



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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"In science it often happens that scientists say, 'You know that's a really good argument; my position is mistaken,' and then they would actually change their minds... it happens every day." -Carl Sagan, 1987

The Pleistocene Coalition was founded in 2009. As of this issue we have published 'thirty' packed issues attesting to the fact that what Carl Sagan said is not true in sciences related to human prehistory or any life on earth. Sagan's words may be true in astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics, but not in anthropology, paleontology, or biology. Why would this discrepancy exist? Perhaps it is explained in how Dr. Sagan clarified what he said:

"I cannot recall the last time something like that happened in politics or religion." -Carl Sagan, 1987 CSICOP Keynote Address

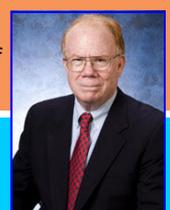
There's the answer. In anthropology, paleontology, biology—which are all connected—we are not dealing with the true spirit of science but with its politics and religion.

Founding member volcanic ash specialist, **Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre**, has been grappling with suppression and the politics of anthropology for 45 years. Her efforts have been to get the science community to acknowledge the 250,000-year old dates for Hueyatlaco, Mexico, arrived at by a team of highly-qualified specialists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) of which she was a part. The geologists and chemists which comprised the team had no problem with publishing the dates which were arrived at by three different professional dating methods. It was the anthropologists who blocked publication of the dates because they were regarded "too old" according to the dogma of the field and, therefore, unacceptable.

The other founding members of the Pleistocene Coalition experienced the same kind of suppression of facts as Virginia did—not the openness of which Dr. Sagan spoke. Founding member, geologist and renown diatomist, the late **Dr. Sam L. Vanlandingham**, had no difficulty publishing a hundred peer reviewed papers in leading journals including the journal *Nature*, that is, until he confirmed the ancient dates for Hueyatlaco. He then started facing and actively fighting suppression.

Pleistocene Coalition News continues to be filled with challenging work from international researchers with evidence kept outside the walls that Carl Sagan seemed to imagine were made of cardboard. When it comes to matters related to human origins these walls are made of iron and are reinforced on every side.

We hope you enjoy Issue #30. Spread the word. Help us break down the walls of science politics and dogma that are suppressing the truth about human prehistory.



Calico's "double-notched" blades from T-22

By Chris Hardaker
MA, archaeologist

Introduction

There are many attributes listed in Calico's checklist of fracture features. Tool types, types of fracture, material, and fracture elements such as *notches*—concavities along the edges of specimens. A

sequence of notches along an edge might be called a "denticulated" pattern. And if the sequence involves very small notches, the edge would be called "serrated." *Blades* are defined as any flake twice as long as its width; when the items were less than 4cms long, they were called *bladelets*. As the title implies, the blades in this

category have at least two opposing notches, one on each edge.

- Blades can be fragile and snap easily. If one turns up with a notch in its side, it could be re-

> [Cont. on page 2](#)



Calico's "double-notched" blades from T-22 (cont.)

garded a fairly miraculous geofact. Whatever caused the notch could probably have easily broken it in half, especially if the blades were relatively thin.

- What if one turns up with a notch on the other edge as

in his *Science* article from 1973: "The Calico Site: Artifacts or Geofacts?" (Haynes 1973, *Science* 181: 305-310). It took the Calico Early Man site off the table of professional and polite discussion ...forever. Some were disappointed that it was published after project co-director Louis B. Leakey had died and not around to defend himself. (Hardaker 2008, 2010, provide basic backgrounds for Calico's multi-tiered legacy.)

or it is nothing at all,' the community has proven itself to be myopic on one giant point: If Calico's specimens are all geofacts, why has it been so completely ignored by scholars? You would think that, since Calico is regarded as Geofact Land, then geofact theorists from this country (or any other) would have flocked to "the hill" to seek their cause and explanation.

If the Calico site is a fanglomerate made up of thousands of geofacts in one place, but relatively rare in other tested areas of the fan, why is Calico not celebrated as the geofact capital of the world?

Academically and epistemologically, Calico is definitely a win-win discovery. Either way, once resolved, we get that much closer to a total shared certainty about the full range of attributes to discern the artifactual from the geofactual. Either way it plays, it will be spellbinding.

The good news of such a declarative hypothesis is that only one artifact has to be established to nullify it.

The focus here centers only on a few delicate Calico specimens and their immediate *in situ* context.

Is it yes, or is it ain't?

How good is good? How good is enough? Maybe one isn't enough, maybe five aren't, either. In the same category? In the same place?

This is the first of a series of entries about some of the best specimens that Calico has to offer. It is dedicated to objectivity. Arguably, Calico is a top shelf win-win conundrum on a platter of authentic academic gold. If the assemblage suggests an ancient cultural presence, gold. If the assemblage is the result of the biggest known geofactory on the planet, equally gold.

Given the fifty years of utter certainty by the U.S. archaeology community that 'Calico is either an archaeology site

1. If Calico is the biggest geofactory in the world; and
2. If these specimens include geofactual mutants that mimic most tool types known to early man assemblages;
3. Then Calico's specimens (and there is much more untouched matrix to examine) ought to be internationally heralded as the most significant advance in figuring out all the ways Nature can mimic cultural artifacts.

If it is true that Calico is a geofactory, then it becomes an epistemological goldmine, or nightmare, depending on one's lithics acumen. But as a geofactory, the overall picture becomes even more intriguing when one more fact is added to the data pile.

Archeology is forensics or it is nothing at all.

Fig. 1 shows a 2006 simple model I made of the geofact

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

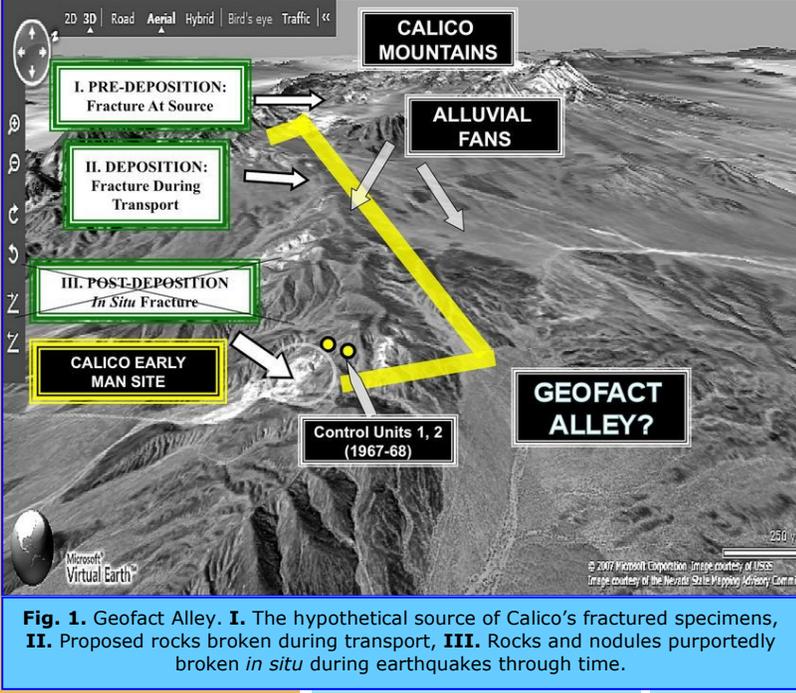


Fig. 1. Geofact Alley. **I.** The hypothetical source of Calico's fractured specimens, **II.** Proposed rocks broken during transport, **III.** Rocks and nodules purportedly broken *in situ* during earthquakes through time.

"The good news of such a declarative hypothesis is that only one artifact has to be established to nullify it."

well, and almost directly opposite of the other? The fracture surfaces on each item, including the notch scars, are all evenly worn, indicating all fractures occurred around the same time. What then, from a geofactual perspective?

- What if you find two of these kinds of blades in the same unit at the same level?
- What if you find two more double-notched blades in the next level? And that this total accounts for four out of the six total specimens for this category?

Welcome to Master Pit I's Unit T-22.

Background

All of Calico's subsurface specimens are geofacts.

This is the hypothesis advanced by C. Vance Haynes

Calico's "double-notched" blades from T-22 (cont.)

situation when I first began to examine the assemblage.

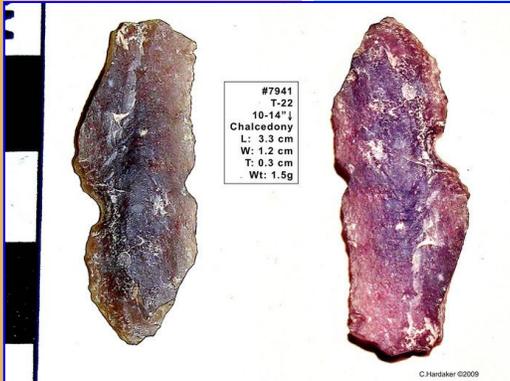


Fig. 2. #7941:10-14" depth. Two notches have been punched out on opposite edges of a midsection of a fragile bladelet.

I. Already naturally fractured rocks may have been at the source of the flow high in the Calico Mountains, and transported with the alluvium; and/or



Fig. 3. #7940:10-14" depth. Another double-notched mid-section on a very thin blade.

II. Nodules were broken during transport to their final resting place in the fan's matrix; and/or

III. Rocks and nodules were broken *in situ* when the matrix surrounding them rattled and shook during earthquakes over the eons.

I was mistaken. The first two theoretical sources of the geofacts, source and flow, remain

valid. The third does not. The idea was that the rocks

in the close-to-concrete matrix might crunch against each

be removed during those events when they butt up or



Fig. 5. #7937:14-18" depth. A "corner notched blade." The fourth double-notched blade turned up in the 14-18" level.

scrape against another rock or boulder. The result would be that whatever fragments or flakes were produced, they would still be in close vicinity to the parent stone during excavation. As a theory this makes sense, but ...



Fig. 6. #7938:14-18" depth. This item is also from the same level of T-22: "It" also has opposing notches, but these define a pointed element not unlike a graver.

No *in situ* fractures have ever been observed or recorded at Calico's excavations.

When I showed my model to Fred Budinger, former director of the site, he told me that beginning on the first day of the project back in 1964, Louis Leakey implored his crews to be extra-mindful of *in situ* fractures. This is when one or more fragments or flakes that are found near each other fit back together, implying the fracture event occurred there "in place." None



Fig. 4. #7936:14-18" depth. A "proto-Crescentic" ? Is it a double-notched blade? If so, it has two sets of double notches. There is no cortex on this piece. And, like the other examples displayed, all flake scars, including the notches, are of the same appearance. This indicates the fractures happened around the same time since the scars are equally 'aged.'

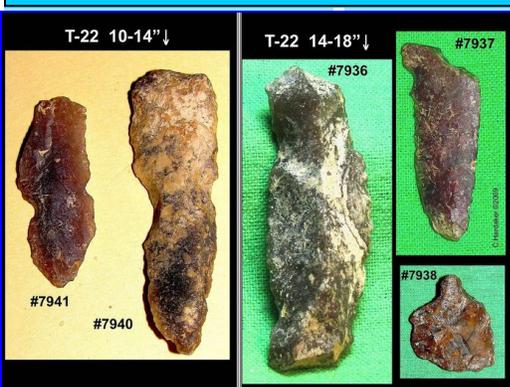


Fig. 7. There is a requirement for extraordinary claims; namely, extraordinary evidence. Unit T-22 offers a first genuine assault on that requirement. Notched blade-forms are by no means common in the collection; in fact, this group comprises 65% of the total recovered from the excavations.

other during seismic events or some other agency. If so, flakes and fragments might

occurred there "in place." None > [Cont. on page 4](#)

Calico's "double-notched" blades from T-22 (cont.)

were ever recorded. That fact negated one third of my geofact model. "In situ fracture" was dead on arrival.

rare artifact types—#s 7936, 7937, 7940, 7941—turned up in Unit T-22 in two adjacent levels. There is no evi-

Please examine these items again. If you found them together in some pile of archaeological backdirt any-



Fig. 8. #8295, Unit V-22: 48-54" depth. Another possible double-notched bladelet was found next door in Unit V-22. The notching on both sides breached the cortex across the width of the triangular midsection of the item.

Once the specimens came to their final rest, they lived a peaceful and uneventful existence. For the geofact theorists, that puts the onus on the two other scenarios to explain the fractures: source and flow.*

* **NOTE.** This might have been a snap judgment. The collection really needs a lot of horizontal work; that is looking at combined units at a single level, and check closely for similar types of stone, possibly the same parent stone. There is no certainty that *in situ* fractures within the Calico matrix never happened, only that they have not been observed.

"Once the specimens came to their final rest, they lived a peaceful and uneventful existence."

Double Notched Blades

The specimens chosen for this initial installment (Figs. 2-10) were chosen on this account. They are all fairly small and diminutive, when gauged against the tonnage of stones and boulders that accompanied them down the slopes. The amazing thing is that four of these exceedingly

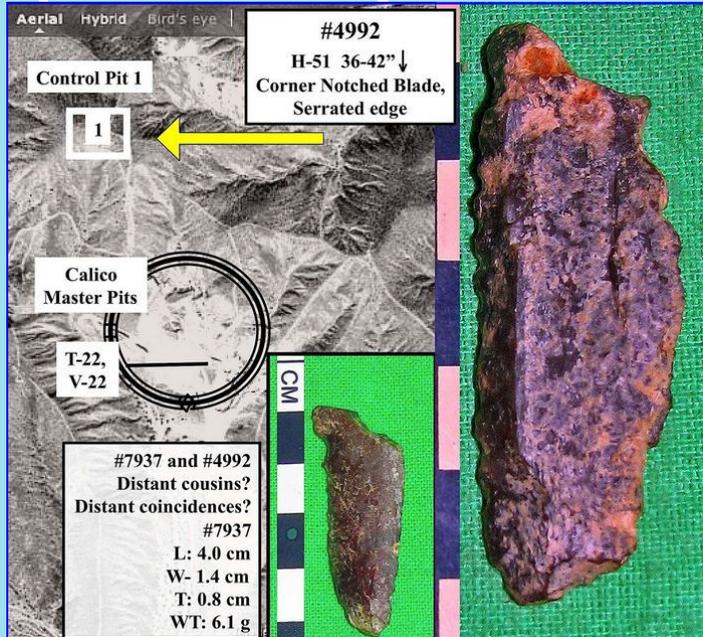


Fig. 9. #4992, Control Pit 1: 36-42" depth. Far up the hill at Control Pit 1, the only other "double notched" blade was found, #4992. It was also corner-notched, like #7937.

dence of *in situ* fractures. In any event they are all different rock types, so they cannot have the same parent stone.

Another double-notched bladelet, #8295, was found in an adjacent unit, V-22. The last one came out of Control Pit 1 far up the fan a couple hundred meters away from the Master Pits, #4992. These are the only "double-notched" blades/bladelets found in the collection, and four of them turn up in two adjacent levels of the same unit: T-22, Master Pit 1?

Closing Comment

It is premature for any conclusions at this point since this is the initial supplement. Comments and suggestions are welcomed, and may help guide what attributes or artifact types the readership is most interested in.

A challenge for professional archaeologists:

where else in the world—would you conclude that's where they belonged?

For a closer look at these and other examples from the Calico assemblage, please visit my website, [The First American](http://www.thefirstamerican.com).

CHRIS HARDAKER is an archaeologist working in California and is one of the founding members of the Pleistocene Coalition. He reviewed and catalogued the data from the massive artifact collection of Calico. See the series, [The abomination of Calico](http://www.theabominationofcalico.com), Parts 1-3, beginning in PCN #6, July-August 2010, and [Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts: Original 2009 paper updated and serialized for PCN](http://www.calico redux.com) (PCN #24, July-August, 2013) and [Part 2](http://www.calico redux.com) (PCN #26, November-December 2013) for more details. Hardaker is also author of the book, [The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World](http://www.thefirstamerican.com).

<http://calico.earthmeasure.com/>

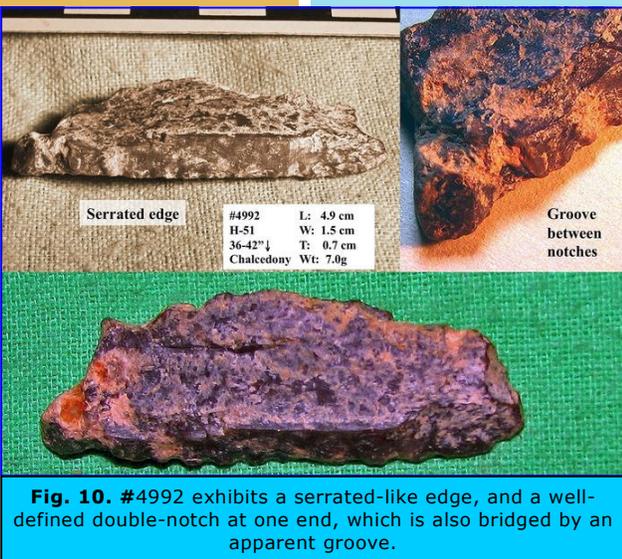


Fig. 10. #4992 exhibits a serrated-like edge, and a well-defined double-notch at one end, which is also bridged by an apparent groove.

Member news and other info

"The Tetela 1 engraving... was published in LIFE

Clovis folk in Mexico dined on four-tusked gomphotheres such as that portrayed in the Tetela 1 engraving

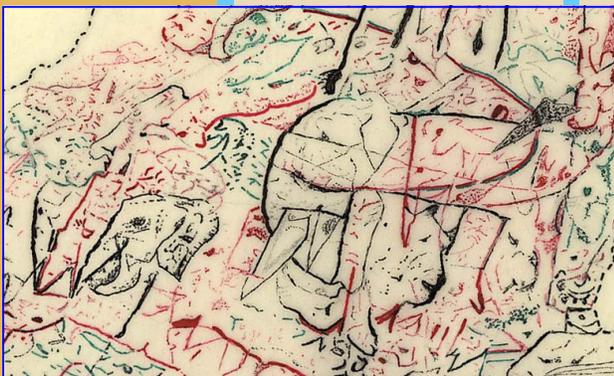


Fig. 1. This is Fig. 2 from the PCN #8, Nov-Dec 2010 article. **Top:** One of the many deliberate engravings on mastodon bone from Puebla, Mexico. This detail is from a 1959 drawing by Juan Armenta of the Tetela 1 artifact. Among other images it features what appears to be a representation of a double-tusked mastodon or *Ryncotherium* (center). *Ryncotherium* lived in the same area where the engraving was made which is dated c. 250,000 years old, and yet the overall quality is as good as any Picasso or Kandinsky [ed]. **Bottom:** A modern representation of *Ryncotherium* from the valley of Puebla, Mexico. The principle characteristic of *Ryncotherium* was its double tusks. From Armenta Monograph p. 110 (citing H. F. Osborn, 1945, *Proboscidea II*: 805-1675. American Museum Press, 1942). (The drawing was cropped and the painted image flipped horizontally by the editor to facilitate comparing the images.)

and National Geographic magazines and was...on display at the Smithsonian."

Becky Oskin, Senior Writer for *LiveScience.com* reported July 14 on the El Fin del Mundo (i.e. End of the World) archaeological excavation in northwestern Sonora, Mexico, where 13,400-year old Clovis tools were found mingled

with the bones of the four-tusked extinct elephant relative called a gomphothere.

Gomphotheres were smaller than mastodons and mammoths. Oskin goes on to explain that this is the "first time gomphothere fossils have been discovered with Clovis artifacts."

However, this is not the first evidence of this four-tusked beastie combined with the presence of early humans in Mexico!

The Tetela 1 engraving from the Hueyatlaico Site—reported in earlier issues of this newsletter—clearly shows a profile view of an elephant-like creature with double tusks, a *Ryncotherium*—**Fig. 1** (see "[Never before in the Western Hemisphere](#)" ?? [Tetela 1 mastodon](#); PCN #8, Nov-Dec 2010, p. 4; and [Tetela 1 scribed bone: Oldest American artwork yet?](#), PCN #9, Jan-Feb 2011, p.6). But that site goes back a quarter-million years and more!

Both the Mexican government and the University people in Mexico City know about this engraving—which was published in *LIFE* and *National Geographic* magazines and was also on display at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.—but apparently chose to ignore it. Perhaps this was because the engraving "disappeared" decades ago while in their care? -VSM

Mexican genetic study shows both tremendous diversity and close biological connections

Perspective on *Nature News*, June 12, 2014 Mexican genetic study

The largest survey of Mexican genetics to date shows great diversity in the country's indigenous population while at the same time demonstrating the close biological connection between the two traditional cultural groups: indigenous Native Americans and "mestizos"—people with mixed Native American and European ancestry.

People from 20 indigenous and 11 mestizo populations were examined for 1 million genetic variants. The results are that indigenous populations are surprisingly diverse. According to one measure of genetic divergence, one group each from the far north and far south of the country—the Seri and the Lacandon—are more genetically different from each other than are a Chinese and a European.

Small founding populations, small gene pools, and isolation are believed to be the factors that helped maintain their unique genetic attributes.

Alexander Kim of Harvard Medical School states that some "pretty dramatic and long-standing processes of isolation" may be involved. It has to be asked, then, by "long-standing processes of isolation," does Professor Kim really mean, "a LONG time" or does he only mean a few hundred or thousand years? One of the main goals of the Pleistocene Coalition is to make known evidence that the mainstream ignores. That includes evidence that hu-

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Member news and other info (cont.)

"One group each from the far north and far south of the country [Mexico]—the Seri and the Lacandon—are more genetically different from each other than are a Chinese and a European."

Evidence of humans in the New World extends back 200,000–300,000 years. "In this light a few thousand years of 'isolation' ... is just a flash in the pan."

mans have been in the New World at least as far back as 200,000–300,000 years. In this light a few hundred or thousand years of isolation mentioned by Professor Kim is just a flash in the pan.

Professor Kim does suggest sampling additional native populations from Mexico and the Americas.

I'm all for that! -VSM

A New Hominin?

Perspective on Spanish "Pit of Bones," *Reuters*, June 20, 2014

The Sima de los Huesos (Pit of Bones) site in Sierra de Atapuerca, northern Spain,

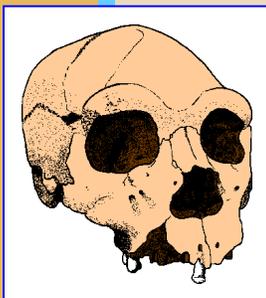


Fig. 1. Atapuerca skull #5. It is one of the most important discoveries from Sima de los Huesos, Atapuerca (Spain). Color sketch courtesy of José-Manuel Benito Álvarez.

has produced a collection of 17 fossil skulls dating from c. 430 thousand years ago (Middle Pleistocene age) and closely related to the Neanderthals (**Fig. 1**). The skulls were reassembled from fragments collected from a small chamber deep within the cave. They

are the oldest known fossils to show clear Neanderthal features in the skull.

The skulls were not assigned to any specific species. DNA recovered from one of the Sima fossils shows there are genetic differences that separate them from classic Neanderthals. There are also jawbone differences that separate them from *Homo heidelbergensis*—another species that lived in Europe at the time.

"Never before had such a tremendous collection of hominid (extinct human) skulls been discovered at a single site. For the first time in history we can study a fossil population, not isolated fossils. ... Phylogenetically, they are early members of the Neanderthal lineage. The specific name is still an open question. I am not in favor of calling them just 'Neanderthals'," said paleontologist Juan Luis Arsuaga, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, who led the study, which was published in *Science*.

Other bones occurred with the skulls. Scientists have pieced together skeletons of at least 28 individuals, mostly of young adults and teenagers. -VSM

Signs of human ditch construction predates Amazon rainforest

Perspective on *LiveScience.com* 7/7, by Stephanie Pappas, Mysterious earthen rings, July 7, 2014

Massive earthworks, in the form of several square, straight, and ring-like ditches scattered throughout the Bolivian and Brazilian Amazon predate the rainforest. It had been a puzzle: how could they have been constructed in dense jungle? Sediment cores from lakes near major earthwork sites provided the answer: pollen grains and charcoal from fires showed that the oldest sediments didn't come from a rainforest ecosystem at all. Rather, two to three thousand years ago the area looked more like an African savanna!

This is a good reminder that the modern landscape and climate observed at any ancient early man site may be radically different from that which was there when the artifacts discovered were deposited! -VSM

Alan Cannell mainstream publication

Perspective on Cannell 2014

Founding member, Alan Cannell, has recently published an article in the mainstream journal, *Lithic Technology*, that is well worth the read.

Cannell, A. 2014. [Proboscidean resources and the engineering of Acheulean lithic technology](#). *Lithic Technology* 39 (1): 39-45.

Other researchers (Wayman 2010) had earlier suggested that Acheulean bifaces (commonly known as hand-axes) were used as foot cutters to disable very large prey with cushioned feet such as elephants, hippos, and rhinoceros. Alan uses his engineering background to show that a clutch of Acheulean bifaces placed at an angle in damp sandy lenses near watercourses would serve well for this type of trap. Also, Lower and Middle Pleistocene hunters in Africa could not possibly consume a seven ton animal before the meat rotted; they were after the nutritionally dense brain, and possibly the tongue and trunk.

-VSM

References cited

Wayman, JL 2010. Foot Cutters: a new hypothesis for the function of Acheulean bifaces and related lithics. *Lithic Technology* 35 (2): 171-94.

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"I am pressing on with the reinstatement of the memorial



plaque and bench in his name, and am also in talks with the Ipswich Society to commemorate his life with a plaque to be erected somewhere in Ipswich."

Researchers Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum bringing a forgotten hero of archaeology back into public awareness

"Hi Virginia

I see that the latest *PC News* is on the Web, many thanks for everyone's excellent work, I am very pleased with the piece Rick and myself wrote and the way it has been laid out.

This year is the 70th anniversary of James Reid Moir's death—this seems a fitting tribute, I continue to try and get him the recognition he deserves.

I am pressing on with the reinstatement of the memorial plaque and bench in his name, and am also in talks with the Ipswich Society to commemorate his life with a plaque to be erected somewhere in Ipswich.

Once again Many Thanks and Best Wishes

Kevin Lynch"

(Printed with permission)

All of Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum's articles and especially those about James Reid-Moir in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found under the heading "Classic British Archaeology" at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, an amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK. Lynch's specialty is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries concentrating on the life and works of J. Reid-Moir. He and Richard Dullum have lately blended their interests in prehistory to write a series of articles dealing with the heyday of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Lynch, he has written five prior articles for *PCN*.

Some of the feedback on *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Issue #29, May-June 2014

"I really liked the last issue of *PCN*, the best yet!!"

"Just another great issue!! I am astounded at your dedication along with Virginia, and of course others, in producing such a great piece of work month in and month out. ...I wish also to add, that what is going on at the Calico site is appalling to me. However, it does remain consistent with what you have been writing about for some time now. This is deliberately keeping not only our students in the dark, but the rest of the population as well."

"It appears to me that we are entering a time of enlightenment. ... The Common Core blindly agreed to by state governments is opening people's eyes to what was always there. People pick and choose what

they want the history and science to be. ...With Common Core people are finally looking at what is listed as common and determining that they don't want it."

"You all have done a marvelous job on Issue 29 of the *Pleistocene Coalition* publication. Each new issue shows improved skills and significant content. The weight of evidence is becoming overwhelming."

The Pleistocene Coalition is an international project providing evidence of intelligent early peoples and early peoples in the Americas as well as related evidence that is blocked from the public by the mainstream science community. Our readership and contributors are from many walks of life from university professors in geology, biology, chemistry, paleontology, anthropology (especially linguistics), history, psychology, neuroscience, physics and mathematics, as well as MD's and others in the medical profession plus a substantial number of engineers to increasingly rigorous science-minded amateurs and enthusiasts. Our readership also includes many in the arts from the fine arts including modern, abstract, and installation art, to music and film including documentary film.

The editors of *PCN* are all volunteers. We thank our readers very much for these comments.

Correction: In J. Feliks' Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 6: The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Brachiopoda* (*PCN* #28, March-April 2014), the brachiopod *Chonetinella* was mislabeled as *Mesolobus*. All other details regarding date ranges and the locality remain the same. The correction has been made in the author's personal html version available online. The *Mesolobus* cited in *PCN* #29, Tales of a Fossil Collector, is indeed a *Mesolobus*.

> **Cont. on page 8**

Member news and other info (cont.)

"The move took eight months of planning, coordinating and keeping it secret."

Report from Croatia

Vesna Tenodi's controversial 'dreamtime' sculpture moved 10,000 miles

Regular *PCN* contributor Vesna Tenodi left Australia for an extended visit to Central Europe last month. And she didn't go alone!

Following is her report:

After five years of being targeted with Aboriginal violence and vandalism, and the Aboriginal industry supporting violent behavior, we decided to move our art to Europe.

Even though the new Australian government has taken some serious steps to stop this lunacy, it's happening too slowly and might take decades to undo the damage done over the last forty years.

Since we left Sydney, the last three weeks were quite tense, as our 'Triton Project' was unfolding. The drama ended successfully last Friday when our *Wanjina Watchers in the Whispering Stone* sculpture arrived safely—from Sydney to Croatia—and is now displayed at the Adriatic Coast, for all to enjoy (Figs. 1 and 2).

No-one was happier than me.

The move took eight

months of planning, coordinating and keeping it se-

More about the Triton Project will be posted once we go through all the material....

Now we'll have a well-deserved break, visiting some of the Croatian islands with important archaeological sites. Hope to find something worth writing about for the next *PC* issue.

VESNA TENODI, a regular contributor to *Pleistocene Coalition News*, 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



Fig. 1. Moving the gigantic stone sculpture halfway around the world from Sydney, Australia, to Croatia and the Adriatic Coast took eight months of planning, coordinating, and keeping the move a secret. There were about 100 people who needed to know about the project and who participated in one way or another.

cret, so kudos go to about hundred or so people who



Fig. 2. *Wanjina Watchers in the Whispering Stone* and the truck used in the final leg of its 10,000-mile journey.

needed to know, and participated in the project in one way or the other....

Forgotten heroes of archaeology

Dr. George Francis Carter, 1912–2004

By Tom Baldwin, author, editor, educator, and avocational archaeologist

Dr. George Francis Carter (Fig. 1) was born April 6, 1912 and was with us until March 16th, 2004. Dr. Carter



"There Carter found a Folsom Point. This was the first artifact of that type/

was a professor of geography at John Hopkins University and later Texas A&M University, he got his start at the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM) where he was on staff after earning his BA in Anthropology from UC Berkley in 1934. In 1942 he received a PhD from that school in Geography.

Carter is one of our favorites here at the Pleistocene Coalition. We admire him because he was one of the first and a long-time proponent of an early arrival for man in the Americas. Even though The Calico Early-Man Site was not his dig, he joined the Friends of Calico and did a great deal of work in establishing the validity of the artifacts found there and elsewhere in California.

As a teenager Carter went on a 5 week archaeological expedition to San Nicolas Island in 1930. The expedition was under the direction of M. J. Rogers who was at that time the curator at the SDMOM. Carter never looked back. The bug had bitten him and he was off.

In 1937 and 1938 he was involved in a survey of the Silver Lake area of the Mojave Desert. There Carter found a Folsom Point. This was the first artifact of that

type/school found in California and Carter wanted to rush into print with the news. His mentor, M. J. Rogers wanted to wait, gathering more evidence before writing up the find. Then they also had a falling out over the age of the projectile. Carter—using the geology of the area to date the point—came up with an earlier one than Rogers who wanted to assign a more traditional date. This resulted in Carter leaving the San Diego Museum of Man. However, it did not end his interest in the Archaeology of Southern California.

Carter took a position teaching at U.C. San Diego and spent many years studying Texas Street, which is a steep-walled canyon that cuts through layer after layer of soils laid down during the Pleistocene before ending in the Pacific Ocean near La Jolla, California and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. There, in and on those precipitous sandy cliffs, he found a great deal of evidence showing man had lived in the area long before Clovis.

One of Carter's greatest contributions to the question of when man first came to the Americas is his book, *Earlier than You Think: A Personal View of Man in America*, which was published in 1980 (Fig. 2). The book is a compilation of

much of his earlier work put together in one place between one set of covers.



Fig. 1. The late geographer George Carter of Texas A & M University. Carter was one of the proponents of calling American archaeology out for being driven almost entirely by dogma rather than by open scientific inquiry.

Earlier than You Think is written for the layman. It is not so technical as to turn off the average reader. Anyone interested in archaeology would be well advised to get themselves a copy. In fact, one of our contributors to this newsletter, archaeologist Fred Budinger (former Director after Louis Leakey of the Calico Early Man Site, Mojave Desert near Barstow, California),

says that the chapter in Carter's book called "Mankind on the Rock Pile" should be required reading for anyone who is going to make a career out of archaeology.

The book is out of print, but as of this writing I found copies ranging from \$8 to \$32 on ebay. On Amazon, copies can be purchased for from \$3.50 to \$58.

Perhaps the most significant quote from *Earlier than You Think*, and one that nicely sums up the chapter mentioned above, is found on page 96 of that tome. Carter writes:

The biggest myth in American Archaeology is that nature breaks rocks by percussion and pressure with considerable frequency and that this breakage reproduces human work. It is

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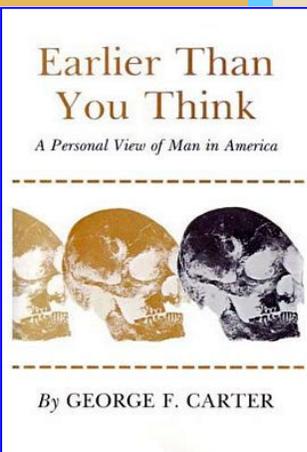


Fig. 2. George Carter's groundbreaking book, *Earlier than You Think: A Personal View of Man in America*, published in 1980.

school found in California."

Dr. George Francis Carter, 1912–2004 (cont.)

"At Calico, the destruction has been

further assumed this applies to all lithic materials. Few myths have less substance or greater persistence.

-Earlier than You Think, p96

That last sentence rings particularly true.

has been deliberate (and some believe criminal). At Hueyatlaco, the dig site was not properly protected which resulted in a home being built over it.

Carter was a working archaeologist when the first

to anger and emotional outbursts.

-Earlier than You Think, p80

Yet Carter, as he says, was eventually overwhelmed by the evidence. Would that others in the archaeological field were equally open minded and flexible in the face of evidence regardless of how it might shake up their belief system.

I'll leave you with a puzzle that bears the great man's name. It is called Carter's Rock. Being a geologist first, Carter often wandered the desert around the Calico Early Man Site trying to piece together the story of that land as told in its many formations. While exploring the dry lakebed of Pleistocene Lake Manix near Basset Point and about fifteen miles from the Early Man Site, he found a large boulder out in the middle of the sandy lake bottom. Far from the shoreline, in an area of sand and pebbles, here a huge stone probably weighing several tons, sits alone atop a dune (**Fig. 3**). There are outcroppings of similar stone, but they are miles away. How did Carter's Rock get from there to its present resting place? Carter never answered that question. Any ideas?

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only site in the Western Hemisphere which was excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's recent book, *The Evening and the Morning*, is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published nine [prior articles focusing on Calico and early man in the Americas](#).



Fig. 3. Carter's Rock, a large boulder discovered by Carter out in the middle of Pleistocene Lake Manix in an area far from the former lake's shoreline. How the heavy stone got there with similar outcroppings miles away is still a mystery.

Carbon 14 dating took place. It undermined much of the work he had done previously. It is interesting what he says of a Carbon 14 date of 11,000 BP for a final thrust of glaciers across Wisconsin during the last ice age:

I am amused to recall that I rejected that date out of hand. Impossible! I

had learned, as every freshman learned, that the end of the last ice age dated to 25,000 years ago. I had passed several examinations using that number... It was virtually a sacred number... The feeling was similar to what one experiences in an earthquake. The solid earth, your one fixed and permanent, immovable plane of reference, suddenly moves, and your equilibrium is totally upset. It is frightening. I felt threatened. I resisted the whole C-14 revolution until overwhelmed by the evidence. It has left me with some sympathy for others whose basic reference points are threatened by change. The situation automatically engenders fear and fear leads

deliberate (and some believe criminal). At Hueyatlaco, the dig site was not properly protected which resulted in a home being built over it."

Carter also takes issue with those who persist in clinging to archaeological tradition in the face of new evidence as we here at the Pleistocene Coalition have seen again and again. Carter states:

The resistance to Early-Man evidence has led to ignoring the evidence, and denying the evidence, and casting doubts on the evidence, and allowing the evidence to be destroyed.

-Earlier than You Think, p95

The saddest of the above, the destroying of evidence, has taken place at both the Calico Early Man Site, and at Valsequillo (the two best documented early-man sites in the Americas).

At Calico, the destruction

Avocational archaeology

Two unique artifacts from the Arkfeld archaeological site, Opequon Creek, in Clear Brook, Virginia

By Adam Arkfeld

"The black coloration seen on the artifact is not a stain. It is a baked on enamel like coating."

As mentioned in an earlier issue of the newsletter, the Arkfeld site—registered 44FK731—is located on my farm in the northern Shenandoah Valley north of Winchester, Virginia. The site area is on both sides of Opequon Creek—a tributary to the Potomac River (Fig. 1 below). See my introduction to the site; [The Arkfeld archaeological site \(44FK731\) on Opequon Creek at Clear Brook, Virginia](#); in PCN #28, March-April 2014, for details on the site's discovery and interpretation by archaeologist Jack Hranicky on how the site formed and the manner in which various aspects of the site have been preserved.

In this report, I describe two artifacts from the site which show apparent signs of human workmanship. The first has a clearly engraved radial pattern as well as a glazing that appears on many other objects from the same location. It may also have



Fig. 2. Two slightly different views of one of the artifacts from the Arkfeld Site showing what are certainly deliberately engraved radial lines. The artifact had also been glazed. It is just over 4" in length. Other artifacts from the site have the same glazed quality. The site has been carbon dated to c. 43,500 BP.



Fig. 1. Location of the Arkfeld archaeological site near Clearbrook, Virginia

been buffed (Fig. 2). The second object—a chipped piece of calcite—is less definitive as far as human workmanship goes. However, it features a startling pattern resembling a baby mammoth (Fig. 3 on the following page). While the second object is certainly open to subjective interpretation the fact that it was found in the same pit as the engraved artifact suggests that it was at the very least noticed and perhaps kept because of its resemblance to a mammoth.

Both artifacts were found *in situ* as part of a vast

cache of artifacts and other objects of less certain provenience which was discovered along the stream bank.

All of the material was recovered from a filled-in depression in the bedrock—a buried V-shaped channel about 2 1/2 feet deep. The V-shaped channel was formed where two sheets of shale bedrock met.

The channel was completely filled in with shale creek sand. The dig went below stream level. The particular cache

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Two unique artifacts from the Arkfeld Site (cont.)

"The particular cache of which the engraved artifact is part was in a wet sand and a low oxygen environment."

of which the engraved artifact is part was in a wet sand and low oxygen environment.

About 90% of the black "glazed art"—as we have referred to certain materials recovered at this site—came from that one square.

The gomphothere tusk pictured in the March-April 2014 article was also recovered there. The smoothed calcite stone resembling a baby mammoth also came from the same pit.

The black coloration seen on the engraved artifact is not a stain. It is a baked-on enamel-like coating. The thickness of the coating is clearly illustrated by the depth of the scoring seen in the radial lines. It also appears that a thin layer of gray clay was applied to the stone before the glaze was added. I believe the scoring was done before the object was fired. In fact, many objects at the site appear to be ceramics.

The engraved artifact is only one example of many recovered limestone objects with a black vitreous glaze suspected to be derived from iron slag. The slag is currently in the process of being dated. There are several other artifacts from the exact same location which have the same glaze. Some charred material sealed within the slag was carbon dated to c. 43,500 years by Beta Analytic, Inc., in Florida, with standard interpretation precautions.

As mentioned in the first in-

stallment, after I had accumulated what I considered a sizable collection by way of my own collecting, I felt I should contact an archaeologist. I had read in a local paper about a



Fig. 3. The smoothed and chipped calcite stone that resembles a baby mammoth. Although the interpretation of the object as representing a mammoth is subjective, the fact that it came from the same pit as the undoubtedly engraved artifact suggests, at the very least, that the resemblance may have been noticed. Both objects are believed to be c. 43,500 years old.

Paleo solstice site just 15 miles to the east named Spout Run. It was being investigated by



Fig. 4. Archaeologist Jack Hranicky (left) and the author in one of the excavation pits at the Arkfeld site northeast of Winchester, Virginia, August 2013.

archaeologist Jack Hranicky RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists). So, I contacted Hranicky and invited him to take a look. A week later Jack came by to view the collection of artifacts and other objects I had amassed. He immediately recognized that the artifacts resembled "old world" material.

Jack has been working with me on the site for the past year (Fig. 4). We have mapped out several quarry areas. Three are limestone and the other hard shale. Apart from the

objects discussed in this article, there are many types stone we have found at the site which had been imported other locations. We have not yet traced where these other stone types came from but it is one of the many projects in the workings.

ADAM ARKFELD is a farm owner and certified appraiser in Winchester, Virginia.

JACK HRANICKY, RPA, is a registered professional archaeologist and retired government contractor. Although he has worked in all facets of American archaeology for over 40 years his main interest is the Paleo-Indian period. Hranicky taught anthropology at Northern Virginia Community College and St Johns College and has published over 200 papers and over 25 books on archaeology. He has served as president of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF), and was past Chairman of the Alexandria Archaeology Commission. He runs the Virginia Rock Art Survey and the McCary Fluted Point Survey. In 2011, Hranicky excavated the Spout Run site which he believes to be a paleo-calendar site. His major Virginia excavations are the Fout, Fisher, and Tanner sites, and he has participated in close to 50 other excavations.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 8

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Porifera and Cnidaria

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

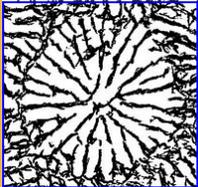


Fig. 1. Detail drawing of *Isastraea* coral (living fossil for 207 million years). Two such fossils were chipped from their matrix and carried 120 miles by *H. heidelbergensis* people c. 400,000 years ago; Swanscombe, England ([Musings on the Palaeolithic Fan Motif](#), J. Feliks, *Exploring the Mind of Ancient Man*, 2006). *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals collected other coral and sponge fossils as well ([The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation](#), J. Feliks, *Rock Art Research*, 1998: 112). The above papers provided evidence that early people linked fossils to living forms challenging the idea of cognitive evolution—a central tenet of anthropology. Similarly, *living fossils* do not support the tenets of evolutionary biology.

The date ranges in this article (except those with asterisks) are from *Fossil-works: Gateway to the Paleobiology Database*, Macquarie Univ. Dept. of Biological Sciences, Sydney, Australia. The database is assembled by hundreds of paleontologists and is based on the fact that the same fossils are known throughout the world.

“Sponges [Porifera] are the...oldest metazoan phylum still extant today; they share the closest relationship with the hypothetical common metazoan ancestor.”

–Werner E. G. Müller, geneticist, sponge expert

“Modern corals...may have evolved from some nonskeletonized common ancestor that existed in the Paleozoic but left no fossil record.”

–Bruce L. Stinchcomb, geologist, paleontologist

This is a standard trick in Darwinism to explain why evolutionary claims do not match the physical evidence of the fossil record. It is applied by mainstream PhDs trained in biology, paleontology, and anthropology to every single creature and every type of creature known (See Parts 2, 3, and 4: [Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#); PCN #23, May-June 2013; PCN #24, July-August 2013; and, [Evolutionists are not qualified to assess ‘any’ evidence](#), PCN #25, September-October 2013; or the series in [html](#)).

Paleontologists cannot explain the origins of any organisms without recourse to a pantheon of invisible “unknown” ancestors. Yet, they can tell you the exact range to the decimal of when fossilized creatures lived (Figs. 1-7). This means that their desired explanation does not match their accrued facts.

| Genus, etc. | Current living fossils | Range | Fossils recovered in situ by the author |
|--|--|-----------|---|
| Porifera* (phylum; sponges) The oldest known complex animal fossils are sponges. | Unchanged 760 million years Precambrian–Recent; 760.0 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (1.1 cm) 4 1/4" w <i>Stromatoporoid sponge</i> showing internal structure; Devonian; Alpena, Michigan |
| Porifera* (phylum; sponges) Since they first appeared in the fossil record sponges have been sponges. This is true for all organisms. | Unchanged 760 million years Precambrian–Recent; 760.0 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (3.3 cm) 1 3/8" tall <i>Tube sponge</i> showing osculum; Mississippian; Sulphur, Indiana |
| Cnidaria* (phylum; corals, anemones, jellyfishes, hydras) Some of the most ancient soft-body fossils are modern-looking cnidarians. | Unchanged 680 million years Precambrian–Recent; 680.0 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (1.3 cm) Right specimen: 1/2" wide Left: Jurassic jellyfish, Germany (public domain), Right: Ul jellyfish in sandstone; author; USA |
| Anthozoa (Cnidarian class including corals and sea anemones) | Unchanged 580 million years Precambrian–Recent; 580.0 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (2.3 cm) 1" wide <i>Protaraea</i> tabulate coral encrusting brachiopod shell; Ordovician; Liberty, Indiana |
| Scleractinia (coral order) | Unchanged 361 million years Carboniferous–Recent; 360.7 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (5.5 cm) 2 3/16" <i>Manicina</i> ; rec. in situ, Pleistocene; Key Largo Limestone |
| Faviidae (coral family) | Unchanged 235 million years Triassic–Recent; 235.0 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (6.1 cm) 2 1/2" <i>Montastrea</i> ; rec. in situ author Pleistocene; south Florida |
| Agariciaceae (coral superfamily) | Unchanged 167 million years Jurassic–Recent; 167 MYA–Present | Worldwide |  (5.1 cm) 2" wide <i>Agaricia</i> ; rec. in situ, Pleistocene; south Florida |

Fig. 2. A few examples of thousands of orders, families, genera (presently sponges and corals) showing no evolution for hundreds of millions of years—facts hidden from public.

| Genus, etc. | Former living fossils | Range | Fossils recovered in situ by the author |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| Rugosa (coral subclass; <i>note identical time range as Stauriida order</i>) | Unchanged 440 million years Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA | Worldwide |  (3.6 cm) 1 3/8" <i>Cystiphyllum</i> ; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario, Canada |
| Rugosa (coral subclass; <i>note identical time range as Stauriida order</i>) | Unchanged 440 million years Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA | Worldwide |  (4.9 cm) 1 15/16" <i>Heliophyllum</i> ; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario, Canada |
| Stauriida (coral order; <i>note identical time range as Rugosa subclass</i>) | Unchanged 440 million years Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA | Worldwide |  (1.4 cm) 9/16" <i>Microcyclus</i> rec. in situ Devonian; Arkona, Ontario |

Fig. 3. Before extinctions all of the worldwide genera presented were living fossils. Examples rec. by author from formations across U.S. and Canada over a 30-yr. span.

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Porifera-Cnidaria* (cont.)

Persistence of belief despite contradictory evidence is practically unknown in science but it

is a distinguishing trait of Darwinism. This is because when those in its associated fields

are being educated they are aggressively and relentlessly taught what to believe, not how to assess evidence objectively. It is paint-by-numbers science. Few can ever break out of it because it is forced on them during psychologically-formative years when, as children, they would normally develop critical thinking skills. Later on they have no idea that anything is missing.

are being educated they are aggressively and relentlessly taught what to believe, not how to assess evidence objectively. It is paint-by-numbers science. Few can ever break out of it because it is forced on them during psychologically-formative years when, as children, they would normally develop critical thinking skills. Later on they have no idea that anything is missing.

In fact, I suggest that once someone trustingly completes such an education they have little ability left to objectively assess the fossil re-

cord even when the evidence 'obviously' does not align with their expectations.



Fig. 5. *Heliophyllum*, a cosmopolitan horn coral whose order, *Rugosa*, survived as a living fossil for 440 million years. Nothing at all unsuccessful about that despite an evolution community trying to sell people the idea of a fossil record filled to the brim with unfit creatures that had to mutate into other creatures in order to survive. These corals appeared in the Ordovician and remained the same through the Eocene; and like every other species, genera, order, family, phylum, never changed except at a level easily compared with dog breeds. As the dates in Figs 1-7 show, once organisms appear in the fossil record they survive unchanged for tens to hundreds of millions of years.

This type of education—the kind that prevents students from learning about conflicting evidence or that blocks them from discussing the implications of conflicting evidence such as the startlingly long existence ranges of organisms without changing—is an assault on human reason and the progress in inquiry we have made since Plato and other great philosophers of the past (e.g., Newton).

The three corrupted sciences of biology, paleontology, and anthropology are interfering with the quest for truth and the human

right to seek out origins wherever that quest might lead.

The greatest assault on free inquiry is presently occurring here in the United States. It is the forcing of children in captive-audience classrooms to accept by stranglehold challenged ideas as *scientific fact* (including the just-as-easily-debunked fad of genetics as

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

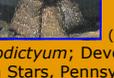
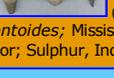
| Genus, etc. | Former living fossils | Range | Fossils recovered in situ by the author |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Stauriida (coral order; <i>note identical time range as Rugosa subclass</i>) | Unchanged 440 million years Ordovician-Triassic; 488.3-48.6 MYA | Worldwide |  9/16" w (1.4cm) <i>Disphyllum rec. in situ</i> , Devonian; Rogers City, MI |
| Plerophyllina (coral suborder) | Unchanged 370 million years Ordovician-Permian; 418.7-48.6 MYA | Worldwide |  13/16" (2.1 cm) <i>Stereostylus</i> ; Pennsylvania; Kittanning, Pennsylvania |
| Tabulata (extinct coral order or subclass, depending on the goose one chooses to chase) | Unchanged 284 million years Cambrian-Triassic; 516.0-232.0 MYA | Worldwide |  1 1/2" (3.9 cm) <i>Halysites</i> (chain coral); Devonian; Alpena County, MI |
| Tabulata (coral order) | Unchanged 284 million years Cambrian-Triassic; 516.0-232.0 MYA | Worldwide |  15/16" (2.5 cm) <i>Syringopora</i> ; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario |
| Tabulata (extinct coral order or subclass, depending on the goose one chooses to chase) | Unchanged 284 million years Cambrian-Triassic; 516.0-232.0 MYA | Worldwide |  1 1/2" (3.9 cm) <i>Thamnopora</i> ; rec. in situ Devonian; Alpena Co., MI |
| Streptelasmataidae (coral family) | Unchanged 236 million years Ordovician-Permian; 488.3-252.3 MYA | Worldwide |  2 3/4" (7 cm) and 3 3/8" (8 cm) <i>Grewingia</i> , two specimens; left showing sutures, right showing growth lines; Ordovician; Milton, Kentucky |
| Favositiidae (colonial tabulate coral family) | Unchanged 224 million years Ordovician-Triassic; 456.1-232.0 MYA | Worldwide |  3 1/4" (8.2cm) <i>Favosites rec. in situ</i> , Devonian; Alpena, MI |
| Favositiidae (colonial tabulate coral family) | Unchanged 224 million years Ordovician-Triassic; 456.1-232.0 MYA | Worldwide |  7/8" (2.4cm) <i>Emmonsia</i> , rec. in situ, Dev.; Arkona, Ont. or Sylvania, OH |
| Auloporicae (coral superfamily) | Unchanged 204 million years Ordovician-Permian; 456.1-252.3 MYA | Worldwide |  2 1/2" (6.3 cm) <i>Aulopora</i> encrusting <i>Heliophyllum</i> ; Dev. L. Arkona; R. Sylvania |
| Favositicae (tabulate coral superfamily) | Unchanged 203 million years Ordovician-Permian; 455.8-252.3 MYA | Worldwide |  9/16" (1.4cm) <i>Pleurodictyum</i> ; Devonian; Seven Stars, Pennsylvania |
| Stereolasmatina (coral suborder) | Unchanged 197 million years Ordovician-Permian; 449.5-252.3 | Worldwide |  3 1/4" (8.1 cm) <i>Zaphrentoides</i> ; Mississippian; author; Sulphur, Indiana |

Fig. 4. Continuing examples of *well established genera, etc.*, with astounding existence ranges and no morphing between genera. No true science would make claims such as evolution when evidence shows the opposite. Date ranges are international consensus.

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Porifera-Cnidaria* (cont.)

an end-all; the genetics fad is a simple trick raising analogy and assumption to a level

above the 'chronologically recorded facts' of the fossil record—the only source of real-time *non-analogical* physical evidence regarding origins.

investigative spirit when an aggressive ideology rules the science community. That community is currently after *easy targets* such as children in school. At present, they have

| Genus, etc. | Former living fossils | Range | Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author |
|--|--|-----------|--|
| Disphyllidae/ Cyathophylina (coral families) | Unchanged 195 million years Ordovician–Permian; 449.5–254.0 MYA | Worldwide |  1 3/4" (4.3 cm) <i>Hexagonaria</i> ; author; Devonian; Alpena, MI |
| Lithostrotionina (rugosa colonial coral suborder) | Unchanged 185 million years Ordovician–Permian; 449.5–265.0 MYA | Worldwide |  3 1/4" (8cm) <i>Lithostrotion (Acrocyathus)</i> ; Mississippian; Iuka, Mississippi |
| Cystiphyllida (coral order) | Unchanged 184 million years Ordovician–Permian; 456.1–272.5 MYA | Worldwide |  6 1/4" tall (15.8 cm) <i>Cystiphyllum</i> ; Silurian; Phoneton, Ohio; found in context with <i>Calymene</i> (middle), <i>Pentamerus</i> (right), and <i>Sphaerexochus</i> and <i>Encriurus</i> trilobites |
| Alveolitina (coral suborder) | Unchanged 182 million years Ordovician–Jurassic; 436.0–254.0 MYA | Worldwide |  2" w. view (5 cm) <i>Alveolites</i> rec. by author <i>in situ</i> Devonian; Arkona, Ontario |
| Unidentified large Rugose horn coral | Unchanged 162 million years Ordovician–Carboniferous; 488.3–326.4 MYA | Worldwide |  3 3/4" tall (9.4 cm) Large horn coral; Pennsylvanian; Junction City, Kansas |
| Lophophyllidiidae (coral family) Note: Taxa date ranges can vary by a hundred million years and change daily like the stock market. | Unchanged 90 million years Carboniferous–Permian; 342.8–252.3 MYA | Worldwide |  1 3/16" (3 cm) <i>Lophophyllidium westii & proliferum</i> (1 1/6"); Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois |
| A few Paleozoic horn corals compared The idea is to start thinking "dog breeds" for <i>all</i> fossil types. Use of the term 'species' has long been out of control in the fields of biology, anthropology, and paleontology and can no longer be trusted as anything more than a way to differentiate varieties. Remember, if paleontologists never knew about modern-day dogs but found Chihuahua, St. Bernard, and German Shepherd fossils they would call them different species. Anyone alive today knows that they are the same. | Unchanged 236 million years Ordovician–Permian; 488.3–252.3 MYA | Worldwide |  2 11/16", 1", 1 1/16" Left: Ordovician horn coral, <i>Grewingkia</i> , roadcut, Liberty, Indiana; Center: Devonian horn coral, Collinson Quarry, Milan, Illinois; Right: Pennsylvanian horn coral, <i>Lophophyllidium</i> , quarry behind St. Aloysius Church, Paris, Illinois |

Fig. 6. More examples of fossils with astounding existence ranges and no morphing between genera. Instead of being coerced into Darwinism as threatened by the NGSS, innocent school children need to be taught the "facts" of the fossil record.

U.S. children are now being trapped in science classrooms with template instructors. This is because organizations which have lost scientific integrity (e.g., AAAS) are participants in a far-reaching campaign to control naïve and easily-duped legislators, judiciary, and educators. I guarantee, *none* of those people understand the fossil record. Otherwise, they would not allow laws to pass that diminish students' rights to study it objectively.

It is harmful to the

opposing evidence, Feliks encourages students to *insist* that science teachers present all evidence objectively—like in normal science. At present evolution is taught as propaganda with no rigor or accountability.

all their guns aimed at religion. However, that leaves them wide open. They are in the process of being taken at Aqaba and don't even know it.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for twenty years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate 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 Invertebrate Paleontology, Index Fossils of North America, etc.*). With the advent of the Next Generation Science Standards setting up U.S. schools to force an ideology on children as fact while blocking

Fig. 7. *Halysites*, the 'chain coral,' Order Tabulata, Cambrian–Triassic; 516.0–232.0 million years, unchanged 284 million years. Contrary to Darwinism, which *parades* as science, the fossil record is not a record filled with mutating and morphing organisms. It consists of nothing but well-established and successful organisms that survive for tens to hundreds of millions of years. Read the dates in the figures. If you are intimidated by propagandists, be they teachers, professors, school or university officials into accepting buffoonery as fact, understand that they do not know the fossil record beyond their template training, being victims of the kind of education they are passing on to you or your children. When propagandists attempt to block people from conflicting ideas or evidence in the classroom, question their scientific integrity. Ask to see the trillions of *fossilized* (not *invisible*) invertebrate morphs or to point to exact geographic locations where purported evolutionary events have taken place. They will not be able to do it.



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opposing evidence, Feliks encourages students to *insist* that science teachers present all evidence objectively—like in normal science. At present evolution is taught as propaganda with no rigor or accountability.

Australian archaeological paradox: Did *Homo erectus* linger here?

By Vesna Tenodi MA archaeology; artist and writer

“Even more exciting was the discovery of a Pintupi skull (Fig. 1) that is only about 100 years old. ... Yet, by its archaic morphology it has been attributed to *Homo erectus*.”



Ed. Note on controversial topic: The issue of *Homo erectus* and other ‘hominids,’ as they and we are called in mainstream lingo, has long been controlled by publica-

tions such as *The Journal of Human Evolution* which has blocked evidence of *Homo erectus*’ modern-level intelligence. Blocking or destroying any evidence, such as Tenodi discusses, makes it easy

to deceive the public regarding early humans and must be fought.

Talgai and Pintupi skulls

Discovered in 1886, and assessed as being a proto-Australian *Homo erectus*

prehistory of Victoria: a criticism and a report on a field survey,” *Historical Studies—Australia and New Zealand*, 1957). Radiocarbon dating set the Talgai skull at 11,650 BP, the time when *Homo erectus* was thought to be extinct everywhere else.

Even more exciting was the discovery of a Pintupi skull (Fig. 1) that is only about 100 years old. The fossil is so young that it had to be assigned to a contemporary Aboriginal tribe. Yet, by its archaic morphology it has been attributed to *Homo erectus*. The skull was discovered, in perfect condition, in 1905 near the lower Darling River in New South Wales, Australia. It belonged to a large 50-year old male from the Pintupi tribe. The last of the Pintupis surrendered their nomadic stone age lifestyle in the 1960s. They were in perfect health and fit. They were probably the final example of unaltered stone age culture in Australia (Rodney Liddell, *Cape York—The Savage Frontier*, 1996).



Fig 1. The Pintupi-1 skull, the fossilized skull of a modern Australian aboriginal man of the Pintupi tribe who died at age 50 little more than a hundred years ago yet who is classified as *Homo erectus*. Photo courtesy of J. Vanhollebeke.

Kow Swamp and Coobool Creek skulls

Other fossilized human remains include Kow Swamp and Coobool Creek skulls (Fig. 2) and skeletons, which were extensively examined and classified as belonging to *Homo erectus*. Anthropologist Peter Brown, of the rural University of New England, established that

these specimens—now in textbooks described as being the “ancestors of contemporary Aborigines”—were not autochthonous to Australia at all.

In 1984, Professor Peter Brown; Palaeoanthropology Chair at the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia (the anthropologist who described the fossil remains of *Homo floresiensis*—nicknamed ‘the hobbit’); fiercely opposed the repatriation policy. He pleaded against the return of 126 skeletons from Coobool Creek. He also objected to the return of the fossilized skeletal remains from the Keilor and Kow Swamp sites (dated to c. 9,000–13,000 years old) to contemporary Aboriginal tribes to be destroyed.

Professor Brown argued that these skeletal remains show

> [Cont. on page 17](#)



Fig 2. The Coobool Creek skull 3, and Coobool Creek elongated skull. These, like the 100-year old modern day skull, have also been described as belonging to *Homo erectus*. Photos courtesy of J. Vanhollebeke.

specimen, the Talgai skull was an exciting find. It provided evidence of humans other than *Homo sapiens* existing in Australia. (John Mulvaney, “Research into the

Did *Homo erectus* linger in Australia? (cont.)

"A number of other still active prominent Australian archaeologists I spoke with in recent years have confirmed that they where able to save their careers only when they agreed to 'change their mind.'"

evolutionary changes, are invaluable to science, and should be preserved. He argued these are a part of the heritage of all mankind and do not belong to Aborigines. Back in 1984 Professor Brown said,

Sacrifice of this material in the search for short term power or political expediency is criminal and should be considered an offense against all mankind.

Professor Brown also objected to the legislation introduced at that time according to which Australian archaeological material can only be investigated by people of Aboriginal descent. He said,

This sort of racist legislation is abhorrent to the world academic community.

(Peter Brown, letter to the Federal Minister for Science, 1984)

Professor Brown resisted the political pressure for a number of years. In his article of 1988, he asserted that the so-called "first Australians" were actually the "incoming tribes who *migrated* to Australia." Based on his research results, he established that the Kow Swamp cranial features, a flat and receding forehead and a large, projecting face, show the survival of *Homo erectus* characteristics in Australia until as recently as 9,000 years ago. He was a member of the team which established that the Lake Mungo skeletons—being at least twice as old as the Kow Swamp finds—have a much more modern appearance, proving the parallel existence of different races and a number of migrations to Australia (Peter Brown, *How the first Australians arrived. Australian Natural History Supplement* 2:52-7, 1988).

The rise of the new dogma

Like many other researchers of the time, Professor Brown, too, was persuaded—or forced—to "change his mind."

He retracted what he had said in his early career, denied the facts that had been established by the team of researchers he belonged to. "Yep, we were all wrong," he declared, and started reciting politically-prescribed, legally-concocted statements. He ate humble pie and started claiming that the robust, archaic skulls he examined, such as the Coobool Creek and Kow Swamp specimens, were not robust and archaic after all, but were "deliberately deformed," their shape "artificially altered," for "aesthetic reasons" and "ceremonial purposes." For being willing to take part in this politically enforced archaeological charade, Professor Brown was allowed to keep his job. [Ed. Note: The story of PC founding member Virginia Steen-McIntyre started similarly to that of Prof. Brown though she took the other route of standing by the evidence. Her choice resulted in her inability to find work in the field of her PhD.]

A number of other still active prominent Australian archaeologists I spoke with in recent years have confirmed that they where able to save their careers only when they agreed to "change their mind." They too had to retract their earlier statements, disown their theories, and subscribe to the "ideologically enforced glorification of an Aboriginal culture that never existed, but has become the new dogma" (Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney, personal communication, 2013).

Professor Mulvaney still maintains that political expediency should take a back seat to knowledge. Scientific facts should be published and archaeological finds should be freely discussed. Archaeologists should search for the truth and be guided by personal conscience rather than by political imperatives and cultural sensitivities. The manipulation

of Australian prehistory in the name of an "ethical, sensitive approach"¹ has created many problems that Australia will need to put extra effort into finding its way out of.

But with the new courage emerging among Australian researchers, such as that demonstrated by Peter Hiscock (See [Brain matters, Part 4: Open mind versus closed mind—The view from Australia, PCN #29, May-June 2014](#)), we just might become free again. Free to look at the evidence which points at the parallel existence of both *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*, and indicates the presence of much older, highly-evolved pre-Aboriginal cultures.

¹ More about this "ethical approach" which has eroded Australian art and science can be found in "*Aboriginal Violence, Scientific Dishonesty and Corruption in the Australian Aboriginal Industry*" collection of articles, to be launched in Vienna, December 2014.

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



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CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Chris Hardaker

Tom Baldwin

Kevin Lynch

Adam Arkfeld

Alan Cannell

Vesna Tenodi

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

John Feliks

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