

RACE Project
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a socially constructed and scientifically invalid system of biological categories is insufficient but necessary for undermining contemporary institutional racism.]

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by recently "rediscovered" nineteenth-century Haitian anthropologist. Anténor Firmin refutes polygenists' claims of blacks' as a separate, racially inferior species on both scientific and moral grounds with arguments that resonate with contemporary findings on the structure of human variation. Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban's introduction establishes Firmin's foundational role in anthropology, Pan-Africanism and anti-racist theory.]

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Smedley A, Smedley B. 2005. Race as biology is fiction, racism as a social problem is real: anthropological and historical perspectives on the social construction of race. *American Psychologist* 60(1): 16-26. [Smedley and Smedley place current debates over the meanings of race in the emerging field of human genomics in an anthropological and historical context, maintaining that race as a way of classifying humans differs from culture and ethnicity as the former is a relatively recent practice in human history uniquely requiring biological criteria and justification. Although lacking a scientific basis, the authors conclude that "social race" as a determinant of differential resource allocation remains an important consideration for public health policy.]

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two groups. Thomas provides a critical scientific perspective on this story as well as that of the political battle over the skeletal remains of "Kennewick Man" found in 1996.]

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Census

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- Hart D, Ashmore P. 2006. Changing students' understanding of race. *Anthropology News* 47(3): 10-11.
- Kozol J. 2005. Still separate, still unequal: America's educational apartheid. *Harper's Magazine* 311(1864): 41-54.
- Krislov M. 2004. Affirmative action in higher education: the value, the method, and the future. *University of Cincinnati Law Review* 72: 899-912. [Krislov discusses Supreme Court decisions affirming the social salience of race and, hence, the need to "flexibly" consider race in college admissions as part of a larger effort at creating a more "open and inclusive citizenry."]
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