STATEMENT ON RACE

EXPERT MEETING OF
PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND GENETISTS

PARIS 1951
PARIS, le 8 Janvier 1951.

Un long voyage m'a empêché de vous remercier plus tôt de vos vœux, auxquels j'ai été très sensible, et de vous présenter les miens. Je m'empresse de réparer les conséquences de ce retard.

Votre article sur le problème des races, qui étend le rayonnement d'une Déclaration de l'UNESCO, me procure une vive satisfaction. C'est grâce à des concours aussi autorisés que le vôtre que nous pouvons espérer former l'opinion publique et l'aider à exercer l'influence nécessaire pour faciliter la solution des graves problèmes du monde contemporain.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Docteur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

Jaime Torrès Bodet
Directeur général

Monsieur le Docteur O. FORFL
"LE MANOIR"
SAINT-PREX (Suisse)
Le Directeur général

A : Madame Pyrdal, SC

cc : Directeur général adjoint
Bureau du Budget

1er Février 1951

Je vous prie de remercier M. Métraux pour les démarches entreprises en vue de convoquer un nouveau comité d'experts pour réexaminer la déclaration sur la race du point de vue biologique et anthropologique, consignées dans sa note 37/2781 du 25 Janvier. Je souscris tout à fait à ses propositions concernant l'objet, la composition et la date de ce Comité.

J'approve également les modifications formulées dans sa note 87/75 du 26 Janvier, que sa récente mission au Brésil l'a amené à apporter au plan de travail prévu pour l'exécution de la résolution 529. Les nouvelles dispositions envisagées me paraissent excellentes.

Il serait bon que M. Métraux en informe M. Carneiro.

Jaime Torres Rodot
Directeur général
PARIS, le 1er Février 1951.

00G/208.123

Cher Docteur,

Je tiens à vous remercier de votre lettre, qui m'est une nouvelle preuve de l'intérêt actif que vous portez à notre campagne contre le racisme. Votre appui nous est d'un grand encouragement, car le succès final dépend beaucoup de concours tels que le vôtre.

En ce qui concerne votre suggestion de porter le problème du métissage à l'ordre du jour à Mexico, je me permets de vous signaler les noms du Dr. Gamio et du Dr. Comas, qui dirigent l'Instituto Indigenista Interamericano à Mexico. Mais il me paraît plus opportun que vous vous adressiez au délégué permanent du Mexique à l'U.N.E.S.C.O, Son Excellence M. l'Ambassadeur Castro Leal, qui est lui-même une personnalité de très grande culture ; ou bien, si vous m'y autorisez, je lui transmets votre demande et les notes annexées.

À propos de votre lettre au Dr. Reca, dont vous m'avez envoyé copie, je voudrais attirer votre attention sur le manuel que la W.F.I.H. est en train de préparer pour nous. Dans cet ouvrage seront étudiés les effets de l'industrialisation et du développement économique sur les différentes civilisations affectées par ces brusques changements. Il y sera sans doute question du problème racial.

Nous entreprenons actuellement, avec l'aide de sociologues et d'anthropologues brésiliens, une vaste enquête sur les relations interraciales dans ce pays. Le problème y est si complexe et il a reçu tant de solutions diverses que nous pouvons nous attendre à des résultats d'un très grand intérêt.

Voici, en cœurs mots, un aperçu de quelques-unes de nos activités dans le domaine de la race. Vous serez certainement heureux d'apprendre que j'ai décidé d'organiser, au début du mois de Juin de...
une conférence d'anthropologues et de généticiens auxquels nous demorons de nous donner une définition de la race qui soit conforme à l'état actuel des sciences biologiques. Notre Déclaration, qui a été rédigée surtout par des sociologues et des anthropologues culturels, y gagnera une force nouvelle.

Je vous prie d'agréer, cher Docteur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

Jaime Torres Bodet
Directeur général
Dear Dr. Dobzhansky,

First of all, I wish to thank you for your excellent advice and help in paving the way for our meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists. The whole project has been officially sanctioned and is now being implemented. The Committee will convene from June 4th to 8th.

I have the pleasure to confirm the verbal invitation I made to you. I am sure you will do much to make a success of it. Financial details and official instructions will be sent to you, as soon as our administrative services will have settled them.

The final composition of the panel has not yet been decided, and I would very much like to have a word more from you in this matter. Since the whole movement started in England, as you know, I am especially concerned about whom among English scientists should be invited. I have written to Julian Huxley, who suggests Darlington, as the geneticist, and Zuckermann, as a biologist who is an authority in taxonomy. The names of Haldane and Paarose have also been brought up by you. You have also mentioned Nachtsheim, of Germany, and Ernst Hadorn, of Switzerland. Does any other name come to your mind?

Please continue to help us with your invaluable advice. Give my kind regards to Dr. Dunn, and believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky
Columbia University
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(United States of America)

P.S. — Would you please tell Dr. Dunn that I still have not received his manuscript and that I am getting more and more worried about its fate?
9 February 1951

Dear Dr. Stewart,

I can confirm now the news I gave you on the telephone about the conference of physical anthropologists and geneticists which will be held at Unesco House from the 4th to the 6th of June, in order to revise some of the statements contained in our race document, which has been, as you know, sharply criticized.

The purpose of this meeting is to give a sound foundation to our campaign against race prejudice and discrimination, but I would like it also to be a meeting in which physical anthropologists and biologists will express their different points of view and try to reconcile them in a new definition of race.

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro has always taken a very keen interest in our activities at Unesco and has been one of the first to criticize in a constructive manner some points of the Statement. Therefore, I think that he should be given a chance to express his views in this debate.

His participation would carry greater weight if he were to come as the representative of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. I would like, therefore, to suggest that you inquire with the Executive Board of the A.A.P.A. whether they would agree to send Dr. Shapiro as the delegate of the Association.

It is understood that the new text which will be proposed by this committee of scientists will be submitted for discussion to the A.A.P.A. and other scientific bodies of the world. We hope, by this cautious procedure, to arrive at a few formulations which will meet greater favour than the previous text.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Dale Stewart,
President of the
American Association of Physical Anthropologists
United States National Museum
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
(United States of America)

P.S. - I have Dr. Dobzhansky in mind as the representative of the biologists’ point of view.
Dear Mr. Fagg,

As time passes, the need to reach a final decision regarding the composition of our panel of physical anthropologists and biologists is getting more urgent. Therefore, though I have not yet received your answer to my previous letter, I take the liberty of writing to you once more, to add a few names to the list of candidates.

Some biologists whom we have consulted made interesting suggestions. Prof. E.W. Le Gros Clark has been indicated as a suitable representative of physical anthropology. It is thought that Prof. Zuckermann could contribute with his great knowledge of general biology, of primates in particular, and his indisputable authority on taxonomic questions. Dr. Darlington was also indicated.

Prof. W.H. Thorpe, of Cambridge, and Dr. J.P. Blacker, who have worked in many branches of biology and acquired authority in many different fields, have also been mentioned. It has been particularly stressed that Dr. Blacker, who has a medical degree, has taught physical anthropology, and is the secretary of the Eugenics Society, besides having contributed various studies on population, could act as a liaison element between specialists of different disciplines.

I wish you would let me know your reaction to these suggestions. As, in conformity to our practice in this matter, I must submit a list of the scientists whom we wish to invite to the United Kingdom National Commission for Unesco, I would very much appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you beforehand, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. William Fagg,
Honorary Secretary,
The Royal Anthropological Institute
23, Bedford Square
LONDON, W.C.1
(England)
Monsieur le Professeur

Vous êtes sans doute au courant de la campagne entreprise par l'UNESCO contre le préjugé de race et la discrimination raciale. Les parties de la "Déclaration sur la race", publiée en juillet dernier, qui portent sur les aspects biologiques de la question ont suscité de vives critiques dans les milieux scientifiques anglais. Un grand nombre d'anthropologues et de biologistes se sont manifestés en désaccord avec plusieurs points de ce document. Ce mouvement a pris une ampleur suffisante pour que le Directeur général juge nécessaire de réunir à nouveau un groupe de savants (cette fois-ci des anthropologues physiques et des généticiens) pour essayer de mettre au point la notion de race, de préciser sa portée et sa signification pour l'espèce humaine.


Je vous serais très reconnaissant si vous pouviez me recevoir au jour et à l'heure qui vous conviendraient pour que nous puissions discuter de cette question.

En attendant de vous lire à ce sujet, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

A. Métroix,
Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur B. Ephrussi
Institut de Biologie
13, rue Pierre Curie
PARIS, Veème
Dear Mr. Dover,

Thank you for your letter of 31 January and its enclosures. I must point out, however, that our interest in the biological aspects of race is only temporary. If it were not for the wave of hostile criticism our Statement met with in England, we should never become involved in it. The meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists will give us a basis for the continuation of the tasks defined in our programme, which are situated within the realms of social anthropology, sociology and social psychology. I am afraid that they have scarcely any bearing on the biological questions which seem to be your main interest.

I do not forget, however, your constructive criticism, which was of valuable help to us in setting up our new meeting. I shall forward your "Curriculum Vitae" and other related documents to the Department of Natural Sciences, where biologists might be needed to be sent out on missions or for other purposes.

With the hope you shall continue to give Unesco your valuable support, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. Cedric Dover
2, St. Peter's Square
LONDON, W. 6
(England)
(copie)

Docteur Oscar FOREL
Privat-dozent de Psychiatrie
St. Prex. Le Manoir
Vaud, (Suisse)

Monsieur Jaime Torres Bodet
Directeur Général de l'Unesco
19, av. Kléber.
PARIS

13 février 1951
21/3/51

C'est avec le plus vif intérêt que j'ai pris connaissance de vos efforts en vue d'apporter des réponses aux questions que pose le racisme.

Ayez bien voulu me dire que je vous suis reconnaissant de l'honneur que vous me faites de m'offrir de transmettre ma demande et notes annexes à Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Castro Leal. Venant de vous, cette requête aura beaucoup de poids et sera bien accueillie.

Ma modeste contribution était inspirée par l'idée qu'à notre époque il faut tout faire pour empêcher que la discussion stagne. En saisissant tous les prétextes pour soulever les problèmes qui sont directement ou indirectement liés aux causes profondes des "Tensions", on triture l'opinion publique qui peu à peu se familiarise avec des conceptions nouvelles.

Votre déclaration a dû, comme mon article sur les races, vous valoir de vives réactions et contestations. Tant mieux!

D'autre part, des réactions d'une aussi haute tenue morale et spirituelle que celle du Dr. Logre de Paris, depuis longtemps le psychiatre le plus éminent de France, sont plus qu'une récompense: un précieux encouragement (1)

En vous remerciant très particulièrement de votre lettre, je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

Dr. O. Forel

(1) Je me permets de vous remettre une copie de l'article qui sera probablement utilisé pour la propagande de la collecte suisse 1951 en faveur des réfugiés, simplement pour préciser ce que j'entends par "tous les prétextes" et "indirectement" pour défendre notre cause commune.
Semaines internationales d'Etudes pour l'Enfance victime de la Guerre (S.E.P.E.G.)

Monsieur Jaime Torres Bodet
Directeur général de l'Unesco
19, av. Kléber,
PARIS

Cher Monsieur,

Vous avez bien voulu m'écrire un mot personnel d'encouragement à propos de mon article sur les races.

Permettez-moi, pour votre orientation, de vous adresser aujourd'hui deux copies de lettres. C'est en effet vous qui sans doute décideres de l'opportunité de placer ce grave problème à l'ordre du jour de Mexico.

Recevez, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments très respectueux et dévoués.

Dr. O. Farel

Annexes: Copie lettre du Prof. Krapf, Buenos Aires
Copie lettre du Dr. Reisfeld, W.F.M.H.
1 article du Dr. Reisfeld "Kampf der Rassen".
Der Kampf der Rassen


Nach den Erfahrungen in Indiens hat sich die Abneigung gegen England rasch ver- mindert und Indien wie Pakistan dürfen heute bereit, den sicheren Mitgliedern des britischen Commonwealth gezählt werden.


Nun hat aber mit dem Verschwimmen Smuts' von der politischen Scene und besonders seit seinem Tod der Rassengenossen eine unhemm-}


Und selbst Hendee ist noch nicht die Vor- kämpferin des rassistischen Radikalismus. Das ist vielmehr Minister Strickland, der zwar bei der jetzigen Kabinettsbildung noch keine Schüssel- position erhalten hat, aber drohend im Hintergrund steht. Weitere Verschärfung des Rassengestanzes wie von den beiden Män- nern erwarten, die schon den Wegzug des sehr vorsichtigen, zurückhaltenden Regierungs- Gendarmen deutlich: "Dr. Strickland gibt sich noch kein Hitler, aber Hendee ähnelt mehr und mehr einem von Papen."

Man fragt sich, ob man denn in Südafrika kein Gefühl für die Welthgeiste. Was dort geschieht, wird von den verschiedensten Bedingungen beeinflusst, die besonders in Indien und Südafrika wiederholt, dass der Gründung eine gewisse Regelung bestünde, die aber heute noch nicht durchgeführt wurde, indessen noch dabei ist. Der Gründung eine gewisse Regelung bestünde, die aber heute noch nicht durchgeführt wurde, indessen noch dabei ist.

La mauvaise conscience européenne.

Les pactes militaires, les plans économiques, les projets de fédération, d'union douanière, monétaire, d'armée européenne, suscitent des espoirs suivis de déceptions, et l'on se demande à quel obstacle puissant se heurtent ces initiatives, alors que chacun aspire à l'union pour la paix et voudrait y contribuer. C'est qu'il n'existe pas encore de conscience européenne. Au contraire, l'évolution politique actuelle raidit les consciences nationales, les difficultés économiques aggrivent les rivalités et la méfiance, tout s'oppose à l'abandon d'une partie de la souveraineté nationale au profit d'organismes supra-nationaux.

En se prolongeant, cette situation crée un malaise que d'aucuns nomment déjà la mauvaise conscience européenne. En attendant les solutions politiques à une situation dont chacun sent qu'elle ne saurait impunément se prolonger, est-il possible de supprimer une des raisons qui entretiennent notre mauvaise conscience en Europe?

Le fait est qu'au coeur de notre continent 14 millions de réfugiés apatrides attendent dans des camps ou ailleurs, dans des conditions lamentables, des preuves tangibles de la solidarité européenne, chrétienne et humaine. A leur sujet aussi, on discute et on établit projet sur projet, statistiques et rapports...

Le récent élan de générosité a prouvé aux rescapés des avalanches que le peuple suisse est resté fidèle à ses traditions. Mais combien d'entre nous ont pensé aux 14 millions de "sinistrés" qui, au-delà de nos frontières, ont perdu, eux aussi, leurs foyers et parents, et jusqu'à l'espoir de retourner un jour dans leur pays d'origine?

Dès la fin de la guerre, le Don Suisse d'abord, puis l'Aide Suisse à l'Europe, ont envoyé des équipes de secours dans les régions les plus éprouvées. Actuellement, l'Aide Suisse à l'Europe a conçu un projet inspiré des meilleures traditions de la Suisse. Elle veut assurer l'émigration à quelques milliers...
de réfugiés, leur offrir la possibilité de s'expatrier outre-mer, principalement au Brésil. Dans peu de jours commencera la collecte (chèque postal III 20200).

Si les 5 millions d'habitants que compte la Suisse se décident à rendre possible l'émigration de quelque 25.000 réfugiés, les 300 millions que compte l'Europe pourront, en agissant de même, résorber le reste de ce vaste foyer de désolation et de désespoir qui, livré à lui-même, pourrait devenir un foyer de révolte.

Les sommes que l'ASE (Aide Suisse à l'Europe) demande au pays pour effectuer cette tâche ne font-elles pas partie, en quelque sorte, de notre défense nationale et européenne ? 14 millions de victimes de la guerre rendues à la vie, ce seront 14 millions d'alliés le jour où, à notre tour, le destin nous prendra à revers. Mais même sans escompter la reconnaissance de ceux auxquels nous lie le devoir humain de solidarité, il s'agit d'écarter, par un suprême effort commun, la source majeure du malaise qui nous étreint. Le reliquat d'injustice et de misère qu'a laissé la deuxième guerre mondiale doit disparaître, et avec lui la mauvaise conscience collective, l'obstacle qui s'oppose à la naissance et à la croissance d'un ordre nouveau, matériel et moral, inspiré par une conscience européenne.
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(Feuille en arrière de ce 2 lettres)

... retour plier ici; épingler à l'envers.

De ODG/164 A. Soler Date 23-2-51
Dear Dr. Little,

I wonder whether you have received my letter of 17 January, which I sent to you after my return from the States. Since another letter addressed to England at the same time remained unanswered, I fear that something has gone wrong with our mail.

In this note I was telling you how anxious we all are in this Department to make your acquaintance and how much we were looking forward to your coming to Paris.

The Conference of physical anthropologists and biologists that will improve or amend our "Statement on Race" will convene from the 4th to the 6th of June. The American delegates will be Dr. Th. Dobzhansky, Dr. Harry Shapiro, and probably Dr. Dale Stewart. I am still hesitant about the British anthropologists and biologists. I think that, for physical anthropology, we shall have Prof. Le Gros Clark and Prof. Morant; but I cannot make up my mind as to a biologist. Darlington seems to me a little bit extreme in his views and his last article in our Social Sciences Bulletin makes me doubt that he is very much conversant with modern anthropology... Of course, I would like to have Julian Huxley, but I feel that another biologist should be present. Could you help us?

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Kenneth L. Little
Head, Department of Social Anthropology,
Mathematical Institute,
Chambers Street
EDINBURGH, 1
(Scotland)
Cher Docteur,

En vous remerciant de votre lettre du 13 février, je voudrais aussi vous dire, une fois encore, tout le prix que j'attache aux efforts que vous déployez pour secourir notre campagne.

C'est avec le plus vif intérêt que j'ai lu la lettre de votre collègue, le Dr. Logre, qui porte témoignage des échos que notre déclaration a suscités. Votre article, "Le mauvais conscience européenne" frappe une note juste et vraie. Je ne puis cependant qu'admirer le générosité du peuple suisse, qui ne cesse de s'intéresser de façon directe à la cause des déshérités et des malheureux, au-delà de ses frontières.

Je vous signalais dans ma dernière lettre la Conférence d'anthropologues et de généticiens qui se réunira en juin pour mettre au point certains passages de notre Déclaration sur les races. Ces recherches sur les textes ont provoqué le bon cœur et que le terrain était prêt pour le recevoir. S'il on fait le bilan des opinions qui se sont manifestées à ce propos, on peut affirmer que la grande majorité des spécialistes s'est prononcée en sa faveur, même si, par scrupule scientifique, des réserves ont été formulées sur l'usage de certains termes ou de certaines expressions. Notre nouveau texte donnera satisfaction aux savants les plus fastidieux: quant à la Déclaration originale, elle continuera d'apporter aux masses d'Asie, d'Amérique et d'Afrique le message qu'elles attendaient, que la science leur devait et que l'Unesco est heureuse de leur avoir transmis.

Veuillez agréer, cher Docteur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

Jaime Torres Bodet,
Directeur général

Monsieur le Docteur O. Forel
Le Manoir
SAINT-PRIX (Suisse)

Mé/mb
cc. ODG
Dear Dr. Dobzhansky,

Thank you very much for your prompt answer to my letter.

I am really distressed that you cannot be in Paris from the 4th... the 8th of June. In fact, I had set the conference on these dates because I was under the impression that they were convenient for both Dr. Shapiro and yourself. Unfortunately, I cannot change the dates, after having set in motion the administrative machine. On the other hand, the General Conference of Unesco is beginning on the 18th of June and we have been told that no meeting could be held after the 8th.

But we would like so much to have the benefit of your knowledge, that I shall see to it that you spend a few days at Unesco, as a consultant, after the Conference.

I shall extend the invitation for the meeting to Prof. Dunn. So, both of you, as members of a team, could be together in Paris. I am writing, by the same mail, to Prof. Dunn.

Thankyou very much for your list of geneticists. In the meantime, I have been warned against Darlington, and I must say that his last article which was written in the Social Science's Bulletin published by our Department represents views so extreme that they are plainly ridiculous. I do not think that there are special genes that make a person into a peasant or a university professor...? I shall write to Haldane and try also to get Julian Huxley.

With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux
FEB 21 1951

Dr. Th. Dobzhansky
Department of Zoology
Columbia University
NEW YORK, N.Y.
(United States of America)
SS/216.845
21 February 1951

Dear Dr. Dunn,

The carbon copy of your manuscript arrived safely. But there is still no news of the other copies... Your new text is definitely in harmony with the other pamphlets and I am sure that, this time, there will be no editorial snag. In a few days, I shall write more extensively on this point.

Your first version was welcome by the people of the Information Department, who have taken much inspiration from it for their propaganda on race. Do you still want us to return some of your copies?

I hope that, in the meantime, you have received the 800 dollars check sent to you. All the needed formalities have been fulfilled by our Department several weeks ago.

I just received a letter from Prof. Dobzhansky, saying that he is not going to be able to attend the meeting on account of engagements. It is impossible for us to delay it, because of the General Conference. At the time when I invited Dr. Dobzhansky, I regretted that our means did not allow us to have both of you. Since you had already contributed a pamphlet to our race programme, I had thought that Prof. Dobzhansky should be associated with another aspect of our work.

Since Dr. Dobzhansky cannot be with us, may I ask you whether you would consider accepting our invitation to participate in these debates, from the 4th to the 8th of June? If Dr. Dobzhansky can be in Paris, as I understand, the following week, I shall make arrangements to have him at Unesco, as a consultant, for a few days, so that the team Dunn-Dobzhansky will be together in Paris, which for us will be a considerable advantage.

Please give me, at your earliest convenience, your reaction to my suggestion, so that I be able to extend an official invitation to you.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Aëtreux

Dr. L.C. Dunn
Dodge Lane
Riverdale
NEW YORK, N.Y.
(United States of America)
Monsieur,

Ce n'est que tout dernièrement que notre projet de conférence pour une révision de la "DÉclaration sur la race" a pris corps du point de vue administratif. Je puis donc officiellement vous annoncer que cette conférence aura lieu du 4 au 8 juin 1951 et vous dire dès maintenant que nous espérons beaucoup que vous voudrez bien accepter d'y participer.

Nous sommes déjà assurés du concours du Professeur Harry Shapiro, et j'espère que le Dr. Dunn sera également des nôtres. Quant aux Anglais, j'attends toujours une réponse de M. Fagg. Si elle tarde encore, nous devrons nous-même prendre l'initiative d'un choix.

Madame Myrdal, Directeur de notre Département, et moi-même souhaitons beaucoup pouvoir discuter avec vous de cette conférence. Aussi me charge-t-elle de vous demander s'il vous serait possible de déjeuner avec nous le vendredi 2 mars, à 1 heure de l'après-midi, à la Maison de l'Unesco. Nous serions heureux de vous faire connaître nos collègues et de vous parler des activités de notre Département.

En vous remerciant encore une fois pour l'intérêt si vif que vous avez apporté à notre campagne anti-raciste, je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Alfred Métraux,
Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Docteur Henri Vallois
Directeur du Musée de l'Homme
Musée de l'Homme
Palais de Chaillot
Place du Trocadéro
PARIS, XVIIème

cc. Mme. Myrdal
TO: Mr. Metraux,
Department of Social Sciences.

FROM: Governments and National Commissions Division.

SUBJECT: Conference on Race, 4-8 June 1951.

With reference to your request of 26 February 1951 for agreement from the United Kingdom National Commission on the choice of anthropologists and biologists to attend the Conference of Race, 4-8 June 1951, I have to inform you that I spoke to Mr. Alan Thompson this afternoon and gave him the list of suggested participants.

He has promised to get in touch with Mr. Pag- of the Royal Anthropological Society concerning your letter of 16 or 19 January and will inform me by telephone of the United Kingdom's reaction to the list.

Lorna McPhee.
Dear Professor Hager,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 29 and for the most interesting article attached to it.

I am aware of the part you played in drafting the Statement on Race, and I wish to express to you my gratitude for defending it with such appropriate arguments.

This Statement, to which a very wide distribution was given, has been well received all over the world. It has given hope and courage to many people. I do not think that, in the present state of science, the text of this document could be altered. Nevertheless, in order to show our scientific impartiality, I have decided to convene a new meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists at Unesco House, from the 4th to the 8th of June. These specialists, who will be selected among the most prominent scientists in their respective fields, will be given a chance to criticize the terms of the Statement, if they wish to do so, and will be asked to redefine the concept of race, in biological and anthropological terms. As a conclusion to the debate, they will be invited to pronounce themselves on the subject of nature versus nurture.

It is my firm intention to continue our campaign against race prejudice and discrimination. Unesco feels greatly encouraged by the support of scientists like yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Jaime Torres Bodet,
Director-General

Professor Don J. Hager,
Department of Economics and Social Institutions,
Princeton University,
PRINCETON, New Jersey
(United States of America)

M6/Mb
CC: ODG
Dear Dr. Dunn,

I cannot possibly understand what has happened to the manuscripts. It is the first time, in many years, that a letter of a document has failed to reach us. I shall immediately inquire on the matter with our Registry.

It would be most kind of you to prepare more copies, since they are needed by the translators, who cannot work on a single manuscript.

I am most disappointed that it does not seem possible for you to attend the June meeting. Nevertheless, if it is not too late, I would like to put a friendly pressure upon you. We need a representative of the Dunn-Dobzhansky team, and the absence of yourself as well as of Mr. Dobzhansky would greatly weaken the composition of our panel. The Americans who will be present will be Harry Shapiro, and possibly Dale Stewart or Krogman; there is a possibility that Prof. Kurt Stern may be with us. The Frenchmen will be Prof. Vallois and Tessier. The English list includes tentatively Le Gros Clark, Morey, Haldane, Zuckerman, Huxley and possibly Ford. I have written to Dahlberg and I am still waiting for an answer. If you definitely cannot accept our invitation, would you please suggest the name of an American geneticist, just in case that Kurt Stern could not attend?

With the hope that it will still be possible for you to join us, and looking forward to hearing from you on this point at your earliest convenience, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Metraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. L. C. Dunn
Dodge Lane
Riverdale
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(United States of America)
2 March 1951

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No. 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in New York to give you the necessary tickets and, if you need any assistance, our office in New York (at 584 East 42nd Street) may be of service to you.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro
Department of Anthropology
The American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.
(United States of America)

cc. Travel Section
MKT (SS)
Dear Dr. Dobzhansky,

It is very nice of you to give such importance to our June meeting. It is indeed a pity that you cannot attend.

I have written another letter to Dr. Dunn, putting on him whatever friendly pressure I could. Please help me to convince him to come to Paris, because we are very anxious to have him with us.

We shall certainly be most grateful to you if you can arrange to spend a few days at Unesco upon returning from Brisbane, and I have already made provisions in our budget for the Conference to pay for your expenses here. The meetings will be over on the 8th and I suppose that some of your colleagues will still be in Paris and that we shall have a chance to meet informally and discuss together. Thus, do not hesitate to come.

Thank you also for suggesting the name of an American geneticist in case Dr. Dunn could not attend.

With best wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Th. Dobzhansky,  
Department of Zoology,  
Columbia University,  
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.  
(United States of America)
Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's Statement on Race* (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No. 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in Washington to give you the necessary tickets and, if you need any assistance while en route, our office in New York (at 504 East 42nd Street) may be of service to you.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. T. Dale Stewart,
President,
American Association of
Physical Anthropologists,
United States National Museum
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
(United States of America)
7 March 1951

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in UNESCO's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No. 791) is due to take place at UNESCO House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 9th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, UNESCO will reimburse you for your travel expenses or, on your request, will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in London (Pall Mall) to give you the necessary tickets.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at UNESCO House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor W.E. Le Gros Clark
Department of Anatomy
University Museum
OXFORD (England)

cc. Travel Section
MKT (SS)
7 March 1951

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. N° 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will reimburse you for your travel expenses or, on your request, will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in London (Fell Mall) to give you the necessary tickets.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Ms.) Alva Myrdal, Director, Department of Social Sciences

Dr. G. M. Morant
"Payinge"
Salisbury Road
FARNBOROUGH, Kent (England)

cc. Travel Section
MKT (SS)
S

88/218.672

le 7 mars 1951

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, donnant suite à son programme de lutte contre la racisme, l'Unesco se propose d'organiser une conférence pour examiner à nouveau la définition de la notion de race et la question des différences biologiques entre groupes ethniques, telles qu'elles sont formulées dans la "Déclaration sur la race" (Doc. UNESCO/ SS/1, Publ. Nº 792). Cette réunion se tiendra à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris, du 4 au 8 juin 1951.

Nous comptons sur la présence d'anthropologues et de biologistes éminents venus de différents pays. Je serais très heureuse si vous consentiez à participer à ces discussions, auxquelles l'Unesco attache une importance considérable. Un document de travail et un ordre du jour provisoire vous seront adressés en temps utile.

Au cas où vous seriez en mesure d'accepter cette invitation, l'Unesco vous remboursera vos frais de voyage, ou, sur votre demande, donnera des instructions à l'Agence Cook, à Zürich, pour vous délivrer les billets nécessaires.

Vous auriez droit à une indemnité journalière équivalente à 14 dollars, qui vous serait versée à votre arrivée à l'Unesco, pour subvenir à vos dépenses pendant la durée de la conférence.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Directeur du Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Otto Schlegelshumen
Institut d'anthropologie
Université de Zürich
ZURICH (Suisse)

cc. Travel section
MKT (SS)
Monsieur le Professeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, donnant suite à son programme de lutte contre le racisme, l’Unesco se propose d’organiser une conférence pour examiner à nouveau la définition de la notion de race et la question des différences biologiques entre groupes ethniques, telles qu’elles sont formulées dans la "Déclaration sur la race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. N° 792). Cette réunion se tiendra à la Maison de l’Unesco, à Paris, du 4 au 8 juin 1951.

Nous comptons sur la présence d’anthropologues et de biologistes éminents venus de différents pays. Je serais très heureuse si vous consentiez à participer à ces discussions, auxquelles l’Unesco attache une importance considérable. Un document de travail et un ordre du jour provisoire vous seront adressés en temps utile.

Au cas où vous seriez en mesure d’accepter cette invitation, l’Unesco vous verserait une indemnité journalière de $2,300.

Je vous prie d’agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l’expression de ma considération distinguée.

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Directeur du Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Tasnier
Laboratoire de Zoologie - Faculté des Sciences
1, rue Victor Cousin
PARIS, France
SS/212.674
le 8 mars 1951

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que, donnant suite à son programme de lutte contre le racisme, l'Unesco se propose d'organiser une conférence pour examiner à nouveau la définition de la notion de race et la question des différences biologiques entre groupes ethniques, telles qu'elles sont formulées dans la "Déclaration sur la race" (Loc. Unesco/SS/1, N° 759). Cette réunion se tiendra à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris, du 4 au 8 juin 1951.

Nous comptons sur la présence d'anthropologues et de biologistes éminents venus de différents pays. Je serais très heureuse si vous consentiez à participer à ces discussions, auxquelles l'Unesco attache une importance toute particulière. Un document de travail et un ordre du jour provisoire vous seront adressés en temps utile. Une indemnité journalière de 42,800 est prévue pour la durée de la conférence.

Je vous prie, Monsieur, d'agréer l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Directeur du Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Docteur Henri Vallois
Directeur du Musée de l'Homme
Palais de Chaillot
Place du Trocadéro
PARIS, XVIème
Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No. 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in New York to give you the necessary tickets and, if you need any assistance, our office in New York (at 504 East 42nd Street) may be of service to you.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. L. C. Dunn,
Dodge Lane,
Rhinecliff,
New York 63, N. Y.
(United States of America)

cc. Travel Section
Mme. Myrdal
MKT (SS)
Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No. 791), is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in New York to give you the necessary tickets and, if you need any assistance, our office in New York (at 504 East 42nd Street) may be of service to you.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Ashley Montagu
Cherry Hill Road
PRINCETON, N. J.
(United States of America)  cc. Travel Section
"Mme. Myrdal
MKT (SS)
Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in Unesco's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/E1/1, Publ. No 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudice and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the provisional agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will reimburse you for your travel expenses or, on your request, will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in Birmingham to give you the necessary tickets.

A per diem of 14 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Director,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor S. Zuckerman,
Medical School,
University of Birmingham,
Edgbaston,
BIRMINGHAM, 15
(England)
Columbia University
in the City of New York
USA

Metraux
20 March 1951.

Dear Mr. Dobzhansky,

It was with deep regret that I learned that you were unable because of former commitments to attend the Conference on race.

Therefore your letter of 12 March stating that you would pass through to Paris shortly after the Conference and that you would be willing to give us your views on the topics dealt by the Conference was welcome.

Can we ask you also to help us in the check-up and final editing of the recommendations of the meeting?

As your travel expenses are taken care of, Unesco could offer, as a small compensation for your trouble a per diem of $114,- for the 11th, the 12th, the 13th and 14th of June, 1951. This sum is payable in French francs at the current rate of exchange. We shall also make reservations for you in a suitable hotel.

Thanking you for your interest in our work and for your very generous offer of collaboration, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. Métraux
Acting Director.

Mr. Th. Dobzhansky
Columbia University
in the city of New York
Department of Zoology
New York 27, N.Y.
U.S.A.

cc: Travel Section
L. Lover-Thiéty (S.S.)
20 March 1951.

Dear Professor Clark,

It was good news to learn that you will be able to attend our conference. Of course, you will travel as you wish. I want also to thank you for your prompt answer.

Here are the names of the scientists who have been invited to the meeting. Those marked tentative have not yet answered our letters.

FRANCE:—
    Prof. H. Vallois
    Dr. G. Tissier (tentative)

UNITED STATES:—
    Dr. E.S. Shapiro
    Prof. L.C. Dunn
    Dr. T. Dale Stewart (Tentative)

UNITED KINGDOM:—
    Prof. E. Zuckerman (tentative)
    Dr. G. Morant (tentative)
    Dr. E.B. Forde (tentative)

SWITZERLAND:—
    Prof. O. Schlaginhaufen (tentative)

Prof. Dobzhansky is unable to attend the meeting, since he will arrive in Paris only on July 11. He will, however, assist us in the final editing of the revised text.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. A. Métraux
Acting Director.

Professor W.E. Le Gros Clark
Department of Anatomy, University Museum
Oxford.
Dear Professor Dahlberg,

It was a great disappointment to learn that you won't be able to attend our meeting on race. I am terribly sorry that your health prevents you from being with us. However, I was very glad to hear that you intend to spend sometime in Paris next month and I am looking forward to seeing you. Please, let me know when you arrive.

Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

A. /ad

Professor Cumar Dahlberg
Institute for Human Genetics & Race Biology
University of Uppsala
Uppsala (Suede)
Le 29 mars 1951

Monsieur,

Madame Myrdal m'a chargé de répondre à votre lettre du 29 mars dans laquelle vous lui demandez des précisions au sujet de l'ordre du jour de la Conférence qui aura lieu à l'Unesco du 4 au 6 juin. Il s'agit d'une réunion d'anthropologues et de généticiens qui a été convoquée pour examiner à nouveau certains passages de notre déclaration sur la race - déclaration qui a été rédigée en 1949 par un Comité d'experts et publiée par l'Unesco en juillet 1950. Vous en trouverez un exemplaire ci-contre. Ce document diffusé dans le monde entier a provoqué de grandes remous et a été l'objet de commentaires divers dans plusieurs revues scientifiques, notamment dans la revue "Annals of Eugenics". Entre autres reproches, on nous a accusé de n'avoir pas fait une part assez large au point de vue des biologues. C'est en réponse à cette critique que le Directeur général de l'Unesco, M. Torree-Boedet, a décidé de faire appel à nouveau à un Comité qui ne comporterait que des anthropologues, au sens strict du mot, et des généticiens. Parmi les savants que nous avons invités figurent M. Vallois, Haldane, L.C.D. Dunn, Dobzhansky, H. Shapiro, Krogman, Zuckerman, le Gros Clark, Schlegelheim, etc. Cette liste n'est pas complète car toutes les réponses à nos invitations ne sont pas encore parvenues, mais vous pouvez être certain que le Comité sera formé par des spécialistes éminents jouissant d'une vaste autorité scientifique. Les travaux de la conférence se consisteront pas seulement à faire la critique de certaines définitions qui ont été mal définies, mais surtout à établir une définition de la race qui satisfasse à la fois les anthropologues et les généticiens et qui puisse servir de base à notre campagne contre le préjugé et la discrimination raciale. Nous souhaitons que cette réunion soit utile, non seulement à la cause que nous défendons mais aussi à des savants venus de pays différents l'occasion d'échanger leurs vues sur un sujet qui les interroge dans en biologie rendant de plus en plus complexe. Nous serions très heureux que la biologie française fût représentée par vous et c'est pourquoi je me permets, encore une fois, de vous prier de bien vouloir nous accorder votre collaboration.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

A. Métraux

Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur Georges Tissier
Professeur à la Sorbonne
Directeur du Laboratoire de Zoologie
1 rue Victor-Cousin, Paris 6e
30 March 1951

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a meeting to re-examine and discuss the definition of race and the question of ethnic differences as expressed in UNESCO's "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. No 791) is due to take place at Unesco House, in Paris, from the 4th to the 5th of June, 1951, as part of our programme to fight race prejudices and discrimination.

Prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists from several countries will be present at the above mentioned meeting, and I hope that it will be possible for you to participate in this panel. The working paper and the agenda will be sent to you in due time.

In the event of your accepting this invitation, Unesco will reimburse you for your travel expenses or, on your request, will instruct Cook's Travel Agency in Cambridge to give you the necessary tickets.

A per diem of 30 U.S. dollars, payable in French francs at the official rate of exchange, will be paid on your arrival at Unesco House for your maintenance during the period of the meeting.

Yours sincerely

(Mrs.) Alva Myrdal
Director, Department of Social Sciences

Dr. J.C. Trevor
University Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology
Cambridge, England
Dear Montagu,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 17th in which you confirm your acceptance of our invitation. There is, however, a slight misunderstanding which I want to dispel. The Ford who was on our list is not the Africanist but Professor E.B. Ford (University Museum, Oxford), geneticist who was recommended by several authorities. Unfortunately he is unable to come and I have written to Haldane whose name has been put forward by many of our consultants. The panel will consist exclusively of physical anthropologists and biologists. Dr. Beaglehole has written a letter to the Director-General which I thought ill timed. It was not very nice of Ernest whom I considered as a friend and who was invited in 1949 at my suggestion to imply that I was not aware of the social aspects of the race problem.

It is generally believed that in view of the importance given to cultural and social anthropology it was necessary to have a new conference centered on biology. We are giving good people a chance to deal with an interesting problem and to have stimulating discussions. Don't you think so?

Sincerely yours

A. Bastaux
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. E.F. Ashley Montagu
Cherry Hill Road
Princeton N J
U.S.A.
3rd April, 1951

Your ref. No. SS 224.136.

Dr. A. Métraux
Unesco
Department of Social Sciences
19 Avenue Kléber
Paris 16.

Dear Dr. Métraux,

Thank you very much for your letter. I am coming to Paris on the 12th April and intend to be there for two weeks. I am actually very interested in painting and mean to have a look round. If you could be free for a while during that time we could meet and speak about the internal race question. My address is: Hotel Saint Romain, 5-7 rue Saint Roch, Paris I. Perhaps you could write a letter to me at the hotel. Au revoir until then!

Sincerely yours,

Gunnar Dahlberg
Dear Dr. Trevor,

Mrs. Myrdal has referred to me your letter of April 5, in which you mention a previous letter which has not yet arrived to my hands. I surmise that you accept our invitation, and I would like you to know how much we appreciate your collaboration. All of us are looking forward to seeing you in June.

I am taking good note of your decision regarding your travel arrangements and I shall see to it that your ticket be reimbursed in French francs.

As to your suggestion about Dr. L.H. Wells, I cannot extend to him an invitation before I know the final composition of our panel: several of our colleagues have not yet answered to our invitation, and as soon as I know who is coming, it will be possible to make a decision as to a new participant in the panel.

I hope to have the agenda of the conference ready in a few weeks and it will be sent to you as soon as possible.

It was most kind of you to send us your reprints, since, as you rightly surmised, we are trying to build up our documentation on the question. I had myself already read many of your papers, which contain so many useful ideas, expressed in such clear terms.

It is my wish that this conference be of profit not only to our aims here in Unesco, but also to anthropology and genetics, and I am confident that all the eminent scientists who will attend the meeting will enjoy discussing some fundamental principles of their respective disciplines.

If there is anything you wish to know in connection with the conference or your stay in Paris, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J.C. Trevor,
University Lecturer in Anthropology,
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
Downing Street
CAMBRIDGE (England)

Alfred Métraux
Monsieur le Professeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, donnant suite à son programme de lutte contre la racisme, l'Unesco se propose d'organiser une conférence pour examiner à nouveau la définition de la notion de race et la question des différences biologiques entre groupes ethniques, telles qu'elles sont formulées dans la "Déclaration sur la race" (Doc. UNESCO/CS/1, Publ. N° 796). Cette réunion se tiendra à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris, du 4 au 8 juin 1951.

Nous comptons sur la présence d'archéologues et de biologistes éminents venus de différents pays. Je serais très heureuse si vous consentiez à participer à ces discussions, auxquelles l'Unesco attache une importance considérable. Un document de travail et un ordre du jour provisoire vous seront adressés en temps utile.

Au cas où vous seriez en mesure d'accepter cette invitation, l'Unesco vous remboursera vos frais de voyage et vous versera, à votre arrivée à Paris, une indemnité journalière équivalente à 14 dollars, pour subvenir à vos dépenses pendant la durée de la conférence.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

(Mme.) Alva Myrdal,
Directeur du Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Buzzatti-Traverso
Université de Pavie
Pavia (Italie)

cc, Travel Section
Mme. Myrdal
MKT
SS/226.415

13 April 1951

Dear Harry,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 4, which I found after my return from Ireland, where I met Margaret Mead.

I have invited Krogman at the end of March, but, so far, he has not answered our letter. Since I am pressed by time, I shall be obliged to cancel his invitation, unless he answers our telegram. If Krogman is unable to come, I shall ask Dr. Boyd. What do you think?

No, by working paper I did not mean an agenda, but a short statement in which some of the objections to the first statement may be expressed, with suggestions of topics which might come under discussion. Of course, we shall prepare the working-paper ourselves, but remember that I am not a physical anthropologist and that I have to be very cautious in this matter. I need your help very much and I would be most grateful if you would send me two or three pages stating your point of view on what you think should be the approaches to the race problem which might be under consideration during our discussions. Dr. Julian Humley has sent me a very interesting statement on what are the biological aspects of race differences, and I shall include some paragraphs in our working paper. It would be nice also if you would list, in the form of an agenda, the main topics which we should discuss during these four days of our meeting.

Le Gros Clark, after accepting our invitation, has notified us that he would not be able to attend. So, I am writing to Dr. Mourant, of the Lister Institute, who was suggested by the British groups. Schönäinhausen is unable to come and, on Dr. Humley’s suggestion, I am asking Busatti-Traverso. Of course, he is not an anthropologist, but a pure biologist. What can I do if anthropologists fail?

We shall try to find you the kind of hotel you like and, in due time, we shall make reservations at the Continental.

Cordially yours,

Alfred Métraux

American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
NEW YORK 24, N.Y. (United States of America)
SS/226.416

(Confidentiel)

le 13 avril 1951

Monsieur le Professeur,

Veuillez trouver ci-joint une lettre signée par Mme. Myrdal, Directeur du Département des Sciences sociales, vous invitant à participer à la conférence qui aura lieu du 4 au 6 juin prochain et au cours de laquelle seront discutés, entre anthropologues et biologistes, un certain nombre de problèmes se rapportant à la question raciale, entre autres une définition de la race et le problème des différences raciales du point de vue biologique.

Vous trouverez ci-joint également la "Déclaration sur la race", qui a fait l'objet des controverses qui sont à l'origine de cette réunion.

Selon les accords intervenus entre l'Unesco et le Gouvernement italien, c'est la Délégation italienne qui doit officiellement vous faire part de cette invitation. Vous recevrez donc une communication officielle de votre Gouvernement. Mais, comme le temps presse, je vous communique, confidentiellement, notre invitation, vous priant de nous dire si vous serez à même de participer à ces travaux.

Parmi vos collègues qui ont accepté d'assister à cette conférence, figurent MM. Haldane, L.C. Dunn, et éventuellement M. Dobzhansky. M. Julian Huxley, qui ne pourra être des nôtres, a beaucoup insisté pour que vous présentez les points de vue de sa science.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Alfred Métraux,
Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Buzatti-Traverso
Université de Pavia
PAVIA (Italie)
Monsieur le Professeur,

Le 29 mars dernier, je vous ai écrit pour vous donner des renseignements concernant la nature et le but de la conférence que l’Unesco organise au mois de juin. J’ai également inclus dans ma lettre les documents qui serviront de base à nos discussions. J’espère qu’ils vous sont bien parvenus.

Je vous serais fort obligé de bien vouloir nous dire, le plus tôt possible, si vous acceptez de participer à ces débats, car il nous faut avoir la liste des membres de notre conférence avant la dernière semaine de ce mois. Au cas où il vous serait impossible de nous donner votre concours, pourriez-vous me suggérer le nom d’un biologiste français qui s’intéresse aux problèmes de la génétique humaine?

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l’expression de ma considération distinguée.

Alfred Métreux,
Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Teissier
Directeur du Laboratoire de Zoologie
1, rue Victor Cousin
Paris, 6ème

ADB 14 1951
Monsieur le Professeur,

Votre silence me fait craindre qu’il ne vous soit difficile de prendre une décision au sujet de votre participation à notre conférence sur le problème racial.

Quelques semaines à peine nous séparent de la date de cette réunion, et il n’est malheureusement impossible d’attendre plus longtemps. C’est à mon grand regret que je me vois obligé d’interpréter votre silence comme un refus, et je le regrette d’autant plus que j’aurais beaucoup souhaité associer un biologiste français à nos travaux.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l’assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Alfred Metraux,
Département des Sciences Sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Teissier
Directeur du Laboratoire de Zoologie
1, rue Victor Cousin
Paris, VIIIème
Dear Mr. Fagg,

I wish, once more, to express my gratitude for your kind interest in our forthcoming meeting.

It was a great disappointment to receive a letter from Professor Le Gros Clark, who, after accepting our invitation, informed us that, after all, he was unable to attend the meeting. We have immediately written to Dr. Mourant, asking him to come. So far, no answer has been received. If you could put a friendly pressure upon him, we would appreciate it.

The British delegation consists, at present, of: Dr. Trevor (who, I hope, will be our Rapporteur), Prof. Haldane and Prof. Zuckerman. The American delegation stands as follows: Prof. Dunn, Prof. Shapiro, Prof. Krogman; in a spirit of fairness and at the request of many scientists, I felt that Mr. Ashley Montagu should also attend the meeting, and represent the old committee.

We are preparing a tentative working paper, which will be ready, I hope, next week. A copy of it will be sent to you.

Everyone in Unesco, starting with the Director-General, will be pleased by your generous and excellent article which will appear in the May issue of MAN.

Four of our pamphlets have come out, but I am waiting for the English version to send them to you.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. William Fagg,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Anthropological Institute
21, Bedford Square
LONDON, W.C.1 (England)
Dear Ernest,

I was very glad to receive your letter of April 11, which dispelled a cloud on our old friendship. Yes, it is true that I felt somewhat hurt by your intervention with the Director-General, which seemed to imply such strong disapproval of the policy I have been carrying out.

In fact, it had occurred to me that Dr. Ashley Montagu should be invited and, if I hesitated for a short time, it was because of his intolerant attitude. Great many trouble and money might have been saved if Dr. Ashley Montagu would have listened to the sound and reasonable recommendations of some very prominent men. But now he will come and face a group of very outstanding anthropologists and biologists (Krogman, Shapiro, Dunn, Zuckerman, Haldane, Trevor, Mourant, etc.).

I disagree with you as to the advisability of convening this panel. MAN was not the only journal that found fault with our statement. Other journals and some scientists are not very happy with it. The whole structure on which our propaganda was based was shattered and, under these unfavorable circumstances, to recognize the right of science was certainly the wisest course. The original sin was undoubtedly the absence of any prominent physical anthropologist or biologist in the panel. As you will see in some articles, this is the main criticisms buried at us. Unesco was accused of empty idealism and, if we had refused to listen to the many criticisms, the reproach of intranrgence would have been advanced. By calling a group of physical anthropologists and biologists we have removed the sting from the campaign against us and given a good example of scientific fairness. I do not think that the people mentioned above will try to destroy our efforts against racism. Moreover, I do hope that we will be giving very prominent people an opportunity to meet and compare notes. Perhaps this meeting may prove significant for the future of science.

Very soon, I shall send you a series of pamphlets edited under my responsibility which represent in a popular form what is to be known about race. So far, my work here has been successful, beyond my hopes. I pay for it by giving up my own scientific activities and also my peace of mind. But I do believe in the usefulness of this campaign, at least as far as Europe is concerned.

Please give my best to Pam, and believe me,

Cordially yours,

Dr. Ernest Beaglehole
Victoria University College
WELLINGTON (New Zealand)

Alfred Métraux
DATE OF DESPATCH (APRIL 23rd 1951)
DATE OF RECEIPT (APRIL 30th 1951)

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PLEASED ACCEPT INVITATION ATTEND RACE MEETING JUNE

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APR 30 1951

NOTA: pour les rapports concernant ce télégramme il est préférable de s'adresser au bureau distributeur.
Dear Dr. Mourant,

Thank you very much for your telegram informing us of your willingness to participate in our race conference. I am most grateful for your cooperation.

I do hope that this meeting will prove interesting to you. The following scientists have accepted our invitation: Prof. S. Zuckerman, Prof. J.E.S. Haldane, Dr. J.C. Trevor, Dr. H.S. Shapiro, Prof. L.C. Dunn, Prof. V.M. Kroghman, Prof. Vallois.

Please find attached a rough draft of the agenda. I would appreciate any comments you might care to make. Much time will be saved if the members of the panel do agree on the terms of the agenda before the meeting.

If you wish, instructions will be given to Cook's to provide you with a ticket, either by ship or by air, but, if you prefer to take care of this yourself, the value of your ticket will be reimbursed to you in French francs on your arrival at Unesco.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. A.E. Mourant
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine
Chelsea Bridge Road
LONDON, S.W.1
(England)

Enclosure.
Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, comme suite à son programme de lutte contre le racisme, l'Unesco se propose d'organiser une conférence pour examiner à nouveau la définition de la notion de race et la question des différences biologiques entre groupes ethniques, telles qu'elles sont formulées dans la "Déclaration sur la race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. N° 792). Cette réunion se tiendra à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris, du 4 au 8 juin 1951.

Nous comptons sur la présence d'anthropologues et de biologistes éminents venus de différents pays. Je serais très heureux si vous consentiez à participer à ces discussions, auxquelles l'Unesco attache une importance considérable. Un document de travail et un ordre du jour provisoire vous seront adressés en temps utile.

Au cas où vous seriez en mesure d'accepter cette invitation, l'Unesco vous versera une indemnité journalière équivalente à 8 dollars, soit £2,800.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Alfred Métraux,
Directeur par intérim

MAY 7 1951

Monsieur Eugène Schreider
Institut de Paléontologie humaine
1, rue René Panhard
PARIS, XIIIème

cc. Travel section
MKT
MAY 9th 1951

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ELT DEUTSCHE AUSSCHUSS FUR UNESCO ARBEIT 24 HANSARDING KOLN

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Dear Dr. Montagu,

Just a note to tell you that a room has been reserved for you at the Hotel Celtic (Rue Balsac), of the type described by you, from June 3rd on.

Our panel is complete and nobody has pulled out so far. Ruzatti-Traverso is unable to come, so we shall have another French physical anthropologist, Dr. Eugène Schreider;

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Ashley Montagu
Cherry Hill Road
PRINCETON, N.J.
(United States of America)
Dear Professor Dobzhansky,

This is just to inform you that a room has been reserved for you at the Hotel du Pont-Royal (Rue Montalembert), from June 11th on.

The panel is complete. Among your colleagues who will attend the meeting are Dr. Haldane and Dr. Mourant; unfortunately, Busatti-Traverso is not able to come. I hope it will be a fruitful meeting.

With best regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Th. Dobzhansky
C/o Professor P.D.F. Murray
Department of Zoology
University of Sydney
Sydney (Australia)
Dear Harry,

I suppose this is going to be my last letter before we sit together and resume our discussion in Paris.

I want to thank you for your suggestions on the agenda, which more or less correspond to my draft.

You do not need to be alarmed at the lack of physical anthropologists: Krogman, Vallois, Trevor, will be present, and you will certainly be in the majority.

I want to stress that there is considerable interest in this forthcoming meeting and that its results will be widely commented all over the world. I hope that all of us will put a good show.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to make reservations at the Hotel du Quai Voltaire, which is very small and very much in demand. You will stay not very far of it, at the Hotel du Pont-Royal (rue Montalembert). If you want information about this hotel, ask Margaret Mead, who stayed there two years ago.

May I ask you to bring me a copy of Rhoda's thesis? I have not been able to see it in its final shape. If you would telephone her, she will bring it to you.

If there is any difficulty at the last minute, contact Miss Elise Salade, at the Unesco Office, U.N. Building. Now, bon voyage!

Cordially yours,

Alfred Métraux

Dr. Harry J. Shapiro
Department of Anthropology
American Museum of Natural History
77th Street at Central Park
NEW YORK 24, N.Y.
(United States of America)
Dear Dr. Dunn,

This is just a note to tell you that a room has been reserved for you, from June 3rd on, at the Hotel du Pont Royal (Rue Montalembert). If you have other plans in mind as to your accommodation here, please write at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to cancel our reservation.

The panel is complete now, and stands as follows:

For the U.S.: yourself, Dr. Krogman, Dr. Shapiro, Dr. Ashley Montagu; for the U.K.: Dr. Zuckerman, Dr. Haldane, Dr. Mourant, Dr. Trevor; for France: Dr. Vallois, Dr. Schreider. Unfortunately, Dr. Buzzatti-Traverso is unable to come.

We are all looking forward to seeing you. I hope this meeting will prove fruitful. It has aroused considerable interest.

With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. L.C. Dunn
Department of Zoology
Columbia University
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
(United States of America)

P.S.- Please find attached a draft of the agenda. The working paper is being mimeographed and will be sent to you as soon as possible.
Dear Dr. Haldane,

This is just a note to inform you that a room has been reserved for you, from June 3rd on, at the Hotel de Calais (5, rue des Capucines). If you had other plans in mind as to your accommodation here, please write to us at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to cancel our reservation.

The panel is complete now. I do hope that this meeting will prove fruitful. I has aroused considerable interest.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. J.B.S. Haldane,
University College,
Gower Street,
LONDON, W.C.1
(England)
Dear Dr. Zuckerman,

This is just a note to inform you that a room has been reserved for you, from June 3rd on, at the Hotel de Calais (5, rue des Capucines). If you had other plans in mind as to your accommodation here, please write to us at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to cancel our reservation.

The panel is complete now, and stands as follows:

For the United Kingdom: yourself, Dr. J.B.S. Haldane, Dr. A.E. Mourant, Dr. J.C. Trevor; for the United States: Dr. L.C. Dunn, Dr. W.M. Krogman, Dr. H.L. Shapiro, Dr. Ashley-Montagu; for France: Dr. H. Vallois, Dr. E. Schreider.

I do hope that this meeting will prove fruitful. It has aroused considerable interest.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. S. Zuckerman
Department of Anatomy
The Medical School
Hospitals Centre
University of Birmingham
BIRMINGHAM, 15
(England)
Dear Dr. Trevor,

This is just a note to inform you that a room has been reserved for you, from June 3rd on, at the Hotel de Calais (rue des Capucines, 5). If you had other plans in mind as to your accommodation here, please write to us at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to cancel our reservation.

The panel is complete now and I do hope that this meeting, which has aroused considerable interest, will prove fruitful.

Please find attached a tentative agenda. I would appreciate any suggestions you would care to make on it. The working paper is being mimeographed and will be sent to you as soon as it is available.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. J.C. Trevor
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology
Downing Street
CAMBRIDGE
(England)

1 Enclosure.
Dear Dr. Mourant,

This is just a note to inform you that a room has been reserved for you, from June 3rd on, at the Hôtel de Calais (5, rue des Capucines). If you had other plans in mind as to your accommodation here, please write to us at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to cancel our reservation.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. A. E. Mourant
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine
Chelsea Bridge Road
LONDON, S.W.1
(England)
11th May 1951.

Dear Ursula,

This is merely to inform you that Professor Hans Nachtsheim from Berlin has been invited by the Social Science Department to attend a conference in Paris on 4 to 6 June; conference will deal with race questions.

Professor Nachtsheim has been informed that he will be getting a per diem of 4 L. and his fare will be paid.

I am informing you by letter, as this invitation has been done by cable and not by letter, therefore the German Committee may not have been advised. You may judge it necessary to inform them yourself of this invitation.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre Le Harivel.

Miss Ursula M. Smith,
Unesco-Buero,
Maretal 16,
FI-SEADEN,
Germany.

MAY 15 1951
COPY UNESCO

PROFESSEUR HANS NACHTSHEIM FREIE UNIVERSITAT BERLIN-

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Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, dans le cadre de la campagne contre la discrimination raciale entreprise par l'Unesco à la suite de la Résolution 116 B (iii) du Conseil économique et social, une conférence d'anthropologues et de généticiens a été convoquée à la maison de l'Unesco, du 4 au 8 juin 1951, afin de reconsidérer, d'un point de vue strictement biologique, la définition du concept de la race telle qu'elle ressort de la Déclaration sur la Race rédigée, en décembre 1949, par une commission de sociologues, de psychologues et d'anthropologues (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. 791-2).

J'estime de toute importance que les Nations Unies soient représentées à cette nouvelle conférence, et j'ai l'honneur d'inviter l'Organisation à déliger un observateur à l'Unesco à cette occasion.

L'ordre du jour provisoire, ainsi qu'un document de travail seront adressés au Secrétariat dans les plus brefs délais.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, d'agréer les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Jaime Torres Bodet
Directeur général

Son Excellence Monsieur Trygve Lie
Secrétaire général des Nations Unies
Organisation des Nations Unies
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(États-Unis d'Amérique)

cc. ODG
Mr. Berkley, UN(2)
Mme. Myrdal, SS
Mme. Köver-Thiéry, SS

le 15 mai 1951
Distribution: limited

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND GENETICISTS FOR A DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF RACE

Unesco House, 4 to 8 June 1951

Working Paper

Unesco activities in the field of race proceed from a resolution (116 B viii) voted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its Sixth Session, by which Unesco was invited "to consider the desirability of initiating and recommending the general adoption of a programme of disseminating scientific facts designed to remove what is generally known as racial prejudice."

Following this request, the Fourth Session of Unesco General Conference adopted the following three resolutions for the 1950 programme:

"The Director-General is instructed: to study and collect scientific materials concerning questions of race; to give wide diffusion to the scientific information collected; to prepare an educational campaign based on this information" (4.21,2,3).

For the purpose of securing these fundamental data, the Department of Social Sciences convened a committee of anthropologists and sociologists, whose task was, first, to provide a definition of race, and then, to give an account in clear and easily understandable terms of our present knowledge regarding the controversial problem of race equality.

The task of organizing the meeting fell to Dr. A. Ramos, Head of the Department of Social Sciences. Unfortunately, he died a few weeks before the date decided upon for the meeting of the Committee.

The scientists who came together at Unesco House from 12 to 14 December 1949 to prepare a statement on race represented different disciplines and their tendencies were divergent. Though great attention was paid to biology, it may be regretted that the Committee did not include a greater number of physical anthropologists and geneticists. However, a large majority of social scientists who were present agreed that race should be defined biologically.

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The Statement, drafted by Dr. Ashley Montagu, Rapporteur of the Committee, is the product of lengthy discussions and great care was taken with the wording. In its final form, it incorporates some of the amendments and additions suggested by various scientists to whom the draft was submitted.

Purpose of the meeting.

The purpose of this meeting is to state in clear and simple terms the conclusions which have been reached in the fields of physical anthropology and biology concerning the following aspects of the race problem:

(a) race formation and the dynamic aspects of speciation

(b) transmission of psychological traits and race differences

(c) biological effects of racial mixture

(d) formation of new races

(e) definition of race

(f) suggestions of modifications or improvements on the Race Statement.

This meeting is conceived as a positive contribution of biologists to a campaign which has deep human implications. It is important to know the points on which agreement exists and the problems which are still unsolved. The results of the conference will be submitted to scientific institutions and individuals and will be published as a document condensing the results of the more recent biological research on race and race differences.

Criticisms of the "Statement on Race."

The Statement was published by Unesco on 18 July 1950. It was widely distributed and reproduced in many journals, newspapers and magazines. As a rule, it was favourably received by the press, except for a few newspapers that attacked it on the basis of an obvious racist bias.

In some scientific circles, the Statement was criticized on the following grounds:

(1) - It was thought that, the theory of polygenesis could not be specifically and entirely rejected, since certain reputable anthropologists upheld it.
(2) - Objections were raised against the proposed substitution of the word race by the more innocuous term of ethnic group. This attempt was described as "a species of magical technique". It was felt unnecessary to minimize the biological fact of race in order to combat racialism. It was even asserted that such practice would create additional confusion.

(3) - The document was accused of failing to distinguish clearly between the physical and social aspects of race, and of trying to represent race, and not merely racialism, as a myth.

(4) - Moreover, to term race a social myth was considered insufficient. It was emphasized that racial prejudice is rooted deeply in the social structure, the myth aspect being merely the externalized forms of rationalizations conditioned by that structure.

(5) - The suggestion that the range of mental capacities is much the same in all ethnic groups was challenged. It was maintained that such evidence as exists in support of this point is not conclusive and that, therefore, the only truly scientific attitude on the matter should be a confession of ignorance.

(6) - Attention was drawn to the possibility of certain pathological conditions among the hybrid populations of South Africa being mainly due to past miscegenation.

(7) - The phrase, "For man is born with drives toward co-operation" was the most constant target for criticism. It was stated that it lacks empirical foundations, and is an attempt "merely to revive an out-moded psychological theory of instincts". Some critics do not deem it necessary to look for hypothetical biological bases on which to build the ethic of universal brotherhood. On the contrary, it was asserted that the belief in the growing conscience of universalism as a slow process in history makes for a stronger position in that respect. Whatever the case be, it is generally felt that such a discussion belongs rather to philosophy than to the realm of pure science.

As regards style and phrasing it was pointed out that the document is bound to have political repercussions: it must, therefore, "be couched in plain, unambiguous language which the least scholarly of legislators could understand, and it must also be free from generalizations which would tend to lower its value in the eyes of the critical".

On the other side, Unesco's Statement was commended for presenting modern views on the subject and for taking a firm stand against racialism. No grounds could be found in it for "giving, for example,
average cephalic indices for various regions to base even political claims on these." Even the sharpest among the critics agreed with the principles put forward in it, and praised the general spirit of the document.

According to one opinion, the core of the controversy is a difference in points of view. The traditional schools of anthropology maintained that races exist as rigorously defined, genetically homogeneous, and discrete entities. The modern conception is more fluid and dynamic. It is based on "advances in human genetics (which) have served to expand the scope of social biology; (and) a problem focus which seeks to articulate and systematize the manifold inter-relations of human biological and behavioural factors. These advances, as we know, are the result of a shift in biological analysis from taxonomic-descriptive studies to studies of function, process and diversity."

The fear has been expressed that such a position, if pushed to extremes, would necessarily entail the disappearance of physical anthropology as a separate discipline. The usefulness of maintaining it as a discrete body of doctrine has been vindicated by self styled representatives of "classical (or Old World) anthropologists".

Suggestions for amplifying some parts of the Statement have been made by Dr. Julian Huxley and Professor J. B. S. Haldane. (1)

---

(1) see Addenda.
Working Paper

Addendum I

Professor Haldane proposes to add the following points to the declaration:

"1. The physical and physiological differences between members of the same ethnic group are usually greater than those between typical representatives of ethnic groups.

2. Even those studies of psychological differences between 'races' which give most support to the hypothesis of innate differences show a very wide overlap between different groups. No psychological characteristics have been found which would enable us to distinguish members of such groups as we sometimes can on a basis of skin colour or hair form. Thus, even the most extreme racialists have produced no evidence which would justify the exclusion of members of a particular race from any occupation.

3. The evidence that racial mixture produces good effects, though not fully cogent, is by no means negligible.

4. Some evidence exists that members of a people which has lived for a long time in a given climate are physiologically adapted to that climate."

The author emphasizes the importance of point 2, "since it is perhaps desirable to consider the evidence for 'racism' in detail, if it is to be rebutted."
Working Paper

Addendum II

NOTE ON
POSSIBLE RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS

by Julian Huxley

On the basis of our knowledge of evolutionary genetics, we can now make certain general statements concerning the probable genetic bases of racial differences.

The normal procedure in evolution is for a new dominant type to break up differentiation into a number of divergent lines, each with distinctive physical and mental (behavioural) genetic properties. In man, the process of differentiation began by the formation of a number of distinct species and genera, all of which, however, have become extinct, except Homo sapiens; (and even so, it is possible that introgressive hybridization has introduced some genes from Neanderthal man). In Homo sapiens, the same process of differentiation clearly was initiated, with the formation of a number of distinct subspecies ("primary races") adapted to different regions, notably "negro", "yellow", and "white", with various sub-types also often adapted to special conditions (Eskimo, Pigmies, Bushmen, etc). Before the process of differentiation reached the full species level, however, intercrossing began among the various subspecies and groups and has continued ever since, thus reducing the differences between regional ethnic groups, and also increasing their variability.

The physical characters of the main types are quite distinct, and, as mentioned, often clearly adaptive in origin. There is accordingly a strong presumption that there will also be genetic differences affecting mental characters (temperament, intelligence, etc), and that these too may be in part at least adaptive (e.g. different temperaments resulting from adaptation to nomadic-warrior and agricultural, non-warrior, way of life, etc.). It must be remembered that in the early evolution of the Hominidae, very large differences in mental qualities arose, notably a great increase in general intelligence, associated with increased size and differentiation of the brain, and that this was obviously of selective value in evolution.

Our knowledge of speciation in higher animals enables us to say that isolation facilitates genetic divergence, including divergence in behavioural characters; we must therefore assume the probability that
a similar process of divergence operated during the partial differentiation of Homo sapiens into subspecies. There is also a strong presumption that genetic "racial" differences will include differences in intelligence (both mean and range), since higher intelligence will have greater selective value in moderately "difficult" environments than in those which are either too "easy" or too extreme. Furthermore, certain mating systems will encourage the concentration of intelligence and mental energy, while others will tend to dissipate them (see Darlington and Mather).

However, it is also clear, both on general grounds of evolutionary genetics and on the basis of experience, that such differences in mental capacities, whether of temperament or intelligence, will be of small extent only. E.g., if it were possible (which, at present, it is not) to obtain satisfactory figures for genetic I.Q. in different races, the means (and the extremes) are not likely to differ by more than a few points, so that over perhaps 90 or 95% of the total range different racial groups will overlap completely in genetic intelligence. However, it is also to be remembered that a quite small excess of people of very high intelligence can exercise very large effect on the fate of a social group.

To sum up, identity or equality of intelligence and other mental capacities is no more to be expected between racial groups than it is within them or within single nations: on the other hand, the inter-group differences are undoubtedly much smaller than the intra-group ones. Finally, most of the actual differences in performance between ethnic groups are undoubtedly only phenotypic and not genetic, so that the most urgent task is to provide opportunities for education and development for the underprivileged everywhere, both underprivileged classes and underprivileged societies and nations. This will release immense reservoirs of capacity which are now unutilized; and, once accomplished, will permit us to determine more accurately the residual genetic differences.
The Director-General has the honour to forward the enclosed communication, and he will be grateful if it could be transmitted to its destination through the appropriate channels.

Paris, 16 May 1951.

Mr. C. A. Thomson,
Representative of the United States to Unesco,
Unesco House (Annex)
PARIS
Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, dans le cadre de la campagne contre la discrimination raciale entreprise par l'Unesco, et à la suite de critiques, d'ordre scientifique, dont certains passages de la "Déclaration sur la Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. 792) ont été l'objet, le Directeur général a décidé de convoquer une conférence d'anthropologues et de généticiens qui aura pour but de reconsidérer, d'un point de vue strictement biologique, la définition du concept de la race tel qu'il ressort de ce document. Il sera en outre demandé aux experts de se prononcer sur certains aspects biologiques du problème de la race (différences raciales, formation des races, etc...). Cette réunion, d'un caractère purement scientifique, aura le double avantage d'établir sur une base scientifique solide la lutte contre le racisme et de permettre à des savants de disciplines différentes de discuter de problèmes communs.

Cette conférence aura lieu du 4 au 8 juin 1951, à la Maison de l'Unesco. Le Département des Sciences sociales a envisagé de demander au Dr. Henri Vallois, Directeur du Musée de l'Homme, ainsi qu'à M. Eugène Schreider, Professeur à l'Institut de Paléontologie humaine, de bien vouloir y participer.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'expression de ma considération très distinguée.

Alva Myrdal,
Directeur du Département des Sciences sociales

Monsieur le Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale pour l'Éducation, la Science et la Culture
a.b.s. du Service français de l'Unesco
37, Quai d'Orsay
PARIS, VIIème

cc. Miss McPhee, Div. Rel. with Nat. Comm., XR
Ms. Myrdal, SS
16 May 1951

Sir,

I have the honor to refer to M. de Blonay's letter of 2 January 1951 (IR/CC/204.115, Your reference UN 12/38), and to confirm that, in accordance with the instructions of the Director-General, the Department of Social Sciences has convened a panel of physical anthropologists and geneticists to meet the criticisms of the "Statement on Race" (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. 711) published by Unesco in July 1949, and discuss some of the biological aspects of the race problem.

This conference, which will have a purely scientific character, will take place, at Unesco House, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951. The following British scientists have been requested to participate in the debates:

Professor S. Zuckerman, of the University of Birmingham;
Professor J.B.S. Haldane, of University College, London;
Professor A.M. Mourant, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London;
Professor J.C. Trevor, of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Alva Myrdal,
Director, Department of Social Sciences

MAY 17 1951

SS/229.389
16 May 1951

Sir,

I have the honor to refer to consultations with the Representative of the United States to Unesco and to inform you that, following up Unesco's campaign against racialism, the Director-General has decided to convene a meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists to meet certain criticisms of the "Statement on Race" published by Unesco in July 1949 (Doc. UNESCO/SS/1, Publ. 791), and to discuss some of the biological aspects of the race problem.

This conference, which will have a purely scientific character, will take place at Unesco House, from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1951. The following American scientists have been requested to participate in the debates:

Professor Wilton M. Krogman, of the University of Pennsylvania;
Prof. L.C. Dunn, of Columbia University;
Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, of the American Museum of Natural History;
Dr. Ashley Montagu, of Princeton University;
Dr. Th. Dobzhansky, of Columbia University.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Alva Myrdal,
Director, Department of Social Sciences

cc. Miss McPhee, Div. Rel. with Nat. Comm., XR
Mme. Myrdal

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.
(United States of America)
Dear Dr. Mourant,

I have just received your letter of 10th May. Mine of same date must have reached you by now.

The Hotel de Calais, in which a room had been booked for you, is not quite near Unesco headquarters, so I arranged to have the reservation changed to HOTEL DE STOCKHOLM, rue Vernet, which, besides being only a few paces from Unesco, is a very good hotel.

As regards your travel arrangements, our Travel Section will instruct Cook's Agency in London to deliver you the return ticket for the dates requested. Thank you for giving us all details; this makes things much easier.

I hope to be able to send you the working-paper by the end of this week or at the beginning of next.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. A. E. Mourant,
Blood Group Reference Laboratory,
The Lister Institute,
Chelsea Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.W.1
(England)
Dear Dr. Trevor,

I cancelled your reservation at the Hotel de Calais, according to your desire.

I hope very much to see you before the meeting, so that I may prepare informally our discussion. If you do not mind, I would like you to be the Rapporteur of this meeting. I shall be in Unesco on Saturday, June 2nd, and I would appreciate it if you would telephone me (Kléber 52-00, Ext. 21-73, before 5 PM).

It is my hope as well that the pressure of work will not be such that we will not have time to talk about the West Indies. I would very much like to compare my experience with yours.

Here follows a list of your colleagues: from England: Professor Haldane, Professor Zuckerman, Professor Mourant; from the United States: Professor Krogham, Professor Shapiro, Professor Dunn, Dr. Ashley Montagu; from France: Professor Vallois, Dr. Eugène Schreider. I have wired to Professor Nachshaim, but no answer has arrived so far. It is a pity that Professor Zuckerman will not be able to attend the first part of the meeting, but we count on him for the second part of our debates.

The working paper and the provisional agenda will be mailed to you at the beginning of next week.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. J.C. Trevor,
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
Downing Street,
CAMBRIDGE (England)
SS/233.329

Le 18 mai 1961

Dear Miss Kilbourn,

In answer to your letter of 12 May, I have pleasure
in giving you hereunder the names of several hotels in
which you might find accommodation for your delegates:

Grand Hotel Tourani, 153 boulevard St-Germain, Paris
Hotel Pont Royal, 7 rue Montalembert Paris (7)
Hotel du Palais d'Orsay 9 quai d'Orsay, Paris
Trianon Palace 3 rue de Vaugirard, Paris

Yours sincerely,

K. Szczeszyba-Likiernik

Aid to international scientific co-operation

Miss B. Kilbourn
Greve Hadeln pl. 4
Oslo Norway

MAY 22 1961
Dear Professor Dahlberg,

It was very good news for us that you decided to attend our race meeting. Mrs. Myrdal will be especially delighted, since she expressed many regrets that you were not to be with us.

I do not think that you should pay for your trip. We shall take care of that, and give you a per diem of the equivalent of 14 dollars. We shall also give instructions to Cook's travel agency in Stockholm to deliver you your ticket, so that you will not have to bother about this.

Would you please let us know whether you want us to make hotel reservations for you.

The meeting will start on Monday, June 4th, at 10 o'clock, and will end on Friday, the 9th. It will be attended by Professors Haldane, Zuckerman, Mourant, Trevor, Shapiro, Dunn, Ashley-Montagu, Vallois, Schreider; Professor Krogman just notified us that unexpected commitments prevented him to come and we have asked Dr. Boyd, but no answer has arrived yet; if he is not available, I shall try Dr. Washburn. As to Professor Nachtsheim, a cable has been sent to him, but we have not heard from him so far. Professor Dobzhansky will be with us from June 11th to 15th and we shall work together on the conclusions of the meeting.

I am looking forward to meeting you again and I am most grateful for the very good advice you gave me during your visit last month.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Metraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor Gunner Dahlberg
The State Institute for Human Genetics
and Race Biology
University of Uppsala
UPPSALA (Sweden)

P.S. - Could you put a friendly press on Prof. Nachtsheim? We are very anxious to have him here.
MAY 21st 1951.

3/22 USA UNESCO PARIS 15 22 1515

LT DOYD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL MEDICINE BOSTON MASS

URGENT CABLE DECISION PARTICIPATION RACE CONFERENCE UNESCO

METRAUX 245.

REPT 245.

PLEASE READ METRAUX.

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UNESCOGRAM

To: Professor L.C. Dunn

DODGELANE RIVERDALE NEW YORK

Date: 21-5-51

HAVE ASKED BOYD ATTEND MEETING PLEASE TRY CONVINCE HIM

DAHLBERG COMING

M.

M. M. TRAUX

Reply should be addressed to above signature and reference number

MAY 27, 1951

To:

Full Name

Professor L.C. Dunn
Dodge Lane
Riverdale
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(U.S.A.)

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Social Agencies: 21-5-51

Signature of Drafter

Unesco Form 242 (v11.49)
22 May 1951

Dear Dr. Krogman,

It is with great regret that I learned that you decided not to attend our race meeting. We were very much counting on you and, of course, now we have very little time to find another American anthropologist to substitute for you.

In the Director-General's words, this conference is the most important which is being held in Unesco house during the year and its implications can be very wide. Its conclusion will be sent to you for information when they are available.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor Wilton M. Krogman
Professor of Physical Anthropology
The Graduate School of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.
(United States of America)
Dear Dr. Zuckerman,

It is very kind of you to plan to be here on Wednesday the 6th.

Your reservation at the Hôtel de Calais has been cancelled and a room booked at the Hôtel Regina, according to your wish.

The airline provides transportation from the airport to the center of Paris (Gare des Invalides) and, from there, it is only a few minutes to the Regina. Your transportation to the hotel will, of course, be reimbursed.

Our panel is now complete. Professor Dahlberg, in spite of his illness, decided that the occasion was sufficiently important for him to undertake the journey from Sweden. At our last meeting of Unesco Directors, the Director-General declared that he considered the conference on race to be the most important meeting to be held in Unesco during the year. Its implications, and the eve of the General Conference, where the race question will be on the agenda, are considerable. I do hope also that the meeting between physical anthropologists and biologists will prove of importance to science.

I am enclosing herewith the working-paper, as well as the revised agenda. You will notice that your remarks have been taken into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor S. Zuckerman,
Department of Anatomy,
The Medical School,
Hospitals Centre,
BIRMINGHAM, 15
(England)

2 Enclosures.
Dear Professor Haldane,

Just a word to inform you that our meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists is in good shape. I am enclosing herewith the working-paper and the agenda. Unesco is giving great importance to this conference, which, in the Director-General's words, is the most significant to take place at Unesco House this year. Its implications, at the eve of the General Conference, are considerable, not only for the scientific world. Your presence at it has been welcomed by anthropologists and biologists alike. You may be pleased to learn that Professor Dahlberg has decided to undertake the journey from Sweden to join us.

The question of the plans for your journey and your stay here has been raised again by our Travel Section. I should like to confirm that a reservation has been made for you at the Hotel de Calais, 5, rue des Capucines. Is this arrangement agreeable to you, or would you prefer another hotel, nearer Unesco headquarters, or more convenient to you in any other way? I would also appreciate it if you could let me know the exact date of your arrival in Paris.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor J.B.S. Haldane,
University College,
Gower Street,
LONDON, W.C.I
(England)

2 Enclosures.
LET METRAUX 214 UNESCO PARIS

Le port est gratuit. — Le facteur doit délivrer un récépissé à souche lorsqu'il est chargé de recouvrer une taxe.

TELEGRAMME VIA RADIO FRANCE

MAY 23 1951

SS. D. Metraux for Action

Travel

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DELIGHTED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE RACE PARIS JUNE FOURTH TO EIGHT. STOP HOW WILL MY TRAVEL BE PAID AND WHEN STOP AM ACCUSTOMED TO HAVING MY WIFE GO ALONG AS MY SECRETARY STOP CAN YOU PAY FOR THIS TOO STOP CAN YOU ARRANGE PASSPORTS AND VISAS STOP TIME IS VERY SHORT IS THERE ANY LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WITH WHOM I COULD DISCUSS THESE MATTERS?

BOYD

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RASSENPROBLEME. STOP ERBITTE TAGESGRÜNDUNG UND
UNERLÄSSTLICH STOP HANS (NACHTHEIM) BERLINGAHLEM.

60833
MAY 23rd 1951.

30/23 USA UNESCO PARIS 36/34 23 1525

LT WASHBURN DEPARTMENT ANTHROPOLOGY UNIVERSITY CHICAGO CHICAGO ILL

COULD YOU ATTEND CONFERENCE RACE PARIS JUNE FOURTH TO EIGHT
FERDIEM EQUIVALENT FOURTEEN DOLLARS SHALL ARRANGE FOR
AND PAY AIRTRAVEL KINDLY CABLE ANSWER Earliest Convenience

METRAUX 291.

REPT 291.

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LETTER FOLLOWS

METRAUX UNESCO 332.

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BOYD

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SS DR. METRAUX FOR ACTION
DATE OF DESPATCH (MAY 22nd 1951.)

DATE OF RECEIPT (MAY 22nd 1951.)

89. BERLIN FERNANT F 01017/A 20 22 1547

UNESCO 131 PARIS =

GRUNDAETZLICH BEREIT ZUR TEILNAHME AN KONFERENZ UEBER RASSENPROBLEME

STOP ERHITTE TAGESORDNUNG UND TEILNEHMERLISTE STOP

HANS NACHTHEIM BERLIN/DELEM

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SS FOR ACTION.
Dear Professor Nachtsheim,

We are very pleased to learn that you accept in principle to take part in the conference on race which is to be held from the 4th to the 8th of June. You will find attached a few documents which will give you the background of this conference. The participants to the meeting are: Professor J.B.S. Haldane, Professor S. Zuckerman, Professor A.E. Mourant, Dr. J.C. Trevor, of England; Professor Henri Vallois and Dr. Eugène Schreider, of France; Professor Harry L. Shapiro, Professor L.C. Dunn and Professor Ashley-Montagu, of the United States; Professor Gunner Dahlberg, of Sweden.

If you decide to be with us, please notify us at your earliest convenience, so that we shall be able to make the necessary arrangements for your trip and your stay in Paris. Unesco will give instructions to Cook's travel agency in Berlin to deliver you a return ticket, or, if you prefer to take care of this yourself, will reimburse you when you arrive here. Hotel reservations must be made in advance, so, if you have any special wish as to your accommodation in Paris, please let us know. As mentioned in our telegrams, a per diem of the equivalent of 14 U.S. dollars will be paid to you for the period of the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor Hans Nachtsheim
Institut für Genetik der
Freien Universität Berlin
Ehrenbergstrasse 26/28
BERLIN-Dahlem
(Germany)

cc. Travel Section

3 Enclosures (1 Agenda, 1 Working-Paper
1 "Statement on Race")
Dear Dr. Boyd,

It is with considerable regret that I sent you today a telegram explaining that we could not make the arrangements which you indicate in your own telegram.

Unesco regulations, as well as our limited funds, make it impossible to pay for Mrs. Boyd’s travel. On the other hand, our agency in New York takes care of visas (which, in the present case are not necessary), but, of course, cannot help a citizen of any country to obtain a passport. I know from past experience that it takes some time to get a passport from the State Department and I do not think that you could receive this document in the short time on hand. Usually our agency in New York takes care of ticket reservations and no difficulty would have arisen at all if you had a passport.

I am terribly sorry that this detail prevents us from having you with us. This meeting will be attended by the following scientists: Professors L.C. Dunn, Harry L. Shapiro, Ashley Montagu, Zuckerman, Haldane, Mourant, Trevor, Vallois, Schreider, and I do hope that it will prove useful both for Unesco and biological sciences.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. W.C. Boyd
University School of Medicine
BOSTON, Mass.
(United States of America)

MAY 23 1951
MAY 29th 1951

3/25 USA UNESCO PARIS 24 25 1140

LT DALE STEWART SMITHSONIAN US NATIONAL MUSEUM WASHINGTON DC

YOUR PRESENCE RACE CONFERENCE FOURTH EIGHT JUNE PARIS
MUCH DESIRED WOULD YOU RECONSIDER DECISION

METRAUX 333.

REPT 333.

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2615 YOUR 330 FINALLY CONTACTED MACIVER TONIGHT TORONTO STOP HE APPRECIATES YOUR THOUGHTFULNESS REGRETS PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS PREVENT HIM PARTICIPATE MEETING JUNE BUT AVAILABLE SUMMER OR FALL=ARNALDO.

Ss. Mrs. Myrdal

MAY 26 1951
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Télégramme Via RADIO-FRANCE

RCF1163 RF/RD1545/QRC207 CHICAGO ILL 14 24 1349
UNABLE TO ATTEND CONFERENCE S L WASHBURN

SS : Dr Meraux au Acteur

MAY 25 1951
DOUZHANSKY WHO WAS INVITED TO CONFERENCE RACE PARIS CANNOT ATTEND
STOP WHY NOT INVITE MY WIFE LYLE BOYD WHO IS EQUALLY AN EXPERT ON RACE
BOYD

SS-D, Metraux Par Action

MAY 26 1951

Transmit par téléphone à 14h10

60882
APPRECIATE RENEWAL INVITATION NOW OTHER COMMITMENTS FOR JUNE POSITION
ON RACE EMBODIED IN EDITORIAL CURRENT AJPA

T DALE STEWART

MAY 29 1951
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BOYD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL MEDICINE BOSTON MASS

REGRET Owing PREVIOUS DIFFICULTIES INVITATION EXTENDED
OTHER ANTHROPOLOGIST

METRAUX 376.

DEPT 376.

COPIES TO:

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TRAV
Dear Professor Zuckerman,

Thank you for your letter.

I like to state again that the airline provides comfortable transport-
ation, free of charge, from the airport (Le Bourget) to the terminal (air station
of Gare des Invalides), in the very centre of Paris. From there, any taxi will
take you to your hotel.

At the Regina, you will be in the neighbourhood of Professor Dahlberg,
who will be staying at the Hotel de St. Romain, rue Saint-Hon.

I am not sure whether I have informed you that Professor Nachtsheim, from
Berlin, will be with us.

Yes, your ticket will be reimbursed in sterling.

The meetings will start at 10 o'clock, in Room 10 at Unesco House.

Looking forward to meeting you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Professor S. Zuckerman
Department of Anatomy
The Medical School
University of Birmingham
Hospitals Centre
BIRMINGHAM, 15
(England)
Dear Mr. Fagg,

We are, so to speak, on the eve of the great battle... Our anthropologists and biologists will be arriving at the end of the week. I am confident that now we have an excellent panel. Dr. Krogman unfortunately failed us at the last minute, but, on the other hand, Professor Dahlberg decided to come, and we also have invited Professor Nachtsheim from Berlin.

As you suggested, I have asked Dr. Trevor to be our Rapporteur, and I understand that he will oblige.

If you could come to Paris at the time of the conference, as an observer for the Royal Anthropological Institute, we would do our best to make your sojourn as pleasant as possible; unfortunately, our restricted resources do not make it possible for us to take care of your expenses.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. William Fagg,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Anthropological Institute,
21, Bedford Square,
LONDON, W.C.1
(England)
I should appreciate to receive information about a conference to be held in Unesco house on race problems in the beginning of June. As you may know the various documents on race problems are being studied by Netherlands experts who have experience in the field of anthropology.
Dear Dr. Boyd,

Both your telegrams of 25 and 28 May have arrived. We regret that an invitation could not be extended to Mrs. Boyd. We have no available funds to pay for the trip of wives who wish to accompany their husband to a meeting of experts. Professor Dobzhansky had informed us several months ago that he was unable to attend the conference; Professor Dunn is taking his place. Otherwise it would have been impossible to have two representatives of the same institution and scientific school.

When your third telegram was received, it was already too late: in view of our inability to meet your conditions, we had already invited another anthropologist to come as member of the American group.

I am afraid that there was some misunderstanding as to Unesco resources and as to the exact character of international meetings. Nobody regrets it more than I do.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. William C. Boyd
Boston University School of Medicine
BOSTON, Mass.
(United States of America)
Dear Dr. Little,

I am writing to you almost on the eve of the big battle...! Our experts, who are anthropologists and biologists, will arrive at the end of this week. We have a splendid team, but, unfortunately, Krogman failed us at the last minute; on the other hand, Dahlberg will be with us, and I have also invited Nachtman, from Berlin.

I have included in the workplan for the second part of this year a brochure on "Race and Society", which I would like you to write for us. (By now you must know how these publications look.) During your visit last March you seemed agreeable to the idea. So, be prepared, in the near future, to receive a letter from me on the matter.

As I was dictating this to you, your letter of May 24th arrived. I am glad that you are in touch with Mr. Tardits, who is a very intelligent young fellow and who will attend your classes at Northwestern this summer. It is an excellent idea to study Negro-White relations in Paris, and I would like very much to cooperate in this project. I am sure that Dr. Lévi-Strauss will be very much interested in it and that he will facilitate things with the French government. At the Musée de l'Homme, there are a few people whose help might be invaluable for this type of research.

Thank you very much for sending a copy of your article, which I had already read when I received "Zaire".

Mrs. Métraux will be very pleased to see you and I wish you have a good look at my little boy, who is being brought up in an African tradition. When you are at Northwestern, please give my best regards to Housekowitz and tell him that I am hoping to collaborate with him in some way or another in the years to come. I have great regard for his energy and his administrative capacities. I wish you and Mrs. Little a very pleasant trip.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Kenneth L. Little
Department of Social Anthropology
University of Edinburgh
3, Buccleuch Place
EDINBURGH, 8 (Scotland)
DATE OF DESPATCH (JUNE 1st 1951)
DATE OF RECEIPT (JUNE 1st 1951)

1069 AMSTERDAM 290619 23 1/6 1150

DIRECTEUR UNESCO PARIS =

SOCIÉTÉ ANTHROPOLOGIQUE NÉERLANDAISE AMSTERDAM APOLLOLAAN 50 ETONNEE AUCUNE INVITATION

ADRESSEE AUX PAYS-BAS POUR CONFÉRENCE ANTHROPOLOGIQUE PHYSIQUE SUJET RACES

VANBORK FELEKAMP

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19, AV. KIEFER (16E)
JUNE 1ST 1951

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UNESCO/SS/RACE/CONF. 2/3
PARIS, 1 June 1951
Original: English-French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND GENETICISTS
FOR A DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF RACE

Unesco House,
4 to 8 June, 1951

List of Participants

Participants:
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Professor S. ZUCKERMAN
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Observers:
United Nations
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Mr. Grapin
(Paris)

Royal Anthropological Institute (London) - Mr. Fagg

WS/051.113
Gentlemen,

First let me say how grateful I am to you for responding so readily to my invitation. You are cordially welcome. I am proud and happy to receive you here at Unesco House.

The task I am inviting you to undertake forms part of a process of scientific elucidation and education to which Unesco attaches great importance. This meeting of yours gives me a privileged opportunity to specify the purpose, operation, and development of that process. I shall try to do so in a few words, and the more willingly because I have always felt that no more fitting tribute could be paid to minds of your quality than to lay simply before you the great human problems for whose solution the light of an intelligence such as yours is decisive.

Unesco's interest in the questions you will be discussing derives clearly from the basic Articles laying down its functions as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations.

Article I of the San Francisco Charter states that one of the aims of the United Nations is:

"3 To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

In these words are defined the basis and the rôle of the various Specialized Agencies which, historically speaking, are the great new feature of the system of international co-operation of the United Nations.

These provisions are also repeated, with special reference to this Organization, in the first Article of the Constitution defining the aims and functions of Unesco.

The universal humanism from which springs this conception of an international order, or rather of international progress based on justice, finds characteristic expression in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which
the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in Paris on 10 December 1948. Article 2 of this Declaration states that:

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

In all these Articles it is significant that racial discrimination comes at the very head of the list of main obstacles to human solidarity and brotherhood.

The Preamble to the Constitution of Unesco is particularly explicit on this point. It says:

"that the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races."

Thus racial prejudice is solemnly denounced as one of the major causes of the injustice and violence which are rife throughout the world today. By racial prejudice we mean the "dogma" of racial inequality and the more or less conscious practices it is held to justify, it being clearly understood that the inequality which this dogma proclaims is not factual inequality - like the inequalities to which history bears witness, of power, ability, or merit - but legal inequality, that is to say, inequality of worth.

It is in order to combat this type of racial prejudice, still virulent throughout the world, that the General Conference of Unesco, at the request of the Economic and Social Council (116B.viii), has since 1949 continually inscribed the study of inter-racial relations in that part of its programme dealing with research into the causes of social tensions.

But how is this campaign to be fought?

The extract from the Preamble to our Constitution, which I have just read out to you, leaves no doubt on this head. The doctrine of racial inequality is there presented as a recourse to the exploitation of "ignorance" and "prejudice". It is therefore through science and truth that Unesco must endeavour to eradicate from men's minds the lie of racial inequality which makes man the enemy of man.

If, then, our object is to educate and form opinion, to inspire in men as citizens a certain attitude and a certain moral code, we must make use of scientific knowledge. Our weapon must be the truth, and nothing but the truth. There our mandate is explicit. Resolution 4.21, which was adopted by the General Conference at its Fourth Session and is the original directive, instructs the Director-General

"to study and collect scientific materials concerning questions of race,
"to give wide diffusion to the scientific information collected,

"to prepare an educational campaign based on this information."

That is indeed the only course for an Organization such as ours, which, while dedicated to the United Nations' ideals of peace and social progress, has been given the particular task of attaining those ends through the resources of the mind, and especially of science.

But science is science only if it acknowledges no compulsion other than truth. Our civilization, which is spiritually and materially so much a product of science, demands that the freedom and objectivity of the scientific spirit shall be sacrosanct. Not merely does the fecundity of science depend upon this, but also - and this is perhaps more important - in the impassioned world of today, where methods and techniques of propaganda and heedless persuasion are being developed at a headlong pace, the prime merit of science is the example it gives of objectivity in its purest and most stable form.

For all these reasons, Unesco intends that its battle against "racialism" shall be no more or less than a battle of scientific truth against myths and prejudices.

We are well aware that this will be a lengthy undertaking. For truth, once apprehended, penetrates only very slowly into the hearts of men, and moreover, men arrive at the truth in the first instance only by long and patient effort. In either case, do we ever achieve the fulness of truth? Is that not, indeed, a never-ending process?

In any event, within the limited field we are now examining, it is clear that scientific education and scientific research develop, in different though parallel ways, by a process of gradual enlightenment. Neither the discovery of truth, nor the mind's adherence to it, is achieved at once and for ever; both require a gradual approach, continual verification. We intend that this same patience and discipline shall also be the rule of the Unesco Secretariat in the systematic performance of its tasks.

A first committee of experts, consisting of specialists in various subjects, including biology, anthropology, sociology and psychology, met in December 1948. This committee, to whose high-mindedness and breadth of vision I wish here to pay tribute, in the person of Dr. Ashley Montagu, drew up, in full freedom, a general statement which aims at defining for the general public, in very simple terms, the conclusions of modern science concerning the idea of race as it affects man. The document prepared by the committee was submitted to a number of scientists who were consulted in their personal capacities. They conveyed their views to the rapporteur and suggested various amendments. Only after six months of detailed and exacting work was it possible, in July 1950, to publish the statement familiar to you all.
This statement was disseminated by the Unesco Secretariat with the help of the National Commissions of Member States. It at once aroused great interest, which, to judge by the number of press cuttings that reach me, has gone on increasing. That in itself is significant. It shows that racial prejudice is still one of the most grievous and shameful blots on human society. We have been much moved by the many expressions of approval and encouragement that have reached us from all corners of the earth. And believe me, what has touched us most of all is not the praise we have received, but the pathetic appeal free opinion has made to us in the name of countless victims and eye-witnesses. No-one who has heard such an appeal can ever forget it. And no-one, having once been moved by it, but will long to re-echo it until it stirs the conscience of even the most disheartened and the most indifferent. Unesco appeals to all men of good will never to cease echoing this cry for justice and brotherhood.

It is also worth remarking that not only the aim of our campaign - the abolition of racial prejudice - but also the method proposed - reliance on scientific truth alone - has brought us many marks of approval and clear proof of the effectiveness of our action. The importance of this will not escape you. It shows the hold that science has on the public. It shows that mankind, assailed on all hands by rival ideologies more anxious to impose on credulity than appeal to reason, nevertheless clings to truth as the one essential. It is by proving racial prejudice a lie that we shall best convince the world that it is a crime.

This very fact, however, places added responsibility on those who mean to use this formidable weapon of scientific truth. And so, while rejoicing in the effect which the general statement of the first committee of experts has had on public opinion, I cannot ignore the remarks, reservations, and even criticism called forth by that statement in certain highly competent scientific quarters, particularly those, represented by you, which specialize in research in physical anthropology and genetics.

Truth to tell, I am not altogether sure that our critics have always fully appreciated the general and therefore rather synthetic character of this first statement on an extremely complex concept touching on a multitude of subjects not all ruled by the same exacting standards, nor having the same achievements to their credit. Perhaps, too, we ourselves did not explain clearly enough the plan of gradual and steady elucidation which I have outlined to you today. Some thought that we imagined we could achieve a final statement at one stroke, whereas what we were aiming at was merely a general outline, to be filled in, and if need be corrected, later on.

However this may be, it was obviously desirable that further detailed attention should be given to the purely biological aspect of the statement, and that was why I wanted to have the benefit of your expert views.
Like your colleagues on the first committee, whose work you are carrying a stage further, you will have complete freedom of expression. The Secretariat is here only to record your opinions and agreed decisions.

Once again, let me thank you for the invaluable help you are so kindly giving us in this task of enlightenment and scientific education. I wish your meeting all success. In the pursuit of truth you can make a great contribution to the dignity and brotherhood of man.
Department of External Relations
UNESCO
19, Avenue Kléber
PARIS XVIe
France.

Dear Sirs,

We have noted that a meeting of physical anthropologists and geneticists dealing with the problem of defining the concept of race took place at Paris from 4 to 8 June.

As we are interested in the subject we would be grateful if a copy of the findings of the meeting could be made available to us in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Hans Gottfurcht,
Chief of Education Service

Brussels, 11th June, 1951.
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"NO JUSTIFICATION FOR RACIALISM"

says Anthropologists and Biologists Committee.

"At a meeting just held under the auspices of Unesco, a group of physical anthropologists and geneticists drawn from various countries of Europe and America have been considering the construction of modern science in classifying the concept of race.

"They recognized that the physical differentiation of mankind is a dynamic and complex process, leading in some instances to racial distinctions. It was also agreed that many groups such as national, religious and cultural, were not to be considered racial. Moreover, the specialists pointed out the necessity of restricting race to inherited physical characteristics only. And, moreover, they pointed out that the biological differences between human beings are as great within races as between races. They found no evidence that race mixtures as such produce disadvantageous results from a biological point of view. The social results of race mixture whether for good or ill can generally be traced to social factors.

"As far as the psychological differences between groups of mankind were concerned, it was generally agreed that culture and environment play a significant role in developing these differences and that no firm racial differences in psychological characteristics can at present be established.

"Of fundamental importance was the general condemnation of the misuse of the concept of race for purposes of racism. Neither from a scientific nor an ethical point of view could any justification be found for racism."

These are the conclusions unanimously adopted, after thorough discussion, by the Committee of experts which met from 4 to 8 June 1951 at Unesco House, Paris.

In his opening address, Jaime Torroso Bodet, Director-General of Unesco, called upon the experts to proceed with complete freedom to the clarification within the purely biological field of the Race Statement, drawn up by a previous committee and published 18 July 1950.

At the end of the discussions, M. Henri Vallois, Chairman of the Committee, stressed that its conclusions supported the Race Statement precisely and completely. "The so-called biological basis of racism collapses," he said.
The committee included:

R. BERGIAN, professor of anthropology at Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Gunmar DAHLBERG, director of the State Institute for Human Genetics and
Race Biology, University of Uppsala (Sweden)
L.C. DUNN, professor of zoology at Columbia University, New York (U.S.A.)
J.B.S. HALDANE, professor of biometry, University College, London (United
Kingdom)

H.F. Ashley MONTAGU, professor of anthropology, Rutgers University, New
Brunswick, New Jersey (U.S.A.) who wrote the report
for the first committee,

Dr. A.E. MOURANT, director of the Blood Group Reference Laboratory, Lister
Institute, London (United Kingdom)
Hans NACHTSHEIM, professor at the Institut für Genetik, Freie Universität,
Berlin (Germany)

Dr. Eugene SCHNEIDER, of the Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Physique, Insti-
tut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris (France)

Harry L. SHAPIRO, chairman of the Department of Anthropology, American
Museum of Natural History, New York (U.S.A.)

Dr. J.C. TREVOR, university lecturer in anthropology, Faculty of Archaeo-
logy and Anthropology, Cambridge University (United
Kingdom)

Dr. Henri V. VAUCOIS, professor at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Direc-
teur du Musée de l'Homme, Paris (France)

S. ZUCKERMAN, professor in the department of Anatomy, Medical School,
University of Birmingham (United Kingdom)

Professor DUNN was named the rapporteur. The committee was assembled
by Dr. A. METRAUX of Unesco's Secretariat.

Mr. Torros Bodet described the spirit in which the committee carried
out its task by saying: "It is through science and truth that Unesco
must endeavour to eradicate from man's minds the lie of racial inequality
which makes man the enemy of man. If our object is to educate and form
opinion, to inspire in man as citizens a certain attitude and a certain
moral code, we must make use of scientific knowledge. Our weapon must be
the truth, and nothing but the truth."

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Informations Unesco

Communiqué de presse n° 451. Paris, le 12 juin 1951

"LE RACISME NE SE JUSTIFIE EN AUCUNE FAÇON"

déclaré le comité d'anthropologues et de biologistes réuni sous les auspices de l'Unesco.

"Appelés à se prononcer sur l'état actuel de la question raciale à la lumière des recherches biologiques modernes, anthropologues et biologistes réunis sous les auspices de l'Unesco se sont accordés sur les points suivants:

"Ils reconnaissent que l'espèce humaine tend à se différencier selon des processus extrêmement complexes qui aboutissent parfois à la formation de races génétiquement distinctes. Ils affirment que les groupes nationaux, religieux et culturels ne peuvent être considérés comme des races, et estiment nécessaire de limiter le concept de race exclusivement aux caractères physiques de nature héréditaire. Ils soulignent que les différences biologiques entre les hommes sont plus grandes à l'intérieur d'une même race que d'une race à l'autre. Ils rappellent en outre qu'il n'est pas prouvé que les croisements de races aient des effets biologiques néfastes; les effets sociaux - bons ou mauvais - des croisements de races peuvent, dans la plupart des cas, être attribués à des facteurs sociaux. En ce qui concerne les différences psychologiques entre groupes humains, ils s'accordent à reconnaître que la culture et le milieu jouent un rôle considérable dans la genèse de ces différences, et que l'on n'a pas pu jusqu'à présent établir l'existence de différences d'ordre racial dans les caractères psychologiques.

"D'un commun accord, ils dénoncent l'usage abusif qui est fait du concept de race en faveur du racisme; le racisme ne se justifie en aucune façon, pas plus sur le plan scientifique que sur le plan moral."

Telles sont les conclusions adoptées à l'unanimité, après des débats approfondis, par le comité d'experts qui s'est réuni du 4 au 8 juin 1951 à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris.

Dans son allocution d'ouverture, M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Directeur général de l'Unesco, avait demandé aux experts de procéder en toute liberté à la mise au point, dans le domaine purement biologique, de la Déclaration sur la Race, déclaration élaborée par un premier comité, et publiée le 18 juillet 1950.

M. Henri Vallois, qui présidait le comité a souligné que les conclusions formulées plus haut reprendront, précisent et complètent la Déclaration de juillet 1950. "La soi-disant base biologique du racisme s'écroute" a-t-il dit.
Le comité comprenait les personnalités suivantes :

M. R. BERGMAN, professeur d'anthropologie à Amsterdan (Pays Bas)
Gunnar DAHLBERG, directeur de l'Institut de génétique humaine et de biologie de la race à l'Université d'Upsal (Suède)
L.C. DUNN, professeur de zoologie à Columbia University, New York, (Etats-Unis)
J.E.S. Haldane, professeur de biostatistique à University College, Londres (Royaume-Uni)
F. Ashley Montagu, professeur d'anthropologie à Rutgers University, New Brunswick (Etats-Unis) et rapporteur du premier comité
A.E. Mourant, directeur du laboratoire d'étude des groupes sanguins à Listor Institute, Londres (Royaume-Uni)
H. NACHTSHENK, professeur à l'Institut de génétique de l'Université libre de Berlin (Allemagne)
Harry L. Shapiro, directeur du département d'anthropologie de l'American Museum of Natural History de New York (U.S.A.)
E. Schreider, directeur adjoint du laboratoire d'anthropologie physique de l'Institut de paléontologie humaine de Paris (France)
J.C. Trevor, professeur d'anthropologie à la Faculté d'archéologie et d'anthropologie de Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Henri V. Vallois, professeur au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, directeur du laboratoire d'Homo de Paris (France)
S. Zuckerman, professeur d'anatomie à l'Ecole de médecine de l'Université de Birmingham (Royaume-Uni).

M. L. C. Dunn a été nommé rapporteur. La préparation du comité incombait au Docteur A. HETTIX, du Sérétariat de l'Unesco.

II. Jaime Torres Bodet avait caractérisé l'esprit de ces travaux en déclarant : "Pour réduire dans les esprits le mensonge du racisme, nos moyens sont exclusivement du ressort de la connaissance scientifique. Notre arme est la vérité, rien que la vérité."
"LES DIFFÉRENCES BIOLOGIQUES ENTRE LES HOMMES
SONT PLUS GRANDES À L'INTÉRIEUR D'UNE MÊME RACE
QUE D'UNE RACE À L'AUTRE"

déclare le comité d'anthropologues et de biologistes
réuni sous les auspices de l'Unesco.

Un comité d'experts, groupant des spécialistes de l'anthropologie physi-
que et de la génétique humaine venus de différents pays d'Europe et d'Amérique
s'est tenu, sur l'initiative et sous les auspices de l'Unesco, du 4 au 8 juin
1951, au siège de l'Organisation, à Paris, pour étudier la définition du con-
cept de race du point de vue biologique.

A l'ouverture de la session, H. Jaime Torro-Bodot, Directeur général
de l'Unesco, a situé les travaux du comité dans le développement de "l'action
d'élucidation et d'éducation scientifiques" poursuivi par l'Organisation.
Cette action se fonde, a-t-il rappelé, sur la Charte des Nations Unies et
sur la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme, qui excluent toute dis-
tinction raciale, comme sur la condamnation du racisme formulée dans le préam-
bul de l'Acte constitutif de l'Unesco. "Pour réduire dans les esprits le
monsournoy du racisme, a dit H. Torro-Bodot, nos moyens sont exclusivement du
ressort de la connaissance scientifique. Notre arme est la vérité, rien que
la vérité." Or, la connaissance scientifique "requiert des approches progres-
sives et des vérifications continues."

C'est dans cet esprit qu'un premier comité d'experts, groupant des spé-
cialistes de diverses disciplines, réuni en décembre 1949, avait élaboré le
texte de la Déclaration sur la Race, qui a été publiée le 18 juillet 1950. Le
renforcement croissant de cette Déclaration montre, a dit H. Torro-Bodot,
que "le racisme continue d'être une des plaies les plus douloureuses de la
condition sociale de l'humanité". Autant que le but du cote campagne contre
le racisme, la méthode, à savoir le recours à la seule vérité scientifique, a
reçu de nombreuses approbations. Toutefois, à la suite des observations, des
réserves, voire des critiques suscitées dans certains milieux scientifiques,
one mise au point de la Déclaration est apparu désirable en ce qui concerne
son aspect proprement biologique. "C'est pour procéder à cette mise au point,
a déclaré H. Torro-Bodot, que j'ai souhaité faire appel à votre autorité.
Comme vos collègues du premier comité, vous vous prononcerez en toute liberté.
Le secrétariat de l'Unesco n'est là que pour recueillir les textes sur lesquels
vos compétences se seront prononcées."

Le comité s'est acquitté de cette tâche au cours de quatre journées de
débats approfondis, à la lumière des résultats acquis dans les différentes
disciplines représentées par les experts. Il était composé des personnalités
suivantes:

19, AVENUE KLEBER - PARIS XVI° - TEL. : KLEber 52-00, BALzac 24-02
M. R. BERGHAN, professeur d'anthropologie à Amsterdam (Pays Bas)
Gunnar DAHLBERG, directeur de l'Institut de génétique humaine et de biologie de la race à l'Université d'Uppsala (Suède)
L.C. DUNN, professeur de zoologie à Columbia University, New York (U.S.A.)
J.B.S. HALDANE, professeur de biométrie à University College, Londres (Royaume Uni)
F. Ashley MONTAGU, professeur d'anthropologie à Rutgers University, New Brunswick (Etats Unis) et rapporteur du premier comité
A.E. MOURANT, directeur du Laboratoire d'étude des groupes sanguins à St. John's Institute, Londres (Royaume Uni)
Hans NICHTSHEIM, professeur à l'Institut de génétique de l'Université libre de Berlin (Allemagne)
Eugène SCHREIDER, directeur adjoint du Laboratoire d'anthropologie physique de l'Institut de paléontologie humaine de Paris (France)
Harry L. SHAPIRO, directeur du département d'anthropologie de l'American Museum of Natural History de New York (Etats Unis)
J.C. TREvor, professeur d'anthropologie à la Faculté d'archéologie et d'anthropologie, Cambridge (Royaume Uni)
Honri V. VALLOIS, professeur au Musée d'histoire naturelle, Directeur du Musée de l'Homme, Paris (France)
S. ZUCKERLIN, professeur d'anatomie à l'École de médecine de l'Université de Birmingham (Royaume Uni)

Le Comité avait désigné comme président M. Honri Vallois, et comme rapporteur M. L.C. Dunn. Il a élaboré un texte qui sera soumis, comme l'avait été la Déclaration de 1950, avant sa publication, à un certain nombre d'organismes scientifiques et de spécialistes consultés à titre individuel. Le compte rendu de ses discussions et les avis qui seront ainsi recueillis par écrit feront l'objet d'une publication ultérieure, qui donnera un tableau d'ensemble des faits et des théories dans un domaine particulièrement complexe, intéressant plusieurs disciplines.

À la fin de ses travaux, le comité a résumé ses conclusions de la façon suivante :

"Appelés à se prononcer sur l'état actuel de la question raciale à la lumière des recherches biologiques modernes, anthropologues et biologistes réunis sous les auspices de l'Unesco se sont accords sur les points suivants :

"Ils reconnaissent que l'espèce humaine tend à se différencier selon des processus extrêmement complexes qui aboutissent parfois à la formation de races génétiquement distinctes. Ils affirment que les groupes nationaux, religieux et culturels ne pouvant être considérés comme des races, et estiment nécessaire de limiter le concept de race exclusivement aux caractères physiques de nature héréditaire. Ils soulignent que les différences biologiques entre les hommes sont plus grandes à l'intérieur d'une même race que d'une race à l'autre. Ils rappellent, en outre, qu'il n'est pas prouvé que les croisements de races aient des effets biologiques néfastes; les effets sociaux -bons ou mauvais - des croisements de races peuvent, dans la plupart des cas, être attribués à des facteurs sociaux.
"En ce qui concerne les différences psychologiques entre groupes humains, ils s'accordent à reconnaître que la culture et le milieu jouent un rôle considérable dans la genèse de ces différences et que l'on n'a pas pu jusqu'à présent établir l'existence de différences d'ordre racial dans les caractères psychologiques. D'un commun accord, ils dénoncent l'usage abusif qui est fait du concept de race en faveur du racisme : le racisme ne se justifie en aucun façon, pas plus sur le plan scientifique que sur le plan moral."

Commentant vos conclusions, le président, M. Henri Vallois, a souligné que le comité avait travaillé dans le même esprit et pour le même but que le comité de 1949, mais en s'appuyant essentiellement sur d'autres disciplines. Alors que le précédent comptait seulement deux anthropologues et surtout des sociologues, le nouveau comité a réuni des spécialistes de l'anthropologie physique et des généticiens exclusivement. "Ces experts, a dit M. Vallois, ont pu par conséquent, au cours des débats qui viennent de prendre fin, exploiter les résultats que toutes les recherches récentes ont fournis à ces sciences, et ils ont abouti aux mêmes conclusions que les premiers. Le texte que nous présentons maintenant ne s'oppose pas à la Déclaration de 1950. Au contraire, il la reprend, la précise et la complète. Loin d'apporter des arguments en faveur des théories racistes, la biologie apporte contre ces théories un ensemble catégorique de faits scientifiques. La soi-disant base biologique du racisme s'écrase."

De son côté, M. J.B.S. Haldane, au nom du comité, a remercié le Dr. Alfred Métroix, du Secrétariat de l'Unesco, pour la part qu'il a prise à l'inspiration et à l'orientation des travaux, en rappelant aux experts qu'ils avaient à se prononcer en biologistes, sur le plan de l'objectivité scientifique.
"BIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS ARE AS GREAT WITHIN RACES AS BETWEEN RACES," STATES ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND BIOLOGISTS COMMITTEE.

A committee of experts in physical anthropology and human genetics from different countries in Europe and America, met under Unesco auspices from June 4 to 8, 1951 at Unesco House, Paris, to work out a definition of the concept of race from a biological point of view.

Opening the conference, M. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco, outlined the committee's task in developing "scientific elucidation and education". Their activities, he recalled, were based on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, which exclude all racial distinction, and on the condemnation of racism in the preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations.

"To eradicate from men's minds the lie of racial inequality," M. Torres Bodet said, "we must make use of scientific knowledge. Our weapon must be the truth, and nothing but the truth." Scientific research required a gradual approach and continual verification.

It was in this spirit that a first committee of experts in various aspects of the problem met in December, 1949 to draw up the Declaration of Race which was published on July 18, 1950. The increasing interest in this Declaration shows, as M. Torres Bodet has pointed out, that "racial prejudice is still one of the most grievous and shameful blots on human society".

Not only the aim of this campaign against racism, but also its method -- reliance on scientific truth alone -- has received general approval. Nevertheless, following remarks, reservations, and even criticisms in certain scientific circles it was considered desirable to go more fully into the purely biological aspects.

"That is why I wanted to have the benefit of your expert views," M. Torres Bodet said, "Like your colleagues on the first committee, whose work you are carrying a stage further, you will have complete freedom of expression. The Unesco secretariat is here only to record your opinions and agreed decisions."

The committee dealt with this task in four days of deep discussion. It was composed of the following:

Prof. R. Bergman, Professor of Anthropology at Amsterdam; Prof. Gunnar Dahlberg, Director, State Institute for Human Genetics and Race Biology, University of Uppsala, Sweden; Prof. L.C. Dunn, Department of Zoology, Columbia University, New York; Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, Department of Biometry, University College, London; Prof. M.F. Ashley Montagu, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers
Press Release 452

University, New Brunswick, N.J. and rapporteur of the first committee; Dr. A.E. Mourant, Director, Blood Group Reference Laboratory, Lister Institute, London; Prof. Hans Nachtshelm, Institut fur Genetik, Freie Universitat, Berlin; Dr. Eugène Schreider, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Physique, Institut de Paléontologie humaine, Paris; Prof. Harry L. Shapiro, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. J.C. Trevor, University Lecturer in Anthropology, Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge (U.K.); Dr. Henri V. Vallois, Professeur au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Directeur du Musée de l'Homme, Paris; Prof. S. Zuckerman, Department of Anatomy, Medical School, University of Birmingham.

The committee named as President M. Henri Vallois, with Mr. L.C. Dunn as rapporteur. It brought out a text which will be submitted as was done with the Declaration of 1950 to certain scientific organizations and specialists before publication. The results of these discussions and the notice they have received will be incorporated in another publication. This will also give a list of theories and accomplishments in this particularly complex domain, all of which will be of interest to students of the various aspects of the problem.

At the end of its discussions the committee summarized its conclusions in these words:

"A group of physical anthropologists and geneticists have been considering the construction of modern science in classifying the concept of race.

"They recognize that the physical differentiation of mankind is a dynamic and complex process, leading in some instances to racial distinctions. It was also agreed that many groups such as national, religious and cultural, were not to be considered racial. Moreover, the specialists pointed out the necessity of restricting race to inherited physical characteristics only. And, moreover, they pointed out that the biological differences between human beings are as great within races as between races. They found no evidence that race mixtures as such produce disadvantageous results from a biological point of view. The social results of race mixture, whether for good or ill, can generally be traced to social factors.

"As far as the psychological differences between groups of mankind were concerned, it was generally agreed that culture and environment play a significant role in developing these differences and that no firm racial differences in psychological characteristics can at present be established.

"Of fundamental importance was the general condemnation of the misuse of the concept of race for purposes of racialism. Neither from a scientific nor
from an ethical point of view could any justification be found for racialism."

Commenting on these conclusions, the President, M. Vallois, stressed that the Committee worked in the spirit and for the same ends as that of 1949, but with the emphasis this time on other aspects of the problem. While the 1949 committee consisted mainly of sociologists and had only two anthropologists, the new committee had brought together specialists in physical anthropology and in genetics exclusively.

"In the course of the discussions just ended, these experts had before them the results of all the recent researches in these sciences -- and they have supported the same conclusions as their predecessors," M. Vallois said.

"The text that we now present does not go against that of 1950. On the contrary, it fills in details and completes it. So far from supporting arguments in favour of racial theories, biology opposes these theories with a categorical array of scientific facts. The so-called biological basis of racialism has collapsed."

Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, in the name of the committee, thanked Dr. Alfred Métraux, of the Unesco secretariat, for the part he took in the inspiration and directing of their labours, and for stressing the importance of giving their biological views with scientific objectivity.
SS/Memo/51/327
26 June 1951

To: Mr. J. P. Humphrey,
    Head, Division of Human Rights,
    United Nations

From: Alfred Métraux,
    Department of Social Sciences

Subject: Statement on Race 1951

I am enclosing herewith the Statement prepared by the new Committee of physical anthropologists and biologists who convened at Unesco House from June 4th to 8th.

This document will be sent to each member of the Committee for checking or further suggestions in matters of wording, and then will be circulated to National Commissions and scientific bodies, with a letter inviting comments.

It is only after a substantial number of answers has been received that we shall release it officially and give it a wide publicity.

There is no objection, however, to publish the text as it stands in scientific journals, provided it is stated that it is not in its final form.

Enclosure: Statement on Race 1951
SS/240.339

le 22 juin 1951

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous envoie ci-joint la version du "statement" élaborée par le Secrétariat à la suite des dernières discussions de notre conférence.

Le Professeur Dobzhansky, qui a passé quelques jours avec nous, a suggéré les modifications suivantes:

1) Page 2, Point 4, il souhaiterait voir supprimer les mots "and the larger units formed by them", qu'il ne considère pas à leur place, puisque la définition n'intervient que quelques lignes plus loin.

2) Il pense que le troisième paragraphe du Point 5, page 2, devrait faire l'objet d'une nouvelle rédaction. Puis-je vous demander quelles seraient vos suggestions à cet égard?

1 P.J.

Il va sans dire que toute proposition visant à améliorer le texte du point de vue du style - clarté, élégance - sera la bienvenue.

Je tiens à vous exprimer encore une fois, au nom de l'Unesco, mes remerciements pour votre précieux concours à l'occasion de cette conférence, dont le Directeur général a tenu à souligner l'importance dans son discours d'ouverture de la Conférence générale. Chacun pense, à l'Unesco, que notre groupe a fait du très bon travail et que nous pouvons maintenant affronter les milieux scientifiques sans risquer de critiques.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs et les plus distingués.

Alfred Métraux,
Département des sciences sociales

Monsieur Eugène Schreider
Directeur adjoint du
Laboratoire d'anthropologie physique
Institut de Péléontologie humaine
1, rue René Panhard
PARIS, XIIIème
S5/244.248

Le 19 juillet 1951

Dear Mr. Shuster,

I must apologize for the delay in writing to you; unusual pressure of work following the General Conference has prevented me from doing so earlier.

Our programme for 1952 has been adopted by the General Conference without major alterations. Concerning our activities in relation to race, the text of our new resolution 3.22 reads as follows:

"The Director-General is authorized:
to undertake, in collaboration with Member States concerned, an inventory and analysis of the efficacy of the methods and techniques employed for facilitating the social integration of groups which do not participate fully in the life of the national community by reason of their ethnical or cultural characteristics or their recent arrival in the country."

The following work-plan submitted to the General Conference gives a general outline of the work contemplated:

"Studies undertaken by Unesco in this field in 1950 bear on the tensions resulting from the existence in certain countries of minority groups incompletely integrated into the national life (especially ethnical minorities and immigrants). In 1951, a pilot survey in one country, Brazil, will define the conditions which enable peaceful and harmonious relations to be established between different ethnic groups. In 1952, it is proposed to sum up the results obtained by State bodies and private associations whose aim is to reduce such tensions, and to analyse the practical methods which could be used to this end.

National Commissions will be asked to help in collecting available information on relations between groups within various countries and on the bodies interested in these relations. Detailed surveys will be undertaken in six countries, and will be assigned to scientific institutions or to individuals engaged in this type of research."

I have not yet made up my mind as to the selection of the six countries for which provision is made in the resolution. The United States will, of course, be one of them. I am quite aware of the existence of several excellent studies which have been carried out along the lines suggested by the resolution. Arnold M. Rose has written an exhaustive document, and I have received shorter papers dealing with the same subject. In the circumstances, it seems inappropriate to add other monographs to those already written. I think, however, that there is a real need
for a book which would, not only give in broad terms and clear language the recent history of the fight against racial discrimination, but also attempt to assess the results so far achieved. I have in mind a document which might appeal to a wide audience, especially in Europe, where the public is hardly aware of what is being done in the United States to combat racial discrimination.

I do not yet have a clear idea of the person who might be entrusted with such a work, and I am looking towards the Jewish Committee for help in this respect, as well as suggestions on possible lines of approach. May I therefore come to you for advice in this matter? It is likely that I shall spend three weeks in the United States at the beginning of October and I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to make contacts with scientists with whom I could discuss ways and means of carrying out this project.

Other activities of this Department deal with the dissemination of scientific facts concerning race. In this respect our pamphlets have met with considerable success. It is now proposed to re-print them, and we contemplate also publishing some new pamphlets. Contracts have already been signed with Professor Lévi-Strauss for a pamphlet on the "Contribution of Races to the World Civilization," and with Dr. G.M. Morant for a pamphlet on race formation entitled "The Significance of Racial Differences." I also expect Dr. Kenneth L. Little to write for us a third pamphlet on "Race and Society." During next year, I hope to have a number of pamphlets, written by prominent churchmen or philosophers, on the ethical aspect of the race question.

I have no doubt that the Jewish Committee could greatly help us in the wide distribution of these pamphlets, and in arousing interest in them. On this question, the Documents and Publications Service has made a few suggestions which I take the liberty to quote:

1. Distribution (proper): Purchase of copies in bulk for free distribution or sale to members of the organisation, including all publicity measures necessary to draw members' attention to the existence of the publications in question, and of which some examples are listed below.

2. Promotion (only): Encouraging members to purchase copies, and diverting the demands which arise into the standard channels of commercial distribution for these publications. Such measures may include, for example:
   a) Circularization of members;
   b) Advertising or review in the organization's own journal;
   c) Distribution of review copies to key members of the organization and others who may be in the position to write reviews and get them published;
   d) Mention or exhibition at conventions and conferences run by the organization;
   e) Mention at lectures and educational courses run by the organization.

Where the organization itself is not in the position to supply the publications in which it succeeds in interesting its members, it would prove helpful if they could include exact instructions on how a member can get about it if he wishes to acquire these publications.
May I say that everyone here is fully aware of the fact that the cause to which both our organizations are committed may best be served if we work in close co-operation. Your advice and interest in the subject are highly appreciated and I must thank you once more for giving me the opportunity of discussing these matters with you and your colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux,
Department of Social Sciences

Mr. Zachariah Shuster
European Director
American Jewish Committee
30, rue de la Boétie
Paris, VIIIème
Monsieur le Professeur,

Je viens de prendre connaissance de l'article que vous avez écrit dans la "Gazette de Lausanne" au sujet de la "Déclaration sur la Race" publiée par l'Unesco.

Je n'ai pas été surpris d'y voir formulées certaines des critiques qui ont figuré dans les colonnes de la revue "MAN". Je regrette, cependant, que vous n'ayez pas mentionné le fait qu'une commission d'experts, composée cette fois exclusivement d'anthropologues et de généticiens, s'est réunie à l'Unesco au début du mois de Juin afin de mettre sur pied une nouvelle déclaration. Celle-ci est, je n'en doute pas, beaucoup plus satisfaisante du point de vue biologique, mais ne change pas grand'chose à l'esprit de la première déclaration. Je suis convaincu que personne ne mettra en doute la compétence et l'autorité des personnalités auxquelles nous nous sommes adressées. L'attitude des savants anglais a été conforme aux traditions britanniques. Après avoir été les premiers à nous critiquer, ils ont été les premiers à nous offrir leur collaboration. La revue MAN a publié tous les détails de cette entreprise commune.

Veuillez trouver ci-joint le texte de la nouvelle Déclaration, que je vous soumets dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien nous suggérer des améliorations ou nous donner un commentaire, que nous serons heureux de publier dans la brochure où ce texte figurera lorsqu'il aura acquis sa forme définitive. Je vous serais reconnaissant de me dire à qui je dois m'adresser officiellement pour que la Société suisse d'anthropologie en prenne connaissance et nous fasse part de ses commentaires.

Je crois vous avoir fait adresser certaines des brochures que nous éditons. Si vous ne les avez pas reçues, veuillez me le dire, car l'activité de l'Unesco en matière de race ne se borne pas à la diffusion de la Déclaration de 1949.

Je pense partir très prochainement pour les États-Unis, d'où je gagnerai le Brésil, où l'Unesco même en ce moment une vaste enquête sur les relations inter-raciales. En 1952, nous poursuivrons d'autres recherches de même nature.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Monsieur M.R. Sauter
Professeur à
l'Institut d'anthropologie de l'Université de Genève

Alfred Métraux,
Département des Sciences Sociales
Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No./3/0 of 11 June 1951 concerning the meeting of Physical Anthropologists and Geneticists, held at Unesco House from 4 to 8 June 1951, please find attached herewith copy of a report on this meeting prepared by its Rapporteur, Professor L.C. Dunn, outlining the main conclusions reached.

The Committee drafted a new declaration on race, the text of which will be published only after receiving the approval of experts and scientific institutions to be consulted on this subject.

Our Department of Social Sciences has taken careful note of your Organization's interest in Unesco's action against race prejudice and will be very happy to forward in due course the declaration on race.

I should like to draw your attention to our collection "The Racial Question before Modern Science" of which four booklets are already available: "Race and Civilization", "Race and Psychology", "Racial Myths" and "The Origin of Prejudices". Please find attached "Racial Myths" for your information.

Yours sincerely,

Vladimir Hercik
Head, Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations

Mr. Hans Gottschalk,
Chief of Education Service,
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions,
14, rue du Lombard,
BRUXELLES (Belgique)

pp/vh/yq - 11/7/51 - Reg. No. 08696
cc : Sciences Sociales (Dr Météreau)
Monsieur le Président,

Au mois de juin dernier, un groupe d'anthropologues et de généticiens s'est réuni à la Maison de l'Unesco afin de reconsidérer, d'un point de vue strictement biologique, la "Déclaration sur la Race" publiée par l'Unesco en 1950.

J'ai l'honneur de porter le texte établi par ces savants à la connaissance de la Société suisse d'anthropologie et d'ethnologie, en vous demandant de bien vouloir nous faire part de votre position à l'égard de cette nouvelle "Déclaration". Notre intention est de publier ce texte avec les commentaires qu'il aura provoqués. C'est pourquoi, s'il est des points avec lesquels vous êtes en désaccord ou qui vous paraissent devoir être présentés de façon différente, je vous serais reconnaisant de bien vouloir nous le faire connaître. Nous cherchons à donner au public un aperçu de l'état actuel de la question raciale. Votre collaboration nous sera précieuse et, d'avance, nous vous en remercions.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Alfred Métraux,
Département des Sciences sociales

Monsieur le Professeur Alfred Steinmann
Vice-Président de la
Société suisse d'anthropologie et d'ethnologie
Carmenstrasse, 41
ZURICH 7 (Suisse)

Pièces jointes.
Dear Dr. Glass,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

The enclosed text, which was drafted and approved by this panel of scientists, is submitted to you in the hope that you will convey to us any remarks or suggestions you may care to make about it. It is our intention to publish these comments together with the final statement.

We shall be most thankful for your contribution to a discussion which aims at giving to the public an accurate picture of the present state of the race question as seen from the point of view of the biologist.

We are confident that a publication such as we are planning will express the main trends of scientific thinking about this concept and thus serve the progress of science. We expect it to be a useful weapon in our world-wide campaign against race prejudice and race discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. E. Bentley Glass,
Department of Biology,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore 18, Maryland, U.S.A.
7 November 1951

Dear Dr. Heidelberger,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Yours sincerely,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Michael Heidelberger,
College of Physicians and Surgeons,
620 West 166 Street,
NEW YORK 32, N.Y.,
United States of America.
7 November 1951

SS.263.996

Dear Dr. Huskins,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Yours sincerely,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. C. L. Huskins,
Department of Botany,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison 6, Wisconsin,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Iltis,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Yours sincerely,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. H. Iltis,
818 Marye Street,
Fredericksburg,
Virginia,
United States of America.
Dear Mr. Jackson,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Mr. R. W. Jackson,
The Hudson Motor Car Company,
DETROIT,
Michigan, U.S.A.
Dear Dr. Landauer,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Walter Landauer,
Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station,
University of Connecticut,
Storrs, Connecticut,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Luria,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. S. E. Luria,
Department of Bacteriology,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Mirsky,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. A. E. Mirsky,
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research,
66th Street and York Avenue,
NEW YORK, N.Y.,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Muller,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. H. J. Muller,
University of Indiana,
Bloomington, Indiana,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Neel,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. James Neel,
Hereditary Clinic,
University of Michigan,
1135 E.Catherine Street,
Ann Arbor, Michigan,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Parshley,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. H. M. Parshley,
Smith College,
Northampton, Mass.,
United States of America.
7 November 1951

Dear Dr. Reed,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneti-
cists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened
at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by
Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of
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campaign against race prejudice and race discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Sheldon Clark Reed,
Dight Institute of Human Genetics,
University of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minnesota,
United States of America.
7 November 1951

SS.266.529

Dear Dr. Sander,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Gerhard Sander,
Department of Botany,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Sax,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Karl Sax,
Harvard University,
Biological Laboratory,
Cambridge 38, Mass.,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Sinnott,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott,
Osborn Botanical Laboratory,
Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut,
United States of America.
Dear Dr. Steinberg,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. A. G. Steinberg,
Division of Biometry and Medical Statistics,
Mayo Clinic,
Rochester, Minnesota,
United States of America.
SS.266.533

7 November 1951

Dear Dr. Wright,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Sewall Wright,
Hull Zoological Laboratory,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37, Illinois,
United States of America.
7 November 1951

SS.286.534

Dear Professor Bonnier,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Prof. Gert Bonnier,
Institute of Genetics,
University,
Stockholm, Sweden.
7 November 1961

SS.266.535

Dear Doctor Clarke,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Enc. 1.

Dr. H. T. Clarke,
c/o American Embassy,
LONDON, England.
7 November 1951

SS.266.536

Dear Dr. Grünberg,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1960, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Hans Grünberg,
Department of Zoology,
University College,
Gower Street,
LONDON, W. C. 1, England.
7 November 1951

SS.266.537

Dear Professor Hogben,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Enc. 1.

Prof. L. Hogben,
The University,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham 15,
England.
7 November 1951

35.266.538

Dear Dr. Howard,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Alma Howard,
Pumsey Farm,
Radley, Berks,
England.
SS.266.539

7 November 1961

Dear Dr. Kalmus,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1960, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. H. Kalmus,
University College,
Gower Street,
London, W.C.1,
England.
Dear Dr. Kemp,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Enc. 1.

Dr. Tage Kemp,
University,
Tagensvej 14,
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.
7 November 1951

SS.266.543

Dear Dr. Frankel,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Motaux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. Otto Frankel,
Institute for Crop Research,
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.
7 November 1951

SS.266.581

Dear Professor Mohr,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at UNESCO House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by UNESCO in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Prof. Otto L. Mohr,
The University,
OSLO, Norway.
7 November 1961

Dear Professor Moriwaki,

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Prof. D. Moriwaki,
Tokyo Metropolitan University,
Faculty of Science,
Department of Biology,
Meguro, Tokyo,
Japan.
7 November 1951

33.266.584

Dear Professor Penrose,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Prof. L. S. Penrose,
Galton Laboratory,
University College,
Gower Street,
LONDON, W.C.1.,
England.
Dear Professor Remmelts,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Prof. Dr. R. Remmelts,
Instituut voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde,
Wassenaarseweg 56,
LEIDEN, Netherlands.
7 November 1951

SS.266.686

Dear Dr. Waddington,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Encl. 1.

Dr. C. H. Waddington,
Institute of Animal Genetics,
University of Edinburgh,
West Mains Road,
Edinburgh, Scotland.
23 novembre 1951

Monsieur le Professeur,

Je vous envoie ci-joint le texte de la nouvelle Déclaration sur la Race établi par la Commission d'anthropologues et de généticiens réunis à l'Unesco du 4 au 8 juin 1951. Encore une fois laissez-moi vous dire tout notre regret de n'avoir pu bénéficier de votre présence.

Vous avez bien voulu accepter d'examiner ce texte de très près et de vous joindre à ceux qui l'on élaboré. Nous serions donc heureux d'ajouter votre signature à ce document si vous êtes d'accord avec l'esprit et la lettre des propositions qu'il contient. S'il est des points avec lesquels vous êtes en désaccord ou qui vous paraissent devoir être présentés de façon différente, nous vous serions reconnaissants de bien vouloir nous le faire connaître. Vos commentaires ou vos remarques seront publiées en appendice à la Déclaration. Nous cherchons à donner au public un aperçu de l'état actual de la question raciale.

En vous remerciant encore de la collaboration que vous voulez bien apporter à la campagne de l'Unesco contre le préjugé de race et la discrimination raciale, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Alfred Métraux
Département des Sciences sociales

1 pièce jointe

Monsieur le Professeur Otto Schlaginhaufen,
Institut d'anthropologie de l'Université de Zürich,
ZURICH (Suisse).
Monsieur le Professeur,

Je vous envoie ci-joint le texte de la nouvelle Déclaration sur la Race établi par la Commission d'anthropologues et de généticiens réunis à l'Unesco du 4 au 8 juin 1951. Encore une fois laissez-moi vous dire tout notre regret de n'avoir pu bénéficier de votre présence.

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Alfred Rétraux
Département des Sciences sociales

1 pièce jointe

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Teissier,
Directeur du Laboratoire de Zoologie,
1 rue Victor Cousin,
PARIS, Ve.,
France.
23 novembre 1951

SS.267.332.

Monsieur le Professeur,

Je vous envoie ci-joint le texte de la nouvelle Déclaration sur la Race établi par la Commission d'anthropologues et de généticiens réunis à l'Unesco du 4 au 8 juin 1951. Encore une fois laissez-moi vous dire tout notre regret de n'avoir pu bénéficier de votre présence.

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Alfred Métraux

Département des Sciences sociales

Dr. Adriano Buzzati-Traverso,
Department of Zoology,
University of California,
Berkeley 4, California,
United States of America.
24 novembre 1951

SS.267.340

Monsieur le Professeur,

Je vous envoie ci-joint le texte de la nouvelle Déclaration sur la Race établi par la Commission d'anthropologues et généticiens réunis à l'Unesco du 4 au 8 juin 1951. Encore une fois laissez-moi vous dire tout notre regret de n'avoir pu bénéficier de votre présence.

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1 pièce jointe.

Monsieur le Professeur Ephrussi,
13 rue Pierre Curie,
PARIS, Ve.,
France.

Alfred Métraux
Département des Sciences sociales

NOV 9 6 1951
24 November 1951

SS.267.341

Dr. G. D. Darlington, F.R.S.,
John Innes Horticultural Institution,
Bayfordbury,
Mr. Hertford,
Herts., England.

Dear Dr. Darlington,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneti-
cists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, con-
vened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued
by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept
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press the main trends of scientific thinking about this concept and thus
serve the progress of science. We expect it to be a useful weapon in our
worldwide campaign against race prejudice and race discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux
Department of Social Sciences
Dear Professor Needham,

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Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

1 Enclosure.
24 November 1961

Colonel R. B. Seymour Sewell,
18 Barrow Road,
CAMBRIDGE,
England.

Dear Colonel Sewell,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

The enclosed text, which was drafted and approved by this panel of scientists, is submitted to you in the hope that you will convey to us any remarks or suggestions you may care to make about it. It is our intention to publish these comments together with the final statement.

We shall be most thankful for your contribution to a discussion which aims at giving to the public an accurate picture of the present state of the race question as seen from the point of view of the biologist.

We are confident that a publication such as we are planning will express the main trends of scientific thinking about this concept and thus serve the progress of science. We expect it to be a useful weapon in our worldwide campaign against race prejudice and race discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

1 Enclosure.
24 November 1951

Professor A. de Froe,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Amsterdam,
AMSTERDAM, Netherlands.

Dear Professor de Froe,

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Sincerely yours,

Alfred Môtras
Department of Social Sciences

1 Enclosure.
26 November 1951

Dear Dr. Jones,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of these two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métraux
Department of Social Sciences

Dr. Neville Jones,
c/o National Museum of Southern Rhodesia,
BULAWAYO,
Southern Rhodesia.

1 Enclosure.
Dear Dr. Summers,

Last June a group of prominent physical anthropologists and geneticists, whose names appear at the bottom of the enclosed document, convened at Unesco House in Paris to re-examine the Statement on Race, issued by Unesco in 1950, and to work out a definition of the biological concept of race which would be entirely satisfactory to representatives of those two disciplines.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Métroix
Department of Social Sciences

1 Enclosure.

Dr. Roger Summers,
c/o National Museum of Southern Rhodesia,
SULAWAYO,
Southern Rhodesia.