



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 5

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2013

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FOURTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Statement of purpose from PC News, Issue #1, pp. 1-2, Oct. 2009, excerpt

"Without this sense of continuity to temper our interpretations of archaeological evidence, we too would be forced to interpret our early ancestors in the lesser terms of popular science even so far as to regard them as half-way-there links in an evolutionary chain. ..Due to the strong and powerful influence of Charles Darwin .. core human qualities are suggested to have come about 'of necessity' by gradual means. And so, as we explore further and further back into time these human qualities must, for the sake of the paradigm, become less and less present in the archaeological record. But we will be providing empirical evidence .. that the exact opposite is true. We also won't be afraid to look anew at anomalies.. being aware that prior scientific explanations for them.. have been presented to the public exclusively from the same paradigm of constant change over time. We hope that you enjoy this first issue of our Newsletter."

THE CENTER OF THE SPECTRUM

With our Fourth Anniversary Issue, *Pleistocene Coalition News* has provided evidence in 25 issues totaling 456 pages the likes of which you will not find anywhere else. While PCN does ride the very edges of anthropology the rigor of the science and research is high. This means that there is no confusing *Pleistocene Coalition News* with mainstream pop science magazines like *Science*, *Nature*, *PNAS*, *Scientific American*, *Current Anthropology*, or *Journal of Human Evolution*. These venues block evidence regarding the intelligence of early people and their cultures. We are also distinguished from less scientifically-rigorous venues on the other end of the spectrum though there is certainly nothing at all wrong with such approaches. So, in actual truth, when it comes to scientific rigor and openness to the early human mind, *Pleistocene Coalition News* is actually in the *very center* of the spectrum. We provide a publication venue for evidence, research, and theory which is blocked by the scientific groupthink mind. No one should ever trust the claims of a science that blocks relevant evidence from publication. As many are beginning to realize this mainstream blocking has at it's core commitment to errors collectively known as Darwinism where adherents resort to propaganda techniques in order to grapple with research proving the errors. They depend upon ignoring or suppressing facts and often resort to diversion, thought-terminating clichés, or attacks on researchers' hypothetical 'religions' when confronted with evidence they are unable to counter. This issue's lead author, evolutionist Dr. David Deming, now simply calls it out for what it is: "Debating a dogmatic Darwinist can be frustrating, because it's like arguing with a 12-year-old child that has no critical thinking skills." -David Deming, 2011. *We challenge mainstream dogma.*

On page 2, The Hollomon Gravel Pit and American prehistory

Editor's note: Dr. Deming's excellent review of the Hollomon Gravel Pit (including artifact photos) is of *crucial and timely importance*. This is not only because it features mainstream-ignored evidence concerning early people in the Americas but also because it offers a warning about vigilance. It shows what we might lose if we don't work together to protect similar evidence from the effects of mainstream efforts which are destroying truly ancient Ameri-

can sites one at a time. (Hueyatlaco is gone, [PCN, May-June 2011](#), and Calico is on its heels only 2 years later, [PCN, May-June 2012](#)). However, so as not to go backwards in another area after 20-45 years and literally hundreds of pages of evidence in PCN, aspects of Dr. Deming's submission based on the long-disproved mainstream view that "modern human behavior" began a mere 50,000 years ago are appropriately deleted for this venue as PCN was formed specifically to

get the older evidence into public awareness and past mainstream suppression. Deming's mainstream views can still be read in other papers: [Out of America—not Africa](#), which is on the Internet, and, "Did modern humans originate in the Americas?" *Journal of Scientific Exploration* 27 (2): 51-72.



The Hollomon Gravel Pit and American prehistory

By David Deming, PhD geophysics

"Almost immediately, the Holloman site became the subject of controversy. Fossils associated with the artifacts appeared to be from the Pleistocene epoch, about 150,000 years BP."



According to current views, when human population increased during the late Pleistocene, *Homo sapiens* spread rapidly around the globe displacing cousins such as Neanderthals. Yet the appearance of culturally modern humans—at whatever date we choose—is an event without an apparent cause.

Where did modern humans originate? The answer may be hidden underneath what is now a cow pasture in Oklahoma. Abandoned for more than eighty years what could be one of the most important archeological sites on earth lies neglected and forgotten.

In the 1920s, a local businessman, A. H. Holloman operated a commercial gravel pit near the small town of Frederick, Oklahoma (**Figs. 1 & 2**). Holloman began to find both animal fossils and human artifacts (**Fig. 3**, next page) interspersed among the gravels.

A friend of Holloman's, Dr. F.G. Priestly, wrote to the editor of *Scientific American* concerning the finds. Subsequent visits by paleontologist Harold Cook and museum director J. D. Figgins resulted in publications describing both fossils and human artifacts from the Holloman Pit (Cook 1927a & b; Figgins 1927).

Almost immediately, the Holloman site became the subject of controversy. Fossils associated with the arti-

facts appeared to be from the Pleistocene epoch, about 150,000 years BP (before present). Found among the Pleistocene fauna were arrowheads that anthropologist Leslie Spier described as "resembling modern Indian forms." Even in the 1920s, this kind of association between Pleistocene-age fauna and modern-type artifacts was regarded as impossible. The archeological consensus was that humans had evolved in the Old World and only entered the Americas during the Holocene epoch starting about 10,000 years ago.

Every possible objection was raised as to why the artifacts from Holloman could not be of Pleistocene age.

Without bothering to visit the Holloman site, Leslie Spier argued that the arrowheads must have fallen into the pit from the surface (Spier 1928a: 160). This is a standard tack in archaeology when anomalous evidence contradicts expectations. Another critic speculated that the gravel deposits represented a recent reworking and mixing of Pleistocene fossils with Holocene artifacts.

All objections were met and defeated.

In 1929 Mr. Holloman located an arrowhead cemented in place. A team of geologists from the Univer-

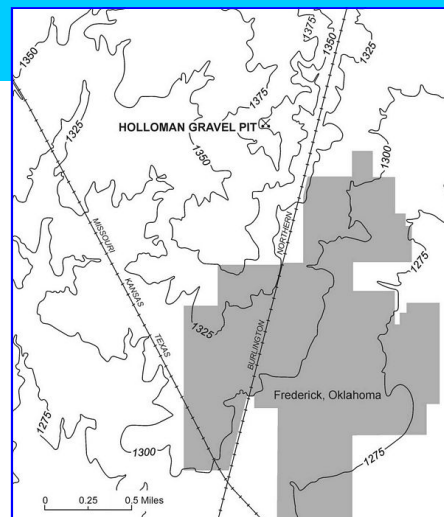


Fig. 2. Location of Holloman Gravel Pit near the town of Frederick, Oklahoma.

sity of Oklahoma led by Charles Gould visited the Holloman site and satisfied themselves as to the *in situ* nature of the artifact. Even critic Leslie Spier conceded that the human artifacts were of the same age as the fossil animals (as quoted by Gould 1929: 94).

Yet the controversy continued. Tired of the contentious quarreling, in 1932 Mr. Holloman closed the site. A 1955 retrospective published by the Oklahoma Geological Survey concluded "it is a scientific tragedy that the disagreement among observers and scientists caused all to cease collecting and observing the pit" (Branson 1955: 100).

Despite its apparent promise, the Holloman site was never systematically excavated.

By 1965, North American archeologists had acceded to moving the date of first human occupation in America back to the late Pleisto-

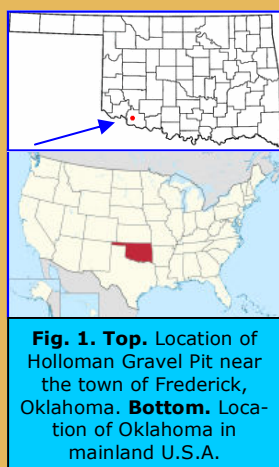


Fig. 1. Top. Location of Holloman Gravel Pit near the town of Frederick, Oklahoma. **Bottom.** Location of Oklahoma in mainland U.S.A.

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

The Hollomon Gravel Pit—American prehistory (cont.)

"Archeologists have yet to come to terms with the reams of evidence

cene. Dating of a site near Clovis, New Mexico suggested that humans first entered the Western Hemi-

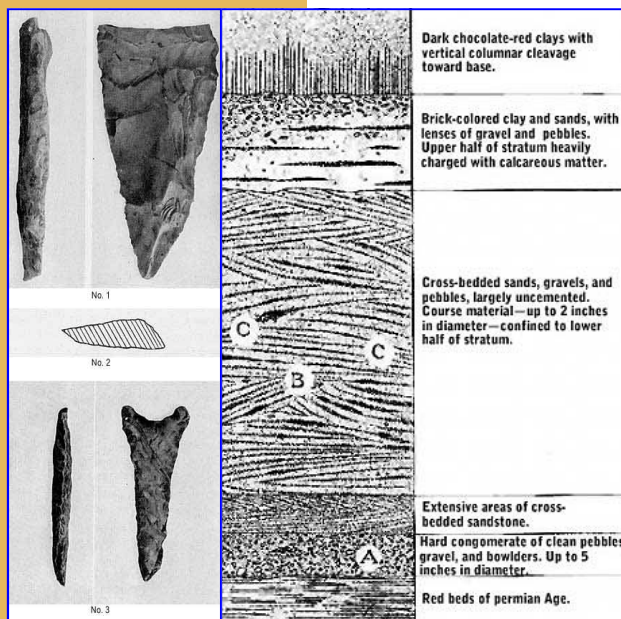


Fig. 3. Left. Two of the artifacts from Hollomon Gravel Pit near Frederick, Tillman County, Oklahoma, found associated with fossil mammal remains (Figgins 1927); **Right:** A typical section of the Hollomon Gravel Pit drawn to the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot for the average thickness of the several strata. The total depth represented is 28 feet. The diagram also indicates the horizons where the several artifacts were found (ibid).

Details: Upper left. This light-gray flint (which Figgins refers to as an arrowhead or spearpoint) was discovered at the level marked "A" at the bottom or basal stratum of the cross-section. It contained numerous fossils of mammals including *Myiodon harlani* (ground sloth), three species of *Equus* (horses), *Trilophodon* (four-tusked mastodon), and a primitive species of elephant among others. The artifact was found by Mr. Holloman. **Middle left.** A cross-section of the above artifact. **Lower left.** A second arrowhead which is from the horizon marked "B" in the diagram. The two areas marked "C" in the diagram are the locations of at least five metates or meal-ing stones (used for processing grain and seeds). They were found on an average level of a foot or two above the horizon where the second arrowhead was found. The metates were composed of a hard, close-grained, limy and siliceous sandstone. The ovate depression in the largest example had a maximum depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The edges of the metates were distinctly rounded and smooth, as were the reverse sides. According to Figgins, the metates showed unquestionable human workmanship. They were also essentially identical to metates found in other localities. Another confirmation of their original purpose and use was that no other stones similar to the metates were found in the thousands of cubic yards of material that had been removed from the area. All of the metates were recovered under Mr. Holloman's supervision.

documenting a human presence in the Americas as early as 300,000 BP."

sphere about 11,500 BP when an ice-free corridor opened up that would have

allowed entry into the continental interior. The Clovis-first theory seemed to have extraordinary explanatory power and it remained the ruling theory for more than thirty years.

For U.S. archeologists, "Clovis-first" became dogmatic truth. No one looked for an older human presence in the Americas because "everyone knew" that Clovis culture was first.

When archeological excavations reached the Clovis level, digging stopped. Any evidence that tended to falsify Clovis-first was questioned. Charcoal deposits from hearths were said to result from naturally-occurring wildfires. Simple stone tools were dismissed as geofacts.

If a tool was sufficiently complex that it could not occur naturally, then it was claimed to be not autochthonous (i.e. from that level) but reworked.

If all of these arguments failed, then the method of last resort was to claim that artifacts had been fraudulently planted. Anyone who seriously maintained the possibility of pre-Clovis occupation in the Americas was subjected to ridicule and ostracism.

But unlike their North American counterparts, Central and South American archeologists were unencumbered by preconceived notions. Not knowing that pre-Clovis occupation was "impossible" they went out and discovered it.

Excavations in Brazil and Mexico uncovered evidence of a human presence in the Americas as early as 295,000 BP (Lynch 1989: 185).

In 1997, U.S. archeologists were finally forced to abandon their beloved Clovis-first theory. Excavations at Monte

Verde, Chile, by Tom Dillehay and his colleagues definitively documented a human presence in South America during pre-Clovis times (Dillehay 1997). Yet the accepted date of first entry into the Americas was barely nudged back from 11,500 BP to 15,000 BP.

Archeologists have yet to come to terms with the reams of evidence documenting a human presence in the Americas as early as 300,000 BP. By the standard mainstream consensus, it is still believed that humans evolved in Africa. But from that perspective, they didn't remain there very long. Human beings are a highly mobile species. *Homo erectus* was in the Republic of Georgia by 1.8 million BP and people occupied cold climates in northern Europe as early as 780,000 BP.

The Bering Land Bridge between Asia and Alaska was open for about 200,000 of the last 500,000 years. Yet we are supposed to believe that *Homo sapiens* only entered the Americas 15,000 years ago, even though *Homo erectus* was in east Asia as early as 1.5 million BP. It is more likely that humans moved back and forth over the Bering Land Bridge repeatedly (see also Tom Baldwin's recent article, [The most traveled species](#), in PCN #24, July-August 2013).

The currently fashionable theory is that modern humans evolved in Africa about 50,000 BP and then migrated throughout the world, displacing other forms of *Homo* such as Neanderthals. Yet there are numerous difficulties with this theory—and little evidence in its support.

One problem with Out-of-Africa is that it implies that a species which purportedly

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

The Hollomon Gravel Pit—American prehistory (cont.)

"Acceptance of Out-of-Africa also requires us to accept the bizarre corollary that modern humans managed to cross the ocean to Australia as early as 60,000 BP, yet failed to walk into Europe until 43,000 BP."

evolved in tropical Africa rapidly displaced cold-adapted Neanderthals in northern Europe during the coldest part of the last Ice Age. Acceptance of Out-of-Africa also requires us to accept the bizarre corollary that modern humans managed to cross the ocean to Australia as early as 60,000 BP, yet failed to walk into Europe until 43,000 BP.

In my view, it is more likely that culturally modern humans originated in the Americas. This theory was first proposed by Dr. Jeffrey Goodman in his book *American Genesis*, 1981 (see also, [American Genesis ahead of the game](#), by David Campbell, *PCN* #19 September-October 2012; and [The Flagstaff Stone](#), by Jeffrey Goodman, *PCN* #11, May-June 2011). Only in America do we find evidence of advanced stone technology at early times.

Hollomon is not the only site in the Western Hemisphere at which human artifacts of great age have been found. At the Hueyatlaço site in Mexico, Virginia Steen-McIntyre and her colleagues have found advanced stone technologies dating to more than 250,000 BP (see Dr. Steen-McIntyre's complete 7-part story, [Hueyatlaço/Valsequillo saga](#), beginning in *PCN* #11, May-June 2011). Lower artifact-bearing sediment layers go back to the Illinoian Stage or as far back as 300,000 years ago according to diatomist Sam L. VanLandingham's published data (Malde et al, 2011).

In the evolutionary view of the human past, it is possible that the opening and closing of the Bering Land Bridge functioned as a sort of pacemaker over the last several hundred thousand years with a critical period being the last interglacial. Archaic *Homo sapiens* from

Africa could have walked into America from about 189,000 to 130,000 BP. From about 130,000 to 75,000 BP the land bridge was closed. Isolated from the rest of humanity, a small population in the Americas could have 'evolved' the intellectual capabilities of modern humans. That aspect is all speculation, of course. When the land bridge opened again at 75,000 BP, there likely were one or more migrations back into Asia, with humans moving down the coast of Asia into Australia, eventually reaching both Africa and Europe.

The key to understanding where modern humans originated may lie in an obscure location in rural Oklahoma. The Hollomon Pit is only a small part of a broad ridge of Pleistocene gravels 800 meters wide that extends linearly more than 12 kilometers or about 7 1/2 miles. This area has never been excavated, yet it has a vast potential for discovery. If we do not look we shall not find.

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DAVID DEMING PhD, is professor of Arts and Sciences at the University of Oklahoma, a geologist and geophysicist. He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in geology from Indiana University, 1983, and a PhD in geophysics from the University of Utah, 1988. Dr. Deming's specialization in geophysics is temperature and heat flow which prompted his part in testifying before the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment & Public Works, SD 406, in 2006. He is frequently interviewed by the media on issues related to energy and the climate. Deming is also an expert on the history and philosophy of science and has written several books on the topic including a 3-volume history titled, [Science and Technology in World History](#). His other writings include a textbook on hydrogeology and more than forty peer-reviewed journal papers including for the journal *Science* and articles for the *Wall St. Journal*. Dr. Deming is also an associate editor for the academic journals *Petroleum Geoscience* and *Groundwater*. Most significant to *PCN*, Dr. Deming has authored many articles on the problems with evolutionary dogmatism, e.g., *Doubting Darwin*, relating to problems such as fanaticism in evolutionary writings and the field being unscientific with a tradition of blocking important topics from discussion.

E-mail: ddeming@ou.edu

David Deming
Professor of Arts and Sciences
Mewbourne College of Earth and Energy
University of Oklahoma
100 E. Boyd St., Room 1510
Norman, OK 73019-1015
USA

Member news and other info

"Though difficult to ascertain as to the exact



amounts and sources, as more information becomes

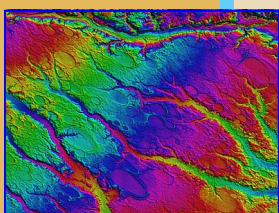


Fig. 1. Digital elevation map centered on Rex, North Carolina (Robeson County). The reader can zoom in to see many of the enigmatic elliptical-shaped and similarly-oriented Carolina Bays. This map covers about 600 square kilometers. U.S. Interstate 95 can be seen winding N-S on the right. This award-winning image was generated by Michael Davies with the Global Mapper, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) program using LIDAR data obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Public domain.

available, once again the origin would seem is an earth encounter with a meteor stream, possibly the Taurid Meteor stream."

On the Younger Dryas cold interval

from Rod Chilton

Dear PCN,

During my study of the thousand-year long Younger Dryas cold interval—dated to approximately 13,000 years ago—I have noticed that very limited coverage has been given to many important aspects surrounding the event.

The heated debate over the last few years has primarily been confined to nanodiamonds (diamonds so small as to be measured in nanometers; one nanometer or nm = one billionth of a meter; 1/32 inch = 793,750 nm; nanodiamonds could be as small as 0-125 nm and are associated with detonations, meteorites, and other impact events known from the geological record) and the Carolina Bays. The evidence in this regard is becoming more solid as studies from locales such as Greenland and also from Central and South America strengthen the case for a cosmic impact event approximately 13,000 years ago. Instead of merely a terrestrial-based phenomena, a number of scientists have linked the intriguing nanodiamonds with some type of cosmic encounter, likely with a comet and/or an asteroid. The Carolina Bays, though equally enthralling, have not garnered the same enthusiastic support—at least not yet.

Lost in the mire and not discussed very much at all are a gamut of what appears to be important clues to what truly seems to have been a catastrophic encounter. These include two radionuclides, car-

bon 14 and beryllium 10. Both of these isotopes increase dramatically and are thought by many scientists to be the result of comet impacts and/or comet airbursts. Also, two other interesting increases, primarily showing up in Greenland ice cores, are nitrates and ammonium. Though difficult to ascertain

as to the exact amounts and sources, as more information becomes available, once again the origin would seem is an earth encounter with a meteor stream, possibly the Taurid Meteor stream.

Until such time as these and other fascinating clues are assessed, those researchers that favor the cosmic explanation versus those championing the North Atlantic Ocean circulation as cause for the Younger Dryas, will remain locked in what appears to be an ongoing exchange of mostly unproductive rhetoric.

Yours sincerely,

Rod Chilton, climatologist.

Website: bcclimate.com

ROD CHILTON is a Canadian climate scientist in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For his overview of the Younger Dryas Event see, "[Younger Dryas climatology explained in detail](#)," PCN#18, July-August 2012. He is also author of the book, *Sudden Cold*, which is an overview of all possible causes for the Younger Dryas. It is available at his website: <http://www.bcclimate.com>

From the editors: To put the Younger Dryas cold interval of c. 13,000 BP in the context of Pleistocene people it was around the time of the Clovis culture in North America and Lapa do Santo in Brazil (the

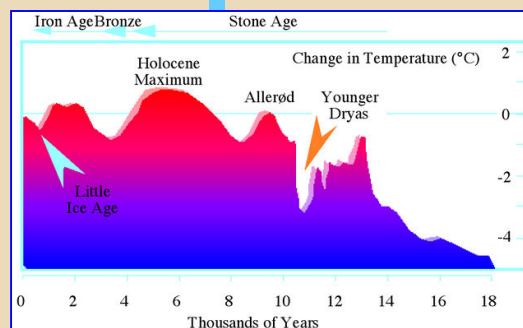


Fig. 2. Younger Dryas temperature variation. The Younger Dryas is now regarded as world-wide in extent or nearly so. The cause of the 1,300 year-long interval is still debated. Chart, Wikimedia Commons.

oldest dated human skeleton in South America and the oldest C14-dated petroglyphs). In Europe it was around the time of the Ahrensburg culture—late Upper Paleolithic—Hamburg, Germany, and the oldest confirmed use of the bow and arrow. The reader can get a sense of the enigmatic Carolina Bays Chilton speaks of by zooming into the digital elevation map at left (**Fig. 1**). **Fig. 2** from Chilton's earlier article gives a sense of overview. For more on the Carolina Bays see George Howard's article, "[Carolina Bays / the Younger Dryas impact event](#)," PCN #16, March-April 2012.

Calico data available from Fred E. Budinger, Jr.

Subject: Access to USGS Geologic Map of the Newberry Springs 30'x60' quad

Hi all-

Preliminary Surficial Geologic Map of the Newberry Springs 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California, by GA Phelps, DR Bedford, DJ Lidke, DM Miller, and KM Schmidt (**Fig. 1** next page).

It is the pamphlet to accompany Open-File Report

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

2011-1044, 2012, U.S. Department of the Interior

This "pamphlet" (which cov-

Fred

Fred E. Budinger, Jr.,
Archaeologist

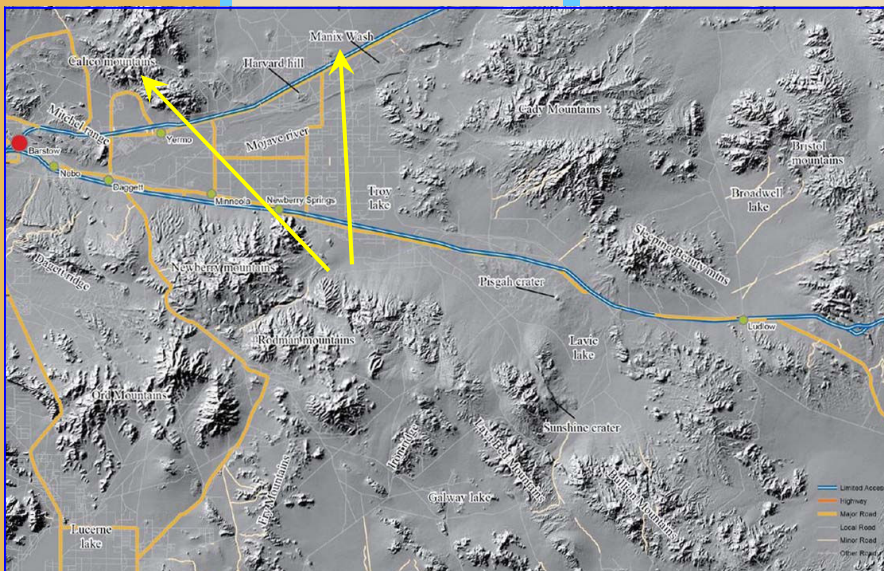


Fig. 1. Location of features in the Newberry Springs quadrangle, Fig. 2 detail from *Preliminary Surficial Geologic Map of the Newberry Springs 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*, by GA Phelps et al. Courtesy of USGS. It is a shaded-relief map extracted from the National Elevation Dataset (NED). Road network was extracted from ESRI USA Street map. The Calico mountains can be seen in the upper left hand corner north of Barstow, California (left arrow inserted). Lake Manix basin is to the right of the Calico area (right arrow inserted). Zoom in for details.

"Sometimes the entire scientific community is mis-guided and incompetent. Sometimes only the lone voice of the maverick scientist is telling the truth."

ers the Calico Site area and much, much more) is available ONLY as an online PDF (i.e., no hard copies are available for sale). The PDF is at:

http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1044/OFR2011-1044_pamphlet.pdf

This online document is part of the USGS Publications Warehouse available at <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/>

Once you get to that web site type in the following in the search box:

phelps newberry

When you get to that, click on the picture of the document's cover on the left side of the screen.

Many heartfelt thanks to Dr. David Miller for sending me the basic access information. ..

I hope all of you are well. ..
Cheers,

Virginia Steen-McIntyre's 'vindication' begins

-jf

The mainstream science community may still be blocking the early dates for humans in the Americas which the team of USGS geologists including Virginia Steen-McIntyre dated in the late 1960s and early 1970s to at least 250,000 years (see the 7-part, [Hueyat-laco/Valsequillo saga](#), by VSM, beginning in PCN #11, May-June 2011). However, there is a glimmer that the public is learning to question the claims of oppressive science on its own. For instance, amasci.com features a page dedicated to [vindicated maverick scientists](#) and includes Dr. Steen-McIntyre, which is very exciting after her 40 years

of suppression and subsequent years of editing *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

Dr. Steen-McIntyre is in very good company on the intriguing list with other scientists who held their ground despite ridicule such as: A. Wegener (continental drift, now accepted as plate tectonics), S. Chandrasekhar (black holes), F. Zwicky (dark matter), Francis Crick and J.D. Watson (structure of DNA; and who, like Dr. Steen-McIntyre, were asked to drop their research), Gauss (non-Euclidean geometry), Robert Bakker (fast, warm-blooded dinosaurs), and many others.

The author of the amasci.com page offers some perspective to those trusting mainstream science:

"Today's science texts are dishonest to the extent that they hide these huge mistakes made by the scientific community. They rarely discuss the acts of intellectual suppression ... And...after wide reading, I've never encountered any similar list. This is very telling."

"Many discoveries such as powered flight and drifting continents today only appear sane and acceptable because we have such powerful *hind-sight*. These same advancements were seen as obviously a bunch of disgusting lunatic garbage during the years they were first discovered."

"In science, pursuing revolutionary advancements can be like searching for diamonds hidden in sewage. .. This makes the judging crazy theories far more difficult. .. As with the little child questioning the emperor's clothing, sometimes the entire scientific community is mis-guided and incompetent. Sometimes only the lone voice of the maverick scientist is telling the truth."

In defense of Neanderthals

By Trevor R. McNaughton, retired stud breeder, New Zealand

"Put the average academic into the late stone age environment without training and they would not last a fortnight."

"It has to be asked how viewing one skull, one femur, one finger bone can allow a scientist—or anyone else—to project intelligence or the lack of it on a whole population."

The similarity of Neanderthals to modern humans was perceived from the very beginning of their discovery.

Just like the Laetoli footprints, where everyone can recognize them as human, so it was with the first Neanderthals discovered.

This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that many early explanations given upon seeing their remains involved modern people. One example—though often ridiculed—was Professor August Mayer of the University of Bonn, Germany. Mayer went so far as to suggest that the Neanderthal remains were those of a Cossack soldier of the Russian Czar who died in pursuit of Bonaparte's armies in the winter of 1812-1813!

Still, the most popular and ongoing interpretation of Neanderthal people promoted in science today is that they were our inferiors in one way or another.

There seems to be a need in some sections of society to have someone we can look down on just so we can feel we are a little further up the social chain ourselves. 'Superior' is the word that comes to mind.

Unfortunately, superior is a word that does not fit when it comes to comparing us with Neanderthals. Put the average academic into the late stone age environment without training and they would not last a fortnight (**Fig. 1**).

Humanity in its present morph has never been able to accept

sionally—and the word to stress is occasionally—lived in caves.



Fig. 1. A Neanderthal family during the Middle Paleolithic in Europe. The image of Neanderthals has changed significantly since the early days of their first discovery. Back and forth the interpretations go including how intelligent they were; but interpretations should not be made based on speculations about their bones or their DNA. More important is evidence of how they lived such as the stone tools in Fig. 2 or their ability to create fire. Editor's crop of image courtesy of NASA.

that intelligence is transitory and that it is not evenly spread throughout populations. Nor is intelligence held within the same maximums and minimums within any given specific population or in any population-to-population ratio.

As a general corollary to all ancient human fossils it has to be asked how viewing one skull, one femur, one finger bone can allow a scientist—or anyone else—to project intelligence or the lack of it on a whole population.

We have to get past seeing the Neanderthal and others as "cavemen." The word caveman is generally meant to imply less intelligent people who were only smart enough to bed down where some natural shelter was found. We need to begin to see Neanderthals as full-fledged humans who occa-

Neanderthals did not enter the vast areas they inhabited carrying their caves on their backs. They didn't follow proscribed routes from a map marked with caves and rock shelters. They did, however, follow the game and the food supply. They did spread out into unoccupied areas where they set up territories like any top predator. Each group occupied the area they could sustain and which provided as nearly as possible their food and incidental needs.

Territories were established and disestablished for any number of reasons as happens throughout every top predator regime at any time in the history of predation. At the time of the appearance of Cro-Magnon people (or the current science-preferred much less public-friendly, "European Early Mod-

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

In defense of Neanderthals (cont.)

"Caves are the places where survival and retrieval of artifacts is more likely ... because other areas have more often than not been used and re-used on multiple occasions. Caves do not provide a comprehensive or even representationally accurate cross-section of any given population at any given time."



Fig. 2. Mousterian or Neanderthal artifacts (commonly called handaxes) from the Marne region of northeast France showing a very obvious modern-level quality of workmanship. Wikimedia Commons.



Fig. 3. A close-up view of artifact workmanship can help give a sense of perspective.

ern Humans" or EEMH) and other early 'modern' humans, nothing changed except their reaction to changing climates and changing environments as well as whatever they could

do in order to remain as a top predator in their given areas. And with the environmental changes other more personal or cultural changes were pressured into being.

There seems to be a fondness in the mainstream that when places like Çatalhöyük (the

nearly 10,000-year old Neolithic settlement in Turkey) are viewed to assume that, finally, culture had started and humanity had come out of caves. However, it needs to be kept in mind that caves

are not all that common. Nor are overhang-style rock shelters. And when caves were indeed used by Neanderthals they must

have been fairly crowded places if the Paleolithic was inhabited by cavemen!

And if the Paleolithic was inhabited primarily by cavemen then where is the evidence of human detritus in and around these caves to the levels that

are found in the cesspits of the likes of Pompey?

Pompey had only been in operation for twenty or so years when the volcano closed them down. Yet by this time the cesspits already contained a large amount of detritus.

One of the aspects of caves that can cause confusion in making interpretations based on archaeology is that caves are the places where the *survival and retrieval of artifacts is more likely*. Caves are more environmentally possible because other areas have more often than not been used and reused on multiple occasions. Caves do not provide a comprehensive or even a representationally accurate cross-section of any given population at any given time.

The number of artifacts collected (e.g., **Figs. 2 & 3**) represent such a minute proportion of what must have been used by any sapient population over a period of some 400,000 years—just as the number of skeletal remains represent an infinitesimal amount of what the population must have been.

At an estimation less than 0.0009% that is not enough to make iron clad statements on racial humanity or non-humanity. Nor is it enough to make any claims as to whether the specimens were representative.

Some projections have been made that the Neanderthals were dying out before the influx of early modern humans (EMH); and yet the early EMH specimens, especially in Europe, purportedly represent an intermediate type that varies from being very Neanderthal to very EMH and they have been classified as Cro-Magnon.

Later when the old stone age (Paleolithic) was fading and the new stone age (Neolithic) was beginning, several areas of middle and eastern Europe had populations now labeled as consisting of Cro Magnon type individuals (refer Cuina Turcului

and Bug-Dniester and Bukk as well as Cacutene Typillian and Ertebolle cultures). Well, not exactly unexpected.

Even the most rudimentary math would back-up this assessment of the sample as being insufficient.

Let's hypothesize that we have the partial remains of 1,000 individuals and this represents 400,000 years of occupation. Factor in the generational replacement of around 16 years (accepting earlier mating and earlier mortality). So every 16 years two people can successfully become three and in 20 years, can become four. Factor in 50% child mortality and the increment reverts back to one every 20 years. Estimate the population of the Neanderthal occupied area began at 1,000 individuals. Estimate that Neanderthal woman had, on average, four children and were survived by 1.5 offspring. Estimate that the female portion of the population had a similar ratio to the present of about 40%; of the 1,000 original populations 400 were productive females at some time.

The math would be something like:

1.5 per original productive female

$400 \times 1.5 = 600$ per generation

5 productive generations per century

$600 \times 5 = 3000$

10 centuries per 1,000 years

$3000 \times 10 = 30,000$

300 thousands

$30,000 \times 300 = 9$ million

The number of skeletons that could potentially be available from the whole period is 9 million—plus the infants and immature deaths so far not counted. And the thought is to have what is a representative sample of skeletal remains and these are concentrated from several rela-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

In defense of Neanderthals (cont.)

"Either way you look at it, the period of Neanderthal occupation should have provided more skeletal remains than those we have unless hypothetically more sapient Neanderthals practiced mortuary ceremonies similar to our own to dispose of their dead."

tively small areas (e.g., the infant Neanderthal child Roc De Marsal).

In the referred material the brain case of the child was equal in proportion to any child in history.

Assumptions can be made, but little more than that. And in most cases, time alone has the effect of overturning old assumptions. This is beginning to happen.

Regardless of the simplicity of the above math—and it represents not people alive at any one time but people who were alive at some time within the whole period—is rather straight-line and very low in its presumptions.

Either way you look at it, the period of Neanderthal occupation should have provided more skeletal remains than those we have unless hypothetically more sapient Neanderthals practiced mortuary ceremonies similar to our own to dispose of their dead. This would make the samples found in caves not truly representative of the race or races presently classified as Neanderthal.

If we include the period now classified as that of "*heidelbergensis*," a debated intermediate species, the numbers get even greater and the sample range becomes more questionable. Add on Cro Magnon as another purported intermediate type and it grows even larger.

Each type is a morph of its environmental pressures and there is a reason to wonder if it is a proto-morph of a single population with all the usual admixtures as are inclined to happen from time to time with any human group.

Neither this simple math nor the skeletal samples can indicate nor with any immediacy demonstrate a totality of burial practices that occurred in the period between 40,000 to 300,000 years ago.

Of course, not having proof is not proof in itself, except to say that there are some hard questions to be asked and that *Neanderthals could have cre-*

mated their dead, out in the open; they had fire and they generally lived in a cooler environment, fire would have been something special and if you could not give a loved individual the warmth of life, then fire provided an alternative and what better way to show the rest of the population how far up the food chain you really are than with a bigger funeral from which there would now be not one shred of evidence.

Any open air site has almost surely gone from a forest glade to a windswept tundra and then back to a forest several times, only then to be cleared and farmed—and often more than once. Areas of burning from the period could be just areas of burning, a lightening strike a hunting camp fire or they could be something more like mentioned above. That is a scenario for the future to answer.

Throughout sapient history and prehistory the funeral magnificence for the leading strata of many societies has been a norm and the practice had to start somewhere. If it began in a period classified as Neanderthal or Neanderthal-*heidelbergensis* (i.e. *erectus*), it demonstrates a high level of sapience and it also provides a rationale as to why there is a paucity of other personal artifacts from the period. *The graves of the individuals we do have may actually represent the lower strata of society* where the extravagance of funerary ostentation could not be afforded. Or they may simply represent accidental deaths, in-transit deaths, or even murders, and not normal ceremonial practices at all.

If a quarter of the above is even close to the truth, then it surely drives back modern-level cognition and sapience to somewhere well prior to Neanderthals or even *heidelbergensis*, i.e. *erectus*. Acknowledging this would obviously add even more incentive to question the single exit from Africa hypothesis. It makes more certain the Saharan pump hypotheses and the

almost continual exit from Africa and colonization of the rest of the globe at a much earlier date, by groups and families or individuals, each of whom added to the mix in one way or another.

This then brings into question another cherished dogma. That is the purported utter reliability of genetic reading. At stages in the process there are estimates and partial estimates and best fit analyses. Each and every one of these moments offer a chance for error which can be statistically evaluated. But the old maxim is most certainly true: there are lies, damn lies, and statistics.

Since the invention of the concept, humanity has had the ability to deceive itself with the process and end product even before it could be written down. This is perhaps because there are times when luck has to be trusted. And once luck comes out right, it ceases to be luck and becomes good judgment which then drifts quickly into becoming accepted fact, and as we all know too well, accepted fact has a tendency to become entrenched instead of being constantly reviewed; and that approach has usually come back to bite us on the gluteus-maximus.

Perhaps the concept is something else we can blame on those brutish cave dwelling Neanderthals. They were after all no more than the cretinous remnant of some Cossack soldiers in the dogma of the nineteenth century; only something for the arrogant of life and academia to look down on; instead of being acknowledged as very well adapted and sapient humanity who did no more than occupy a fifth of the globe for more than 300,000 years. That was much, much longer than the morph of humanity we are so fond of calling our own species.

TREVOR McNAUGHTON is a retired stud breeder from New Zealand. His prior publication in *Pleistocene Coalition News* was, [Basic polynomial genetics applied to hybrid vigor](#), PCN #20, November-December 2012.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 4: Evolutionists are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence

A lifelong reader of textbooks in every field exposes "thousands" of examples of *false statements of fact and other propaganda techniques* easily spotted in anthropology, biology, and paleontology textbooks

By John Feliks

"When evolution-motivated science dupes the whole planet for 35 years then you know it is time for open classroom discussions."

"The Prezletice human molar has been re-identified as a bear ... and the 'hominid' skull from Venta Micena as a horse."

-Clive Gamble, *The Palaeolithic societies of Europe*, 1999: 116

"The history of paleoanthropology is one of repeated misidentification of fossil ancestors."

-Sarmiento et al, *The Anatomical Record (The New Anatomist)*, 2002.

Evolutionists in the U.S. are trying to force national legis-

captive-audience school children as fact—unhindered by discussion of conflicting evidence (Fig. 1).

Are we really ready to allow an evidence-free state religion? The U.S. has had none since 1776. Evolution is plagued by one fiasco

after another while textbooks make thousands of easily-documented false statements of fact. If Americans do not wake up there is the potential of losing the right to openly question falsehood in general.

34.) "There is a great deal of fossil evidence that several species of hominids of the genera *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus* were among the earliest hominid fossils."

-*Concepts in Biology*, 10th Edition, Engor & Ross, 2003: 232.

"A great deal of fossil evidence"? Here is what the textbook says just a few lines later:

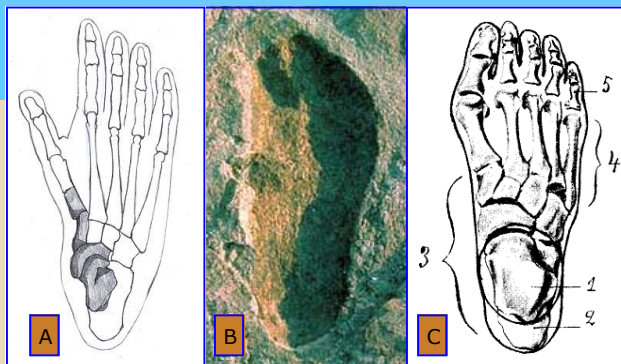


Fig. 2. Proof that the 3.6 million-year old Laetoli footprints (about 70 in all) were made by humans and not by australopithecines.

A. Australopithecine foot (Wikimedia Commons picture horizontally flipped to facilitate comparison with C). **B.** Photo of Laetoli footprint (horizontally flipped for comparison with C). **C.** Drawing of modern human foot bones. **Prediction:** If you've been through standard science training you will probably experience some resistance and even imagine that A & B must go together somehow (scientists have tried every means even going so far as to suggest that the big toe was tucked under the foot). Since evolutionists are only looking for transitional ape-men that is what they are going to find and see. It should be recalled that the Laetoli footprints were 'commandeered' by Donald Johanson for australopithecines in the 1970s as proof that they walked upright despite the fact that their discoverer, Mary Leakey, was about to announce them as the oldest "human" footprints (D. Ellis, *The Leakey Family: Leaders in the Search for Human Origins*, 1978: 100). The footprints' excavator, Tim White said that they were unmistakably like "modern human footprints." When evolution-motivated science dupes the whole planet for 35 years then you know it is time for open classroom discussions.



Fig. 1. Museums and corrupted textbooks continue to mislead anyone trusting that evolution is 'science.' One way in which the falsehood is enforced is by portraying ancient apes not only with human feet but with human posture, human gait, human gestures and expressions. Active in U.S. legislation is an aggressive agenda to force these debunked ideas on captive-audience school children as scientific fact. Images: Wikimedia Commons.

lation so that evolutionary human origins can be taught to

"It is important to recognize that there are few fossils of these early humanlike organisms and that often they are fragments (ibid).

35.) "It is apparent that the australopiths...walked upright like humans."

This central evolutionary claim has essentially no supporting evidence (see **Figs. 2, 4 & 5**).

-*Concepts in Biology*, 10th Edition, Engor & Ross, 2003: 232.

When children are not permitted to use basic critical

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Evolutionists are not qualified as true scientists (cont.)

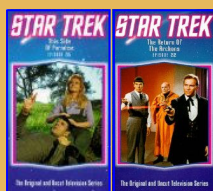


Fig. 3. Recommended entertainment to at least think about mass delusion: *This Side of Paradise*—an excellent original *Star Trek* episode suggesting how entire communities including *scientists* can be collectively duped and how challenging it can be to try and break through. *Star Trek* was famous for developing this particular theme with another example being, *Return of the Archons*. Here was a static culture blocking individual expression and creativity. Its cloaked & cowed lawgivers are pretty good representations of the mentality of anonymous peer reviewers in anthropology where anyone challenging “Landru” (or Darwin, instead) have their minds wiped clean. I highly recommend these episodes for anyone wishing to start snapping out of the *deer-caught-in-the-headlights* mindlessness that evolutionism causes. Just think of Richard Dawkins’ sadly proud proclamation after training that the evidence for evolution is “absolutely, totally overwhelming.” He should definitely sue his alma mater because he has no idea what he’s talking about.

thinking skills but instead have a religion forced upon them

in a captive-audience setting with no input from their parents at a very early age and are not permitted to question or dissent from indoctrination through teachers whom they are required to respect then one can clearly see that the United States is in trouble not only as a nation willing to sacrifice the rational autonomy of its young people but as one that is willing to sacrifice scientific objectivity and innovation for the sake of buffoonery that has duped the majority of scientists for 150 years (see **Fig. 3** for thought-provoking entertainment on mass delusion).

Do we want a country in which children attending “science” classes are learning *pop science* where they are not permitted to hear about, read about or see, conflicting evidence, or are not permitted to discuss errors? (see **Figs. 4-6**).

When I was growing up I had great teachers who paid attention to kids including those who

followed different drummers—and not in the least



Fig. 4. Left. Australopithecine foot reconstruction based on confirmed australopithecine bones of a near complete skeleton known as ‘Little Foot,’ Sterkfontein, South Africa (3.3mya); Wikimedia Commons (flipped for comparison in figure). **Right.** Depression-depth studies comparing one of the Laetoli footprints from Tanzania (3.6mya, i.e. older than Little Foot), a *Homo erectus* footprint from Ileret, Kenya (1.5mya), and a modern human footprint all showing their obvious affinity to each other—even across 3.6 million years (Wikimedia Commons). These three show no similarity to the australopithecine foot. Despite 35 years of similar observations, agenda-based college textbooks and museums continue to promote to the public the idea that australopithecine apes walked upright like humans.

derogatory ways. In one class, around the 5th grade,

board project. It was some currently popular topic; I

don’t remember what. But my teacher asked what I was interested in working on instead and I said a board about dinosaurs and fossils. To my surprise she said OK as I recall without hesitation and invited anyone else in the class who wished to participate. There were only five or six of us working on

that rebel board but the point is that the teacher was *not* a

propagandist pushing a state agenda on kids like they are now. My teacher had enough of a broad view to encourage students to explore where their inspirations took them. I had several other teachers like that in elementary school. And it is teachers like that who helped me retain at least a small degree of faith in academia despite the fabricated propaganda pushed there today.

Future innovations in science

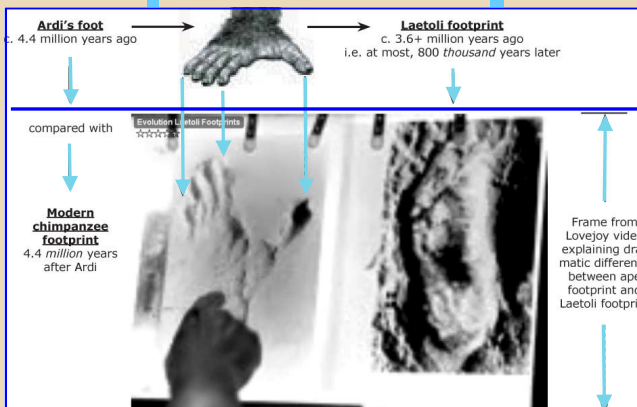


Fig. 5. Bottom. In this single frame from *Evolution: Laetoli Footprints*, Owen Lovejoy—Ardi fiasco proponent—compares a chimpanzee footprint with one of the Laetoli prints. Quoting Lovejoy: “There’s no better evidence than that provided by a footprint.” The Laetoli prints “give us direct record of how our ancestors walked almost 4 million years ago.”... “When we compare the Laetoli footprint to that of a chimpanzee the difference is immediately obvious. The chimpanzee...still [trick term of evolution rhetoric] has a free great toe and that great toe extends out away from the foot and leaves a very distinct mark.” However, in the Laetoli prints, the “great toe is in line with the rest of the toes... and that’s the kind of fine tuning that you would expect in a biped that had been that way for a very long period of time.” **Top.** Showing how the chimp foot is indistinguishable from Ardi (see Fig. 5). Significance? Bipedalism expert Lovejoy claims that Ardi walked upright. Also, being misinformed by Johanson’s 35-year takeover of Laetoli, Lovejoy assumed Laetoli was an australopithecine (see Figs. 1 & 2).

I did not wish to participate in the class’ assigned bulletin

and our understanding of hu-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Evolutionists are not qualified as true scientists (cont.)

"Do we want a country in which children attending 'science' classes are learning pop science where they are not permitted to hear about, read about or see, conflicting evidence, or are not permitted to discuss errors?"

manity in a scientific way will come from today's children. If we block their normal development through imposing a state religion and prevent them from learning normal critical thinking skills through assessing all of the evidence on their own like they should in the normal science classroom then we are shortchanging what it means to be human.

One of the most basic tools of science is objectivity. When objectivity is *permanently* thrown out the window—such as when anthropology, biology & paleontology dedicated their cores to Darwinism (call it the modern evolutionary synthesis if you like; it doesn't matter as it all equals a huge convoluted intellectual mess)—naïve scientists poorly trained in normal evaluative skills began the century-long downhill path of constantly seeing ancestors that are not there ([Part 1](#)).

They continue to see lesser-stage evolutionary ancestors even if they've been falsified as such. And it doesn't matter if we're talking about mammals, dinosaurs, or invertebrates; it is all the same.

If Americans allow science this bad to be taught as fact, forced on people by judges or legislators who cannot think critically and really have no idea what's going on, then it will only be the beginning with more idiocy to follow in its wake.

A greater loss will be the right for parents to have any say

whatsoever in the 'religion' their children are being taught as 'fact' by indoctrinated teachers in schoolrooms across the country. Make no

us. This is why they have no choice but to censor empirical evidence of early intelligence or early people in the Americas. This is the problem with allowing an agenda or an ideology to run your science; if the ideology goes, the whole science goes with it.

This world is a place of awe and wonder. If we try and make it anything less by forgetting what science really is, and, instead, force on innocent school children a secular religion as *though* it were science, not permitting them to think or question something so important as their origins, not permitting them to see or discuss conflicting evidence, then we are not on a scientific path and should call ourselves something other than scientists.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly twenty years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt that human cognition does not evolve. His work and empirical geometric evidence has been censored by the evolution community. Earlier, his focus was on the fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts (*Treatise on North American Fossils, Index Fossils of North America*, etc.). He wrote the article, [Ardi: How to Create a Science Myth](#), and claims that all pre-human hominids or similar claims for transitional invertebrate fossils are equally easy to debunk because when a paradigm is flawed it is not difficult to debunk everything it contains. Felix encourages students going through standard science training to openly challenge the ideology being forced upon them as fact in the captive audience science classroom with full confidence that evidence is there to support them.

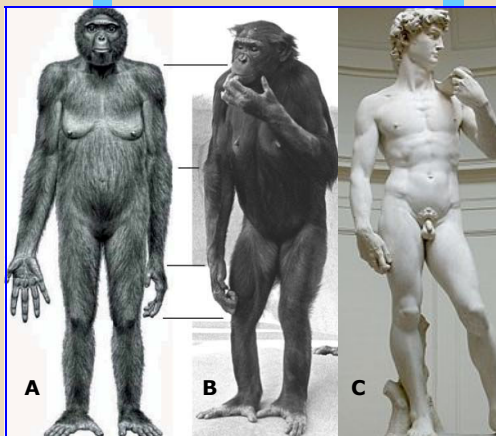


Fig. 6. An example of how the entire community of dogmatically-trained evolutionists cannot see the obvious—that **A**, Ardi, and **B**, bonobo, go together. Instead, they imagine that **A**, Ardi, and **C** humans as represented here by Michelangelo's *David*, go together. (Ardi image by Jay Matternes, Wikimedia Commons; Bonobo photograph courtesy of primatologist and photographer, Frans de Waal; Michelangelo's *David*, Wikimedia Commons.) Ardi, a 4.4 million-year old fossil ape was hyped by AAAS, the journal *Science*, and the general science community as proof of evolution. This is the community trying to force legislation that these ideas be taught in science classrooms as fact while conflicting evidence is blocked. The best proof that scientists such as this are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence is from Ann Gibbons' overview of Ardi in the October 2009 issue of *Science*. She noted how surprised researchers were that Ardi "doesn't look much like a chimpanzee, gorilla, or any of our closest living primate relatives." That shows that these researchers don't seem to know about apes at all and also that they seem to lack important science skills such as being able to make reasonable comparisons. BTW, Ardi's strangely-human posture, gesture and gaze are pure science propaganda. See [Ardi: How to create a science myth](#), PCN #3, January-February 2010).

mistake; when a science can't stand except by appealing to millions of unknown ancestors it is a religion.

So, why are evolutionists not qualified to assess "any" evidence? It is because they lack objectivity which is a mainstay of science. Since Darwin's proclamation that cognition "must" evolve they have already ruled out the possibility that our ancestors could have been as intelligent as

Open letter to Svante Pääbo and the Max Planck Institute

By Vesna Tenodi, MA archaeology; artist and writer

"MtDNA and genome sequencing showed that interbreeding of the ancestors of humanity produced the genetic diversity and migratory routes, a notion which was in the past entertained only by visionaries in archaeological circles."



Full title of letter: Open letter to Svante Pääbo and the Max Planck Institute: your revolutionary work is crucial to save Australian archaeology

I write this article as my own opinion as well as on behalf of my Australian colleagues who are too timid to be named for fear of a violent back-

lash. We are overjoyed to see scientific teams overseas carry out genetic research that we are not allowed to do in Australia.

We congratulate Svante Pääbo and his team at the Max Planck Institute, on their groundbreaking study and making the results of genetic analysis, including Aboriginal genome sequencing, freely available to the public. We also congratulate and wish to acknowledge the teams at Harvard Medical School in Boston, the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, the University of Tartu in Estonia, Novosibirsk State University, the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the University of Zagreb. With valuable contribution by the staff at museums, independent researchers and open-minded individuals they are all collaborating in genetic research projects, with one common goal in mind—to find the truth about our human past and learn more about prehistoric races.

The results of Dr Pääbo's team published between 2010 and 2013 confirm what many of us in Australia know or have sus-

pected, but are not allowed to say for fear of "offending" Aborigines. Those of us who upset them risk being attacked, ridiculed and publicly humiliated.

The genetic research results obtained over the last few years contradict a politically-enforced dogma that Australia had no contact with the rest of the world between the arrival of the first humans and the coming of Europeans. Instead, the research results support theories of multiregional origins of modern humans, the existence of pre-Aboriginal races, and multiple waves of arrival, with the ancestors of modern Aborigines being relatively late newcomers.

The genome sequencing results announced a few months ago have caused anger and panic in the Australian mainstream scientific community. The gene flow showing connection between the Neanderthal, Denisovan and Australian Aborigines flies in the face of a politically-driven dogma and the claim that the modern-day Aborigines are the "first people" of Australia. This dogma is essential for the ongoing success of Aboriginal land claims and for protecting of political interests of what is known as the "Aboriginal industry."

Ironically, the fabrication of Australian prehistory, tailored to fit the politically-enforced ideology, was started by the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA). This organisation was expected to protect and advance free scientific enquiry, but has turned into a political body instead.

In 1983 the AAA stated that science and losses to science do not matter, the only thing that matters is not to upset contem-

porary tribes. They decided that Aborigines should be given full ownership of all archaeological material and the power to dictate how it should be interpreted. They enforced the compulsory return of all archaeological material to today's tribes. Australian museums and universities were ordered to return their collections and to remove every image of ancient human skeletons from their websites. Aborigines were advised by their lawyers to keep claiming that those finds are "sacred" and that even images of prehistoric skulls are "offensive."

Pre-Aboriginal cave art was another matter endangering Aboriginal land claims. Grahame Walsh researched and recorded pre-Aboriginal anthropomorphic cave paintings for 30 years, amassing 1.2 million photographs. He provided evidence of three distinct phases of rock art, with the oldest phase being most sophisticated and created by a pre-Aboriginal race. He established the fact that pre-Aboriginal anthropomorphic cave art, with clothed figures, was created by a highly advanced pre-Aboriginal race whom he termed the "Erudites" and I termed the "Abrajanas."

In 1995 the AAA decided to destroy his reputation, publishing a media release declaring Grahame Walsh a racist, dismissing his theories with their usual "now we know he was wrong" mantra, unsupported by any evidence.

Since his death in 2007, Grahame's name has been systematically deleted from reference material, but his photographs are widely used, often without proper attribution, and

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Open letter to Svante Pääbo (cont.)

carrying the copyright of another person instead.

Archaeologists who fought against politically-enforced practices such as the repatria-



Fig. 1. Alan Thorne holding a delicate Mungo Man skull at right, mtDNA dated at 62,000-70,000BP, and a robust, archaic Kow Swamp skull at left, dated at 9,000-13,000BP. This reversal of expectations has challenged the ideas of human evolution, and supports a hypothesis of pre-Aboriginal races, cyclic evolution, and multiregional points of origin.

"Over the last few decades, they have been successful in destroying politically inconvenient archaeological finds, and ... to prevent wide dissemination of politically undesirable test results."

tion of ancient remains, and who researched the bones of pre-Aboriginal races were also vilified and ridiculed. Any politically-undesirable research findings were dismissed with the same "now we know they were wrong" statement, again, reached solely by consensus, unsupported by evidence.

Enter Mungo Man, again!

The team which researched Mungo Lady (LM1, found in 1969), and Mungo Man (LM3, found in 1974) consisted of Rhys Jones, Alan Thorne and John Mulvaney, from the Australian National University (**Fig. 1**). Together with other team members from auxiliary fields, they reached politically-undesirable conclusions and, as a consequence, were humiliated and saw their work discredited. Until his death in 2012, Thorne was adamant that mtDNA tests results—obtained by his team—were correct and Mungo Man's remains were 62,000-70,000

years old. He also asserted that "a simplistic 'Out of Africa' model is no longer tenable." He remained defiant and fought against the destruction of pre-Aboriginal skeletal remains, telling his critics: "If you do away with the bones, I'll always be right. You won't be able to refute my work" (*Discover* magazine).

Over the last several decades, most archaeologists, anthropologists and geneticists who objected to the destruction of archaeological finds have been treated much like dissidents in communist regimes. Some were forced to make unethical compromises, intimidated and bullied into compliance. Some of them say they were "forced to change their mind" and to say things they do not believe. Some say that, in order to save their careers, they had no choice but to participate in the fabrication of the Australian past.

Tug of war over late Pleistocene human remains

Genetic research carried out by Gregory Adcock under supervision of Alan Thorne dated the Mungo Man remains (LM 3 or WLH 3) to 62,000 to 70,000 years ago (*Adcock et al.*, 2001). This fragile specimen was far more advanced than much younger finds such as the robust and archaic Kow Swamp skeletons, discovered by Alan Thorne in 1967. These remains were dated at 9,000 to 13,000 years ago, and were destroyed in the early 1990s

in accordance with the AAA "repatriation" policy. Furthermore, Mungo Man had nothing in common with the robust skeletons of the specimens established to have been the ancestors of today's Aboriginal tribes. These specimens include the finds from the Kow Swamp, Talgai, Keilor, Coobool Creek, Kendrick Cave, Pintupi (**Fig. 2**) and Nacurrie (**Fig. 3**) sites. All bones were returned to today's tribes and destroyed. Pintupi-Bindaboo classification and contrast in morphology was researched by NB Tindale and J Birdsell (N Tindale. 1941. "*Sociological Cards; Expedition to Mt. Liebig*"; 1932, updated 1953; J Birdsell: "*A preliminary report on the trihybrid origin of the Australian aborigines*" 1941).

The forbidden theories developed by Jones and Thorne said that there was a human devolution taking place in

Australia and a plunge towards the stone age during the period between 30,000 and 10,000 years ago. A highly advanced pre-Aboriginal race inhabited the continent for hundreds of thousands of



Fig. 2. Pintupi-1 (dated to early 20th Century) compared with modern skull. Photos courtesy of J. Vanhollebeke.

years prior to the arrival of the ancestors of modern-day Aboriginal tribes.

These theories were dismissed, by consensual ridicule, and the "that's just impossible" argument.

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Open letter to Svante Pääbo (cont.)

**"In 2001,
the Australian geneti-**

Even John Mulvaney, regarded as the "father of Australian archaeology" did not escape vilification by the gatekeepers of today's regime. In the early 1980s he was the first to object to the falsification of Australia-

nary team which investigated Mungo remains and conducted archaeological and genetic research on Mungo Man bones refused to yield to political pressure and declined to "change their mind." The only one who

decided to play politics was Jim Bowler, a geologist who was invited by Jones-Thorne-Mulvaney to join the team when Mungo Lady (LM1) was discovered by

Alan Thorne in 1969.

For his willingness to support the new ideologues, Bowler was greatly rewarded. He is a darling of the media. The interviews and documentaries about Mungo fossils, aired these days on Australian radio and television, make no mention of the scientists who actually worked on the Willandra Lakes site and Mungo remains. The only name mentioned in association with the Mungo Man site these days is Jim Bowler. It is only his opinion that matters, because he is strongly in favor of returning the skeleton to "traditional owners" and wants to see it done quickly (*ABC radio*, 17 July 2013).

One of the tribal elders who falsely claims that the Mungo Man skeleton is an "Aboriginal ancestor" openly threatened anyone who refuses to comply with Aboriginal demands. "If Mungo Man isn't returned soon, I'll get 1000 blackfellas to sit on the lawns in Canberra to protest," he said. [*The Australian* 13 July 2013]. Threats of violence such as these have become a common Aboriginal way to communicate their will, and are causing great anxiety and distress among Australian independent researchers.

Parallel Prehistory of Australia

Being forbidden to conduct a free scientific enquiry and open-minded scientific research here in Australia, we place our hopes in European, American and Russian scientists. We urge them not to yield to any of those endless, irrational demands as are constantly being made by Australian "Aboriginal industry" representatives, which have corrupted Australian research and paralysed Australian archaeology, anthropology and genetics.

To us, Svante Pääbo and his team are unexpected saviors, bringing a bittersweet joy that science is moving forward despite Australian attempts to subvert every independent enquiry. It gives us hope that the great people who are no longer with us, who had their research ridiculed and their character maligned, will finally be vindicated.

Regards,

Vesna Tenodi

Sydney, 23 July 2013

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis was focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. After migrating to Sydney, she worked for 25 years for the Australian Government, and ran her own business. Today she is an independent researcher and spiritual archaeologist, concentrating on the origins and meaning of pre-Aboriginal Australian rock art. In the process, she is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi established the DreamRaiser project, with a group of artists who explore iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

Website: www.modrogorje.com

E-mail: ves@theplanet.net.au



Nacurrie, Australia 11,000 Y.A.
(KS Type)

Fig. 3. Robust and morphologically similar Nacurrie (left and center) and Kow Swamp crania (right) compared. Nacurrie photo courtesy of J. Vanhollenbeke; KS1 photo by Alan Thorne.

cist Gregory Adcock and his team dated the gracile Mungo 3 fossil remains to 62,000+ years old...

The results were promptly 'revised' by a group of archaeologists... the figure set by 'consensus.'"

lian prehistory. His passion for free scientific research without interference by politicians and lawyers continues to this day. At the age of 88, as brilliant as ever, Mulvaney summed up the sorry state of Australian archaeology in one sentence: "It's all now being made up, they are inventing a culture that does not exist" (*Forbidden Art, Politicised Archaeology and Orwellian Politics in Australia*, 2012).

However, thanks to the Max Planck research, those efforts to literally bury the past by destroying the evidence, have proved to be futile.

Unethical demands for ownership of Mungo Man

Following the Max Planck announcement in March, with the Neanderthal-Denisovan-Aboriginal gene-flow and genome connection, the tug of war over human remains in Australia was resumed with new ferocity.

In mid July 2013, realising that parts of the Mungo Man skeleton are still in possession of the Australian National University, Aboriginal tribes started yet another aggressive push for immediate return of every speck of bone, because they are "very upset." The scientists from the original multidisciplinary

Tales of a fossil collector, Part 2

By John Feliks



Fig. 1. IMPORTANT NOTE: *Tales of a Fossil Collector* was not started as a showcase for the author as it might seem to some due to its personal nature. Rather, it was started as a "That's it!" response to evolutionists who write messages intended to be condescending directed at what they suppose my religion might be—since I take a stand against Darwinism.



Fig. 2. Fossils shown in this article are from Indiana; Pennsylvania; and Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada.

ground believing it unnecessary since evidence speaks for itself. But since the religious tactic has been used my hand is forced; how I came to challenge evolutionism through a broad knowledge of fossils including extensive field experience as well as a generally rigorous scientific standard in other areas is what this series is about. It's more than fossils (and hopefully there will be some entertaining reading as well!). Evolutionism has a new kind of opponent. The evidence for evolution is *not* "overwhelming" nor supported by the fossil record as you've been taught. What you are taught is manipulated by a powerful majority. Never assume that the majority is correct.

"On reading the latest PCN, I have just realized something. Your editorial policy seems to include debunking evolution. Have I got that right? Are you people born again Christians or something, believing in Noah's Ark? I hope I am wrong."

Nothing makes my point about the effects of evolutionary fanaticism better than a comment like that. It shows that when given evidence challenging Darwinism, no matter how rigorous or valid, those absorbed in it respond in knee-jerk fashion using well-known techniques such as the thought-terminating clichés the commenter sent. I had just listed the technique as a standard one in [Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda, Part 1](#).

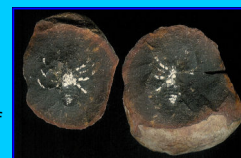
This kind of diversion, which is ubiquitous in the evolution community, should no longer be accepted. It is against the nature of science (Figs. 1-8) even though it is endorsed by mainstream scientists such as NCSE's Eugenie C. Scott and entertainer scientists like Rich-

ard Dawkins. It is not normal science and has the effect of instantly turning the brain off from critical thinking and openness to new ideas. That is why it is called "thought-terminating."

However, if there is a good side to this, it was causing me to realize that I had to start demystifying my non-traditional science background and explain the exact sci-



Fig. 3. A 320 million-year old fern frond, *Asterotheca* (4.6 cm or 1 3/4"), Pennsylvanian, iron nodule, Youngstown, Indiana, 1986, N. Villosa. In *The Impact of Fossils*, fern fossils were proposed to have suggested the possibility of imagery to Paleolithic



people who would no doubt have noticed the similarity between living and fossil plants and animals. Prior to the paper, anthropologists believed early people to be incapable of such things. (Inset: 320 million-year old spider (1.2 cm or 1/2") found by the author, same locality. It is a reminder that very soft animals are indeed preserved in the fossil record despite evolutionists commonly explaining the lack of *zillions* of expected transitional fossils as due to many being too soft to be preserved. The idea has been debunked with every animal type as far back as the Cambrian and Precambrian.) Ethnographic analogies suggesting fossil awareness were also included in *The Impact of Fossils* such as Aboriginal myths that early creatures "turned to stone" or died and became "rock paintings."

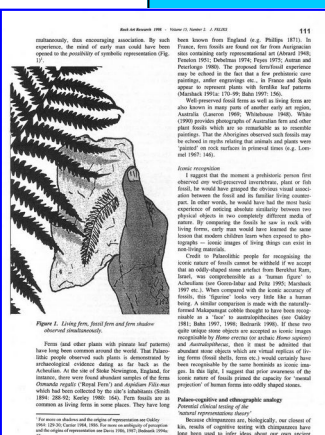


Fig. 4. The 'natural representations theory,' Fig. 5 from *The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation*, by J. Feliks, *Rock Art Research*, November, 1998. The paper challenged neuroscience fads of the 80's and 90's and was blocked from publication by competitive researchers insisting that Paleolithic people were not intelligent enough to recognize visual representations. The critics were debunked many times over but since the challenging evidence was blocked from the public many are still stuck in the backwards belief that *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals were our inferiors incapable of symbolism. The idea of 'natural representations' was prompted by the author's own direct experience in the field of mistaking living fern shadows on rocks for actual fossil ferns.

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

Tales of a fossil collector, Part 2 (cont.)

"When scientists behave like this as a defense for their beliefs you know they don't have a leg to stand on."



Fig. 5. A 387 million-year old fossil clam, *Orthonota* (6.3 cm or 2 1/2"). This specimen *in life orientation* was carefully extracted by the author across several layers (Mid. Devonian, Mahantango Form., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., PA, 1987). *Orthonota* remained unchanged for virtually 100 million years. Despite what you are taught by mainstream science, this is how "all" fossils are in the fossil record.



They appear, persist unchanged for hundreds of millions of years, and then often disappear. *Orthonota*—after its origins in the Middle Ordovician c. 465 million years ago—is not unlike modern *Ensis* or razor clams (inset).

"Why Trilobites," which I was granted permission to submit after a query to *Earth Science* magazine (I was a subscriber). I explained to them that it would be about the human attraction to fossils and that the piece would also include

humorous stories. They responded kindly that they were interested in the article but not in humor. So, being just a kid—and very much into humor at the time—and since I was not prepared to do the piece in a more rigorous scientific manner, I went onto other projects and did not submit "Why Trilobites." It wasn't until 1993 when I read bold statements in *Current Anthropology* that abstract artworks created by Paleolithic and Neolithic people were not truly creative works but were subconscious reflections of 'entoptic phenomena' (for now, just think hallucinations) that I said to myself: these designs

"The idea of natural representations was prompted by the author's own direct experience in the field of mistaking living fern shadows on rocks for actual fossil ferns."



Fig. 6. Open valves of a 387 million-year old fossil clam, *Orthonota* (4.1 cm or 1 5/8").

Middle Devonian, Mahantango Formation, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., PA, found by the author, 1987. As suggested in *The Impact of Fossils* (1998), early people would very certainly have recognized that such a fossil represented a clam shell, just like they would have easily recognized both the fern and the spider in Fig. 3. However, prior to the paper, anthropologists believed Paleolithic people would only have seen fossils as interesting patterns because their minds hadn't yet evolved.

they're claiming to be made without human creativity suggesting that the humans making them had no idea what they were actually doing—like something akin to automatic writing—look *exactly* like fossils in my 30-year collection. The point was that I had a real-world alternative for what these purported hallucinations could have been inspired by.

Being an artist, I already knew Paleolithic art from the artist's point-of-view. This view, along with a knowledge of fossils and a rigorous scientific-type mindset in general from an early age, encouraged a broader view than what most scientists have

who are peer-pressured to come up with evolutionary explanations for everything.



Fig. 7. Left. One of the founders of the *Paleontological Research Committee* (1967), M. Kotulak, many years later splits open and scrutinizes Middle Devonian shale with the aid of a screwdriver; Milan quarry, Wash-

tenaw Co., MI, 1980. Photo by the author, used w/ permission. Milan was a less well-known way into the famous Silica Formation (See [Part 1, Fig. 10](#)). Back in those pre-electronic-networking days people got a greater variety of real-world experience. Real-world experience challenges standard academic education because it gives one an opportunity to formulate one's own views of reality which are not so easily manipulated by academia later on. (Kotulak was also co-founder of an associated science group, *Garden City Amateur Rocketry* [1968], where we presented launches of multi-stage rockets doing aerial photography—*inset*—calculating altitudes, etc. I developed the negatives 'outside' in a darkroom bag; Kotulak first began offering first aid training in the club and later trained U.S. Special Forces parachuting medics—Guardian Angels—for duty in places such as Afghanistan. The whole GCAR story is on Facebook.) **Right.** For those who expressed disbelief regarding a claim in *Part 1*, here is one way that the hundreds of formations were quickly scanned across the U.S.

Although we went direct to many well-known localities other localities were discovered literally on the fly. Here, S. Vaclavek (though not *PRC*) quickly scans an Ordovician road cut exposure in Kentucky, 1981; Photo by the author, used w/permission. Apart from quarries, river and railroad cuts, etc., initial scans to assess rock contents were done very quickly at road cut exposures year after year. When an expressway cut was found to contain fossils our next step would be to find the same formation on a nearby side road. Sometimes these were just on the other side of the hill. Many great fossils were discovered in this way. Though not as spontaneous for finding sites, geological maps were occasionally used as well.

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Tales of a fossil collector, Part 2 (cont.)

The problem with modern academic training is that it assumes true Darwin's 1859 proclamation that early humans evolved intellectually. This point of view makes it neces-

Anthropology. Aside from 200 references, all cited in the text, the paper included three main ideas among others: 1.) the *natural representations theory*, proposing that early humans



Fig. 8. Left. *Pseudogygites*, Middle Ordovician trilobite, about 445 million years old, superimposed over the stem or columnal portion of a crinoid; recovered by the author *in situ*, Georgian Bay; Craighleith, Ontario, Canada, c. 1988 (4.3cm or 1 3/16"). **Center.** The type of animal over which the trilobite is superimposed. This one is a Late Mississippian age crinoid (a creature related to starfish only living on the end of a stem attached to the seafloor by roots and having the remarkable trait of resembling a flower); Recovered by the author *in situ*, Sulphur, Indiana, Big Clifty Formation; *Phanocrinus* (crown 3.5cm or 1 1/2"). The reader needs to know that scientific classifications can be arbitrary with increasing evolutionary assumptions coloring every interpretation. Of these two very different animal types (one a bilaterally-symmetric two-sided creature with two eyes, legs, and full mobility is considered less-related to humans than the other, a radially-symmetric creature whose external body configuration resembles more the spokes of a wheel. Classifications revolve around what one chooses to focus on as significant. As an analogy from the arts, an actual painting is usually considered more significant than the composition of the paints. **Right.** Crinoid anatomy, Wikimedia Commons. Evolutionary scientists attempt to tell you as fact that these two creatures—which have been structurally distinct since their appearances in the Cambrian and Ordovician—evolved from the same unknown ancestral organism. It would be good for everyone in science to take a few steps back from the painting and look at it objectively. Otherwise critical thinking skills dissolve away. The author proposes an objective international 3D stratigraphic column project which has the potential of showing what the strata is really saying. It may show that the fossil record is telling a different story than evolution. Even Darwin knew that the fossil record presented a problem for his theory.

"Paleolithic people had been collecting fossils, i.e. pictures of animals and plants in rock, for at least 250,000 years."

sary for anthropologists to find this progression in Paleolithic rock art. Instead, the evidence that I was aware of was that Paleolithic people had been collecting fossils, i.e. *pictures of animals and plants in rock*, for at least 250,000 years. There are hundreds of examples across the Lower, Middle, and Upper Paleolithic. This was evidence that rather than evolution, something in the environment could have inspired the cultural invention of rock art.

At that point I submitted "The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation" (in a broader incarnation as, "The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Prehistoric Art and Religion") to *Current*

recognized fossils not as mere interesting patterns—as all anthropologists assumed due to their absorption in Darwinism—but as images of creatures in stone; 2.) the *fossil depictions theory*, providing evidence that many claimed 'entoptics' in rock art may actually be 'representations' of fossils already present in the rock of the very regions where the rock art was created, and 3.) *race cryptomnesia*, the suggestion that like many other things related to human creativity, often when someone thinks they have come up with a new idea it turns out that they had actually been exposed to it before but had forgotten. The paper applied the concept to the human race

as a whole regarding images in that humans had already seen images of animals and plants portrayed in rock for hundreds of thousands of years. CA blocked the paper for two years while breezing straight to publication an author who had prior 'freely borrowed' from the paper without citation. When *The Impact of Fossils* was submitted, the whole idea of being able to understand the mind of Paleolithic people was considered pretty much impossible. While the fossils paper has been blocked, 'scientific-sounding' neurological papers continue to treat early people such as Neanderthals and *Homo erectus* as having little intelligence or artistic ability. This is despite the fact that *The Impact of Fossils* is supported by actual physical evidence in the archaeological record.

It was during this work on early human cognition—later including Bilzingsleben and other *Homo erectus* and Neanderthal evidence—that I discovered the problems caused by the evolution community. Evolutionism has thrown a major wrench into normal scientific objectivity. Believers block evidence conflicting with their belief system and the public is short-changed. In normal science when ideas are challenged the response is not censorship or diverting to the challenger's religious beliefs whether they be Christianity, Hinduism, Taoism, or any other. In normal science the focus is on the strength of the argument and the quality of the evidence.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt that human cognition does not evolve. His work including empirical geometric evidence has been censored by the evolution community propagating the idea that Paleolithic peoples were less intelligent than us. Felix encourages students taking standard classes to openly challenge ideas taught as fact if conflicting evidence is held back from consideration.



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**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 5: Issue 5
(September-October)

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CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

David Deming
Trevor McNaughton
Rod Chilton
Vesna Tenodi
Fred E. Budinger, Jr.
John Feliks

**Pleistocene Coalition
News is produced by the
[Pleistocene Coalition](#)
bi-monthly
since October 2009.
Back issues can be found
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