epoch? Does the American genesis perspective offer a viable alternative for those hypothesizing a rapid replacement [of Homo erectus in Europe]?\(^{131}\)

The answers to such queries are surpassingly obscure at present. While an American genesis may someday be documented beyond all doubt, it is at least equally possible that the whole notion of human monogenesis will be proven wrong, and that some form of polygenesis occurred.\(^{132}\) Such could be the interpretation of the recent finds of 90,000-year-old sites near the mouth of the Klases River in southern Africa when taken in combination with the evidence accruing from America.\(^{133}\) Alternately, it may be shown that there was monogenesis in some area of the earth other than the Western Hemisphere; but at some point much more remote in time than has heretofore been accepted.\(^{134}\) Whatever the truth turns out to be, it is long past time for us to face the questions squarely and toss the dogmas of Beringia and the European origin of modern man in the historical slag heap where all such racist propaganda properly belongs.

Notes


4. The principle that the United States held a preemptive right to acquire native property more or less at its convenience was enshrined in U.S. law by Chief Justice John Marshall in his opinions in _Johnson v. McIntosh_ (21 U.S. 543 [1823]), _Cherokee Nation v. Georgia_ (30 U.S. [5 Pet.] 1 [1831]), and _Worcester v. Georgia_ (31 U.S. [6 Pet.] 551 [1832]).


8. Jeffrey Goodman, op. cit., p. 44.


12. Kroeber also played a major role in falsifying estimates of the size of the preinvasion indigenous population in North America; for analysis, see the chapter entitled "The Widened Land" in Francis Jennings, _The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonists and the Cant of Conquest_ (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975).


22. Ranier Berger used radiocarbon dating techniques, which can measure the age of organic material up to 40,000 years; the Santa Rosa material ran off the end of the scale, meaning it was more than 40 millennia in antiquity; see "Early Man Confirmed in America 40,000 Years Ago," _Science News_ (26 Mar. 1977).


35. The "Aztec World" exhibition was mounted as a collaborative effort between David Carrasco, then Professor of Religious Studies at the University of Colorado/Boulder, and Eduardo Matos Mocetzauma, Director of the Museo del Tiempo Mayor in Mexico City and a direct lineal descendant of the last Aztec ruler, at the Denver Museum of Natural History, from September through November 1992; see David Carrasco and Eduardo Matos Mocetzauma, Mocetzauma's Mexico: Visions of the Aztec World (Niwt: University Press of Colorado, 1992).

36. MacNeill went on record nearly 20 years ago as believing human occupancy in the Americas could be dated to a point 70,000 years in the past, "plus or minus 30,000 years; Richard S. MacNeill, "Early Man in the New World," American Scientist, Vol. 64 (May–June 1976).


42. There are, of course, concrete examples by which minimum dispersal times can be estimated. The Athabascan (Dene) people are one of those relative handful who do seem to have migrated into the Beringian area of North America from Siberia approximately 15,000 years ago. A portion of them, now known as the Navajo (Diné), eventually broke off and moved southward, settling in the northern portion of Arizona and New Mexico around 1,000 A.D. This dispersal, all of it made at the end of or after the last Ice Age, required some 10,000 years to complete; see generally, Harold E. Driver, Indians of the Americas (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975).

43. José L. Lorenzo, op. cit., p. 4.

44. Jeffrey Goodman, op. cit., p. 49.

45. Ibid., p. 63.


47. K. R. Fladmark, op. cit., p. 60.


49. The validity of Bryson's conclusion has been independently corroborated by Dr. Alan Bryan, an anthropologist at the University of Alberta, who observes that there is a congruence of evidence from several lines of research which suggest the ice barrier did not disappear until 8,500 or 9,000 years ago". Alan L. Bryan, "Early Man in America and the Late Pleistocene Chronology of Western Canada and Alaska," Current Anthropology, Vol. 10, No. 4 (19 Oct. 1969), p. 341.
50. K. R. Fladmark, op. cit.
53. Discussion of the probabilities that the “intermediate” land bridge did and did not exist will be found in David M. Hopkins, ed., The Bering Land Bridge, op. cit.
58. Orthodoxy holds that Modern Men, in the form of Cro–Magno, first appeared in Europe about 35–40,000 years ago (likely revised to 50,000 years); J. B. Birdsell, Human Evolution (Chicago: Rand–McNally, 1972). A minority view, expressed by University of Arizona anthropologist Arthur Jelinek and others, has been that Cro–Magno men emerged a bit earlier in the Middle East; Modern Men: Mid-East Origins? Science News (3 Mar. 1979).
60. For the initial use of this expression, see J. B. Birdsell, “The Problem of the Early Populations of the Americas as Viewed from Asia,” in W. S. Laughlin and S. L. Washburn, eds., Physical Anthropology of the American Indian (New York: Viking Fund, 1951), pp. 1–68.
64. In The Book of Mormon (Salt Lake City: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1961), it is explained how the Tribe of Jared came to what is now Mexico in the third millennium B.C. and established the great Mesoamerican civilizations, as well, eventually, as the Incan civilization further south. After the Jaredites were destroyed by catastrophe somewhere around 2,000 B.C., they were replaced by a second Israelite group, the Tribe of Levi. This bunch split itself in two, the progressive Nepthites remaining in the south to become Olmecs, the degenerate Lamanites moving northward to become nomads. For a good overall analysis of these weird ideas in conjunction with those of the Atlantis/Ma school, see Robert Wauchope, Lost Tribes and Sunken Continents (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970); see also Ronald Sanders, Lost Tribes and Promised Lands (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., Inc., 1978).
65. By and large, Afrocentrists usually attempt only to credit Africans with American Indian cultural attainments rather than with having established our populations per se; see, e.g., Nigel Davies, Voyagers to the New World (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979).
66. For a synthesis of just about every off-the-wall theory of American Indian origins imaginable, including extraterrestrial travel, see Rudolf Steiner, Cosmic Memory: Atlantis and Lemuria (Blumenet: New York: Rudolf Steiner Publications, 1959).
68. Werner Müller, America: The Old World or the New? (New York: Peter Lang, 1989).
70. Werner Müller, op. cit.
72. For a comparison between points found in the Sandia Cave, New Mexico, with those taken from the Laugier–Haus Cave in France, see Francois Bordes, A Tale of Two Caves (New York: Harper & Row, 1972).
84. In 1928, Max Uhle, the “Father of Peruvian Archaeology,” reported in a now-forgotten paper, presented to the Twenty-Third International Congress of the Americas but never published in English, that potsherds had been discovered in conjunction with mastodon bones dating back more than 15,000 years in the Andes; George F. Curter, “Uhle’s Mastodon,” op. cit., p. 21. On Fukuki and Senfukuji, see Funiko Ikawa-Smith, op. cit.
87. Ibid., p. 5.
92. One who took up this challenge was Jeffrey Goodman, who in 1973 initiated a dig at a site on the San Francisco Peaks, near Flagstaff, Arizona, where the Hopi elders told him their people had originated. In 1975, he was rewarded with the discovery of a chipped flake artifact some years later (1979), he uncovered an inscribed stone dating from the same period; Jeffrey Goodman, op. cit., pp. 201–16.
97. The matter is extraordinarily well-handled by Martin Camoy in his Education as Cultural Imperialism (New York: David McKay Publishers, 1974); see also Albert Memmi, Colonizer and Colonized (Boston: Beacon Press, 1965).


115. Insightful analysis of the interaction between mass media and approved sectors of acadeemia will be found in Noam Chomsky, *necessary Illusions: Thought Control in Democratic Societies* (Boston: South End Press, 1989).


120. Jeffrey Goodman, op. cit., p. 128.

121. A classic example is Paul S. Martin, a colleague of Vance Haynes in the University of Arizona’s Department of Anthropology, who has continued to assert that there have been no humans in America for more than twelve millennia; see his “Clovisia the Beautiful! If Humans Lived in the New World More Than 12,000 Years Ago, There’d Be No Secret About It,” *Natural History* (Oct. 1987). Martin is mainly known for advancing the baseless notion that American Indian hunting methods such as “jumpkills” were responsible for the demise of most Ice Age mammoths in this hemisphere; *Pleistocene Extinctions*, op. cit.; Paul S. Martin and J. E. Mosiman, “Simulating Overkill by Paleo–Indians,” *American Scientist*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (May–June 1975).

122. Las Casas, based on his observations of the antiquity of heathen discovered in the process of silver mining in Mexico during the early–to–mid–1500s, was among those who speculated that America might be the place of the Biblical Garden of Eden (birthplace of humanity); see his *Apología Historia de las Indias* (Madrid: Bailliere, 1909).


130. Alvah M. Hicks, op. cit., p. 6.

131. Ibid.

132. The possibility of polygenesis goes almost unmentioned in the literature. Probably the closest correspondent is the concept of "multiregional evolution" propounded by F. Weidenreich, op. cit., and M. H. Wolpoff, op. cit.


134. This position is advocated by Rebecca Cahn and her colleagues in "Mitochondrial DNA and Human Evolution," op. cit.; Alan R. Templeton, op. cit., splits the difference between "Africanists" and "Americanists" by holding that a rapid replacement of *Homo erectus* in Europe occurred about 50,000 years ago as the result of a sudden influx of Cro-Magnons from "somewhere ... not necessarily Africa."