Eugenical Sterilization in the United States (1922), by Harry H. Laughlin

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Keywords: Model Sterilization Law

Eugenical Sterilization in the United States (1922) is a 1922 book in which author Harry H. Laughlin argues for the necessity of compulsory sterilization in the United States based on the principles of eugenics. The Eugenics movement, a movement in the early to middle 20th century in the U.S. that focused on altering the genetic makeup of the U.S. population by regulating immigration and sterilization, and by discouraging intermarriage, was called eugenics. In December 1922 by the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Municipal Court of Chicago in Illinois, the book reports Laughlin's analysis of how states could benefit from sterilizing their mentally disabled adults, and it repelled his model sterilization law, which he encouraged state governments to adopt. Laughlin's model sterilization law stressed the need for the sterilization of populations that Laughlin deemed inadequate for reasons ranging from physical appearance to socioeconomic status. The document influenced 20th century legislation in the U.S. about reproduction and compulsory sterilization.

Laughlin was the superintendent and assistant director of the Eugenics Research Office (ERO) at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in Cold Spring Harbor, New York, from 1939 to 1939, when the ERO closed. He collaborated with Charles Davenport, the director of the ERO. Although Laughlin suffered from epilepsy, he advocated for breeding out specific populations from the general population, including epileptics, the physically disabled, the mentally disabled, alcoholics, the blind, and the deaf. Albert Johnson, the chair of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization for the US Congress in Washington, DC, appointed Laughlin as the committee's expert eugenics agent after Laughlin testified three times between 1920 and 1924 about his forthcoming Eugenical Sterilization in the United States. Laughlin's congressional testimonies helped contribute to the passage of the US Immigration Restriction Act of 1924, which restricted immigration into the United States to one-fifth of what it was before the passage of the bill, with particularly severe restrictions applying to immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

Eugenical Sterilization in the United States begins, with a table of empirical data about past government approaches to sterilization. Laughlin writes that he intended the book to serve as an accessible tool for policy makers, court judges, state administrative officers, and US citizens. The research referenced in the text began in 1911, and it took Laughlin greater than ten years to compile and publish his results.

In chapter fourteen, titled "The Legal Biological and Practical Requirements for an Effective Eugenical Sterilization Law," Laughlin addresses objections to compulsory sterilization in chapter thirteen, to objections to sterilization laws in chapter fourteen, to Laughlin's Model Sterilization Law in chapters fifteen and sixteen. Chapter seventeen concludes the work by providing paperwork to state eugenacists, courts, citizens, and prisons to properly execute Laughlin's Model Sterilization Law.

Chapter five, "Analysis of the Sterilization Laws by Subject," argues that states should pass sterilization statutes. The chapter includes the subsection titled "The Biological Criteria for Determining the Applicability of the Law to a Particular Individual." In that subsection, Laughlin claims that the pedigree analysis is the most effective way to determine whether sterilization is required for an individual. Laughlin's support of pedigree analysis for justifying sterilization, he claims, that executive agents should have the final decision about sterilization, and that consent of the patient or guardian of the patient at risk for sterilization is not required in most state statutes cited. Rather than giving the option of informed consent, some scenarios depict the patient or guardian as being informed of his or her impending sterilization. A Wisconsin law of 1913 mandated that at least thirty days' notice should be given to the spouse, parent, or guardian of the candidate for sterilization prior to the procedure. If none of those relationships were known, the candidate's most recent room mate should be notified.

The Physiological and Mental Effects of Sexual Sterilization is the title of chapter fifteen, in which Laughlin discusses how the biological process of sterilization impacts the mental wellbeing of those sterilized. The chapter begins with a social and biological overview of normal sexual function. Laughlin discusses research on the apparent quicker sexual maturity and higher levels of sexual desire of people of the tropics compared with people living in colder areas. He claims that the different sexual behaviors of the native peoples of the tropics and of colder regions easily translate to contemporary city and country lifestyles, with city dwellers having increased levels of promiscuity. Laughlin details the functions of the testes and ovaries, aside from reproductive actions, and claims that there is no evidence that removing the testes or ovaries results in physical or mental side effects. Laughlin also says that eunuchs, who have had their testes removed, have risen to high social, economic, and political power, despite their sterilizations.

In chapter fourteen, titled "The Legal Biological and Practical Requirements for an Effective Eugenical Sterilization Law," Laughlin addresses objections to compulsory sterilization laws. The first criticism is that sterilization laws are flawed because they are only in the interest of the public, and therefore can compromise individuals' beliefs and morals. Laughlin rejects the objection that compulsory sterilization violates the protections to individuals provided by the Fourteenth Amendment of the US Constitution. He argues that the people who would be subject to sterilization would be socially inadequate and a threat to the population as a whole.

Laughlin's Model Eugenical Sterilization Law is published in chapter fifteen, with further comments mentioned in chapter sixteen. Laughlin says that he intends his model law to prevent those people considered to be mentally defective or degenerate from their parents, and to produce offspring that carry their parents' defects. Socially inadequate populations, according to Laughlin, include persons who are mentally handicapped, mentally insane, criminal, epileptic, addicted to alcohol or drugs, infected with diseases such as tuberculosis, syphilitic, leprous, or other chronic infectious diseases; or those who are blind, deaf, physically handicapped, or homeless. Laughlin provides a model for a state and federal law, outlining details about how a eugenicist and judge should serve throughout the full duration of proposed compulsory sterilization cases. According to Laughlin, state legislators should pass the measure into law in their own states.

Eugenical Sterilization in the United States inspired many state-level laws and court cases after its publication. Such laws included the Virginia Sterilization Act of 1924, which upheld the compulsory sterilization for an adult. According to Laughlin, if someone is a parent of degenerate children, the parent must be sterilized so as not to produce additional degenerate children. Despite these laws, the law was challenged in 1927 in the US Supreme Court case of Buck v. Bell. Laughlin served as an expert witness on behalf of the state of Virginia. The Supreme Court's decision upheld the notion that compulsory sterilization did not violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that it could be conducted by the states. The 1942 US Supreme Court case of Skinner v. State of Oklahoma overturned much of the precedent set by Buck v. Bell, ruling that involuntary sterilization violated the Fourteenth Amendment. However, compulsory sterilization continued throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Sources

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**Eugenics movement**

The eugenics movement of the early twentieth century in the US focused on altering the genetic makeup of the US population by regulating immigration and sterilization, and by discouraging interracial procreation, then called miscegenation. The movement argued that certain groups, such as immigrants and people with so-called mental disabilities, were inferior and should be prevented from reproducing.

**Model sterilization law**

Laughlin's model sterilization law was intended to address the issue of genetic inferiority. The law was designed to be used by states as a means of controlling population growth and improving the genetic quality of the population. It proposed that certain groups, such as immigrants and people with mental disabilities, should be sterilized to prevent them from reproducing.

**Compulsory sterilization**

Compulsory sterilization is a policy that requires sterilization as a condition of employment, education, or other public benefits. It was used in the United States in the early 20th century as a means of controlling the birth rate and improving the genetic quality of the population.

**Heredity**

Heredity refers to the transmission of traits from parents to offspring through genes. The eugenics movement believed that certain traits, such as intelligence and physical characteristics, were inherited and could be improved through selective breeding.

**Involuntary sterilization**

Involuntary sterilization refers to the sterilization of individuals who do not consent to the procedure. It was used in the United States in the early 20th century to prevent certain groups, such as immigrants and people with mental disabilities, from reproducing.

**Virginia Sterilization Act of 1924**

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Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory is a research institute located in New York that specializes in genetics and molecular biology. It played a significant role in the eugenics movement by providing a platform for research on the genetics of human populations.

**Johnson, Albert, 1869-1957**

Albert Johnson was a prominent eugenicist who was a supporter of compulsory sterilization and the sterilization of people with mental disabilities. He was one of the authors of the Virginia Sterilization Act of 1924.

**Herman Wedemeier**

Herman Wedemeier was a scientist at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory who conducted research on the genetics of human populations. His work contributed to the development of the eugenics movement and the concept of compulsory sterilization.

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