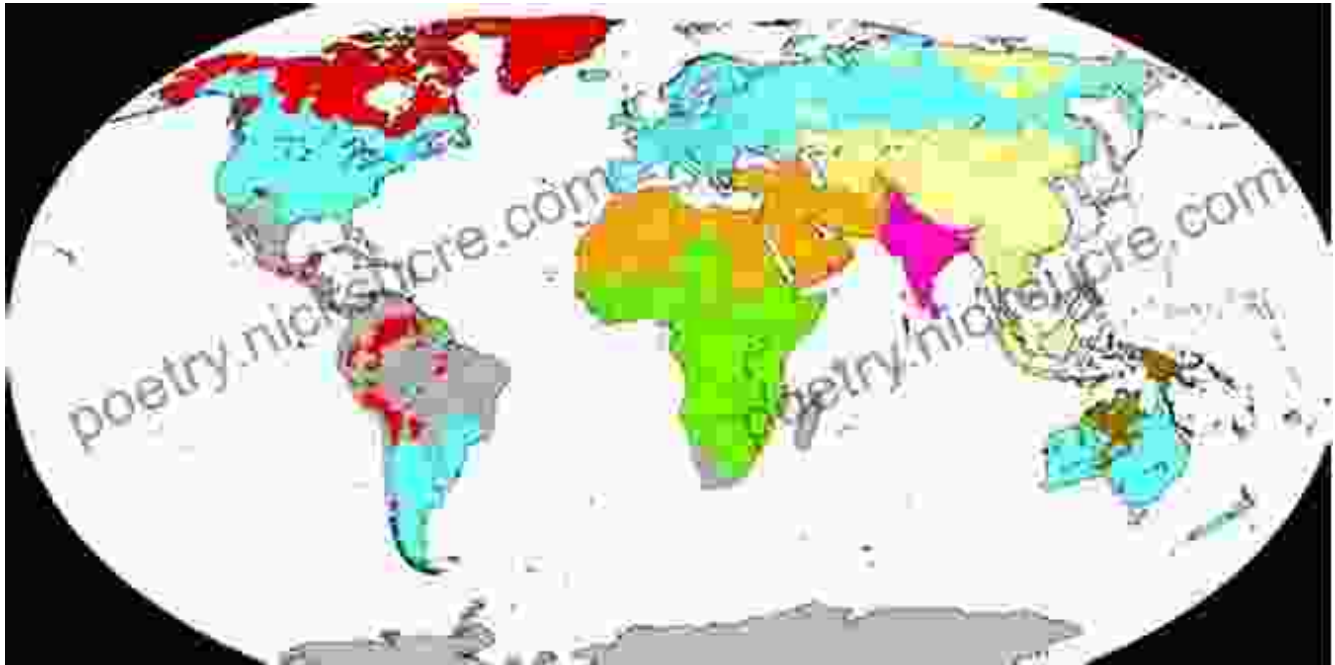


# The Return of Race Science: A Superior Response to the Misuse of Genetics in Racial Classification



The concept of race has been a controversial and divisive issue throughout history. While it has historically been used to justify discrimination and oppression, recent advances in genetics have cast doubt on its validity as a scientific classification. This article examines the history and contemporary misuse of genetics in racial classification, arguing that the concept of race is not supported by scientific evidence and that its continued use is harmful and unjust.

**Superior: The Return of Race Science** by Angela Saini

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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## **The Historical Use of Genetics in Race Science**

The idea of race as a biological concept emerged in the 18th century, when scientists began to classify humans based on physical characteristics such as skin color, hair texture, and facial features. This classification system was heavily influenced by racist ideologies, and it was used to justify the enslavement and colonization of people of color.

In the early 20th century, the development of genetics led to a renewed interest in race science. Scientists began to search for genetic markers that could be used to classify humans into distinct races. However, these efforts were largely unsuccessful, as they were unable to find any consistent genetic differences between different human populations.

## **The Misuse of Genetics in Contemporary Race Science**

Despite the lack of scientific evidence supporting the concept of race, some scientists continue to use genetics to classify humans into different races. This misuse of genetics can lead to discriminatory practices and policies, such as the use of race-based quotas in college admissions and hiring.

One example of the misuse of genetics in racial classification is the work of geneticist J. Philippe Rushton. Rushton has argued that there are three distinct races of humans: Caucasians, Negroids, and Mongoloids. He claims that these races are genetically different from each other and that these differences are responsible for differences in intelligence and behavior.

Rushton's work has been widely criticized by other scientists, who argue that his s are not supported by the evidence. Several studies have failed to find any significant genetic differences between different human populations, and there is no evidence to support the claim that these differences are responsible for differences in intelligence or behavior.

## **The Dangers of Race Science**

The misuse of genetics in racial classification is not only scientifically invalid, but it is also harmful and unjust. The concept of race has been used to justify discrimination and oppression throughout history, and it continues to be used to justify racist policies and practices today.

For example, race-based quotas in college admissions and hiring can prevent qualified applicants from being considered for opportunities based solely on their race. This is a clear violation of the principle of equal opportunity, and it can have a significant impact on the lives of individuals and communities.

In addition, the misuse of genetics in racial classification can lead to the creation of racial stereotypes and prejudices. When people are classified into different races, it can create the illusion that these races are fundamentally different from each other. This can lead to the development

of negative stereotypes about different racial groups, and it can make it more difficult to build a just and equitable society.

The concept of race is not supported by scientific evidence, and its continued use is harmful and unjust. The misuse of genetics in racial classification can lead to discriminatory practices and policies, and it can contribute to the creation of racial stereotypes and prejudices. It is time to reject the concept of race and to build a truly egalitarian society where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

## References

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- The myth of race and the failure of race science



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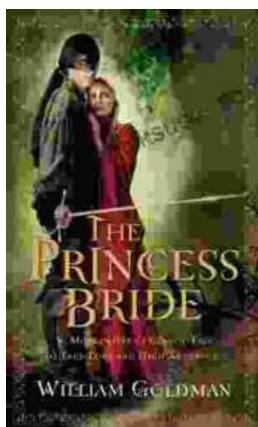
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