

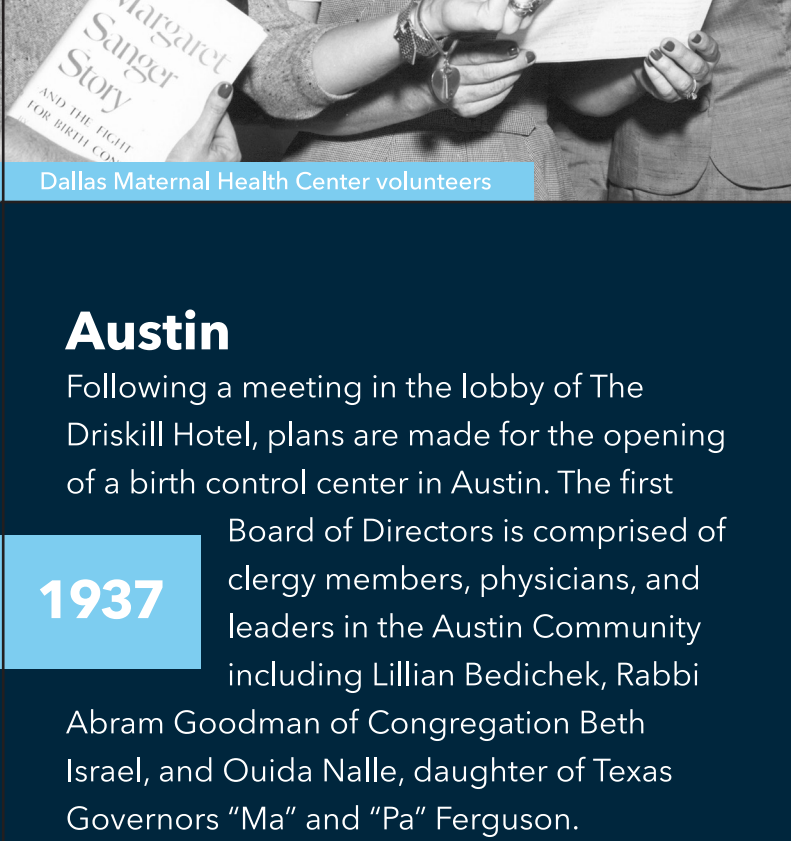
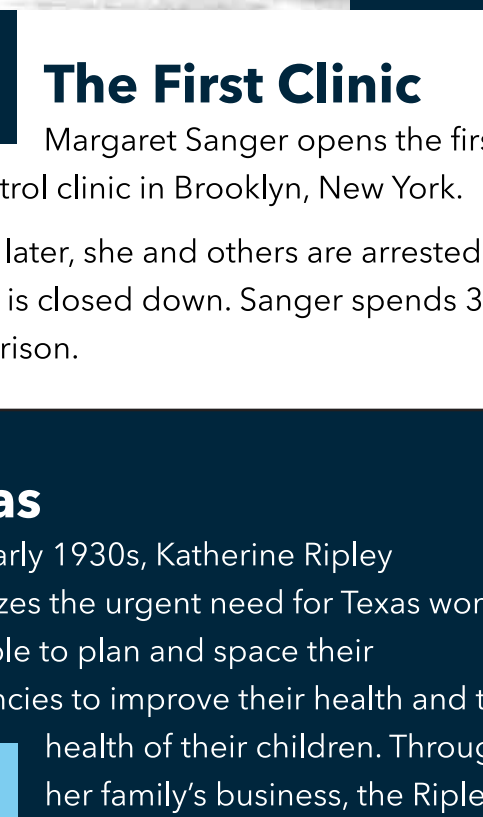
Care. No matter what.

Eighty years ago, a handful of community leaders and volunteers in Central and North Texas recognized the urgent need for Texas women to access birth control and receive health education to help them plan and space their pregnancies. Contraception was illegal in the 1930s, and strictly controlled for years after.

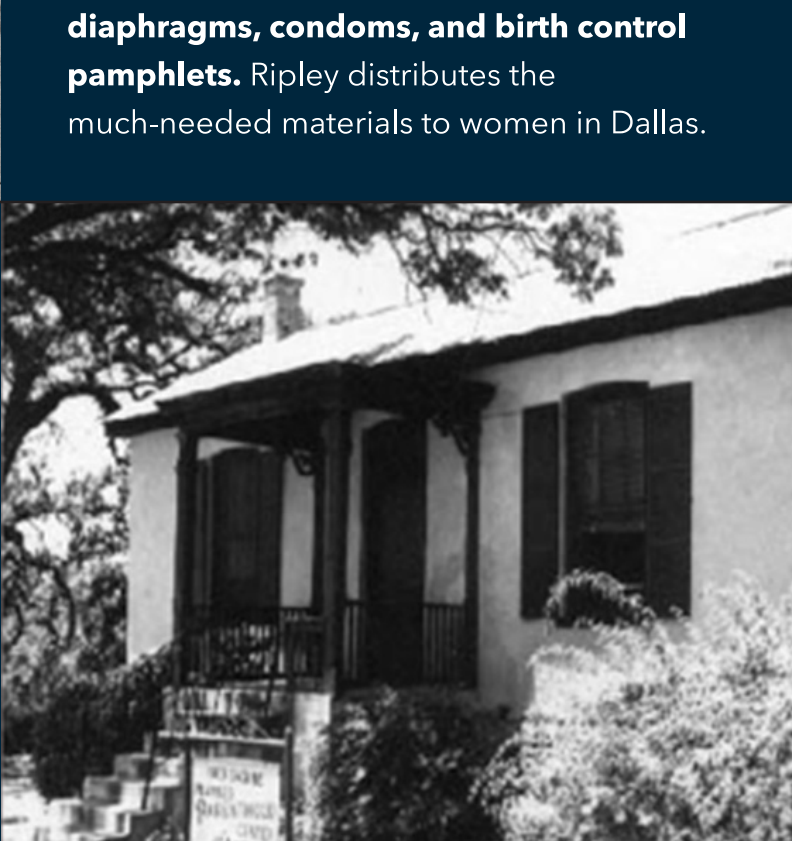
These courageous community members were committed to advocating for affordable, accessible birth control and health education. Their work formalized in 1935 with the founding of the first Maternal Health Center in Dallas. Similar groups began to organize in Austin, Waco, and Fort Worth, founding Maternal Health Centers in each city that eventually became Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood's early founders placed themselves on the right side of history by standing up for the right to make personal, private healthcare decisions. Our early founders envisioned communities where high quality healthcare and education would be provided with respect and care.

Today, we're proud to continue that vision through the trusted healthcare, education, and advocacy that Planned Parenthood provides throughout Texas.



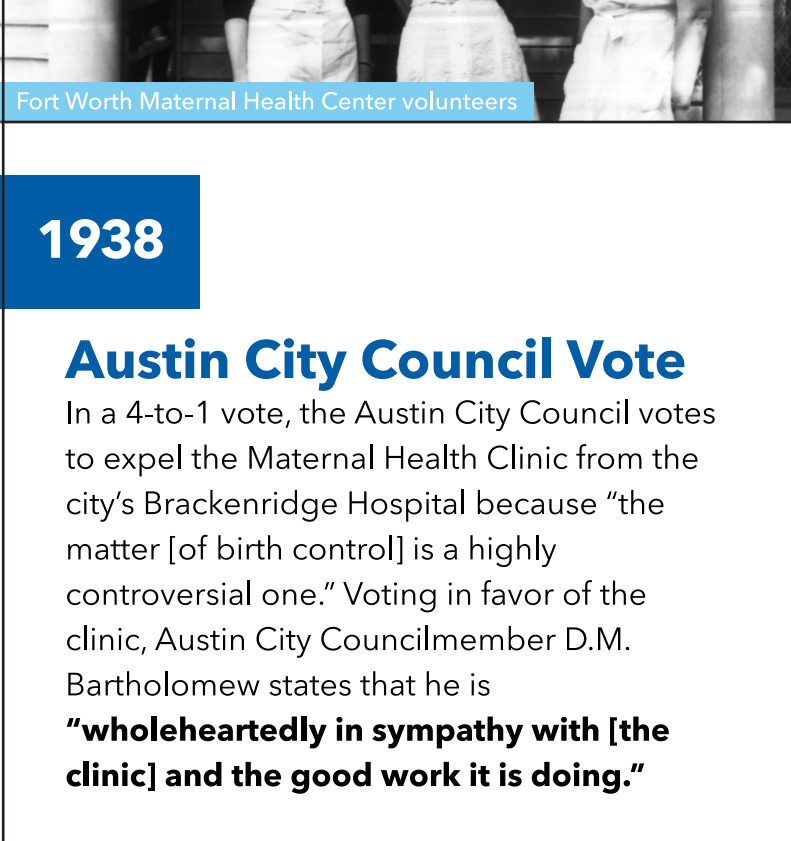
Margaret Sanger



The Brooklyn Clinic

1914 Planned Parenthood's national founder **Margaret Sanger** coins the term "birth control" and uses the phrase in an issue of *The Woman Rebel*. She is indicted for violations of the federal Comstock Law, which outlawed contraception and declared information about it "obscene."

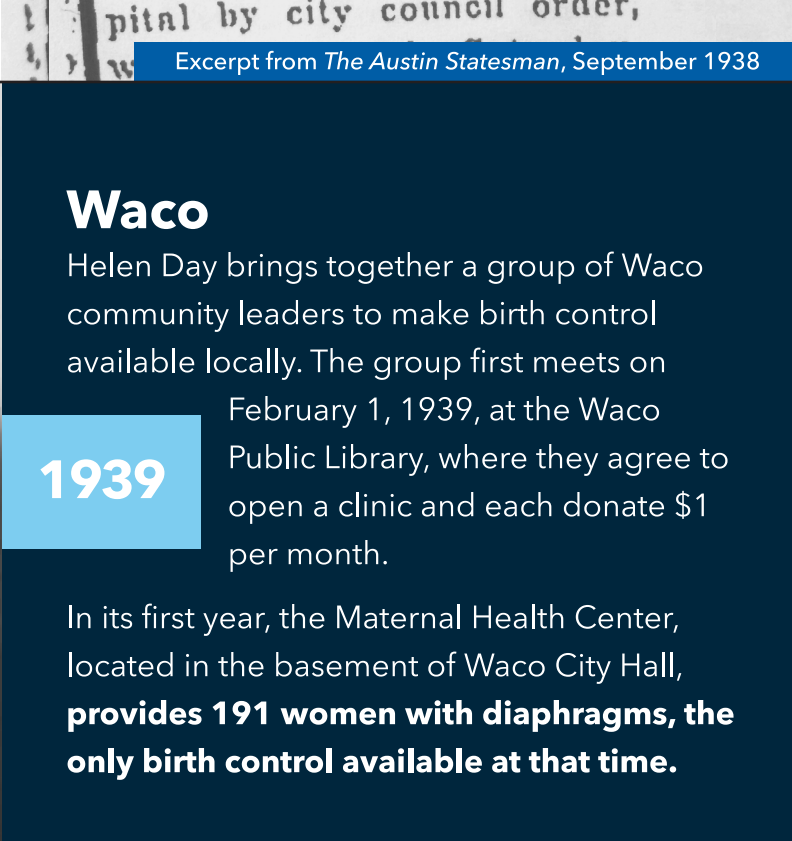
1916 The First Clinic
Margaret Sanger opens the first birth control clinic in Brooklyn, New York. Ten days later, she and others are arrested and the clinic is closed down. Sanger spends 30 days in prison.



Dallas Maternal Health Center volunteers

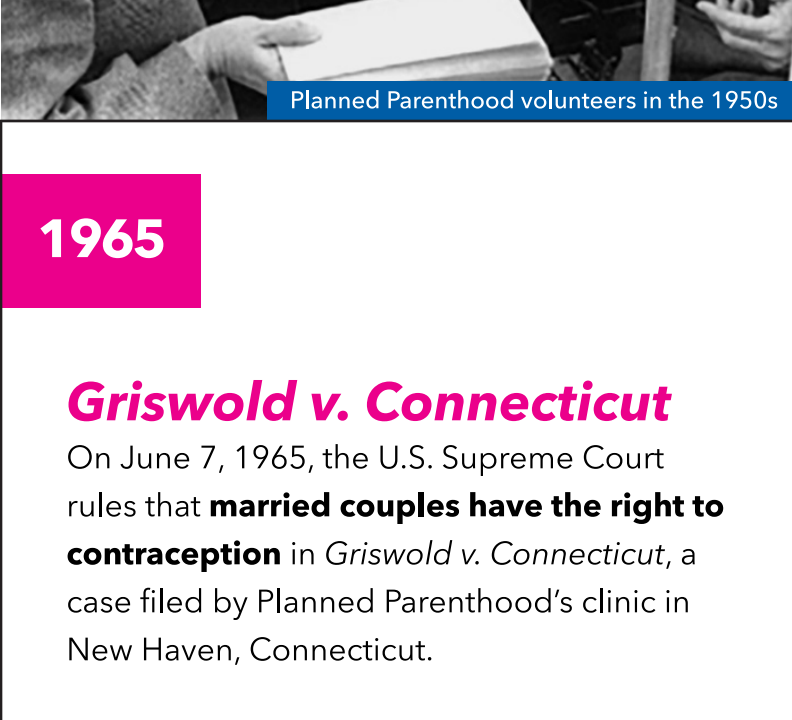
Dallas
In the early 1930s, Katherine Ripley recognizes the urgent need for Texas women to be able to plan and space their pregnancies to improve their health and the health of their children. Through her family's business, the Ripley Shirt Company in South Dallas, Ripley mails empty Ripley Shirt boxes to Margaret Sanger. **Sanger and her colleagues send the boxes back, filled with diaphragms, condoms, and birth control pamphlets.** Ripley distributes the much-needed materials to women in Dallas.

Austin
Following a meeting in the lobby of The Driskill Hotel, plans are made for the opening of a birth control center in Austin. The first Board of Directors is comprised of clergy members, physicians, and leaders in the Austin Community including Lillian Bedichek, Rabbi Abram Goodman of Congregation Beth Israel, and Ouida Nalle, daughter of Texas Governors "Ma" and "Pa" Ferguson.

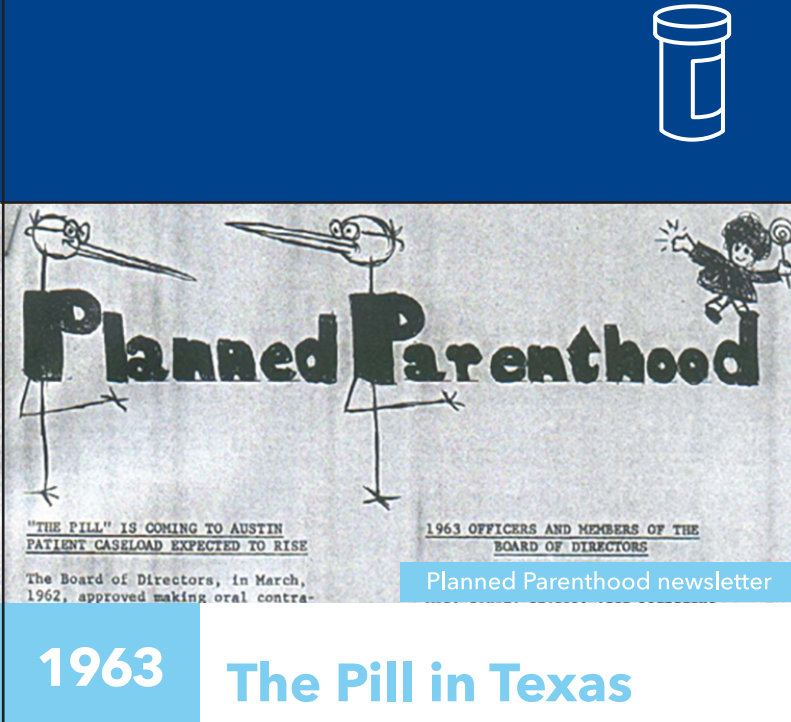


Austin Maternal Health Center

1937
On April 6, 1937, a group of 25 concerned citizens meets in the home of Mrs. J.D. Collett to form a Fort Worth Maternal Health Center. Services begin the following spring of 1938, **servicing 12 women on the first day the health center opens.**

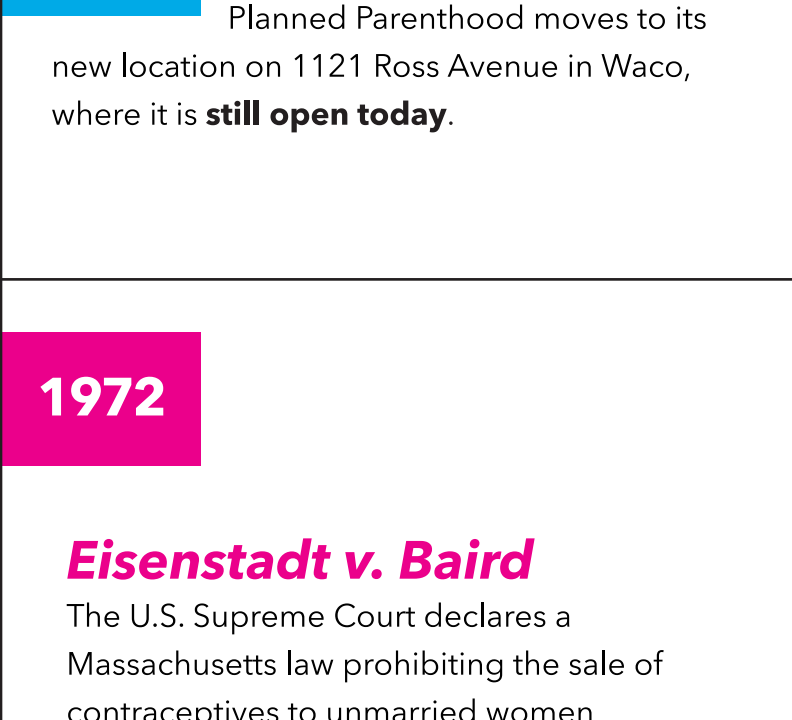


Fort Worth Maternal Health Center volunteers

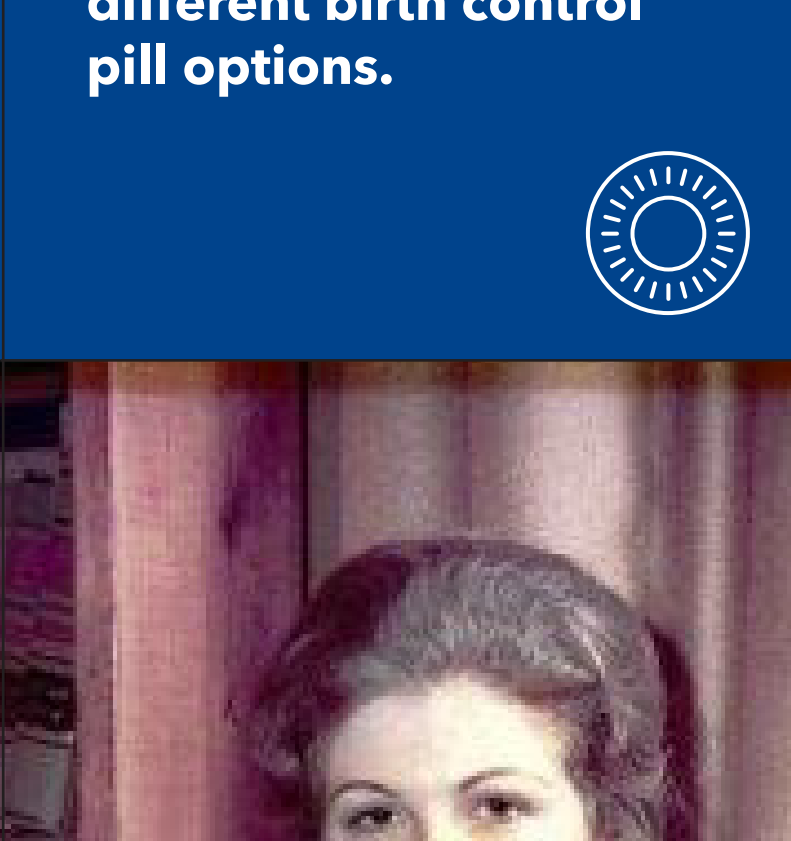


Fort Worth
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1938
Austin City Council Vote
In a 4-to-1 vote, the Austin City Council votes to expel the Maternal Health Clinic from the city's Brackenridge Hospital because "the matter [of birth control] is a highly controversial one." Voting in favor of the clinic, Austin City Council member D.M. Bartholomew states that he is **"wholeheartedly in sympathy with [the clinic] and the good work it is doing."**



Excerpt from *The Austin Statesman*, September 1938



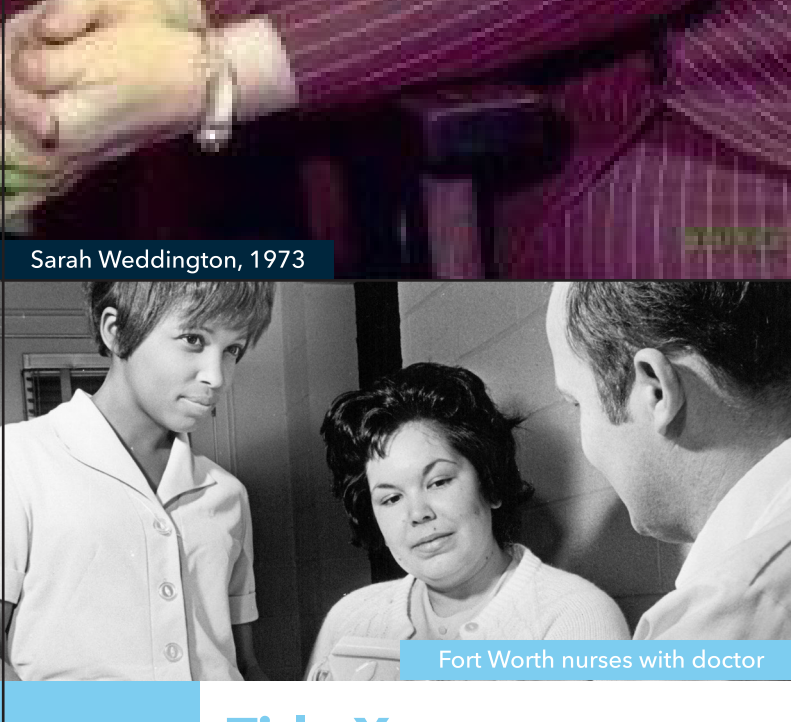
Helen Day

Waco
Helen Day brings together a group of Waco community leaders to make birth control available locally. The group first meets on February 1, 1939, at the Waco Public Library, where they agree to open a clinic and each donate \$1 per month. In its first year, the Maternal Health Center, located in the basement of Waco City Hall, **provides 191 women with diaphragms, the only birth control available at that time.**

1958
Return to Sender
Austin's postmaster, C.N. Bruck, refuses to deliver a package addressed to the Planned Parenthood clinic because it contains birth control.

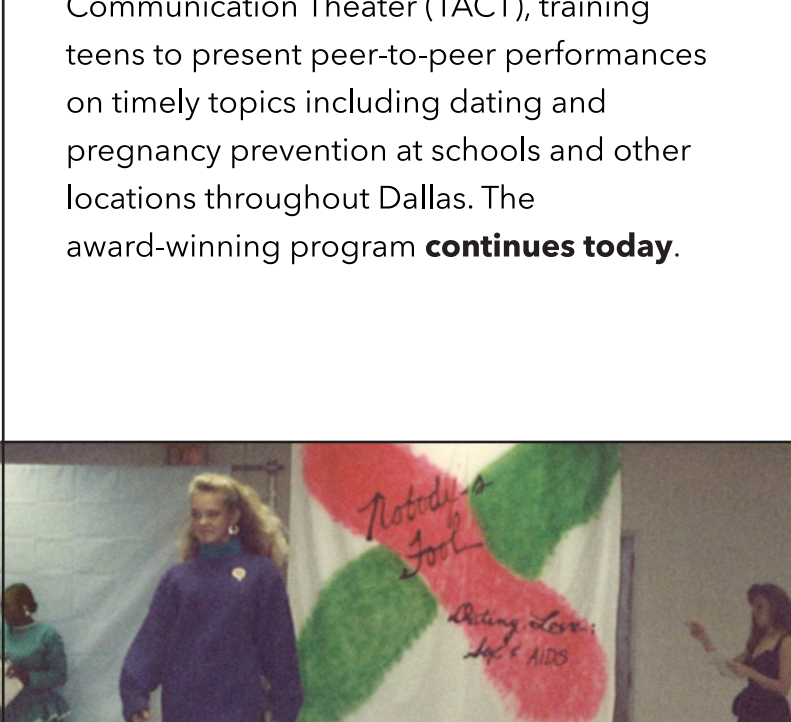


Planned Parenthood volunteers in the 1950s

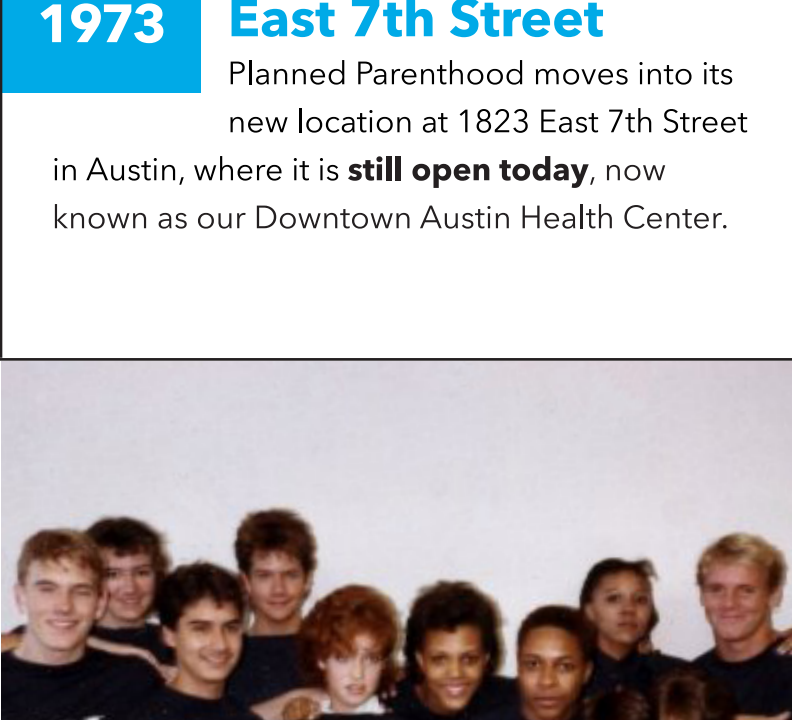


1960
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves the birth control pill for use as an oral contraceptive.

1965
Griswold v. Connecticut
On June 7, 1965, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that **married couples have the right to contraception** in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, a case filed by Planned Parenthood's clinic in New Haven, Connecticut.



Planned Parenthood newsletter



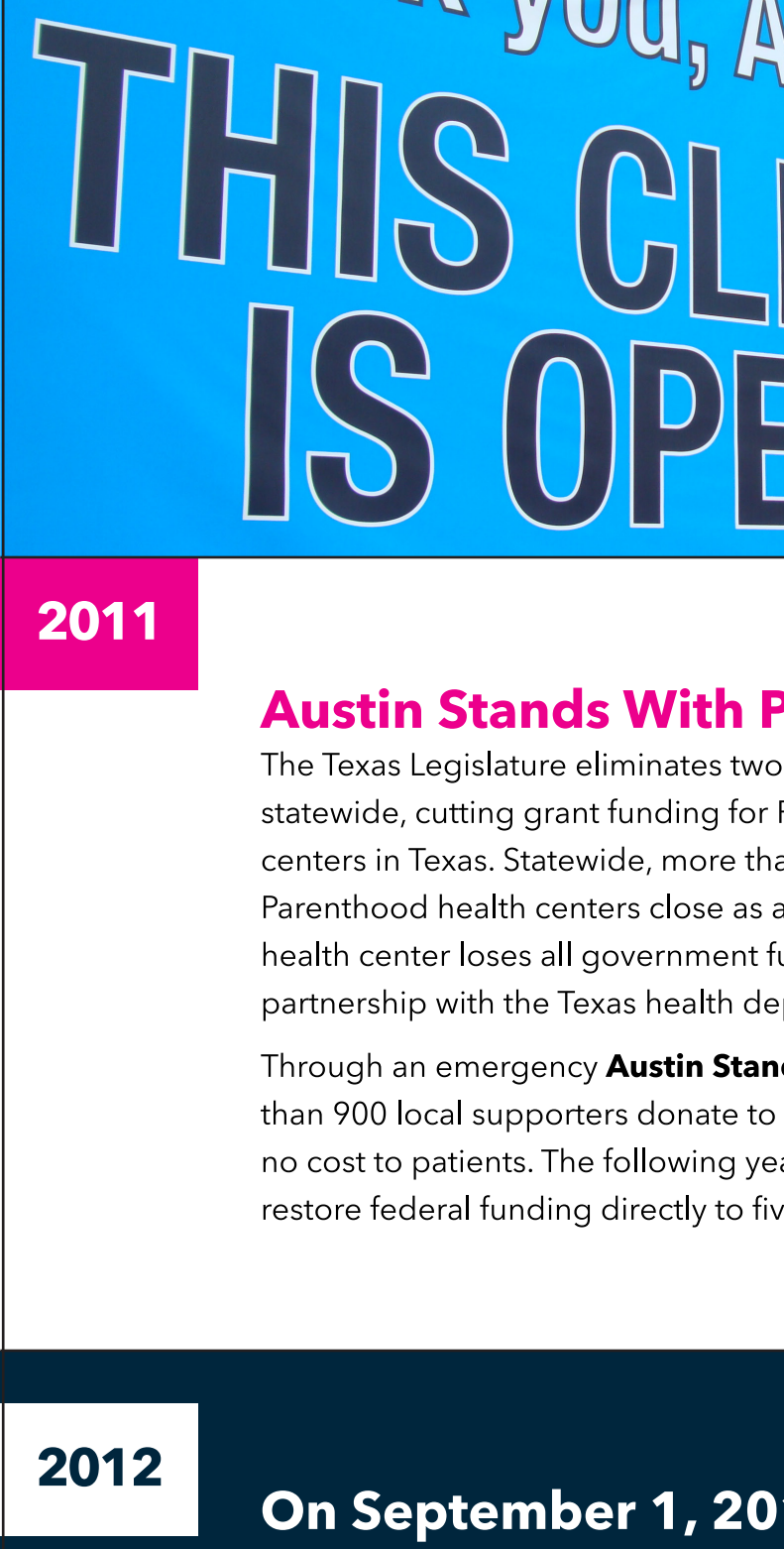
Waco Health Center

1963 The Pill in Texas
Planned Parenthood makes the birth control pill available in Texas. It changes the lives of women throughout the state, who now have an improved ability to plan and space their pregnancies.

1965 Ross Avenue
Planned Parenthood moves to its new location on 1121 Ross Avenue in Waco, where it is **still open today.**

1968
Women in America can now select from seven different birth control pill options.

1972
Eisenstadt v. Baird
The U.S. Supreme Court declares a Massachusetts law prohibiting the sale of contraceptives to unmarried women **unconstitutional**, allowing American women to legally plan and space their pregnancies.

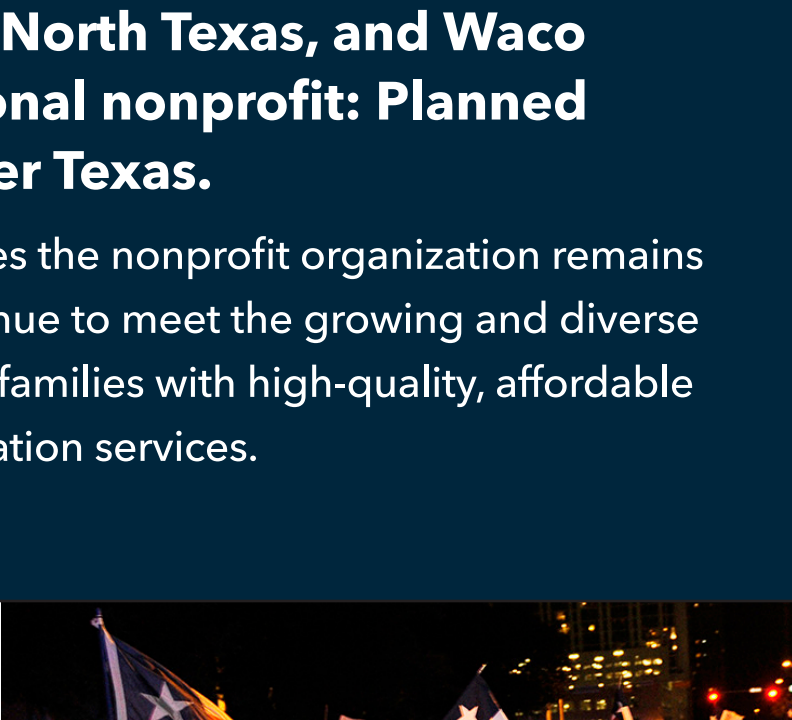


Sarah Weddington, 1973

1973
On January 22, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court hands down its landmark decision in Roe v. Wade, recognizing the constitutional right to privacy and women's right to choose abortion. The case originated in Dallas, and was led by Austin attorney Sarah Weddington.



Fort Worth nurses with doctor



Downtown Austin Health Center

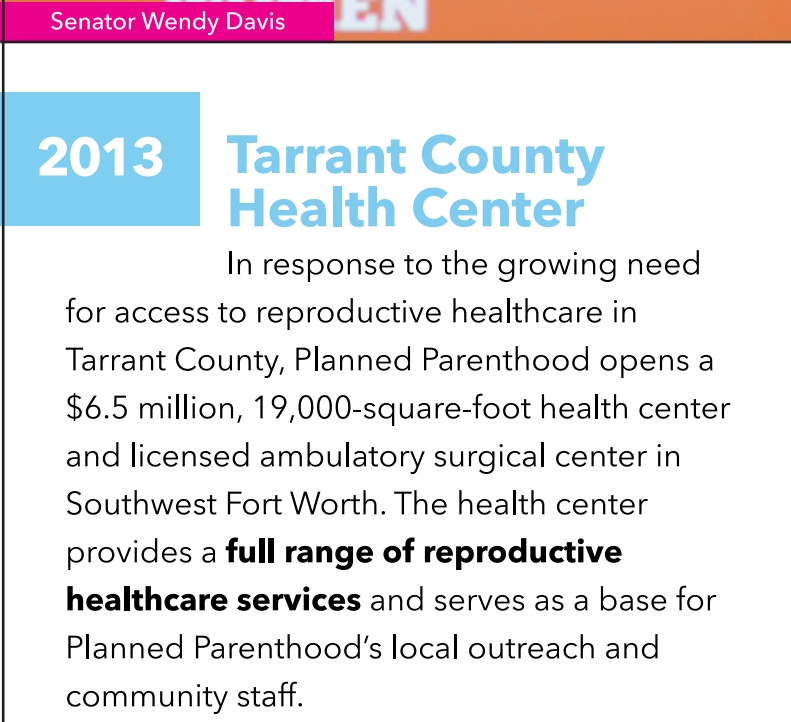
1970s Title X
As a result of the new federal Title X family planning funding established by U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Richard Nixon, Planned Parenthood transitions from volunteer medical providers to full-time nurses and health center staff.

1973 East 7th Street
Planned Parenthood moves into its new location at 1823 East 7th Street in Austin, where it is **still open today**, now known as our Downtown Austin Health Center.



Nobody's Fool fashion show in the 1990s

1989
Nobody's Fool
Planned Parenthood hosts a conference, "Beyond Sugar and Spice," to provide teens with medically accurate, age-appropriate health education and information and to keep them safe and healthy. Renamed "Nobody's Fool," the program **continues today**, reaching more than 700 Waco teens each year.



1991 Male Health Services

1999
The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes family planning as one of the 10 most significant public health achievements of the 20th Century.



East 7th Street health center in Austin

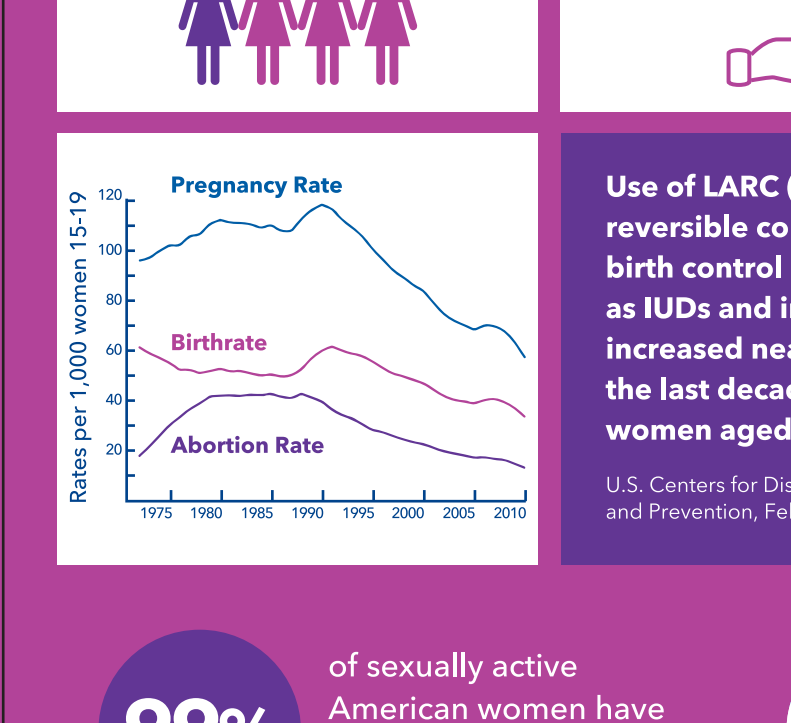
2011
Austin Stands With Planned Parenthood
The Texas Legislature eliminates two-thirds of funding for women's health programs statewide, cutting grant funding for Planned Parenthood and dozens of other health centers in Texas. Statewide, more than 70 Planned Parenthood and non-Planned Parenthood health centers close as a result. Planned Parenthood's East 7th Street health center loses all government funding with three days notice, despite a 40-year partnership with the Texas health department. Through an emergency **Austin Stands with Planned Parenthood** campaign, more than 900 local supporters donate to keep the health center open to provide care at no cost to patients. The following year, Planned Parenthood successfully applies to restore federal funding directly to five health centers, bypassing state politics.

2012
On September 1, 2012, Planned Parenthood nonprofits in Austin, North Texas, and Waco merge into one regional nonprofit: Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas.
This strategic merger ensures the nonprofit organization remains in a strong position to continue to meet the growing and diverse needs of women, men, and families with high-quality, affordable healthcare and health education services.

2013 Women's Health Program
The socially conservative Texas Legislature dismantles the successful Medicaid Women's Health Program to exclude Planned Parenthood patients from participating. **Nearly half of the women served through the program received their birth control, exams, and health screenings Planned Parenthood health centers.** The following year, Texas taxpayers spend an additional \$40 million to serve substantially fewer women.



Planned Parenthood Federation of America President Cecile Richards leads thousands to Stand With Texas Women



Senator Wendy Davis

2013 Texas House Bill 2
Thousands of women's health advocates gather at the Texas Capitol in Austin to support State Senator Wendy Davis while she stands for 13 hours to filibuster one of the most severe abortion restriction laws in the country. **The law virtually eliminates access to safe, legal abortion for thousands of Texas women.** The filibuster successfully blocks the bill, but Governor Rick Perry quickly calls a second special session to pass the restrictions despite historic protests.

2013 Tarrant County Health Center
In response to the growing need for access to reproductive healthcare in Tarrant County, Planned Parenthood opens a \$6.5 million, 19,000-square-foot health center and licensed ambulatory surgical center in Southwest Fort Worth. The health center provides a **full range of reproductive healthcare services** and serves as a base for Planned Parenthood's local outreach and community staff.



Southwest Fort Worth Health Center waiting area



Cecile Richards and Ken Lambrecht cut the ribbon at the new South Dallas Surgical Health Services Center with Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas Board Chair Kris Kaiser Olson and incoming Board Chair Jolie Newman

2014
Building Our Future
To prepare for the impact of Texas' controversial new abortion law, which closes health centers across the state, Planned Parenthood launches the **Building Our Future Fund** to ensure patients can access the healthcare they need, regardless of income or ZIP code. Funds allow a new ambulatory surgical center to open in South Dallas, and also assist patients who now need to travel for a safe, legal abortion.

2015
Today, Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas provides healthcare and education to nearly 85,000 Texans each year in Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, Paris, Tyler, and surrounding communities. Planned Parenthood remains committed to providing essential healthcare and education to Texans who depend on us, no matter what.



Chenoa, Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas patient



Planned Parenthood health center clinician

1960–Present Trends & Stats
From 1960 to today, more women use birth control than ever before.

In 1965
1 out of 4 married women in America younger than 45 had used the pill

By 1965
nearly 13 million women in the world were using the pill

Today
100 million women use the pill

Use of LARC (long-acting reversible contraception) birth control methods such as IUDs and implants increased nearly fivefold in the last decade among women aged 15-44.
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 2015

1988–2010
The teen abortion rate in the United States declined **66%**

99% of sexually active American women have used birth control at some point in their lives

nearly 60% of Americans who use the birth control pill use it for health-related reasons such as treating endometriosis and menstrual regulation

"I've always admired Planned Parenthood's commitment to ensuring everyone has access to affordable and quality healthcare."
Chenoa, Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas patient