From Eugenics to the School-To-Prison Pipeline: Disabled Students and the Continuum of Carceral Practices

By Michael

Content note
Talk of violence, coarse language

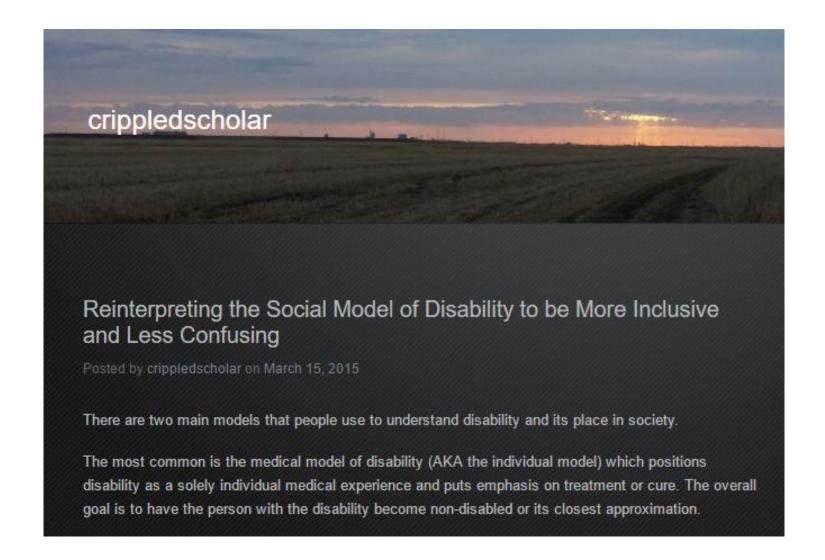
Teaching against Hierarchies: An Anarchist Approach

Stephanie Spoto, California State University, Monterey Bay

Abstract: The state of California spends more on prisons than on colleges and universities, and the fact that these two budgetary figures are often compared shows the relationship between the two state institutions. Our classrooms, starting from a very early stage, not only prepare children to be productive members of the consumer economy but educate them for complacency in the face of state violence and mass incarceration. In attempting to move away from hierarchical models of education, this article looks at the feminist pedagogical theory of bell hooks and antiauthoritarian and anarchist theorists such as Jacques Rancière and Derrick Jensen in order to begin investigating alternatives to current education systems. It also identifies major problems in attempting to construct antihierarchical classrooms within a larger society that is still suffering from oppression and structural inequality, and claims that, if not paired with direct action, any attempt for revolutionizing education will meet up against repressive state institutions.

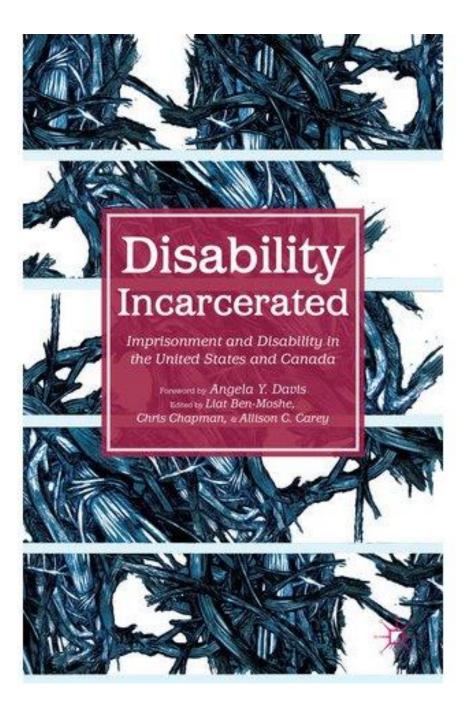
"The education system has become perhaps the greatest site for the reinforcement of hierarchies and oppression, and so must become a primary site of our struggle."

Stephanie Spoto



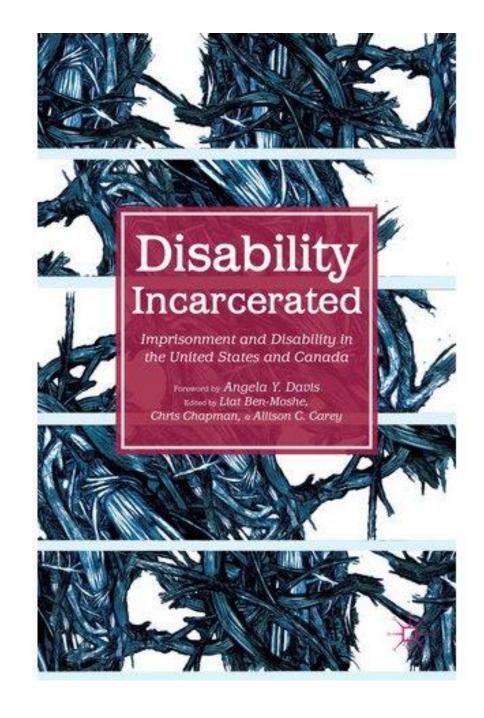
crippledscholar.wordpress.com

Social danger



"...the boundaries of normalcy"

"...disability remains the acceptable line of separation between 'us' and 'them'"



Improvability

Improvability

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The New Disability History

American Perspectives

Paul K. Longmore and Lauri Umansky

Disability and the Justification of Inequality in American History

Douglas C. Baynton

Since the social and political revolutions of the eighteenth century, the trend in western political thought has been to refuse to take for granted inequalities between persons or groups. Differential and unequal treatment has continued, of course, but it has been considered incumbent on modern societies to produce a rational explanation for such treatment. In recent decades, historians and other scholars in the humanities have studied intensely and often challenged the ostensibly rational explanations for inequalities based on identity—in particular, gender, tace, and ethnicity. Disability, however, one of the most prevalent justifications for inequality, has rarely been the subject of historical inquiry.

Disability has functioned historically to justify inequality for disabled people themselves, but it has also done so for women and minority groups. That is not only has it been considered justifiable to treat disabled people unequality.



The Eugenic Atlantic: race, disability, and the making of an international Eugenic Science, 1800–1945

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ACCOMPLICES NOT ALLIES

