PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS AND RACE PROGRESS—ARE THEY INCOMPATIBLE?²

The public health workers, the social workers, the citizens, we are told, are corrupting the race; are destroying the race. By protecting us from our enemies, the bacteria and the viruses; by removing the sources of disease; by showing us how to avoid unfavorable conditions and to find favorable ones; in short, by bringing us and our environment into harmony, they are promoting the survival of the unfit; they are progressively filling the race with the weak and the degenerate who must hand on their weakness and degeneracy to their descendants. This should all be stopped. In dealing with the delicate and ailing, our motto should be: Treat 'em rough!—Let the environment kill them. That's what will produce a strong race, a fit race.

To one who has spent his life studying the unnumbered devices by which organisms of all sorts protect themselves from each other's enemies; who sees that their daily, their hourly occupation is the seeking of favorable conditions and the avoiding of unfavorable ones—to such an observer this proposal comes as a paradoxical surprise. The public health worker, the social worker, is not alone in this nefarious business of adjusting the organism to the environment; everybody's doing it. And by everybody I mean our brothers, the birds and beasts, our cousins, the insects and worms and plants; I mean all organisms. We ourselves have been doing this sort of thing for a hundred million years. It's going to be a hard habit to break, if we must break it.

And as we look at it, the difficulties become greater. All organisms are forced to defend themselves in all sorts of ways against other organisms that seek to destroy them; against bears and beetles as well as against bacteria. All organisms must protect themselves against the injurious forces of nature; against heat and cold and wind and wet; against starvation and against over-eating; against unfit food and drink; against bumps and bruises and broken bones; against plagues and poisons. That's what life is: a struggle for existence. If any organism ceased this struggle, ceased to select its environment, ceased to protect itself—its kind would become extinct in a generation.

² Address at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association at Indianapolis, May 24, 1927.