

*Protecting the Unprotected:  
The Story of Margaret Sanger*

Anushka Arun and Emily Stuart

Junior Division

Group Documentary

Process Paper: 499 words

# Documentary Links

**This History Day documentary is available to view online**

**through the following link or links:**

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/19OwU16vmjshLpvW1P\\_xr8pzPm2SoejC7/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/19OwU16vmjshLpvW1P_xr8pzPm2SoejC7/view?usp=sharing)

As we began searching for our National History Day project, we were immediately drawn to women's rights. After considering several events that broke barriers, we realized that the birth control pill was the most compelling of all the stories. However, as we researched more about this, we discovered the "mother of birth control," Margaret Sanger. We debated on whether to focus on the pill or the person, until we realized that Sanger herself broke more than just the barrier of contraception. She also advocated for women's rights throughout her life, motivated by her difficult childhood. We were fascinated by her work, and almost immediately convinced that she was a fantastic representation of the theme.

We launched into our research with a trip to the University of Washington Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, which provided an excellent base for our project. There were many challenges that we faced as we learned more about Margaret Sanger. First, birth control itself was a very controversial topic, so paired with Sanger's controversial past, such as her involvement in the Eugenics Movement, it was incredibly difficult to work through. We tried our hardest to keep the documentary completely accurate and reasonably unbiased, while giving her credit for her achievements. Second, while reading Sanger's work, we encountered some mature content which was difficult to avoid without taking away from her legacy. Finally, due to our project type, it was difficult to find high quality, or accurate pictures, especially of her family. There were incredibly limited images of her husband and mother, and therefore we had to compromise occasionally, with grainy pictures.

We believed that Margaret Sanger's story would be most effectively told through a documentary. We used this format to invoke emotion and to make the viewer connect to the story regardless of their personal views on any of the topics or people mentioned. We used inflection, images, and music to demonstrate the progression of women's reproductive rights in this country, and what a massive role Margaret Sanger played in that development. We strongly believed that the same effect would not have been as clear in any other format.

We found compiling this project inspirational, but there were some challenges in blindly believing Sanger's writings and opinions due to her involvement in some incredibly controversial movements. We had to deepen our search into her story and the story of contraception to understand the truth, and we had to keep our judgements separate from our final project. This filtering taught us a lot about the research and compilation of a reasonably centered, completely historically accurate project. Margaret Sanger's leadership in the birth control movement of this country is a clear representation of this year's NHD theme, breaking barriers. She dedicated every moment of her life to improving women's lives. She dealt with public hatred, from religious groups and the government, getting arrested several times. Sanger broke numerous restrictive social and political barriers, such as the Comstock Act, to gain women the reproductive rights that gave them unimaginable freedom.

## Annotated Bibliography

### **Primary Sources: Documents**

District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York. 25 Aug.

1914. *District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York*, [www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/images/sanger-indictment1.pdf](http://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/images/sanger-indictment1.pdf).

This is a primary source document written by the U.S. attorney after Margaret Sanger's release of *Woman Rebel*, which was ruled to be against the Section 211 of the US Criminal Code. We included this in our documentary to show the barriers that Sanger had to break to be able to spread birth control information that she felt imperative to gaining women freedom.

*Federal Statute on Contraception.*

This was, at the time, the current law on what could be distributed as contraception.

Overall, the general idea of the section is to say that contraception is highly discouraged if not illegal. For example, distributing contraception through the mail was a fine of 5,000 dollars and/or 5 years in prison. This information gave us perspective on how serious the situation was, and why Margaret Sanger felt so strongly about advocating for legalizing the distribution of contraception and information about it.

Goldman, Emma. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 8 Dec. 1915. *University of California Berkeley Library*, [www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/pdfs/TranscriptionofGoldman'slettertoMargaretSanger.pdf](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/pdfs/TranscriptionofGoldman'slettertoMargaretSanger.pdf).

This correspondence was helpful because it was a clear description of the nature of Goldman and Sanger's relationship, as well as a description of how they interacted. Also,

because it was a primary source, we were able to use certain images and quotes in our final presentation, which helped progress the story and describe how Sanger got her start.

---. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 8 Dec. 1915. *University of California Berkeley Library*,  
[www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22a%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22a%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg).

This was the first page of the four-page correspondence but cited separately because they were used as separate images. This was their main use, but also to show the viewer a real copy of the letter, with the antiquity about it, in replacement of the transcript, from which we got the legible version of the letter.

---. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 8 Dec. 1915. *University of California Berkeley Library*,  
[www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22b%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22b%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg).

This is the second page of the correspondence, which we used as an image in the documentary. This was its main purpose, but we also used it to show a concrete letter between Goldman and Sanger.

---. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 8 Dec. 1915. *University of California Berkeley Library*,  
[www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22c%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22c%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg).

This correspondence gave us images for the letters so we could put it in our documentary.

This is the third page of four.

---. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 8 Dec. 1915. *University of California Berkeley Library*,  
[www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22d%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/goldman/images/eg22d%20Goldman%20counsels%20Sanger-large.jpg).

This is the final page of four. This concluded our four-page letter transcript that we read excerpts from, and it helped us show the correspondence that Sanger and Goldman shared in a visual form.

Henshaw, Paul S. *Recommendations on Objectives as Approved by the Joint Committee at the Meeting on December 22, 1938. The Papers of Margaret Sanger.*

This resource is a report from a meeting of the newly formed Planned Parenthood. It is explaining what was discussed at the meeting. This was used to show what the objectives were of the birth control pill and how the pill would have been implemented.

Katz, Esther. Telephone interview. 8 Jan. 2020.

This interview was incredibly useful for many reasons. For one, there was a lot of good, quotable material that we could use in our final presentation. There was also a lot of beneficial information which we either hadn't thought about, or that didn't show up in our research. Dr. Katz was able to clarify many of the controversies that Sanger was involved in, such as the Eugenics Movement, as well as clearly state Sanger's motives. Either way, it helped us gain more insight as we read her work, which we previously obtained, and as we continued our studies.

Lederberg, Joshua. "Long-Range Study Mustn't Sidetrack Birth Control." 21 Mar. 1970, U.S.

National Library of Medicine, 101584906X1257. Manuscript.

This paper describes one man's opinion on how the effects of birth control can reach more people by education. Although birth control immediately helped many people, some were still unable to grasp the true power of it and were misinformed regarding family planning and family size. Therefore, he believed in the positive effects of birth

control, but also believed that the potential of the pill would not be fully achieved until people fully understood its purpose and benefits.

Letter to Margaret Sanger. The Papers of Margaret Sanger, UW Suzzallo and Allen Library.

This letter was part of a large set of letters, all of which will be very useful in our presentation to show how desperate women were. All of the women who sent Margaret Sanger letters were in very dire family situations, having given birth to far more children than healthy, and they were desperate for an alternative. This was a primary document, viewed on microfilm.

Letter to Margaret Sanger. The Papers of Margaret Sanger, UW Suzzallo and Allen Libraries.

This letter was another part of the collection where there were women desperate to change the situation, they were living in. This letter shows that not only were women having more children than was safe, but the childrens' mortality rates were incredibly high, and the women were nearly dying because of the strain of childbirth. They were desperate for Margaret Sanger to make a change.

Letter to Margaret Sanger.

This letter is also by a woman who wanted an alternative to constantly having kids. This showed a different perspective of the struggles of having many children. This family had four children but was also incredibly very poor. Therefore, they couldn't afford food, or anything to properly raise the family. This was a primary document.

Littlepage, Leamon. Letter to Margaret Sanger. 16 Dec. 1933. The Papers of Margaret Sanger, UW Suzzallo and Allen Library.

This letter, like others, showed the situation that many women were in, but this one was especially useful. It showed that women were paying attention to her speeches and the

movement that Margaret Sanger was starting, and they were relying on her to help them get out of the life-threatening places they were stuck in. This letter clearly shows the effect that Sanger's activism had on women around the United States.

"A Live Question." *The Papers of Margaret Sanger*. Excerpt originally published in *The Farmer's Wife Magazine*, Sept. 1938.

Although this excerpt showed the magazine refusing to print certain information regarding the birth control controversy, it gives a lot of examples of how birth control was incredibly influential. It also showed how important the debate was, but how it was too controversial to put in their magazine. Although this was the case, the article still shows how it will positively impact society.

"Mothers' Letters." Received by Margaret Sanger. *The Papers of Margaret Sanger*, UW Suzzallo and Allen. Letter.

This collection of letters was very useful in demonstrating the desperation of women and their reliance on Margaret Sanger. It really shows how bad their situations were and how badly they needed a way to stop having children. This was used to emotionally touch the viewer by showing how traumatized these mothers were by not having control over the number of children they were having.

Sanger, Alexander. Telephone interview. 27 Mar. 2020.

This interview not only provided us with a very adequate interpretation of Margaret Sanger's career through the eyes of her grandson, who has continued her legacy, and the Chair of the International Planned Parenthood Council, but also allowed us to see how Margaret Sanger managed, or attempted to strike a balance between her relationships with her family and her career. Although we did not utilize these sections in our

documentary, the information about how her personal connections and separations with her family shaped her personality and her involvement in her career, was crucial to understanding Sanger as a person. According to the interview, she felt that she was not adequately able to care for her children and accomplish all she wished while breaking these barriers, and this came across to her family as preoccupation during their time together and the unreliability of her remaining with them at any given time. This interview was definitely incredibly biased, coming from a reasonably close family member and someone who works in Sanger's organization, but it still provided us with a personal insight into Sanger's life and gave us information that could not have accurately come from anywhere else.

Sanger, Margaret. "Birth Control and Racial Betterment." *Birth Control and Racial Betterment*.

Originally published in *Birth Control and Racial Betterment*, Feb. 1919.

This article is a primary source written by Margaret Sanger herself. It talks about how the birth control pill will improve the life of children, parents, and the rest of the world because of less population. There is also good information about how birth control would change everyone's life which explains the barrier broken. This added a little perspective to our research and compilation process of our documentary, as well as gave us more information about her stance on different topics.

---. "A Few Important Reasons for Amending Existing Birth Control Laws." Letter.

This letter is addressing the fact that there should be better laws in place addressing birth control. Sanger states that currently, women are not allowed to get mailed contraceptives or even sometimes not allowed to get it from the doctor. This is causing over 15,000

women each year to die. She states that the law must be changed for the greater good of women all around.

---. "Letter from Margaret Sanger to Albert Lasker, November 12, 1939." Received by Albert Lasker, 12 Nov. 1939. *Smith College Library*, [libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/494](http://libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/494). Letter.

This letter, first off, introduced us to the Laskers, with whom we found more connection and correspondence. Also, it showed us her involvement in helping African Americans gain access to birth control. Additionally, it stated her opinions on the difference in access for white women compared to African Americans.

---. "Letter from Margaret Sanger to Cele (Mrs. Damon)." Received by Cele Damon, 24 Nov. 1939. *Smith College Libraries*, [libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/496](http://libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/496). Letter.

This letter informed us about Sanger's efforts to better the lives of African American women, as well. This showed that she believed that all women had the right to be free from being burdened with too many children. It also gave us the opportunity to research some more people that Sanger worked with, which eventually led us to key individuals that we included in our final documentary. Finally, it gave us perspective about where Margaret Sanger's priorities were set, and at what point in her life she began pursuing different areas of the battle for birth control.

---. "Letter from Margaret Sanger to Mary Lasker." Received by Mary Lasker, 28 Mar. 1952. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, United States Government, [profiles.nlm.nih.gov/spotlight/tl/catalog/nlm%3anlmuid-101584665X191-doc](http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/spotlight/tl/catalog/nlm%3anlmuid-101584665X191-doc). Letter.

This letter was incredibly helpful. Although previous research already confirmed the Lasker family's connection to Sanger, this letter further proved it, as well as gave a

primary source to use in our final presentation. Additionally, it gave some information on the nature of their relationship, and the exact influence that previous research had suggested. This source was incredibly useful to understand what Sanger's endeavors were in the world of birth control, and how she expected the Laskers to assist her in carrying out her goals.

---. "Mike Wallace Interview with Margaret Sanger." Interview conducted by Mike Wallace. *The Mike Wallace Interview*, hosted by Mike Wallace, ABC Television.

This interview was incredibly useful for many reasons. It provided us with clips to include in the documentary itself. Also, it gave us a personal account of Sanger's, where she addressed her actual motives for starting the birth control movement. She also addressed her opinion on religious facilities and the difficulties she's faced battling their criticism. Finally, she spoke of her family life, and how her careers tensed her personal life.

---. "Mike Wallace Interview with Margaret Sanger." Interview conducted by Mike Wallace. *C-SPAN*, National Cable Satellite, 21 Sept. 1957, [www.c-span.org/video/?288555-1/mike-wallace-interview-margaret-sanger](http://www.c-span.org/video/?288555-1/mike-wallace-interview-margaret-sanger).

This interview was incredibly helpful for the compilation of our documentary. We used many clips, which were powerful and directly from Margaret Sanger. These clips were about her motivations to lead the birth control movement, and her thoughts on how religion impacted her movement. Additionally, this interview gave us information about her personal opinions on many of the controversial topics we struggled discussing.

---. "The Vision of George Drysdale." *Birth Control Review*. New York University,  
[www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=219520.](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=219520.xml)

xml. Originally published in *New York University*, Aug. 1923.

This article was a primary source. It was by Margaret Sanger herself, helping us immensely with outlining her opinion and points of argument in support of birth control. Also, she constantly quotes George Drysdale, to further accentuate her opinion using other philosophies. This explained her view better for us, as well.

---. "The War and Birth Control." 1918. *The Public Writings and Speeches of Margaret Sanger*, New York University,

[www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=143453.](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=143453.xml)  
xml.

This article was incredibly effective in showing how Margaret Sanger continued her movement regardless of World War 1 at the time. This article shows how she used the War to emphasize the importance of spreading birth control at that specific time. This not only provided us with her response to World War One, but also the intensity of her passion for distributing contraception that even a World War would not phase her.

---. *What Every Girl Should Know*.

This book was written by Sanger herself and discusses that everyone should be informed about what contraceptives are out there. She states that every child should be a wanted child and not accidental. This section of the book states that Sanger was arguing toward the fact that contraceptives need to be easier to access and more advertised than hidden.

---. *Woman, Morality and Birth Control*. American Birth Control League, 1922.

This book was a primary source. It was written by Margaret Sanger, the creator of the birth control pill, and an avid advocate for feminism. This book not only gave us her opinion on birth control, but also what thinking prompted her to fight for reproductive rights.

Sanger, Margaret, et al. "Rebel Thoughts." *Woman Rebel*, by Margaret Sanger and Alex Baskin, New York, Archives of Social History, 1976. *The Model Editions Partnership*, [modeleditions.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/b308396c.html#b308396c](http://modeleditions.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/b308396c.html#b308396c). Excerpt originally published in *The Woman Rebel*, Mar. 1914, p. 3.

This article gave us information about Emma Goldman's take on women's reproductive rights. It also demonstrated the direct connection between Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman, as well as the connection in their philosophies.

Steinem, Gloria. "Margaret Sanger." *Time*, 13 Apr. 1998. *Time*, [content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,988152-2,00.html](http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,988152-2,00.html).

This was a very useful article because it gave us a concise version of a lot of topics in Margaret Sanger's life that we needed to research about, and it also gave us a take on Margaret Sanger from Gloria Steinem's point of view, a massive advocate for women's rights at the time. Also, because it was written well after Sanger died, it is a good overview of her work and how other feminists perceived her, as well as her motives for joining the movement.

### **Primary Sources: Images**

*Alexander Graham Bell*. *Wikipedia*, [upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Alexander\\_Graham\\_Bell.jpeg/220px-Alexander\\_Graham\\_Bell.jpeg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Alexander_Graham_Bell.jpeg/220px-Alexander_Graham_Bell.jpeg).

This is a portrait of Alexander Graham Bell. We used this picture in our documentary when we were discussing Margaret Sanger's controversial affiliation with the Eugenics Movement. We chose to use this picture of this specific individual because we realized that the point that the Eugenics Movement was a respected scientific movement, as confirmed by our personal interview, would not have come across until we mentioned powerful individuals who were also in support of it. This more clearly explains why Margaret Sanger felt the need to fall in support with this movement at the beginning of her activism, because if she wanted influential people to pay attention to her new movement, she was required to justify it with what people considered scientific at the time.

*Allentown's WWI Victory and Homecoming Parades. 25 June 1919. The Morning Call, Morning Call, [www.mcall.com/resizer/IFD3yz8TMNOEOH-dmjpsHJKpV10=/1200x0/top/www.trbimg.com/img-58e56d79/turbine/mc-pictures-allentowns-world-war-1-victory-and-homecoming-parades-20170405](http://www.mcall.com/resizer/IFD3yz8TMNOEOH-dmjpsHJKpV10=/1200x0/top/www.trbimg.com/img-58e56d79/turbine/mc-pictures-allentowns-world-war-1-victory-and-homecoming-parades-20170405).*

This image was used when we elaborated on Margaret Sanger's impact and outreach during World War 1, regarding birth control and the importance of reproductive rights and safety. This image, specifically, was used to represent the returning soldiers, as Sanger spoke of how they would need to be cautious when they returned, for they were infected with certain illnesses that could pose a danger to their wives and families back home. This picture shows these soldiers after they returned home, which is the instance that Sanger speaks of.

*America in World War 1. Providence Mag, Institute on Religion and Democracy, [providencemag.com/wp-content/uploads/FON4.jpg](http://providencemag.com/wp-content/uploads/FON4.jpg).*

This image was used in our documentary when we were talking about Margaret Sanger's thoughts on the importance of birth control in World War I. This was the introductory picture of this segment, to show clearly that America played a large part in World War I at the time, and that this was what Margaret Sanger was concerned about at the time. This picture shows soldiers waving the American flag, showing that they are American soldiers. Margaret Sanger was concerned that these kinds of people were at risk of spreading disease when they returned to the US, if information was not distributed in the US prior to their return.

*American Troupes Arrive at Saint-Nazaire. Centenaire, French Republic,*

[www.centenaire.org/sites/default/files/atom-source-images/usa\\_saint\\_nazaire.jpg](http://www.centenaire.org/sites/default/files/atom-source-images/usa_saint_nazaire.jpg).

This image was used in the segment of our documentary about Margaret Sanger's ideas about World War I. She used her influence at the time to emphasize the importance of birth control, especially to the soldiers abroad. This picture shows a large group of soldiers, who could be infected with the illnesses that Sanger spoke about. Also, it is clear that they are American, who are the soldiers that Sanger would like to warn.

Anne Purcell Higgins. *Learn to Question,*

[www.learntoquestion.com/seevak/groups/1998/sites/sanger/images/mom.jpg](http://www.learntoquestion.com/seevak/groups/1998/sites/sanger/images/mom.jpg).

This is a photograph of Margaret Sanger's mother, Anne Purcell Higgins. We will use this to show who her mother was and how she played a key role in Sanger's life as a child.

She affected Sanger because when she died at the young age of 48, Sanger realized something needed to change in the birth control field.

Another Fitter Families Competition, This One Held at the 1920 State Fair in Topeka, Kansas.

1920. *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory*, [www.cshl.edu/good-genes-bad-science/](http://www.cshl.edu/good-genes-bad-science/).

This picture was used in our documentary for the section about Eugenics. This picture was historically accurate, and allowed us to give both an image filler, but more importantly, an example about how mainstream this movement was at the time. This picture allowed us to represent the Eugenics Movement with a slightly artistic taste instead of something more direct, obvious, and possible predictable.

Applewhite, J. Scott. *Cheered on by Carol McDonald from Planned Parenthood Federation of America*. 11 July 2013. *Business Insider*, Insider,

[i.insider.com/5952609ca3630f65358b567f?width=300&format=jpeg&auto=webp](http://i.insider.com/5952609ca3630f65358b567f?width=300&format=jpeg&auto=webp).

This image was used to show that although today, Planned Parenthood has expanded globally, they are continuing to expand and impact women in the United States. This picture demonstrates this, because it shows women cheering for Planned Parenthood, which indicates the impact that they have on these women. It also shows the Capitol building in the background, confirming the location of this picture to be in the United States.

Binzen, Bill. The Scientific Revolution. 15 Jan. 1966. *The Saturday Evening Post*, Saturday Evening Post Society, [www.saturdayeveningpost.com/wp-](http://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/wp-content/uploads/satevepost/1966_01_15-069_SP-BirthControlRevolution_590x360.jpg)

[content/uploads/satevepost/1966\\_01\\_15-069\\_SP-BirthControlRevolution\\_590x360.jpg](http://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/wp-content/uploads/satevepost/1966_01_15-069_SP-BirthControlRevolution_590x360.jpg).

This image was used while we were describing the effect that the birth control pill had on women across the country when it was first introduced. This image was slightly abstract, and was from the time, which is mainly why we chose it. It was used to show what the birth control pill was and how convenient it was to use.

Birth Control. *Brookings*, Brookings Institution, [www.brookings.edu/blog/social-mobility-memos/2013/10/31/three-facts-about-birth-control-and-social-mobility/](http://www.brookings.edu/blog/social-mobility-memos/2013/10/31/three-facts-about-birth-control-and-social-mobility/).

This image was used towards the very end of our documentary in the concluding portion. We used it to show the contrast of the birth control between when it was first released to the public and how it has evolved to date. This picture also hints at international influence, since this image was not taken in the United States.

Birth Control Pills. *Cambridge University Press*, Cambridge,

[static.cambridge.org/binary/version/id/urn:cambridge.org:id:binary:20200121120712572-0893:9781107705647:06802fig41\\_3.png?pub-status=live](https://static.cambridge.org/binary/version/id/urn:cambridge.org:id:binary:20200121120712572-0893:9781107705647:06802fig41_3.png?pub-status=live).

This picture was used towards the very end of our documentary. We used it when we were concluding Sanger's achievements and developments towards securing women's rights and reproductive rights. We used it to show the contrast as well as improvement between what resources were like at the time, and what they have become.

Brazil Women Have Been at the Front of Struggles for a Better Future. *India Times*, Times Internet, [im.indiatimes.in/content/2019/Dec/5\\_5e048a00e839a.jpg](https://im.indiatimes.in/content/2019/Dec/5_5e048a00e839a.jpg).

This picture was the very last picture that we had in our documentary excluding the titles and credits. We realized that it was incredibly influential as soon as we saw it, for so many reasons. It shows powerful men and women protesting for their rights, which demonstrates the freedom and courage that Margaret Sanger provided women around the world. This photo also shows women in Brazil, portraying international impact, and it shows a pregnant woman at the very front, reiterating the fact that Sanger did not want women to completely stop having children, but to be able to choose when and under which circumstances.

Dominis, John. This Is an Appalachian Family in Eastern Kentucky, circa 1964. 1964. *Only in Your State*, [cdn.onlyinyourstate.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Eastern-Ky-Family-1964.-700x466.jpg](https://cdn.onlyinyourstate.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Eastern-Ky-Family-1964.-700x466.jpg).

This picture shows a mother and her many children. Although it is not historically accurate, it represents the difficult conditions that mothers had to bear because of their lack of access to contraception. They would have had economic disadvantages due to the number of children that they were forced to care for, and they would have lost their freedom, as well as the capability to properly raise their children in that environment.

Gandolfo, Christina. A Group of Powerful Women. *Los Angeles Magazine*, [www.lamag.com/cannabis/](http://www.lamag.com/cannabis/).

This picture was used in our documentary during the conclusion and legacy. It was used when we were talking about how Sanger's movement provided women with so many opportunities and freedoms through birth control and her activism. This was a powerful picture which would create an emotional connection with the audience.

Gloria Steinem. 1998. *SheThePeople*, [www.shethepeople.tv/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/gLORIA.jpg](http://www.shethepeople.tv/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/gLORIA.jpg).

This is a picture of Gloria Steinem. It was used when we were quoting an essay that Steinem wrote about Margaret Sanger. We used this image to show a visual representation of who we were referring to when we mentioned Gloria Steinem's name.

Harris, and Hewing. *James C. McReynolds*. 1913. *Library of Congress*, USA Government, [upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c2/James\\_C.\\_McReynolds\\_-\\_c1913.jpg/436px-James\\_C.\\_McReynolds\\_-\\_c1913.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c2/James_C._McReynolds_-_c1913.jpg/436px-James_C._McReynolds_-_c1913.jpg).

This picture was used when we were describing how Sanger was not arrested because of the death of her daughter. The pardon was written by the US attorney depicted in the image. Public outrage was what allowed her to avoid this unfortunate circumstance, and the public request was heard by James C. Reynolds.

*Health and Disease in the Trenches. Lifeboat, [lifeboat.com/images/1918.flu.big.jpg](http://lifeboat.com/images/1918.flu.big.jpg).*

This picture shows several people laying in hospital beds. This picture takes place in World War One, and we used it when talking about WW1. This picture was used in the part of our documentary about Margaret Sanger's opinions on the importance of spreading birth control information during World War 1, because she stated that the soldiers who were fighting overseas were exposed to illnesses that could be transmitted to their wives and families back home, putting them in danger. This image is meant to represent soldiers who are possibly suffering from the very diseases she spoke of, and although not completely accurate, this image should be interpreted as a representation of ill soldiers in World War 1.

Hedges, Nick. Poor Family with Many Children. *The Telegraph*,

[i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/03047/DONOTUSE-MakeLife-\\_3047184k.jpg](http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/03047/DONOTUSE-MakeLife-_3047184k.jpg).

Although this picture was not included in our final documentary, it was another representation of the struggles that women and families faced because of their unfortunate lack of birth control. This forced them to conceive more children than they could properly care for, creating incredibly difficult economic situations, stripping women, especially, of their freedom. This picture was meant to represent this desperate situation, although it only ended up serving as an inspiration for more historically accurate images that we were forced to later choose.

House Tour Preview: Margaret Sanger's Window. *Hastings Historical Society*,

[3.bp.blogspot.com/\\_nsSjJAmrEZ8/S9Cvt4\\_NC9I/AAAAAAAAA10/BK5Dz8dM0IU/s400/Sanger.jpg](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_nsSjJAmrEZ8/S9Cvt4_NC9I/AAAAAAAAA10/BK5Dz8dM0IU/s400/Sanger.jpg).

This picture shows Margaret Sanger holding her daughter, Peggy Sanger, when Peggy was a baby. This picture was used when we talked about how Peggy Sanger died and that was what got Margaret Sanger released from going to prison after her return from London. This image also invokes an emotional response from the viewer because of the heartwarming picture of a mother holding her child, and the loss, meanwhile, that Sanger is facing from losing her only daughter and youngest child.

Housewives Cared for Children and Older Relatives. *BBC*,

[ichef.bbci.co.uk/images/ic/1280xn/p06m6dy4.jpg](http://ichef.bbci.co.uk/images/ic/1280xn/p06m6dy4.jpg).

This image was used to represent families back home during World War 1, more notably, women. These were the families that Sanger was referring to when warning them about venereal disease transmission after their loved ones returned. This image showed how spent their lives at home, and clearly shows women and children who could have been at risk.

International Planned Parenthood Federation Logo. *International Planned Parenthood*

*Federation*, [www.ippf.org/](http://www.ippf.org/).

This image was used in our documentary to represent the International Planned Parenthood Federation, or Council as it is also referred to as. We showed this image in our documentary as we were describing Margaret Sanger's grandson, Alex Sanger's position in Planned Parenthood.

Margaret Sanger. *Biography*, [www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger](http://www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger).

This image was an incredibly powerful photo which depicts a young Margaret Sanger.

We used this picture in our documentary to represent the beginning of Sanger's activism, because we believed that her position in the photo was incredibly influential and would create an emotional connection with the viewer. This picture also served a purpose as a transition and a sort of conclusion to the introductory section of our documentary.

*Margaret Sanger. Tucson.com, Arizona Daily Star, [tucson.com/margaret-sanger-called-tucson-home/article\\_d144912a-deaf-5a6a-b830-aef422c334d9.html](http://tucson.com/margaret-sanger-called-tucson-home/article_d144912a-deaf-5a6a-b830-aef422c334d9.html).*

This photograph was used in the conclusion and was clearly taken later on in Sanger's life. Margaret Sanger is older in this picture, to show the progression of time and modern impact. It is a heartwarming picture of an old Sanger smiling in a natural position who can truly connect with the audience. We believed that this was an appropriate picture for the conclusion of our documentary because it carries the right amount of impact as well as peace, creating a positive image of Sanger.

*Margaret Sanger and Ethel Byrne at Federal Courthouse, 1916. 1916. Smith College Collection, Smith College.*

This image provides a photograph of Margaret Sanger and her sister waiting in the court rooms for their trial for the illegal act of writing the Woman Rebel, breaking the law that prevented women from spreading information about contraception. We used this picture to show that Sanger and her team were sent to jail for defying the Comstock Act. This was a good picture of evidence that they were sent to jail and it really left an impact on the viewer.

*Margaret Sanger's Children. Learn to Question,*

[www.learntoquestion.com/seevak/groups/1998/sites/sanger/images/sangkids.jpg](http://www.learntoquestion.com/seevak/groups/1998/sites/sanger/images/sangkids.jpg).

This is a photograph of Sanger's three kids, Grant, Stuart, and Peggy. This was used to show each of Sanger's children. This image of all of them together also reiterates the fact that Sanger was able to raise a family while also fighting for women's rights. It showed that Sanger didn't hate kids, because she had a family of her own.

Margaret Sanger's Grave. *Margaret Sanger Papers Project*, Wordpress,  
[sangerpapers.wordpress.com/2010/10/01/sangers-birthday/](http://sangerpapers.wordpress.com/2010/10/01/sangers-birthday/).

This image was used towards the end of our documentary. This picture of Margaret Sanger's grave was used when we spoke of her legacy. It represented her death, and we used it to show that even after she passed away, her legacy was continued through her achievements in advancing women's reproductive rights and the introduction of the birth control pill.

Margaret Sanger Standing Alone in Front of a Store. *America Magazine*, America Press,  
[www.americamagazine.org/sites/default/files/main\\_image/15987837730\\_9a6875eb40\\_b.jpg](http://www.americamagazine.org/sites/default/files/main_image/15987837730_9a6875eb40_b.jpg).

This image was not especially useful, but it gave us another image of Margaret Sanger. Since we are doing a documentary, and images are key, we need a good number of images of the topic or the person we are discussing, so this was useful in that sense.

Margaret Sanger When She Is Older. *PBworks*,  
[callisto.ggsrv.com/imgsrv/FastFetch/UBER1/00015076\\_bio](http://callisto.ggsrv.com/imgsrv/FastFetch/UBER1/00015076_bio).

This is a picture of Margaret Sanger when she is older. We used this towards the end of our documentary when we are talking about her legacy. It was used to show that towards the end of her life is when her life's work came together and really ended up working.

*Marie Stopes at the Time of the Marriage with Mr. H.V. Roe. 1924. Wellcome Collection,*  
[wellcomecollection.org/works/ateaaegp](http://wellcomecollection.org/works/ateaaegp).

This image was used when we mentioned Dr. Marie Stopes, another birth control activist who worked in London. She was the person who created the idea of Constructive Birth Control, which was the first birth control clinic that Sanger opened in the US. We mentioned Stopes because we wanted to articulate that although there were other activists, Sanger used other concepts from different countries to truly maximize her effect on American women and families.

Men in Trenches during WW1. *YouTube*, [i.ytimg.com/vi/WXJFotskdck/maxresdefault.jpg](https://i.ytimg.com/vi/WXJFotskdck/maxresdefault.jpg).

This picture is of men fighting in World War One. This was used to show how men were returning from WW1 and had sicknesses that they would bring to their wives when they returned home. This was used during the quote Sanger said about men returning home, since it depicts American soldiers at war, and Sanger warns of their return carrying disease and infection.

The Mothers Clinic. *Weebly*,

[kassiejacquebirthcontrol.weebly.com/uploads/2/9/3/3/29337387/4653482\\_orig.jpg](http://kassiejacquebirthcontrol.weebly.com/uploads/2/9/3/3/29337387/4653482_orig.jpg).

This is a picture of the first birth control clinic opened. It was opened by Sanger, and it left a legacy that would never be forgotten. We used this when referring to another barrier she broke, which was opening the clinic. This achievement enabled tons of women around the U.S. to get access to birth control.

*New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation,*

[upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/NewYorkSocietyForTheSuppressionOfVice.jpg/220px-NewYorkSocietyForTheSuppressionOfVice.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/NewYorkSocietyForTheSuppressionOfVice.jpg/220px-NewYorkSocietyForTheSuppressionOfVice.jpg).

This image was used in the section of our documentary discussing Margaret Sanger's beliefs about World War One, and the importance of spreading information about contraception. This picture, specifically, was used to represent the Comstock Laws, restrictive laws that limited women's access to birth control, or information about birth control. These were the limiting laws that Sanger was referring to when saying that if they were not changed or overthrown soon enough, returning soldiers could pose a serious risk to their wives and families back home.

Planned Parenthood. *Planned Parenthood of the Great Northwest and the Hawaiian Islands*,

Planned Parenthood,

[www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer\\_public\\_thumbnails/filer\\_public/31/5a/315a60e3-92b7-46f0-9c5a-](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer_public_thumbnails/filer_public/31/5a/315a60e3-92b7-46f0-9c5a-)

[a8d3ccc4f591/planned\\_parenthood\\_exterior\\_sign\\_on\\_health\\_center\\_1920x1080.jpg\\_\\_1200x675\\_q75\\_crop\\_subsampling-2.jpg](http://a8d3ccc4f591/planned_parenthood_exterior_sign_on_health_center_1920x1080.jpg__1200x675_q75_crop_subsampling-2.jpg).

This picture was used when we were talking about Margaret Sanger's legacy, specifically the founding of Planned Parenthood. We chose to use this kind of picture as opposed to a logo because we thought that it would seem more real and would truly convey the idea of an accessible location that anybody can visit. This picture was effective in being direct as to what the picture is of, and the different angle and concept demonstrates the reality of the clinic.

Planned Parenthood: Save Lives - Saves Homes. 1947. *Splinter News*, G/O Media, i.kinja-

[\[media/image/upload/c\\\_fit,f\\\_auto,fl\\\_progressive,q\\\_80,w\\\_470/itoujco9tfst49cav0hj.jpg\]\(http://media/image/upload/c\_fit,f\_auto,fl\_progressive,q\_80,w\_470/itoujco9tfst49cav0hj.jpg\).](http://img.com/gawker-</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

This image was used as the 1947 advertisement for Planned Parenthood, as a pamphlet.

We chose this image because it encompasses a lot of what Margaret Sanger intended Planned Parenthood to be about. It shows the family in the middle, indicating family planning, as well as the caption that Planned Parenthood saves lives and homes, meaning that it tries to give families the chance to not be pushed to have far more kids than they can properly care for.

Planned Parenthood Supporters Rally for Women's Access to Reproductive Health Care on "National Pink Out Day" at Los Angeles City Hall. 29 Sept. 2015. *Business Insider*, Insider,

[i.insider.com/586ecfbaf10a9a6d008b6fad?width=1300&format=jpeg&auto=webp](http://i.insider.com/586ecfbaf10a9a6d008b6fad?width=1300&format=jpeg&auto=webp).

This picture was used in the conclusion of our documentary. It was used to demonstrate the power that women have in society and the barriers that they can break because of the barriers that Sanger broke in her career. This image is one of many that we included in the ending portion of the documentary to show strong female representation in the country and the world.

Police Arresting Sanger. *Tshaonline.org*,

[tshaonline.org/sites/default/files/images/handbook/BB/birth\\_control\\_movement2.jpg](http://tshaonline.org/sites/default/files/images/handbook/BB/birth_control_movement2.jpg).

This image is Margaret Sanger being arrested. This is because she founded the first ever birth control clinic which was illegal at the time. Therefore, she was arrested and sent to jail for 30 days. This image was used in our project when we talk about how and why she was arrested. It was an artistic, but accurate, interpretation of Sanger being arrested, and was a unique way of conveying the idea.

Rogers, Lou. *Cornered*. July 1918. *CBLDF*, Comic Book Legal Defense Fund, [cbldf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/BCR\\_1918-July\\_p5.jpg](http://cbldf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/BCR_1918-July_p5.jpg).

This political cartoon was created by Lou Rogers, a female cartoonist who worked as an illustrator for Margaret Sanger's *Birth Control Review* in 1918. This cartoon was used in the background portion of our documentary. We used it to describe how trapped women were with societal pressures and policies like the Comstock Act which restricted their access to birth control.

*Sanger in Front of Senate*. 1 Mar. 1934. *Concord Monitor*, [www.concordmonitor.com/Fight-over-planned-parenthood-funding-9354940](http://www.concordmonitor.com/Fight-over-planned-parenthood-funding-9354940).

This picture shows Sanger shuffling through paperwork in front of the senate. We used this as a picture to represent her opening the clinic and how things went after that. The impact of this picture was to show the amount of work Sanger was putting into her efforts.

Sanger with group of people. *People's World*, [www.peoplesworld.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/PDSangerOnCourtSteps960x540.jpg](http://www.peoplesworld.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/PDSangerOnCourtSteps960x540.jpg).

This image shows Margaret Sanger with a crowd of people around her. It looks like these people are in support of her because everyone is smiling. This shows that she was an amazing person and we can use this in our project as a way to tell how she made a difference to other peoples' lives.

Sanger with Mother and Children. *Timetoast Timelines*, 1961, [media.timetoast.com/timelines/emergence-of-mass-society--2](http://media.timetoast.com/timelines/emergence-of-mass-society--2).

This is a picture of Sanger and a mother and children. We used this to show how she helped people with her newly found birth control clinic. This represents how involved she was with the community and how she really cared for the families she was helping.

A Silhouette of a Man and a Woman Standing in Front of a Pill. *The Saturday Evening Post*,

Saturday Evening Post Society, [www.saturdayeveningpost.com/2015/12/50-years-ago-the-birth-control-revolution/](http://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/2015/12/50-years-ago-the-birth-control-revolution/).

This picture was not only powerful because of its artistry and uniqueness, but also because it was of the time, meaning historical accuracy. This adds to the impact and seems to be a unique take on the ideas we're talking about at the time in the documentary.

This picture was powerful as a part of the section of our documentary about the pill and its impact. This was the concluding image of that section, and it was a good message to the audience about the impact that the pill had and continues to have on women.

*Theodore Roosevelt. GenealogyBank*, [blog.genealogybank.com/wp-](http://blog.genealogybank.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/photo-1014-2016-theodore-roosevelt.png)

[content/uploads/2016/10/photo-1014-2016-theodore-roosevelt.png](http://blog.genealogybank.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/photo-1014-2016-theodore-roosevelt.png).

This is a portrait picture of Theodore Roosevelt. We will use this when we talk about the Eugenics Movement. It was used to show who else supported the movement.

*Tower Bridge. Londonist*, 1920, [londonist.com/london/best-of-london/in-photos-london-in-the-1920s](http://londonist.com/london/best-of-london/in-photos-london-in-the-1920s).

This is a picture of the London Tower Bridge. We used this when we tell that she traveled to London. She fled to London after she was arrested for opening the first birth control clinic which was illegal to do at the time because of the Comstock Act.

Two Women and a Young Girl Standing near a Doorway or Window. *British Library*,

[www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/gender-roles-in-the-19th-century](http://www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/gender-roles-in-the-19th-century).

This image was placed in our lasting impact segment to show how women were perceived and how their perceptions were changed because of Sanger's work. We move from this image to one of powerful, modern women.

An Undated Photo of Margaret Sanger. *History*, A Maven Channel,

[www.history.com/news/birth-control-pill-history-puerto-rico-enovid](http://www.history.com/news/birth-control-pill-history-puerto-rico-enovid).

This photo was in the second half of our documentary. It was shown when we were mentioning Sanger's accomplishments such as the pill and founding Planned Parenthood. Her age shown in this picture connects it to the time period in which her accomplishments occurred. It was historically accurate and the picture itself is powerful, portraying Sanger hard at work, even at an older age.

*View of a "Eugenic and Health Exhibit" with Crowd.* 1929. NPR, npr,

[media.npr.org/assets/img/2011/06/01/apsimg1479\\_custom-26f8954c13c7f3d6793439a4ae44ee834986262d-s800-c85.jpg](http://media.npr.org/assets/img/2011/06/01/apsimg1479_custom-26f8954c13c7f3d6793439a4ae44ee834986262d-s800-c85.jpg).

We chose this specific picture for many reasons. It was used in our documentary for the purpose of showing how different the Eugenics Movement was back then, or how mainstream it was, in the early 1900's, to explain why Margaret Sanger felt the need to support it. This picture shows a reasonably large crowd sitting at an exhibit, which shows a certain level of popularity, and the idea that it is a mainstream, scientific movement in this time in history. As our interview later confirms, there were racist wings of the movement, although Margaret Sanger never supported those wings, and likely this exhibit was just as peaceful as what she supported.

William Sanger Portrait. 1902. *William Sanger*, JDO Digital, [williamsanger-art.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/about-1-8.jpg](http://williamsanger-art.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/about-1-8.jpg).

This image was used in the first instance of our mentioning of William Sanger, Margaret Sanger's first husband. We mentioned Sanger's husband to show that although she was a feminist, and feminists are strongly known to be alone and fighting against all institutions

of family, Sanger had a family and was married with three kids. This shatters the ideology that just because she was fighting against having more children than you can handle, she was completely against family and children.

William Sanger Sitting. 1907. *William Sanger*, JDO Digital, [williamsanger-art.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/about-2-8.jpg](http://williamsanger-art.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/about-2-8.jpg).

This picture was used in the second instance of us mentioning William Sanger. This is when we mentioned that she was forced to flee to England, and to leave her children behind. She left them with William Sanger, her husband, and his sister.

Woman and Children at Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau, N.D. *Smith College Libraries*, [libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/436](http://libex.smith.edu/omeka/items/show/436).

This image helped us with our project by providing imagery to include in our final presentation. It also gave us some information on how people benefited from birth control, and the true scope of Margaret Sanger's influence.

Woman in Hospital Bed. *Shutterstock*, [shutterstock.com/video/search/abortion](https://shutterstock.com/video/search/abortion).

This image is a woman in a hospital bed most likely after an abortion. This was used to show how women were attempting extremely dangerous self-abortions. It shows how desperate a situation woman was in at the time, due to restrictions such as the Comstock Act, and how Margaret Sanger was empowered by seeing so much pain and suffering, to fight for these women.

## **Secondary Sources**

Bellis, Mary. "Oral Contraceptives: The History of Birth Control Pills." *ThoughtCo*, Dotdash, 24 Feb. 2019, [www.thoughtco.com/history-of-birth-control-pills-4076662](http://www.thoughtco.com/history-of-birth-control-pills-4076662).

This resource told us about the history of Margaret Sanger and how she created the first birth control pill. The article tells when it was sold and how many people were buying it in a period of time. It also explained what methods were used for contraception in the past.

*Birth Control Has Expanded Opportunity for Women — in Economic Advancement, Educational Attainment, and Health Outcomes. Planned Parenthood,*

[www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1614/3275/8659/BC\\_factsheet\\_may2015\\_updated\\_1.pdf](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1614/3275/8659/BC_factsheet_may2015_updated_1.pdf).

This document gave us an overview of what freedoms women earned from the creation of mainstream birth control. Their access helped them gain freedom to be educated, to work, and to plan the size of their families. This was also a good source because it came from Planned Parenthood, which is very closely connected to our topic and our research.

*The Birth Control Pill: A History. Planned Parenthood Federation of America, June 2015.*

*Planned Parenthood,*

[www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1514/3518/7100/Pill\\_History\\_FactSheet.pdf](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1514/3518/7100/Pill_History_FactSheet.pdf).

This document summarized the history of the birth control pill. It also gave us some brief ideas about the people involved in the creation and advocacy of the birth control pill. It provided the dates and scientific research regarding this topic.

Burton, Andrew. Women Protest for Continued Funding of Planned Parenthood outside Hofstra University Prior to the Second Presidential Debate in Hempstead. 16 Oct. 2012. *MSNBC*, [www.msnbc.com/sites/msnbc/files/2012/11/154241003\\_2.jpg](http://www.msnbc.com/sites/msnbc/files/2012/11/154241003_2.jpg).

This image was used in the lasting impact portion of our documentary to show both the impact that Planned Parenthood has in the present day, as well as the liberation that

women gained because of Margaret Sanger's work. This image showed powerful women protesting for their rights, which is partly because of the rights that Margaret Sanger's movement gained women. Also, because they are portrayed as being in support of Planned Parenthood, it shows the influence the organization has over women across the country, and it shows how much women truly need their services.

Carter, Joe. "9 Things You Should Know about Margaret Sanger." *The Gospel Coalition*, 25 Aug. 2015, [www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/9-things-you-should-know-about-margaret-sanger/](http://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/9-things-you-should-know-about-margaret-sanger/).

This site is incredibly biased against Margaret Sanger, which is clear by the organization itself. The website is The Gospel Coalition, which is dedicated to spreading knowledge about all things' s theology and teaching "gospel-centered principles and practices."

Although this is the case, however, this is mainly for reference to gain some ideas on the controversial parts of Margaret Sanger's life and using it for beneficial purposes in our presentation. It also serves as a starting point for an overview of her achievements, whether this site believes they are or not.

"The Children's Era Timeline." *Shmoop*, Shmoop University, [www.shmoop.com/historical-texts/childrens-era/timeline.html](http://www.shmoop.com/historical-texts/childrens-era/timeline.html).

This site is a timeline of dates that Sanger influenced or was a part of. It tells us the order of events and helps us understand more what events lead to one another. This helped us get a sense of our project as a whole and a broader overview of the time period.

"Comstock Laws." *Women's Health Encyclopedia*, 11 Aug. 2011, [womenshealthency.com/c/comstock-laws/](http://womenshealthency.com/c/comstock-laws/).

This website gave us information about the Comstock Laws, which Margaret Sanger worked to battle for a large part of her career. They were incredibly restrictive laws which minimized women's access to contraception, or information about birth control. This is what Margaret Sanger considered to be an incredibly large barrier, which she knew needed to be broken.

Cornforth, Tracee. "A Brief History of the Birth Control Pill." *Verywell Health*, Verywell, [www.verywellhealth.com/a-brief-history-on-the-birth-control-pill-3522634](https://www.verywellhealth.com/a-brief-history-on-the-birth-control-pill-3522634). Accessed 5 Oct. 2019.

We gained knowledge about when the first birth control pill was invented, how it gave women freedom, and how it works. The pill was invented on June 23, 1960. It gave women the power to have intercourse without having the fear of getting pregnant, providing them with the opportunity to truly plan their families in an ideal way that is beneficial to them economically, and so that they may better care for the children that they do choose to have.

Dreier, Peter. "How Margaret Sanger Led the Birth Control Movement – and Why the GOP Still Hates Her." *AlterNet*, AlterNet Media, 10 Sept. 2012, [www.alternet.org/2012/09/how-margaret-sanger-led-birth-control-movement-and-why-gop-still-hates-her/](http://www.alternet.org/2012/09/how-margaret-sanger-led-birth-control-movement-and-why-gop-still-hates-her/).

This website helped us understand the struggles more in depth that Margaret Sanger had to go through to get to the point of selling the birth control pill. It tells what the turning point was for her and how she wanted to be a doctor but didn't have enough money so settled for a nurse. This was helpful in our project because it was used to describe some barriers that she had to break which ended up making her victory even greater.

Editors, Biography.com. "Margaret Sanger Biography." *The Biography*, A&E Television Networks, 2 Apr. 2014, [www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger](http://www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger).

This website is a biography of Margaret Sanger and her trail to discovering the birth control pill. This website helped us understand her early life as a nurse and how that contributed to her wanting women to have more freedom. It tells which books she wrote. This was used to inform background information and building up actions in our documentary.

Freeman, Sahanna. "How the Birth Control Pill Works: Margaret Sanger, Feminism and the Pill." *How Stuff Works*, [health.howstuffworks.com/sexual-health/contraception/birth-control-pill6.htm](http://health.howstuffworks.com/sexual-health/contraception/birth-control-pill6.htm).

This page of the larger article talked about Margaret Sanger and how she changed women's lives. Women were unhappy when it first came out because they thought men were trying to dictate their reproductive rights and force them not to become pregnant. However, later on women realized it actually gave them more power than they had before.

Goldfarb, Kara. "21 Historical Figures You Didn't Know Supported The Eugenics Movement." *All That's Interesting*, 19 July 2018, [allthatsinteresting.com/eugenics-movement#22](http://allthatsinteresting.com/eugenics-movement#22).

This website helped us understand the scale and popularity of the Eugenics Movement at the time of Margaret Sanger's support. This, in turn, allowed us to take evidence from the website to verify the fact that many influential leaders at the time were in support of Eugenics. This made Sanger's support seem more reasonable considering the Eugenics Movement was not nearly as extreme as it is today, or at least these people were not affiliated with those extreme portions of the organization.

Katz, Esther. "Sanger, Peggy (1909-1915)." *The Model Editions Partnership*, Black Mesa Tech, 1999, [modelections.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/bsangerp.html](http://modelections.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/bsangerp.html).

This web page provided us with information about Margaret Sanger's daughter and youngest child, Peggy Sanger. We found this website when we were trying to articulate Sanger's relationship with her daughter, and this truly showed us how close that relationship was as well as the nature of Peggy's death and its effect on Sanger. This web page was effective in describing how Peggy died, and gave an overview of how Margaret Sanger received that information.

Knowles, Jon. "The Birth Control Pill -- A History." *Planned Parenthood*, Mar. 2013, [www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1213/9611/6329/pillhistory.pdf](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/files/1213/9611/6329/pillhistory.pdf).

This resource helped us understand what was involved in the process of making the first pill. It also talks about side effects of the pill and effectiveness of it. The document sums up the benefits and disadvantages of it as well as the funding for it.

Letter to Margaret Sanger. The Papers of Margaret Sanger, UW Suzzallo and Allen Libraries.

This letter was another part of the collection of letters from women around the country who were desperate for a change in their reproductive behavior. After all, their lives were often at risk because of repeated childbirth, and it was ruining them and their families.

This was a primary document.

Liao, Pamela Verma, and Janet Dollin. Half a century of the oral contraceptive pill. *National Center for Biotechnology Information*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, Dec. 2012, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3520685/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3520685/).

This article was a secondary source. It didn't really give us much information about Margaret Sanger, but it gave us some information about Gregory Pincus, and important

person in the development of the physical birth control pill. Also, the article was by doctors, probably a reliable source, especially for the scientific components. The article may be slightly biased since it is by Canadian doctors, and they mention a lot about Canadian policies on birth control and the historic perspective from Canada.

*Margaret Sanger*. Narrated by Alexander Rivkin, Lisa Stern, and Esther Katz, Bio True Story, 2017. *Biography*, [www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger](http://www.biography.com/activist/margaret-sanger).

This video documentary was a secondary source that helped us understand more in depth about Margaret Sanger's childhood and why she got involved in advocating for birth control. It discussed the impacts of her work and what she did later on in life. We can use this for interviews and use parts of the video in our documentary.

"Margaret Sanger." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.*, edited by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 10 Sept. 2019, [www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Sanger](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Sanger).

This article was helpful in understanding an overview of her life, which provided a reasonable base for us to begin our research. It gave lists of the books she wrote which we referred to in our project. We learned that in her early life, she was a nurse where she witnessed terrible things related to unwanted pregnancies. This led her to want to advocate for women's reproductive rights.

"Margaret Sanger (1879-1966)." *PBS*, WGBH Educational Foundation, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/pill-margaret-sanger-1879-1966/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/pill-margaret-sanger-1879-1966/).

This website gave us information on the backstory of Margaret Sanger. It told the why and how she developed the birth control. It helped us understand more in depth about Sanger's lifestyle and her life as a child and her early adult life as a nurse.

"Margaret Sanger — Our Founder." *Planned Parenthood*, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, June 2016, [www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer\\_public/b5/d4/b5d47c32-89f2-45d9-b28c-243cb85f3f55/sanger\\_fact\\_sheet\\_oct\\_2016.pdf](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer_public/b5/d4/b5d47c32-89f2-45d9-b28c-243cb85f3f55/sanger_fact_sheet_oct_2016.pdf).

This article gives us a lot of information on Margaret Sanger's childhood and what inspired her to embark on this journey to provide all women with reproductive rights. Also, it gives a bit of backstory for how she got into protesting and her overall story. It comes from Planned Parenthood, the company she founded, so it's reliable, but may also be biased when it comes to the birth control topics.

Michals, Debra. "Margaret Sanger (1879-1966)." *National Women's History Museum*, 2017, [www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/margaret-sanger](http://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/margaret-sanger).

This article told the impacts and effects things around Margaret had to do with her invention of the pill. One was the death of her mother due to 18 pregnancies, and another was how immigrants came to her and asked for her help as a nurse to prevent unwanted pregnancies. This can be used in our documentary for background information.

"The Negro Project: Margaret Sanger's Eugenic Plan for Black Americans." *Concerned Women for America*, CWALAC, 1 May 2001, [concernedwomen.org/the-negro-project-margaret-sangers-eugenic-plan-for-black-americans/](http://concernedwomen.org/the-negro-project-margaret-sangers-eugenic-plan-for-black-americans/).

This source gave us some insight into the specifics of Margaret Sanger's endeavors. It highlights her involvement in the reproductive rights of African Americans. This article quotes her many times, all of them to prove her awareness of the systematic discrimination against African American women, even more than white Americans.

Although she focused on this part of birth control rights later, it was only after it became

available that she was able to observe this injustice. The article explains how she found out about it and how she worked to try to minimize the discrimination.

Nikolchev, Alexandra. "A Brief History of the Birth Control Pill." *PBS*, 7 May 2010,

[www.pbs.org/wnet/need-to-know/health/a-brief-history-of-the-birth-control-pill/480/](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/need-to-know/health/a-brief-history-of-the-birth-control-pill/480/).

This article helped us visualize the timeline that these events were on, as well as gain a bit of insight into who was responsible for the invention, advocacy, and implication of the idea of a birth control *pill*. Also, the timeline helped us visualize the order in which these events happened. Additionally, it gives information about each of the people involved in the entire process. Overall, this article provided a fantastic overview of the story of the pill and its conception, as well as possible candidates for further research when compiling our final project.

"The Pill and the Women's Liberation Movement." *PBS*,

[www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/pill-and-womens-liberation-movement/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/pill-and-womens-liberation-movement/).

This article gave us some broad information about how the birth control pill directly affected Americans and helped us understand the importance of it. It also gave us the pros and cons of it, mentioning the later protests from women, and how it affected the women's liberation movement, both positively and negatively.

Sanger, Margaret. "Birth Control Steps Out." *S71:0220*. *New York University*,

[www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=101885.](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=101885.xml)

xml. Originally published in *People*, 27 Apr. 1931.

This article showed Margaret Sanger's opinion on the Senate Hearing about bill S.4582, which she was advocating for. This article is in her own words, so it is accurate and

unbiased against her. It also gave us information about the Bill itself, and what type of legislation she proposed in her lifetime.

---. "The Eugenic Value of Birth Control Propaganda." *Birth Control Review*. New York University,

[www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=238946.xml](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=238946.xml).

This excerpt gave us insight into Margaret Sanger's involvement and appreciation of the eugenics movement, providing us information to include in our presentation about the dark sides of her beliefs. This is not biased against her, either, as it was written by her. It is therefore a completely honest account of her opinion.

"Sanger, Grant (1908-1989)." *The Model Editions Partnership*, Black Mesa Tech, [modeleditions.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/bsangerg.html](http://modeleditions.blackmesatech.com/mep/MS/xml/bsangerg.html).

This website provided some information about Margaret Sanger's son, Grant Sanger. However, it mainly gave an overview of how Margaret Sanger treated her children during her career. It showed the balance she had to strike when she was sometimes forced to leave her children with her husband or other family. It truly outlined the sacrifices that Sanger made to fight for women's reproductive rights.

Thompson, Kirsten M.J. "A Brief History of Birth Control in the U.S." *Our Bodies Ourselves*, 14 Dec. 2013, [www.ourbodiesourselves.org/book-excerpts/health-article/a-brief-history-of-birth-control/](http://www.ourbodiesourselves.org/book-excerpts/health-article/a-brief-history-of-birth-control/).

We learned when the first "birth control" was made, which was 3000 B.C. Then, it shows the timeline through history of birth control including many different methods. It shows

when the first oral birth control was made and even still how things are improving to this day.

United States, Congress, Senate. *Statement of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, National Chairman*

*Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control*. Government Publishing Office, 19

May 1932. *New York University*,

[www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=300446.](http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=300446.xml)

xml. S.4436.

This article provided us information on the specifics of one of the bills that Margaret Sanger proposed. This was an official government hearing, so it was accurate, and was from Sanger's own words, so it was very precise. We thought it was especially useful to give the viewer a concrete example of her influence and motives.

Witchel, Alex. "At Work With: Alexander C. Sanger; In His Grandmother's Footsteps." *New*

*York Times*, 15 Mar. 1995, [www.nytimes.com/1995/03/15/garden/at-work-with-](http://www.nytimes.com/1995/03/15/garden/at-work-with-alexander-c-sanger-in-his-grandmother-s-footsteps.html)

[alexander-c-sanger-in-his-grandmother-s-footsteps.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1995/03/15/garden/at-work-with-alexander-c-sanger-in-his-grandmother-s-footsteps.html).

This article gave us a lot of important information about Alexander Sanger, Margaret Sanger's grandson's involvement in spreading birth control across the world, and how he followed in his grandmother's footsteps. The introduction of his involvement prompted us to consider contacting him for an interview. Finally, this article also gave us some insight into the extent of Margaret Sanger's advocacy, her morals, and how she didn't stop believing in what she did even when it came to family.