So, out of this comes an extensive network of biologists, social workers, physicians, psychiatrists, and philanthropists. That's one of the things with the eugenics movement is you see a very, very intricate and extensive network, and that's one of the reasons why California's eugenics movement is so powerful: It involves many different players and many different places. And then, of course, aside from the individuals, there are powerful organizations. So, there's the California branch of the American Eugenics Society, which was set up by Paul Popenoe, who I'll be referring to later; the Eugenics Section of the Commonwealth Club of California which existed from 1924 to 1933; the Human Betterment Foundation, which spearheaded sterilization research and was based in Pasadena; the Institute of Family Relations, based in Southern California; and then the Eugenics Society of Northern California, founded here in Sacramento by Charles M. Goethe, who some of you probably have heard of. And then, crucial to today's hearing, tied up with all these networks, was the fact that eugenics in general, and sterilization in particular, was supported by state agencies. It was supported by the Board of Corrections and Charities. It was also supported by the Department of Institutions, which is now known as the Department of Mental Health.

So, just imagine this intertwined lattice work of individuals, institutions, organizations, and state agencies. They didn't necessarily all agree with each other, but they agreed in the broad goals of eugenics.

So, what about the Department of Institutions? It was later called the Department of Mental Hygiene; now it's the Department of Mental Health. It was first called the Commission on Lunacy. It was established in 1896 and was very much caught up in what I've described before: this anxiety over rising numbers of feebleminded and the insane in California.

Now, it's important to note that when it was established, it viewed its goals as humanitarian, as progressive, as scientific. Okay? So, it viewed itself as changing the way that the institutionalized were treated, changed from being treated as criminals in shackles to patients in need of rehabilitation earlier, they had been treated, basically, as inmates, okay? You know, throw away the shackles and let's give them medicines or more humane or progressive treatments; do away with corporal punishment and institute other types of corrective and

rehabilitative measures. And also, one of the goals of the Department of Institutions—and this is critical to understanding the history of eugenics in California—was to save the state money: how to limit welfare and relief, and sterilization is very much tied up in this. So, in 1929 its name changes to the Department of Institutions, and the Department of Mental Hygiene in 1946. And so, for the purpose of this talk, which is the primary period I'll be covering, I'll talk about the Department of Institutions.

There were three ways in which the Department of Institutions supported the eugenics agenda in California. The first was through promoting intelligence testing in California schools. This was largely through the California Bureau of Juvenile Research, which was set up in 1916, largely under the aegis of Lewis Terman, a Stanford psychologist, who, at that time, believed very strongly in connections between race and intelligence and heredity.

The second was something called the Office of the Deportation Agent. What did the Office of the Deportation Agent do? It was responsible for going into the state institutions, places like Sonoma and Stockton, and actually deporting out-of-state and foreign nationals so the state would not have to pay for their treatment. In fact, in every annual and biennial report, almost, there's a list of: How much money has the state saved by enforcing these deportation measures? And you see large numbers were deported to Mexico, and in the '30s to the Philippines and to Asia. More than 10,000 people had been deported by the early 1940s.

I want you to kind of see all of these as parts of the puzzle, even though what we're focusing on today is sterilization. The last way was, of course, the sterilization program, which was in state institutions and hospitals and to some extent in state prisons. I know there were about 7 to 9 institutions for the period under consideration, 1909 to 1960, and they're mentioned there.

So, a little bit more background on sterilization in California. California passed the second sterilization law in the country. The first was passed in Indiana in 1907. California's law was revised, updated, and expanded in subsequent revisions in 1913, 1917, and 1921. It was modified in a kind of unique way in 1951 and 1953, both broadening it and curtailing the law, and finally repealed in