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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Anthropology, paleontology, biology—many things must be re-assessed

One thing is certain, three fields of mainstream science have stepped beyond the bounds of normal science by habitually publishing unproven perspectives as though they were fact. With this in mind, many fossils, artifacts, and other items will eventually need to be reassessed from a different mindset—an interdisciplinary mindset which, in general, is not taught in modern academia.

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The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature

By Tom Baldwin

I just was reading where they sequenced the genes of a 700,000-year-old horse. Seems they found it frozen in some permafrost in the Yukon Territory of Canada. Prehistoric horses really got around. They were found from Europe to North America. A lot of other large animals: saber toothed cats, bison, buffalo, camels, wolves, mammoth, mastodon, and the list goes on, managed to wander back and forth across the Bering Sea land bridge called Beringia. They called both Asia and North America home.

Yet while these megafauna were wandering between continents modern day dogmatists in the archaeological community tell us the most widely traveled of the Pleistocene's creatures failed to make that crossing. *Homo erectus* (and/or a few of his contemporaries) managed to leave his bones scattered from Europe to Indonesia, from China to South Africa, from India to England, from Siberia to Spain.

As the continent of Australia has pushed north over the last millions of years it has managed to maintain a separate ecology. This is because

a 'subduction zone' formed (a large trench) where the Australian plate butted up against the Asian continent and started to slide under it. Even at the peak of the Ice Ages when sea levels dropped hundreds of feet, this trench was so deep and wide that it stayed full of water. It formed a channel approximately 20 miles wide that was an obstacle to life crossing from Asia to Australia.

The first person to note that fresh water fish as well as small land animals found on islands to either side of the barrier were different was an

> [Cont. on page 2](#)

The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature (cont.)

"The animals mentioned in the first paragraph above, as well as many others, were going back and forth between Alaska and Siberia—the land bridge becoming a veritable megafauna super-highway."

Englishman named Alfred Russell Wallace. Since he was the first to notice this, the dividing line has come to be called the Wallace Line in his honor.

Only two large creatures managed to cross the Wallace Line and live on either side of it. The first was elephants (**Fig. 1**), and the second, *Homo erectus*.



Fig. 1. About 500,000 years ago, elephants were the first large animals to cross the Wallace Line and live on either side of the line. They were followed by *Homo erectus*.

Both accomplished the feat about a half-million years ago. And we are not talking some unlucky individual washed out to sea on a tree during a flood. Sufficient number of *Homo erectus* crossed to form viable groups or tribes. This took both daring and planning. Evidence is now surfacing that *Homo erectus* also found his way to Crete in the Mediterranean, an even greater trip by water.

It is a safe bet to say that *Homo erectus*—with his hunger for new land—was the most well traveled creature of the Pleistocene. Nothing else found its way into every corner of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The animals mentioned in the first paragraph above, as well as many others, were going back and forth between Alaska and Siberia—the land bridge becoming a veritable megafauna super-highway—yet we are led to believe by archaeological authorities that early man stopped and did not make that same crossing, at least

not until a relatively few thousand years ago when the Paleo-Indians did. In other words, the Wallace Line (twenty miles of open sea) couldn't stop early man but Beringia did.

I find this difficult to understand and find myself asking a big "WHY?" Then I realize it isn't I who has to answer that question. It is the Archaeological Powers That Be. They are the naysayers. Therefore, they are the ones who have to show us why the Pleistocene's most well traveled creature, didn't do what animals by the thousands were doing.

In fact, there is ample evidence that *Homo erectus* did cross over. He left his tools at the Calico Early Man Site in California's Mojave Desert (and at the [Caltrans mastodon kill site](#) also in California). He left them at Valsequillo in Mexico. He left them other places too. This is as should be expected. If he was here we should find evidence of that presence.

What should not be expected is to hear scientists screaming "geofact" when presented with artifacts and tools from Calico, stones that if found anywhere in Asia, Europe, or Africa would be quickly embraced as man made. Yet they are forced to do just that because they already believe that early man did not make the crossing and therefore could not have made the things that were found at Valsequillo—and are still being found in and around Calico. They must turn a blind eye on items that nature could form only in a world where monkeys on typewriters produce the works of Shakespeare.

It may be an apocryphal tale, but I've heard it told that one of Calico's greatest critics,

Vance Haynes, was confronted with one beautiful black graver, obviously man made and found about ten feet deep in one of the Master Pits at Calico. It was too finely made to be a geofact. He couldn't admit the artifact was what it obviously was and that it was found where it was because that would turn American archaeology on its ear. Nor could he accuse a fellow archaeologist of Leakey's stature of fraud. What was he to do, he was trapped. So he came up with the claim that the artifact must have been accidentally kicked into the pit. Kicked into the pit! None are so blind as those who will not see.

Given *Homo erectus*' well-known penchant for travel and the fact that Beringia was a major highway with all kinds of large animals crossing back and forth regularly it is logical to assume that *Homo erectus* did find his way to the Americas. Those who believe otherwise need to come up with reasons why not. Oh, and those reasons should be better than artifacts being kicked into pits.

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 five prior articles focusing on Calico and early man in the Americas.

Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, part 3: A few miscellaneous comparisons

By Ray Urbaniak

Engineer, rock art photographer,
researcher and preservationist

"In the same valley with the Saiga antelope petroglyph is what appears to the petroglyph of a mountain goat."



Editor's note: This article is condensed from a much longer submission.

Continuing from [Part 1, PCN#22, March-April 2013](#) (with the long-horned antelope images) and [Part 2, PCN#23, May-June 2013](#) (with the camel or elephant-like creature, pronghorn, and Saiga antelope).

In the same valley with the Saiga antelope petroglyph is what appears to the petroglyph of a mountain goat (**Fig. 1**).

Also, on the same highly-patinated panel with prong-

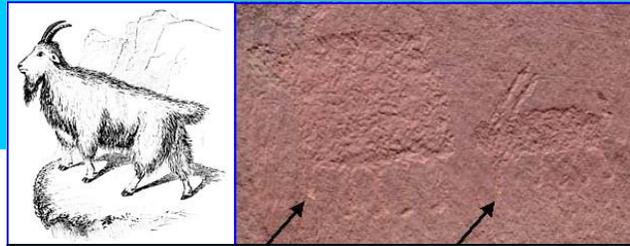


Fig. 1. Possible mountain goat depictions in U.S. rock art petroglyph. **Left.** Mountain goat drawing, 1876, public domain. **Right.** A Southwest U.S. petroglyph which appears to show a 'fifth limb' in each of the two side-by-side animal depictions. I suggest that these actually represent the beards of mountain goats. The general appearance of mountain goats is that both males and females have beards, short tails, and relatively short horns (as compared with Roan antelope, see below). This interpretation seems especially noticeable in the image on the right with the suggested beard directly beneath the horns—which is where it appears in the living animals. Petroglyph photo, Ray Urbaniak.

horn and the Saiga antelope shown in Part 2 is a glyph which may well depict a mammoth (**Fig. 2**). It is a very old panel where the patina of the pecked area

matches the color of the surrounding patinated rock surface.

In 2001, I photographed other very old petroglyphs in SW Utah which also appear to depict mammoths.

Urbaniak has also played a major role in documenting and raising concerns for the accelerating vandalism, destruction and theft of Native American rock art. He has brought state representatives to rock art sites with the hope of at least placing labels as protected nearby what he calls "sacred art" sites as a deterrent to vandalism. Urbaniak's book, [Anasazi of Southwest Utah: The Dance of Light and Shadow](#) (2006), is a collection of color photographs of previously unrecorded Anasazi or Ancestral Pueblo solstice markers, equinox and cross-quarter markers in SW Utah including both petroglyph and horizon markers as well as the first general guidelines for identifying solstice and equinox markers. His rock art photographs include clear descriptions with many photographs being time-sequenced as events occurred along with compass, angular orientations, and other information.

Webpage: <http://www.naturalfrequency.net/Ray/index.htm>
E-mail: rayurbaniak@msn.com

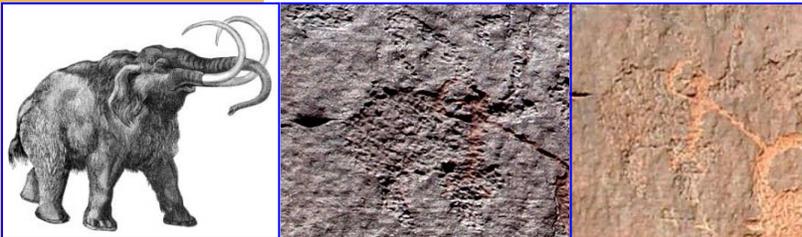


Fig. 2. Possible mammoth depiction in Southwest U.S. petroglyph panel. **Left.** Drawing of a mammoth. **Middle:** Possible mammoth depiction in Utah petroglyph. [Note from editors: See also Professor Juan Armenta's Paleolithic mastodon engraving on a mastodon bone from Valsequillo, Mexico: [Tetela 1 scribed bone: Oldest American artwork yet?](#), Virginia Steen-McIntyre, *PCN#9*, Jan-Feb 2011: 6-7; "Never before in the Western Hemisphere"??? [Tetela 1 mastodon](#), Virginia Steen-McIntyre, *PCN#8*, Nov-Dec 2010: 4-5; and [Juan Armenta Camacho writes about his Valsequillo finds](#), *PCN#15*, Jan-Feb 2012: 6-7. Also see Ekkehart Malotki's [Utah mammoths](#) petroglyph in *PCN#12*, July-August 2011: 20; and [Depiction of a mammoth in the prehistoric rock art of southeastern Utah](#), *PCN#8*, Nov-Dec 2010). **Right.** The same petroglyph showing the glyph of a man which was superimposed over the mammoth image at a much later date; it is only visible when sunlight is directly on the petroglyph. Petroglyph photos, Ray Urbaniak.



Fig. 3. Two additional Central Asian and U.S. petroglyphs resembling the scimitar-horned oryx from Africa are compared with each other (See [Part 1, PCN#22](#), March-April, 2013, for several others). **Left.** Roan Antelope (<http://www.northrup.org/photos/roan/>). **Middle:** Antelope petroglyph from the high Altai Mountains, Central Asia; crop of photo by Chagat Almashev (FSDA), used with permission. **Right:** Southwest U.S. antelope petroglyph, photo by Ray Urbaniak. The similarity in portrayal, style, and mood are remarkable despite the fact that these rock art depictions are separated by over 5,000 miles. Whatever meaning might be involved there is really no ambiguity as far as the horns go; they were clearly intended as long and sweeping.

Member news and other info

"The latest on the Younger Dryas Impact Caper ...The paper is a beautiful piece of meticulous work."

"Mauro Francaviglia was born in Torino on 22 June 1953 and passed away in Cosenza on 24 June 2013."

"Some important guidelines from Dr. Jim Harrod's policy regarding "figure stones" at originsnet.org."

Denver Museum Valsequillo early man archives

For those of you who still have material you would like to donate to the Valsequillo early man archives at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, I recently received the following information from Sam Schiller:

On 7/26/13, Samuel Schiller wrote:

"Hi Virginia,

We have been printing hard copies of the newsletter for the Archives. ...I see we are behind on a few issues. I'll go ahead and get those printed out.

Also, as Kris [Haglund] will be retiring, I will become the museum's Archivist as of August 1st. Going forward, please feel free to contact me whenever new issues come out, and I will gladly add them to the collection.

Be well,

Sam Schiller

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The latest on the Younger Dryas Impact caper

From Virginia Steen-McIntyre

Blessings on Chris Hardaker, who brought to our attention what I predict will be the definitive paper on the Younger Dryas Impact Event, a topic which was reported in the [March-April 2012 Issue](#) of *Pleistocene Coalition News* by George Howard.

Wittke, J.H. *et al* (over 25 authors), 2013,

Evidence for deposition of 10 million tonnes of impact spherules across four continents 12,800 years ago

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2013/05/17/1301760110>

The paper is a beautiful piece of meticulous work, where they use hard data to address criticisms and refute alternate hypotheses for the formation of the spher-

ules. Forty pages long (nine pages of terse text; the rest, supporting material including several tables, graphs, and illustrations), four single-space pages of references, and 65 referenced notes. Three of the co-authors, Richard B. Firestone, Jim Bischoff, and George A. Howard, contributed prior articles to *PCN*.

Obituary: Mauro Francaviglia

We are very sad to report the death of Professor Mauro Francaviglia, Professor of Mathematics at the University Turin, Italy. Professor Francaviglia invited, presented, and published papers by Pleistocene Coalition members Matt Gattton and John Feliks at the Aplimat conferences in Bratislava, Slovakia, 2010 and 2011. Professor Francaviglia was also a friend and colleague of Professor Dragos Gheorghiu, National University of Arts, Bucharest, Romania, who worked with Francaviglia on many projects and has been featured in *PCN*. **From the Internet:** Mauro Francaviglia was born in Torino on 22 June 1953 and passed away in Cosenza on 24 June 2013. He obtained his degree in Mathematics at the University of Torino in 1975 and was a Full Professor at the University of Torino. He held the position since 1980 when he was 27 years old. His scientific interests covered a wide range of topics including the application of Differential Geometry in Mathematical Physics, Classical Mechanics, General Relativity and Field Theories, Calculus of Variations, Symmetries and Conservation Laws, Quantization and Thermodynamics. Over 300 lectures held at various Institutions in Italy and abroad. He directed several national and international research projects. Author of over 250 papers, three monographs, 11 encyclopedia long entries, Editor of 19 volumes of Proceedings and Director of two CIME Courses. He organized 20 national and international conferences, including several national conferences in General Relativity and the World Conference GR14 in Florence (1995). Member of the Scientific Council of CNR-GNFM (1980-1996). Co-founder (1984) and Managing Editor of *Journal of Geometry and Physics*. Life member of the GRG Society, founder (1990) and President (1990-1996 and 2008-

2012) of the Italian Society for General Relativity and Gravitation (SIGRAV); he also served as a member of the Board of the International Society for General Relativity and Gravitation (GRG) for nine years (1986-1995). Associate Editor of the *Journal of General Relativity and Gravitation* since 1999 and Managing Editor of the *International Journal of Geometrical Methods in Modern Physics*.

Note from Virginia Steen-McIntyre and Jim Harrod on "figure stones" policy

This is part of trying to raise standards of scientific rigor for amateur collectors. We can at times be overwhelmed with images, so we have adopted some important guidelines from Dr. Jim Harrod regarding "figure stones" at originsnet.org. Keep these points in mind when submitting pictures of finds:

Rule #1 We don't consider surface sites if no way to date them.

Rule #2 We are looking for sites that have been independently judged by a geologist or archaeologist as potential archaeological sites.

Rule #3 Don't send more than 10 images, max size 250k.

Rule #4 Don't send only "faces," which are easily cases of pareidolia (looking at clouds).

Rule #5 A stone has to have demonstrable working traces on it, verified by geologist, archaeologist or some sort of methodology.

Further considerations: Artifacts need to have some *in situ* context or have some kind of adhering surface residue which can be dated. Document the removal process in some way. Do not clean the artifacts. Once solid stone objects are removed from the ground and cleaned of sediment any hope of dating them no longer exists. Figure stones can be very subjective; one person's "bird" can be another person's "human head." Because of this, we limit ourselves at *PCN* to specimens collected from within a sediment layer, preferably dated by other means, with photos of their removal. Check back issues of the newsletter from a year or two ago for examples.

Forgotten heroes of archaeology: George McJunkin

"Black cowboy" brings Native Americans into the Pleistocene

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, tephrochronologist (volcanic ash specialist)

"While riding the side of the arroyo assessing the damage McJunkin spotted several large bones projecting from near the base of the arroyo wall."



A couple of years ago I mentioned the possibility of an occasional column in the PCN newsletter on archaeology's forgotten heroes; the man or woman who made the initial find that led to a major archaeological discovery, only to be pushed into the background during all the professional excitement and forgotten.

While going through late-husband Dave's files, I recently found an article on just such a hero, George McJunkin (*Denver Post Empire*, February 26, 1996), "The only black man in Union County New Mexico." When you think of the world-famous Folsom archaeological site, think of him!

**George McJunkin
1851-1922**

According to the *Denver Post* article, George (Fig. 1) was born a slave on the ranch of Jack McJunkin near Midway, Texas in April, 1851. The son of a blacksmith, his father had bought his own freedom and was raising money to free his family when on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers arrived to tell them blacks were now free.

Apparently always a learner, George remained on the ranch three more years, learning Spanish and how to

break wild horses. Then, at 17, he signed on as a wrangler on a cattle drive to Dodge City, Kansas. A few years later he had advanced to "cowboy" status and fell in with the Robards family who were moving a herd of horses along the Brazos River. Gideon Robards offered McJunkin year-round work breaking horses. He took the job and moved with them to the Dry Cimarron Valley of New Mexico, the "promised land" for McJunkin.

In the Dry Cimarron George made life-long Mexican friends and was befriended by a white couple named Mingus. He read from the Bible with Mrs. Mingus and later in Colorado, taught the Robards boys to ride in ex-

The chance to be foreman at a new ranch in the Dry Cimarron Valley brought George back to the land he loved. He had acquired a variety of books and instruments along the way—guitar, violin, telescope—and a collection of rocks and minerals to sit next to the tattered Bible on a shelf in his bunkhouse room.

A killer flash flood swept through the area on August 27, 1908, scouring the local Dead Horse arroyo to a depth of over ten feet. While riding the side of the arroyo assessing the damage McJunkin spotted several large bones projecting from near the base of the arroyo wall. He pulled one loose with a barb-wire cutter. It looked like a bison bone, only much bigger. Digging out the other bones he brought them home and displayed them on his mantle. He often spoke of them to his friends and neighbors but no one seemed interested.

Years later George mentioned the large bones to a Raton blacksmith, Carl Schwachheim, after noting a giant rack of elk antlers on display at his shop. He gave Carl exact directions on how to find Dead Horse arroyo and his bone pit, then a 30 mile horse-back ride from Raton. Nothing more was done at that time.



Fig. 1. George McJunkin, whose discovery near Folsom, New Mexico, made the science community aware that people were in the Americas at least three times earlier than previously thought.

change for lessons in reading and writing. "No reading no riding" was his policy.

McJunkin fell ill in 1921, apparently of a kidney disease. He died March > [Cont. on page 6](#)

Forgotten heroes of archaeology: George McJunkin (cont.)

"Human occupation of the New World was pushed back to ... 10,000 years ago. ...7,000 years earlier than any one had ever thought possible."



1922. It wasn't until several months later that a group of amateur archaeologists including Schwachheim motored from Raton to the site in a Model A Ford. They found George's bone pit just where he said it would be. That was the beginning.

It took four years for the men on that trip to convince Jesse Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (now the Denver

Museum of Nature and Science) to make an expedition to McJunkin's site.

Three summer's field work produced the proof that Figgins had long sought for—the presence of early man in the area: stone tools and ice-age bison bones were discovered lying next to each other in the same clay layer. Human occupation of the New World was pushed back to the end of the ice age 10,000 years ago. That was 7,000 years earlier than any one had ever thought possible.

McJunkin's bison, an extinct species, has been officially named *Bison antiquus figginsi*. I would rather have

seen it named *Bison antiquus mcjunkini!*

VIRGINIA STEEN-McINTYRE, PhD, is a tephrochronologist (volcanic ash specialist) involved in preserving and publishing the Palaeolithic evidence from Valsequillo since the late 1960s. She is one of the founding members of the Pleistocene Coalition. Her story first came to public attention in Michael Cremo's and Richard Thompson's book, *Forbidden Archeology* (1993), and in the Bill Cote NBC television special, *Mysterious Origins of Man*, hosted by Charlton Heston (1996). Apart from being one of the core editors for *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Steen-McIntyre keeps up with every topic under the sun especially as related to lesser-known or forgotten sites and archaeologists.

More on interpretation of animal petroglyphs

By Ed Swanzey

The recent series by Ray Urbaniak, *Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art*, Parts 1 & 2, provides some interesting food for thought about the horned animal figures in American Indian rock art. However, there is another interesting interpretation that I would like to mention even though it certainly could not be applied as a blanket interpretation to all petroglyphs.

In a book called, *The Rocks Begin to Speak*, the author, the late LaVan Martineau, suggested that the animals in American rock art are not simply representations of animals. Martineau suggested that the animals represent a sort of written language in which the figures and portions of the figures are like adjectives in a readable, though non-oral, language. Martineau believed this petroglyphic language was based on an earlier hand-sign language.

The shape of the animals' bodies and horns are proposed by Martineau to describe move-

ment, attributes, or the direction of the subjects of "sentences." Martineau's conclusions were tried in other contexts and appeared to work. He concluded that the written language evolved—as did the sign language—so that unrelated tribes with mutually non-understandable languages could have a common ground to communicate. (A good friend, Carol Patterson, and I spent some time on this subject. Carol took her PhD in archaeology at James Cook University in Australia, where she studied Australian Aboriginal art. She is a well-known interpreter of American rock art with two books on the subject.)

As to the "art" part on the subject of rock art in general, this is a topic that has been discussed over and over in anthropology literature and I will not bore by repeating any of the diversions here. However, I will say that in my own documentation work with the 'SKlallam and Suquamish tribes in the State of Washington that the standard

sense of "art for art's sake," as many people commonly think of it, was not a part of daily life in these two tribes. For the 'SKlallam and Suquamish nearly all of the art which they made (and still make) is a part of daily functional use to the members of that culture. But again, with about 600 U.S. registered tribes and nearly as many federally-unrecognized tribes, over-arching claims cannot be made for them all.

For anyone interested in American rock art in the sense discussed here Martineau's book is a must read. It is rigorous reading but extremely valuable.

ED SWANZEY is an amateur linguist who speaks several languages and dialects. He has a deep interest in writing systems and is currently working with the Chinese Shang Dynasty characters. He has an added interest in pre-Columbian transoceanic travel. Swanzey is a retired freelance editorial photographer and writer, and has worked with three Northwest Coast American Indian tribes, recording cultural recovery efforts. He assisted the Suquamish tribe in Washington in dig sites, and worked with Gus Gustafson on the Mannis Mastodon dig. Two major anthropologists are Swanzey's cousins, so interest seems to run in the family.

"Martineau believed this petroglyphic language was based on an earlier hand-sign language."

Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts?

Original 2009 paper updated and serialized for PCN

By Christopher Hardaker archaeologist, Earth Measure Research



The author, right, at Valsequillo, Mexico with Dr. Sam VanLandingham and Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre 2001.

"The examinations took place in the Anthropology Laboratory at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) where all specimens are stored."

Adapted from Hardaker, C., 2009, Calico Redux: Artifacts or Geofacts? *SCA Proceedings* 22: 1-18; as well as updated information from Earth Measure Research.

Abstract. On closer inspection, Calico does not appear to be a natural rock crushing geofactory. Nor is it the case that Calico is bereft of definite and repetitive artifact types. Most tool types are either

unifacial (including notched specimens) or bifacial in nature, hundreds of them, and delicately notched perforators (reamers, graters). There are dozens of artifact types and subtypes represented, and there are thousands of flakes and tool types without cortex and with multiple flake scars. After a review of the controversy, tabulated data are presented.

This article reports on my findings from an examination of over 70,000 fractured subsurface lithic specimens from SBCM 1500A—the Calico Early Man Site—located just east of Barstow, California (Fig. 1). The fractured materials are chert, chalcedony, agate, jasper, and other siliceous varieties from medium to high quality. The specimens were collected during excavations from Master Pit 1 (MP1), Master Pit 2 (MP2), with a small fraction from other associated excavations, including

Master Pit 3, Trench 1, and several pieces collected from Control Pit 1. Ninety-five percent of the pieces were collected during the 1960s and 1970s in 3-in. levels inside 5-ft.-by-5-ft. units.

The classification system was established in the 1960s and 1970s with very few subsequent changes. Occasionally assisted by avocational archaeologist and longtime member of the Friends of Calico, Chris Vedborg, the examinations took place in the Anthropology Laboratory at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) where all specimens are stored. The classified contents of MP1 and MP2 are contained in roughly 60 standard museum boxes. About 30 other boxes of specimens from other associated excavations remain to be examined and classified.

Over the past three decades,



Fig. 1. Samples from the Calico Lithics Photographic Project which includes thousands of artifacts. Such pieces would be instantly recognized and accepted as artifacts if they were found in Europe as opposed to Calico in the Americas. Work of Christopher Hardaker.

examinations often consisted of sampling single boxes of specimens or one or more total excavation unit collections, with results often unpublished in the form of notes and comments logged into catalogue binders. In addition, a number of filled binders of comments by professionals date directly to the 1970 Calico international conference. Several significant publications, pro and con, will be discussed in part 3 of this series.

These results are preliminary. Each specimen received only a quick and cursory inspection. The primary mission of this first stage of analysis is to record specimen attributes on a spreadsheet for the purpose of developing an inventory of

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts? (cont.)

"A rock does not conchoidally fracture all by itself."

the collection that is easily accessible. A more thorough examination of the lithic specimens will proceed once the inventory is complete.

Each specimen is given a serial number (**Fig. 2**) except for collections of multiple flake fragments and clus-

provide a consistent, or at least orderly, foundation for other analysts studying the collection in the future.

My approach to examining the collection initially focused on the concept of fracture densities and that all specimens with hard

Very few subsurface specimens exhibit multiple generations of flake scars; also, very few were weathered or patinated, suggesting minimal surface residency times. In general, edges were in fairly good shape, and some were still sharp.

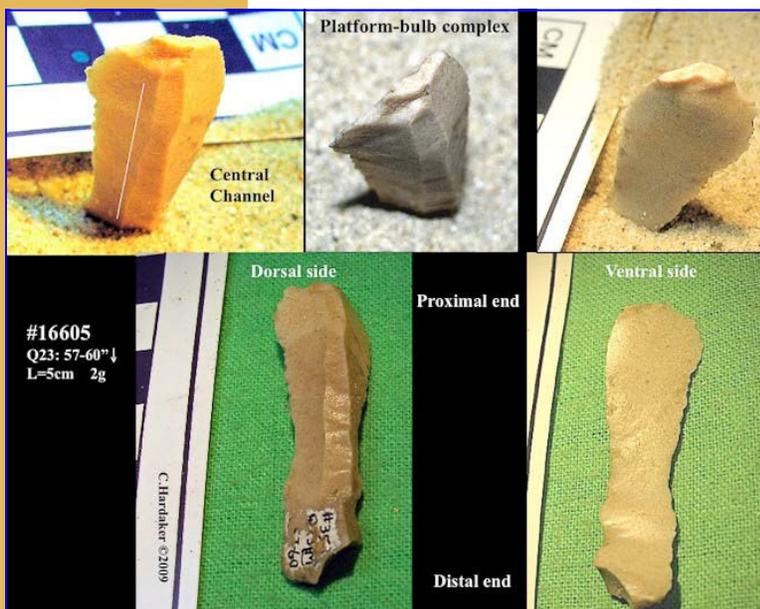


Fig. 2. A sample of how the Calico artifacts were photographed and catalogued. This one is a blade identical to comparable artifacts found in Europe. Work of Christopher Hardaker.

.. Many of the specimens exhibit multiple flake scars indicating that multiple fracture events occurred around the same time on a given piece."

ters (e.g. concentrations of multiple flake fragments, or debitage) that routinely turned up in the 3-in. levels. In many instances, the materials had been presorted by unit into specific artifact types. Many of these earlier designations held up, but others were interpreted differently when the need arose.

One of the advantages of running all specimens by a single set of eyes is that it promotes consistency and continuity throughout the collection's classification, and this applies to correct as well as incorrect attribute assignments. It will hopefully

(conchoidal) fracture signatures were "suspects," be they artifacts or geofacts. Laws of fracture mechanics dictate that something had to conchoidally fracture the rocks.

Discerning chemical splitting or thermal fractures from conchoidal (hard) fractures is fairly easy given my background in flintknapping,

including thermal experimentation with various siliceous materials.

The collection is largely composed of pieces with conchoidal features, exceptions being the crushed surfaces of anvil- and hammerstone-types. The vast bulk of the collection (70 percent or more) consists of debitage, flakes, and tools with little or no cortex.

A rock does not conchoidally fracture all by itself. It needs help. Further, many of the specimens exhibit multiple flake scars indicating that multiple fracture events occurred around the same time on a given piece.

An abiding issue is whether the fracture densities are homogenous throughout the entire subsurface of the fanglomerate complex. As geofacts, it is reasonable to expect that if natural agencies capable of fracturing siliceous rocks are represented in the Master Pit (MP) zone, then the same agencies should have been operative in the fanglomerate deposits beyond these excavations. In other words, the same fracture densities at the MPs should exist throughout the fanglomerate in general. Whatever natural agencies were involved in breaking the rocks at the MPs, it is reasonable to expect that they would also be in play in other areas of the deposit.

Preliminary assessments suggest, however, that the fracture densities in the Master Pit zone are perhaps hundreds of times greater than in the sediments excavated in the test and control units located within the fanglomerate beyond this zone. No natural agency—other than perhaps some kind of small diameter explosion—can account for or explain this super-local increase in fracture densities.

Another feature related to site deposition is that the fanglomerates of the Yermo Formation in the MPs are virtually parallel with a slope of about one degree.

It is fortunate that any and all issues and data enter-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts? (cont.)

"No natural agency—other



Fig. 3. Calico Master Pit 1 started by Dr. Louis Leakey outside Barstow California in 1963 with funding from the National Geographic Society. Photo: D. Griffin; Calicodig.org.

than perhaps some kind of small diameter explosion—can account for or explain this super-local increase in fracture densities."

tained in this article can be physically tested, checked, and rechecked. There is still plenty of site area left for excavation and testing of a multitude of issues. Archaeology as forensics is coming of age, and Calico represents an ultimate challenge.

THE GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE CALICO SUBSURFACE

The alluvial fan complex of the Calico Hills is made up of sediments laid down in possibly a dozen depositional events (Baty and Seff 1994; Shlemon and Budinger 1990). The alluvial fan was cut off from its source possibly tens of thousands of years ago and began to erode over the millennia. In turn, it has become the source of smaller alluvial fans jutting out from its perimeter. The specimens were captured within the alluvial matrix during the period that the Yermo Formation was building. To date there is no evidence that the specimens were redeposited within secondary depositional insets.

Uranium Series dates of 200,000 years were obtained from the base of the formation in the early 1980s (Bischoff et al. 1981). Thermoluminescence dates suggest a minimum antiquity of 135,000 years (Debenham 1999).

From the Calico Early Man Site (EMS) website, Fred Budinger (2005) provides a summary of what is currently known of the Yermo Formation:

Calico Site Stratigraphy

The artifact-yielding Yermo Formation overlies the Barstow Formation, and consists of two depositional units: a

basal mudflow and overlying, crudely intercalated debris flows and fanglomerates; and overlying, reworked fan deposits, primarily arkosic sand, with a strongly developed relict paleosol at the surface (Shlemon and Budinger 1990).

The mudflow and fanglomerate consist of lenticular, poorly stratified layers of sands and angular gravel. There are no buried paleosols or significant unconformities. Deposition probably occurred within one climatic cycle of perhaps a few tens of thousands of years.

The upper, reworked arkosic sand unit (about 1.5-m thick at Master Pit I) contains highly weathered tuff fragments. Based on its lithology, distinctive red color, and other weathering characteristics, the sand was probably derived from nearby, previously weathered fan-deposits. The overall stratigraphic section provides evidence that deposition occurred in response to gradual changes from semiarid to arid climatic conditions.

There is no evidence for depositional insets or cut-and-fill episodes observed in the Master Pits (e.g., **Fig. 3**) that could theoretically account for the redeposition of the specimens. The sedimentary matrix is well lithified and unattractive to reworking by local rodentia as well as to human trowelbearers who must learn the way of the hammer and chisel.

A main question is, where did the fractured specimens come from? Were they redeposited from elevationally and/or stratigraphically higher exposures of the fan complex, which presumably were nearer the source outcrops? Or were the specimens fractured *in situ* prior

to final deposition and burial? Are both true to a degree? If so, how can we tell the difference? These issues will be dealt with in response to a series of papers supporting the geofact hypotheses, followed by a couple papers supporting the artifact hypothesis in upcoming PCN issues.

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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. Hardaker is also author of the book, *The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World*.

For more information on the story of Calico and Chris Hardaker's cataloguing of all the artifacts visit:

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

and

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

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 3: Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 2nd half

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

“A clear line of fossils now traces the transition between whales and hoofed mammals... reptiles and mammals... dinosaurs and birds... apes and humans.”

—*Biology*, 6th Edition, Raven et al, 2002: 455.

“A clear line of fossils”? Fraudulent statements like this, ubiquitous in evolution-based college textbooks (e.g., **Figs. 1-7**), will be the downfall of science if the community does not distance itself from the blatant use of fraud to manipulate people’s beliefs. Anthropology, biology, and paleontology have become a conglomerate *easily provable* to employ fraud in the captive audience science classroom. Except that they’re being paid, I would not want to be the AAAS or an attorney representing mainstream science at this point.

When I was a boy in 1960s Michigan there were several things I wanted to be when I grew up. They included, paleontologist (see *Tales of a Fossil Collector* in this issue);

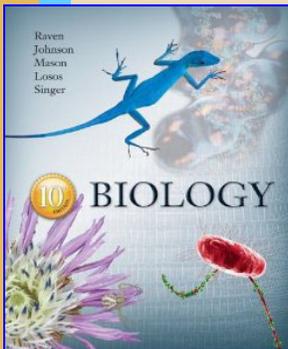


Fig. 1. *Biology*, 10th Ed., Raven et al, 2013. Like all similar textbooks this series is packed with fraudulent statements presented as fact.

marine biologist; astronaut; artist/musician; and detective or attorney.

As far as the desire to be an attorney goes, it was inspired by the television program, *Perry Mason*—excellent television giving a sense of critical thinking until the show ended in 1966. But right on the heels of *Perry Mason* (and no less, the thought-provoking series, *The Outer Limits*), just a few months later began the baby-boomer life-changing phenomenon of *Star Trek*.

One typically hears how *Star Trek* influenced modern technology. That’s obvious. However, I would like to say that one of *Star Trek*’s biggest influences on me as a 12-year old was Science Officer Spock’s constant referral to logical thinking. Of course, I also admired Captain Kirk et al.

This whole notion of logical or critical thinking led me to the school library and a book on *logic*. That is when (unrelated to any classes) I first learned about logical fallacies, over-generalization, circular reasoning, black & white thinking, etc., all of which are generally considered bad science. It was many years later I discovered that these are *traits* of evolutionary fanaticism. The logic book also brought me to Plato and eventually reading many of his dialogues, learning perspective, Theory of Forms, and a general sense of putting actual effort into thinking.

So, that is where my idealized expectations of science came from. However, as most readers already know, after experiencing censorship of empirical evidence starting with a paper called *The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation* (again, see *Tales of a Fossil Collector*), and later, *The Graphics of Bilzingsleben*, awareness of publication control by evolution fanatics began to emerge; and trust in peer review as ‘science’ appropriately dissolved to

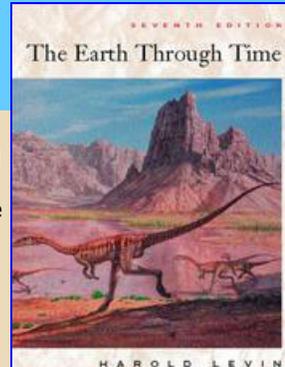


Fig. 2. *The Earth Through Time*, 7th Ed. (2003) is “historical” geology, i.e. not objective geology but that absorbed by evolutionism. *Every edition is packed with false statements or speculations rendered as fact.* Like *Historical Geology*, this book is beautifully produced. It is only its evolutionism that makes it a work of propaganda.

nothing. Regarding the censorship of *Fossils*, archaeologist Paul Bahn wrote me that *Current Anthropology* published “a lot of rubbish” while blocking good papers. Anthropologist Randy White expressed identical sentiment regarding the censorship as did many other leading authorities. Censorship makes deception possible by removing the

means to assess evidence objectively. False statements then become unrecognizable even to textbook writers; and very few will even bother investigating evidence for themselves. This is how textbooks enable fanatics to control the public mind. They are going to need dozens of attorneys defending them once the scope of this deception cracks open.

Continuing from [Part 2...](#)

18.) “Most fossil intermediates in vertebrate evolution have indeed been found.”

—*Biology*, 6th Ed. Raven et al. 2002: 455.

This is an outright fraudulent statement that is *not even close* to being true as the following quotes will attest. The same is the case for invertebrates with literally zillions upon zillions upon zillions of fossils (you have to

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks (cont.)

"Censorship makes deception possible by removing the means to assess evidence objectively."

"Paleoanthropologists ... make educated guesses about which fossil species represent ancestors that live at the branch points of the cladogram..."

- *Evolutionary Analysis*, Freeman and Herron, 1998: 541-2.

get out into the field to know this) none of which show any "clear line." In other words, the statement proves that the authors of a leading biology textbook either have no idea what they're talking about when it comes

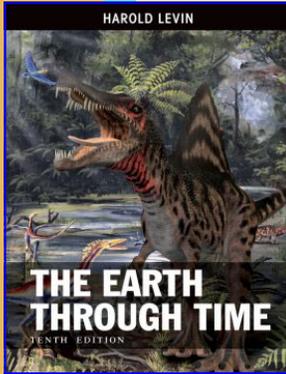


Fig. 3. *The Earth Through Time*, 10th Ed. (2013). Being "historical geology" (i.e. Darwinism rather than objective geology), every edition, like all textbooks in the genre, is filled to the brim with fictions taught as fact.

to the fossil record or are participants in fraud. Still, it is presented to trusting students as fact. One way deceptions like this thrive is that each field in the template-thinking conglomerate—biology-paleontology-anthropology—keeps duping the other while individuals in each group have no grasp of the issues from outside the conglomerate. Put the experts on the stand and they won't repeat this

statement without qualification, as only an easily-duped judge such as Judge Jones could buy it (I have read the *Kitzmiller v. Dover* transcript—it is packed with trickery). No one who knows fossils, strata, or capabilities of time would support the statement on the stand. If they did it would enable a single on-the-ball opposing attorney to crack wide open the entire mindset in one fell swoop.

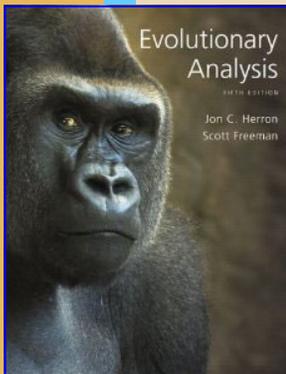


Fig. 4. *Evolutionary Analysis*, upcoming 5th Edition, Freeman et al, 2013. Don't expect any surprises. Prediction: the reader should find as much fiction fanatically stated as fact as in prior editions using rhetorical intimidation a.k.a. Richard Dawkins style.

19.) "The fossil record provides a clear record of the major evolutionary transitions that have occurred through time."

-*Biology*, 6th Ed. Raven et al. 2002: 441

20.) "A clear line of fossils now traces the transition between whales and hoofed

mammals... reptiles and mammals... dinosaurs and birds... apes and humans."

-*Biology*, 6th Edition, Raven et al, 2002: 455.

Despite the boldness with which the *Biology* textbook makes the above

false statement it regularly contradicts itself as do all such textbooks. To assess the value of the statement consider the following concessions from another textbook. It should be obvious that there is general knowledge in biology, paleontology, and anthropology that they are making false claims. Admission that what they are saying is not true is at the heart of textbook deception:

21.) "Although some may find it frustrating, human evolution is just like that of other groups in that we have followed an uncertain evolutionary path."

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 398.

Frustrating is clearly not the right word. *Historical Geology* presents evolution as a fact; yet in moments of lucidity, like this one, they come right out and admit that there is nothing clear about the claims at all. They emphasize this point a few pages further in:

22.) "There is no clear consensus on the evolutionary history of the hominid lineage."

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 402.

23.) "Humans arose from australopithecine ancestors. Many experts believe that the recently discovered *Australopithecus garhi* or a similar species gave rise to the genus *Homo*."

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. (Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001): 597.

Evolutionary double-speak. Here the fiction is first presented as fact followed by a direct admission it is "belief." Students find no discrepancy between a statement of fact and the same statement reiterated as a belief.

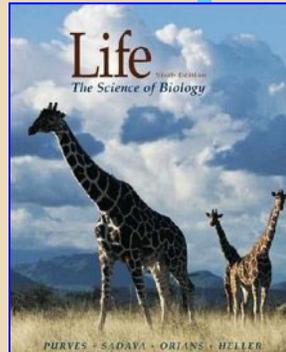


Fig. 5. *Life: The Science of Biology* (Vol. II). Every edition loaded with false statements of fact.

24.) "One can draw the hominid family tree in two very different ways, either lumping variants together or splitting them into separate species."

-*Biology*, 6th Ed. Raven et al. 2002: 477.

A few pages earlier the authors state as fact that there is a "clear line of fossils" between apes and humans (p. 455). If there is a clear line of fossils then why all the interpretation? Here the authors admit that they don't even know if various hominid fossils are different species. This isn't exactly unimportant when it comes to the idea of evolution. The quandary applies to *all* fossils.

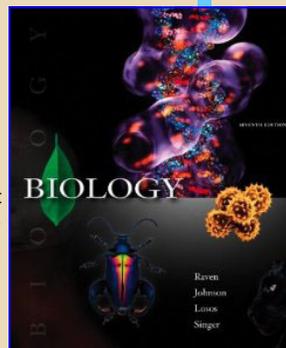


Fig. 6. *Biology*, 7th Ed., 2004. Different cover, same falsities.

25.) "The fossil database for hominids is frustratingly sparse."

26.) "Paleoanthropologists ...make educated guesses about which fossil species represent ancestors that live at the branch points of the cladogram..."

-*Evolutionary Analysis*, Freeman and Herron, 1998: 538, 541-2.

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks (cont.)

"Although some may find it frustrating, human evolution is

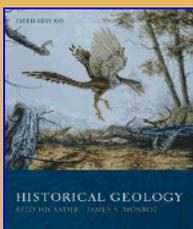


Fig. 7. *Historical Geology* (2007-2012), a required textbook, makes unapologetic use of rhetorical tricks and so many false statements in every edition that it could be used as a teaching guide for propaganda technique. The book is beautifully-presented with many truthful facts; but that is part of how propaganda works.

just like that of other groups in that we have followed an uncertain evolutionary path."

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 398.

27.) "Early in its evolutionary history, the primate lineage split into two main branches. ...Too few fossil primates have been discovered to reveal with certainty their evolutionary relationships."

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. (Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001): 595.

As above, this is typical evolutionary doublespeak; the first sentence is stated as fact while the following sentence (in the referred figure) shows it was a false statement.

28.) "Any single evolutionary scheme of hominid evolution presented here would be premature."

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 404.

So the authors say, and in this form, it almost sounds scientific. However, a few pages further the textbook proceeds to tell students exactly how humans evolved as if it had never said otherwise:

29.) "The oldest known hominid is *Sahelanthropus*. ...It was followed by *Orrorin*...then...*Ardipithecus*. ...Recent discoveries indicate *Ardipithecus* evolved into *Australopithecus*. ...The human lineage began...with the evolution of *Homo habilis*. ...*Homo erectus* evolved from *Homo habilis*. ...*Homo sapiens* evolved from *H. erectus*."

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 410.

The human evolution mythology presented as a fact. The authors even misuse a trusted scientific word, "indicate." "Indicate" expresses a certainty. There is no more certainty that *Ardipithecus* evolved into *Australopithecus* than that bonobos evolved into *Australopithecus*.

30.) "The footprints [the 3.6 million-year old Laetoli, Tanzania, human footprints] confirm skeletal evidence that the species [*Australopithecus afarensis*] had a fully erect posture."

-*The Earth Through Time*, 7th Ed., HL Levin, 2003: 552.

31.) "These fossil footprints... are not human. ... They record... *Australopithecus*, the group from which our genus, *Homo*, evolved. ... Human evolution is the part of the evolution story ... which we know the most."

-*Biology*, 6th Ed. Raven et al. 2002: 477.

This ongoing myth of australopithecine posture being confirmed by the Laetoli footprints is false. There is no association between the two. The myth was started by Donald Johanson (discoverer of Lucy) who commandeered the footprints from their discoverer, Mary Leakey. Leakey was about to introduce them as the oldest "human" footprints (D. Ellis, *The Leakey Family: Leaders in the Search for Human Origins*, 1978: 100). Leakey should not have accepted Johanson's takeover of the Laetoli footprints. Instead, she simply responded with her deep regret that "the Laetoli fellow is now doomed to be called *Australopithecus afarensis*."

32.) "Make no mistake about it. They are like modern human footprints."

-Tim White, excavator of the Laetoli footprints; *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*, by Donald Johanson

33.) "Because of the recent controversy concerning the teaching of evolution in the public schools... how would you go about convincing the school board that humans have indeed evolved from earlier hominids?"

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 404.

This is clearly not a normal science question. Modern academia tries to convince students of evolution any way it can. In this particular instance the captive audience science classroom is used to ask a "leading question" of students on an obviously debatable subject. It shows the type of thinking skills students are given as they go through academic training and are sent out into the world. It is not a question for critical thinking. It is one for simple memorization as noted in the Prologue quotes of Part 1. It also shows part of how higher institutional education

produces graduates without scientific objectivity but with an agenda attached (See [Part 2](#)).

If human evolution is the part of the evolution story the authors of *Biology* claim we "know the most" then the few quotes provided in this installment should show that the whole paradigm is in trouble. It is no wonder that students who graduate with degrees in the evolution conglomerate come out reliant on techniques of propaganda ([Part 1](#)) as a defense for their training. As shown, neither students nor textbook writers are able to distinguish facts from fiction when it comes to evolution. Students are trained not to look into the evidence—or lack—for themselves. For them, the only option is to believe that somewhere out there paleontologists have all this overwhelming fossil evidence they keep hearing about. So, in the final turn, what we are actually talking about is faith. Faith is a part of all science and is fine except when promoting a myth of origins as fact while withholding relevant evidence that does not support the myth. That circumstance is not science.

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 have 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 as easy to debunk because when the paradigm is flawed it is not difficult to debunk everything it contains. Feliks encourages students going through standard science training to openly question the ideology being forced upon them as fact in the captive audience science classroom with full confidence that evidence is there to support them.

Neanderthal-Denisovan-Aboriginal DNA connection

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."



With their research results between 2010 and 2013, the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, in Leipzig, Germany, upended the firmly established theories of *Homo sapiens* origins. Out-of-Africa, with both

the Replacement model as well as the Assimilation model were out the window.

The one-point-of-origin paradigm was overnight, so to speak, replaced with multiregional evolution and co-existence of different races—from the archaic ones to modern humans—occupying the same regions. Furthermore, 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.

Humans and Neanderthals interbred. Dr. Svante Pääbo and his team at the Max Planck Institute determined that a full 1% to 4% of the genome of Asian and Euro-

pean people of non-African descent is Neanderthal.

Replacement and Assimilation models are out—the Hybridization model is in

Pääbo's team upset the primacy of the Replacement model even further with the study results announced in March 2013, showing that Aboriginal Australians, as well as other Oceanic groups, share 1% to 6% of their genome with Denisovans, while people of Eurasian and African descent do not.

These results were confirmed through parallel studies conducted at the Harvard Medical School in Boston, the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, and the University of Tartu in Estonia. Also, the research had shown that Aboriginal samples can trace as much as 11% of their genomes to migratory groups which reached Australia from India around 4,000 years ago (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, January 2013).

How it all started

In the early 1920s, British ethnologist Alfred Cort Haddon acquired a tuft of human hair from a young Aboriginal man. He added it to his sizeable collection of hair from people living around the world. Ninety years later, those locks have yielded the

first complete genome sequence of an Aboriginal Australian, and provided clues about the timing of human migrations (*Nature* 477, September 2011).

Over the last three years, Australian scientists have tried to obstruct the research, claiming it does not comply with "ethical standards," "social responsibility" and "cultural sensitivity." They also quoted other similar imperatives as expressed in the Newspeak jargon, established by the Australian Archaeological Association in the early 1980s. There were demands for international scientists to obtain "permission" from present-day Aboriginal tribes, and to give them full control over research, duplicating practice enforced in Australia.

European scientists were stunned at those demands. They saw nothing unethical in conducting a research study which complies with the main, guiding ethical principle of science—to learn the truth.

While some international scientists tried to please the Australian objectors, others were suspicious of the motives behind those demands. Some refused to get drawn into something they were fully aware might cause them years, or even decades, of obstruction and

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Neanderthal-Denisovan-Aboriginal DNA (cont.)

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

delays, and ultimately compromise their results by giving an outside group the right to decide which findings should be released and which should be suppressed.

A Danish bioethical review board did not believe it was necessary to review their project because it viewed the hair as an archaeological specimen and not as a biological one. It was an elegant way of cutting the Gordian knot of irrational demands.

The Max Planck team also upended the misconceived but politically enforced theory about the origins of Australian Aborigines. Their research showed that the genome of the Australian Aborigines contains contribution from Denisovans and Indians, and none from Africans.

A separate study which showed an Aboriginal-Indian connection was led by Mark Stoneking, a geneticist at the Max Planck Institute. Its results contradict a commonly held view that Australia had no contact with the rest of the world between the arrival of the first humans around 45,000 years ago and the coming of Europeans in the eighteenth century.

Researchers in Stoneking's laboratory discovered signs of the Indian migration by comparing genetic variation across the entire genomes of 344 individuals, including aboriginal Australians from the Northern Territory, highlanders from Papua New Guinea, several populations from Southeast Asia and India and a handful of people from the United States and China.

The researchers also found evidence of more recent

genetic mixing, or gene flow, between the Indian and northern Australian Aboriginal populations—taking place around 141 generations ago. This gene flow could not therefore have occurred during the initial wave of migration into Australia. A few smaller studies of mitochondrial DNA and the Y chromosome have also hinted at recent gene flow between India and Australia.

The genetic mingling coincided with the arrival in Australia of microliths—small stone tools that formed the tips of weapons—and the first appearance in the fossil record of the dingo, which most closely resembles Indian dogs. All of these changes may be related to the same migration from India about 4,000 years ago (*Nature*, January 2013).

Mounting evidence

At the University of Florence, genetic analysis and studies of comparative morphology are also being conducted, on the Neanderthal mandible known as the Mezzena Jaw, discovered in Italy.

The skeletal remains of an individual living in northern Italy 40,000-30,000 BP are believed to be that of a human/Neanderthal hybrid. If further analysis of Italian fossil finds proves the theory correct, the remains belonged to the first known such hybrid, providing further direct evidence that humans and Neanderthals interbred. The study focuses on the individual's jaw, which was unearthed at a rock-shelter called Riparo di Mezzena in the Monti Lessini region of Italy. Neanderthals and modern humans both inhabited Europe at the time (*Plosone*

International Scientific Journal, March 2013; *Discovery News*, March 2013).

These increasingly complex DNA-sharing results suggest interbreeding of various archaic groups with anatomically modern humans, with different points of origin and migratory routes. It can be concluded that in our deep past, archaic humans lived alongside modern humans in a number of regions, and interbred to produce variants, or hybrids, of both species.

Following the money—unethical practices of hiding the truth

The current genetic research results and evolutionary studies are very upsetting for the Aboriginal community and the dogmatic archaeological circles in Australia. Over the last few decades, they have been successful in destroying politically inconvenient archaeological finds, and managed to prevent wide dissemination of politically undesirable test results. Their efforts to hide the truth include arbitrary re-dating of puzzling archaeological material. One such example is Mungo Man:

In 2001, the Australian geneticist Gregory Adcock and his team dated the gracile Mungo 3 fossil remains to 62,000+ years old, showing that modern man inhabited Australia much earlier than archaic man—such as the robust Kow Swamp skeletons, dated to about 15,000 BP. The results were promptly "revised" by a group of archaeologists who declared that these results were incorrect, and decided that the Mungo Man remains

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Neanderthal-Denisovan-Aboriginal DNA (cont.)

"In 2001, the Australian geneticist 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.'"

are no older than 40,000 BP, the figure set by "consensus."

While we now see a flurry of activity within the international scientific community, energised by these exciting results, Australian scientists are keeping silent. They are unwilling to let go of the false tenets of evolutionary and Aboriginal origins, but are not quite sure how to stop the research in other countries. One thing is certain, however, they now have a problem on their hands, as international scientists do not have to comply with Australian protocols and procedures. Australian scientists are upset that there is research going on confirming a DNA connection between the Neanderthal, Denisovan, Indian and Aboriginal groups. Under the enforced "repatriation policy," many universities and museums have returned bones from their collections to Aboriginal groups to be destroyed. But Australian scientists are also unhappy with the fact that some institutions, such as the British Museum in London, generally exclude hair and nails from the repatriation policy. This means that international scientists still can obtain valuable material for study of the genomes of people from around the world, including Australian Aborigines and populations that no longer exist.

On the positive side, there are voices being raised in Australia to stop these "ethical protocols" which breach the first ethical imperative of science—to seek the truth.

One of those voices is a well-known Australian ge-

neticist Dr Sheila van Holst Pellekaan. Her genetic research has been obstructed since 1992, when her mtDNA analysis of several Aboriginal groups—haplogroups—indicated multiple migratory waves into Australia. Over the subsequent 20 years, new demands were added to the already impossible list of conditions. One of these conditions, introduced in 2011, is for a researcher to "establish another reference group, consisting of Aborigines with expertise in health and genetics" (Sheila van Holst Pellekaan, *Investigative Genetics*, October 2012). That unfeasible requirement clearly falls into the category of impossible conditions, designed to obstruct and prevent any honest study of Aboriginal races.

Even though written with sensitivity and great consideration, Dr van Holst makes it clear that she disagrees with the current processes which obstruct genetic research. Her paper also points out the main motivation behind this stifling of science in Australia: the fear that genetic research would endanger Aboriginal land claims and would pose a threat to Native Title law as it stands.

The true motives behind the current Aboriginal policy have only clearly emerged in the last couple of years. The current policy has little to do with "ethics and cultural sensitivities." Rather, it is about money, land ownership, and the lust for political power.

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Tales of a fossil collector

Part 1

By John Feliks



Fig. 1. The author at the Permian-age seafloor diorama, *Field Museum of Natural History*, Chicago. A passion for fossils began early on for the founder of the Pleistocene Coalition—c. age 8. An early highlight was a long-anticipated 300-mile train trip to the museum to see the dinosaurs given as an 8th-year birthday present, May 1962. Photo by V. Feliks; crop; Kodak Starflash camera.



Fig. 2. Top. Three early fossil inspirations, 1960-1962; Devonian fossils in Alpena, Michigan; the *Field Museum of Natural History* in Chicago; Mill Creek campground in Mississippi. **Bottom.** Tishomingo Co., location of our family reunion, turned out to be the only county in Mississippi with Paleozoic fossil outcrops. Mill Creek is a Mississippian period locality.

In earlier issues of PCN, I mentioned my background in the arts and also that I

came to anthropology after lifelong research in paleontology (e.g., **Figs. 1-12**) including 30 years of direct experience in-the-field across the United States and parts of Canada and in *literally* hundreds of formations.

Well, it finally dawned on me that after four years of producing the newsletter

few readers know anything about this background. There is no degree following my name so the only way to give a sense of it all is to tell it; and there is a lot to tell.

Hopefully this series will give the reader a sense of the experience and knowledge that gives me the reasons and confidence to take on *at once* three science fields—anthropology, biology, and paleontology—which I claim mislead the public about human origins specifically because of their absorption in the idea of evolution and their habit of blocking conflicting evidence or interpretations from the public (e.g., **Fig. 4**). This is a story with a very personal connection to fossils at its core.

This is not only a story about paleontology, though, but of one that is a blended understanding of fossils and many other things. At its core is a real firsthand sense that there are zillions upon zillions of fossils in miles of stratified sediment and geological formations all over the world easily compared with one another regarding

their contents. After 50 years of studying fossils plus understanding that this content is “very” well-known and, for the most part, predictable, that combined with knowledge of nature, philosophy (i.e. Plato), psychology, the arts, musicology from Bach to Metallica, drafting, engi-

neering, exploratory mathematics, and many other things it is clear to me that we are not



Fig. 3. At the Mill Creek campground of 1967, where the author collected Mississippian-age fossils (c. 340 mya) during summer vacations, 1962-1967, Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. This creek was a short walk from the author’s main collecting exposure which he photographed (Fig. 6). Photo by the author (age 13) using a B&W Polaroid Swinger camera.

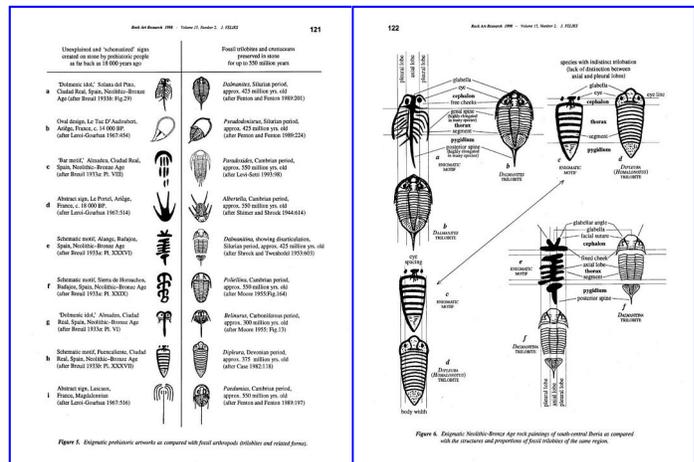


Fig. 4. Figs. 5 & 6 from *The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation*, by John Feliks, *Rock Art Research*, November, 1998. The paper challenged neuropsychological theories that entoptic phenomena (form constants, phosphenes) explains enigmatic prehistoric rock art. The paper showed that fossils resembling the rock art were collected by prehistoric people as far back as 250,000 years ago. The paper was censored by *Current Anthropology* after 2 years of review by competitive researchers.

- “**Absolutely riveting.**” –**Oliver Sacks**, neurologist, author, *Awakenings*, and *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*; fern, squid, and fossils expert
- “**It strikes me as a very important paper.**” –**Paul G. Bahn**, archaeologist, author, *Journey Through the Ice Age*, and *Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction*
- “**Startlingly original and very convincing.**” –**Adrienne Mayor**, *Fossil Legends of the First Americans*
- “**Extraordinarily interesting...I find myself reacting...by saying, ‘It’s so obvious; why didn’t I think of that!’**” –**John L. Bradshaw**, neurologist, author, *Human Evolution: a Neuropsychological Perspective*
- “**This would solve one of the major problems in the development of human cognition.**” –**Robert G. Bednarik**, IFRAO Convener, Editor, *Rock Art Research*
- “**Your hypothesis is...highly provocative.**” –**David Premack**, behavioral psychologist, author, *Original Intelligence: The Architecture of the Human Mind*
- “**Certainly worthy of congratulations.**” –**David Branagan**, geologist, University of Sydney
- “**A fascinating argument that observations of plant and invertebrate fossils inspired the invention of rock art.**” –**Adrienne Mayor**, *Fossil Legends of the First Americans*

Tales of a fossil collector (cont.)

"When one splits open a layer of shale and discovers a trilobite that has not seen the

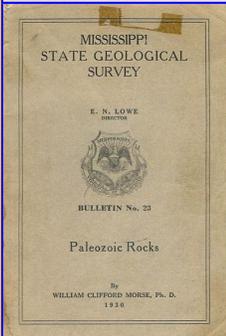
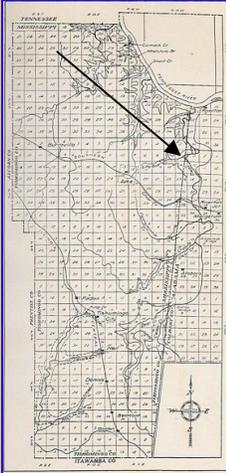


Fig. 5. Top: Tishomingo Co., MS, showing location of my collecting locality 1962-67 as seen in Fig. 6. **Bottom:** My only reference was *Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 23, "Paleozoic Rocks,"* by WC Morse, 1930 (source of map), though it didn't mention the exact area. I ordered the book sometime after finding fossils there. Morse explains that Tishomingo county is the only place in the state with Paleozoic fossils—providential for me. (At the time of Morse, Mill Creek was known as Little Bear Creek.)

light of day for 350 million years looking up at one how can one not be moved?"

missing zillions upon zillions of fossils evolutionists suggest are just waiting out there to link every single species in a freak chain of events. (Actually, what they propose is one freak change after another for 3 billion years.) The important thing I would like to express is that without an open-ended approach evolutionism *bedazzles* scientists and it has for 150 years. It is why they block conflicting evidence rather than learn from it. Without any motivation to ignore peer pressure there is little chance of scientists bedazzled by Darwinism to ever investigate a wider view of reality. They want things to be

simple and are willing to sacrifice everything else for it.

The series starts with childhood (Figs. 1-3 and 5-6) and an early organization, 1967. We called ourselves the Paleontological Research Committee (Figs. 8-10). 40 years

later, science's misuse of the classroom and, as a response, formation of the Pleistocene Coalition.



Fig. 6. Left: My exposure of the Iuka Mississippian-age limestone and chert (c. 340 mya), Mill Creek campground, Iuka, MS, 1967. I felt a very personal connection to this locality returning yearly as we had a family reunion in nearby Iuka (region of my small-part Cherokee-Choctaw roots). B&W photo by the author (age 13). **Right:** Two productid brachiopods in matrix (4cm) from this exposure, part of a collection built over the years 1962-1967, consisting of *Spirifer* brachiopods, productids, strophomenids, *Leptaena*, *Composita*; blastoids; *Fenestella* bryozoans; and the trilobite, *Griffithides*. I have collected similar Mississippian fossils *in situ* across many other southern states including, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Collecting Fossils

As far as physical evidence from the archaeological record goes, people have been collecting fossils for 250,000 years. It is a well-established prehistoric activity with hundreds of fossils collected by *Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, and *Homo sapiens* as a single group during the Paleolithic. In fact, fossil collecting is one of the earliest confirmed human activities suggesting an interest in things beyond survival and which can easily suggest philosophical, metaphysical, or simply artistic interests. In this light, collecting fossils is perhaps the only confirmed non-utilitarian activity that links all prehistoric humans together which is one reason the fact creates problems for the evolution community; see Fig. 4, [The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation](#). Although the "Fossils" paper, which offers an interpretation of rock art based on actual physical evidence was censored, pop mad neuroscience papers promoting evolutionary rock art hallucinations continue to breeze straight through to publication without a hitch in nearly all anthropology journals. "The Impact of Fossils" presents the case that humans have gradually become



Fig. 7. Left: The author at the Middle Devonian bluffs of Hungry Hollow, Aus Sable River, Arkona—Ontario, Canada, 1987; Frame from a Super 8 film shot by N. Viloso. The author first collected fossils from Arkona strata c. 1965 after a family friend gave the author a medium-sized bright-olive-green coiled *Phacops* trilobite he had discovered there several years earlier (the species are typically black or brown). The fossil was a prize display at many events the author hosted in the late 1970s and early 80s until one night when the green *Phacops* was stolen, never to be returned. (Once, the author had a large quartz cluster from Arkansas stolen which was returned anonymously several years later.) **Right:** Two beautiful examples of Arkona's version of the brachiopod *Mucrospirifer* showing the gorgeous delicate wingtips (48mm and 38mm respectively) that preserve only when recovered in matrix. The fossils are primarily Devonian Hamilton group which I've also collected in Alpena and Milan, MI; Sylvania, OH; and Hamilton, NY. Scans by the author.

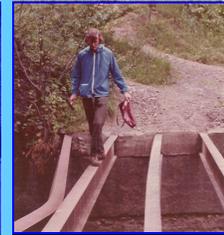


Fig. 8. For those of us in the Paleontological Research Committee, and others, taking an occasional risk was a natural part of reaching many little-known localities; otherwise everyone would go there. Here, PRC member G. Borowski, 1975, crosses a Midwest channel not likely crossed in many years. Notice the I-beam bent either by geology or a large falling object. On a different occasion a friend and I took our vans across a similar set of I-beams being guided by those who had already walked across. Reaching obscure sites might include fording streams, plowing through insect-ridden swamps, crossing miles of desert, or climbing goat trails. One instance in the Rockies involved walking a ledge against a rock face with barely enough room for our feet. Needless to say, visiting such localities brings one to places few have ever seen.

aware of many different things through time but are no more intellectually capable now than they were a million years ago. This is a cultural link conflicting with separation between prehistoric people by such as does standard paleoanthropology

either in terms of the shapes of skulls or genetics.

There is something about fossils that immediately connects one with all of nature and even with philosophy and everything known in all of reality

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

Tales of a fossil collector (cont.)



Fig. 9. Top: Bulletin board of the *Paleontological Research Committee*, 1967, in the basement Fossil Museum. Apart from original writings about fossils, the board contained current articles, original photography and artwork, as well as original recreations of world ranges of fossils in the different periods of the Paleozoic era. **Bottom:** Part of the Fossil Museum of the *Paleontological Research Committee*, 1967.



Fig. 10. The famous Silica Formation, Middle Devonian shale ledge at Medusa Cement Company quarry—Sylvania, Ohio—during its heyday in 1967. Our primary guidebook was, *Fauna of the Silica Shale of Lucas County*, Ohio Department of Natural Resources (1927; 1966 reprint). While excellent fossils could be found all over the quarry, collectors went to this ledge when looking for flat *Phacops* trilobites (or the unfortunate recent rename to *Eldredgeops*, just like *Platystrophia* now *Vinlandostrophia*. Let's vote next time!) *in situ*. One of our almost finished booklets in the PRC was on the trilobite *Phacops* collected here. Photo of the stratigraphic ledge, by the author, age 13.

simultaneously. Fossils are a gift whose real value has not been fully recognized.

The fossil record does not support evolutionary theory; and trying to force it to is like trying to squeeze apple juice out of an orange. Using fossils to serve a political agenda has resulted in one scientific fiasco after another starting from the giddy acceptance of Darwin's ideas in 1859 to modern examples such as Steven Jay Gould's admitting there



Fig. 11. Left: Ordovician age roadcut on Ohio Route 4, Butler Co., southwest of Dayton, Ohio, 1967; photo by the author (age 13); **Right:** 450 million-year old trilobite, *Flexicalymene sp.* (length, 31mm), from this roadcut, 1967; scan 2013. For a superb overview on how amateur fossil collectors played a primary role in developing the concepts and practices of modern paleontology and geology via the Cincinnati of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, see, *A Sea Without Fish: Life in the Ordovician Sea of the Cincinnati region*, Meyer *et al.* 2009. The book explains how amateurs helped develop not only Paleozoic paleontology but also modern geological science in general. Much of the fundamental work in U.S. paleontology and stratigraphy was accomplished here. Note! The first known trilobite collected is from a Paleolithic cave at Arcy-sur-Cure (Yonne) France, appropriately known as "Grotte du Trilobite." It was collected c. 15,000 years ago and was perforated apparently to be worn as a pendant. Though not as well preserved it is similar to the trilobite in this figure.

were next to no transitional fossils yet coming up with the even more biologically unsupportable theory of punctuated equilibrium or to a frustrated fanatic like Richard Dawkins resolving the problem in his own mind by saying, "We don't need fossils in order to demonstrate that evolution is a fact. ... It would be an obviously true fact even if not a single fossil had ever been formed." I.e. since the fossil record is a problem the solution is to ignore it. How is it that logical errors this profound develop in the scientific mind? It is because most scientists trained by academia have never spent time with fossils outside of academia. Everything they think about fossils comes from academia which has a single mindset. It's like having an opinion about someone's ideas without ever hearing them.

My first experiences with fossils were profound with child-



Fig. 12. The Napier iron mine, Natchez Trace, Tennessee (milepost 381.8), shortly after the Natchez Trace Parkway was opened up. In my opinion, one of the nicer B&W shots you will see of the mine. Photo by the author, 1967. I surveyed along the mine's perimeter and found fossils in the iron concretions (and almost fell into the mine while taking this picture).

hood memories sometimes as moving as other experiences. They were not only intellectual but have even included the feeling of being touched.

When one splits open a layer of shale and discovers a trilobite that has not seen the light of day for 350 million years looking up at one how can one not be moved?

JOHN FELIKS is the founder of the Pleistocene Coalition and layout editor of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

- Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a cosmopolitan story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.
- Explore and regain confidence in your own ability to think for yourself regarding human ancestry as a broader range of evidence becomes available to you.
- Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as "scientific" that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

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