

RACE CONCEPT ON INTERFACE THEORY *HOMO GEOGRAPHICUS*

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At the Seventh Inter-Congress of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES, 2005 Czech Republic) which had the theme "Racism's Many Faces: Challenge to all Anthropologists and Ethnologists", I presented the theme "Race as Ecological Interface: A Model of the Human Being as a Complex of Interfaces". There were 63 accredited participants (papers respectively) from 23 countries, devoted to a sequence of 15 plenary sessions. Making a synthesis of the themes, abstracts and oral expositions I observed the *absence of a scientific commune objective methodology* for defining the terminology and for differentiating the races as biological typology [14]. It is very important to be able to demonstrate and to emphasize, from the anthropological point of view, the advantages and disadvantages of environmental physiological adaptation in correlation with psychological and cultural behavior. In this paper, we have shown the human being as a complex of interfaces between nature and society (seven specific interfaces and three fundamental interfaces). We represent the race by *the first of these ten interfaces: ecological-integrating interface, specific of the variability of human races*, more correctly called by us *Homo Geographicus*.

Motto: "Any conception concerning life deriving only from biology *is subhuman*, but life conception *shouldn't be contradictory to biology*." (Francisc I. Rainer, Romanian anthropologist)

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INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we have shown the human being complex interfaces between nature and society, in which the information (similarly computer technology) coming from the outside environment is received, stored, memorized, processed and re-transmitted in a form of its own, within a global natural informational circuit. We represent the race by *the first of all interfaces: 1. Ecological-integrating interface, specific of Homo Geographicus*.

The outward signs on which most definitions of race are based – such as skin color and hair texture – are dictated by a handful of genes. Yet, the other genes of two people of the same "race" can be very different. Conversely, two people of different "races" can share more similarity than two individuals of the same race. Scientists can use genetics to sort large populations according to their ancestral geographic origin. This approach does not work in the same way for populations