.

This article countered myths about Title IX with the facts. One thing we learned from this source is that though some people think that Title IX has already done its part, the gap between participation in male and female high school sports has continued to grow. Another thing this article explained was the three part test that schools and other programs must pass. They must be proportionate in male vs. female athletics or trying to expand the participation of the underrepresented sex and accommodate the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex.

Vopel, Mechelle. “ND’s Muffet McGraw Wants More Women in Power.” ESPN. Last modified 2019. Accessed April 19, 2019.
http://www.espn.com/womens-college-basketball/story/_/id/26439943/nd-mcgraw-wants-more-women-power

This article included information about Muffet McGraw’s interview and also featured a video of the interview. From this article we learned Muffet McGraw’s standpoint of women athletics and equality and gave us the idea to interview her. We used this article to help us decide what questions we would ask Muffet McGraw when we interviewed her so we could get the most valuable responses. ESPN is a reliable source because it publishes thousands of reliable articles every year.

Warew, Susan. *Title IX: Brief History with Documents*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2007.

This was a book full of documents explaining the aspects of Title IX. This book taught us that there is still a long way to go for women's athletes for there to be equality: other than in basketball and track, there is no proportion between the number of colored female athletes and caucasian female athletes, female minorities are not heavily present in athletics, and there is homophobia in sports. We used this source to help us understand that Title IX has loopholes and there is not full equality in athletics.

Audio

Brynn Elliott. "Might Not Like Me." Youtube. August 9, 2018. Web. February 13, 2019. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6wP4hqkJx5U>.

This was an audio video of the song *Might Not Like Me*, which is a women empowerment song. We used it as a background song in our documentary. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Daya. "Sit Still Look Pretty." Youtube. March 6, 2016. Web. February 13, 2019. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IdymkbLAuAk>.

This was an audio video of the song *Sit Still Look Pretty*, which is a women empowerment song. We used it as a background song in our documentary. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Hailee Steinfeld. "Most Girls." Youtube. January 20, 2018. Web. February 13, 2019. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcvD6I9eIPw>.

This was an audio video of the song *Most Girls*, which is a women empowerment song. We used it as a background song in our documentary. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Michael J. Shea. "Notre Dame Fight Song." Youtube. October 10, 2007. Web. February 13, 2019. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7csGhMQoQms>.

This was an audio of the *Notre Dame Fight Song*, which relates to our topic because it is played at the Notre Dame athletics events. We used it as a background song when talking about Notre Dame athletics in our documentary. This video is credible because the same video can be found on many other websites.

Visual

Cahn, Susan. "Middle School Students Working on National History Day Documentary." Received by Sarah Burns, *Middle School Students Working on National History Day Documentary*, 2019.

This was an email interview with Susan Cahn.

"Crowd of Notre Dame Students." Cell Code. <https://cellcode.us/quotes/out-working-months-3-after-after-pics-and.html>. Accessed on February 10, 2019.

This is a photo of a crowd of Notre Dame students in a stadium.

Deford, Frank. "Notre Dame Celebrating Their 2010 Win of the NCAA College Cup." *NPR*, NPR, 20 June 2012,. Accessed on October 18, 2018. www.npr.org/2012/06/20/155346338/title-ix-at-40-what-has-changed-and-whats-next.

This is a photograph of the 2010 Notre Dame soccer team after they won the NCAA College cup.

"Dodge Sportsman Royal Van." Wikimedia Commons. Accessed on February 10, 2019. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dodge_Sportsman_Royal_Van_\(2412715736\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dodge_Sportsman_Royal_Van_(2412715736).jpg).

This is a picture of a Dodge Sportsman Royal Van.

"Ellen Hughes-Cromwick." *Traverse City Economic Club*, Economic Club of Traverse City, 2012. Accessed on February 10, 2019. tceconclub.com/june-21st-2013-ellen-hughes-cromwick-chief-economist-ford-motor-company.

This is a photograph of Ellen Hughes-Cromwick, a Notre Dame women's golf player.

"Gender Discrimination in Sports." Women's Forum. March 16, 2015. Accessed October 18, 2018. <https://women-s.net/gender-discrimination-in-sports/>.

This is a picture of a man playing with a soccer ball while a woman just sits and watches. This image is an example of discrimination against women in sports.

Gernes, Sonia. "Carol Lally Shields (#10) Was a Captain on Notre Dame's First Varsity Women's Basketball Team. The Fighting Irish Posted a 13-4 Record in Their Inaugural Campaign (1977-78)." 2018. *und.com*
https://und.com/news/2016/1/9/strong_of_heart_archives_carol_lally_shields.aspx.

This is a photograph of a former Notre Dame basketball player, Carol Lally Shields. This site is reliable because it comes from one of Notre Dame's own published websites.

Hays, Graham. "Arike Ogunbowale Took the Inbounds Pass, Spun toward the Baseline, Took Two Dribbles and Launched the Game-Winning Shot off Essentially One Leg." *ESPN*, ESPN, 12 Apr. 2018. Accessed on October 18, 2018.
http://www.espn.com/womens-college-basketball/story/_/id/22992885/women-final-four-arike-ogunbowale-hits-shot-life-lead-notre-dame-fighting-irish-ncaa-title.

This is a picture of Arike Ogunbowale, a Notre Dame women's basketball player, launching the winning shot at the national championship. ESPN is credible because the reporters were at the Notre Dame championship game and took the picture their and is one of the most known sports websites in North America.

"Johns Hopkins University's Campus." *Johns Hopkins, Whiting School of Engineering*, Johns Hopkins University, 14 Mar. 2017. Accessed on February 10, 2019.
<https://engineering.jhu.edu/news/2017/03/14/us-news-grad-programs-rankings-hopkins/#.XGNCs1VKhn0>.

This is a picture of Johns Hopkins University's campus, with the sign in the foreground.

"League of Women Voters." League of Women Voters. Accessed on February 10, 2019.
www.lwv-bmc.org/.

This is a picture of the League of Women Voters holding a sign that says League of Women Voters.

Reed, Maltbie. "Lynn Kachmarik Is Featured Posing in Front of a Play Like a Champion Today Sign ." *Changing the Game Project*, Changing the Game Project, 10 July 2017. Accessed March 21, 2019.
A. <https://changingthegameproject.com/woc-17-lynn-kachmarik-first-female-coach-mens-division-sport-protecting-children-sports/>

This is a picture of Lynn Kachmarik posing in front of a Play Like A Champion Today sign. This source is credible because it publishes many credible articles every year.

Marano, Larry. "Serena Williams." *U.S. Magazine*, U.S. Magazine, September 1, 2016. Accessed on October 18, 2018. <https://www.usmagazine.com/stylish/news/the-details-on-serena-williams-sweat-proof-mascara-liner-w437538/>.

This is a picture of Serena Williams holding a tennis racket. This picture is credible because it comes from a website that has published many other credible articles.

"Men Only." BBC. Accessed on February 10, 2019. www.kindersite.org/RedirectFrame.asp?SID=329&KidsBarYes=&VarSidNumHiddenFileName=.

This is an image of a woman frustrated because she isn't allowed to compete in the olympics.

Mezzacappa, Gabriella. "Members of the Notre Dame Women's Fencing Team Celebrates Their Team Championship during the 2016 ACC Fencing Championships in Notre Dame, IN., Saturday, February 27, 2016. ." *The Tab*, The Tab, 2016. Accessed on February 10, 2019. <https://thetab.com/us/notre-dame/2016/02/29/weekly-weekend-update-4-1519>.

This is a picture of the 2016 women's fencing team with their ACC championship trophy. This picture is credible because The Tab publishes other credible articles about Notre Dame.

"Muffet McGraw." UND, 2014, https://und.com/news/2014/4/7/Muffet_McGraw_Sweeps_National_Coach_Of_The_Year_Honors.aspx.

This is a photo of Muffet McGraw, the Notre Dame Women's Basketball coach. This source is credible because it is the official Notre Dame website.

"Notre Dame Brings Home National Championship." Photograph. April 2, 2018. The Herald. Accessed on October 18, 2018. <https://www.herald.ng/ogunbowale-azubuike-propel-u-s-basketball-teams-to-victory/>.

This is a picture of the Notre Dame Women's basketball team after they won the championship.

“Notre Dame's Co-Ed Swimming Team.” *University of Notre Dame Rec Sports* , University of Notre Dame. Accessed on February 10, 2019.
<https://recsports.nd.edu/club-sports/coed-club-sports/coed-swimming/>.

This is a picture of Notre Dame’s co-ed swimming team posing together.

“Notre Dame's Golden Dome .” *University of Notre Dame: Office of Public Affairs and Communication*, University of Notre Dame, 2019. <https://onmessage.nd.edu/>

This is a picture of the Golden Dome at Notre Dame.

“Notre Dame Vs. Boston College.” *und.com* Accessed on February 10, 2019.
https://und.com/news/2016/1/6/Notre_Dame_Travels_to_Boston_College_for_ACC_Matchup.aspx?path=mbball.

This is a picture of a Notre Dame men’s basketball player, number 32, dribbling the ball in a game against Boston College.

“Notre Dame Wins Women's Basketball Championship.” PBS News Tour. Accessed on February 10, 2019. www.pbs.org/newshour/tag/notre-dame.

This is a picture of Arike Ongouble holding the trophy right after they won the championship.

Patterson, Thom. “Pan Am Airplane.” *CNN Travel*, Cable News Network, 6 July 2018. Accessed on February 10, 2019.
www.cnn.com/travel/article/pole-to-pole-pan-am-flight-50/index.html.

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