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### Title

Women's Social Movement Activities in Los Angeles, 1960-1999: Women and Healthcare Annotated Bibliography

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**From Protest to Policy: Women's Social Movement Activities in Los Angeles,  
1960-1999**  
**UCLA Center For the Study of Women**

**Women and Healthcare Annotated Bibliography**

“From Protest to Policy: Women's Social Movement Activities in Los Angeles, 1960-1999,” a multi-year research project by the UCLA Center for the Study of Women examined the how grassroots advocacy has shaped gender-related public policy in the arts, employment, healthcare, and higher education through an analysis of local women's groups in Los Angeles between 1960 and 1999. During this period, women's community groups organized around gender-based problems their members encountered in their lives, their families, and their neighborhoods. The following annotated bibliography represents the key sources referenced while researching the development of and key issues surrounding women's healthcare initiatives in California. This bibliography contains resources that discuss the development of NGOs to support women's health, public policy surrounding issues of women's health and safety, and the work of community organizing and activism that supported the health and safety of women in California.

**A center with a difference. (1982, March 26). *Los Angeles Times*, p. d10. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1987).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article reports on the Center for the Pacific-Asian Family in Los Angeles. The center initially began as a rape hotline center but expanded their services to adapt to the growing needs of Asian families in Los Angeles when Nilda Rimonte, the executive director, realized that there were both cultural and language issues facing women who sought the Center's services. The article reported on the places where the center was receiving their funding, writing that the Department of Health and Human Services awarded the center \$75,000 but, due to budget cuts became in danger of losing that funding. The Center has also received funding from the ARCO Foundation and the National Council of Jewish Women.

**Arax, M. (1984, September 23). Taboo: Asians face the issue of sexual abuse. *Los Angeles Times*, pp. sg1–11. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1987).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article reports on the educational campaign to discuss domestic violence and sexual abuse issues within the Asian communities being launched in the communities of Monterey Park, Alhambra and San Gabriel by the widely read local paper, the *China Times*. The article details experts who described a reluctance to discuss sexual abuse within the Chinese and other Asian communities. Initial reports that were covered in a different paper were said to have offended residents due to its graphic nature and the lack of anything educational published as a result of the incident.

**Baker, E. (1975, June 27). Council backs creation of unit to aid women rights. *Los Angeles Times*, p.d8. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1987).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article reports on a unanimous vote by the Los Angeles City Council that approved a directive for the city attorney to begin drafts of to create the Los Angeles City Status of Women Commission, which will focus on the unincorporated areas of LA. Two weeks earlier the Board of Supervisors created the Los Angeles County Commission on the Status of Women. Mayor Tom Bradley highly recommended the commission.

**Bevacqua, M. (2000). *Rape on the public agenda: Feminism and the politics of sexual assault*. Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press.**

This book examines the “history, growth and impact of the feminist anti-rape movement, in the tradition of other movement histories that account for the development of political approaches to social issues and social problems” (3). The book is broken into four major sections; the historical development on the issue of rape on the feminist agenda, anti-rape organizations and strategies, the historical development on rape and the public agenda, and the anti-rape agenda from the 1980’s to the time of the book’s publication. The book gives a brief history of attitudes on rape, describes the conceptualization of the anti-rape movement in feminist movements beginning in the 1960’s, and the conflicts between the agenda of those crafting public policy and the agenda of anti-rape movements and the organizations that support the anti-rape movement.

**Birn, A. E. & Molina, N. (2005). In the name of public health. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95 (7), 1095–1097.**

This article is an editorial in the *American Journal of Public Health* that briefly discusses the importance of Alexandria Minna Stern’s article *Sterilized in the name of public health: Race, immigration, and reproductive control in modern California*, published in that issue of the journal. This article takes the subject of involuntary sterilization that Stern focuses her discussion on and expands on the ideas behind the eugenics movement that swept through some areas of the world in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Brown names 7 women to study panel. (1965, October 10). *Los Angeles Times*, p. g5. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This article in the *Los Angeles Times* lists the seven women Governor Brown appointed to an advisory commission on the status of women. The commission was created in the 1965 Legislature to study the issues affecting the lives of women. The women who were appointed were: Cravens Douglass, an El Segundo businesswoman and civic leader; Kathleen Doyle, Women’s editor of the *San Francisco Examiner*; Ruth Miller, the Los Angeles and national representative, and West Coast education director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Charlotte Lewis, an attorney and Albany civic leader; Inka O’Hanrahan, owner of a clinical laboratory in San Francisco; Maria J.

Pierce, principal of Hale Elementary School in Pasadena; and Mickey Wapner, a Los Angeles journalist and civic leader.

**California Medical Association. (2007). History of health coverage in California. Sacramento, CA: California Medical Association. Retrieved from [www.cruzmed.org/assets/documents/HealthInsuranceHistoryInCA.pdf](http://www.cruzmed.org/assets/documents/HealthInsuranceHistoryInCA.pdf)**

This article covers the key historical points in the history of health insurance in California. Some of the main points the article covers include how the idea of health insurance came to prominence in California when the Los Angeles County Medical Association reached an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District to provide health care for its employees; the California Medical Association studies health care for the poor and sponsored state legislation for universal health insurance in California; the development of employer-based healthcare by Henry J. Kaiser; the creation of a not-for-profit membership corporation called Blue Shield by the California Medical Association; the growth and promotion of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) in California; the consolidation and transformation of not-for-profit HMO's to for-profit entities; and the California Medical Association sponsorship of the failed Proposition 166 titled the "Basic Health Care Coverage" initiative.

**Creation of county panel on status of women urged. (1975, March 19). *Los Angeles Times*, p. e3. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

In this Los Angeles Times article, Supervisor Ed Edelman, recommended that there be the creation of the Los Angeles County commission on the status of women. He suggested that Chief Administrative Officer Harry L. Hufford discuss with the county Human Relations Commission's advisory committee on women to prepare a draft on the creation of the independent commission on the status of women.

**Durant, C. (1973, October 19). Hearing on rape statutes held by two state groups. *Los Angeles Times*, p. oc1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article reports on the gathering of law enforcement officials, public defenders, legal academicians, rape victims, police officers and deputy enforcement officials to discuss the 100-year-old laws regarding rape that had been established. Their testimony was before the joint commission with the California Commission on the Status of Women and the Assembly's Committee on Justice. Two women in particular testified on how the current system only leads to the further victimization of women. From the Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women, Barbara Allen and from the National Organization for Women, Eve Norma, both testified on their experiences being a rape victim.

**Escalante, V. (1985, May 2). Latino play on sexual abuse moves community. *Los Angeles Times*, p. j1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on a play that discusses an issue that was previously taboo within the Latino culture, sexual abuse. The project, which was created with an effort from the Latino Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Project, was the first type of program of its kind throughout the nation. Jerry Tello, psychologist and project director, noticed that there was nothing culturally or linguistically relevant for the Latinos in the community in terms of sexual abuse prevention program. The play also had sponsorship from the East Los Angeles Rape Hotline, Teresa Contreras noticed the numbers regarding child sexual abuse increasing. The project was funded by the state Office of Criminal Justice Planning and received \$80,000 grant.

**Ferree, M. M., Martin, P. Y., & Clemens, E. S. (1997, January 1). Feminist organizations: Harvest of the new women's movement. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 42 (4), 838.**

This article discusses the evolution contemporary feminist organizations from the women's rights movements of the 1960's. The authors argue that the women's rights movement emerged the idea of the 'feminist organization' as a unique organization that 'embraced collectivist decision-making, member empowerment, and a political agenda of ending women's oppression' (5). The article also discusses the four aspects of survival and effectiveness for these contemporary feminist organizations. The authors argues that these are institutionalization, the relationship of feminist organizations to the women's rights movement, the multidimensionality of feminist organizations, and the outcome of situationally and historically specific processes.

**Fu, M. (2005). Part II: 'Serve the people and you help yourself': Japanese American anti-drug organizing in Los Angeles. In M. Fu (author) *Keeping close to the ground: Politics and coalition in Asian American community organizing, 1969-1977. (Doctoral dissertation). University of California, San Diego.***

This section of Fu's doctoral dissertation focuses on the anti-drug community organizing by the Japanese American Community in Los Angeles. It begins by noting that, in 1971, Japanese American activists noticed the high rates of heart attacks in 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Japanese American teenagers and discovered the cause was increased drug use. The chapter goes on to discuss the "Serve the People Programs" that ran from 1971-1973; the community drug offensive, a coalition of Los Angeles-based youth and anti-drug abuse groups whose worked focused on community education campaigns and policy reform; the Yellow Brotherhood, a predominantly male community organization founded in 1970 that targeted young Sansei drug users; and the Asian Sisters group which transitioned into the Asian Women's Center in 1972. The author also discusses the politics of affiliation the Japanese activist groups negotiated with other, non-Japanese activist groups and the 1972 Community Drug Offensive.

**Halverson, W. L. (1949, January). History of public health in California. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 37 (1), 59-61.**

This article discusses the history of public health organizations and initiatives in California government from the initial 1870 legislation that approved the creation of the California State Board of Public Health; the creation of the of the California State Department of Public Health in 1905-07; to the reorganization and reallocation of responsibilities of the California State Department of Public Health into five divisions: administration, environmental sanitation, preventative medical services, laboratories, and local health services.

**Japenga, A. (1983). 10 years, fewer obstacles for women's assault panel. *Los Angeles Times*, p.11. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

In this article the Los Angeles Times reported on the development of the Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women and the L.A Rape and Battering Hotline run by the Commission. It discusses the hiring of Judy Ravitz in 1977, the difficulty of managing the hotline and the initial lack of support from police, hospitals, and government organizations. The article also how the Commission was able to develop of handbook that was the first of its kind to discuss what women should do in the hours following sexual assault. It was distributed nation-wide. "Surviving Sexual Assault " was translated into French, Spanish , Vietnamese, Korean, and Braille. Their plan was to distribute the pamphlet in fourteen different languages.

**Jones, J. (1968). Negro doctors fear birth control genocide. *Los Angeles Times*, p. f1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

Three physicians and the director for the Watts Extended Health and Family Planning Group, Inc. felt that birth control would be perceived as a form of genocide in the Black community and were vocal about voicing their concerns about how this would be interpreted in the Black community. They also felt the need to be diligent watchers of the fertility of women in the community since they cite observations of genocide among Alaskans and Native Americans and did not want the same to happen within the Black community. The men involved were: Dr. Hubert Hemsley, then director of the Bethune Medical Center in Compton and an assistant clinical professor at USC; Dr. Herbert Avery, then director of the Los Angeles Women's Medical Clinic and a gynecology instructor at USC; Paul Barton, project director for the Watts council, and Dr. Phillip M. Smith.

**Lee, P. (1981, July 23). A shelter for Asian victims of battering: Uncertain future for home offering calm after domestic storms. *Los Angeles Times*, p. f1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

The *Los Angeles Times* article reports on how many women in LA County that are of Asian descent find it difficult to seek help from shelters due to a language and cultural barriers. A particular shelter in Hawthorne, sponsored by the Center for the Pacific-Asian Family, was the only one of its kind that addresses the needs of Asian women. Although the center was only a month old it was in danger of being closed due complaints for neighbors and zoning problems. Nilda Rimonte, executive director of the CPAF, states

that domestic abuse remains virtually unseen in Asian communities if not also severely underreported. She then discusses the Rape and Battery line the CPAF started in 1978 and how there were only 24 calls at first and by 1980, the number jumped to 188. After realizing that they needed to provide a shelter in which the women who called could seek refuge, they created a shelter called Nalinac.

**Libman, G. (1986, August 30). Rape crisis center offers special services, insights. *Los Angeles Times*, pp. oc\_a19. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article discusses the story of Carolyn Johnson, a victim of rape in 1983 and the administrative assistant for the Rosa Parks Sexual Assault Crisis Center, which is part of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At the time of this article the center was still 20 months old and proclaimed to be the first of its kind in the area. The center provides services such as free counseling, transportation and housing referrals in addition it will also accompany survivors to courtrooms, survivors, and police stations. The center is funded by the OCJP with an annual grant providing \$175,000 a month. The center is staffed with five full-time, permanent staff and forty-seven volunteers.

**Liddick, B. (1977, December 11). Focusing on the reasons for rape. *Los Angeles Times*, p. m1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This article in the Los Angeles Times interviews experts to help understand why and how often rape occurs. Psychiatrist Joshua Golden, director of the Sexual Dysfunction Clinic at UCLA states that rapists are men with normal sexual personalities but have a tendency for violence. Due to the Hillside Strangler centers like the Rape Crisis Hotline, East Los Angeles Rape Hotline and South Bay Rape Hotline saw an increase in the amount of calls reporting other rapes, due to the 10 bodies that were found during the period of October 18<sup>th</sup> – November 29<sup>th</sup>. It is hypothesized that rape crimes are grossly underreported with only an actual 5-10% of them being reported. Joan Robins, director of the Rape Crisis Hotline stated that rape is an important issue, especially since she believed women were being raped everyday in LA. Women Against Violence Against Women and the rape hotline held a press conference and memorial for the women killed to let them know that they are not the only victims of violence. Betty Brooks, instructor of women's studies at CSULB and founder of Women Against Sexual Abuse Rape Hotline stated that the women's movement was not to be blamed for the increase in rapes. It was hypothesized that it was possible that the rapes were happening due to the social change and progress happening for women's rights. Olivia R. Gomez, counselor and member of the board of the East Los Angeles Rape Hotline said that it might be a possibility that women are more mobile, as a possible explanation for the reasons of rape. She stated that because women are now seen as easy prey.

**Lucas, M. (1983, August 26). Domestic violence: Affluent not immune to family strife, family violence found at all economic levels. *Los Angeles Times*, p. m4. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

Mary Castagna, a Palos Verdes Peninsula resident and executive director of the South Bay Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence, discusses in this *Los Angeles Times* article that although the community of Palos Verdes might be more affluent and wealthy, domestic violence is still a problem many individuals face. Cathie Rao, director of Rainbow Services, Ltd., the second oldest shelter in Southern California, runs a shelter in San Pedro and estimates that about 10% of the caseload comes from the Palos Verdes area. Rao, a survivor of domestic violence herself, discusses how her husband had beaten her so bad twice, that she had to go to a shelter in 1978. The Family Communications Emphasis is a new program that will be started by the South Bay Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence, in which there will be different topics covered discussing issues of violence within the home and community.

**Mall, J. (1977, April 24). About women: Downtown programs to fight rape. *Los Angeles Times*, p. e17. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on the public presentation about rape titled “Three Weeks that included slide shows, films, lectures and demonstrations and was sponsored by the Watts Community Housing Corp and the Woman’s Building. One of the key pieces included a mural by Susan Lacy, author of *Rape Is*, that mapped out all of the agencies that provide rape services in conjunction with reported assaults against women using information from the LA Police Department to pinpoint the locations of reported incidents. Participants were able to view the LAPD film, *Rape Prevention: An Inquiry* and there were daily demonstrations of self-defense classes. Other organizations that were scheduled to participate included the Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women, Women Against Violence Against Women, the county and city commission on the Status of Women, the Hotline Alliance, Studio Watts Workshop, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, Women Against Rape and Men Against Rape.

**Matthews, N. A. (1989). Stopping rape or managing its consequences?: State intervention and feminist resistance in the Los Angeles anti-rape movement, 1972–1987. (Doctoral dissertation). University of California, Los Angeles.**

This study explores the ideological and organizational changes in the anti-rape movement and its relationship with the state. The study is based on oral histories and archival research from six Los Angeles Rape Crisis Centers (RCC) founded between 1973 and 1985. In 1980, California established regular funding for RCCs through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The author argues that this recast rape from the feminist definition (political issue) into a personal problem of the individual victim and describes the tensions between the RCCs and the OCJP. Mathews’ larger point is that this cooptation and bureaucratization of the RCCs was not inevitable and should be historically situated as a contention between feminists and the state, and the continuation of feminist demands in the RCC’s (a focus on the political dimensions of rape) are dependent on the women’s movement at large.

**McGarrah, R. E. (1974). Voluntary female sterilization: Abuses, risks, and guidelines. *The Hastings Center Report*, 4 (3), 5–7.**

This report looks at the problems with the practice of voluntary female sterilization by health care providers. A previous study released by Public Citizen's Health Research Group documented violations of patients rights at Boston City Hospital, Baltimore City Hospitals and the Women's Hospital of the Los Angeles County Medical Center and the authors wanted to look at the circumstances surrounding these violations more closely. The study tracks the attitudes and abuses by hospital staff and doctors regarding the procedure, the importance of informed consent and recommends that any doctor that says a woman "needs" an operation which results in sterility should be questioned closely and recommended that they write out a written statement explaining the need.

**Mottl-Santiago, J. (2002). Women's public health policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. *Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health*, 47 (4): 228–238.**

This article gives a historic overview of women's health care policy in the United States in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The article begins with the Establishment of the Children's Bureau in 1912 and ends with the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act and the creation of the National Institute of Health's Women's Health Initiative in the 1980's and 1990's. The author notices that women's health care in the US traditionally focused on reproductive function, rather than comprehensive health. The author's overview

**Murphy, J. D. (1974, March 7). Status of women project: \$288,000 grant to fund right study. *Los Angeles Times*, p. oc\_c24. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on the \$288,000 awarded to the California Commission on the Status of Women by the Rockefeller Foundation. The grant is to conduct a study over two years in which equal rights for women will be studied, with two major components: an examination of laws that would be affected by the ERA and recommendations for changes in the law and secondly, a mass education process that will inform all Americans about the meaning and consequences of ERA. Anita Miller, commission chairwoman stated, "We believe it is the first major grant by a private foundation for a national project in the women's rights area." The Commission would also study the ERA's impact nationally both in the family life, education, legal system, and other institutions.

**Oates, M. (1982, June 30). Gray Panthers founder to be honored at banquet. *Los Angeles Times*, p. g4. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on the Annual Celebrity Auction that benefited the Jenesse Center Inc., a domestic violence shelter operated in the high poverty, low-income area in the South Central area of Los Angeles. Celebrities such as Wayne Newton, Mel Brooks, Don Rickles, Ed Asner, Jack Lemmon, John Ritter and High Hefner, all donated items that were to be auctioned to raise money for the Center. Margaret Cambric, the executive director of the Jenesse Center, reported that up to 35 women per week in South Los Angeles actively seek shelter and protection from

domestic violence, and many do not receive it. Cambric reported that at least 14 of the 20 shelters within the County have to turn people away from their services. The Jenesse Center was established by a group of five women and the previous year they were able to handle 1,500 calls, assisting with 490 families.

**Planned Parenthood Los Angeles: Our History. (2011). Retrieved from <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/los-angeles/our-history-2091.htm>**

This webpage offers a detailed history of Planned Parenthood Los Angeles, which began in 1939 in the homes of volunteers where they were until 1960, when the county again assumed partial responsibility for family planning programs. The organization known today as Planned Parenthood Los Angeles was founded in April of 1965 to meet the growing need for reproductive health care in Los Angeles County. At the time, there were an estimated 200,000 families of child-bearing years with annual incomes under \$4,000, of which only 8,000 were receiving family planning services.

**Platt, K. (1997). Chicana strategies for success and survival: Cultural poetics of environmental justice from the mothers of East Los Angeles. *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, 18 (2), 48–72.**

This article focuses on the environmental justice movement organized by a group of Chicana women who established an organization called Mother's of East Los Angeles (MELA). The author chose this group because Chicanas are part of the growing group of working class people of color who are engaged in the political and social tradition of resistance against colonial and imperialist's actions. These actions extend to the arena of environmental injustice, which disproportionately affects communities of color. Now termed 'environmental racism' the cultural strategies of activism reflect the need for environmental justice through community empowerment. Platt argues that both environmental justice and the practice of resisting environmental racism make use of theory. The author also points out that recent environmental justice movements differ from their predecessors in that they are equally focused the common identities of the group that are subject to structural oppression. Therefore their focus on environmental racism permanently links issues of class, race *and* gender, particularly focusing on how these issues are not 'gender neutral.' Within this article, the author discusses the organizing strategies of MELA and the important figures and colitions the organization made.

**Riker, B. (1972, April 30). "A place for all": Westside women's center makes a dream come true. *Los Angeles Times*, p. WS12. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on the opening of the Westside Women's Center in Venice. Marian Roberts, a social worker at the center, stated they were a place where women of all ages, occupations and racial and ethnic backgrounds could come in order to meet the needs of the mixed community. The Center was funded through donations from both men and women in the community. At the time they were able to pay for their rent due to their weekend bake sales in which they would raise \$300, but the Center had no

huge grants in place as a regular source of funding. The Westside Center is affiliated with the nonprofit Women's Center. Some women on welfare even pledged their usual \$2 they would spend on a bus ride to the Crenshaw Center, in order to see the creation of the Westside Center. The opening of the Westside Women's Center meant they would not have to spend the \$2 to access the important services the Crenshaw Center offered.

**Rodriguez-Trias, H. (1982). Sterilization abuse. In R. Hubbard, M. S. Henifin, & B. Fried (Eds.) *Biological Woman – The Convenient Myth*. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Company.**

Federal government had broad categories in which they sterilized women. The majority of the women sterilized were American Indian, Black and poor white women. A 1973 survey found that 43% of women sterilized in federally funded family planning programs were Black. The formation of the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse was trying to ensure that widespread abuses were not still being perpetrated. This article was not that helpful since it focuses on the broad cases of sterilization abuse occurring in the US and Puerto Rico; more specifically the Southern States and New York. There was only brief mention of Los Angeles, but no new information was presented that we do not already have from previous articles.

**Ruzek, S. B., & Becker, J. (1999). The women's health movement in the US – From grassroots activism to professional agendas. *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 54, 4– 8.**

This article tracks the rise and development of the women's health movement in the United States and gives a particular focus to the transition from grassroots activism and organization to the professionalization of the movement's organizations and the implications for the grassroots ideologies transformation into professional agendas. The article also discusses the emergence of the general feminist movement of the 1960's and 1970's and how the women's health movement sprung and developed from that larger feminist movement and how the women's health movement is going to cope in the age of digital, networked communications.

**Seiler, M. (1972, October 3). Feminists run afoul of the law: Feminists at center run afoul of law. *Los Angeles Times*, p. d1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

On September 20<sup>th</sup>, investigators from the state's Department of Consumer Affairs and the police, searched the Feminist Women's Health Center located on 746 Crenshaw Blvd in which they seized evidence such as hypodermic needles, IUD's, rubber gloves, syringes, menstrual extraction devices, patient charts and records, and equipment for blood, urine and Pap tests. Two women were served with warrants for arrest, Colleen Wilson and Carol Downer, and were charged with misdemeanors on the basis of practicing medicine without a license. Wilson was charged with 11 counts and Downer 1. Three undercover women were sent in to investigate reports of practicing medicine.

**Smith, D. (1981, February 8). Group publicizes new laws for protection of battered women. *Los Angeles Times*, p. sb1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This Los Angeles Times article reports on the publicity campaign started by the South Bay Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence to bring attention to new state laws, such as the Information on the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1980, that are designed to protect women from abuse. Volunteers for the campaign included members of the South Bay Bar Association who were scheduled to table in the Del Amo Fashion Square every Saturday from 1-4 pm. The idea of doing outreach at the mall was something Commissioner Abraham Gorenfeld, supervisor of the South Bay Family Law Court, suggested in an attempt to “[help] the walking wounded reach the courthouse.”

**Smith, L. (1983, May 30). Viet women in a new world: Their traditional family roles are put under strain by the changing challenges of life as refugees in the U.S. *Los Angeles Times*, p. oc\_c1. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This *Los Angeles Times* article profiles the plight of women forced to relocate from their home in Vietnam due to the 1975 fallout of the government, and the new problems they face: stress, violence and abuse at home. Son Kim Vo, a Vietnamese community project coordinator discusses important issues that women are confronted with once arriving in the U.S. She also discusses how men try to uphold the traditions of the home country, but at the expense of women. It is also estimated that the amount of battering suffered by the refugee population is up to 50% higher than in the general public. Donna Bevans-Rife of the Women’s Transitional Living Center in Orange County also discusses further abuses that are prevalent in this community. Nilda Rimonte of the Center for the Pacific Asian Families discussed that out of the 1,429 people involved in marital rape and battering cases reported in the previous year, 95% of the cases were Vietnamese.

**Stern, A. M. (2005). Sterilized in the name of public health: Race, immigration, and reproductive control in modern California. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95, 1128–1138.**

This article discusses the history of legalized sterilization in California. Sterilization legislation first passed in 1909 in California, quickly following the 1907 passage in Indiana. This kind of legislation was passed during an era of Progressive Era public health activism where the interests were in occupational safety acts, vaccinations and pure foods. In exploring the history of involuntary sterilization in California, this article connects the approximately 20,000 operations performed on patients in state institutions between 1909 and 1979 to the federally funded procedures carried out at a Los Angeles County hospital in the early 1970s. Until 1979, California sanctioned over 20,000 nonconsensual sterilizations that took place in mental health institutions, hospitals and state-run homes. The article also includes a discussion of the 1978 trial *Madrigal v Quilligan*, a group of predominantly working class, Mexican women sued the Los Angeles County General Hospital/Women’s Hospital at the University of Southern California. Their experiences are said to have mirrored those of African American, Puerto

Rican and Native American women who also filed suits during the same years, in different parts of the US. The historical overview this article gives raises important questions about the legacy of eugenics in contemporary California and relates the past: to recent developments in health care delivery and genetic screening.

**The Region. (1985, July 25). *Los Angeles Times*, p. oc2. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

The East Los Angeles Rape Hotline and the Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women were both given \$125,000 by the state Criminal Justice Planning Office to both expand their services and work together. The extra money was thought to have helped to create a second rape crisis hot line in the Central Los Angeles area.

**Women's class on self-defense. (1977, December 11). *Los Angeles Times*, p. m21. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

The Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women, along with other women's groups, sponsored a free self-defense class. The article also gave information on where to get more information regarding rape.

**Women's status group appoints 15 advisers. (1966, January 16). *Los Angeles Times*, p. a5. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).**

This article reports on the announcement by the Advisory Commission on the Status of Women that they would appoint a fifteen member advisory committee. The commission and committee will work together in four important areas; public and private employment practices, civil and political rights of women, educational opportunities, and social attitudes and pressures as they affect women in society. The women named to the committee are G. Hoyt Corbit, Sarah Fabio, Dr. Seymour M. Farber, Dr. Marie Fielder, Judge Shirley Hufstedler, Muriel James, Captain Ruth Jones, Dr. Fred Massarik, Bernice Morris, Guadalupe P. Olivares, Marion Otsea, Dr. Dorothy Patterson, Jackie Walsh, and Gertrude Williams.

### **For Further Research**

Angeles, 1969 to 1972. *Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict, and World Order*, 35 (2), 80.

Associated Press. (1965, June 3). Day in Sacramento: The governor. *Los Angeles Times*, p. 31. Retrieved from ProQuest Historical Newspaper Los Angeles Times (1886–1986).

Bataille, G. M., & Lisa, L., (Eds.). (1993). *Native American women: A biographical dictionary*. New York, NY: Garland.

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