

*The Road on the top of her
buried mountain is much a
its capable of big good. To be
truly love. Chinout doah
and again very small black
judy. The load yellow looms
something rather sandy, rather*

Reproductive Justice: A Resource Guide

Compiled by Dawn Kaczmar, Product Manager, and Jodi Johnson, Associate Product Marketing Manager

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Objective

This resource guide aligns important records and voices focused on reproductive justice and healthcare rights in the United States—bridging documents from the following collections:

- Disability in the Modern World
- ProQuest History Vault
 - Southern Life and African American History, 1775–1915, Plantation Records, Part 4
 - Margaret Sanger Papers
 - Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights
- ProQuest Historical Newspapers
- ProQuest Congressional
- ProQuest Supreme Court Insight
- The Sixties: Primary Documents and Personal Narratives 1960–1974
- Women and Social Movements in the U.S., 1600–2000 and International
- Underground and Independent Comics, Comix, and Graphic Novels: Volume I

Topic Introduction

This guide compiles a range of important records and voices, all of which are centered around issues related to reproductive justice and healthcare rights. The guide illuminates how historical and systemic power structures have disproportionately impacted marginalized communities and communities of color, particularly with regard to access to healthcare and reproductive services. By exploring these critical documents and voices, this resource guide offers insight and understanding into the complex and often interconnected issues of reproductive justice and healthcare rights in the United States.

- **Women's Human Rights and Reproductive Rights: Capacity and Choice** written by Marsha Freeman outlining women's rights as human rights. From Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, Women, Project Policy and Development Project, 1991.



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Historical Representation in Primary Sources

Reproductive healthcare is documented many ways throughout the history of the United States. These primary source records preserve how reproductive healthcare including abortions have been referred to in historical diaries and in medical documents.

1817
Mrs. Brady at Simpson's Run, N.C.
had an abortion 18 years ago. Since
proposed calomel and fluor. abbas
lately some Hysteria symptoms and
a weak stomach.

Road in the mountain Capella
of being made good but is bad
Not open wide enough, and wants
fencing in the middle.

May 16. Descend the mountain
from the Simpson's gate to Spentan.
The mountain is covered at
Rampton and continuing to this
place a river near it.

Image from ProQuest History Vault: Southern Life and African American History, 1775–1915, Plantation Records, Part 4.

- 1818 handwritten diary entry from North Carolina physician and enslaver Calvin Jones referencing his treatment of a woman from White County, Tennessee who had an abortion eighteen years earlier in 1800. Jones diagnoses the woman as suffering from “hysteria” and a “weak stomach.” (Folder: 002439-004-0058)

Wednesday 19
Verry Warm & dry. I visit Hickory Valley I will get
done thinning my Cotton this week. some grass though
not desperate. my drowned Corn in the Lower bottom
improved & plowed out since the rain. Negroes healthy.
Tom a little sick. Levinia has had an abortion & is
laid up.

I leave with D B Chesire Esq my deed for 800 acres
of Land in Chicot Arkansas to take down & have registered

Image from ProQuest History Vault: Southern Life and African American History, 1775–1915, Plantation Records, Part 4.

- “Levinia has had an abortion and is laid up.” This diary entry from June 9, 1861 documents an enslaved woman’s abortion procedure. Found in John Houston Bills papers: typed diary transcriptions on secession and Civil War found in History Vault: Southern Life and African American History, 1775–1915, Plantation Records, Part 4. (Folder: 002439-017-0345)

OF DISEASES.	No. remaining at date of last report.	NEW CASES.					ALL DEATHS.				
		Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	TOTAL.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....		10	10			20					
ORDER 9. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.											
Abscess.....											
Boll.....											
Carbuncle.....											
Ulcers.....											
Whitlow.....											
Skin diseases.....											
ORDER 10. CONDITIONS AND DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.											
Pregnancy.....											
Premature labor.....											
Abortion.....											
Prolapsus uteri.....											
Inflammation of the uterus.....											
Puerperal peritonitis.....											
Ovarian dropsy.....											
Leucorrhoea.....											
Dysmenorrhoea.....											
Amenorrhoea.....											
Menorrhagia.....											
Other diseases of this order.....											

Image from ProQuest History Vault: Southern Life and African American History, 1775–1915, Plantation Records, Part 4.

- December 1867 Historical “Monthly Report of Sick and Wounded Freedmen” documenting the freedmen who were formerly enslaved by the Grimes family from Pitt County, N.C. This report which was transmitted to the Surgeon-in-Chief of the District and forwarded to the Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau includes abortion listed under “Conditions and Diseases Peculiar to Females.” (Folder: 002460-048-1027)

MAKING CONNECTIONS

MADAME RESTELL

British-born American abortion provider, Ann Lohman, alias Madame Restell, practiced in New York City during the mid-1800’s. Her services were found daily in the classified ads for decades offering a “certain cure” to “prevent the suffering... endured by married females... in the event of their becoming mothers.”

MADAME RESTELL'S APPEAL TO PHYSICIANS.
—GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject the importance of which your daily experience in the course of your practice fully demonstrates; a subject which cannot, and should not, if it could, be longer trifled with, connecting itself, as it does, with the health, the well-being, the happiness of those entrusted to your charge. Feeling a deep interest in all that tends to alleviate, if not to prevent the suffering, both physical and mental, often endured by married females, whose formation being such as, in the event of their becoming mothers to destroy health, and not unfrequently endanger life. I address myself to your candor and humanity, whether it be not but the performance of a duty imposed upon you as individuals worthy of the confidence you enjoy, as well as an act alike of justice and humanity to your patients, to take cognizance of the existence of a class of women who are suffering from the effects of the French Female Pills, No. 1, price \$1. or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price \$6, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Drug-gists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

Found in the New York Morning Herald April 28, 1840.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED
ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RES-
TELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice.
Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price \$1. or No.
2, specially prepared for married ladies, price \$6, which
never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office,
No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Drug-
gists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All
others are counterfeits.

Found in New York Times, August 4, 1868.

Congressional Reports

Congressional Research Service Reports are nonpartisan research reports on information on a given topic and provided both to Congress, to inform policy decisions, and the public. These documents provide an important legal overview to understanding how topics are discussed and understood in American politics.

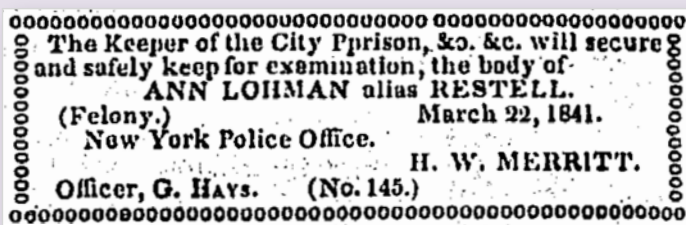
- **CRS Report: Women's Issues in Congress: Selected Legislation 1832–1998.** August 29, 2000. Presents a brief history and summary description of Federal legislation affecting the rights and interests of women enacted 1832–1998 including sections for the topics of birth control and abortion.
- **Supreme Court Rules No Constitutional Right to Abortion in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, CRS Legal Sidebar.** June 27, 2022. Examines Supreme Court decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, considers potential implications of Supreme Court decision in *Dobbs* for policymakers, States, and courts.
- **CRS Report: Abortion, Data Privacy, and Law Enforcement Access: A Legal Overview, CRS Legal Sidebar.** July 07, 2022. Addresses concerns that law enforcement officials may seek to collect abortion-related personal data for prosecutions in States that have criminalized abortions following Supreme Court decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which overruled *Roe v. Wade* and held that the U.S. Constitution does not grant individuals the right to abortion.

MADAME RESTELL

Ann Lohman became one of the earliest key targets of a moral crusade that brought the topic of abortion to the forefront in 1841. Although the charges were eventually dropped, New York prosecuted Restell for homicide and a jury convicted her of misdemeanor abortion after the death of one of her patients.

Records of her trials can be found in ProQuest Historical Newspapers:

- **General Sessions: Present—The Recorder, Judge Noah and one Alderman.** The New York Herald ; Jul 21, 1841.
- **THE SHACKFORD & ND RESTELL CASE.: Testimony of Cordeila A. Grant. FIRST DAY.** Before Justice Stuart. New York Daily Times 23 Feb 1854. Found in ProQuest Historical Newspapers.



General Sessions: Present—The Recorder, Judge Noah and two Alderman. The New York Herald ; Jul 16, 1841.

December 8, 2022

Regulating Reproductive Health Services After *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

Introduction

In *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, a five-Justice majority overruled the Court's prior decisions in *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, holding that the U.S. Constitution does not confer a right to an abortion. By overruling *Roe* and *Casey*, the Court maintained that it was returning the regulation of abortion to the people and their elected representatives.

Following *Dobbs*, bills that would establish a statutory right to abortion and protect access to the procedure were passed by the House in the 117th Congress, but, at this writing, not considered in the Senate. At the same time, legislation that would impose a gestational age limit on the procedure's availability was also introduced in both chambers. Bills that would promote abortion access, as well as those that would restrict its availability, may be introduced in the 118th Congress. This In Focus reviews the Court's *Dobbs* decision, discusses Congress's authority to regulate reproductive health services, and examines the regulation of medication abortion, which represents a sizable portion of all abortions in the United States.

Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization

In overruling *Roe* and *Casey*, the *Dobbs* Court reconsidered whether the Constitution guarantees a right to an abortion. Noting the absence of any reference to abortion in the Constitution, the Court nevertheless acknowledged that the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause could guarantee some rights that are not explicitly mentioned. The Court indicated, however, that substantive due process rights such as a right to abortion may be found only when they are "deeply rooted in [the] Nation's history and tradition" and are "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty." Reviewing common law and statutory restrictions

from the rights recognized in those decisions because of the "critical moral question posed by abortion."

In addition to determining that the Constitution does not confer a right to an abortion, the Court also considered whether the doctrine of stare decisis should guide it to uphold *Roe* and *Casey*. After evaluating five traditional stare decisis factors, including the quality of the Court's reasoning in those decisions, the Court determined that continued adherence to *Roe* and *Casey* was inappropriate.

In overruling *Roe* and *Casey*, the Court not only held that the Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion but also determined that abortion regulations will no longer be subject to the viability and undue burden standards established by those decisions. The Court held that, if challenged, abortion regulations will now be evaluated under rational basis review, a judicial review standard that is generally deferential to lawmakers. The Court explained that under rational basis review, a law regulating abortion "must be sustained if there is a rational basis on which the legislature could have thought it would serve legitimate state interests." These interests, the Court continued, may include protecting prenatal life, the mitigation of fetal pain, and preserving the medical profession's integrity.

Congress's Constitutional Authority to Regulate Reproductive Health Services

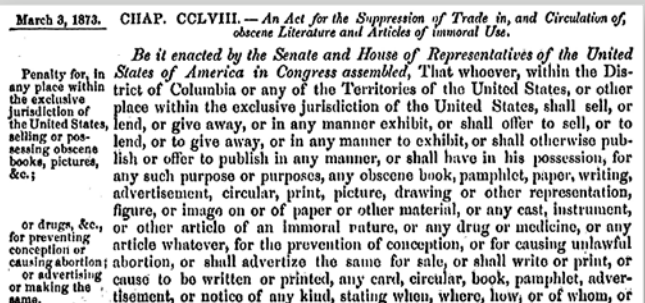
Dobbs has led to renewed interest in Congress's authority to set federal standards to protect or limit access to abortion. The Constitution establishes a system of dual sovereignty between the states and the federal government. The federal government cannot force the states to enact or enforce federal policies, but under the Supremacy Clause, Congress can preempt state laws and thus prevent the states from undermining federal policy. States generally have broad authority to enact legislation on matters related to the

Regulating Reproductive Health Services After Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, CRS In Focus. December 08, 2022. Discusses Congressional authority to regulate reproductive health services, and examines regulation of medication abortion, which represents a sizable portion of all abortions in the U.S.

PUBLIC LAWS

1821—The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly, in May, 1821. The first law in the United States that outlaws abortion after "quickening," the time of pregnancy when fetus movements can be felt by the mother. Followed by similar laws in Missouri (1825) and Illinois (1827).

1873—An Act for the Suppression of Trade in, and Circulation of obscene Literature and Articles of immoral Use. Also known as "The Comstock Act of 1873" — an anti-obscenity bill which made it illegal to send "obscene, lewd or lascivious," "immoral," or "indecent" publications through the mail or possess such materials and included a ban on including a ban on contraceptives or information on abortions.



View of the Comstock Act of 1873. Found in ProQuest Congressional.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

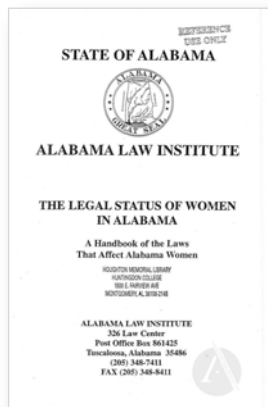
ESTELLE GRISWOLD

Estelle Griswold operated a birth control clinic in Connecticut in 1961 despite the state's laws against birth control usage. Griswold was arrested and found guilty of breaking state law. In this riveting historical transcribed interview, Griswold gives her own account as a self-proclaimed abortion survivor and documents her involvement in the beacon court case *Griswold v. Connecticut*.

- **Schlesinger-Rockefeller Oral History Project Interview with Estelle Griswold.** 1976. Found in Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights.

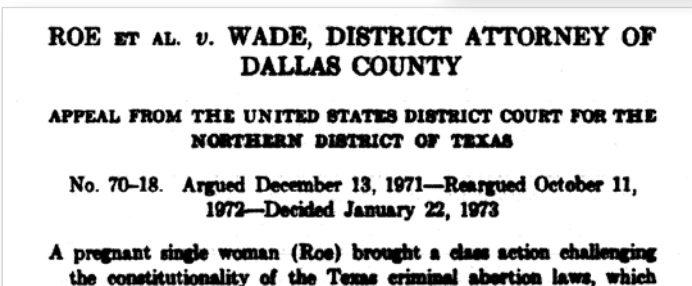
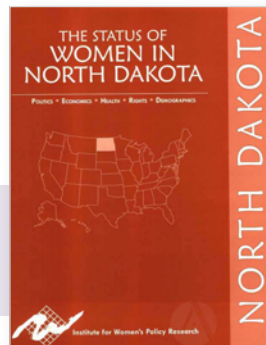
State Laws

Women and Social Movements in the U.S., 1600-2000 contains a series of state handbooks on laws that affect women, ranging from education and employment to family law and abortion. These handbooks provide a resource to research the different ways states have handled laws around abortion. These handbooks can be found by searching for the state name and "handbook."



The Legal Status of Women in Alabama: A Handbook of Laws that Affect Alabama Women. Tuscaloosa, AL: Alabama Law Institute, 2005.

The Status of Women in North Dakota. District of Columbia: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 2004.



Document view of Reports Opinion from Roe V. Wade. Found in Supreme Court Insight.

LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES

1964—Griswold v. Connecticut. The Supreme Court ruled that the private use of contraceptives was a constitutional right ruling in Griswold's favor in 1965.

1970—United States v. Vuitch. Upheld the DC abortion statute that prohibited abortion unless "necessary for the preservation of the mother's life health" as not vague.

1973—Doe v. Bolton/Roe v. Wade. Ruled the Constitution protected abortion under 14th Amendment's "right to privacy."

1976—Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth. Upheld the right to have an abortion, declaring unconstitutional the statute's requirement of prior written consent from a parent or spouse.

1979—Anders v. Floyd. Held that the banning of abortions performed after the twenty-fourth week of pregnancy was unconstitutional as the state may only forbid abortions when the fetus is viable and not arbitrarily pick that date.

1989—Webster v. Reproductive Health Services. Decision that upheld previous Missouri law withholding the use of public facilities, employees, or funds to provide abortion counseling or services.

1992—Casey v. Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania. Redefined several provisions outlined in Roe v. Wade and overturned the Roe trimester framework in favor of a viability analysis, allowing states to implement stricter abortion restrictions.

2000—Stenberg v. Carhart. Ruled Nebraska's "partial-birth abortion" ban violated the right to abortion as there was no exemption for preservation of mother's health and imposed substantial obstacles on those seeking abortions.

2007—Gonzales v. Carhart. Upheld the constitutionality of the federal Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 even though it did not contain an exception for cases that endanger a woman's health.

2016—Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt. Ruled that Texas cannot place restrictions on the delivery of abortion services that create an undue burden for women seeking an abortion.

2021—Whole Woman's Health v. Jackson. Uphold the Texas Heartbeat Act allowing private citizens (not state officials) to enforce abortion bans after six weeks of pregnancy.

2022—Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. Reversed Roe v. Wade and held that the Constitution of the United States does not confer a right to abortion.

Advocates and Activists

Margaret Sanger

Margaret Sanger may be the most controversial American birth control activist and sex educator. As a writer, Sanger popularized the term “birth control.” As a nurse, she opened the first birth control clinic in the United States in Harlem in 1916, and founded the American Birth Control League which evolved into the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. At the same time, she supported eugenics and ableist ideologies; she believed that birth control was “nothing more or less than the facilitation of the process of weeding out the unfit.”



Found in ProQuest History Vault.

Although she fought for reproductive rights she was staunchly against abortion, writing, “If women had the knowledge to prevent conception there would be almost no necessity for abortion.”

- Margaret Sanger’s **“Chicago Address to Women.”** Found in ProQuest History Vault Margaret Sanger Papers: Smith College Collections.
- **A Heritage of Ableist Rhetoric in American Feminism from the Eugenics Period** by Sharon Lamp. Found in Disability in the Modern World.
- **Margaret Sanger and Voluntary Motherhood from Women: A Journal of Liberation, Vol. 1 no. 3, Spring 1970.** Found in The Sixties: Primary Documents and Personal Narratives 1960–1974: Video.
- **Margaret Sanger Papers: Collected Documents** contains outgoing public and private letters as well as early documentation of her work with the American Birth Control League and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Explore document projects that demonstrate Sanger’s global role in the birth control movement:

- **“How Did Margaret Sanger’s 1922 Tour of Japan Help Spread the Idea of Birth Control and Inspire the Formation of a Japanese Birth Control Movement?”** documents selected and interpreted by Esther Katz, Peter C. Engelman, Cathy Moran Hajo, and Rui Kohiyama. Found in Women and Social Movements in the United States, 1600–2000.



Margaret Sanger and Three Japanese Leaders (Shidzue Kato at Sanger’s left) during the Fifth International Planned Parenthood Conference, Tokyo, 1955 in Margaret Sanger Papers, 1761–1995.

Mary Ware Dennett

Mary Ware Dennett (1872–1947), best known as a suffragist and for her work in birth control and sex education, starkly disagreed with Margaret Sanger over policy and strategy. Dennett worked to eliminate all legal restrictions against the dissemination of contraceptive information in contrast to Sanger who believed that only medical professionals could share this knowledge.



Photograph of Activist Mary Ware Dennett.

- **Sexuality, Sex Education, and Reproductive Rights, Part B: The Papers of Mary Ware Dennett and the Voluntary Parenthood League.** Documents Dennett’s activities on behalf of various social and political reform movements, focusing on her involvement in women’s suffrage, birth control, and peace movements. Found in ProQuest History Vault Women’s Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library.
- **“How Did the Debate between Margaret Sanger and Mary Ware Dennett Shape the Movement to Legalize Birth Control, 1915–1924?”** by Melissa Doak and Rachel Brugger. Found in Women and Social Movements.

African American Birth Control Advocates

In February of 1930 the Harlem Branch of the Clinical Research Bureau opened its doors for exams, contraceptive instruction, and requisite birth control supplies. Established by Margaret Sanger, James Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, and members of the Harlem Social Workers Club, the CRB helped to meet the health needs of some members of the community and expand employment opportunities for African American health care professionals. As with all of Sanger’s clinics, the CRB made a distinction between birth control and abortions, not providing the latter.

The documents in the project, **“What Perspectives Did African American Advocates Bring to the Birth Control Movement and How Did Those Perspectives Shape the History of the Harlem Branch Birth Control Clinic?”** found in Women and Social Movements, chronicles first-hand insight into racism and condescension toward the poor in Harlem and the coexistence with eugenicist ideas. This project also provides a rare window into the views and actions of African American birth control advocates associated with the first birth control clinic established in the Black community. Some of the contents of this project include:

- **“Can You Afford to Have a Large Family?”** Harlem Branch clinic flyer, ca. 1932
- **Morris Waldman to Jacob Billikopf (Billie),** Letter, 21 June 1929
- **Birth Control and the Negro** by Dr. Marie P. Warner
- W. E. B. Du Bois, **“Black Folk and Birth Control,”** Birth Control Review, 16, no. 6 (June 1932)
- Elmer A. Carter, **“Eugenics for the Negro,”** Birth Control Review, 16, no. 6 (June 1932)

Birth Control Leaders

The Schlesinger Library Family Planning Oral History Project collection illuminates a lost—or at least under recognized—generation of birth control leaders. The collection contains the transcripts of interviews with twenty-four pioneers of “family planning,” conducted in the 1970s by scholars James Reed and Ellen Chesler, and Jeanette Cheek, former director of the Schlesinger Library. The two dozen individuals included provide context to the nature of the birth control reform struggle in the period between the peaks of militance in the 1915–1920 period and the revival in the 1960s.

- **Women’s Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights.** Found in ProQuest History Vault.

Abortion Providers

A little known but historically significant group within the abortion provider community in the United States, the “November Gang,” was primarily composed of clinic directors and owners with particular interest in counseling. The NG, which continues to meet twice a year to this day, is noteworthy for a number of innovations its members developed in abortion care.

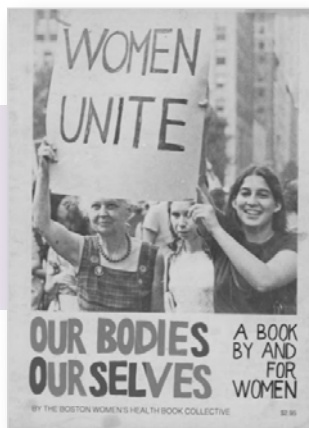
- **“Why and How Did a Small Group of Maverick Abortion Providers Called the November Gang Come to Challenge Prevailing Conventions of Abortion Provision and What Were Their Innovations?”** By Margaret Johnston and Carole Joffe (Alexandria, VA: Alexander Street, 2017).

This project tells the larger story of how the abortion issue has unfolded in American society since the *Roe v. Wade* decision in 1973, and in particular, how the growing intensity of the “abortion wars” directly impacted the character of abortion care offered in the freestanding clinics where most of abortions in the U.S. continue to take place.



Photograph of November Gang. Found in *Women and Social Movements*.

Cover of “*Our Bodies, Ourselves*” by The Boston Women’s Health Book Collective, published by Simon and Schuster in 1973. Found in *Women and Social Movements*.



Photograph of women and men with children and baby carriages in front of The Sanger Clinic in Brooklyn.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

MADAME RESTELL

Ann Lohman, alias Madame Restell, defended herself in the *New-York Daily Times* in 1856.

Find out more about the life of Ann Lohman including her tragic suicide in transcribed NPR podcast, [Before Roe: The Physicians’ Crusade](#). Throughline; Washington. Washington: NPR. (May 19, 2022)

But this is not enough. Though a woman is confined at full time, in some way or other “abortion” must be dragged in, also by insinuation, by the administration of some wonderful “six pills,” from the effects of which, of course, there was a bare escape with life. And thus a simple administration of medicine, (even if administered, which may or may not have been,) for the most ordinary purpose, to a woman within two weeks of her confinement, is tortured into an “attempt to procure abortion,” and that with the magic “six pills.” This is too absurd and ridiculous to require comment, but exemplifies the utter recklessness of the affidavit maker.

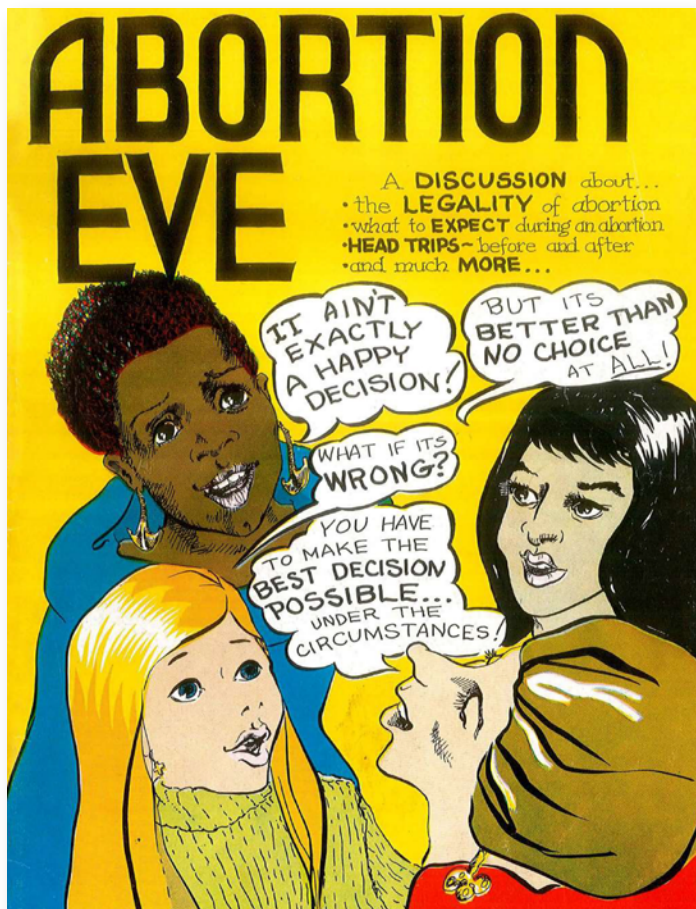
From this, too, the public can judge how much credence is to be given to the allegation of neglect on my part, and which it is scarcely necessary for me to pronounce false to all who know me personally, who can vouch for the care and attention I bestow upon those who come under my professional care. In re-

New York Daily Times (1851–1857); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]. 21 Aug 1856. Found in ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Court of Public Opinion

Public opinion towards the many different facets of reproductive justice and health care is often shaped by the same social, economic, and political determinants that lead to health inequalities and injustices.

- **“On the Threshold of a Post-Roe Era? The Past and Future of Abortion Rights in the United States,”** three leading experts on the history of abortion and the politics surrounding it—Karissa Haugeberg, Rickie Solinger, and Mary Ziegler—offers thoughtful commentaries on how we arrived at this point and what we can likely anticipate going forward. Found in *Women & Social Movements in the United States, 1600–2000*.
- **“2020 in Review: Reflections on Life and Politics: How do you foresee the Supreme Court justices confirmed between 2016–2020 impacting future legal decisions about civil rights and women’s rights in the United States?”** Found in *Women & Social Movements in the United States, 1600–2000*: Edited by Judy Tzu-Chun Wu & Rebecca Plant, 2021 Edition.
- **Congressional Research Service Report: Abortion, 1980–1981: Public Opinion.** December 30, 1981. Reviews the results of selected public opinion polls on abortion issues. Found in ProQuest Congressional.



Abortion Eve, written by Lyn Chevli and Joyce Farmer Sutton, 1973. Found in *Underground and Independent Comics, Comix, and Graphic Novels: Volume I*.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

MADAME RESTELL

Newspapers reported on the public fascination with the case and the desire to see Madame prior to the trial: “the very windows of the office, and the tables were occupied with the lady’s admirers” *At Chambers: Before Judge Inglis, The New York Herald* (1840–1865); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y.]. 02 Apr 1841. From ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

“The notorious wretch, calling herself Madame Restell, and having a reputed husband named Charles Lohman, has been arrested for the probable murder of a Mrs. Purdy. The circumstances are too horrible and too disgusting for repetition in this journal; but it seems that Mrs. Purdy was a respectable married lady. She did not wish to become a second time a mother, and so, by the advice of some female devil, consulted this Madame Restell. She

The New World; a Weekly Family Journal of Popular Literature, Science, Art and News (1840–1845); New York Vol. 2, Iss. 13, (Mar 27, 1841). Found in ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

“She was a product of the civilization of the nineteenth century, a legitimate result of that social system which creates two codes of morals, grading penalties according to the political status of the offender, and which for the same infraction of moral law, allows a man to escape unscathed, while holding a woman to the strictest accountability.”

- **The National Citizen and Ballot Box**, Syracuse, N.Y., May 1878, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 1–4. Found in *Women and Social Movements in the United States, 1600–2000*.



Women’s March, Washington, D.C., January 21, 2017. Photo by Jodi Johnson.

This is a non-exhaustive list of resources available for research focused on reproductive justice and healthcare rights across ProQuest products. These databases also support studies in criminal justice, ethnic studies, gender studies, racial studies, sociology, religion and more.

This resource guide bridged documents from the following collections:

- Disability in the Modern World
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 - Margaret Sanger Papers
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- The Sixties: Primary Documents and Personal Narratives 1960–1974
- Women and Social Movements in the U.S., 1600–2000 and International
- Underground and Independent Comics, Comix, and Graphic Novels: Volume I

Additional unconventional ProQuest History Vault modules supporting reproductive justice research:

- American Politics and Society from Kennedy to Watergate with:
 - Records of the President's Commission on the Status of Women under President John F. Kennedy
 - Records of the Citizens Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1963–1977
- Women at Work during World War II: Rosie the Riveter and the Women's Army Corps
- NAACP papers
- Struggle for Women's Rights, Organizational Records, 1880–1990
 - Women's Action Alliance
- Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century including:
 - Mary McLeod Bethune Papers
 - National Association of Colored Women's Clubs Records
 - Women leaders in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Explore Beyond In These Related Use Cases and Resource Guides:

- African American Women and the Women's Army Corps during World War II
- The Margaret Sanger Papers Illuminate the Historical Roots of the Birth Control Movement
- The Rivalry Between Margaret Sanger and Mary Ware Dennett
- Representations of Black Women and Motherhood in Primary Sources
- ProQuest Women's Studies databases



Women's March, Washington, D.C., January 21, 2017.
Photo by Jodi Johnson.

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