



FOREVER



A MOTHER'S PROMISE

Reading Group Guide

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. At the beginning of the novel, did you believe that Ruth Ann Riley is, as she's been told, feebleminded? If so, when did you realize that perhaps she wasn't?
2. Do you think that having a baby out of wedlock is as shocking today as it was in the early twentieth century? Why did people feel the need to segregate "fallen" young ladies from the rest of society?
3. Ruth Ann was the victim of rape, yet nobody seemed to either believe her or care. The authorities still considered her "fallen." Why? How do you think that affected her? Were you surprised that she still loved her baby so much?
4. How did you feel when Ruth Ann tried to recover Annabel from the Dades? Was she really capable of caring for a baby on her own? Was it right of social services to place Ruth Ann's baby with the Dades, in a "swap" of one child for another? Was it right for the Dades to profit off of Ruth Ann's labor, since they provided room and board for her?

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5. How did you view the relationship between Ruth Ann and her mother? Is Sheila mentally ill? Or just impossibly angry at what life has done to her? Do you feel that she's right to be so nasty to Ruth Ann? Do you think that she still loves Ruth Ann in any way?
6. The term *eugenics* refers to the 'science of good breeding.' Do you think it's possible to breed out less desirable traits in human beings—or breed *in* more desirable ones? Aside from religion, what are the ethical and moral issues at stake?
7. What do you think about the underlying financial concerns that drove some of these “progressive” ideas? Do you think these money issues still affect policy-making and politics today?
8. What do you think of the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the state's right to sterilize individuals against their will?
9. Do you think that these gentlemen were well-intended? Patriotic? That the end justified the means?
10. Despite losing her long court battle, Ruth Ann finds happiness with Clarence, eventually leaves the Colony and is able to adopt Annabel and Bonnie. Did you find the ending of the book satisfying? Why or why not?

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In the actual writ of opinion for *Buck v. Bell*, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., describes the reasoning behind the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the findings of the lower court. The bold-face sections are of particular interest (they are not bold in the original).

It is beyond unfortunate that the trumped-up “evidence” that Carrie and her infant daughter Vivian were feeble-minded was never questioned by her own attorney. If the “evidence” had been invalidated, then Carrie could not have been judged to be the “probable potential parent of socially inadequate offspring.” She could not have been found to be “manifestly unfit” to reproduce.

If anyone had cared to listen to her true story of rape, Carrie also would not herself have been found to be an example of “degenerate” offspring, since her pregnancy was in no way her fault. She never committed a crime, nor was she an imbecile, unable to feed herself. Both she and her daughter, Vivian, received good marks in school. People who knew Carrie in later life noted that she didn't seem mentally disabled in any way and in fact looked forward to reading the newspaper every day and doing the crossword puzzle.

Opinion

HOLMES, J., Opinion of the Court

This is a writ of error to review a judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia affirming a judgment of the Circuit Court of Amherst County by which the defendant in error, the superintendent of the State Colony for Epileptics and Feeble Minded, was

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ordered to perform the operation of salpingectomy upon Carrie Buck, the plaintiff in error, for the purpose of making her sterile. 143 Va.

310. The case comes here upon the contention that the statute authorizing the judgment is void under the Fourteenth Amendment as denying to the plaintiff in error due process of law and the equal protection of the laws.

Carrie Buck is a feeble minded white woman who was committed to the State Colony above mentioned in due form. She is the daughter of a feeble minded mother in the same institution, and the mother of an illegitimate feeble minded child. She was eighteen years old at the time of the trial of her case in the Circuit Court, in the latter part of 1924. An Act of Virginia, approved March 20, 1924, recites that the health of the patient and the welfare of society may be promoted in certain cases by the sterilization of mental defectives, under careful safeguard, &c.; that the sterilization may be effected in males by vasectomy and in females by salpingectomy, without serious pain or substantial danger to life; that the Commonwealth is supporting in various institutions many defective persons who, if now discharged, would become a menace, but, if incapable of procreating, might be discharged with safety and become self-supporting with benefit to themselves and to society, and that experience has shown that heredity plays an important part in the transmission of insanity, imbecility, &c. The statute

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then enacts that, whenever the superintendent of certain institutions, including the above-named State Colony, shall be of opinion that it is for the best interests of the patients and of society that an inmate under his care should be sexually sterilized, he may have the operation performed upon any patient afflicted with hereditary forms of insanity, imbecility, &c., on complying with the very careful provisions by which the act protects the patients from possible abuse.

The superintendent first presents a petition to the special board of directors of his hospital or colony, stating the facts and the grounds for his opinion, verified by affidavit. Notice of the petition and of the time and place of the hearing in the institution is to be served upon the inmate, and also upon his guardian, and if there is no guardian, the superintendent is to apply to the Circuit Court of the County to appoint one. If the inmate is a minor, notice also is to be given to his parents, if any, with a copy of the petition. The board is to see to it that the inmate may attend the hearings if desired by him or his guardian. The evidence is all to be reduced to writing, and, after the board has made its order for or against the operation, the superintendent, or the inmate, or his guardian, may appeal to the Circuit Court of the County. The Circuit Court may consider the record of the board and the evidence before it and such other admissible evidence as may be offered, and may affirm, revise, or reverse the

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order of the board and enter such order as it deems just. Finally any party may apply to the Supreme Court of Appeals, which, if it grants the appeal, is to hear the case upon the record of the trial in the Circuit Court, and may enter such order as it thinks the Circuit Court should have entered. There can be no doubt that, so far as procedure is concerned, the rights of the patient are most carefully considered, and, as every step in this case was taken in scrupulous compliance with the statute and after months of observation, there is no doubt that, in that respect, the plaintiff in error has had due process of law.

The attack is not upon the procedure, but upon the substantive law. It seems to be contended that in no circumstances could such an order be justified. It certainly is contended that the order cannot be justified upon the existing grounds. **The judgment finds the facts that have been recited, and that Carrie Buck is the probable potential parent of socially inadequate offspring, likewise afflicted, that she may be sexually sterilized without detriment to her general health, and that her welfare and that of society will be promoted by her sterilization,** and thereupon makes the order.

In view of the general declarations of the legislature and the specific findings of the Court, obviously we cannot say as matter of law that the grounds do not exist, and, if they exist, they justify the result. We have seen more than once that the

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public welfare may call upon the best citizens for their lives. It would be strange if it could not call upon those who already sap the strength of the State for these lesser sacrifices, often not felt to be such by those concerned, in order to prevent our being swamped with incompetence. **It is better for all the world if, instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind.** The principle that sustains compulsory vaccination is broad enough to cover cutting the Fallopian tubes. *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U.S.

11. **Three generations of imbeciles are enough.**

But, it is said, however it might be if this reasoning were applied generally, it fails when it is confined to the small number who are in the institutions named and is not applied to the multitudes outside. It is the usual last resort of constitutional arguments to point out shortcomings of this sort. But the answer is that the law does all that is needed when it does all that it can, indicates a policy, applies it to all within the lines, and seeks to bring within the lines all similarly situated so far and so fast as its means allow. Of course, so far as the operations enable those who otherwise must be kept confined to be returned to the world, and thus open the asylum to others, the equality aimed at will be more nearly reached.

Judgment affirmed.

MR. JUSTICE BUTLER dissents.

FURTHER READING

Shankar Vedantam, *Hidden Brain*. “Emma, Carrie, Vivian: How a Family Became a Test Case for Forced Sterilizations,” National Public Radio, April 23, 2018

Three Generations, No Imbeciles: Eugenics, the Supreme Court, and Buck v. Bell, by Paul A. Lombardo

Imbeciles: The Supreme Court, American Eugenics, and the Sterilization of Carrie Buck by Adam Cohen

A Whisper Past: Childless After Eugenic Sterilization in Alberta by Leilani Muir

Eugenic Nation: Faults and Frontiers of Better Breeding in Modern America, 2nd edition, by Alexandra Minna Stern

American Eugenics, by Nancy Ordover

The Virginia State Colony for Epileptics and Feebleminded, by Molly McCully Brown

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