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of the sea.â\200\234

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Favoatt Publmtiam, Inc; 1961)
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global politieal atrategiw cf the '-

Warn." (Heston: pattern)

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2.

the problem of race relations has echoes and reverberations in debates of the United Nations since its founding

In fact, one of the resolutions of the conference

"Race was an important criterion used for determining the countries which were invited to the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, in April 1955.

declared that and above the question of colonialism, 'we are all interested in racial equality... the touchstone for those who are here assembled and the people they represent.

Now any Western colonial regime, although they differ in their systems and methods, that has not inflicted, and a larger or lesser scale, on the population they dominate the doctrine of their racial inferiority."

There has not been, nor is there

International Institute of Differing Civilizations, "Ethnic and Cultural Pluralism in intertropical communities" (Brussels, 1957), page 498.

Quoted by Leo Ruper "Sociology ~ Some aspects of Urban Plural Societies" in Hebert L. Lysted (ed),

The African World a survey of social research (New York : Frederick A Praeger, Publishers, 1965), page 122/3.

Quoted in Tribalism and Racism, 13.13. m ~ em, in Race, Science and Society, The UNESCO Press, 1975, page 235.

But racial problems are complicated by the relative economic and political power between the white and other peoples of the world.

It so happens that

the rich and powerful nations generally speaking; coincide with the white nations, and the poor and weak with the darker nations.

"Race' with its concomitant racism. It is now: today is a phenomenon of modern time" (Elihu Bantam, Race Relations (London : Tavistock Publications, 1967, see especially chapters 2 and 3)

Their spread in Asia and in Africa, America and the

The modern ideas about race and the modern manifestation of 'racism' are of European origin.

Caribbean derives free European technology, which made it possible for Europe to establish colonial rule in these parts of the world.

officials, Christian missionaries, merchants and European settlers in those countries have been the principal agents for spreading the modern ideas of race and racial practices."

European

What then is "race" and "racism" ?

/O.3.

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3»

We shall employ the definition offered by Pierre L. Van der Berghe, who uses the term to refer to a human group that defines itself and/or is defined by other groups by virtue of innate and immutable physical

essential physical characteristics

characteristics.

intrinsically related to moral, intellectual, and other non-physical attributes or abilities.

are in turn believed to be

(van der Berghe, 1967, Race and Racism, 201. Oxford : Jahn Wiley and sons, Inc; experts on race problem issued on July 18, 1950.)

page 9, Cf. the UNESCO Statement by

1967),

The crucial factor in the definition is that a racial group is socially defined on the basis of physical characteristics, such as skin colour, hair texture, etc.

But equally important in the definition of race is the observable cultural and moral differences or differences in

claim that

abilities among different races derive directly from physical characteristics.

We shall describe as racism, beliefs about race and social actions based on such beliefs.

conditions are simultaneously present, namely,

He insists therefore that racism exists only if three

1. the physical criteria;
2. beliefs about the inevitable correspondence between the physical

and cultural, moral or intellectual differences among racial

groups;

and

3. social actions based on those beliefs.

(All above quotations from E.U. Asianism, Tribalism and Racism" in "Race, Science and Society", Paris, the UNESCO Press; 1975) 1989 234 5»

(note

It should also be noted that European scholars, writers and clergymen have also been foremost promoters of racist claims 11!).

- The basic ingredient of racism is the dogmatic claim of the existence of genetically innate and unchanging inequality among the races!

/..4.