

Margaret Sanger:
The Birth of Women's Control

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Individual Exhibit

Process Paper

This year I truly wanted to pick an event that was not only a "turning point" in its time, but one that had continued significance. I found this in the form of Margaret Sanger's birth control movement, which has been a topic of consistent and rather perplexing controversy, as it has been legally settled so many times, even going into the last presidential election. It was Sanger's impassioned writing that initially gave me inspiration and the controversy surrounding it that bolstered my belief in its importance.

The research process was largely based off of primary sources— which allowed me to become acquainted with Sanger and to form my own opinion, as well as a personal appreciation for her. This included looking directly at her articles, but also interviews as I connected to the modern day. Throughout the process, I sent out more than fifteen requests for personal interviews and received contact from three of these figures regretting that they would not be able to contribute – these included Sandra Fluke and two renowned researchers at the East-West Center – as well as successful local interviews. The most exciting source was the one interview I did manage to get: with Sanger's grandson, Alexander Sanger. He provided me with facts that I needed to make my research stand and fascination in the family's continual fight for women's reproductive freedom.

As I became more personally connected and knowledgeable of my topic, I began to see how it would lend itself well to an exhibit, and I also began to really like the concept of having a project that was physically present and allowed you to look at it on a grander scale – to some extent allow you to immerse yourself in the topic. To build this I purchased wooden boards to be the three panels, and thinner pieces of wood to make up the borders of the board. Once this was completed, I applied wallpaper to both the fronts of the boards to resemble the design of

Sanger's original clinic. The content was then sized, and then printed on decorative paper and black borders and pop-outs to make the most influential points stand out better. From there I cut the letters out for the header, and added details such as lighting and the video.

This topic conveys all of the elements of this year's theme, focusing on two turning points. The first was the movement for the education and aiding of women through birth control by a person, Margaret Sanger, who was the only one initially willing to fight for these ideas. This turning point was the result of several events - including the publication of *The Woman Rebel*, the opening of Sanger's first clinic, and the case of *United States v. One Package*. The second, facilitated by the first, was the creation of the Pill which allowed for women to take full advantage of the rights laid out for them by Sanger through an effective and simple contraceptive.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

"All Employers Should Be Required to Provide Their Employees with Health Care Plans That Cover Contraception or Birth Control at No Cost." Infographic. Public Religion Research Institute. February 7, 2012. Accessed June 8, 2013.
<http://publicreligion.org/research/2012/02/january-tracking-poll-2012/>.

This graph displays the approval of contraceptive provisions in the Affordable Health Care Reform Act across religious groups, showing an overall positive response in even Catholics. This source comes from the Public Religion Research Institute, which is usually bias free, but is surely unbiased in this report as they would surely not be biased in the favor of birth control. This graph appears on the third panel to add credibility to President Obama's speech encouraging a compromise between religious groups and the government on the Affordable Health Care Reform Act, showing data for all groups except White Evangelicals who have proven strongly against birth control ever since Obama's move to reform the health system.

"And the Villain Still Pursues Her." Cartoon. Argument in an Off Key. Last modified 2002. Accessed May 2, 2013. <http://www.uni.edu/palczewski/alta01.htm>.

This postcard was likely produced after the passage of the Comstock Laws and the legal stigmatization of birth control. The extravagant nature of the woman and her environment, as well as the innocence seen in the stork and the baby in this cartoon paint birth control as mere vanity, sharply contrasting the view of birth control as an essential tool for disadvantaged women and their families. So while the creator of this postcard is unknown, it can be assumed that they were either religiously or economically biased against birth control. This source displays the opposing societal ideals that Margaret Sanger faced when she first began her crusade and is used on the middle panel of the board.

Baby Spacing Success in South Carolina. Photograph. *Google Books*. Accessed March 1, 2013.
http://books.google.com/books?id=1T8EAAAAMBAAJ&source=gbs_navlinks_s.

This photograph is taken from a LIFE article published on May 6, 1940 and posted via Google Books. It shows a syphilitic mother in South Carolina who has been able to give birth to two healthy babies through the means of birth control and baby spacing. This woman was helping directly through government-regulated birth control programs set in place by South Carolina because of the efforts of Margaret Sanger to make birth control a legally and socially accepted concept. This picture appears on the middle panel of the board, to convey the early significance of Sanger's efforts.

"Birth Control." *LIFE*, May 6, 1940, 64-68. Accessed March 7, 2013.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=1T8EAAAAMBAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

This article is likely factually correct, as LIFE magazine has historically maintained an image of near-neutrality, rendering the facts and statistics contained within it free of bias as well. The article outlines the benefits that a state-regulated birth control system presented in the 1940s, shortly after the inception of such programs in the Carolinas. This also followed Margaret Sanger's victory in the federal appeals court case in which the national repeal of the Comstock Laws began. This article is clearly indicative of the quantifiable difference that Sanger had then made.

Birth Control Federation of America, Inc. "Low Incomes Mean High Infant Death Rates." Infographic. Smith College Libraries. Accessed March 4, 2013. http://smithlibraries.org/digital/archive/square_thumbnail/0b3842281d1a3a89253dc174578f7812.jpg.

This infographic was published by the American Birth Control League based off of data by the U.S. Census Bureau, with no finite date given, but it can be assumed that it came before 1950. It shows the number of infant deaths that occur per father's annual income, attributing far greater mortalities to the poor. Therefore, the implication being that the conditions under which the poor were, not only made it difficult to raise many children but also to carry them to term.

Clark, Sylvia. Interview. American Experience: The Pill. Last modified 2002. Accessed May 2, 2013. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/pill/sfeature/sf_attitudes.html.

Sylvia Clark, a woman that was largely disadvantaged before the release of the Pill, discusses the shift in the way women were viewed and a shift in the opportunities available to her after the Pill's release; because Clark was clearly helped by birth control, there is strong liberal bias on the issue at hand. This interview was conducted between 1999 and 2002, and was mounted on the PBS website. It gives a face to the women that were helped by the release of the Pill, the arguable climax of Sanger's movement, and also creates a strong shift from the allegation that birth control was used solely fuel for sexual revolution. This source is used on the first panel to show this expansion of equality.

Cover Depicting Woman Weighed-Down by "Unwanted Babies". Illustration. 1923. Women's History Archives. Smith Coll. Libraries, Northampton. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://luna-insight.smith.edu:8180/luna/servlet/detail/SOPHIA~29~3~43~100048?qvq=q:margaret+sanger;sort:FormatOriginal,Title,Creator,CreationDate;lc:SOPHIA~29~3&mi=0&trs=1>.

This cartoon was featured on the cover of *The Birth Control Review*, one of Sanger's magazines and arguably the most important of them in 1923. The bias is clearly skewed in-favor of birth control as it features a woman weighed down by "unwanted babies," one of the most condemned aspects of a society without birth control for Sanger. It was used to observe both the evolution of Sanger's efforts and her views in general, and can be seen on the middle panel of the board.

Don't Take Away My Birth Control. Photograph. Flickr. February 26, 2011. Accessed June 8, 2013. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/wenews/5481624307/>.

This photograph was taken at a Planned Parenthood Rally after a then-recent push against Planned Parenthood, abortion, and birth control in the Senate. It allows for a better representation of the birth control movement modernly, as it legal fights to maintain what Sanger has won. This picture appears on the third panel.

"The Elephant in the Womb." Cartoon. WARRR: Women Against Restricting Reproductive Rights. Last modified March 22, 2012. Accessed February 4, 2013. <http://womenarr.org/2012/03/22/the-elephant-in-the-womb/>.

This cartoon condemns the involvement of the GOP in matters of women's rights, therefore while the original creator is unknown, a heavy amount of liberal bias could be assumed due to the nature of the cartoon. It can be easily contrasted to the various speeches made by conservative leaders as well as the stances and writings of liberals in general. This cartoon was used on the third panel of the board to show the response that liberals are having as birth control has come under threat in the 2012 presidential election.

Evening World (New York). "From Evening World Readers." November 26, 1921, late edition, 10. Accessed February 16, 2013.
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1921-11-26/ed-1/seq-10/>.

This article is made up of several letters sent in by readers of *The Evening World* in 1921, the most significant by a sixteen-year-old girl named Lottie B. who has been inspired by Sanger. The fact that this girl was able to articulate so clearly and boldly why she supports Sanger, and why everyone should, shows both how Sanger's movement has influenced society and the younger generations. This young girl's poignant account not only shows the success of Sanger's movement, but also its inherent goodness.

Gilliam, Clyde, illus. *We Remember: African American Women are For Reproductive Freedom*. N.p.: Women of Color Partnership of the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice, [1989?].

This illustration appeared on a pamphlet in the late 1980s, encouraging reproductive choice. The source forgoes any bias that would usually be associated with both religious groups and African American groups on birth control, as the matter has been referred to as both sinful and as a racist eugenics measure over the years. It therefore goes to show special groups interest and how Sanger's movement evolved over the years.

Have You Had Your Pill Today. Photograph. c. 1968. LC-USZ62-98963. Yankee Poster Collection. Lib. of Cong., Washington DC. Accessed February 18, 2013.
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/yan1996001065/PP/>.

This poster comes from around 1968, the same time that birth control pills were released to married couples. There is a similar poster released by the papacy with a conflicting message: while this poster is very much for birth control and even implies that it is in America's best interest, the one released by Pope Paul VI condemns the use of the Pill. The source provides diversity and shows the controversy surrounding birth control pills, but also the inherent connection of birth control and patriotism - as it increases equality amongst Americans. It is used on the first panel to represent the goodness of birth control as the Pill is released and women begin to enjoy its benefits.

Increased Women in the Work Place. Photograph. FBI. Accessed March 8, 2013.
http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history/a-centennial-history/crime_and_corruption_across_america_1972-1988.

This photograph comes from the FBI, in an article detailing the period between 1972-1988. As many agencies and companies experienced, the FBI had a resurgence of female agents in the 70s following the release of the Pill. This picture was instrumental in connecting women to the work force holistically - not only were they getting higher education and going into fields such as medicine and law, but they were also making their way into the male-dominated field of law enforcement. It is used on the first panel to communicate the idea of women entering the workplace more and more.

In Japan with Shidzue Kato. Photograph. Margaret Sanger Papers Project. January 9, 2013. Accessed March 2, 2013. <http://sangerpapers.wordpress.com/category/whos-who/>.

This photograph is from 1955, when Sanger went to Tokyo, Japan for the Fifth International Conference on Planned Parenthood. Here specifically she is featured on a humanitarian trip through villages in Japan with the most vocal and best-known Japanese birth control activist, Shidzue Kato. The image provides an intricate look at how Sanger attempted to help people on a personal level, as well as showing tremendous growth in her movement - having been invited to travel worldwide and spread her ideas. It is used on the bottom of the board to show the evolution and diversity acquired in the movement by its end.

Johnson, Kimbra. *Settle Down*. By Francois Tetaz. Produced by M-Phazes. Warner Bros. Records, 2012, compact disc. Recorded 2010. Accessed November 16, 2012. <https://itunes.apple.com/us/album/vows/id518499685>.

This song comes from Kimbra Johnson's album *vows*, which largely gives a poetic spin to the concepts of marriage and relationship. This song specifically brings back to life the gender issues of the past century, showcasing the malevolent nature that gender roles within a marriage. It satirically points to the continuing issues in society as many women still feel they must fill these roles and grow up with an idealistic image of their lives. It points to modern importance of expanding women's rights and choices.

"Margaret Sanger Celebrates a Birth Control Victory." *LIFE*, January 11, 1937, 18-21. Accessed December 27, 2012. http://books.google.com/books?id=lksEAAAAMBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

This article comes from *LIFE* magazine, which has proven to be relatively unbiased through the years. It gives a brief history on Sanger's life, with a focus on her childhood, her movement and her global pursuits. It was published in 1937, following her victory in court in 1936 in beginning the national overturn of the Comstock Laws in *United States v. One Package*. It shows monumental progression as this statue was the main thing standing in her way in her goal of giving birth control and information on it to women.

Mohler, R. Albert, Jr. "The President, the Pill, and Religious Liberty in Peril." *AlbertMohler.com* (blog). Entry posted February 2, 2012. Accessed February 10, 2013. <http://www.albertmohler.com/2012/02/02/the-president-the-pill-and-religious-liberty-in-peril/>.

Dr. Mohler, has been credited as the leader of the evangelist movement in the United States, and has been recognized as a valid source by several prestigious publications, including *Time Magazine*. His blog is looked to by many religious people around the world, and is certainly influential. This post displays an opinion on the recent legislation involving women's rights, and how they affect the religious community. It was used to develop a better-rounded outlook on the issue of reproductive rights in the modern world.

———. "What Compromise? This Policy Leaves Religious Liberty in Peril and Planned Parenthood Smiling." *AlbertMohler.com* (blog). Entry posted February 10, 2012. Accessed February 10, 2013. <http://www.albertmohler.com/2012/02/10/what-compromise-this-policy-leaves-religious-liberty-in-peril-and-planned-parenthood-smiling/>.

Albert Mohler, the leader of the American Evangelist movement, continues reporting on birth control issues in this post. In it he further expatiates on changes made to Obama's health care reform bill in February 2010. It shows a very strong opinion against these reforms and birth control in general, it serves to offer both more opinions on the movement and show the continuation of opposition to it.

Most Female Senators Ever. Photograph. Hurriyet Daily News. 2012. Accessed March 8, 2013. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/images/content/senate.jpg>.

This photograph shows a portion of the women elected to the Senate in the 2012 Presidential Election. The election represented a historic win for women, with more women being appointed to the Senate than every before as well as the House of Representatives. This picture was instrumental in demonstrating strides made toward gender equality, however there is still progress to be made as women are 30 representatives away from parity in the Senate.

It is used on the third panel to demonstrate the effect that greater gender equality, as likely incited by birth control, has both accomplished great strides and still has great strides to make in America.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger. Photograph. Ned Stuckey-French. April 5, 2012. Accessed January 21, 2013. <http://nedstuckeyfrench.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Margaret-Sanger-in-a-clinic.jpg>.

This photograph provides a look at Margaret Sanger nursing in the early twentieth century, primary as it is from the era Sanger was practicing medicine. This photograph was used to get an idea of what Sanger's clinics may have looked like from the inside, and then apply that design to the interior of the exhibit board. It is also featured on the middle panel under the background knowledge section to provide a better feel of Sanger's movement.

New York Tribune (New York). "Japanese Want to Hear Talks on Birth Control: Mrs. Margaret Sanger Announces She Will Lecture in Universities of Nippon." December 21, 1921, 11. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1921-12-21/ed-1/seq-11/>.

This article comes from the *New York Tribune*, truly showing the progression of Sanger's movement by being featured with a sizable spread in such a famous paper. It was published in 1921, the same year as the launch of the American Birth Control League, with the Japanese requesting for her to give talks on birth control, this also goes to show how far the movement had progressed in that it had gained international interest.

New York Tribune (New York). "Police Vainly Hunt Birth Control Clinic: And Mrs. Sanger Does Brisk Buisness in Brownsville." October 20, 1916, 4. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1916-10-20/ed-1/seq-4/>.

This article was published in October 1916 a day after the opening of Sanger's first birth control clinic, explaining the disdain law enforcement felt for it from its inception as well as its purposes. In the first days of its opening, the clinic was run in secret and the police could not find it to arrest the women running it as they had arrested other women earlier. It is featured among several other articles on women's rights, therefore bias towards Sanger's cause could be assumed. This source was useful in portraying the public opposition Sanger's clinic received, and the resilience of the movement despite it.

Nordahl. The Pill Is a No-No. Photograph. c. 1968. LC-USZC4-3846. Lib. of Cong., Washington DC. Accessed February 18, 2013. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96506465/>.

This is a poster from around 1968, the date of the release of the Pill to married couples and eight years after the FDA approval of the Pill. This poster shows Pope Paul VI condemning it, providing an example of the backlash the Pill received - as well as its acknowledgment as a threat to the Catholic Church - and is found on the first panel to convey this concept. This poster followed the release of a similar poster featuring Uncle Sam and endorsing the democratic concept that birth control present in beginning to dissolve the near class-system in place in America at the time.

Obama, Barack. "Remarks by the President on Preventive Care." Speech, James S. Brady Press Briefing Room, Washington DC, February 10, 2012.

This source is a speech from February 2012 in which President Barack Obama speaks on the necessity for employers to provide preventative care for women. It exhibits significant liberal bias, particularly as it covers the Affordable Health Care Act, a major point of contention between parties and one of the more radical reforms of the president. The source received much backlash of its own, including a blog post by Dr. Albert Mohler Jr., the leader of the American Evangelist movement, and was indicative of the steps the government was taking to further and

keep alive Sanger's efforts. Excerpts of the speech are seen on the third panel to show modern controversy surrounding birth control.

Paul VI. Letter, "Humanae Vitae," July 25, 1968. Accessed February 16, 2013.
http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/paul_vi/encyclicals/documents/hf_p-vi_enc_25071968_humanae-vitae_en.html.

This is the encyclical letter from Pope Paul VI from 1968, *Humanae Vitae*, mounted on the Vatican's official website. The encyclical was sent out shortly after the release of the birth control pill to married couples and eight years after the FDA approval of the Pill. It uses the same logic that Catholics had used against the movement for birth control since its inception and the same logic which Sanger has refuted several times, but with a slight expansion upon the ideas. It allowed for the moral opposition to the movement to be observed, and is quoted on the first panel of the board.

"Per Capita Income." Chart. Iowa Economy. October 28, 2011. Accessed March 8, 2013.
<http://www.iowaworkforce.org/trends/percapita.html>.

The data contained on this chart are gathered from the United States Department of Commerce, and thus can be assumed to be reliable. They display the per capita income over the last 81 years for the United States as a whole as well as each individual state. This data was used to create a chart on the first panel to convey how per capita income entered exponential growth in the 70s with the release of the Pill, therefore proving the economic benefits that it brought as women began working reliably and more money began to flow into households.

The Pill. Performed by Loretta Lynn. MCA Nashville, 1968, LP. Accessed November 18, 2012.
<http://itunes.apple.com/us/album/gold-loretta-lynn/id128669269>.

Loretta Lynn, a country singer, personally had a poor experience within her marriage and several of her songs reflect it. This song in particular was released in 1968 and inspired by the availability of birth control, showing how she gained independence and happiness within the context of her marriage and life. It was also used to observe the negative atmosphere around women before they had the pill, and both the power that it gave them and the excitement they felt for the ability to control their reproductive rights. An excerpt from the song is used on the first panel.

Pius XI. Letter, "Casti Connubii," December 31, 1930. Accessed February 16, 2013.
http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/pius_xi/encyclicals/documents/hf_p-xi_enc_31121930_casti-connubii_en.html.

This encyclical, *Casti Connubii*, was published by Pope Pius XI in 1930 in response to the Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church, at which various church leaders approved the use of birth control in specific circumstances. The Pope stated that it is still immoral and then goes into the various intricacies of marriage. It defines for the first time the church's positions and shows their inability to change and accommodate the needs of the developing world, namely providing birth control. It is used on the middle panel among background information to show the rationale of many opposers of birth control.

Planned Parenthood: Saves Lives, Saves Homes. Illustration. Planned Parenthood. Accessed March 2, 2013. <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/mn-nd-sd/images/Minnesota-NDakota-SDakota/1947-Campaign.jpg>.

This illustration from 1947 advertises Planned Parenthood, describing its promise to better lives throughout America. It would have been published almost a decade after Sanger had won the repeal of the Comstock Laws, and would have been largely approved by that point in time. It shows both evolution, and a

maintenance of the original ideals as the movement has evolved. The source is used on the middle panel to show the early significance of Sanger's actions.

Poor Family. Photograph. In the Past Lane. Accessed March 5, 2013.

<http://inthepastlane.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/sanger-JTBeals-photo1.jpg>.

This photograph shows a poor family of seven, such as the one that Sanger would have wanted to help the most, in the cramped living conditions they would have had to endure. Among the family members there is a general discontent - the greatest in the parents - this correlates with the writings of Sanger and poor women who have been weighed down by too large of a family. While no date is provided, it is clear that the picture comes from before the 1950s, so before the release of the birth control pill and before the greatest benefit of Sanger's movement could be observed. The most important role this picture plays is giving faces to Sanger's movement and is used to do this on the middle panel.

Pope Pius XI. Photograph. Holy Spirit Study Centre. Accessed February 16, 2013.

http://www.hsstudyc.org.hk/en/bridge/bridge_0709.html.

This is an image of Pope Pius XI, taken during his service between 1857 and 1939. This photograph shows him with a very serious and blank expression which is rather indicative of his papal service as he had a very serious and straight-forward interpretation of the Bible. The image is used on the middle panel to give a face to the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, as well as the opposition to birth control.

Ravid, Joyce. *Alexander Sanger*. Photograph. Alexander Sanger. Accessed March 3, 2013.

<http://www.alexandersanger.com/bio.html>.

This photograph is of Sanger's grandson, Alexander Sanger, taken directly from his own website. He is currently the chair of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and carries on Sanger's legacy. It is used on third panel to give a face to Planned Parenthood modernly, and also to give context to quotes of his pulled from a personal interview.

Rice, William, Dr. Interview by the author. Clearwater, FL. June 4, 2013.

Dr. William Rice is the head minister at Calvary Baptist Church, and therefore has obvious conservative and Christian bias. In his interview, he expressed acceptance and flexibility for birth control itself, while he also spoke out passionately against the Affordable Health Care Act for the implications it had on religious freedom. This interview helped connect Sanger's movement and religion in modernity, as well as holistically adding diversity.

Romney, Mitt. "Romney: 'Planned Parenthood, We're Going to Get Rid of That.'" Interview.

Youtube. Video file. Posted March 13, 2012. Accessed March 4, 2013.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLM_nDczR2g.

Mitt Romney, the Republican presidential candidate in the 2012 election, has clear conservative and fundamentalist ties. Here he is asked on his plans should he become president, his response is to defund Planned Parenthood and the Afford Care Act set in place by Obama, which requires contraceptive services to be offered by employers to female employees. This clip is useful in showing the take Republican men seem to have taken to reproductive freedom in the years leading to the last election and is used on the third panel to showcase the threat posed to the birth control movement in modern times.

Ruiz, Ivelisse, Dr. Interview by the author. Clearwater, FL. June 8, 2013.

Dr. Ivelisse Ruiz is a gynecologist that has been practicing in the Tampa Bay area for over 15 years. She spoke of the frequency of her patients to request birth control as well as her stance on birth control's utility. The interview allowed for a better understanding of Sanger's movement modernly, as well as adding diversity.

Sanger, Alexander. Interview by the author. January 22, 2013.

This interview was a personal interview with the grandson of Margaret Sanger, the founder of the American birth control movement, conducted via email. Alexander Sanger is presently the chair of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and has published a successful book on women's reproductive rights in the 21st century, and the history of reproductive freedom in the United States. Some amount of liberal bias is to be suspected due to both his upbringing and his career. He gave valuable information on his grandmother's influence in his own life, his own agenda, and the important of birth control in the modern world, and is quoted on the third panel to show an authoritative opinion on how the movement needs to be upheld and, finally, fully-developed.

Sanger, Margaret. "Birth Control Steps Out: A Note on the Senate Hearing." *People*, April 1931, 27-28. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://www.dnalc.org/view/11537--Birth-Control-Steps-Out-A-Note-on-the-Senate-Hearing-by-Margaret-Sanger-People-April-1931-.html>.

Margaret Sanger, the creator of the American birth control movement, here presents her view on the present legal status of birth control was in 1931. She specifically speaks of the Gillet Bill (s.4582), which began the gradual repeal of obscenity laws. At this point, her movement was approach arguably its biggest success in the beginning of the repeal of the Comstock Laws in 1936. This source gave insight into how her opinion evolved after advocating for over fifteen years.

———. "The Civilizing Force of Birth Control." In *Sex in Civilization*, edited by V. F. Calverton and S. D. Schmalhausen, 525-37. New York, NY: Garden State, 1939. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5082>.

This introduction was written by Margaret Sanger and covers the principles of birth control. Here she describes its advantage in strengthening marriages as well as eugenics - without blatantly implementing eugenic reforms, but rather letting those who feel unequipped to have children chose not to have children. This writing pins Sanger with a milder name as when she first began her movement, having progressed from extremely bold statements about the impact it will have on economic equality and women, to pointed statements on how it will also help the home and humanity in a less radical way.

———. "Comstockery in America." *International Socialist Review*, [July?] 1915, 46-49. Accessed November 16, 2012. http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/secure/documents/speech_comstockery_in_america.html.

This article has been transcribed in 1999 by the Margaret Sanger Papers Project. Sanger published it in 1915, a period in which she would have already been consistently publishing information for women but not yet opened her clinic. In it Sanger defiantly describes the political and economical intent of the Comstock Law, and how poor women and their families were suffering because of it. The sources explains the lesser-known motives to keep birth control out of the hands of the poor, and their generations fueling the enterprises of the rich. It is used on the middle panel to show the strong motives at play for Sanger to abolish the prohibition of the Comstock Laws.

———. *Family Limitation*. New York, NY: New York Reveiw, 1917. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/31790/pg31790.txt>.

This pamphlet was published by Sanger in 1917 shortly after both opening her first clinic and being arrested for the dissemination of contraceptives in direct violation of the Comstock Laws, this pamphlet violated these laws in much the same way. The information contained therein was largely gathered in Europe, discussing several birth control methods of the time as well as the problems encountered by women while using the various methods. This source is indicative of Sanger's protesting the Comstock Laws, and also the primitive nature of contraception compared to modern forms. It is used on the middle panel to give a slight idea of birth control methods at the time, and Sanger's opinion on the importance of the matter.

———. Interview by Mike Wallace. *The Mike Wallace Interview*. ABC. September 21, 1957. Accessed November 16, 2012. http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/multimedia/video/2008/wallace/sanger_margaret.html.

The source comes from the Harry Ransom Center with transcription, sync and indexing by Nicole Soriano. Margaret Sanger, the leader of the American birth control movement, was interviewed in September 1957 at which point her movement had been largely successful in both distributing necessary information and knocking down archaic statues. Mike Wallace as a journalist has been credited with liberal bias, however based on the way he deals with Sanger it seems to not be the case. Margaret Sanger speaks of her motives in beginning her movement, responds to controversy and condemns the Catholic Church's attempt to govern morality.

———. *Motherhood in Bondage*. New York, NY: Bretano's, 1928. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5083/>.

This section of Sanger's 1928 book includes letters sent to her by women desperately seeking her advice in years prior. It shows how miserable the lives of those who were completely economically unstable were as they unsuccessfully tried to improve the lives of their current children to a respectable state. Many women speak of their want to commit suicide and the unhappiness of their spouse as well. When contrasted with the poor reasons cited for opposition, it gives both meaning and clarity to Sanger's creation of the birth control movement.

———. "No Gods, No Masters." *The Woman Rebel*, March 1914. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5084/>.

This article is from the first issue of *The Woman Rebel*, published in 1914. In it Sanger explains the goals of the magazine, distancing herself from specific religious and political agendas. She also fearlessly declares that she will fight the Comstock Law to provide women with the information they need, a statement that she will stand by even through imprisonment. This source provides a basis for which to observe evolution in the movement as it progresses, and also a boldly and honestly defined set of motives and beliefs to attribute to Sanger.

———. "The Pope's Position on Birth Control." *Nation*, January 27, 1932, 102-04. Accessed February 16, 2013. <http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=303569.xml>.

This article from 1932 is Sanger's response to Pope Pius XI's charge against birth control in *Caste Connubii*. In it she points out that women come into her clinic regardless of religious affiliation and points out the political reasons for which the Pope's encyclical could be harmful. This article gives context to the question of morality that Sanger had to grapple with, and also her justification for the possible moral problem posed.

———. *Women and the New Race*. New York: Bretano's, 1920.

By 1920, Sanger had been able to publish information under the *Crane Decision*, at this time Sanger's movement had been gaining substantial leverage as well and this book presented a thorough look at what her movement exactly represented and what it hoped to accomplish. It is useful over other writings of Sanger, as it

elaborates upon all her ideas while her articles tend to focus on a select few that are somehow connected, giving a better-rounded concept of her ideals.

Sanger at World Population Conf, Geneva. Photograph. Google Books. Accessed March 2, 2013. http://books.google.com/books?id=lksEAAAAMBAJ&source=gbs_navlinks_s.

Sanger in Geneva, Switzerland in 1927 at a one-week World Population Conference, with other female scientists and economists from around the world. This photograph shows a refinement in Sanger's company, as well as American progress. Whereas many European countries had been long encouraging birth control, America had been hampered by the Comstock Laws; with her presence at this conference, Sanger had made enormous strides to equalize America with the world. It is used on the bottom of the board to show the evolution of the movement, as accentuated by the timeline.

Tacoma Times. "Willing to Die for Birth Control Cause." January 27, 1917, 1. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88085187/1917-01-27/ed-1/seq-1/>.

This article follows the 1916 arrest of Sanger, and her subsequent hunger strike. It shows a great passion for her cause, as the situation had gotten so far-progressed that she had been force-fed and declared that she was willing to die for the cause. This source provides insight to just how passionate Sanger was, and thus how much promise this had for humanity.

Tetlow, H. William. Marcia Goldstein Scrutinizes Bus Ad. Photograph. HowStuffWorks. Accessed March 8, 2013. <http://static.ddmcdn.com/gif/population-11.jpg>.

This photograph shows Planned Parenthood's publicity director, Marcia Goldstein, evaluating an ad to be put on New York City buses advertising Planned Parenthood in December 1967. The picture shows continuity, as the message being advertised, "You can decide how many children you want," represents exactly what Sanger wanted from the very start. It was used on the first panel to show increased public interest going into the 70s with the release of the birth control pill.

Underwood & Underwood. *Sanger, Margaret.* Photograph. 1922. LC-USZ62-29808. Famous People. Lib. of Cong., Washington DC. Accessed March 8, 2013. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3a30000/3a30000/3a30400/3a30477u.tif>.

In 1922, Sanger's movement had already made a significant dent in society with the *Crane Decision* under her belt. This photograph shows her in a rather grandiose manner while she is still relatively young. It is used on the middle panel near the thesis to immediately give an impression of just who Margaret Sanger was.

Washington Herald (Washington D.C.). "Birth Control Clinic Raided." October 27, 1916, 1-12. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045433/1916-10-27/ed-1/seq-1/>.

This article is an integral component in Sanger's arrests, as it outlines the first arrest that occurred on October 26, 1916 when she opened her first clinic. The *Washington Herald* both gives the source a sense of reliability as it is credited for its accuracy both now and historically, and it also shows how widespread the news of Sanger's arrests was. It was also used to piece together a timeline of Sanger's actions over the years of her crusade.

Washington Herald. "Woman Plans to Open Birth Control Clinic." July 23, 1916, 1. Accessed January 3, 2013. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045433/1916-07-23/ed-1/seq-1/>.

This article reveals Sanger's plans to open a clinic in New York, which would consequentially lead to her arrest and add fuel to her cause. The article shows a general interest throughout the country, as the story had gained leverage in Washington DC, as well as an intrinsic look at the movement in its earliest stage.

Women Need Constitutional Equality. Photograph. The Daily Agenda. Accessed March 2, 2013. <http://dailyagenda.org/category/hatred-against-women/>.

Women began to march for greater equality with greater frequency throughout the 70s, after the release of the Pill - including marches for pay equality and constitutional equality. This photograph displays women marching for several causes, but most importantly constitutional equality. This sudden widespread need for women to assert their rights shows a marked progression from the early stages of Sanger's efforts. This picture is used on the first panel to powerfully represent this evolution.

Young mother of seven. 1940. "Birth Control: South Carolina Uses It for Public Health." *LIFE* 6 May 1940: 64. *Google Books*. Web. 8 Mar. 2013. <http://books.google.com/books?id=1T8EAAAAMBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

This photograph comes from an article on South Carolina's implementation of birth control as a public health service. Seen here is a young woman, 23, at home with her seven children. Information provided, indicates that they are extremely poor with their annual income totaling less than \$500 even with her husband on WPA and living in a three-room shack. The picture itself gives faces to Sanger's efforts and is used on the middle panel to represent her early success.

Secondary Sources

Boufis, Christina. "In Control." *WebMD*, October 2012, 66-71. Accessed November 16, 2012. http://img.webmd.com/dtmcms/live/webmd/consumer_assets/site_images/magazine/digital_issues_pdf/webmd_oct12.pdf.

Christina Boufis is a writer of high merit in the field of women's rights, and has written several articles for WebMD with a focus on girls and women, among her works there are also books and several articles for other magazines doing the same. This article outlines the modern forms of contraception and the different advantages of each, as well as generally advocating for the use of it where it could be desirable. It shows an evolution from Sanger's time, both in the openness with which society covers the issue and the availability of birth control itself. The statistics provided therein also pointed to the increased effectiveness of modern methods of birth control when paralleled by *Family Limitation*.

Carmack, Sandra DeBartolo. "Immigrant Women and Family Planning." *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, no. 84 (June 1996): 102-14. Accessed February 17, 2013. <http://www.warrencarmack.com/Carmack-ImmWomenFamilyPlanning.pdf>.

This article was published in 1996, detailing the conditions under which immigrant and poor women in America practiced family planning and the forms with which they did so- the principal tier of the women Sanger helped. Due to the older date, there may be newer sources outlining the same genealogical research, however this particular article comes from the most popular genealogical journal in America so would therefore still be reliable. Most notably, the article discusses the frequency and traumatic nature in which women had abortions, and offers context to Sanger's scorn for abortions and those who opposed the proliferation of birth control.

Coontz, Stephanie. "Why Gender Equality Stalled." *New York Times*, February 16, 2013, Opinion. Accessed March 8, 2013. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/17/opinion/sunday/why-gender-equality-stalled.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1&.

Stephanie Coontz has written several feminist articles, as well as articles on the general concept of gender equality, for several newspapers and scholarly journals. This article provides a look into the history of the movement for gender equality, and then the subsequent stalling of that movement. There is a fair amount of liberal bias in the *New York Times* as a paper, and certainly in Coontz as an obvious feminist, but the article itself still remains factual. While the gist of the article critiques gender equality in the 21st century, it also provides valuable information and statistics about the movement in the late-20th century. It is used both on the first and third panels to quantify the effectiveness of the movement.

East-West Population Institute, and East-West Center. "The Matlab Project: Family Planning Success in Bangladesh." *Asia-Pacific: Population and Policy*, no. 13 (June 1990). Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10125/3887/p%26p013.pdf?sequence=1>.

This article is a secondary source from 1990 communicating the results of the Matlab Bangladesh Project, which had its inception in 1977 and results discussed in the article from at the latest 1985. The article comes from the East-West Center, which focuses on research in the developing world and has been a reputable source since 1960. The article demonstrates the impact that birth control can have on families and communities in the developing world, especially when paired with strong government support and shows tremendous growth in the birth control movement since Sanger's time.

Friedman, Ann. "The Year of the 'Year of Woman.'" *New York Magazine*, December 31, 2012. Accessed March 8, 2013. <http://nymag.com/thecut/2012/12/year-of-the-year-of-the-woman.html>.

Ann Friedman, a magazine journalist, has written several articles relating to women's rights and is a clear proponent of feminism, leading to apparent liberal bias. This article provides insight as to how gender roles have been improving over the last year. 2012 represented a large success across the board for women, both in the government, in sports with the Summer Olympics, and several other fields. It gives an inspiring look to how much the gender gap has been closed, but as points out that it is worth noting that society is still far from gender equality.

Gates, Melinda. "Let's Put Birth Control Back on the Agenda." Lecture presented at Tedx Conference, Germany, April 2012. TED. Last modified April 2012. Accessed November 18, 2012. http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/en/melinda_gates_let_s_put_birth_control_back_on_the_agenda.html.

This presentation was given by Melinda Gates recently on the continuing importance of birth control and planned parenthood in the modern world, as well as its value in the developing world. Gates opinion is rather diverse as she has had both a Catholic background and is very wealthy, while also working extensively with her husband to help those in the developing world. She also has very similar views to those of Margaret Sanger, in that she does not believe birth control to be very controversial and that she plans to advocate in a way that purely emphasizes the importance of giving women, and families, the power to control when they have children.

———. "Why Birth Control Is Still a Big Idea." *Foreign Policy*, December 2012. Accessed January 3, 2013.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/11/26/why_birth_control_is_still_a_big_idea

In this December 2012 article, Melinda Gates offers a restructuring of an agenda to provide birth control that she originally proposed in the beginning of that same year and advocated through a Tedx Talk. In it she gives a more humanized approach to her agenda, and offers experiences that she gained over the prior year in working with women in developing countries. This article gives a look at how the birth control movement has evolved from Sanger's time, but also how it remains similar.

Gibbs, Nancy. "The Pill at 50: Sex, Freedom, and Paradox." *Time*, April 22, 2010. Accessed March 1, 2013. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1983884,00.html>.

This another article by Nancy Gibbs, this time showing the influence of the Pill in more depth than in the video. It focused on debunking misconceptions surrounding the Pill, namely of its role as a catalyst for the sexual revolution, but also to give a history of its development and its advocacy. In addition to overview, it gives an analysis of how it affected the roles of women as they began to enter the work force and obtain higher education.

Goldin, Claudia, and Lawrence F. Katz. "The Power of the Pill: Oral Contraceptives and Women's Career and Marriage Decisions." *Journal of Political Economy* 110, no. 4 (2002): 730-70. Accessed February 17, 2013. http://dash.harvard.edu/bitstream/handle/1/2624453/Goldin_PowerPill.pdf?sequence=4.

This article is available through the Harvard, published in 2002 on the impact the birth control pill had on women. It is reliable as it comes from a clearly reputable college and practically all of the sources used to obtain data are affiliated with the United States government. Various things are discussed, including age at marriage and college major, but all aspects draw a strong connection between availability to the Pill and increased opportunity for women. A graph from this data is used on the first panel to display the increase number of women going into professional fields with the release of the pill, with observable exponential growth.

Hausmann, Ricardo, Laura D. Tyson, and Saadia Zahidi. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2012*. Edited by Saadia Zahidi. Global Gender Gap Report 6. N.p.: World Economic Forum, 2012. Accessed January 16, 2013. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf.

This report comes from the World Economic Forum which has been publishing several types of such reports, including the *Economic Competitiveness Report* and the *Global Risks Report*, that are globally trusted. This report specifically provides insight as to how well the gender gap has been closed internationally, as well as how individual countries compare to one another in several areas of gender equality. It shows that substantial progress has been made and a majority of the gender gap closed worldwide. It also reveals that the United States fared rather poorly compared to other developed countries, missing the top 20 countries.

Lounsbury, John B. "Nominal Family Income." Infographic. Global Economic Intersection. January 5, 2011. Accessed February 18, 2013. <http://econintersect.com/b2evolution/blog2.php/2011/01/05/u-s-problems-are-institutional>.

This graph, based off of data from the US Census Bureau, shows the projected family incomes from 1940 to 2020, showing an exponential curve. The average income remains relatively stagnant between 1940 and 1970 at under \$10,000, and then begins very rapid growth from that point on at the same point birth control pills were released to married couples and more women educated. It is reasonable to say that the boom of women in the work force, thus an increase in the salary in the household, and an increased number of households who were able to manage their number of children, and thus expenditures, led to an economic thrive within American households.

Mosher, William D., and Jo Jones, comps. *Use of Contraception in the United States: 1982–2008*. Report no. 29. Vital and Health Statistics 23. N.p.: CDC, 2010. Accessed March 8, 2013. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_23/sr23_029.pdf.

This report by the CDC outlines the use of birth control over a period of roughly 25 years, being about a decade after the release of the Pill in 1962. The report gives vital information on how many women had come to depend upon birth control by the 80s, when they had largely been integrated into the workforce already. It also gives recent information on how women modernly depend on birth control, how many depend on it, and what forms of contraceptives are specifically used.

"Nancy Gibb's on the Pill's Importance." Time. Video file. Posted by Nancy Gibbs, Vanessa Kaneshiro, Craig Duff, and Jim Fields, May 3, 2012. Accessed December 29, 2012. http://www.time.com/time/video/player/0,32068,79545976001_1983742,00.html.

Nancy Gibbs has done extensive research centered on the development and impact of the birth control specifically, and has released several sources on the subject. This informative video clip gives a brief overview, and pulls information from her book, *Love, Sex, Freedom and the Paradox of the Pill: A Brief History of Birth Control*. It was used to observe the importance of the birth control pill in helping women get into the work force, as opposed to catalyzing the sexual revolution. It also offered a roadmap into scoping the effect of the Pill.

PBS. "The Pill." American Experience. Accessed March 2, 2013. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/pill/>.

The website is a component of PBS' *American Experience* project, and thus can be assumed as accurate. It provides different information on the development of Pill - including Sanger's role in both conceptualizing and pushing for research. It also provides a sizable timeline, allowing for the newspaper articles cited from *Chronicling America* to be strung-together more accurately. This same information can be viewed on the bottom panel of the board, where important components of the board have been integrated.

Planned Parenthood. "Highlights." Planned Parenthood. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/who-we-are/history-and-successes.htm#Sanger>.

This article comes directly from the Planned Parenthood Federation, originally founded by Margaret Sanger in 1916 with the opening of her first clinic. As it comes from the organization itself, it is factually unbiased but likely displays liberal bias. The article outlines the most important events in the birth control movement from in its creation to its continuation into modern times - including issues of abortion and legal acts to affirm birth control as the 21st century approached, as well as actions by President Obama.

PPFA. "Who We Are." Planned Parenthood. Accessed March 4, 2013. <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/who-we-are-4648.htm>.

This article comes directly from Planned Parenthood on their impact upon modern society, and can be assumed to be reliable as well as liberally biased. This can be seen throughout the article as it seems to defensively respond to anticipated allegations made against the organization without blatantly addressing them. It provided information for the third panel on how Sanger's legacy has shapes up in modern times, with actual statistics on reach and the different services offered.

Rierson, Sandra. "Comstock Act (1873)." eNotes. Accessed November 16, 2012. <http://www.enotes.com/comstock-act-1873-reference/comstock-act-1873>.

Sandra Rierson, a professor at Yale of Law Studies, has published several articles outlining the effects of acts of Congress and here provides information outlining the Comstock Act. Furthermore, this page is mounted on a reliable website, which is used to provide teachers with educational materials. This particular article explains Anthony Comstock's background, his crusade, prosecutions under the Comstock Act, and the subsequent history. It is used on the middle panel to give background information for Sanger's movement.

Sanger, Alexander. *Beyond Choice: Reproductive Freedom in the 21st Century*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2004.

Alexander Sanger, the grandson of Margaret Sanger, published this book in 2004 following controversy over reproductive freedom under the Bush Administration. It offers a brief history of reproductive freedom in the United States, beginning in the early 20th century with Margaret Sanger's movement, and then develops into the 21st century. He then offers an analysis of modern issues and the social ideals that center around it. This source offered a look at how Margaret Sanger's original ideals have progressed and a family connection, and is quoted on the middle panel to show the early significance of Sanger's movement.

———. "Republicans' Hundred Years War on Abortion Rights Continues: But We Cannot Give Up the Fight for Women's Health." *Daily News* (New York), October 27, 2011. Accessed February 10, 2013. <http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/republicans-hundred-year-war-abortion-rights-continues-give-fight-women-health-article-1.963349>.

Alexander Sanger, the current leader of the IPPF, in October 2011 looks over modern legislation and movements in the America concerning women's reproductive rights. It very clearly displays both liberal bias, and anti-conservative bias. Sanger both criticizes America's birth control system now, and compares the need to fight for progress to that of the time of his grandmother. Through his writing one can see big differences from his grandmother's movement as well, namely the support of abortion.

"Tracing One Package -- The Case that Legalized Birth Control." *Margaret Sanger Papers Project Newsletter*, Winter 2011. Accessed January 1, 2013. http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/secure/newsletter/articles/tracing_one_package.html.

This article provides insight to the *One Package v. United States* case, which essentially legalized birth control. The article comes from the Margaret Sanger Papers Project, hosted by New York University and thus can be believed to be accurate. It gives both context and impacts for the first turning point of the project, and represents one of the greatest successes of Sanger's movement in repealing the laws that had so long prevented her from proliferating the knowledge about birth control that she initially wanted to.