



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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Inside

PAGE 2

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol, Prt 2

Jeffrey Goodman

PAGE 5

Mammal glyphs in Delhi, India

Raghubir S. Thakur

PAGE 6

Member news and other information

Marilyn Jesmain, David Campbell, Terry Bradford, Dragos Gheorghiu, Chris Hardaker, Virginia Steen-McIntyre, John Feliks

PAGE 8

Kudos for PCN

From our readers

PAGE 10

Paleolithic technology: "Those pesky Denisovans"

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 13

Big Tobacco/Science community, Part 2

John Feliks

PAGE 14

Mammoth sightings more recent

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 15

Lithics and relics of East Anglia, U.K.

Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum

PAGE 17

Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda, Part 20: Mass extinctions

John Feliks

PAGE 19

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 3

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

7th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



PCN challenges false statements of fact and similar efforts by the science

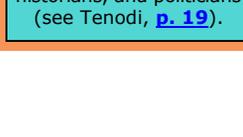
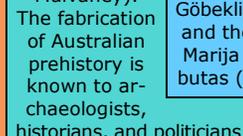
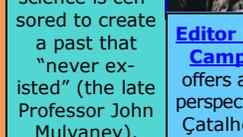
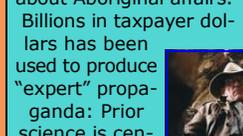
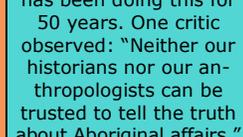
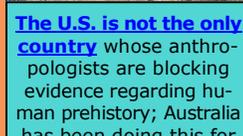
community to control public beliefs about the past. In this [Part 2 of 3 special report](#), Dr. Jeffrey Goodman details the Flagstaff Stone's recently-completed electron microprobe dating results. He also shows how a prior false mainstream quotation was constructed to dissuade the public from considering the evidence. The artifact was censored for 30 years including by the Smithsonian Institution (see Goodman [p. 2](#)).



A remarkably modern 50,000-year old sewing needle

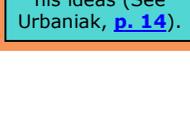
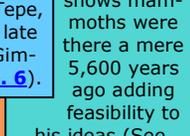
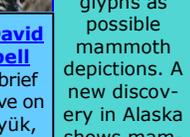
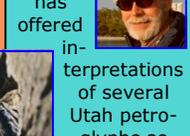
is the latest "ancient technology" creating problems for mainstream science promoting early people as less intelligent than us. As we have challenged for seven years now, the mainstream persists in trying to call early races, tribes, or nations of people "different species" even though their cultural and technological abilities were like ours (see Baldwin [p. 10](#)).

Kudos from our readers the past year (p. 8).

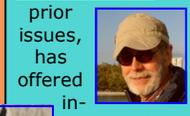


The U.S. is not the only country

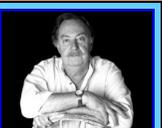
whose anthropologists are blocking evidence regarding human prehistory; Australia has been doing this for 50 years. One critic observed: "Neither our historians nor our anthropologists can be trusted to tell the truth about Aboriginal affairs." Billions in taxpayer dollars has been used to produce "expert" propaganda: Prior science is censored to create a past that "never existed" (the late Professor John Mulvaney). The fabrication of Australian prehistory is known to archaeologists, historians, and politicians (see Tenodi, [p. 19](#)).



Engineer and rock art researcher Ray Urbaniak, in prior issues, has offered in-

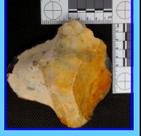


terpretations of several Utah petroglyphs as possible mammoth depictions. A new discovery in Alaska shows mammoths were there a mere 5,600 years ago adding feasibility to his ideas (See Urbaniak, [p. 14](#)).



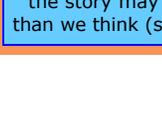
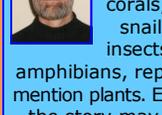
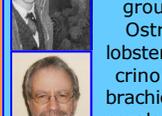
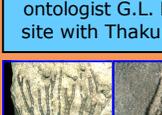
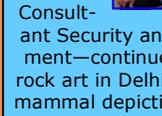
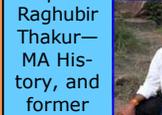
In their re-investigations of Paleolithic sites ignored by modern science, Lynch and Dullum report

new lithic finds in Norfolk. The sites were published by J.R. Moir who deduced Acheulian man in the U.K. 100 years before the Hapburg prints were found ([p. 15](#)).



Mammal glyphs in Delhi, India.

Captain Raghubir Thakur—MA History, and former Consultant Security and Land Management—continues his exposé of rock art in Delhi. *Part 4* features mammal depictions. Right: Paleontologist G.L. Badam visiting a site with Thakur in 2015 ([p. 5](#)).



We're told "few animals" survived the Permian extinction.

What groups didn't survive? Trilobites and a couple of others. What groups did survive? Ostracods, shrimp, lobsters, crabs, starfish, crinoids, sea urchins, brachiopods, bryozoans, corals, sponges, clams, snails, cephalopods, insects, arachnids, fish, amphibians, reptiles, etc., not to mention plants. Evolution-extinction the story may be far different than we think (see Feliks, [p. 17](#)).

Engraved stone found in New world glacial paleosol

The Flagstaff Stone offers profound information on the age and intellect of early man in the Americas, Part 2

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, geologist

"Most importantly, Dr. Allaz was able



The Flagstaff Stone and engravings.

to document the presence of clay at the

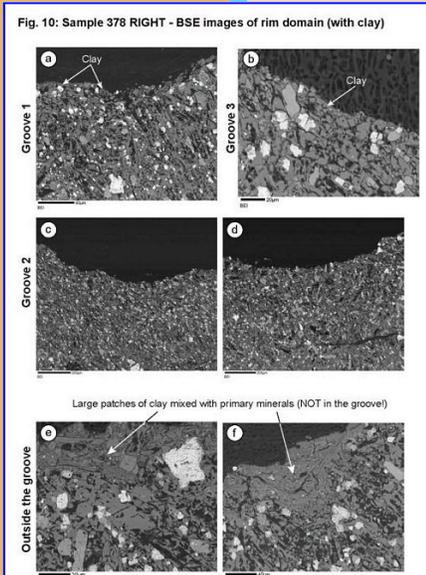


Fig. 10. Clay is present both along the rim and within the grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made.

bottom of the grooves, which speaks to the great age of the Flagstaff Stone."

Eds. Note: The figures in this 3-part series adhere to the numbering in Dr. Goodman's paper. They were selected out by Dr. Goodman from the originals in Dr. Allaz's 10-figure report. The figs. used here are **10 and 2.**

Continuing from Part 1 in PCN #42, July-August 2016...

Most importantly, Dr. Julien Allaz was able to document the presence of clay at the bottom of the grooves, which speaks to the great age of the Flagstaff Stone. This great age is consistent

with the stone being found 23 feet down in sediments believed to be a compound soil, informally called by geologists in the area the "100,000-year old soil"—which is a Sangamonian or last interglacial soil.

Allaz's study finding clay at the bottom of the grooves confirms the three previous petrographic studies that made observations of the grooves on the stone with clay in them indicating great age. For example, Dr. Ferry, a petrographer at Arizona State University, observed that the undis-

turbed clay on the bottom part of the stone (the result of the *in situ* weathering) had a characteristic flakey structure to it (a sort of crater pattern) and noted that the clay in the grooves also had this distinct pattern. To Dr. Ferry, this meant that all the grooves with clay in them were old. This assessment is also consistent with Dr. Steen-McIntyre's more comprehensive petrographic study (including field lab chemical tests) of the stone. In the general examination section of her study she wrote: "The grooves in question were undoubtedly made before the waxy clay coating was formed."

Based on the great resolving power of the electron microprobe, Allaz was able to photographically document these observations. As stated earlier, Allaz wrote in his report that a "striking feature of the rim domain [weathering rind], clearly visible only under the electron microprobe, is the presence of small clay patches (10-50 micrometers) that appear to be mixed with remnants of the primary minerals (plagioclase, apatite, ilmenite...) and oxides (chiefly Fe-oxide...)." Interestingly, clay is present both along the very rim of the sample and within the bottom of grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made (e.g., **Fig. 10**).

When I pressed Allaz about the presence of the clay in the grooves of the stone he said, shots *a* and *b* of Fig.

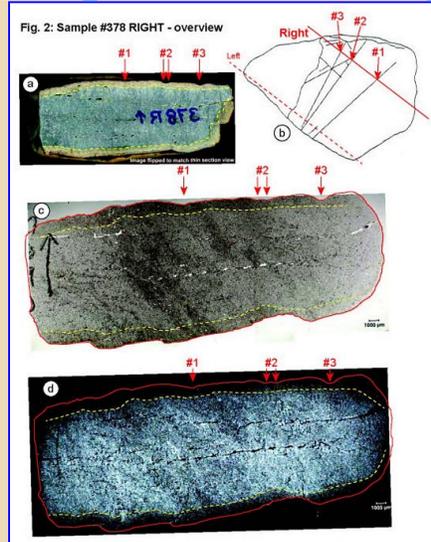


Fig. 2. As per Dr. Allaz's initial petrographic microscope observations the Flagstaff Stone shows "two distinct domains" One a fresh gray core and the other an altered brownish rim about 1-3 mm thick. Right sample.

10, which involve grooves 1 and 3 (see **Fig. 2a, b,** and **c**) show that the clay in these grooves was part of the stone and not introduced by cleaning, because the clay showed a continuity with the grains of the stone and could be seen to be a part of the fabric of the stone itself. Dr. Allaz noted, "These clays typically start forming on the edges and within the fractures of the existing minerals." In other words, the clay in these grooves appeared to be part of the stone and coming out from the stone. The clay was just like the clay found on the surface of the stone as shown in Fig. 10e and 10f.

Dr. Allaz's electron microprobe study of the Flagstaff Stone was able to definitively verify and document important observations made by Dr. Steen-McIntyre and supports her more detailed petro-

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

"Dr. Allaz's electron microprobe study of the Flagstaff Stone was able to definitively verify and document important observations made by Dr. Steen-McIntyre and supports her more detailed petrographic description of the grooves and the surface of the stone."

graphic description of the grooves and the surface of the stone. Dr. Steen-McIntyre used a Wild stereo microscope (x6-x50) and a Leitz petrographic microscope (x160-320). In her conclusions, Dr. Steen-McIntyre wrote:

"Specimen #378 is composed of weathered fragments of volcanic ash of dacitic composition. It apparently has been fired to a high temperature. The glass has almost completely devitrified and is clouded with small feldspar and opaque phenocrysts. It contains small clinopyroxene crystals (50 μm) that have been etched. It is enveloped in a thick, complex weathering rind composed of concentric zones rich in altered glass, allophane [a weathering product of volcanic glass], and layered silicate clay. The groove-like markings occur beneath this weathering rind, and also beneath a reddish stain... They are older than both rind and stain. A sandy matrix coats the weathering rind in some areas. It too is highly weathered. The only samples I have examined that show a comparable degree of weathering are samples from central Mexico dated at approximately 250,000-300,000 years."

In the examination section of her study Dr. Steen-McIntyre wrote:

"Although the specimen had been roughly handled before its potential importance was recognized, much of the original coating remains, even including areas of sandy matrix material in protected cavities (areas marked I in Figure 2) ... Beneath the sandy matrix and more generally, adhering in patches to all sides of the specimen is a waxy clay coating, light brown to brown in color ...it forms platelets approximately 1

mm in diameter (area II, Figure 2b). These platelets seem to lie in shallow pits on the fragment surface. They form a protective coating between the fragment and the sandy matrix material. This waxy coating covers the grooved lines, especially on the obverse side of the specimen (Figure 1a; Figure 2, area III).... I believe this material is a weathering product of the tephra itself, probably allophane.

Beneath the waxy clay occurs another coating or alteration product, a red-to-orange-colored stain on the gray surface of the rock. It shows up best on the sides of the specimen, where it appears to concentrate in zones of weakness (higher porosity?). Under x50 magnification, this stain is seen within some of the grooves as well as on either side of them (Figure 2, area IV).

The general microscope examination would suggest the following sequence of events [Ed's note: chronological sequence reproduced vertically here rather than horizontally]:

tuff fragment -->
grooves made in some way -->
weathering (red stain) -->
corner broken off -->
formation of waxy clay

(Note: Sandy matrix added sometime after grooves were made; waxy coating can form *in situ* beneath sandy matrix.)

The grooves in question were undoubtedly made before the waxy clay coating developed. They were probably made before most of reddish stain was precipitated. I have seen a similar type of weathering sequence (volcanic glass-red stain-waxy clay) in samples of dacitic pumice from Mexico dated 600,000 \pm 340,000 years (Steen-McIntyre *et al.*, 1981, p. 11, 15). I have not seen appreciable clay coatings on dacite pumice sam-

ples younger than ca 30,000 years, collected from well drained, temperate sites."

Note that Dr. McIntyre referred to a sandy matrix that coats the weathering rind in some places, which was also highly weathered. Dr. Allaz did not deal with this brown sandy matrix that was on the surface of the stone (most of which had dried and fallen off since 1982). Referring to the descriptions of the earlier geologists, Allaz said he chose not to further investigate the surface of the sample. When the stone was found 23 feet down in the excavation it was encased in a wet dark brown mud. Cleaning removed the mud and no doubt most of this weathered sandy matrix. Some of this sandy matrix was seen in some of the grooves where it covered the light brown waxy clay of the weathering rind that covered the grooves. (The fresh core of the stone is gray.) Dr. Steen-McIntyre, like Dr. Allaz feels that the clay in the lines formed after the grooves were made, but Dr. Steen-McIntyre adds that the red stain and sandy matrix formed before the formation of the waxy clay. In a process called chemical weathering, the waxy clay coating in the grooves would have formed in place beneath the sandy matrix.

While no one has yet attacked the age of the stone by saying that it fell into the deep part of the dig from above, there has been an attack of another type. Fortunately, the studies of Dr. Steen-McIntyre and Dr. Allaz completely negate this attack. In the June 1981 issue of the periodical *Science* 81, Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., published the following:

"Paleolithic art researcher Alexander Marshack wrote to me that 'Every groove without exception had been

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

"Dr. Stanford simply made this quote up!

When I brought this to the attention of the editor of Science 81 and documented it, the magazine printed a correction in their next issue.

...

In this supposed quote, Stanford used three out of context phrases from two different letters Marshack sent to me."

deepened and straightened, reworked after it was dug out of the ground... thus the stone cannot be used as evidence that early man engraved it."

One would think that the Bering Land Bridge advocates had successfully put down yet another very early man contender. However, in my correspondence with Marshack, he never wrote this to me. Dr. Stanford simply made this quote up!

When I brought this to the attention of the editor of *Science 81* and documented it, the magazine printed a correction in their next issue. The editor wrote:

"In a review by Dennis Stanford of the book *American Genesis* by Jeffrey Goodman, Alexander Marshack is misquoted as saying: 'Every groove without exception had been deepened and straightened, reworked after it was dug out of the ground... thus the stone cannot be used as evidence that early man engraved it.' What Marshack actually said was that the stone 'was heavily reworked and cleaned... including deepening or strengthening the grooves... in terms of the possibility of human workmanship, the stone has been compromised by the changes.'"

Notice the two ellipses in this correction. (Ellipses or three dots are used when omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage.) In this supposed quote, Stanford used three out of context phrases from two different letters Marshack sent to me a month apart to string together a negative sentence about the potential of the Flagstaff Stone.

Aside from Stanford's contrived Marshack quotes, the irony here is that since Stan-

ford wrote his review, three petrographic studies including the use of an electron microprobe unequivocally show that the statements Stanford strung together (like the contrived Marshack quotes) are also incorrect. Yes, the stone was cleaned, but there is no evidence to support the grooves being "heavily reworked... including deepening or strengthening the grooves."

The two thin sections taken from the stone cross five different grooves in six different places and they show the cross sections of these grooves. All of these grooves lie in the weathering rind with clay in their bottoms and along their sides or walls (indicating the clay formed after the grooves were made (e.g., see again, Fig. 10).

In general, all of these grooves have the same approximate depth, width, and profile. One would not expect such uniformity from a forgery or vigorous cleaning. The grooves show no indication of having been reworked, deepened, or strengthened.

Point of note, the stone is about a seven on the Moh's scale, and one would need a tool as hard as stainless steel to engrave the stone. In regard to Stanford's assertion that as for the "possibility of human workmanship" and the stone having been "compromised by the [supposed] changes," simply does not apply, since the electron microprobe showed the bottoms of the grooves were covered by clay after they were made and are still covered by clay after cleaning. Further, Stanford totally missed the elephant in the room: the geometrical and mathematical information conveyed by the grooves. Dr. Arend Meijer of the University of Arizona, one of the first petrographers to examine

the stone wrote that, "The geometric arrangement of the grooves, especially the fact that some of the grooves radiate from a common intersection, make it highly unlikely that the grooves were formed naturally in a stream bed or similar environment. The consistent depth of the grooves also argues against a natural origin." (Personal communication from Dr. Arend Meijer, University of Arizona Geology Department, March 31, 1980.) The geometric nature of the grooves clearly testifies to human workmanship. Extensive analysis of the geometry of the grooves on the stone, and opinions of this analysis by several university mathematicians, art historians, an astronomer, and social scientists attest to the sophistication of the engraver.

To be concluded in Part 3...

JEFFREY GOODMAN, PhD, is an archaeologist and geologist. He has a professional degree in Geological Engineering from Colorado School of Mines, an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arizona, an M.B.A. from Columbia University Graduate School of Business, and a PhD. in anthropology from California Coast University. For nearly 10 years, Goodman was accredited by the former Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) from 1978 to 1987. Two of his four books, [American Genesis](#) and [The Genesis Mystery](#), included accounts of his discovery of an early man site in the mountains outside of Flagstaff, Arizona. For more information on the complete story with never-before-published photographs of the excavation site and participants (including the late Dr. Alan Bryan, Professor of Archaeology, University of Alberta) see [Potential of the Flagstaff Stone in the search for early man in the Americas](#), PCN #31, September-October 2014, the 5th Anniversary Issue. See also, [The Flagstaff Stone: A Paleo-Indian engraved stone from Flagstaff, Arizona](#), PCN #11, May-June 2011.

E-mail: Jeffrey Goodman
<jdgd818@yahoo.com>

Animal petroglyphs, Delhi-Aravallis-System, India

Part 4 of the Delhi-Aravallis series

By Raghubir S. Thakur MA (History),
Rock art researcher/preservationist

"In this installment I show a couple of figures that require very little specula-

As mentioned in the three prior installments, I have discovered—in extensive surveys over the past several years—nearly four dozen previously unrecognized or unrecorded rock art sites in the Delhi-Aravallis mountain system of northern India (Fig. 1).



First, I gave overviews and examples of the hundreds of cup-marks and other abstract or unidentified designs at these sites which included figures that were clearly geometric in nature (Part 1, PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016; Part 2, PCN #40, March-April 2016).

Second, I detailed a few of the menhirs or standing stones in the region. Since rock art is not studied by the general populace of the region many were curious why we were taking so much interest in such as the standing stones (Part 3, PCN #41, May-June 2016). Another important matter discussed in Part 2 was our joint meeting of rock art experts including Dr.

Gyani L Badam, paleontologist and Quaternary geologist; Dr. ML Sharma; Dr. Ramesh K Pancholi; Dr. VH Sonawane; and Dr. Narayan Vyas in which we considered many of the cup-mark arrangements, etc., and possible 'meanings' concluding that many were likely representational; e.g., a human figure; images such as stars; maps; corrals, pens, traps and numerical representations such as calendars, counts of people present at ancient gatherings; and many other symbolic or artistic interpretations, even games.



Fig. 1. The Aravallis mountain range and Delhi region in northern India where previously unrecorded rock art petroglyphs have been discovered.

tion as they clearly represent large animals, i.e. mammals."



Fig. 2. Lower Left and Upper Right: Two clearly visible mammal depictions (among others) on a large rock face in the region of Delhi University, India (and JNU, Delhi). The rock face is rich with petroglyphs including geometric figures and cup marks. **Inset:** Dr. Gyani Lal Badam viewing the lowermost of the two figures. Dr. Badam is a leading paleontologist and Quaternary geologist. He has studied fossils throughout India establishing the Paleontology Dept. at Deccan College in Pune and is presently working with the Indira Gandhi Nat. Center for the Arts to establish connections between the natural and social sciences.



Fig. 3. Side-by-side comparison of the two mammal images seen in Fig. 2. Notice the consistency of style. Each is roughly 20–30cm (c. 8–12 inches) in length depending on how one interprets various engraved lines.

In this installment, re-introducing a panel discussed in Part 2, I show a couple of figures that require very little speculation as they clearly represent large animals—i.e. mammals. See Fig. 2 for both animals in their context and Fig. 3 for a side-by-side comparison.

CAPT. RAGHUBIR S. THAKUR, MA (History), is an Ex-Army Officer (Gazetted) with his last role as Consult. for Sec. and Land Mgmt. for the Archae. Surv. of India under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Govt. of India. His responsibilities included protecting Nat. Gov.-listed Heritage properties including World Heritage monuments. The Security Cell was formulated and created by Thakur's persuasion of every

Director General of the ASI for over 19 years. Over the years, Thakur has gained a broad knowledge of rock art sites in the region being first to discover and document rock art in Delhi. Thakur has participated in 10 intl. archae. and envir. conferences (1990–2012) presenting papers in India, Sweden, and Japan. He was Organizing Sec. of the Asian Conference on Air Pollution (1999). Thakur's most recent presentation was at the Joint Ann. Conf. of IAS, ISPQS, and IHCS (2015). Among others, Thakur is associated with the discovery of an Upper Paleolithic site near Ellora Caves (1992), megalithic menhirs Western Rajasthan (1997), cup-marks Sirolu Dongari/Chhattisgarh (2007), and nearly 100 cup-mark/petroglyph sites Delhi-Aravallis mountain range (2013–15).

Member news and other info

Regarding postscript to Gimbutas

—Perspective from PCN Editor David Campbell

Archaeologist and Professor Emeritus

(UNM, Taos), Marilyn Jesmain, sent us a postscript related to her Jan-Feb 2016 article about the late archaeologist

[Marija Gimbutas](#) (PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016; BTW, see also Dr. Jesmain's fascinating article about the little-known area of contract archaeology, [Baroil Wyoming: A potential U.S. site plowed under](#), PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015). It concerned a recently discovered 7500–10,000-year old female figurine from the site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey that could represent another vindication of Gimbutas' controversial ideas. Having a pretty even background knowledge in the popular topic of ancient civilizations as well as Marija Gimbutas I would like to offer the following perspective (9-16-16):

These dates are much closer to those for Çatalhöyük that were given when I first learned of it back in the late '70's. At that time it was the oldest urban center yet found, discounting fixed campsites of Jericho. The pueblos of Çatalhöyük hovered around 8,000 BC with an economy based upon obsidian mirrors and other volcanic glass products that found their way along trade routes as far as

Africa. It was not until Göbekli Tepe was discovered that its position as oldest city was toppled. Even

out to be Paleolithic in origins the whole picture of what ancient people were like continues to change dramati-



PCN editor, David Campbell

"[A 46,000–49,000-year old 'hafted' axe discovery is] more evidence that Paleolithic people were no less capable than modern

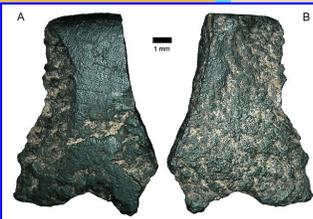


Fig.2. The oldest known "hafted" axe (i.e. for use with a handle) now dates securely in the Middle Paleolithic c. 46,000-49,000 years old. This is more evidence that Paleolithic people were no less capable than modern people—contrary to evolutionary claims that they were inferior.

people—contrary to evolutionary claims that they were inferior."



Fig.1. Anthropologist, pyrotechnics expert, and installation artist, Professor Dragos Gheorghiu (Univ. of Bucharest) sent this picture of his recent archaeological land art project created at his Neolithic excavation of Vadastra, Romania. Gheorghiu's art is well-known throughout Europe and while usually created on a grand scale deals with topics related to the intimacies of the prehistoric human mind.

back then the site was wracked with controversy as it demolished the reigning paradigm. This just added fuel to the fire in the attacks against Gimbutas for revealing the ancient conflicts between the Ice Age matriarchal societies and the aggressively emerging patriarchal ones of the Megalithic Age. I am certain more of these discoveries vindicating Marija Gimbutas will surface in the near future.

Working in the similar time range of early-middle Neolithic, anthropologist, land artist, pyrotechnics and ceramics expert, Professor Dragos Gheorghiu (Univ. of Bucharest, Romania) sent a photograph from his recent archaeological land art project (**Fig. 1**). As the dividing line between Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures continues to erode and more and more once-thought-Neolithic inventions such as pottery turn

cally (e.g., see Gheorghiu's recent article, [Göbekli Tepe: A hunter-gatherers' architectural world map](#), in PCN #41, May-June 2016). See also Gheorghiu's article, [Experiencing a spiritual ritual](#), in PCN #40, March-April 2016. Gheorghiu's archaeological artistic visions—well-known in Europe—are often on a grand 'geographic' scale but also deal with the intimacies of human mind and spirituality.

Psychologist Terry Bradford, PhD—who keeps a watch out for modern-level ancient technologies such as rope-making etc.—also sent some news on the world's oldest discovered "hafted" axe (**Fig. 2**). Hafted axes are those with handles as opposed to the more commonly heard about Paleolithic implements known as hand axes. It was recently-discovered in Australia by a team of archae-

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"This update is also for the many who have written [Virginia] but have not yet heard back."

ologists from the University of Sydney, the Australian National University, and the University of Western Australia and is dated c. 46,000–49,000 years old. The artifact is detailed in the journal *Australian Archaeology* 82(1).

Health and circumstances update on PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre



Virginia Steen-McIntyre

Virginia was hoping to write a special article for our 7th Anniversary Issue. However, as many are

coming to know, one of the main reasons *PCN* (produced entirely by a volunteer staff) has had difficulty keeping up is that Virginia has been beset with a great array of physical problems during the past couple of years. This update is also for the many who have written her but have not yet heard back. As per Virginia's recent update for the *PCN* #43 Member News section, she is managing the strains of requiring home health care as well as undergoing much physical and occupational therapy for various issues she has been confronted with. Virginia also writes of her research into Colorado's nursing homes and assisted living programs. On top of what was already on her plate, in June, Virginia suffered a knee collapse. As of this issue she has not yet recovered. Her physical therapy for the knee was complicated by a recent Achilles tendon injury. She has been requiring special care just to manage basic tasks around her home and to make sure



she doesn't slip and fall. Now, on the good news side, a relative from the Midwest has moved to Colorado to give Virginia some much-needed help including major property work, etc. We send Virginia our very best *get well soon* wishes! –John, Tom, and David

September 7, 2016 was a turning-point

anniversary of sorts for *PCN* Layout editor John Feliks. It harkened to a time when several organizations, journals, and competitive researchers began efforts to prevent publication of two well-received back-to-back papers presented at the XV UISPP Congress in Lisbon, Portugal, September 2006. The papers, [The Graphics of Bilzingsleben](#) and [Phi in the Acheulian](#), made a strong and convincing case challenging mainstream ideas about early humans. They involved geometric approaches to artifact study resulting in evidence that humans 400,000 years ago were no less intelligent than we are today. The papers were requested for this very reason. However, suppression started within one week lasting five years. The problems began for the author when falsified reports made it appear as though the papers were never even presented (the author had 11 sponsors). During this time editors were using the work to inform and re-structure their own work which was quickly published before the author's papers saw print. On the positive side, the experience led to association with Virginia Steen-McIntyre PhD, Sam L. VanLandingham PhD, James Harrod PhD, and Chris Hardaker MA (all with similar experiences) and to the founding of the Pleistocene Coalition. Photo: *PCN* Layout editor's passport photo (taken by R. Bennett) for the conference.

A few words to the late Julian Hayden



By Chris Hardaker, PC founding member, archaeologist

In light of the increasing realization that there were indeed very early people in the Americas I wanted to contribute the following from 2002. I wrote it in honor of the great Pinacate desert archaeologist Julian Hayden. It was sent out as a preamble for my full article, "Dead Clovis: Cultural Resource Management and Really Early Man," in the *SCA Newsletter* 36(4): 31–6:

"Note—This is an extended essay from one published in the recent *Society of California Archaeology Newsletter*, 36:4. It is being sent out in commemoration of the fifth year of Julian Hayden's passing. ... Julian was a man with revolutionary perceptions. It seemed his judgments and intuitions bore out the tests of time. Pre-Clovis archaeology was probably Julian's greatest passion, at least since I met him in 1979, with Tony Andretta from Texas, also an outcast; and Paul Ezell—a highly surprising convert to the cause. They turned up for a San Diego Museum of Man's Early Man show and tell. Julian was an outcast then, as he remained to his death, because of his pre-Clovis evidence and views. He was adored and taken seriously when it came to most other matters, but in truth he was an outcast by definition by simply challenging the Clovis First doctrine. His passion for the Sierra Pinacate's artifacts fell on the deaf ears and blind eyes of the Clovis First royalty, suffering the fate of all others who tugged at the Clovis First gauntlet. Cheers Julian. A bit tardy but in eternity it is never too late. You were right. Chris Hardaker."

Kudos for PCN this past year

From our Readers

"I read and re-read the



Main article links PCN 42 July-Aug 2016

[Engraved stone found in New World paleosol](#)

[Member news and other info](#)

[16,000-year old artifacts, Gault, Texas](#)

[Exposed psychological manipulation in Florida Common Core](#)

[What mainstream science can learn from Big Tobacco, Part 1](#)

[A nostalgic return to Calico](#)

[Possible Pleistocene-age artifact from Phoenix, Arizona](#)

[Archaeological objectivity?](#)

[The controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky...pioneer of Andean archaeology](#)

[1.84 million-year old "modern human" bone being promoted as "not" *H. sapiens*](#)

[Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 19: Quick links](#)

[From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 2](#)

#42 issue; it is absolutely fantastic!!"

With Issue #43, Pleistocene Coalition News enters its 8th year of challenging the mainstream science community on topics related to the human past. We wish to thank our readers for the inspirational feedback sent to us over this past year. Below, are some of the encouraging words we have received since our 6th Anniversary Issue, September-October 2015.

As always, these are published anonymously not the least reason being that many of our readers work in the mainstream—including as university professors—and are aware that many colleagues are strongly set in their ways. Hopefully, in the not-too-distant future this will give way to more people looking at the archaeological and paleontological evidence about human prehistory more objectively rather than from the view of a single long-held idea.

We hope you enjoy reading these as much as we enjoyed receiving them.

—John, Virginia, Tom, and David

"Thank you for the wonderful and important work you are doing. I am a keen reader and very much looking forward to the next issue. —Kind regards from Germany."

"I read and re-read the #42 issue; it is absolutely fantastic!!"

"I want to thank you very much for the wonderful gift: the #40 PCN."

"Awaiting your latest. Keep up your extraordinary work."

"I wish you all the best for 2016 ... you and your marvelous team."

"I have all the praise and respect for you and the team. They leave no stone unturned to bring about and maintain credibility of PCN, individually and of an excellent team spirit."

"John, Virginia, Tom, and David, Thank you, as always, for your hard work, it is much appreciated!"

"A colleague [who reads PCN says] it's like a bag of peanuts, he starts with intention to read one article, then the next, and the next, cannot stop until he reads everything."



Main article links PCN 41 May-June 2016

[Megaliths in Delhi-Aravallis-System, India](#)

["They" used stalagmites to build deep-cave structures](#)

[Member news and other info](#)

[Gobekli legacy](#)

[Smithsonian challenged at traveling propaganda show](#)

[Gobekli Tepe: hunter-gatherer's architectural world map](#)

[Debunking evo. prop., Pt 18, Stratigraphic Column: Devonian](#)

[From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1](#)

children the hidden [pre] history of the world."

"John; Your 'scattered thoughts' are SPOT-ON! I see the ripples are getting bigger! I thank you and the team (and contributors) for making the 'dogma' lay down! I sincerely appreciate each PCN's arrival. —Down-under."

"I can't believe you've published 38 issues—truly amazing! At a glance, the new issue looks really interesting (as usual), can't wait to read it."

"When doing significant work you are NEVER behind."

"Thank you for all the hard work bringing PC News to us! I know I really enjoy and appreciate reading PCN; and I

typically read the articles several times so as to fully understand what the author is saying."

"Wow! ...Your site is amazing! It has really helped me sleep. I've been going a little crazy thinking I was seeing things."

"[We] wanted to thank you and the eds. ... They seem to be getting better all the time. I had no idea about the Cincinnati Ordovician Formation being such a sin-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)



Main article links PCN 40 March-April 2015

[Pleistocene civilizations: Gobekli Tepe and Gunung Padang](#)

[Petroglyphic rock art in Delhi, India, Part 2](#)

[Member news and other info](#)

[Controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky](#)

[Repeatibility of factor of Moir's discoveries](#)

[Experiencing a prehistoric ritual](#)

[Debunking evo. prop., Pt 17, Stratigraphic Column: Ordovician](#)

[Pleistocene underground, Part 3](#)

Kudos for *PCN* this past year (cont.)

"Thank you for your con-



Main article links
PCN 39 Jan-Feb 2015

[Valsequillo story 50th Anniversary special links feature](#)

[Petroglyphic rock art in Delhi, India](#)

[Member news and other info](#)

[How three countries are treating their early man sites](#)

[Reviving the Calico of Louis Leakey, Part 3: Audio clips](#)

[Marija Gimbutas: 1921-1994](#)

[Lithic site at West Runton, Norfolk](#)

[Pleistocene underground, Part 2](#)

tinued efforts in publishing the very informative Web Journal the Pleistocene Coalition News."

gularly important place of study.... breakthrough publication!"

"I am happy and extremely grateful to you and your entire team for your efforts and dedication. The articles I have had the opportunity of reading are fascinating and open new perspectives. I have introduced my... boys...to your work and contrasted some information they are presently being given in school as factually indisputable with some of the facts (not mentioned in school) that your newsletter provides. It was quite an experience for them and has prompted them to ask a lot more questions than before, not least of their own teachers, some of whom have discovered they had to do some more research themselves. I wish you and your team all the success and sincerely hope that *PCN* will become more visible to more readers and not just in scientific circles."

"Hey—that embedded sound-file idea in the Leakey article is very cool!"

"I already knew that you and your entire team are volunteers which is another reason for me to be so thankful for *PCN*. Once again all our thanks for your and your team's great work and we are looking forward to more *PCN* issues. Wishing you all the best."

"Congratulations to all for ending this year with this great latest issue. ... *PCN* obviously strikes a chord and serves as inspiration to a lot of like-minded people."

"Congratulations to all the

team! Waiting for #42."

"Every issue keeps getting better."

"Congratulations for the successful publication. I can understand your and your team's hard work. Thanking you with respected regards."

"Thank you for your continued efforts in publishing the very informative Web Journal the *Pleistocene Coalition News*."

"Fantastic! Thank you very, very much!!!"

"I am attracted to what you guys are doing because of the mentality of courage that looking at history without fear necessitates."

"Just found your site and love it. ...Thank you for your site and making me feel I'm not insane."

"If it ever comes out that there has been a conspiracy to keep us in the dark about history, then the whole works falls apart—all the way up to the closed doors in D.C. and the storage buildings of the Smithsonian."

"Dear John, Virginia, Tom, David as well as all your *PCN* team of volunteers, My family and I wanted to thank you again for your efforts and for the great articles you have been providing us. *PCN* has been a great source of educational information and a great help to me personally, as I am trying to provide my small sons with ac-

curate, scientific information sadly too often lacking in the materials their school uses. Knowledge of human history is primordial important as it shapes our world outlook and having the *PCN* resources available has been very helpful and welcome in developing their capacity for critical thinking, not to mention being great reading and learning for my wife and I and our circle of friends with whom I have been sharing your newsletter. We hope you will keep producing these articles which are both interesting and necessary and I have no doubt that your circle of readers will keep expanding. With all our thanks we wish you all the best while we look forward to the next *PCN* issue!"

—*Pleistocene Coalition News* is produced bi-monthly since 2009 by an editorial staff of volunteers. We thank our readers very much for sending these encouraging words and comments.



Main article links

PCN 37 Sept-Oct 2015
6th Anniversary Issue

[Flagstaff Stone: New dating results](#)

[Forgotten heroes of archaeology: Cyrus Newton Ray](#)

[Kudos highlights since Issue #19](#)
[Member news and other info](#)

[Early man and the sea](#)

[Following Zilhao's lead: Rock art calumny watch](#)

[Detail from a Utah rock art panel](#)

[Debunking evo. propaganda, Part 15](#)

[Global perspective on Australian archaeology](#)

PALEOLITHIC TECHNOLOGY

Those pesky Denisovans

By Tom Baldwin



The Denisovans never cease to amaze. A few years ago nobody knew they existed. Then in 2008 a partial finger bone was found during an archaeological dig in the Denisova Cave in Siberia.

none ever seen before. A new species of hominid. Needing a name for this new branch on the human tree, it was decided to call them after the cave where they were first discovered, or Denisovans.

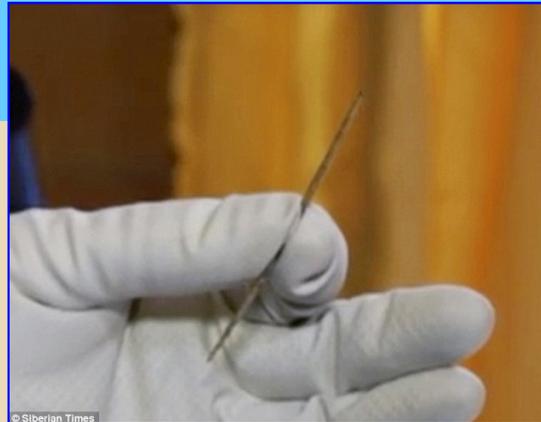


Fig. 2. A remarkably modern sewing needle recently discovered in Denisova Cave. *Siberian Times, Vesti.*

"This eleventh layer... has yielded many artifacts, among which are a startlingly modern looking bracelet ... and, now, an equally modern-looking sewing needle."

At different times for the last 180,000 years it has been the home to various people, including Neanderthals, Denisovans, Cro-Magnons and on down to Neolithic hunters and later Turkic pastoralists and finally modern man. It was most recently occupied by a hermit named Denis, he lived there some two hundred years ago, and since that time the cave has been named after him.

Digging down through the sediments in the cave archaeologists have discovered twenty some layers. It was in the eleventh layer

as they were hunter gatherers). It has yielded many artifacts, among which are a startlingly modern-looking bracelet (see **Fig. 1** and/or read the whole article I wrote on the bracelet, [Denisovan bracelet: Ad-](#)



Fig. 1. The modern-looking Denisovan bracelet. the figure is shown extra large here so that readers can appreciate just what a work of art and technology this bracelet is. Photo: *Siberian Times, Anastasia Abdulmanova.*

[vanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted, PCN #35, May-June 2015\).](#) And, now, recently recovered is an equally modern-looking sewing needle, **Fig. 2**, discussed below after more details on the bracelet.

The finger bone mentioned above was sent to the Max Planck Institute of Leipzig, Germany, to see if it contained readable DNA. It did, and wow! The DNA was like

that the unique finger bone was found. This eleventh layer represents some 10,000 years of occupation by the people called Denisovans (probably not continuous, but off and on

Scientific study of the bracelet has revealed that it was just as hard to make as one might think. It was roughed out using stones

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Those pesky Denisovans (cont.)

"Once again the 'pre-men' have shown themselves,

and abrasives and then smoothed, burnished and polished using hides of various degrees of smoothness and different degrees of tanning.

As the reader can see it also has a hole in it, probably

That bracelet is just so very important for various reasons:

1.) The technological ability to make such an object speaks to the intelligence of the makers.

2.) The ability to conceive and the desire to make such an object speaks to creative and artistic abilities of the maker.

3.) The yearning to own such an object speaks to an appreciation of beauty on the part of the wearer.

ours at that time. As unpopular as it may be, one has to conclude these hominids were just as intelligent as we are.

So, now comes more news from the Denisova Cave. They have found a sewing needle. But this is not just any sewing needle because this needle also came from the sedimentary layer of the Denisovans. That means it is at least 50,000 years old making it the oldest sewing needle known. And not only is it the oldest but it is *thousands* of years older than any other needle yet found.

And as if the great age of the needle weren't enough it is remarkable for another reason. If you will look at **Fig. 3** you will see that the needle's eye shows a significant level of sophistication in its design. The area where the thread drapes behind the needle when it is in use has an indentation which would make pulling the needle through a piece of leather or any other material much easier. Ironically, this is a feature of virtually all 'modern' sewing needles. Compare this feature with **Fig. 4** showing typical needles from thousands of years later that lack that technologically advanced design. Once again the 'pre-men' have shown themselves, just as smart and clever as those who came after them.

There is more to this story too. Much more. That unique DNA of the Denisovans, it shows up elsewhere too. When 'sequenceable' mitochondrial DNA was found in the bones of a four hundred thousand year old *Homo heidelbergensis* found in Spain there was great excitement. *Homo heidelbergensis* was thought to be a progenitor of the Neander-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)



Fig. 3. Close views of the newly-discovered sewing needle from Denisova Cave. It features a technological innovation so advanced that it has scarcely been improved upon in 50,000 years. The feature is the indentation extending to the head of the needle which enables both the needle and the thread to be pulled through animal hides or other material being sewed much more easily. Photo: *Siberian Times*, Vesti.

just as smart and

to hang an ornament from. The drilling of that hole

logical ability, artistic talent, and an appreciation



Fig. 4. A more typical Paleolithic needle from thousands of years after the 50,000-year old needle recently recovered from Denisova Cave. Notice that it does not have the special indentation innovation of the new needle. Wikimedia Commons.

clever as those who came after them."

shows a very high degree of technical know how. There is indication of at least three stages of drilling. Evidence says the drill was very high speed, vibrations along its rotation axis were minimal, and the drill made multiple rotations around it axis.

men as a bunch of grunting savages sitting around a fire, throwing skulls back and forth. Yet here we see a group of people, much farther down the [supposed] evolutionary tree than we *Homo sapiens*, demonstrating abilities far ahead of

Those pesky Denisovans (cont.)

"Making a crossing like that had to have taken intelligence, and it took planning, in addition it required coordination, and it took cooperation. Again, not traits modern archaeologists are comfortable attributing to pre Homo sapiens sapiens."

thals found in the same area and the DNA test would prove it. Alas, when the results came back it didn't closely match that of the Neanderthals found in the same area after all. Instead it showed a closer relationship with the Denisovans.

And it is not over yet. A few issues ago, I wrote a piece called [Early man and the sea](#) (PCN #37, Sept-Oct 2015; see also [The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature](#), PCN #24, July-Aug 2013). I told of how a huge canyon cuts across the seafloor in Indonesia. It formed where the Australian Continental Plate is thrusting up against the Asian Plate creating a subduction zone. This canyon is so deep that even at the height of the Ice Ages, when the sea levels dropped over 400 feet, the canyon's bottom was not exposed. In fact there was still a twenty mile wide gap between the islands on one side of the canyon and the other.

If you visit those islands today you will find one kind of fresh water fish and land animals living on the islands to one side of the canyon and if you go to the other side they are totally different. That water barrier has kept them separate. The types of men found on each side differ too. On the western side of the gap we find South East Asians. On eastern side of the canyon live the Melanesians. Now from the tools and bones they left behind we know the ancestors of the Melanesians made it across that 20 miles of open water over a half million years ago. It is hard to imagine doing something like that today with only stone tools. Just think about what all would be involved. Making a crossing like that had to have taken intelligence, and it took planning, in addition it required coordination, and it took coop-

eration. Again, not traits modern archaeologists are comfortable attributing to 'pre' *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

It gets better too. Of all the peoples inhabiting this planet we call home, guess which has the largest amount of Denisovan DNA? Give up? The Melanesians! They have up to 6%. No doubt the Denisovans crossed the water barrier something over 500,000 years ago and then, when modern humans arrived eons later, the two interbred to produce the modern Melanesians. As Prof. Alan Cooper of the University of Adelaide said, "Knowing that the Denisovans spread beyond this significant sea barrier opens up all sorts of questions about the behaviors and capabilities of this group, and how far they could have spread" (Author's aside: I.e. Like all the way to North and South America!).

So then, an interesting question arises; who were these clever and pesky world traveling Denisovans? The author of this article is of the opinion that the Denisovans were in fact the people known as *Homo erectus*. That has yet to be proven, however. While *Homo erectus* bones have been found across Asia, Africa, and Europe (and possible missing fossils from here in the Americas), all are so old that none of them have yet contained any surviving DNA that can be tested. As for the Denisovans, we don't have much except their DNA (to the finger bone have been added a molar and a foot bone). So we know what *Homo erectus* looked like from their bones and have Denisovan DNA but we have yet to be able to pair them up. However, I expect that to happen before too long.

As for you, the reader, if

your ancestors come from anywhere except Africa (with the exception of Ethiopia), you most likely have a trace of these people's DNA in you. We are in fact hybrids of mostly *Homo sapiens sapiens* with some Neanderthal genes thrown in and a sprinkling of Denisovain too. Some readers might take umbrage at that statement. Not me. I am proud we carry the blood of those marvellous artists, inventors, and seafaring travellers.

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only site in the Western Hemisphere which was excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's recent book, [The Evening and the Morning](#), is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published many prior articles in *PCN* focusing on Calico, early man in the Americas, and *Homo erectus*.

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

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

What mainstream science can learn from Big Tobacco, Part 2

By John Feliks

"The 'Standards' incorporate psychological and rhetorical tricks to manipulate captive-audience children via a systematic K-12 ideological indoctrination."

Question: Are mainstream science CEOs being honest with the public about the known facts of the fossil record or human prehistory?

Answer: About as honest as the CEOs of Big Tobacco were about tobacco (see Fig. 1).

This installment will look at the above question as it relates to the coercive evolution campaign of Dr. Alan Leshner, PhD., psychologist and neuroscientist, and 13-year CEO of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). It will establish what Dr. Leshner knew to be proper scientific method yet chose instead to use coercion in order to promote a belief system at odds with objective science.

As head of the non-profit AAAS Leshner's campaign melded into the corrupted *Next Generation Science Standards*. Accomplished through the efforts of several science organizations to influence U.S. legislation the "Standards" incorporate psychological and rhetorical tricks to manipulate captive-audience children via a systematic K-12 ideological indoctrination. False statements of fact and presumption are present throughout but are craftily interwoven with normal science to make them appear as though they are established facts. The following quotes show that Dr. Leshner is aware of how normal science conducts itself yet later uses 'fear' to coerce people into accepting Darwinism or pay the consequences.

"They say that students need to hear about the strengths and weaknesses of evolution, which of course is true."

—Alan Leshner, PhD. *Houston Chronicle*, October 23, 2008.

Being aware of strengths and weaknesses is how normal science works. However, six months later Dr. Leshner wrote:

"In rejecting the insertion of language that speaks of the 'weaknesses' of evolution into the standards, the Board did the students of Texas a great service."

—Alan Leshner *et al*, March 23, 2009 open letter to Texas State Board

Recently, lawyers have written on corruption in science. One report cited what the public believes about science preventing conflicting evidence from being seen:

"There is a strong public consensus that both data fraud and selective reporting are morally wrong and deserving of serious sanctions."

—JT Pickett *et al*. 2016. School of Criminal Justice, U. of Albany, SUNY. *Public Attitudes Toward Data Fraud and Selective Reporting in Science*.

If this is public opinion what happens if they find out that most U.S. scientists promote evolution myths as fact and suppress conflicting evidence such as related to human prehistory? That mainstream science knows not to suppress relevant evidence is easy to prove by Dr. Leshner himself:

"The censorship, suppression or distortion of scientific information is wholly unacceptable, no matter where it occurs."

—Alan Leshner, Editorial, *Kansas City Star*, May 8, 2005



Fig. 1. The "7 CEOs of Big Tobacco" standing before the 1994 Congress Ethics Committee swearing under oath that they believed nicotine and tobacco were neither bad for you nor addictive. Once news broke that Big Tobacco was *deliberately* making cigarettes more addictive—by way of what CBS regards as their most important *60 Minutes* story, the interview with Tobacco "Insider" Dr. Jeffrey Wigand—the world began to take notice. Up to that point few were convinced to quit smoking. Of the 7 CEOs that testified before Congress that nicotine was not addictive, all 7 faced charges of perjury and resigned from the industry. Photo: Courtesy of Jeffrey Wigand, PhD, and *Smoke-Free Kids Inc.*

Examples of propaganda by Dr. Leshner using fear tactic led the way to the *Next Generation Science Standards*. His following articles say U.S. citizens might not find work in the high tech world if they do not accept evolution. Acceptance of evolution has nothing to do with success at "tech" but Leshner is using coercion to make one think it will:

"'Academic freedom' poses a threat to state economy."

—Alan Leshner, CEO AAAS, *The Shreveport Times* May 28, 2008

"Anti-science law threatens tech jobs of future"

—Alan Leshner, CEO AAAS, *The Times, Picayune*, May 8, 2008

So, do any laws address coercive persuasion in academia?

"Law has recognized that even the threatened action need not be physical. Threats of economic loss, social ostracism and ridicule, among other things, are all recognized by law, in varying contexts, as coercive psychological forces."

—Margaret Singer, Prof. Em., UC Berkeley; authority on coercive persuasion.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, he studied the invertebrate fossil record across the U.S. and Ontario as well as classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*.

Mammoth sightings and rock art depictions could be more recent, Part 1

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"A new discovery on St. Paul Island in Alaska brings living mammoths much closer to us in time—a mere 5,600 years ago... increasing the likelihood that controversial mammoth depictions in U.S. rock art actually do represent mammoths.



In my prior article ([PCN #41, May-June 2016](#)), I provided evidence for what appears to be yet another mammoth depiction in SW U.S. rock art, this time discovered by a hiker in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah. on Facebook, the hiker titled it "Goat and a Circus Elephant." When I did a computer-enhancement on the image what emerged appeared to be larger tusks encouraging a 'mammoth' rather than 'elephant' interpretation (**Fig. 1**).

Now, a new discovery on St. Paul Island in Alaska brings living mammoths much closer to us in time. In fact, it brings them to within a mere 5,600 years ago—increasing the likelihood that controversial mammoth depictions in U.S. rock art actually do represent mammoths (see RW Graham *et al.* 2016. Timing and causes of mid-Holocene mammoth extinction on St. Paul Island, Alaska. *PNAS* 113 (33): 9310–14.

To give some perspective on how close to modern times this actually brings the mammoth, there were already multi-story buildings being erected in the Old World by this time.

It is my proposal that petroglyphic rock art appearing to depict mammoths in Utah is supported not only by the new evidence that mammoths were indeed alive during time periods when people are known for certain to have been in the Americas but also by the following possibilities:

1.) Depictions in Utah could have been based on direct observation of mammoths or descriptions passed down through oral tradition over the generations.

2.) Depictions most likely passed down many generations by oral tradition.

The following two petroglyphs are very similar in that they are not perfectly anatomical regarding tusks. However, this suggests that they were traditions interpreted by direct observation of living animals at the time of depiction. E.g., it is notable that what I am calling tusks are positioned more like horns which the artists would have been familiar with.

Fig. 2 is from the panel I call Mammoth Hunting Scene. Recently, I revisited another very old mammoth-type image I photographed years prior and found it strikingly similar to my Mammoth Hunting Scene (**Fig. 3**). This animal likewise has a large body with smaller animals nearby, an extended nose (trunk) and a line under the scene. These two images reinforce the idea of stories passed down in oral tradition.

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, including as related to archaeoastronomy, equinoxes and solstices in Utah. He has noted that standard archaeological studies commonly record details of material culture but overlook the sometimes incredible celestial archaeological evidence. Urbaniak has also played a role raising concerns for the accelerating vandalism, destruction, and theft of Native American rock art. He has brought state representatives to rock art sites with the hopes of placing "protected" labels near what he calls "sacred art" sites as a deterrent to vandalism. Urbaniak's book, *Anasazi of Southwest Utah: The Dance of Light and Shadow* (2006), is a collection of rock art photographs including time-sequenced events with clear descriptions, compass, and other information. All of Urbaniak's prior articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

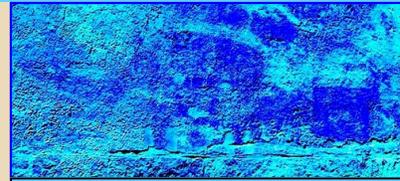


Fig. 1. A hiker in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, posted a rock art photo on Facebook, naming it, *Goat and a Circus Elephant*. Computer enhancements



revealed longer tusks more reminiscent of mammoths than elephant's.

Author's webpage: <http://www.naturalfrequency.net/Ray/index.htm>

E-mail: rayurbaniak@msn.com

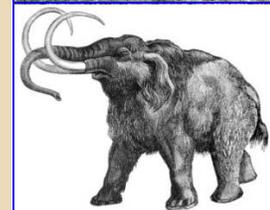


Fig. 2. In *PCN #34, May-June 2015*, & *PCN #38, Nov-Dec*, I offered this interpretation of a Utah petroglyph. Along with tusks, a trunk, and small tail, it was the robustness of the legs that suggests it was meant to convey a large and heavy mammal.

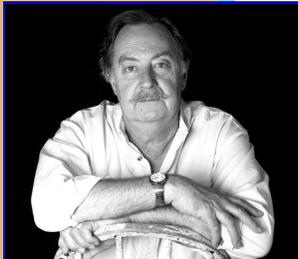


Fig. 3. Recently revisited petroglyph photograph (crop) strikingly similar in both detail and style to that depicted in Fig. 2.

Lithics and relics of East Anglia, U.K., Part 1

By Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum

"It seems incredible



that no one else (as far as I know) has investigated Moir's sites since his death in 1944."

On a recent day trip to Cromer on the North Norfolk coast I was able to direct our leisurely stroll on the beach towards one of the areas that James Reid Moir referred to in his book *The Great Flint Implements of Cromer, between Cromer and Mundesley*. Whilst not really investigating the area as I usually do, I discovered a very well worked triangular Acheulian Handaxe on the fore-shore (See **Fig. 1**).

This type of implement is well documented in *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*, by Sir John Evans 1823-

Also there are examples of this type of handaxe in Derek Roe's *Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods in Britain*.

Moir once wrote: "The great cliff sections on the North East coast of Norfolk present some of the finest examples of glacial beds known, and between Happisburgh and Weybourne it is possible to see mile after mile of deposits laid down by the ice of the early Pleistocene."



Fig. 1. A very well-worked bifacial (humanly-worked on both sides) triform Acheulian handaxe recently recovered by Kevin Lynch from one of Moir's sites on the fore-shore between Cromer and Mundesley, North Norfolk, U.K. The artifact shows modern damage from wave action.

name being mentioned, despite various organizations dedicated to honoring such individuals.

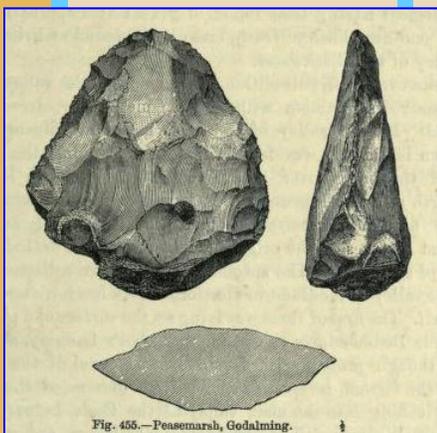


Fig. 2. Sample Acheulian tool from the region as published in *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*. 1872, (Fig. 455, Peasemarsch, Godalming), p. 529. Public domain.

1908, usually referred to as the lithic collectors bible. See for example, **Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**.

I continue to find—very regularly, and sometimes without really looking for them—Acheulian implements from virtually every spot on the map that James Reid-Moir guides me to. It seems incredible that no one else (as far as I know) has investigated Moir's sites since his death in 1944. It may be that there has been a concerted effort to eradicate Moir from the History books. Certainly in his home town of Ipswich there has been no effort to officially recognize

this great man or his achievements. I would imagine hardly any one in Ipswich has even heard his

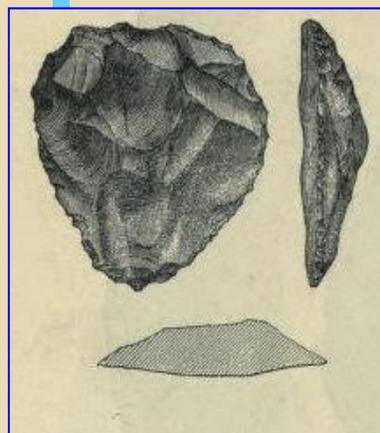


Fig. 3. Known Acheulian scraper from East Anglia as published in *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*. 1872 (Fig. 424, Icklingham), p. 492. Public domain.

I recently heard a story that suggested Moir was a con- > [Cont. on page 16](#)

Lithics and relics of East Anglia, U.K., Part 1 (cont.)

"It may be that there has been a concerted effort to eradicate Moir from the History books. Certainly in his home town of Ipswich there has been no effort to officially recognize this great man or his achievements."

scientious objector who refused to defend his country, and that this was a possible reason why he had not been honored. It is true that he was a conscientious objector, but would not have been "called up" due to an existing medical condition. He did not believe men should be sent to die at the behest of politicians, something that is still quite an emotive subject today.

It seems even nowadays Moir is receiving a bad press. My co-author, Richard Dullum, recently hypothesized that Man could be 1.9 million years old, and wrote an outstanding article supporting that (see [1.84 million-year old "modern human" bone being promoted as "not" H. sapiens](#); PCN #42, July-August 2016).

Aristotle once wrote "It is the mark of an

educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it."

I shall continue to search the Norfolk and Suffolk sites that Moir wrote about in his papers (e.g., **Fig. 4** as indicated by Moir and **Fig. 5** as an example of an historically-collected implement from the region) and support him whenever possible.

and support him whenever possible.



Fig. 20. View of the cliff and foreshore at West Runton, near Cromer.—The white arrow indicates the level at which Mr. Savin found a well-made Paleolithic implement; at the base of the glacial gravel, while the black arrow shows the position of the foreshore implements. The bluff is about seventy feet high.

Fig. 4. General region in which the author found the handaxe featured in Fig. 1 according to location published by James Reid Moir. This is Fig. 20 from ... which reads in the first part of the caption, "View of the cliff and foreshore at West Runton, near Cromer.—The white arrow indicates the level at which Mr. Savin found a well-made Paleolithic implement; at the base of the glacial gravel, while the black arrow shows the position of the foreshore implements. The bluff is almost seventy feet high.



Fig. 5. One of the established handaxes from the Norfolk region. Compare w/ Fig. 1.

There is a Latin phrase "fiat justitia ruat cael"—let right be done. It has served me well in past years, it may well in the future!!

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, an amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK. Lynch's specialty is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries concentrating on the life and works of J. Reid-Moir. He and Richard Dullum have blended their interests in prehistory over the past several years to write informative articles related to the hey-day of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Kevin Lynch, he has written eight prior articles for PCN.

All of Dullum and Lynch's articles about Classic British Archaeology and related topics in PCN can be found at the following link:

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

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 20

'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: Reality check—'Mass extinctions'

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

By John Feliks



A childhood highlight in the author's education was a long-anticipated 300-mile train trip to the *Field Museum of Natural History*, in Chicago, May 1962. It was an 8th-year birthday present. Photo of the author at the Permian-age sea-floor diorama by V. Feliks; crop; Kodak Starflash camera.

"All the invertebrates are the very same groups that appeared in the Cambrian-Ordovician 500 million years ago and are still alive today."

"A staggering 96% of species died out. ... All life on Earth today is descended from the 4% of species that survived."

—Big Five mass extinction events. bbc.co.uk

The above claim (and variations) is called the Permian Mass Extinction or PME—at c. 250 million years ago. It is considered the worst extinction in history. However, what university graduates and the trusting public have no concept of is that this is standard rhetorical and taxonomic trickery used to sell evolutionary ideas. It is held up by false statements of fact and presumption so engrained in our society that the public has no idea the tricks are even there. One such trick is that the PME is being sold as:

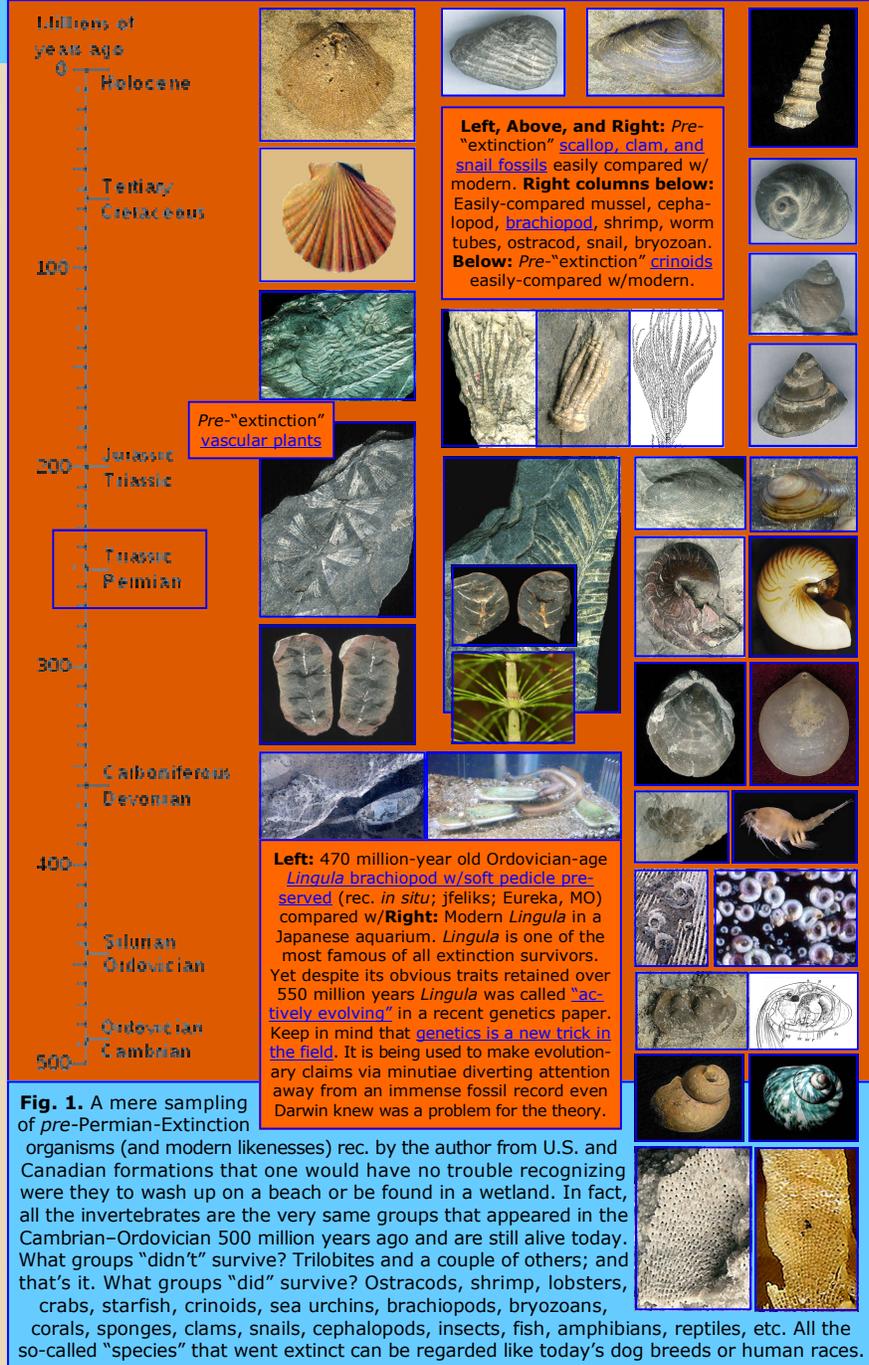
"a biological dividing line that few animals crossed."

—Permian Period. *National Geographic.com*

For quick proof that this "few animals crossed" claim is not true see **Fig. 1**. As explained

throughout this series use of the term "species" is com-

> [Cont. on page 18](#)



'Objective' Strata Column: 'Mass extinctions' (cont.)

"The naming and re-naming of organisms"

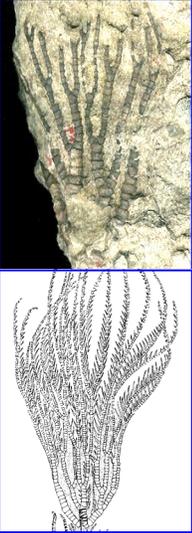


Fig. 2. Top: An Ordovician crinoid shortly after crinoids first appear in the fossil record; recovered by the author direct from the Cincinnati formation, Butler Co., Ohio; compared with, **Bottom:** A modern day crinoid. See [Living Fossils: Echinodermata](#) (PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014).

by whatever evolutionary myth is popular at the time has become a game of musical chairs."

pletely out of control in the evolution-corrupted fields of anthropology, biology, and paleontology. This is true not only for species but also the categories of genera, families, orders, classes, and even phyla. As mentioned before, the naming and re-naming of organisms by whatever evolutionary myth is popular at the time has become a game of musical chairs where nearly any graduate can re-name even well-known organisms just by putting some kind of a new twist on them (this has been talked about earlier).

Now, the question of what exactly it was that went extinct during the PME is really up in the air. Understanding this species problem is difficult because bombardment with fossil humans and dinosaurs on PBS TV most people are not familiar with *the most common fossils* which are invertebrates and simply accept the latest dinosaurs as the most important news. However, the species problem can be understood right away if put into the context of dinosaurs:

"Every two weeks a new species of dinosaur is named. ... About half of all dinosaurs ever named are now regarded as named in error."

-Dinosaur names, error, and biodiversity. Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of Bristol Palaeobiology Research Group.

If this is the error rate for dinosaur naming imagine what it is for the more cryptic naming of invertebrate fossils that are unknown to the public. It is in thousands of specialty papers published just above secrecy-level in "peer reviewed" journals. Since the "peer" reviewers are all evolutionists they accept "species." Then, when the public hears about all the "thousands" of species that went extinct they don't realize they're comparable to dog breed variations.

In a new line of inquiry a few

scientists such as John Alroy of UC Santa Barbara are questioning the axioms. They believe that their Paleobiology database can resolve controversies involving ancient life on Earth such as whether the mass extinctions were really "as dramatic as has been assumed."

-Q. Schiermeier. 2003. Palaeobiology: Setting the record straight. *Nature* 424:482-3.

As a result of their long-term research focusing on the PME, the famous "Big Five" extinctions have been reduced to three. This is no small matter when it comes to evolutionary claims taught as fact. Here is an easy-access overview:

"New research may be disproving much of the conventional wisdom about the diversity of marine fossils and extinction rates ...especially the extinction 250 million years ago between the Permian and Triassic periods."

Disproving Conventional Wisdom on Diversity of Marine Fossils and Extinction Rates. *esciencenews.com* 7-11-08

More controversially, they report that instead of the diversity of species recovering by slow evolution they actually diversify rapidly and then just level out. Recall in Fig. 1 that the very same groups of organisms that appeared in the Cambrian and Ordovician pop right back onto the scene with a few variation forms, again, no more different species than dog breeds are.

Below are a few prior reality checks on this topic from earlier parts in this series to show that what comes back after "extinctions" is essentially what was already here. Quotations such as these can be provided for virtually every type of organism known, e.g., such as listed in Fig. 1:

"Like brachiopods, molluscs ... provide for an excellent, unbroken fossil record from the Cambrian to the present. Most of the

classes of molluscs living today... were already present in the Cambrian."

-*Animals Without Backbones*, Buchsbaum et al 1987, 3rd Ed., p. 520

"The apparent first appearance of a crinoid occurs in the Lower Ordovician of England. ... It was not an intermediate form. It was not a primitive link with older ... ancestors." [E.g., see Fig. 2.]

-Paul Tasch, geologist, *Paleobiology of the Invertebrates*, 1980 Edition: 759 & 761.

"Based on the available fossil record, the Charales [pond weeds] already had a morphology similar to that of extant forms in the Silurian period."

-Wodniok et al. 2011. Origin of land plants: Do conjugating green algae hold the key? *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11: 104.

As in the original citation of this quote, since it is in the modern 'trick style' of craftily-written evolutionist rhetoric (such as in the *Next Generation Science Standards*), it needs to be put into plain English to be seen for what it is:

"The fossil record shows that modern pond weeds are just like those of the ancient Silurian period, 440 million years ago."

So, what exactly evolved and what exactly went extinct? It may be time to ask different questions.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition has remained the same throughout time. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and Ontario, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the encyclopedic *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. In 2009, Feliks and several colleagues formed the Pleistocene Coalition to challenge science that blocks evidence from the public in fields related to human prehistory and origins.

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 3

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer



"This led to the conclusion that the oldest cave art is not confined to Europe, but was independently created in Asia, spreading from Indonesia to New Guinea and then to Australia."

Author's note: This article is dedicated to Ian Wilson, author of *Lost World of the Kimberley*, published in 2006, attacked by the Aboriginal industry for his "provocative" research of Bradshaw paintings attributed to a pre-Aboriginal race which he called the Bradshaw people.

Australian Stone Age art

Australian cave art has a lot in common with Asian prehistoric art. In the Stone Age art of Indonesia as found on Sulawesi island animal drawings were dated to 35,000 years ago placing them among the oldest figurative depictions in the world.

The oldest Sulawesi hand stencils have been dated to 39,900 years old and the most recent one to 17,400 years old (Fig. 1). Comparing with European art these dates are slightly older than the El Castillo hand stencils in Spain and the hand stencils at Lascaux Cave in France respectively.

These dates place Sulawesi rock art among the oldest artworks known.

(Eds. Note: This in regard to what is called 'parietal' or 'cave art' as opposed to portable art such as known from engraved bones.)

Exactly what hand stencils meant to the prehistoric artists of Sulawesi as well as to Stone Age groups elsewhere in the world remains a mystery but the fact remains that this is one of about 90 motifs most commonly found on the walls of Paleolithic and Neolithic sites the world over. **Fig. 2**

shows another common motif.

Today, only remnants of Sulawesi rock art remain. Most of the cave art—about 99% of all of the paintings—is gone due to erosion, exfoliation, or covering by calcium carbonate deposits (which enabled its dating). This evidence led to the conclusion that the oldest cave art is not confined to Europe, as previously thought but was independently created in Asia

that it will be completely gone within our generation.

Australian rock paintings, created on sandstone rock faces—which deteriorate even more rapidly than limestone—are also almost completely gone. In fact, what we typically see are actually



Fig. 1. Sulawesi ancient hand stencil, *Nature* 2014.

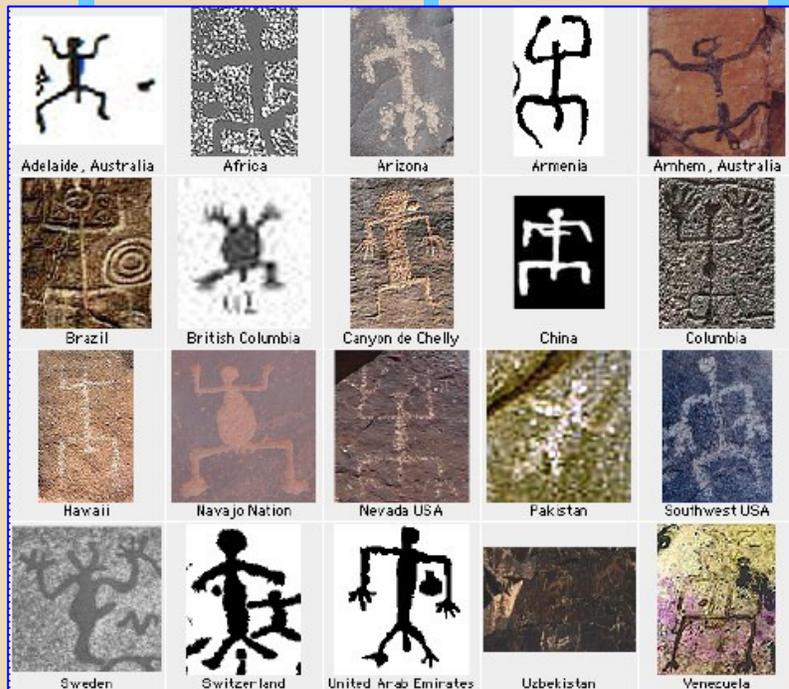


Fig. 2. Commonality of the most often depicted petroglyphs. Compilation image courtesy of A. Peratt, Life Fellow, IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society.

spreading from Indonesia to New Guinea and then to Australia (Pleistocene Cave Art from Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Nature*, October 2014).

The Sulawesi art, created on limestone, is deteriorating rapidly, and it is expected

recently created paintings, often covering the original stone age art.

In some cases, "ancient" art has been exposed as an outright fraud created for the sole purpose of being used

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 3 (cont.)

as evidence to bolster Aboriginal land claims (Ancient Hand Stencil Created Three Years Ago, *Daily Telegraph*, 2014).



Fig. 3. Kaiara sky-being, I. M. Crawford, photo: Ray Penrose.

Such ongoing fraud in Australia started almost 50 years ago. Since the referendum of 1967, resulting in Aboriginal recognition, billions of dollars of taxpayer money has been sunk year after year in "expert" propaganda papers composed to refute most of what was written by researchers up to that point. The original

reports were simply declared to be "incorrect" and gradually replaced with a new paradigm, "inventing a culture that never existed" (Professor Emeritus, the late John Mulvaney—"father of Australian archaeology").

This practice of fabricating Australian prehistory was and is still criticized by a number of archaeologists, historians and political commentators.

One of them, Keith Windschuttle, is one of those who still dare to state the obvious: "I am not giving anything away here by saying that on balance, and despite some notable exceptions, neither our historians nor our anthropologists can be trusted to tell the truth about Aboriginal affairs."

As a stringent defender of much maligned Rhys Jones, a prehistorian criticized for his politically-incorrect theory of advanced pre-Aboriginal races, Windschuttle refuses to stay silent. In Aboriginal land claims, what is often presented (and accepted by the courts) as expert/ scientific evidence is, says Windschuttle, "merely romantic mythology. Without surveying all the literature

about Aboriginal concepts of land ownership, there are two conclusions we can confidently draw... First, before British colonization, some Aboriginal groups did *not* have either the concept or the practice of land ownership. Second, some anthropologists are prepared to publicly misrepresent the evidence to claim they did" (Keith Windschuttle; *History, Anthropology and the Politics of Aboriginal Society*; *Samuel Griffith Society Papers*; 2001).

In layman's terms, they are willing to lie.

The truth about the Wanjinia

Much like the Stone Age geometric patterns, the Wanjinia motif is an anthropomorphic figure also found in ancient rock art all over the world, under different names (*PCN #19*).

Australian Aborigines in the Kimberley region in Western Australia—even though their informants always claimed that these images were not created by their ancestors, but that "the Wanjinias painted themselves"—these days get enraged if anyone uses this design, which they now claim is a "cloud-spirit" that "belongs to them."

Little do they know. Even the term "Wanjinia" was borrowed from Asian languages, and translates as "traveler."

As for the image itself, exactly the same design is found in other states in Australia, under different names. This fact was well documented by researchers up to the late 1960s, when it was relegated to the basket of "forbidden facts."

The legend recorded by Ian Crawford, who uses the alternative spelling "Wandjina," says that after the battle in which Wodjin—the head Wanjinia—and his band of Wanjinias slaughtered the people, the other Wanjinias dispersed. Aborigines usually knew this story and the story of those Wanjinias who stayed in their particular part of the coun-

try. They had an elementary knowledge of those legends in neighboring districts, and were usually ignorant of those in distant areas (I.M. Crawford, *The art of the Wandjina*, 1968).

The same author details the rock art found on the islands off the Western Australia coast, anthropomorphic forms and figures representing cloud beings called Kaiara (e.g., **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4** on the following page), "brought by the wind from the north". The Kaiara paintings are very similar to Wanjinias in appearance and also, like Wanjinias, control wind and rain and lightning. In their mythology, however, the Kaiara are quite distinct from the Wanjinias, as they—according to the Kaiara legend—took no part in the fight between the Wanjinias and the native people (*ibid*).

Since the tribes who worshipped the Kaiara are now dead, the Kimberley tribes, unaware of the Kaiara legend, simply appropriated the Kaiara design attaching it to their own lore, and now market it as "their" Wanjinia.

At the time when it was still possible to tell it as it is, Ian Crawford's Aboriginal informants said:

"Fifty years ago these paintings were bright and shiny. But now the spirits have left them. The old people are dead. The times are changing" (*Vanishing Aboriginal art of north, Sydney Morning Herald*, 1966).

Further inland, in the Northern Territory and the Simpson Desert, the Aranda tribe had a similar cult, with worship of mythical visitors, called Wanjinia. According to their legend, the Aranda were "merely the offspring of the Wanjinia." The Aranda used Wanjinia image as their emblem or totemic pattern, creating ceremonial objects such as headgear. This ornament was usually adorned

> [Cont. on page 21](#)

"The original reports were simply declared to be 'incorrect' and gradually replaced with a new paradigm, 'inventing a culture that never existed.'"

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 3 (cont.)

“This practice of fabricating

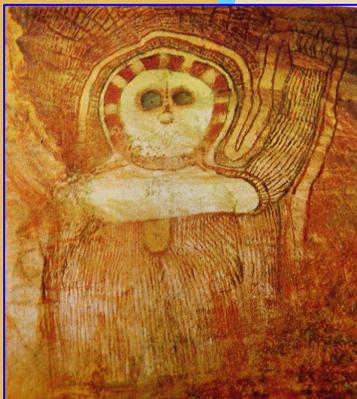


Fig. 4 The principal Kaiara sky-being, M. Crawford, photo: Ray Penrose.

Australian prehistory was and is still criticized by a number of archaeologists, historians and



Fig. 5. Lightning Brothers, A. Peratt.

political commentators.”

and tipped with bunches of hawks’ and cockatoos’ feathers. The main performer wore such an elaborate Waninja on his head (T.G.H Strehlow, “Aranda Traditions,” 1947).

The Kimberley tribes appropriated the Arandas’ feather-adorned design as well, and incorporated the feathered headdress in some of their contemporary paintings.

In the Victoria River region of Northern Territory, similar image depicting “beings who came from the sky” is called Lightning Brothers (Fig. 5), while in New South Wales it is known as Biame. There is no tradition of repainting those images.

Objective researchers claim that there is not really any such thing as “Aboriginal art.” Australian Stone Age art—or, more precisely, its remnants—is not different from prehistoric art anywhere else. Contemporary art created by Aborigines mostly consists of an endless repetition of the same ancient patterns, both geometrical and representational, transferred onto modern materials such as canvas, fabrics and ceramics. The difference between Australian and European rock art is that most of the Australian ancient rock paintings are either gone due to erosion, or through the tribal practice of repainting, while European rock art, found deep in caves and underground tunnels, was much

better protected from weathering and erosion, retaining its quality and vibrancy.

Comparative archaeology

In Australia today, the politically-enforced ideology regarding indigenous affairs dictates to both art and archaeology. This practice has resulted in most of the exciting books written prior to late 1960s being taken off the list recommended to students, and off the shelves in public libraries. Because, as they say, those are too “offensive” to Aborigines.

But some objective researchers cannot stay silent. They can easily establish that the entire body of prehistoric motifs is common to all prehistoric cultures, obviously coming from the same source. Figurative art, with its depiction of animals and humans, is also universally found in prehistoric groups separated in time and place [Bradshaw Foundation, *Ancient Symbols in Rock Art*].

The question is whether these same patterns were developed independently, by isolated prehistoric tribes on different continents, or whether they spread through migration and interaction of migrating groups.

However, the mainstream archaeologists in Australia are paid to prove that the ancient paintings here were invented by, and are specific to, only Australian Aborigines. Over the last fifty years the Aboriginal industry has been demanding “legal protection” and Aboriginal “copyright ownership” of those universal patterns.

This push for copyright and ownership of prehistoric motifs and symbols is seen as comical by some, foolish by others, and as very dangerous by those able to foresee all the consequences of catering to such demands. However, that does not stop the Aboriginal

industry from harassing Australian non-Aboriginal artists, demanding royalties to be paid to the tribes for using any of those universal patterns and styles in the public domain. When the Aboriginal industry fails to intimidate Australian artists into compliance, Aboriginal tribes step in to bully and harass the artists, threatening violence against anyone using their “sacred patterns” without their permission.

Perhaps comparative archaeology can help in bringing such people to their senses. Once making a comparison, the mainstream would recognise that there are the same motifs used in rock art everywhere. Stone Age art belongs to humanity and is the heritage of all mankind – a fact well recognised by both the experts and indigenous people in other parts of the world. And yet, it is stubbornly denied in Australia.

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master’s Degree in Archaeology from the University of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis was focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. After migrating to Sydney, she worked for 25 years for the Australian Government, and ran her own business. Today she is an independent researcher and spiritual archaeologist, concentrating on the origins and meaning of pre-Aboriginal Australian rock art. In the process, she is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi established the DreamRaiser project, with a group of artists who explore iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

Website: www.modrogorje.com

E-mail: ves@theplanet.net.au

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



The Pleistocene Coalition

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- 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.
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- Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as “scientific” that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

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[Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)
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CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Jeffrey Goodman

Tom Baldwin

Kevin Lynch

Richard Dullum

Raghubir Thakur

Ray Urbaniak

Chris Hardaker

Terry Bradford

Dragos Gheorghiu

Vesna Tenodi

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

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