Prior to 1971, women had some difficulty obtaining contraceptive materials due to a law prohibiting the distribution of contraceptives by anyone other than a registered physician or registered pharmacist. This limited access to contraceptives had an impact on women’s reproductive rights and it was the Supreme Court case Eisenstadt v. Baird (1972) that helped bring the issue into the public spotlight. It demonstrated that women’s bodies have reproductive as well as anatomical functions, and that the right to privacy extends to those reproductive functions.

William Baird gave a lecture to students at Boston University on the topic of contraception on 6 April 1967. After the lecture Baird invited the students to come to the front of the lecture hall and take contraceptive materials from a box and he also handed a young, unmarried woman a package of foam called Emko, a vaginal spermicide. Baird was arrested following the lecture for violating a Massachusetts law that made it illegal for anyone other than a physician or pharmacist to distribute anything to prevent conception.

Baird was convicted in the Massachusetts Superior Court on two indictments. One conviction was for exhibiting articles for contraception and the other was for giving away articles for contraception. Baird then appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court and while the conviction for exhibiting articles for contraception was reversed the conviction for giving away articles for contraception was upheld. William Baird faced a prison sentence of three months following this decision. However, on 6 July 1970 Baird was released from prison by a decision from the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit that his conviction was unconstitutional.

The oral arguments of the Supreme Court Case Eisenstadt v. Baird began on 17 November 1971. The constitutionality of the Massachusetts law was being challenged using the Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) decision that established a right to privacy. On 22 March 1972 the Massachusetts law forbidding the distribution of contraceptive articles to unmarried persons was struck down in a 6?1 majority decision by the Supreme Court. The court’s conclusion was that the law violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Sources


Prior to 1971, women had some difficulty obtaining contraceptive materials due to a law...
prohibiting the distribution of contraceptives by anyone other than a registered physician or registered pharmacist. This limited access to contraceptives had an impact on women's reproductive rights and it was the Supreme Court case Eisenstadt v. Baird (1972) that helped bring the issue into the public spotlight. It demonstrated that women's bodies have reproductive as well as anatomical functions, and that the right to privacy extends to those reproductive functions.