Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Florence Small Gaynor Scrapbook, 1970-1972, Manuscript." Duke University Libraries Catalog, https://find.library.duke.edu/catalog/DUKE008436823.

The catalog of notes belonging to Florence Small Gaynor highlight her work and the public response to her achievement. This source was important to create a sense of how minimized her achievements were. It also contains her account of her life including opportunities she didn't have access to due to her gender.

"Grace Hopper and Univac - Unknown - Google Arts & Culture." Google, Google, https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/grace-hopper-and-univac-unknown/mgF1Q7JfDuC0ZA.

In the given image Grace Hopper, a mathematician in the 20th century and a U.S. navy is, helping devise the device called UNIVAC, which was made popular as the first commercial computer in the U.S. Grace Hopper has been called the mother of computer programming due to her significant contributions that were crucial to the development of the field. Her landmark achievements in computer science made her not only one of the few women in STEM to be recognized at this level in computer science but also one of the most important American computer scientists of all time.

“Harvard IBM Mark I - About.” The Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, https://chsi.harvard.edu/harvard-ibm-mark-1-about.

This source provided my project with a visual aid as well as evidence for the point I was making. The newspaper snippet mentions that the computer is the world's greatest calculating machine. It does not credit Grace Hopper, the scientist and naval officer who programed it, which accurately represents the treatment of women.

NOVAonline. “An Interview with Sally Ride.” YouTube, YouTube, 24 July 2012, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yb6vw9AmiLs.

The interview with Sally Ride is a vital tool for demonstrating her achievements and the treatment she received. I was able to utilize her interview for multiple quotes as well as an analysis of her career.

Perlman, Radia. “Tortis: Toddler's Own Recursive TURGLE Interpreter System.” TORTIS: Toddler's Own Recursive Turgle Interpreter System, 1 Dec. 1974, https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/6224.

This source was used for pictures of Perlman’s button box and tortoise. It enabled me to depict her contributions to education in preschool age children.Her contributions were minimized significantly, which is representative of the treatment of women in STEM over the 20th century.

"Sally K. Ride Papers: Collection." SOVA, https://sova.si.edu/record/NASM.2014.0025.

This source is a collection of papers that belong to Sally K. Ride, the first American woman and youngest American in space. The papers reflect on her career as a student, astronaut and author. I found the materials presented useful as they recounted some of the challenges and barriers she had to break as a woman in STEM. They also presented many of her lifetime achievements and recognition.

Sibley, John. "Pioneering Hospital Director Florence Small Gaynor." *The New York Times*,

The New York Times, 10 Feb. 1971, https://www.nytimes.com/1971/02/10/archives/pioneering-hospital-director-florence-small-gaynor.html.

The New York Times article written as an obituary for Florence Small Gaynor's death detailed her life and legacy. It also detailed her journey to become a nurse and then a public health professional. The article added little-known details about her life and experience as a black woman in STEM to my understanding of her accomplishment as a woman.

Secondary Sources

2018, Ashlee Anderson |. “Sally Ride.” *National Women's History Museum*, www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/sally-ride.

“Biography of Grace Murray Hopper.” *Office of the President*, 9 Aug. 2017, president.yale.edu/biography-grace-murray-hopper.The Yale University biography details Grace Murray’s education and career. It presents Admiral Hopper’s achievements with context detailing the female experience in her field. This source was useful as it showed how revolutionary her achievement was and how marginalized her experience as a scientist was.

Civil Air Patrol. *Sally Ride: Breaking Barriers, Blazing Trails*, Civil Air Patrol, 24 Mar. 2020, www.cap.news/sally-ride-breaking-barriers-blazing-trails/.

This source recounts the life of Sally Ride and the barriers she broke as a queer woman in STEM. The source also details the work she did for young American girls hoping to go into the field, and it corroborates the Sally K Ride papers providing the background needed to understand her correspondences. The secondary source gave me historical context for women’s rights in America during the time Sally Ride became an astronaut and NASA’s past policies toward gender equality.

Lantero, Allison. “Five Fast Facts about Technologist Grace Hopper.” *Energy.gov*, 2015, www.energy.gov/articles/five-fast-facts-about-technologist-grace-hopper#:~:text=Grace%20Murray%20Hopper%20was%20one,programming%20code%20to%20machine%20language.

The source details Grace Hopper's achievements and significant contributions tocomputer science. I was able to use this source to highlight how minimized her achievements were and how important the role she played in technological developments became. The article also highlights her education which was used and analyzed for historical context.

Norwood, Arlisha R. “Grace Hopper.” *National Women's History Museum*, www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/grace-hopper.

The exhibit details Grace Hoppers life and work as a Navy Admiral and computer scientist. It was utilized to highlight her ahchievements in two male-dominated fields. It also gave me an adequate understanding of how her achievements in computer science were mostly unreocgnized by traditional sources.

"Radia Perlman." *Lemelson*, lemelson.mit.edu/resources/radia-perlman.

The source by MIT, Perlman's alma mater, functioned as a timeline of Perlma's professional career and academic studies. Most importantly, it detailed her contributions to network security systems and why they are incredibly key to the development of the modern computer. Having a detailed account of the significance of her contributions from a computer science standpoint was vital to highlighting how minimized her inventions and recognition for them were.

Rosen, Rebecca J. "Radia Perlman: Don't Call Me the Mother of the Internet." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 5 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2014/03/radia-perlman-dont-call-me-the-mother-of-the-internet/284146/

The article provides Perlman's perspective on her career as a woman in STEM. It enabled me to see that she had her fair share of hardships and how she benefited from laws enacted during her career as a student. It also paints a picture of the gender divide existent in computer science.