



ANOTHER MUST READ!

For 25+ years, this award-winning documentary producer, accompanied by his wife (an accomplished photographer and videographer), photographed hundreds of ape-men fossils and filmed at the dig sites where they were discovered. They also conducted interviews with 43 experts working in the field of human evolution on five continents. But there is more to the story. While interviewing these scientists, the author, holding degrees in biology and medicine, never revealed that he was questioning human evolution and looking for evidence to conclusively validate or disprove the theory, once and for all.

The results: This book and accompanying video series documents 150 instances of fraud involving many high-profile human evolution scientists working at the top museums of the western world, including: The American Museum in New York City, The Natural History Museum of London, The National Museums of France, Kenya, South Africa, Argentina, and many national universities.

Also, this book establishes that the purported ape-men featured in this iconic human evolution chart from Time-Life (right) have been rejected by many human evolution experts today. Most of these were simply ordinary apes or Homo sapiens. While a few turned out to be ordinary australopithecines that had been altered.



In a unique approach, the author identifies more than 200 species of overturned ape-men and organizes them into nine different categories based on their origin (monkeys, apes, humans, non-primate mammals, reptiles, altered fossils, etc.)

FEATURES

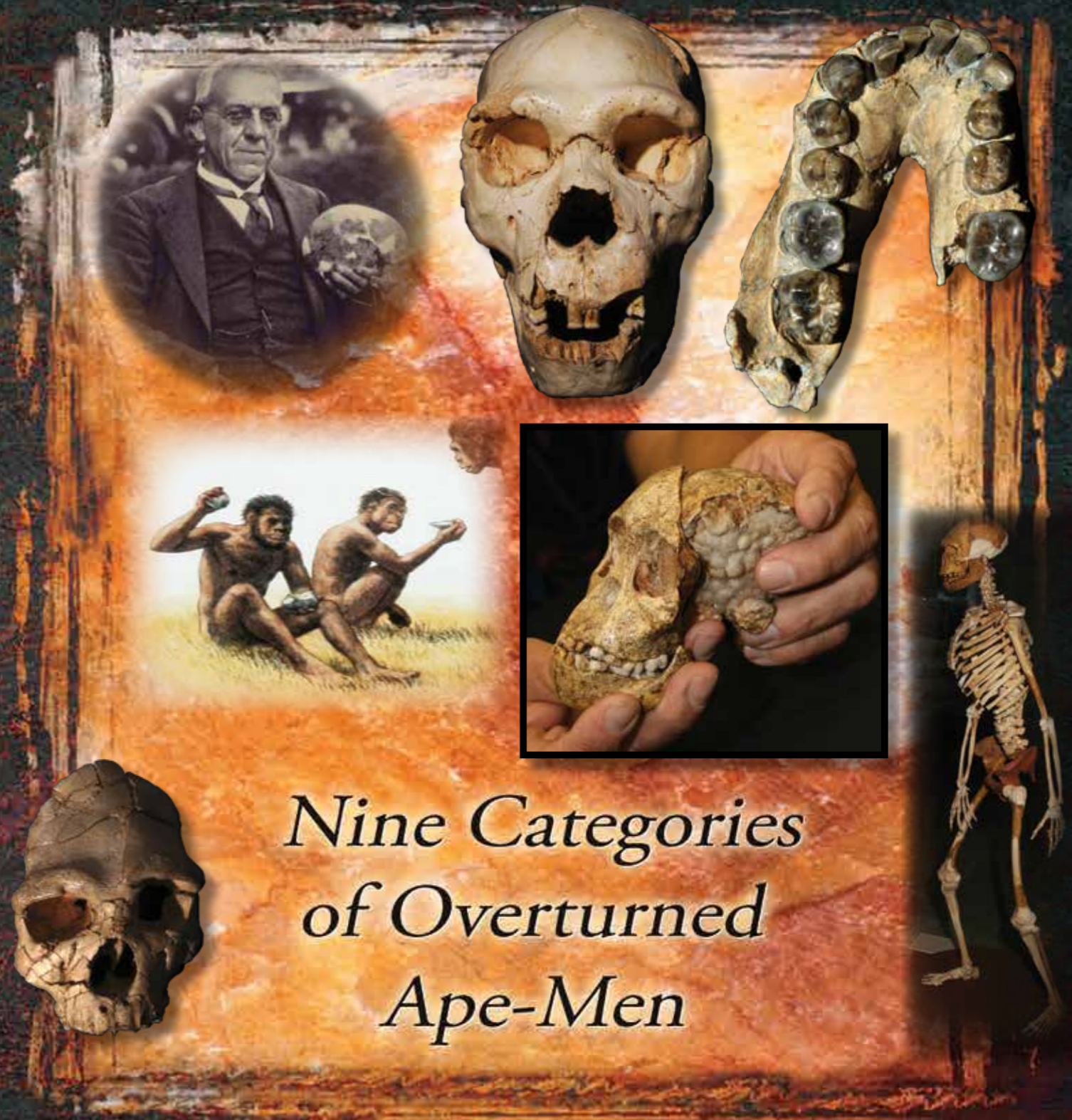
- Presented in an easy-to-read story format
- More than 1,000 photographs
- Interviews with Dr. Don Johanson (who discovered Lucy), Dr. Yves Coppens (Co-leader of the Lucy expedition), Dr. Angela Milner (Curator at the Natural History Museum of London), Dr. Henry de Lumley (Institute of Human Paleontology, Paris), Dr. Ian Tattersall (American Museum, New York), Dr. Ron Clarke (University of the Witwatersrand), Dr. Francis Thackeray (Evolutionary Studies Institute), and many more.
- More than 1,800 detailed references, including articles translated from French, Spanish, German, and Dutch. (The Bibliography is 320 pages long and printed in Volume V.)



Audio Visual Consultants, Inc.

Human Evolution THE GRAND EXPERIMENT

Vol. 4
Werner



Nine Categories of Overturned Ape-Men

HUMAN EVOLUTION THE GRAND EXPERIMENT VOL. 4

Dr. Carl Werner

Nine Categories of Overturned Ape-Men



Zinjanthropus boisei (real bone)
Tanzania National Museum.
Photo by Dr. Carl Werner

Evolution: The Grand Experiment Vol. 4

Audio Visual Consultants, Inc.

Front Cover (left to right, top to bottom): Dr. Robert Broom with *Homo capensis*; Skull 5 Atapuerca, Spain; OH 7, *Homo habilis* type specimen; Orce man painting; Taung Child with endocast in place; Tautavel Man skeleton; Tautavel skull XXI.

Back cover photos (top left, counterclockwise): Piltdown Man skull reconstruction; *Homo sinensis*; LH 18, *Homo sapiens*; Orce Man skull fragment; Turkana Boy skull; Turkana Boy skeleton; Piltdown Man jaw and canine tooth; Orce Man arm bone.

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Evolution: The Grand Experiment Volume 1 - The Quest for an Answer



Evolution: The Grand Experiment Volume 2 - Living Fossils



Evolution: The Grand Experiment Volume 3 - Untold Stories of Human Evolution



Evolution: The Grand Experiment Volume 4 - Nine Categories of Overturned Ape-Men



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Category 1: Ape-Men Created From Non-Primate Mammals

CHAPTER 1

Introduction	1
Ape-men created using bones from the raccoon family: <i>Tetraprothomo argentinus</i>	2
Ape-men created using bones from the pig family: <i>Hesperopithecus haroldcookii</i>	2
Ape-men created using bones from the dog, cat, horse, and cow families: <i>Australopithecus prometheus</i>	2
Ape-men created using bones from the hippopotamus, donkey and ruminant families: Orce Man.....	2
Ape-men created using bones from the dolphin family: Libyan hominid.....	2
Scientists Involved: Forty scientists, 43 professorships, 15 university chairmanships, and directors of 13 museums.	

Category 2: Ape-Men Created From Living Human Beings

CHAPTER 2

Ape-men created from Africans with black skin.....	4
Ape-men created from Native American Indians.....	4
Ape-men created from Chinese and Mongolians.....	4
Ape-men created from Papua New Guineans.....	4
Ape-men created from India Indians.....	4
Ape-men created from Eskimos.....	4
Ape-men created from Sri Lankans.....	4
Ape-men created from South American Fuegians.....	4
Ape-men created from Andaman Islanders.....	4
Ape-men created from Polynesian Islanders.....	4
Ape-men created from Aboriginal Australians.....	4
<i>Life</i> Magazine and the portrayal of Australian Aborigines as ape-men.....	5
The stained legacy of the American Museum: Tasmanian Aborigines, Australian Aborigines, Chinese, and Blacks portrayed as ape-men.....	6
Dr. Ernst Haeckel and other evolution science leaders suggested the white Jewish race was also inferior.....	7
Marylou Ruhe—A Survivor of Scientific Racism, Eugenics, and The Holocaust.....	8
Scientists Involved: Charles Darwin, author of <i>On The Origin Of Species Or The Preservation Of Favoured Races In The Struggle for Life</i> ; Charles Darwin's cousin Sir Francis Galton, creator of the eugenics movement used by Hitler; Charles Darwin's son Leonard Darwin, author of <i>Eugenic Reform</i> ; Dr. Ernst Haeckel, University of Jena; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, American Museum, New York City; Dr. Grafton Elliot Smith, University College London; Dr. Raymond Dart, University of the Witwatersrand; Dr. Marcellin Boule, National Museum of Natural History, Paris; and many others.	

Category 3: Ape-Men Created From Recently Buried Humans

CHAPTER 3

The Boskop Man (<i>Homo capensis</i>)	14
The Springbok Man or The Bushveld Man.....	16
<i>Homo capensis</i> fossils found at Fish Hoek, Cape Flats, Otjiseva, Plettenberg Bay, Matjes River, Kalk Bay, and Oakhurst.....	18
The Boskop Bomb.....	20
The Rest of the Story—Runaway Slaves.....	22
Scientists Involved: F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum; Dr. Raymond Dart, Chairman Department of Anatomy, University of the Witwatersrand; Dr. Robert Broom, National Museum of Natural History of South Africa; Dr. John Robinson, National Museum of Natural History of South Africa; Dr. Phillip Tobias, Chairman Department of Anatomy, University of the Witwatersrand; and Dr. John Robinson, National Museum of Natural History of South Africa.	

CHAPTER 4

Ameghino's South American Ape-Men	25
<i>Diprothomo platensis</i>	25
<i>Tetraprothomo argentinus</i>	25
<i>Homo neogaeus</i>	25
<i>Homo caputinclinatus</i>	25
<i>Homo sinemento</i>	25
<i>Homo pampaeus</i>	27
Scientists Involved: Dr. Florentino Ameghino, National Museum of Natural Sciences of Argentina, Buenos Aires; Dr. Lehmann-Nitsche, Museum of La Plata, Argentina; and Dr. Giuseppe Sergi, University of Rome.	

Category 4: Ape-Men Created by Scientists Altering Fossils

CHAPTER 5

Neanderthal Man	30
The La Chapelle-aux-Saints Skeleton.....	32
1955: Neanderthal Man Gets a Revised Body.....	35
What's the Difference? Modern Human vs. Neanderthal Man.....	36
How did Dr. Boule get the foramen magnum wrong?.....	37
Neanderthal Culture.....	41
More Than Forty Redundant Species Names for Neanderthal Man.....	42
Scientists Involved: Dr. Marcellin Boule Director, Institute of Human Paleontology National Museum of Natural History, Paris; and Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, Chair of Anatomy University College London.	

CHAPTER 6

Lucy (<i>A. afarensis</i>)	44
The First Discovery—A Knee	44
Dr. Johanson knowingly makes false statement about the Lucy knee.....	45
The Second Major Discovery—The Lucy Skeleton.....	46
Dr. Johanson’s team alters Lucy’s pelvis	47
Dr. Johanson’s team misleads the public again.....	48
The Third Discovery—More Fossils	49
Did the Lucy type make the Laetoli footprints?	50
Are Determined Fossil Ages Scientific?	52
Lucy Loses Ape-Man Status	53
Scientists involved: Dr. Don Johanson, Chair in Human Origins, Arizona State University; Dr. Owen Lovejoy, Kent State University; and Dr. Tim White, Professor of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley.	

CHAPTER 7

The Handy Man (<i>Homo habilis</i>)	54
Dr. Phillip Tobias	55
The discovery and naming of <i>Homo habilis</i>	56
Estimating the brain size of <i>Homo habilis</i>	58
Was 1470 Misidentified? Misconstructed? Mismeasured?.....	62
KNM-ER 1813—The most complete <i>Homo habilis</i> skull.....	63
Dr. Tobias’ Team Finds StW 53—Another <i>Homo habilis</i> Skull.....	64
Dr. Tobias asks Dr. Clarke to enlarge StW 53.....	65
Dr. Clarke Accuses Dr. Tobias of Forgery	66
Is <i>Homo habilis</i> just another <i>Australopithecus</i> ?	67
Comparing <i>Australopithecus</i> and <i>Homo habilis</i>	68
Game Changer: A More Complete <i>Homo Habilis</i> Found.....	71
<i>Homo habilis</i> renamed <i>Australopithecus</i>	71
Other Errors Committed by Dr. Tobias.....	73
Scientists Involved: Dr. Phillip Tobias, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand; Dr. Louis Leakey, National Museum of Kenya; and Dr. John Napier, Unit of Primatology and Human Evolution, Royal Free Hospital Medical School, University of London.	

CHAPTER 8

Pitldown Man (<i>Eoanthropus dawsoni</i>)	75
--	----

Pitldown: A Million-Year-Old Ape Man.....	76
International Press Announces Discovery!	78
1950 Pitldown Dig Site Opens to the Public	80
Did you smell that?	81
Whodunit?.....	83
Scientists Involved: Arthur Woodward, Curator of Geology, Natural History Museum of London; Dr. Grafton Elliot Smith, University of College London; Dr. Davidson Black, University of Manchester; French paleontologist Fr. Teilhard de Chardin, National Museum of Natural History, Paris; and Professor Sir Arthur Keith, President, Royal Anthropologic Institute.	

CHAPTER 9

<i>Australopithecus africanus</i> (The Taung Child, Mrs. Ples, and <i>Prometheus</i>)	85
These three ape-men lose their ape-man status.....	86
Brain Size Alterations	86
Foramen Magnum Misrepresentations	87
Pelvis Alterations	87
Scientists Involved: Dr. Raymond Dart, University of the Witwatersrand; Dr. Robert Broom, National Museum of Natural History of South Africa; and Dr. John Robinson, National Museum of Natural History of South Africa.	

Category 5: Ape-Men Created Using Monkey Bones (Baboons, Macaques and Geladas)

CHAPTER 10

Dr. Dart’s Three Ape-Men From Monkeys	91
Scientists Involved: Dr. Raymond Dart and Alun Hughes, University of the Witwatersrand; Dr. Revil Mason, Archaeologist Union Archaeological Survey; and Dr. Edouard Boné, Professor of Human Paleontology, University of Louvain, Belgium.	

CHAPTER 11

Monkey Becomes Ape-Man in Spain	92
Fossils Found by Dr. José Gibert’s Team at Cueva Victoria.....	93
Monkey in Spain Becomes Ape-Man	96
Scientists Involved: Dr. José Gibert, Founder of the Museum of Prehistory and Paleontology, Spain; Dr. Florentina Sánchez; Dr. Francesc Ribot; Dr. Carles Ferrández; Dr. Alfredo Iglesias; Dr. Fernando Molina González; Dr. Assumpció Malgosa; Dr. Michael J. C. Walker; Dr. Paul Palmqvist; Bienvenido Martinez; and J. Pons-Moya.	

Category 6: Ape-Men Created From Apes

CHAPTER 12

<i>Pliopithecus antiquus</i>	98
---	----

Scientists Involved: Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor, University of Jena, Germany; and Dr. F. Clark Howell, University of Chicago.

CHAPTER 13

<i>Dryopithecus</i>	100
The <i>Dryopithecus</i> Y Pattern.....	104
More Ape-Men Species Overturned	104
Problems with the scientists who promoted <i>Dryopithecus</i>	105

Scientists involved: Edouard Lartet, “the founder of human palaeontology”; Arthur Woodward, Natural History Museum in London; Dr. Ernst Haeckel, University of Jena; Dr. W. J. Sollas, Oxford; Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum; Dr. Milo Hellman, American Museum; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, American Museum; Dr. Guy Pilgrim, British Museum; Dr. Albert Gaudry, Paris Museum; Dr. Earnest Hooton, Harvard University; William Howells, Harvard University; Dr. Elwyn Simons, Yale; Dr. Max Schlosser, Bavarian State Collection of Paleontology; and Dr. Wilhelm von Branca, University of Königsberg, Russia.

CHAPTER 14

<i>Oreopithecus</i>	106
A Repeating Paradox.....	106
Phase 1: The <i>Oreopithecus</i> Lower Jaw Discovery 1860	106
Phase 2: Dr. Hürzeler Sees Jaw 1933.....	107
Phase 3: 1956 Speaking Tour promoting <i>Oreopithecus</i> and subsequent funding.....	107
Phase 4: <i>Oreopithecus</i> Skeleton Discovered! 1958	108
Phase 5: Dr. Hürzeler Meets the Pope 1959	109
Phase 6: The “Man-like” <i>Oreopithecus</i> Becomes an Ape	110
Phase 7: Upright-Walking Ape-Man <i>Oreopithecus</i> Becomes a Quadrupedal Ape.....	111
Phase 8: The <i>Oreopithecus</i> Human Foot Becomes an Ape Foot	112
Phase 9: Near Total Collapse	112

Scientists Involved: Dr. Johannes Hürzeler, Curator of Vertebrate Palaeontology, Basel Natural History Museum, Switzerland; and Drs. Kalin; Heberer; Piveteau; and Schultz.

CHAPTER 15

<i>Propliopithecus</i>	113
-------------------------------------	-----

Scientists Involved: Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor, University of Jena; Dr. Max Schlosser, Bavarian State Collection of Paleontology; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, American Museum; Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum; Dr. Earnest Hooton, Harvard University; Professor Sir Arthur Keith, President, Royal Anthropologic Institute; Dr. Elwyn Simons, Yale University; Dr. David Pilbeam, Harvard University; Dr. Bjorn Kurten, Professor of Palaeontology, University of Helsinki; as well as others.

CHAPTER 16

<i>Proconsul africanus</i>	116
<i>Proconsul</i> Loses Ape-Man Status	119
Five Other Species Lose Ape-Man Status	120
<i>Proconsul</i> Becomes a Monkey-like Crocodile-Ape.....	120

Scientists Involved: Dr. Louis Leakey and Mary Leakey, National Museum of Kenya; Sir Wilfred Le Gros Clark, Oxford University; Dr. Alan Walker, The Johns Hopkins University; Professor Mark Teaford, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; and Dr. F. Clark Howell, University of Chicago.

CHAPTER 17

<i>Ramapithecus</i>	121
Genus and Species Name Changes for <i>Ramapithecus</i> Fossils.....	122
Ivy League Scientists Feel the Heat.....	124
The ape-man <i>Ramapithecus</i> becomes an orangutan-like ape!	123
Name Changes Continue	126
The First Embarrassing, After-The-Fact, <i>Ramapithecus</i> Story.....	127
The Second Embarrassing, After-The-Fact, <i>Ramapithecus</i> Story	128
The Third Embarrassing <i>Ramapithecus</i> Story	129
<i>Ramapithecus</i> Reconstructions Change Over Time.....	129

Scientists Involved: Dr. George E. Lewis and Dr. Elwyn Simons, Yale University; Dr. Louis Leakey and Richard Leakey, National Museum in Kenya; and Dr. David Pilbeam, Harvard University.

Category 7: Ape-Men Created From Human Remains More Than 2,000 Years Old

CHAPTER 18

<i>Cro-Magnon Man</i>	131
Culturally, Cro-Magnon Man was modern	132
Chancelade Man skeleton becomes an ape-man.....	134
The Combe-Capelle Cro-Magnon skeleton becomes an ape-man.....	136
Grimaldi Cave Cro-Magnon Skeletons Become Ape-Men	137

Scientists Involved: Dr. Léo Testut, Professor of Human Anatomy, Lyon, France; Dr. Georges Vacher de Lapouge, University of Montpellier, France; Dr. Marcellin Boule, Director of the French Institute of Human Paleontology, National Museum of Natural History, Paris; Dr. George MacCurdy, Curator of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yale Peabody Museum; Dr. Hermann Klaatsch, Professor of Anatomy, Heidelberg University; Sir Arthur Keith, Professor, Royal College of Surgeons; William Pycraft, Natural History Museum in London; and Dr. Jindřich Matiegka, Professor at the University of Prague.

CHAPTER 19

<i>Homo erectus</i>	138
<i>Homo erectus</i> follows the path of Neanderthal Man	139
The First Java Man Found at Trinil, Indonesia	140
More Java Man Fossils Found at Sangiran, Indonesia	141
Baby Java Man Skull Found at Modjokerto, Indonesia.....	142
More Fossils Found at Ngandong, Indonesia (Solo Man).....	142
Similar Skulls Found Near Beijing, China (Peking Man).....	143
<i>Homo erectus</i> or <i>Homo sapiens</i> ?	144
A nearly complete <i>Homo erectus</i> skeleton found!.....	145
Modern human skull sizes were altered.....	147
Scientists also changed <i>Homo erectus</i> skull sizes.....	151
<i>Homo erectus</i> skull size measurements	152
The advanced culture of <i>Homo erectus</i>	155
How different are humans from <i>Homo erectus</i> ?	155
How different are human skulls from <i>Homo erectus</i> skulls?.....	156
<i>Homo erectus</i> becomes <i>Homo sapiens</i>	159
Name changes continue for <i>Homo erectus</i>	160
POSTSCRIPT: Is the Turkana Boy skull reconstruction reliable?	162
Dr. Dubois hides the Java Man, rejects Darwinism, and rejects all other <i>Homo erectus</i> fossils	164
Scientists Involved: Dr. Eugène Dubois; Dr. G. H. R. von Koenigswald; Dr. Davidson Black; Dr. W. C. Pei; Dr. Franz Weidenreich; Sir Arthur Keith; Dr. Ralph Holloway; Dr. Alan Walker; and Richard Leakey.	

CHAPTER 20

Heidelberg Man (<i>Homo heidelbergensis</i>)	165
The First Problem Threatening Heidelberg Man's Ape-Man Status.....	166
The Second Problem Threatening Heidelberg Man's Ape-Man Status	168
The Third Major Problem: The Massive Heidelberg Jaw.....	169
The Fourth Problem: Speechless Ape-Man or a Modern Human Jaw?.....	170
The Fifth Problem Regarding <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> : The Skulls	171
The Sixth Problem Regarding <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> : Scientists Cannot Agree	174
The Seventh Problem Regarding <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> : Inconsistent Ages Assigned to These Fossils.....	176
12 genus names and 36 species names for <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i>	176
Scientists Involved: Dr. Otto Schoetensack, Professor of Geology, Heidelberg University; Dr. Professor Aime' Rutot, Museum of Natural History Brussels, Belgium; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, American Museum, New York City; Arthur Woodward, Curator of Geology, Natural History Museum of London; and many others.	

Category 8: Ape-Men Falsely Created From Robust Australopithecines

CHAPTER 21

Prologue to Robust Australopithecine Fossils	178
Nomenclature of Important Robust Australopithecine Fossils	182
The First Robust Australopithecine Discovered at Kromdraai, South Africa.....	183
Dr. Broom's Misstatements of Facts	184
Second Robust Australopithecine Discovered at Swartkrans, South Africa.....	186
Swartkrans <i>Paranthropus</i> Skulls	187
Zinj: The Third Robust Australopithecine Falsely Portrayed as an Ape-Man.....	188
Mary Leakey's Reconstruction of Zinj	190
Richard Leakey's Skull—Same species as Zinj.....	191
The Black Skull—Another Robust Australopithecine	192
Yet Another Robust Australopithecine Find	193
Robust Australopithecines—Conclusions.....	194
Zinj Reconstructions Over Time: Then and Now	195
Scientists Involved: Dr. Robert Broom, National Museum of Natural History, South Africa; and Mary Leakey and Dr. Louis Leakey, National Museum of Kenya.	

Category 9: Ape-Men Created Using Reptile Bones

See Chapter 16: <i>Proconsul</i> Becomes a Monkey-like Crocodile-Ape.....	120
---	-----

Other Important Issues

CHAPTER 22

Fossil Access, Fossil Copies, and Science	196
The First Example of Limited Fossil Access—Piltdown Man	197
Denying Access to the Original Piltdown Man Fossils Perpetuated the Fraud	198
Why Piltdown Copies Did NOT Reveal the Fraud.....	198
Could a similar fraud occur today?	201
A Second Example of Limited Fossil Access—The Lucy Skeleton.....	201
Dr. Johanson's Photographer Won't Share His Lucy Photos.....	202
The National Museum in Ethiopia Will Not Allow the Original Lucy Fossils to be Photographed.....	202
While access to the original Lucy fossils is cut off, Dr. Johanson alters Lucy's pelvis.....	202
How to Create a Fake Pelvis.....	203
The Third Example of Limited Fossil Access—Neanderthal Man.....	205
Denying Full Access to Original Fossils Was Key to Perpetuating the Neanderthal Ape-Man Frauds.....	205
Examples of Misleading Fossil Photographs—The Turkana Boy Skull (<i>Homo erectus</i>).....	206

Other Important Issues (continued)

Another Example of Misleading Fossil Photographs— <i>Homo habilis</i>	208
Is Human Evolution Scientific?	210
Scientists Denied Access to Crucial Fossils in the Past.....	210
Scientists Denied Access to Crucial Fossils Today.....	211
Disproved Fossils More Accessible.....	213
Are Problematic Fossils Rendered Unavailable by Promoters?	214
A Simple Solution: Four Policies.....	214
Making every fossil available for inspection would create a renaissance in the field of human evolution.....	215

CHAPTER 23

Conclusions	216
Time: The Enemy of Ape-Men.....	216
The First 50 Years of Ape-Men.....	217
The First 100 Years of Ape-Men.....	218
Scientists weigh in on Dr. Howell’s evolution chart.....	220
How could you disprove the theory that humans evolved from apes?	222
A List of Overturned Ape-Men by Category	222
More Than 200 Ape-Men Have Been Disproved	228
Critical Evidence is Still Missing	228
After searching for ape-men since 1859, the theory of human evolution remains unproven.....	229
POSTSCRIPT	229

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Brain Sizes of Apes, Humans, and Other Primates	238
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography	239
---------------------------	-----

PHOTO CREDITS

Photo Credits	239
----------------------------	-----

INDEX

Index	244
--------------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

Definition of Ape-Man. In this book series, the term **ape-man** is defined by the author as a non-*Homo sapiens* animal on the theoretical evolutionary line between an ape and humans. The creature is not an ape, and is not a *Homo sapiens*, but an intermediate animal between the two.

The search for ape-men has been ongoing ever since Charles Darwin suggested, in 1871, that humans evolved from apes over a long period of time (millions of years).^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} Scientists reasoned that if Darwin's theory was correct, fossil remains of ape-men should be found in the sedimentary rock layers of the world today. They then began what has turned out to be a 150+ year search for these creatures and their cultural remains. But the pursuit and discovery of these theoretical creatures has *not* been a straightforward process. Significant errors have been made.

Scientists are, after all, subject to the same foibles of humanity that we all experience—bias, wishful thinking, overlooking facts, shoddy work, inaccurate measurements, greed, competition, lying, and the like. Given these shortcomings and the great length of time of this ongoing scientific search, it is reasonable to expect that some ape-men would be overturned and turn out to be something else.

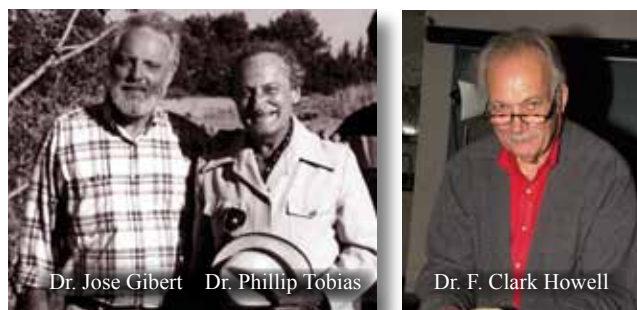
According to those promoting the theory of human evolution, past mistaken ape-men, such as the Piltdown Man (a fake with five associated frauds),⁸ Nebraska Man (a pig's tooth with two associated frauds),⁹ Neanderthal Man (a human skeleton with five associated frauds),^{10, 11} and the Libyan Ape-Man (a dolphin's rib interpreted to be an ape-man collar-bone),¹² are not enough to challenge Darwin's theory that apes evolved into humans. A few gaffes are to be expected.

But what if there were more? What would that mean? If a few overturned ape-men are of little consequence, would hundreds of overturned ape-men be a serious problem? To date, *more than 230 species of ape-men* have been overturned!¹³ They are so numerous they have been organized into categories or groups, as this book details.^{14, 15}

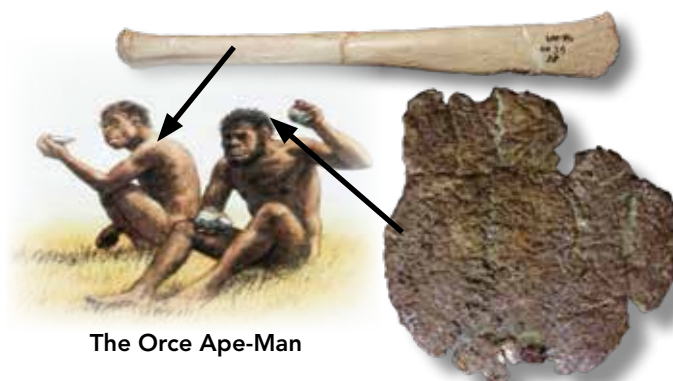
By 1911, 40 years after Darwin's published his

ape-man theory, overturned ape-men were essentially non-existent.¹⁶ Now, there are 20 overturned ape-men species for every accepted ape-man species.¹⁶ Does this suggest that, given enough time, *all* ape-men could eventually be discredited?

The *previous volume* in this series covered the first type of overturned ape-men—**Ape-Men Created Using Bones of Non-Primate Mammals**, such as cat, dog, raccoon, deer, dolphin, cattle, pig, ass, hippo, and horse family fossils.¹⁷ These mammal bones were promoted as ape-men by the leaders in the field of human evolution, including Dr. Phillip Tobias (below center); Dr. F. Clark Howell (below right); Dr. Raymond Dart (next page); and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn (next page); and 36 other scientists.¹⁸ These scientists founded 14 natural history museums; directed 13 natural history museums; chaired 15 university science departments; and



Above: All three of these scientists endorsed the Orce Ape-Man (below), which was created from this donkey skull (below right) and a ruminant leg bone (below).



The Orce Ape-Man

held 43 university professorships. They authored more than 128 books and 4,512 science journal articles on the topic of evolution.¹⁸ They also misinterpreted 19,452 ordinary pebbles, rocks, stalactites, and animal bones as “tools” used by these **Category 1 ape-men**.¹⁹ With so many errors in *just this first category* of overturned ape-men, is this enough to challenge the reliability of scientists interpreting fossil ape-men and cultural remains? It should be noted that **Category 1 Ape-Men** are *not* simply mistakes of the distant *past*. The Orce Man (a donkey skull and two ruminant leg bones) is currently on display at the Museum of Prehistory in Orce, Spain and appeared in the 2004 National Geographic book entitled *The Human Story: Our Evolution from Prehistoric Ancestors to Today*.^{20, 21}

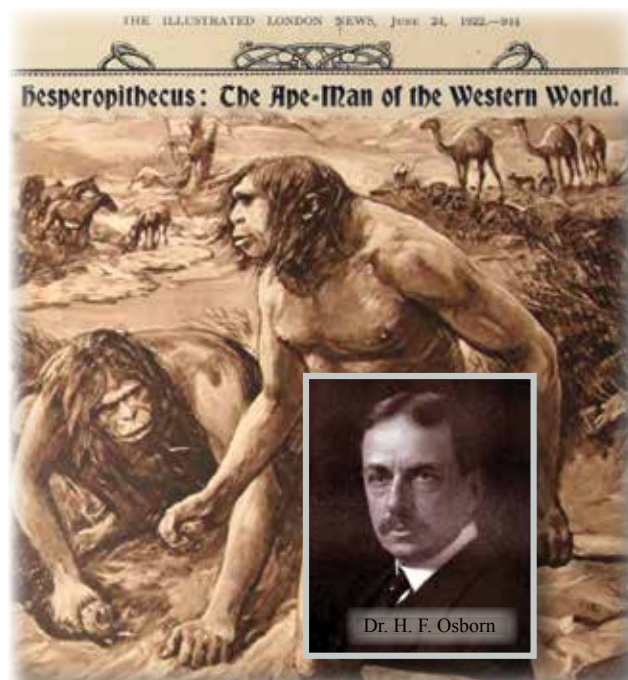
This volume addresses the **other eight categories** of rejected ape-men (**Categories 2-9**). As you read, you may wonder why this information has not been brought to the public’s attention before. The answer is complex; but, briefly stated, the author uniquely gained access to many dig sites in Africa, Europe, and South America where ape-men fossils were discovered. He and his wife photographed hundreds of *original* ape-man fossils stored at museums and universities. He then interviewed more than 40 experts working in the field of human evolution, including such notables as Dr. Don Johanson (who discovered Lucy), Dr. Yves Coppens (Co-Director of the Lucy Expedition), Dr. Ron Clark (discovered Little Foot), Dr. Henry de Lumley (discovered *Homo erectus* in Spain), Dr. F. Clark Howell (creator of the iconic Time-Life human evolution chart), Dr. Ian Tattersall (American Museum), and Dr. Milford Wolpoff (who believes *Homo erectus* is a *Homo sapiens*). With all of this firsthand information the author is now able to tell a completely new and unique narrative about the science of human evolution.

In this book, the fascinating details reveal how scientists manipulated facts and fossils in their quest to prove the theory of human evolution.

A new perspective awaits you!



Above: Dr. Raymond Dart discovered the bone-tool-using ape-man *Australopithecus prometheus*, which appeared in the opening scene of *2001: A Space Odyssey* (above left). He created this creature using cat, dog, horse, and cattle family fossils mixed with *Australopithecus africanus* fossils. The hundreds of bone tools and more than 14,000 stone tools associated with this ape-man turned out to be ordinary animal bones, ordinary rocks, and ordinary stalactites. Dr. Dart carried out more than a dozen frauds to create this ape-man.



Above: Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the prestigious American Museum in New York City, led the team of scientists who found the Nebraska ape-man (above) along with thousands of bone tools. This creature turned out to be a pig tooth (*Prosthennops*) and the 3,000 tools were just ordinary animal bones. Dr. Osborn carried out two frauds to create this ape-man.

CATEGORY 2

APE-MEN CREATED FROM LIVING HUMAN BEINGS

1925 *The Illustrated London News*

*“...I have been discoursing on the **number of species** which are distinguishable among the living peoples of today, savage and civilised....”¹*

—William Pycraft (far right)
Natural History Museum London



A species is defined as a group of animals or plants that can reproduce and their offspring can also reproduce.² It is common knowledge that two humans of the opposite sex can reproduce even if they are from different races (Black/White, Indian/White, Black/Indian, Asian/White, etc.). Once their offspring reach the age of sexual maturity, they can reproduce with any other race. This simple observation proves that all human beings living today are the same species.



Knowing this, it is difficult to imagine that scientists who supported the theory of human evolution in the past promoted the concept that non-White races *living today* (Blacks, Asians, Indians, etc.) were not human (not *Homo sapiens*) but were a different species.^{3A, 3B, 4} The following are examples of people being falsely assigned to different species based on either their skin color or body shape.



Black Africans were assigned by evolution scientists to the species *Homo hottentottus*, *Homo niger*, *Homo nuba*, *Homo cafer*, *Homo malayus*, *Homo aethiopicus*, and *Homo pygmaeus*.^{3B, 4, 5, 6}

Native American Indians - *Homo americanus* and *Homo novusmundus*.^{4, 7}

Aboriginal Australians - *Homo australis*.^{4, 8, 9}

Chinese and Mongolians - *Homo flavus* and *Homo mongolus*.^{4, 10, 11A}

Papua New Guineans - *Homo papua*.⁴

India Indians - *Homo dravida*.⁴

Inuit (Eskimos) - *Homo articus*.^{4, 11B}

Aboriginal Sri Lankans - *Homo ceylonensis*.¹²

South American Aboriginal Fuegians - *Homo patachonicus*.¹²

Andaman (Asia) Islanders - *Homo mincopaues*.¹²

Polynesian Islanders - *Homo sandvicensis*.¹²

This is completely false! All races of humans are *Homo sapiens*.

According to these evolution scientists, non-White races were intermediate in development between an ape and a White man. They taught that Blacks were *closer to the apes*,¹³ even though people with black skin are equal to all other races. Surprisingly, these distorted ideas were promoted for a very long time, from 1871 to the 1960s (90 years).¹⁴ The effects on non-White people were devastating, including: racial discrimination, inequality, apartheid (the separation of the races), and the acceptance of slavery (which existed long before Darwin's theory was proposed in 1859).



Prestigious evolution scientists from the top institutions participated in this false racial ranking, including: Charles Darwin (author of the theory of evolution), Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn (President of the American Museum, New York City), Dr. Marcelin Boule (Professor at the National Museum of Natural History, Paris), Dr. Grafton Elliot Smith (Chairman of Anatomy, University College London), Dr. Raymond Dart (Chairman of Anatomy, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg), Dr. Robert Broom (National Museum of South Africa, Pretoria), Dr. Ernst Haeckel (Professor of Zoology, University

of Jena, Germany), Sir Francis Galton (President of the Anthropological Institute, London), Dr. Earnest Hooton (Harvard University), and others.^{3A, 3B, 4, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21}

Because these atrocities have been well documented by others, this information will be presented only briefly. It should be noted that the public is largely unaware of this history as it relates to the theory of human evolution. Many who speak on racial issues from their own experiences are not aware of the connection of racism to the history of the theory of evolution.^{22, 23, 24}



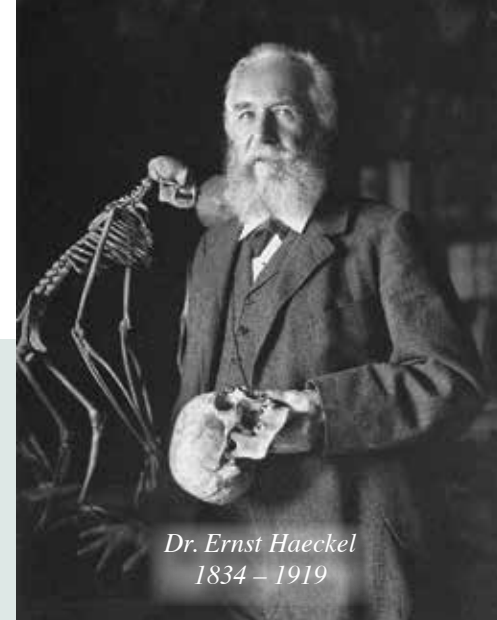
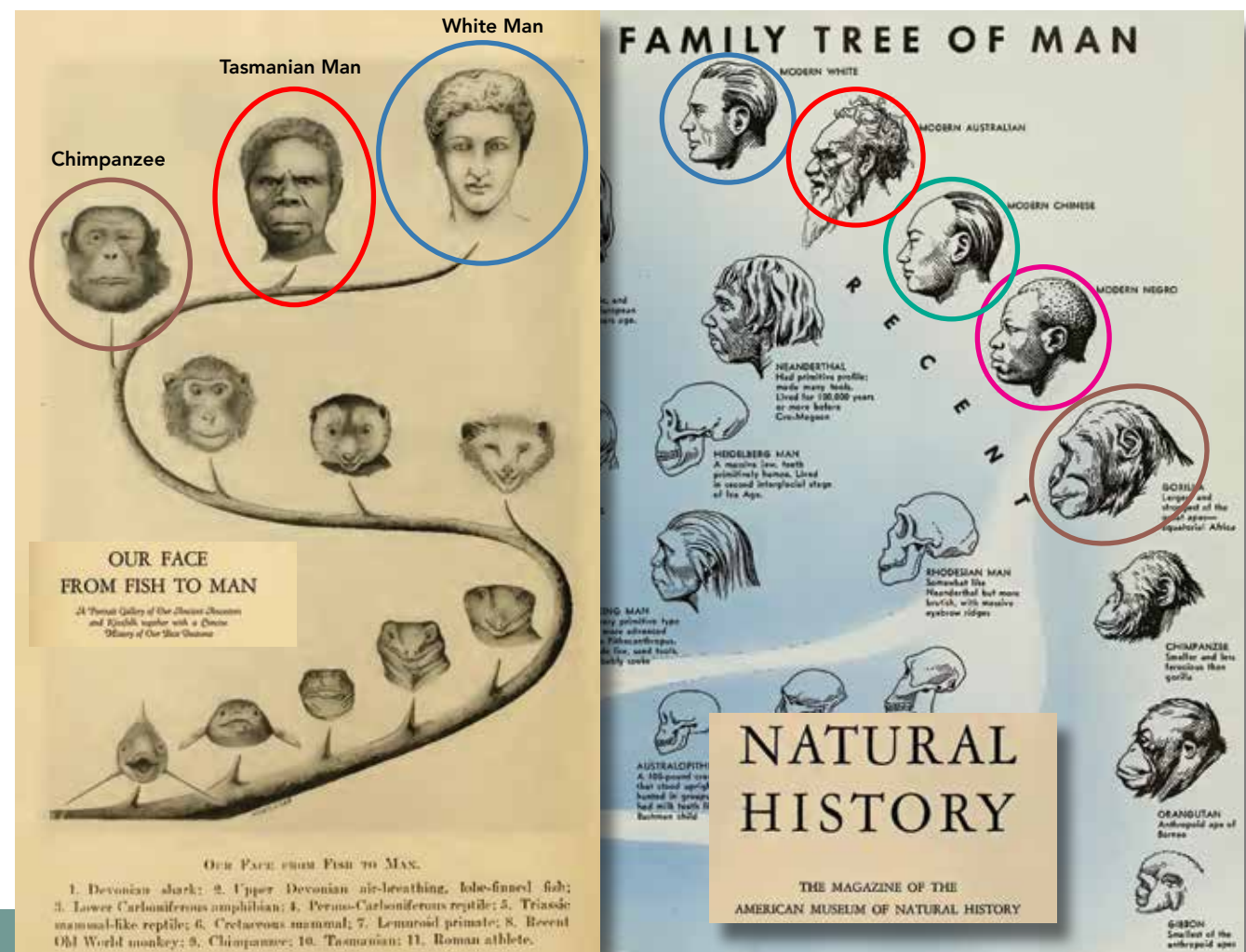
Left: *Life Magazine* (April 12, 1937) showing the evolution of a fish into a man in twelve steps. The diagram is read by rows, left to right, starting with the fish (top left). The dark-skinned Australian man (red circle) with a "primitive face" is shown as the evolutionary intermediate creature between a gorilla (brown circle) and a White man (white circle). The false concept, that some living human beings were "missing links" and inferior to Whites, contributed greatly to the suffering of millions of people around the globe under the scourge of racism, slavery, and genocide. In fact, the effects still linger today. These *Life Magazine* photographs were taken at the American Museum "Fish to Man" display seen on the last page of this chapter.

The stained legacy of the American Museum in New York City



Below left: Dr. William Gregory was a Curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City (above), arguably the most prestigious museum in the world. He was also Professor of Paleontology at the Ivy League Columbia University. His diagram (below left) from the 1929 book entitled *Our Face from Fish to Man* shows a dark-skinned Tasmanian man (red circle) as the intermediate link between a chimpanzee (brown circle) and a White man (blue circle).

Below right: This diagram, published in the science magazine *Natural History* in 1950, was based on an exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.²⁵ It shows an Australian man (red circle), a Chinese man (green circle), and a Black man (magenta circle) as the evolutionary links between a gorilla (brown circle) and a White man (blue circle). Note that the Black man was ranked lowest and closest to the ape. These ideas are racist, unscientific, and false.²⁵



Dr. Ernst Haeckel
1834 – 1919

Dr. Ernst Haeckel and other evolution science leaders suggested the mostly White Jewish race was also inferior

From Episode 4
Evolution: The Grand Experiment video series

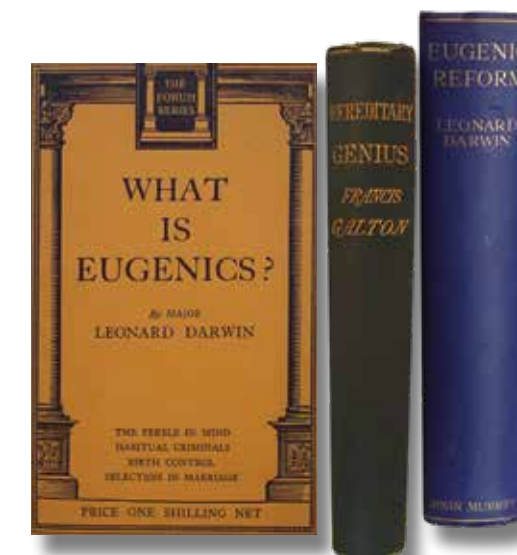
Dr. Gasman: “Ernst Haeckel, Germany’s greatest zoologist of the 19th century became more famous than Darwin (especially after 1882 when Darwin died), and therefore dominated the Darwinian movement. When the Europeans spoke about Darwinism towards

the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, what they meant were the ideas and the scientific work of Ernst Haeckel, and not so much the work of Darwin...[Dr. Haeckel] was the most widely read scientist in the world probably. His famous book, *The Riddle of the Universe*, published in 1899, ostensibly sold more copies than the Bible itself and was translated into every major language in the world. No one who aspired to an education at the turn of the 20th century could do without reading Haeckel’s *Riddle of the Universe*...[Haeckel] asserted, throughout his career, that **the so-called lower races of mankind** [native Africans, Australian aborigines, and Chinese people] **were much closer to the animals than they were to the cultivated European world** that he was familiar with...There are [also] indications from early in his career that Haeckel shared in the anti-Semitism that was very, very prevalent in Germany...the Jews were described by him in unflattering terms...one can’t say that he advocated genocide although some of his followers did. But, on the other hand, **he did speak about the need for the disappearance of the Jews** or their assimilation, perhaps, into the European population.”²⁶



— Dr. Daniel Gasman
Professor of History
City University of New York (CUNY)

After Charles Darwin died in 1882, Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum in New York City, Sir Frances Galton (Charles Darwin’s cousin), and Leonard Darwin (Charles Darwin’s son) promoted a new branch of evolution science called eugenics.^{27, 28} Eugenics measured people and rated people of various races and medical conditions, as to their value in society.^{27, 29} *Haeckel advocated killing people with mental illness and people with incurable diseases.* His office at Jena University became a “center of Nazi learning and many prominent Nazi racial biologists took degrees at the Ernst Haeckel Center and also studied there.”²⁶ Eugenics, along with Haeckel’s anti-Jewish ideas, were later incorporated into Hitler’s government called National Socialism (Nazism).^{29, 30} The results were disastrous.^{27, 30, 31} (Haeckel has also been accused of fraud, altering evidence to support his racial ideas of evolution.)²⁶



Watch accompanying video entitled, *Episode 7: Human Evolution Fraud in Europe*

Marylou Ruhe—A survivor of the Holocaust, a victim of scientific racism (eugenics)

From accompanying video entitled, Nine Categories of Overturned Ape-Men

Mrs. Mary Lou Ruhe: “The racial laws that Hitler introduced when he became the chancellor of Germany in 1933 were based on his belief, and other people’s belief, in eugenics—that Germans (the Aryans) were of a superior race and Slavs, Jews, and Gypsies were of an inferior race... [Our captors] treated us as an inferior race but they also took our humanity away. So, yeah, in a way we were treated like non-humans. Our lives didn’t matter. If we were hungry or not, didn’t matter. If we were dying or not, the more were dying the better. So, it was a situation that was very difficult to understand now.”^{23, 24}



*Raindrops on roses and whiskers on kittens.
Bright copper kettles and warm woolen mittens.
Brown paper packages tied up with strings,
these are a few of my favorite things.*

These words from the Sound of Music describe what life was like for a young girl named Marylou Lewy (later Ruhe). Marylou grew up in the city of Lodz, the second largest city in Poland. She was very much loved by her parents and was their only child. She had an Irish Setter (below) that she adored named Deanna. She loved ice skating, gymnastics, and reading books.

Marylou attended a private school for girls. She was a popular girl. She and her friends walked to and from school each day. Marylou and her friends

frequently would drop in on her grandmother for a visit and some treats on their way home from school.

Summertime was a favorite for Marylou since her family was able to enjoy extended vacations during the summer. (Her father was a college professor and he did not have to work during the summertime.) They vacationed at resorts in the mountains of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

When she was ten, Marylou’s family traveled to the Baltic Sea where she enjoyed frolicking in the foamy waves and running barefoot through the warm white sand. Life for this special little girl was good... but all this was about to change.

During the Spring of 1939, Marylou’s beloved mother became ill. Soon, her mom was unable to get

out of bed, and on April 16, 1939, after a short illness, she died. Marylou was devastated.

About that same time, Marylou and her father read in newspapers and heard reports on the radio that horrible things were happening to the Jews in Germany. Jewish citizens there were being mistreated, their citizenship was being taken away, and they were being persecuted. The new science of eugenics was being applied to the population. Jews, Slavs, and Gypsies were now considered to be inferior races. Marylou and her family were Jewish. Even so, they were reassured by the fact that they did not live in Germany and even said out loud, “We live in Poland, it’s not going to happen to us!”²³ But it did.

On September 1, 1939, when Marylou was 17 years old, Hitler’s army invaded Poland. Because it was an industrial city, the Germans took over Lodz. The results were catastrophic for Marylou, her father, and her beloved grandmother.

The city residents didn’t fight the Germans when they invaded, so it was spared the bombings, but public transportation soon stopped, telephone service became intermittent, and shortages of food began. The German army confiscated all the food and supplies that were available.

A few months after the invasion, all 150,000 Jewish citizens of Lodz, Poland, were ordered to wear yellow stars on their outer clothing so that they could be easily identified. People were arrested in the streets for no reason and put into prison. Shops, stores, and factories owned by the Jewish people were taken over by the Germans. Rumors were heard that the Jewish population would soon be moved into a separate part of the city.

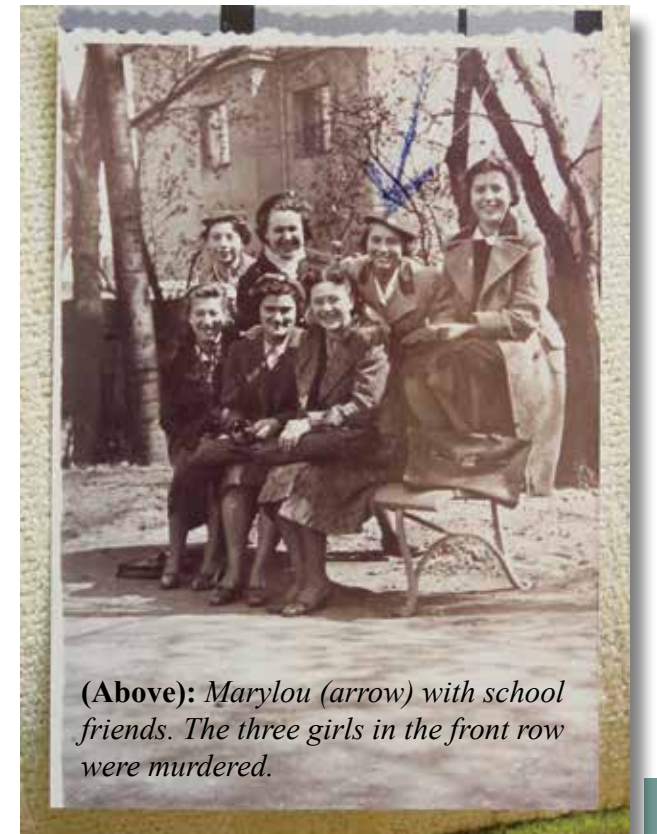
Just before Hanukkah in 1939, Hitler’s soldiers armed with guns came to Marylou’s home. They pounded on the door and yelled, “Rouse! Rouse! Out! Out! Get whatever you can take with you.”²³ Marylou, her father, and grandmother were forced to leave their home. They were allowed to take only what they could carry or push in a cart or baby carriage. Marylou filled a suitcase with her books and, of course, some other things too. Her family had a non-Jewish housekeeper who took the rest of their personal possessions to her home for safe keeping. (This was how these photographs of Marylou were preserved and later recovered.) Their new home was located in what came to be known as the Lodz Ghetto.

The Ghetto was located in the poorest, most remote section of the city. Most buildings didn’t have running water or indoor plumbing. Hitler’s troops surrounded the ghetto with barbed wire and erected watchtowers to prevent anyone from escaping. By April 1940, the Ghetto was completely closed off from the rest of the world. The Jewish people living in the ghetto were not allowed to have newspapers. Anyone found with a radio would be shot on the spot.

Marylou and her family were assigned one room of a two-bedroom apartment that they shared with two other families. The living conditions were terrible and contagious diseases were rampant because of overcrowding. Typhoid fever, dysentery, and tuberculosis had people dying by the hundreds daily. If that wasn’t bad enough, Marylou and her family also had to contend with starvation. There was not enough food.

After two years, soldiers began to move people out of this ghetto for “resettlement.” Deportations from the Lodz Ghetto began in 1942. The elderly, the sickly, and the little children were the first to be taken away, but they were never heard from again. They were murdered.

In August 1944, Marylou and her father were taken to a railroad siding where they were loaded onto cattle cars. They traveled for three days and



three nights. One person from each car was allowed to get out of the car once a day to bring aboard a pail of water so they would have something to drink. Finally, the train arrived at their destination—the concentration camp of Auschwitz.

German soldiers with guns and dogs were waiting for them on the platforms. The doors to the railcars were thrown open. As they left the cars, they were forced to leave all their belongings behind. Two lines were formed, men on one side and women on the other. And that parting was the last time that Marylou saw her father.

The group of women was then divided into two groups. The young and seemingly healthy women who could work, like Marylou, were in one group and again, the elderly, the sick looking, and the young women with small children were in the other group. Marylou's group was then taken to the showers where their heads and bodies were shaved. They were then given one garment each, no undergarments, and were taken to the barracks. She had to wear a metal number around her neck as identification.

From these women, the Germans selected those who would work in the labor camps. A panel of doctors would sit at a table outside the barracks. Marylou and the other women were forced to parade in front of them in the nude and they would point one way or the other. Eventually, she was among those sent to a labor camp. Marylou found herself in Salzwedel, Germany, working in a munitions factory. She lived in the barracks at the labor camp and was marched every morning or night to the factory by the soldiers. She worked 12-hour shifts operating the machinery that made bullets for German guns.

Here at the labor camp, she could hear cannon fire and airplanes overhead and realized the war front was coming closer to her. Soon, part of the factory was bombed and she could no longer go out to work. Then, the railroad siding through which they were getting their supplies was damaged. They were no longer able to get food supplies. The real starvation had now begun, and Marylou and the others knew they could not last much longer.

On April 14, 1945, Marylou and the others awoke in their bunk beds and realized they didn't hear any cannon fire. No airplanes were heard overhead. They knew that something was going to happen. They all got dressed and stood at the roll call area in

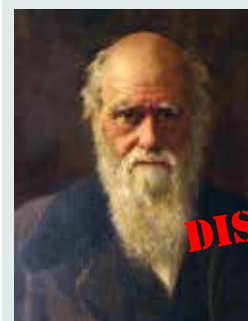
front of each barracks and waited. There they were, rows and rows of young women standing, but no guards ever appeared. Suddenly, dark green tanks with white stars burst through the double barbed wire fences. The American troops had arrived, and the labor camp was liberated. Marylou's ordeal was finally over. She had survived. She was free. But her entire family was dead.

Mary Lou was just one of more than 100 million victims of scientific racism who were told by evolution scientists that they were less than human.

This essay was written by Debbie Werner and is based on an interview with Mrs. Ruhe in 2001 for this book and video series. Mrs. Ruhe passed away Sept. 24, 2008 at the age of 86.



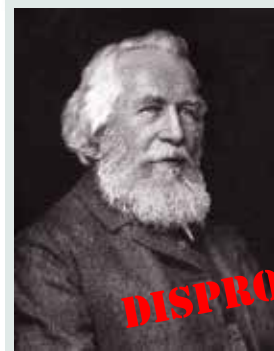
Above: The only person in this picture who was not murdered is Marylou (white blazer). Her younger cousin (black shorts) was removed from the Lodz Ghetto and killed. Her father (far right in knickers) was eventually taken to the Dachau concentration camp and killed. Her uncle (in suit and tie) was also murdered.



1871 Blacks and Aborigines Are So Inferior They Will Go Extinct

From *The Descent of Man* (paraphrased): Because Blacks and Australian Aborigines are inferior to Whites, they will certainly go extinct in the near future.⁸

— Charles Darwin
Author of Theory of Evolution



1892 Blacks Are Ape-Like

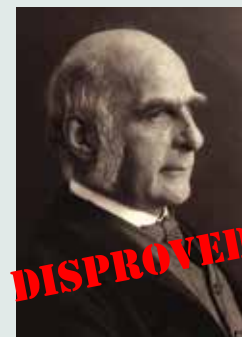
"Of the twelve species of men distinguished on the following table [right], the four lower [Black] species... are on the whole at a much lower stage of development, and more like apes...."^{4, 13}

— Dr. Ernst Haeckel
Professor, University of Jena, Germany
Recipient Darwin-Wallace Medal

SYSTEMATIC SURVEY
Of the 12 Species of Men and their 36 Races.
(Compare Plate XX.)

Species	Races	Home
1. <u>Hapvan</u> <u>Homo Papua</u>	1. Nigritoid	Malacca, Philippine Islands
2. <u>Hottentot</u> <u>Homo Hottentotus</u>	2. New Guinean men	New Guinea
3. <u>Baifir</u> <u>Homo Cafre</u>	3. Melanesians	Van Diemen's Land
4. <u>Nggro</u> <u>Homo Niger</u>	4. Tasmanians	The Cape
	5. Hottentots	The Cape
	6. Bushmen	Eastern South Africa
	7. Zulu Kaffres	Central South Africa
	8. Bechuanas	Western South Africa
	9. Congo Kaffres	Tibu district
	10. Tibu negroes	Soudan
	11. Soudan negroes	Senegambiana
	12. Senegambians	Nigritia
	13. Nigritians	
	14. Sumatranians	Sunda Archipelago
5. <u>Malay</u> <u>Homo Malayus</u>	15. Polynesians	Pacific Archipelago
	16. Natives of Madagascar	Madagascar
6. <u>Mongolian</u> <u>Homo Mongolianus</u>	17. Indo-Chinese	Tibet, China
	18. Corao-Japanese	Corao, Japan
	19. Altaians	Central Asia, North Asia
	20. Uralians	North-western Asia, Northern Europe, Hungary
7. <u>Arctic</u> <u>Homo Arcticus</u>	21. Hyperboreans	Extreme N.E. of Asia
	22. Esquimaux	The extreme north of America
8. <u>American</u> <u>Homo Americanus</u>	23. North Americans	North America
	24. Central Americans	Central America
	25. South Americans	South America
	26. Patagonians	The extreme south of South America
9. <u>Australian</u> <u>Homo Australis</u>	27. North Australians	North Australia
	28. South Australians	South Australia
10. <u>Dravidian</u> <u>H. Dravidus</u>	29. Tamils	Further India
11. <u>Arabian</u> <u>Homo Arabs</u>	30. Todas	Nilgherri
	31. Dogonians	Nubia
	32. Felatians	Fula-land (Central Africa)

1892 Blacks, Aborigines, and Jews Are Inferior



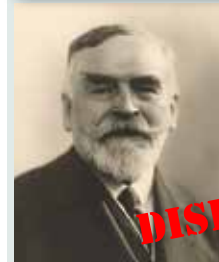
"...the negro race is some two grades below our own."²⁰

"...The Australian type is at least one grade below the African negro."⁹

[Blacks will go extinct and will be] "...replaced by their betters."³²

"...the Jews are specialized for a parasitical existence upon other nations, and that there is need of evidence that they are capable of fulfilling the varied duties of a civilized nation by themselves."³³

— Sir Francis Galton
Charles Darwin's Cousin
Began Eugenics Movement



1923 Non-White Races Are Ape-Like

"...the lower races [non-White races], as we shall see later, still preserve certain characteristics of the stage now represented by the Anthropoid Apes."¹⁵

— Dr. Marcellin Boule
National Museum of Natural History in Paris



1926 Blacks Are a Different Species and Inferior

"The Negroid stock is even more ancient than the Caucasian and Mongolians... The standard of intelligence of the average adult Negro is similar to that of the eleven-year-old youth of the species *Homo sapiens*."^{3B}

— Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn
American Museum of Natural History, New York



1926 Jews and Asians Are *Not* Eager to Learn

*“There was no curiosity about Nature among the writers of the Bible [Jews], as there is little natural curiosity among Orientals today.”*¹⁰

DISPROVED

— Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn
American Museum of Natural History, New York



1957 Blacks are the Missing Link Between *Australopithecus* and Whites

*“It will become apparent during the course of the description how these two Bush ilia [pelvic bones of Black South Africans living today]...bridge the gap that would otherwise exist between the australopithecine and other human ilia.”*¹⁷

DISPROVED

—Dr. Raymond Dart
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg



1957 Blacks Walk Bent Over (like Apes)

*“...the Bushman type [native Black Africans]...[walk bent over like apes and] ‘they are incompletely erect.’”*¹⁸

DISPROVED

—Dr. Raymond Dart
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

1960s Blacks are the Missing Link Between Ape and Man



DISPROVED

A 1960s display at the American Museum showing a dark-skinned man (red circle) as an evolutionary link between an ape (green circle) and a White man (blue circle).³⁴

— American Museum of Natural History, New York

CATEGORY 3

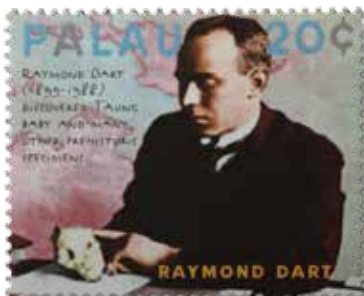
APE-MEN CREATED FROM RECENTLY BURIED HUMANS

It is hard to imagine that a scientist could identify the remains of a *recently* buried human as an ape-man; but this has occurred many times and is the next category (**Category 3**) of overturned ape-men.

Not to make excuses for these egregious errors, but there are many common elements that run throughout these stories. Foremost is the fact that these scientists did not comprehend, early on, that *recently* buried bones can quickly fossilize.^{1,2,3} Inside of a cave where mineral-rich water drips from the ceiling onto bones, or in mineral-rich soils, soft organic bone is replaced by rock-hard minerals in just a few centuries (or less).^{1,2,3} In the past, some scientists falsely concluded that fossilized human bones must be of great antiquity (millions of years old). They reasoned that if the bones were millions of years old, and if evolution occurred, then the bones might be a different species.



Dr. Robert Broom
National Museum of South Africa



Dr. Raymond Dart
University of the Witwatersrand,
South Africa

A second reason why so many of the top scientists identified recently buried human bones as ape-men was due to the fact that in the 20th century, there was an outbreak of “*hominid fever*.”⁴ This malady is similar to gold rush fever and was first described by paleontologist Dr. Tim White. It is

characterized by a state of hyper-excitement at the prospect of finding an ape-man. A scientist with this condition misinterprets nearly every bone or every loose rock they find as evidence they have found either an ape-man or an ape-man tool.^{5,6,7,8}

A third reason scientists identified human skeletons as ape-men was the common belief among evolution scientists that Blacks, American Indians, Australian aborigines, and other non-white races were ape-like, non-*Homo sapiens*, subhuman, ape-men.⁹ If these non-white races were inferior, they reasoned, why not then dig up their graves?¹⁰ They might find an “ape-man” skull. These evolution scientists went to cemeteries and burial grounds of non-white people and dug up their remains by the thousands.¹⁰ The Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D. C., collected 12,000 American Indian and Inuit (Eskimo) skeletons.¹¹ Today, national science museums across the globe are still trying to reinter the human skeletons they acquired in this manner.¹⁰

Sit back now and read stories in which learned scientists, some of which are shown on this page, created ape-men out of the remains of recently buried humans.



Dr. Florentino Ameghino
Director of the National Museum
of Argentina



Dr. Phillip Tobias
University of the Witwatersrand,
South Africa

CHAPTER 3

The Boskop Man (*Homo capensis*)



F. W. FitzSimons, F.Z.S., F.R.M.S.
Director, Port Elizabeth Museum

In 1915, F. W. FitzSimons (left), Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum in South Africa, published a report of a new type of ape-man in the prestigious science journal *Nature* (right).^{1,2} The being, found in Boskop, South Africa, was appropriately called the “Boskop Man.”²

FitzSimons reported the fossilized skull was similar to Neanderthal Man in

“*shape, thickness and measurements*” and was at least as old.² He presented side-by-side photographs of the Boskop Man skull (red circles right) and a Neanderthal Man skull (yellow circles right) to make his case.²

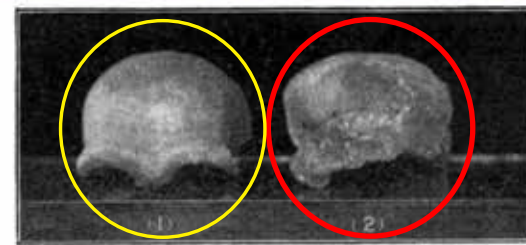


Three years later, Dr. Robert Broom (left) from the National Museum of Natural History in South Africa reviewed FitzSimons’ Boskop Man fossils. In an article he wrote for the prestigious American Museum in New York City (below left), he agreed that the Boskop Man was primitive, possibly ancestral to the ape-like Neanderthal Man, and distinct from modern humans (*Homo sapiens*).³ Broom assigned the Boskop Man the official scientific name *Homo capensis* (left).³

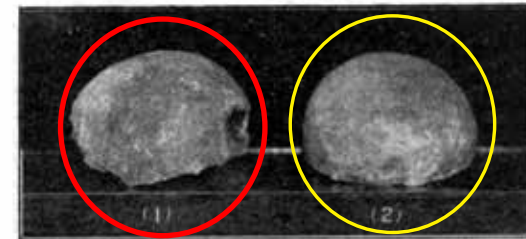
For scientists who worked in the field of human evolution, Boskop, South Africa, was now on the map as an important locality where human evolution was documented with fossils.

For scientists who worked in the field of human evolution, Boskop, South Africa, was now on the map as an important locality where human evolution was documented with fossils.

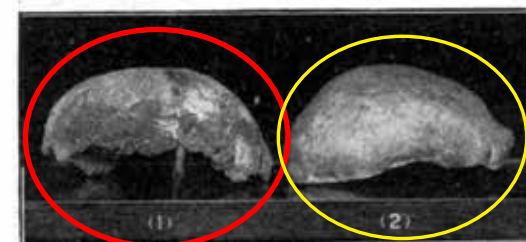
AUGUST 5, 1915 *NATURE*
Palaeolithic Man in South Africa.
In November of 1913 Mr. J. L. Groenewald, a farmer, of Adelaide, C.P., showed me some pieces of fossil bones, explaining that he had obtained them from a friend's farm at Boskop, in the Transvaal. He wanted my opinion as to whether they were human or not. I pronounced them to be portions of a human skull-cap of some very ancient race, and prevailed upon him to give them to me. A subsequent examination, after the parts had been fitted together and measured, made it clear that it was of a race as



Front view of the two skull-caps. (1) Neanderthal; (2) Boskop.



Back view of the two skull-caps. (1) Boskop; (2) Neanderthal.



Side view of the Boskop skull-cap, in comparison with the typical Neanderthal skull-cap. (1) Boskop skull-cap; (2) Neanderthal skull-cap. The forehead parts face outwards.

ancient, or more so, than the Neanderthal or the La Chapelle man. It bears a close resemblance in shape, thickness, and measurements to the former. The skull is as completely fossilised as the Karoo fossil reptiles. That it is of vast antiquity is certain. This Boskop man differs from the typical Neanderthal type in having a lesser development of the

Author's Note: Article above was truncated for space considerations.

More Boskop fossils found at Tzitzikama, South Africa

The authenticity of the Boskop Man was further validated when a third scientist, Dr. Raymond Dart from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, reported the discovery of five additional Boskop Man remains in a rock shelter at Tzitzikama (pronounced *zit' zi comma*) along the coast of South Africa.^{4,5} This site was hundreds of miles from where the first Boskop specimen was

found.⁶ Dart assigned these newly discovered skeletons to the same species name that Dr. Broom gave the Boskop Man (*Homo capensis*) and published photographs of one of the skulls in *Nature* (below).⁷ He acknowledged Broom’s position that Boskop Man was an ancestor to the Neanderthal ape-man.⁸

OCTOBER 27, 1923] *NATURE* 623

Boskop Remains from the South-east African Coast.

By Prof. RAYMOND A. DART, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

THE controversy raging over the Piltdown remains, and the coming of the War shortly afterwards, were the two events which conspired to distract the attention of the scientific world from the significant discovery which was made in South Africa in 1913,

demonstrate the thickness and texture of the cranial bones in this race. Fortunately, the fragment crosses the line of the sagittal suture (Fig. 1), hence the cranial form is accurately known. It reveals the same type of breadth, flattening, and central depression in *norma occipitalis* that was pointed out for Boskop man by S. H. Haughton.¹

Fig. 3 shows the inner aspect of three other pieces which were found to articulate exactly along the line of fracture. The state of preservation and general appearance of the bones justifies the assumption that they form part of the left half of the cranium represented by our right parieto-occipital fragment. Fig. 4 is an external view of the same three bony pieces on a rough reconstruction of the endocranial cavity which errs, as I have since determined, on the side of generosity in volume.

So far as the evidence goes, the skull appears to be that of a woman; for other specimens (which I believe to be male) show a more marked glabella, more robust eyebrow ridges, and a greater development of the frontal lobes of the brain. The smallness of the mastoid process, the thickened and tuberculated inferior margin of the tympanic plate, and the very vertical forehead also corroborate its feminine character.

When the fragments have been oriented, the following provisional measurements are obtained: maximal length 210 mm., and maximal breadth 150 mm., as

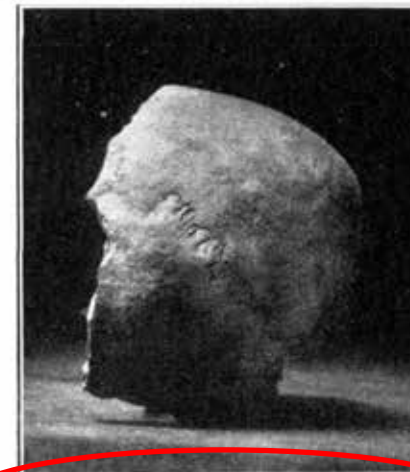


FIG. 1.—External view of the right parieto-occipital fragment of *Homo capensis*, showing the lambdoidal and sagittal sutures.

when a farmer unearthed some fragments of a human skull at Boskop near Potchefstroom in the Transvaal. Last year, the discovery of a more primitive human race in *Homo rhodesiensis* has served to redirect attention to the part which Africa still has to play in elucidating the wider questions of human origins and human migrations.

Since the time the bet between the two farmers as to the “humanity” of the Boskop remains was settled, Mr. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, has been assiduously excavating the rock shelters in that neighbourhood. In June last he forwarded to the Department of Anatomy in the University of the Witwatersrand a consignment of skeletal material which contained the remains of several members of the ichthyophagous Strandlooper race which preceded the Hottentots along the coastal areas.

The Strandloopers, now extinct as a race, were the builders of gigantic kitchen-middens in South Africa. In the particular rock-shelter at Tzitzikama explored by Mr. FitzSimons, this material, in which the Strandloopers had been interred, was removed layer by layer to a depth of fifteen feet. At this level he came upon bones of an entirely different calibre and appearance. Recognising this fact and appreciating the possibilities of the discovery, he forwarded these specimens separately. Altogether, I have received remains of some five individuals from this site, and though mixed together and fragmentary they afford definite evidence that they belong to the same race as was found in the Transvaal in 1913.

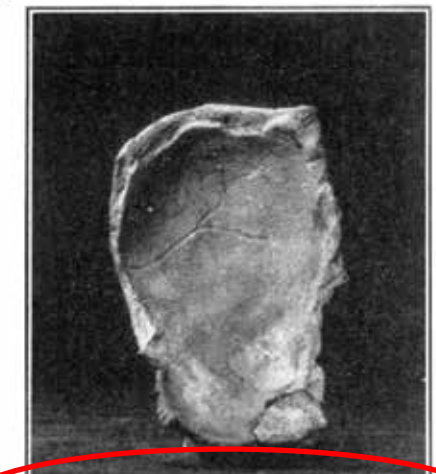


FIG. 2.—Internal view of the right parieto-occipital fragment of *Homo capensis*, showing the thickness and texture of the cranial bones.

compared with the length of 205 mm. and breadth of 154 mm. secured for the Boskop calvaria. If this length be correctly determined, we are in the presence of the longest-headed human skull yet discovered. It was undoubtedly dolichocephalic.

The first estimations of its endocranial content seemed to show, on account of the extraordinary length, a figure even higher than that secured by

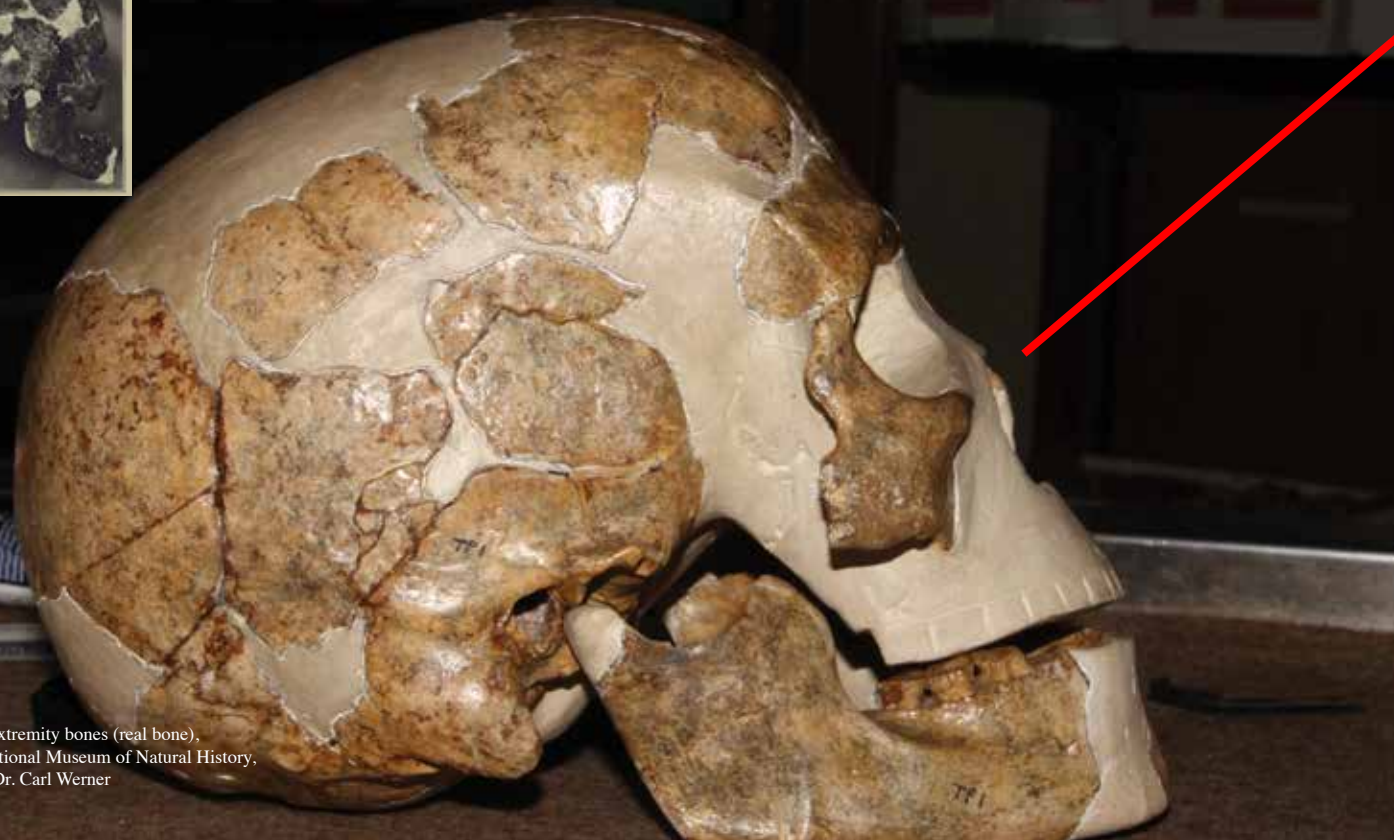
Another Boskop Skeleton Found at Springbok Flats

Six years later, in January 1929, a road construction crew working at Springbok Flats, South Africa, dug up yet another Boskop Man (*Homo capensis*) skeleton (below).^{9, 10} Dr. Broom examined the skeleton and named it "The Springbok Man" or "The Bushveld Man."¹¹ Two months later he published a report in the prestigious science journal *Nature* (right).⁹ Dr. Broom considered the being to be from the Stone Age (mid-Paleolithic period), contemporary with Neanderthal Man and contemporary with the extinct giant buffalo fossils (*Bubalus bainii*) that were found nearby.^{9, 12} Many newspapers covered this "highly important discovery."^{13, 14, 15} *The Illustrated London News* ran a front-page story (below left) with four full pages (next page).¹⁵



Above: Extremity bones of the Springbok Man.

Below: Springbok Flats skull seen on the front cover of *The Illustrated London News* (left).¹⁵



Skull and extremity bones (real bone).
Ditsong National Museum of Natural History.
Photos by Dr. Carl Werner

426 THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS MARCH 16, 1929

THE "SPRINGBOK" MAN: NEW LIGHT ON SOUTH AFRICAN PRE-HISTORY.

VIEWS ON A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY THREE EMINENT SCIENTISTS—SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S., DR. ROBERT BROOM, F.R.S., AND MR. HERBERT LANG.

AN INTRODUCTION BY SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S.

LET me, in the first place, express the indebtedness of all students of ancient man to *The Illustrated London News*. In its present issue it adds one more portrait to the growing gallery of man's prehistoric ancestors. But for the interest which *The Illustrated London News* has done so much to stimulate in all parts of the world, the ancient skull which Dr. Robert Broom is seen holding in front of him (Fig. 1) might have been ground into road metal to pave the way which crosses Springbok Flats.

that is the inference I have drawn from the facts at my disposal.

Dr. Broom is inclined to regard Springbok man as mid-Paleolithic in date—making him a contemporary of Neanderthal man in Europe. I think Mr. Lang comes nearer the truth when he ascribes him to a later culture—the Capaian culture—the contemporary in Africa of the Aurignacian in Europe. Mr. Lang believes the people of that date did not bury their dead. They certainly did so in Europe from mid-Paleolithic times onwards. I am sure the Oldoway skeleton was deliberately buried, as were the skeletons of Pleistocene men in Kenya. One may take it as an axiom that, where parts representing a complete skeleton are found together, there was a deliberate interment.

The present discovery fulfils the hope which has been growing ever stronger these twenty years past, that Africa still contains all the documents needed to restore the history of man in the continent formerly known as "dark."

THE "BUSHVELD" FOSSIL (ALSO CALLED "SPRINGBOK" MAN), VERY PROBABLY AN ANCESTOR OF THE KORANNAS.

BY DR. ROBERT BROOM, F.R.S.

THE skull and skeleton which have just been unearthed in Springbok Flats form undoubtedly the most important discovery of primitive man in South Africa, and it is a discovery which must be of great value to anthropologists in Europe and America. We have long known that man inhabited South Africa in very early prehistoric times. In the Stellenbosch district there are thousands of large stone implements of a very early date. In the Diamond Gravels of the Vaal River valley there are literally hundreds of thousands of implements of a somewhat later date, but yet of a time that must be tens of thousands of years ago. But of neither the man who made the Stellenbosch implements nor the man of the Diamond Gravels was anything certainly known. Now, for the first time, we have clear evidence of the later Palaeolithic man.

This new find is associated with the extinct buffalo (*Bubalus bainii*). At Hagenstad, in the Orange Free State, we find large numbers of human implements in association not only with the extinct buffalo, but also with remains of the extinct horse (*Equus capensis*) and two extinct antelopes. We are thus probably pretty safe in associating the new fossil man with the Hagenstad implements.

I am sorry that Dr. Broom proposes to change the name "Springbok" to "Bushveld" man; we came to know him, from the accounts cabled home at the time of his discovery, as "Springbok" man, and most of us are likely to retain a name that comes so easily to the tongue. He was a remarkably tall and big-headed fellow. From the dimensions of his skull given by Dr. Broom, and from others inferred from the photograph (reproduced on the front page of this number), the size of his brain was certainly more than 1500 cubic centimetres—more than that of a modern Englishman.

The discovery now interests to all who are being made in Kenya by the Archaeological Expedition. The man discovered in the Flats has so many points whose remains have been found in the Pleistocene deposits of Kenya Colony cannot be a doubt that they are very closely akin.

The *Illustrated London News* illustrations (April 4, 1929) of the discovery made of Pleistocene man (the Oldoway type) in Africa. The discovery in Tanganyika Territory by Dr. Hans Reck. He has here (Fig. 2), and it will be seen, there represented closely the Springbok man. I have here represented the Oldoway man as an "Oldoway" type, a Hamitic negro buried in a Pleistocene deposit—a sandy, calcareous tufa not unlike the Springbok deposit. It was Mr. Leakey who undecieved me. After he made his discoveries in Kenya, he went to Berlin and saw the Oldoway skeleton; it was fossilised to the same degree as the bones of extinct species of animals lying in the same deposit. Mr. Leakey has found nearly a score of skeletons of the same type in Pleistocene deposits of Kenya.

Thus the discovery at Springbok carries the history of a prehistoric invasion of Africa by a tall, long-

Sixty years ago the famous Collyer jaw was got in a very old deposit in Norfolk. It was examined by all the eminent scientists of the day, but, as it was not of a typical monkey type and had a pointed chin, Science threw it in the waste-paper basket. The Galley Hill skull seemed quite certainly of great antiquity; but, alas! it had a large brain and a pointed chin. So to-day anthropologists regard it with suspicion.

This newly-discovered skull, which may be called the "Bushveld Skull," has also a large brain and a pointed chin; and yet it is undoubtedly old, and very old. The antero-posterior measurement of the skull is 195 mm., and the breadth about 144 mm. This means that the brain was quite up to the average of Englishmen of to-day. The brow, though ascending, is narrow, and the eyes small. The face is large, and the nose probably moderately flat. The lower jaw is extremely large and massive, but the molar teeth are small and quite unlike those of the negro or Kafir. The limb bones are those of a man of about 6 ft., or a little over, and of extremely powerful build. The photographs (on page 428) show a few comparisons.

In considering the relationships of the Bushveld man we are in difficulty from the comparatively few other prehistoric types known from any part of the world. In Europe there are two well-known early types of man—the Neanderthal and the Cro-Magnon man. Manifestly, the Bushveld type has no near affinity with the Neanderthal; but with the Cro-Magnon there may be a relationship. Cro-Magnon man was of large stature, and he had a large brain and a pointed chin. Still, I do not think the relationship close. The skulls are differently shaped, and, if the face is obtained of the Bushveld man, I expect it will prove to be very different from that of the Cro-Magnon type. Possibly, however, the South African type, or a near relation, may have been ancestral to the large-brained European prehistoric man.

Some years ago, a very large prehistoric skull was found at Boskop, in the Southern Transvaal. Unfortunately, only the upper part of the brain-case, a temporal bone, and a fragment of the lower jaw were obtained. The skull is of enormous size, and extremely thick in parts. We know, however, too little of it to be quite sure of its affinities. It may have been ancestral to the Bushveld type, but is

FIG. 1. DR. ROBERT BROOM, F.R.S., WITH THE SKULL OF THE "SPRINGBOK" (OR "BUSHVELD") MAN, WHICH HE HAD JUST RESTORED.

Dr. Broom's article on the skull is printed here. We may recall that last year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society.

A CROWN VIEW OF THE LOWER JAW OF THE "SPRINGBOK" MAN (RIGHT).

THE UPPER-SIDE OF THE LOWER JAW (WITH IMPRESSION OF THE DIALYSTIC MUSCLE) OF THE "SPRINGBOK" MAN (CENTRE) COMPARED WITH THOSE OF A HOTTENTOT (LEFT) AND A KAFFIR (RIGHT); SHOWING THE

and the chin pointed.

In the past, anthropologists have not been entirely free from blame. They have assumed, without any satisfactory evidence, that a skull with a large brain and a pointed chin is not likely to be old, and almost invariably when such a skull has been found, even though its contents

IN AFRICA: A SKELETON FOUND AT OLDOWAY, IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA (NOW TANGANYIKA), BY DR. HANS RECK, EARLY IN 1914—SHOWN *IN SITU*.

In his article on this page, Sir Arthur Keith recalls this photograph (given in our issue of April 4, 1914) as illustrating "the first discovery of Pleistocene Man in Africa," and points out that "the fossil man represented closely resembles in all his features the 'Springbok' man." Dr. Hans Reck, who discovered these Oldoway remains, thought them those of a man drowned about 150,000 years ago.

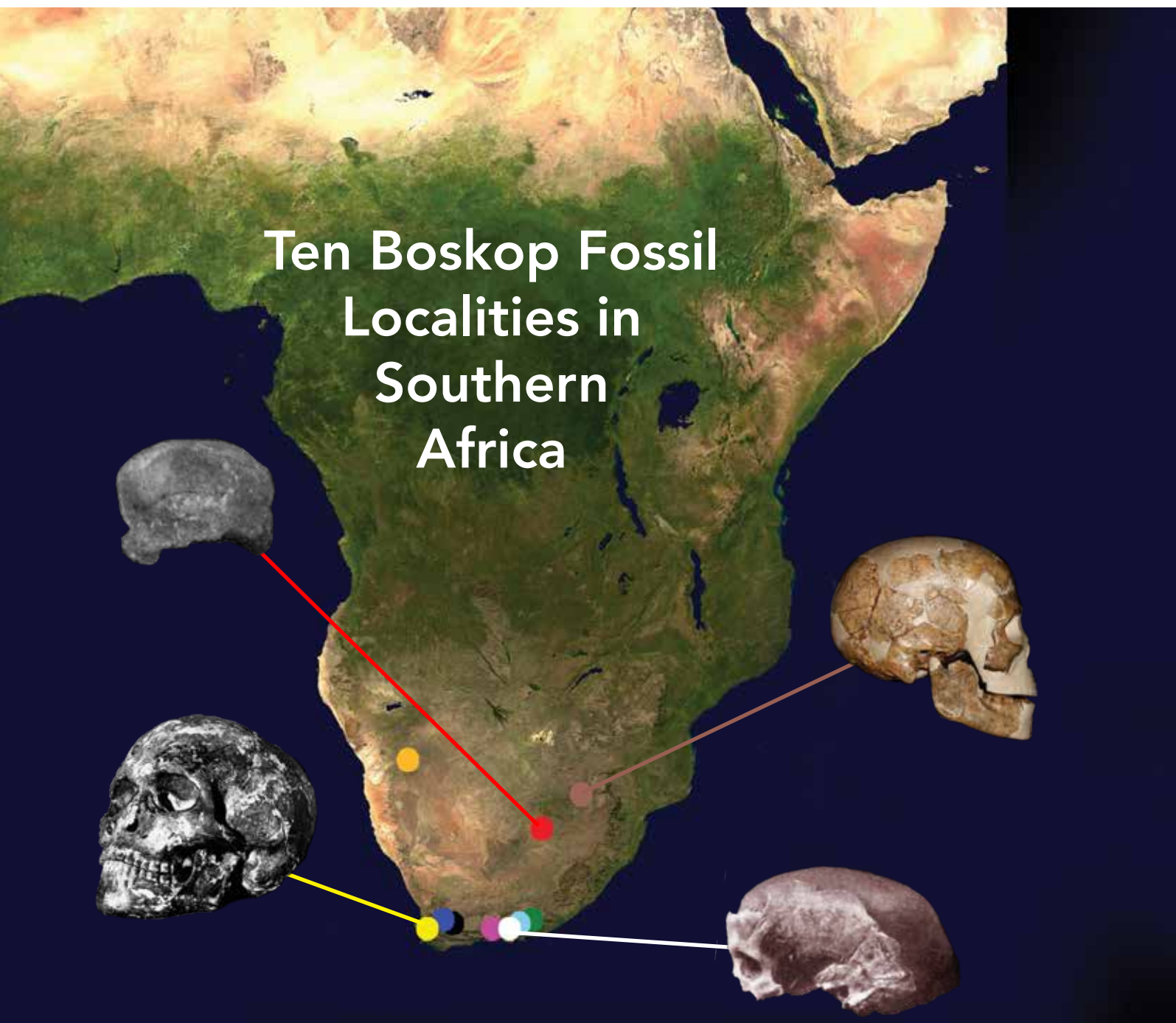
very nearly related. Possibly he was the man who made the Stellenbosch type of implements.

While, however, we cannot find any near relatives

Other Boskop Man Discoveries

Over the next four decades, more fossil examples of the Boskop Man type (*Homo capensis*) were found in Africa.^{17, 18} In addition to the three original discoveries at Boskop (red dot below), Tzitzikama (white dot below), and Springbok flats (brown dot below),¹¹ many other Boskop skeletons were discovered, including: the Fish Hoek Man (yellow dot

below),¹⁷ the Cape Flats Man (blue),¹⁷ Otjiseva Man, (orange),¹⁹ along with fossils from Plettenberg Bay (green),¹⁷ Matjes River (magenta),¹⁷ Kalk Bay (black),¹⁷ and Oakhurst (aqua).^{17, 20} These skeletal remains were classified as “Boskop” by the leading scientists in South Africa (Drs. Dart, Tobias, and Robinson), as well as others.^{17, 20}



Boskop Was an Ape-Like Ancestor

It is important to remember that during this time most scientists who supported the theory of human evolution thought Neanderthal Man was a hairy, bent over, gorilla-like ape-man (below left).^{3, 21, 22} They also thought modern South African aboriginal tribesmen, including Bushmen (below) and Hottentots

(below right), were evolutionary throwbacks, non-*Homo sapiens*, and small-brained creatures that walked bent over.²³ (ALL of these ideas were rejected after 1960.)

By suggesting that the Boskop Man was the predecessor of both the Neanderthal Man and the modern Bushman, scientists were implying the Boskop Man was even more ape-like than the “ape-like” Neanderthal Man and the “ape-like” indigenous people of Africa—or so they thought. (See their comments below.)



Neanderthal Man^{21, 22}



Modern Bushman



Modern Hottentot (Khoikhoi)



1915 *Nature*

“A subsequent examination [of the original Boskop Man skull], after the parts had been fitted together and measured, made it clear that it was of a race as ancient, or more so, than the Neanderthal....”²

—F. W. FitzSimons, F.Z.S., F.R.M.S.
Director, Port Elizabeth Museum
Port Elizabeth, South Africa



1923 *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*

“Not improbably the race represented by the Boskop skull are the direct but remote ancestors of the Bushmen of today.”²⁴

—Dr. Robert Broom
Ditsong National Museum of Natural History
Pretoria, South Africa



1923 *Nature*

“Broom goes further and believes it **not unlikely** that the Boskop type was ancestral to...Neanderthal....”⁸

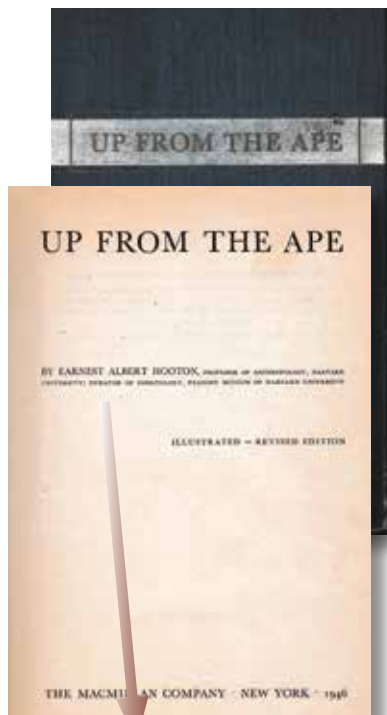
—Dr. Raymond Dart
University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg, South Africa

For more than 50 years, scientists wrote about the Boskop Man.

2, 18, 25

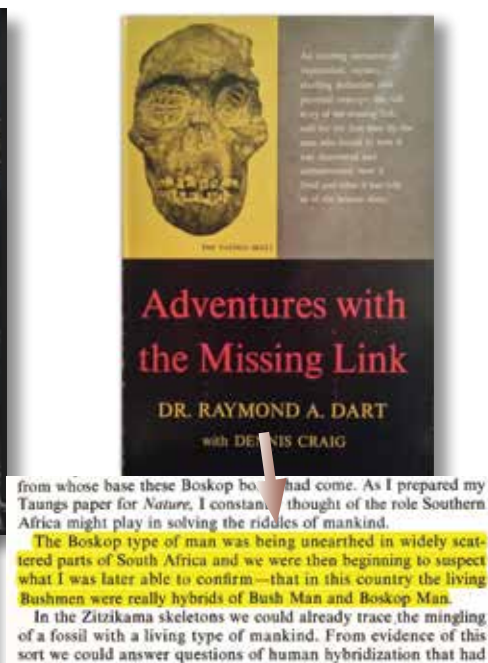
1946

Dr. Earnest Hooton
Harvard University



1959

Dr. Raymond Dart
University of the Witwatersrand



1969

W. Sydow
Dr. Trevor Jones, University of Cape Town



"If we accept the opinion of Sir Arthur Keith and most of the South African anthropologists, the Bushman-Hottentot stock of today has evolved from the Pleistocene, Middle Stone Age, large-brained Boskop type through such later types as the Fish Hoek man and the geologically recent Strandloopers. This view is based upon similarity of cranial characters...."

The Boskop Bomb

It is common for scientists who support the concept of human evolution to withhold *serious public* criticisms of a colleague's ape-man until after the colleague retires or dies. (This may be done to avoid retribution from the scientist or the institution where he or she works.) Examples include: Dr. Aleš Hrdlička not publishing his book criticizing Ameghino's five ape-men (*Homo sapiens*) until after Ameghino died;²⁶ Dr. Phillip Tobias withholding revelations about Dart's blundered ape-man (a baboon skull) until after Dr. Dart died;^{27, 28} Dr. Ron Clarke not revealing Dr. Tobias' *Homo habilis* fraud

until long after Tobias was retired;²⁹ and scientists unmasking the fake Piltdown ape-man after Woodward died.³⁰ The story of Boskop Man is no exception.

Shortly after the principle scientists who championed the Boskop Man disappeared from the scene (Drs. FitzSimons and Broom died in 1951 and Dr. Raymond Dart retired in 1958), serious criticisms were raised about this ape-man by Dr. Ron Singer from the University of Cape Town, South Africa. His conclusions were startling.

Dr. Singer's investigative approach was straightforward. He compared recently deceased modern human skeletons to the various Boskop Man skeletal remains found in Africa.^{31, 32, 33} He concluded that the Boskop Man fossils (*Homo capensis*) were, in fact, *recently buried modern humans*. He underscored his conclusion with four important points:

1) Anatomically, Boskop Man bones are indistinguishable from the bones of modern indigenous Africans (Bushman, Hottentots and other mixed races, such as Bushman/Hottentot and Hottentot/European).^{34, 35} In fact, one of the skulls identified as "Boskop" was from a recently deceased body donated to the Cape Town University Medical School dissection lab.^{10, 36, 37}

2) Skeletons of *modern* Bushmen and *modern* Hottentots were found at the various Boskop Man dig sites, but these discoveries were downplayed by the scientists who wrote the scientific papers about Boskop Man.^{38, 39} Modern skeletons at the Boskop dig sites suggest that these were *modern* cemeteries, not the living quarters of an ape-man.

3) Fossilization occurs when a bone is saturated with mineral rich water. This process occurs quickly (in just a few centuries) in caves with mineral rich water dripping from ceilings and in some mineral rich soils.^{40, 41, 42} Fossilized human bones are not necessarily ancient, nor are they necessarily from a human ancestor. The primary scientist involved in promoting the Boskop Man (F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum) did not understand this.^{43, 44, 45}

4) Dr. Dart reported in 1923 that cultural artifacts were not found for the Boskop Man (other than red ochre used in their burial rites), but this was far from the truth.^{39, 45, 46, 47, 48} Modern artifacts were found at these sites. FitzSimons reported finding necklace "beads made from ostrich-egg shells,"⁴⁹ "pottery,"⁵⁰ "a small reed musical instrument in the skeleton hand of a cliff dweller,"⁵¹ and "flat gravestones" carved with "indistinct human figures."^{49, 52} According to Dr. Singer, these were *modern* artifacts.^{39, 45} Even more significant, at the Fish Hoek site, "a piece of rusted European iron said to have been a spear head" was found with the skeletons.⁴⁸



1958 Man "...on the basis of an isolated cranial fragment found 40 years ago near the surface in a dubious geological horizon, unassociated with implements and fauna, there has been developed conjecture after conjecture, speculation on speculation...This illustration indicates the confusion and the way in which theories are easily evolved without facts...Dart initiated the concept of a Boskop physical type in 1923 after a preliminary study of the poorly fossilized Zitzikama remains, which are undoubted [modern] Bush-Hottentot remains found with their recognized cultural associations...It is now clear that what Orford and Wells (1936) described as 'Boskop' features...are actually [modern] Hottentot features... It is significant that *wherever so-called Boskopoid types are considered to have been found, whether in mountain caves or coastal plains or rock shelters, the dominant features of most of the other crania in the same site were either [modern] Bushman or [modern] Hottentot; moreover, when a cranium had one or more of these features exaggerated they were called Boskopoid...The known modern Bushman and Hottentot types must be used to appraise the fossils, because they too occur as fossils... the features exhibited by the Boskop skull and those which have been termed 'Boskopoid' are not specific to any 'new' single, African racial group, and in Africa they may be found in varying degrees in the [modern] Bushmen, [modern] Hottentots or [modern] Bush-Hottentot admixtures...It is now obvious that what was justifiable speculation (because of paucity of data) in 1923, and was apparent as speculation in 1947, is inexcusable to maintain in 1958.*"⁵³

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THE CLIFF DWELLERS OF T'ZITZIKAMA.

By F. W. FITZSIMONS, F.Z.S., etc. (Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum).

The Rest of the Story...Runaway Slaves

After Dr. Singer clarified that Boskop skeletons were not ape-men but recently buried modern humans (*Homo sapiens*), a logical explanation emerges for the large numbers of Boskop dig sites found along the coast of South Africa.^{34, 35, 45}

In 1921, FitzSimons reported in the *The Illustrated London News* that after the slave industry came to South Africa in 1658, runaway slaves hid in the coastal caves high up on the cliffs (as seen below and right).^{49, 54} At night, they went down to the beach and brought shellfish back up into the caves to eat. So as to remain undetected by any locals walking on the beach below, they threw their discarded shells *inside* the cave. For the same reason, they buried their dead deep *inside* the caves, keeping the graves out of sight.

Many of the coastal caves visited by FitzSimons in the 1920s, (Tzitzikama,⁴⁹ Platenberg Bay,⁵⁵ and others⁴⁹) were later identified as “Boskop Man” dig sites.¹⁷

FitzSimons was aware that runaway slaves once lived in these coastal caves, but he believed that the skeletons he found in the deeper layers of the caves were ancient.⁵⁶ He also considered the Boskop people to be primitive because they buried their dead

inside the caves where they were living, and discarded their seashells *inside* their home, a hideous practice by modern standards since the shell heaps would smell.^{57, 58} But FitzSimons’s theories were wrong on both counts. These were simply modern humans trying to evade capture by hiding in the caves between 1658 and 1900.^{54, 49}

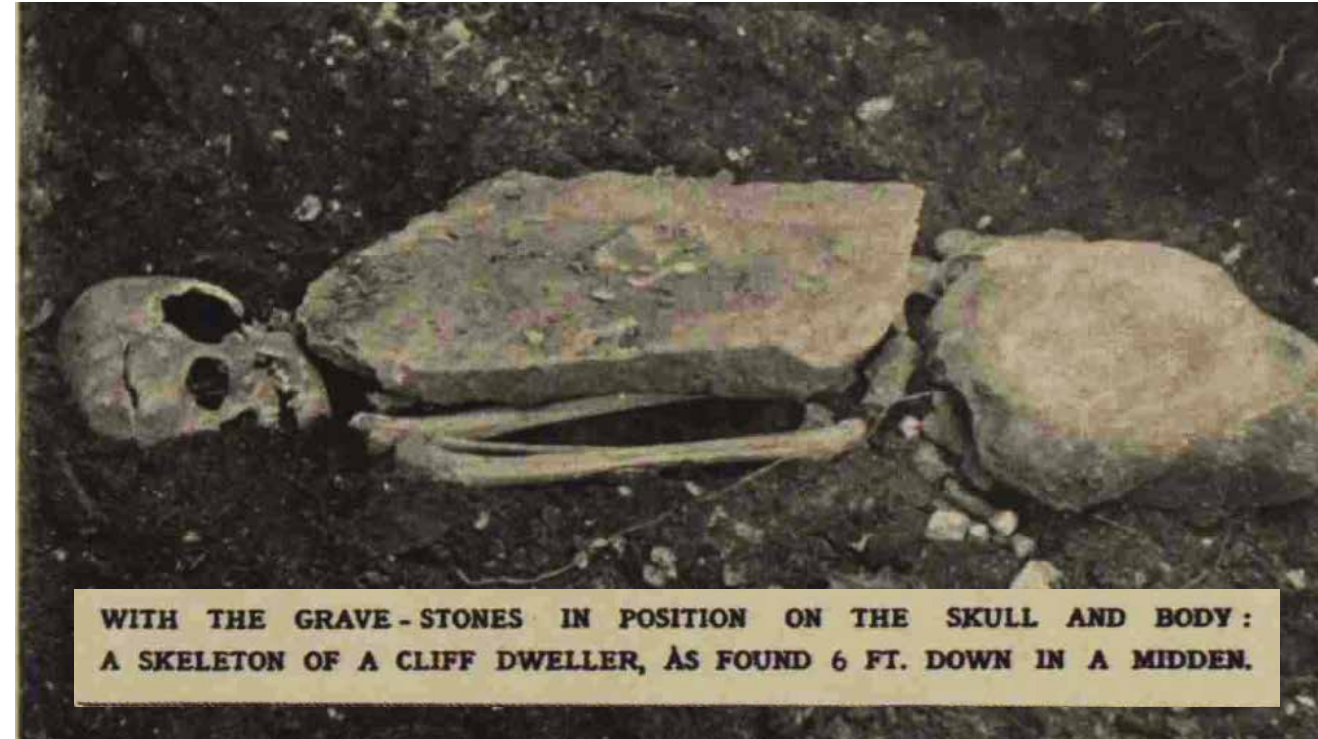
In short, the Boskop ape-man, heralded in prestigious science journals (*Nature*), books, and newspapers, were gross misinterpretations by uninformed and undisciplined scientists (Dart, Broom, Tobias, and FitzSimons).^{14, 15}



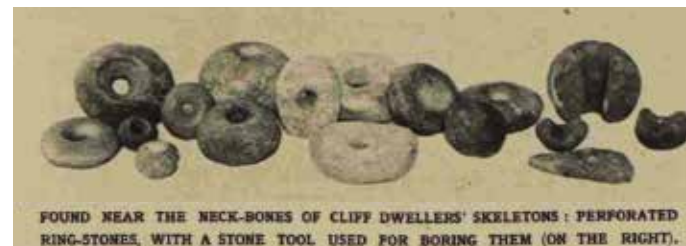
WHERE THE CLIFF-DWELLERS OUSTED BABOONS FROM ROCK-SHELTERS: PART OF “THE RUGGED, CLIFF-BOUND COAST OF T'ZITZIKAMA.”



WHERE 15 SKELETONS WERE FOUND: THE BASE OF A CLIFF ROCK SHELTER EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 18 FT.

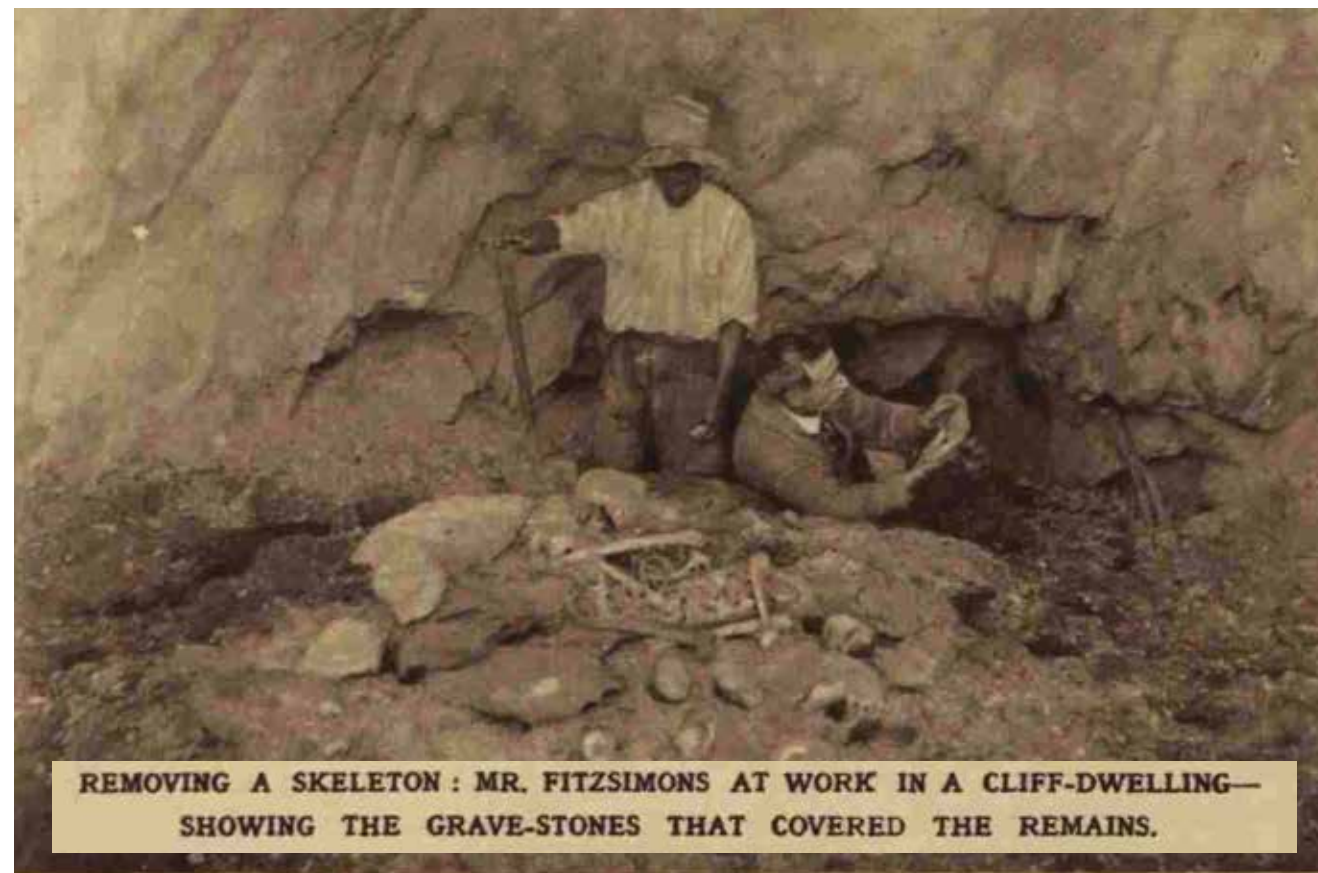


WITH THE GRAVE-STONES IN POSITION ON THE SKULL AND BODY: A SKELETON OF A CLIFF DWELLER, AS FOUND 6 FT. DOWN IN A MIDDEN.



FOUND NEAR THE NECK-BONES OF CLIFF DWELLERS' SKELETONS: PERFORATED RING-STONES, WITH A STONE TOOL USED FOR BORING THEM (ON THE RIGHT).

Above and below: In these coastal caves FitzSimons found “a small reed musical instrument,” several gravestones etched with human figures, and necklace beads buried with these skeletons (left).^{49, 51, 52}

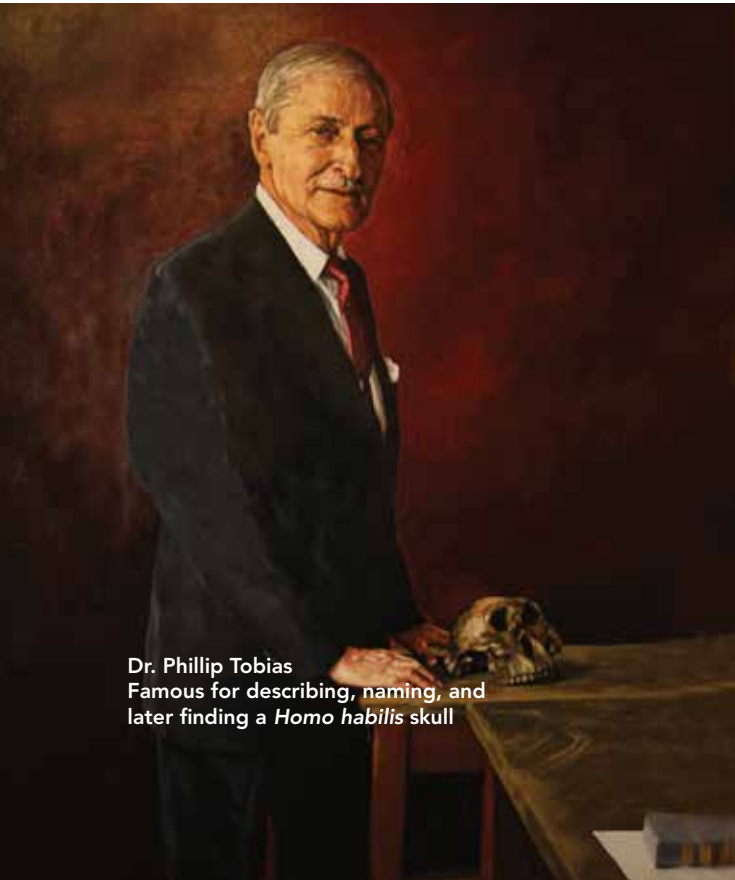


REMOVING A SKELETON: MR. FITZSIMONS AT WORK IN A CLIFF-DWELLING—SHOWING THE GRAVE-STONES THAT COVERED THE REMAINS.

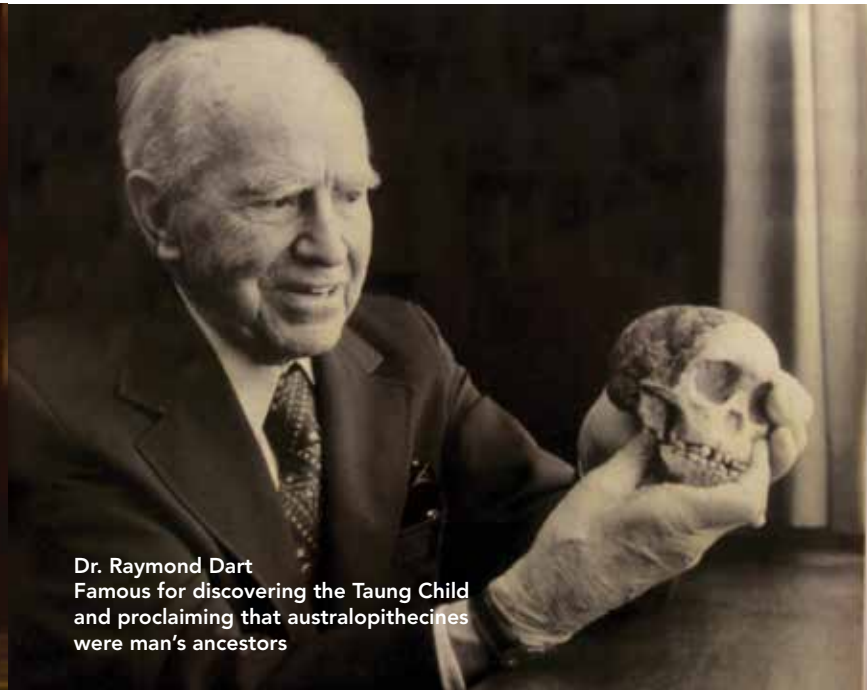
After Singer's 1958 bombshell report, the terms "Boskop Man" and "*Homo capensis*" began to slowly disappear from the scientific literature.^{53, 59, 60} By 1980, these fossils were rarely, if ever, mentioned other than to say they are *Homo sapiens*.^{61, 62}

It is difficult to imagine that the top four paleoanthropologists of South Africa did not recognize a modern human skeleton, including: Dr. Raymond Dart (who gave the world the ape-men

Australopithecus africanus and *Australopithecus prometheus*),^{4, 17} Dr. Phillip Tobias (who gave the world the ape-man *Homo habilis*),^{17, 63, 64} Dr. Robert Broom (who gave the world the ape-man *Paranthropus robustus*),^{3, 65, 66} and Dr. John Robinson (who declared australopithecines were upright walking ape-men).^{17, 67, 68} How could they know these other fossils were ape-men when they could not recognize a modern *Homo sapiens* skeleton?



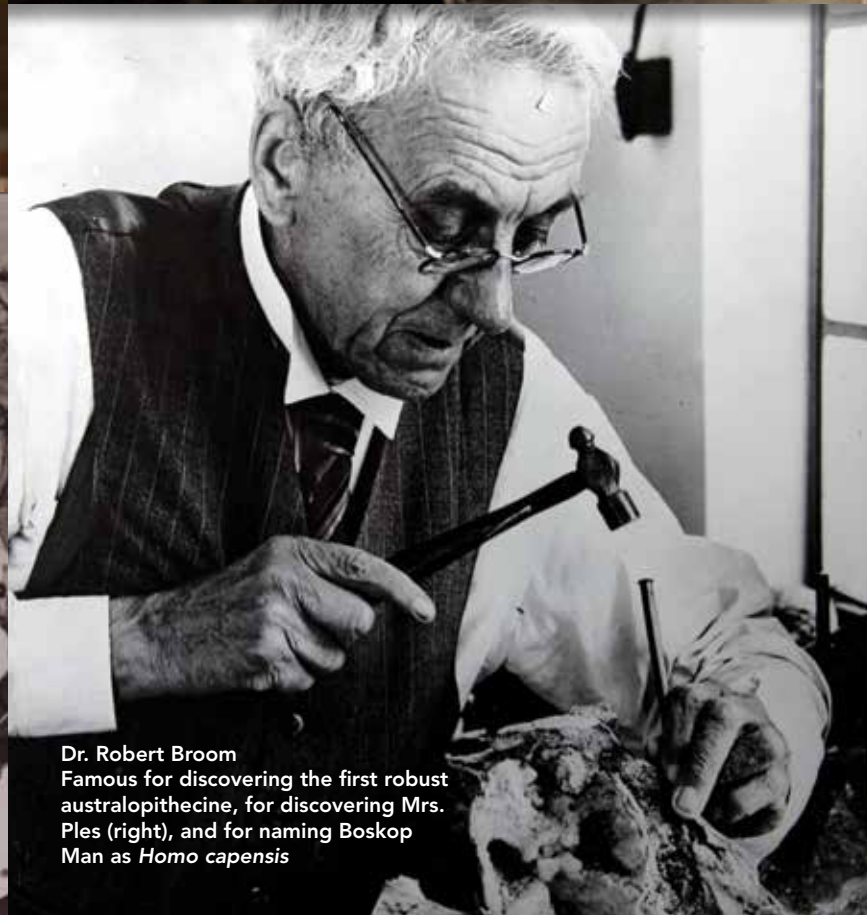
Dr. Phillip Tobias
Famous for describing, naming, and later finding a *Homo habilis* skull



Dr. Raymond Dart
Famous for discovering the Taung Child and proclaiming that australopithecines were man's ancestors



Dr. John T. Robinson (below left)
Famous for his analysis suggesting australopithecines were bipeds^{17, 67, 68}



Dr. Robert Broom
Famous for discovering the first robust australopithecine, for discovering Mrs. Ples (right), and for naming Boskop Man as *Homo capensis*