

Primary Sources

Books

Carden, Maren Lockwood. *The New Feminist Movement*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1974. Print.

Maren Lockwood Carden's non-fiction novel on second wave feminism, written itself in the peak of the movement in 1974, provided us with insight into not only how flight attendants were involved in the movement, but also general information on second wave feminism. We used a quote from this book's introduction on our page about how female flight attendants exchanged objectification for the empowerment necessary for other women to stand up for their own rights. It shows how even though many didn't take feminists seriously, feminists proved that their cause was not just a fad, but a revolution.

Kane, Paula, and Christopher Chandler. *Sex Objects in the Sky: A Personal Account of the Stewardess Rebellion*. Chicago: Follett Pub., 1974. Print.

This book, written by a former flight attendant, provided not only excellent background, but also vital insight into what it is like to actually experience being a flight attendant during this dilemma, being treated like an object, and suffering through discriminatory sexism on a daily basis. This book also features quotes from other flight attendants that Kane knew, with opinions varying from being morally opposed to their treatment to actually enjoying the lifestyle. It also helped us explore the other side of the argument to balance our research. This book was particularly useful because it showed a flight attendant's point of view after witnessing the whole revolution, enhancing our project's social lens.

Nielsen, Georgia Panter. *From Sky Girl to Flight Attendant: Women and the Making of a Union*. Ithaca, NY: ILR, 1982. Print.

This book was extremely helpful in getting information about flight attendants and the making of their union. We quoted this book multiple times in our more technical arguments to help readers view our project through an economic lens. Quotes used from this book showed growing progress of feminism in the workforce and how unionizing aided their fight. This book also provided a picture of a flight attendant checking that she met all of her standards in a mirror. We used this in the slide show on the thesis page.

Steinem, Gloria. *My Life on the Road*. N.p.: Random House, 2015. Print.

Reading about the flight attendants' struggles from Gloria Steinem's point of view gave us insight that no other book could have. As one of the most prominent feminists of her time, Gloria witnessed the movement from the outside, and her knowledge of how greatly feminism as a whole was affected by the flight attendants was made apparent through the tone of her writing. Quotes from this book help the reader understand how the public viewed the flight attendants and their struggle for equality.

Collections

Stewardesses for Women's Rights. *Stewardesses for Women's Rights Collection*. N.d. A collection of documents pertaining to stewardesses' fight for equality. New York University, The Tamiment Library and Roger F. Wagner Labor Archives, New York City.

We initially could not gain access to this mass of information because the collection was on-site at NYU's Tamiment Library and Roger F. Wagner Labor Archives and was not accessible online. However, when our group member Kate McKernan flew to New York City over spring break, we were delighted to be able to access the boxes and all of the information they contained. She took pictures of all of the documents, photos, textiles, and other materials in the collection so that we could review them as a group when she returned. We used many newspaper headlines to show the stewardess' impact in the media at the time. In addition, we found quotes from newspaper articles and a pamphlet that we featured in the Unparalleled Opportunities section. Also, we found many airline-issued guidelines that gave the restrictions on weight, age, marital status, and appearance that we featured in a slideshow on our background page.

Interviews

Bianchi, Judi. "Judi Bianchi." Personal interview. 29 Nov. 2015.

We became in touch with Judi Bianchi, a TWA flight attendant in 1964, through pre-existing connections. Ms. Bianchi was a stewardess before the sexual discrimination and objectification was at its worst, which was mainly during the 1970's. Nevertheless, she still was held to weight and marriage regulations, and experienced several cases of sexism during her career as a flight attendant. We asked Ms. Bianchi many questions about what it was like to work as a stewardess and how she felt about the objectification that occurred after she retired. We found it very interesting that even though she knew what the airlines were doing was wrong, she loved every minute of the job and didn't regret a thing. She helped us understand how being a flight attendant was a great opportunity for women at the time, sexism and all, which balanced our research further. We used her quotes mainly in the counter argument to acknowledge the other side of the argument.

Casne, Martha. "Martha Casne, President of Retiree Association of Flight Attendants." E-mail interview. 3 Jan. 2016.

We got an interview with Martha Casne, President of the Retiree Association of Flight Attendants, by emailing the organization and asking if anyone was willing to get in touch with us. Amazingly, we were able to directly contact Ms. Casne, the president of the association. She answered questions on the regulations imposed on flight attendants, the effects of their unionization and fight against workplace sexism, and how their encounters with women changed the way those women thought of themselves and their role in the workforce. She emphasized that the opportunities that women had by being flight attendants outweighed the sexism they endured and was worth the reward of being able to travel freely. Lastly, we featured a quote on our argument titled Exchanging Empowerment saying how flight attendants helped make sense of women's movement into the workforce.

Dietz, Courtney. "What It's Really Like to Be a Hooter's Waitress." Interview by Cheryl Wischhover. *Cosmopolitan*. Cosmopolitan Magazine, 4 Sept. 2015. Web. 2 Jan. 2016.

We used this interview in the counter argument of the BFOQ defense. Because of its significance in the context of Bona Fide Occupational Qualifications, we decided to use Hooters restaurant as an example of where the BFOQ defense actually applies. It was a good way to show how it worked and we could compare it with the case of the flight attendants to prove how the BFOQ defense did not apply to them. Courtney Dietz, a Hooters waitress, was interviewed on the regulations enforced at Hooters and how they are legal. Consequently, we used quotes in the section about Hooters to show that the defense is applicable.

Friend, Patricia. "Patricia Friend: Former President of the Association of Flight Attendants." E-mail interview. 10 Jan. 2016.

We were very lucky to get an interview with the former president of the Association of Flight Attendants, Ms. Patricia Friend, by emailing the same association Ms. Casne is associated with, the Retiree Association of Flight Attendants. She promptly responded and we were able to conduct a thorough email interview. The Association of Flight Attendants (AFA) is the first and largest flight attendant union in the history of the career. The women in this union were the ones responsible for making all the changes we discuss. We discussed many topics with Ms. Friend, such as the regulations imposed on flight attendants and how her union reacted to them, how her union changed those rules, and how they empowered other women and themselves. We featured quotes from this interview all over our project to support our opinions.

Makers. "Interview with Dusty Roads." *MAKERS*. Makers, 2012. Web. 07 Jan. 2016.

Dusty Roads, a former flight attendant, was heavily involved with the overruling of many of the sexist regulations against flight attendants. This video bluntly but effectively introduces the sexism faced by flight attendants on a daily basis and the objectification they endured. To see more about Dusty Roads, read about her in the annotation for our personal interview with her.

Nichols, Sara. "Sara Nichols, Former TWA Flight Attendant." Telephone interview. 3 Jan. 2016.

We were able to connect with Ms. Nichols, who was a TWA stewardess through the heat of the sexual discrimination carried out by the airlines, through pre-existing connections. Our interview with Ms. Nichols, an avid Democrat and feminist, almost perfectly contrasted our interview with Ms. Bianchi. While Ms. Bianchi thought the rules were a small sacrifice to be a part of a wonderful career, Ms. Nichols believed they were simply awful. She remarked that she hated them passionately, as did every stewardess she knew. She was involved with getting these rules thrown out and exchanging ideas of feminism to women all over the world. We featured quotes from this interview on our thesis page, on our argument about how flight attendants explored female unionization, and our argument on how they exchanged empowerment.

Hannah, Employee of Gloria Steinem. "Interview with Employee of Gloria Steinem." E-mail interview. 3 Feb. 2016.

Our group decided to email the office of Gloria Steinem, famed American feminist, journalist, and activist, because after reading her latest memoir, we found that she had strong beliefs and ties to second wave feminism and was very knowledgeable on the flight attendants and their roles in the movement. We were able to contact Hannah, a woman employed by Ms. Steinem, through her website, and soon became in touch with her. She answered our questions on the topic, which we featured throughout our website. We used a quote on the effects of the requirements on our background page and on our Redefining the Working Woman and Exchanging Empowerment arguments. Lastly, we used one quote on the Encounter section on our theme page and featured two on our Interviews page.

Roads, Barbara "Dusty", and Elaine Rock. "Interview with Barbara "Dusty" Roads and Her Biographer, Elaine Rock." Telephone interview. 12 Jan. 2016.

Our interview with Barbara "Dusty" Roads and Elaine Rock, her biographer, was definitely our best interview. We were able to arrange a telephone interview with her by contacting her through her biographer, Ms. Rock. We talked with Ms. Roads and Ms. Rock simultaneously so they could add to each other's ideas and opinions. We discussed all topics that we included in our project from unionization and fighting with the EEOC, to the roots of second wave feminism, and how to embrace your femininity and still be a feminist. We found this entire interview very interesting and helpful to our argument, so we displayed the transcript on our Interviews page.

Magazine and Newspaper Articles

Johnson, Carla K. "The Right to Flight: Former Stewardess Flying High After Sex-Bias Suit Grounds Airline Policy." *Spokane Chronicle* [Spokane] 18 May 1988: B1+. *Google News*. Spokane Chronicle. Web. 7 Feb. 2016.

We used a picture from this newspaper article on our background page to reflect how the airline officials, usually men, saw the flight attendants. They viewed them as objects, being auctioned off the flights as wives, and shows how much the airlines objectified the women.

Life Magazine. "Air Hostesses: A Coveted Career." *Life Magazine* 25 Aug. 1958: n. pag. Web. 20 Dec. 2015.

We used this magazine article mainly for reference, but we also used the cover of the article on the Redefining the Working Woman page to show how stewardesses were seen as an icon of femininity in the media. This article proved how stewardesses were viewed as the most elite female workers in the country. Consequently, when the flight attendants began to oppose the sexism they faced on a daily basis, they were basically demonstrating that women should aspire to be someone that stands up for their own rights. This encounter with the media played a major role in flight attendants exchanging the idea that women are more than simple objects of attraction.

Moles, Elizabeth R., and Norman L. Friedman. "The Airline Hostess: Realities of an Occupation With a Popular Cultural Image." *J Popular Culture The Journal of Popular Culture* VII.2 (1973): 305-13. Web.

This magazine was not only another example of how popular stewardesses were in the media, but it also analyzed their representation in the media. It provided invaluable statistics taken from a study conducted by *The Journal of Popular Culture* that showed demographics of flight attendants, their plans for the future, their feelings about the job, and much more. Additionally, it was written from the point of view of someone who is in favor of what the stewardesses were doing, so it was even more helpful in developing our arguments. We featured these invaluable statistics throughout our project to support our arguments with facts.

Photographs

Braniff Airlines. *Braniff Air*. 1969. Braniff Collection, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas.

This photograph was in the exhibit that we visited at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum about the history of flight attendants. It shows the outfits worn by Braniff Airlines flight attendants in 1968. Consistent with similar fashions for flight attendants at the time, the hemlines were sky high, and very demeaning to the flight attendant and female gender as a whole. We used this picture in a slideshow on our background page, Flight Before Feminism, to show how objectifying the uniforms worn by flight attendants were.

Cade, Cathy. "Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality (1971-1982)" 1974. Institute for Research on Labor and Employment, University of California, Berkeley. Photography Exhibits - IRLE Library. Web. 08 Jan. 2016.

This photograph shows a group of 300 stewardesses protesting TWA's refusal to negotiate with the stewardess' unions. Photographs like this one are extremely helpful because they show how the stewardesses took a stand. It clearly depicts their activism in action. This type of visual evidence is invaluable and goes a long way to proving our thesis.

Continental and United Flight Attendants. 2011. Association of Flight Attendants. Meet and Greet for Continental and United Flight Attendants. Web. 09 Jan. 2016.

This picture was used in our Explore, Encounter, and Exchange page as an example of today's flight attendants and to show how they and their public perception have evolved and changed so much over the years through their fight against their objectification. Flight attendants today are a diverse group of both men and women who are perceived as competent and concerned for your safety.

Garai, Bert. *TWA Flight Attendants*. 1946. Kansas City. *ABC News*. Web. 29 Nov. 2015.

This picture shows flight attendants lining up, sitting on a wall after graduating from their TWA Airline hostess training in 1946. At this time, the job was still respectable, with lower hemlines and flight attendants recognized as safety officials rather than objects. We used this picture in our introduction page because it was well taken, unbiased, and nice-looking picture to start our project with.

Judi Bianchi, TWA Airlines. Personal photograph by author. 1964.

This is a photograph of former TWA stewardess Judi Bianchi. She was a flight attendant before the sexualization and objectification was at its worst.

Photos of Flight Attendant Uniforms, Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum. Personal photograph by author. 2015.

This is a personal photo that Sophia took at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum of actual uniforms that flight attendants wore during the late 60's and 70's. They were donated to the museum by various airlines. It is one thing to see photos of the flight attendants in their uniforms, but to see the uniforms and how inhumanely small they were was a horrifying experience for us. The pressure to fit into these uniforms must have been unreal and so debilitating that it would limit a woman from reaching her full potential. We put this in the slideshow of flight attendant uniforms on the background page.

United Airlines. *United Airlines Stewardess 1968*. 1968. Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, Washington D.C.

This was another photo from the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. This photo of United Airlines flight attendants, with short dresses and suggestive poses, further proved that airlines were using their flight attendants as objects to sell seats and attract men to their businesses. This was also a photo that we included on our slideshow of flight attendants' outfits on our background page.

Wilson, Frances. *Frances Wilson*. N.d. Personal Photograph, n.p.

We used this personal photograph of Frances Wilson, a current flight attendant, to put in a slideshow of our interviewees. It also showed how the uniforms of flight attendants have evolved through the years.

Publications

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *The Economics Daily*, Women in the labor force, 1970–2009 on the Internet

This publication was used in our argument that flight attendants exchanged the idea that women can unionize and fight a misogynistic society together. The publication is an analysis of women in the labor force of age 16 and over. Not surprisingly, it demonstrates how the number of women in the labor force has been steadily increasing since 1970. We used this graph on our argument *Redefining the Working Woman* to show how they, along with other feminist parties, inspired women to join the workforce as the newly redefined professional working woman.

Reports

APA Task Force. *Report of the APA Task Force on the Sexualization of Girls*. Rep. Washington D.C.: American Psychological Association, 2010. Web. 3 Jan. 2016.

This report on the sexualization of girls was a primary source, not for our topic directly, but for primary statistics on the physical and emotional effects of sexualizing girls from a young age. We first used it in our rebuttal to the counterargument *Unparalleled Opportunities*. The quote proved that while being a flight attendant may have seemed like a good opportunity at the time, the side effects that came along with it outweighed the glory of a glamorous life.

Videos

The Air Strip. Prod. Braniff. Perf. Braniff International. N.d. *Youtube*. Braniff Intl. Web. 8 Dec. 2015.

This video is a vintage commercial from Braniff Airlines featuring their world-famous "Air Strip." This on-flight entertainment consisted of flight attendants beginning the flight in many layers. The attendant then slowly but surely removed all of her clothing over the duration of the flight, similar to some sort of strip show. This was the peak of Braniff Airlines' objectification of women, with their flight attendants basically being in-flight strippers. What once used to be a respected position for nurses and safety officials had turned into a job for a sex object. We posted this video on our background page to show this transition in the airlines' attitude toward flight attendants.

Makers. "Dusty Roads: Stewardess Who Fought Back." *YouTube*. YouTube, 12 Aug. 2012. Web. 07 Jan. 2016.

In this video, Dusty Roads introduces the ways in which female flight attendants realized that the discrimination and sexism they faced so regularly should not be tolerated. She explains how they went to court with the help of Senator Martha Griffiths and won their rights. We also put this video on our thesis page because we thought it was a great way to introduce our argument. It really highlights how women battled a misogynistic society and won.

Remember What It Was Like Before Southwest Airlines? Perf. Southwest Flight Attendant, Unnamed. Southwest, 1972. *Youtube*, 8 July 2006. Web. 8 Dec. 2015.

While this ad seems simply to be asking what it was like before Southwest Airlines was operating, it is not as innocent as it seems. It was a well-known fact that Southwest Airlines was among the raciest of all the airlines. The real question the ad is asking is, "Remember what it was like before your flight attendant was a sex object?" We placed this video next to the Braniff Airlines ad on the Flight Before Feminism background page to make a collage of vintage ads. It makes the reader feel the injustice of being a woman in the 1960s and 1970s, constantly being diminished by the male gender.

Websites

Carroll, Laura. "13 Vintage Photos of Flight Attendant Uniforms Through the Ages." *Conde Nast Traveler*. N.p., 1 Aug. 2014. Web. 02 Jan. 2016.

While this website itself was not primary, all of the photos that the slideshow contained were primary. What made this slideshow different from the other photos of uniforms we saw was that it had multiple uniforms from each decade in chronological order. It was very informative to see them in order because you could easily observe the hemlines going up and the dignity going down. We used these photos in our slideshow of uniforms on the thesis page and our background page.

Cole, Peg. "Memories from a Former Flight Attendant." *HubPages*. HubPages, 19 July 2015. Web. 09 Dec. 2015.

Peg Cole, a former flight attendant for Braniff Airlines, made a blog post about her life as a flight attendant. She reflects on the weight requirements and stories of sexual harassment on board. She also posted photos of original documents she received upon being hired, such as a table for recommended weights for one's height. We used this table on our background page to show the impossible standards that flight attendants were held to.

Saenz, Rogelio, and Louwanda Evans. "The Changing Demography of U.S. Flight Attendants." *Population Reference Bureau*. Population Reference Bureau, n.d. Web. 20 Dec. 2015.

This website had many statistics from the Population Reference Bureau on the changing demographics, such as race and gender, of flight attendants. We used these statistics in our conclusion to show how far flight attendants have come since the time when all flight attendants were single, thin, flirty women that were trained to seem incapable of standing up for themselves. Now, there are many races and both male and female flight attendants working for every airline in the U.S..