

NHD PERFORMANCE SCRIPT COVER PAGE

Please Note: All text in this template must be in 12 point font .

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	
Project Title	"Reeding" Between the Lines How Reed v. Reed Opened Doors for Gender Equality.
Student Name(s)	Molly Whyte and Sophia Pariona
Division	Junior
Performance Runtime	9:15
Thesis	An important step in breaking discriminatory barriers against women occurred in 1971, when the issue of property inheritance and Idaho's legal gender bias, which automatically favored men, was resolved when the Reed v. Reed Supreme Court case declared sex discrimination a violation of the 14th Amendment. The Reed v. Reed Supreme Court case, which originated in Idaho, came about because of a family inheritance issue Sally Reed faced upon the death of her son in 1967. This case was tremendously significant because it was the first time in the history of the U.S. that the Supreme Court recognized women as victims of discrimination thus removing legal barriers against women's equality.

PERFORMANCE OVERALL SCENARIO	
Story Setting(s)	Timeframe
Boise, Idaho courts and Washington D.C. Supreme Court	1967-1971
Story Synopsis	
Sally Reed was not considered as executor of her deceased son's estate in Idaho based on an 1864 law that favored men over women. After multiple legal battles, Sally, her lawyer Allen Derr, and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) took the case to the U.S. Supreme Court where it was resolved.	

CHARACTERS

Character	Performance	Description/background for the character
Sally Reed	Sophia Pariona	Sally divorced her husband in 1958. They had trouble deciding who would raise their son. They decided Sally would raise Richard during his “tender years”. Then when Richard was older, he could visit/live with Cecil. Sally raised her son till he committed suicide. Upon Richard’s death, Sally was denied her son’s property, including a coronet that was sentimental to Sally (Kerber 442). Because she felt the law was unfair and was tired of feeling like “a nobody” she pursued legal action. Sally did not see herself as a woman’s rights activist prior to this series of events.
Attorney 1	Molly Whyte	Robert McLaughlin, Sally’s attorney who helped her through other difficulties with her divorce and custody settlements. This attorney declined to pursue the court battle.
Allen Derr	Molly Whyte	Allen Derr was a Boise, Idaho attorney who accepted Sally’s case. He believed it was time to work against such discriminatory laws. He was an experienced lawyer who had worked for many others. Following the decision, the ACLU recognized him in 2002 with the Idaho Freedom Award, the Idaho State Bar honored him with the Professionalism Award in 2002, the University of Idaho bestowed upon him the Alumni Association Hall of Fame award in 2005, and he was featured, along with his client, Sally Reed in the book <i>Days of Destiny Crossroads in American History</i> where the Reed v. Reed case was cited as one of thirty-one “uncelebrated days that changed the course of history” (Legacy.com).
Narrator 1 Molly	Molly Whyte	Narrator introduces the topic, relays the context of events, and establishes the impact of the case for women in the U.S.
Narrator 2 Sophia	Sophia Pariona	Narrator introduces the topic, relays the context of events, and establishes the impact of the case for women in the U.S.



Molly as Allen Derr - 1970s style men's suit. Sophia as Sally. 1969 Butterick pattern used for costume.

OVERALL STAGE SETTING

Describe the Stage(s) of the Performance Add Photo of Stage (if possible)	Color Use Scheme	
Single lawyers desk with phone.	Background Design	No backdrop used.
	Props	1960s telephone Desk Two Chairs Tablecloth Garbage Can Stool Pen Papers Notebook pad



The costumes and props remain the same for all scenes.

PERFORMANCE SCRIPT BY SCENES

Please add or remove scene pages as needed. This is only a template.

NARRATOR BEGINNING - SCENARIO

Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
Narrator introduction explains how the Reed v. Reed legal battle started and gives reference to the context for the barriers women faced with laws that were discriminatory.	Setting	Narrator part
	Timeframe	Present Day
	Characters	Narrator 1 Molly and Narrator 2 Sophia
Summary of the Scene		
Narrators standing in front of the “set” to present an introductory narrative.		

DIALOGUE - NARRATOR BEGINNING

Character & Action	Dialogue
--------------------	----------

Narrator 1 Molly	<p>“When the United States formed, political and legal power was granted to men, yet denied to women. From 1776 until 1896 Idaho women lived as second class citizens politically. It wasn’t until 1920, some 144 years after the founding of the U.S. that all American women were granted voting rights. Unfortunately, acquiring suffrage did not magically create equality in all aspects of life. For example, in Idaho, discriminatory legal practices, which harmed women, included legal barriers such as men choosing homes, women being denied the ability to create contracts unless as an agent of the husband, and paternal child support for girls ending at 18 while boys’ support ended at 21 (Idaho State Journal).”</p>
Narrator 2 Sophia	<p>“An important step in breaking discriminatory barriers against women occurred in 1971, when the issue of property inheritance and Idaho’s legal gender bias, which automatically favored men, was resolved when the Reed v. Reed Supreme Court case declared sex discrimination a violation of the 14th Amendment. The Reed v. Reed Supreme Court case, which originated in Idaho, came about because of a family inheritance issue Sally Reed faced upon the death of her son in 1967. This case was tremendously significant because it was the first time in the history of the United States that the Supreme Court recognized women as victims of discrimination thus removing legal barriers against women’s equality” (Lewis; Cohen and Dull).</p>

SCENE 1 - SCENARIO

Purpose of the Scene

Key Elements

Introduces Sally’s problem with the Idaho probate court and her difficulty finding legal representation.	Setting	Boise, Idaho
	Timeframe	1967
	Characters	Sally Reed
Summary of the Scene		
Sally is writing to file a petition with Idaho probate court to establish her right to be chosen as executor of her son’s estate.		

DIALOGUE - SCENE 1

Character & Action	Dialogue
<p>Sally</p> <p><i>Writing letter</i></p> <p><i>Reading it outloud as if thinking about it to herself.</i></p> <p>Note - parentheses and italics are the bibliographic citations for the source reference.</p>	<p>“My name is Sally Reed and I would like to file a petition for my son, Skip Reed’s estate.” (thinking to herself) “No, that doesn’t sound right... I need to use his full legal name...”(Crosses out somethings and throws it away; grabs a new paper) “My name is Sally Reed and I would like to file a petition for my deceased son, Richard Lynn Reed who died on March 29, 1967” (<i>Cornell Law School, North America Inc.</i>). “I would like to be granted executorship of his estate amounting to \$495 and a few personal belongings” (<i>The Supreme Court Historical Society</i>).</p> <p>Sincerely, Sally Reed</p> <p>There, now all I have to do is mail this off and it should take care of the legalities surrounding Skip’s property.”</p>

SCENE 2 - SCENARIO

Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
Establish the barrier Sally faces and the legal struggle to come.	Setting	Attorney’s office Boise, Idaho
	Timeframe	1967
	Characters	Attorney and Sally
Summary of the Scene		
Sally learns from her family attorney that the Idaho probate law will automatically give her husband executorship of her son Ricard’s estate. She voices her disapproval with this barrier and asks for help. The attorney indicates no one will take up this case as the Supreme Court has not upheld women’s rights in legal issues such as this before.		

DIALOGUE - SCENE 2

Character & Action	Dialogue
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin <i>(Sitting at desk talking to Sally)</i>	"I understand that you are going through some tough times with your son's death, but since you and Cecil are divorced that creates difficulties."
Sally <i>(Sitting opposite lawyer)</i>	"What do you mean?"
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin <i>(looks at notepad)</i>	"I understand that Richard had no will?"
Sally	"Yes."
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin	(looks sad) "I thought so."
Sally	"What's wrong?"
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin	"There's nothing you can do about becoming the executor. Cecil's attorney Charles S. Stout is relying on an 1864 Idaho statute that states when the father and mother of a deceased person both seek appointment as administrator of the estate, the man is to be preferred over the woman"(PTCrazy).
Sally	"I can't believe it, not only does the court ignore me and discount my testimony during the custody battle because I am a woman but you are telling me they are now going to deny my probate rights because I'm female!"
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin	"That's right. Since Richard died without a will the probate court will choose Cecil to become the executor of Richard's estate. It is an Idaho statute."

<p>Sally</p>	<p>“What! This can’t be. Cecil was an abusive husband and father! He left Skip and me when Skip was only four years old! I know it was determined Skip killed himself, but I’m still suspicious because Cecil took out a life insurance policy on Skip right before he died. I should be the executor of the estate” (<i>NWLC</i>).</p>
<p>Lawyer Robert McLaughlin</p>	<p>“I understand what you are saying, but that is the law.”</p>
<p>Sally</p>	<p>“So I won’t be able to deal with my son’s estate, and Cecil will get control just because he is a male? This is yet another example of sexism in the Idaho legal system. I feel like nobody, and I can’t get any support and women don’t seem to have the right to speak up for anything. You know, I’ve never been one to stand up for women’s issues but this is too much!” (<i>Celebration Spotlight</i>). “Is there anything I can do?”</p>
<p>Lawyer Robert McLaughlin</p>	<p>“Well, there’s nothing you can do unless you can convince an attorney to take up the case. Good luck finding one though, no one is going to want to take up a case of this nature.”</p>
<p>Sally</p>	<p>“Why do you say that?”</p>
<p>Lawyer Robert McLaughlin</p>	<p>“State laws dealing with the disposition of community property are largely based on the old philosophy that wives themselves are property of a sort and that the responsibility for handling money properly belongs to the males. This concept has been challenged a number of times before the Supreme Court based on the same 14th Amendment argument, but the court has always ruled in the past that in this kind of case the amendment didn’t apply” (<i>Idaho State Journal</i>).</p>

Sally	(stands up) “Well, I’m determined to pursue this. It just isn’t right for the law to create barriers of this nature just because I am a woman. I’m sure I can find someone who will help me if I search long enough.”
Lawyer Robert McLaughlin	“Goodbye and good luck.” (walks over to Sally and shakes hand; Sally walks out the door) (<i>The Supreme Court Historical Society, Legal Information Institute</i>).

SCENE 3 - SCENARIO

Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
Sally works to find an attorney willing to take the case. She calls many attorneys before finding Allen Derr.	Setting	Boise, Idaho Sally’s Home
	Timeframe	1967
	Characters	Narrator 1 and Sally
Summary of the Scene		
Sally is at home and has called many attorneys. She finally calls Allen Derr and finds someone willing to take her case. They agree to meet.		

DIALOGUE - SCENE 3

Character & Action	Dialogue
Narrator 1 Molly	“Sally then worked to find an attorney willing to take up her case and challenge Idaho laws which created legal roadblocks for women.”
Sally (Talking on the phone frustrated)	(Flustered on the phone) “Thank you for speaking with me Mr. Derr.....Yes, I’m afraid I am at my witts end..... I’ve already asked sixteen other attorneys, and they have all turned me down.....Will you please help me..... (excited) you will? Wonderful. When can we meet to discuss an appeal?..... Yes, I’m available then.”
Narrator 1 Molly	“Sally and her attorney Allen Derr appealed the probate order to the Fourth Judicial District Court of Idaho. The district court asserted Sally’s lawsuit was a constitutional attack on the 1864 statute 15-314 claiming it violated the 14th Amendment. The court agreed with Sally,

	and returned the case to the Idaho probate court for it to decide who was better qualified to administer the estate. This order was never carried out because Cecil appealed this ruling thus forcing the case to be heard by the Idaho Supreme Court” (<i>Legal Information Institute</i>).
--	--

SCENE 4 - SCENARIO		
Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
The Supreme Court sides with Cecil so Sally with Allen Derr and the ACLU move forward to send the litigation to the U.S. Supreme Court.	Setting	Boise, Idaho Allen Derr’s Office
	Timeframe	February 11, 1970 Rehearing Denied March 24, 1970.
	Characters	Sally, Allen, Narrator 1
Summary of the Scene		
The Idaho Supreme Court sided with Cecil. Sally and Allen realize they need money to take the case to the US Supreme Court. They get help from the ACLU and Ruth Bader Ginsberg comes on as an ACLU attorney to help with the case (PTCrazy).		

DIALOGUE - SCENE 4	
Character & Action	Dialogue
Sally (<i>Standing up</i>)	“This isn’t right. The Idaho Supreme court sided with Cecil. I can’t believe they disagree that the statute is "arbitrary and capricious." But it is arbitrary and capricious! I can’t believe that in 1970 the Idaho Supreme Court would say “that, in general, "men are better qualified to act as [administrators] than are women" and that the mandatory preference for men serves the legitimate purpose of "curtailing litigation over the appointment of administrators." This is so frustrating.”
Allen Derr	“The law is indeed unfair and it needs to be challenged. We need to see this through so that “A woman has a fighting chance; and she isn’t arbitrarily kicked out the door” (<i>Idaho State Journal</i>). It needs to be taken to the Supreme Court.”
Sally	“You’re right, but it is going to be expensive to pursue this.”

Allen Derr	“This is bias against women and has no basis in fact in this modern age and society. There is no reasonable basis for the classification which gives preference of males over females. You need to keep going, we need to break this legal barrier once and for all (<i>Idahopress</i>). Maybe we can get help from the American Civil Liberties Union, this is just the type of case they support.”
Sally	“Maybe you’re on something.”
Allen Derr	“Think about it, if you keep going, it won’t be just for you, but for all women. If the court sides with you it will be a landmark decision for women’s rights. We need to keep pushing and get the Supreme Court to assert that the 14th Amendment applies to women. This is important because once a decision is made in our favor women will have a legal precedent for fighting all manner of laws which bar them from fairness in the legal system.”
Sally	“You’re right and I will keep going. Thank you for all your help.”
Narrator 1 Molly	“Sally persisted to break barriers and the case went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Ruth Bader Ginsburg, one of our current day Supreme Court Justices, volunteered as an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union or ACLU which joined and paid for litigating the case. The ACLU’s objective was a ruling that flatly banned all sex discrimination” (Idaho State Journal).

SCENE 5 - SCENARIO

Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
Sally wins the Supreme Court case and it established that the 14th Amendment applies to gender discrimination cases.	Setting	Allen Derr’s office Bosie, Idaho
	Timeframe	November 22, 1971
	Characters	Sally and Allen
Summary of the Scene		
Sally and Allen read the court’s decision. They find out that Sally won the case and that the Supreme Court’s decision meant that Idaho courts would have to decide Sally’s case on the merits of the		

executor rather than gender. Sally decides to become a coexecutor with Cecil rather than continue litigation.

DIALOGUE - SCENE 5

Character & Action	Dialogue
Sally <i>(Action & movement direction)</i>	“Here it is, they have finally released the ruling. The Supreme Court states in its decision: <i>(Reading the court’s decision)</i> “Clearly the objective of reducing the workload on probate courts...is not without some legitimacy. The crucial question, however, is whether statute 15-314 advances that objective in a manner consistent with the command of the Equal Protection Clause. We hold that it does not. To give a mandatory preference to members of either sex over members of the other, merely to accomplish the elimination of hearings on the merits, is to make the very kind of arbitrary legislative choice forbidden by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment...The judgment of the Idaho Supreme Court is reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion” <i>(NWLC, Legal Information Institute)</i> .
Allen Derr	“You know, there still is going to be another trial with Idaho to decide the executor based on their merits now rather than gender” (Kerber 448).
Sally	“I know. I don’t really want to go to another case. We have won the issue of discrimination. Is there anything that we can do, besides throwing in the towel and letting Cecil get Skip’s property?”

Allen Derr <i>(Thinking)</i>	“Hmmm.....You can become an coexecutor with Cecil” (Kerber 448).
--	--

Sally	“Yeah.....That’s a good idea. I think that is what we will do” (Kerber 448).
--------------	--

NARRATOR ENDING - SCENARIO		
Purpose of the Scene	Key Elements	
Conclusion explains the importance of the Reed v Reed Supreme court decision.	Setting	Narrative Conclusion
	Timeframe	Post Reed v. Reed
	Characters	Narrator 1 and Narrator 2
Summary of the Scene		
The scene is the two narrators standing in front of the props where they explain the importance of the decision for women in the nation.		

DIALOGUE - NARRATOR ENDING	
Character & Action	Dialogue
Narrator 2 Sophia <i>(Action & movement direction)</i>	<p>“The Reed v. Reed case matters because the way women were treated by the law was unjust and unfair. When the United States formed, it was on the basis of liberty and justice for all. However, women were treated as second class citizens and did not have the same rights as men. They were treated in a biased way and were normally placed below men. It took 103 years after the creation of the 14th Amendment for equal protection under the law to be upheld for women. Since the dismantling of this legal barrier in 1971, other discriminatory laws have been struck down thus moving women closer to being treated as equals in our nation. It was a very significant case because it formed the basis for later decisions that would increase women’s legal rights” (The Times News). After Reed v. Reed, the court had many different cases that challenged statues which violated</p>

	<p>the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Just one such example is Stanton v. Stanton in which the Court held that the difference in sex between children did not warrant a distinction in the Utah statute under which girls attained majority at 18 but boys did not attain majority until they were 21 years of age (Justia).</p>
Narrator 1 Molly	<p>“Even though there continue to be laws throughout the United States which discriminate, Sally Reed helped open the door for not only inheritance rights for all women but for the 14th Amendment to apply to all sex discrimination cases (NWLC). The decision made it so that state legislatures could no longer assume that women could be excluded simply on the ground of “administrative convenience”. Sally Reed’s efforts matter because she helped dismantle legal barriers and helped to ensure the laws of the land provide equal protection for all, including women.”</p>

“Reeding” Between the Lines

How Reed v. Reed Opened Doors for Gender Equality

Molly Whyte and Sophia Pariona

Group Performance

Junior Division

Process Paper: 458

Process Paper:

After researching the Reed v. Reed Supreme Court decision, we were interested in this important legal decision because we wondered why women were not able to inherit property and why an Idaho law would discriminate against women in this way. We feel that women should not be seen less than men, that we are all equal.

We started our research by looking up the things we knew about Reed v. Reed. We found websites such as Thought Co. and Jrank.org. We also used the Supreme Court's 1972 decision as well as the Idaho Supreme Court's decision in the case. The court decision's were helpful because they had the entire court case and arguments of Reed v. Reed. The newspapers we used were the South Idaho Press, The Times News, and The Idaho State Press. These were helpful because they were written at the time the case happened. The court decisions were extremely helpful to write different scenes.

We picked a performance to showcase our topic because we both enjoy acting and we thought it would be a fun experience to work with a partner on a school project. We also thought it would be fun to create a project where we could apply our acting talents. We started our project by researching Reed v. Reed and the Supreme Court decision. Then, we blocked out the storyline and characters and wrote our script. We went through several revisions until it told the story. After that, we memorized the lines and practiced the performance. We decided on an appropriate time period suit for Allen Derr's costume. Sally's costume was a little harder. We found a dress that was passable and used it for the regional contest but it wasn't as time appropriate as we

wanted. We improved Sally's costume by finding and sewing a 1969 Butterick skirt and dress. This made Sally's costume more realistic.

When the Supreme Court ruled in the Reed vs Reed case, Sally Reed broke legal barriers that favored men. She's the one who inherited Richard's property and got the legal right to be the executor. She wanted to own her son's property, when women were normally placed under men. She worked hard to defy the barriers the Idaho statute placed against her rights. Her efforts resulted in the Supreme Court applying the 14th Amendment to cases involving discrimination against women of the nation. The barrier of equality in the law was now broken due to this Supreme Court decision. Because of this, women in the nation had a legal foundation to challenge other gender discrimination laws. We are so thankful that the decision applied the 14th Amendment to gender, making it even harder for courts in Idaho to discriminate against women in legal cases.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

“Allen Richard Derr.” *Idaho Statesman*. 14 Jun. 2013. Legacy.com,

www.legacy.com/obituaries/idahostatesman/obituary.aspx?pid=165317334.

This obituary was extremely helpful because it explained Allen’s involvement in the case as well as what happened to him afterwards. It helped us understand how he continued to advocate for women’s rights throughout his life. The obituary also led us to the *Days of Destiny* book that had a chapter about Reed v. Reed.

Cohen, Robert and Laura J. Dull. “Full Text of Interview with Ruth Bader Ginsburg.” *The American Historian*, The Organization of American Historians, 17 Dec. 2015.

<https://tah.oah.org/november-2017/supplemental-online-material-for-teaching-about-the-feminist-right-revolution-ruth-bader-ginsburg-as-the-thurgood-marshall-of/>.

This interview with Ruth Bader Ginsburg included her take on the Idaho Probate Code that was at the center of the case. She explained how the statute was discriminatory and that Sally Reed’s case was the first time the Supreme Court determined the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution applied to sex discrimination. This interview with Ginsburg, who was the lead ACLU attorney for the case at the Supreme Court hearing, was helpful for our script and research because it included Ginsburg’s views for the case.

Derr, Allen R. et al. “Document 20: Melvin L. Wulf, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Allen R. Derr, Pauli Murray, and Dorothy Kenyon, Brief for the Appellant, Reed v. Reed, No. 70-4 (1971).” *How and Why Feminist Legal Strategy Transformed*. Binghamton,

NY: State University of New York at Binghamton, 2007. pp 102+. *Women and Social Movements in the United States 1600-2000*,

<http://documents.alexanderstreet.com/d/1000675826#p11>.

This article, written by Allen Derr, the attorney for Sally Reed, was helpful because it included Derr's ideas about the American Civil Liberties Union's involvement in the case. It included first hand information about how the case came about with Sally filing a petition, then Cecil filing as well. It also included Derr's ideas on the importance of the case as of 2007, when the article was written. This information was helpful because it provided Derr's perspective and explained his financial help with the case.

"Good Day for Women." *Idaho State Journal* [Pocatello], 15 Dec. 1971 p. 5.

Newspapers.com, 15 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper article, written at the time of the case, was helpful because it talked about Sally and how the case began. It included the argument that the case was based on discrimination against women. We loved this source because it summarized the case and told us more about the Idaho laws that were harmful against women.

"Highest Court Grands Women Equal Protection." *Idaho State Journal* [Pocatello], 23 Nov. 1971 page 14. *Newspapers.com*, 15 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper article, written at the time of the event, was quite helpful because it talked about how the state law was deemed unconstitutional and how some people, and the ACLU, wanted every discriminatory law against women to

be ruled unconstitutional. The article explained how the court did not go this far, but it did say that men couldn't be chosen over women because of the different sex unless the state had an "objective" reason. We liked this article because it helped us understand the ruling and limitations of the case.

"Mrs. Reed Talks about Lawsuit." *South Idaho Press* [Burley], 24 Nov. 1971. p. 7.

Newspapers.com, 15 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper article, which was an interview with Sally Reed, was helpful because it summed up the whole case. We loved it because it talked about the case right after it happened and it had direct quotes from Allen Derr, her lawyer, and Sally Reed herself. This whole article was just amazing and it was really helpful to our research and writing lines for the script.

"Reed v. Reed." *Legal Information Institute*, Legal Information Institute,

www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/404/71.

This website was really helpful because it was the complete Reed v Reed U.S. Supreme Court case opinion. It included the ruling and reasoning of the majority decision. It talked about the case, how it began, and how it ended. We found this website extremely helpful because it was the entire US Supreme Court case ruling, which is the foundation for our project.

"Ripple From Women's Rights Case Spreads to Pocatello Lib Meeting." *Idaho State*

Journal [Pocatello], 30 Nov. 1971. p. 2. *Newspapers.com*, 15 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper was helpful because it was Allen Derr talking about how the Idaho law was discriminatory against women. He also explained how there were

other ways in which Idaho and other state's laws were discriminatory against women.

Supreme Court of Idaho. "Reed v. Reed Opinion." 11 Feb. 1970. McFadden. "Browse Cases." Legal Research Tools from Casetext, Casetext Inc., 24 Mar. 1970, casetext.com/case/reed-v-reed-94.

This was probably one of the best resources we used. It was the Idaho Supreme Court's opinion on the 1970 hearing for Reed v Reed. In this document, we learned how Charles Stout worked on behalf of Cecil Reed. It gave great detail about the entire case before it went to the Supreme Court. We just loved this website because it helped establish the correct information for the case while it was argued in Idaho and gave us the foundation for why Sally had to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Secondary Sources:

"Breaking New Ground - Reed v. Reed, 404 U.S. 71 (1971)." *Learning Center Supreme Court Decisions & Women's Rights - Milestones to Equality*, The Supreme Court Historical Society,

https://supremecourthistory.org/lc_breaking_new_ground.html#breaking.

We really loved this website. It was helpful and amazing. It talked more about the case and the law that was dealt with in Reed v. Reed. It talked about the Idaho Supreme Court rejecting Sally's claim how the statute was arbitrary and capricious.

“Celebration Spotlight on Idaho Women.” *The Times News* [Twin Falls], 31 Aug, 1987.

B-2. *Newspapers.com*, 15 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper was extremely helpful because even though it was written after the conclusion of the case, it still gave a really good report on *Reed v. Reed*. We really like it because it talked about the case and that this was the first time ever that the “Supreme Court declared the state law unconstitutional because of the different sexes.” This was very good information for our research and our script.

Cohen, Robert, and Laura J. Dull. “Supplemental Online Material for ‘Teaching About the Feminist Rights Revolution: Ruth Bader Ginsburg as ‘The Thurgood Marshall of Women’s Rights’.” *The American Historian*, *The American Historian*, tah.oah.org/november-2017/supplemental-online-material-for-teaching-about-the-feminist-rights-revolution-ruth-bader-ginsburg-as-the-thurgood-marshall-of/.

This website helped us write our script. We used it because it talked more about the *Reed v. Reed* case. We like the website because it was written in an understandable way and it provided the framework for the *Reed v. Reed* case.

“Development of Rights of Women.” *Development of Rights of Women - LawShelf*

Educational Media, 2019,

lawshelf.com/courseware/entry/development-of-rights-of-women.

Lawshelf was also extremely helpful. It was precise about how unfair laws were to women and how the laws were cruel. We thought this website was really helpful and told us more about women's rights. It had pretty good detail of how women were treated.

Kerber, Linda K. "November 22, 1971 Sally Reed Demands Equal Treatment." *Days of Destiny Crossroads in American History*, editors James M. McPherson and Alan Brinkley, The Society of American Historians / DK Publishing, 2001. pp. 441-451.

This book was extremely helpful because it told us about the whole case. It explained the aftermath of the case and how Idaho courts had to hear the case again and decide the executor question based on the merits of the individuals rather than gender. It also explained how Sally was tired of litigation and decided to become a coexecutor with Cecil. This was extremely helpful information to help us wrap up the aftermath of the case.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "A Brief History of Women's Property Rights in the U.S."

ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 13 July 2019,

<https://www.thoughtco.com/property-rights-of-women-3529578>.

This website helped us learn more about women's property rights. It didn't talk about Reed V.S. Reed, but it told more about all women's property rights in the U.S. We liked Thought Co. because it was really helpful with all women's property rights.

"Reed at 40: A Landmark Decision." *NWLC*, National Women's Law Center, 30 Nov.

2011, nwlc.org/blog/reed-v-reed-40-landmark-decision.

This website summarized the Reed v. Reed case. It told us how the case began with Richard killing himself with his father's gun in Cecil's basement, Cecil filling a petition after he found out that Sally had filed one, and finally ending with the Supreme Court decision.

“Reed v. Reed 1971.” *Supreme Court Drama: Cases That Changed America*,

Encyclopedia.com, 5 Nov. 2019,

www.encyclopedia.com/law/legal-and-political-magazines/reed-v-reed-1971.

This website gave us an overview of the case at the beginning of our research. It was extremely helpful and gave us the information about the court case that helped us decide it was a topic we wanted to explore.

“Reed v. Reed: Great Idaho Story, Great American Story.” *Idaho Press*, Idaho Press

Inc., 8 Oct. 2015,

www.idahopress.com/members/reed-v-reed-great-idaho-story-great-american-story/article_84192608-6d4e-11e5-86a7-f719d85b254b.html.

Idaho Press was very helpful because it gave us an extremely good overview of the Reed v. Reed Supreme Court Case. It told us everything in great detail about the judge and how he said there was no reasonable basis in men being chosen over women.

“Reed v. Reed - Significance.” *JRank Articles*, Net Industries,

law.jrank.org/pages/24338/Reed-v-Reed-Significance.html.

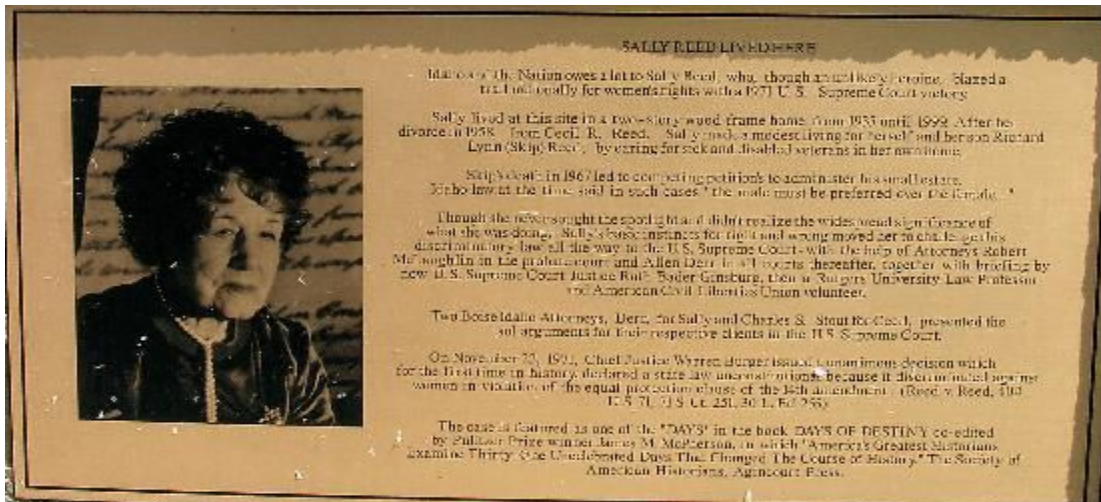
This website gave us the full case of Reed V.S. Reed. It explained how their adoptive son died, how Cecil filed a petition after Sally did, that Sally was thinking Cecil had something to do with their sons death, and the rest of the entire case.

“Sally Reed - Bosie Idaho.” *Sally Reed - Boise, ID - Civil Rights Memorials on*

Waymarking.com, PTCrazy, 18 Nov. 2007, 8:53:04 PM,

www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wm2M3B_Sally_Reed__Boise_ID.

This website talks about Sally Reed. It summed up how the case started and the case. It doesn't say the case word for word, but it explained what happened and that Ruth Bader Ginsburg and the ACLU got involved. It also gave a picture of the marker that commemorates Sally Reed's home in Boise.



Stetson, Dorothy McBride. *Women's Rights in the U.S.A.: Policy debates and Gender Roles*. Garland Publishing, inc. New York 1997. p. 34.

This book told us that the court thought that “men would be more interested in and capable of handling finances than women would be.” This can be true in some cases, but in Sally Reed's case, she wanted to own Richard's estate. This page was helpful because it said what the state of Idaho thought that men wanted and were more capable than women. With this, we had multiple views of the case.

“Women, Enterprise, and Society.” *Women and the Law*, Harvard College, 2010, www.library.hbs.edu/hc/wes/collections/women_law/.

This website helped us understand more on how women were treated in the 1900s. It was really helpful because we were taught about how the law treated women. it is really good to know about this when researching Reed v. Reed.