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quarterly newsletter, issue 2
March 1, 2007



JANUARY 13th to MAY 31st, 2007
The Studio for Southern California History



The Studio for Southern California History seeks to critically chronicle local history from a social and cultural perspective to foster sense of place.

A message from the Studio's Director

Dear Friends,
As we enter a new year at the Studio for Southern California History, we have much to celebrate. The Studio's current exhibition *Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience* provides ways to explore not only who we memorialize but also how we remember local women in a political climate where women are increasingly seeking and earning more prominent roles. Remembering the ways women created agency for themselves when traditional political avenues were closed to them allows us to understand contemporary battles better and to use past methods more effectively in bringing about social change.
Because the Studio only survives and succeeds through the participation of others, we invite you to come to our gallery and add your own entries to our Timeline, Community Quilt, or our other interactive exhibits, or by joining our Membership Program. Your voice helps create a broader conversation about who we collectively choose to prioritize historically and to complicate how women are currently celebrated. I look forward to seeing you at the Studio or at one of our public events.
Sharon Sekhon, Founder & Director

On January 13, the Studio inaugurated *Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience*. This exhibit profiles 20 women (see pages 6 - 7) who made a significant contribution to her community. The gallery features a 45 foot Timeline charting global, national, state, & local women's history beginning with the discovery of the "La Brea Woman" who is estimated to have existed circa 7,000 B.C. near what is now known as the La Brea Tar Pits, to Nancy Pelosi becoming the first female Speaker of the House in 2007. The Studio is hosting an ongoing Community Quilt and the Gallery includes an homage to the 1972 feminist art installation *Womanhouse*, a collaborative art project that used an abandoned house in North Hollywood to make manifest women's issues in the 'domestic sphere.' For a review of the opening, please read Victoria Bernal's article, "L.A. History on a Saturday Night" on page 3. *Los Angeles Women* will run through the end of May 2007.
Above: Diver Dorothy Poynton, "Los Angeles Daughter," and 1928, 1932, and 1936 Olympian. Photograph provided by the Los Angeles Public Library. Illustration by Aimee Dozois.

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STUDIO NOTES

Thank you to the Candelaria Fund

The Studio wishes to thank Richard and Caroline Tower of the Candelaria Fund for their grant of \$25,000 to the Studio for Southern California History. This support will assist the Studio in chronicling the region's social history to show models of community engagement. The Candelaria Fund has supported preservation efforts across the West and the Studio is honored to be included among its projects.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

The Studio is pleased to announce the following new members to its family:

Jose M. Alamillo, Lois Banner, Linda Collins, Michael Dawson,
Chris Drwila, Corinne Drwila, Jennifer Drwila, Mark Gallegos,
Abe Hoffman, La Verne Hughes, Jeffrey Kosiorek,
Neda La Marr, Joelle Laviolette, Fred Lonidier & Chamara Russo.

Thanks to all of these individuals for becoming members and supporting the Studio.

STUDIO IN THE NEWS

On December 23, 2006 Desert Living highlighted the Studio's Walking Tours in an article entitled "Weep Not: Cemetery Visitors Highlight Life Not Death;" on January 3, 2007 the Studio's current exhibit Los Angeles Women made the Los Angeles Downtown News' "Don't Miss List;" and on January 12, 2007, the Garment & Citizen highlighted the Studio's current exhibit. To read these articles, please visit our website. Most recently, on February 7, USC's television channel Trojan Vision visited the Studio to film a short piece for the Studio and its Walking Tours. Stay tuned for more coverage in the future.

WALKING TOURS

The Studio has hosted two Walking Tours in tandem with Los Angeles Women. The January 27th New Chinatown Tour was led by Gene Moy of the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California and focused on the ways women helped build this vibrant community. Steve Goldstein and Joe Walker led the February 18 at Angelus Rosedale Cemetery which explored why some of the women are buried there. For example, Hattie McDaniels, the first African American actor to win an Academy Award, is at Angelus Rosedale in part because the cemetery where she wanted to be buried refused to allow blacks to be buried there when she died in 1952. The next Walking Tour will be held on March 31 and will cover downtown Los Angeles. For more information, visit the Studio's website.

SANTA MONICA CITY COLLEGE TO VISIT

Professor Cheryl Walker will bring her class to the Studio in early May to discuss the role of women's history in Southern California visual arts. This visit will include an extended discussion and ask Walker's students to augment the historical record by including their experiences.

CYNDY HERNANDEZ: THE STUDIO'S NEW INTERN

The Studio is please to announce its first intern, Cyndy Hernandez, an American Studies & Ethnicity major at USC. Cyndy is from Fontana, where she maintains solid roots, even helping to build its library. Since joining the Studio in January, she has brought infectious energy and has already widened the Studio's outreach efforts. Welcome Cyndy!



Gene Moy of the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California leads a Walking Tour of Chinatown, explaining its current location was the result of the razing of Los Angeles' first Chinatown in the 1930s to build Union Station. Below: Visitors learn of the Zanja Madre or "mother ditch," the original aqueduct that brought water to the Pueblo de Los Angeles from the Porciuncula River. The Zanja Madre is visible from Broadway in contemporary Chinatown.



Anna May Wong's grave marker with tangerines from a recent visitor marking Chinese New Year. Wong's grave was one of the many Angelenos explored as part of the Angelus Rosedale Cemetery Walking Tour on February 18, 2007. Photograph courtesy of Steve Goldstein.

L.A. History on a Saturday Night

text & images by Victoria Bernal

"No movies on Sundays!??!"

I laughed at my mom recounting her mother's puritanical belief that one should never see movies on Sundays. My grandmother, the granddaughter to a Presbyterian minister, had deeply ingrained the notion that the Sabbath should be kept holy. She not only avoided movies on Sundays, she reserved the Sunday funnies for Mondays.

I found this peculiar. Granted the Sunday funnies aren't holy but surely such early comic strips weren't sacrilegious. How could Lil' Orphan Annie have offended God? I asked my mom, "What were you supposed to do?"

My mom replied, "Read the Bible. Go to church. Attend Bible Study."

"Hmm," I replied in a tone laced with bemusement and condescension.

According to my mom, my young grandmother's only Sabbath joy was eating the cake she'd baked the previous night. I again mumbled tones of bemusement & condescension. My grandmother, her father & her brother would eat this Sabbath cake after Sunday supper, after grace, & after their church service at the First United Presbyterian Church.

A sidenote: This church, now long gone, was located on the corner of 9th and Figueroa -- a block from my current downtown LA office building. I find it cool yet eerie that I walk in the same path of my grandmother and great-grandparents. They were going to church. I go to work and sometimes happy hour.

Anyway, this was our mother-daughter chit-chat as we drove home from Chinatown's newest history studio "The Studio for Southern California History." We had just left the opening exhibition "Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience" and had LA history, LA women, and my grandmother's LA on the brain.

Overall, we enjoyed the evening's exhibition opening. My mom left energized to chronicle more of her mother and grandmother's LA stories. She was excited to see Olive Percival (1869-1945) -- my mom's favorite historical-yet-unknown LA figure -- featured prominently. I personally enjoyed finding this budding organization devoted to Southern California history that is neither museum, archive,



nor library. The name "The Studio for Southern California History" is an unexpected but interesting name choice. I've heard of an art studio, a television studio but a history studio? If we "read" history at the library, "see" history in museums, and "learn" history in school, it makes sense to "make" history in a studio. Yet many believe that only the great men/women of our time can "make history," such as the Hillary Clintons, the Martin Luther Kings and the Gerald Fords.

While these public figures are important dots along history's timeline, it's our stories, our everyday-way of making history, that connects the dots... that gives color and shade to the outline their public lives have drawn. The Studio's exhibits left little doubt that we, the visitor, had much to contribute to the history of Los Angeles.

When I walked through the doors, an unfinished community quilt hung in the long hallway. Colorful fabric squares, which depicted local women who had contributed to LA's history, first caught my eye. A sign encouraged visitors to take cloth scraps to add/create their own quilt square of a notable female they felt important.

Across from the quilt was a 45' mural of a Women's History Timeline divided into Global, National and Local dates. Below this timeline, about waist-high, visitors used markers to add more names, dates and achievements. I enjoyed this piece of trivia: "1926: Marilyn Monroe was born in Los Angeles." My mom made a more-obscure but important contribution: "1920s-30s: Christine Sterling works to create Olvera Street." Small mirrors dotted the mural, giving the visitor the sense of her importance to LA's collective history.

Telling the women's tale in Los Angeles is a herculean task and The Studio made a commendable effort. I left pleased and supportive of an organization that will actively collect the histories of everyday LA people. Instead of seeing history through a clear window to the past, the curators seem to look through a stained glass window...striving to understand how one historical event shines differently through the multi-colored views of Los Angeles.

I wonder what my grandmother would say about how I spent that Saturday night. Ok, so I wasn't baking a Sabbath cake. But I was involved in something she always held sacred -- the preservation of our families' Los Angeles stories.

~VB

SCENES from MY NEIGHBORHOOD



Kim Lee

John Wu



Jeannette Yue



Maribel Reyes

Canna Liu



Johnny Liang



Jericho Rios



Nelson Bui

Leyi Guan



The My Neighborhood Challenge is open to all residents of Southern California. Entries in this issue represent the 90012 zip code of Los Angeles. Special thanks to Larry Ramirez for coordinating his class at Solano Avenue Elementary School and providing over a dozen entries. To enter write a 500 word essay and take five (5) images around your neighborhood that answer the question:

What makes my neighborhood home?

Your submission must include
Your Name • Home Address
• Home Phone Number
• E-mail address (if applicable)
• 500 word essay • 5 photographs, each with title, the location of where it was shot, date taken.

Entries are due April 15, 2007.

The winning entry will win a Video iPod valued at \$299

Photographs from family albums are welcomed if the photographs are by you & represent your neighborhood. Each submission must contain original, analytical or interpretive photographic images that have not been published elsewhere. Photographs should be a minimum size of 5" x 7"; film transparencies must be in 35mm format (no glass); digital images must be no less than 300 dpi. If submitting by mail, digital entries should be sent on a CD-Rom. Group and/or joint-projects cannot be accepted. One entry per person. All entries will be judged anonymously and will become property of the Studio for Southern California History and will be included in the Studio for Southern California History's programming, curricula and digital archive. Winners will be announced at the May 19, 2007 Story Symposium at the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy.

90012 WINNER *Gloria Lin*

I moved into the 90012 just under two years ago. My intentions when searching for a place I was looking for a nice, livable area, decent rent, and not too far from work....What I happily stumbled upon, in addition to my 15 minute commute, was a lively, breathing community of families and colors in Chinatown. A vibrant array of lights up and down Broadway, the students that walk to their cars along Figueroa, the hipsters along Chung King Road.

Not being from the area originally, I had stereotypes in my head about the way Chinatown was in the 1980s. In some ways it is like that but now it is also so much more.

Chinatown is a mix of the old and new, with a bit of kitsch thrown in. I've been coming here for years, even before I lived here. Some of my favorite nooks and crannies? Pho 87, Foo Chow of "Jackie Chan's 'Rush Hour' was filmed here" fame, Mountain Bar, Grand Star Jazz Club, Hop Louie, Asian Noodle, Chow Fun, Virginia's Mini-Market, the back galleries on Chung King Road, my all time favorite--the Wishing Well, which after a long wait has flowing water again.



The days and nights are different here. The days are filled with shopkeepers sweeping their store fronts, people stomping in to buy money trees, young men playing basketball at the Alpine Recreation Center. Places packed for lunch.

The nights are an influx of young people from surrounding communities. Art Galleries. Yang Chow. People hanging around or sometimes even dancing in the streets.

But Chinatown actually has a community that is here even when people go home. It is full of children, seniors and everyone in between. It's a bit of the melting pot of the world in just a few square miles.



Now it is home. 90012 is my home because of the hellos I get from my regular stomping grounds. Going to get the mail can be an adventure in and of itself, running into new friends and old on the street.

Home is where you can be yourself. No pretense. Home is where you make your nest. Where friends come to join you and you want to share all that you have with them.

Chinatown has so much to offer. This is a real community. People go to school here. They have families here. They struggle here. They love here. Generations grow up beside each other, 3 or 4 generations maybe all under one roof. People wash their own cars and hang their laundry out to dry. The sounds of different languages waft out the windows. It's a bit of the old world mixed with the new.



And you can sometimes even get tired of home. But nothing will beat it. Where else in Los Angeles can you go where people still walk to the market for fresh fruit or a cream puff from the corner bakery and still have a view of the stunning downtown skyline?



Los Angeles Women A Record of Experience



Toyipurina (1761 – 1799): In 1785, Tongva shaman Toyipurina participated in a conspiracy to destroy Mission San Gabriel at the age of twenty-four years old. Born and raised in the Gabrieliño village Japchivit near Mission San Gabriel, Toyipurina saw firsthand how the missions destroyed her culture and people. Although banished to Mission San Carlos Boromeo in Carmel, after her release Toyipurina went on to be baptized (though historians argue over her intention in doing so) and married a Spanish soldier and had three children.



Bridget "Biddy" Mason (1818 – 1891): Originally from Mississippi, Bridget Mason traveled as a slave to San Bernardino, California with her master. In 1856 Mason successfully petitioned the California Supreme Court for her freedom, and tested and determined the state's status as "Free." With her three children, Mason moved from San Bernardino to Los Angeles to purchase a portion of Spring Street and began a thriving career as a midwife. In 1872 she and son-in-law Charles Owens founded the First African Methodist Episcopal church.



Caroline Severance (1820 – 1914): Caroline Severance was instrumental in establishing the rights of women by working with women. In 1866 Severance and Susan B. Anthony founded the Equal Rights Association. In 1867, with Lucretia Mott, T. W. Higginson, and others, she founded the Free Religious Association. And in 1869, Severance and Lucy Stone founded the American Woman Suffrage Association. Severance moved to Los Angeles in 1875 and continued her efforts. She established kindergartens and began the Friday Morning Club, a women's club and center for social reform efforts in Los Angeles.



Modesta Avila (1867 – 1891): In 1889 Modesta Avila, a chicken farmer in San Juan Capistrano, hung a clothesline across the Santa Fe rail line with a note reading: "This land belongs to me. And if the railroad wants to run here, they will have to pay me \$10,000." Avila was protesting the building of the rail line across her family's property, just fifteen feet from Avila's front door. Instead of winning her dispute, Avila was charged with "obstruction of a train." Avila died two years into her 3-year prison term. Her protest and conviction demonstrate the power of the railroads in 19th century California and her courage in opposing such a force.



Minerva Hoyt (1866 – 1945): Born in Mississippi, Minerva Hoyt settled in South Pasadena, California in the 1890s. In the 1920s, after losing her husband and son, Hoyt began her fight to preserve the Southwest desert. In 1936, after meeting with Hoyt and learning of her goal, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed a presidential proclamation establishing Joshua Tree National Monument and over one million square miles of protected terrain. Hoyt's activism on behalf of Southern California's deserts earned her the nickname "Apostle of the Cacti."



Olive Percival (1868 – 1945): A member of turn-of-the-century "Arroyo Culture," Olive Percival was celebrated in Southern California for her acting and for opening her Garvanza home to painters, sculptors, writers, and bibliophiles. As an ardent feminist, Percival was involved in the Progressive movement, as well as holding membership in the Los Angeles Women's Athletic Club, the Friday Morning Club, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her library of ten thousand American and English children's books formed the basis of the children's literature library at the University of California Los Angeles at the Lawrence Clark Powell Library.



Charlotta Amanda Bass (1874 – 1969): Newspaper publisher and activist extraordinaire, Charlotta Bass attacked racism in different ways using the newspaper *The California Eagle*, which she took over in 1912. Bass attacked racism on all fronts by calling attention to police brutality against African Americans and condemning the derogatory portrayals of African Americans by Hollywood. In 1952 Bass ran unsuccessfully as the Vice Presidential candidate for the Progressive Party, the first African American woman to earn this distinction.



Ethel Percy Andrus (1884 – 1967): Los Angeles' first female high school principal, Ethel Percy Andrus worked at Manual Arts High School and Abraham Lincoln High School and received commendations for her improvements to delinquency rates and winning additions to teacher benefits. In 1944, though retired, Andrus began a second calling after nursing her ailing mother back to health and becoming aware of the poverty facing many retirees. Andrus lobbied the state legislature and in 1947 created the National Retired Teachers Association. In 1958, Andrus broadened her vision for a political coalition for the elderly and created the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), an outgrowth of the original teachers association.



Aimee Semple McPherson (1890 – 1944): Founder of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel, Aimee Semple McPherson came to Los Angeles in 1918 after traveling the country as a preacher. In 1923 McPherson dedicated Angelus Temple in Echo Park, an institution that often provided more relief to those in need than the city's own social services. A flamboyant and charismatic leader, McPherson welcomed all. The Foursquare Gospel Church continues worldwide with over two million members.



Helen Gahagan Douglas (1900 – 1980): An accomplished actor, singer, and public servant, Helen Douglas excelled on Broadway and in the United States Congress. In 1944, 1946, and 1948, she was elected as a U.S. congressional representative from California's fourteenth district, which encompassed parts of downtown and South Central Los Angeles. In 1950 as the Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, Helen Gahagan Douglas made history in her run for U.S. Senate as the first woman from California to win the endorsement of a major political party.

Women who made a difference in our history. For full profiles, please visit our Gallery in New Chinatown.

Aurora Castillo (c. 1901 – 1998): In 1984 at the age of 83, Castillo became an environmental activist and started the Mothers of East Los Angeles (MELA), a community organization to protect East Los Angeles from environmental and public health threats. MELA successfully stopped a prison from being built in East Los Angeles and halted the building of an incinerator and hazardous waste treatment plant, citing probable environmental threats. In 1995 she became the first Los Angeles resident to win the \$75,000 Goldman Environmental Prize, “the Nobel Prize for environmentalists.”



Louise Leung Larson (1905 – 1988): After graduating from the USC in 1926, Louise Leung became the first Asian American reporter for a major American newspaper. Having shopped her articles all across the city, Leung brought an article to The Los Angeles Record and was hired on the spot at the age of 21. She later wrote for the Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine, Los Angeles Daily News, San Francisco News, Chicago Daily Times, and Santa Monica Evening Outlook.



Dorothy Ray Healey (1914 – 2006): A lifelong activist for the downtrodden, Dorothy Healey worked for the rights of the American worker, minorities, and the middle class. In 1933, Healey organized Mexican and Japanese berry pickers in El Monte. As head of the Los Angeles branch of the Communist Party after 1946, she built bridges between unions, civil rights movements, and progressive electoral coalitions. During the Red Scare, she was one of the original Smith Act defendants, arrested, jailed, and tried for “attempting to overthrow the government,” until the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional.



Iva Ikuko Toguri (1916 – 2006): After graduating from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1940, Iva Toguri, a Los Angeles native, visited family in Japan but was trapped in the country when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. In 1948 after returning to the U.S. Toguri was targeted and condemned, largely by newspaper columnist Walter Winchell, as the voice of “Tokyo Rose.” Toguri vehemently denied being “Tokyo Rose” and denied giving up her allegiance to the US. Nevertheless, she was indicted by a federal grand jury and stripped of her citizenship. She served six years in a federal prison, and upon her release she settled in Chicago. In 1977 President Gerald Ford issued Toguri a Presidential Pardon.



Sister Mary Corita Kent (1918 – 1986): Dubbed “the joyful revolutionary,” Frances Elizabeth Kent was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa and raised in Los Angeles. In 1936 she joined the Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and adopted the name Sister Mary Corita. In 1946, Kent returned to Immaculate Heart to teach art and eventually become the Chair of the Art Department. A trained artist, Corita’s work pushed themes of peace, love, and understanding through her serigraph art. In 1985 Kent created the “Love” stamp, the most popular stamp in United States postal history.



Mayme A. Clayton (1923 – 2006): Librarian, archivist, researcher, and preserver of African American history, Mayme Clayton moved to Los Angeles from Arkansas in 1946. She earned multiple university degrees and began a career as a librarian in 1952 at USC and later UCLA. Clayton began amassing Black Americana, eventually gathering a collection of over 20,000 items including a signed copy of Phyllis Wheatley’s 1773 “Poems on Various Subjects Religious and Moral,” considered to be the first book published in America by an author of African descent. Today, the collection resides in the Western States Black Research and Cultural Center in Culver City.



Sister Karen Bocalero (1933 – 1997): Raised in Boyle Heights, Karen Bocalero eventually entered a convent of the Franciscan order and in 1972 founded Self-Help Graphics in East Los Angeles in the garage behind the sisters’ residence, intending Self-Help Graphics to be a “silkscreen print poster collective.” Her participatory model of art allowed Self-Help Graphics to develop into a central place to share and practice Chicano art. Today, Self-Help Graphics continues as a nationally recognized center for Latino arts.



Lucia Capacchione (1935 –): As psychologist and trained artist, Lucia Capacchione bridged the two worlds as a pioneer in art therapy. Capacchione is a best selling author of 13 self-help books and leads international workshops to aid individuals in self-actualization. In 1991 Capacchione made “inner child” a household term with the publication Recovery of Your Inner Child. Her teachings have inspired individuals across the globe; most recently in the 2006 Iranian film Cease Fire. Before her career as an art therapist, Capacchione introduced Montessori educational methods to Los Angeles and headed one of the first Head Start Chapters in Los Angeles County. Capacchione continues to practice in Cambria, California.



Jackie Goldberg (1937 –): Known as “Hurricane Jackie,” Goldberg has been a pioneer in civil rights issues since the 1960s when she participated in the Berkeley Free Speech Movement as a student. After teaching in Compton high schools for eighteen years, Goldberg built a career of public service on the Los Angeles Unified School Board from 1983 – 1991, on the the Los Angeles City Council as its first openly lesbian woman in 1993, and on the California State Assembly in 2000.



Frances Kazuko Hashimoto (ca 1945 –): Born during World War II in the Poston, Arizona internment camp and raised in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, Frances Hashimoto worked in the family business Mikawaya Confectionary throughout her life. Mikawaya Confectionary began in 1910 by Frances’ parents, Haru and Koroko Hashimoto, and has remained a Little Tokyo mainstay, providing some of the world’s best mochi. Frances and her husband Joel Friedman took mochi to a new level by creating mochi ice cream in 1984. Mochi ice cream took off; it is now sold in seven flavors and all over the U.S. Hashimoto continues to play an active role in Little Tokyo.



Upcoming Studio Events

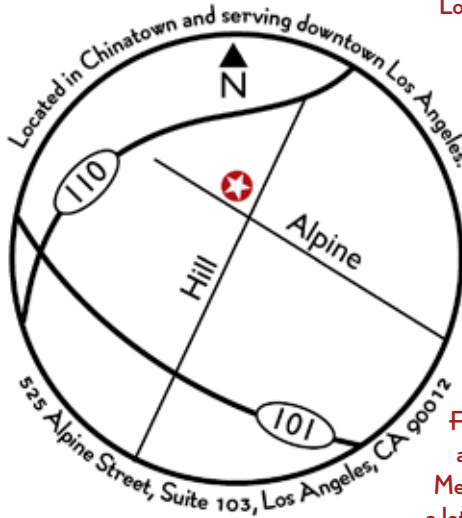
April 7: **Downtown Walking Tour** led by Resident Storyteller Sharon Sekhon. Meet at the front entrance of Union Station at 10:00 am.

April 15: **Due date for all entries for Photo/Essay Challenge for Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience.** For information on how to enter, read section at right. **Due Date for 'My Neighborhood' Photo/Essay Challenge** (see page 4 for details on how to enter).

May 19: **Story Symposium for Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience at the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy** at 111 N. Central Avenue in Little Tokyo. Event begins at 12:00 p.m.

All dates are for 2007 events. All events are free but reservations are required. To rsvp for an event, send an e-mail to rsvp@socalstudio.org and note which event and how many people who will be attending. You may also call 213-229-8890 to reserve space.

The Studio for Southern California History
is located at 525 Alpine Street, Suite 103
Los Angeles, CA 90012



Hours:
Tuesday - Saturday
12 - 6 p.m.
and by appt.

Metro: Gold Line
Chinatown Stop

We are directly
across from Hop Li's
restaurant in between
Friends Electronics and
an employment agency.
Metered street parking &
a lot at Hill and Alpine for
\$3-3.50 are available for parking.

All Southern California Middle School & High School Students

Photography & Essay Challenge for

Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience

The Studio for Southern California History is now accepting entries from middle school and high school students in the Southern California region responding to the theme of **Los Angeles Women: A Record of Experience**. Themes to explore include: labor, family, education, career, activism, social justice, community, mass media, friendship. LA Women seeks to explore the perception of women in the context of real-world experiences, revealing a diverse population set apart from traditional stereotypes.

Each student entry must include a photograph taken in Southern California that corresponds to the Los Angeles Women theme, along with 500 - 1,000 word essay that interprets the image. **Seven (7) first prize awards of one \$100 United States Savings Bond.** The deadline for submissions is **April 15, 2007**. Submissions should include the following information:

Photographer's Name	School Currently Attending
Home Address (Number Street, Apt #)	City, State, Zip code
Home Phone Number	E-mail address
500-1,000 Word Essay	Photograph with title, location and date

Each submission must contain an original, analytical or interpretive photographic image that has not been formally published elsewhere. Photographs should be a minimum size of 5" x 7"; film transparencies must be in 35mm format (no glass); digital images must be no less than 300 dpi. If submitting by mail, digital entries should be sent on a CD-Rom. Group and/or joint-projects cannot be accepted. One entry per person. All entries will be judged anonymously and will become property of the Studio for Southern California History and will be included in its programming and digital archive. Winning submissions will be highlighted at the Studio's bi-annual Story Symposium, a conference and forum highlighting our current programming. **Your submission must be postmarked on or before the contest deadline April 15, 2007.** Entries should be mailed or dropped off in person to the Studio. Entries may be e-mailed to photocontest@socalstudio.org.

Winners will be announced at the May 19, 2007 Story Symposium.

The South Central Farm Archive by Constance DePaepe-Layton

In Los Angeles, there are 14-acres, commonly known as the South Central Farm/Garden located at 41st & Alameda. This land was acquired by the City of Los Angeles from a group of land owners through eminent domain in the late 1980's. The City planned to use this property to build an incineration plant. This plan was highly contested by the community, and as a result, the incinerator plant project was abandoned. In 1992, following the riots, the City set aside this property for use as a community farm/garden. In 1994, the Food Bank, under contract by the Harbor Department, fulfilled the City's plan to use these 14-acres for a community garden, and the South Central Farm was born. 360 plots had been farmed by community members to grow produce to feed their families from 1994 to 2006, a period lasting over fourteen years.

In 1995, the original owners exercised their "right of first refusal" to purchase the property from the City of Los Angeles. As a result of these actions, a fight for ownership along with concerns regarding land-use have ensued, with the City, a few original land owners and the farmers each playing a vital role in determining the future of the land. The title for the property has returned to the original owner (December 2003) a group of farmers, known as the South Central Farmers, have continued to work diligently in an effort to reclaim the land, so that the community could return to utilizing the farm to grow produce to feed their families.

The South Central Farm Archival project's goal is to document the farm, the people, their history and struggles that have taken place from the South Central Farm's beginnings to today. Documentation, media, and oral histories will be collected and archived according to standard archival procedures. This collection will be made available to the public, private, resource and academic sectors, from the internet, resource centers and libraries whose missions are focused on preserving the history of and telling the stories of the people of Los Angeles.

To learn more please visit the project's website at www.scfarchive.org.