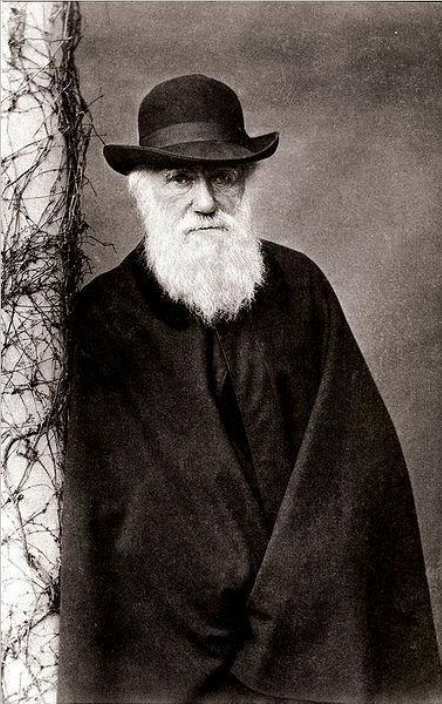


Eugenics & Social Darwinism

Purification Of Race Through
Selective Breeding



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQUE2qAH6gw>

The word "eugenics" was coined in 1883 by the English scientist Francis Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin, to promote the ideal of perfecting the human race by, as he put it, getting rid of its "undesirables" while multiplying its "desirables" -- that is, by encouraging the procreation of the social Darwinian fit and discouraging that of the unfit. In Galton's day, the science of genetics was not yet understood. Nevertheless, Darwin's theory of evolution taught that species did change as a result of natural selection, and it was well known that by artificial selection a farmer could obtain permanent breeds of plants and animals strong in particular characteristics. Galton wondered, "Could not the race of men be similarly improved?"

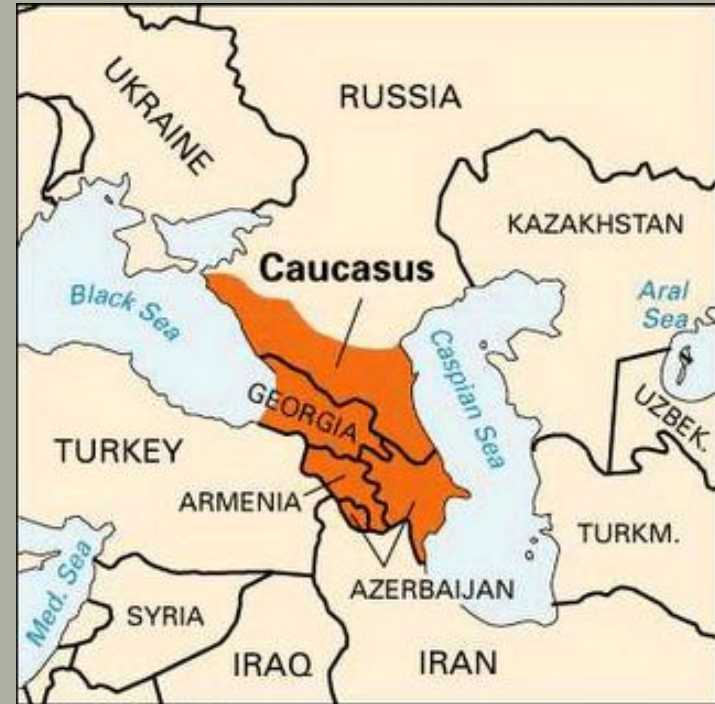
Pre-WWI, Nationalism and Social Darwinism

● Social Darwinism:

- Based on Darwin's 1859 "Origin of the Species"-theory of natural selection in nature. The biological adaptation to a changing environment. "Survival of the Fittest."
- Social Darwinism applied Darwin's principles to the evolution of human society and race.
- Races were ranked: Caucasians at the top, Africans and Asians at the bottom. How did this happen?

● John Friedrich Blumenbach, German Scientist

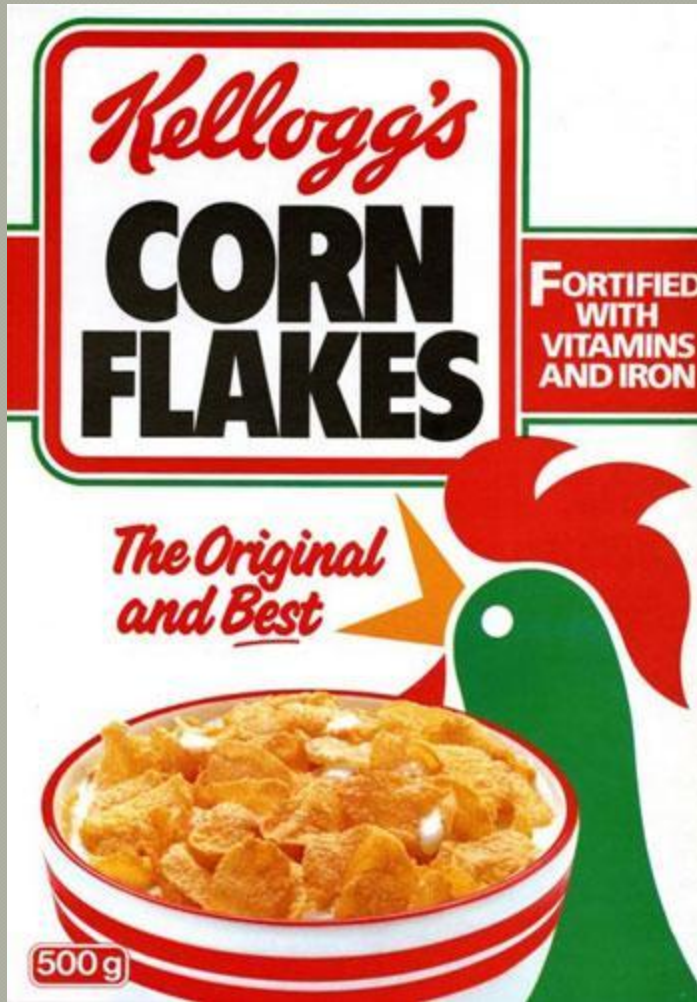
- 1776 Published *On the Natural Variety of Mankind*
- Racial classifications and divided the peoples of the world into five (5) groups:
 - Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, (Native) Americans, and Malays.
 - Blumenbach made up the term “Caucasian”
 - He created it after the Caucasus mountains which lie between Russia and Georgia.
 - Because in his eyes it “produces the most beautiful race of men.”



Sir Francis Galton



- First cousin of Charles Darwin
- Believed science could intervene and alter the human evolutionary process.
- Started with the belief that there were worthy populations and individuals and those that were not.
- He believed the worthy people should procreate and the unworthy be eliminated.
- Scientific breeding could accomplish this.
- 1907 Galton called this process: Eugenics.
- Socrates and Thomas Jefferson had earlier embraced this concept.



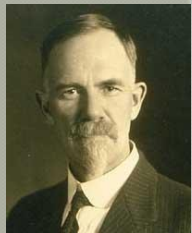
Dr. John Kellogg



William Kellogg

- Dr. John Kellogg was the chief physician at the Battle Creek Sanitarium
- Searched for years for a digestible bread substitute for his patients
- 1894 his brother Will accidentally left a pot of boiled wheat to sit too long and become hardened

- When the wheat was processed in the usual rolling process, each grain of wheat came out in large, thin flakes.
- They served it to the patients anyway and it was an instant hit.
- Will went on to market Kellogg's Corn Flakes.
- Dr. John Kellogg remained at the sanitarium and also founded the *Race Betterment Foundation* in 1911.
- Included participation in eugenics and with the man considered at the heart of the U.S. eugenics movement: Charles Davenport.
- Davenport established the Eugenics Records Office
- Called for anti-immigration and supported mandatory sterilization.
- He and others believed in the eradication of “negative” traits in humans through breeding and sterilization.
- Sterilization began in the U.S. in the 1850s as a form of punishment aimed specifically at African American men.



● Eugenics in Germany

- Eugenics existed and thrived for 30 years in Germany before Hitler came to power.
- The founder of German eugenics, Alfred Ploetz, and others were trained in the United States.
- 1895 Alfred Ploetz said the German race was being threatened by the protection of the weak.
- 1903 William Schallmayer called for licensing polygamy for racially desirable men
- Increase birth rate and produce best children through best men biologically, less desirable should be prevented from marriage and having children and favored compulsory sterilization.
- 1904 Ernst Haeckle call for the elimination of the undesirable and sick who make no contribution to society.
- Eugenics was well established in Germany long before Hitler came to power.

"This person suffering from hereditary defects costs the community 60,000 Reichsmark during his lifetime. Fellow Germans, that is your money, too. Read 'A New People', the monthly magazine of the Bureau of Race Politics..."

60 000^{RM}

kostet dieser Erbkrankte
die Volksgemeinschaft
auf Lebenszeit

Volksgenosse
das ist auch
Dein Geld

Lesen Sie

**NEUES
VOLK**

Die Monatshefte des Rassenpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP