

## Lecture 2: *Structural Differences*



### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. The pigment that gives us our skin and eye color is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Features that characterize the Caucasian skull shape are:
  - a. Rounded top, triangular nasal aperture, and short nasal bridge
  - b. Pointed top, round nasal aperture, and short nasal bridge
  - c. Rounded top, triangular nasal aperture, and long nasal bridge
  - d. Pointed top, round nasal aperture, and long nasal bridge
3. Circle the correct verbiage: "People can identify race/gender from face silhouettes substantially more accurately than they can identify race/gender."
4. A person's race can be determined with reasonable accuracy by:
  - a. The shape of his skull
  - b. The three-dimensional geometry of his brain
  - c. His pelvic girth
  - d. a and b
  - e. All of the above
5. White people have the highest percentage of which type of muscle fibers?
  - a. Type I
  - b. Type IIa
  - c. Type IIb

### ESSAY QUESTIONS

Today we will continue to learn to recognize and refute anti-white arguments and interpretations. Reading anti-white material, written by people who hate us, is unpleasant and uncomfortable. Nonetheless, we live in an anti-white world and we must learn to refute anti-whiteism. Doing so requires practice. Read the following article, which we discussed briefly in the lecture, and answer the subsequent questions.

***Babies Can Distinguish Among Races and Genders as Early as 3 Months, Can Racism Be Reversed?***

Sep 11, 2012 By Makini Brice

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Long before they are able to talk, walk, or even sit up, babies are able to distinguish among different races and genders. A psychologist from the University of Delaware has found that babies are able to classify people by race and gender at 3 months; by 9 months, babies have difficulty remembering the faces of people from less-familiar races.

At 3 months, Paul Quinn says that Caucasian infants prefer Caucasian faces over Asian faces, choosing to stare at Caucasian faces for longer periods of time. At 3 months, infants were able to remember faces of different races equally, but that ability disappeared by the time babies were 9 months old.

Researchers measured babies' preferences by noting how long they stare at different objects, since babies of those ages are generally unable to speak. Looking time also demonstrates babies' familiarity with objects. Babies look at things for longer periods of time when they are more unfamiliar with it; when babies see familiar objects, they spend less time looking at them.

Researchers showed infants pictures of people of the four major ethnic groups: African, Caucasian, East Asian, and South Asian. They realized that 3-month-olds were able to recognize faces from all races, not just their own, but that the ability disappeared for 9-month-olds. Researchers wondered if that development could be changed.

They asked parents of 6-month-olds to read to their children using picture books. These books featured pictures of people of different races. After showing them the books, the Caucasian babies, at 9 months old, would be able to differentiate between Asian faces as they had been able to do when they were younger.

A similar study showed daily videos of Asian faces to 8-month-old Caucasian babies. After two to three weeks, Quinn said that he and his team "were able to reverse the way their perception [otherwise] narrowed."

The study aligns with a famous tenet of psychology called the cross-race effect. It stipulates that people tend to have greater difficulty remembering the faces of people of different races than their own.

A study published earlier this year found that racism is hardwired into people's brains. According to the study published in *Nature Neuroscience*, researchers found that the brain circuits that allow people to classify others into ethnic groups and the circuits that process emotion and make decisions overlap. They said that it was that circuitry that allowed people to make unconscious decisions based on race, and is responsible for many of the race-based stereotypes that people make.

It is possible that this distinction that babies make between races...has evolutionary roots. In ancient times, people needed to distinguish early on among people of different tribes.

Quinn's studies also cast light on the question of whether racism...can be reversed.

## QUESTIONS

1. The title of this article is, "*Babies Can Distinguish Among Races and Genders as Early as 3 Months, Can Racism Be Reversed?*" How is this title anti-white?
  2. On the Internet, the photograph associated with the article is of a white baby. What message is the author trying to convey with that image?
  3. The author says, "At 3 months, Paul Quinn says that Caucasian infants prefer Caucasian faces over Asian faces, choosing to stare at Caucasian faces for longer periods of time." When I did further investigation, I discovered that the researchers only used Caucasian babies as test subjects. Yet the researchers were located in the USA, the UK, and China, and therefore had access to babies of many different races. Why do you think the study only used Caucasian babies?
  4. The author says, "*A study published earlier this year found that racism is hardwired into people's brains*" and that hardwiring "*is responsible for many of the race-based stereotypes that people make.*" The author is essentially saying that we notice racial differences because our brains are hardwired to notice them, not because those differences are real. She believes those differences are actually just "stereotypes." Do you believe that? What has been your experience of different races of people? If you live in a majority white area and haven't experienced much of other races in their natural environments (i.e. their own neighborhoods, etc.), ask your parents about their experiences of other races.
  5. The author says, "*It is possible that this distinction that babies make between races...has evolutionary roots. In ancient times, people needed to distinguish early on among people of different tribes.*" What is the author implying by saying that we needed to distinguish among the different races "in ancient times"?
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## ANSWERS

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Melanin
2. C
3. race, gender
4. e
5. a

## ESSAY QUESTION SAMPLE ANSWERS

1. In addition to being an awkward run-on sentence, this title is blatantly anti-white. The word “racism” is an anti-white slur. When the author directly equates “distinguish[ing] among races” with “racism,” she is telling white people that to even notice race makes them racist. Of course, all other races of people also notice race, but she would never accuse a non-white person of being “racist.”
2. It is a common anti-white tactic to use images of white people when discussing “racism,” “environmental damage,” and other negative topics. **To associate white babies with things like “racism,” “environmental destruction,” etc., the anti-white media is implying that white people are born evil.** The reality, however, is that white people are the most altruistic and compassionate people on the planet.
3. A study demonstrating that non-white babies exhibit racial preferences at 3 months of age would fly in the face of the anti-white narrative. The authors had to use white babies in order to stay within that anti-white narrative. Instead of demonstrating that all races of people have an inborn preference for their own kind, which is true, the authors can now claim, “White babies are racist!” But many studies show that ALL races of people prefer to be with their own kind. This is not “racist,” nor is it a phenomenon only of white people. It is a universal truth.
4. Racial differences exist. They don’t exist only in our minds. They exist in our DNA and our DNA can be used to identify our race. They exist in the different structural features we observe with our own eyes. Anthropologists can identify the race of a skeleton that is thousands of years old. We have only begun in this course to outline the differences between the races, yet they are already numerous. Also, a word about “stereotypes.” The word carries a negative connotation, and is nearly always used as an anti-white slur like “racist.” But stereotypes exist for a reason. They are simply the common characteristics observed in many people of a given race. Not every person of a certain race has all of the common characteristics, but nearly every person has some. To notice such characteristics is natural and healthy.
5. The author is implying that we no longer need to distinguish between the races. We needed to do so “in ancient times,” but we are more evolved than that now. In fact the exact opposite is true! We now live in multiracial countries that can be very dangerous for our people. Non-whites commit acts of criminal violence against whites at a vastly higher rate than whites commit them, and whites are often the victims of such attacks. It is absolutely essential to our safety to be able to quickly identify people of other races.

## CONCLUSION

Again, as a fun conclusion to today's assignment, let's reimagine the anti-white title of this article from a white-positive perspective:

***“Babies Can Distinguish Among Races and Genders as Early as 3 Months! Study provides hope that brainwashed white people can return to a healthy sense of racial consciousness.”***

Or perhaps...

***“Babies Can Distinguish Among Races and Genders as Early as 3 Months! Proof that we are wasting valuable time and resources trying to fight biological reality.”***