

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Carmen, Irin. "Oratorious RBG." *Audible*, 17 Feb. 2017. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

Between 1963-1980 Ruth Bader Ginsburg taught at the Rutgers University School of Law and Columbia University School of Law. This was after her firsthand trials and tribulations of finding a well-paying job as a lawyer after graduate school, which despite her high standing of being the top of her graduating class at Columbia, served as very hard due to her gender. This photo offers a snapshot of a part of her life which inspired her fight for changing the laws of gender-based discrimination.

Dorf, Michael C. "Ruth Bader Ginsburg at Her Confirmation Hearing to Become a Supreme Court Justice." *Verdict*, 4 Jan. 2020. This image shows Ruth Bader Ginsburg at her confirmation day hearing to become a Supreme Court Justice. In her eyes there is the same determination seen when she was arguing before the Supreme Court Justices on the case "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld." This image represents how her own work has impacted her in helping her become the second woman to serve the Supreme Court.

Johnston, Richard J.H. "A Widower Sues for Benefits." *New York Times*, Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

In this newspaper article it talks about the "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld" case, and centers on Stephen Wiesenfeld, the widower cueing for benefits. In the article there is a photo of Wiesenfeld and his son that he is trying to support without the benefits he is being denied. The photo of him and his son allows for an emotional pull from the audience and rephrases the idea of gender-based discrimination.

Mackenzie, John P. "Women Still Have Rights Denied." *Newspapers.com*, The Daily Reporter. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

This source provides a first-hand account of the political views on women's rights at the time. It allows for me to be transported into the mindset and political climate Ruth Bader Ginsburg had to fight in to prove sex discrimination was a real issue. This source provides a glimpse into the difficulties of winning the case, and the misconception that her winning the case solved all the issues with women's equality instantly.

Morataya, Sabrina. "This Image Is of Betty Friedan Used in a Tribute Post about Her Work on Feminism." *Global Merit & Essence Award Network Inc*. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

This photo of Betty Friedan represents a person who was fighting for feminism in the 1950s. It connects to Ruth Bader Ginsburg by showing how her fight primed the path for Ginsburg. It also showed the political climate surrounding the issue of feminism which helps demonstrate the difficulty Ginsburg would face later on.

Napikoski, Linda. "Bus Conductors in London Demand Equal Opportunity." *ThoughtCo.*, 30 Dec. 2019.

The image displays women protesting in London for equal opportunities as men. It shows the political climate during the 1960s by demonstrating how the fight for equality was a growing battle and becoming more and more popular. This was a decade before Ruth Bader Ginsburg fought for the acknowledgment in law that sex-based discrimination is real and shows how the progression of this movement advanced her fight.

Ramsey, Norman. "The Gazette." *The Gazette*, The Gazette, 1972. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The political cartoon dated three years before Ruth Bader Ginsburg won her court case, "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld", demonstrates the laws inability to accept the ideas of gender discrimination. Women would be fired for becoming pregnant because their work didn't want to have to insure and provide paid maternity leave. This source shows the blatant mistreatment of women and the discrimination they had to face without any protection from the law.

"Stephen Wiesenfeld." *Miami Film Festival*. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

Stephen Wiesenfeld was the plaintiff in the "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld" case. This image of Wiesenfeld helps provide a connection to who was in terms of the case and provides a face to who Ruth Bader Ginsburg was fighting for. This photo was taken during an interview in the making of the documentary "Notorious RBG."

"Supreme Court Avoids Women's Rights Policy." *Newspapers.com*, The Kane Republican. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The newspaper article is valuable by showing how the Supreme Court Justices made excuses for why it is legal for women to be discriminated against. It brings an example of how the Supreme Court ruled that discrimination against pregnant women is legal. Having other examples of sex-based discrimination, which is now illegal, helps readers feel a tangible connection to this time in history.

Thomas, Marlo. "Free to Be... You and Me." Carole Hart, Stephen J. Lawrence, Bruce Hart, 11 Mar. 1974. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg used the song by Marlo Thomaas, "Free to Be... You and Me", to define feminism during the 1970s. The song represents a modern view on feminism at the time, since it wasn't openly accepted by the common American family, or workplaces women would find themselves in. The song helped portray to the outside world a different perspective on an issue long debated and it helps guide one into the mindset of what it was like to be a woman in the 1970s.

United States, Congress, "Sex-Based Discrimination." *Sex-Based Discrimination*, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is a federal agency and within it is where you can find laws about Sex-Based discrimination. Before 1975, gender discrimination was not acknowledged; people thought it did not exist. After winning the

Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld case Ruth Bader Ginsburg proved sex-based discrimination was real. As a result, laws were made to protect minority groups from job discrimination.

Weinberger, Jillian. "Betty Friedan Leads a Group of Demonstrators Outside a Congressional Office in 1971 to Show Support for the E.R.A." *The Takeaway*, PRI and WNYC, 30 Dec. 2019.

This image shows Betty Friedan outside a Congressional office in 1971 to show support for the E.R.A. This image shows the activist work Betty Friedan participated in to support her ideas of feminism. It adds value by representing the amount of people supporting her movement and ideals she fought for which later helped Ruth Bader Ginsburg's fight.

Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld. 18 Mar. 1975. *Justia US Supreme Court*. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

This supreme court case allows firsthand interpretation of what occurred in the court on January 19, 1975. It gives me an in-depth explanation of the case, while simultaneously telling an unbiased argument of the two sides involved. It also supplies the Supreme Court Justices rulings on the case and why they came to that ruling.

"Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld." Oyez. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019.

The Oral Argument of the Supreme Court case "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld" is a tangible source that allows for me to feel connected to the case and hear the voices of the judges and lawyers. It transports you to that time as if your in the courtroom listening. Adding this audio into my website will benefit the ultimate understanding of what was happening during this time and what was happening in the courtroom.

"Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld." Oyez. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019.

The opinion announcement given by Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. showed insight into the reason for the decision and put a tone behind the official ruling of the case. Just like the oral argument, the opinion announcement transports one back into the courtroom. Putting this at the end of my website to finish off the story of how the case ended will complete and conclude the website.

Wilkinson, Signe. "How Can I Make Sure My Child Won't Suffer from the Wage Gap

Between Men and Women? Have a Boy. ." *Library of Congress*, Library of Congress, 1988. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

This political cartoon demonstrates the open conversation people were having after Ruth Bader Ginsburg proved sex-based discrimination was a real issue needing that needs to be enforced and protected by law. The conversation her breakthrough produced benefitted the general public through the education of injustices women were suffering and brought up the question of what should we do about them? The political cartoon provides value in its ability to represent the climate at that time, and the shift in feminism in the workplace.

Secondary Sources

Baddley, Elizabeth. "I Dissent." *Tablet*, 4 Jan. 2020.

The setting of the photo shows Ruth Bader Ginsburg as a Supreme Court Justice in front of the Supreme Court. Behind her is a path leading to the Supreme Court which represent her journey and path to get to where she is today. Ginsburg is also holding up a scale to represent fairness and equality within the justice system which are morals she brought from her past into her current job as a Supreme Court Justice.

Bee, Artsy. "Retro Woman Kitchen Housewife Frozen Goods." *Pixabay*, 4 Jan. 2020.

This is a depiction of a stereotypical housewife in the 1950s. This cartoon shows the standards women faced and the jobs they were expected to do. It represents the body image, jobs (cooking, serving, etc.), and face (smiling) women were expected to do.

Blakemore, Erin. "Ruth Bader Ginsburg's Landmark Opinions on Women's Rights." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 30 May 2018. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The website goes through Ruth Bader Ginsburg's cases she took on and argued at the Supreme Court. It demonstrates the type of cases she took on and her growing portfolio of knowledge on sex-discrimination. Having a history to what her other cases were and how they helped her impact and ultimately break the barrier of the law acknowledging that sex-discrimination is real and minorities rights need to be protected.

Chi, Frank, and Aminatou Sow. "Can't Speed Truth Without Ruth." *Courier Post*, 3 Jan. 2020.

This graphic demonstrates the impact Ruth Bader Ginsburg has made on the public. Her ideas she represents left the public to make tons of memes, tweets, and artwork. This graphic is one of a million graphics made and it shows the footprint she's made not only in her past but her present.

Danzer, Gerald A., et al. "Women Fight for Equality." *The Americans*, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, 2012, pp. 982–991. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The chapter on women's fight for equality from the textbook helps set the prelude for Ruth Bader Ginsburg's fight toward equality. It showcases the events and other prominent women during this era; their opinions, issues, beliefs, and what they fought for. It helps set the foundation for Ginsburg's rise up and frustrations felt in the workplace. It also shows she wasn't alone in her fight and many women before inspired her to make change.

"Gender Discriminations." *Inc.com*, Inc., 30 Nov. -1. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

This online encyclopedia gives an extensive description of what sex-based discrimination is. It also supplies what the current state of this issue is at and what steps employees would take if this was happening to them in the workforce. I am able to contrast the

difference and changes that have been made since Ruth Bader Ginsburg won the case “Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld.”

Karman, Bijou. “Graphic of Ruth Bader Ginsburg.” *The Atlantic*, 3 Jan. 2020.

In the graphic design of Ruth Bader Ginsburg she’s wearing pins which represent the strong topics she supports and the things she’s become famous for, her dissents. This graphic represents the beliefs put into the motivation of her case. It also shows where Ginsburg is now as she’s seen in her judge robe.

Leder, Mimi, director. *On the Basis of Sex*. Participant Media, 2018. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

The movie was a recreation of Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s younger years. It went through her struggles in law school being one of the few girls in her class, all the way to her court case, *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*, success. The film shows Ginsburg’s impact on women’s equality and how her case broke a barrier in the fight for women’s rights.

McElroy, Naomi. “Felicity Jones as RBG in On The Basis Of Sex.” *Buzz.ie*, 30 Dec. 2019.

This image is from the movie "On the Basis of Sex." It's a portrayal of Ruth Bader Ginsburg in front of the Supreme Court justices arguing the case of "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld." This image adds value to the website by showing the portrayal of the moment she argued her plaintiff's case.

Pullman, Sandra. “Tribute: The Legacy of Ruth Bader Ginsburg and WRP Staff.” *American Civil Liberties Union*, American Civil Liberties Union. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

After graduating from the college of Columbia, and tying one other for first in her class, Ruth Bader Ginsburg expected to find well-fitting jobs to match the work she poured into her studies and internship experience, but despite her astounding resume, no one law firm would hire her. This eventually lead her to the American Civil Liberties Union where she pioneered the ACLU’s Women’s Rights Project to assist other women in their struggles of discrimination based on gender. The article, written as a tribute to Ginsburg’s work at the ACLU, represents the work she accomplished and her background of how she got into the fight for gender equality.

Robson, Ruthann. “Justice Scalia’s Legacy on Gender Equality: No Need to ‘Remember the Ladies’ .” *Oxford Human Rights Hub*, 21 Mar. 2016. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

Justice Scalia and Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg sat on opposite ends of the political spectrum in the courtroom, and despite the odds, they were close friends. In the article it shows the two opposite beliefs on a case presented to them. It cites Ginsburg’s current beliefs and stances on gender equality and attests to them through case examples.

Rosenwald, Michael. “My Dearest Ruth’: The Remarkable Devotion of Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s Husband.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 25 Oct. 2018. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg left behind a legacy, but she couldn’t have done it without the help of her husband, Martin Ginsburg. He gave up his career in order to pursue hers, this was uncommon for the time. Men were the breadwinners and women were stay-at-home mom’s or housewives. He also helped, supported, and reinstated her confidence in herself

when she was doubting everything. The article provides a more well-rounded look into what made Ruth Ginsburg successful and the woman she is today.

“Ruth Bader Ginsburg - Mini Biography.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 12 Apr. 2019. Accessed 30 Dec. 2019.

In the video they show Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s prominent accomplishments and impact on gender equality. Having the source be in video format benefits the viewer from the ability to associate the story with photos from her time. It also helps summarize her life in a clear and concise way while simultaneously keeping the viewer entertained.

“Ruth Bader Ginsburg.” *Oyez*. Accessed 29 Oct. 2019

A backstory to Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s experience and schooling defines why she took the path she did. Her ivy league schooling and graduating top of her class influenced why she took on women’s rights and fought for the cases she did. To understand Ginsburg’s passion and drive for this topic you have to understand her history which will be used to preset the rest of the website’s topic.

Saunders, Lee. “Supreme Court Building.” *AFSCME.NOW*, 4 Jan. 2020.

This is a black and white picture of the Supreme Court Building. Ruth Bader Ginsburg made her breakthrough with the case "Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld" in this building. The Supreme Court Building represents the place where law is upheld and this image represents the law and justice system.

Squad, Feminist. “WOMEN BELONG IN ALL PLACES DECISIONS ARE BEING MADE.” *Amazon*, 3 Jan. 2020.

The graphic with the quote from Ruth Bader Ginsburg shows her feministic ideas. It also shows the drive and goal that got her to her position as a Supreme Court Justice. It shows the changes and beliefs she's interested and was interested in throughout her life.

“Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld.” *Oyez*. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019

The site gives a summary and background of the supreme court case, “Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld”, which allows me to directly understand the basics of the case and figure out the focus of where I need to go with my research. It also supplies me with the ability to see who argued the case, when the case was argued, and when it was decided. The source also provides a depiction of the supreme court justices presiding over the case and their rankings in terms of seniority and ideology.

