



# PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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## Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, part 2

By Ray Urbaniak

Engineer, rock art photographer, researcher and preservationist

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

**In Part 1, I provided original photographs of Southwest rock art petroglyphs that support the idea of humans having been in the Americas much longer than traditionally taught, as they appear to show either extinct animals or animals which have never been known from the area even in the fossil record ([PCN #22, March-April 2013](#)).**

The Part 1 petroglyphs were of animals that appear to be antelope, ibex, or gazelle—animals with straight or long sweeping horns—which are known from Asia, Europe, and Africa. I pointed out that in the U.S. such petroglyphs are commonly interpreted as being “stylized” depictions of bighorn sheep because bighorn are known from the area. This is despite the fact

that the petroglyphs do not at all resemble the tightly-coiled horns of bighorn sheep but clearly show animals with long sweeping horns over their backs.

In Part 2, I offer other petroglyphs in Utah and Arizona which depict additional enigmatic animals (e.g., **Fig. 1**).

I believe that depictions of possible extinct animals is strong evidence that people were in the Americas around the last ice age and most likely much longer—just as Native people have long insisted.

Rather than viewing every unusual or enigmatic animal figure as either a mythological creature or as “stylized” versions of well-known ani-

mals as is commonly done it is my belief that the fossil record may have holes in it that can be plugged with various animals depicted in rock

art if we are willing to look at the evidence from an open-minded point of view.

There are in fact depictions of Ice Age animals in North America which place

Native peoples in North America much earlier than had previously been believed by non-native people.

### A variety of living and extinct animals

In the process of working to preserve Southwest rock art I

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**Fig. 1.** Southwest petroglyph of an enigmatic animal with forward-facing horns which is clearly not a bighorn sheep.  
Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

# Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, part 2

**“There is no reason not to expect that some of these now extinct animals would have been depicted in the rock art of early Native Americans.”**

**“The fossil record may have holes in it that can be plugged with the animals depicted in rock art.”**



have taken many photographs of animal depictions which are not easy to identify. One example is shown in Fig. 2. As mentioned above, apart from thinking of such depictions as stylized ver-

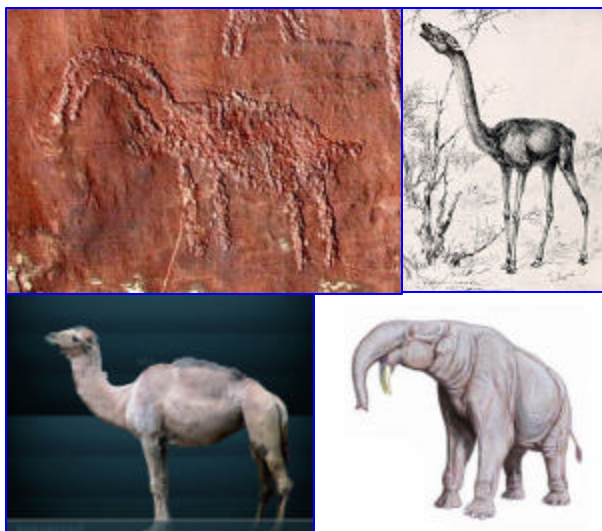
sions of well-known contemporary animals or as imaginary animals, I offer a few possible interpretations based on animals which are known from the fossil record.

The *Camelops* interpretation is based on an extinct camel which is known to have been present in the Americas when early people were here. The other two interpretations are not as convenient geographically or time-wise but should not be automatically ruled out.

### Pronghorns

There is only one species of pronghorn living in the American west today. However, during the Pleistocene and Pliocene there were at least 12-14 different species and some with very unusual horns. Pronghorns had a range stretching from Florida to California and from Mexico to Canada.

There is no reason not to expect that some of these



**Fig. 2. Upper Left:** Southwest U.S. petroglyph of an unidentified animal; Photo by Ray Urbaniak. Very noticeable characteristics of the animal include a long neck or trunk, a relatively large body, long straight legs, and a short tail. For comparison, I offer a couple of animals of the camel family known from the U.S. Pleistocene—Miocene age fossil record, as well as an extinct elephant from Asia. **Upper Right:** *Alticamelus* or *Aeyycamelus*, an extinct camel known from the Miocene of Colorado, etc. According to the fossil record as presently known it died out before the Pliocene, c. 5 million years ago. **Lower Left:** *Camelops*, an extinct camel that lived in western North America along with early Native Americans until the end of the Pleistocene about 10,000 years ago. This animal could very certainly have been subject of depiction in Native American rock art. **Lower right:** *Deinotherium*, an extinct elephant from the Miocene-Pleistocene of Africa, Europe, and Asia. All comparison images: Wikimedia Commons.

now extinct animals could have been depicted in the

graphs in the Southwest U.S. which could possibly represent such animals. A couple of them are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3.

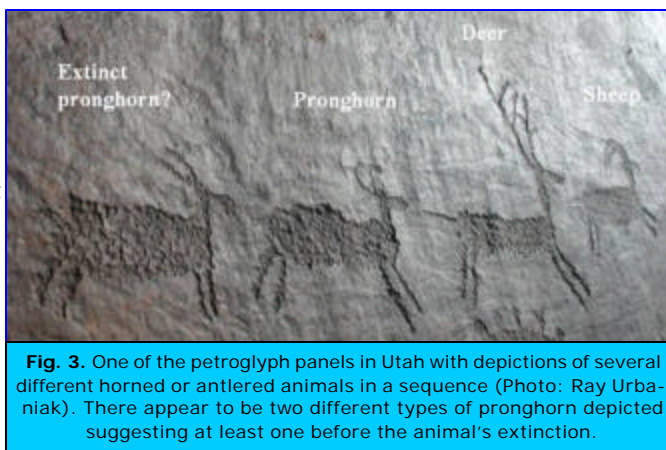
For those interested in information about the various species of pronghorn that were still living in the Americas when early people were here see the very accessible article by Darren Nash, 2010, at scienceblogs.com called *Release the Fossil Pronghorns!!* Also interesting are *Extinct and Extant Pronghorns: America's Pseudo-antelopes*, by Mark Gelbart, 2012; and *Prehistoric Pronghorn: Ancient Antelope*, about an exhibit at the Arizona Museum of Natural History.

One petroglyph panel with a pronghorn-type animal or extinct early antelope which I photographed is high on the rock face (approx 15 feet up) at what may have been ground level thousands of years ago. On the same panel are other ice age animals.

### Saiga antelope

There is a petroglyph panel in Arizona which could possi-

> [Cont. on page 3](#)



**Fig. 3.** One of the petroglyph panels in Utah with depictions of several different horned or antlered animals in a sequence (Photo: Ray Urbaniak). There appear to be two different types of pronghorn depicted suggesting at least one before the animal's extinction.

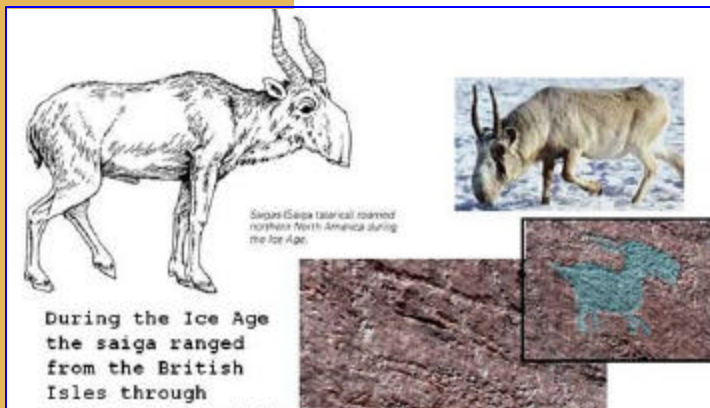
rock art of early Native Americans and I have taken many petroglyph photo-

# Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, part 2

bly include a rare depiction of a Saiga Antelope (**Fig. 4**).

Saigas are presently confined to central Asia. However, during the Pleistocene—about 2 mil-

Usuktuk River in northern Alaska; whereas the latest survivor, also from Alaska, dates to about 12,200 years ago. Of the three Canadian specimens, two from the Baillie



**Fig. 4. Lower Right:** Southwest U.S. petroglyph showing possible depiction of a Saiga antelope extinct from the Americas since about 12,000 years ago. Petroglyph photo by Ray Urbaniak. Inset: Photoshop-enhanced version of the petroglyph by Ray Urbaniak. Saiga drawing and photo: Wikimedia Commons.

lion to 10,000 years ago—they spread not only as far

Islands, Northwest Territories and Bluefish Cave III, Yukon, yielded dates of about 15,000-13,400 years ago. The other is from Old Crow Basin, northern Yukon and dated at about 13,200 years ago. (See Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's report, [Early man in Northern Yukon 300,000 years ago](#), *Pleistocene Coalition News #20* for information on firmly-dated archaeological sites proving that people were in the Old Crow Basin long enough to have seen saiga antelope either from Central Asia a few thousand miles away or while saiga were still present in Alaska.)

<http://www.beringia.com/research/saiga.html>

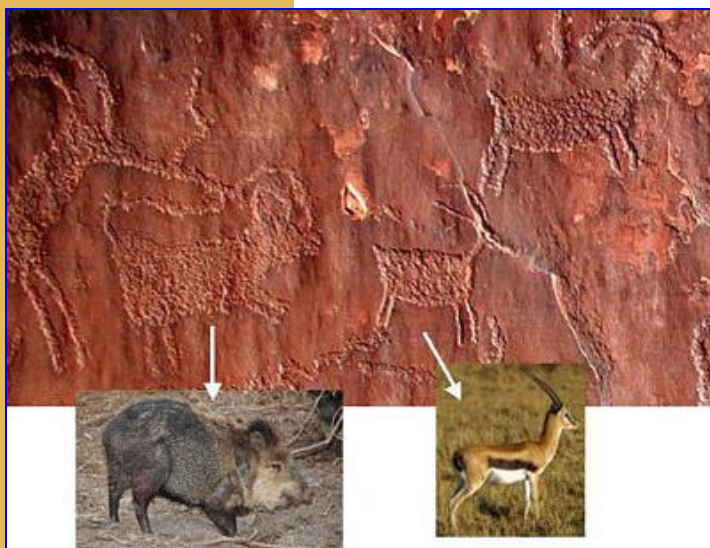
Radiocarbon Dates on Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) Fossils from Yukon and the Northwest Territories C. R. HARRINGTON1 and JACQUES CINQ-MARS2

<http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/view/1218/1243>

Note 1: [http://wildlife.utah.gov/hunting/biggame/pdf/rocky\\_mtn\\_goat\\_plan.pdf](http://wildlife.utah.gov/hunting/biggame/pdf/rocky_mtn_goat_plan.pdf)

Note 2: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrington%27s\\_Mountain\\_Goat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrington%27s_Mountain_Goat)

### Peccary and gazelle



**Fig. 5. Top:** Petroglyph panel in Arizona clearly depicting several different types of animals (Photo by Ray Urbaniak). **Bottom Left:** Comparing one of the rock art depictions with a peccary. **Bottom Right:** Comparing one of the depictions with a gazelle (Photos: Wikimedia Commons).

west as England but also eastward to the Northwest Territories of Canada as well as into Alaska. The oldest radiocarbon-dated saiga known is about 37,000 years old, from

to be (along with probable bighorn sheep and other animals) depictions of a peccary or New World pig and a gazelle-like animal.

### Next issue

In the same valley with the saiga petroglyph is a petroglyph of a mountain goat. Also, on the same highly-patinated panel with pronghorn and saiga is a glyph which may well depict a Mammoth. It is a very old panel where the patina of the pecked area matches the color of the surrounding patinated rock surface. There are other petroglyphs I have photographed that most people would dismiss as "fanciful animals." You decide.

From: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-18770963>

Editor's note: This article series is a condensed version of a much longer submission.

Ray Urbaniak is an engineer by education 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, especially as related to archaeoastronomy, equinoxes and solstices in Utah. He has noted that standard archaeological studies commonly record details of material culture but overlook the sometimes incredible celestial archeological evidence.

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

Webpage: <http://www.naturalfrequency.net/Ray/index.htm>

E-mail: [rayurbaniak@msn.com](mailto:rayurbaniak@msn.com)

# The straight line route

## A different perspective on trekking from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest

By John Feliks

Could individual prehistoric people have trekked from Central Asia to Utah remembering the animals of Asia as Ray Urbaniak suggests in our March-April issue? Yes, they could.

The distance from Central Asia to Utah (not counting terrain) is c. 5,000 miles. Many people have walked across the continental U.S., over 3,000 miles, averaging about 3-7 months. One made the trip with his dog. Another averaged 45 miles a day, another 34 miles a day carrying nearly 44 lbs. of gear. Another made the trip twice, totaling nearly 7,000 miles; another, three times, totaling nearly 10,000 miles. A runner did it in two months. And these are only a portion of the list.

If average modern-day people can do such things, how much more would our much stronger ancestors have been able to do?



**Fig. 1. Straight line route** from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest. This map assumes a Bering Strait land bridge present at many times in the distant past. Even without a bridge there would only have been a few miles of sea to cross. **Inset** shows the traditional way of perceiving the route encouraged by viewing the earth from the side.

**In the March-April issue of PCN, engineer and rock art preservationist, Ray Urbaniak, offered a very interesting proposal that ancient people could have made the trip from Central Asia to the American Southwest within their own lifetimes—a brief enough time to remember and depict Asian animals in American rock art.**

At first the idea seems ludicrous to all of us raised to think in the standard migration terms of thousands of years. And when a map of the world is viewed in the

way everyone is accustomed to viewing it—from the side—as shown in the inset of Fig. 1, you can see why many imagine a 5,000-mile ocean voyage as a sort of shortcut to the New World. However, when you look at the world differently, a direct route across land from Central Asia to the continental U.S. is a lot more reasonable. It's all a matter of being open to looking at new evidence—and looking at old evidence in new ways.

In the March 8 online edition of *Science News*, Bruce Bower paraphrases a paper

in the *Journal of Human Evolution* relating evidence that early people spent quite a bit more time on the move than originally thought ("Ancient people and Neanderthals were extreme travelers," or, "Stone Age prime time for trekking," in the April 20 print edition). While Bower, unfortunately, continues to propagate the mainstream nonsense of distinguishing between Neanderthal's and "humans," the crux of his article is that early humans in general were characterized by "extreme mobility."

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

## Straight line route from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest

***“Early humans in general were characterized by ‘extreme mobility.’”***

The original researchers, Colin Shaw and Jay Stock of the University of Cambridge compared the leg strength of stone age people with that of human groups today and came to the conclusion that ancient humans' legs were substantially more powerful than those of either Neolithic-age hunter-gatherers or modern tested groups. Combined with other interdisciplinary evidence this makes the potential of regular Paleolithic treks across the Bering Strait Land Bridge seem less formidable.

Pleistocene Coalition founding members, Jim Harrod and Chris Hardaker, also discussed

evidence for the potential of very early Bering Strait crossings as far back as several hundred thousand years ago ([Out of Africa revisited](#), PCN #3, Jan-Feb. 2010; [The abomination of Calico, part 3](#), PCN #8). PCN editor Tom Baldwin provided estimates of an available Bering Land Bridge at 13,000, 125,000, 325,000, and 425,000 years ago ([Breaking the Clovis barrier](#), PCN #16, March-April 2012). This is all not to mention the years of evidence provided by founder, Virginia Steen-McIntyre, regarding the 250,000-year old Valsequillo sites in Mexico as well as sites such as the

[Caltrans 300,000-year old mastodon kill site in California](#) (PCN #3, Jan-Feb. 2010) and many others which we have covered in this publication.

So, Urbaniak's idea that some U.S. rock art could be of Central Asian animals or extinct American species gains momentum as more evidence that people have been in the Americas a great deal longer than believed. And if Urbaniak is right, they may even have kept somewhat accurate visual records of animals which are now extinct or otherwise known to us only through fossils.

## Without scientific oversight or consensus dates, Calico Early Man Site is renamed and emasculated

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre

***“It reminds me of a scene from George Orwell's futuristic novel, 1984.”***

The Calico Early Man Site is no more.

Oh, it's still there alright, but no one is permitted to examine the deep stratigraphic layers where the old tools occur.

And as if that weren't enough to make shrewd people wonder what is going on, the name of the site has also been changed after a 49-year history with the changes being quickly disseminated to various publications without professional consensus.

According to the spring 2013 issue of *The Calico Core*, the newsletter for the Friends of Calico, Inc., and the Calico Mountains Archaeological Site in Yermo, CA, it will be called, “The Calico Mountains Archaeological Site, a part of the 900-acre Calico Mountains Archaeological District.” The announcement goes on to say, “To avoid any more confusion, we will be using only that name for now on.”

This is not the type of management one expects of a 50-year old archaeological site with thousands of catalogued artifacts and a long history of researchers and publications. It reminds me of a scene from George Orwell's futuristic novel, *1984*.

In changes that must be questioned by objective scientists, it appears that new excavations will be confined to near-surface sites only.

The new director at Calico, Dr. Dee Schroth, does plan to archive field notes and letters on acid-free paper and plans to digitize “all the slides, photographs, tapes and videos that Calico has amassed through its 49+ years of history.” However, digital is a complex and relatively new medium which has not stood the test of time as far as archiving goes; it is never a good idea to discard time-tested archival media such as photographs and slides if that is their intention; and from information

we have from former site director, Fred E. Budinger, Jr., it is best not to take anything for granted in this case of altering the history of an archaeological site.

They have also started work on the debitage from the Master Pits at Calico (that is, the debitage that remains after much of the material was indiscriminately tossed out last year by the site's, new director).

For details on the lack of scientific rigor involved in this clean-out project, see, [Protecting Calico](#), PCN#17, May-June 2012 where former Director Budinger has told of deliberate destruction of evidence at Calico.

The evidence at Calico has been accumulating since Louis Leakey was its Director and excavator from 1963-72.

Any ideas what next discredited Early Man site we should focus our spotlight on?

## Member news and other info, awards, and censorship

**One thing we forgot to mention in the Jan-Feb. issue is that Maggie Macnab's superb book, *Design by Nature*, received the 2012 New Mexico-Arizona Book Award for non-fiction.** Santa Fe, N.M.—December 19, 2012. The competition drew more than 400 entries. See Macnab's article, [Designed by nature: Symbols & myth](#), in PCN#21, Jan-Feb. 2013.



Macnab is an international award-winning graphic designer, author, and lecturer teaching at Santa Fe University of Art and Design, the Institute of American Indian Arts, the University of New Mexico, and Santa Fe Community College. She is also a lecturer in the popular TEDx program ("Ideas worth spreading") and is committed to creative problem solving based on nature. Macnab's Tedx lecture about the book (called *Design by nature: Maggie Macnab at TEDx-AcequiaMadre*) is posted on YouTube and can be seen at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2KT-R6AUXes>. Macnab will also teach from *Design by Nature* at the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua this summer in an event funded by the Casa de Los Tres Mundos foundation.

Originally published in English, *Design by Nature* is also available in Spanish, Chinese, and Korean, with a Japanese translation due out this year.

Despite her efforts encouraging people to explore their own identities rather than allowing themselves to be controlled by the media or told who they are by large corporations it seems

Macnab endured a recent experience of censorship on Facebook having access to her account instantly closed down based on something she expressed. (We at the PC know quite a bit about such things in the field of anthropology. The editor was also unable to access Facebook in April.)

### Update on awareness and effects of aboriginal violence

By Vesna Tenodi

An important development in regard to Aboriginal violence in Australia.

A group of Australian intellectuals and ethicists have been trying, for years, to make the Australian and international communities aware of this problem of which most people are unaware, through their informative website, <http://indigenouviolence.org/dnn/>

Earlier this year some Aborigines attacked a Polish designer, for using repetitive triangles in her design, claiming that triangles are "sacred" to them and cannot be used without their permission. We sent an official complaint requesting that Australian authorities finally do something about this ideological terrorism.

A good indication that we soon might see some positive change was inclusion of our complaint in that webpage on 1 May 2013, under the heading: 1/5/13 Harassment of Polish artist over geometric designs. That website is dedicated to listing forms of serious violence which happen within aboriginal communities every day and are becoming more frequent towards non-aboriginal society as well. In comparison to other extreme

violent incidents, harassment of artists and scientists seemed insignificant and was quite low on everybody's priority list. That was until now!

The fact that they added this article shows that psychological pressures, legal threats, bullying and harassment of artists is finally being recognized as an unacceptable form of violence as well.

The next goal is to have the harassment of archaeologists who do not toe the politically-enforced party-line and suppression of politically-incorrect archaeological finds become recognized as equally unacceptable behavior and eradicated.

### Upcoming topics

In upcoming issues we plan to publish stories on some highly controversial artifacts that need to be re-assessed from an interdisciplinary and open-minded perspective.

If in the past century scientific interpretations have been colored by faulty predispositions then virtually every artifact and every claim need to be assessed anew. Go through the literature; if you find something problematic or pre-conceived in the science, consider writing about it. For instance, there was a time in anthropology when early Native American people were not considered capable of representational art. Such evolution-tenet-based ideas have been long debunked.

We will also be including evidence for interconnectedness of Pleistocene cultures. We are looking for interdisciplinary thinking. However, we will still retain a high standard of scientific rigor.

### On the Australian front:

***"The next goal is to have the harassment of archaeologists who do not toe the politically-enforced party-line and suppression of politically-incorrect archaeological finds become recognized as equally unacceptable behavior and eradicated."***

# Atmospheric pressure, sea levels, and land temperatures during glacial maxima

By Alan Cannell, M.Sc., Civil engineer

*"The question is not so much*



*why these cycles occur, but why do they stop at these depths?"*

## 1. Why do Sea Level Changes Stop?

The last major magnetic reversal took place 0.78mya, which—coincidence or not—coincided with the start of the great ice ages. A look at sea water levels in the Red Sea (Hannish Sill) shows that these have risen and fallen between two extremes many times over the past 500ky<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1).

Slow cooling leads to a glacial minimum at about -120m below the present level, rapid warming to a new equilibrium at around current values. The

do they stop at these depths?

The answer seems to lie in the geography of the shallow seas and continental shelves

where, with the rise and fall of the seas, large tracts of dry land emerge and then sink again below the waves.

The largest of these areas is Sunda, the land exposed during glacial periods between S.E. Asia and Australia. A 1000km cross section from the hills on the east Thai coast directly east to

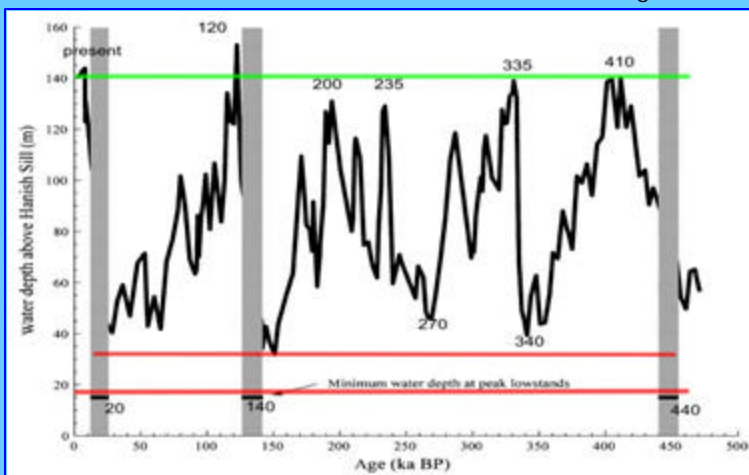


Fig. 1. Sea levels in the Red Sea (Hanish Sill) over the past 500,000 years.

that lie between latitudes +30 and -30. This is the zone of the trade

the Spratly Islands shows that most of this area lies at less than 100m below current sea level (Fig. 2): at the coast, the land rises steeply, beyond the continental shelf, at about -120m, the sea floor drops off sharply.

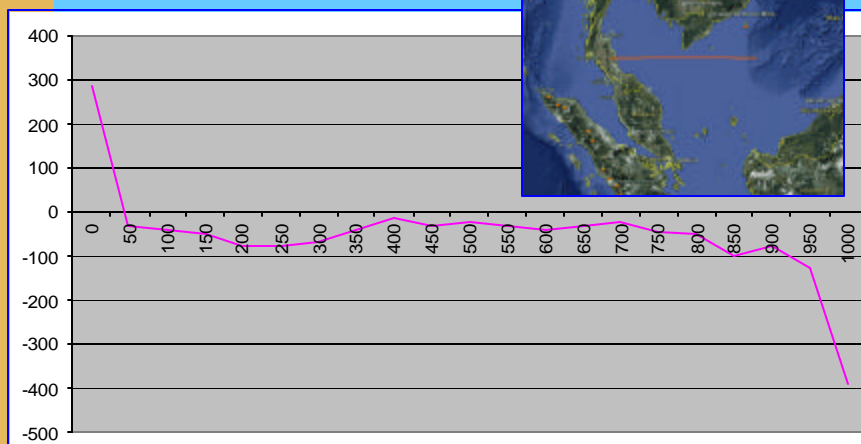


Fig. 2. Cross Section E-W of the Sunda Plateau (latitude 8 degrees N) showing height to present sea level. Inset: Location of cross-section—red line—in center (Cambodia and Vietnam are directly above).

question is not so much why these cycles occur, but why

winds where most water vapor evaporation takes place and is also the zone

Sunda zone and, as shown > [Cont. on page 8](#)

# Glacial maxima (cont.)

below (See Fig. 3), the change in SA in km<sup>2</sup> per change in 10m (dSA/dh) goes from some 160,000

minimum sea level can be taken as around 8 million km<sup>2</sup>. Virtually all of these major coastal shelves follow a similar pattern of rapid drop-off around -120m and a sharply elevating coastline at the present sea level.

Freshly fallen snow is composed of about 70% air by volume and compacted snow (firn) about 50%. At Byrd Station, Antarctica, this firn transforms into ice at about 56m depth with a gradual 'close-off' of porosity. The ice at this stage "contains approximately 10 per cent air by volume in the form of discrete bubbles."<sup>4</sup> At this point this air is effectively removed from atmospheric circulation. These bubbles are reduced in size as internal pressure increases until in the deeper and bubble-free ice below 1200m air entrapment ceases to be in bubble form and the gas molecules are dissolved in the ice as hydrates.<sup>5</sup>

*Surprisingly, the highly complex interrelation of ice, sea and land follows a very simple equation: when dSA/dh is at a minimum the feedback process stops and this is reached when sea level is at the present or at -120m (120m below present sea-level).*

## 2. The new lands in glacial eras

At low stands the world is a very different place: much of today's temperate zones are under ice, but in compensation whole new areas appear, mainly in the tropics. Total land and sea areas between latitudes 30N and 30S are shown in Fig. 5.

At glacial maximums the land area is thus increased by 3.1% and thus the difference between present and glacial land and sea areas changes by 6.2%. This not only has an enormous effect on the evaporation of water vapor, but also affects the overall air pressure levels over 'dry' land.

## 3. Air pressure during glacial eras

The original research into glacial air pressure was carried out by Marie-Antoinette Mélières in 1991.<sup>3</sup> which looked at the changes in atmospheric mass. This paper makes a series of assumptions in order to arrive at the conclusion that pressure was approximately unchanged. However, some of these are not true; in particular that land area remains constant.

As the impact of climate on recent human evolution and expansion cannot be underestimated, it may be time to take another look at these established truths.

## 3.1 Sequestration

Ice caps not only lock away water as they develop in area and depth, they also entrap air.

Under present-day climatic conditions, the air content of polar ice generally shows a high sensitivity to the atmospheric pressure and hence to the surface elevation of the ice sheet where the ice is formed.<sup>6</sup> There is also a high variability in samples with higher average air content taken from Alaska, which may reflect that the effective pore close-off happens at a shallower depth. (In this case, insolation may be a factor that leads to the formation of 'lids' in layers with high air density, thus trapping the air below).<sup>7</sup>

When sea levels dropped by 120m over 70% of the surface of the earth, this water was locked into the ice caps, hence the volume of this new ice on land (specific density of ice/firn = 0.9) would have been around:

$$\text{Surface of the Earth (SE)} * 120\text{m} * 0.7/0.9 = \text{SE} * 93\text{cubic meters}$$

This ice built up over land masses and continental shelves at lower heights; hence the air volume was slightly higher than the 10% formed at altitudes of 3000m on the Antarctic and Greenland ice caps (where most ice-core drilling has taken place). Based on Alaskan samples this air represents some 12-13% at a close-off pressure of some 1.2 atmospheres. Thus the volume of trapped air would be 12-13%\*1.2 or some 15% of this volume:

$$\text{SE} * 93 * 0.15 = \text{SE} * 14\text{m}$$

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

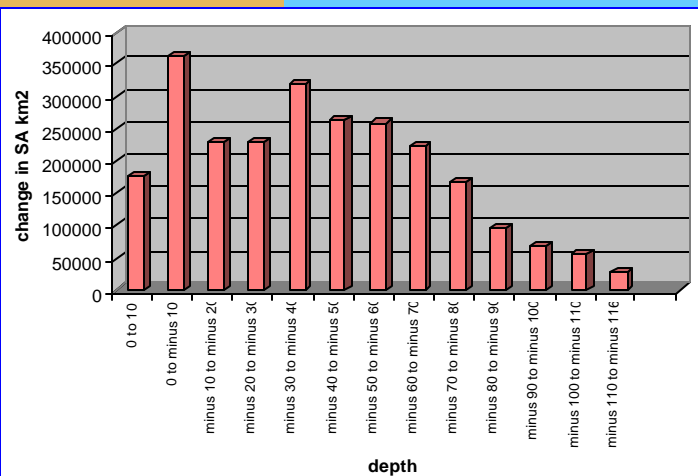


Fig. 3. Change in Land Surface Area per Change in Sea Level.

km<sup>2</sup> in new sea area as the level rises from zero to +10m, to a maximum of 250-350,000 km<sup>2</sup> between -10 and -60m and then falls back to 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> at -110m to -116m.

Water vapor is the most potent greenhouse gas, and changes in sea level form a feedback process: when warming is taking place the ice caps melt and new areas of warm tropical seas are added that will increase water vapor in the air through evaporation; when cooling is taking place there is transfer of vapor to the ice sheets which stops when no significant new dry land is gained by a further drop in sea level along the continental shelves. If we assume evaporation (E) to be proportional to SA, then dE/dh follows the same pattern. Equilibrium sea levels are reached when: **dE/dh → 0**

With Google Earth it is possible to estimate the major areas within the tropics affected by glacial sea level changes, using the -120m contour as a guide (Fig. 4):

When islands are taken into consideration, the total land area exposed during a glacial

Zone	Area km <sup>2</sup> (*1000)
Gulf of Mexico	731
Guyanas	478
Brazil	240
Cape Agulhas	107
Congo	77
Guinea	89
Red Sea W	92
Red Sea E	90
Persian Gulf	287
India W	250
Burma	488
Papua W	32
Thai Gulf /Java Sea	1803
S China Sea	654
Cairns	247
Philippines	158
N Australia	1464
Baja California	81
California	31
E Africa	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>7471</b>

Fig. 4. Estimate of major areas within the tropics affected by glacial sea level changes.



# Glacial maxima (cont.)

To this must be added the air sequestered in the extensive marine and marine-grounded ice which did not cause a drop in sea

Total Surface Area (30N to 30S)	258019956	
Total Land Present	77405987	30%
Total Water Present	180613969	70%
Exposed Land (-120m)	8000000	
Total Glacial Land	85405987	33,1%
Total Glacial Sea	172613969	66,9%

**Fig. 5.** Total land and sea areas between latitudes 30N and 30S.

level. This has been considered to be about 50% of the land ice. Hence the 'removal' of a 'layer' of air, when corrected for sea level at 1 bar, is the equivalent of a drop in atmospheric pressure of some 20m.

### 3.2 Isostatic Deformation

Although the volume of closed-off ice is very similar to the volume of water 'lost' from the sea, the concentration of land ice in very thick deposits had a significant isostatic effect on these land areas, forcing the land—through elastic and viscous mantle flow—to deform and sink. During a maximum glacial event, about one fifth of the SE was under ice—about two thirds of this over land or marine grounded. Taking 100m as a working estimate for average deformation, this volume had to be filled with air molecules causing a further drop in global atmospheric pressure. At 1bar, this is equivalent to some 10m.

### 3.3 Water Vapor and Air Pressure

Dry air is denser than moist air in the present climate. However, when there is a massive global reduction in water gas molecules (as more dry land is exposed and vapor trapped in ice), overall atmospheric pressure drops.

The first cause of this decrease in water vapor is due to the fall in surface sea temperatures (SST) which lowers the value for saturation of water in air. SST levels fell by some 3-5C over the latitudes +30 to -30 thus saturation fell from around 1.8% (at 21C) to 1.6% (at 16C): a decline of 11%.<sup>7-8</sup>

The second reduction is due to the overall global dry conditions as vapor is locked away as ice, more land exposed and less tropical sea areas exposed to evaporation. An approximation of this effect has been made of an extra

decline of 20%. Thus if the average number of water gas molecules presently in the atmosphere is about 2% (NASA), the total drop in water molecules in the atmosphere during glacial periods would be about 11%(SST)+ 20% (Dryness)=31%. At a density of 0.804 g/l (in comparison with that of dry air at 1.27 g/l at STP), this is equivalent to a loss of atmospheric pressure of 2% \*0.31 \* 0.804/1.27 = 0.4%. This is equivalent to an elevation of about 45m. Dr Mélières presents a lower figure of about 1hPa, the equivalent of 10m.

### 3.4 Lower Sea Levels = Lower Air Pressure over Present Day Landmasses and increases Feedback

During the stable glacial maximums, the present day coastlines were 120m above sea level. Thus the drop in air pressure over current land expressed in equivalent present day height above sea level would be:

- ? 120m(drop in sea level) +
- ? 20m(air sequestration) +
- ? 10m(glacial deformation) +
- ? 45m(loss of gaseous water) = **195m.**

For cold, dry air, this drop in pressure signifies a drop in temperature of about 2 degrees Celsius.

This process also has a feedback effect:

- ? as cooling starts, ice caps develop ? air sequestered
- ? sea levels drop ? ice loading ? deformation
- ? reduction in gaseous water ? resulting drop in air pressure
- ? lower air pressure? further cooling, etc.

The reverse is also true: during a warming event, ice melts, releases air and sea levels rise, all leading to even more warming.

### 4. Carbon

When sea levels drop 120m, most of the new dry land exposed between +/-30 degrees latitude lies next to tropical forests and would have been gradually 'colonized,' first by swamps and then forests, with the tropical forest value of about 200 tons of carbon per hectare finally being fixed.

This process takes time and

would absorb from 6-10% of the present atmospheric carbon, again leading to a feedback process: as more carbon is sequestered by the new forests there would be more gradual cooling.

The reverse is also true: as the globe warms and sea levels rise, these forests would be submerged in sea water, releasing the stored carbon in the form of CO2 and methane. The difference is that this process would be at a much faster rate as forests die off under salt water.

This is observed in ice core data: sea levels drop slowly during the cooling stage; when warming starts there is a rapid 'burp' of carbon and sea levels rise rapidly (as can be seen in Fig. 1).

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ALAN CANNELL, M.SC., is an international civil engineer specialized in urban transport and structuring. His anthropology work has been featured in *NatureNews* (the journal *Nature's* online magazine), *Scientific American* (France), and the *Journal of Archaeological Science*. One of the early founding members of the Coalition, Cannell has written many articles on a wide range of topics since the first issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

BRT website:

<http://www.taspublications.co.uk/content/bus-rapid-transit/5-pioneering-systems-that-have-sparked-world-wide-interest>

*“Surprisingly, the highly complex interrelation of ice, sea and land follows a very simple equation: when dSA/dh is at a minimum the feedback process stops and this is reached when sea level is at the present or at -120m (120m below present sea-level).”*

# Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 1

## Basic propaganda techniques in college textbooks

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

By John Feliks

“Evidence of the conflation of rhetoric and propaganda, under the general notion of persuasion, has become increasingly obvious, especially in the classroom.”

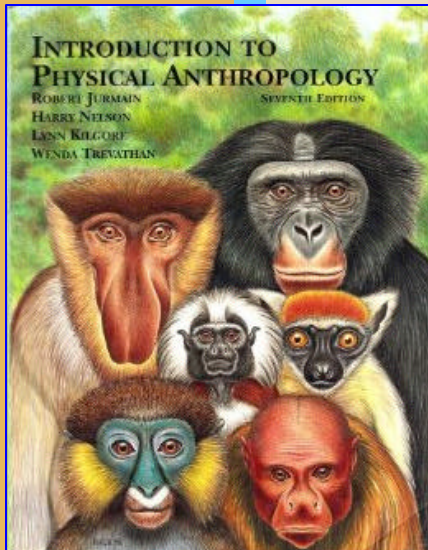


Fig. 1. The field is “anthropology.”

**Anthropology:** the study of humanity.

You should have no doubt whatsoever that you’ve been intellectually compromised—including with assessment skills deleted—if you can look at the title and cover of this required college textbook and not find something wrong with the picture. Each edition of *Introduction to Physical Anthropology* (1-14), features a similar contradiction of text and image that would be unacceptable in any true science. Not one cover includes the face of a human being. Anthropology in all of its forms (except linguistic—the most reputable) has a long history of manipulating or outright deceiving the public. It is used as a powerful tool to manipulate both cultural and personal identity.

become increasingly obvious, especially in the classroom.”

-Bennett and O'Rourke, “A Prolegomenon to the Future Study of Rhetoric and Propaganda.” *Readings in Propaganda and Persuasion: New and Classic Essays* (Jowett and O'Donnell, Eds., 2006)

**Question:**

How does one make an *ideology claimed as fact* appear overwhelmingly true to students never taught how to think critically?

**Answer: 1.)**

- Turn science textbooks into propaganda;
- 2.) Intimidate students who question the propaganda;
- 3.) Withhold conflicting evidence.

This series is intended to help readers discern between normal

science and propaganda used *only* in evolution-based materials to control beliefs about human origins (e.g., **Figs. 1 & 2**).

Always remember that *real* sciences—unlike evolutionary sciences—do not need to employ propaganda or coercion as they simply go wherever the evidence leads. However, evolutionary fields are *ideologically pre-committed* and depend entirely upon propaganda and withholding conflicting evidence in order to persuade.

A few of the techniques employed ubiquitously in evolution textbooks include the following list. It is only a sampling so as to leave space for a few visual cover examples. While reading the list ask yourself if thousands of such examples could be given for textbooks in sciences such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, mathematics, psychology. Most likely the reader already knows that they could not be. As far as science goes, the following techniques are *essential tools* of the evolution trade because they are political. They have to do with controlling people's thinking. The stakes are very high:

- **Faulty Cause & Effect**  
(This technique suggests that because *B* follows *A*, *A* must have caused *B*. Remember, just because two events or two sets of data are related does not necessarily mean that one caused the other to happen. *This is the #1 flaw of evolutionary thinking.* My first love is 30

years of invertebrate paleontology—with no indoctrination—prior to taking on evolutionary psychology. What I know of the fossil record, therefore, is pretty “clean.” As all researchers know, the fossil record can *logically* be regarded a record of appearances

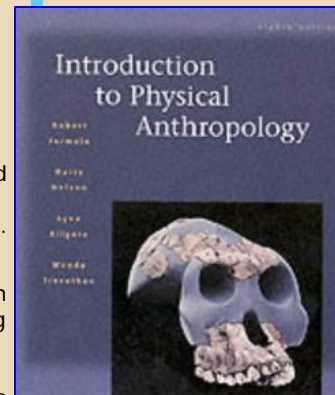


Fig. 2. The *Introduction to Physical Anthropology* series—which is purportedly about humanity—has never employed a picture of an actual human being on any of its 14 covers but rather images of apes or creatures rhetorically referred to as “hominids.”

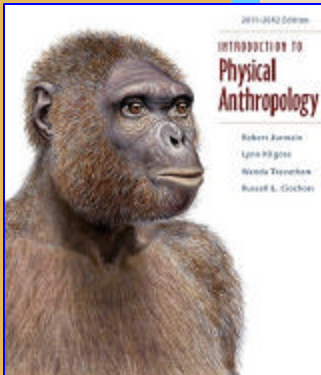
The technique has the effect of causing students to associate the term “Anthropology” with apes. Manipulation at this level presented as fact is an affront to education just as a hypothetical book called, **2+2=5: The History of Mathematics**, would be to anyone interested in mathematics; the difference is that mathematicians are not so easily duped.

and disappearances—but not a record of causes and effects .

- **Card stacking** (Evidence conflicting with the agenda is kept from the target audience, causing students, professors, > [Cont. on page 11](#)

# Debunking propaganda in college textbooks (cont.)

## A belief that the evidence for evolution



**Fig. 3.** “Association” and “Managing the news” with subliminal trickery: In anthropology, fossil apes are always rendered to appear highly-intelligent and thoughtful and associated with the word “Anthropology.” See the PCN article, “Ardi: How to Create a Science Myth,” *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Jan-Feb. 2010.

is “overwhelming” is a modern academic ruse directly related to propaganda. Students don’t come out of university able to think for themselves on the matter—as one might expect—but only with a set of instructions on what to think.

and the public in general to naively believe that the evidence for evolution is overwhelming.)

- **Association** (This is one of the most common techniques of propaganda. As **Figs. 1, 3, 5 & 6** show very clearly the intention is to force association between apes, etc., and the word “Anthropology.” Everyone knows that anthropology is the study of humanity—not the study of apes. But the intention is to make the two appear synonymous. Try this test of confidence in one’s own critical thinking: Look at the picture in **Fig. 1** and say to one’s self the word, “humanity.” If you get a sense that something’s not quite right then you are on your way out of a propaganda-induced delusion. To force such buffoonery on students in a captive audience setting is an affront to education. It has spread throughout academia with few students or professors capable of spotting it (see also, [Ardi: How to Create a Science Myth](#)). Teaching fantasy science as fact without presenting

conflicting evidence—especially when primary tenets such as cognitive evolution have already been falsified—should have no place in the classroom.)

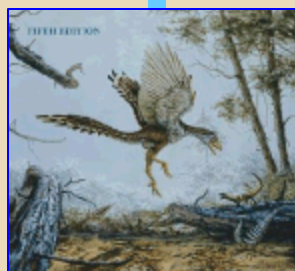
- **Disinformation** (The creation or deletion of information from public records in the purpose of making a false record of an event. The author has experienced this directly.)
- **Managing the news** (A single idea is forced on the target audience constantly and is repeated over and over again. **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 5**.)

- **Deception or false statements of fact** (Ubiquitous in evolution textbooks; **Fig. 4**)
- **Half-truth** (Deceptive statement which may include some element of truth; a ubiquitous mainstay of evolutionary rhetoric. **Fig. 4**)
- **Bandwagon** (Attempt to persuade the target audience to accept an agenda because “everyone else is a believer.” Typical NCSE trick.)
- **Milieu control** (Controlling social environment and ideas through social pressure; a mainstay evolutionary tactic.)
- **Obfuscation** (Intentional vagueness, confusion; a mainstay evolutionary trick.)
- **Demonizing the enemy and Name-calling** (Making those with conflicting views appear subhuman. E.g., Anyone who “doesn’t believe” in evolution is “stupid,” “ignorant,” or “insane.” -Richard Dawkins.) I’m champing at the bit!
- **Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt**

(E.g., making people believe that they will not be able to find work if they do not accept evolution ideology. Used by AAAS CEO Alan Leshner.)

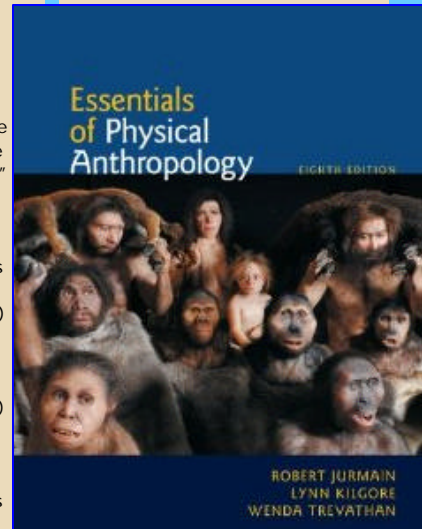
- **Obtain disapproval** (Adherents try to make evolution synonymous with science referring to those challenging evolution as “attacking science.”)

- **Thought-terminating clichés** (Blocking discussion through use of overly simplistic phrases or arguments. E.g., “attacks on science,” as typified by NCSE CEO, Eugenie C. Scott. As I’ve said before, when a science treats new evidence as an *attack* it is in trouble as a science.)



**Fig. 4.** *Historical Geology* (2008-2012), a required textbook, makes unapologetic use of rhetorical tricks and so many false statements in every edition that it could be used as a teaching guide for propaganda technique. The book is beautifully-presented with many truthful facts; but that is part of how propaganda works.

- **Red herring** (Presenting data that, while compelling, is not relevant to the argument, and then claiming it validates the argument. (Used *constantly* in evolution textbooks.)



**Fig. 5.** One of the ancient beings on this propaganda textbook cover created the 400,000-year old *modern-level* Bilzingsleben engravings. Anthropology students, however, could never distinguish such a person here because in anthropology ape fossils (1st two rows) are always depicted as beings more intelligent than apes, and early human fossils as beings less intelligent than modern humans. This is to force the idea of evolving intelligence even though there is *absolutely no evidence* for such in either the archaeological or paleontological records.

- **Unstated assumption:** (A technique used when the idea the propagandist wants to plant would seem less credible if stated clearly. The concept is instead simply assumed or implied, like the Darwinian idea that intelligence evolves. This idea has been falsified. By blocking falsifications from the public the evolution community is showing its willingness to use censorship for the sake of perpetuating a deception. Evolutionary assumptions are not science but part of a belief system, so its proponents block any evidence conflicting with the belief.)

- **Glittering generalities** (Used by evolutionist, Dr. Kenneth Miller, telling children that accep-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

# Debunking propaganda in college textbooks (cont.)

tance of evolution is part of a "really good education" and that children should only be taught the "best" theories in science.

Buffoonery like this and all similar attempting to force a single ideology on children shows that the propagandists have

However, this is the kind of thing that one expects in a *groupthink* environment where adherents significantly overrate their own abilities and underrate those of their opponents. Such ideas are only devised by those approaching evolution from the perspective of fanaticism. One can't blame them alone, as they too were programmed in school and through PBS television specials and lost critical thinking skills

take a major increase in people ready to think for themselves but then the paradigm will flip.

**- Continued in Part 2**

**Prologue quotes:**

"The United States has been described as a 'nation at risk' because we are failing to provide students with the most essential component of education—

instruction that fosters the development of the ability to think."

-D.F. Halpern citing the *National Commission on Excellence in Education*.

"The ability of U.S. students to think (rather than to memorize) has declined accordingly."

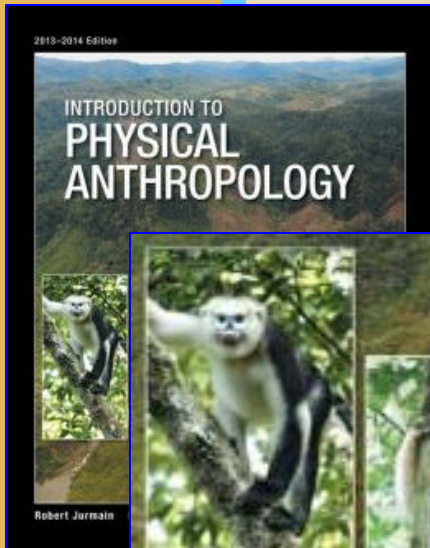
-D.F. Halpern citing L.A. Steen's *Mathematics Ed.*

"The pattern is clear: the percentage of students achieving higher order skills is declining."

-Baron & Sternberg, *Ibid.*

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly twenty years, demonstrating that human cognitive abilities do not evolve. He has experienced repeated censorship of empirical geometric

evidence by the evolution community because it does not support the community's commitment to the Darwinian belief system. He wrote the article, [Ardi: How to Create a Science Myth](#), and claims that all "pre-human hominids" are just as easy to debunk as Ardi. Before that, Feliks' focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils *in situ* across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts such as *Treatise on North American Fossils*, *Index Fossils of North America*, etc., presently keeping up with current claims of speciation. Claims for purported transitional invertebrate fossils are as easy to debunk as hominids because when a paradigm is flawed it is not difficult at all to debunk every single thing it contains. Feliks encourages students going through standard education to challenge the ideology being forced upon them as fact in the captive audience science classroom—especially in anthropology, biology, and paleontology—with full confidence that suppressed evidence is there to support them in each of these fields.



**Fig. 6.** Latest edition of *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*, i.e. Edition #14. The Lower portion of the cover has been enlarged so that readers can clearly see the creatures chosen this time to represent "humanity." Propaganda techniques are only necessary in evolutionary sciences.

**"One attempt at employing this trick... was... to try and get Lincoln's and Darwin's birthdays to be celebrated in tandem as an international holiday."**

no idea whatsoever as to how critical thinking actually works.)

- **Transfer** (Attempt is made to transfer the prestige of a positive symbol to a person or an idea. One attempt at employing this trick by the science community was the 2009 campaign to compare Charles Darwin with Abraham Lincoln because they were each born on the same day! Contrived comparisons were made such as suggesting that each was a "defender of freedom"—Lincoln, freedom for the slaves, and Darwin, freedom for the mind. Suggestions went so far as to try and get Lincoln's and Darwin's birthdays to be celebrated in tandem as an international holiday. The attempt shows the complete depravity of the Darwin-absorbed hive mind.

just as modern students are at risk for unless they take charge of their own minds early on.)

Evolutionary propaganda is a misuse of human language and psychology. The only way I can think of to make reform possible from the inside where the propaganda has free reign—grade school through college and university textbooks and instruction—is to make *critical thinking* a required class for anyone going into sciences which associate themselves with a pre-committed ideological belief instead of the normal objectivity present in other sciences. Sciences which currently claim evolution as their core—biology, paleontology, anthropology—are in trouble. It will

# A renaissance in Neanderthal studies

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

***“The idea that modern humans originated in Africa and gradually spread around the world, evolving through thousands of years, was a simple, clear-cut model, favored by mainstream science, despite being the dogma adopted by consensus.”***



## **Neanderthal genome sequence starts up revolution in evolutionary theory**

On 19 March 2013 the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, in Leipzig, Germany, announced that its team had completed the genome sequence of a Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis* or *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*—the ongoing debate). The team is making the entire sequence available to the scientific community on the Internet.

Announcing this recent breakthrough, in an email to the Associated Press the lead researcher Dr. Svante Pääbo said, “The genome of a Neanderthal is now there in a form as accurate as that of any person walking the streets today.”

In 2010, Pääbo and his colleagues presented the first draft of the Neanderthal genome based on data collected from the femur bones of three 38,000-year-old female Neanderthal specimens found in Vindija Cave in Croatia, and other bones found in Spain, Russia and Germany. In later research, they also used a finger bone excavated in 2010 in Denisova Cave in southern Siberia to generate a high-quality genome from a single

Neanderthal individual.

The Leipzig team has already been able to determine which genes the Neanderthal inherited from its mother and which from its father. The team now hopes to compare the new genome sequence to that of other Neanderthals, modern humans and Denisovans—another extinct human species or subspecies whose genome was previously extracted from remains found in the same Siberian cave.

Apart from insights gained into many aspects of the history of both Neanderthals and Denisovans, the team’s findings in 2010 prompted even some of the most ardent advocates of the African Origin theory to question the Out of Africa model. The results announced two months ago reconfirmed that the single point of origin theory can no longer hold water.

The idea that modern humans originated in Africa and gradually spread around the world, evolving through thousands of years, was a simple, clear-cut model, favored by mainstream science, despite being the dogma adopted by consensus. At the same time, that paradigm was always unacceptable to free-thinking archaeologists who found it to be a somewhat absurd concept. Instead, they favor a multi-regional theory of human origin, cyclic evolution, parallel existence of both less-developed and highly advanced cultures at

various points in the prehistory of mankind, or other interpretations.

## **Mystic human ancestors**

On top of the existing fossil evidence, genome sequencing is now providing further insights into Neanderthals, in support of a theory that they were skilful, innovative, adaptive, and creative. They made and used a diverse set of sophisticated tools, controlled fire, lived in shelters, made and wore clothing, were skilled hunters, and occasionally made symbolic or ornamental objects indicating cognitive mind and the capacity for abstract thinking, symbolic behavior and even art (João Zilhão, *The emergence of language, art and symbolic thinking: A Neanderthal test of competing hypotheses*, 2011).

Denisova Cave contains cultural layers indicating that human occupation at the site began up to 280,000 years ago. Since 1977 when Russian scientist Nikolai Ovodov started excavation, more than 20 cultural strata were identified. The finger bone used for genome sequencing was discovered by Anatoly Derevianko and Mikhail Shunkov of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2008, among the artifacts in strata 9-11, dated to about 30,000 to 48,000 years before present. Remarkably, Neanderthals and their relatives, Denisovans, were both present in this unique cave in the Altai Mountains in

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

# Neanderthal renaissance (cont.)

**“The site [Krapina Cave in Croatia] is protected as a paleontological monument of nature, and widely known as a geological, paleontological, paleoanthropological and archeological locality.”**

Siberia (Max Planck Research website).

### Vindija Cave

Another primary source of DNA for the Neanderthal genome project, was from Vindija Cave, a stratified palaeontological and archaeological site in Croatia (Fig. 1). The site has 13 levels,

dated as far back as 150,000 years BP (before present), several of which show occupations associated with both Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans. The site contained the best preserved Neanderthal fossil remains in the world.

Neanderthal specimens in the lowest hominin-bearing level G3 (38,000-45,000 years BP) are combined with exclusively Mousterian artifacts. Level G1 (32,000-34,000 years BP) represents the most recent Neanderthals at the site and is associated with both Mousterian and Upper Paleolithic stone tools. Hominins in Level F (31,000-28,000 years BP) are associated with Aurignacian material and according to researchers look a little like both anatomically modern human (AMH) and Neanderthal. Hominins in Level D (less than 18,500 years BP, the

uppermost of hominin-bearing strata in the cave, are associated with Gravettian-age cultural artifacts, and represent only anatomically modern humans (I. Jankovic, I. Karavanic, and F. Smith, *Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Archives*).

In addition to numerous ar-

chaeological and faunal remains, over 100 hominin discoveries have been made at Vindija Cave. In 2010, researchers reported that a complete mtDNA sequence had been retrieved from a thigh bone of one of the Neanderthals recovered from there. The bone (called Vi-80) comes from level G3, and it was direct-dated to 38,310 years BP. The researchers interpret their findings as suggesting that the Neanderthals and early modern *Homo sapiens* who occupied the cave at different times were “clearly separate species,” but that’s the standard recurring debate.

The study determined that some mixture of genes oc-

curred between Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans (AMH) and presented evidence that elements of their genome are of non-African modern humans.

Vindija is located in the vicinity of another famous Neanderthal site, Krapina Cave, dated about 130,000 to 30,000 years bp, and known as the world’s richest Neanderthal finding site, containing 900 Neanderthal fossil remains and 1,191 lithic tools associated with Mousterian. The site is protected as a paleontological monument of nature, and widely known as a geological, paleontological, paleoanthropological and archeological locality. It is listed as one of the richest Palaeolithic habitats of the Neanderthal in Croatia and Europe (Gorjanovic-Kramberg 1906; Mirko Malez et al, 1980; Karavanic and Smith, 1998, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Archives).

Just as Denisova Cave contains remains of Neanderthals and Denisovans, Krapina Cave was occupied by two distinct sub-species or races at the same time. Gorjanovic-Kranberger, who discovered Krapina Cave in 1898, termed them as the higher and the lower Neanderthals.

Just as Denisova Cave contains remains of Neanderthals and Denisovans, Krapina Cave was occupied by two distinct sub-species or races at the same time. Gorjanovic-Kranberger, who discovered Krapina Cave in 1898, termed them as the higher and the lower Neanderthals.

> [Cont. on page 15](#)



**Fig. 1.** Locations of two Neanderthal sites, Vindija Cave in Croatia (with 13 stratified levels dated as far back as c. 150,000 years BP) and Krapina Cave also in Croatia (dated c. 130,000-30,000 years BP), on a map of the general domain of Neanderthal people. Wikimedia Commons.

## Neanderthal renaissance (cont.)

**“Croatian scientists made the specimens freely available for genetic research purposes, saying that even though these were found in Croatia they belong to the world.”**

### Another chip in the armor of Neanderthal-the-soulless-brute theory

In 1995, Slovenian scientist Ivan Turk found an approximately 43,100 year-old cave bear femur at Divje Babe, the oldest known archaeological site in neighboring Slovenia. The bone was carved into what many believe was a flute and was found in the stratum belonging to the end of the middle Pleistocene, near a Mousterian hearth, and attributed to Neanderthals (Fig. 2).

Ivan Turk called this 113.6 mm long bone fragment the “Neanderthal flute.” It is broken at both ends, and has two complete holes and the incomplete remains of one hole at each end, indicating that the bone may have had four or more holes before being damaged.

There is an ongoing debate revolving around whether it was made by Neanderthal or Cro-Magnon.

If the bone is a flute, it would be evidence of the existence of music 43,000 years ago.

The bone has become an attraction in the National Museum of Slovenia, publicised on official Slovenian websites, aired on TV with tunes played on a clay replica, and is a source of pride to the country.

### Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon interbreeding

After 300,000 years of domination, it was thought that European Neanderthals have mysteriously died out about 40,000 years ago. The new research and Vindija Cave Level F remains show an overlapping period of about 10,000 years, moving the end of the Neanderthal to 30,000 years BP, with interbreeding of Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons during that overlapping phase. The earliest known Cro-Magnon remains

are dated to 43,000 years bp. The gene flow from Neanderthals to modern humans, according to the Leipzig team study, is at least 1 to 4 percent of a modern human’s – *Homo sapiens* – genetic makeup, and is independent from any out-of-Africa model. The Neanderthal genome and a number of studies in the last two years have suggested that modern humans and Neanderthals had at some point interbred, a process known as hybridisation.

Researchers who advocate multi-regional evolution of sub-species or races—or interchange of evolution and devolution phases in prehistory—might feel vindicated by the new gene study. When it comes to the Neanderthal, it seems that the advocates of the mainstream single-minded approach are backing down some.

What I personally find most delightful is that the story of the Neanderthal project is being conducted in a spirit of cooperation between Croatian, German, American and other scientists. Croatian scientists made the specimens freely available for genetic research purposes, saying that even

though these were found in Croatia they belong to the world. In a great example of scientific generosity, they said that the Croatian samples of Neanderthal remains belong to and are a part of the heri-

tage of whole mankind. In the same spirit of scientific openness, the Max Planck team is making their findings freely available on the internet.

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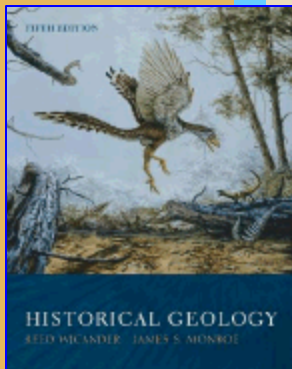
**Fig. 2.** The Divje Babe cave bear femur dated c. 43,100 years old. The bone was carved into what many believe was a flute and was found in the stratum belonging to the end of the middle Pleistocene, near a Mousterian-age hearth. It is attributed to Neanderthals. Specimen is in the National Museum of Slovenia. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

# Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 2: Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 1st half

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

By John Feliks

The statistic equating higher institutional education with



**Fig. 2.** *Historical Geology* (2008-2012), a required textbook, makes unapologetic use of rhetorical tricks and so many false statements in every edition that it could be used as a teaching guide for propaganda technique. The book is beautifully-presented with many truthful facts; but that is part of how propaganda works.

belief in evolution is not an indication of critical thinking as naïvely believed. It is an indication of how captive audience propaganda works.

**1.) “Life arose from nonlife.”**

Stated as fact as though proven. However, *no replications have ever been achieved despite easy access to zillions of tons of chemicals, every force known, and every conceivable environment.*

**“We think that the processes leading to life began nearly 4 billion years ago.”**

Note the phrase, “We think.” So, is #1 above a fact or not? Here is how normal science would respond: If it is not a fact then don’t state it as one.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 5th Ed. Vol. I: The Cell and Heredity; Purves et al 1998:2 (Fig. 1).

**2.) “The appearance of eukaryotic cells ... marks a milestone in evolution. But where did these cells come from?”**

Logical fallacy. If you don’t know where cells came from then how can you say they evolved? Paraphrase exposes the fallacy: “*We know that eukaryotic cells evolved even though we have no evidence.*”

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wicander et al., 2007: 178 (Fig. 2).

**3.) The origin of the eukaryotic cell was one of the pivotal events in evolutionary history... How did it originate? ... We think we can make some reasonable guesses...the steps we suggest are just that: guesses.”**

Say what? This is evolution buffoonery at its best: First, present an imagined story as though it were fact. Then, admit that there is no consensus for the tenet even though

it is regarded as “pivotal.” Note also the improper use of the term, “history.” In normal thinking, speculations are “fiction.” Fiction parading as scientific history should raise everyone’s eyebrows .

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 587 (Fig. 3, next page).

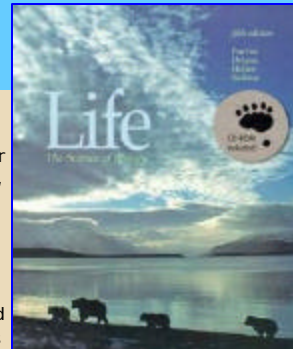
**4.) “Body plans are basic structural designs” [heading]. “Most animals have either radial or bilateral symmetry. ... “The evolution of bilaterally symmetrical animals” [heading]. “The common ancestors of bilateral animals were probably simple, bilaterally symmetrical animals composed of flattened masses of cells.”**

The first heading is a cunning trick of understatement diminishing the accomplishment by inserting “basic.” Without the diversion it reads: “Body plans are structural designs.” The next heading, presented as fact then followed by “probably,” is standard evolutionary doublespeak .

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 562-3.

**5.) “Which of the features of protostomes [animals with bilateral symmetry] do you think are major evolutionary novelties?”**

In propaganda technique, this is known as a “leading question,” one that no matter how it is answered,



**Fig. 1.** *Life: The Science of Biology* (2001-2010). Every edition loaded with false statements of fact.

will incriminate the one who answers — in legal terms known as “Leading the witness.” Captive students should not be forced to profess a challenged theory as though its status as fact is secure.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 576 .

**6.) “Collectively, arthropods (which include the terrestrial insects and the marine crustaceans) are the dominant animals on Earth, both in number of species (some 1.5 million) and number of individuals (estimated at some 10<sup>18</sup> individuals, or a billion billion).”**

With this many species and individuals for *easy study* one would expect scientists to be pretty confident on how insects originated. Here’s their conclusion:

**“Insects may have originated from a centipede-like ancestor as far back as the Devonian period.”**

As always, not too impressive, employing the typical trick of appealing to some unknown creature. For all the unknown creatures needed, everyone should see that evolution depends more on faith than science. Up to this point in the timeline, we have no confidence whatsoever in any stage of evolution; if not for insects, how can they later explain “more complex” developments ?

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 564 & 571.

> [Cont. on page 17](#)



# Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks (cont.)

**“Speciation, the phenomenon of a new species arising from an ancestral species, is well documented.”**

-*Historical Geology*, 7th Ed, Wicander et al., 2012: 135.

This is a trick statement made possible by a *wild card* use of the term “species.” The term “phenomenon,” is also improperly used as it deceptively implies established fact. The only correct term would be “idea.” Those making the statement would easily lose in a court of law. The wild card lets scientists claim “different species” for animals which can actually interbreed.

**The fields lack rigor:**

1.) *Biology*, 6th Ed. 2002. Raven et al.

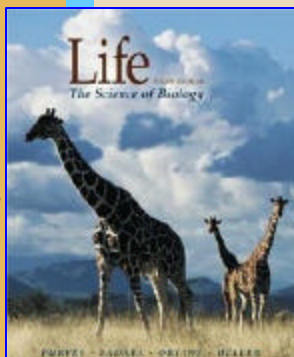
Absolutely loaded with fictions stated as fact. 2.) *Evolutionary Analysis*

(1998-2013). The authors (in the mode of Dawkins) are so narrowly-focused you can hear them shouting, “Evolution is a fact,” as they espouse one fiction after another.



7.) **“The evolution of the ability to fly allowed the insects to escape from potential predators and to traverse boundaries that might otherwise have been insurmountable.”**

Something as complex as flight—both in the engineering requirements and the physics—must have taken immeasurably long to “evolve.” However, the fossil



**Fig. 3.** *Life: The Science of Biology* (Vol. II). Every edition loaded with false statements of fact.

*Rhyniognatha hirsti* (early Devonian, 400 million years old) currently holds the distinction of being not only the earliest insect but also the earliest known animal to fly. Insect flight is now described as devel-

oping with the “suddenness” of the Cambrian Explosion—already a serious problem for scientists. So, *R hirsti* is another setback for an ideology with advocates like Richard Dawkins calling those who question it, “stupid,” “pig-ignorant,” or “insane.” With this fossil alone, we have two pivotal so-called “evolutionary” developments—insects invading the land to become the most prominent animals plus the first animal with a likely ability to fly—both absolutely profound and occurring in a heartbeat. Science can only describe the organism; the organism itself says absolutely nothing about evolution.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 574.

8.) **“The Devonian predecessors of amphibians were probably able to crawl from one pond or stream to another.”**

The sentence is a double-fallacy: a.) Assume that amphibians had less able predecessors, b.) State that the predecessors were “probably able to crawl.” The first half cre-

ates fictional characters and the second half proceeds to describe their abilities. Everyone can recognize simple fiction. *This imaginative fiction is followed by an outright false statement of fact*, namely:

**“They gradually evolved to be able to live on swampy land and, eventually, on dry land.”**

The whole paragraph is evolutionary fiction presented as fact.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 587.

9.) **“Amphibians arose from ancestors they shared with the lungfishes. ...the stubby, jointed fins of their ancestors evolved into walking legs.”**

Standard *unknown ancestors* evolutionary fiction presented as fact.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 587.

10.) **“The design of those legs remained largely unchanged throughout the evolution of terrestrial vertebrates.”**

An example of *fact blended seamlessly into fiction*. It shows how evolutionists weasel around every innovation factually preserved in the fossil record. They do similarly on the design of all externally profound features such as legs or wings. The fact is that these “designs,” as they call them, employ several types of levers in very complex configurations from insects and other arthropods to birds and mammals (some beetles have such a profound array of levers and related structures in legs, wings, and wing covers as to be *unmatched* for efficiency or economy by any human construction whatsoever). In many cases, the very same levers are built by completely different means and with different construction materials. All of these lever designs have remained unchanged—a fact which does not support any evolutionary theory. There’s a folk saying, “If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it.” And contrary to what the evolution community would have naive people believe, the actual fossil record consists of nothing but designs that “ain’t broke.”

Here is an admission of this point from the very same textbook:

**“Sometimes humans refer to species as ‘primitive’ or ‘advanced.’ These and similar terms, such as ‘lower’ and ‘higher,’ are best avoided because they imply that some organisms function better than others.”**

This is admitting that there are no inefficient species. Scientists have 3.5 billion years and miles of vertical strata with literally zillions upon zillions of fossils *in situ* to work with. Yet after 150 years of Darwinism they are still not able to convince the critical thinker—especially one familiar with the fossil record. This is why fanatics insist on attempting to control legislation to assure unchallengeable captive audience classroom indoctrination denying students critical thinking experience early on and blocking them from any discussion of conflicting evidence. The goal? Make it so students literally can’t think for themselves but can only follow a template.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 587 & page 7.

11.) **“Considerable uncertainty surrounds the next lineage split ... turtles.”**

Standard propaganda trick making it sound as though the claims for other splits are not equally characterized by uncertainty. The truth is, “all” evolutionary claims are uncertain, yet the community habitually states them as facts. If fields cannot abide by the rigors of science they should not be called sciences.

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 589.

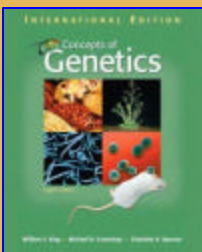
12.) **“In his 1859 book, *On the Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin amassed evidence that all species derive from a single common ancestor by transformation and speciation.”**

*Complete buffoonery stated as fact.* The textbook goes on to say that evolutionary biologists can’t even define the term “species.” In other words, after 150 years they don’t have a definition for the central

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

## Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks (cont.)

***“The simple truth is that evolutionists arbitrarily banter about the term ‘species’ as though it is a wild card. They freely change its meaning whenever they are in a bind or need a different definition.”***



**Fig. 4.** *Concepts of Genetics*—packed with the same evolutionary buffoonery as in non-genetic textbooks.

**Learning the skills of clear thinking can help everyone recognize propaganda and thus not fall prey to it.**

-D.F. Halpern

premise. Despite a glazed-over science community, Darwin did not provide *any* evidence that all species derive from a single common ancestor. The evidence Darwin did provide is far less profound than the differences in dog breeds which would never be called different species. The simple truth is that evolutionists arbitrarily banter about the term ‘species’ as though it is a *wild card*. They freely change its meaning whenever they are in a bind or need a different definition. Does anyone really believe that there are thousands of African cichlid species? Does anyone really believe that Darwin’s finches are different species? One can easily fall prey to these ideas until one realizes that the “species” can interbreed. At this point, scientists quickly switch to a different definition of species, e.g., groups of animals that can interbreed but are isolated, occupy different niches, or which have different behavioral characteristics. The trick can get them out of any corner they find themselves in.

- *Concepts of Genetics*, 8th Ed, Klug, Cummings, and Spencer 2006: 641 & 647 (Fig. 4).

**13.) “A dinosaur lineage gave rise to the birds. ... Existing data are insufficient to identify the ancestors of birds with certainty.”**

*Contradictions like this are standard to every evolutionary textbook.* Doublespeak is an easy-to-spot evolutionist trick where they are either deliberately attempting to weasel or are innocently getting all mixed up in their own rhetoric. The trick is so common it can be generalized: It begins with a *false statement of fact* and concludes with an admission that there isn’t really any evidence. To show that evolution textbooks alone get away with this, imagine a mathematics textbook that said, “ $2+2=5$ . Well, we don’t really have any proof that  $2+2=5$ .” Or imagine a chemistry textbook that said, “One hydroxide ion (OH) plus an additional hydrogen atom (H) gives you a carbon atom (C). Well, we haven’t really confirmed exactly what constitutes carbon, but many experts believe it involves the hydroxide ion.” As you can see, no real sciences could ever get away with such things. So, how is it that evolution textbooks are not held to any standard of rigor?

-*Life: The Science of Biology*, 6th Ed. Vol. II: Evolution, Diversity, and Ecology; Purves et al., 2001: 591.

**14.) “We know mammals evolved from mammal-like reptiles called cynodonts during the Late Triassic.”**

*We know?* By now you should realize that no such claims are facts.

-*Historical Geology*, 5th Ed, Wiscander et al., 2007: 381.

**15.) “Insectivores have probably not changed much since they appeared during the Late Cretaceous.”**

Standard evolutionary double-speak. “Probably” is a disingenuous diversionary tactic used because pointing out directly that any creatures have “not changed much” does not support evolutionary theory. It’s like saying, “The horseshoe crab, coelacanth, and platypus have ‘probably’ not changed much,” when we already know that they are *living fossils*. (Note: Confidently ignore current evolutionary tricks to again play with the concept of “species” in regards to the coelacanth.) The sentence is followed by more trickery trying to make a fanciful story sound like evidence-based science (#16):

**16.) “In fact, an insectivore-like creature very likely lies at the base of the great diversification of placental mammals.”**

This is the standard play-it-safe trick of not offering a specific fossil as a transitional form but appealing to some *unknown* common ancestor.

-*Historical Geology*, 7th Ed, Wiscander et al., 2012: 374.

**17.) “Apart from having forelimbs modified into wings, bats differ little from their immediate ancestors among the insectivores. Indeed, with the exception of wings they closely resemble living shrews.”**

Indeed, with the exception of wings an airplane closely resembles an automobile yet only those committed to evolutionism would try to understate such a profound difference. “Immediate ancestors” is a misnomer as there are no immediate ancestors of bats. If evolution-

ists misusing understatement were tempered with basic engineering, physics, or problem-solving, they would know not to think of profundities as if they were trivialities.

*Historical Geology*, 7th Ed, Wiscander et al., 2012: 374.

### Conclusion

It is a serious problem for students’ education when textbooks purportedly teaching *science* habitually use well-known propaganda techniques. Blatant spreading of propaganda is *ubiquitous* in textbooks of the following fields: anthropology, biology, paleontology.

These fields are diminished as sciences because students are being coerced into a belief system and blocked from facts conflicting with that system. As noted before, if an ideology is debunked entire fields have the potential of collapsing. Normal sciences do not have this potential. Ideologically-committed fields have no choice but to produce *corrupted textbooks* while simultaneously blocking students from conflicting evidence. In normal sciences readers would never tolerate textbook propaganda or the withholding of evidence. So, the question has to be asked, why are evolutionary fields getting away with it? When it comes to something as important as origins everyone has a right to hear the evidence presented objectively.

*To be continued...*

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly twenty years. His evidence falsifying the idea of cognitive evolution has been censored by the evolution community. Prior, Feliks’ focus was on the invertebrate fossil record. He claims that purported transitional invertebrate fossils, as well as interpretations of the genetics of “pre-human” hominids are equally easy to debunk because in a flawed paradigm every part is questionable. Feliks encourages students to stand up for critical thinking in the science classroom.



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