

American Eugenics:
From Pseudoscience to Law,
Communicating Biases Across Generations

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Senior Division
Individual Website
1191 Student Composed Words
Words in Process Paper 474
Multimedia Time: 2:45 minutes

Primary Source

Aronoff, Jacob Broches. "The Constitutionality of Asexualization Legislation in the United States." *St. John's Law Review*, vol. 1, no. 2, 1927. *St. John's Law Review*, scholarship.law.stjohns.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=6635&context=lawreview.

This source helped me understand what laws were passed in each state and gave me the information to find each bill. It also gave me court cases such as *Smith v. Wayne Probate Judge* to research further to further understand how the legality of sterilization varied from state to state.

Baker, Carrie. "21st Century Eugenics: Reproductive Injustice at the Border." *Ms. Magazine*, 25 Sept. 2020, msmagazine.com/2020/09/25/21st-century-eugenics-reproductive-injustice-at-the-border.

This article helped me understand more details about how forced sterilizations have continued into the present day at the Irwin County Detention Center. It also gave me details on how the United States government is responding to these allegations, which helps me compare our present day response to the response in the 1920s and 1930s.

Bauer-Kahan, et al. "Bill Text - AB-1764 Forced or Involuntary Sterilization Compensation Program." *California Legislative Information*, 22 Feb. 2019, leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1764.

This is a law passed in California, where California began to have transparency about their historical Eugenics program. This helped to provide another modern

link, as well as helping me understand how states are reconciling their legacies with eugenics.

“Carrie Buck and Emma Buck.” Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory,

<https://dnalc.cshl.edu/view/15540-Carrie-Buck-and-Emma-Buck.html>. Accessed 24 Jan. 2021.

This image shows Carrie Buck, the defendant of *Buck v. Bell*, sitting with her mother. This image is important because it shows the hereditary line that was supposed to be “feeble minded,” but in practice was perfectly normal. This helps visualize the Buck family more clearly.

Center for the History of Medicine. “An Act Concerning Operations for the Prevention of

Procreation.” *Center for the History of Medicine*,

collections.countway.harvard.edu/onview/items/show/6232. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This is the Connecticut forced sterilization law. This helped me understand the legislation passed in connecticut as well as this law’s similarities to others of its kind.

“Chapter 190.” *Acts of the One Hundred and Thirty Fifth Legislature of the State of New*

Jersey and Sixty-Seventh Under the New Constitution, Paterson, New Jersey,

News Printing Co., State Printers, 1911, pp. 353–54. *New Jersey State Library*,

hdl.handle.net/10929/55051.

This is New Jersey's forced sterilization law. This helped me by showing me the exact wording and qualifications for forced sterilizations. Understanding the

structures put in place to forcibly sterilize citizens helps me to understand how exactly Eugenics spread and remained under the radar of most Americans.

“Chapter 249.” *Session Laws of the State of Washington Eleventh Session*, Olympia, Washington, E. L. Boardman, Public Printer, 1909, pp. 890–906. *Washington State Legislature Office of the Code Reviser*,

leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser/documents/sessionlaw/1909pam1.pdf.

Washington’s forced sterilization law helped me understand the structures that Washington put in place to forcibly sterilize citizens. This helps me to understand how Washington’s eugenics program worked so that I could better research it.

“Chapter 720.” *The Statutes of California and Amendments and to the Codes Passed at the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Legislature 1909*, Sacramento, California, California State Assembly, 1909, pp. 1093–94. *California State Assembly Office of the Chief Clerk*,

clerk.assembly.ca.gov/sites/clerk.assembly.ca.gov/files/archive/Statutes/1907_09/1909.pdf#page=53.

California’s forced sterilization law helped me understand the mechanisms that sterilized about one third of all people sterilized. This was helpful in understanding how so many people could be sterilized for so long.

Dugdale, R. L. *The Jukes : A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease, and Heredity*. 4th ed., New York, G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1910. *wellcome library*, wellcomelibrary.org/item/b18022984#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=7&z=0.2097%2C1.1623%2C0.7049%2C0.3567.

The Jukes was extremely important for preparing the ground to make America a country that might pass forced sterilization legislation. It was also one of the first studies of its kind to help eugenics hide behind the guise of science. Both of these were instrumental to helping legislatures pass these types of laws.

Eyre, Eric. "W. Va. House Passes Repeal of Forced Sterilization Law." *Charleston*

Gazette-Mail, 25 Mar. 2013,

www.wvgazette.com/news/politics/w-va-house-passes-repeal-of-forced-sterilization-law/article_21dd1f3c-778c-5c34-828f-781451c44e52.html.

This source was important for helping me understand how Virginia handles its legacy of eugenics. Knowing they repealed the law helps me see how Virginia translated its legacy into the modern day.

Finoh, Maya. "Allegations of Forced Sterilization in ICE Detention Evoke a Long

Legacy of Eugenics in the United States." *Center for Constitutional Rights*, 18

Sept. 2020,

ccrjustice.org/home/blog/2020/09/18/allegations-forced-sterilization-ice-detention-evoke-long-legacy-eugenics.

This source helped me find connections from the Eugenics movement to the present day. It showed clear connections from my topic to the current sterilizations in Georgia, as well as giving me an international perspective in the present day.

"German dictator Adolf Hitler." 100 Photos, Time, 1935,

<http://100photos.time.com/photos/heinrich-hoffmann-hitler-nazi-party-rally>.

Accessed 24 Jan. 2021.

This image helps visualize Nazi Germany, and the man who led it. Hitler was a eugenics enthusiast, so he's very important since he pushed eugenics and genocide to the forefront of public awareness during World War II.

Gutekunst, "Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker." *Appleton's magazine*, University of Toronto, 1905,

<https://archive.org/stream/appletonsmagazin05newy#page/760/mode/2up>.

I was able to find an image of Governor Pennypacker off this site, as well as learn more about him outside of the context of his veto of Pennsylvania's forced sterilization legislation. This helped me form a more well rounded view of this figure, and understand his leadership outside of this very narrow context.

"Harry H. Laughlin." *American Philosophical Society*, Eugenics Archive, 1929,

http://www.eugenicsarchive.org/eugenics/image_header.pl?id=2&detailed=1.

This is an image of Harry Laughlin, showing that despite his towering legacy he was a fairly normal man. This image helps add a human element to the man responsible for the majority of the legislation giving states the right to sterilize their citizens.

"Harry Laughlin and Charles Davenport." *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory*,

<https://dnalc.cshl.edu/view/15723-Harry-Laughlin-and-Charles-Davenport.html>.

Accessed 18 Jan 2021.

This is an image of Harry Laughlin and Charles Davenport standing together.

They were close colleagues who worked together to achieve the things they did.

This image represents their capacity to work together, which is important for understanding the Eugenic Records Office.

Haynes, Stephen. "Michigan House of Representatives - 1897-17." Magic Flute Fine Art Photography, 25 Apr. 2012, www.shaynes.com/EJH/images/photos_jackson-keys/pages/Michigan%20House%20of%20Representatives%20-%201897-17.htm.

This is an image that shows the Michigan State legislature at the time they tried to pass the first forced sterilization law in the United States. This picture is important because it gives clear visualization of how many supporters in the legislature that the eugenics movement would need to pass each law. It's important to understand this to understand how much work went into convincing legislatures to vote for the laws.

Laughlin, Harry H. *Bulletin 10B*. New York, Eugenics Record Office, 1914. *National Information Resource on Ethics and Human Genetics*, repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/556986/Bulletin10B.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

This work lists out all of the forced sterilization laws that'd been passed before its publication. I was able to get veto notes from this work, as well as a general framework for early forced sterilization laws that had been passed.

Laughlin, Harry H. *Eugenical Sterilization in the United States*. Chicago, Illinois, Psychopathic Laboratory of the Municipal Court of Chicago, 1922. *Scribd*, www.scribd.com/document/77813417/EugenicalSterilizationInTheUS.

This work helped to understand how much literature it took to convince lawmakers to support the eugenics movement. It helps understand legislation and how the movement set about convincing people in power to put their biases into law.

Laughlin, Harry H. "Suggested Remedies." *Bulletin No. 10A*, New York, Eugenics Records Office, 1914, pp. 45–64. *National Information Resource on Ethics and Human Genetics*, repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/556985/Bulletin10A.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

This work was helpful in understanding the targets of the intended legislation and why they were targets. It also helped me understand the flawed scientific basis the movement was built upon, so that I could better understand arguments for the legislation that were made from a scientific perspective.

Lewis, Aubrey. "Eugenics Review." *The Eugenics Review*, vol. 26, no. 3, 1934, pp. 183–91. The National Center for Biotechnology, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2985360/?page=1.

This was an article put out by a eugenic publication praising Nazi Germany. This was helpful for understanding ties to Nazi Germany and how fully the eugenics campaign was onboard with Nazi Germany's practices.

"Logo of the Second International Congress of Eugenics." Wikimedia, 1921, <http://buckvbell.com/gallery.html>. Accessed 26 Jan 2021.

This image helped give a visual representation to all the legitimate sciences

eugenics drew from, and how it used those sciences to legitimize itself.

Visualizing eugenic's roots helps show how eugenics didn't happen in a vacuum.

"Jack Skinner before Skinner v. Oklahoma." 3 Generations No Imbeciles,

<http://buckvbell.com/gallery.html>. Accessed 24 Jan 2021.

This is an image of Jack Skinner, the defendant of the case that ruled forced sterilization unconstitutional. This is important because it's important to note that Jack Skinner was the average convict, which can be seen in his likeness.

Manian, Maya. "ACLU News & Commentary." *American Civil Liberties Union*,

American Civil Liberties Union, 29 Sept. 2020,

www.aclu.org/news/immigrants-rights/immigration-detention-and-coerced-sterilization-history-tragically-repeats-itself.

This article drew a clear connection from the eugenics movement to the present day, following a clear pattern from the 1920s to 1930s to a century later, the present day. The article also went more in depth than other articles on where exactly modern sterilizations failed to communicate the intent of sterilization surgeries to the patient, which is important to understand the issue.

Martin, Jeffery. "House Dems Call For Investigation Into Forced Hysterectomy Claims."

Newsweek, 24 Sept. 2020,

www.newsweek.com/house-dems-call-investigation-forced-hysterectomy-claims-1532155.

This article helped me understand the government's response to forced

sterilizations in the present day. In the past, the government upheld forced sterilizations, so it helped to have a direct comparison between then and now.

McCulloch, Oscar C. *The Tribe of Ismael: A Study in Social Degradation*. 4th ed., Charity Organization Society, 1891.

This work helped me understand the culture that the Indiana Legislature passed their legislation under. Indiana had a record of believing poor people were a drain on social support, so it helped to see where those ideas stemmed from to better understand the legislature's mindset.

McDonald, C. J. "Smith v. Wayne Probate Judge." *CourtListener*, Court Listener, www.courtlistener.com/opinion/3530781/smith-v-wayne-probate-judge. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This helped me understand the decision made in *Smith v. Wayne Probate Judge* and the legal justification for striking down forced sterilization legislation. This is very important for understanding how individual states dealt with forced sterilization as it went through the court system.

New York. "Chapter 445." *Laws of the State of New York, Passed at the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Session of the Legislature*, vol. 2, Albany, New York, J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers, 1912, pp. 924–26. *New York Public Library*, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433090742630&view=1up&seq=9.

This is New York's forced sterilization law. This helped me understand the mechanisms New York put in place to continue the eugenic agenda. This also

helped me understand the similarities between New York's laws and other state's laws.

Official Website of the State of Indiana. "1907 Indiana Eugenics Law." *Official Website of the State of Indiana*, www.in.gov/history/markers/3277.htm. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This website showed me how Indiana is treating its legacy as the first state to pass forced sterilization legislation. It put up markers, acknowledging its history.

Spagat, Elliot, and Jeff Amy. "Democrats to Investigate Forced Surgery Claims in Georgia." *Washington Post*, 16 Sept. 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/health/democrats-to-investigate-forced-surgery-claims-in-georgia/2020/09/15/6cf0cbb2-f7b3-11ea-85f7-5941188a98cd_story.html.

This Washington Post article helped me understand the government response to modern forced sterilization claims, as well as the circumstances of the forced sterilizations. This article being in the Washington Post also helped me understand how many people might be learning of the eugenics movement for the first time, which is necessary to truly understand what the consequences of Eugenics may be.

Tietze, Felix. "Eugenic Measures in the Third Reich." *The Eugenic Review*, vol. 31, no. 2, 1939, pp. 105–07. The National Center for Biotechnology, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2962393.

This is an article from *The Eugenic Review* about the Third Reich, which demonstrates an American love for German eugenics. This was helpful for

understanding how communication would eventually hurt the eugenics movement.

“The Tribe of Ishmael, ca. 1910s-1920s.” Eugenics Record Office Records,
<https://blog.history.in.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ishmael-tribe.png>.
Accessed 29 April 2021.

Reverend Oscar McCulloch’s work is fundamentally dehumanizing to the family he dubbed as the “Ishmaels.” This image does a wonderful job of humanizing them, showing that they were people who had a right to life and procreation that the state of Indiana sought to deny them.

“‘They Wanted to Take My Womb Out’: Survivor of Medical Abuse in ICE Jail Deported After Speaking Out.” *Democracy Now!*, uploaded by Democracy Now!, 26 Oct. 2020,
www.democracynow.org/2020/10/26/ice_irwin_detention_center_invasive_surgeries.

This video featured interviews with whistle blowers, as well as a concise summary of the events at the Irwin County Detention Center. Hearing from the whistleblowers themselves was very important for understanding the program and the return of forced sterilizations. It also helped me understand the lack of communication and consent better.

United States Congress. “Text - S.1698 - 114th Congress (2015-2016): Treatment of Certain Payments in Eugenics Compensation Act.” *Congress.Gov | Library of Congress*, United States House of Representatives, 17 Oct. 2016,

www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1698/text.

This bill helped me understand how the United States is federally reconciling its legacy of eugenics. Despite the federal government never passing a forced legislation bill, they still introduced a bill for compensation, which shows an attitude of seeking amends.

Secondary Source

“American Experience: The Eugenics Crusade.” Amazon Prime, uploaded by American Experience, 16 Aug. 2018,
www.amazon.com/American-Experience-Eugenics-Corey-Stoll/dp/B07JBXFYHF.

This was one of the first sources I watched. This source gave a broad overview of the movement, and was my first introduction to the involvement of the average person, like Fitter Family Contests. This really helped me understand the messaging of the movement and its impact on the average person.

American Philosophical Society Library. “Eugenics Record Office Records: American Philosophical Society.” *American Philosophical Society Library*, American Philosophical Society Library,
search.amphilsoc.org/collections/view?docId=ead/Mss.Ms.Coll.77-ead.xml.
Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This source helped me understand the Eugenic Records office in better detail. This is important since the Eugenic Records Office was a key player in getting forced sterilization legislation passed.

Antonios, Nathalie. "Sterilization Act of 1924." *The Embryo Project Encyclopedia*, 14 Apr. 2011, embryo.asu.edu/pages/sterilization-act-1924.

This article helped me understand the Virginia forced sterilization law and the law's path through the court system. It also helped contextualize the eugenics movement, which was very helpful.

Barr, Adelaide Hair. *A Vast Injustice: The Public Debate and Legislative Battle over Compulsory Eugenic Sterilization in Louisiana, 1924--1932*. LSU Doctoral Dissertations, 2017. *Louisiana State University*, digitalcommons.lsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5497&context=gradschool_dissertations#:~:text=From%201924%20to%201932%2C%20Louisiana,to%20forcibly%20sterilize%20their%20patients.&text=Proponents%20claimed%20that%20the%20procedure,and%20save%20the%20state%20money.

This paper helped me understand Louisiana eugenics's movement. It detailed the multiple attempts to pass a forced sterilization law, and the details of each attempt, which showed the persistence of the movement. This helped me to get a better idea of eugenics in the state.

Begos, Kevin. "The American Eugenics Movement after World War II (Part 1 of 3)." *INDY Week*, 9 Sept. 2018, indyweek.com/news/american-eugenics-movement-world-war-ii-part-1-3.

This article helped me understand how World War II impacted the eugenics movement. This source helped me grasp how eugenics did not fall, but rather petered out of favor.

Begos, Kevin. "The American Eugenics Movement after World War II (Part 2 of 3)."

INDY Week, 25 May 2018,

indyweek.com/news/american-eugenics-movement-world-war-ii-part-2-3.

This article helped me understand the communication element of the eugenics movement after World War II. This was important, since the eugenics movement was on the decline, but still alive.

Beliot Anthro Students on Eugenics. "RELF V. WEINBERGER." *Eugenics: Old and*

New, Wordpress, 5 Dec. 2016,

beloitanthrostudentsoneugenics.wordpress.com/2016/12/05/relf-v-weinberger.

This source helped me learn about *Relf v. Weinberger*, a case that was important for showing the racial biases of the eugenics movement and the tactics they used to coerce people into sterilizations. This case showed how vulnerable populations were targeted, which was key to helping me understand the true aims of eugenics movement.

Black, Edwin. *War Against the Weak*. Four Walls Eight Windows, 2003.

This work was the best source on the eugenics movement. It started with Galton and followed Eugenics to the present day, painting a complete picture of the movement. This book's ties to Nazis was key to helping me understand the downfall of the eugenics movement.

Braswell, Sean. "The Famous Scientist Who Secretly Graded the Beauty of British

Women." *OZY*, Ozy, 22 Sept. 2017,

www.ozy.com/true-and-stories/the-famous-scientist-who-secretly-graded-the-beau

ty-of-british-women/74154.

This article helped me understand Francis Galton better, from his need to quantify everything to who he was as a person. This helped me understand “the father of eugenics” better as a person, which helps me understand the start of the movement better.

Briggs, Jill, "Human Betterment Foundation (1928-1942)". Embryo Project Encyclopedia (2013-07-10). ISSN: 1940-5030 <http://embryo.asu.edu/handle/10776/5915>.

The Human Betterment Foundation was an organization involved in the eugenics movement. While it was not a major player, it still served a key role in getting legislation passed in California. Understanding this organization helped me understand how legislation in California was passed.

"Buck v. Bell." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/1900-1940/274us200. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This gave me an overview of *Buck v. Bell*, the case that upheld Virginia’s forced sterilization law. Understanding this case was important for understanding how sterilizations lasted as long as they did.

Center for the History of Medicine. “Sir Francis Galton · Galton’s Children · OnView: Digital Collections & Exhibits.” *Center for the History of Medicine*, Harvard, collections.countway.harvard.edu/onview/exhibits/show/galtonchildren/sir-francis-galton. Accessed 13 Jan. 2021.

This was a short biography of Sir Francis Galton. This article helped me understand what eugenics meant to Galton and helped me find a picture of the man.

Chen, Angela. "In Sickness and in Health." *Ace: What Asexuality Reveals About Desire, Society, and the Meaning of Sex*, Boston, Beacon Press, 2020, pp. 93–94.

When I stumbled across the section in the disability chapter about *Buck v. Bell*, it was almost too good to be true. The points made about the case, while they left a lot out, added a level of insight that could only really come from examining the disabled perspective.

Cohen, Adam S. "Harvard's Eugenics Era." *Harvard Magazine*, 14 Apr. 2016, harvardmagazine.com/2016/03/harvards-eugenics-era.

This source helped me see how eugenics infiltrated universities, which helped it gain credibility. This was important for understanding how it was understood as a science, even as genetic research began to disprove the premise of the movement.

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, www.cshl.edu. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This website belongs to the organization that used to be the headquarters of the eugenics movement. This website helped me understand what the laboratory is doing today, as well as understanding how they view their heritage.

Dewey, Pamela Starr. "The Black Stork." *Meet MythAmerica*, 31 Jan. 2014, meetmythamerica.wordpress.com/2014/01/31/the-black-stork.

This website helped me understand the context and plot of the silent movie, "The Black Stork." The movie was essentially propaganda for the eugenics movement, and served to present eugenics in a positive light to millions of Americans.

Dyrbye, A. "The Black Stork." The Eugenics Archives, eugenicsarchive.ca/discover/tree/517224eceed5c60000000012. Accessed 14 Mar. 2021.

This website helped me find more examples of movies that exposed the American public to the concept of eugenics. This helps show how essential communication was to the movement.

Encyclopedia Britannica. "Eugenics Record Office | American Organization."

Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/topic/Eugenics-Record-Office. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This article was an overview of the Eugenics Records Office, which was key. Without the Eugenic Records Office, there would have been no forced sterilization legislation, so this article provided key details.

Engs, Ruth Clifford. *The Eugenics Movement: An Encyclopedia*. illustrated ed., Greenwood Press, 2005.

This was an encyclopedia on the eugenics movement. This helped me to find specific organizations and people within the movement.

"Eugenics and Francis Galton: Crash Course History of Science #23." *YouTube*, uploaded by CrashCourse, 8 Oct. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=JeCKftkNKJ0.

This is a crash course on Galton, the father of eugenics, and the scientific basis he operated on. This was important for understanding how Eugenics started and how it failed to evolve as science did.

EugenicsArchive. "Eugenics Record Office (ERO)." *EugenicsArchive*, EugenicsArchive, www.eugenicsarchive.org/html/eugenics/static/themes/20.html. Accessed 14 Jan. 2021.

This article helped me understand the Eugenics Record Office and directed me toward more resources to understand the organization better. It also helped me understand the origins of most of the major people involved with the organization.

"First Eugenic Sterilizer." University of Vermont, Lutz Kaelber, <https://www.uvm.edu/~lkaelber/eugenics/IN/IN.html>, Accessed 15 Jan. 2021.

This page helped me understand the impact of Indiana's forced sterilization program. It helped me see clear cut statistics about who the victims of the program were, which helped me understand the intent of the program.

Gould, Stephen Jay. *The Mismeasure of Man*. Rev., New York, W. W. Norton & Company, 2006.

This was the first book on eugenics that I read. This book helped me understand the scientific nature of the movement, both how they passed it off as science and where they failed to practice sound scientific processes. This was helpful for understanding how pseudoscience was able to receive the prestige and public support that eugenics did.

Gur-Arie, Rachel. "Harry Hamilton Laughlin (1880-1943)." *The Embryo Project Encyclopedia*, 19 Dec. 2014, embryo.asu.edu/pages/harry-hamilton-laughlin-1880-1943.

This source helped me understand Harry Laughlin. It was important to understand

laughlin since he was a major component in the passage of eugenics laws in various states.

Jones, David. "Genetics, Eugenics, and Ethics." Facing History and Ourselves, uploaded by Facing History and Ourselves, 4 Aug. 2020, www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/video/genetics-eugenics-and-ethics.

This video summarized almost every component of my project. I was hoping it'd show me a modern link, but instead, it helped show me the clear line from Galton to Indiana to Nazi Germany. This really helped me organize my thoughts.

Kaelber, Lutz and University of Vermont. "Eugenics: Compulsory Sterilization in 50 American States." *UMV*, 2012, www.uvm.edu/%7Elkaelber/eugenics.

This page gave me an overview of eugenics programs across the country, which was important. This page helped me develop my map and helped me figure out what the actual impacts of eugenics were.

Ko, Lisa. "Unwanted Sterilization and Eugenics Programs in the United States." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Station, 19 Nov. 2020, www.pbs.org/independentlens/blog/unwanted-sterilization-and-eugenics-programs-in-the-united-states.

This website helped give me an overview of the entire movement. It also helped give me a link to the present day, with California sterilizing prisoners. Though I did not choose to pursue this as my modern link, it still helped me understand how this is still a very present evil.

Lieman, Andrew. "The Adapting Eugenics Movement After WWII." *Grinnell College*,

17 May 2018,

lewiscar.sites.grinnell.edu/HistoryofMedicine/spring2018/the-adapting-eugenics-movement-after-wwii.

This helped me understand the impact that World War II had on the American eugenics movement. This source helped me more critically examine the factors that lead to the eugenic movement's decline during this time period.

Lombardo, Paul A. *Three Generations, No Imbeciles: Eugenics, the Supreme Court, and Buck v. Bell*. Kindle ed., Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010.

I read this work in hopes of understanding how eugenics was upheld, but left with a greater understanding of Harry Laughlin. This was incredibly useful as it showed his rise to power and how he managed to get people on his side, shaping history.

Onion, Rebecca. "How Proponents of Forced Sterilization Convinced Everyday

Californians to Support Their Cause." *Slate Magazine*, 6 May 2015,

slate.com/human-interest/2015/05/history-of-sterilization-in-california-pamphlet-from-the-human-betterment-foundation.html.

This article helped me understand how the eugenics movement persuaded people to its cause. This was important because it helped me understand how the eugenics movement gained traction.

Poletika, Nicole. "1907 Eugenics Law." *The Indiana History Blog*, Indiana Historical

Bureau of the Indiana State Library, 25 June 2019,

blog.history.in.gov/tag/1907-eugenics-law.

This blog helped me understand the link between literature and law, especially in Indiana with *The Tribe of Ishmael*. This was key because it helped me understand why the eugenics movement published so many books, and why they sent their literature to people in powerful positions.

“Questions and Answers about CRISPR.” *Broad Institute*,

www.broadinstitute.org/what-broad/areas-focus/project-spotlight/questions-and-answers-about-crispr. Accessed 28 Mar. 2021.

CRISPR has been on the edge of my awareness for a long time, both as an amazing innovation and as a potential ethics violation. It wasn't until I was asked to consider the modern implications of eugenics that CRISPR crossed my mind in the context of eugenics. This page helped me understand what CRISPR was so that I could better understand the implications of the technology.

Ruswick, Brent. “Eugenics.” *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, 2017,

philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/eugenics/#:%7E:text=Samuel%20Pennypacker-,Historical%20Society%20of%20Pennsylvania,at%20the%20Pennsylvania%20Training%20School.

This article helped me understand how states still supported eugenics, even if they did not pass forced sterilization legislation. Cutting funding for social programs was very much a goal of eugenics, which is often overlooked.

Sharav, Vera. “Eugenics: The California Connection to Nazi Policies.” *Alliance for*

Human Research Protection, Alliance for Human Research Protection, 10 Nov.

2003, ahrp.org/eugenics-the-california-connection-to-nazi-policies.

This article helped me understand the eugenic movement's connections to Nazis, which is important because it would eventually be their downfall. Understanding this connection helped me research how eugenics fell from public favor.

"Smith v. Wayne Probate Judge, 231 Mich. 409." *Casetext*,

casetext.com/case/smith-v-wayne-probate-judge/case-summaries?PHONE_NUMBER_GROUP=P. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This source helped me get a good overview of *Smith v. Wayne Probate Judge* and helped me read through the opinion. Understanding the opinion helped me understand the legal justifications for the ruling.

"Skinner v. Oklahoma ex rel. Williamson." Oyez,

www.oyez.org/cases/1940-1955/316us535. Accessed 24 Jan. 2021.

This article helped me learn about *Skinner v. Oklahoma* and why forced sterilization was ruled unconstitutional. This also helped me examine judges and look into the opinions.

Southern Poverty Law Center. "Relf v. Weinberger." *Southern Poverty Law Center*,

Southern Poverty Law Center,

www.splcenter.org/seeking-justice/case-docket/relf-v-weinberger. Accessed 13 Jan. 2021.

This is a source documenting *Relf v. Weinberger*, which is a case that shows how eugenics had a strong racial bias and targeted those who could not protect

themselves. Understanding this helped me to better analyze laws allowing for compulsory sterilization.

State Bar of Michigan. “The Verdict of History: The History of Michigan Jurisprudence Through Its Significant Supreme Court Cases.” *Michigan Bar Journal*, vol. 88, no. 1, 2009, pp. 9–13. *State Bar of Michigan*, www.michbar.org/file/barjournal/article/documents/pdf4article1462.pdf.

This was a reputable source that helped me understand court cases against sterilization in Michigan and legal justifications for denying forced sterilization.

This source also helped me understand eugenics in Michigan, which was important since it was applicable in other states as well.

Stern, Alexandra Minna. “Forced Sterilization Policies in the US Targeted Minorities and Those with Disabilities – and Lasted into the 21st Century.” Institute for Healthcare Policy & Innovation, ihpi.umich.edu/news/forced-sterilization-policies-us-targeted-minorities-and-those-with-disabilities-and-lived-into-21st. Accessed 2 Apr. 2021.

This article does a fantastic job of putting eugenics after World War II into the context of racial justice movements that were going on, advocating for desegregation. This connection was outside the scope of my project, but did a fantastic job of helping me understand how we got to the different types of eugenics that we need to be wary of today.

Taylor, Stephen. “The Black Stork: Eugenics Goes to the Movies.” *Hoosier State Chronicles: Indiana’s Digital Newspaper Program*, 3 May 2017,

blog.newspapers.library.in.gov/the-black-stork-eugenics-goes-to-the-movies.

This was one of the sources that helped me look at *The Black Stork* in the context of the audiences it was intended for. This really helped me research the true story the silent film was based on and present it in a compelling way.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Francis Galton | Biography, Travels, & Eugenics." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Britannica, 13 Jan. 2021, www.britannica.com/biography/Francis-Galton.

This source helped me learn more about Francis Galton. Francis Galton started the global eugenics movement, so understanding his background was crucial to understand how the eugenics movement started.

The Eugenics Archives. "'Eugenics' Coined by Galton - Eugenics Timeline." *The Eugenics Archives*, eugenicsarchive.ca/discover/timeline. Accessed 23 Jan. 2021.

This website helped me visualize the order of events in the eugenics movement. It also helped me visualize the span of time the height of the eugenics movement covered, which I may not have been able to do otherwise.

"The Ethical Dilemma of Designer Babies | Paul Knoepfler." *YouTube*, uploaded by TED, 10 Feb. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOHbn8Q1fBM&t=9s.

By the time I found this video, it was already five years after it was made.

However, the future of designer babies and a new, controlled generation of babies seemed just as possible as on the Halloween when this video was recorded. This helped me have a tangible connection to the way that eugenics is still thriving, as

well as the ways that government could play a role, just as it did in the days of forced sterilization.

Truman State University. "Biography of Harry H. Laughlin." *Truman State University*, Truman State University, library.truman.edu/manuscripts/laughlinbio.asp. Accessed 13 Jan. 2021.

This was a biography of Harry H. Laughlin was very helpful for understanding his background. His background in breeding was helpful for understanding why he got involved with eugenics in the first place.

Western Pennsylvania Disability History & Action Consortium. "Historic Timeline." *Western Pennsylvania Disability History and Action Consortium*, 14 Aug. 2019, www.wpdhac.org/historic-timeline.

This website was what first helped me find my topic. This is a timeline of disability events in Pennsylvania, which helped me research this topic further.