

This article was borrowed from the book *Twenty First Century Overman* with the kind permission of the author. The book is available through Amazon.com, Barnes and Noble and at [www.darkbiology.com](http://www.darkbiology.com)

[www.genetic-engineering-eugenics.com](http://www.genetic-engineering-eugenics.com)

## **EXPOSING THE GREAT LEWONTIN DECEPTION ON “*THE NON EXISTENCE OF CLASSICAL RACIAL GROUPS*”.**

It is argued by some “*scientists*” notably RC Lewontin that there are more differences between individuals in the whole human population than between individuals of one racial group to another. To quote Lewontin “*It is clear that our perception of relatively large differences between human races and sub groups, as compared to the variation within these groups, is indeed a biased perception and that, based on randomly chosen genetic differences human races and populations are remarkably similar to each other, with the largest part by far of human variation being accounted for by the differences between individuals*”.

Lewontin is pointing that humans tend to notice a few obvious and easily noticeable differences between people such as skin color or hair texture, but in fact these differences between individuals are very small and make up a tiny proportion of differences between individuals at the genetic level. The effects of Lewontin’s paper were enormous and heavily influenced the first of the United

[www.darkbiology.com](http://www.darkbiology.com)

<http://www.genetic-engineering-eugenics.com/>

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) views on race which were set out in a statement named "*The Race Question*" on July 18, 1950. This declared "*there are no pure races and biological variability is as great within any race as between races*" and other statements such as "*there are no innate differences in intellectual, psychological or emotional potential among races*".

## **Problems with Lewontin's paper.**

When I read Lewontin's paper it seemed somewhat "*Alice through the Looking Glass*", as the results seemed to fly in the face of evolutionary science. For how can it be that two random individuals that evolved from the same environment are as genetically similar to each other as to an individual who evolved in a different environment! Basic evolutionary science would tell you that this simply could not be the case, as differing geographical environments would apply differing selection pressures on the populations inhabiting them; resulting in significant genetic differences between those populations (usually over a period of a great many human generations).

As it turns out Lewontin's study or at the very least the way that the study was interpreted was indeed flawed. This is because Lewontin was comparing differences by looking at individual genes in isolation rather than in combination. **Looking at just one gene or place on a chromosome and trying to ascertain someone's**

[www.darkbiology.com](http://www.darkbiology.com)

<http://www.genetic-engineering-eugenics.com/>

**race is very unreliable, as it is only when genes are looked at in combination that the racial differences of an individual become obvious.** An excellent analogy to explain Lewontin's fallacy is given by Pamela Marshal professor of Natural Sciences at Arizona State University and I quote her directly *"If I said I am thinking of an animal and it's furry, you would not be able to know the animal, but if I said, it's furry, small, needs taurine, lives in houses, and purrs, you'd know immediately"*. Indeed any amateur naturalist who knows how to use a guide book for identifying different trees or fungi should have spotted this glaring flaw in the study. I am even more shocked at the surprising conclusions he and others including UNESCO deduced from the study. Thankfully Lewontin's work on "race" is now being dismissed by nearly all biologists, statisticians and increasingly so by many social scientists.

### **The Danger of Lewontin's Paper.**

Lewontin's idea of trying to prove the equality of human beings based on biological similarity is a very dangerous course of action; for if biological groups are proved dissimilar rather than similar then that could be used to prove inequality between races; which, is perhaps something that Lewontin should have taken into consideration before making his poorly thought out conclusions.

[www.darkbiology.com](http://www.darkbiology.com)

<http://www.genetic-engineering-eugenics.com/>