



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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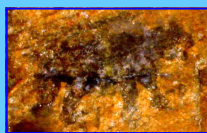
- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



In **Michael Cremo's** years of expert suppression research, it doesn't matter how many "ape-men" the mainstream has running around the Paleolithic world because "modern humans" were already there living alongside them (It was Cremo and Thompson's *Forbidden Archeology* research that also brought to public awareness the story of PC founding member Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre.) See **Cremo p.2.**



Aligning with Michael Cremo's crucial observations, prehistorian and popular Spanish blogger, **Xavier Bartlett**, posted an insightful review of Richard Dullum's PCN #42 article, "1.84 million-year old 'modern human' bone being promoted as 'not' *H. sapiens*," and our recent reprint PCN #57 (2019). See **Bartlett p.8.**



Engineer and rock art researcher **Ray Urbaniak** provides two can't-miss installments continuing to challenge mainstream presumptions about SW U.S. rock art including rarely-depicted animals and other intriguing figures. See **Urbaniak p.11** and **p.13.**



Mainstream U.S. archaeologists do it again proving low credibility and high negligence with early man sites. Archaeologist and Calico defender **Fred Budinger** sends news the Early Man Site is closed. The neglect shows ideologically dogmatic archaeologists do great damage influencing the fate of sites via suppression (recall Hueyatlatco). The closing is timed with an SAA report making *no mention* of the earliest American sites. See **Budinger p.8.**



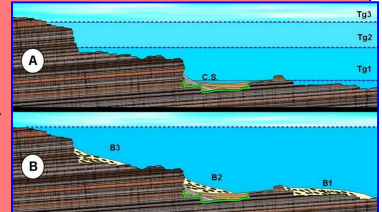
The Father of Modern Archaeology.



In PCN #58, a brief compilation showing that at the foundations of the scientific disciplines were amateur scientists, was compiled to help inspire our many amateur readers. It included the foundations of physics, observational astronomy, radio astronomy, ophthalmology, genetics, modern geology and paleontology, not to mention the scientific method itself. While time did not permit for Part 2 this issue there was space for one name to be added which is most relevant to PCN, 3rd President of the United States and author of the U.S. *Declaration of Independence*, Thomas Jefferson. See **Feliks p.9.**

In July of 2009

a group of five researchers published in geology and anthropology (including three PhDs and an MA) got together to form what would eventually be called the Pleistocene Coalition. Although each had their own particular interests they had two important things in common, a belief in the greater antiquity of man as an intelligent and capable being, and experience with suppression of evidence supporting these ideas. Within a few weeks the number of founding members doubled. Ever since, our central goal has been to challenge a science community withholding from the public evidence that can dramatically change the whole picture of prehistory.



FEATURED TECHNICAL ARTICLE

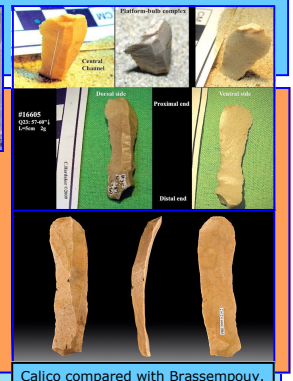
Nearly everyone has visited or seen in one form or another rocky coastlines. They are nearly as ubiquitous in our visual repertoire as rivers and mountains. However, Canadian geological engineer, **Guy Leduc**, discusses a profound conundrum: Such coastlines are missing from the Paleozoic and Mesozoic fossil records. See **Leduc p.5.**



Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Pleistocene Coalition founding member, copy editor and scientific advisor is admired by many the world over for her scientific integrity and for sticking to her guns despite 50 years of suppression by the mainstream science community. Her recent illnesses and stroke are of concern to all who know her and work with her. **p.10.**



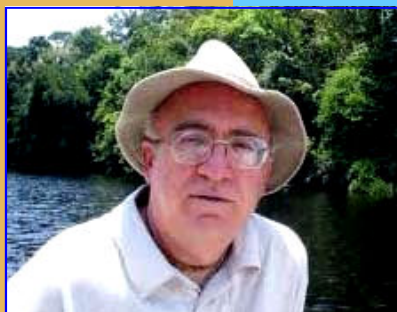
Two archaeologist-artists, **Vesna Tenodi**, MA, and **Dragos Gheorghiu**, PhD, send updates on their activities and projects **p.8** and **p.9.**



Calico compared with Brassempouy.

Thoughts on *Homo luzonensis*

By Michael Cremo



"On hearing that a new human species has been discovered, many people would imagine that complete skeletons had been found. Far from it."

In April 2019 people began sending me popular media links to arti-

cles about the discovery of a new human species in the Philippines.

Of most interest was an article by Michael Greshko and Maya Wei-Haas called, "New species of ancient human discovered in the Philippines," published on April 10, 2019 on the *National Geographic* website. Of course, I also looked at the original scientific report by Florent Détroit, a lecturer in prehistory at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, France, and Armand Mijares, an archeologist from the University of the Philippines at Quezon City, along with their coworkers. The report, "A new species of *Homo* from the Late Pleistocene of the Philippines," was published in *Nature* (2019, Vol. 568, pp. 181–86).

Several features of the discovery are of interest, from the standpoint of "forbidden archeology." First of all, on hearing that a new human species has been discovered, many people would imagine that complete skeletons had been found. Far from it. We are talking about just seven teeth, three foot bones, two finger bones, and a fragment of a femur, or thigh bone, from three individuals.

The actual evidence

Scientists said these bones displayed a mixture of primitive and modern traits different from that found in *Homo sapiens* or other hominin species. They therefore assigned the bones to a new species. Because the bones were found in the Callao Cave on the Philippine island of Luzon, the scientists called the new species *Homo luzonensis*. In *Nature*, they said the bones were about 67,000 years old.

According to the *National Geographic* website report, six of the teeth are pretty much like modern human teeth. However, the remaining tooth, an upper premolar, has three roots instead of two. It is a feature found in only three percent of living human populations but found there nonetheless. The only other bone showing a primitive feature was one of the foot bones, a metatarsal (one of the five long bones in the forefoot, between the toes and the ankle). The lower surface was highly curved (an adaptation for climbing trees), as in the primitive hominin *Australopithecus*.

Acknowledging the evidence can change the interpretation

What does all this mean? It is possible that six, or perhaps even all seven, of the teeth belonged to anatomi-

cally modern *Homo sapiens*, as did also the remaining bones, except for the metatarsal, which may have belonged to an australopithecine or some kind of ape. It is important to keep in mind that the humanlike teeth and bones were found mixed in with the bones of other animals.

Florent Détroit, the lead author of the *Nature* article, himself admitted the Luzon teeth and bones might not really belong to a new human species. In the *National Geographic* website article, he said,

"If in the future, colleagues are able to show that we were wrong because the fossils can enter one of the already known hominin species, we will just lump it and forget about it, but in the meantime, I am convinced it is the way we had to do it."

This seems an unusual way to do science because the evidence as already known does not appear to align with the conclusions being drawn or the reasoning behind proclaiming a 'new species.'

Coexistence

In principle, I do not have any objection to scientists identifying a new human species, coexisting with anatomically modern *Homo sapiens* 67,000 years ago.

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Thoughts on *Homo luzonensis* (cont.)

"In 1973, two British researchers... published a study in which they concluded that the Trinil femur was identical to anatomically modern human femurs."

So perhaps the Philippines discovery, if it actually does represent a new human species, would join some other humanlike species that modern science recognizes as having existed 67,000 years ago. The list already includes *Homo erectus*, the Neanderthals, the Denisovans (known from fragments of tooth and bone in Siberia and Tibet), and *Homo floresiensis* (known from bones discovered on Flores Island in Indonesia). *Homo luzonensis* would just be the latest addition to this picture of coexistence.

I contend that this pattern of humans coexisting with other humanlike species, some displaying more ape-like features than others, can also be pushed into the far deeper past. Today most scientists think humans like us first appeared between 200,000 and 300,000 years ago. But a careful study of the history of archeology reveals evidence showing that humans like us existed long before that.

The *National Geographic* website report on the Philippines discovery (made by Armand Mijares in the Callao Cave on Luzon) contains this very interesting statement:

"In 2018, Mijares and his colleagues announced the discovery of stone tools and a butchered rhinoceros skeleton that are more than 700,000 years old, found not too far from Callao Cave. Because of the time gap between the remains and the tool site, however, it's tough to say whether the stone tool users were predecessors of *H. luzonensis* or an unrelated hominin."

The "unrelated hominin" could have been humans like us, anatomically modern *Homo sapiens*.

Evidence of modern *Homo sapiens* in the distant past

There is evidence for this on the island of Java in Indonesia. In 1894, the Dutch researcher Eugene Dubois announced finding at the Trinil site in Java an apelike skullcap and humanlike femur (Fig. 1). Although the skullcap and femur were found 45 feet from each other, Dubois considered them to be from a single creature. Dubois, believing he had found a species intermediate between modern humans and ancient apes, called his discovery *Pithecanthropus erectus* (*pithekos* is the Greek word for ape, and *anthropos* is Greek for human). Today it is included in the species *Homo erectus*.

In 1973, two British researchers, Michael Day and T. Molleson, published a study in which they concluded that the Trinil femur was identical to anatomically modern human femurs (*Symposia of the Society for the Study of Human Biology*, vol. 2, pp. 127–54). This suggests two kinds of hominins coexisted at the Trinil site—an apelike hominin, represented by the apelike skullcap, and anatomically modern humans, represented by the femur. According to geologists, the Trinil site is

about 800,000 years old. Members of this human population could be responsible for the 700,000-year old rhinoceros kill site in the Philippines.

The presence of humans like us on Java solves another problem. On Flores island in Indonesia, archeologists found stone tools in layers of sediments about 800,000 years old. Later they found bones of a small humanlike hominin in a cave on Flores Island, in deposits between 60,000 and 100,000 years old. The discoverers thought it

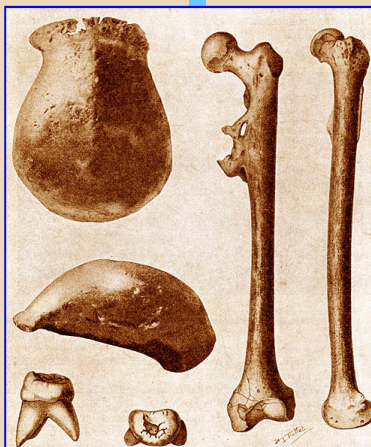


Fig. 1. The apelike skullcap, humanlike femur, and tooth found by Eugene Dubois in 1894 at the Trinil site in Java. Dubois thought them to be from a single creature with combined ape and human traits despite their being found 45 feet apart. The site is dated c. 800,000 years old. Yet, in 1973, two British researchers determined the femur was identical to those of modern humans.

was a new species, giving it the name *Homo floresiensis* (popularly known as "the Hobbit"). They believed it to be the dwarfed descendant of *Homo erectus*, who was responsible for the 800,000 year old stone tools found on the same island. But there was a problem. How did the 'apeman' *Homo erectus* get to Flores Island? Some scientists proposed that *Homo erectus* made boats or rafts and crossed the sea to Flores Island 800,000 years ago, from Java, which at that time was connected by a land bridge to Southeast Asia. Before this highly speculative proposal, scientists had believed that only humans like us had made and used boats for sea voyages. The

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Thoughts on *Homo luzonensis* (cont.)

"Florent D etroit, the lead author of the Nature article, himself admitted that the Luzon teeth and bones might not really belong to a new human species."

earliest evidence for this was about 25,000 years old.

The problem of how the first humanlike creatures got to the Philippines also confronted Armand Mijares at the Callao Cave. The *National Geographic* web-site report says,

"Luzon seemed especially difficult for ancient hominins to reach, as it had never been connected to the mainland by land bridges, so archaeologists thought that digging into deeper, older layers of soil wouldn't yield much. When Mijares first excavated Callao Cave in 2003, he found 25,000-year-old evidence of human activity—but he didn't dig any deeper than about four feet down."

This illustrates how theoretical preconceptions can restrict archeological research. When Mijares heard about the *Homo floresiensis* discoveries on Flores Island, which were at least 60,000 years old, he decided to dig deeper and found the bones and teeth that he and his coworkers assigned to *Homo luzonensis*.

Ancient sea travel

The problem of how hominins got to Flores Island and the Philippines is solved if we accept the evidence for an anatomically modern human presence in Java 800,000 years ago. For those not convinced *Homo erectus* was capable of sea travel certainly they would not question modern *Homo sapiens'* ability to do this. In other words, we know from direct observation of our own species that these fully modern humans could easily have made the sea crossing to Flores Island 800,000 years ago, leaving their stone tools behind. They could also

have sailed across the sea to Luzon where they left stone tools at the rhinoceros kill site over 700,000 years ago.

MICHAEL A. CREMO is a long-time and well-known researcher, author, and lecturer on the topic of human antiquity and the history of archaeology. He is best known for his comprehensive volume, *Forbidden Archeology*, which he co-authored along with the late Dr. Richard Thompson. One of Cremo's specialties is in bringing to light suppressed and forgotten scientific discoveries and publications. Not the least of these was his introducing USGS geologist, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre (co-founder of the Pleistocene Coalition) and 250,000-year old early man site of Hueyatlaico, Mexico, to the general public. Among many films and other programs, Cremo has been a regular contributor and guest on the *Ancient Aliens* television series (now in its 14th season) where he presents anomalous and suppressed evidence from the archaeological record challenging the standard mainstream teachings regarding human prehistory. Cremo's prior articles in *PCN* are:

[Forbidden Archeology and the Knowledge Filter](#) (*PCN* #4, March-April 2010); [The Calaveras skull](#) (*PCN* #8, Nov-Dec 2010); [Data blocking by threat and intimidation](#) (*PCN* #9, Jan-Feb 2011); [Valsequillo, Forbidden Archeology, and I](#) (*PCN* #12, July-August 2011); [Forbidden Archeology and Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#) (*PCN* #56, Nov-Dec 2018).

Links to all of Cremo's *PCN* articles can also be found on our website at:

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

Author's websites:

www.mcremo.com
www.forbiddenarcheologist.com

The paradox of ancient seashores and landscapes

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

"Rocky seashores and true rocky landscapes are missing from the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras."



When researching ancient rocky landscapes, we face a serious paradox. Rocky seashores and true rocky landscapes are missing from the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras.

The ancient erosion surfaces are at odds with what we see today. The principles of uniformitarianism are powerless to explain this singularity. According to these principles ancient rocky landscapes should be recorded or "fossilized" along an **unconformity**. During a long **regression** of the sea, the continent should be deeply eroded and altered by the atmospheric and fluvial agents. During a **transgression**, a shallow **epeiric sea** invades the continent. Subaerial erosion stops, and the new marine sediments seal these rocky surfaces producing an unconformity.

Fig. 1-A illustrates a transgression in 3 stages (Tg1, Tg2, and Tg3). Because of the hydrodynamics of waves, even a very gradual rise of



Fig. 2. Basal Conglomerate of Permian age laid above Devonian Unconformity. Waterside, UK. New studies reveal the catastrophic nature of these debris' flows.

the sea level will always produce a series of ramps or terraces. Following the Ice Age melt, a worldwide transgression had drowned innumerable "stairsteps" seashores. Buried under new sediments, these submarine rocky seashores become modern unconformities. As

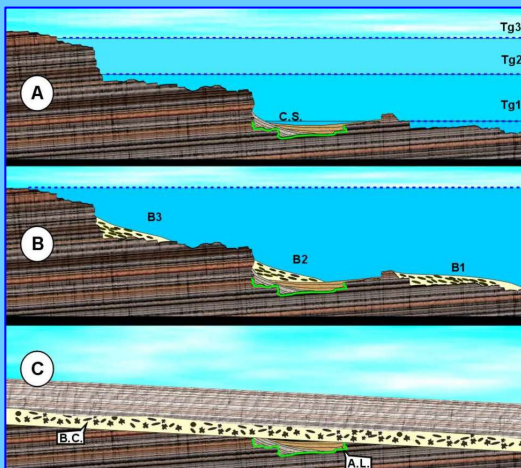


Fig. 1. **A** and **B**: our present geological processes when the sea transgresses over the land. **C**: the odd eroded surfaces found along ancient unconformities.

the seashore progresses inland most rocky landscapes would be transformed into rocky seashores. Some rocky landscapes would be spared if they are protected under continental sediment (C.S.) in a basin or depression.

Fig. 1-B: On each ramp we should find shingle beaches (B1 to B3) or sand beaches. These deposits might embed angular blocs that fell from rock cliffs. Shore rock cliffs should be ubiquitous along unconformities. Each stratum has its own resistance to alteration, waves abrasion, frost and bioerosion. This effect, called **differential erosion**, affects all types of rock in any climatic condition on earth today. Moreover, the erosion on flat reliefs would never evenly level rock strata. On earth, all rocky relief is adorned with rib and stairstep forms.

Figs. 1-A and 1-B represent theoretical expectations from a uniformitarian perspective. However, **Fig. 1-C** is closer to the reality of most Paleozoic and Mesozoic unconformities; a flat unconformity with some undulations, depleted of differential erosion. The most common sediment covering these unconformities are

basal conglomerates (B.C.). Their clasts are of all sizes, poorly sorted, both angular and round (**Fig. 2**). Permian basal conglomerate laid upon Devonian rocks, Waterside, UK).

Often geoscientists interpret the flatness of unconformities as continental size **pen-**

plains: During long regressions, the continental surface is eroded to its **base level** (\approx sea level). Peneplain stage is reached when there is no more relief to be eroded. But this theory is unable to explain how these alleged peneplains became depleted of differential erosion. Today, flat lands are fluvial plains which are formed by sediment deposition not bed rock erosion. The only eroded flat bedrock on earth is the Hudson Bay. Even there, the ice age abrasion left reliefs adorned with differential erosion. So, in fact, we find no modern examples of the "so-called" peneplains.

In the early 80's, I became intrigued by unconformities while working in the Appalachian Mountains of Gaspésie. These surfaces are simply different from our modern rocky surfaces.

In the mid 90's, I started to hunt for, study and film unconformities on different continents. I was looking for relics of ancient landscapes (A.L. in Fig. 1C) preserved in depression with their differential erosion. This illustration just reminds us that uniformitarian peneplana-

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

The paradox of ancient seashores and landscapes (cont.)

"Rejuvenation of Pre-

tion should have left some bits of normal landscape. As they are almost non-existent, the A.L. in Fig. 1-C will stay hypothetical until I can find them.

shingle beaches transgressing over a peneplain.

They ignore the researches of seashore experts like Markes E. Johnson. One of his

In 2007, I was on a project on the Cantal, previously the highest volcanoes of Western Europe. By then, volcanologists had already reinterpreted its erosion in term of debris avalanches. The abrasion tools are the blocs generating more tools by snapping off more fragments from the bedrock. Fragments are rounded during their transport, but newcomers are still angular.

Uniformitarian principles are so ingrained in the geologists' minds that many will continue to interpret basal conglomerates as alluvial deposit or shingle beach or local flash flood of desert wadi. Along ancient unconformity there is no relief or slope to interpret these deposits



Fig. 3. Typical ancient unconformity at Roche Blain quarry. Very flat surface depleted of differential erosion. Paleozoic layers were folded during the Hercynian orogeny; truncated during the Triassic; buried under Jurassic sediments.

cambrion faults remains an unsolved anachronism."

From the Silurian until the Carboniferous period many plates collided creating mountain chains; the Hercynian/Variscan orogeny in Europe, the Alleghanian orogeny in the Appalachian. Plate collision and folding occurred at different times and in different locations. Deep erosion of persistent regression followed by sea transgressions have produced many intriguing unconformities. I am trying to visit all of them to hunt for rare relics of rocky landscape.

In the Roche Blain quarry in Normandy, France (**Fig. 3**), we can observe such an unconformity. Under the yellow line we see the Paleozoic era (Cambrian-Permian) layers folded during the Hercynian orogeny. During the Triassic, these vertical strata were eroded flatly with no differential erosion! During the Lower Jurassic the sea transgressed laying new sediment deposits with the typical basal conglomerate (yellow line). The same truncated unconformities are found all over Europe but formed at different times. Many geologists continue to interpret these surfaces as

landmark publications is entitled: "Why Are Ancient Rocky Shores So Uncommon?" 1988. Nowhere around the world you will find a peneplain depleted of differential erosion. Waves abrasion has carved many platforms all over the world but these are always adorned with differential erosion.

Basal conglomerates remind us of the fanglomerates accumulated in alluvial fans along mountain chains, where high transport energy is sustained by gravity along steep slopes. Some experts interpret basal conglomerates as violent debris flows which are undoubtedly the agents that flatten these weird unconformities. It is the only event in nature that can wipe out any traces of differential erosion. Following the Mount St. Helens eruption in 1980, volcanologists became aware of the high mobility of dry or wet debris avalanches and debris flows. With new studies we are just starting to understand the complex physics of these flows; vibration, compression and decompression of shock waves, jigsaw puzzle fracturing...

as fanglomerate. They would never ask why an expert like Peter Ziegler made the following statement: "The Zechstein Transgression was seemingly very rapid and, in terms of geological time, possibly even catastrophic" in *Geological Atlas of Western and Central Europe*, 1990. The Zechstein is a unit of sedimentary rocks laid during a Permian transgression over the Hercynian chain from England to Poland.

When searching for relics of ancient landscapes (A.L. in Fig. 1-C), Siccar Point was unavoidable. There, differential erosion is adorning the most famous of all unconformities, the Hutton's Unconformity. James Hutton, a great mind of the Scottish enlightenment, was the first to interpret ancient geological events by studying modern events. In 2017, I surveyed the site to verify an intriguing fact that had been reported to me; that the Silurian layers were eroded differentially with no trace of weathering (**Fig. 4**)! The vertical Silurian layers were folded during the Caledonian

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

The paradox of ancient seashores and landscapes (cont.)

"In a science of debate and consen-

orogeny (Ordovician to Early Devonian). Geologists assume that they were eroded during a long period of quietness before being buried under the new sediments of Devonian time.

lent basal conglomerate is related to the fast upheaval of the orogeny. Nowhere on this modern earth will you find such syn-tectonic sedimentation except during the rising of a new volcanic cone.

today, it is naïve to explain the past using actualism. Following the Izmit earthquake (8-17-99), I worked as a geophysicist on the North Anatolian Fault, one of the most active neotectonics on earth. Some colleagues were digging trenches to study the paleoseismology of this fault line. Nothing there is like Siccar Point.

Many geologists visit Siccar Point as a pilgrimage to celebrate uniformitarianism. They will see this unconformity as a desert's surface disturbed locally by a wadi flash flood. Were the old Silurian slabs pistoning coincidentally the wadi's flood sediments? It makes more sense to interpret these two events as related. To resume, the Caledonian orogeny was a catastrophic event which had triggered vast debris flows corresponding to the many basal conglomerates of Scotland.

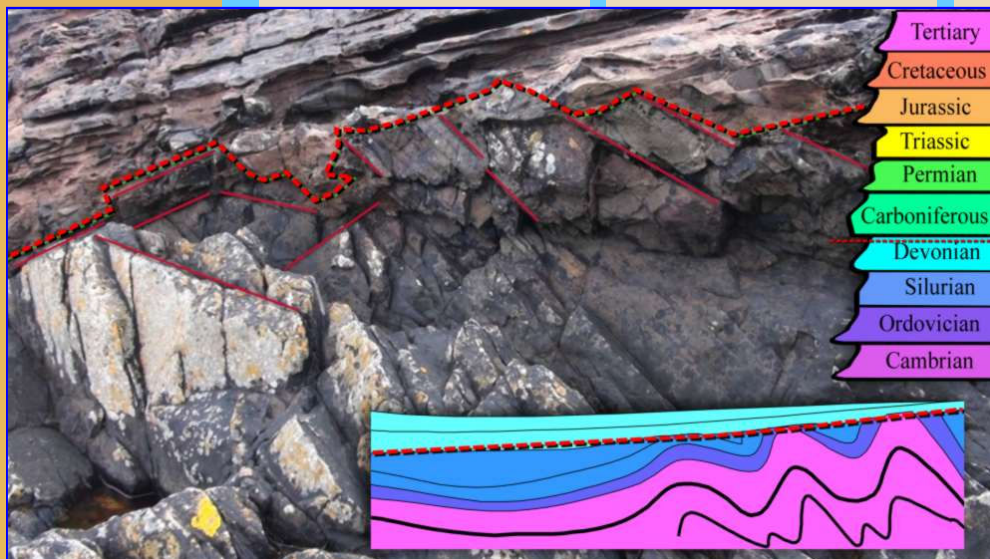


Fig. 4. Hutton's unconformity at Siccar Point. What seem to be differential erosion are in fact the Silurian slabs 'pistoning' up during the violent Devonian sedimentation. As a result, the kinematics are

us like geology, your most important colleagues are your antagonists. ... After 18 months I am still waiting for responses.."

I had one question in mind: "Why differential erosion without differential weathering?" This forced me to look at the very complex kinematics found on the outcrop. It seems as if the Silurian vertical layers were 'pistoning' through the Devonian soft sediments.

- The Silurian strata were punching and deforming the soft Devonian layers above, during their sedimentation.
- The debris flows of the Devonian were chipping off the ancient Silurian bedrock.
- Silurian rocks were still under the stress that pervades schistosity.
- The liquified Devonian sand was injected between the fragmented Silurian bedrocks.
- This injection was hydraulically lifting these fragments.

See the short video: <https://youtu.be/bVAjyVUmcJk>

If this view is right, it becomes obvious that the vio-

lution in geology, we always search for modern examples to explain the phenomenon of the past. So far, there are no modern time phenomena similar to the pistoning effects found at Siccar Point. Unfortunately, we tend to impose our familiar present on a foreign past. Around the 1780s, James Hutton was committed to explaining the earth using the benefit offered by the only present we have. That's how uniformitarianism and actualism became the driving paradigm of modern geology. If we want to use this approach, we have to research modern tectonic activities, namely neotectonics. Surprisingly, today we do not observe overthrust faults in motion, nor major folding, nor over-thrusting nappes. Modern erosion is so efficient that it defuses any buildup of mountains by tectonic forces.

What about subduction? Even the modern sediments laid in these trenches are remarkably undisturbed. Although there are many devastating earthquakes

and consensus like geology, your most important colleagues are your antagonists. The best test bench for this new idea was to post a YouTube video proposing a re-visiting of Siccar Point with geological societies and universities. Nowadays, many scholars enjoy a short-animated video before reading a long paper. After 18 months I am still waiting for responses.

Reference

Johnson, M.E. 1988. Why Are Ancient Rocky Shores So Uncommon? *The Journal of Geology* 96(4): 469-80.

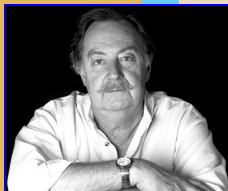
For more information see: www.geodoxa.com

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.

Prior PCN articles: [Catastrophic subglacial flood at the end of the last Ice Age](#) (PCN #57, Jan-Feb 2019); [Challenging plate tectonics theory](#) (PCN #58, March-April 2019).

Member news and other info

Historian and popular Spanish blogger, **Xavier Bartlett** (degree in Prehistory and Ancient History from the University of Barcelona), posted a very insightful review of



Richard Dullum

Richard Dullum's PCN article, "1.84 million-year old 'modern human' bone being promoted as 'not' *H. sapiens*," we recently reprinted ([PCN #57](#), Jan-Feb 2019; original [PCN #42](#), July-Aug 2016). See **Fig. 1**. Bartlett's article, "*Homo sapiens* en épocas 'imposibles': se sigue negando la evidencia" (martes, 5 de marzo de 2019)—translating as "*Homo sapiens* in 'impossible' times: the evidence is still denied"—can be found at the following link:

<https://laotracaradelpasado.blogspot.com/2019/03/homo-sapiens-en-epocas-imposibles-se.html>

The article is also available in English and other international languages.

Archaeologist, Fred Budinger,

Director of Calico Early Man Site, Barstow, CA (following famed anthropologist, Dr. Louis Leakey), sends disturbing news of Calico being shut down by the California BLM (Bureau of Land Management). The reasons given, as we've explained on many occasions in *PCN* do not make American anthropology look good. Instead, they reflect bias, negligence, and suppression and how hundreds of U.S. anthropologists and archaeologists—accustomed to working as lone wolves—don't care

about crucial sites unless they themselves benefit. Contrast this with the *H. erectus* site at Bilzingsleben in Germany and countless other European early man sites that are painstakingly cared for and preserved. The U.S. and Mexico; when it comes to our most ancient sites such as Hueyatlaco, Mexico; and Calico, CA; couldn't care less because of low quality anthropology education where newly-degreed archaeologists were never taught to think objectively about evidence (e.g., **Fig. 1**) but simply follow the same predispositions as their professors. When conflicting evidence such as Hueyatlaco and Calico are destroyed it makes it easy for indoctrinated professors to convince trusting students that "all the evidence" shows what they believe is true. The Pleistocene Coalition was founded to take a stand against that kind of so-called "science" and to bring suppressed or ignored evidence to the public before other significant sites are destroyed. We need to preserve our most ancient sites, get those responsible for prior destructions out of positions of authority, and give those who research access to all of the evidence so that they can think for themselves regarding

what is or isn't true. Those who don't know evidence is blocked from them actually believe what they are taught as though the evidence never even existed. U.S. anthropology is set up to convince our young people of a fantasy view of early humans as less intelligent than us and anyone would think they were if conflicting evidence is suppressed. There is no excuse for Calico having been allowed to fall into ruins but we at *PC* have been warning about it for many years.

Budinger has written several articles for *PCN* describing exactly how the gradual and deliberate destruction of the site was taking place. See especially [Protecting Calico](#) (*PCN* #17, May-June 2012), [Saving Calico Early Man Site](#) (2012, same issue), and [The Calico Legacies, December 2014](#) (*PCN* #32, Nov-Dec 2014).

Like we've said before in *PCN*, you just don't shut down sites like this. The U.S. and Mexico both need to raise their standards regarding the oldest sites to match those of Germany and its preservation of Bilzingsleben.

Vesna Tenodi, MA, archaeologist, artist, and author writes us during her much-needed reprieve from the personal attacks she has been receiving at the hands of Aboriginal people and the Australian Aboriginal industry. As readers of *PCN* are familiar, the Aboriginal industry has successfully brought down Australian archaeology. However, it is mainly Tenodi's desired freedom as an artist that has been under constant attack. Based on her own experience and that of other artists she finally decided to send an Open Letter to the new Australian Prime Minister, Scott Morrison, suggesting the need for a Federal Inquiry into Aboriginal violence on social media. She is also requesting an



> [Cont. on page 9](#)



Fig. 1. Four views of the finger bone and its interpretation Dullum challenges in *PCN* #42 and #57. His quote from the paper is startling proof the scientists were *pre-set* in their interpretation of the evidence:

"Collectively, these results lead to the conclusion that OH 86 represents a hominin species different from the taxon represented by OH 7 [*Homo habilis*], and whose closest form affinities are to modern *H. sapiens*. However, the geological age of OH 86 obviously precludes its assignment to *H. sapiens*."

Photo: M. Domínguez-Rodrigo *et al.* 2015.

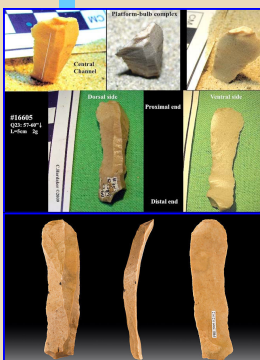
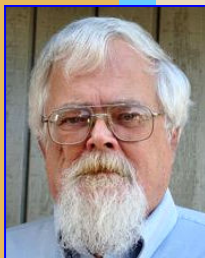


Fig. 1. Sample Calico blade compared with an identical blade from the famous site of Brassempouy, France. *PCN* Editor put this comparison together for [Reviving the Calico of Louis Leakey, Part 1](#) (*PCN* #21, Jan-Feb 2013) and [Part 3: Audio clips from Leakey's 1970 Calico talk](#) (*PCN* #39, Jan-Feb 2016) for those unaware Calico's artifacts match those of Paleolithic Europe. **Top:** Artifact 16605, 50,000–200,000 BP, *PC* founding member archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker. **Bottom:** Identical blade Brassempouy, 22,000–29,000 BP.

Member news and other info (cont.)

Quick links to main articles in PCN #58:

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["Vengeful gods": Objective data or agenda-driven social activism?](#)

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

PAGE 3

[FEATURED TECHNICAL ARTICLE: Challenging plate tectonics theory](#)

Guy Leduc

PAGE 6

[Proposing a Pleistocene habitation gap in the Americas](#)

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 8

[Member news and other info](#)

Tom Baldwin, Fred Budinger, Ray Urbaniak, John Feliks, and PCN readers

PAGE 9

[Foundations of science: The most underacknowledged contributor class](#)

John Feliks

PAGE 10

[Fascinating similarities between Australian and Arizona rock art](#)

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 13

[Reconsidering Paleolithic depictions and how knowledge is passed down](#)

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 15

[Disproved claims of ancient art copyright leads to Australian Newspeak](#)

Vesna Tenodi

investigation into general corruption of the Aboriginal industry as a whole. The accelerated "bullying" aimed at Tenodi the past five months was started by the national taxpayer-funded ABC media corporation with Aborigines leaving disgusting comments and threats toward her on social media. Tenodi explains that comments have been so vulgar that she decided to deal with them by letting them speak for themselves as part of an art-installation. She also writes that an unusually large number of people have rushed in to defend her in her fight against the attacks she has been experiencing as an artist.

Dragos Gheorghiu, PhD, (Fig. 1), Professor of Anthropology, Bucharest University of Arts, Department of PhD Studies, Romania, is another ar-



Fig.1. Anthropologist and installation artist, Dragos Gheorghiu, PhD, sent a picture of the land-art project at his Neolithic experiments of Vadastra, Romania, for PCN #43 (Sept-Oct 2016) from which this crop was made. The topic is covered in his new book *Artistic Practices and Archaeological Research*.

chaeologist/artist like Tenodi. Gheorghiu's art, however, often tends to be installation-style on a massive landform scale such as stretching across mountain-

sides or entire archaeological sites in order to make observations or philosophical statements of an illusive spiritual nature not at all easy to put into layman terms (as a pyrotechnics expert it might also include the deliberate burning down of Chalcolithic dwelling replicas for an effect not unlike that of the planned destruction of Tibetan sand paintings). They often involve subjective explorations of prehistoric consciousness and associations between Paleolithic/Neolithic people and their surroundings. It is not traditional archaeology by any means and so tends to bring one to a very different place when reading about it. Gheorghiu sends us information on his current project,

a multi-author compilation volume co-edited with his colleague Theodor Barth titled *Artistic Practices and Archaeological Research*. It involves relationships between images and sounds in the Paleolithic.

The Father of Modern Archaeology

We are very thankful for the great feedback received on [PCN #58](#) (March-April 2019) as well as for the Kudos in the [From Our Readers](#) section now posted on our website. We appreciate very

much your thoughtful comments and for writing us of your own experiences and for keeping us informed on current findings including those reported non-objectively by

the mainstream. Each contributes much to the vision of the Pleistocene Coalition.

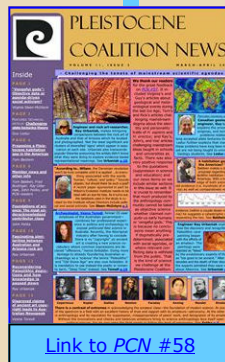
One article that appealed especially to our amateur readers was compiled with the aim of inspiring amateurs to raise their standards in how they approach their science interests: [Foundations of modern science: The Most Under-acknowledged Contributor Class](#). The goal was to let our readers know just how important amateurs have been in the history of science. A Part 2 was planned for this issue but ongoing circumstances made it impossible this time around. However, there is just enough space here to fit one in that will resonate with the PC's topics directly:

Few people are aware that one of the great Founding Fathers of the United States, author of the *Declaration of Independence* and 3rd U.S. President, **Thomas Jefferson**, is also acknowledged as the

"Father of Modern Archaeology." Jefferson is such a towering figure in world history it can be difficult to see him as an amateur archaeologist. Unlike prior archaeologists who were commonly little more than gold hunters or museum-piece collectors, Jefferson gained the title of "Father of modern archaeology" for his rigorous methods in his excavation of an Indian mound in the late 1700s. He gave a detailed description of the excavation in his book, *Notes on the State of Virginia*. It is now generally agreed that his systematic excavation was the first done in a modern style. Instead of just digging away hoping to find something Jefferson cut a narrow wedge into the site that he could walk into enabling him to observe the mound's layers in sequence and to draw conclusions about the site and how it had been constructed. -jf



> [Cont. on page 10](#)



[Link to PCN #58](#)



[Link to PCN #57](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"Fenton's point aims higher at the monolithic academic and mainstream media and its countless market-flooding publications all echoing the same mantra."

Fenton encounters mainstream anthropology

Since *PCN* #1, Oct. 2009, we have made people aware of core problems with popular beliefs in human evolution and early human migrations. Cultural evolution, no problem. But anyone doing objective research, or with direct experience of the gold standard 'invertebrate' fossil record, is not so easily persuaded by the mainstream's perpetual use of the 'human' fossil record—a few scraps of bone, teeth, and various skeletal parts—used to sell a fantasy story to the public as scientific fact. Still, we do not support the mainstream's blocking of alternative evolutionary ideas such as those of

Bruce Fenton who recently wrote us. Fenton's most important ideas like those in Michael Cremo's article in this issue, actually have more to do with early human migrations than evolution anyway. Despite our non-alignment with the presumption evolution in one form or another must be true, Fenton makes an important observation we can all agree upon:

"The Recent Out of Africa hypothesis seems to represent a scientific industry which is 'too big to fail' and must be propped up at all costs."

—Bruce Fenton, Feb. 15, 2019 letter to *PCN* Editors

Bruce Fenton is the author of a book titled *The Forgotten Exodus: The Into Africa Theory of Human Evolution*. In an earlier message (Feb. 1, 2019, with the Subject: Into Africa Theory—Suppression, Silence and Snide Comments), Fenton detailed an experience many PC members, writers, and readers have also experienced. It confirms the observation that [suppression and plagiarism](#) often go hand-in-hand in anthropology:

"Many parts of my book have been stolen by scientists and featured in mainstream media under those persons' names while journalists seem to be told not to even speak to me... despite [my] having celebrity and scientist supporters

(represented both in the foreword and back-cover text)."

Fenton also mentions the frustration felt when objective scientists wishing to give time to a controversial idea are blocked by dogmatic higher-ups:

"Dear John, Virginia, Tom and Richard... I just wanted to make you aware of the recent suppression of an article covering my research published by a science journalist (himself a scientist) for *Forbes* magazine [12-5-18]. The piece was visible online for just a few hours before a senior person at *Forbes* had it spiked and warned the journalist not to use me as a source in the future."

Fenton further explained that this suppression was due to his providing an "objective critical argument against the recent Out-of-Africa hypothesis." Evidence of people in the Americas 250,000 years ago presents the same problem for which PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, has faced ongoing suppression the past 50 years.

While every journal or news outlet has the right to publish what they wish, Fenton's point aims higher at the monolithic academic and mainstream media and its countless market-flooding publications all echoing the same mantra. Propaganda-level control over public beliefs about prehistory is not science.

So, we at the PC understand Fenton's situation well. In the sense of ideas blocked by dogma we are fighting the same opponent in the quest for scientific truth only not for the same reasons. —jf

Virginia's recent stroke,

for those who have heard or inquired, has added to her already nearly insurmountable difficulties these past few years. Her general health has been an ongoing concern to those who know her or work with her. She is presently unable to keep up with her correspondence backlog. In her last update she was "1600" e-mails behind! To think of this in a positive light, Virginia's backlog

should tell skeptics (including well-known ideological competitors and mainstream publishers) refusing to cite or publish where relevant and in other ways preventing the scientifically-obtained Hueyat-laco evidence from being seen for over 50 years will eventually lose out to an informed public increasingly seeking 'honest' anthropology now that they know its opposite is thriving in the Americas. A public increasingly aware anthropology cannot be trusted as a science wants to hear all rigorous evidence. It is part of why Virginia became a founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition. Skeptics able to look away from propaganda can review Virginia's *PCN* articles telling in detail the whole Hueyat-laco suppression story



from its USGS team and NASA Apollo geologist beginnings to the literal destruction of Hueyat-laco site due to the negligence of the U.S. and Mexican

anthropology communities. A good place to start is her [The Valsequillo and Hueyat-laco story: Overview and links](#) (*PCN* #39, Jan-Feb 2016). There have been many informative *PCN* articles from that point forward as well including details on her Hueyat-laco work with the [cores geologist for NASA's Apollo program](#) the same time as analysis of the first cores from the moon. Truth-seekers are listening as can be seen in the [From Our Readers](#) section on our website. Virginia is the last of the Hueyat-laco geologists. Not one ever backed down from their dating of the site. —jf

"Since it now appears... mainstream academics are going to have no choice but to accept what you've been saying all along... I just hope... it comes out... they refused to give your ideas serious consideration and stood in their way. ... History has a way of sorting it all out...although vindication sometimes comes too late to be enjoyed by the vindicated... I will continue to spread the word about *PCN* at every opportunity." —*PCN* reader

Rarely-depicted Ice Age animals in U.S. cave art

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer,
rock art researcher and preservationist

"These people generally did not



stay in one place for very long,



Fig. 2. Caribou (Wikimedia Commons).

a practice likely not conducive to contemplating and executing great works of art in caves."

This article is a follow up to my *PCN* #51, Jan-Feb 2018 article, [Reassessing the Clovis people and their artistic capabilities, a preview](#). In that article, I summarized the general consensus belief that no cave art found in the Americas can approach in quality that found in Europe and other parts of the world. In other words, the belief is that we have no exquisite artistic paintings of extinct animals. As a consequence of this many assume that the Clovis Folsom people "weren't capable of producing such artwork" and essentially lacked an "artistic appreciation."

As noted in that article, I take exception with that belief. I pointed out that these particular early Americans were not farmers and few

dwelling sites showing long term use have been found.

An important factor to take into consideration in offering explanations for this is that most Clovis people appear to have been migratory following or searching for animals they relied upon for survival.

These people generally did not stay in one place for very long, a practice likely not conducive to contemplating and executing great works of art in caves.

Another likely factor in this absence is that the few shelters Clovis people did occupy for long periods had surfaces that were not conducive to preserving any rock art paintings for 10-12,000 years.

In the same cave that has a pictograph of an American Cave Lion which I reproduced in a follow-up article titled [Refined thinking regarding Ice Age animals in rock art](#) (*PCN* #52, March-April 2018) there is what appears to be the pictograph of a moose (**Fig. 1**).

Caribou (**Fig. 2**) are known to have lived as far south as present day Mississippi during the last ice age and young caribou can have antlers with 3 tines like the rock art depiction in Fig. 1 Still, the pictograph more closely resembles the present day moose which arrived from Beringia about 14,000 years ago (not the ice age stag moose which is extinct). There is no fossil record of moose being in Southern Utah.

Grand Canyon photographer, Jennifer Hatcher, included this rock art image (**Fig. 3**) in a video about the Grand Canyon. On immediate glance it looks like an extinct peccary—with horns. Unfortunately peccaries didn't have horns. However, in researching the topic I

found that bush pigs from Africa can have very long ears and if the animal was running it would resemble the Grand Canyon animal



Fig. 1. Top: Possible moose pictograph from the same cave with Cave Lion pictograph (photo, Ray Urbaniak). **Bottom Left:** Living moose), **Bottom Right:** Modern moose skull (images Wikipedia Commons).



Fig. 3. Top: Possible peccary rock art image Grand Canyon (photo by Jennifer Hatcher). **Bottom:** African bush pig with long ears which, when running, might resemble the image at top.

image. If the rock art image is an accurate representation of the animal it suggests that some extinct peccary could have had long ears. Note that this feature is something that wouldn't have shown up in the fossil record.

One can only guess at the number of artistic picto-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Rarely-depicted Ice Age animals in U.S. cave art (cont.)

graph paintings that have completely disintegrated with time. I believe it can also be safely conjectured that, in contrast to the fa-

Fig. 4 shows a Utah petroglyph that appears to be an actual depiction of a mammoth as seen live as opposed to a more fanciful or enigmatic portrayal

-Jennings, J.D. 1980. Cowboy Cave. *University of Utah Anthropological Papers* 104.

Finally, while this article is not a comprehensive review of rarely-depicted U.S. cave art

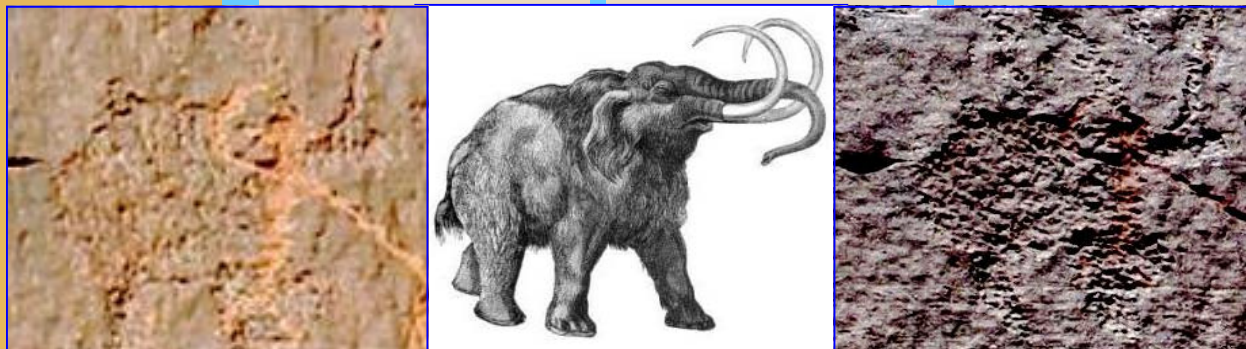


Fig. 4. Left: Proposed mammoth petroglyph on a SW Utah rock art panel; Photo by Ray Urbaniak. **Middle:** A modern artist's recreation of a mammoth (Wikimedia Commons). **Right:** Same 'mammoth' petroglyphs as seen at left only in B/W. Although well-weathered, the image yet appears to be an accurate representation perhaps even of a baby mammoth.

mous European painted caves, most petroglyphs created by the Clovis people likely eroded away due to the nature of the rock surfaces available and a general lack of protected areas and not anything to do with their artistic capabilities or supposed cultural evolution.



Fig. 5. Horse-like animal from an undisclosed cave site in Utah. Photo by Davis Hammond.

one might expect had it been based on a description passed down through long oral tradition. The modern artist's rendition of a mammoth provides a good comparison.

A friend of mine, Davis Hammon, took some pictures

of an animal image in a remote Utah cave which resembles an extinct Ice Age horse (**Fig. 5**). It is part of an exquisite panel with an intricate depictions of a migration scene. See my other article in this issue of *PCN*, [Intriguing figures in Southwest U.S. rock art.](#) Occupation in this area has been dated nearly 10,000 years.

-Geib, P.R. et al. 2008. The Role of Basketry in Early Holocene Small Seed Exploitation: Implications of a ca. 9,000 Year-Old Basket from Cowboy Cave, Utah. *Anthropology Faculty Publications* 138. University of Nebraska.

Fig. 6 shows another horse-like figure Davis photographed in the same cave. It is notable that archaeologists found the dung of mammoth, bison, camel and sloth, as well as that of an "extinct" type of horse in the caves. This supports the interpretation of the enigmatic animal image as being that of a horse.

animals, I finish with the painting of an American Cave Lion I discovered in a cave near my home (**Fig. 7**) as detailed in my earlier article [Refined thinking regarding Ice Age animals in rock art](#) (*PCN* #52, March-April 2018).



Fig. 6. Top: Another horse-like animal in context with human figure from the same Utah cave site as Fig. 5 (photo: Davis Hammond). **Bottom:** Enlarged view of horse depiction compared with living horse (image source unknown).

down through oral tradition, or perhaps copied from then-eroding panels.

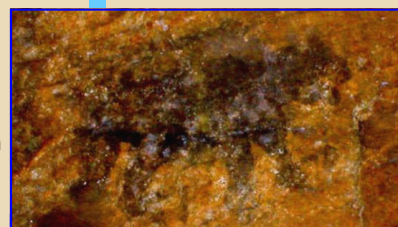


Fig. 7. American cave lion pictograph discovered in a cave near my home (Urbaniak) compared with Asiatic lion (Wikimedia Commons).

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 over 30 prior articles with original rock art and petroglyph photography for *PCN* which can all be found at the following link:

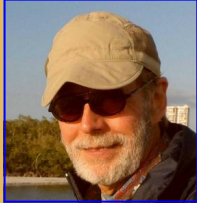
http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#ray_urbaniak

Intriguing figures in Southwest U.S. rock art

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"I hope to be showing in my PCN articles that what these depictions may lack in terms of traditional European cave art the indigenous

Unlike early European Cave Art it is generally believed that most early North American Cave Art lacks the same level of artistic



expression or sophistication. However, I hope to be showing in my PCN articles that what these depictions may lack in terms of traditional European cave art the indigenous American art more than makes up for in uniqueness and mystery. I

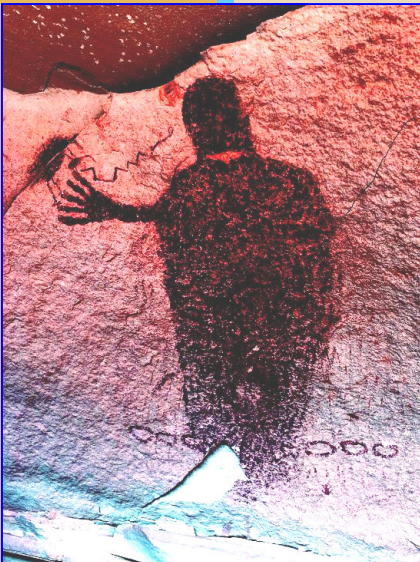


Fig. 2. One of the more enigmatic images discovered by Joe Clark during a rafting trip in SW Utah. The figure appeared to have a gossamer covering. Photo by Davis Hammon.

American art more than makes up for in uniqueness and mystery."

have also noted what appears to be an abundance of narrative imagery.

One such example was recently shown to me by my friend, Davis Hammon. He brought over some photos he took in a remote canyon while on a rafting

trip. There can be little doubt that they are telling stories of some kind

One of the members of Davis' rafting party, Joe Clark, did some exploring in a nearby canyon during a rest stop. In the process, he stumbled upon a group of exqui-

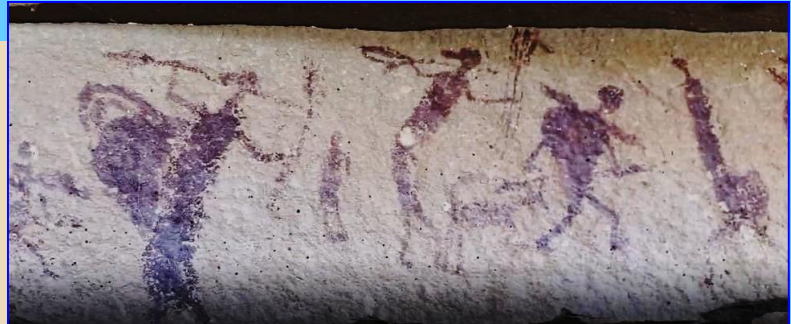


Fig. 1. Image panel discovered by Joe Clark. Photo by Davis Hammon.

site rock art depictions of a migration scene which included people carrying burden baskets, depictions of animals, weapons, and even children (**Fig. 1**). I determined that the images belonged to a group known as 'Barrier Canyon Style.'

The generally accepted age of the art is only c. 1,500–4,000 years old. However, it may be much older as it has been observed that clay figurines at another site—"Cowboy Cave" in a tributary canyon to Horse-shoe Canyon—are of a similar style and have been dated to over 7,000 years old. In this same regard, I found a more recent paper that pushes back the cave occupation and basketry of the region to nearly 10,000 years ago:

See Geib, P.R., and E.A. Jolie. 2008. The Role of Basketry in Early Holocene Small Seed Exploitation: Implications of a ca. 9,000 Year-Old Basket from Cowboy Cave, Utah. *Anthropology Faculty Publications* 138. University of Nebraska.

All things considered, therefore, these pictographs could be quite old.

After studying closely the image of what appears to be a 'shaman' (**Fig. 2**) I noticed

what looked like the representation of a translucent cape. I showed the image to my wife who expressed that it looked like "wings." It is a very sophisticated depiction, and I have never seen anything like it in all my years studying rock art of the U.S. Southwest.

In our discussions about it we interpreted it to suggest the 'shaman' had gossamer-



Fig. 3. Left: Gossamer winged fly. Right: Eye spots on a moth. Images: Wikimedia Commons.

type wings such as an insect has and 'eye spots' such as seen on the wings of a moth (**Fig. 3**).

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 of the Southwest and other topics, Urbaniak has written over 30 prior articles with original rock art photography for PCN. All of them can be found at the following link:

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



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

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

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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.