# PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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## FIRST ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Inside



## Deep time ancestors in the Western Hemisphere


By Paulette Steeves

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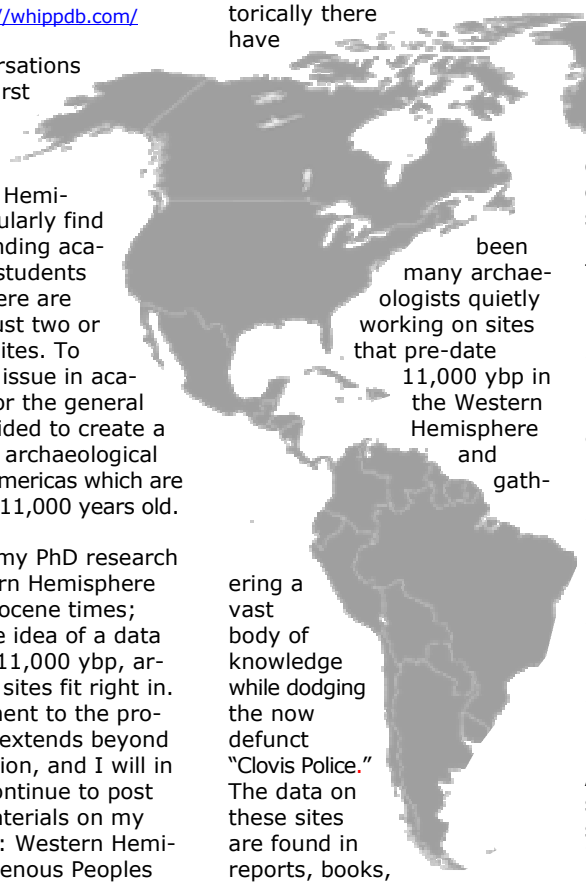
When conversations turn to the first migrations and settlement of the Western Hemisphere I regularly find myself reminding academics and students alike that there are more than just two or three early sites. To address this issue in academia and for the general public, I decided to create a data base of archaeological sites in the Americas which are greater than 11,000 years old.

The area of my PhD research is the Western Hemisphere during Pleistocene times; therefore the idea of a data base of pre-11,000 ybp, archaeological sites fit right in. My commitment to the project already extends beyond the dissertation, and I will in the future continue to post pertinent materials on my new website: Western Hemisphere Indigenous Peoples Pleistocene Data Base (whippdb.com).

In the process of research, I thought perhaps I might find as many as a hundred documented sites in the published literature on the Americas that might qualify as early human. I was surprised to discover however, that historically there have been many archaeologists quietly working on sites that pre-date 11,000 ybp in the Western Hemisphere and gathering a vast body of knowledge while dodging the now defunct "Clovis Police." The data on these sites are found in reports, books, and articles.



To date I have over 500 sites that pre-date 11,000 ybp in the data base and I am still adding to it. And yes, these are sites with impressive archaeological records, including but not limited to: dated stratigraphy, tools, tool assemblages, extinct faunal assemblages, paleobotany, hearths, human remains, and in one case: proteins from ancient human coprolites. The sites I have added range mainly in age from 11,000 to 80,000 years with a few much older:

- 12 sites older than 80,000 (ASM: TM:URS)
- 137 sites 40,000—80,000 (ASM: TM:URS)
- 71 sites 20,000—40,000 (RCYBP:CALRCY BP:ASM:TM:URS)
- 190 sites 12,000—20,000 (RCYBP and or CALYBP)
- 144 sites 11,000—12,000 (RCYBP and or CALYBP)

As there are hundreds of sites in the Western Hemisphere (the Americas) dating between 11,000 to 12,000 rcybp, I have not yet added them all to the data base. I have to date added sites whose published reports I have recently found and which have recorded


> **Contd on page 2**

# Deep time ancestors (cont'd.)

***"When I share the ecological history of a very diverse and rich environment with my students, they are much more accepting of the possibilities of Pleistocene human habitation in the Western Hemisphere."***

human remains and extensive archeological documentation.

Many of my students and peers do not realize how vastly different the environment was 12,000 or 40,000 years ago. To address this I plan to add to the web site a series of paleo maps that will offer a visual journey through time, space and environment on a global scale which may highlight possible areas of Pleistocene human populations, migrations, habitation and trade routes. These maps will be inclusive of features such as reduced coast lines, previously exposed island chains, and paleo surface-water sources. I also hope to add a data base of Pleistocene flora and fauna linked to specific areas of the Western Hemisphere through time.

My PhD dissertation will attempt to compare and contrast human adaptations in changing environments and climates as recorded in the archaeological and traditional record (indigenous knowledge) in the Middle and Upper Paleolithic of the Western Hemisphere. It is intended to be a reconstruction of the past deciphered from the archaeological and traditional record. The inclusion of Indigenous knowledge and philosophy will address a historical academic practice of constructs of indigenous peoples created through a lens of colonial pedagogy. I find that when I share the ecological history of a very diverse and rich environment with my students, they are much more accepting of the possibilities of Pleistocene human habitation in the Western Hemisphere.

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In the spring semester, 2011, Steeves will be offering the class, "Indigenous History and Contemporary Populations Of The Western Hemisphere (The Americas)," in the Department of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (LACAS), that will include the information and sites from her data base.

WEBSITE: Western Hemisphere Indigenous Peoples Pleistocene Data Base whippdb.com

# Blocking data, part 2

## Misuse of the peer review process

By Sam L. VanLandingham

Consulting Environmentalist/Geologist

**Fig.1.** Grassi museum, Leipzig, Germany, where the Dorenberg skull was housed and displayed in its own case, 1919-1943.

***"An important manuscript presenting the evidence was blocked from publication by an anonymous peer reviewer."***

**Diatom biostratigraphy has been used to document the great age of the Dorenberg skull and the bifacial tools from the Hueyatlaco site, State of Puebla, Mexico.**

**An important manuscript presenting the evidence was blocked from publication by an anonymous peer reviewer who not only lied about the authenticity of the skull, but who, through blatant abuse of the peer review process, used misinformation, deception, and ethical misconduct to discredit the skull, the artifacts, and the author.**

**INTRODUCTION**

In Part 1 of this article (*Pleistocene Coalition News* 2 [4], pp. 1, 4-5), I gave a brief history of the Dorenberg skull, the evidence for its great age (>80 kya), and recent attempts to discredit it as a hoax (See VanLandingham, 2009b, my webpage, on the Pleistocene Coalition website for additional details).

The charge was put forth by an anonymous peer reviewer (henceforth, referred to as, "Reviewer") in response to a manuscript that I had submitted for the 2002 International Diatom Symposium (IDS) Proceedings volume. Although the abstract of my manuscript was published in the 2002 IDS Book of Abstracts (p.151), the full manuscript was rejected.

The paper was later submitted elsewhere and, with very minor revisions, finally published in 2004 in *Micropaleontology* (see my webpage for access). But Reviewer was not content just to discredit the skull; he/she was out for blood, as is docu-

> **Contd on page 3**

# Blocking data—peer review (cont'd)

***"...the anonymous peer review process should be the ideal way for scientists to have their research critiqued by their fellows before publication...***

***Unfortunately, it doesn't work that way...***

***exciting break-through ideas in many fields are blocked at the peer review level."***

mented below.

**THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS: IDEAL? NOT IN THIS CASE**

By rights, the anonymous peer review process should be the ideal way for scientists to have their research critiqued by their fellows before publication. Disinterested scientists familiar with the subject matter would offer constructive criticism to insure that only the best possible manuscripts, both in content and style, would reach the lay-out editor's desk. Moreover, the review would be done in strictest confidence, with no mention of the manuscript's contents to outside parties until the paper was in print.

Unfortunately, it doesn't work that way. As Michael Cremo points out (2010), there is a "knowledge filter" in the data stream and often exciting break-through ideas in many fields are blocked at the peer review level.

The fact that blocking can be done anonymously adds to the temptation to uphold the status quo. The reviewer of my 2002 IDS manuscript seems to have succumbed to this temptation.

**REVIEWER, SHAME ON YOU!**

We shall never know all the machinations that went into motion to block the Dorenberg skull paper, but this much has been documented.

Reviewer did the following:

(1) Made false comments about the authenticity of the Dorenberg skull.

(2) Discussed the manuscript while in review with a colleague of the author (henceforth referred to as, "Colleague") without the author's knowledge.

(3) Discussed the manuscript with others. (From a 11 January 2003 email to Colleague: "I read bits of the manuscript to others for their reaction...")

(4) Conspired with a prominent Texas archaeology professor (letter on University letterhead stationery) to present libelous, unfounded statements about the same IDS manuscript in an attempt to squelch another, similar manuscript which the author had submitted to another publication (VanLandingham, 2002). Again, the abstract was published, but the manuscript itself was rejected.

Referring to the controversy about the Valsequillo artifacts, incredibly, Reviewer, in an email of 11 January, 2003 to Colleague confesses: "Perhaps I am now part of the 'arrogant and bigoted academic elite interested more in the preservation of its own prerogatives and authority than truth.'"

I rest my case.

**CONCLUSION**

In recent years it appears that as far as many editors and granting agencies are concerned, anonymous peer reviewers can get away with almost any outrageous statement, including specious speculation, wishful thinking, and even pure fabrication of sources and data. And the author has little comeback.

I was not allowed to re-submit my 2002 manuscript, and my 23 page rebuttal of Reviewer's critique was ignored.

Actions such as these appear to be an integral part of the knowledge filter process described by Cremo, where manuscripts conforming to established dogma get an early nod from the editor while those with new data that question it are often filtered out and rarely see print.

This is frustrating to those of us with new ideas to share, and one of the reasons for the Pleistocene Coalition website and its newsletter. May both continue to offer their readers content that will both stimulate and expand their thinking, and extend a kind welcome to "orphan authors" who have been shut out in the cold for so long!

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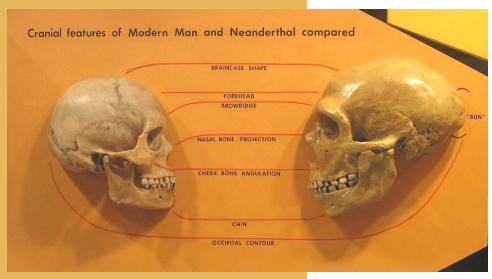
# Archaic populations and modern humans, Part 1

By Alan Cannell




***"Between 1% and 4% of the genes of people in Eurasia are derived from Neanderthals."***

**The Out-of-Africa Theory,** which maintains that we are all descended from a small group of people that left Africa some 100,000 years ago is as much a political statement as an anthropological premise. It has been accepted almost as fact for the past two decades.

However, in two recent papers—one by R. E. Green *et al* (1) and the other by J. Long cited by R. Dalton (2)—an examination of the genomes of Neanderthals and modern *Homo sapiens* concluded that certain modern groups carry archaic DNA at a level similar to having a Neanderthal great-great-grandmother (Neanderthals lived in Europe and the Middle East c. 200,000–30,000 years ago, but not in Africa).

The study by Green *et al* found between 1% and 4% of the genes of people in Eurasia are derived from Neanderthals with gene flow only from Neanderthals into modern groups.

Long's paper used the genetic analysis of nearly 2,000 people from 99 populations in Africa, Europe, Asia, Oceania and the Americas and concluded that archaic species interbred with the ancestors of modern humans twice: about 60,000 years ago (eastern Mediterranean) and, more recently, about 45,000 years ago (eastern Asia). The study also did not find any evidence of this interbreeding in the genomes of the modern African peoples included in the study.

There is more evidence supporting this interbreeding story: Eurasians don't just carry archaic DNA; they also carry head lice, and not only in the Old World but in the New World as well. According to DNA analysis carried out in 2004 by David Reed *et al,* genetic analysis of lice supports direct contact between modern and archaic humans (3).

These lice came from an archaic population of *Homo* that - so it is claimed - once lived in Asia. They estimated the genetic separation of the two types of head lice (Old and New World) at 1.15mya, suggesting that at some stage modern humans interacted with an archaic population and, in this case, the genes of the non-modern lice won out. Apparently, some of these populations then migrated to the Americas with the non-modern lice attached.

Although this was seen by many as a far-fetched idea at the time, a recent study of the mitochondrial DNA of a female finger bone found in the Altai Mountains of southern Siberia showed that just such a population of archaic humans existed in Asia between 48,000 to 30,000 years ago (4).

However, from the perspective of the Pleistocene Coalition another and perhaps more obvious candidate for the New World head lice would be an archaic population already established in the Americas and ready to share lice and such with the newly arrived modern group—a possibility duly ignored in the paper as it would likely ruffle far too many feathers.

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# Archaic populations and modern humans, Part 2

By Alan Cannell

**The word 'Neanderthal' has been used as a term of scorn for over a century,** however, once we accept that many of us are 'part Neanderthal' (See Part 1), it allows an intriguing question to be asked: which population groups have the most archaic DNA?

According to Daniel Lieberman (1), the occipital 'bun' at the back of the skull (typical of Neanderthals and other archaic populations), still makes a rare appearance in certain groups such as the Basques, Sami and Finns, San people and Native Australians– all peoples living on the geographical fringes of the world.

Linguistic evidence supports the hypothesis that the first modern humans to repopulate Europe at the end of the last ice-age were Basque speaking, as is recorded in the place names in most of Western Europe and, intriguingly, the peninsula of Latvia (2).

Torroni *et al* (3), show that about 15,000 years ago a mitochondrial DNA change known as the 'V mutation' took place in some European populations.

Analysis of the distribution of this gene in modern Europeans shows that again this is usually found in the Basque, Finnish and Sami regions, a hint perhaps that these groups, descendents of the earliest Europeans, may turn out to have more archaic DNA in their genes.

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ALAN CANNELL is an international civil engineer specialized in urban transport and structuring. His anthropology work has been featured on *NatureNews* (the journal *Nature's* online magazine) and in *Scientific American* (France).

# The Pleistocene Coalition: Exploring a new paradigm

By John Feliks

***"The Pleistocene Coalition was formed in large part to challenge this system and demonstrate that a revolution or paradigm shift concerning our ancient history is absolutely necessary and long overdue."***

**Ruling paradigm**

According to Thomas Kuhn in his oft-quoted *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, a revolution in science takes place whenever the scientific community faces anomalies which it cannot explain by means of the ruling paradigm or worldview. Its ability to face anomalies or unexpected evidence directly and then change course if necessary is the source of the popular notion that science is self-correcting.

However, there is one far-reaching and influential field in which the quality of self-correction is notably absent. This is the field of human origins and the study of our ancient ancestors.

Unlike in other sciences, early human studies or paleoanthropology is a field in which anomalies are ignored as standard practice. How can this be? The answer is that it is not a scientific system. It is a dogma/belief system, and the public needs to know the difference.

The system of peer review in paleoanthropology is devoted entirely to belief in Darwinian evolution in which early humans—of necessity—are considered to be less than our equals. The consequences of this belief system are great and extend quite far, including the expectation that early peoples such as *Homo erectus* could never have made it to the Americas as they were not yet intelligent enough to do so.

The Pleistocene Coalition was formed in large part to challenge this system and demonstrate that a revolution or paradigm shift concerning our ancient history is absolutely necessary and long overdue.

**Use of an outmoded template**

In early human studies as sanctioned by mainstream science, the direction of the field is fixed. The primary sub-fields with names such as, "evolutionary anthropology," or "evolutionary psychology," show that a template regarding how to interpret any and all evidence of early peoples has been laid out in advance. Strict adherence to a template is one way the need for paradigm change can be obscured, and in order for this approach to work, conflicting evidence must be kept from publication; otherwise, the public would be well able to assess data for themselves on an equal playing field and perhaps come to conclusions that differ from that demanded by the ruling paradigm.

Belief system aside, no real science would hide the full range of known facts including anomalies from members of the public. More important, in this scientific age it is the absolute right of each of us to be able to see all evidence in an area as fundamental as human origins.

**Ancient American and cognitive data**

Evidence of very early peoples in the Americas is blocked from publication in peer-reviewed journals not because it is invalid or in any way deficient, as the public might naively believe, but because it contradicts the agenda of those who control the peer review process.

Within this Anniversary Issue alone, one will quickly get the sense of just how much data on early peoples in the Americas exist.

Evidence regarding the equivalence of modern human intelligence in early peoples is just as strong and just as suppressed.

Make no mistake; the standard paradigm of low intelligence in "cave men" and the idea that there were no early peoples in the Americas is promoted despite considerable evidence to the contrary.

Here is a question to serve as a wake-up call: How is it that a purported scientific paradigm can control a field for 150 years (since Darwin's, *Origin of Species*, 1859) when it can never be tested in real time and when there are hundreds of anomalies which it cannot explain? Why has this been accepted?

It has to do with trust in the integrity of science. Being unaware that there may be as many anomalies as there are supporting data in the ruling paradigm the public is misled into believing that the popular view is unassailable.

> Contd on page 6

# Pleistocene Coalition (cont'd.)

***"No person goes into their chosen field with the expectation that by so doing they would become a revolutionary."***

**Mavericks in the Pleistocene Coalition?**

The Pleistocene Coalition was birthed one year ago September as a response to scientific suppression and other behaviors which prevent a true understanding of our forbearers. *Pleistocene Coalition News*, our unique online magazine and journal-like newsletter challenging mainstream agendas debuted in October 2009.

While the Pleistocene Coalition consists of those who might be regarded as mavericks challenging the status quo, keep in mind that no person goes into their chosen field with the expectation that by so doing they would become a revolutionary, battling against a corrupt or intolerant oppressor. However, there comes a time for many who touch anthropology when they are faced with an unexpected dilemma: Should they stick with their data and risk losing career and public standing, or should they sacrifice their scientific integrity and original convictions, subordinating themselves as scholars to an external agenda for the sake of keeping that career?

The public also needs to know that anthropology has used its anonymous peer review system as a means to force such a choice upon those who research our early ancestors.

**Who we are: the newsletter writers**

You won't find any weak-minded researchers easily prodded along by the mainstream monopoly writing for *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Our writers include original thinkers providing very unique perspectives, often profound, but always stretching the envelope. There are many with battle scars but they write with confidence in their convictions and with rigor in their research.

In many cases, those who write in *Pleistocene Coalition News* are authorities in fields not directly related to anthropology which does give them a slight protective advantage. Many others are brave souls confident enough to step right out onto the front line and go straight up against the anthropology elite with its known abuses of power.

**Who we are: readers demographic**

When the Pleistocene Coalition began in September '09 we had a mere five researchers who had experience with suppression of empirical data in anthropology. Within a few weeks our remaining founding members joined in.

After only one year our numbers have grown considerably (many of the readers on our list are presently anonymous from likely fear of their peers; itself an indictment against the status quo).

This is an inspiring result to report but it is also very surprising because the subject matter of highly-intelligent early peoples and very early peoples in the Americas is obviously not your everyday conversation topic. It is also surprising that the newsletter has attracted the interest of a broader range of readers than originally anticipated.

Although the editor does not know the backgrounds of all of our readers, a great many have shared their histories voluntarily; and from this a general sense of our readership demographic can be offered.

It includes people from four continents and all walks of life, and not only those from academia. Roughly 75% are tenured professors, field researchers, established authors, or respected authorities in science, medical, or technology-related professions. A fair list would include those working and writing in such fields as anthropology (including molecular anthropology), archaeology, linguistics, psychology, neuroscience, primatology, biology, several medical fields (including MDs and surgeons), geology, paleontology, astronomy, physics, mathematics, and engineering, as well as those with backgrounds in published philosophy and the arts including large format installation art, independent and mainstream film, music and theater.

We also have a very strong representation of avocational archaeologists who are researching from the perspective that mainstream archaeology has not dealt squarely with the public.

Many of these "amateurs" are actually professionals and published writers in other fields and bring their sensitivities and rigor to their observations in archaeology. One sub-group is represented by those who are experts in an area known as "primitive technologies," represented primarily by experienced flintknappers and flint knapping instructors. Years of actually making stone tools gives these

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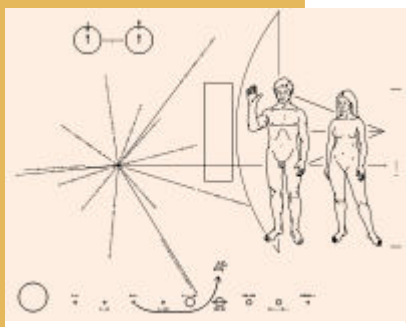
# Pleistocene Coalition (cont'd.)

researchers a firsthand sense of what manmade artifacts are like and so are inclined to recognize such things in a way that far exceeds the mere observation of interesting stones or arrowheads and we are very happy to have them involved.

***"What we are actually talking about in the study of our ancestors is not merely the collecting of facts but understanding the true nature of humanity."***



Information plaque sent beyond our solar system in 1972-3 aboard *Pioneer* spacecrafts *10* & *11*. It was astronomer Carl Sagan's faith in the likelihood of extraterrestrial civilizations that made the plaque idea a reality. Sagan was a strong opponent of suppression in science and would certainly have found the evidence for early human intelligence on our own planet compelling were he allowed to see it.

**New paradigm**

So, the strength and scope of the Pleistocene Coalition and new paradigm we propose are characterized by a wide range of participants. This makes for a broad spectrum of the human spirit both within and well beyond the confines of science.

This is important because what we are actually talking about in the study of our ancestors is not merely the collecting of facts but understanding the true nature of humanity. And it will be seen that mathematicians, engineers, artists and philosophers have as much to contribute in this new paradigm as do archaeologists. After all, archaeology has had its exclusive way for 150 years and the best it can produce by consensus is the "apeman," a creature unable to speak except in grunts and moans or at most in a simple "protolanguage," not to mention barely able to walk upright or even survive from one day to the next.

By contrast, the Pleistocene Coalition is revealing entirely different ancestors, ancestors calling out from the past as real human beings, communicating profundities across vast stretches of time and ready to defend themselves against those who would classify them as sub-human.

Can we trust the current power system that brought us the ape-man and that depends upon suppression of data in order to appear authoritative and unchallenged? Of course not. The subject of our early ancestors needs to be taken out of the hands of the institutions and given back to the people.

Are you brave enough to stand up against scientific tyranny yourself and explore this world? If you can think outside the box, why not join us?

It is time for the old paradigm to end and the real exploration to begin.

JOHN FELIKS is founder of the Pleistocene Coalition and editor of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. He has specialized in the study of early human cognition for the past 18 years.

## THE NEW PARADIGM
### Forget what you've been taught and start thinking outside the box

In old paradigm thinking, early peoples such as *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals are regarded as less intelligent than us.

That paradigm, which assumes that humans start out dumb and gradually become more and more intelligent over time, has the added stipulation of requiring that early peoples could not have made it to the Americas because they were not yet intelligent enough to do so.

**In the new paradigm,** we regard all peoples as of "equal" intelligence to us. The idea of equal intelligence in early peoples can explain not only anomalous evidence demonstrating modern-level mathematical or artistic abilities but also a very early presence in the Americas.

The potential for development in the new paradigm is astronomical and opens up many new areas of exploration.

**The new paradigm suggests that evidence needs to be interpreted according to the following principles:**

1.) Early peoples such as *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals were of equal intelligence to anyone living today.

2.) Early peoples were already present in the Americas hundreds of thousands of years ago.

The new paradigm is an interdisciplinary movement inviting people from all backgrounds and points of view. Evidence is still held to a high standard of scientific rigor. The new paradigm also entails alerting the public to the above principles and presenting the evidence to support them. Rather than being presented with selected evidence only, the public should expect that all anomalous evidence be presented to them in open scientific venues.

The adventure of learning who we are is just beginning.

# THE CAMERA AND THE CAVE

## *Understanding the style of Paleolithic art*

By Matt Gatton

***"The renowned French prehistorian, André Leroi-Gourhan saw the disorderly superimpositions on cave walls as evocations of the engraved plaquettes found in dwelling sites."***

**The peoples of Upper Paleolithic Europe lived in animal hide tents which acted as simple *camera obscuras* projecting moving images into the interior spaces.** The inhabitants traced the images, engraving the outlines of living creatures on to small flat paver stones termed "plaquettes".

Tracing a moving projected image is a very odd way of making art and it bore a set of telltale characteristics—repetition, movement, disconnection, superimposition, random orientation, and distortion (see *Pleistocene Coalition News* July/Aug. 2010).

The artistic style of the campsites, which I have proposed to have been derived from camera obscura, was used in the decoration of deep caves, albeit in a more conventionalized form.

The renowned French prehistorian, André Leroi-Gourhan saw the disorderly superimpositions on cave walls as evocations of the engraved plaquettes found in dwelling sites. Further, he contended that panels with great tangles of incomplete and oddly oriented outlines (ala plaquettes) existed in almost every decorated cave in France. The cave artworks are famous, while their partner plaquettes are almost unknown except to specialists.

**Illustration 1.** Horse, engraving on bone, Laugerie Basse, Dordogne, France (M. Gatton after E. Cartailhac). Note the brief time frame and accurate articulation of the joints.

| Technique Comparisons | Habitation Site | Cave |
|---|---|---|
| Repetition | ill. 1, Laugerie Basse | ill. 2, Chauvet |
| Superimposition and Orientation | ill. 3, La Marche | ill. 4, Teyjat |
| Distortion | ill. 5, Keystoned image | ill. 6, Lascaux |

**Illustration 2.** Bison, painting/drawing, Chauvet cave, Ardèche, France (M. Gatton). The depiction of motion is schematized and appears almost cartoon-like.

Plaquettes have an immediacy that cave artworks lack. Cave artworks are a generation removed from the initial visual/observational experience—there were no living mammoths to model in the deep cave—so cave artworks are by necessity works of memory, expressed through the norms of the entrenched visual lexicon,

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# Camera and Cave (cont'd.)

the artistic argot of the culture.

When we see glorious deep cave art we must keep in mind the artist's journey en route to the mastery on

**Illustration 3.** Engravings on stone, La Marche, Vienne, France (M. Gatton after L. Pales). A portion of one side of one of the 1,500 plaquettes found at the site.

display on the cave wall. There is a long and steep learning curve to great art; mastering the craft is a process that requires making thousands of artworks. In Upper Paleolithic Europe, the bulk of the artist's time on that learning curve was spent at a campsite in an animal hide tent.

***"There is a long and steep learning curve to great art, mastering the craft is a process that requires making thousands of artworks."***

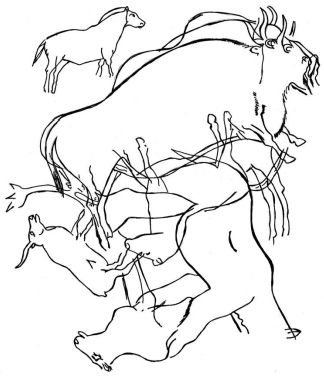

**Illustration 4.** Engraving on stalagmitic mass, Teyjat cave, Dordogne, France (M. Gatton after N. Aujoulat). The composition follows the plaquette mode but lacks the 'pentimenti' or drawing-over effect of the image tracing process.

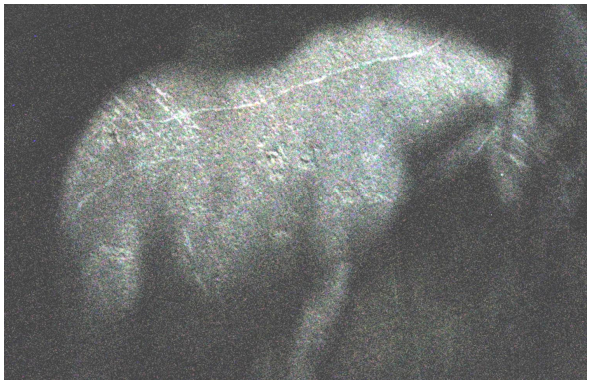

**Illustration 5.** Horse, keystoned image (M. Gatton). Image of a living horse projected onto a tilted stone plaquette inside a camera obscura.

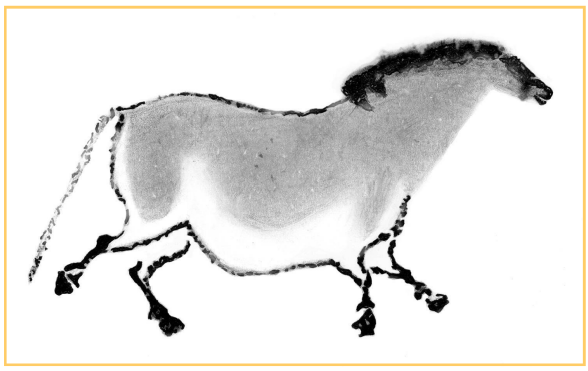

**Illustration 6.** Horse, painting/drawing, Lascaux cave, Dordogne, France (M. Gatton). The sliver-thin head and protruding midriff are conventionalized distortions that effectively communicate the concept of an ephemeral image/spirit horse.

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MATT GATTON is an international artist and Palaeolithic studies theorist and originator of paleo-camera theory. He continues to do invited demonstrations in the U.S. and abroad having presented in the UK, Germany, France, and Portugal.

WEBSITE: http://www.paleo-camera.com/

# The abomination of Calico, part two

By Chris Hardaker
Archaeologist
EarthMeasure Research
http://www.earthmeasure.com/first-american.html

***"As with Calico, the mainstreamers can once again pull out their big excuse...there was no site report."***

**As noted in Part 1, it is Calico's great age, not its lithics, that has caused the establishment to view it as a natural geo-factory instead of an archaeological site.**

Lots to refute here if you are a mainstreamer. One of the great excuses they use to ignore Calico is also generations old: There was never a site report written up. That's true. And mainstreamers are always able to fall back on it when asked about their stand on the discovery. Yet site reports cost money, and funding for Calico dried up with the death of Louis Leakey in 1972. Dee Simpson did ask for funds for research and a final report. Reply: Sorry. Calico as an archaeological site cannot exist; it would be a waste of money. Catch 22, Academic Style.


**Fig. 1.** Location of five major very early sites in the Americas: Calico (200,000 BP), National City (300,000 BP), and Valsequillo (250,000 BP) in North America; Pedra Furada (75,000 BP) and Monte Verde (14,000-33,000 BP) in South America.

**Fig.2.** Location of Calico, about 120 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The premise that it is the age, not the lithics, that so upset the US experts at Calico is supported by the discovery of another site, or rather a series of related sites located at different elevations in the same geological formation in east-central Mexico. All were in primary deposits. These were the Valsequillo Reservoir sites, Calico's sister project that was being carried out when Leakey and Simpson were just beginning to excavate further north **(Figs. 1 & 2).**

**The Terrors of Valsequillo**

The Valsequillo Reservoir is located southeast of Mexico City, outside the city of Puebla (Hardaker 2007, 2010). Valsequillo produced a series of excellent sites, archaeologically and geologically, with obvious lithics alongside butchered Pleistocene faunal remains in gently deposited silts, sands, and fine gravels which, when dry, are just a little bit softer than concrete. The reason Harvard, the Smithsonian, and the USGS decided to dig there was due to the discovery of the New World's oldest art: a permineralized elephant bone with incised animal figures, engraved when the bone was fresh (green).

About fifty meters south of where "America's oldest art piece" was found (cf. *LIFE*, August 15, 1960) is the Hueyatlaco site, one of three excavated sites with *in situ*, discarded butchering tools and other flaked stone pieces, associated with the remains of ice-age animals including mammoth and mastodon. A total of four sites, one a surface find, formed a vertical sequence in the Valsequillo Gravels Formation. From that vertical sequence was garnered the most important technological sequence the New World has ever seen: an *in situ* evolution of Pre-Clovis projectile point technology, from absent (El Horno), to retouched blade technology (El Mirador, Tecacaxco, Lower Hueyatlaco), and capped by a full blown bifacial thinning (and probably pressure flaking) horizon in Upper Hueyatlaco. **(Fig. 3)** It remains an immaculate technological evolution of a kind and scope never before witnessed in the New World.

At Valsequillo, there was no question that the points, bifaces and flakes were artifacts. All of the sites and technologies were securely Pre-Clovis. There were also several dozen other elephant-bone exposures around the reservoir ripe for the picking. The entire region had everything going for it. What's not to like?

The 250,000 +/- 40k dates for the bifacial level of upper Hueyatlaco for starters, and much older dates for nearby, lower El Horno, a mastodon butchery site. Here there is absolutely no question: The US experts dropped all further interest in Valsequillo because it was too old. As with Calico, the mainstreamers can once again pull out their big excuse for not pursuing these amazing sites: there was no site report. (Reason: Project archaeologist Cynthia Irwin-Williams

> Contd on page 11

# Abomination of Calico (cont'd.)

died before she could complete it, and her data have since, for the most part, disappeared. See Hardaker, 2007.)

This extreme pettifogging, using the lamest technicality to rationalize professional avoidance of a remarkable discovery, both individually and community-wide, only reveals more boldly the tired, stale and insecure minds that control First American Research in the U.S. America's oldest art? Pre-Clovis projectile point evolution? Not interesting enough? Apparently not.

**Same Old Routine**

For Clovis Firsters, material evidence never seemed to count whenever it was more than 12,000 years old; nor even currently where the "official bottom line" is now stuck at 25,000y. What to do? Ignore, nit-pick, ridicule anyone seeking clarity about what happened, take your pick. *Trust us; you don't want to go to Valsequillo.*

And no archaeologist did from 1968 until 2001.

So, let's not fool ourselves. First American research is a high-voltage high-stakes arena where the ruling paradigmers can exact nasty epithets against challengers, blasting their credibility to kingdom come and curtailing any hopes of obtaining a dime from reputable grants. Sooner but probably later the reality of these archaeological discoveries will be verified by brighter archaeologists who respect science rather than manipulate it through innuendo. Right now, don't expect any changed attitudes. Not about Calico, not Valsequillo, not National City/Caltrans (California, 300k. See Steen-McIntyre, 2010), not Pedra Furada (Brazil: 50-100,000y) **(Fig. 1.).** It took the mainstream experts a full twenty years to go look at a site in Chile that was a mere thousand or so years older than Clovis. Twenty years! And Monte Verde had a heck of a lot more than stone artifacts, such as potatoes and a preserved room block. More about that site next issue.

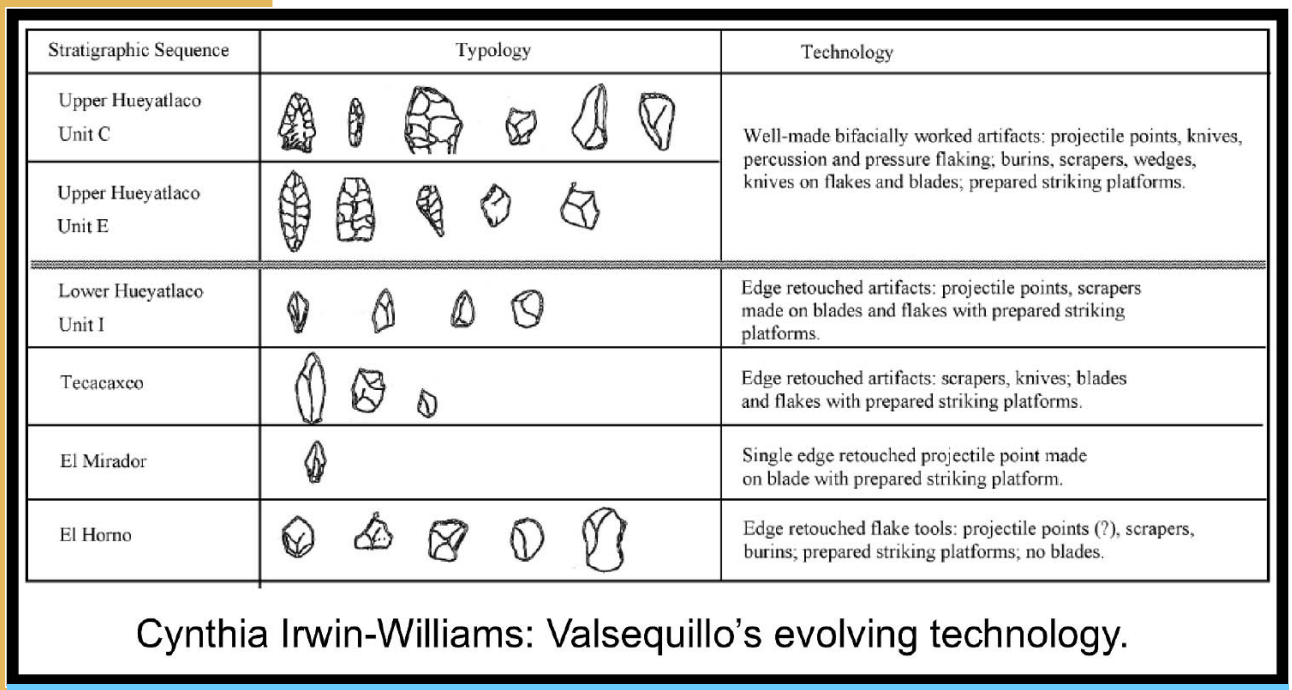


**Fig. 3.** Vertical sequence of stone tool technologies from Hueyatlaco demonstrating an *in situ* evolution of Pre-Clovis projectile point technology, It remains an immaculate technological evolution of a kind and scope never before witnessed in the New World.

***"Let's not fool ourselves. First American research is a high-voltage high-stakes arena where the ruling paradigmers can exact nasty epithets against challengers..."***

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CHRIS HARDAKER is an archaeologist working in California and is presently reviewing data from the massive artifact collection of Calico. He is author of *The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World.*

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## *What happened to the Atepitzingo horse head?*

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

***"In 2003, a beautiful leaf-shaped bifacial tool from the upper levels at Hueyatlaco was discovered, unlabeled, in a display case of generic Mexican artifacts in the national museum in Mexico City. So there is still some hope that the other materials will be located."***

**In the May-June issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, I reported on the Atepitzingo horse head engraving from Valsequillo area, Mexico, which is dated to c. 250,000 years old** ("Atepitzingo Part 2: Was American *Homo erectus* a right-brain thinker?" *PCN* 2/3: 16-17). We received an inquiry from member Matt Gatton, as to the current whereabouts of the artifact.

**Q. Matt Gatton**

*"What happened to the Atepitzingo horse-head engraving?"*

**A. Virginia Steen-McIntyre**

It has disappeared.

I'll let Juan Armenta give the history of the artifact. A quote from his 1978 monograph, page 120 (my English translation) follows:

"Note: all the materials described in this work, together with all the materials discovered during the 'Valsequillo Project', the osteological collection of the Department of Anthropology, Autonomous University of Puebla, and the [other? remaining?] collections and equipment that the Department of Anthropology of UAP had collected can be found in the power of the National Institute of Anthropology and History [INAH.] The [surrender? delivery?] of all the materials packed by the author conforms to a detailed inventory and Certified Act by the notary public Lic. Benjamin del Callejo, a copy of which was deposited in the Juridicial Department of the University of Puebla [by? under title of?] Lic. Oscar Bouchez Markoe."


**Fig. 1.** Juan Armenta's Fig. 76, an unadorned sketch of the bone engravings of "Atepitzingo 1" before being cleaned.

**Fig. 2.** Leaf-shaped bifacial artifact from Hueyatlaco, Mexico, dated c. 250,000 years old. The artifact had been lost but was later rediscovered, unlabeled, in a the National Museum in Mexico City. This offers some hope that the Atepitzingo horsehead engraving might also be one day "re-discovered."

Also missing are the wooden crates of duplicate stratigraphic monoliths—long columns of stabilized sediment taken from the trench walls at Hueyatlaco in 1973 and given to INAH to document the site stratigraphy.

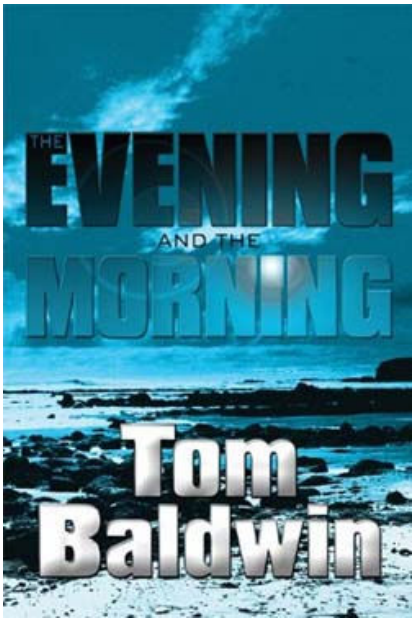
In 2003, a beautiful leaf-shaped bifacial tool from the upper levels at Hueyatlaco (Fig. 2) was discovered, unlabeled, in a display case of generic Mexican artifacts in the national museum in Mexico City. So there is still some hope that the other materials will be located. For background information, see pertinent sections in Chris Hardaker's 2007 book, *The First American*.

# BOOK REVIEW

## *Evening and the Morning* (novel)

### By Tom Baldwin

Patrick Lyons




***"It becomes a race against time as one woman fights to save her career while the other struggles to save her tribe."***

From a windy and barren archaeological site in the California desert to the frozen tundra of ancient Siberia, Tom Baldwin interweaves the lives of two young women brought together by a meteorite—a talisman with the power to bridge their worlds and time itself.

Evening Star reluctantly assumes the duties of shaman in her tribe 185,000 years ago after disaster befalls many around her. With doubts about her own abilities she must find meaning in catastrophe and lead her clan to a new home that she was shown in a vision, by a lake in a warm and beautiful country teaming with game. The path she follows takes everyone over difficult terrain as they encounter dangerous predators and unfriendly people while on their journey.

Ganny, a gifted graduate student who is working an archaeological dig in California, believes she has discovered evidence that her ancestors lived in the Americas thousands of years earlier than anyone had ever imagined. Her ideas are met with derision by the Clovis First crowd who label her finds "geofacts." In spite of self doubts, she obtains her doctorate through persistence.

The women live in two different ages, but their lives are interlaced when Ganny, with the help of her Native American father, discovers the significance of the meteorite she found at her dig as he introduces her to shamanism and her birthright. It becomes a race against time as one woman fights to save her career while the other struggles to save her tribe. To overcome attacks from her peers, Ganny must enlist the help of another who appears in her visions.

As the story drifts between today and the ancient past we learn much about two different worlds, the importance of the spiritual, and the fight for survival. Pleistocene Siberia is a harsh and forbidding land while the world today is just as harsh in the hallways of academia. Both women rely on their inner strength to survive their chosen journey, and ultimately they rely on each other to set the world right.

Once I picked up this book, I found it difficult to set it down again. While recounting this tale, Baldwin gives an eye-opening review of the state of archaeology today including the sometimes stifling rigors of peer review, foundation grants, and the ever frantic chase for scarce funds to keep careers alive. I highly recommend this book for its suspense and thought-provoking content.

The book can be ordered online at: http://www.publishamerica.net/product93154.html

Ref: Baldwin, Tom. *Evening and the Morning*: Publishamerica Inc, (June 29, 2009), 473 pages, paperback.

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning writer and researcher living in Utah. He has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico at Calico Early Man Site including volunteer work at the dig since the days of Louis Leakey. He is also one of the editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

PATRICK LYONS is a writer and researcher specializing in archaeology, especially of the Pleistocene. He is an authority on the history of the Dorenberg skull publishing an overview in the first two issues of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

Website: http://pleistoceneamerica.com/dorenberg.html

# THE CURIOUS CASE OF KSD-VP-1/1

## IN WHICH *AFARENSIS* BECOMES MORE MODERN THE OLDER IT GETS

By Alan Cannell

International Civil Engineer

***"In table S 9 there is a comparison of humerus metrics for extant hominoids, KSD-VP1/1 and Lucy; but in the last column, maximum length, the value for Big Man is left out. Why? For that matter, why leave this column in the table if the object of discussion is missing? What is it about this value that set off alarm bells?"***

The stunning find of hominoid postcranial fossils from almost 3.6mya are fully described in: **An early *Australopithecus afarensis* postcranium from Woranso-Mille, Ethiopia**, by Yohannes Haile-Selassie el al. (1). This analysis not only provides new insights into locomotion and behavior, but a closer look also reveals a series of 'mysteries' and, perhaps, even an indication of tension within the study team.

***Mystery #1: Size and species***

The paper describes: 'a moderately large-bodied (i.e., well within the range of living *Homo* in many aspects) partial skeleton, KSD-VP-1/1'. No estimate is given in the paper of size; however, the media release mentions that the specimen was nicknamed "Kadanuumuu" by the authors ('Big Man' in the Afar language) and was taken to be a male hominid that stood about 160cm (five foot three).

Although this skeleton is about 400ky older than the tiny (107cm) A.L. 288–1 "Lucy" fossils, it is classified as *A. afarensis* as: 'it shares a substantial number of postcranial elements with homologs in A.L. 288–1. Differences appear to result largely from body size and sex.' The section on 'hindlimbs' confirms this classification by stating: 'The pelvis exhibits a "classic" *Australopithecus* pattern'. However, this phrase is contradicted in the final section: 'Equally important are similarities between the *Au. afarensis* pelvis and the recently described *H. erectus* specimen from Busidima (BSN49/P27a–d). These similarities are particularly striking, especially in light of the time - at least 2.2 million years - separating them.'

The paper and appendix, however, then go on to show that Big Man is more *Homo*-like than Lucy in many aspects (Figs. S10, S24, S28, S29 and S30) and making the point that the curvature of the existing ribs is *Homo* in shape. By means of a 'log-log graph' (Figure 5, in fact, log n-log n) of tibia length against the geometric mean of eight measures of joint size in the humerus, ulna, and scapula, the authors finally show that: 'KSD-VP-1/1 falls well within the human distribution.'

Even so, with all these unusual characteristics and large size the specimen was lumped together with other assorted *afarensis* fossils.

***Mystery #2. The missing humerus***

This is the part of the paper that really makes one wonder about the manner in which the evidence is being reported. It states in the section on Relative Hindlimb/Forelimb: 'Neither humerus nor antebrachial length is known for KSD-VP-1/1, but various forelimb joint dimensions are well preserved. As noted elsewhere, comparisons of fossil specimens should be made uniformly using direct metrics to avoid errors that result from estimating intermediate parameters such as body weight. *We therefore will not revisit the debate about* Au. afarensis *limb proportions, because KSD-VP-1/1 provides direct linear data on upper limb joint size and lower limb length'* (my emphasis).

To anyone who has worked with public administrations, this phrase is the classic format for saying, "We will not look at this question because it is inconvenient": a red-flag to journalists, the political opposition, and those of us who are just curious or skeptical by nature.

In the appendix there are half a dozen estimates of various bits of the skeleton, so the problem is not one of simply trying to avoid estimations. The femur length is also estimated so the problem is thus with the forelimbs. On these the paper says: 'KSD-VP-1/1b is the distal end plus *two thirds of the shaft of a right humerus'* (my emphasis).

This is strangely ambiguous: the humerus as a whole is 67% preserved (in length), or the 67% refers only to the shaft?

The paper also states: 'KSD-VP-1/1a is the proximal *60% of a well-preserved right ulna* (my emphasis). So someone in the team made an estimate of the full lengths of these bones.

In table S 9 there is a comparison of humerus metrics for extant hominoids, KSD-VP1/1 and Lucy; but in the last column, maximum length, the value for Big Man is left out. Why? For that matter, why leave this column in the table if the object of discussion is missing? What is it about this value that set off alarm bells?

Fortunately the full paper is available for public access on the Internet and the excel-

> Contd on page 15

# KSD-VP-1/1 (cont'd.)

lent figures can be digitally analyzed. As the paper shows that the humerus and ulna joints are extremely *Homo* in size and shape, both bone fragments can thus be compared against modern samples from the medical literature.

The best visual fit indicates that the length of the fragment is closer to 65% of a modern ulna (rather than 60%) with a total fragment length of 286mm. Using the value of ulna to humerus ratio of 1.1 for early hominids - Haeusler M, McHenry H (2) - this gives an estimated ulna/humerus total length of 315mm. If only 60% of the bone is present, the estimated ulna/humerus total length would be 341mm.

For the humerus, the best match, fitting the trochlea and capitulum and with the same longitudinal position of the thickened and curved deltoid tuberosity on the shaft, is closer to 72% of the total length, which would be 328mm. If the humerus fossil represents two thirds (67%) of the total length (and not just the shaft), then this length would be 352mm.

Table 1 summarizes these values.

| Method | Estimated Humerus length (mm) |
|---|---|
| Ulna/Humerus (Best fit) *1.1 | 315 |
| Ulna/Humerus (@60%) *1.1 | 341 |
| Humerus (Best fit @72%) | 328 |
| Humerus (@67%) | 352 |
| **Average** | 334 |

**Table 1.** A summary of values from the cited work.

***Mystery#3. The missing Humero-Femur ratio***

This index is a useful and much used guide on how close a fossil is to being fully bipedal. Table S11 [of the paper] gives this ratio for *Ardipithecus ramidus*, A.L. 288–1, *Pan troglodytes* (chimpanzee) but does not include *Pan paniscus* (bonobo).

The human value is given as 71.2 (mean, male values tend to be higher due to sexual dimorphism), however, there is no value for the object of the study, KSD-VP 1/1, so, once again, why is it included?

The length of the Big Man femur is given as 418-438mm, based on the crural indexes for tibia and femur of 81 (human) and 85 (Gorilla) (Table S 12) – so using a more *homo* like value of 82, a femur length of 432mm is obtained.

Thus the BIG MAN Humero-Femur Ratio can be estimated at between 0.73 and 0.81 (average 334/432 = 0.77). According to Fig. 8 of Haeusler and McHenry (2), this is on the fringe of the range of modern male *Homo* and very distant from the female value of 0.84 for Lucy - even after 400ky of evolution.

I suspect that this is the number that some of the authors were reluctant to discuss and why the humerus length was left out (or cut out) from Table S9 and this ratio excluded from Table S11.

***Mystery#4. Why is this ratio inconvenient?***

Chimps and bonobos separated genetically about 1.5mya (*Pleistocene Coalition News* Vol.2 Issue 2, March-April 2010) and share similar locomotion and habitat. Yet the two species show a difference of 4% in their mean humero-femur indices (although these overlap in range). The difference between Big Man and Lucy is over 10%. This suggests that KSD-VP 1/1 may be a separate species from *afarensis* and perhaps should have been given a non-specific name.

The *Homo* size and *Homo*-like body proportions of KSD-VP 1/1 – repeatedly stressed in the paper - also suggest that it could be part of the human lineage, or at least much closer than any other hominoid from this era.

Perhaps if the geology had indicated a date of say, 2.5 mya for the fossils, it may even have been classified as an archaic form of *Homo erectus* or yet another candidate for the imaginary *Homo habilis*? With a time frame of 3.6 my, however, it brushes the plethora of other and more recent candidates for *habilis* thankfully to one side – something which may clash with decades of work by influential colleagues close to the team.

***Mystery#5. Why has the media coverage been so discrete?***

Anyone would expect that the discovery of a *Homo*-like creature the same size as modern humans, possibly a new species and dated at 3.6mya would be greeted with a frenzy of 'Missing Link Discovered' headlines, as well as a description in one of the major scientific journals. Instead, Big Man was deposited with other

**> Contd on page 16**

**If you would like to submit a comment, letter, or article for publication in *Pleistocene Coalition News*, please e-mail the editor or Virginia Steen-McIntyre**

# KSD-VP-1/1 (cont'd.)

***"Anyone would expect that the discovery of a* Homo*-like creature the same size as modern humans, possibly a new species and dated at 3.6mya would be greeted with a frenzy of 'Missing Link Discovered' headlines.... Instead, Big Man was deposited with other* afarensis *fossils - one more on the pile."***

*afarensis* fossils - one more on the pile - controversial or inconvenient data on humerus length was – apparently – suppressed, and it was described in the highly-valued but more low-profile *PNAS*.

On the other extreme, in October 2009, after 17 years of work, the research on Ardi (*Ardipithecus ramidus*) was published as if this 4.4mya fossil was close to the supposed 6mya common ancestor of chimps and humans. Ardi was hyped by *National Geographic* as: 'Oldest Skeleton of Human Ancestor Found', with similar plugs in *Time*, BBC, etc. (see article in *Pleistocene Coalition News* Vol.2 Iss. 1, January-February 2010).

And this is perhaps the main problem. The description of Big Man – which included part of the same team that had promoted Ardi - came along just 6 months later, and with so many *Homo*-like characteristics at 3.6 mya this plainly (and embarrassingly) pushes Ardi off the human family tree and into being just an interesting extinct ape. Tellingly, the humero-femur index of Ardi (estimated by the author at about 0.87) is not given in the paper's Table S11.

In a different vein but equally perplexing we have the authors of a recent discovery claim *Australopithecus* made the first cut marks.

***Mystery #6. Who cut, scraped, and hammered the bones?* Australopithecus*, as the authors claim, or Big Man?***

A recent paper revealed two large mammal bones found at Dikika, Ethiopia and dated from 3.39 mya that revealed cut-marks and marrow extraction (4). Both bones are marred by cut, scrape, and percussion marks done when the bone was 'green.' These are: 'consistent with the morphology of stone-inflicted cuts...one even containing a tiny, embedded piece of rock that was possibly left behind during the butchering process.'

No mention was made in the press of what type of rock this is or where it came from – a fact of considerable importance as the nearest flake source is 6km away.

During the past four decades there has been a furious on-going debate on whether or not the 'U' and 'parabolic' shaped mandibles found from this region belong to one or more species. The established view is that everything is *afarensis.*

Referring to a find from 3.4 mya found at Dikika, Alemseged *et al* (5) states (with dripping irony) that it is: 'attributed to *Australopithecus afarensis*. However, the new fossil exhibits some metric and morphological features that have not previously been seen in the *A. afarensis* hypodigm, increasing the already impressive degree of variation in the mandibular sample of the species.'

*Big Man, dated at c. 3.6 million years, was found about 35km from Dikika.*

Those of us who feel that KSD-VP 1/1 deserves more attention and, in a way, kind of root for him (Go Big Man!) can only hope that the outstanding team that found his bones by 'crawling and scraping' will dig new finds that will allow us – once the mythical 6mya genetic 'split' between chimp and *Homo* has been quietly swept under the carpet (6) - to get a better idea of how he relates to other hominoids and ourselves.

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ALAN CANNELL is an international civil engineer specialized in urban transport and structuring. His anthropology work has been featured on *NatureNews* (the journal *Nature's* online magazine) and in *Scientific American* (France).

# The Enigmatic Ostrander Skull

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre

**During *Pleistocene Coalition News'* first year, we introduced our readers to two ancient Mexican skulls:** The Dorenberg skull from the Valsequillo area east of Mexico City, dated by diatoms scraped from the skull sutures to the last interglacial more than 80,000 years ago (2009, Issues 1 and 2; 2010, Issue 4) and the Solorzano skull cap from near Guadalajara to the west, with classic *Homo erectus* measurements (2009, Issue 2). No photos or drawings of either.

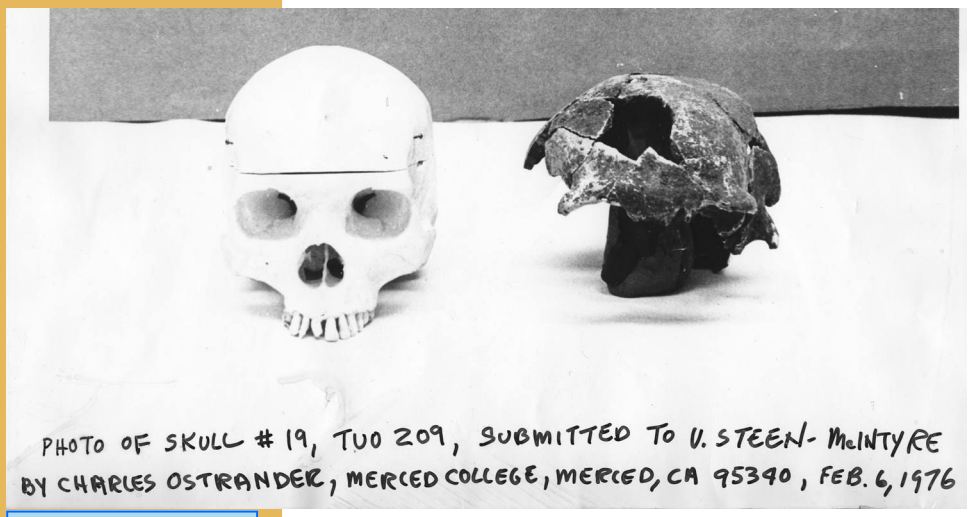


**Fig.1.** Photo of the Ostrander skull-cap (right) as compared with a modern human skull (left). The photo was submitted to Virginia Steen-Mcintyre by Professor Charles Ostrander, Meced College, California, in 1976.

***"Truth may be that the age of your specimen lies way beyond what that method [C14] can measure."***

To celebrate our first anniversary, I would like to introduce the Ostrander skull (partial) from central California. It is characterized by a dark stained color, thick brow ridge, and small brain case. This one we do have a photo of (Fig. 1), but precious little else in information at this point. My Ostrander file is buried somewhere in storage, and all that is known for certain is that it was collected in Central California by the late Professor Charles Ostrander, then of Merced College (now the University of California at Merced) and a photo of it was sent to me by him on February 6, 1976. For a short time I believed it to be a skull collected at the Hueyatlaco site, illegally, some time in the late 60s or early 70s after the site was closed, and published the same (2006, p. 161). Turns out my usually reliable information source was wrong about that, so I was wrong too.

Why introduce the Ostrander skull at this point when my information about it is incomplete? It is to encourage curators at museums and professors in anthropology departments to search through their storage areas for dusty boxes containing "enigmatic" skulls and skull fragments, especially those that are dark in color, heavy, with evidence of prominent brow ridges. You may think they couldn't be dated originally by the carbon 14 method because of some peculiarity of the sediment or ground water at the collecting site. Truth may be that the age of your specimen lies way beyond what that method can measure. In place of C14, think instead "Africa!" where the uranium-series dating methods are the way to go!

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VIRGINIA STEEN-MCINTYRE, Ph.D, is a tephrochronologist (volcanic ash specialist) involved in preserving and publishing the Palaeolithic evidence from Valsequillo since the late 1960s.

## The Pleistocene Coalition

**Prehistory is about to change**

- Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors, a story about highly-intelligent and innovative people, a story quite 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 any paradigm promoted as "scientific" that is so delicate as to require withholding conflicting data in order to appear unchallenged.

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

pleistocenecoalition.com

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