

## Corrado Gini and Italian eugenics at work: how Italian racism was used, abused and institutionalized

The debate about whether the development of fascist racism as a state institution was influenced by earlier Italian eugenic research or whether it was formally independent from it is still controversial to this day. Before the First International Eugenic Congress, held in London in 1912, Italian eugenics was not characterized by a clear program of scientific research. With the advent of fascism, however, the equality “number = strength” became the foundation of Italian eugenics. This idea, according to which the improvement of a nation relies on the amplitude of its population, was conceived by statistician Corrado Gini (1884-1965) in 1912. Gini, who was an active part of the fascist regime, had a tremendous influence on Benito Mussolini’s (1883-1945) political campaigns, and shaped Italian social sciences for almost two decades. He was also a committed racist, as documented by a series of indisputable statements from the primary literature. These findings place Gini as a logical connector between early Italian eugenics, fascism, and state racism, highlighting the way in which the deployment of eugenic knowledge was connected to the political and social discourse of the fascist regime.

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### The eugenic ‘movement’ in Portugal and the German influence

The eugenic ideas were also debated in Portugal from the 19th Century on and many scientists and academics were involved in an intensive debate, even after the end of the World War II, in magazines, books and scientific meetings.

Portuguese academics perfectly knew what was being discussed in Europe and in the United States. They knew the evolutionary theories, as well as works and authors determinants in this area, especially Lamarck, Darwin, Galton, Gobineau and Chamberlain. The ideas developed in Germany have also infiltrated the thinking of Portuguese scientists. Actually Germany was an important paradigm for many of them. Some of them studied in Germany or simply visited the research centers. German scientists were admired and its institutions were regarded as models to be imported to Portugal. In the thirties was also founded the Portuguese Society of Eugenic Studies. Research “made” in Germany was publicized and propagandized.

This paper will focus on the arguments and proposals presented by Portuguese eugenics advocates. Eusébio Tamagnini, Mendes Correia, Barahona Fernandes or José Aires de Azevedo. They studied the skin color, the nasal index and blood groups, trying to demonstrate the superiority of the Portuguese, defending the inferiority of the indigenous peoples who lived in the colonies.

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### The social history of genetics in the Soviet Union in the second half of the 1960s

The history of genetics in the USSR in the “post-Lysenko” epoch (since 1960s) has been studied much less in comparison with the previous period. The paper is devoted to the second half of 1960s – the time of significant changes not only in the life of the Soviet society, but also in the history of Soviet science. Usually, these years are presented as a time of irreversible, progressive changes and rapid overcoming of Lysenkoism. Evidently, the real situation was more complicated: we can discern opposite trends at this stage. The dismissal of N. Khrushchev (1964) created more favorable conditions for the development of genetics in comparison to the previous period. At the same time the reorganization of the Soviet biology after his leave developed in a complex and contradictory way. Besides intrascientific factors there were

some negative socio-political imperatives. Two of them played the most significant role. First of all, the opposition of “lysenkoites” continued. The second factor is characterized by changing politico-ideological atmosphere and by the rise of conservative and neo-Stalinism trends in the Soviet policy. Lysenko’s associates, who hold high positions in science and education, played an active role in the increasingly visible “conservative turn”. Thus, the development of Soviet genetics in the second half of 1960s is characterized by controversial trends. The most important feature of these years was changing social and political context of the development of genetics. In the new conditions genetics became considered as a legitimate field of research and even got some government’s support. Nevertheless, the support extended by the Soviet authorities was inconsistent and of a rather declarative character. For example, there was no official statement, in which T. Lysenko and his activities were negatively evaluated. Moreover, in course of time the opportunities for criticism of T. Lysenko were considerably narrowed. Research in certain areas, including human genetics that was rapidly developing worldwide, was limited by rigid ideological frameworks. These negative trends intensified in the course of time with the “conservative turn” in socio-political environment that occurred in the second half of the 1960s. Acknowledgments: The research project has been supported by the Russian Foundation for Humanities, grant no. 12-33-01295.

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### Neuropatologia e Eugenia nas relações médicas entre Brasil e Alemanha (1919-1945)

O presente trabalho faz parte de uma pesquisa de doutorado sobre a medicina mental nas relações científicas de Brasil-Alemanha (1919-1945). O estabelecimento das relações entre a medicina mental brasileira e alemã, data da virada do século XIX para o XX, sob a agenda de trabalho do Dr. Juliano Moreira (1873-1933), diretor do Hospício Nacional de Alienados (1903-1930), no Rio de Janeiro, capital federal do Brasil. A partir de uma bolsa de estudos para a Europa, Moreira conheceu Emil Kraepelin (1856-1933) e sua Escola em Munique. Desde então, Moreira retornara diversas vezes a Alemanha, estabelecendo um estreito vínculo dos com médicos alemães. Junto com Afrânio Peixoto (1876-1947), Ulysses Vianna, Antônio Austregésilo (1876-1960) e outros, Moreira liderou um projeto de re-apropriação e difusão, no Brasil, da medicina mental alemã, principalmente, a kraepeliana. Após a Primeira Guerra Mundial (1914-1918) e o Tratado de Versalhes (1919), a Alemanha se aproximou da América Latina como uma estratégia econômica e de divulgação científica. Assim, a partir dos anos 1920, organizou-se uma intensa rede de trocas científicas entre médicos brasileiros e alemães, a partir da qual circulavam conhecimentos e pesquisas que buscavam abordar as doenças mentais e nervosas como fenômenos orgânicos e cientificamente explicáveis. Em igual medida, eram frequentes os debates sobre os problemas nacionais e sociais da raça, da degeneração e da hereditariedade que exigiram medidas profiláticas e eugênicas. Dessa forma, o escopo desta apresentação é analisar a circulação de médicos, pesquisas científicas e conhecimentos sobre a neuropatologia e eugenia, entre os médicos do Rio de Janeiro, Munique e Hamburgo, no período de 1919 e 1933. Com esse intuito, empreenderemos uma história intelectual e transnacional da medicina, a partir da qual investigaremos a rede teuto-brasileira da medicina mental. Para tanto, analisaremos um corpus documental composto por congressos nacionais, latino-americanos e internacionais; viagens científicas; cursos de médicos; correspondências; mas, principalmente, periódicos especializados em psiquiatria, neurologia e eugenia, de veiculação nacional e internacional (Arquivos Brasileiros de Neuropsiquiatria e Psiquiatria; Arquivos Brasileiros da Liga Brasileira de Higiene Mental; Revista Médica de Hamburgo e Revista Germano-Ibero-Americana; Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie; Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde).