

From Siloed to Celebrated:
The Tragedy and Triumph Behind the Special Olympics
Annotated Bibliography

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Senior Division
Group Website
Source Count: 85

Primary Sources

Award presentation, 1974. 1974. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2019.

This is a picture of an award being presented to a Special Olympics athlete. We decided to use this photograph in our website to show that those with intellectual disabilities were able to demonstrate their full potential as athletes. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of a Special Olympics athlete and a volunteer from 1974.

Broad jump, 1968. 1968. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows a Special Olympics athlete competing in the broad jump at the first Special Olympics. We used this photograph to illustrate the physical activities that Special Olympics athletes participated in that had not previously been available. This picture is a primary source as it is an original picture of a Special Olympics athlete taken in 1968.

Buck v. Bell [Q-28] Marker. 2002. *The Historical Marker Database*, Kevin W., 11 Aug. 2008, www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=10128. Accessed 11 Dec. 2018.

This is a picture of the Buck v. Bell marker. We used this photograph on our website to demonstrate the large impact that the court had on people all over the country. Those who were victims of the Virginia state law following Carrie Buck's proceedings most likely did not have the opportunity to live life to the fullest. This is a primary source as this is an original photograph of this historic monument.

Carrie Buck. *The Libertarian Standard*, libertarianstandard.com/2011/06/06/hubris-of-eugenics/attachment/8647/. Accessed 19 Dec. 2018.

This is a picture of Carrie Buck. We used this photograph in our website to show the woman who was forcibly sterilized simply because of her intellectual disability. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Carrie Buck.

Conniff, James C. G., and Rosemary Kennedy. "Rose Kennedy article collaboration: Special Olympics." *James C.G. Conniff Personal Papers, 1961-1973*. *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/JCGCPP/001/JCGCPP-001-008. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

This collection of both Rosemary Kennedy's personal papers and works written about her helped us to both contextualize other material and understand the Kennedy family perspective. This is a primary source because it is an unaltered collection of primary source material.

Dinner, Olympic Village, 1968. 1968. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows Special Olympics athletes having dinner together at a Special Olympics event. For us, this photograph provided us with evidence of how the Special Olympics has provided those with mental disabilities with a impromptu support group. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympics athletes.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport. 1929. American Philosophical Society Library, Drupal, diglib.amphilsoc.org/islandora/object/graphics:1647. Accessed 12 Dec. 2018.

This is a picture of Dr. Charles B. Davenport. We used this photograph in our website to illustrate the scientist who brought eugenics to the United States after visiting Sir Francis Galton in London, the true founder of the eugenics movement. This is a primary sources as it is an original photograph of Dr. Charles B. Davenport taken in 1929.

Egas Moniz, c. 1950. 1950. Encyclopedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/biography/Antonio-Egas-Moniz/media/180095/10357. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of the Portuguese neurosurgeon Egas Moniz that developed the leucotomy helped us contextualize this doctor to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of a historical figure.

Exterior View of the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, Main Ward Building, Steilacoom, 1892; from the Asylum Projects.org. 1 Jan. 1892. Pacific Coast Architecture Database, pcad.lib.washington.edu/image/3343/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Western State Hospital during its early days helped us contextualize the building to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original image from the time period.

Freeman, Walter Jackson, II; Lobotomy. 13 Aug. 1952. Encyclopedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/science/lobotomy/media/345502/172182. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Walter Freeman, the lobotomist, helps us to contextualize this formidable character to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an unaltered photograph of a historical figure.

George H.W. Bush Signs Americans with Disabilities Act. Performance by George H.W. Bush, MCAmericanpresident, 1990. Youtube, www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZzmcBVOkx8. Accessed 12 Dec. 2018.

This video shows George H.W. Bush signing the Americans with Disabilities Act or the ADA. For our website, this helped us to illustrate the landmark step of protecting those with intellectual disabilities through official legislation while also helping us to explain why the ADA was so important as a whole. This source is a primary source as it is an unedited video of the former president on July 26, 1990.

Harris, Ken. *Dr. Walter Freeman Performing a Lobotomy at Western State Hospital, Steilacoom, July 7, 1949*. 7 July 1949. *Museum of History and Industry*, digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/imlsmohai/id/295/. Accessed 6 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Freeman performing a transorbital lobotomy in 1949 highlighted not only his 'star power' (demonstrated by all the intent onlookers), but also that his lobotomy technique made its way all the way to the Pacific Northwest. This is a primary source because it is an image of a primary source event.

Hoffman, Jay L. "Clinical Observations Concerning Schizophrenic Patients Treated by Prefrontal Leukotomy." *The New England Journal of Medicine*, digital ed., vol. 241, Dec. 1949, pp. 233-36.

This source contains an examination of the effects on the mental state of schizophrenia patients after being lobotomized, which helped us understand how harmful lobotomies truly were. This is a primary source because it contains direct quotations from lobotomy patients and their family members.

Ice Picks and Restraints That Were Used for Lobotomy at the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum in Weston, WV, USA. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/science/lobotomy/media/345502/177476. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of ice picks and other implements used to perform a lobotomy helped to contextualize the psychosurgical tools to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of a primary source.

Launch of Unified Partners, 1998. 1998. *Special Olympics*, Brightspot, www.specialolympics.org/about/history/recognition-and-growth-around-the-world. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows a group of Special Olympics leaders from around the world celebrating the establishment of the Unified Partners initiative. We chose to place this picture in our website to demonstrate the extended impact of the Special Olympics in terms of the Unified Partners program. Today, this program creates friendships between those with intellectual disabilities and those without. This is a primary source as it is an original photograph of Special Olympics leaders taken in 1988.

Lenox, Dave. Interview. 26 Oct. 2018.

This source was an in-person interview with the current CEO of Special Olympics Washington, Mr. Dave Lenox. For our website, this source was crucial to our understanding of the broad impact of the Special Olympics, how Eunice Kennedy Shriver was specifically involved in the organization, and the general history of the founding of this organization. This is a primary source as it is a persona interview with an individual with direct experience with the Special Olympics organization.

Malis, Jon. *Antique Brain Tissue, St Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington DC. Wellcome Collection*, wellcomecollection.org/works?query=lobotomy. Accessed 5 Jan. 2019.

This is a collection of photographs of brain tissue of lobotomized patients created by Dr. Walter Freeman was helpful to us in that it illustrated how patients were only treated as number brain dissection on a slide, and not as real human beings. This is a primary source because it is a collection of primary source images.

Mexican delegation, undated. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This is a picture of the Mexican delegation entering the soccer field for the Special Olympics. For us, this photograph was important to show that it brought countries, friends, and family together to celebrate those with intellectual disabilities. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympics athletes.

Michelle Obama opens Special Olympics in Los Angeles. 25 July 2015. *89.3 KPCC: The Voice of Southern California*, Southern California Public Radio, 26 July 2015, www.scpr.org/news/2015/07/26/53374/michelle-obama-opens-special-olympics-in-los-angel/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows Michelle Obama declaring the Special Olympics World Games open. We included this picture on the website to demonstrate the expansion of the Special Olympics from Camp Shriver to the largest sports organization for those with intellectual disabilities in the world. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of the former first lady at the Special Olympics World Games opening ceremony in 2015.

Muhammad Ali and Eunice Kennedy Shriver at the 30th Special Olympics in Chicago. 1998. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This is a picture of Muhammad Ali and Eunice Kennedy Shriver at the 30th Special Olympics in Chicago, Illinois, in 1998. We used this image on website to demonstrate how the Special Olympics grew and changed following the first Special Olympic games in 1968. This is a primary source as it is an original photo of Shriver, Ali, and other athletes in 1998.

Opening of First Special Olympics, 1968. 1968. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows Eunice Kennedy Shriver speaking at the opening ceremony of the very first Special Olympics in 1968. For us, this showed the start of the largest sports organization for those with intellectual disabilities. It demonstrated how a summer camp, founded by Eunice Kennedy Shriver, could transform into something care for and celebrate those who had previous been hidden in the shadows. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Eunice Kennedy Shriver at the first Special Olympics.

The Original St. Coletta Building. 1904. *St. Coletta of Wisconsin*, www.stcolettawi.org/about-us/history.php/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of St. Coletta of Wisconsin, the institution in which Rosemary Kennedy lived the remainder of her life after her lobotomy, helps us show to the viewers of our website what this home looked like and how isolated Rosemary must have been. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph of the building from the original source.

Prefrontal Lobotomy in the Treatment of Mental Disorders. Performance by Walter Freeman and James W. Watts, Pennsylvania State College, 1942. *US National Library of Medicine Digital Collections*, collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-8800490A-vid. Accessed 6 Jan. 2019.

After much searching, we were able to find this primary source video of a prefrontal lobotomy being performed by none other than the lobotomist himself. This video helped us understand not only how a lobotomy was performed, but also the reckless nature of the procedure itself. This is a primary source because it is unaltered footage of a primary source event.

Rosemary Kennedy and Eunice Kennedy in Cohasset. 1923. *JFK Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-040?image_identifier=KFC-00902N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy as a child with her beloved sister Eunice helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Rosemary Kennedy at Nantasket Beach. 1919. *JFK Presidential Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-027?image_identifier=KFC-00846N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy at the beach as a child helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Rosemary Kennedy in Palm Beach, Florida. 1937. *JFK Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/007/KFC-007-004?image_identifier=KFC-01160N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy as a young woman helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Rosemary Kennedy, Kathleen Kennedy, and Eunice Kennedy at Home in Brookline, Massachusetts. 1924. *JFK Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-040?image_identifier=KFC-00902N.

viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-032?image_identifier=KFC-00749N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy and her sisters Kathleen and Rosemary at home as children helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Rosemary Kennedy, Kathleen Kennedy, and Eunice Kennedy with Unidentified Girl in Cohasset. 1923. *JFK Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-040?image_identifier=KFC-00908N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy and her sisters at the beach as a child helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Rosemary Kennedy Rides Bicycle in Cohasset. 1923. *JFK Library*, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/KFC/003/KFC-003-040?image_identifier=KFC-00898N. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This photograph of Rosemary Kennedy riding a bike as a child helped us highlight her humanity and vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a primary source because it is an original photograph from the time.

Sarah Kovacs competes in a track-and-field event in a recent Special Olympics Southern California. *Signal Tribune*, FLEX WordPress, signaltribunenewspaper.com/27690/community/over-1000-athletes-to-compete-in-social-special-olympics-summer-games/.

This picture displays a young Special Olympics athlete who competes in a relay track-and-field-event in Southern California. We use this photograph in our website to show an example of those who compete in the Special Olympics games today. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of a Special Olympics athlete taken during a Special Olympics event.

Shriver, Timothy. *Fully Alive: Discovering What Matters Most*. Sarah Crichton Books, 2015.

This memoir written by Tim Shriver, the current CEO of Special Olympics, helped us understand how connected with the campers and the community Eunice Kennedy Shriver was. This is a primary source because it was written by a man directly connected to the Special Olympics.

Sir Francis Galton. 1893. *Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory's Image Archive on the American Eugenics Movement*, Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, www.eugenicsarchive.org/html/eugenics/index2.html?tag=960. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018.

This is a picture of Sir Francis Galton. We used this photograph in our website to demonstrate the original founder of what would be later known as the eugenics movement across

the world. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Sir Francis Galton taken in 1893.

Softball throw, 1968. 1968. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 2 Jan 2019.

This is a picture of a Special Olympics athlete throwing soft ball at the first Special Olympics. We used this photograph to demonstrate the impact of Special Olympics on those with intellectual disabilities in terms of their health and fitness. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of a Special Olympics athlete taken in 1968.

Special Olympic Gymnast, 2015. 18 June 2015. *Stillwater Current*, Real Folk Media Group, www.stillwatercurrent.com/minnesota-special-olympics-summer-games-begin-thursday-stillwater-area-high-school/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows a Special Olympics athlete who celebrates her participation in the event. For our website, we included this picture to show the impact Special Olympics has had on the joy and confidence of those with intellectual disabilities. This is a primary source as it is an original photo of a Special Olympics athlete taken at an event in 2015.

Special Olympics athletes, 1968. 1968. *Special Olympics*, Brightspot, www.specialolympics.org/about/history/1968-games. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This is a picture of Special Olympics athletes hugging each other after the finish of the Special Olympics games in Chicago, Illinois. We chose to include this picture in our website as it emphasized the friendships created by these events, something that was completely unavailable for those with intellectual disabilities. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of athletes from the first Special Olympics games in 1968.

Special Olympics Mexico swimmer Michelle Falcon has her vision tested. *Special Olympics*, Brightspot, www.specialolympics.org/about/history/pushing-for-inclusion-and-improved-health-for-people-with-id. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This pictures shows a Special Olympics athlete getting a free health examination for her eyes. For our website, we decided to include this picture to show a type of health examination that might be provided through a Special Olympics initiative called Healthy Athletes. This is a primary source as it is an original photograph of a Special Olympics athlete.

Sternburg, Janet. *White Matter: A Memoir of Family and Medicine*. Hawthorne Books & Literary Arts, 2014.

This discussion on racism in the history of psychiatry helped us to contextualize the remainder of the information that we were intaking on the history of mental disability. It is a secondary source because it is an analysis of primary sources.

Swim lesson, West Pullman Park, 1965. 1965. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/.

This picture shows Anne Burke leading a swimming lesson for athletes with intellectual disabilities. We used this photograph to demonstrate the new physical fitness opportunities for those with intellectual disabilities, provided by the Special Olympics organization. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympics athletes taken in 1965.

Swimming competition, 1975. 1975. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 6 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows a Special Olympics athlete posing for a photo with his award. In our website, we used this photograph to emphasize that these Special Olympics games helped those with intellectual disabilities believe in themselves and in their ability, not their disability. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of a Special Olympics athlete from 1975.

Telford-Smith, T. "Cranietomy, with the After-History of Two Cases." *The British Journal of Psychiatry*. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-mental-science/article/cranietomy-with-the-afterhistory-of-two-cases/39BDEE308CD19C161FE4BEBA00284380. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019. Originally published in *Journal of Mental Science*, vol. 42, no. 176, Jan. 1896, pp. 62-69.

This article on psychosurgery from the late 19th century contained several eye-opening images of patients before and after being lobotomized. We used these images not only to see how patients' countenances changed but also for the language used in the captions below the comparison images that degraded and dehumanized the patients. This is a primary source because it was written during the time period

Torch lighting, undated. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture is of two Special Olympics athletes carrying the torch to light at the Special Olympics games. We used this photo to demonstrate the friendships created through the Special Olympics and to show that Special Olympians are capable of achieving their goals, just as any normally developing person would. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympic athletes.

Torch Presentation, 1970. 1970. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This shows Special Olympics athletes with the torch at a torch presentation in 1970. We used this picture to show that Special Olympics are capable of the same things that normally developing individuals are capable of. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympics athletes and other leaders at the Special Olympics in 1970.

Track and field competition, undated. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This is a picture of a Special Olympics athlete running during a track and field competition. We used this in our website to demonstrate the positive impact that the Special Olympics and the games had on the health of those with mental disabilities. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of a athlete with an intellectual disability taken during a Special Olympics event.

Unified basketball game, 2012. 2012. *Special Olympics*, Brightspot, www.specialolympics.org/about/history/building-an-inclusive-world. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows Ryan Higgins, a Special Olympics athlete playing basketball with Special Olympics athlete Jian Gong and NBA legend Roy Harper. We chose to include this in our website to demonstrate how far we have come in terms of accepting those with intellectual disabilities as equal and worthy human beings. This is a primary source as it is an original photograph taken of both Special Olympics athletes and non-Special Olympics athletes in 2012.

United States, Congress. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. *United States Statutes at Large*, vol. 104, 26 July 1990, pp. 327-278. *Govinfo*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-104/pdf/STATUTE-104-Pg327.pdf. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019. Public Law 101-336.

This document is the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, signed by President George H.W. Bush on July 26, 1990. We used this U.S. statute for our website to help us understand the broad impact that the Special Olympics had on even legislation in the United States .This is a primary source as it is the original U.S. statute document signed in 1990.

---, ---, House. *H.R.6258 - Americans with Disabilities Act Restoration Act of 2006*. Government Printing Office, 29 Sept. 2006. 109th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 6258.

This is the updated Americans with Disabilities Act from the House in 2006. It helped us understand how the ADA evolved over time. This is a primary source because it is the original law in an unaltered form.

---, ---, House. A Bill to Prohibit Psychosurgery in Federally Connected Health Care Facilities. Government Publishing Office, 15 Jan. 1979. *Congress.gov*, www.congress.gov/bill/96th-congress/house-bill/763. Accessed 6 Jan. 2019. 96th Congress, House Bill 763.

This congressional bill showcased the government's strategy towards ending psychosurgery: removing federal funding from institutions that practiced it. This is a primary source because it is the original bill.

---, ---, Senate, Labor and Human Resources Committee. *S.933 - Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990*. *Congress.gov*, 23 Jan. 1990, www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/senate-bill/933. Accessed 3 Oct. 2018. 101st Congress, 2nd session.

The original Americans with Disabilities Act helped us understand how the rights of people with disabilities were formalized into law. This is a primary source because it is the original law in an unaltered form.

---, Supreme Court. *Buck v. Bell*. *United States Reports*, vol. 274, 2 May 1927. *Legal Information Institute (LII)*, Cornell Law School, www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/274/200. Accessed 7 Oct. 2018.

This source is the original U.S. Supreme Court decision written for the case *Buck v. Bell*. For us, this document provided us with both an understanding of the result of the case as well as a common view on those intellectual disabilities at that time. This document is a primary source as it is the original opinion written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. for the *Buck v. Bell* case.

Vaughn, John R. "The Impact of the Americans with Disabilities Act: Assessing the Progress Toward Achieving the Goals of the Americans with Disabilities Act." Received by George W. Bush, 26 July 2007. National Council on Disability, Washington, DC. Letter.

This letter to former President George W. Bush details the positive and negative effects of ADA since its passage in 1990. For our website, this document was extremely helpful in explaining how far we have come in integrating those with intellectual disabilities into society. Yet, according to the letter, there is clearly more that needs to be done. This is a primary source as it is the original letter from the chairperson of the National Council on Disability to the former president, written in 2007.

Volleyball competition, 1975. 1975. *Chicago Public Library*, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 31 Dec. 2018.

This is a picture of a group of Special Olympics athletes with their awards following their volleyball match. We decided to use this photograph for our website as it demonstrated the friends, or impromptu support group, created by the Special Olympics organization. This is a primary source as it is an original picture of Special Olympics athletes in 1975.

Water polo, undated. *Chicago Public Library*, Bibliocommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture show Special Olympics athletes participating in water polo. We used this photograph on our site to demonstrate the positive impact that the Special Olympics had on the health of those with mental disabilities through physical activity. This is a primary source as it is an original photo of Special Olympics athletes and coaches.

Wheel chair athletes, undated. Chicago Public Library, BiblioCommons, www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/50-years-of-special-olympics/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows two Special Olympics athletes with their awards after a Special Olympics competition. For our website, this provided evidence that those with disabilities can accomplish their own goals, just as those who are normally developing do every day. This is a primary source as it is an original photograph of Special Olympics athletes.

Secondary Sources

Baumgart, Howard D. *Over Fifty Years of Caring: A History of Rainier School and Mental Retardation*. 1997.

This book describes the history of this particular mental institution. For us, this was helpful for establishing our argument on how damaging and harmful mental hospitals across the United States were during this time.

Bayer, Ronald. *The Continuing Tensions between Individual Rights and Public Health*. EMBO Reports, Dec. 2007. *National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S National Library of Medicine*, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2267241/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This report explains the debate and balance between individual rights and scientific discovery that is a common issue in modern society today. In our website, we used this report to better understand how the controversy over lobotomies, sterilizations, and eugenics can be brought to today's world.

Bilicko, Cory. "Over 1,000 Athletes to Compete in SoCal Special Olympics Summer Games." *Signal Tribune*, FLEX WordPress, signaltribunenewspaper.com/27690/community/over-1000-athletes-to-compete-in-socal-special-olympics-summer-games/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019.

This web page discusses the extensive size of the 2015 Southern California Special Olympics Summer Games. In our website, we use this source in order to better understand the full expanse of the Special Olympics, and their events, today.

Blakemore, Erin. "The Sordid Story of the Once-Popular Eugenics Movement." *The Washington Post*, 14 Oct. 2018. *The Washington Post*, www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/the-sordid-story-of-the-once-popular-eugenics-movement/2018/10/12/2e898ae4-ccb3-11e8-920f-dd52e1ae4570_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.b352c9bde738. Accessed 12 Nov. 2018.

This article from The Washington Post looks back on the goals and beliefs of the eugenics movement. This source helped us to understand the idea of a 'perfect being' that was emphasized during this time period. The article also explained methods of eliminating those with 'mental defects' from society that were performed during the eugenics movement.

Bramblet, Bob. "The Mentally Ill in Jail." *Corrections.com: Where Criminal Justice Never Sleeps*, Correction Connection, 23 May 2016, www.corrections.com/news/article/43488-the-mentally-ill-in-jail. Accessed 27 Oct. 2018.

This modern secondary source discussed the lack of mental health services in the prison system. For us, this was helpful to understand how those with mental disabilities are still not completely integrated into society and are discriminated against.

Caruso, James P., and Jason P. Sheehan. "Psychosurgery, Ethics, and Media: A History of Walter Freeman and the Lobotomy." *Neurosurgical Focus* Originally published in *Neurosurgical Focus*, 2017.

This scholarly history of Walter Freeman gave us an insight into his theatrical personality and his eccentric habit of holding on to memorabilia from his patients after every lobotomy. This is a secondary source because it is an analysis and synthesis of primary sources by scholars.

Cohen, Adam. *Imbeciles: The Supreme Court, American Eugenics, and the Sterilization of Carrie Buck*. Penguin Press, 2016.

This book by Adam Cohen tells the story of Carrie Buck, a young woman with an intellectual disability who was sterilized on the terms of a new Virginia state law. For our website, this book helped us to further understand the Supreme Court proceedings of Carrie Buck's case as well as the circumstances of her sterilization.

El-Hai, Jack. *The Lobotomist: A Maverick Medical Genius and His Tragic Quest to Rid the World of Mental Illness*. J Wiley, 2005.

This expansive history and analysis of Walter Freeman and the lobotomy helped us dive into its history more and contextualize the lobotomy fully. This is a secondary source because it is an analysis and synthesis done by a biographer after the historical time period.

The Eugenics Crusade: What's Wrong with Perfect? Produced by Connie Honeycutt, Rafael De La Uz, and Michelle Ferrari, directed by Michelle Ferrari, performance by Corey Stoll, American Experience, 2018. PBS, 1996-2019 WGBH Educational Foundation, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/eugenics-crusade/. Accessed 3 Nov. 2018.

This documentary discusses the eugenics 'crusade' in terms of its creation, development, and impacts. For our website, this source helped to give us a true understanding of the history and impacts of the eugenics movement as a whole (including impacts that still can be seen today).

Eunice: The Kennedy Who Changed The World. Simon & Shuster, 2019.

This comprehensive biography of Eunice Kennedy Shriver gave an in-depth exploration of this remarkable woman that helped us understand the paradigm that she operated in. While not

directly included in the website, it did provide us with a valuable introduction. This is a secondary source because it is a biography from after the time period.

Fager, Charles A. "James L. Poppen, M.D., 1903-1978." *Journal of Neurosurgery*. *Journal of Neurosurgery*, thejns.org/abstract/journals/j-neurosurg/51/1/article-p2.xml. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019. Originally published in *Journal of Neurosurgery*, vol. 51, no. 1, July 1979.

This scholarly history of Dr. James Poppen, a contemporary of Freeman and Watts, helped us to verify his background in order to confirm the fact that his opinion on the prominence of lobotomy in the public press was well founded. This is a secondary source because it was written by someone else that was not from the historical time period.

"Frequently Asked Questions about Lobotomies." *National Public Radio*, 16 Nov. 2005, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5014565. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This very general answer to questions about lobotomies helped us find some of the numbers associated with the procedure, such as how many people were lobotomized in the United States. This is a secondary source because it is a collection of primary source statistics with analysis intermingled.

Haskins, James. *A New Kind of Joy: The Story of the Special Olympics*. Doubleday, 1976.

This book by James Haskins discusses the history of the Special Olympics and how it brought joy to individuals who had previously been isolated and closeted due to their mental 'retardation.' For our website, we used this source to help us better understand how the Special Olympics impacted those who participated and their families.

"History of Mental Health Treatment: 1800s-2000s." *Foundation Recovery Network*, DualDiagnosis.org, 2018, www.dualdiagnosis.org/mental-health-and-addiction/history/. Accessed 27 Oct. 2018.

This secondary source provided a general overview of mental health history. We used this to access other primary and secondary sources on this same issue and to better explain discrimination and isolation of those with mental health issues in the United States throughout history.

"History of Western State Hospital." *Washington State Department of Social and Health Services*, www.dshs.wa.gov/bha/division-state-hospitals/history-western-state-hospital. Accessed 27 Oct. 2018.

This web page details the history of Western State Hospital in Lakewood, Washington. We used this site to help us understand the conditions of mental hospital for those with intellectual disabilities during the eugenics movement.

"History of Western State Hospital." *Washington State Department of Social and Health Services*, www.dshs.wa.gov/bha/division-state-hospitals/history-western-state-hospital.

This very brief history of the Western State Hospital provided by the DSHS of Washington helped us gain an initial understanding of the mental hospital's history. This is a secondary source because it is a summative history.

Jansson, Bengt. "Controversial Psychosurgery Resulted in a Nobel Prize." *The Nobel Prize*, Nobel Media AB 2018, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1949/moniz/article/. Accessed 29 Oct. 2018.

On this web site, the author describes the tragic treatment of lobotomy and how it won a Nobel Prize. We utilized this secondary source to explain that this treatment was thought to be not dangerous and it was thought that it truly helped those with intellectual disabilities.

"John F. Kennedy and People with Intellectual Disabilities." *John F. Kennedy: Presidential Library and Museum*, National Archives, www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/john-f-kennedy-and-people-with-intellectual-disabilities. Accessed 30 Oct. 2018.

This secondary source describes how John F. Kennedy was specifically involved with Eunice Kennedy Shriver's efforts to fight for the rights of people with intellectual disabilities. We used this on our website to help us talk about Shriver's push to begin to give those with intellectual disabilities more opportunities to grow and learn in the outside world.

Jzbick, Jim. "Treatment for the Insane Improved in the Early 1900s." *Times News*, tnonline.com, 17 Oct. 2009, www.tnonline.com/2009/oct/16/treatment-insane-improved-early-1900s. Accessed 27 Oct. 2018.

This secondary source described how conditions in mental hospital began to improve in the early 1900s, although they still had dire conditions. We utilized this source in our background and build-up section to help us explain the state of these mental hospitals for those with intellectual disabilities.

Larson, Kate Clifford. *Rosemary: The Hidden Kennedy Daughter*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2015.

This book talks about the lobotomy and intellectual disability of Rosemary Kennedy. We used this source in our heart of story to help us speak about her life and how it caused Eunice Kennedy Shriver to kick-start Camp Shriver and the Special Olympics.

Legislative Status of Eugenic Sterilization in the United States. 1935. *Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory's Image Archive on the American Eugenics Movement*, Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, www.eugenicsarchive.org/eugenics/list2.pl.

This is a picture of a map showing states with and without sterilization laws. We decided to include this in our website as it shows the widescale of the eugenics movement, as it had reached a legislative level.

"A Lobotomy Timeline." *National Public Radio*, 16 Nov. 2005,
www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5014576&ps=rs. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This very general timeline of lobotomy again helped to provide to us some general context on the matter. It showed how there was a true boom and bust of psychosurgery. This is a secondary source because it is a synthesis of primary sources written by researchers.

McNeil, Liz. "The Truth about Rosemary Kennedy's Lobotomy." *People*, Meredith, 6 Nov. 2014, people.com/books/rosemary-kennedy-the-truth-about-her-lobotomy/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This interview with Timothy Shriver contained many helpful photographs of Rosemary Kennedy with her family that we used to show her vivaciousness to the viewers of our website. This is a secondary source because it is contained inside of a modern periodical.

Means Proposed for Cutting off the Flow of Human Defectives and Degenerates. Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory's Image Archive on the American Eugenics Movement, Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, www.eugenicsarchive.org/html/eugenics/index2.html?tag=978. Accessed 30 Nov. 2018.

This picture shows the different methods of 'eliminating' those with intellectual disabilities from society. We used this photograph in our website to demonstrate the overarching beliefs, goals, and opinions of the eugenics movement as a whole.

Meno, Joe. "How the Special Olympics Brought Mental Disability Out of the Shadows." *Chicago Magazine*, Chicago Tribune Media Group, 11 July 2018, www.chicagomag.com/city-life/July-2018/How-the-Special-Olympics-Brought-Mental-Disability-Out-of-the-Shadows/. Accessed 19 Dec. 2018.

This source explains the difference in the health and the lifestyle of those with intellectual disabilities, both before and after the Special Olympics was established. We used this web page to explain the impact that the Special Olympics had on the athletes themselves and how the games have given these individuals far more opportunities to grow and learn.

Nielsen, Kim E. *A Disability History of the United States*. Beacon Press, 2012.

A general history of disability rights in the United States is described in this book. This was crucial for the background and build-up sections of our website as it provided information on the Eugenics movement and lobotomies in the United States.

Our Reach. Special Olympics, BrightSpot, www.specialolympics.org/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This picture shows the reach of the Special Olympics in terms of number of athletes, competitions, volunteers, countries it serves, athlete health screening, and the rate of increase in unified teammates. We used this picture to provide data on the extensive impact of the Special Olympics today.

"Out of the Shadows: Events Leading to the Founding of Special Olympics." *Special Olympics*, 2019 Special Olympics, www.specialolympics.org/about/history/out-of-the-shadows-events-leading-to-the-founding-of-special-olympics. Accessed 4 Jan. 2019.

This source provides a timeline and details of important events throughout the history of the Special Olympics. We utilized this web page throughout our website to help us better understand and explain the history and impacts of the games.

"Portrayal of Lobotomy in the Popular Press: 1935-1960." *ResearchGate* Originally published in *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences*, May 1999.

This social science analysis of the tone that lobotomy was portrayed in in the popular press during the time really helped us understand how the media influenced the possible lobotomy patients, overstating its success rate and understating the possibility of detrimental side effects. This is a secondary source because it is a scholarly analysis of primary sources.

Szasz, Thomas. *Coercion as Cure: A Critical History of Psychiatry*. Transaction Publishers, 2007.

This technical history of the darker side of psychiatry helped us properly contextualize institutionalization and psychosurgery within the broader psychiatric landscape. This is a secondary source because it is an analysis and synthesis of primary source information.

Triumph and Tragedy in History Logo. 2018. *National History Day*, www.nhd.org/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019.

This logo of the theme of this year's NHD competition is included on our website to visually remind our audience of what theme this project focuses on. This is a secondary source because it was created years after the focus of our project.

Valenstein, Elliot S. *Great and Desperate Cures: The Rise and Decline of Psychosurgery and Other Radical Treatments for Mental Illness*. Basic Books, 1986.

This book about the history of psychosurgery was immensely helpful to us by providing an overall perspective on how truly experimental and dangerous psychosurgery was. Of particular note was how lobotomy, in particular, was portrayed in the popular press and how that influenced the number of patients that were drawn to it. This source was used in our build-up and is a secondary source because it is an analysis and synthesis of primary source information.