



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 9, ISSUE 6 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2017

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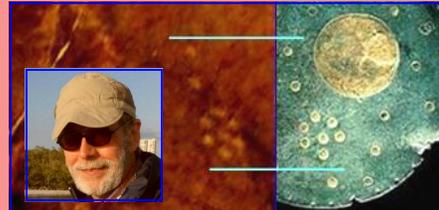
Chris Hardaker
(posthumously)

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Aboriginal industry dictatorship and AU archaeology

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



The European Nebra sky disk has been called by UNESCO the "oldest concrete depiction of a cosmic phenomenon worldwide." However, PC engineer, rock art theorist and paleoastromer **Ray Urbaniak** has discovered a *duplicate* of the disk's *Pleiades cluster* (7 stars) on an Arizona Paiute Reservation petroglyph. Eurocentric history is facing another challenge. [p.13.](#)



While mainstream anthropology is preoccupied with physical appearances and genetics, calling them a 'different species,' **Tom Baldwin** brings the focus back to what is most important regarding the **Denisovans**—their *fully modern* technological and artistic culture. [p.10.](#)



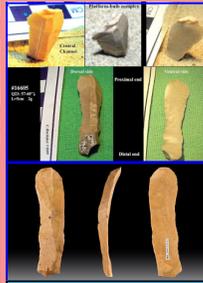
David Campbell organizing avocational lithic collectors and raising the bar for a community with potential to make a big difference in science truth. [p.7.](#)



Archaeologist **Vesna Tenodi** (MA) reminds PCN readers that false science is never good no matter how 'politically' good it may sound. [p.19.](#)



Marshall Payn, an influential U.S. citizen taking the anthropology bull by the horns. [p.2.](#)



A reminder of the quality of Calico's artifacts—the public needs to know. **John Feliks**, [p.2.](#)

Information control By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, volcanic ash specialist

Coincidence?

I was working on my computer this afternoon (November 12), trying to reduce somewhat the stack of c. 300 unanswered emails. One was from a former director of the Calico Early Man Site (outside Barstow, California), [Fred E. Budinger Jr.](#)—Curator, 1974–1986, and Project Director, 2000–2008—i.e. a service association of over 20 years. It now seems that Fred is not even allowed to be a 'member' of the Friends of Calico group. His membership check was returned. Friends of Calico is a 501(c)(3) organization. Membership in a 501(c)(3) should



be open to everyone. However, in Fred Budinger's case, it appears that membership is *not open* to anyone who keeps reminding those in power that the Calico site is extremely old—c. 200,000 years old—even if they were Curator of the Site for 12 years and Director for 8 years!

(BTW, the old dates for Calico which are aggressively being blocked have been repeatedly confirmed including by such outstanding scientists as USGS geochemist, Jim Bischoff, PhD. See Jim's article, [Upholding the 200,000-year old dates for Calico](#), PCN #13, Sept-Oct 2011. We reproduce the article in this issue on [p.3.](#) Jim's credentials are impeccable and include managing the United States Geological Survey [USGS] in its participation in the Deep Ocean Mining Environmental Study, a.k.a. the DOMES program, as well as

seminal work leading to discovery of the famous "black smokers" phenomenon [hydrothermal vents] on the ocean floor via the research submersible *Alvin*. In archaeology, Jim proved the rapid replacement of Neanderthals by *H. sapiens* in Spain.)

See the following PCN articles by Fred detailing exactly how the destruction of Calico and its perceived value in the public's mind have been choreographed by an out of control mainstream science community. It includes destruction of over 60,000 artifacts including ones already accepted and catalogued: [Protecting Calico](#) (PCN #17, May-June 2012; [Saving Calico Early Man Site](#) > [Cont. on page 2](#)



Geochemist **Jim Bischoff** on Calico [p.3.](#)

Information control (cont.)

"Saving Calico Early Man Site features a transcript of Budinger's interview with the new Director telling exactly how the artifacts and their data—including the painted labels on each artifact being brazenly "scraped off"—were then, indiscriminately discarded."

[Part 2 of "Protecting Calico" in the same issue of *PCN*. "Saving Calico Early Man Site" features Budinger's interview with the new Director telling exactly how the artifacts—with their painted data labels being brazenly scraped off—were then discarded indiscriminately against archaeological protocol.



Fred E. Budinger Jr.—archaeologist, 12-yr curator and 8-yr Project Director (after famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey), Calico Early Man Site, and upholder of Leakey's and USGS' 200,000-yr old dates for the site—denied Calico membership.

The same afternoon I read an email from philanthropist Marshall Payn. We were planning on writing a short article on our version of the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo

saga for an establishment journal. "No," we are not allowed to write such an article unless they had one of "their" people write it. We would be allowed to make suggestions but not write our own article. My PhD in tephrochronology (volcanic ash), field experience in the U.S. and Mexico as well as working with leaders in

geology, chemistry, paleontology, and archaeology, not to mention 50 years of research and writing, apparently did not qualify me to write my own paper.

Hmm. A couple of examples of information control here?

These two recent incidents brought back memories of when I tried to have someone build a personal website for me, gratis. I didn't know how to do it and didn't have the money to pay someone. I tried this three times with different webmasters. Each time, for various reasons, the website was taken down. Lately, I went online to try to find my English translation of Juan Armenta Camacho's 1978 classic Spanish paper on the Valsequillo area, i.e. worked bones and artifacts. Gone. Don't know if it's even on the Internet anymore.

All this is to point out how fragile information can be that is just stored on a computer. I trust some of you have taken my advice and are making paper copies of the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter as new issues become available? The day may come when you can no longer access *PCN* online! ... -VSM

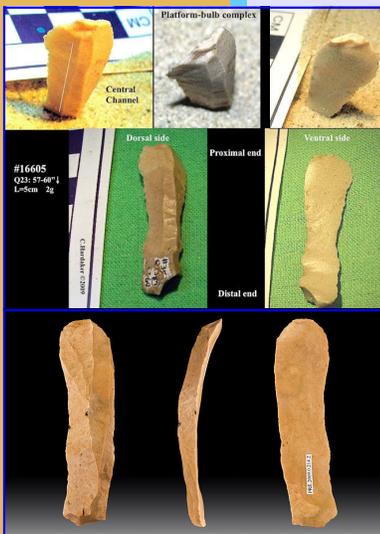


Marshall Payn; philanthropist, engineer, 35-yr veteran of archaeological research, pilot, award-winning documentary film Producer (Emmy), and owner of 23 businesses, was blocked from co-authoring a scientific report on the 250,000-yr old Hueyatlaco Site, Puebla, Mexico.

VIRGINIA STEEN-McINTYRE, PhD, is a volcanic ash specialist; founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition; and copy editor, author, and scientific consultant for *Pleistocene Coalition News*. She began her lifelong association with the Hueyatlaco early man site in Mexico in 1966. Her story of suppression—now well-known in the science community—was first brought to public attention in Michael Cremo's and Richard Thompson's classic tome, *Forbidden Archeology*, which was followed by a central appearance in the NBC special, *Mysterious Origins of Man* in 1996, hosted by Charlton Heston. The program was aired twice on NBC with mainstream scientists attempting to block it.

All of Virginia's articles in *PCN* can be accessed directly at the following link:

http://www.pleistocenecoalition.com/#virginia_steen_mccintyre



A reminder of the quality of Calico's artifacts

In *PCN* #18, July-August 2012, Pleistocene Coalition founding member, famed diatomist and geologist Dr. Sam L. VanLandingham after Fred Budinger's article published his response to the wanton destruction of evidence by then Calico Director, Dr. Adele Schroth. He explained the illegality of destroying artifacts on U.S.

public lands in an article titled [VanLandingham Responds to Calico Destruction](#). One of the excuses Dr. Schroth gave for doing so was her mainstream-trained echoing that Calico's artifacts were not artifacts at all but mere "rocks." To encourage *PCN* readers to look



at this matter for themselves I made the comparison figure at left for [Reviving the Calico of Louis Leakey, Part 1](#) (*PCN* #21, Jan-Feb 2013) and in the present form for [Part 3: Audio clips from Leakey's 1970 Calico talk](#) (*PCN* #39, Jan-Feb 2016). Readers can compare a

stone blade from Calico in California dated 50,000–200,000 years old (photographed and catalogued by archaeologist and PC founding member the late Chris Hardaker) with a virtually identical blade from the famous site of Brassempouy in France, dated 22,000–29,000 years old. Readers can judge the objectivity of scientists who claim that the Calico specimens were *made by nature* while the European specimens are fully-accepted as *made by man*. **Top:** Artifact #16605 from Hardaker's Calico Lithics Photographic Project (*PCN* #6, July-August 2010). **Bottom:** Flint blade from Brassempouy (public domain). Dr. Leakey, familiar with artifacts worldwide, was fully confident in those from Calico despite ongoing attempts by mainstream scientists to denounce them as "geofacts." -jf

[Revisiting PCN #13, September-October 2011](#) (w/minor corrections to figure numbering)

Upholding the 200,000-year old dates for Calico

Jim Bischoff, PhD Geochemist, USGS

"It is not a rock as you assert. It



was a flaked artifact taken from within context."



Fig. 1. Location of Calico Early Man Site, near Barstow, California.

Introduction

Since its discovery by Louis Leakey in the 1960s, the ages for the deposits at the Calico Early Man Site, located just off I15 near Barstow, California (**Fig. 1**), have been the subject of controversy. While the site's first three directors including Leakey all held to ages of 50KBP for the upper layers and 200KBP for the lower

layers, of late there is a move afoot to assert a date for the entire site to approximately 45 to 50KBP.

The problem with this younger age is the existence of a number of published test results that yielded ages more in line with the earlier directors' thoughts. These must be discredited if the supposed new younger age is to be believed.

The challenges have taken the form of a postulated hot springs that percolated up through the deposits throwing off all dates, or another—the entire site is just the product of a massive slide about forty-five thousand years ago that re-deposited surface artifacts at depths up to thirty feet. The list goes on.

Geochemist Jim Bischoff on one side of the controversy, has recently sent the *PCN* newsletter (with permission to print) a copy of an e-mail he sent last January to geologist, Ren Lallatin, on the other side, regarding her

criticism of his dates. Jim has not received a reply from her. We offer the letter without comment, except to note that whoever is right, the site is over four times to as much as seventeen times older than Clovis, and speaks to a very early arrival of humans in the Americas.

On February 22, 2011, Jim Bischoff wrote:

To: rensys-tems4@yahoo.com

From: Jim Bischoff <jbischoff@usgs.gov>

Subject: Correcting the Calico record

Cc:

Hello Ren:

I must respond to your recent postings on the geology and dating of the Yermo gravels. You state my dating is controversial, and you make some assertions that are simply not true and that I cannot let pass unchallenged.

Firstly, I dated a "secondary" calcite coating on an artifact taken within the basal layer of the deposit (**Figs. 2–4**). It is not a rock as you assert. It was a flaked artifact taken from within context. And "secondary" means that the coating formed on the artifact within the fan after deposition of the artifact. This calcite formed as a result of post-depositional

ground-water flow along the base of the fan. I observed several other examples of this coating at the same general level as the dated sample. I examined the field relations carefully and am convinced of this interpretation of the context. Thus, the calcite is younger than the emplacement of the fan! The coating is delicate and would not have survived any transport had it formed prior to deposition of the clasts. The carbonate is demonstrably not a pedogenic caliche formed prior to deposition, as you assert. I don't understand your statement about



Fig. 2. Object tested by the author using uranium-thorium dating (U-Th). Calico Photo #803, courtesy of Fred Budinger Jr. **Editor's Note:** The object came from Calico R-19 with other artifacts at a depth of 199 inches or nearly 17 feet.

For more details see:

Bischoff, J.L., R.J. Shlemon, T.L. Ku, R.D. Simpson, R.J. Rosenbauer, and F.E. Budinger. 1981. Uranium-series and soil-geomorphic dating of the Calico archaeological site, California. *Geology* 9: 576-582.

how a modern pocket knife could be dropped into the ancient mudflow. Do you mean to imply that I salted the artifact?

And the U-series results are robust. They date the time of precipitation of the calcite,

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Upholding the old dates for Calico (cont.)

"I take great care in determining the context of samples that I select in the field. There is simply too much labor involved in obtaining a good U-series date to ignore questions about how the date relates to the age of associated artifacts or bones."

not the age of the ground water as you state. Soluble trace amounts of uranium in the ground water are co-precipitated with the calcite at the time of precipitation. The daughter isotope of Th is insoluble in ground water, thus the U/Th clock is reset to zero at the time of precipitation. Therefore, your assertion that the results date only the uranium-rich ground waters is not correct.

I have had much experience in dating secondary and primary calcites in archaeological sites, mostly in Spain in deposits of even greater age than Calico. Let me assure you that I take great care in determining the context of samples that I select in the field. There is simply too much labor involved in obtaining a good U-series date to ignore questions about how the date relates to the age of associated artifacts or bones.

Regarding the geology of the fan, it is tightly folded into an anticline and syncline with some significant offsets along faults that cut the fan. Your assertion of 45,000 yrs for the age of emplacement just doesn't seem enough time for such tectonic modifications to have taken place, nor for the degree of internal weathering of the clasts.

Sincerely,

Jim Bischoff

James L. Bischoff, Geologist Emeritus

U.S. Geological Survey ms/470
345 Middlefield Rd.
Menlo Park, CA 94025

<https://profile.usgs.gov/jbischoff>

On July 22, 2011, Jim Bischoff wrote to VSM
[Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre]:



Fig. 3. Photo 800; courtesy of Fred Budinger.

"Hello Ginger:
Here is the website with Ren's heresy to which my email was

directed:

<http://www.meetup.com/Friends-of-Calico-Early-Man-Site/messages/boards/thread/8901492/>.

I recently repeated the U-series analysis on a smaller purer sub sample of the calcite rind, using the latest ICP-mass spec technology. The resulting date is amazing close to the earlier alpha spec value on the bulk sample of ca 205 kyrs...."



Fig. 4. Photo 796; courtesy of Fred Budinger.

JIM BISCHOFF is Geochemist emeritus, USGS. During his distinguished career of over 40 years he has specialized in the geochemistry of marine and lake sediments, seafloor geothermal systems, hydrothermal ore deposits, and climate change. He has made contributions in carbonate diagenesis, lunar geochemistry, pore-water chemistry, the Red Sea geothermal system,

and the plate tectonics of the Gulf of California. His experimental work with the "temperature of squeezing effect" is now the basis for all pore fluid diagenetic studies. Bischoff managed the USGS participation in the DOMES program (Deep Ocean Mining Environmental Study) in the equatorial Pacific and organized several oceanographic expeditions to the SE Pacific. His work with the process of seawater-basalt interaction became widely recognized as a major new part of the geochemical cycle. Later work led to the prediction of massive sulfide deposits at seafloor discharge sites of heated seawater and eventual discovery of the famous black smokers and massive sulfides by an expedition using the research submersible *Alvin*.

Bischoff was the first American to participate on a Soviet oceanographic expedition and was twice Special Guest of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Bischoff was awarded the Goldschmidt Medal of the Geochemical Society in 1999. He is a Professeur Associe Honoraire of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and invited Distinguished Researcher at the Instituto de

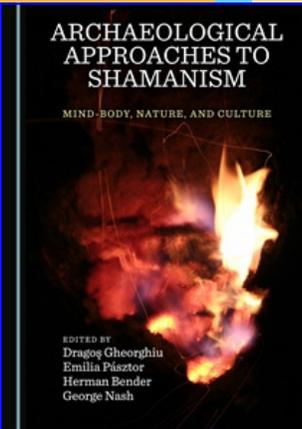
Geología, Barcelona, Spain, where he assisted Spanish colleagues in establishing a U-series dating laboratory.

In parallel with his marine

work, Bischoff has pursued studies of paleoclimate and human evolution by U-series isotopes as well as developing new dating techniques. His study of rock shelters in northern Spain showed that the Neanderthals had been abruptly replaced by modern humans 40,000 years ago.

Member news and other info

"This is sweet music to our ears because



it adds yet another group of ancient people—along with *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals—who could easily have made their way to the Americas and so account for the rigorous though suppressed evidence of people living at Calico in California and Valsequillo Mexico up to 250,000 years ago."

-VSM

Experimental archaeologist and pyrotechnics expert, Professor Dragoș Gheorghiu, PhD

(National Univ. of Arts, Bucharest, Romania) and colleagues announce their new book, [Archaeological Approaches to Shamanism](http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#Dragos_archaeologist_artist_pyrotechn). It includes authors from Europe, Africa, and Asia. Gheorghiu is author of the following PCN articles (PCN has also featured several reports on Gheorghiu's fascinating large-scale experimental land art archaeology work which can be accessed here:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#Dragos_archaeologist_artist_pyrotechn):

From PCN #43: As the dividing line between Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures continues to erode and more and more once-thought-Neolithic inventions such as pottery turn out to be Paleolithic in origins the whole picture of what ancient people were like continues to change dramatically (e.g., see Gheorghiu's recent article, [Göbekli Tepe: A hunter-gatherers' architectural world map](#), in PCN #41, May-June 2016). See also Gheorghiu's article, [Experiencing a prehistoric ritual](#), in PCN #40, March-April 2016. Gheorghiu's archaeological artistic visions—well-known in Europe—are often on a grand 'geographic' scale but also deal with the intimacies of human mind and spirituality.

Continuing in the shamanism vein, see also [PCN #45 \(Jan-Feb 2017\)](#) for editor David Campbell's take on the recent controversial re-interpretation of the famous Les Trois-Freres prehistoric "shaman" or sorcerer, in his review titled, [Paleolithic Polyphemus: A review](#).



For a fictional portrayal of shamanism in prehistoric North America see editor Tom Baldwin's popular book, [The Evening and the Morning](#).

As another appropriate seg-way between the topic of shamanism and this issue of PCN's rekindling of the Calico site protection dilemma and U.S. archaeology fiasco see [Patrick Lyons' review](#) of Baldwin's book in PCN #7, Sept-Oct 2017. PCN #7 was our First Anniversary Issue and contains classic PCN writing showing the commitment and determination of PCN's authors maintaining the very same message seven years later only now with 50 issues and nearly a thousand pages of evidence, facts, and objective perspective. The issue even contains the PCN #50 appropriate topic about the current destruction efforts perpetrated upon Calico Early Man Site by the U.S. archaeological community. It is one of the worst examples of science and shows how low quality dogmatic anthropology penetrates to the point of destruction anywhere in the world. It was already epitomized in Chris Hardaker's "The Abomination of Calico" in that issue.

"With "Evening Star" reluctantly assuming the duties of shaman in her tribe at Calico 185,000 years ago..."

Ancient genomes from South Africa now prompt estimates of modern human divergence 260–350,000 years ago

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre



A round dozen authors from South Africa and Sweden, led by Carina M. Schiebusch present genome sequences for seven ancient individuals from KwaZulu-Natal South Africa

(*Science* 28 September 2017, eaao6266, DOI: 10:1126/science. Aa06266). Using traditional and new approaches, they estimate the time of the first modern human population divergence to be between 260,000 and 350,000 years ago, WAY earlier than has been assumed for the emergence of modern *Homo sapiens* in general. This estimate "coincides with anatomical developments of archaic humans into modern humans as represented in the local fossil record." This is sweet music to our ears because it adds yet another group of ancient people—along with *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals—who could easily have made their way to the Americas and so account for the 50-year suppressed evidence of people living at Calico in California and Valsequillo in Mexico up to 250,000 years ago.

What the mainstream doesn't realize is that in its rushing to push dates farther and farther back in time it is providing more support that the original USGS Valsequillo dates in the late 1960's were right all along. Geologists don't have any reason to force-fit the dates to a mere 20,000, 50,000, or even "115,000" years. As explained regularly across 50 issues of PCN the USGS geologists have never doubted their high-quality and high integrity work. They simply did their jobs of objectively dating the discovered materials and sites. Only the archaeologists and anthropologists have fought to block the facts and this is all for a single reason. They were pre-committed to the idea that early people such as Neanderthals or *Homo erectus* (or for that matter even early *Homo sapiens*) could never have made it to the New World. -VSM

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Member news and other info (cont.)

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[A life defending archaeological truth: Remembering Chris Hardaker](#)

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[Geochronology at Hueyatlaco: How solid geochronology got trashed](#)

(reprint PCN #11, 2011)

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[Lost World found again](#)

Vesna Tenodi

Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist Ray Urbaniak,

sends news on the startup of his new website called Sacred

Rock Art. Among other aspects of the site, page 3 contains a nicely done sequence with links to all of Ray's articles in complete issues of *Pleistocene Coalition News*:

[Complete list with links to Ray Urbaniak's PCN articles](#) (<http://platinum.stipy.com/page/3/>).

This is exactly how the Pleistocene Coalition was proposed to work in 2009. It

was set up as a means to create a community large enough to take on the mainstream academic monopoly and its practice of suppressing evidence conflicting with mainstream ideas. Suppression is done so that ideas such as 'no early humans in the

Americas' or that 'early humans were less intelligent than modern humans' could be promoted to the public as if they were facts.

Coalition is also a way to break out from both mainstream anthropology's and the amateur community's tendency to produce scores of 'lone wolves' each out for their own causes yet unaware that even if increasingly successful it would not be enough to stand against the large number of predisposed academic journals and mainstream media venues. Coalition is an effective way to challenge the three sciences which have controlled public beliefs about human prehistory for over a century: anthropology, biology, and paleontology. The

idea was for the PC to publish in its newsletter/journal *PCN*, rigorous non-mainstream work and evidence blocked by the above-named fields with the

articles' authors providing links back to the Pleistocene Coalition and *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Linking is the way to increase the presence of challenging voices on the Internet. It is an essential part of the PC idea. Occasionally, authors may use *PCN* as promotion with *PCN* and the Pleistocene Coalition linking to their web-

sites and books while forgetting the balancing half of how the coalition idea works. One

thing to keep in mind as to what *PCN* is up against is that mainstream anthropology has 150 years of myth about human prehistory presented as fact to defend. This is why they feel the need to block any evidence that challenges their ideas. Ray's new website w/links to *PCN* helps to counter-

balance the suppression of evidence the public has never been allowed to see.

Psychologist Terry

Bradford, PhD, sends a report concerning some very interesting observations on the tool making skills of New Caledonian crows (**Fig. 1**). New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific. The article, "Study Provides Insights into How New Caledonian Crows Make Their Hooked Stick Tools" (*sci-news.com* 12-10-17), provides a quick overview of researchers' work at the University of St Andrews, Scotland, who have recently discovered how the crows make "one of their most sophisticated tool designs." The tool is the "hook," which, apart from the work of human beings beginning a mere "90,000 years ago," has never been produced

by any other animal including the 'human-like' chimpanzees. The crows follow a multi-stage process to produce a stick with a "neatly-shaped hooked tip." The researchers also point out that the hook is widely regarded as "one of humankind's most important innovations."



Fig. 1. Apart from those made by humans beginning in the Middle Paleolithic, New Caledonian crows are the only other animal known to fashion "hooks" from elements in their environment. Photo: James St. Clair.

So how is this information related to early humans? It has to do with one of the article's conclusions comparable with some toolmaking techniques of Paleolithic people in that carefully-made tools in certain situations may not be necessary and that quickly-made tools might be just as good for the job at hand. They found that *adult* crows regularly used a "sloppier" technique than the younger birds but which often produced equally good results. One Paleolithic human example was covered by PC founding member and 30-year professional archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker as [Bipolar Corner](#) in *PCN* #36, July-August 2015, prior to the original crow study in *Biology Letters* 12-23-15: "I thought I knew lithics. I didn't. Bipolar punched a huge hole in the paradigm I used in the field to discern artifacts from geofacts... Us humans have used this technique since day one. ... In a nutshell, bipolar flaking is a technique which involves breaking a rock such as a cobble between two other rocks. The result is that many different potential tools can be made all at once." Sometimes the quick option is the best one. -jf



[Link to PCN #49](#)



[Link to PCN #48](#)

Familiarity breeds content

By David Campbell

"In 1978, Emma Lou Davis... proposed



that unfluted and stemmed



Fig. 1. Unfluted Clovis, Malibu, California.

points had preceded the iconic fluted Clovis point."

Recently, the administrator of my email service sent me a notice that my quota of storage was about to exceed the limit.

If that occurred I would no longer receive email or send any out. An immediate purge of dross was strongly suggested. This proved to be a lengthy process but a valuable one that took me all the way back to Y2K. It's often reported that your whole life flashes before you in a dire crisis and in a sense that's what happened if you consider the Internet a life.

Most of the stuff squirreled away in those files coincided with the birth of a serious interest in all things ancient, the more mysterious taking precedence. A great many messages contained images

of artifacts and odd rocks I'd found and inquiries to others of their origin and nature. There were an equal number of messages from others doing likewise (Figs. 1-11). I have arranged them showing single points first followed by a site cache, and

then collections. I've also bolded the site locations.

The establishment of my website and its various stages of development were laid out like a log book with forgotten photos I'd never posted thinking them dubious but not quite deletable. This was a good thing.

Later, I was surprised to learn when showing some of these to an archaeologist considered to be the foremost expert on lithic sources in Texas, that some even I'd considered 'geofacts' were genuine artifacts. And surprisingly, some he had formerly considered products of bridge construction, upon closer examination turned out to be a prehistoric blade cache from a Central Texas source hundreds of miles away.

Other photos taken by a friend near the same area created quite a stir among Texas archaeologists when I forwarded them for their expert opinion. Oddly

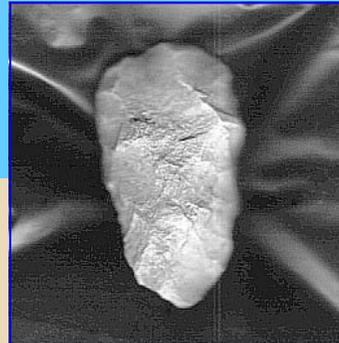


Fig. 2. Unfluted lanceolate. Rose Anderson; Caney Creek, Texas.



Fig. 3. Unfluted stem point from below Clovis horizon. Gault site, Texas.



Fig. 4. Unfluted lanceolate. Henry Helene; China Lake, California.

enough, other collectors had been ignored when they showed similar artifacts to archaeologists surveying the area for a reservoir project. And to the chagrin of one who found an 18,000 year old artifact himself there, he received treatment similar to the collectors when he wrote up a report on it.

If there's any moral to be drawn from this story, it is: keep what you find; take photos, in the context you find them,

if possible; get second, third and even fourth opinions from professionals and knowledgeable laymen; and hang on to what you've got because opinions can change with time. In the meantime, educate

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Familiarity breeds content (cont.)



Fig. 5. Buckeye Knoll cache. **Victoria, Texas** on the Gulf Coast.



Fig. 6. **Kaw River, Kansas**, Pygmy artifacts and skull casts. Neal Steede, Mesoamerican archaeologist. See Neil's site articles in [PCN #35, May-June, 2015](#), and [PCN #36, July-August](#).



Fig. 7. Unidentified and unprovenanced points found by Ryan Escarcega; U.S. non-specific **Pacific Northwest**.

yourself.

Not all education, or even most will be spoon-fed to you in an educational institution. Most of the really important information you need—especially if it is of a kind that does not conform to the current consensus model—will involve a lot of re-search on your own part. And, of course, you will have to learn the jargon to be able to recognize valuable information when you find it.

And though you may not agree with it, you must familiarize yourself with the issues that surround your particular interest. The information you seek may be in plain sight though you might be unaware of its existence. This was brought home to me as I continued to review my old emails and archived folders.

There I found an article by Tony Baker written in 2009 concerning the precursors of the Clovis fluted point. In it he noted that the pre-Clovis technology had been known for a long time before the recent pre-Clovis controversies began. In 1978, Emma Lou Davis—whom I profiled in an article called [Emma Lou Davis: Mojave maverick, 1905–1988](#) ([PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014](#)—our Fifth Anniversary Issue)—published *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mojave Lakes Country*. In it she proposed that unfluted and



Fig. 8. Axe heads or handaxes. Andrea Ryan; **North Sulphur River, Texas**.



Fig. 9. Chert blade, quartzite tool, unfluted stem point, and dart points. Andrea Ryan; **North Sulphur River, Central Texas**.

stemmed points had preceded the iconic fluted Clovis point. This was based upon her own discoveries at China Lake, and those of her team of surveyors, together with her mentor Marie Wormington's catalog of unfluted points from Mexico, South America and across the United States. Tony then posed the question why had nobody heard of this information from two thoroughly experienced, credentialed, and well known professionals? He concluded that it was because it did not fit the current model and therefore received little or no mention in professional literature. It died of malign neglect on the shelves of public libraries.

Imagine my surprise when further delving in my ar-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Familiarity breeds content (cont.)

"Tony then posed the question why had nobody heard of this information from two thoroughly experienced, credentialed, and well known professionals? He concluded that it was because it did not fit the current model and therefore received little or no mention in professional literature."

chives turned up photos of unfluted stemmed points found beneath the Clovis

horizon at the world famous Gault site; double pointed points from Hueyat-laco, Mexico, and South America; Buckeye Knoll on the Texas Gulf Coast, a couple I'd found here near my home in North Texas, and one a friend had found near China Lake, California.

Now if those found by the professionals were ignored what reception would mine and those of my friends receive? None at all based upon experience. But I'm holding on to them anyway, because the times they are a-changing and they might become quite useful to a future someone in making their case.

Had I the knowledge to document my artifacts carefully when I found

them I could make my own case convincingly. This is

have demonstrated here with my biographies Cyrus Ray ([Cyrus the Great: Cyrus Newton Ray 1880-1966](#) (PCN #37, Sept-Oct 2015—our Sixth Anniversary Issue) and other avocational

professionals who became respected by mainstream archaeology due to their diligence and drive, it has been done before.

It's probably a good idea to start earlier than I did but if I have given anyone a head start in that direction by relating my experiences I will rest content.

DAVID CAMPBELL is an author/historian and an investigator of geological or manmade altered stone anomalies or large natural structures which may have been used by early Americans. He also has a working knowledge of various issues regarding the peopling of the Americas. Along with Virginia Steen-McIntyre and Tom Baldwin, Campbell is one of the core copy editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Campbell has also written fourteen prior articles for PCN which can be found at the following link:

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#anarchaeology>

Author's website: anarchaeology.com



Fig. 10. A few examples from the author's **Caney Creek, Texas**, collection: Unfluted lanceolate point (center), Alibates flint fragment, broken Gary points, perforated artifact. Photo: David Campbell.



Fig. 11. Levallois points. Rick Doninger; Iowa. For details on Doninger's massive southern Indiana collection see [Levallois lithic technology in the USA](#) (PCN #34, March-April 2015) and [Part 2](#) in PCN #35.

possible through the stewardship program here in Texas and, no doubt, elsewhere as well. And as I

Update and review of 'modern-level' Denisovan culture c. 40–50,000 years ago

By Tom Baldwin

"Much time has since



passed and the mainstream, focused primarily on the physical nature of these people, still does not realize the

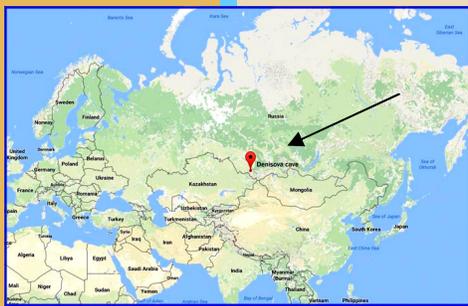


Fig. 1. Location of Denisova Cave southern Siberia.

significance of the cultural evidence."

In two prior articles I reported on the unexpectedly-advanced technological and artistic culture of the Denisovan people.

They lived in southern Siberia 40–50,000 years ago (see [Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted](#), PCN #35, May–June 2015; and, [Those pesky Denisovans](#), PCN #43, Sept–Oct. 2016—our 7th Anniversary Issue).

Much time has since passed and the mainstream, focused primarily on the *physical nature* of these people, still does not realize the significance of the cultural evidence. So, I thought our readers might like an update on news about Denisova Cave located in the Altai Mountains of Southern

Siberia (map, **Fig. 1**). The cave was occupied at various times by Neander-

thals, Denisovans, modern human goat herders, and most recently by a hermit named Denis—after whom the cave takes its name.

There are some 22 layers of soil and dung in the cave that archaeologists have dug through looking for artifacts left by previous occupants. Layer 11 has proven the most interesting.

The cave is quite cold, dropping below freezing in the winter and rising to only about 40 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer. The average temp is right at the freezing mark. These being not

what we can call ideal living conditions, one surmises that it was only occupied randomly and not a full time home for people. However the cold refrigerator-like conditions have proven very beneficial in preserving the DNA found in bones left behind in the various layers. For instance, scientists had been unable to sequence the DNA of Neanderthals until a toe bone of one was found in the Denisova Cave with well-preserved genetic material.

A finger bone of a female child was also found and the DNA of this person was sequenced as well. This child turned out to be a whole new, previously unknown, type of 'hominid.' Since this first evidence of a new people was found in the Denisova Cave the new strain of human was named Denisovan. (One wonders how a finger bone, a toe bone, a tooth, or some of the fantastic jewelry we will discuss later got left behind on the floor of the cave to become covered over with sand and dung and then found all these years later. Well, it was not an easy life these people lived and the best explanation I have seen is these artifacts were probably the sad leftovers from when a pack of hyenas or some other carnivores ate one of the cave's occupants.)

The Denisovans occupied the cave when layer 11 of the 22 was being laid down. Layer 11 has been dated at c. 40–50,000 years old.

We do not know what the Denisovians looked like having only found a finger bone, toe bone, and molar. However their DNA is very different than today's people. The tooth is also much larger than those of modern man or Neanderthals and is said to resemble those of the million-year old hominids found in Africa.

Most archaeologists would tell you these early people were just a bunch of grunting savages that sat around a fire at night tossing skulls in the air. They had no aesthetic values. They were too primitive for that. Beauty



Fig. 2. The Denisovan needle was far earlier and more sophisticated than those of *Homo sapiens* thousands of years later. Image: *Siberian Times*, Vesti.

would have been wasted on them. They say that only with the advent of modern man, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, did humankind develop the mental capabilities to appreciate beauty, to think symbolically, or make works of art. That version of things needs to be rethought and the findings from Denisova Cave is forcing just such an action in the Archaeological Establishment.

The Denisovans were making things at a level *Homo sapiens* would not duplicate for over 30,000 years. For instance, a needle was found in layer 11, making it the oldest needle ever found. But this was not just any needle. Even when *Homo sapiens* started making needles thousands of years later, theirs were not as sophisticated. The Denisovan needle had a groove cut in it where the string or leather (or whatever was being used to sew) could be lined up making it easier to pull the needle through what was being sown (**Fig. 2**). I should also note that the presence of the needle, combined with the cold temperatures of the cave, both

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Update and review of Denisovan culture (cont.)

"However just to keep our mouth watering they

argue for the use of clothing by the Denisovans.

Layer 11 has also yielded another modern-human ornamental staple—ostrich eggshell beads (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Manmade ostrich eggshell bead, another remarkable Denisovan cultural find dated 45–50,000 years old, showing no difference in quality from modern human versions despite the Denisovan people being called a 'different species' by anthropologists. Clearly, the field's focus is misdirected.

did announce

These would be of use in decorating clothes or could be worn as jewelry. Again,



Fig. 4a. The undeniably beautiful Denisovan bracelet made of green chlorite.

that one of these finds that they are keeping under wraps is another bracelet. This one made of marble."

Denisovans as by modern humans. Modern science attempting to sell to the public an identity of these profoundly accomplished and artistically astute people as a sub-human "species" with traits resembling the ape *Australopithecus afarensis* is misdirected science of the most obvious kind.

Of course the most significant find in layer 11 would remain the Denisovan Bracelet (Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b). I wrote an entire in-depth

article discussing this beautiful piece. [Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted](#), PCN #35, May-June 2015. Just looking at it you can tell that transforming a rough piece of chlorite rock into such a piece of jewelry could only be done by a person with vision, skill, technology, and an artistic sensibility.

As for the news I promised you, here is the first bit. The Russians have been tantalizing us for a few years saying they have

other interesting finds from layer 11 but are not yet ready to release them as more study is needed first. However just to keep our mouth watering they did announce that one of these finds that they are keeping under wraps is another bracelet. This one made of marble. They have also released a picture of it. But they will give no particulars yet. (See Fig. 5 on the following page).

We can deduce a few things about the new bracelet from what they have said and what we know from science. Chlorite—from which the green bracelet was formed—has a hardness of about 2 on the Mohs Scale. Marble, from which this new bracelet was carved has a hardness of 3 to 4 on Mohs' scale. That means it is up to twice as difficult to carve and shape.

So then, while not the thing of beauty that the chlorite bracelet is, it nevertheless speaks to greater level of sophistication in the tools used and the skills demonstrated than the green bracelet.

Here is your second news flash: If all these



Denisova bracelet 40,000 BP Altai/Siberia

Fig. 4a. Speculative uses and additional pieces of the bracelet by its discoverers.

www.kleivus.info

abilities weren't enough, coming as they do tens of thousands of years before similar items were being made by *Homo sapiens*, now a team of British, Australian, and Russian researchers are rethinking the age of layer 11. Until recently it was believed to be about 40–50,000 years old. Now, however, these scientists are looking again at the dates of these objects amid suspicions that they are as old as 65,000 to 70,000 years.

At 50,000 years the know-how involved in these is mind-boggling. Any older, and it challenges our entire understanding of the technological development of man. In fact, while googling the

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Update and review of Denisovan culture (cont.)

**"Chlorite—
from which
the green
bracelet
was
formed—
has a
hardness
of about 2
on the
Mohs
Scale. Mar-
ble—from
which this
new brace-
let was
carved—
has a
hardness
of 3 to 4
on Mohs'
scale.
That
means it is
up to twice
as difficult
to carve
and
shape."**

chlorite bracelet I noticed a series of articles claiming the bracelet is fake. Such an idea would never be pro-

tioned above: The technological ability to make such objects speaks to the intelligence of the maker. The

sial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only



Fig. 5. The newly-discovered "marble" bracelet from Denisova Cave in southern Siberia. As the details have not yet been released, some safe things we can deduce about from what they have said and what we know from science has primarily to do with the harness of the stone. Chlorite—from which the green bracelet was formed—has a hardness of 2 on the Mohs Scale. Marble, however, has a hardness of 3–4 on the Mohs' scale. That translates into the piece being up to twice as difficult to carve and shape. This speaks to an even greater level of sophistication in the tools used and the skills demonstrated in order to create it than the green bracelet which can be extrapolated to mean the Denisovans were even more intelligent and resourceful than we knew. So, claims that the Denisovans were a different species? That may truly be a moot question.

posed if the piece had been found in a more recent, i.e., *Homo sapiens* layer.

So why is it so hard for many of us to credit our forefathers with the same intelligence God has gifted us? Well, at least there was no series claiming it was produced with the help of ancient aliens.

In conclusion I would like to point out it is not just technological development that is demonstrated by the things being found in the Denisova cave. I would like to close by paraphrasing a quote from my previous article men-

desire to make such an object speaks to the aesthetic and artistic abilities of the maker. The want-to-own such an object speaks to an appreciation of beauty on the part of the wearer. All traits most archaeologists are not willing to ascribe to "pre" *Homo sapiens* and yet are demonstrated in these finds.

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 controver-

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 many prior articles in *PCN* focusing on Calico, early man in the Americas, and *Homo erectus*.

All of Baldwin's articles published in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found at the following link:

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

Dating a remarkable petroglyph site through visual clues

By Ray Urbaniak
Engineer, rock art researcher,
rock art preservationist

"To the figure's left was, beyond any doubt, a small representation of the Pleiades star cluster."



On a recent visit to a petroglyph site

I had never been to before on the Arizona Paiute Reservation I followed

my routine of looking for clues to the age of the site.

The first thing I noticed was the absence of pottery sherds suggesting the site was 'pre-ceramic' (i.e. pre-AD 500 this area; Oldest in the Americas is c. 7,500 years in 'South' America).

After photographing a couple of petroglyph panels I also noticed that there were several 'atlatls' or spear throwers depicted (see the following page). This suggested that the site predated use of the bow & arrow as well (i.e. pre-AD 500 this area; Oldest in the Americas dates to about 4,500 years ago in the Arctic region and in the St. Lawrence Basin).

Next, I noticed what appeared to be the glyph of an "extinct" pronghorn antelope (See the next page as well as my PCN articles beginning with [Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art](#) (PCN #22, March-April 2013). The following pages also feature some new examples. 'Extinct' animal depictions suggest older petroglyph

creation dates or descriptions passed down through oral history. In the latter regard, see my recent article, [Ice Age animal descriptions passed down through oral tradition](#) (PCN #48, July-August 2017).

Apart from a couple of other very interesting observations regarding this panel (discussed on the following pages), the most remarkable feature was a very unexpected discovery. While still at the site I spotted some very faint glyphs. When I returned home and computer-enhanced the panel to better see a shaman figure with a burden basket I noticed something exciting!

To the figure's left was, beyond any doubt, a small representation of the Pleiades star cluster (**Fig. 1**).

I immediately recognized this glyph because I had written about it before in an undated article, [Anasazi Equinox Marker and Connections to Lakota Star Knowledge](#), for the Manataka American Indian Council website.

A discovery such as this would be enough to make any rock art researcher's day a good one. However, it gets better. As it turns out, the cluster as repre-

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

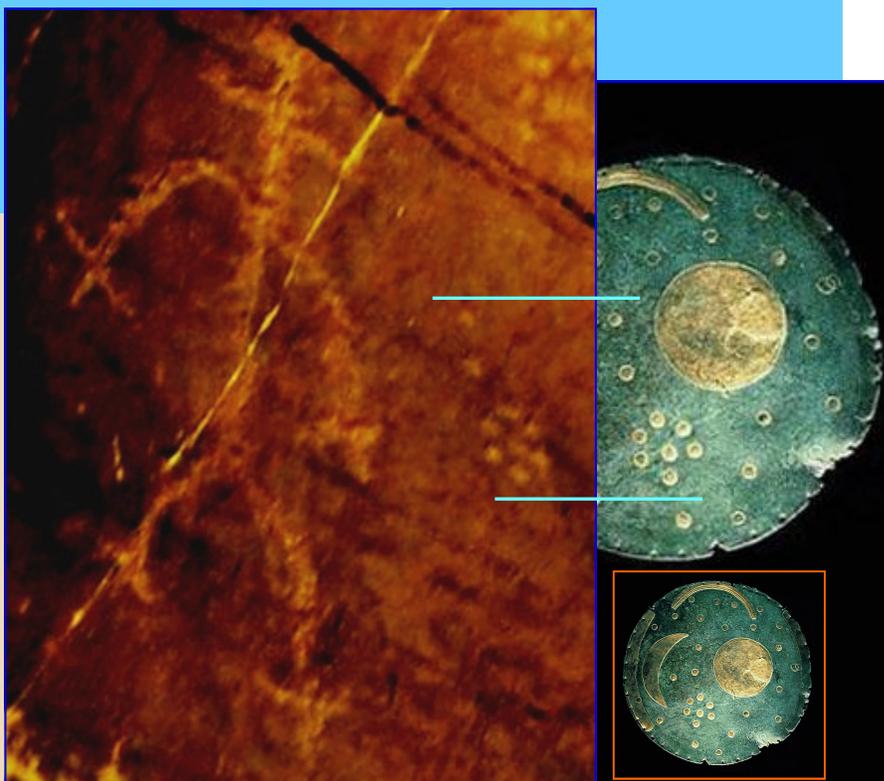


Fig. 1. Comparing the Arizona Reservation petroglyph with the now famous 'Nebra sky disk' of central Germany. There can be little doubt that the Arizona panel shows a representation of the Pleiades star cluster which is *identical* to the Nebra sky disk. The Nebra disk—presently dated to the European Bronze Age at 1600 BC—is regarded the oldest representation of the Pleiades. However, the Arizona petroglyph could challenge that idea (the cluster was also known to the Sioux and Cherokee peoples of North America). With the petroglyph matching the Nebra disk it is likely to be at *least* that old. Also significant is that the Native American representation is clearly of equal quality to the European Nebra disk. The Arizona glyph should also help to remove any apprehension that the 7-star pattern on the Nebra disk does indeed represent the Pleiades. Petroglyph photo: Ray Urbaniak. Nebra sky disk: Wikimedia Commons. [Eds. Note: The Nebra site is less than 'one hour' from Bilzingsleben (and at the same latitude)—the 400,000-year old *Homo erectus* site shown in PCN and prior to contain modern-level geometric engravings.]

Dating a petroglyph site through visual clues (cont.)

"If the petroglyph's Pleiades star arrangement—

sented on the ancient Native American petroglyph panel is an exact duplicate of that represented in the

"association" with other artifacts. However, this does not rule out the possibility of it being older.

This was confusing to me until I finally recalled another piece I had written for the Manataka American

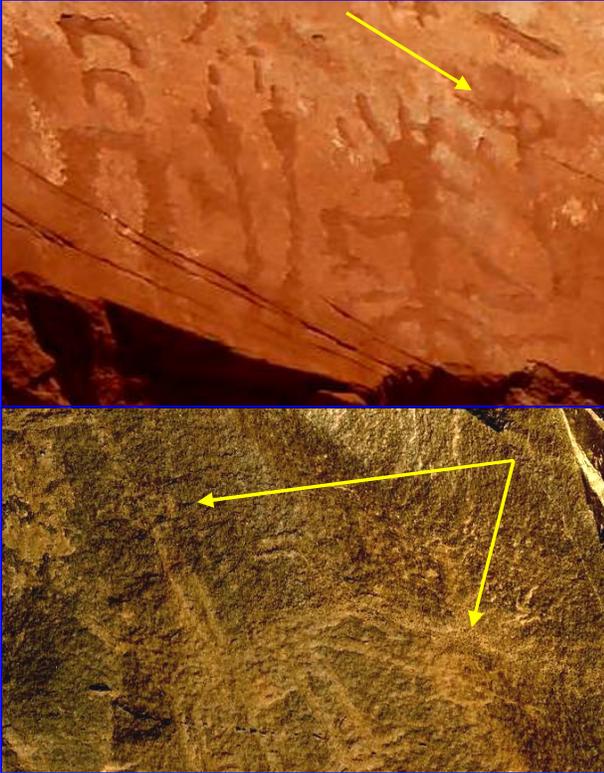


Fig. 2. Several 'atlatls' (spear throwers) are represented in the Paiute Reservation petroglyph panel. This strongly suggests that the panel predates introduction of the bow & arrow. Bow & arrow use in the Americas presently dates back to c. 4,500 years ago—long before the arrival of Europeans. Photos: Ray Urbaniak.

The discovery of the Pleiades glyph in the AZ panel does help to confirm my other dating clues to *at least* a certain antiquity. If the petroglyph's Pleiades star arrangement—being an exact duplicate of the Nebra disk—suggests its age then c. 3,600 years old is a good conservative estimate.

The full panel—which is extremely weathered and patinated—could actually be much older with different artistic elements added at different times in prehistory. One of the main things that points to this possibility—apart from being pre-pottery and

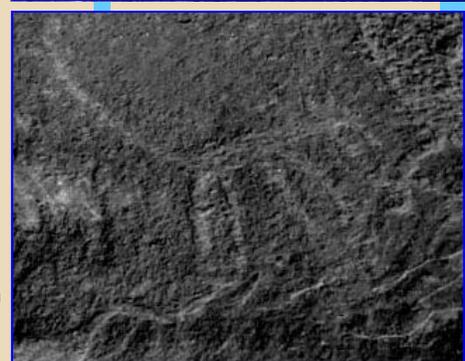
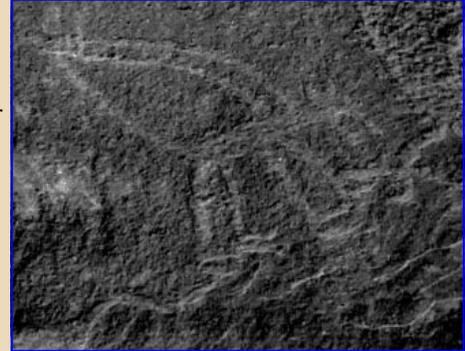


Fig. 4. Also on the panel. **Top:** The animal that appeared to have wings! When I got home and computer-enhanced this faint glyph I discovered something even more remarkable. What I thought was a single creature appeared to be 'two' deliberately superimposed animals. **Middle:** A mountain lion. **Bottom:** Another 'extinct' pronghorn antelope. I believe the superimposition is part of the Anasazi belief system in which many animals are seen as 'one' since they depended upon each other for survival. Photos: Ray Urbaniak.

being an exact duplicate of the Nebra

famous 'Nebra sky disk,' a bronze plaque from Central Germany which is presently dated to the European Bronze Age at c. 1600 BC or c. 3,600 years old. The 12" disk is made of bronze with a blue-green patina with inlaid gold symbols. UNESCO has called the disk the "oldest concrete depiction of a cosmic phenomenon worldwide." They also refer to it as "one of the most important archaeological finds of the 20th Century."

showing spear technology (**Fig. 2**) rather than bow & arrow—is the evidence for 'extinct' animal depictions (e.g., **Figs. 3–4**).

The panel also featured an animal that appeared to have wings! (**Fig. 4**). When I got home and computer-enhanced this faint glyph I realized it was, instead, two different animals apparently deliberately superimposed. A mountain lion and another extinct pronghorn antelope.



Fig. 3. Likely 'extinct' pronghorn antelope depiction from the southern Paiute Reservation, AZ, from a much larger panel. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

disk—suggests its age then c. 3,600 years old is a good conservative estimate."

The object is dated to its current 3,600 years by

Indian Council website, an undated article called,

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Dating a petroglyph site through visual clues (cont.)

"The full panel— which is extremely weathered and patinated —could actually be much older with different artistic elements added at different times in prehistory."

[One with the Animals](#). In that article I explained how the Anasazi apparently felt they were 'one' with the big-horned sheep (Fig. 5).

They did not see themselves as separate from the big-horned sheep. They

could have been passed down through oral tradition as well.

In the *One with the Animals* article I related a story about being in a bar in Florida and striking up a conversation with a Sioux Indian there who was origi-

RAY URBANIAK is an engineer by training and profession; however, he is an artist and passionate amateur archeologist at heart with many years of systematic field research on Native American rock art, Urbaniak has written many prior articles with

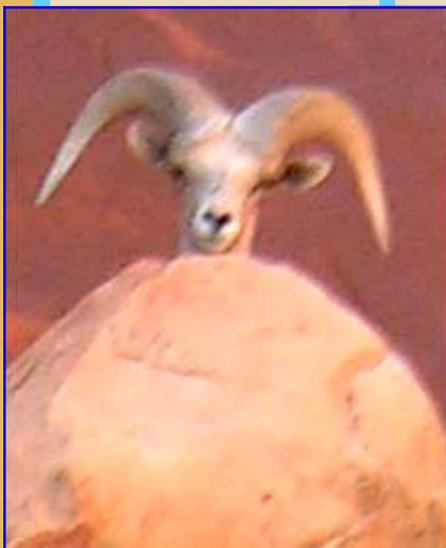


Fig. 5. I believe that many images in Native American rock art are meant to represent the idea that the people and the animals are 'one.' In this example, of many, I believe it shows that the people and the sheep are 'one.' The Anasazi didn't see themselves as separate from the big horn sheep—they were one. Both photos by Ray Urbaniak.



were dependent upon them for survival so they had complete respect for the animal.

I eventually realized that in that environment the mountain lion was the only other major predator other than Man! In that light, therefore, it was logical to assume that they could have viewed the mountain lion and the extinct pronghorn antelope as one.

The mountain lion may have been as dependent on this extinct pronghorn for its survival as the Anasazi were dependent on the big horned sheep. Stories about this dependency

nally from South Dakota. He explained that he was in Florida only because he needed the work. During the conversation he started to weep and proceeded to tell me about how he "missed the animals." This is when I really gained a sense of the deep connection Native American people have with the animals of their homelands. It was something new to me then but it has stuck with me all these years. How far back does this deep connection go? I believe that the petroglyph panel with the animals and the star cluster gives a sense of how encompassing it is and that it goes very far back in time.

original rock art and petroglyph photography for PCN which can all be found at the following link:

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

Revisiting posthumously Chris Hardaker's important article c. the founding of PC

On suppression

By Chris Hardaker, MA, archaeologist



Pleistocene Coalition founding member and archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker, at Valsequillo archaeological site, Puebla, Mexico, 2001. Photo: Virginia Steen-McIntyre.

"The primary source of suppression was the person, Jose Lorenzo (INAH). After 1967, he lied that the discoveries were a hoax with affidavits elicited at gunpoint, along with saying CIW's project threatened the local economy."

Note from the Eds: In 2009, PC founding member, the late Chris Hardaker, re-worked his website earthmeasure.com to coincide with the launch of the Pleistocene Coalition. This was done with each of the founding members who had websites. In Chris' case it included upgrading his work on the two most significant suppressed archaeological sites in the Americas, Valsequillo in Mexico and Calico in California. He also produced an overview paper called, "On Suppression." Since that time the important experience and research-based paper has resided only on his website (first crawled Feb. 24, 2010). It is presented here for the first time *verbatim*. The year

prior to his passing Chris had several PCN series in process including chapters from his book (see below) as well as publishing more of the artifacts from his Calico Lithics Photographic Project covered in several prior issues of PCN and giving PCN editors permission to use any of the materials from his website in PCN articles. Now, *On suppression*:

Since my book, [The First American: The Suppressed Story of the People Who Discovered the New World](#) (New Page Books, 2007), was published, it has come under fire for including the word "suppressed" in the subtitle. Actually, it has nothing to do with secret illuminatis preserving the prehistoric status quo or the Indiana Jones mystery warehouse. It is a personal experience. In 1977, I first heard of Valsequillo's quarter million year old bifaces. I would ask various big guns about it during the next decade or so, always leaving with more questions than answers because nobody knew anything for sure. A couple articles were out there but they were by geologists. Where were the archaeological reports? Compared with the relative stratigraphic chaos

of Calico, the Valsequillo sites seemed perfect: primary burials in sands and silts. What's the problem? I wondered. The Valsequillo sites apparently lived up to the level of perfection required by the Clovis Firsters, both in artifacts and their geological context—see the 1967 article in *Pleistocene Extinctions*. To make matters worse, all artifacts and art pieces had vanished. And worse yet, no professional in Mexico or the US seemed to care, bar one, maybe two.

Decades pass. Then boxes arrive: xeroxed archives of Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams, principle investigator of the Peabody/Harvard excavations, 1962-66.

When I started going through the archives, the notes, the photos, I had to deeply ponder the idea that I had awakened in an alternate universe—not because of the incredible data pouring out of the boxes, but because the profession found it reasonable to ignore extremely valid and intriguing data. It wasn't just really old bifaces that were uncovered along with remains of extinct species. She had uncovered a string of sites contained in a single 100-foot geological column known as the Valsequillo Gravels. In that column slept one of the greatest dragons ever found in the Americas: a sequence of archaeological horizons that revealed a technological evolution of projectile points, from retouched blades to full blown bifaces and at least two artifacts suggesting pressure flaking.

The primary source of suppression was the person, Jose Lorenzo (INAH). After 1967, he lied that the discoveries were a hoax with affidavits elicited at gunpoint, along with saying CIW's project threatened the local

economy; six years later he told USGS they could finally revisit the site but that they could do no archaeology. From that point on he only allowed a couple paleontologists. Starting in 1966, he dug his own huge trench at the site behind CIW's back, and continued once she was banned. Earlier, he even tore up at least two feature blocks with bones next to lithics removed from the excavations: ready-made exhibits. He destroyed them in front of witnesses. He confiscated Armenta's entire collection and banned him from any future fieldwork. I would definitely call that suppression, and probably a lot worse.

These were primary archaeological features, not redeposited. The evidence is overwhelming. And the sandy silts are very hard, indurated. Clovis Firsters demanded perfection for sites involving preClovis claims. Calico's alluvial chaos easily failed that test. But Valsequillo was different, as the photos show. The Valsequillo sites were as "perfect" a context as one could rationally hope for.

And professional archaeology just said no to Valsequillo? Finding all the right things that constitute sites with high integrity, dug by the right folks and funded by the right institutions, bifaces next to butchered bones, in the vicinity of America's oldest art—and then, silence? The treasures are relegated to or lost within some warehouse gathering dust? Some are even rumored to be in Lorenzo's house itself?

Whatever the reason, the famous Valsequillo discoveries were removed from the table and thus from the collective memory. What was the official justification? Nobody's talking. Bottom line: Valsequillo didn't count. In his *Earlier Than You Think*, George Carter chalked

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

On suppression (cont.)

"In the last few years,

this professional preClovis neglect up to human nature. He was very diplomatic. It shows little sign of abating.

question, if I were to submit a proposal to NSF, what is the earliest date that I should state for the First

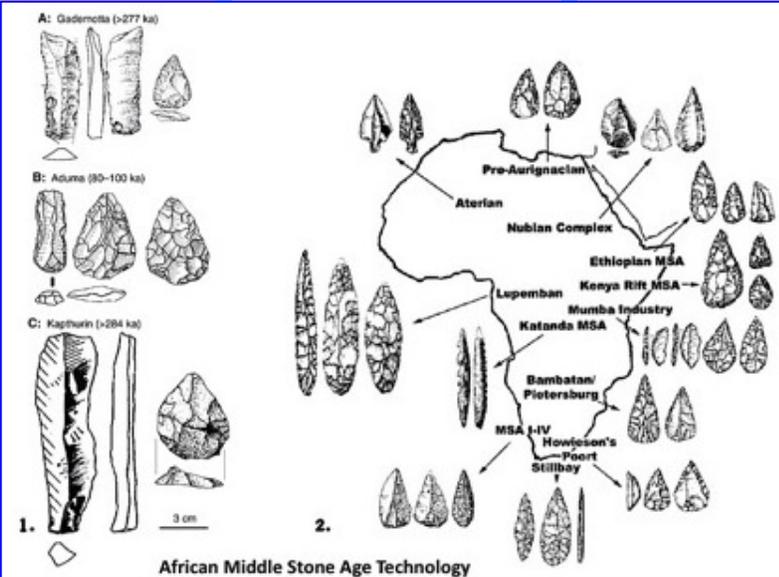


Fig. 1. African lithics now show *all stages* of Middle-Upper Paleolithic stone tool technology (McBrearty *et al* 2000) offsetting the whole idea of an Upper Paleolithic revolution.

Americans? Answer: 25,000 years.

Sure, 200,000 year old bifaces are not something archaeologists generally think about, even in their worst moments. The whole idea was regarded

Irwin-Williams and Wormington when imagining what the reaction of the national and international community would be to the "crazy" dates. They both portended absolute disbelief as the reaction, 'folks falling out of their chairs laughing' kinds of reactions.

In 1968, quarter million year old dates for Upper Paleolithic blades and bifaces were ludicrous. Not only would it be irresponsible to officially assign those kinds of dates to those kinds of artifacts, it would have been an insult to the entire profession in lieu of what was known about human evolution at that time. How can you publish something ridiculous and impossible, and still love your profession?

The other consideration to just leave it alone might have come from persons in the U.S. academic community who also worked in Mexico. Without saying, gringos had to maintain good international relations with INAH, which is to say, Jose Lorenzo, the name that signed their Mexican archaeology permits. If you were a Mayanist from Harvard who knew CIW's excellence as an archaeologist and that there was no way she could have been hoodwinked by laborers who would have had to have been masters of geological science to pull the wool over her eyes—but you also depended on Lorenzo's signature for your professional career: what would you have done?

It's probably true that, for most pros, the crazy dates are still as off-planet now in the 21st Century as they were back then. The major difference now is that there is a precedent for quarter million year-old Upper Paleolithic technology, in Africa, during the Middle Stone Age, complete with the evolution of simple retouched blade points into full-blown bifaces (Fig. 1). A fascinating google (+McBrearty). [1]

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scientifically troubling comments have been made by leading US paleoarchaeologists about another site in Chile ... A prominent Texas archaeologist ...proposing that those dates and/or artifacts should be put in a box for ten years until they figured out what to do with them."

 In the last few years, scientifically troubling comments have been made by leading US paleoarchaeologists about another site in Chile near the Monte Verde site dated to 14,000 years. This other site was discovered with blood-soaked lithics and dated to 33,000 years. The discoverer is on record saying, "I wish those [33k] dates would go away." A prominent Texas archaeologist seconded that motion at an event in 2008 proposing that those dates and/or artifacts should be put in a box for ten years until they figured out what to do with them.

Of course not everyone feels this way, but from reports, nobody spoke out against this suggestion, at least publicly. Maybe it is not suppression at all, but a mindset, a group-think? Or is it actually a matter of policy? In October 2005 there was a paleoarchaeology conference in South Carolina. During the group question and answer period, I asked the

as off-planet by CIW herself. It still is. It rankles to the bone; an immediate intolerance erupts with such a proposition. One might as well say the universe was created in seven days, or black is white? Tough. Valsequillo is real, it is material, not a phantom. Valsequillo is controversial, no doubt about it. So it's avoided or rejected for over thirty years?

However history works all this out in the end, for me it was definitely a personal feeling of betrayal by the paleo leadership ("Clovis Firsters"), and a betrayal of their brand of science. I wasn't alone. Things got so bad that the Meadowcroft Rockshelter director, John Adovasio, coined a name for the leadership: the Clovis Mafia.

 At the end of this journey into the Valsequillo discoveries, the specific variety of suppression is difficult to pin down since several meanings seem to intertwine, as noted below. But a bottom line may be summed up in the fear shared by both

On suppression (cont.)

"Is it actually a matter of policy? During the group question and answer period, I asked...if I were to submit a proposal to NSF, what is the earliest date that I should state for the First Americans? Answer: 25,000 years."

Hopefully these webpages and the book will inspire the same fundamental curiosity that took hold 50 years ago. This is not a political thing between Mexico and the U.S. It is a fascinating thing about our species. We should act like that. And act with the urgency the Valsequillo discoveries deserve. In the US, the best place to start is CIW's Smithsonian archives.

Chris Hardaker
EarthMeasure Research

Merriam Webster Online: Suppress

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/suppress>

Function: transitive verb
Etymology: Middle English, from Latin *suppressus*, past participle of *supprimere*, from *sub-* + *premere* to press — more at *press* — more at *press*
Date: 14th century

Suppress

- 1. To put an end to forcibly; subdue.
- 2. To curtail or prohibit the activities of.
- 3. To keep from being revealed, published, or circulated.
- 4. To deliberately exclude (unacceptable desires or thoughts) from the mind.
- 5. To inhibit the expression of (an impulse, for example); check: suppress a smile.
- 6. To reduce the incidence or severity of (a hemorrhage or cough, for example); arrest.

"1+2" Juan Armenta Camacho & Cynthia Irwin-Williams banned by Lorenzo; George Carter, Thomas Lee, Michael Xu—fired by their respective institutions.

"3+4" Cynthia Irwin-Williams—self-censorship. She did not accept the geo-

logical interpretation and the geologists would not recant, so she wouldn't write up the sites.

"5. To inhibit the expression of (an impulse, for example); check: suppress a smile." In this case, was there a felt need to inhibit her own great curiosity about the discoveries in favor of academic survival? Or was there the greater need to protect the discipline from national and international ridicule and disgrace, which both she and her mentor, Marie Wormington, feared would happen?

[1] Morgan, L.E., and P.R. Renne. 2008. Middle Stone Age, Africa Diachronous dawn of Africa's Middle Stone Age: New 40Ar/39Ar ages from the Ethiopian Rift. *Geology* 36 (12): 967-70.

<http://geology.gsapubs.org/content/36/12/967.abstract>

Abstract: The Middle Stone Age (MSA) of Africa, like the Middle Paleolithic of Europe, is thought to represent a time period wherein toolmakers acquired significant increases in cognitive abilities and physical dexterity. Existing data fail to resolve whether the MSA emerged gradually, abruptly, or discontinuously, and whether this industry reflects the activity of *Homo sapiens*. Here we present new 40Ar/39Ar geochronological data revealing that advanced MSA archaeology at two sites in the main Ethiopian Rift is older than 276 ka, much older than technologically comparable MSA archaeology from elsewhere. An age of 183 ka for a unit farther upsection, along with the technological stasis observed throughout the section, indicates that similar technology was used here for ~93 ka. These results suggest that MSA technology evolved asynchronously in different places, and challenge the notion of a distinct time line for either the appearance of the MSA or the disappearance of the earlier Acheulean. These and other recent results indicate that the oldest known MSA consistently predates fossil evidence for the earliest *Homo sapiens*.

African Middle Stone Age Technology

1. <http://geology.gsapubs.org/content/36/12/967.abstract>
2. McBrearty, S., and A. Brooks. 2000. The revolution that wasn't: a new interpretation of the origin of modern human behavior. *Journal of Human Evolution* 39, 453-563. <http://www.anth.uconn.edu/faculty/mcbrearty/>

CHRIS HARDAKER, BA, MA, was an archaeologist working in California and one of the founding members of the Pleistocene Coalition in 2009. He reviewed and catalogued the data from the massive artifact collection of Calico. For details, see [The abomination of Calico](#), Parts 1-3, including Hardaker's first explanation of Caltrans (Cerutti) Mastodon Site suppression beginning in *PCN* #6, July-Aug 2010, and [Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts: Original 2009 paper updated and serialized for PCN](#) (*PCN* #24, July-Aug 2013) and its [Part 2](#) (*PCN* #26, Nov-Dec 2013). Hardaker is also author of: [The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World](#).

See [PCN #49](#), Sept-Oct 2017, for several articles honoring Chris at his passing as well as condolences from our readers.

All of Chris' articles in *PCN* can be accessed directly at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#the_first_american

Aboriginal industry dictatorship and Australian archaeology

By Vesna Tenodi, MA archaeology; artist and writer

"There was even more astonishment when



the morphology and genetic analysis proved that this gracile, modern skeleton has no connection with either contemporary Aboriginal tribes or the skeletons found at the Kow Swamp site."

Who should we trust in a country paralysed by political correctness?

Having written about Mungo Man skeletal remains several times I had no intention of revisiting that particular topic. But the latest development has twisted my arm.

This 50-year saga has been going on since the discovery of prehistoric fossilised human remains in 1968, known as Mungo Lady, in the Willandra Lakes region in New South Wales; and another archaeological find in 1974, known as Mungo Man. Willandra Lakes would have been a lush region once, but turned into an arid desert around 25,000 years ago.

The excavation was conducted and the remains investigated and analysed by the original Rhys Jones, John Mulvaney and Alan Thorne team, at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Mungo Lady caused some excitement, being dated to 20–26,000 years ago. But the real excitement was over Mungo Man, when the test results showed the skeleton was 62–71,000 years old (*Journal of Human Evolution*, Vol. 36, 1999). And there was even more astonishment when the morphology and genetic analysis proved that this gracile, modern skeleton has no connection with either contemporary Aboriginal tribes or the skeletons found at the Kow Swamp site, dated to 13–9,000 years ago and established by Alan Thorne as belonging to *Homo erectus*.

For flying in the face of the "regional continuity" theory as promulgated by the Aboriginal industry, Alan Thorne became ostracised. But he maintained that his theory of multiple waves of migration into Australia was correct, as evidenced by his reconstruction and analysis of fossil sets from both the Kow Swamp and Mungo sites.

Mungo Man was described as gracile and of modern appearance, more like European *Homo sapiens* than the robust and morphologically different Australian ancient skeletons.

Gene wars—science and politics in human evolution research

The rise of the Aboriginal industry introduced the dogma that there are no humans in Australia before the Aboriginal race. The ANU Jones-Mulvaney-Thorne team disagreed with that theory. Geneticists Gregory Adcock and Sheila van Holst Pellekaan also disagreed.

The genomic analysis showed that at least two groups populated Australia in the distant past including physically modern Mungo Man but his gene is extinct.

Some of their scientific papers—proving the multiple migration waves into Australia during the Pleistocene, and multiple racial groups inhabiting the Australian continent predating the ancestors of contemporary tribes by thousands of years—were either heavily edited or banned outright. Sheila van Holst Pellekaan kept fighting, unsuccessfully, for twenty years to have her

genetic research data published. The Max Planck Institute in Germany conducted their own independent research, published their genetic sequencing of the Aboriginal genome in 2010 and their further results in 2013. Their data confirmed the results obtained by Sheila van Holst Pellekaan years earlier (*Nature*, January 2013).

The tug of war between the scientists who conducted the tests and the Aboriginal industry which found the results to be politically undesirable has been going on for decades, with demands that contemporary tribes should "own the Australian past," and that Australian archaeology "belongs to them."

Mungo Man? Is it really?

The story ended on November 17, 2017, when what are claimed to be the remains of Mungo Man were returned to three tribes who claim to have lived in that region thousands of years ago. By the end of a pompous "repatriation" ceremony, televised throughout the day and accompanied by absurd commentary, with lots of weeping and carrying on, the real reason behind this spectacle became clear—demands for more money! Money for a new museum, a new research center, a monument to be built, as well as for a worldwide campaign to promote all that. Yes, Mungo Man is shaping up to become quite a good money-spinner.

Soon we will no longer be allowed to refer to the skele-

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

Aboriginal industry dictatorship (cont.)

"Soon we will no longer be allowed to refer to the skeleton as Mungo Man..."

Even though all the tests have shown that Mungo Man has no morphological features in common with any Aboriginal tribe, nor any genetic connection to them, the new story was fabricated and is now being force-fed to the public through endless repetition."

ton as Mungo Man. Initially called Pleistocene Australian, then Mungo Man, it seems to be obligatory to now refer to this find as "Aboriginal man." Even though all the tests have shown that Mungo Man has no morphological features in common with any Aboriginal tribe, nor any genetic connection to them, the new story was fabricated and is now being force-fed to the public through endless repetition.

During that long ceremony, what was *not* said is more important and telling than what was being said.

The three members of the original team, who excavated and analysed the Mungo Man remains, were not mentioned. Not once. Not by anyone.

John Mulvaney died in 2016, and with all three being dead now, there is no one to contradict the Aboriginal industry. There was also no mention or acknowledgement of any other politically incorrect scientists who worked on the Mungo remains. The only one the audience heard from was Jim Bowler, the star of the show, the geologist who was hired by the ANU to do the survey of Willandra Lakes back in the 1960s. He happily embraced a new dogma about the "first people" and was the only one willing to parrot the story invented for him by the Aboriginal industry.

Bowler now claims that he found the Mungo Lady skeleton in 1968 and the Mungo Man skeleton in 1974. Both skeletons were actually dug up, transported and investigated by the Jones-Mulvaney-Thorne team, but Bowler cannot find it in his heart to share any credit. Instead, he has the following comment about the team members:

"We are dealing with the conflict of white rational, sophisticated science enlightened

by the bloody Enlightenment, translated into an Aboriginal land ... with an Aboriginal people with an entirely intuitive and empathetic relationship with country," he says. And he goes on:

"That Enlightenment was superimposed both on a country they [the 'enlightened'] didn't understand and a people they didn't understand ... and we now carry the burden of the fu**ing Enlightenment. This is because the purely rational mind is incapable of understanding what Aboriginal people are fundamentally on about" (*The Guardian*, November 14, 2017).

Yes, spoken like a real scientist.

In the same interview for *The Guardian*, Bowler is compelled to rubbish John Mulvaney—calling him a friend and mentor, in all his hypocrisy—by saying:

"The archaeologists are ordained—you know, they are like priests, only they can handle the sensitive objects. It was a moment—bang! That was a moment when things jumped—the moment when the story of the occupation of Australia suddenly changed. I took my other colleagues up to see the evidence of the midden shells. When we came back all the items [the body] had gone—been swept into John Mulvaney's suitcase," he says.

He obviously never got over the resentment and the grudge he holds against experts who actually researched the area and kept the Mungo fossilised remains in their laboratory at ANU.

According to this newly-spun story: ... In February 1974, Bowler found the body of Mungo Man while digging in the lakes with Mulvaney.

He found it, digging with Mulvaney? But it was not Mulvaney who found it? So Bowler said he was never permitted to touch nor handle the bones, whining that only archaeologists were "ordained to handle sensitive objects," but the story as told today would make you believe that John Mulvaney just carried the suitcase—with the bones—for the great discoverer Bowler.

Listening to Bowler, one is led to only one conclusion: that Mulvaney, as well as all other team members—who fell out of favour for refusing to participate in a politically-driven lie about Australian prehistory—was just some man with a purely rational mind, incapable of understanding what Aborigines are about, just another one belonging to the "fu**ing Enlightenment" as Bowler so succinctly put it.

Some other websites report that Bowler unearthed Mungo Man "with the help of anthropologist Alan Thorne." And that "Although there have been some different testing results for the age of Mungo Man it is widely accepted that he is 40,000 years old." Another article claims Mungo Lady is 42,000 years old. Yet another article promotes a documentary which "tells a story 42,000 years old—of Mungo Man and Mungo Lady," thus increasing the age of one and reducing the age of the other (*The Guardian*, August 17, 2015). No one seems to be able to get their facts straight.

Bowler has no time nor inclination to mention or give any credit to any other of his "friends and colleagues," but can go on until the cows get home about the "theft of Indigenous remains," because in his mind there could not possibly be any pre-Aboriginal culture.

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Aboriginal industry dictatorship (cont.)

"The three members of the original team, who excavated and analysed the Mungo Man remains, were not mentioned. Not once. Not by anyone... with all three being dead now, there is no one to contradict the Aboriginal industry. "

How do you fight lies in a political system that enforces them?

This dogma about Aborigines being the "first people" and the fabricated story of Australian prehistory has led defiant dissidents such as Rhys Jones to be all but deleted from the archaeological textbooks. Because Jones, just as Thorne and Mulvaney, knew very well that Mungo Man was much older than any skeletons ascribed to Aboriginal ancestors, and that Mungo Man, by its Caucasian features and modern morphology, belongs to a non-Aboriginal race, predating the influx of Aboriginal tribes by thousands of years.

But Bowler readily subscribed to the new dogma, to such an extent that he is now willing to trample on everything that is not Aboriginal. In Bowler's words, "Christ was a troublemaker. Where I come from *does* influence what I believe—and I've rejected a lot of the dogmatic bulls**t that we were taught at school."

A great number of Australians see Bowler as a propagator of the "dogmatic bulls**t"—to use his vernacular—but are not allowed to say so.

Most of what he is saying is invented. According to Bowler, "Aboriginal people associated with the lakes district were angry they had not been consulted." Not true. Willandra Lakes, where Mungo Man was found, is a desert, and there were no Aboriginal people aware of that region being ever populated by any tribes in the past (Rhys Jones, pers. comm.).

As for the remains allegedly belonging to Mungo Man, which were "returned to their descendants" in that over-the-top ceremony on November 17, 2017, I suspect there is not even a speck of actual Mungo Man bones in that box.

According to John Mulvaney, most of both Mungo skeletons were handed to the tribes in 1992 and were promptly destroyed in their "traditional way." But the original team knew what was to come, so they kept some of the Mungo bones, fragments and samples, and secured them in a way that "made sure that those would never get into Aboriginal hands" (John Mulvaney, pers. com.).

Mulvaney wanted to make sure that these archaeological finds would be available to genuine scientists overseas, at some point in the future, once this political-correctness-lunacy was over. He has been fighting the Aboriginal industry since the early 1980s, opposing repatriation and destruction of archaeological material, and was fully aware that the politicians' eagerness to please the tribes will completely replace factual truth with the invented story about Australian prehistory.

He warned his students to be suspicious of any research done in Australia by the Aboriginal industry, and predicted that data and test results obtained by them will be falsified to suit the predetermined goal of fortifying the "first people" dogma.

The Australian Archaeological Association on their website acknowledges that in 1969 John Mulvaney went with Jim Bowler and Rhys Jones to Lake Mungo to investigate human remains that were later to be known as Mungo Lady, but gives no adequate credit either to Mulvaney or Jones for the Mungo Man discovery.

Seeing the immense power of the taxpayer-funded Aboriginal industry which—if judging by their deeds—is a corrupt lot of hypocrites and sycophants colluding with each other, I decided to do

my best to keep the truth alive, despite a danger that such an inconvenient truth poses for anyone who utters it today.

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.

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http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



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