

Eugenics And The Welfare State

No Marketing Blurb

This book analyzes whether the "new debate on genetics" owes a debt to eugenic practices by welfare democracies of 1930s and 1940s. More specifically, the question is whether precisely the same "eugenic rationale" used in the 1930s is philosophical akin to a new rationality unfolding in some Western European welfare societies that find themselves trapped in the modern dilemma of choosing between increasing immigration and population growth that leads to economic prosperity on the one hand, or halting immigration, protecting national identity, and suffering economic stagnation on the other. By analyzing, policies of integration and assisted reproduction technology (ART) in Northern European nation states such as Sweden, Finland, Denmark as well as in Israel, we find a historical continuity between "old eugenics" and current reproductive and family planning subsidies and integration policies. By focusing on the concept of welfare productionism, we trace a continuing rationale between the eugenic policies of the past and current investments of ART. These programs, are rationalized as universal programs for the whole of the population. However, in this book the authors suggest that they served the goal of reproducing a productivist, national middle class which are enticed to reproduce. This work will be of great interest to students and scholars of racism, extremism, European politics, population politics, and the social impact of science and technology.

A scientific response to the best-selling The Bell Curve which set off a hailstorm of controversy upon its publication in 1994. Much of the public reaction to the book was polemic and failed to analyse the details of the science and validity of the statistical arguments underlying the books conclusion. Here, at last, social scientists and statisticians reply to The Bell Curve and its conclusions about IQ, genetics and social outcomes.

Liberalism, Social Democracy and Christian Democracy

The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics

Birth Control, Sterilization, and Abortion in Public Health and Welfare: Easyread Comfort Edition

A Century of Eugenics in America

Choice & Coercion

The Bureau of Analysis and Investigation Field Work Manual (Classic Reprint)

A concise and gripping account of eugenics from its origins in the twentieth century and beyond.

Ukrainian agronomist Lysenko was the leader of an influential Soviet agrobiological school that rejected standard genetics and instead promoted a brand of pseudoscience that held sway among Soviet biologists for over twenty-five years. The dominance of Lysenko's pseudoscientific ideas has been characterized as the biggest scandal of 20th-century science. That it happened under a regime that took particular pride in building its policy on science makes the affair particularly interesting, even for Western observers free from totalitarian governments. The Soviet Union was the first country with a government policy and large-scale public support for science. Agricultural

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science was a main showcase for this unprecedented investment in science. Unlike other scholars who have studied Lysenko's influence, Roll-Hansen argues that the corruption of Soviet biology should not be explained primarily as the result of Stalin's despotism and the willful intervention of party hacks into the objective methods of science. Because of ideological and economic pressures to produce tangible benefits to society, says Roll-Hansen, Soviet biology, under Lysenko's leadership, succumbed to a wishful-thinking syndrome, which paved the way for Lysenko. By such thinking scientific objectivity was compromised in favor of ideas that accorded with progressive political ideals and economic goals as determined by the ruling politburo. Roll-Hansen draws provocative parallels between Lysenko's bad science in mid-20th-century Russia and attempts by Western theorists today to construe science in social constructivist terms or to exercise political control over scientific research. - from publisher description.

The development of social policy in Europe is explored in this accessible intellectual history and analysis of the welfare state. From the Industrial Revolution onwards, the book identifies three important concepts behind efforts to address social concerns in Europe: social democracy, Christian democracy and liberalism. With guides to the political and ideological protagonists and the beliefs and values that lie behind reforms, it traces the progress and legacies of each of the three traditions. For academics and students across social policy and the political economy, this is an illuminating new perspective on the welfare state through the last two centuries.

Birth Control, Sterilization, and Abortion in Public Health and Welfare: Easyread Edition

Women in the Welfare State Conference

Politics of Eugenics

A Very Short Introduction

Eugenic Sterilization and Child Welfare in the Twentieth Century

Sterilization Policy in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland

The history of eugenics in the Baltic States is largely unknown. The book compares for the first time the eugenic projects of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the related disciplines of racial anthropology and psychiatry, and situates them within the wider European context. Strong ethno-nationalism defined the nation as a biological group, which was fostered by authoritarian regimes established in Lithuania in 1926, and in Estonia and Latvia in 1934. The eugenics projects were designed to establish a nation in biological terms. Their aims were to render the nation ethnically, genetically and racially homogeneous. The main agenda was a non-democratic state that defined its population in biological terms. Eugenic policies were to regenerate the nation and to reconstruct it as a "pure" and "original" race, Such schemes for national regeneration contained strong elements of secular religion.

Changes in Censuses from Imperialist to Welfare States , the second of two volumes, uses historical and comparative methods to analyze censuses or census-like information in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Italy, starting in England over one-thousand years ago.

In this book, Susan Edmunds explores the relationship between modernist domestic fiction and the rise of the U.S. welfare state. This relationship, which began in the Progressive era, emerged as maternalist reformers developed an inverted discourse of social housekeeping in order to call for state protection and regulation of the home. Modernists followed suit, turning the genre of domestic fiction inside out in order to represent new struggles on the border between home, market and state. Edmunds uses the work of Djuna Barnes, Jean Toomer, Tillie Olsen, Edna Ferber, Nathanael West, and Flannery O'Connor to trace the significance of modernists' radical reconstitution of the genre of domestic fiction. Using a grotesque aesthetic of revolutionary inversion, these writers looped their depictions of the domestic sphere through revolutionary discourses associated with socialism, consumerism and the avant-garde. These authors used their grotesque discourses to deal with issues of social conflict ranging from domestic abuse and racial violence to educational reform, public health care, eugenics, and social security. With the New Deal, the U.S. welfare state realized maternalist ambitions to disseminate a modern sentimental version of the home to all white citizens, successfully translating radical bids for collective social security into a racialized order of selective and detached domestic security. The book argues that modernists engaged and contested this historical trajectory from the start. In the process, they forged an enduring set of terms for understanding and negotiating the systemic forms of ambivalence, alienation and conflict that accompany Americans' contemporary investments in "family values."

Eugenics and Welfare Politics in the Interwar United States

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin, Issues 1-6 - Primary Source Edition

How Societies and States Count

Breeding Better Vermonters

Saving Babies and Sterilizing Mothers

Combining innovative political analysis with a compelling social history of those caught up in Minnesota's welfare system, *Fixing the Poor* is a powerful reinterpretation of eugenic sterilization.

In August 2003, North Carolina became the first U.S. state to offer restitution to victims of state-ordered sterilizations carried out by its eugenics program between 1929 and 1975. The decision was prompted by newspaper stories based on the research of Johanna Schoen, who was granted unique access to summaries of 7,500 case histories and the papers of the North Carolina Eugenics Board. In this book, Schoen situates the state's reproductive politics in a national and global context. Widening her focus to include birth control, sterilization, and abortion policies across the nation, she demonstrates how each method for limiting unwanted pregnancies had the potential both to expand and to limit women's reproductive choices. Such programs overwhelmingly targeted poor and nonwhite populations, yet they also extended a

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measure of reproductive control to poor women that was previously out of reach. On an international level, the United States has influenced reproductive health policies by, for example, tying foreign aid to the recipients' compliance with U.S. notions about double-edged sword, offering unprecedented opportunities to poor women while subjecting foreign patients to medical experimentation that would be considered unacceptable at home. Drawing on the voices of health and science professionals, civic benefactors, and the women themselves, Schoen's study allows deeper understandings of the modern welfare state and the lives of American women. Johanna Schoen is assistant professor of history and women's studies at the University of Iowa.

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Birth Control, Sterilization, and Abortion in Public Health and Welfare: Easyread Super Large 24pt Edition

Sterilized by the State

Illiberal Reformers

The Eugenics Project in the Green Mountain State

Scientists Respond to The Bell Curve

Race and the Undeserving Poor

In 1907, Indiana passed the world's first involuntary sterilization law based on the theory of eugenics. In time, more than 30 states and a dozen foreign countries followed suit. Although the Indiana statute was later declared unconstitutional, other laws restricting immigration and regulating marriage on "eugenic" grounds were still in effect in the U.S. as late as the 1970s. A Century of Eugenics in America assesses the history of eugenics in the United States and its status in the age of the Human Genome Project. The essays explore the early support of compulsory sterilization by doctors and legislators; the implementation of eugenic schemes in Indiana, Georgia, California, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Alabama; the legal and social challenges to sterilization; and the prospects for a eugenics movement basing its claims on modern genetic science.

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The history of sterilization in the Nordic countries shows the interaction between science, political ideology, and the development of social policy.

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin

Birth Control, Sterilization, and Abortion in Public Health and Welfare: Easyread Large Bold Edition

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin, 1917, Vol. 10

Baltic Eugenics

Race, Eugenics, and American Economics in the Progressive Era

The Lysenko Effect

The strife for social improvement that arose in the decades around the turn of the 20th century raised the issue of social conformity in new ways: how were citizens who did not adhere to the rules to be dealt with? This edited collection opens new perspectives on the history of the emerging welfare state by focusing on its margins.

This book shows how eugenic sterilization policies were maintained after the 1940s in the United States and Canada despite the discrediting of such theories by comparable Nazi Germany policies. It focuses on the individual experience of victims of sterilization, the doctors concerned, and the mental health institutions that protected the system.

Eugenics and the Welfare State Sterilization Policy in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland

The Politics of Science

The Welfare State and the 'Deviant Poor' in Europe, 1870-1933

Bread for All

Board Room, State Historical Society, University of Wisconsin-Madison, June 19-22, 1989

Three Roads to the Welfare State

Modernist Domestic Fiction and the U.S. Welfare State

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Philippa Levine is the Mary Helen Thompson Centennial Professor in the Humanities at the University of Texas at Austin. Her books include Prostitution, Race and Politics: Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire, and The British Empire, Sunrise to Sunset. --

Eugenics and the Welfare State

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin, Issues 1-6

Productionism, Population, and National Welfare

Grotesque Relations

Eugenics, Race, and the Population Scare in Twentieth-Century North America

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin, Issues 10-14

Excerpt from Field Work Manual: Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. X During the five years Dr. Hall was connected with the Bureau the necessity of a Manual covering the ordinary problems of investigators became so urgent that the Department prepared one and as the experience of Dr. Hall and her assistants had indicated the essential qualifications of successful workers, it was decided that she should utilize this experience in the preparation of a Manual which could be used by investigators appointed to work as members of the staff/of the State Board of Charities but be suggestive also to those connected with institutions or private organizations who might desire to undertake field work. The present Manual was prepared with these ends in view and no doubt will be revised from time to time as further experience indicates may be necessary.

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In *Illiberal Reformers*, Thomas Leonard reexamines the economic progressives whose ideas and reform agenda underpinned the Progressive Era dismantling of laissez-faire and the creation of the regulatory welfare state, which, they believed, would modernize and rationalize industrial capitalism. But not for all. Academic social scientists such as Richard T. Ely, John R. Commons, and Edward A. Ross, together with their reform allies in social work, charity, journalism, and law, played a pivotal role in the passage of minimum-wage and maximum-hours laws, workmen's compensation, progressive income taxes, antitrust regulation, and other hallmarks of the regulatory welfare state. But even as they offered uplift to some, economic progressives advocated policies that excluded others, and did both in the name of progress. Leonard meticulously reconstructs the influence of Darwinism, racial science, and eugenics on scholars and activists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, revealing a reform community that was ambivalent about America's poor. Economic progressives championed labor legislation because it would lift up the destitute while excluding immigrants, African Americans, women, and 'mental defectives,' whom they vilified as low-wage threats to the American workingman and to Anglo-Saxon race integrity. Economic progressives rejected property and contract rights as illegitimate barriers to needed reforms. But their disregard for civil liberties extended much further. Illiberal Reformers were the intellectual champions of the regulatory welfare state proposed using it not to help those they portrayed as helpless but to exclude them. -- Provided by publisher.

The disturbing story of eugenics in Vermont and the dark side of progressive social reform.

Fixing the Poor

Changes in Censuses from Imperialist to Welfare States

Eugenics and Social Welfare

Eugenics

Intelligence, Genes, and Success

Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. X (Classic Reprint)