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Status of Eugenics Teaching in the United States.*

BY ARTHUR MACDONALD.

The purpose of this study is to present the status of the teaching of eugenics in the Universities and Colleges of the United States.

OF INSTRUCTION OF EUGENICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

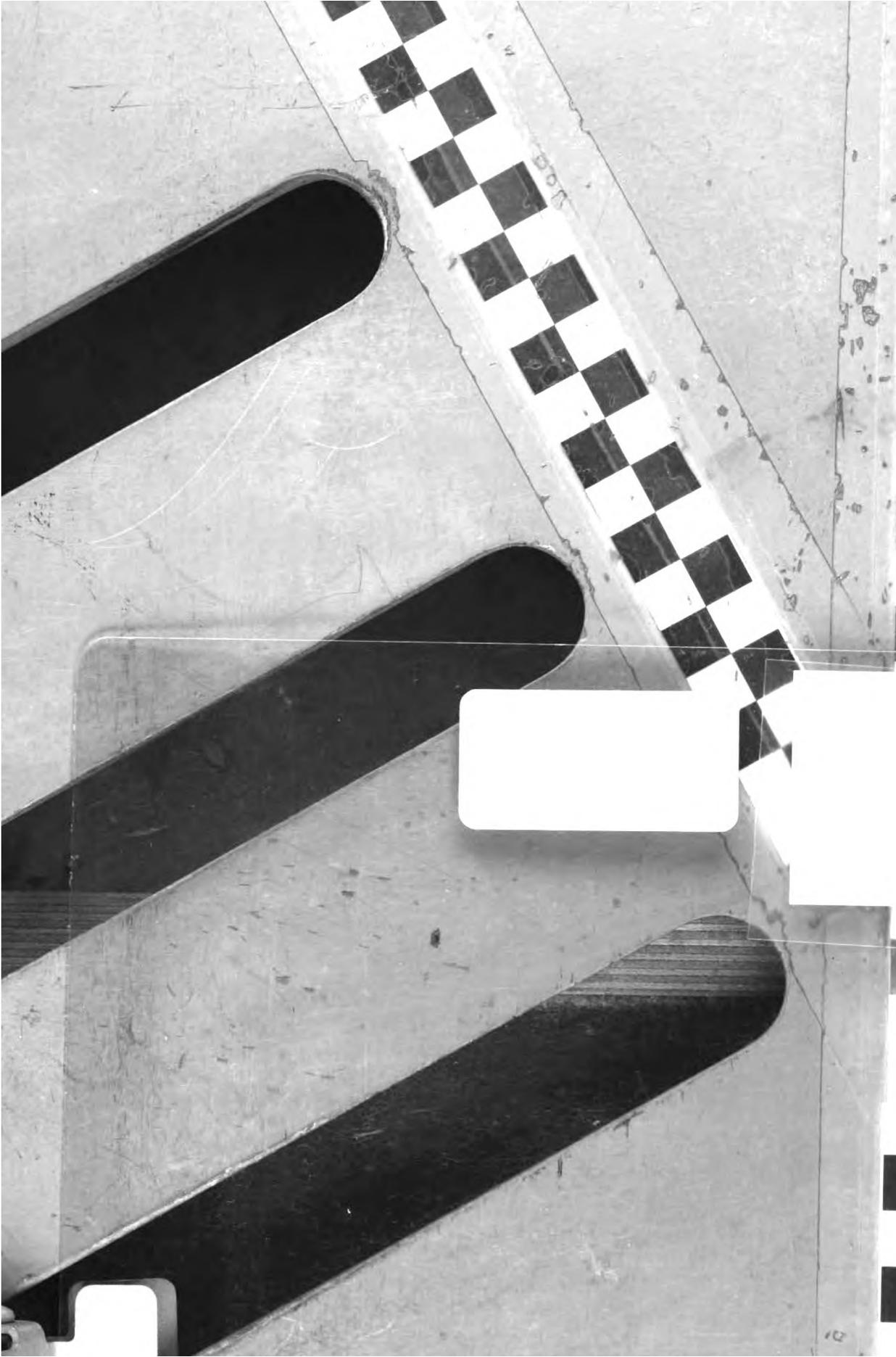
Instead of using a questionnaire for inquiry into the status of instruction in eugenics in the United States, the late catalogues of our universities and colleges were consulted. The results of this examination of the catalogues are given in Table 2 in detail. A summary of the results of Table 2 is presented in Table 1. In the first part of the table are given the number and per cent. of institutions teaching eugenics by itself or directly and in the second part of the table the same with per cent., where eugenics is taught indirectly or incidentally in connection with other subjects. Where eugenics is taught directly the course is frequently entitled "Genetics and Eugenics." As will be seen from Table 1 (first part) the courses in 34 institutions where eugenics is taught directly were under the head of biology, 13 under zoology and 4 under sociology. That is, placing eugenics under biology, 41 per cent. of the direct teaching is under biology and 3 per cent. under sociology.

TABLE I.—STATUS OF TEACHING EUGENICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Eugenics taught by itself under head of:	<i>Institutions.</i>	
	Number	Per cent.
Biology	34	30
Zoology	13	11
Sociology	4	3
Totals	51	44
Eugenics taught incidentally under:		
Biology	31	26
Zoology	12	15
Sociology	12	15
Totals	65	56
Total number of institutions	116	100
Total number of colleges and universities	613	100
	116	18

from THE EUGENICS REVIEW, July 1925.

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TABLE I.—STATUS OF TEACHING EUGENICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Eugenics taught by itself under head of:	Institutions.	
	Number	Per cent.
Biology	84	30
Zoology	13	11
Sociology	4	3
Totals	51	44
Eugenics taught incidentally under:		
Biology	81	26
Zoology	12	15
Sociology	12	15
Totals	65	56
Total number of institutions	116	100
Total number of colleges and universities	613	100
	116	18

*Reprinted from THE EUGENICS REVIEW, July 1925.

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	Taught in course by itself	Taught in connection with b'lg'y	Taught in connection with s'lg'y	Taught in c'm'n with sociology
Western Union College, Le Mars, Iowa.....		*		
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas	*			*
McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas		*		
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas....			*	
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas		*		
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.....	*		*	
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.	*		*	
Colby College, Waterville, Maine				*
Hood College, Frederick, Md.		*		
Boston University, Boston, Mass.		*		
Simmon College, Boston, Mass		*		
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....	*		*	
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.			*	
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.			*	
Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.	*	*		
Albion College, Albion, Mich.....		*		
Alma College, Alma, Mich.	*	*		
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.		*		
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.		*		
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.	*	*		
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	*	*		
Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.	*	*		
University of Mississippi, University, Miss.....	*	*		
Culver Stockton College, Canton, Mo.		*		*
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.				*
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.		*		
Montana Wesleyan College, Helena, Mont.		*		
Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.....	*	*		
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.			*	
Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Nebr....	*	*	*	
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey		*		
St. Stephens College, Annandale, N.Y.....	*	*		
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.	*	*		
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.		*	*	
Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y.....	*	*		
New York University, New York City	*	*		*
North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N.C. ..	*	*		*
Fargo College, Fargo, N. Dak.		*		*
Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.		*		*
St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		*		*
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio		*		*
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio		*		*
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio		*	*	
Phillips University, Enid, Okla.	*	*		
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.....		*	*	
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.	*	*	*	
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.		*	*	
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.		*		
Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.	*	*		
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.		*		
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.		*		
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.	*	*	*	
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.	*	*	*	
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.	*	*	*	
Huron College, Huron, S. Dak.	*	*	*	
University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. Dak.....	*	*	*	
Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.....		*	*	
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.		*	*	
Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Tex.	*	*	*	
Simmons College, Abilene, Tex.....		*	*	

Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, Tex.		*
Austin College, Sherman, Tex.		*
Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah	*	*
Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah	*	*
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	*	*
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.	*	*
Hollins College, Hollins, Va.		*
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.	*	*
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	*	*
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.	*	*
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.		*
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	*	
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	*	
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.	*	
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.	*	

Taught in
course by
itself

Taught in
connection

Arthur Mac Donald,
The Congressional Apartments
Washington, D. C.

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THE ENDOWMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to print the following communication:

Here is a man with most extensive education, training and experience, chronologically seventy years of age, but physiologically about fifty-five years old, according to his Johns Hopkins medical friends. He graduated (A.B.) from college and then studied law for one year (his father was a lawyer and desired his son to follow him); but did not like it; then he pursued theology three years and graduated, but was not satisfied; then went to Harvard and took ten courses in philosophy for two years and then wrote a thesis on "Certainty" and concluded there was none, except the *feeling* of certainty. On this thesis he was given a fellowship in psychology at Johns Hopkins; still he was not contented.

As he had lived in German and French families to prepare himself for European study, he went there (Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, Zurich and Vienna) to study medicine mainly, also psychophysics and anthropology under leading specialists. He had no intention of practicing medicine, but simply studied it, taking a full course as a foundation for the scientific study of modern civilized man.

As he spoke the languages fluently, the professors invited him to their homes to learn all about America. He in turn learned much of their inward thoughts. After this ten years of postgraduate study he applied scientific methods to the investigation of the criminal, pauper and defective classes; then to the insane, seeking the *causes* of their failure to make good citizens.

But it is more important to know why people are successful rather than why they are failures. So lately he has applied scientific methods of investigation to the upper or successful classes of citizens. The methods of study are exactly the same, both for the normal and abnormal, otherwise they could not be compared.

But with all this training this man has been crippled almost to the zero point by poverty, though his equipment cost him twenty thousand dollars or more, most of which he earned by tutoring or through scholarships received from universities. He has written numerous works and articles recognized as much (if not more) in other countries as in the United States. He has been a pioneer and followed his highest instincts (costly), and as a consequence has been forced to live on an annual salary of \$1,500 under our government.

Perhaps there is no man in this country or Europe with a broader and more thorough training under the very best specialists that the world could afford. He is equipped to do synthetic work that no other or very few could do in the scientific study of modern man as he is now. While he had a full and better medical course in medicine than most physicians have ever enjoyed, he was also trained well in experimental psychology and also in anthropology, and he is now applying anthropology and psychology to medicine. Thirty years ago he started the word "Social-Pathology," which has come to be adopted in the English language. He is now starting new research under the title of anthropological psychiatry, and more lately new studies of Congress under the head of legislative anthropology. Such a man should be utilized.

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