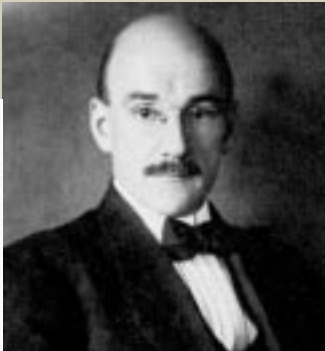


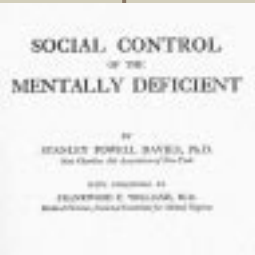
FROM CARE TO CONTROL

SOCIETAL VALUES:
Protect "normal" Americans; fear of people who look and act differently.

In 1959, Stanley P. Davies published *The Mentally Retarded in Society*, a radical and far more positive revision of his earlier work.



In 1913 the United States Public Health Service administered a version of the newly invented Binet IQ test to immigrants arriving at Ellis Island. Professional researchers recorded that "79% of the Italians, 80% of the Hungarians, 83% of the Jews, and 87% of the Russians are feeble-minded." Rather than challenging the validity of the test, the results served to reinforce negative images of immigrants. (In 1917, Dr. Goddard and his associates used a version of the Binet test on 1.75 million army recruits and concluded that 40% of the white male population was feeble-minded.)



A popular textbook for educators by Stanley P. Davies advocates strict control and confinement of persons with disabilities to protect society.

"Of late we have recognized a higher type of defectives, the moron, and have discovered that he is a burden; that he is responsible to a large degree for many of our social problems."
- Dr. Henry Goddard, 1915

"Give me your tired, your poor, your sick, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore..."
- Emma Lazarus

In 1882 Congress passed the "Undesirables Act," which prevented convicts, paupers, the insane, and idiots from entering the United States. (Not until 1965 did Congress reverse its prohibitive legislation against the immigration of so-called feeble-minded persons or families with feeble-minded members.)

Dr. Alfred Binet and Dr. Theodore Simon developed "a measuring scale of intelligence" for determining the degree of intelligence of persons with developmental disabilities. Initially used to identify students who required special help, this test was adopted by American superintendents to easily label persons with developmental disabilities.

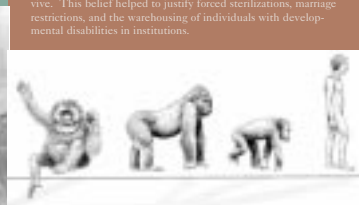
THE QUALITY OF SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FURTHER DECLINES WITH A GROWING SUSPICION OF ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE DIFFERENT.

One positive event of this era was the beginning of special education. As teachers in public schools became aware of the increasing numbers of students with learning disabilities, they called for special classes and teachers to educate them. Rhode Island opened the first public special education class in the U.S. in 1896. By 1923, almost 34,000 students were in special education classes.

Rehabilitation services on a broad scale were introduced as a federal program following World War I. The need for re-training men disabled in the war led to the beginning of the vocational rehabilitation system. Services were also established for the many soldiers who lost hearing, eyesight, and mobility.

Social Darwinism, promoted by Herbert Spencer, held that the theories governing the evolution of biological species by natural selection also govern the affairs of society and social evolution. Just as Charles Darwin had said those who survive are those best fitted to their environment ("survival of the fittest"), social Darwinism held that only the "fittest" social systems should survive. This belief helped to justify forced sterilizations, marriage restrictions, and the warehousing of individuals with developmental disabilities in institutions.

"Moral imbecility," also referred to as juvenile insanity, moral insanity, physical epilepsy, and moral paranoia, was a vague concept used to define a wide range of characteristics, from minor behavior problems to serious aggressiveness. Persons who fit this category were also called "defective delinquents" and "morons." Instead of focusing on the individual's level of ability, these labels shifted the focus to the potential social evils they could cause.



2,000 paraplegic soldiers survived the Second World War, compared with only 400 from World War I.



1866
Edward Seguin publishes *Idiocy*. The same year, he publicly argues against large institutions.

Samuel Gridley Howe speaks against building large institutions in keynote address in Batavia, New York.

1867
Horatio Alger publishes *Ragged Dick*, or *Street Life in New York*, suggesting that any boy in America can rise to success if he is intelligent.

1869
Francis Galton publishes *Hereditary Genius*.

Facility for the feeble-minded opens on Randall's Island in New York City.

1871
Population at the *Pennsylvania Training School* reaches 185.

1876
The Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons is founded. Edward Seguin is the first president.

1866
St. Peter State Hospital (later named the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center) admits its first mental patients in Minnesota.

1866
A National Home for disabled Union soldiers is established.

1868
14th Amendment is passed, providing equal protection of laws and due process.

1870 - 1952
Maria Montessori, influenced by Edward Seguin's teaching methods, becomes a pioneer in teaching children with and without disabilities.

1872
Alexander G. Bell opens speech school for teachers of Deaf students in Boston.