

Males in Lib: They'd Rather Switch and Fight

BY JEAN MURPHY

Times Staff Writer

In a man's world, why in the world would any man join the Women's Liberation Movement?

Because, according to three male dues-paying members, if you believe in human rights, you also believe in women's rights.

Additionally, another two masculine supporters of the movement agree that sexual stereotyping is pervasive and destructive.

The five aired their viewpoints in a panel discussion on "The Making of a Male Feminist" at a general meeting of the Los Angeles chapter of NOW (National Organization for Women) at Cal Fed Plaza.

Very Curious

"I'm very curious about these men. Maybe I'm a female chauvinist pig," smiled physicist Virginia Carter, chapter president, in introducing the five who were:

John Clegg, audiologist; Joseph Csida, educational music publisher; Ronald Cohen, pathologist; Uri Bernstein, physicist; and Jay Rodriguez, community relations director for KNBC-TV.

All except Rodriguez are married to NOW members. Clegg, Csida and Cohen also are NOW members themselves and Clegg was recently elected to NOW's national board.

And all except Rodriguez, who was invited to participate in the meeting because he and KNBC-TV "have shown an unusual degree of sensitivity to the women's movement," said they were influenced by their wives to become strong supporters of feminism.

Describing his marriage to a highly educated, professional woman, Bernstein said:

"Do I like washing dishes? No. My wife doesn't either. So we both wash dishes. We believe that in marriage both partners are equally important."

Since Bernstein has accepted women's lib, he said, "I find myself reacting negatively to women who hide behind feminine stereotypes."

Equal Rights

Csida, observing that "every human should have equal opportunity and equal rights," said that "the terrible thing about unequal rights is that it creates a lack of fundamental self-respect."

He said he had taken "a good look at the people we know best and was stunned to discover" four disastrous marriages wrecked by the women's lack of self-respect.

Cohen declared that he was involved because "I am the son of a woman, I am the potential father of a woman, and the person I love most is a woman."

In medical school, he said, he had seen "blatant sexual discrimination. The surgeons made mockery of women students."

Speaking of the "Aunt Toms" among doctors, he added that "most medical women are far less responsive to what I have to say than men."

Clegg, stressing the damage done to individuals by sexual stereotyping, recalled that he had "suffered deep emotional scars because I didn't meet the high school's stereotype." His crime, he said, was that he rejected football in favor of typing and shorthand which he thought would be more helpful in college.

"I finally learned why I suffered that way . . . but the logic of equality was not an easy one for

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JOSEPH CSIDA
... human rights.



URI BERNSTEIN
... equal rights.



JOHN CLEGG
... women's rights.
Times photos

Males Switch, Fight for Lib

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me to grasp," Clegg said.

Rodriguez outlined the steps KNBC-TV has taken to open doors for women and he said:

"I'm proud to say our station has made some changes and will make more.

"We even have a woman engineer . . . but we still call anchormen anchor-men and cameramen are still called cameramen. And we should probably look for a better name for weathergirl. We don't call

weathermen weath-erboys."

Addressing a largely female audience, the panelists made an impact on at least one self-admitted male chauvinist in the crowd.

"You read about women's lib and it doesn't sink in," he said, "but the discussion gave me a new sense of awareness.

"It brought to my mind the idea that my wife and I should have a discussion.

"It got me to thinking that maybe my wife is not having as much fun as she

says she is; housework is really a bad job. Maybe she should utilize more of her skills.

"And it occurred to me that we are probably raising our kids the way we were raised, as male and female and not as total human beings.

"From now on, I'll think before I say 'You can't do that; you're a girl,'" he said.

The panelists, perhaps, would win more converts if they addressed the "boys" in the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Woman's Lib vs. Volunteer: Lot in Common

BY JACKI KING
Times Staff Writer



PASADENA—It was almost as though the opponents were offering each other diplomatic immunity because they are allies in the battle of the sexes.

The women guarded their tempers and cushioned almost all their verbal blasts with diplomacy or a, "Basically, I agree with you, but..."

Their sugar-coated ammunition did momentarily shoot down the opposition, but still the encounter was too peaceful to be called even a very civil "war," much less the showdown it was supposed to be.

Only Strategy Alien

Neither side in the "women's liberation vs. service volunteerism" debate tried to emotionally pistol whip the other once they realized that only their strategy rather than their goals differed.

Both sides believe a woman's place is outside the home, and both want to serve. Feminists, however, believe in serving a cause while volunteers prefer to serve people.

And that was the question debated at Pasadena City College, not whether, but what to serve. In the women's liberation camp were Ms. Virginia Carter, president of the Orange County Chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW), and Ms. Ivy Bottini, founder of NOW in New York.

Volunteer Champions

Championing the volunteer stand were Dr. Eva Schindler-Rainman, organizational consultant and authority of voluntary action, and Ms. Ann Shaw, state chairman of Church Women United's committee on economic justice for women and a 1969 Times Woman of the Year.

Miss Wendy Reid, executive director of the Volunteer Bureau of Pasadena, the sponsoring group, introduced the panelists.

Ms. Carter was the first to speak. "NOW is against any action which keeps a woman in a second-class position, and that includes service volunteerism," she said.

"It's as though a woman's role in the home were being extended to include all community ills. Volunteering is like asking women to serve as the unpaid conscience of the nation."

She referred to a resolution issued last September by NOW which charges that service volunteerism "reinforces the double standard by which man's respect increases with his earnings, but it is almost unethical for a woman to accept money while being supported by a man, and also reinforces a woman's low self-image by offering work which, because unpaid, confers little status."



MS. VIRGINIA CARTER
'... no second-class role.'



MS. IVY BOTTINI
'... here I am. Use me.'

There was a handful of men scattered among the 100 women in the college's Harbeson Hall. One drummed his fingers impatiently as Ms. Carter spoke, but the others were poker-faced.

"And, another reason NOW is against volunteerism," Ms. Carter said "is that women rarely are given any kind of credit or work experience for their volunteer activities, so it makes it even more difficult for them to get a profit-making job if they decide they want one."

Rhetorical Question

Ms. Schindler-Rainman rebutted. "What is a volunteer?" she asked. "Even as late as five years ago she was largely a middle-class, middle-aged woman, often with a middle-spread. She might not have been wealthy, but she was economically able to give time.

"But a volunteer no longer is a square person who fits into a square mold. A volunteer can be from any race or economic group. Today, many volunteers are men.

"Sometimes a person will change professions because of experience gained as a volunteer. People often get satisfaction from volunteer work they don't get from their regular jobs. And volunteers have more power than they've ever had. They no longer have to roll bandages, unless that's what they enjoy. Often, they can write their own job description."

She added that many companies now include volunteer expenses as part of their regular budget. Some offer travel, meal and baby-sitting expenses so that people from any

economic class can do volunteer work.

Ms. Bottini was the next to speak.

"I find little quarrel with what Eva Schindler Rainman has said," she offered. "There is nothing wrong with giving, unless a woman is brainwashed into believing that's what is expected of her.

"NOW is against service volunteerism because we think it's wrong for a woman to let herself be used. A volunteer says, 'Here I am. Use me,' instead of, 'Here I am. I'm a human being.'

"Women generally have no power in the decision-making process. All volunteers do is support the male-dominated societal structure, and that weakens woman's position.

"What we want to do is make women realize their strength, the power they have to make some changes, not just go on serving and perpetuating their second-class status."

Although the audience primarily was a hostile one, made up mostly of volunteers, the majority of the women applauded Ms. Bottini with knowing smiles. A couple of men seemed wounded by the verbal artillery, but most looked either fatigued or impassive, a few resting their faces on their hands, a few leaning comfortably back in their chairs.



MISS WENDY REID
'... it's not sabotage.'



MS. ANN SHAW
'... freedom of choice.'



Eva Schindler-Rainman
'... no longer square.'

"I agree with many of the things the women from NOW have said," said Ms. Shaw. "I am a feminist, because I know what it's like to be treated like a second-class citizen, not only because I'm a woman but also because I'm black.

"That is why I was so disappointed by the NOW resolution. I think for a woman to be fulfilled she should participate in all aspects of life.

"I think volunteerism serves an important need, for the volunteer as well as those she serves. People are living longer than they ever have before. Once a woman's children are grown she has a lot of free time, possibly 30 years, when she should be doing something she enjoys.

Will Have More Time

"Also, the four-day work week will be here before long, so both men and women will have more time to do things they want to do in volunteer work or recreation.

"I think this entire panel is working for the same thing for women, to prepare them for multiple roles, but we seem to be working in different ways. We all want to give women the freedom of choice—to remain single, to pursue careers—and I think that freedom also should include the choice of volunteering."

The listeners again applauded, more loudly this time, with many of the women in the audience rising in support of the volunteer stand.

"You are right," said Ms. Bottini. "We all want to convince women they have a choice. But men already know they have that right. They can remain single or get married

without society doing a double take.

"Why should women have to learn they have that choice? It's my right as a human being, but I think when women work as service volunteers they strengthen the misconception that women have no choice, that they were made just to serve others."

"I agree with you," said Ms. Schindler-Rainman, "and I agree with the women's liberation movement. I think one of the reasons the panel has been so together tonight is because many of the changes women's liberation is working for already have started taking place in volunteering.

"Many companies provide expenses for their volunteers. Many count volunteer work as on-the-job training. Some even allow paid employees time off from their jobs so they can do volunteer work."

Volunteer Pay Asked

Ms. Carter suggested, "it would be really nice if these companies could find a way to change some of the volunteer jobs into part-time paid positions for women.

"Just to clarify our position, no one in NOW is against volunteering, because everyone in the women's liberation movement is a volunteer.

"But, until women reach

their rightful place in the world, until they are given equal opportunities with men for responsible positions, until men and women share both decision-making and household duties, until women no longer are thought of as second-class citizens, NOW thinks it's important for women to direct their volunteer energies to a cause and actually detrimental to direct them to a service."

Rumble of Microphone

Miss Reid rose to thank the panelists, and as she started speaking the microphone began rumbling.

"I'm sure this is not planned sabotage by the young man running the controls," she laughed.

The panelists and audience also laughed, and then refreshments were offered. A table against the far wall was lined with cookies, packaged rather than homemade by either women or men. And the people served themselves.

Symphony Beginners

PASADENA—New provisionals of the Symphony Juniors are Mmes. Joseph Gorman, Eric Martens, Charles Shryock, Fred Potter, Fredrick Allen, John Berchild Jr., John Pitman, Ben Trevor, Edward Benson, Stender Sweeney, Jack Schenck and James Kenyon.

Lawman to Address Auxiliary

SIERRA MADRE — Frank Jameson, youth services coordinator for the Pasadena Police Department, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Community Hospital Auxiliary at 11:30 a.m. Thursday at the Antique Inn.

Mrs. Warren Cline is auxiliary president. Planning the meeting are Mmes. Oliver Kelly, W.E. Maxwell and William Stoddart.

LEAGUE OF VOTERS TO STUDY SCHOOL FUNDS

GLENDALE—The administration of California education funds and the state's role, if any, in establishing administrative and procedural regulations will be discussed at

Road. The home of Mrs. George Simon, 1812 Niodrara Drive, will be the setting for a 7:45 p.m. meeting on Thursday. Mrs. Shelton Webb is

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NOW President Tells Her Goals for Feminists

BY JEAN MURPHY

Times Staff Writer

Feminism has led many a woman into unfamiliar and uncomfortable territory.

It led Virginia Carter out of the Girl Scouts, at 12, when she rebelled against a lesson in table-setting. (She is president of another female organization, the Los Angeles chapter of the National Organization for Women.)

It led her out of a college course in nursing into a career as space physicist. She is the only woman scientist in the country whose experiments, which measure the density of the upper atmosphere, are being flown on satellites.

It led her out of her native Canada and into the United States. After graduating magna cum laude from McGill University with a double degree in math and physics, her best job offer "was to work at the telephone company as a clerk. It drove me south."

Switched to Democrat

And feminism drove Virginia Carter into becoming, to her surprise, a Democrat. A loyal Republican since the day she became a U.S. citizen in 1963, she changed her mind and her registration following a recent survey conducted by the Los Angeles chapter of NOW.

Ms. Carter said the survey of 61 Los Angeles County members of Congress and the Legislature showed that Democrats "are voting in favor of women's rights while Republicans are voting against them."

She changed her registration "with reluctance," she said. "It feels odd, being a Democrat. I was a Republican because I thought the party stood for all the things, such as fiscal responsibility, that I believe in. But I just cannot be a Republican when they're voting against women's rights."

Ms. Carter talks eagerly about her goals for the feminist movement, proudly of her work at Aerospace Corp., and candidly about the events that led to her present positions.

Born in 1936 in a small town in northern Quebec, she attended school there and, after high school, decided to become a nurse.

"One chose to become either a nurse or a school-teacher. One didn't think in terms of a full gamut

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IMAGE CONSCIOUS — Virginia Carter, space physicist and NOW president, hopes to better the public's view of feminism. "... The movement has suffered badly because of the way it has been presented in the media," she claims.

Times photo by Judd Gunderson

NOW PRESIDENT

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of choices. My parents and I thought a bachelor of science in nursing was pretty high-powered," Ms. Carter said.

Introduced to physics, she switched her major, was graduated from McGill among the top five in her class and was offered the job as a clerk.

"I'm still very very bitter about this. In those days, Canada was complaining about the brain-drain but I didn't have any chance at all to do anything that interested me."

After coming to California, she earned a master's degree in physics at USC, worked for a year at Douglas Aircraft and then joined the technical staff in the space physics laboratory at Aerospace Corp.

Designs Gauges

There she designs, develops and "flies" density gauges for Air Force spacecraft. Other of her gauges are scheduled to fly on five Air Force satellites and three NASA atmospheric explorers in the coming years.

Her papers have appeared in prestigious scientific journals; she has addressed many prestigious scientific meetings; she is proud of her work and she said, she makes "good money, for a woman."

Nevertheless, Ms. Carter said she feels the presence of sex discrimination although it exists at "a more

subtle level" than in Canada.

"For me, it's hard to imagine ever getting higher than I am, and to get where I am now has required me to be a driving person. I'm uncomfortable and unhappy; I want to rise and I don't think . . . the point is, . . . I'm as mediocre as my buddies and they will rise and I will not," she said.

Shaking her momentary depression, Ms. Carter was hopeful as she talked of NOW, the country's largest women's Civil Rights group.

With last Wednesday's 84-to-8 Senate approval of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, NOW will "launch our biggest fight to have the states ratify the amendment." Ms. Carter said.

Her 600-member Los Angeles chapter is pushing for enforcement of present laws designed to protect women from discrimination, promoting new legislation in the field and "informing the public what feminism is about.

"I am the last to argue that there are no stomping freaks in the movement but the movement has suffered badly because of the way it has been presented in the media. A stereotyped image has been sold to the public and the public thinks 'bra burner' when it hears 'women's liberation.' How is that possible when no bra has ever been burned?"

Of her switch to the Democratic Party, Ms. Carter said the NOW survey found that on five federal bills and eight state bills, "every Republican lawmaker except Assemblyman Robert Beverly has a poorer record on women's issues than any Democrat."

The eight bills were selected because they were the only ones relating to women that received an individual vote on the floor of each house. In each instance the vote recorded was the original vote rather than an amendment concurrence vote or a veto override vote.

Birth Control Care

The bills included: female minor consent to birth control care; authorizing day-care centers at state colleges and universities; accurate portrayal of women and men in all roles in textbooks; equalizing percentages of women and men in graduate schools; increasing funds to the Fair Employment Practices Commission to cover the new requirement of no sex discrimination; equalizing minimum wage provisions between men and women; authorizing the FEPC to

bring Commissioners' charges rather than act solely on individual charges, and extending the life of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Democratic Sens. Ralph Dills and Alfred Song, and assemblymen James Keyser, Carley Porter and Alan Sieroty received NOW's highest state ranking of eight. Republican state Sens. John Harmer and H. L. Richardson received the lowest state rating of minus 5.

Democratic congressmen Glenn Anderson, James Corman and George Danielson received the highest federal rating of five. Republican congressman Charles Teague received NOW's lowest federal rating of minus 5.

Ms. Carter admits to having one lesser goal than social, political and economic rights of women equal to those of men. She smiled and said:

Nobody knows who Lucy Stone (the 19th-century antislavery and women's suffrage speaker) was. I thought if I called out 'Lucy Stone, Lucy Stone' every day, the neighbors would be curious to look up the name.

"So I named my cat Lucy Stone."

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ERA Panel Buoy's Hopes of Feminists

BY JEAN MURPHY
Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles feminists, in a spate of weekend activities, looked backward to the day 52 years ago when women won the right to vote with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution—and forward with renewed hope for California ratification of the 27th Amendment, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

At rallies and meetings celebrating women's suffrage, members of the Women's Liberation Movement speculated that California just might, after all, agree in 1972 that women should have equal rights with men.

That was because their archenemy, Sen. James R. Mills (D. San Diego), had appointed a panel of attorneys to study the proposed amendment.

Three Women on Panel

Mills is regarded as ratification's chief opponent in the state Senate; he is chairman of the Senate Rules Committee which has kept a ratification resolution bottled up for months. Now he had even named a study panel with three women (out of six) on it, the feminists noted, and he had used the title Ms. in making the appointments. And he had said:

"These are respected attorneys whose opinions I value highly, and it will be my intention to give considerable weight to their collective counsel."

Toni Carabillo of Los Angeles, national vice president of the National Organization for Women, seemed to be expressing the general feminist feeling when she said:

"I am confident that the panel will find for the Equal Rights Amendment. We look for good results."

Mills' action was not, however, greeted with unalloyed gratitude.

"Death, taxes and Mr. Mills' bigotry are cornerstones of our lives," said Virginia Carter, president of the Los Angeles chapter of NOW. "To appoint another committee to study whether equality is just is nonsense. He is looking for an excuse to

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'FOR FULL EQUALITY'—Rose Greene, speaking at demonstration sponsored by National Organization

for Women, says, "We will not stop fighting until we have achieved our goal, ratification of the ERA."

Times photo by Bruce Cox

FOOD

HEALTH

LIVELY ARTS



By Joseph St. Amant

LOS ANGELES — (UPI) — "Don't get sore," said a classy looking gal to her companion as she strolled through a benevolent gauntlet of admiring males.

The scene was Century City, a high-rise office-medical-residential complex on the city's west side and the occasion the third annual Girl Watching Week.

Girl watching is really a year-round sport in this area with its abundance of pretty office workers and nurses but the week began officially Sunday under sponsorship of the International Society of Girl Watchers.

The shoe was on the other foot, one might say, as part of Monday's observance in a contest to determine the most sensuous man among the girl watchers. Century City became Sensuous City for the day at least.

Today there was a lecture by Joseph Beagin, society president, who is a master at sneaking a look at a comely derriere very subtly without the knowledge of the woman he may be escorting.

The society's parent group, the Century City Civic Council, received a letter of protest last

APPARENTLY happy with appreciative glances from male passersby is actress-teacher Barbara Recchia.

week from the Los Angeles Chapter of NOW — National Organization of Women.

Chapter president Virginia L. Carter declared Girl Watching Week was "laughingly outmoded but nonetheless outrageously offensive."

Ms. Carter threatened "economic pressure" against what she called a "vulgar circus" by a group intent on increasing sales in the Century City shopping center.

In reply, Beagin, who insists on gentlemanly girl watching (no leers, please), said:

"It is distressing to witness the opposition of women's organizations like NOW to the ancient practice of girl watching. Beauty and attraction of the opposite sex is hardly an insult — and don't think that women don't watch men as well.

"God made men and women different. Women's Lib can't change that!

"We do abhor improper watching, however. Being obvious and ungentlemanly about it spoils the pastime for everyone."

In a new wrinkle this year, citations are being issued by special officers to watchers who over-react by drooling, leering, making obscene gestures or passing crude remarks about the object of their gaze.

The citation is actually a handsome document — a scroll suitable for framing — requiring the recipient to attend Beagin's instructional sessions.

At week's end, a "most watchable girl" will be picked. Tomorrow will be hot-pants day and crowds are expected to be large.

Last year's most watchable girl, Linda Hadjiannou, says of the watchers, "it's all right . . . as long as they don't leer."

Girl Watching Week got started three years ago as a means of publicizing Century City and spurring business, but has been taken seriously by many persons.

An unscientific, random poll of women turned up some divergent views.

"I think it's a compliment to be watched," said actress Janet De Gore with a twinkle in her eyes. "I don't think it's bad. I always say 'thank you' to a truck driver or construction worker if they whistle at me. It gives me a good feeling."

On the other hand, Anne Hines, a secretary, objected:

"The idea is preposterous and a waste of time because it's using people as objects for ego tripping. Men mentally undress girls and compare them and it's dehumanizing and degrading to both men and women — putting on a display because of their sex."

Another pretty secretary, Terry Herrity, reacted this way:

"It turns my stomach. It turns me off. It gives me the idea a man is not satisfied with his woman."

Watch the Girls, but No Leering

FILM CLIPS

Groping for Goals at AFI

BY CHARLES SCHREGER

Times Staff Writer

Ever since it came on the scene in June, 1967, the American Film Institute (AFI) has been caught in the middle.

On one side has been the Hollywood establishment accusing the AFI of intellectual snobbery, the unforgivable sin of elitism.

Seated across the aisle—often shaking their fists and flailing about—have been independent film makers (usually led by those turned down for grants) insisting that the institute is “too Hollywood,” its board dominated by studio bigshots, its concerns too closely aligned to the mainstream.

To the public, the AFI is the Life Achievement Award, an evening of prime-time TV when a distinguished American director or actor—Orson Welles, John Ford, Henry Fonda—is honored.

Film buffs think of American Film magazine or the AFI's program to preserve classic movies. To students, it's the Center for Advanced Film Studies or the various internship programs.

And so on.

“We're a many-headed hydra. It's tough to find a single time or place to show all the heads,” said Sam Grogg Jr. the AFI's director of education services for the past five years.

The occasion for Grogg's rather appropriate metaphor was a discussion Thursday just prior to the hydra's emergence at the American Film Institute National Conference on Film and Television.

It took two years of talking and four months of planning, but Grogg, the conference's director, maintains the time and place for the AFI to show off its diversity has arrived. That's the reason for the conference.

About 250 people—an assortment of educators, librarians, film makers, historians, buffs and students—have reg-



Leonard Hill



David Puttnam



Virginia Carter



Jack Lemmon

istered for the full three-day affair that runs through Sunday at the Sheraton-Universal Hotel.

Another 750 are expected to attend individual seminars and discussions. Even more are expected to show up tonight for a screening of Bernardo Bertolucci's “Luna” and an unreeling tonight of the 1931 Howard Hughes produced gangster film “Scarface.”

It is neither the largest nor the most extensive conference of its kind. But both the topics and the participants represent the kind of diversity Grogg and the AFI were aiming for.

Among the subjects to be tackled in one or two-hour sessions will be a discussion of regional film making, marketing feature films, the relationship between the book and the movie business and the standard film conference discussion on the impact of TV on society.

★

The conference's opening session was a panel discussion titled “The Lure of Film and Television.” As noted by the panel's moderator, Times Arts Editor Charles Champlin, it was one of those all-purpose conference topics, one in which just about anything could be said and it would be appropriate.

What it turned into was a freewheeling examination of what's good and bad about television today and what's good and bad about the modern studio system.

“The problem, basically, in features is that each film is

too damned important,” said actor Jack Lemmon, referring to the fact that today the major film companies turn out less than 125 films among them, versus 300 or 400 a year during the 1940s and 1950s.

Recognizing the many limitations of the moguls who ran Hollywood during the studios' heyday, Lemmon said, “At least they knew how to make films.”

“Very few people in a high capacity today know a damn thing in this town about making films,” he continued.

★

Admitting from the start that he was in an essentially pessimistic mood, British producer David Puttnam (“Midnight Express,” “Bugsy Malone”) played antagonist for most of the session. He bemoaned the scarcity of quality programming on American TV and the fact that luck is such a big factor in getting movies made today.

It was an assessment that did not meet with approval from two representatives of the American television industry—Leonard Hill, ABC's vice president of motion pictures for television, and Virginia Carter, vice president of creative affairs for Tandem Productions.

Carter holds no illusions about the quality of TV.

“My guess is that the audience is undersold, dreadfully,” said Carter, a physicist turned TV executive.

“We seem to be trying to program for a mythical crea-

ture out there. We should aim higher.”

Still, she added, there is much that is worth seeing.

“Several times a week I go home and want to watch TV,” she said. “A lot of it's turkey time, but a lot of it's fine.”

What generally was agreed to be good about television today are TV movies, in effect a third cinematic form besides feature films and standard television.

When movies-of-the-week became a part of television 10 years ago they were fitted into 90-minute programming slots and budgeted at about \$350,000, Hill said.

Today, he added, the average budget for the 30 TV movies his network will air this season will be about \$1 million and they will each run in program blocks of at least two hours.

In many cases, Hill asserted and others on the panel agreed, TV is tackling topics that feature films are shying away from.

“I think it's true,” Hill said. “We're doing things the movies aren't and wouldn't do.”

One positive trend the downbeat Puttnam pointed toward was the growing relationship between television and film.

“The more interchange between the television and film industries, the better the mediums will get,” Puttnam said.

In Film Clips Monday, more from the AFI conference.

The Movers, Shakers Who Put Rape Center on the Map



Above, Andrea Van de Kamp, left, Gail Abarbanell of Rape Treatment Center. Celebrities involved in fund-raising activities for center include Norman Lear and Carl Reiner, left, and supporters Joan Palevsky, Louise Brinsley, Virginia Carter, Aileen Adams, from left, below.

Circles Touching Circles Make for Social Change

By MARYLOUISE OATES, Times Staff Writer

The lush green lawn behind Sandy Moss' house was being trampled by several hundred people, each of whom had paid \$75 to come to this event, where lots of them would give still more money.

It was a liberal group, but not too West Side.

There was a heavy sprinkling of Hancock Park and Pasadena people one would expect to see at a fundraiser for an old, downtownish hospital. There was a segment of the "Malibu Mafia," the liberals whose big donations and big commitments usually go to big issues. And there was the prerequisite dash of movie and TV types, this time the ones who can talk about an issue as well as have their picture taken with a placard.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. was there. So were Police Chief Daryl

Gates, Norman Lear, Joanna and Johnny Carson, Carl Reiner. Five hundred-plus people, eating the "white food" (pasta, quiche, chicken in white sauce) that is *de rigueur* for the social fund-raising scene in Los Angeles.

It was the third annual fund-raising brunch of the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center and, as usual, it was a great success.

Five years ago, the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center was set up at one hospital by one social worker.

Now, more than 3,000 rape victims from all over Southern California have been helped by the RTC. It is now the national model for hospital-based, comprehensive treatment of rape victims.

Activist Board

The RTC sees comprehensive as being: the treatment of physical injury, emergency and follow-up counseling both of the victim and of the victim's family, counseling by a professional staff, complete "evidence collection" and legal advice.

In a time when tight money and a disparate view of involvement have combined to make it hard for the most established causes to raise money, the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center has emerged from nowhere, with an activist and committed board and an ability to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars in just a few years.

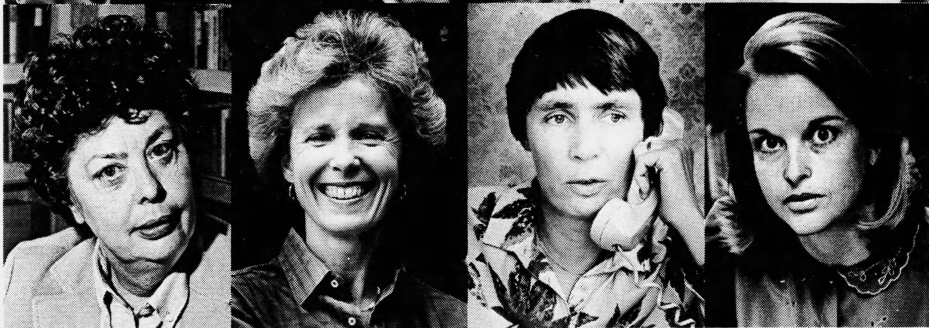
How It Happened

In looking at the crowded fund-raising brunch, in looking at the powerful and influential people working on its board, in assessing the accumulated national influence and local social position stacked up behind it, there are two important questions: What made the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center happen, and how did it happen to happen so big and so important?

Gail Abarbanell is the founder, director and spark plug behind the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center.

Abarbanell is small and well-dressed and looks exactly like the modish daughter of a Los Angeles middle-class family, the girl who went to Hamilton High, to UCLA and got a master's in social work when nice girls did that or became speech therapists.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

Bringing English to 'Mini U.N.' of Teen Immigrants

By CHERYL CROOKS

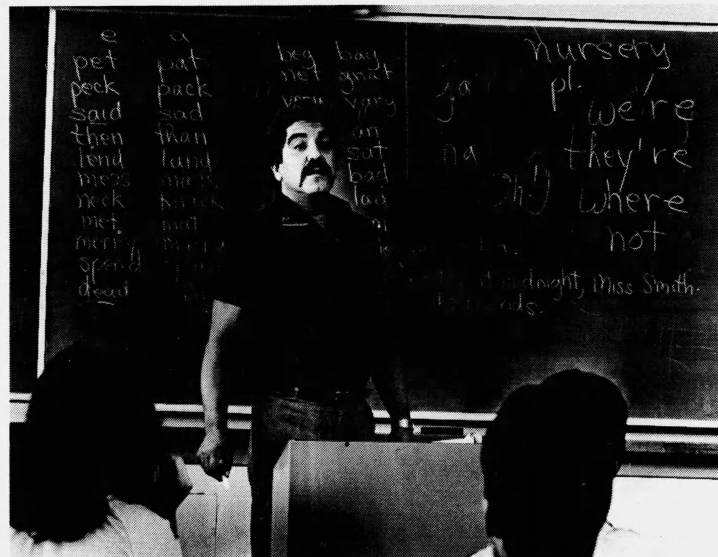
A cardboard box marked "DICTIONARIES" sits on top of teacher Leslie Emmes' Anaheim High School desk. The books inside are placed with spines up and are titled "A Concise English-Korean Dictionary," "The English-Thai Dictionary," "English and Persian," "A Dictionary of American Idioms," "A Pocket Chinese-English Dictionary," "The University of Chicago Spanish Dictionary" and "Vietnamese-English Dictionary."

Emmes' spiral roll book lies open on the podium. Penciled in it are the names of her third-period students—Juan, Fermin, Olga, Kong, Chamiram, Yen, Ester and Jose.

The students themselves sit at the round tables in Emmes' classroom "B" and are silently reading an assignment which they must complete before a rude buzzer ends the hour. They are predominantly dark-complexioned, dark-haired and have deep, dark eyes. They come from Lebanon, Iran, Cambodia, El Salvador, Mexico and Vietnam.

This classroom congress of international youths is the advanced section of Anaheim High's English as a Second Language (ESL) program. The program began 11 years ago at the school with one teacher and 10 students. Since then, it has been revised continually to keep pace with the influx of immigrants settling in the Anaheim area with children who speak and write little or no English. The

Please see IMMIGRANTS, Page 12



Gil Wengert, who teaches English as a second language to a variety of immigrants at Anaheim High

School, at one time had 50 students speaking 15 different language groups all in the same classroom.

STEVE FONTANINI / Los Angeles Times

RAPE CENTER: Putting It on the Map

Continued from First Page

She does not look like the mover and shaker she is. In 1974, she was the first social worker hired to staff the Social Services Center at Santa Monica Hospital. "I think they probably hired me as a social worker . . . not as a big department."

But a big department is exactly what Abarbanell directs, a big department that not only provides the help people need to adjust to sudden catastrophic health events, but that also staffs the Rape Treatment Center.

The Rape Treatment Center, now a model for hospital-based, comprehensive treatment of rape victims, had a small start. At first, it was just Abarbanell, putting herself on call.

Five years ago, Abarbanell came into contact with two rape victims who came to Santa Monica Hospital. One was a woman who had been coming in to see a family practitioner and who, for some six weeks, had been unable to stop crying. She finally told the doctor that she had been raped six weeks before, that she went to another hospital for medical care and that, Abarbanell recalled, "there was not even the acknowledgement that this woman had been a victim of this kind of trauma."

The second victim, Abarbanell said, was a young woman who liked to walk on the beach and who, during a daytime walk, was raped. She didn't tell anyone for a long time. And, as in many such instances, her normal ways of coping with stress—one was walking on the beach—were just insufficient.

Strong Need to Deny Assault

"I didn't know what (Santa Monica) hospital did," Abarbanell said. "But medical care is not enough."

It was at this point that the rape counseling began, counseling that would evolve into the Rape Treatment Center. It was vital, Abarbanell said, following the assault on a victim, "to see them immediately," since there is what she termed a "strong need" to deny that the assault took place.

Soon after the counseling service was established, a story ran in The Times and, Abarbanell said, "As a result, people came here . . . not just victims, but other hospitals. . . . I was beginning to establish expertise."

What the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center has always stressed, she said, is that rape is a violent act, whether or not it results in physical injury; that the psychological damage inflicted as part of the trauma must be dealt with and that people with professional skills should be doing the rape counseling because the trauma is so profound.

About 20 staff people are now part of the Social Services Division. All of the staff people who do rape counseling have a master's degree in social work and have previous clinical experience.

In tracing the evolution and success of the RTC, there were several starting points. One was Abarbanell herself. A second would be the television show, "All in the Family," and Norman Lear's penchant for educating as he amuses the television-watching public.

In 1977, Virginia Carter ("I can't remember what title I was working under") was in charge of making sure that Lear's TAT/Tandem shows "dealt accurately with the stuff it dealt with." She was in touch with myriad groups, causes and activities in order to help Lear, "who was always trying to get substantive stuff on the show." Carter, now vice president of Creative Development

for TAT/Tandem, said that she couldn't remember who came up with the idea of doing a show on which Edith Bunker would be raped—but that from the beginning, it was acknowledged that it was a chancy move.

For many women, Carter said, there is the feeling that they are "not as attractive because they have been raped," and there was the question of this unattractiveness being transmitted to the Edith character.

Despite being a "committed feminist," despite her acknowledgment that rape is an "important issue" to feminists, Carter in the most businesslike way explained that it was a "serious decision. You take the most popular actress . . . and there is the danger that her popularity might fall off."

Carter said that through her various contacts she heard of Abarbanell and that, as the consultant to the show, Abarbanell became part of the creative team.

The show was extended to one hour, and, as it was critically acclaimed, probably did much to change the viewers' perception of rape. (For example, Edith Bunker did not physically resist. She "froze" and even joked, a common experience of rape victims.)

When Carter spoke to Abarbanell during and after the taping of the show, it became clear that the Rape Treatment Center needed additional funding.

Consistently Supportive

Santa Monica Hospital, everyone connected with the RTC agreed, was consistently supportive and generous but the demands being placed on the center were now requiring a new source of funding.

"I resent the fact that something as critically needed as the Rape Treatment Center requires the amount of private funding" Carter said. "It's outrageous that the personal largesse of individual donors is required, not significant county or city funding."

Nevertheless, she said, private money was needed, and Carter (and her associate at TAT/Tandem, Fran McConnell) would become members of the fledgling RTC advisory board, forging the first link between the center and the entertainment community.

The actual establishment of the board of the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center is yet another piece in understanding the creation of a support group, the interweavings and workings of various networks of women in Los Angeles.

Camps Radford, Valcrest Ready for Group Outings

Camps Radford and Valcrest are available for fall, winter and spring occupancy by organized groups.

Located near Barton Flats in the San Bernardino Mountains, Camp Radford offers parties of 50 to 75 people hiking trails, playing fields and snow. The lodge has an auditorium, plus two meeting rooms and fireplaces.

The lodge has sleeping accommodations, restrooms with showers and a dining room and kitchen.

The rate for using the facility is \$5 per person per night, for a minimum group of 50.

Camp Valcrest accommodates a minimum of 60 to 75 people on cots in dormitory-style cabins. The camp is about 45 miles from Los Angeles in Angeles National Forest. Cost is \$6 per person per night.

These facilities of the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks can be used by contacting the Camping Office at 485-4853.



MARSHA TRAEGER / Los Angeles Times

There was a heavy sprinkling of Hancock Park and Pasadena people, even a segment of "Malibu Ma-

fia" at the Rape Treatment Center's third annual fund-raiser held at the home of Sandy Moss.

Abarbanell, realizing that money had to be raised, began to contact—cold, without an intermediary—women she thought were influential in various spheres of Los Angeles civic and philanthropic life.

Through the women who responded positively, she would link up with others and slowly build a diversified board that could call on various segments of the wider community for support.

Abarbanell called and then met with Andrea Van de Kamp, then head of the CORO Foundation, now an executive with Carter-Hawley-Hale. Van de Kamp, the wife of Dist. Atty. John Van de Kamp, gave Abarbanell the names of two women she thought would be valuable resources. One, Louise Brinsley, is a life-long Los Angeles resident, active in the kinds of volunteer services that require a lot more than white gloves. The other, Aileen Adams, is from the same established background, but is now an attorney with strong ties in Democratic Party circles.

Already Committed Individuals

In the case of Van de Kamp, of Adams, of Brinsley, of almost every member of the board, they were already committed individuals—involved in other occupations and institutions—who agreed to meet with Abarbanell to discuss how she could set up her board. Then (and they all credit it to the forcefulness of Abarbanell's presentation) they found themselves personally committed to the RTC.

After becoming involved, Van de Kamp said, there were discussions about what kind of a support group was necessary. In Los Angeles, there are as many different styles of volunteer-support organizations as there are neighborhoods.

"I suggested a fund-raising event," Van de Kamp said. And with Adams, Carter, Brinsley, McConnell and a few others, she helped Abarbanell form the board of the RTC, a board that would basically be concerned with raising money.

A brunch was decided on as the first event, a brunch that would fulfill what Van de Kamp said were two important functions: Not only would it raise money for the RTC, but it would also bring attention to the crime of rape.

Months before the scheduled brunch, in the late spring of 1979, Abarbanell continued the "cold calling" of influential people. One person she called, at the suggestion of Carter, was Sandra Moss, the wife of A&M Records president Jerry Moss.

Sandy Moss is now the president of the RTC board. She explains her involvement with a simple story:

When Abarbanell called the A&M office, an employee called Moss at home. Despite her protestations that she didn't have time to get involved, the employee called back and told Moss, "If you could just see them. I would appreciate it. I am a rape victim."

"I returned the call, I went down to the hospital. Gail showed me the film on Carolyn Craven (a journalist who was raped) from the Tom Snyder show. I looked at the film. I left. I thought about it. Upon coming back from Europe, I took the film and went to Mr. Chow's. I invited 15 or 16 women. Upstairs, I showed them the film and they were as astounded as I was.

"After that I called some of my friends, men and women, and I showed them the film in my house (among the people at the first house meeting were Jerry Moss, Herb Alpert, Jerry Weintraub and Jeff Wald). Within that short time, I think we raised \$30,000. I showed them the film and I said, 'Guys, we need some help here.' After seeing the film, they were really supportive."

Many of the people at the meeting at Sandra Moss' home showed up on the first invitation to the first brunch, held in October, 1977, at the home of Vidal and Beverly Sassoon.

When the subject of rape first came up, Brinsley ex-

RAPE CENTER: Movers and Shakers

Continued from 30th Page

plained, she experienced a sense of denial, of thinking, "It certainly wasn't going to happen to me." But Abarbanell convinced her that rape was a vital issue, and she became a member of the board.

Brinsley did the research for legislative changes that the RTC had sponsored. She called people to give the party equipment at cost for the fund-raisers. Was she, being an old hand at volunteer involvement, surprised at the success of the center? "No, but I think I'm surprised that it didn't take as long to put it on the map as I anticipated."

She gives much of the credit to Abarbanell, as does superdoer Joan Palevsky, who manages to combine a soft-spoken approach and a committed tunnel vision on the issues she is interested in.

Asking for Advice

Abarbanell wrote her a letter in January of 1979, saying, "I am not asking you for a financial contribution. What I would like is your advice regarding how the only Rape Treatment Center in Los Angeles can foster community responsibility and obtain financial support from the private sector for dealing with the problem of rape."

"I'm not going to get involved," Palevsky said she told herself. "I'm involved in too many things already." But then, after spending time with Abarbanell, "and it is Gail who has drawn everybody to it . . . I really kind of got hooked."

For Palevsky, as with every other board member spoken to, there is a genuine admiration and friendship for other board members—not always a significant factor when, on some boards and some organizations, it is socially advantageous to be active on the board, or to assume a certain board position.

As part of her utilization, Abarbanell recently had Palevsky edit a booklet, "Being Safe," a guide to ways to guard against assault, a booklet available through the RTC and paid for by the USLife Life Insurance Company of California.

Palevsky, who is a valued member of many of the networks of women in this town, explained that as a member of the board of Immaculate Heart College (now the Immaculate Heart Center), another one of the circles-touching-circles that makes for social change had occurred. Palevsky mentioned to IHC board member Margaret Rose Welch that perhaps a rape treatment center was needed at the Queen of the Valley Hospital run by the Immaculate Heart Community, a service that now exists.

"There was a time when a woman was raped, the quieter it was kept, the better," Palevsky said. "The feminists, bless them, have stood up and said that rape shouldn't be allowed."

"One of the aims of the rapist is to effectively humble you and women just aren't going to be humbled."

Dorothy Jonas sat on the edge of her couch and explained her work. "The ERA. That's what I do," she said. "Like I was a full-time employee."

And although she only likes to do one issue at a time, and was already committed to the ERA when she and her husband, Democratic Party heavy-hitter Allan Jonas, were invited to a premier of the "All in the Family" show, Dorothy Jonas got involved.

"I always worried about rape. I didn't know that every other woman was worried about it," she said. "I didn't realize that all these problems of women were interrelated."

For Dorothy Jonas, the Rape Treatment Center becomes a vital force not merely because of the personal help given to victims, but also "because we are somewhat able to get to the roots of the problem. We are changing things."

She went to Sacramento to lobby for the changes in the 1872 rape law, the changes which removed the necessity of a woman resisting in order to bring criminal charges. "All these years, Alan and I have made contributions. Now it was time to just remind them who you are," she said, smiling. "It was the only crime that had put the burden of proof on the victim. That's what we've seen change. Not just the laws, but we are seeing people's attitudes change."

Aileen Adams is the style of woman everyone would want on their team. When Abarbanell approached her to help, she convinced the attorney to become an unpaid legal resource for victims. And through the involvement with individual victims, Adams became convinced of a need to change the rape statutes that stood on the California books since 1872.

Together with other members of the L.A. County Bar Assn., she determined a way of writing the law that would exclude the resistance statute.

Assemblyman Mel Levine, who represents the district that includes Santa Monica Hospital, introduced the legislation and it became law last year.

There was a second problem with the old rape statute, Adams said, but the change in the law was made a two-step process so that misunderstandings or complications would not occur. The old statute was careful to designate that "serious, immediate harm" must be threatened, taking no account of a rapist who might threaten future harm to either a victim or her children or family. The bill changing that part of the law was recently signed by the governor, Adams said.

Access to Legal Process

The thing that is important, she said, is that a rape victim has access to the legal process. For a large number of rape victims, 40%, the rapist will be an acquaintance, a first date, a blind date, someone known casually at work or in the neighborhood.

For some victims, if the criminal-justice system is not available, there are sometimes civil approaches. For example, one woman who complained for several months to a landlord about repairing a broken window was raped by a man who entered by that very window. This victim had recourse via the civil courts, Adams said.

Late reporting, Adams said, is very common. Society "tends to blame the victims and the victims tend to blame themselves," she explained. And, when a victim finally comes forward, late reporting cannot be equated with guilt.

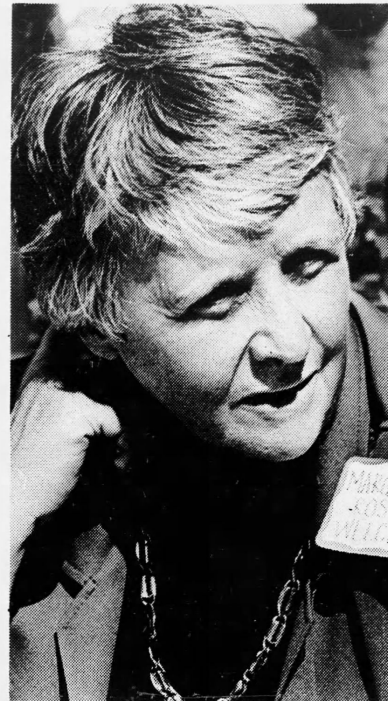
The lawn was crowded with people.

Grace Robbins hosted a table that included her daughter Adreana and Henry Berger. Rosemarie Stack was there.

Several television crews interviewed celebrities. Doctors and nurses and social workers from Santa Monica Hospital mingled.

Gary Collins was there with Mary Ann Mobley.

Police Chief Daryl Gates, who said this was his first RTC fund-raiser, explained how Gail Abarbanell approached him with some suggestions on changing police routines in dealing with rape victims. "She brings insight into this that we don't possess," he said, and noted that her involvement with those who train at the Police Academy has been a "mutually satisfying relationship."



MARSHA TRAEGER / Los Angeles Times

Margaret Rose Welch is supporter of West Covina Queen of the Valley rape treatment center.

Seated at Palevsky's table were Margaret Rose Welch and Mary Jo Salera, from Queen of the Valley Hospital, West Covina. They explained that indeed a rape treatment center was at least under way there—not as large as Santa Monica's, not as well-staffed, but it was in existence.

Abarbanell took the stage and in a quiet and careful way, she introduced a husband and wife who had been counseled at the center after the woman was raped.

Abarbanell asked questions and the man or the woman replied in a careful way. It must have been hard, sit-



LARRY DAVIS / Los Angeles Times

Dorothy Jonas lobbied in Sacramento to change state's outmoded rape law dating from 1872.

ting up there in front of people this couple would normally only see on television or in the movies—but the young man and woman were obviously so committed to the RTC, so grateful for the help they had received that that consideration overrode everything else.

Abarbanell told the crowd that often the most intensive care is needed for rape victims at night. The peace of night, of sleep, she said, is shattered by a terrible and violent assault, and "you know it's going to be a long time before that rape victim finds the night peaceful enough to fall asleep."



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