



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 2

MARCH - APRIL 2019

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Engineer and rock art researcher, Ray Urbaniak, makes intriguing comparisons between the rock art of Australia and that of Arizona which he located and photographed. Not the least significant are clusters of diversified 'signs' which appear in association at each site. Urbaniak also transcends popular theories presuming the artists didn't know what they were doing to explore evidence-based representational meanings. See **Urbaniak p.10**.

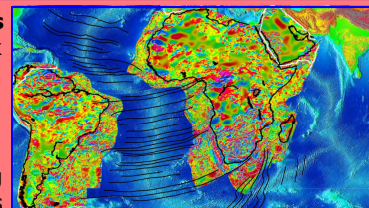


"According to...Wilson, the Darwinian revolution won't be truly complete until it is applied ...to everything associated with the words 'human,' 'culture,' and 'policy.'" Sounds utopian; but should there be such a goal? A recent paper sponsored in part by Wilson's Evolution Institute needs to be read with an eye for bias. As it turns out, the databank used in the study is curated by the Institute whose Directors include political and social activists. See **Steen-McIntyre p.2**.



Archaeologist, Vesna Tenodi, former 25-year employee of the Australian government—combines her professional experience in politics and archaeology to expose *politicized fake science* in Australia. Recently, the Aboriginal industry after having to concede there is no "copyright" on ancient art is creating a new science vocabulary where common expressions are declared "offensive," hence *forbidden*. Doing more damage to already foundering Australian archaeology as a 'science' the terms "Paleolithic" and "Old Stone Age" are also now *forbidden*. It is mandatory to use instead the poetic or romantic term, "Deep Time" instead. See **Tenodi p.15**.

We thank our readers for the great feedback on **PCN #57**. It included Virginia's and Guy's articles about geological and meteorological events during the last Ice Age; Tom's and Rick's articles challenging mainstream dogma about the identity and personality traits of *H. sapiens* and *H. erectus*; and Ray's, John's, and Ves' articles challenging mainstream ideas taught in schools and universities as facts. There was also very positive response to the quotations (suppression in science and education) and our news items so we include similar sections in this issue as well. It is crucial to remember that much produced by the anthropology community cannot be taken as objective science whether claimed *not-quite-us* early humans or 'vengeful gods.' This is because no conclusions mean anything if dogmatically predetermined, associated with social agendas, or where relevant conflicting data is withheld from the public. That is the kind of science we challenge at the Pleistocene Coalition.



FEATURED TECHNICAL ARTICLE

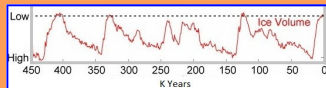
Canadian geological engineer, Guy Leduc

explains the processes, enigmas, and technical problems related to long-accepted plate tectonics theory. Leduc further explains that many of these problems have long been known yet are not being taught to university Geology students. See **Leduc p.3**.



A habitation gap in the Americas?

Tom Baldwin makes a daring proposal regarding Paleolithic habitation of the Americas. With a knowledge of both extremely old evidence (i.e. hundreds of millennia) as well as comparatively recent



evidence (within a couple dozen millennia) he suggests a catastrophic event separating the two. See **Baldwin p.6**.

Engineer Ray Urbaniak explains

how the discovery and recognition of Paleolithic cave painting began with the efforts of an amateur. The paintings were rejected as "fakes" by the evolutionary experts of the day as "too good to be ancient." After three decades and the death of their discoverer the experts admitted they were wrong about Altamira. See **Urbaniak p.13**.



Copernicus



Kepler



Galileo



Newton



Faraday



Anning



Mendel



Einstein

There is a contrast of extremes in acknowledging the amateur class—the foundation of modern science. At one end of the spectrum is a field with an excellent history of trust and rapport with its amateurs—astronomy. At the other end is anthropology and its reputation for suppression, misappropriation of peers' work, and denigration of its amateurs. Without the innovations and checks and balances amateurs bring to science anthropology lays itself open to political misuse. For its own sake the field needs to follow the lead of astronomy. See **Feliks p.9**.

"Vengeful gods" A scientific paper and purportedly objective databank on a potentially biased substrate

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, Geologist, Volcanic ash specialist

"The paper is associated with an organization called The Evolution Institute with a clearly-stated larger agenda (basically social re-organization which they refer to as "problem-solving") and its associated database called the Seshat Global History Databank."



I ran across an interesting "chicken or egg" problem while going through some back emails.

In the March 20, 2019 edition of *Live Science*, there was a research article titled, "When Ancient Societies Hit a Million People, Vengeful Gods Appeared." The title pretty much spells out the thesis. Written by Charles Q. Choi, it is a popularized version of the March 20 *Nature* report titled, "Complex societies precede moralizing gods throughout world history."

With the topic being more Neolithic than Paleolithic, I wrote John for his opinion as to whether it would work as a PCN write-up for which he quickly replied it would based on beliefs about small to large groups in prehistory. However, John also did some research for me on an organization associated with the paper. What he sent back was surprising. It put the question and the thesis in a different light casting some doubt on its rigor as a purely objective scientific paper.

The paper is associated with an organization called The Evolution Institute with a clearly-stated larger agenda, basically social re-organization which it refers to as "problem-solving," and its associated databases collectively called the Seshat Global History Databank.

One criticism of the Evolution Institute—which curates the databank used to produce the paper is the composition of its Board of Directors. According to interactive media and information systems designer, Randall Lee Reetz, the founding members and directors, with the exception of a biologist, are an "ad-hoc collection of business executives, political/social activists, and

social scientists." Not what I expected. Readers might consider being at least a little cautious about possible bias behind the paper due to its political/activist backing.

Reetz further noted that none of the founding members or Board of Directors except the biologist appeared to be evolutionary scientists by training or profession. Upon closer examination, the expertise of the Evolution Institute's Directors revolves around social engineering and public relations. The social engineering goals call for additional caution with a paper claiming scientific authority in interpreting modern religions and their associated countries and cultures. The social-reorganization aims of the sponsoring Evolution Institute skew the paper away from pure science. In fact, here is the motto of the Institute:

"We solve real world problems with evolution."

Quotes from the founder

The Evolution Institute's founder is biologist David Sloan Wilson. Dr. Wilson's work confirms the Institute's mission is definitely not pure science:

"An evolutionary worldview can make sense of everything associated with the words 'human,' 'culture,' and 'policy.' It relies on assumptions that are as robust as the assumptions underlying the theory of natural selection."

—David Sloan Wilson, March 6, 2019

Sounds utopian but not too convincing after 10 years of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. A professional review of Wilson's book gives a clearer sense of what he is actually saying:

"According to...Wilson, the Darwinian revolution won't be truly complete until it is applied more broadly—to everything associated with the words 'human,' 'culture,' and 'policy.'"

Wilson's global utopian plan for humanity goes even further:

"Through Darwinian thinking, we can determine what the adaptive function of various human behaviors and brain responses are. This, in turn, can help us combat mental illness and construct a healthy human brain."

The question is not whether the researchers use a databank but rather the amount of objectivity or nature of bias present. Databanks abound. The question is, what level of objectivity is applied in the criteria used to select what goes into the databanks? I wonder if the Seshat Databank will include Hueyatlaco early man site, Mexico, dated 250,000 years old by the USGS, NASA's moon core expert, and a renowned diatomist when it expands to the Paleolithic. As I said in an earlier article: [Same old same old](#) (PCN #33, Jan-Feb 2015).

John also wrote me: "What if they're looking at the evidence backwards," if the 'vengeful gods' were already part of culture but people didn't discuss them so much until agriculture gave them extra time for the arts and more time to think about the gods?

I must admit, I was more impressed with the paper before I learned of its background support. While the authors may be scientists, the agenda behind the support appears to be one of social engineering. I see this as a warning to always check your sources of information!

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 worked on dating Hueyatlaco with NASA's core specialist, Roald Fryxell](#), while he was analyzing soils from the Apollo missions. Virginia's articles in PCN can be accessed at the following link:

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

Challenging plate tectonics theory

By Guy Leduc, Geological Engineer specializing in Quaternary geology, paleoseismology, sequence stratigraphy, tectonic geomorphology, and connections between geology and archaeology

"According to the VMM model, the world ocean crust should have a Pleistocene age in the central mid-ridge and a Lower Jurassic age at the continental margin."



The science of tectonics studies deformation of the earth's crust. For this article, I will assume that our readers are familiar with the three main processes of *Plate Tectonics Theory* (PTT):

- 1.) Seafloor spreading;
- 2.) Subduction of plates;
- 3.) Mountain chains as a result of subduction.

Around the world, all high schools teach these three processes and they are valuable working paradigms. Unfortunately, we fail to acknowledge when these paradigms do not resolve geological data. Let's look at some shortcomings of these:

I. The PTT became widely accepted because of the seafloor spreading model. We know the Earth's mag-

In 1963, Vine, Matthews, and Morley (VMM model) proposed that the magnetic linear patterns on the ocean floor represent different ages of oceanic basaltic rocks that have been pushed away to either side of a spreading center and replaced by younger basaltic lava. Their theory suggested that as new basaltic crust is created, some minerals like magnetite become magnetized in alignment with the existing magnetic field of the earth. For example, rocks formed during a period of normal magnetism will have a positive magnetic anomaly like the actual earth polarity, whereas rock formed during a period of reverse magnetism will have a negative magnetic anomaly. By matching the continental *geomagnetic polarity time scale*

not the oceanic magnetic lineaments actually corresponded to normal/reversal ages. In the 1970s, PPT became so widely accepted that many governments poured grant money into oceanic research. If you question geology students, they will be seen to believe that deep sea drilling had confirmed this time map. But this is not the case. Sea drilling is superficial and so limited that it does not sample the unaltered basalt fit to reveal its magnetic polarity. Iceland was expected to display evidence for the VMM model as it is the only place where an emerged mid-ocean ridge is directly accessible. However, as shown by many workers, Iceland has been less than successful as a source of information supportive of the model. The submerged Reykjanes

Ridge south of Iceland was also extensively studied because of its close proximity. Some workers have demonstrated that the linear magnetic anomalies can be more easily explained by other geophysical models than by the VMM's model. You just hypothesize an entire ocean caped with a basalt with one single polarity or a mixture of it. To your model you add strips depleted of magnetism corresponding to the deep long fractures where magnetite was flushed out by seawater alteration. Your theo-

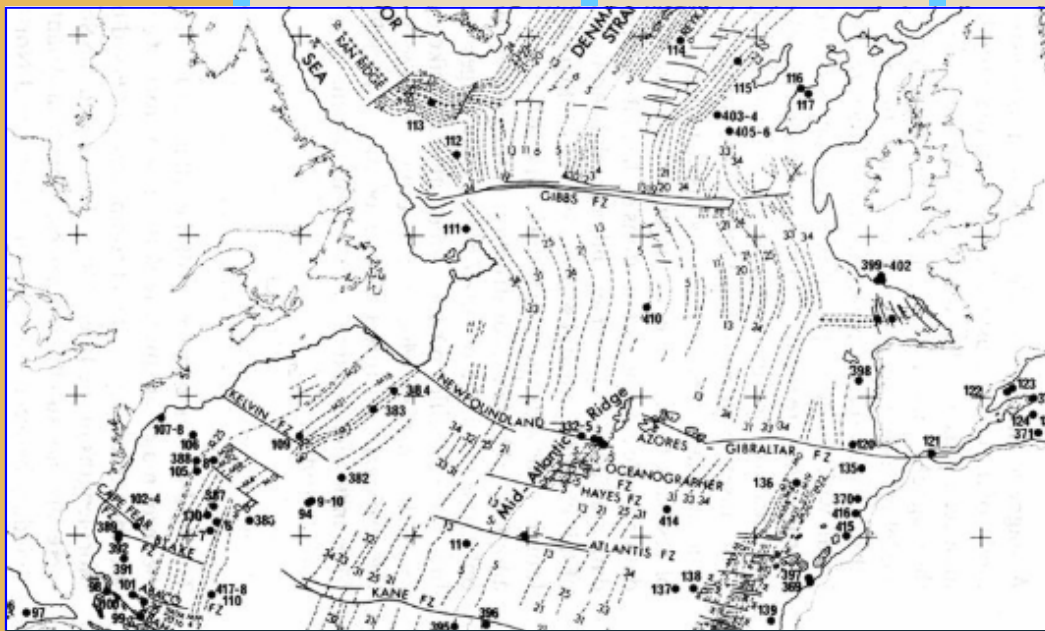


Fig. 1. In Vine, Matthews, and Morley's model matching the continental *geomagnetic polarity time scale* with the oceanic strips would enable us to establish their age like this map showing the alleged ages of the North Atlantic.

netic field has alternated between periods of normal and reverse polarity. From the 50s, study of magnetic normal/reversal in continental igneous rocks had established what is called the *geomagnetic polarity time scale*.

with the oceanic strips, we would be able to establish their age like this map of the alleged ages of North Atlantic (**Fig. 1**).

The seafloor spreading theory was widely accepted before we were able to prove whether or

retical model will give you the same magnetic profile given by the ship-borne survey with an even better statistical result than the one of VMM. In mining exploration, geophysicists know well that from one magnetic profile

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Challenging plate tectonics theory (cont.)

"Rejuvenation of Precambrian faults remains an

land survey you can generate many hypothetical models of the targeted ore deposit by proposing a wide range of geometric volumes, depths and mineral concentrations. Only drilling will reveal which models are the most accurate ones. So far, deep sea drilling remains a limited technique to reveal the true nature of the oceanic magnetic lineation.

■ Surprisingly the dredging of the oceanic floor had sam-

pled many ancient continental rocks of all ages. the Atlantic (Romanche, Vema) have a clear continuity with the giant Precambrian lineaments (deep faults & fractures) of West Africa and South America (see **Fig. 3** on the following page). There are many such continent/ocean continuities all around the world: Atlantic/Appalachian, Atlantic/Amazon, Pacific/Andes, West Pacific/Asia; Indian Ocean/Australia, etc. Astonished by the mysterious African prolongations, ocean-

zones oriented West-East curving toward North East crossing many other fractures zones (For more see our page 2 at: <https://www.geodoxa.com/plates-tectonics-controversy-2>

II. As mentioned above subduction is an essential process in PTT theory. Its treatment will be very short in this article. Many specialized papers on this topic were published in the free-access journal, *New Concepts in Global Tectonics* (<http://www.ncgtjournal.com/>). It

deserves at least a quick example. In Western Pacific one ocean floor lineament prolongates to the West, crossing a supposed subduction zone up to an Archean (old Precambrian) continental lineament!

III. For the last process of PTT allow me to use some social rhetoric. A Ph.D. student is asked to publish on orogeny (mountain chain formation) specific to his thesis field. His wise supervisors ask him to read landmark papers on three

paradoxes related to orogeny:

- 1.) How the critical taper/subduction theory has serious shortfalls.
- 2.) Long overthrust (thin skin tectonics) nappes cannot be moved by an applied force like the above paradigm.
- 3.) That all the orogeneses of the world were eroded into "peneplains" before their vertical uplifting in late Cenozoic, regardless of their folding age. In the meantime, these plateaus were eroded into modern mountains. We have no time for this one.

This exercise will request the student to read many papers. He can also read *The Origin of Mountains* (Cliff Ollier, 2000)

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

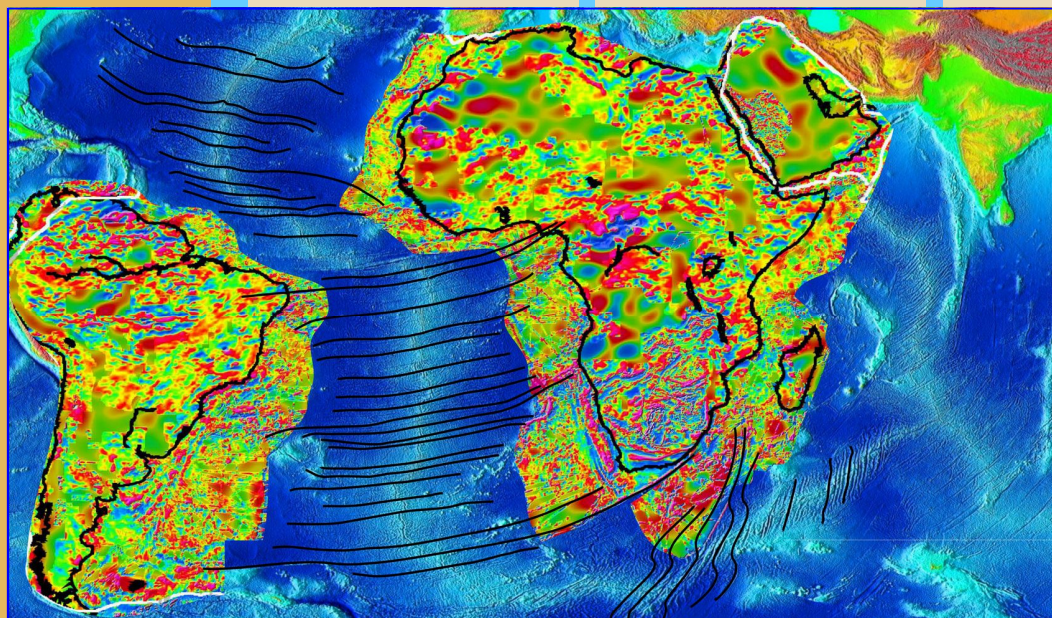


Fig. 2. Ocean floor dredging sampled continental rocks of all ages. Korhonen *et al's* *Magnetic Anomaly Map* is puzzling as a large part of the Atlantic floor gives a magnetic signal similar to that of the continents.

unsolved anachronism."

pled many ancient continental rocks of all ages. *The Magnetic Anomaly Map of The World* (Korhonen, J.V. *et al.*, 2007) is also puzzling. A large part of the Atlantic Ocean floor gives a magnetic signal very similar to the one of continents (**Fig. 2**). Read more on this at our website: <https://www.geodoxa.com/plates-tectonics-controversy>

According to the VMM model, the world ocean crust should have a Pleistocene age in the central mid-ridge and a Lower Jurassic age at the continental margin. In this paradigm, the old continental Precambrian crust should not have any prolongation with the younger geology of the ocean. Surprisingly, major fracture zones of

ographers have proposed a possible rejuvenation of these ancient structures during the opening of the new oceans in Jurassic time. *Rejuvenation of Precambrian faults remains an unsolved anachronism*. Indeed, exposed to time and high-pressure, deep faults can recrystallize and heal so well that any sorts of weakness can vanish. If younger stresses surge during continental splits, fracturing will occur anywhere they have to make their way, regardless of the existing Precambrian lineaments.

■ The kinematic proposed by the ocean ridge spreading request that major fracture zones should never cross each other. But in the South Pacific we observe major fracture

Challenging plate tectonics theory (cont.)

"Now, imagine a veteran expert exposing these issues in a pa-

a book that reviews well these issues and papers. The student will realize how these questions were totally ignored by recent PTT publications. Give the same challenge to any geo-students on earth and they will all come out of darkness learning the shortfalls of PTT.

molecular forces. *An applied force would never move such a plate but just crush it into small blocks.* At a smaller scale, it is like moving a custard nappe on a table, and better, multi colored custard layers. You can add dish soap as a lubricant. You will surely

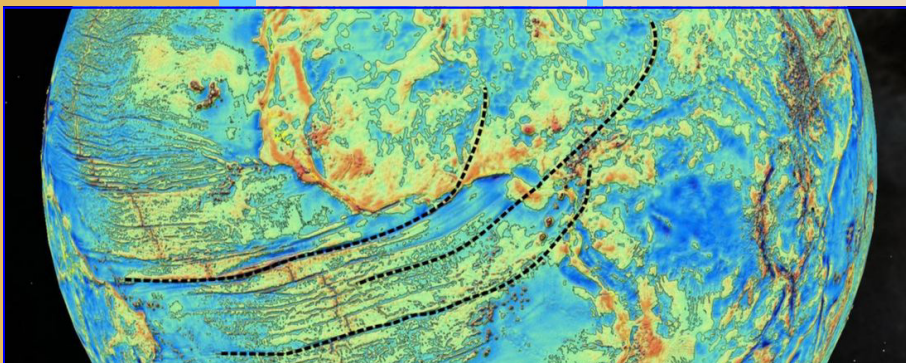


Fig. 3. The VMM model proposes the ocean crust should have a Pleistocene age in the central mid-ridge, Jurassic at continental margins, and old continental Precambrian with no prolongation into younger ocean geology. However, major fractures show a clear Precambrian lineaments continuity.

per submitted to a major geoscience journal. It is likely the edi-

■ Now, imagine a veteran expert exposing these issues in a paper submitted to a major geoscience journal. There is a high probability that the peer review editor would refuse the paper based on the assumption

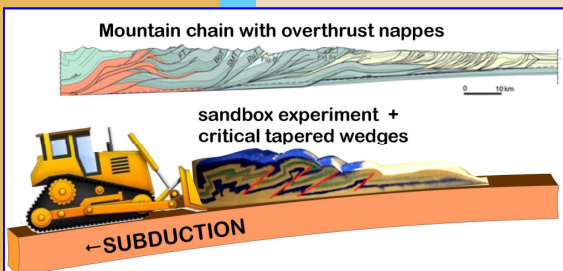


Fig. 4. Bulge created in a sand box experiment.

tor would refuse the paper presuming such controversies were already solved."

such controversies were already solved by recent PTT publications. Ollier's monograph was published in 2000 and so far, I haven't seen any reply. These controversies are still pending.

■ Let's look at the second paradox: *Rock layers at great scale are weak.* A large thrust sheet (say 100 km x 100 km x 300 m thick) has no internal force compared to the requested displacement forces. The internal resistance of the rock is made up of cohesive forces between minerals whose crystals are bounded by

create a bulge (in thick skin tectonics we say *taper, wedge, accretionary prisms, backstop*) of mixed custard layers. This bulge might even look like the tapered wedge created by a sand box experiment (**Fig. 4**).

However, you would never mount custard nappes one above the other on a long span like the orogeneses overthrust nappes. To be more realistic with your kitchen experiment, you can also slide a board topped with custard under another one to simulate a subduction/collision. So, then how was nature able to do what we call *thin skin tectonics*? The answer is dramatic because the orogeny nappes were behaving like a body force. It was put in movement first. The deformation happens when the nappe decelerates and curbs. Just tip the kitchen table until the custard nappes start to slide. There is no lateral applied force into play. Gravity applies its force on each custard particle. In orogeneses, the front toe curbs first and so is deformed first. The next elements follow in a close series from behind.

In his structural geology course at MIT, Burrell Clark Burchfiel says:

"The backstop in the sandbox experiment is probably the most unsatisfying part of the whole setup. What, in nature, corresponds to a vertical, unyielding wall? Early papers on critically tapered wedges had cartoons showing bulldozers pushing wedges in front of them, but this is surely just trading one suspect metaphor for another.

One thing to realize is that the critical taper models and sandbox experiments are meant to simulate or describe fold and thrust belts or accretionary prisms. That is, they are models of a small part of the anatomy of an entire mountain range, in particular, the exterior parts. The backstop then, is just the interior (hinterland) of the mountain range, and all the model requires is that this part of the mountain range consists of thicker crust and higher elevations. How that part of the range became thickened and whether sandbox experiments shed any light into this is beside the point."

Our readers might not get this whole point. But here a statement reminding us how poorly orogeneses are understood. Wikipedia: "Professor Burchfiel joined the MIT faculty in 1976. Over his career he has written close to 200 papers and mentored more than 50 graduate students." Here, I am not using the *argument from authority*. Attention to one authority help to evaluate how trustable is the majority consensus. For many geoscientists, you do not question the PTT. It is simple truth because it tells you a story in a nice package. So, why giving attention to PTT detractors when they ring the alarm bell even if they are reputable geoscientists. Geodoxa website is at work to make these controversies accessible to all.

GUY LEDUC is a Canadian geological engineer specializing in tectonics, geomorphology, and sequence stratigraphy. He is also a longtime researcher in paleontology, archaeoastronomy, mythology and linguistics. Leduc is presently living in France.

Proposing a Pleistocene habitation gap in the Americas

By Tom Baldwin

"Could the reason we do not have American sites in the c. 75,000-year range... be because the volcanic winter caused by Mount Toba blowing up caused a complete die off of the original ancient humans in the Americas?"



As I sit here at my computer I find myself wondering at something that might get me tarred and feathered and then ridden out of town on a rail. But I can't help myself from thinking things. My mind is always questioning. I want to know why or how. Here then, is my latest venture into heresy. It started with my interest in volcanoes.

I live in Cedar City, Utah. If you drive Interstate 15 from Las Vegas to Salt Lake City you will pass through Cedar City. About 15–20 miles south of Cedar you will travel up a canyon that rises about three thousand feet between some very steep cliffs. The sides of that canyon are pockmarked with lava flows. These are not the result of explosive eruptions. It looks as though here and there the cliff face just split and let a few hundred tons of lava out.

Drive a quarter mile further down the road and you will see the same lava flow type of thing again. There are probably something in the neighborhood of 30 of these spots where a seam in the cliff opened and lava oozed out.

About 30 miles east of town and back away from the cliffs I just mentioned, there are 'cinder cones' (cone-shaped structures formed around a volcanic vent by fragments of lava thrown out during eruptions) from actual local eruptions. Closer to my home, maybe eight miles away, the Aspen trees are in a battle with the lava. The trees are trying to reclaim the land from the lava (**Fig. 1** shows this

battle; the trees slowly encroaching on the lava, and pushing it aside as they send out roots and up trunks). This clash of tree verses rock is carried out in slow motion over millennia and trees are gradually winning it.

Why do I worry about this? Well, geologists tell us the eruptions were only about two thousand years ago. That is an eye blink in geological time. At the time Christ was walking Judea, where I live was a regular hell's kitchen. It could happen again, and I do not want to be here if it does.

So, being concerned about volcanoes, I studied up on them and found some compelling information.

It seems that some 70,000–75,000 years ago a volcano, named Mount Toba, erupted on Sumatra in Indonesia. Now that is not unusual. That region seems to be the volcanic and earthquake capital



Fig. 1. Aspen trees near my home in Utah fighting their way back into areas that had been taken over by hardened lava flows. It's a process that takes millennia but the trees, with their persistence, eventually win out in the end.

of our planet. But this volcanic eruption was something all together different. It was on a scale that rivals the eruption that gave us Yellowstone Park about 600,000 years ago. It was huge (**Fig. 2**). For example Mount Saint Helens produced only 1/2800th of the ash that Toba pumped up into

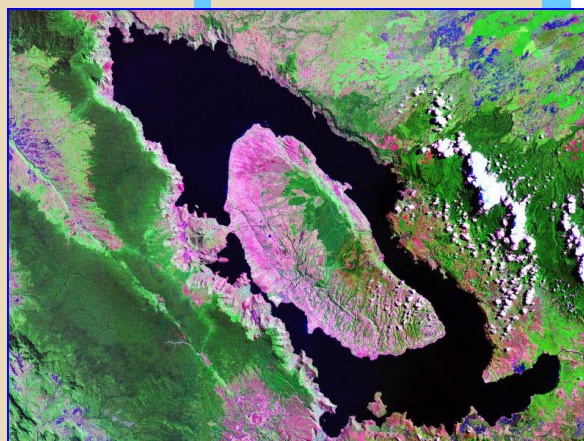


Fig. 2. Satellite picture of the caldera (large volcanic crater) of Mount Toba. It is full of water now and is called Lake Toba. The lake is 62 miles long!

the air. Along the same lines, Mount Vesuvius, when it buried Pompeii in 79 AD, blew out about 1/233rd of the ash that Toba did. Then in 1815 Mount

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Proposing a Pleistocene habitation gap in the Americas (cont.)

Tambora, also located in Indonesia, blew up and spewed about 1/35th the ash that Toba did. Toba was some mean posterior of a volcano.

Those numbers are for the worldwide population of people, and do not cover children or non-breeding adults. Still that is getting the human population down to just a few thousand people.

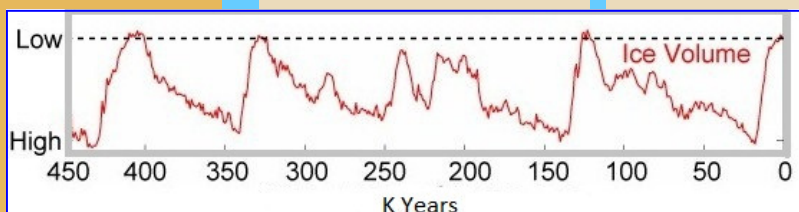


Fig. 3. Times when conditions were at their best for a Bering Strait Land Bridge crossing from the Old to the New Worlds. These are represented by the lowest dips in the figure at circa 13,000, 125,000, 325,000, and 425,000 years ago. Reproduced from [Breaking the Clovis barrier](#) (PCN #16, March-April 2012).

"Could the reason that we do not have American sites in the c. 75,000-year range mentioned above be because the volcanic winter caused by Mount Toba blowing up caused a complete die off of the truly ancient humans in the Americas?"

It is interesting to note that the explosion of Tambora and the amount of ash it filled our atmosphere resulted in 1815 being known as The Year Without A Summer.

Many people starved in Europe and the Americas because killing frosts lasted well past planting time and killed the young crops. New York had snow in June.

One has to wonder then what effects Toba had when it filled our atmosphere with thirty five times as much ash? Since the early 1990s that question has resulted in many controversial answers. The steady staters say there was little if any effect while alarmists claim that Toba set off our most recent ice age.

Toba's eruption also coincides with a near die off of humanity. It is estimated that temperatures dropped up to 20 degrees in some parts of the world. The plants that supplied the food for vast herds of herbivores died back and as a result the humans that fed on them also died off. How they come up with this number I do not know, but scientists who study the amount of tools being left behind by Paleolithic peoples, as well as geneticists claim that humanity died back till there were only about 1,000–10,000 breeding pairs left.

estimates, everyone fails to consider very early humans living in the Americas. They do not believe in them; so, why count them?

I tried to avoid that same mistake here and that is where I might get myself in trouble. (I can smell the tar starting to boil as I type this.) I could be getting myself in conflict with others that like myself, believe in an early arrival of man in the Americas. Let me just go straight to the big ones: Calico Early Man Site (200,000 Years), Valsequillo Site and region (250,000 years), and Cerutti mastodon site (130,000 years). Note that all of these attest to man being in the Americas eons before the Archaeological establishment is ready to admit. However, and here is the idea there may be some contention with. Could the reason we do not have American sites in the c. 75,000-year range mentioned above involve the volcanic winter caused by Mount Toba blowing up and resulting in a complete die off of the original ancient humans in the Americas? Posing the question in even clearer terms, could the reason we don't find such sites in this particular date range be that there is simply nothing to find due to a real "gap" in early hu-

man occupation of the Americas? Could such an easily-real gap have started with Toba and only ended with the much later arrival of what are popularly called the indigenous First Peoples of the Americas? This is a reasonable suggestion especially supposing that early populations in the Americas were small. In prior articles I explained that the idea of "the" Bering Strait Land Bridge is an oversimplification and that in actuality there have been many times in the past that a Land Bridge could have accommodated travelers from Asia and even Europe (**Fig. 3**). I.e. the most recent Ice Age is but one of many. See [Breaking the Clovis barrier](#) (PCN #16, March-April 2012) and Fig. 3 here which shows potentially corresponding land bridge periods to Hueyatlaco and Calico (c. 250,000), Cerutti (c. 130,000 years), and Paleoindian c. 20,000 years.

At least think about it before you start plucking that chicken.

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 36 prior articles in PCN focusing on *H. erectus* and early man in the Americas.

Links to all of Baldwin's articles on Calico, *H. erectus*, and many other topics can be found at:

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

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in [PCN #57](#):

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[1.84 MYA modern human bone called "not" *H. sapiens*](#)

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Vesna Tenodi

For the past several years, Tom Baldwin has kept our readers informed

about the ongoing profoundly-modern discoveries made at Denisova Cave in Siberia. The recent discovery of a "crayon" or "pencil" at 50,000 years old (**Fig. 1**) continues the list of confirmations that the site's inhabitants were not some lesser "species" but already completely modern people in both thought and culture. Of course, it doesn't matter what they find, mainstream-trained academics try and interpret the finds in the now well-proved useless terms of "species" instead of what are clearly simply ethnographic or cultural groups of people. The fact that every human type found so far could interbreed doesn't mean anything when you are determined to find some way to evolutionarily separate early people from modern people. Diversions like "what species" aside, the real point of every discovery coming out of Denisova Cave is that whether we call the people Neanderthals, *H. erectus*, or some kind of archaic *Homo sapiens* mix their "culture," i.e. what they were about, what they created, is virtually identical to that of modern humans. See Baldwin's prior articles discussing the Denisovan's stunning jewelry, sewing needles of the same sophisticated design we use today, etc: [Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted](#) (PCN #35, May-June 2015), [Those pesky Denisovans](#) (PCN #43, Sept-Oct 2016), and [Update and review of 'modern-level' Denisovan culture c. 40-50,000 years ago](#) (PCN #50, Nov-Dec 2017).



[Link to PCN #57](#)



[Link to PCN #56](#)

Ray Urbaniak and archaeologist Fred Buding

both sent news of a remarkable recent discovery, the fossil remains of tiny people who once lived on the Philippine island of Luzon. The evidence confirms people crossed the sea 700,000-50,000 years ago. However, the discovery's objective value is lost to the standard and perennial claim of a new "species." Distinct traits or not, the term is indiscriminately used in anthropology even to the point identical cultures are shared by different species! The term is now

used as a *wildcard* in anthropology and paleontology. Its definition is so malleable it is no longer valid as a scientific term except as a means to distinguish varieties. Biologists are less prone to misuse it because they can't steer the public by calling "living" organisms different species if the claims are easily disproved. **Fig. 1** (taken from PCN #33: 13, Jan-Feb 2015, "Arthropoda") shows the difference. Top and middle are living dogs and people which, despite profound differences, scientists could never get away with calling different species. However, the bottom shows two "extinct" trilobite groups not only called six different species but *six different genera*. Confirming such ancient groups made it to the Philippines is the prize. Physical traits (including genetic) are minor. Culture is what counts.

We have received many communications from readers telling us of their



Fig. 1. Tom Baldwin now adds "crayons" or "pencils" to the evidence of completely modern culture and intelligence represented at Denisova Cave site in Siberia c. 50,000 years ago. Image: SBRAS Institute of Archeology and Ethnography.

own personal experiences with the anthropology community revolving around 'suppression' and 'plagiarism' of both re-



Fig. 1. Top: One dog species, not two. **Middle:** One human species, not three. **Bottom:** Two trilobite species or six? Each being "extinct," there are no restraints on paleontologists who see not only six different species but six different genera! Extinct variations are easily and preferentially called different species in anthropology and paleontology.

search and ideas. Rest assured; the problem is so common (with PC members having direct experience) that we do not have trouble believing them. Though it may be surprising, such experiences are not limited to independent researchers but also include established writers at the top of their fields, and not only dissident writers either but also mainstream when they've *stepped out of line*. All we can say in this remaining space is that we continue to warn of the compromised state of the field as a "science"

and to encourage reading warily whatever it publishes.

Foundations of modern science The most under-acknowledged contributor class By John Feliks



Copernicus



Kepler



Galileo



Newton



Faraday



Anning



Mendel



Einstein

"At the foundation of virtually every science... are self-taught and unpaid amateur scientists."

"Professional scientists unable to solve problems...are crippled by career considerations, poor training, the need to get another grant, desire to show off... As a result, problems that professionals can't solve are solved by amateurs."

—Seth Roberts, PhD, Professor Emeritus Psychology, U.C. Berkeley, as summarized by Anthony Burgoyne, MA, Philosophy of Science

One of the most ironic facts understated by academia is that at the foundation of virtually every science (from geology, paleontology, archaeology, biology and genetics to chemistry, physics, astronomy and mathematics) are self-taught and unpaid amateur scientists. *PCN* readers have told us of their interest in such topics and how they relate to suppression. So, I compiled a brief list from history demonstrating the central role of amateurs in science.

First, there is a contrast of extremes in acknowledging amateur contributions. At one end of the spectrum is a field with an excellent history of trust and rapport with its amateurs—astronomy. At the other end is anthropology and its reputation for suppression, misappropriation, and denigration of its amateurs. As *PCN* readers know well, bringing to light evidence suppressed by this community is one of the Pleistocene Coalition's founding missions.

Below is a short compilation of pivotal amateur scientists (with pictures above). A quick glance makes it hard to imagine where we would be today without the amateur class opening up whole new ways of seeing the world.

Albert Einstein world's most famous physicist was an amateur.

Michael Faraday never got past grammar school yet developed the principles of electromagnetic induction making pos-

sible the electric motor. Provided the crucial concepts on unification of natural forces making possible Maxwell's mathematical description of electromagnetism. In chemistry, Faraday discovered benzene and introduced the system of oxidation numbers. Einstein described Faraday as "one of the greatest scientists of the 19th Century."

Isaac Newton one of the few acknowledged as either the "father of physics" or the "father of modern science"—and whose influence on science is iconic—was an amateur.

William Herschel musician, composer, teacher was discoverer of the planet "Uranus." Even more notable, Herschel discovered the "infrared" part of the electromagnetic spectrum. It is now known that about half the starlight produced in the Universe has been absorbed and re-emitted as infrared light. One of the impacts Herschel's discovery has had on astronomy is that objects invisible to optical telescopes—including such as exoplanets and much more—become visible in the infrared.

Andrew Ainslie Common first to show that a long exposure could record new stars and nebulae invisible to the human eye.

Grote Reber conducted the first radio telescope sky survey. For nearly 10 years Reber was the world's only radio astronomer.

Galileo Galilei amateur astronomer and physicist, discoverer of the large moons of Jupiter, confirmed a sun-centered solar system. He was first to apply the telescope to astronomy. Proving amateur impact on science, Galileo has been called the "father of observational astronomy," the "father of modern physics," the "father of the scientific method," and even the "father of modern science."

Copernicus amateur who laid the foundations for modern astronomy and a sun-centered solar system. Amateurs abound as major contributors in astronomy though their amateur status is often never mentioned.

Johannes Kepler amateur who made some of the most profound contributions to astronomy—e.g.,

defining the laws of planetary motion and describing magnification and how telescopes worked—and to the science of vision. Modern ophthalmology only became a scientific discipline after Kepler described the path of light through the eye, and that images are formed on the retina and that they are "inverted," a discovery suppressed by his contemporaries. In the process Kepler described how the *camera obscura* worked, that refraction drives vision in the eye, and that two eyes enabled depth perception. Kepler also created eyeglasses for both near and farsightedness.

Gregor Mendel Augustinian monk; first to study and develop the principles of genetic inheritance in biology coining the terms dominant and recessive. Mendel's work as an amateur is the foundation of modern genetics.

The Cincinnati School amateur organization that laid the foundations of modern geology and stratigraphy. See [PCN #40: 18](#).

Alfred Wegener amateur who proposed the Theory of Continental Drift adopted by professionals to become Plate Tectonics Theory.

Charles Darwin though well-debunked yet protected by suppression of conflicting evidence the popularizer of evolutionary theory was himself an amateur.

Eugene Dubois amateur archaeologist discovered the first *Homo erectus*. One of few amateurs credited in anthropology.

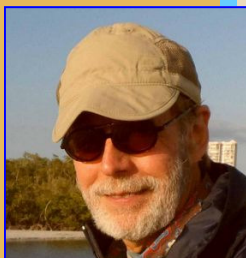
Mary Anning grew up in poverty, learned reading and writing in Sunday School, made major contributions to paleontology discovering the first ichthyosaur skeleton, first complete *Plesiosaurus* skeleton as well as pterosaurs and ammonites influencing idea of extinction—all discoveries snatched up and published by her contemporaries; Anning was often not credited for her work even though it steered paleontology. Anning lived and died in obscurity and poverty.

The amateurs in this article are a few of those who established modern science. Their curiosity and passion for independent work are valuable parts of the scientific endeavor.

Fascinating similarities between the rock art of Australia and the Arizona Strip

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer,
rock art researcher and preservationist

"It is further said



that their initiation scars 'jumped into the rock' to become the line engravings."

Parallel lines, cross-hatches, fanned lines, cupules, etc., are some of the earliest patterns seen in parietal rock art (even older exam-

ples exist in portable art such as in ancient bone engravings as covered elsewhere in *PCN*). Popular interpretations that such patterns have no meaning or are 'non-representational' are common. However, after observing clusters of these 'signs' in Australia resembling similar clusters in Arizona, etc., I started to re-think the possibility many may be imbued with meaning.

Fig. 1a shows parallel lines at a rock shelter in Sicily dated 22,000–28,000 years old (per anthropologist Genevieve Von Petzinger in *The First Signs*). **Fig. 1b** is part of a panel in Australia of uncanny similarity. And **Fig. 1c** is part of a panel I recently photographed in Arizona near the Utah border. It is interesting to note all three sites are located in slightly sheltered locations. They also

by linguist Ekkehart Malotki. Located at a famous site called Nimji—which also contains unambiguous representations called

"Lightning Brothers"—it has the appearance of modern abstract art and features clusters of signs. **Fig. 2b** is part of a panel I recently photographed in Arizona which, ironically, contains the same clusters of signs (as explained in the caption) as well as its own representational image. The fact that these are clusters of signs and not just isolated signs gives

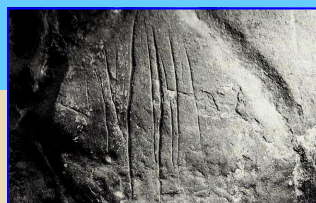


Fig. 1a: Parallel lines in rock art of Sicily. **1b:** Parallel lines in rock art of Australia (Photo; Paul Taylor). **1c:** Parallel lines in rock art of the Arizona Strip (Ray Urbaniak).

Meanings

First though, one Lightning Brothers myth describes the long and straight engraved lines such as seen in Fig. 1 as depicting cutting marks left behind from the Spiritual Ancestors when everything came to be "still." This, of course, would make them *representational*. The Ancestors are said to have changed into birds and other animals

at which point their shadows "jumped into the rock" to become rock paintings. It is further said that the *initiation scars* of the Ancestors "jumped into the rock" to become the line engravings.

The photo of the panel in Fig. 2a, as well as the quotations just given, are from Paul Taylor, Director of the Yubulyawan Dreaming Project YDP of Australia. The Arizona panel (Fig. 2b) features all the same elements—grooves, cross-hatches, "bird feet," fanned line patterns, cupules, even a short row of cupules below the bird feet—as in the Australian panel as well as



Fig. 2. Comparing rock art panels from Australia and Arizona. Each of the larger panels from which these details were isolated share all the same elements. As if using internationally-standardized symbols, each includes grooves, cross hatches, 'bird feet,' fanned lines, and cupules (e.g., as in each picture lower right), as well as clearly representational images. **a:** Australia photo, Paul Taylor, detail. **b:** Arizona photo, Ray Urbaniak, detail.

resemble some known Aboriginal body art (discussed below).

Fig. 2a shows part of an Australian rock art panel that was first brought to my attention

further pause that possible meanings were attached. On the following page I isolate a few of the signs and compare specific examples side-by-side.

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Fascinating similarities Australian and Arizona rock art (cont.)

"Some experts insist the Australian grooves are meaningless or are simply tool sharpening grooves and nothing more."

associated anthropomorphic or clearly representational images.

and the Sun, i.e. the power of controlling nature.

Some experts insist the Australian grooves are meaningless or are simply tool sharpening grooves and nothing more. Well, we know from the above quote that the lines are part of the mythology of the related anthropomorphic or representational images of Ancestors and that they were special, being regarded as "initiation scars."

Fig. 3 is a remarkable example suggesting association between engraved lines in the rock art of Australia with literal initiation scars of Aboriginal peoples. The photos were provided to me by John McGovern (Australia) and appear to be from a book chapter called "Art of the Big Game Hunters" though I could not locate the book title.

special Winter Solstice marker. Although subjective I have referred to them as prayer grooves as I believe they and the cupules were made as prayer offerings for the return of the Sun from its Winter Solstice stand-still position.

Individual elements compared side-by-side

The next few figures are close-up details of the two rock art panels discussed on the first page.

Fig. 4 shows the uncanny similarity between the aboriginal "bird feet"

motifs of the Australian panel compared with those of the Arizona panel. Notice that each one employs both up-pointing and down-pointing bird feet despite the fact that the two regions are up to 9,000 miles away from each other.

Fig. 5 is similar. It shows two examples of the many different kinds of fanned line patterns which are also known from each of the two cultural regions.

Fan patterns can certainly represent many different things in the physical world with no need to interpret them as such as phosphores or other entoptic phenomena. These theories still have popular mainstream followings.

It is interesting to note, as discussed many times in *PCN*, that fan pat-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

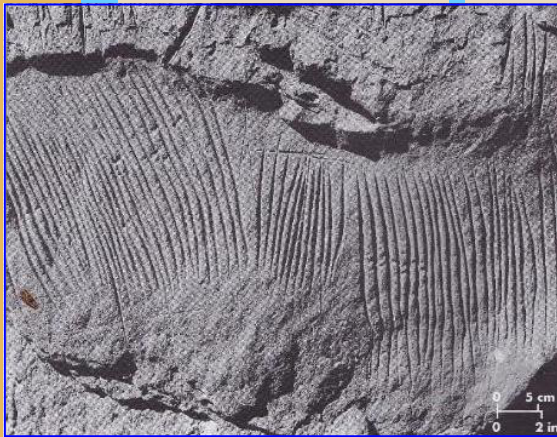


Fig. 3. Aboriginal rock art, Northern Territory, compared with body art of Aboriginal girls of the Kimberley. Top: J. Flood. Bottom: Courtesy Frobenius Institute, Frankfurt.

As for the more clearly representational images—Lightning Brothers in Australia and the Sun marking

figure in the US—each have energy and power over wind, rain, lightning, water,

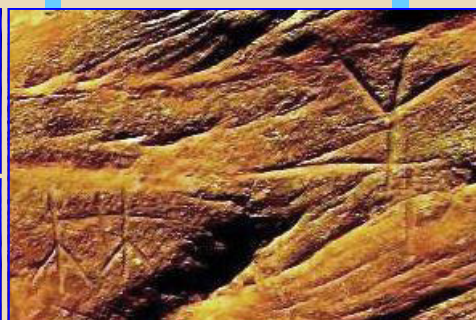


Fig. 4. Comparing the Australian panel's "birds feet" (two different sections of the panel) with similar "birds feet" on the SW U.S. panel. Notice they each show up and down forms. Australian photo by Paul Taylor (two details). Arizona Strip panel photo by Ray Urbaniak (detail).

At a site I photographed in the Arizona Strip the grooves are in relationship with a very

Fascinating similarities Australian and Arizona rock art (cont.)

terns have been a part of portable rock art in bone

The left photo is from Bruno David's 2017 book *Cave Art*.

sign we are all somehow connected in the Web of Life.

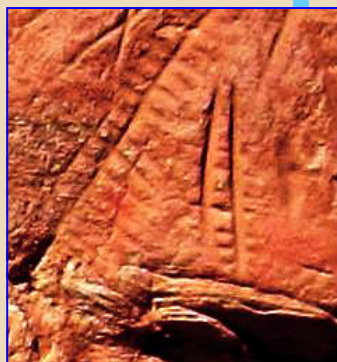


Fig. 6. Comparing segmented sections on the Australian panel with similar on the Arizona Strip panel. Australian photo by Paul Taylor; detail. Arizona panel photo by Ray Urbaniak (detail).

My own personal experience inclines me to see the holes in the hands and feet as 'energy portals.' A Qi Gong master once taught

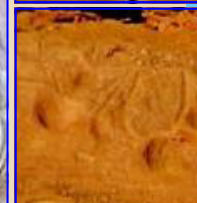


Fig. 7. Comparing cupules or cup marks from the Australian rock art panel with those on the Arizona Strip panel. Australian photo by Paul Taylor (detail). Arizona panel photo by Ray Urbaniak (two details).

"Other specific items or motifs that the Australian

engravings (as opposed to the stationary or parietal rock art discussed in this article) for hundreds of thousands of years.

Other specific items or motifs that the Australian and Arizona rock art panels share are cross hatches or segmented ladder-like patterns and cupules or holes bored out of the rock panels. **Fig. 6** shows a truly remarkable similarity of the ladder-like pattern. They are so similar that it seems they could have been made by the same group of people.



Fig. 8. Comparing additional Australian and Arizona Strip cupules.

and Arizona rock art panels share are cross hatches or segmented ladder-like patterns and cupules or holes ground out of the rock panels."

Fig. 7 and **Fig. 8** show several examples of cupules created on each of the panels.

Remarkably similar enigmatic figures

Another example of similar rock art from Australia and Arizona is quite startling as the subject matter details are unexpected but produced in such a way as to leave no doubt that they were intentional. It involves uniquely clothed human figures each with pierced hands and feet (**Fig. 9**).

me to breathe in through the soles of my feet, to bring energy up through my body to the top of my head, and then to exhale it out through the palms of my hands. Of course, other interpretations are possible.

The similarity of rock art around the world is likely much more involved than matters of

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 25 prior articles with original rock art and petroglyph photography for *PCN* which can all be found at the following link:



Fig. 9. Comparing two startlingly similar anthropomorphic figures from Australia and Utah, separated by nearly 9,000 miles. **Left:** This enigmatic figure is from Bruno David's 2017 book *Cave Art*. Bruno's Photo; Paul Taylor (Australia). **Right:** the "Skeleton Shaman" at the "Head of Sinbad" petroglyphs west of Green River, Utah. Notice that each of the three figures have what appear to be pierced hands and feet including the smaller animal-like figure sometimes called a monkey.

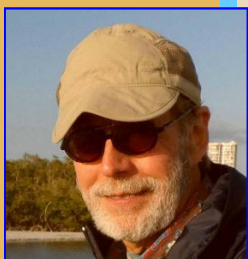
simple mechanics or biological chemistry. In my view it is a

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

Reconsidering Paleolithic and other depictions and how knowledge is transmitted over time

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"Of most importance



to this article is that the profound cave paintings were declared frauds by the scientific 'experts' of the day."

Amateur archaeologists, like their counterparts in other sciences, have made some of the most influential discoveries that changed the course of their disciplines. Not the least of these was the discovery of the first known Paleolithic cave art.

Of most importance to this article is that the clearly superb paintings were declared "frauds" by the experts of the day which included anthropologists and paleontologists among others. Even today, experts are always quick to denounce discoveries if they create potential snags for beliefs about human capabilities in the past. One such belief which depends on restricted sampling holds that early Americans were incapable or not developed enough to create representational art—the same claim once made for ancient Europeans.

The initial expert reaction of labeling the Paleolithic cave paintings as frauds took place at Altamira Cave, northern Spain, in 1879. Amateur archaeologist, Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola, was excavating the cave on his property when his daughter Maria found the exquisite animal paintings as she wandered deeper into the cave.

Marcelino published the findings the next year which included paintings of "extinct" bison (**Fig. 1**). His findings were met with hostility by French academics. In 1881, Emile Cartailhac concluded they were recently-painted "fakes." The main reason for this claim was that the paintings were too good to be an-

cient, i.e. something the presumably 'primitive' people wouldn't have been able to do.

However, after many subsequent cave art finds were

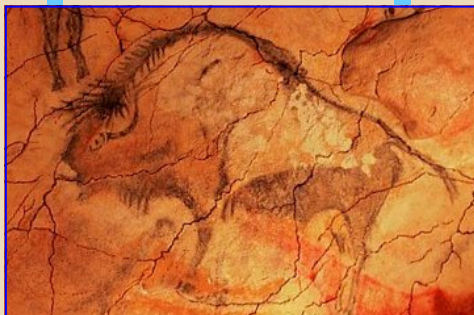


Fig. 1. Originally called "frauds" and "fakes" by the anthropologists and paleontologists of France, the stunning paintings of Altamira such as this bison discovered by an amateur archaeologist and his daughter changed the whole concept of Paleolithic art. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

made, in 1902—i.e. 34 years later—Cartailhac formally retracted his attack on Sanz de Sautuola and apologized to his daughter Maria. Unfortunately, by this time her father had died four years earlier. As *PCN* readers know, stories such as this are common in where evidence challenges dogma. Important discoveries which add to our knowledge of the past continue to be made but are suppressed and ridiculed by mainstream academics.

Archaeologist, Bruno David, explains this process in his 2017 book *Cave Art*:

"The discovery of the art of Altamira ...is a now legendary encounter that forced us to rethink what we thought we knew about the history of the human mind. It is a story embedded in interpersonal interactions, preconceptions and the power to wield those preconceptions onto others; Altamira brought each of

these entanglements to the fore. Because of its familiar human drama, the story of Altamira is one that continues to polarize both the academic establishment and the public alike for many emitting an emotional unease relating to the character and impact of authority and institutional power."

Professor David goes on to say:

"It is a story of the pathos and injustice of how people with backing and influence can treat the less powerful, and of the abuse of establishment privileges to the detriment of individuals and

novel ideas. It is also a story of ... the power of preconceptions in decision-making and in the scientific process, leading us to question the security of knowledge, and how to make sense of what we think we know."

David concludes by bringing the effect of Altamira to a value higher than mere art:

"It is said that having a little knowledge about something is a dangerous thing. But when do we know that knowledge is so insufficient that it should not be brandished? When do we know that it is secure, or secure enough to transmit across society? Altamira has caused us to reflect not just on the art, but on knowledge itself."

Possible ice age Mammoth depictions

Like Altamira, there are many findings in the Ameri-

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Paleolithic depictions and transmitting knowledge (cont.)

"Like Altamira, there are

cas of artifacts which are confidently deemed by experts as "forgeries." But we know that biases and pre-



Fig. 2. The Lenape Stone from Bucks Co., PA, seemingly depicting a mammoth with humans. It is commonly described as a "fake" for several reasons but primarily because associated artifacts were determined to be only 2,000 years old and it is presumed mammoths were extinct at that time. However, the experts making the determination of forgery never considered the possibility that mammoth descriptions could have been passed down in oral histories or older drawings not preserved. There is also the possibility mammoths survived much longer in the area.

many artifacts deemed

sumptions can play a part in such determinations. The Lenape stone found in 1872 in Buck Co., PA, for instance, is commonly spoken of as a

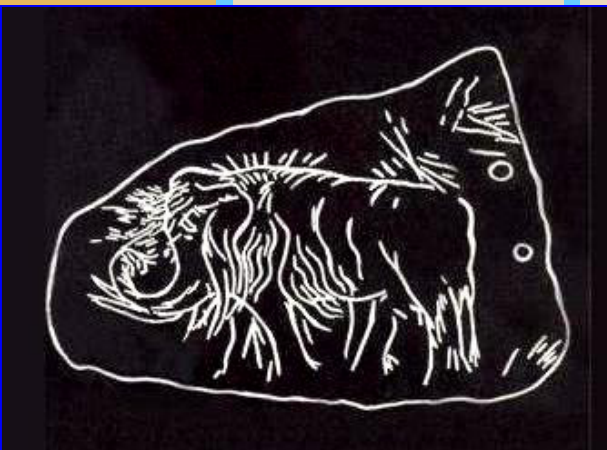


Fig. 3. The Holly Oak gorget is another possible representation of a mammoth that was also dismissed for the same basic assumption as the Lenape Stone, i.e. that the proposed late age of the artifact did not coincide with the image of an "extinct" mammoth. Image: Cover of *Science*, May 21, 1976.

forgeries but how much is due to dogmatic beliefs?"

"fake" (Fig. 2) There are several reasons for this determination but the central one being that other artifacts in the area were determined to be only 2,000 years old and it is presumed that mammoths went extinct 10,000 years ago. Hence, it

had to be a forgery. However, they never considered the possibility that descriptions of mammoths could have been passed down in oral histories and later even periodically recorded on such a stone.

An equally intriguing possibility is that the preserved and discovered Lenape Stone artifact itself may have been copied from older artifacts that have since disintegrated or are yet to be found. These are perfectly reasonable possibilities. They stand alongside the equal possibility that mammoths lasted much longer in the area. An archaeologist and historian named Henry Chapman Mercer who studied the artifact in the 1880s believed it to be genuine and wrote a book about it called *The Lenape Stone; Or, The Indian and the Mammoth*.

The Holly Oak Gorget (Fig. 3) found 1864 in Delaware is another possible representation of a mammoth that was dismissed for similar reason the Lenape Stone was dismissed. It too was considered a "fake" primarily because it couldn't be 10,000 years old and if it was much younger it couldn't depict a mammoth.

This whole review is not to suggest there haven't been fake artifacts presented as real. It is to suggest that we should look at findings with a broader open mind.

In light of the recent mammoth depiction finding in Vero Beach, Florida (Fig. 4)

generally accepted as genuine, I believe we should remain open to the possibility that the prior discussed artifacts—though confidently

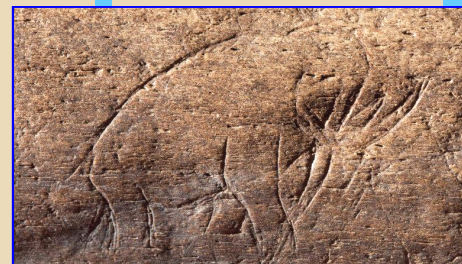


Fig. 4. Left: The Vero Beach, Florida, mammoth engraving generally accepted as genuine. It's discovery forces us to reconsider earlier mammoth depiction finds labeled as "fakes" and "frauds."

declared fakes due to the prevailing dogma that mammoths went extinct 10,000 years ago—may still be authentic depictions possibly handed down through oral tradition or copied from older artifacts that have not been preserved or have not yet been discovered. Interesting that the discoverer of the Florida mammoth depictions was also an amateur.

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 in Native American rock art, rbaniak has written many articles with original rock art photography for *PCN*. All can be found at the following link:

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

Disproved claims of ancient art copyright leads to invention of Australian Newspeak

By Vesna Tenodi, MA archaeology;
artist, writer, and former 25-year
employee of the Australian
Government

"Thanks to the support of some sincere lawyers who publicly announced that their colleagues were wrong, the Australian public was finally informed that there is no copyright on ancient art ... and that all the motifs, symbols and imagery are in the public domain."



All great truths begin as blasphemies

This quote by George Bernard Shaw has resonated with me ever since a few Aboriginal industry apparatchiks accused me of all sorts of breaches back in 2010. They disliked my art, they hated my thoughts about Pre-Aboriginal people in Australia, and they have kept trying to find a reason to take me to court ever since. It started with one 'fake' Aborigine at the local city council falsely claiming that I was in breach of Aboriginal copyright and Intellectual Property laws. I told him to do his homework first, and then accuse me.

His claims were later proved to be false yet they started an avalanche of silly accusations nevertheless.

A couple of the Aboriginal industry lawyers riled up the tribes convincing them they should be offended and enraged. Delwyn Everard, for instance, repeated the false claim that Aborigines hold copyright of prehistoric cave art, while Terri Janke publicly threatened—on the national ABC radio—to take me to court for "blasphemy."

Robert Bednarik—ironically already known for suppression and misappropriation of colleagues' solicited and submitted work including members of Pleistocene Coalition and threats to other researchers such as archaeologist Joao Zilhao (each covered in *PCN*)—and the Aus-



Fig. 1. One of two photos I posted on my Facebook pages. Studying prehistoric skulls is what archaeologists do so I thought nothing of it. However, it attracted more than 700 comments consisting mostly of vulgar abuse, insults and threats.

tralian Archaeological Association quickly agreed that there is a breach of "Aboriginal copyright," and have perpetuated this incredible lie ever since. Even though they know that such claims are false and legally groundless, they also know that any such statement is enough to trigger a wave of Aboriginal violence and vandalism. So most people they falsely accuse of any impropriety—such as "breach of Aboriginal copyright" or "offensive to the tribes"—quickly drop whatever they are doing and run for their lives. Problem solved.

It took years, but thanks to the support of some sincere lawyers who publicly announced that their colleagues were wrong, the Australian public was finally informed that there is no copyright on ancient art and designs or on artistic styles and techniques, and that all the motifs, symbols and imagery

are in the public domain, i.e. they can be used by anyone.

But the Aboriginal industry shamelessly continues with its witch-hunt. They are now attacking me for being "unethical" and "insensitive" to our "first people." Such accusations are also set to prompt a wave of Aboriginal violence, which they defend by claiming the Aborigines were "provoked."

The most recent, and most verbally vicious attacks started in early January 2019.

On my Facebook pages I posted a couple of photos of myself, investigating prehistoric skulls. Since this is what archaeologists do, I thought nothing of it.

However, one photo (**Fig. 1**) attracted more than 700 comments consisting mostly

> [Cont. on page 16](#)

Disproved ancient art copyright...to AU Newspeak (cont.)

"Robert Bednarik—ironically already known for



Fig. 2. This photo (2 of 2) attracted more than 500 comments many of a similar nature to the other photo. Studying skulls is what archaeologists do.

suppression and misappropriation of colleagues' solicited and submitted work...and the AAA quickly agreed that there is a breach of 'Aboriginal copyright,' and have perpetuated this incredible lie ever since."

of vulgar abuse, insults and threats. The other photo of the two (**Fig. 2**) attracted more than 500 comments of a similar nature.

Some 'fake Aborigines'—a term commonly used

among non-indigenous Australians these days to refer to white people who discovered their alleged "aboriginality" only when that identity became profitable—trotted to the ABC, the taxpayer funded Australian Broadcasting Service, wailing that they were "very offended." The ABC looked at my website,

www.modrogorje.com,

and published an article on their Facebook page, saying that Aborigines are outraged. That attracted more than a thousand comments half of which were, again, vulgar abuse, insults and death threats. The other half, however, was from my supporters who now, for the first time, have summoned the courage to openly say that enough is enough and that Australia can no longer

tolerate this ideological tyranny. This is a good development but it will take much more concerted and persistent effort to change official government policy.

Over the following weeks—while the campaign of hate and personal abuse was going on—I became acutely aware that the Aboriginal industry has managed to enforce a new vocabulary. As a consequence, some common expressions have been declared to be "offensive," hence *forbidden*. They are to be replaced with politically-correct terms of a less-scientific nature that have the approval of the Aborigines.

Colonization and settlement of Australia, for instance, are now called "invasion" even in official Government documents!

Of even greater harm to the scientific credibility of Australia's already suffering archaeological community, the objective terms, "Paleolithic" and "Old Stone Age," are also *forbidden*. In their place it has become mandatory to use the poetic or romantic term, "Deep Time," instead.



Fig. 3. Pintupi skull (left) and European (right). While skulls don't say anything about intelligence or personality there are still differences in skulls found worldwide.

Investigating Aboriginal skulls and bones and skeletons is no longer an integral part of the work of an archaeologist, but is now claimed to be unethical and insensitive. Such investiga-

tive work is, therefore, deemed forbidden as well.

When universities and institutions abroad perform tests on Australian prehistoric fossilized remains, the Aboriginal industry is quick to harass them, falsely claiming these are biological samples and that ethical guidelines on research using human biological material (RHBM) must be followed. Upon receiving such demands, institutions in Europe dismiss the claims in question and advise the objectors that, in the rest of the world, fossilized human remains are classified as archaeological finds, and hence the human biological material protocols do not apply.

With such attempts to force foreign researchers to discontinue their research, the Aboriginal industry resorts to its usual reason: Aborigines are outraged! Well, that doesn't work either. It is often seen as a contradictory position because some Australian prehistoric skulls such as Pintupi (**Fig. 3**) and Kow Swamp (**Fig. 4**, following page) are still regarded by many anthropologists to belong to *H. erectus* rather than *H. sapiens* while other skulls—such as that of Mungo Man—are believed to clearly belong to non-Aboriginal *H. sapiens*. Current political censorship is frustrating to European archaeologists who sometimes respond that the Australians should make up their mind as to what Paleolithic heritage the Aborigines belong.

Making the story even more complicated, there were archaeologists who were convinced and making a case for the presence of culturally advanced pre-Aboriginal groups in Australia long before the ancestors

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

Disproved ancient art copyright...to AU Newspeak (cont.)

"The objective terms 'Paleolithic' and 'Old Stone Age' are also forbidden. In their place it has become mandatory to use the poetic or romantic term, 'Deep Time,' instead."

of contemporary tribes "invaded" the continent. Rhys Jones was one of those archaeologists, and was soon declared to be "eccentric." Others were quickly labeled as "racists." The 'race card' is commonly used in the U.S. as well when some faction wants to elicit an immediate emotional response.

As for me, because of my theory of culturally-advanced people in Australia before the first Aborigines, which I named the "Rajanes" and "Abrajanas," the Aboriginal industry and their Aboriginal protégés went for the full Monty, using their entire range of insults and labels, as evidenced by more than a thousand comments posted on the ABC Facebook page.

As the latest twist in this saga of inventing Australian Newspeak, a few weeks ago, on 23 March 2019, the ABC published an article where the staff of the South Australian Museum called standard archaeological research "an invasion of privacy and an invasion of a grave site." The word "invasion" has become quite popular. It is one of the key words in Australian Newspeak.

If this policy were to be introduced, the Australian Government might just as well shut down all of our archaeology departments across the continent and abolish archaeology as a science or activity or as a profession. This is because archaeology cannot exist without scientific investigation and analysis of fossilized human remains.

Without access to human fossils, there can only be paleontology, geology/mineralogy and ethnology, but not archaeology. Anthropology would cease to exist in Australia. These fields have already started to morph into nothing more than social and political science, a step further away

from science based on rigorous research or physical evidence.

Hopefully, museums overseas will continue to ignore the Australian demands, or hand over a few items just to get them off their back and keep the rest stashed away.

To me, these claims of "an invasion of privacy and an invasion of a grave site" are just pathetic. No archaeologist anywhere in the world has ever been accused of any such thing.

My detractors, in their range of insults, often called me a "grave robber," but I thought that was just because they were thugs who do not understand what archaeology is.

It seems I was wrong, there must be a lot of smart people involved in this nonsense, since the museum staff now agrees that archaeologists like myself—with our primary interest in human remains—should be called "grave invaders."

If not for the ancient skulls and bones and skeletons I would not be interested in pursuing archaeological work at all. Investigation of fossilized human remains is essential to make sense of all the other ancient artifacts, and to build an accurate picture of prehistoric people.

All things considered, they will not succeed in hiding the truth about Aboriginal prehistory because that's the real motivation behind these ludicrous proposals. It has nothing to do with "privacy" or "sacredness." It is just the Aboriginal industry's way of getting rid of evidence for the reason the material evidence does not match their

invented story about Australian prehistory.

I am confident they will not succeed. Little do they know that by a stroke of luck while they were focused on trying to wear me down with their campaign of hate I had the good fortune to become acquainted with a group of international scientists who have been developing new technology and have made an incredibly important breakthrough in genetic research.

This is set to make Australian cooperation (or the lack of it) completely unnecessary, and

Aboriginal objections completely irrelevant. But that's a story for some other time.

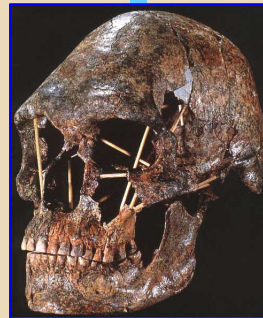


Fig. 4. Kow Swamp still controversial remains. Photo: Alan Thorne.

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http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



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Prehistory is about to change

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- 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.

**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 11: Issue 2
(March-April)

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PUBLICATION DETAILS

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

To learn more about early
man in the Pleistocene visit
our website at

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The Pleistocene Coalition celebrated its nine-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now entering its tenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.