La diversità umana

Gli africani siamo noi

24.2.2017

Guido Barbujani

università di ferrara
DA SEICENTO ANNI GUARDIAMO AVANTI.


HIER LEYT BEG
THOMAS IELLES ST
DEN 19 APRIL AN° 163
T I

Razzismo scientifico: Il decalogo del “Manifesto”


LA DIFESA DELLA RAZZA

ANNO 1 - NUMERO 1
5 AGOSTO 1938-XVI

SCIENZE DOCUMENTAZIONE POLEMICA

Direttore: TELESIO INTERLANDI

RAZZISMO ITALIANO

Un gruppo di studiosi fascisti docenti nelle Università italiane sotto l'egida del Ministero della Cultura Popolare ha fissato nei seguenti termini quella che è la posizione del fascismo nei confronti dei problemi della razza:

1. Le razze umane esistono
2. Esistono grandi e piccole razze
3. Il concetto di razza è un concetto puramente biologico
4. La popolazione dell’Italia attuale è di origine ariana e la sua civiltà è ariana
5. È una leggenda l’apporto di masse ingenti di uomini in tempi storici
6. Esiste ormai una pura razza italiana
7. È tempo che gli italiani si proclamino francamente razzisti
8. È necessario fare una distinzione fra i mediterranei d’Europa occidentale da una parte, gli orientali e gli africani dall’altra
9. Gli ebrei non appartengono alla razza italiana
10. I caratteri fisici e psicologici puramente europei degli italiani non devono essere alterati in nessun modo

1. Razze umane? Il razzismo scientifico

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2. Neandertal

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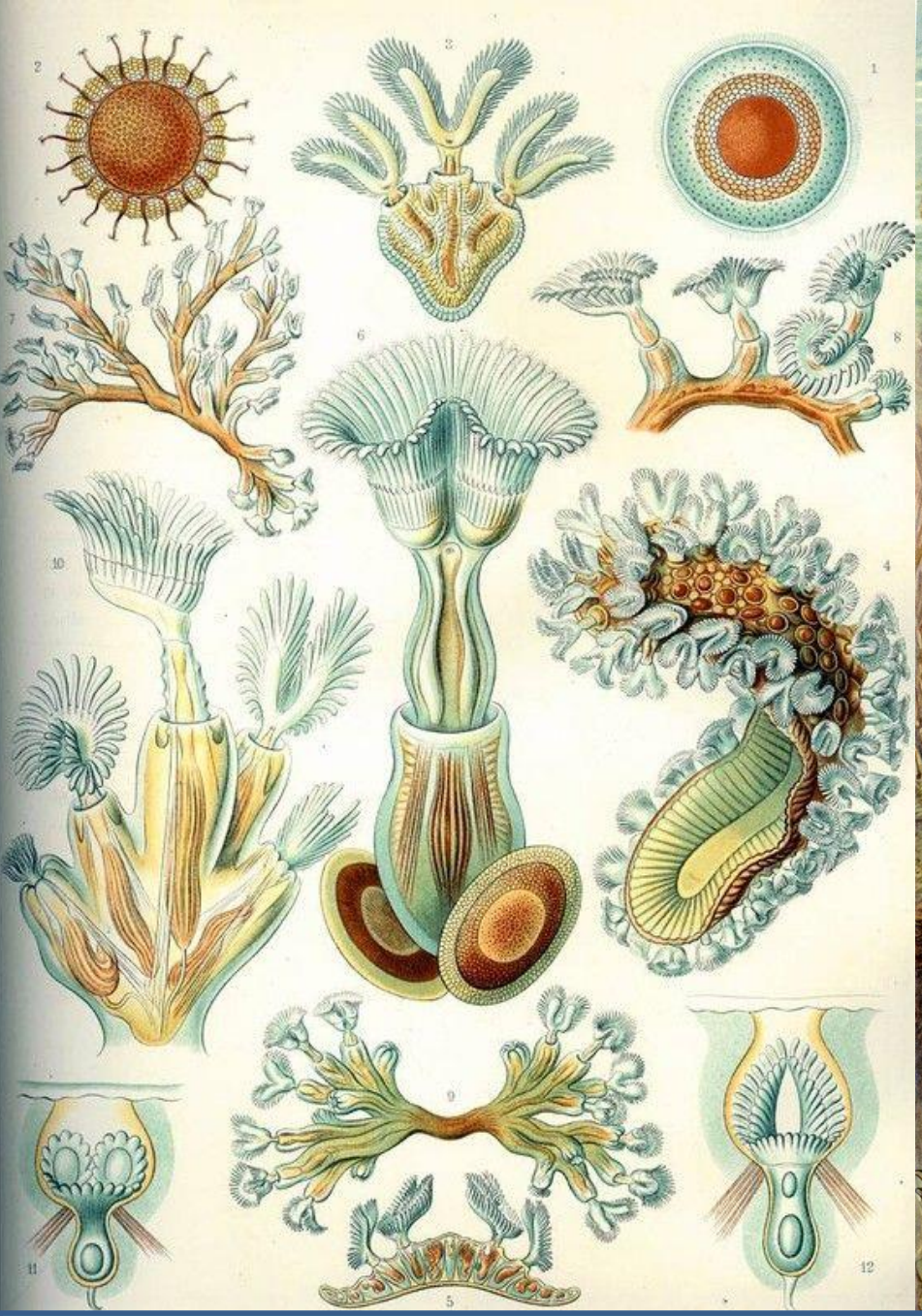
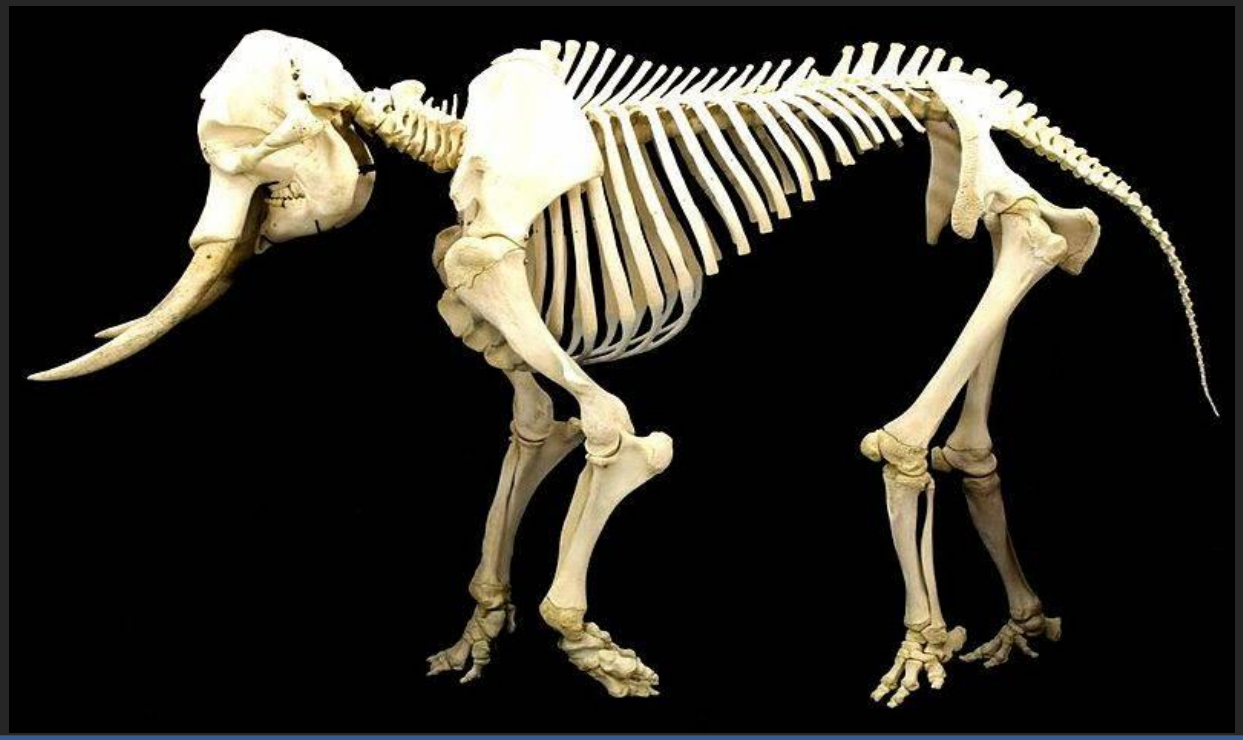
3. Un po’ di storia del pensiero scientifico





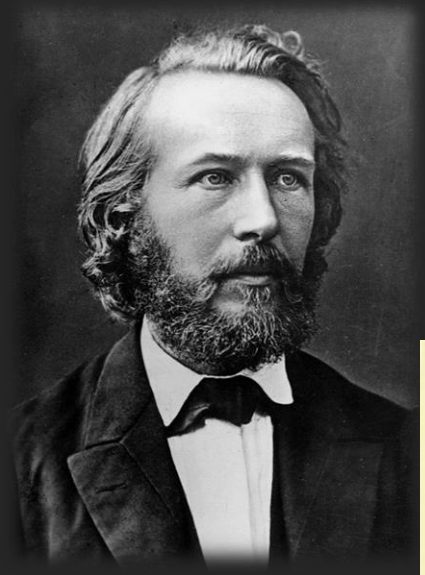
3. Un po’ di storia del pensiero scientifico

Joachim Neumann 1650-1680

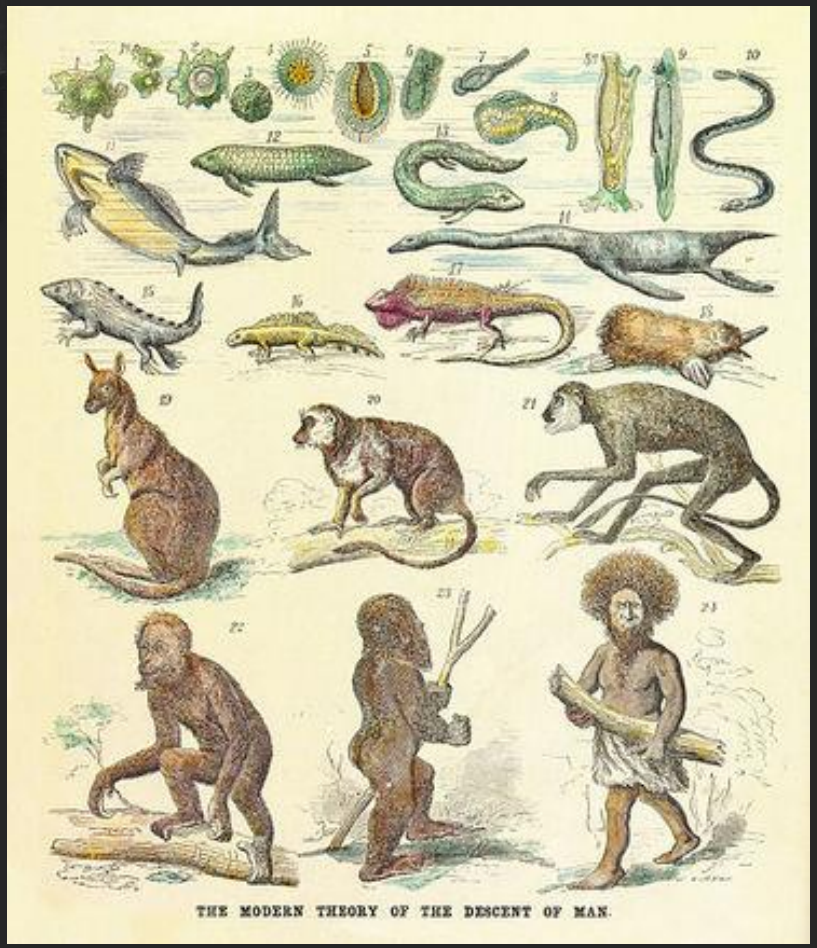
Johann Carl Fuhlrott

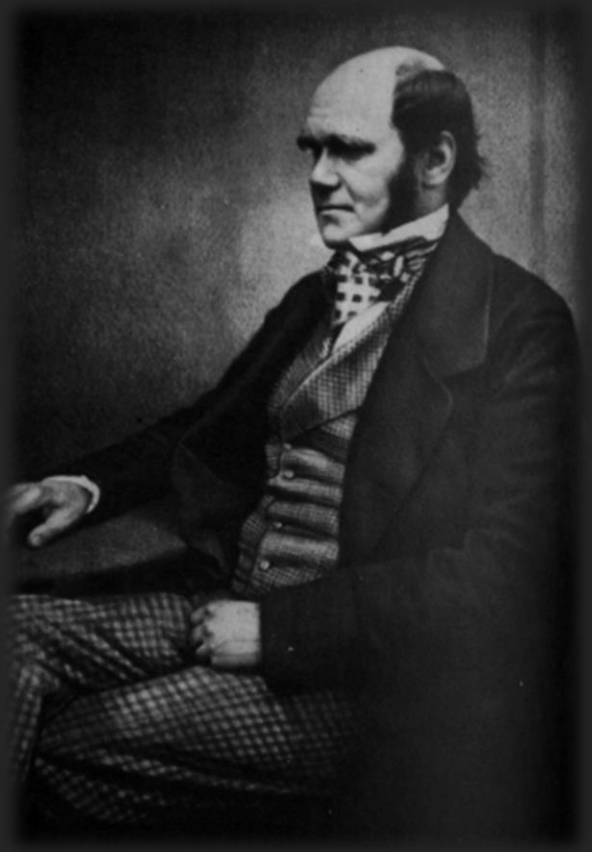
Hermann Schaaffhausen

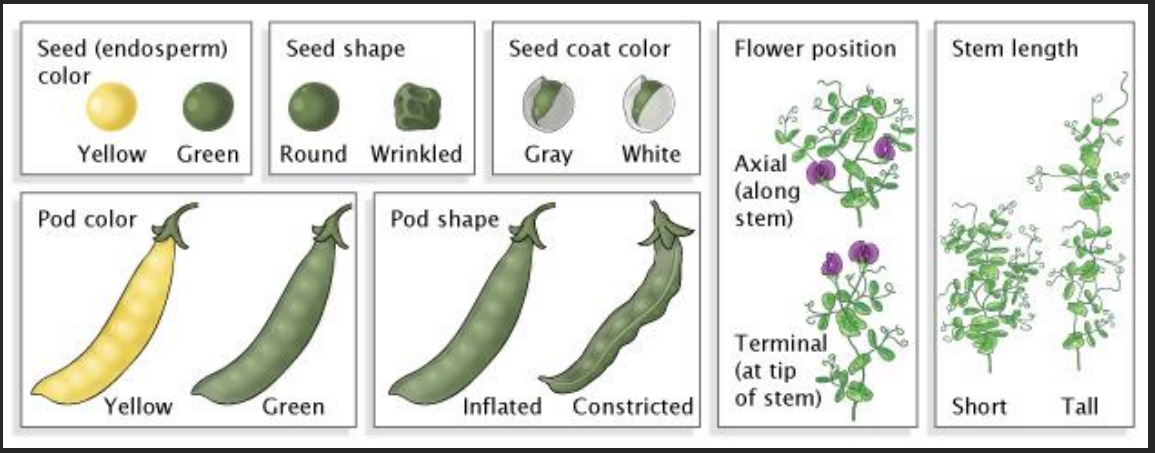
Rudolf Virchow



Ernst Haeckel







Carl Correns

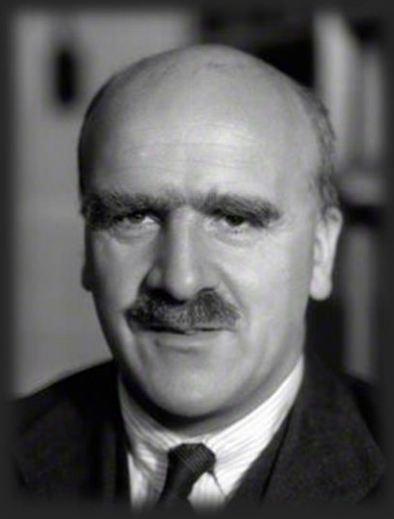
Erich Von Tschermak

Hugo de Vries

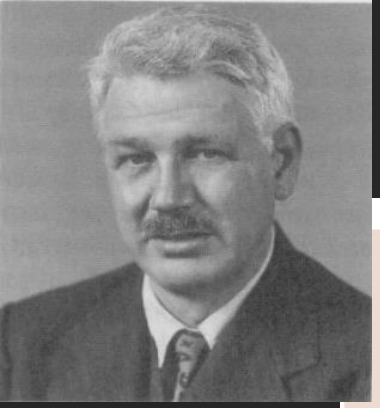
Sewall Wright

Theodosius Dobzhansky

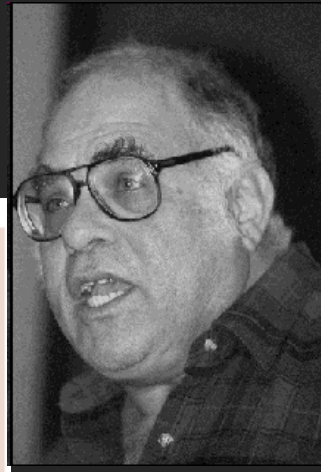
Ronald A. Fisher



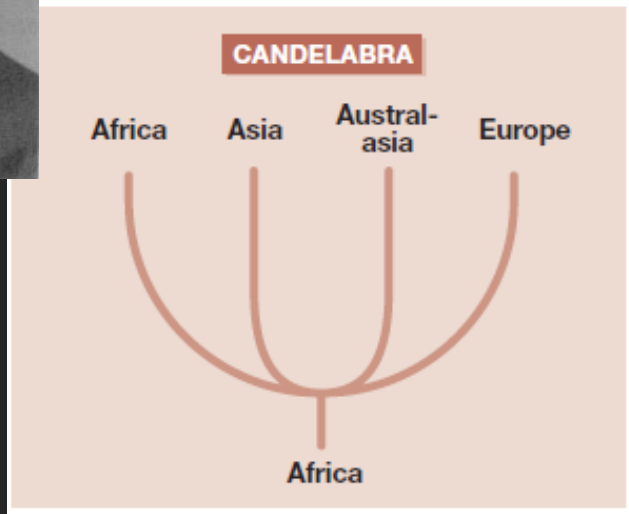
John B.S. Haldane

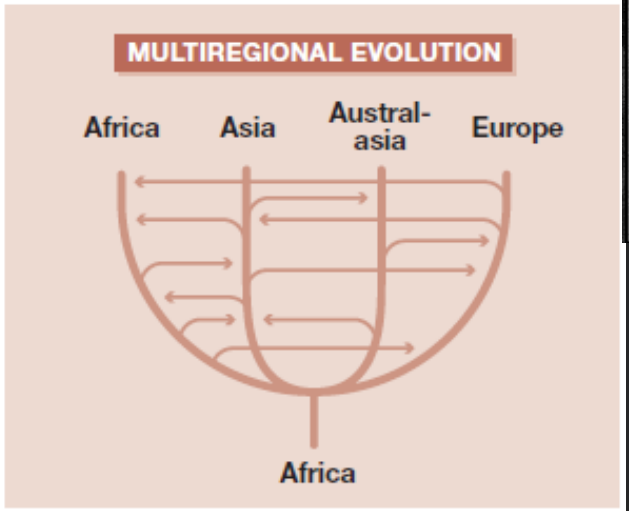


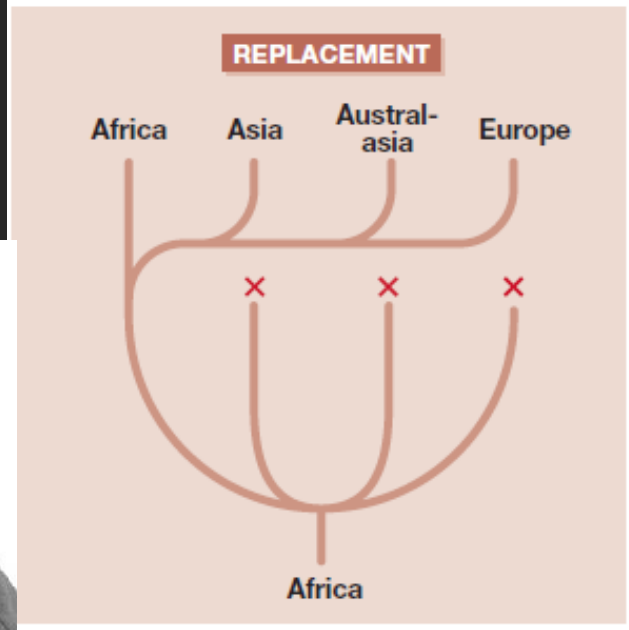
Carleton Coon

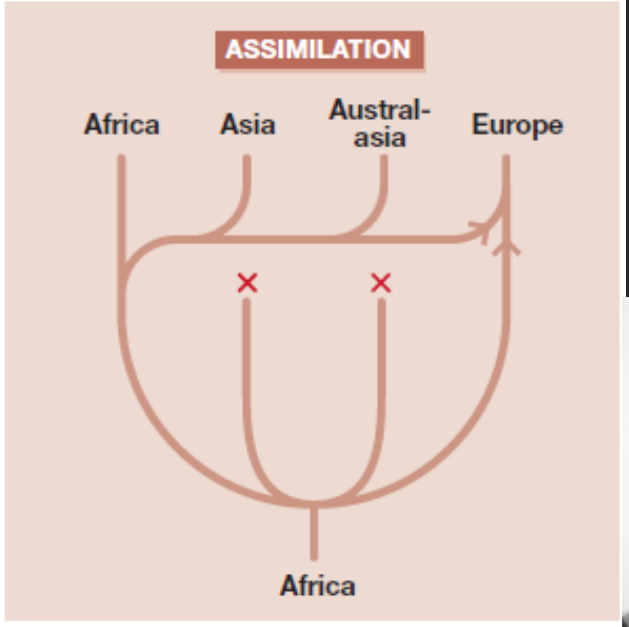


Milford Wolpoff





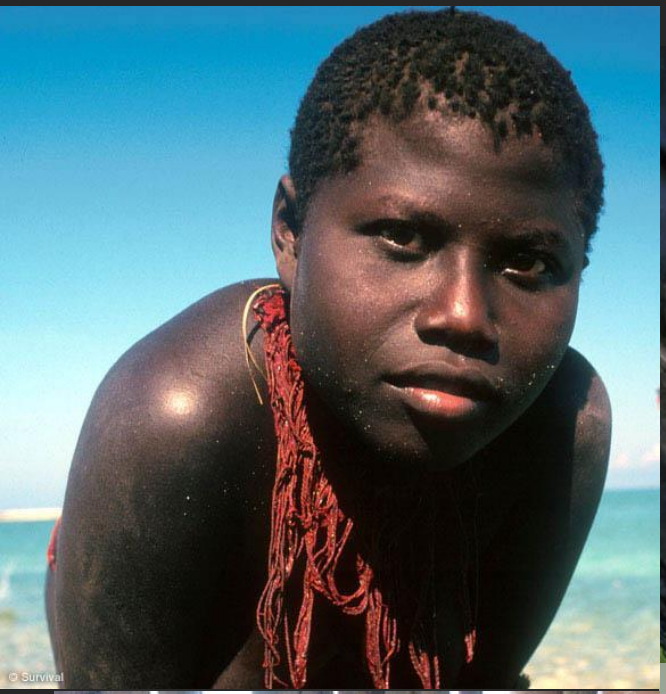


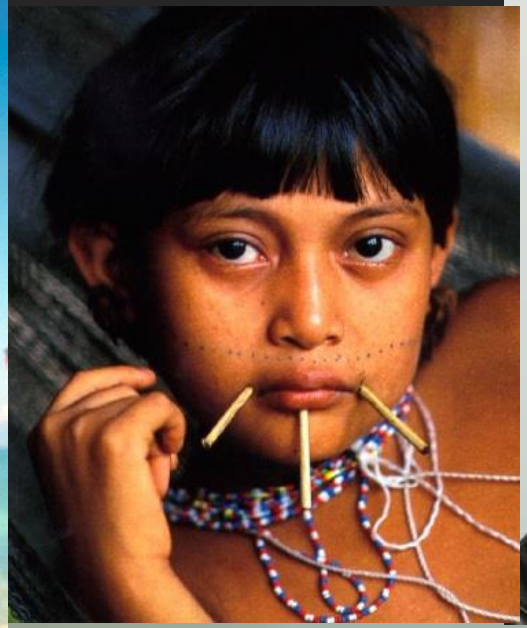


Chris Stringer

Svante Pääbo

4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici





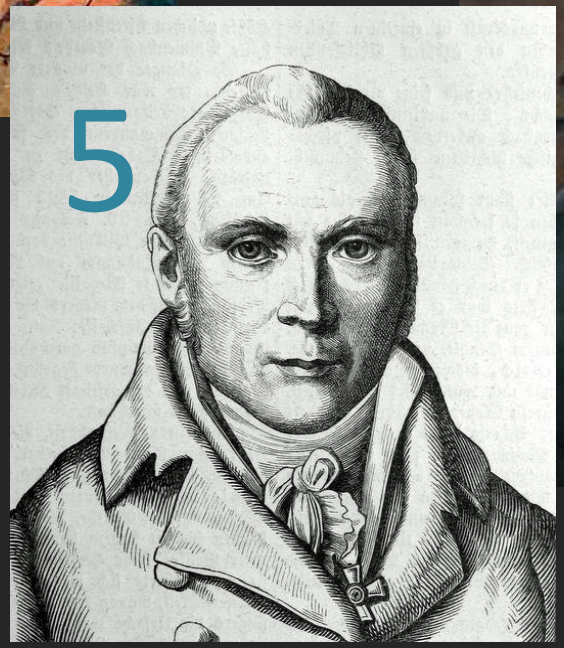


4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

Senegal
Mali
Niger
Chad
Burkina faso
Guinea
Benin
Nigeria
Sierra leone
Cote d'Ivoire
Ghana
Togo
Liberia
Cameroon
Republic
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Rep. of Congo
Democratic Republic of Congo
Uganda
Rwanda
Burundi
Tanzania
P. t. verus
P. t. ellioti
P. t. troglodytes
P. t. schweinfurthii
P. paniscus

4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

Carl von Linné



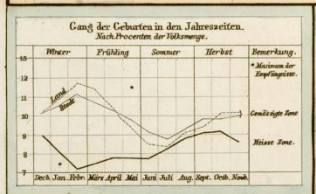
Johann Friedrich Blumenbach

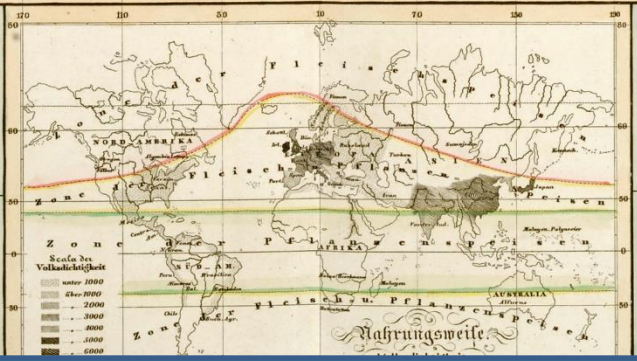
Immanuel Kant

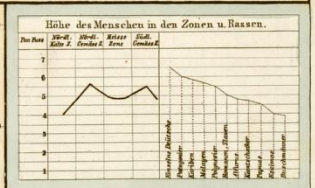
Georges Cuvier

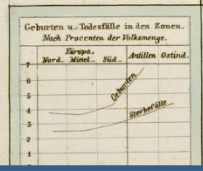
Geographische Verbreitung der MENSCHEN-RASSEN.

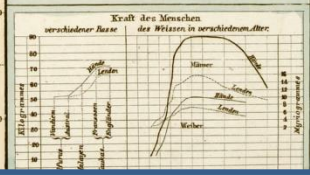
Übersicht der NAHRUNGSWEISE und der VOLKSDICHTIGKEIT in den Ackerbauländern, auch MANCHES zur PHYSIK des MENSCHEN.







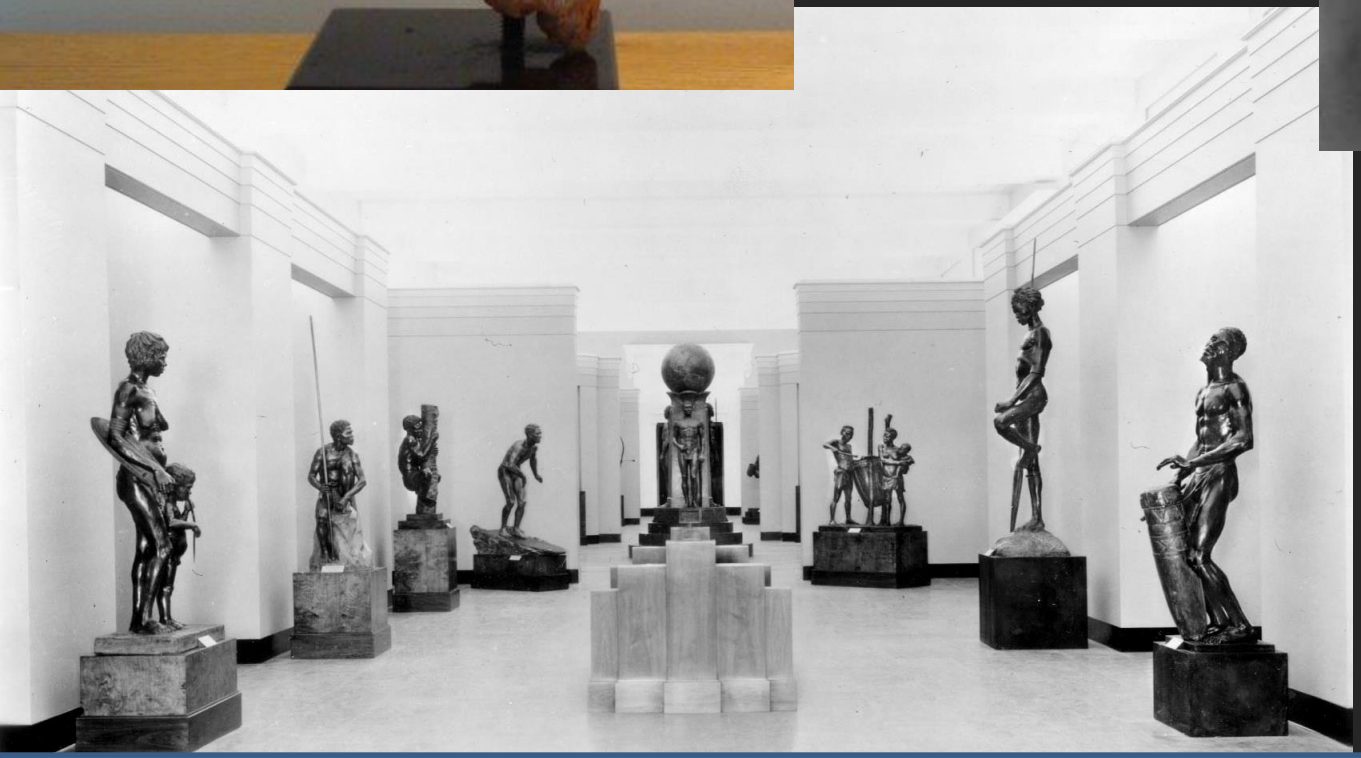




4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

103

Malvina Hoffman



Frank Livingstone

On the Non-Existence of Human Races

by Frank B. Livingstone☆

[*Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.*, 12.10.61.]

In this paper I would like to point out that there are excellent arguments for abandoning the concept of race with reference to the living populations of *Homo sapiens*. Although this may seem to be a rather unorthodox position among anthropologists, a growing minority of biologists in general are advocating a similar position with regard to such diverse organisms as grackles, martens, and butterflies (Brown 1957, Hagmeier 1958, Gillham 1956). Their arguments seem equally applicable to man. It should be pointed out that this position does not imply that there is no biological variability between the populations of organisms which comprise a species, but just that this variability does not conform to the discrete packages labelled races. The position can be stated in other words as: There are no races, there are only clines.

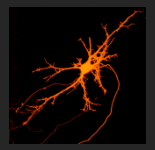
Theodosius Dobzhansky

4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

Quanto sono diverse le basi del DNA?

Due cellule dello stesso individuo

0/1000

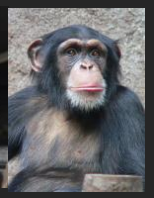
Due gemelli identici

0/1000

Due di noi a caso


1/1000

Uno di noi e uno scimpanzé

10-30/1000

Uno di noi e un carciofo

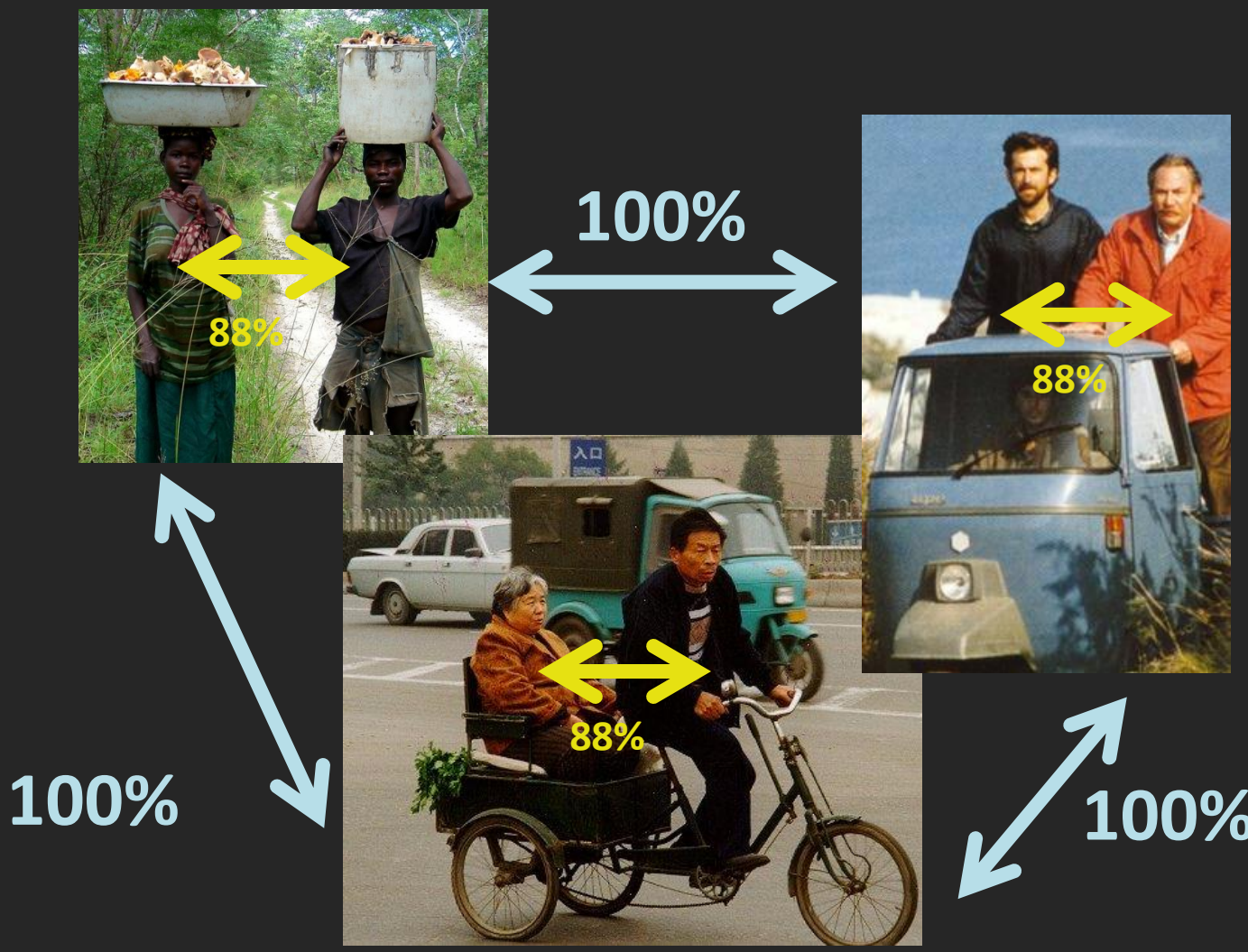

750/1000

EUROPA

ASIA

AFRICA

Jakobsson et al. (2008) *Nature* **451:** 998-1003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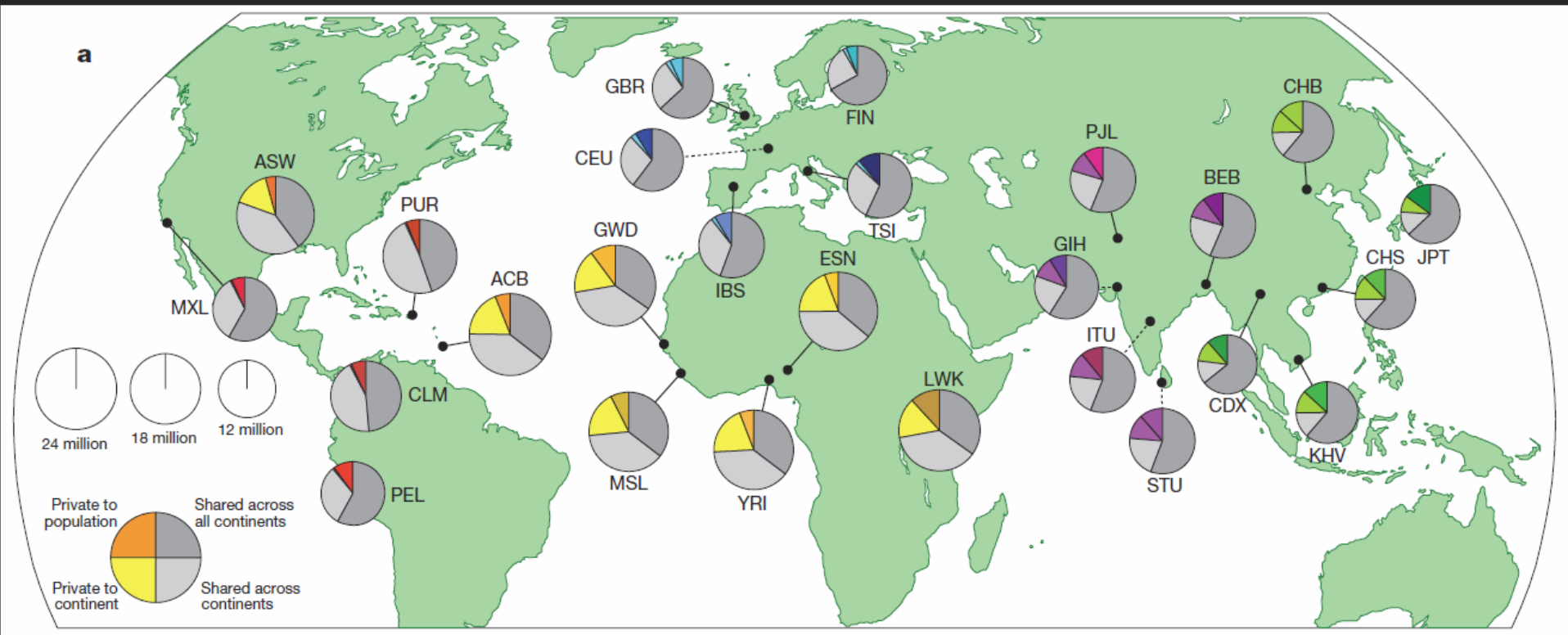
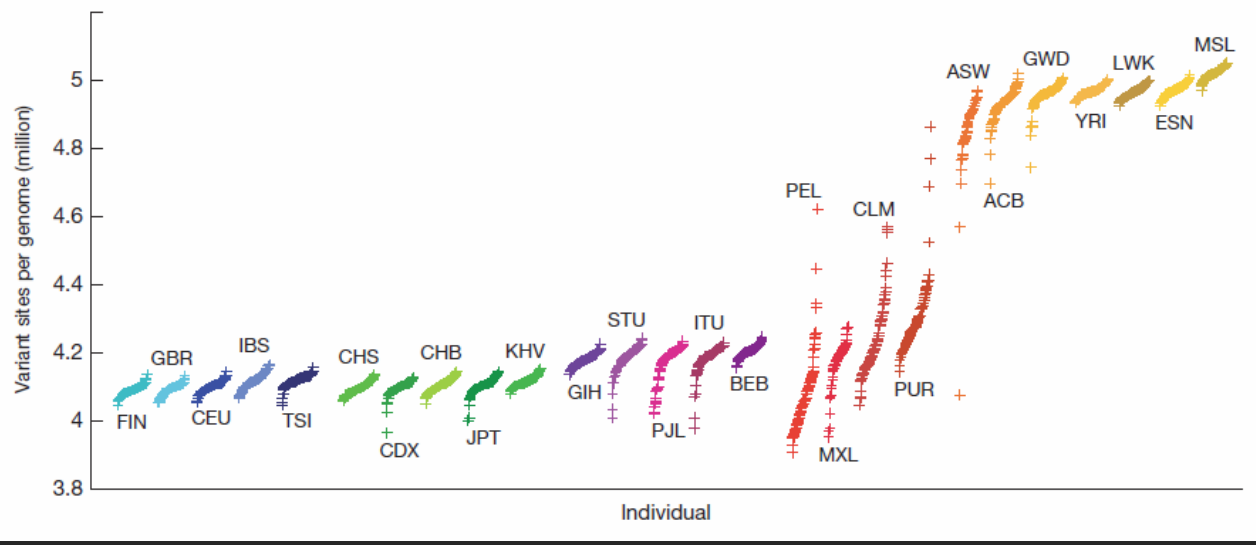
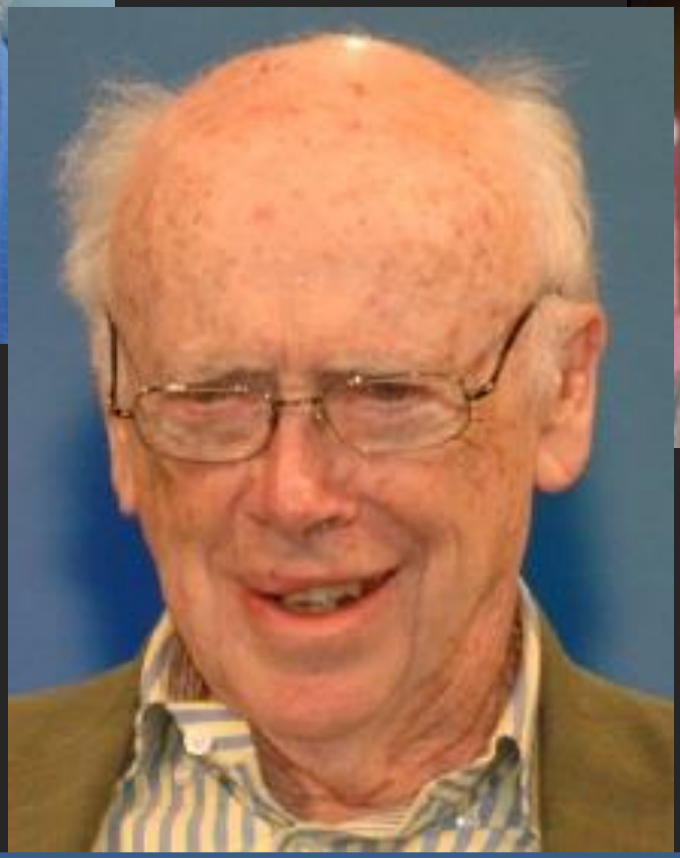


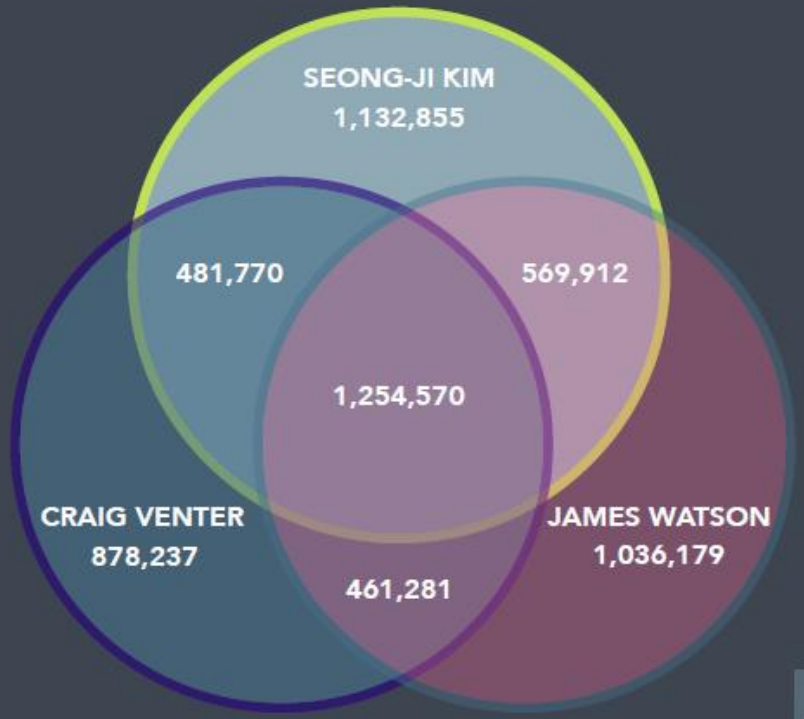
1000Genomes Project Consortium (2015) *Nature* **526:** 68-74



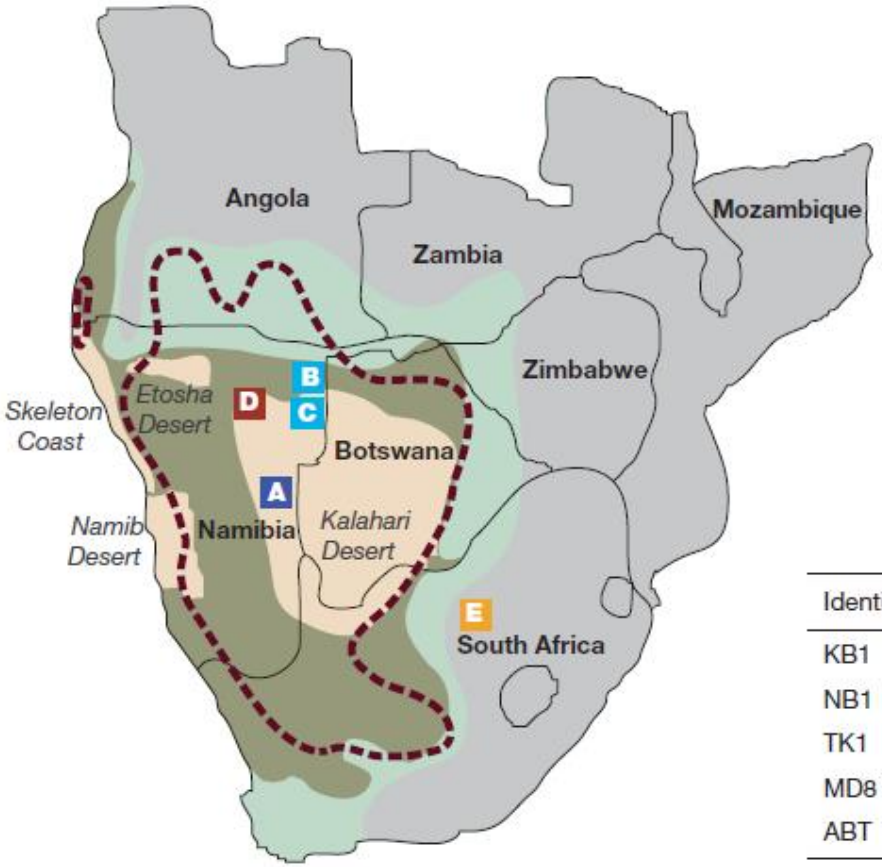
4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

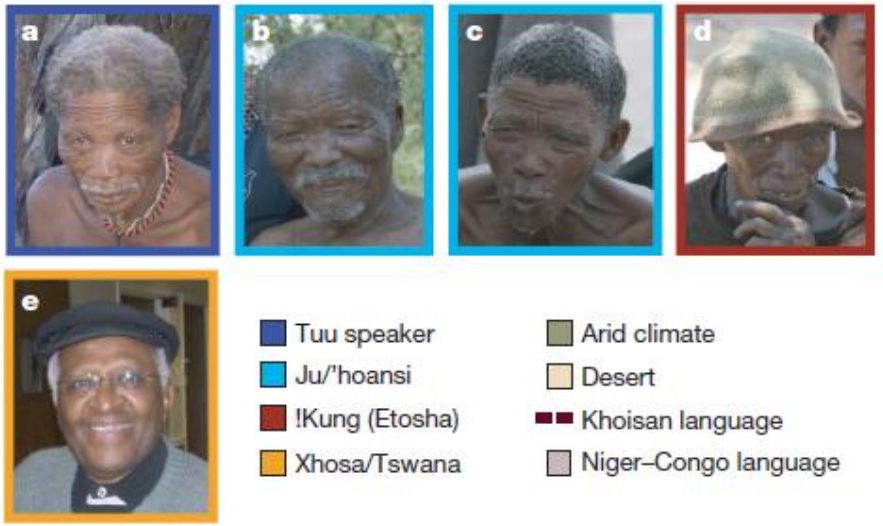


4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici



Ahn et al. (2009) *Genome Res* **19:** 1622-1629





Identifier	Name	Location of origin	Linguistic group	Y chromosome
KB1	!Gubi	Southern Kalahari	Tuu-speaker	B2b
NB1	G/aq'o	Northern Kalahari	Juu (Ju/'hoansi)	A3b1
TK1	D#kgao	Northern Kalahari	Juu (Ju/'hoansi)	A2
MD8	!Aî	Northern Kalahari	Juu (!Kung)	E1b1b1
ABT	Tutu	South Africa	Bantu (Xhosa/Tswana)	E1b1a8a *

Schuster et al. 2010 *Nature*

Le razze negli Stati Uniti cambiano ogni 10 anni

1890 census: White, Negro, Mulatto, Quadroon, Octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, Indian **8**

1920 census: White, Negro, Mulatto, Quadroon, Octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Hindu, Korean, Filipino **11**

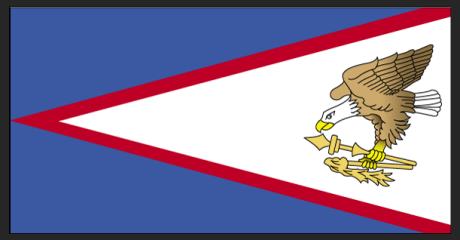
1930 census: White, Negro, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Hindu, Korean, Filipino **9**

1960 census: White, Negro, Chinese, Japanese, American Indian, Hindu, Korean, Filipino, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, Aleut, and Eskimo **12**

2000 census: White, Black or African-American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Latino **6**

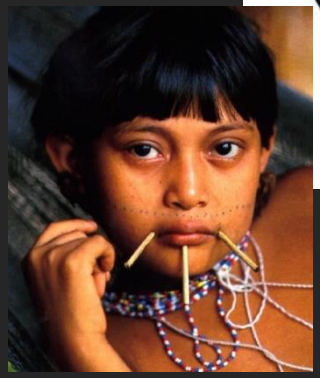
2010 census: White, Black or African-American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Other Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Latino **15**

Le razze negli Stati Uniti cambiano ogni 10 anni



2010: Samoan
2000: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
1960: Part-Hawaiian
1930: Filipino
1890: Chinese

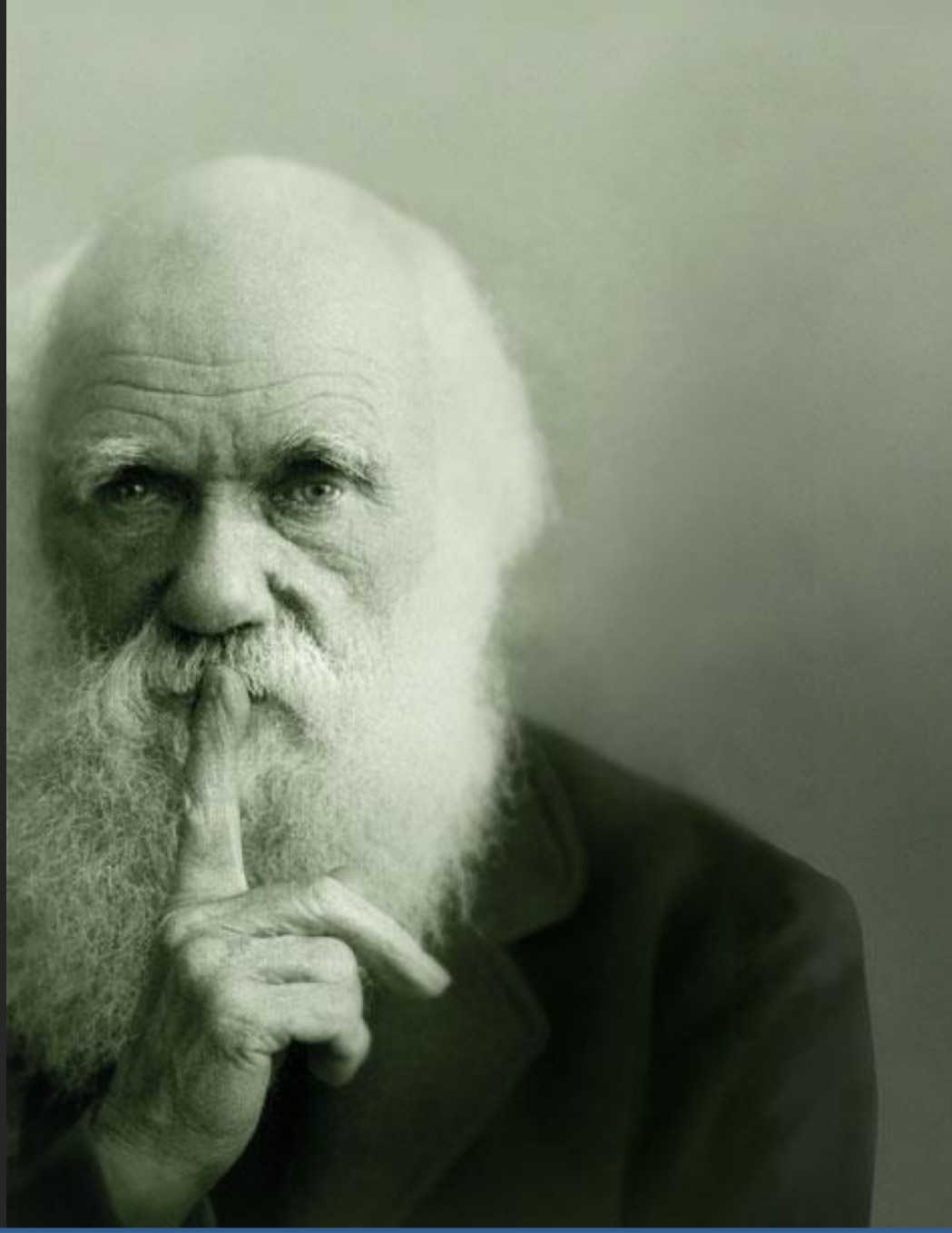
4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici



4. Razze umane? Un po’ di dati scientifici

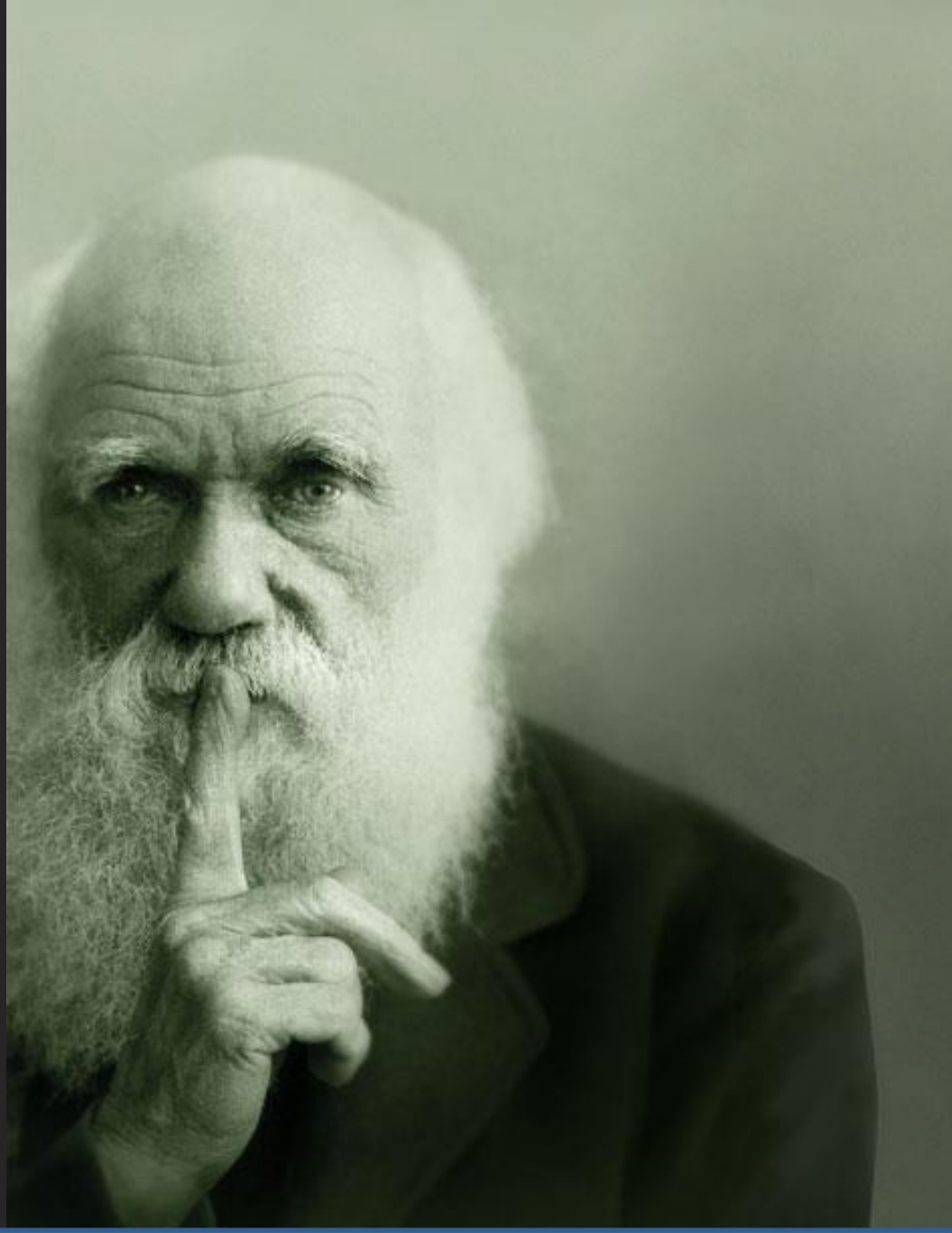
Humanae, Angélica Dass: www.angelicadass.com/humanae-work-in-progress/

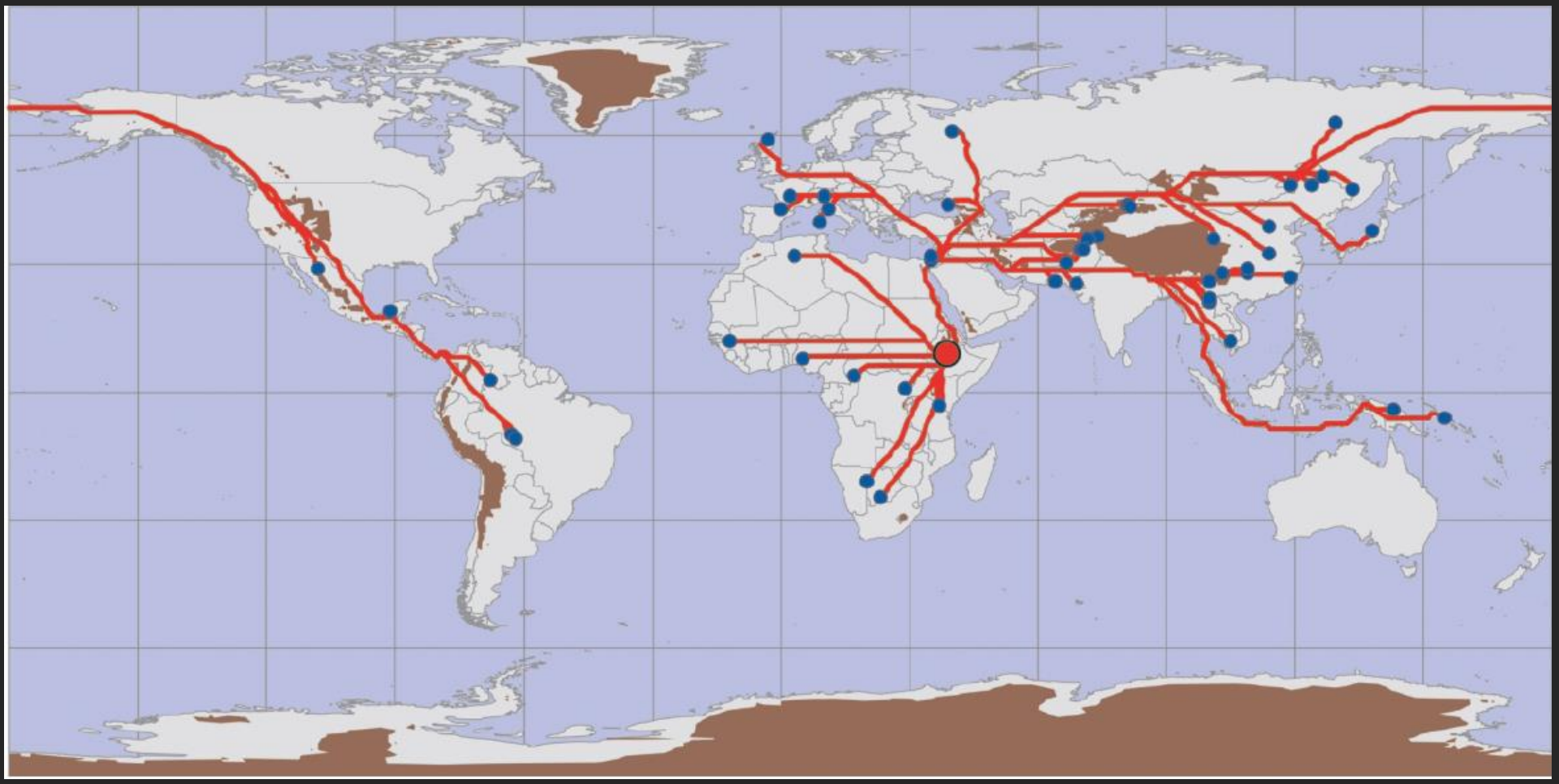
L’uomo è stato studiato più attentamente di qualsiasi altro animale, eppure c’è la più grande varietà di giudizi fra le persone competenti, riguardo a se possa essere classificato come una singola razza, oppure due (Virey), tre (Jacquinot), quattro (Kant), cinque (Blumenbach), sei (Buffon), sette (Hunter), otto (Agassiz), undici (Pickering), quindici (Bory de St-Vincent), sedici (Desmoulins), ventidue (Morton), sessanta (Crawfurd), o sessantatrè, secondo Burke.



Ogni naturalista che abbia avuto la sfortuna di intraprendere la descrizione di un gruppo di organismi altamente variabili, ha incontrato casi (parlo per esperienza) precisamente simili a quello dell'uomo; e, se dotato di cautela, finirà per riunire tutte le forme che sfumano l'una nell'altra in una stessa specie, perché dirà a se stesso che non ha alcun diritto di dare nomi a oggetti che egli stesso non può definire.

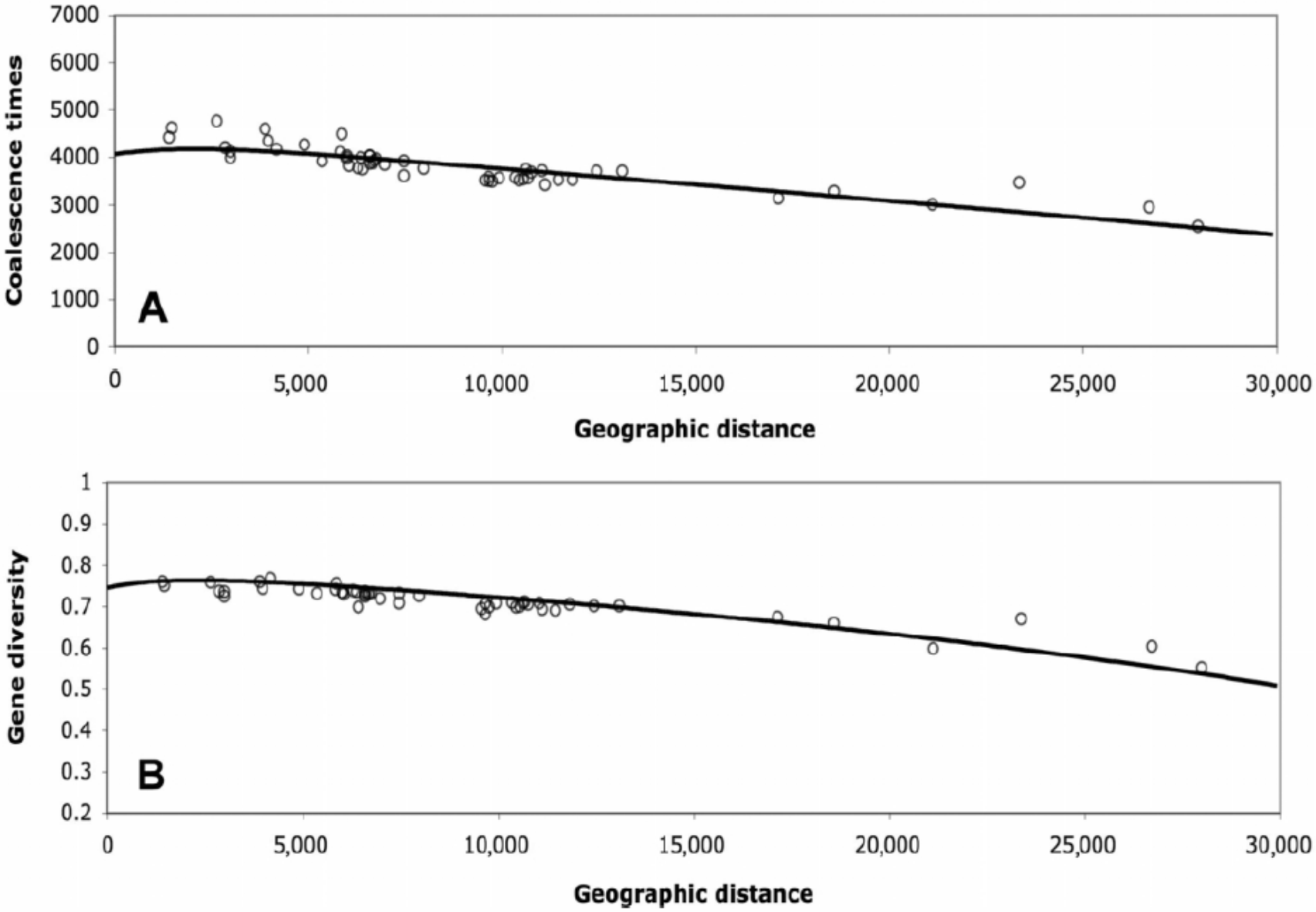
C. Darwin, *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, 1^ ed., pp. 226-227 (John Murray 1871).



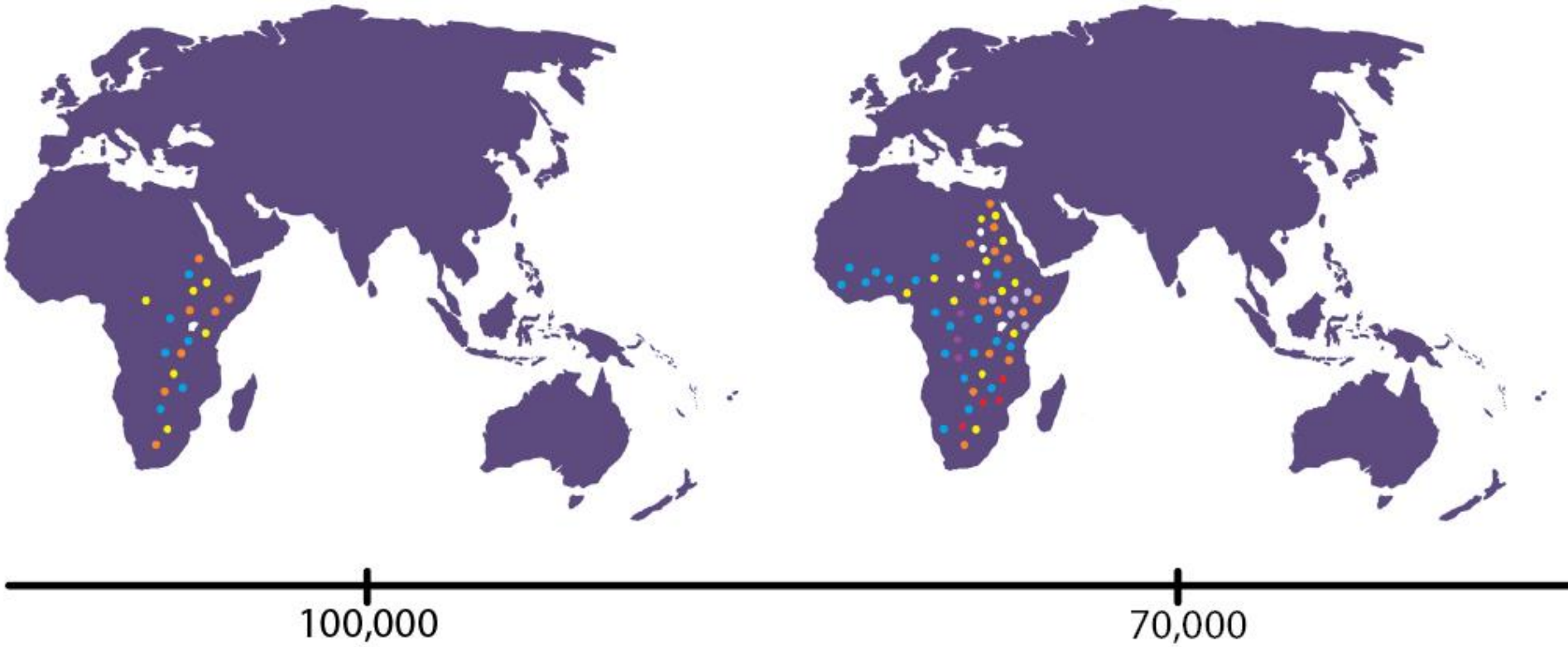


Liu et al. (2006) *Am J Hum Genet* **79:** 230-237

5. Fuori dall'Africa

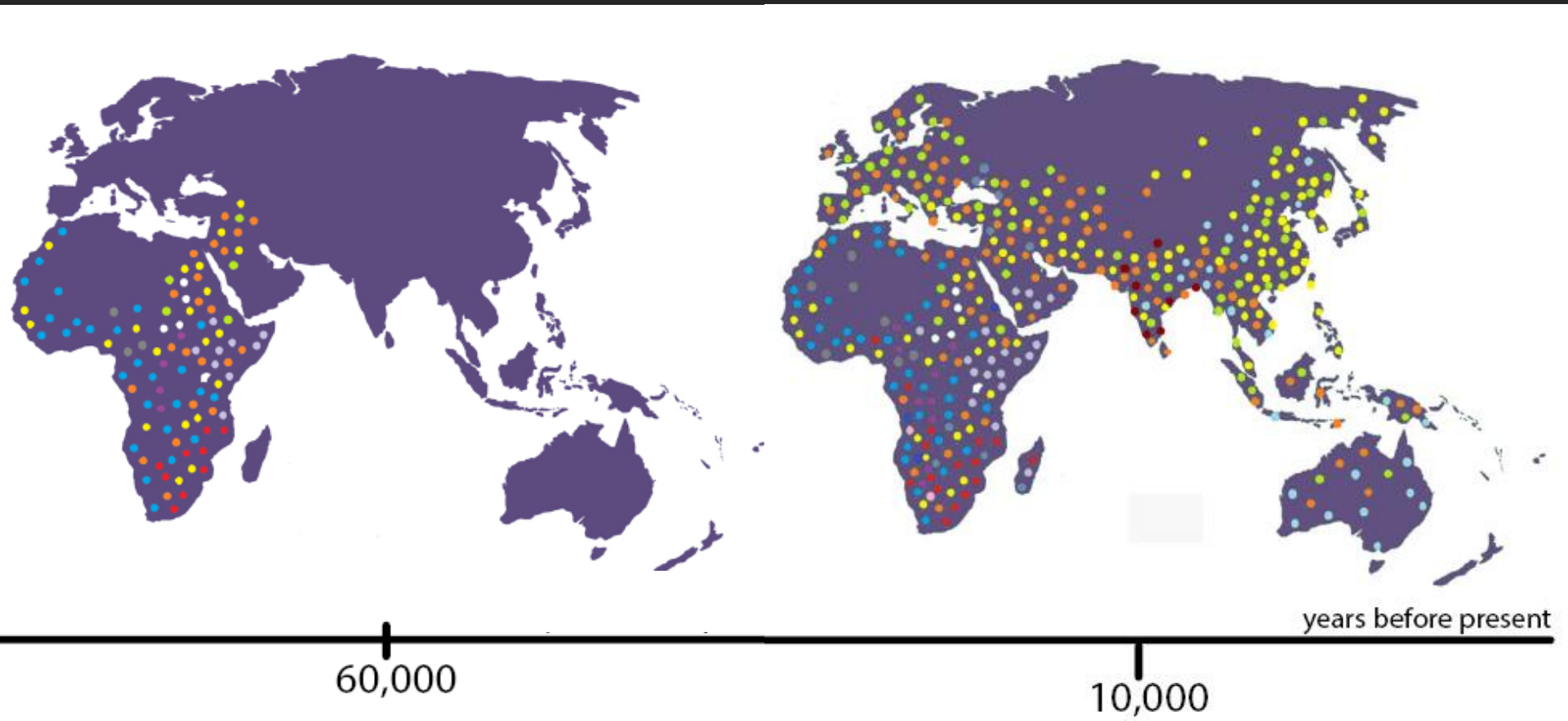


Liu et al. (2006) *Am J Hum Genet* **79:** 230-237

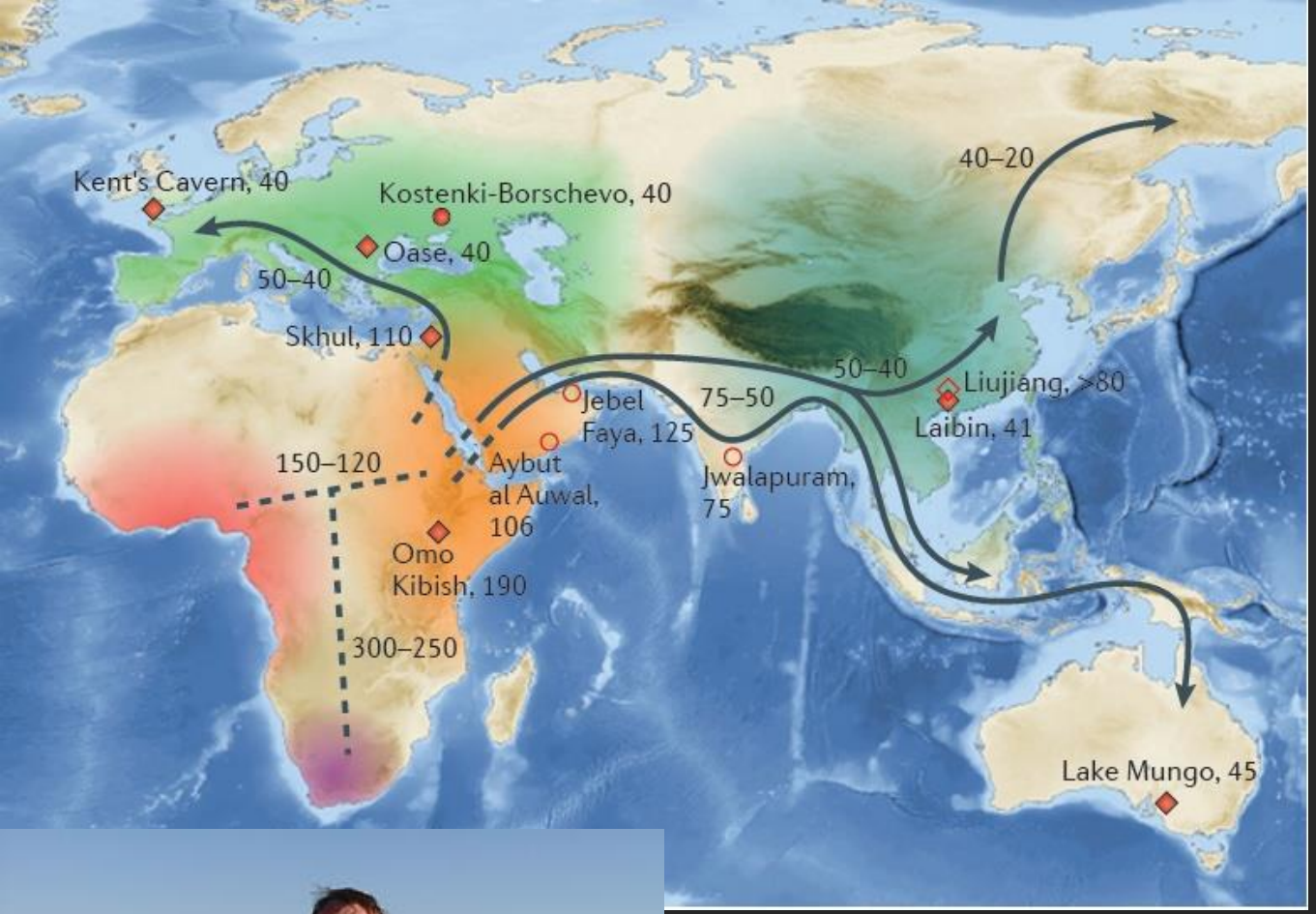


Barbujani and Colonna (2006) *Trends Genet* **26:** 285-295

5. Fuori dall'Africa



Barbujani and Colonna (2006) *Trends Genet* **26:** 285-295

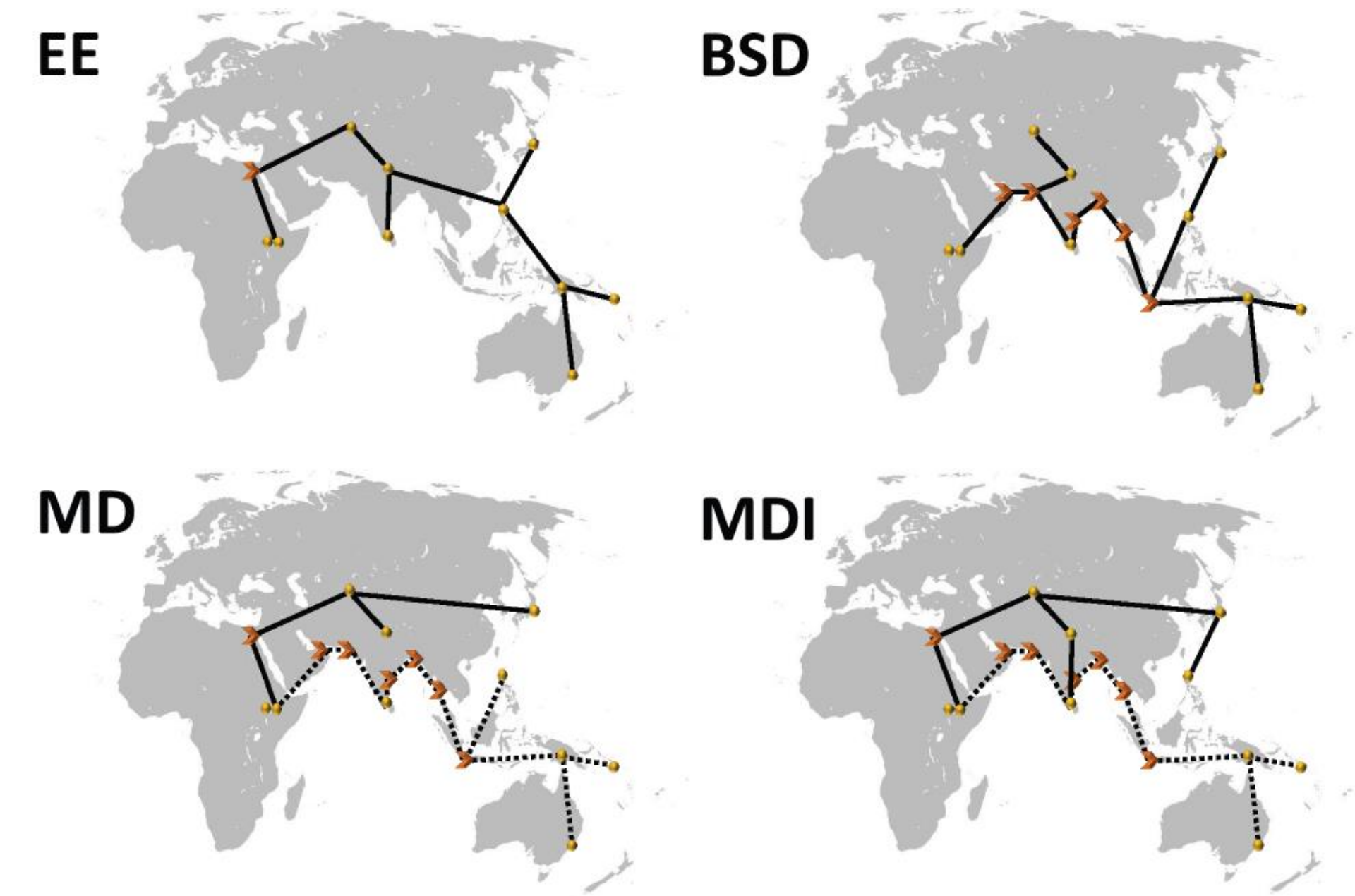


Scally and Durbin (2012)
Nature Rev Genet **13:** 745-753

Marta Mirazòn
Lahr e Rob Foley

The Southern Route "Out of Africa": Evidence for an Early Expansion of Modern Humans into Arabia

Simon J. Armitage,[1] Sabah A. Jasim,[2] Anthony E. Marks,[3] Adrian G. Parker,[4] Vitaly I. Usik,[5] Hans-Peter Uerpmann[6]*



Reyes-Centeno et al. (2014) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **111:** 7248-7253

Denisovani

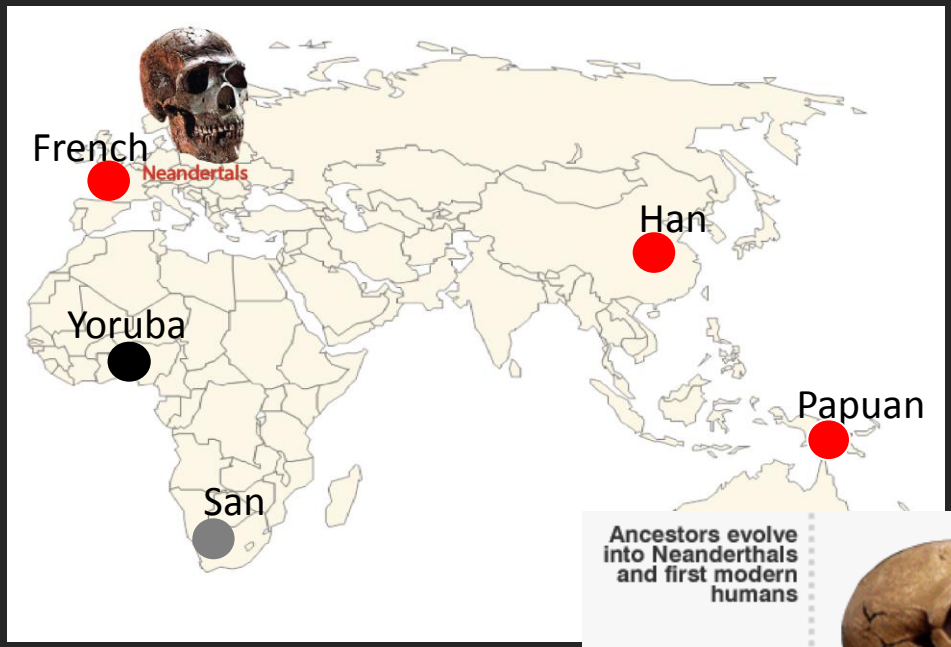
Neandertal

Homo erectus

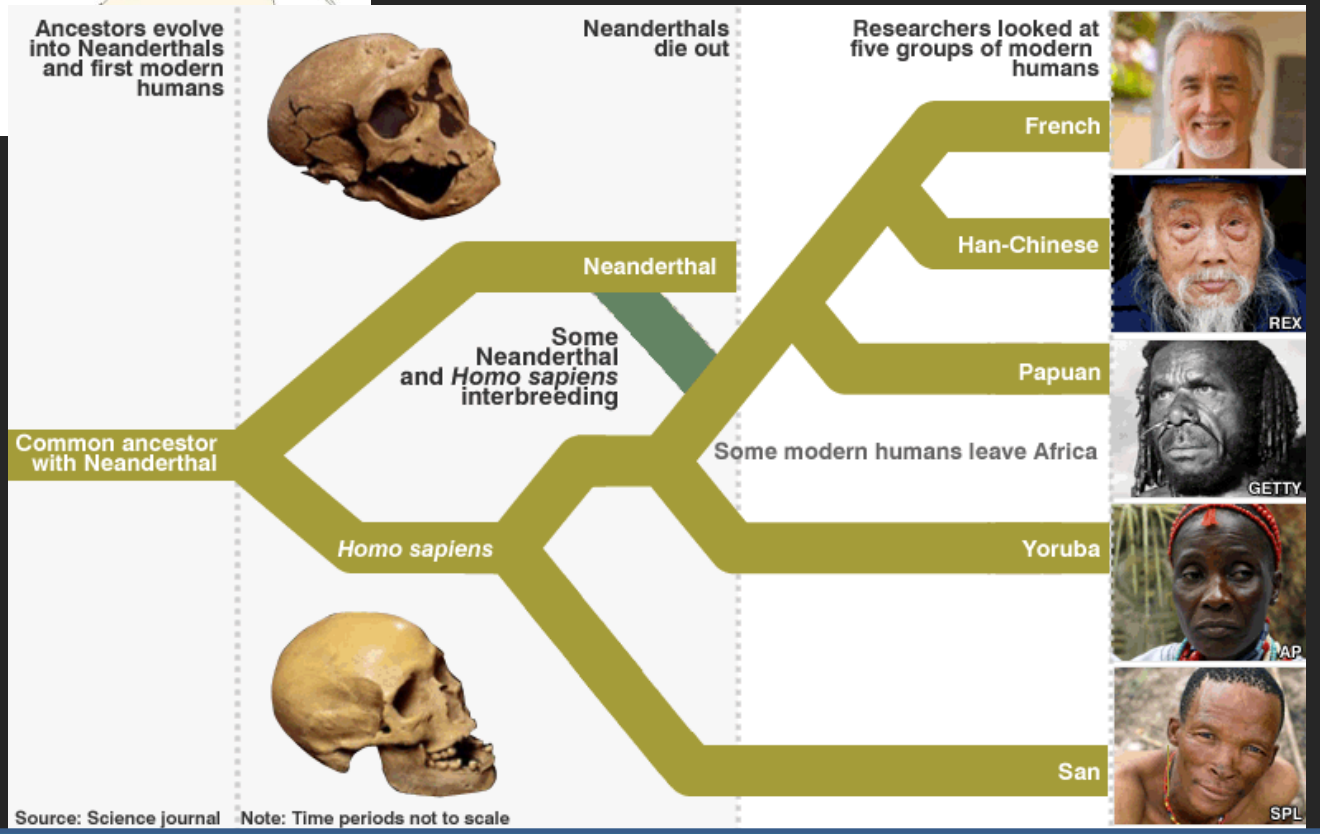
Homo sapiens

Homo floresiensis

5. Fuori dall’Africa



Green et al. (2010) *Nature* **328:** 710-722



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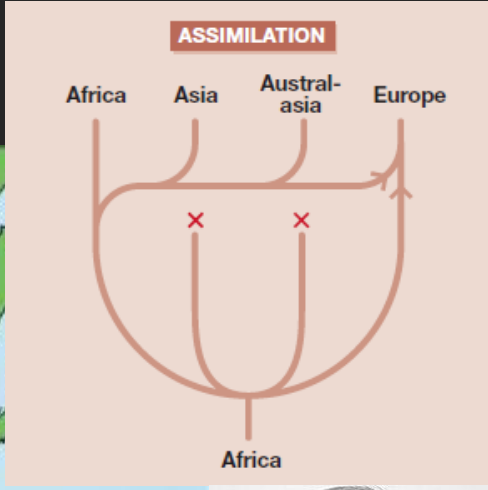

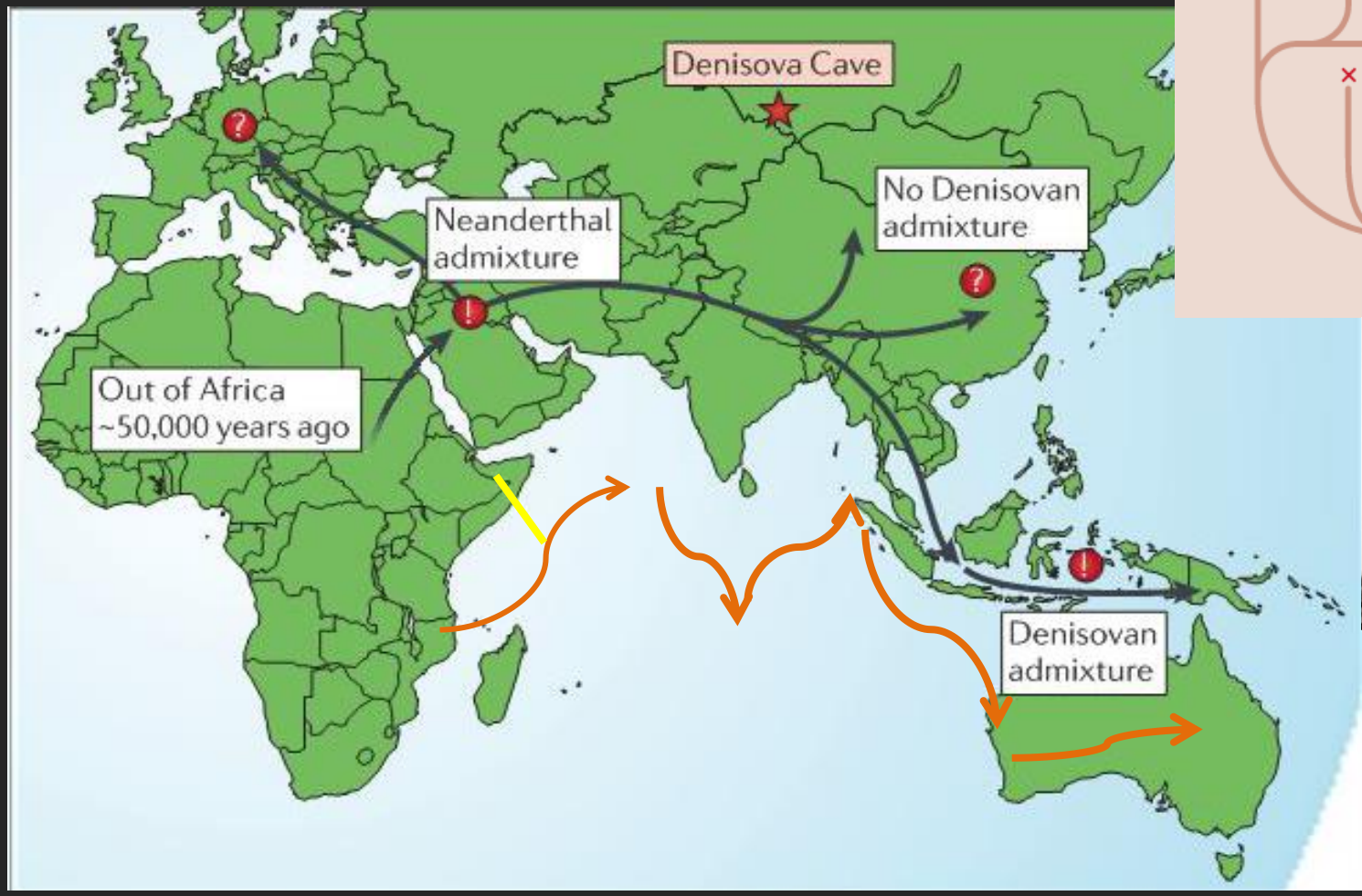

Stoneking and Krause (2011) *Nature Rev Genet* **12:** 603-614




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LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature14558

An early modern human from Romania with a recent Neanderthal ancestor

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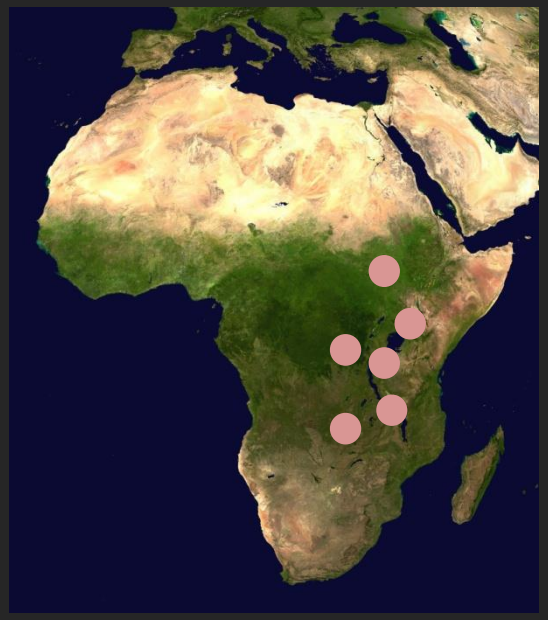
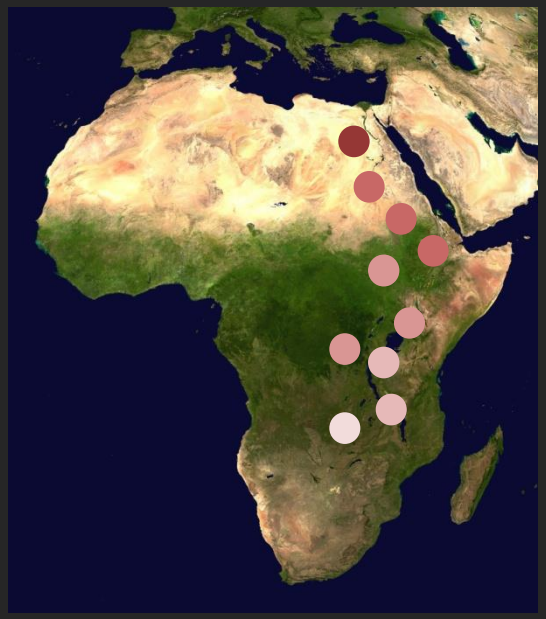
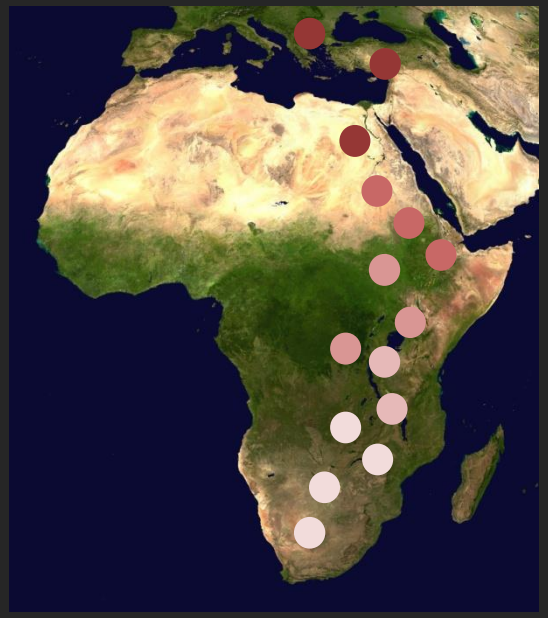
Extended Data Table 4 | Estimated fraction of the Oase 1 genome that derives from Neanderthals

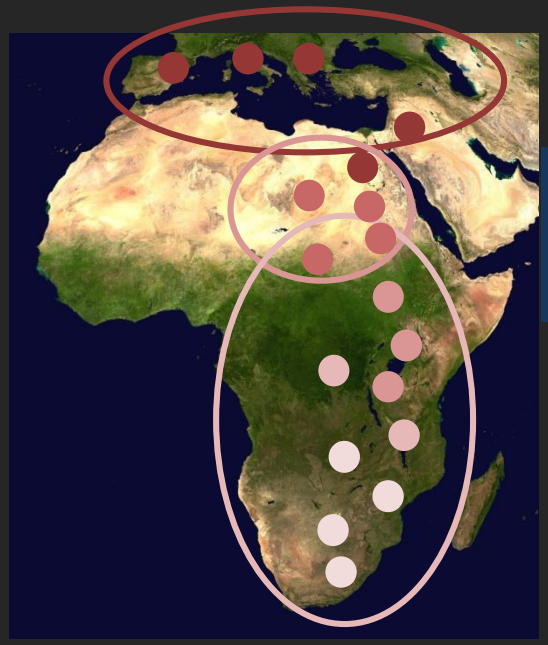
	$\frac{f_4(Denisova,Altai;Mbuti,X)}{f_4(Denisova,Altai;Mbuti,Mezmaiskaya)}$			$1-\frac{f_4(Mbuti,Chimp;X,Denisova)}{f_4(Mbuti,Chimp;Dinka,Denisova)}$			$\frac{f_4(X,Mbuti;Denisova,Chimp)}{f_4(Altai,Mbuti;Denisova,Chimp)}$		
Sample	**Prop.**	**S.E.**	**90% CI**	**Prop.**	**S.E.**	**90% CI**	**Prop.**	**S.E.**	**90% CI**
Oase 1	11.3%	2.8%	6.7%-16%	10.9%	1.6%	8.3%-13.6%	8.4%	2.7%	4.0%-12.9%
Ust'-Ishim	2.9%	1.2%	1.0%-4.9%	6.0%	0.8%	4.7%-7.4%	4.2%	1.5%	1.8%-6.6%
Kostenki 14	3.0%	1.4%	0.7%-5.3%	3.0%	0.9%	1.6%-4.5%	6.2%	1.6%	3.6%-8.7%
MA1	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%-4.0%	3.6%	1.0%	1.9%-5.2%	5.5%	1.6%	2.8%-8.2%
Loschbour	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%-3.1%	4.8%	0.9%	3.3%-6.2%	3.6%	1.5%	1.2%-6.1%
LaBrana	3.7%	1.3%	1.4%-5.9%	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%-3.8%	4.8%	1.5%	2.4%-7.2%
Stuttgart	2.8%	1.2%	0.8%-4.8%	3.4%	0.9%	2.0%-4.9%	3.8%	1.5%	1.4%-6.2%
Han	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%-3.1%	2.8%	0.9%	1.3%-4.2%	3.6%	1.5%	1.2%-6.1%
Dai	2.1%	1.2%	0.2%-4.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%-2.8%	3.8%	1.5%	1.4%-6.2%
French	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%-3.5%	3.3%	0.9%	1.9%-4.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.3%-5.2%
Sardinian	2.7%	1.2%	0.8%-4.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%-3.7%	3.7%	1.4%	1.3%-6.1%

Estimates are as in Table 1 but restrict to transversions. Present-day human genomes are from a data set reported previously[7].









Neandertals
Ancestors of Eurasians
Ancestors of Africans

PNAS

Effect of ancient population structure on the degree of polymorphism shared between modern human populations and ancient hominins

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6. Incontri ravvicinati con strani tipi

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