

# Esau's Empire, Part I.

## *A Homo habilis subspecies of modern humanity?*

As it sometimes happens when writing something else, in this case *Swords at Sunset* and especially some of the Notes thereto, and in the course of communicating with e-mail correspondents about this material, new ideas are generated.

In this particular case, my Notes on the recent discovery of (Caucasus) Georgian *Homo habilis* mandibles and skull fragments (*National Geographic*, August 2002) with regard to Neanderthal origins and my e-mails to "Marques Travae", if that's his real name, about Hebrew racial origins, started me thinking in a novel direction. At least, it is novel to me, but perhaps not to others. I think that two generalisations cannot be avoided as a sort of preamble to what follows.

First, the idea of Judaic and Islamic monotheism is a distinctly odd departure from the beliefs of most of humanity. It is true that some human groups in Atlantic Europe, the Far East, Africa, Australia and the Americas did conceive of a primary Creator god or goddess whose activities accounted for the experienced physical world with its known geographic, climatic, botanical and zoological attributes, including the existence of humans.

However, among most of the world's peoples, when this creator's job was done, he or she thereafter takes a minor place in the ongoing world after its self-evident existence has duly been accounted for. Other gods and goddesses more directly associated with climate, animals, plants and aspects of human life thereafter dominate in divine affairs.

Only within Judaic and Islamic monotheism – and within more or less diluted derivatives or impositions of them, like New Testament Christianity and the Druse faith – does this "Creator God" continue to take a primary place in world affairs even after "His" creating work has been completed. This even includes "His" dictation of minute details of conducting everyday human life.

In *Chosen People from the Caucasus* and perhaps more succinctly in the Epilogue to *Swords at Sunset*, I have stated that the Ashkenazi or Eastern European "Jews", more than any other

human population today, represent a concentration of Neanderthal characteristics. But, in making such a "controversial" and supposedly "Anti-Semitic" statement, I am actually only quoting the world's acknowledged living expert on the Neanderthals. This is Dr. Eric Trinkhouse, formerly head of the Anthropology Department at the University of New Mexico, and presently at the American University in St. Louis.

In the concluding pages of his definitive and massive 1996 work on the Neanderthals, entitled, naturally enough, *The Neandertals* (Random House), Dr. Trinkhaus writes: "**Only people from Central Europe and parts of the Middle East can boast Neandertals per se in their *direct* [my italics] ancestry (page 451).**" This statement would seem to be more than sufficiently definitive.

These people, the "Ashkenazim" or "Ashkenazi Jews", came from the Caucasus-steppes in historical times and, after their conversion to Judaism in AD 740, Judaic injunctions against intermarriage with Gentiles prevented genetic mixing and dilution more than in other barbarian tribes from the same region. I have discussed this in the Epilogue to *Swords at Sunset* and in the four *Esau's Empire* articles on my website: [www.michaelbradley.info](http://www.michaelbradley.info).

The other and second point is that exponents of Judaic monotheism, of which Islam can be viewed as a "non-ethnic-defined" offshoot, have shown distinct mental and emotional tendencies over more than 3300 years of fairly well documented history. These values and attitudes have resulted in their refusal to assimilate within humanity as a whole. The Greco-Romans commented on the same "racial" characteristics two thousand years ago, according to Sigmund Freud (*Moses and Monotheism*, 1939, page 118). There has always been "Anti-Semitism" because of "Jewish-like" behaviour motivated by religious injunctions.

But it occurred to me that the discovery of the three '*Homo habilis*' mandibles in Georgia (Joe Stalin's, not Jimmy Carter's), plus the Mount Carmel "Skuhl Series" of skeletal material, might give an indication of *why* Jewish culture and life perspectives are so different from those of all other ethnic groups. *Something* must explain the conflict between almost *all* other nations and "Jews", *including genetically closely related peoples*, over 3300 years of history.

It is known that human DNA is quite similar to Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) DNA, with about a 2% difference. It is thought,

*by most physical anthropologists*, insofar as far as I understand the matter, that Australopithecines were most probably a more or less direct evolutionary development from one group of Chimpanzees, the “Bonobos” formerly sometimes called “Bonzos”.

This group of Chimpanzees is restricted to a fairly small territory south of the Congo River and was recognized as a separate species only in 1933 (*Pan paniscus*), and somewhat incorrectly dubbed “pygmy Chimpanzees” at the time.

It is thought that the Australopithecines most probably evolved from these Bonobos. And it is thought that humans arose, in the guise of *Homo erectus*, from the Australopithecine – probably gracile – stock.

However, it has always seemed to me, and this is only my own opinion based on the histories of many human groups, that Bonobo Chimpanzees-to-Australopithecines-to-*Homo erectus* will not satisfactorily answer the problem of human emergence, at least not completely. *Somewhere* in that picture must be some genetic input by some species of Cynopithecoid – that is, the dog-headed ground apes.

The Cynopithecoids are presently represented by the baboons, drills, mangabeys and gelada in Africa. And they are also represented by the rhesus and macaque groups in Indonesia, India, and Southeast Asia, with one species in Japan.

Given known Australopithecine evolution in its later phases, this genetic input by some species of ground ape most probably took place in the uplands of East Africa. That is, a Lucy-like gracile Australopithecine – “Lucy” is officially known as *Australopithecus afarensis* – had some genetic contribution from a ground ape to result in the first human.

*Something* had to bequeath to human beings the decidedly plantigrade feet of ground apes that were *not* possessed by Australopithecines. And something also had to give to humanity its well-developed “nostrility”, as Arthur Koestler would have it, as well as some of the tribal, as opposed to familial, behaviour of the Cynopithecoids.

The group aggression of these ground apes is decidedly foreign to the two known African anthropoids (Chimpanzee and Gorilla) as well as the two known Asian anthropoids (Orang and Gibbon).

Because of geographical considerations, it could be considered probable that a few Lucy-like Australopithecines and a few

“common” – let’s say “green baboons” (*Papio anubis anubis*) – combined produce the very first examples of the genus *Homo*. There are several species of “common” baboons in East Africa. And this genetic mixture finally led by an unknown number of stages to the emergence of identifiable *Homo erectus*. This intermixture to produce the first true “human” probably took place in the uplands or beaches (lake or seacoast) of East Africa perhaps 2-3 million years ago.

But this intermixture would not necessarily have been a simple process although Australopithecines and several species of baboons lived in close proximity at that time.

First of all, Australopithecines are thought to have stood, walked and run in an erect bipedal posture like humans.

But the baboons are quadrupeds – they *can* stand on their hind legs but they always have to walk or run on all fours. This difference in posture resulted in a different location of the reproductive organs of Australopithecines and our putative “common” baboons. It is at least within the realm of conjecture that only slight individual variations in physical build made interbreeding between *some* Australopithecines and *some* baboons possible at all in terms of the physical mechanics of sexual intercourse.

And there is no doubt that baboons would have tried to mate with Australopithecines. Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans, Director of the Brussels Zoo, has written that even the sight of (very) modern human women excites male baboons. In the south of France his pet male baboon several times attacked sunbathing women and attempted to rape them – and this baboon was hardly a year old and had not yet reached puberty!

There is little doubt that Australopithecines would have been equally willing to mate with baboons when the opportunity presented itself.

Then also, perhaps, there had to be a certain amount of “back-breeding” between the offspring of some Australopithecines and some baboons. This back-breeding with other Australopithecines might achieve a dilution of some Cynopithecoid characteristics and thus result in a mix of physical characteristics that could be called human rather than too-definitely Cynopithecoid or too-definitely Australopithecine.

***And there is another possibility that is well worth mentioning.***

Perhaps some Lucy-like Australopithecines migrated out of East Africa when they were still identifiable Australopithecines and little or nothing else – that is, they had little or no genetic admixture with our “common” African baboons. And then, at some time “later” (?), these Australopithecines mated with the Rhesus and Macaque Cynopithecoids of India, Indonesia, Southeast Asia and Japan.

This would have been an even more complicated process in that some ingredients of both Rhesus and Macaques seem to characterize Indonesian and Far Eastern “proto-humans” and, finally, fully human peoples. The so-called Rh (Rhesus) factor in most (not all) human blood points to some sort of Rhesus genetic admixture in the very distant pre-human past of some “races”. And, I tend to think, the round-section hair and high average intelligence of “Orientals” (i.e. Mongoloid humanity) must point to some Macaque genetic input too. How these ingredients had to be mixed and how long this process took, is anybody’s guess.

But this possibility or “scenario” might explain the undoubted very general Australopithecine-like similarity of all humanity but also the definite geographical and “racial” variations of humanity. Given the very common distribution of the primates involved, the “human” mixture was bound to occur sooner or later, and in several versions, and this is what we actually see. But it might have taken a long time of sexual trial and error.

To stress it again, there’s the “Rh (Rhesus) factor” in the blood of about 85 percent of the present human population. This “Rh factor” very definitely points to Cynopithecoid admixture in the distant past.

Dr. Carlton Coon wrote *The Origin of Races* in 1968. To my mind then, and now, Coon had the most objective view of humanity of any anthropologist of that time. Coon identified five major geographic races of humanity: the Negroids or “Blacks”, the Capoids or “Bushman” (more correctly called *Saan*), the Mongoloids or Far Eastern humanity, the Australoids or Australian “Aborigines” and the Caucasians – which Coon correctly realized *were themselves a mixture of two formerly distinct “races”*. *Carlton Coon called Caucasians “Neanderthal-Caucasoids” for lack of a better term.*

Other authorities differed with Coon. “Ashley Montagu” (real name: Israel Ehrenberg) said there were only four “major genetic groups”: he didn’t recognize the Bushmen or *Saan* as being very

different from the Negroids. And he refused to use the term “race” although his “major genetic groups” implied just as much genetic and geographic separation.

Yet other experts thought there were “between six and nine” identifiable varieties of humanity which had distinctive geographic habitats, but the three-to-four additional groups in question were all distinctive pygmies of one sort or another.

Coon and everyone else tried to derive these existing varieties or “races” (or “major genetic groups”) from different types of extinct fossil human-like “hominids” in a more or less direct line of development or “evolution”.

And this is where I found a flaw in Coon's thinking because *the* two physical characteristics that differentiate humanity from most of these fossil hominids are our distinctly plantigrade feet and our “nostrility”. These features had to come from somewhere and they came from none of the known “higher anthropoids” in either Africa or the Orient. And these two features didn't come from the Australopithecines either, and Australopithecines seem to be the most significant human common denominator.

There's a kind of law in zoology that was first formulated by Alcide D'Orbigny: “an adaptation once lost cannot be resuscitated from its original source”.

Both the Asian and African anthropoid apes – and the Australopithecines that seem to derive from the “bonobo” Chimpanzees – had all lost the adaptation of a plantigrade foot when they became tree-dwellers.

Therefore, they themselves could not “re-invent” a plantigrade foot because they had lost the genes for having one. If humanity has plantigrade feet (and we do), and if we derived significantly from Australopithecines as is the almost universal opinion of modern anthropologists, then our Australopithecine ancestors had to acquire the genes for plantigrade feet from another fair closely related primate that had never lost this adaptation. And this source is almost certainly the Cynopithecoids.

It is interesting that long before Australopithecines were discovered in 1924, or at least long before they were described in the scientific and popular South African literature of the 1930s, there was a report by a trained European naturalist, equipped with binoculars. This report documented the close relationship between Australopithecines and baboons. This close relationship, almost a symbiosis using Australopithecine brains and baboon brawn, was

gradually revealed during excavations at Swartkranz and Makapansgat caves during the later 1930s. And this report gradually brought to light the fact that these little hairy men had been known to the East Africans long before 1924.

In 1927, Cuthbert Burgoyne saw a troop of “common” baboons engaged in shell-fishing on an East African beach. Burgoyne and his wife were in a Japanese ship coasting East Africa a mile or so offshore. Burgoyne could easily see this baboon troop through his binoculars and was astounded when the baboons were soon joined by two “little hairy men” who walked upright and who apparently belonged with the baboon troop. They walked casually among the baboons and sat down to join the baboon crab feast then in progress.

After this report in Britain’s *Discovery* magazine, assorted East African colonials wrote in to tell the magazine’s readers about the “Agogwe”. Burgoyne’s little hairy men had apparently always been traditionally known all over East Africa as the “Agogwe” and their existence had been the subject of at least two official expeditions of the colonial Kenyan government, as well as the subject of much interest and controversy.



Roy Chapman Andrews' idea of an Australopithecine, drawn in 1948.

The descriptions of these “Agogwes” amount to a pen-portrait of Lucy. The Chimpanzee widely known as “Oliver”, whom I met in Tuxedo, New York along with his owner Frank Burger in 1968, was probably an *Agogwe*. In the 1990s, Oliver was featured on a television documentary. Oliver was certainly *not* a Chimpanzee. At least, he wasn’t an “ordinary” Chimpanzee.

Nonetheless, it is important and significant that Oliver had feet just like the feet of any other Chimpanzee. I examined them carefully and his big toes projected out sideways as with normal Chimpanzees and were *not* in line with the other toes as in *Homo*. No, Oliver wasn’t any ordinary Chimpanzee, but he could have been an Australopithecine and Lucy’s brother. Oliver seemed to be a living specimen of an “Agogwe”.

Elsewhere, in a copper-prospecting report prepared for Billiton International Metals of The Hague, I proposed that about this time 2-3 million years ago a "splinter" of East Africa, including Madagascar, once extended eastwards from the African mainland toward modern Indonesia. The Laccadive and the Comoro Islands both show traces of tectonic dragging as this splinter joined (or rejoined?) the East African mainland about 11,500 years ago at the close of the last so-called Ice Age.



The recent geological existence of this African splinter extending eastward across the Indian Ocean toward Indonesia explains the curious belief, in ancient times and even persisting among some geographers until the Medieval period, that Africa joined up with Indonesia and made the Indian Ocean an inland sea.



Malagasy "Indri" lemur

This idea of Africa is shown on some European maps of the fifteenth century.

This splinter also accounts for the very early Indian and Ceylonese knowledge of the Madagascar *Indri* lemur, described as "little dog-headed men" which is, in fact, exactly what they look like although they are definitely *not*, being among the most primitive of primates.

Since copper occurs in tectonic fractures, Billiton was primarily concerned with indications that Africa's Rift Valley was a fairly recent feature. My report or article based on East African hominid evolution provided Billiton with specific areas for prospecting. Whether my assumptions were correct or not, Billiton International Metals did find recent copper deposits where I predicted they might most likely be.



I suggested that this splinter extension of East Africa could account for the presence of very early hominids – not yet “true humans” – in modern Indonesia, some of which may still survive and have been reported by fairly reputable sources.

Among these are the “*Sedepa*” of modern Java and Sumatra, and the “wild men” of the neighbouring Malay Peninsula, like the “*Orang letjo*” (gibbering man) and “*Orang gugu*.”

These seem to be *Homo* all right, but as yet too Lucy-like to be anything near *Homo erectus* because they are much too small, just a bit larger than Lucy herself, who was 1.25 metres tall, or between three and four feet high. I call these creatures, and there were surely many kinds of them 2-3 million years ago “Australo-homo-pithecines”



Thus, via this East African splinter that once extended quite near to Indonesia, *very* early examples of *Homo* were able to spread all over the world, except for some oceanic islands, about 2-3 million years ago to radiate into the various geographic examples or "major genetic groups" of humanity.

According to "pre-politically correct" DNA studies by Rebecca Caan of Berkeley, the three surviving major genetic groups (Negroids, Mongoloids and Caucasians) had differentiated by about 300,000 years ago in their respective geographic enclaves.

**But if *Homo habilis* has been discovered in Caucasus Georgia, and if, as is my opinion, the *habilis* mandibles show some diagnostic similarities with later Neanderthal jaws, we must assume that the Neanderthals experienced an evolutionary history that was somewhat different from that of all other groups that eventually became recognizably human in their respective geographic regions.**

It is well known in the anthropological community that there are some scientists who doubt whether *Homo habilis* (in spite of the name, wishes and claims of its discoverer, Louis Leakey) was fully human in the sense that this creature represented any part of the genetic lineage that led to examples of modern humanity. Some opinions are that *habilis* was really a later development of

Australopithecines in "imitation" of humans in order to compete with the true human genetic strain. Other opinions are that if *habilis* was human, it was a dead end experiment that did not contribute to modern humanity. I am certainly not qualified to comment on this matter – and maybe no one else is either.

However, if the "*habilis-like*" mandibles from Caucasus Georgia do, indeed, share diagnostic characteristics with Neanderthal jaws, then we can justly suppose that the Neanderthals of Europe and Western Asia originated in the Caucasus and contiguous mountain ranges (Elburz, Taurus, Zagros, Hindu Kush and Pamirs) and spread into Europe proper from there as the last "Ice Age" (i.e. Wurm I in the European sequence) intensified.

It is noteworthy, perhaps, that most of the Neanderthal remains have actually been discovered in the above-mentioned Eurasian mountains. In Europe itself, or in Europe proper (what is the boundary between Europe and Western Asia?), Neanderthal remains have likewise mostly been recovered from highlands: the Balkan mountains, the Massif Central of France, Italy's spine, the Pyrenees, Juras, etc. The Neanderthals retreated back to these highlands when the Ice Age ended, either because a more glacial climate lingered in the higher elevations or because of pressure by supposedly "more modern" Cro-Magnons.

Therefore, we can further suppose that the Neanderthals most probably represented a Caucasus development of *Homo habilis* – a species which, otherwise, did not contribute to most of modern humanity, as is the consensus of anthropological opinion.

Within this development of ideas, the so-called "Skuhl Series" of skeletal material from Mount Carmel in modern Israel becomes extremely interesting. Some of these bones represent very early examples of Neanderthals despite the fact that Mount Carmel would be toward the very southerly limit of Neanderthal geographic distribution. But if, as it has been assumed, Neanderthals were primarily a response to Ice Age climate (Carlton Coon), why should such early examples of Neanderthals be located at a southern extremity of the Neanderthal glacial domain?

However, if *Homo habilis* did contribute to the origin of Neanderthals, then *Homo habilis* had to get from East Africa to the Caucasus somehow. An obvious and nearly obligatory route was through Palestine. Therefore, the Mount Carmel bones may

actually represent a point of entry for *Homo habilis* toward the Caucasus and, therefore, perhaps be among the *first* examples of Neanderthals.

Should some effort be made to check the dating of the Mount Carmel Skuhl Series with more modern techniques? If the Skuhl mandibles were re-examined carefully, would some of them indicate more affinity with *habilis* jaws than with later Neanderthal jaws? Could any such jaws be transitional between *Homo habilis* and Neanderthals?

There is not nearly enough evidence to justify any dogmatic assertions. But there are sufficient clues to venture some hopefully plausible *conjectures* about the genetic mix that led to *Homo habilis* rather than to the mainstream of humanity. This genetic mix seemingly gave rise to the Neanderthals with their distinct differences from all other major genetic groups of modern humankind.

Above all, we must explain the diagnostic high level of sheer Neanderthal aggression noted by Drs. Eric Trinkhaus and T. Dale Stewart (1978) from their forensic analysis of Neanderthal skeletal material. A high level of Neanderthal aggression has since been verified by numerous studies.

Maybe the simplest assumption would be that the Australopithecine component may have been the *robustus* form instead of the *gracilis* form. This could account for the stout nature of most Neanderthal bones.

However, as far as I am aware, and I may be uninformed here, the majority opinion is that the robustus form of Australopithecine became extinct fairly early in the history of the species, being replaced by the gracile form. I've read somewhere that gracile cannibalism may have been a significant factor in robustus extinction.

Therefore, we seem to be stuck with *Australopithecus gracilis* as the ancestor of both *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis*. That being so, we seem obliged to search for another type of Cynopithecoid genetic contributor that could have supplied the distinctive Neanderthal physical and mental characteristics.

As a clue to the identity of this hypothetical "non-common" Cynopithecoid contributor, we could consider yet another Neanderthal characteristic, aside from stout bones, that was also first emphasised by Carlton Coon. This is the very great degree of sexual dimorphism among Neanderthals, especially in height and

weight. This high degree of sexual dimorphism remains, *but in vestigial form compared with pure Neanderthals*, a diagnostic trait that distinguishes modern Caucasians in relation to all other major genetic groups of so-called modern humanity.

We would thus be looking for a ground ape contributor with very marked species-specific size differential between males and females. Unfortunately, *all* of the known species of Cynopithecoids tend toward this direction, but some more than others. This is yet another indication, since all humanity also has significant sexual dimorphism, that some kind of ground ape is *somewhere* in the human genetic background at about the time of the "Lucy" horizon, 2-3 million years ago, before the emergence of distinct *Homo erectus* or *Homo habilis*.

Elsewhere, and here, I have speculated, for it is no more than that, that a "common" baboon would be a very likely candidate for the ground ape component of the genetic mainstream of humanity. Baboons are a fairly ubiquitous species and they inhabited the same general geographic area as the later East African Australopithecines.

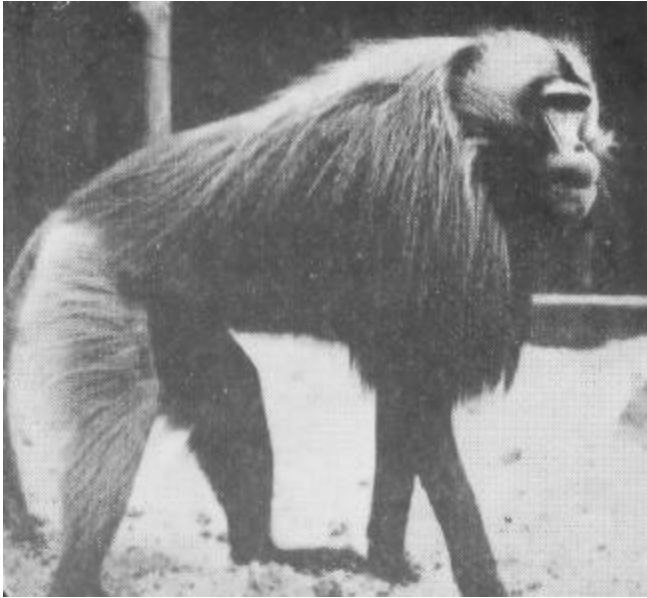
Moreover, the "common" baboon has well-developed protruding dog-like nostrils that are wholly lacking in the African anthropoids and were presumably absent in Australopithecines like Lucy as well.

Like all the Cynopithecoids, "common" baboons all have definitely plantigrade feet with no opposable big toe. "Common" baboons could therefore have supplied the two essential details that differentiate humans from Australopithecines in a purely physical and anatomical sense: this protruding "nostrility" as well as our plantigrade feet.

But with the Neanderthals we might be looking for a Cynopithecoid that has even more sexual dimorphism than a "common" baboon in terms of size differential between males and females.

And, although "common" baboon troops (like Chacmas) have been reliably reported as occasionally indulging in group aggression, which makes them a candidate for part of the human genetic mix, with Neanderthal ancestors we might have to look for an *extremely* aggressive Cynopithecoid. There's almost no better candidate among extant species than the gelada of upland Ethiopia. Troops of geladas have *frequently* been reported as carrying out concerted attacks on native villages. The early

nineteenth century German naturalist Rüppel considered the gelada to be the Ethiopians' greatest natural enemy.



Ethiopian "Gelada" (*Theropithecus gelada*)

Geladas exhibit very marked sexual dimorphism, especially in the size and hairiness of males and females, the males having what amounts to a "mane" or "cape" of long hair on their faces and shoulders. Then, the gelada's bizarre and unusual nasal development *could have* contributed to the Neanderthals' extreme nasal development that Carlton Coon, among others, has remarked upon. This nasal development remains a physical characteristic, in vestigial form, among the most direct descendants of Neanderthals today.

That is, one could say that the Neanderthals' rather "beaky" faces were, in fact, a vestigial form of some Cynopithecoid with a more pronounced snout than even a "common" baboon. The gelada fits this description, and the gelada alone.

The more common "Green baboon" (*Papio sp.*) has a snout like a "common" baboon (if all these baboons are not actually the same species). The drills of the Central African equatorial forests are not likely candidates anyway because of this very habitat plus their distinct peculiarities of skin colouring, and they have a much less distinct snout than the gelada.

Further, the gelada, being the largest of the known extant Cynopithecoids, could have supplied the typically stout Neanderthal bones that were presumably shared by *Homo habilis*.

Additionally, geladas have notably short rear legs compared to their front legs or "arms", but all the Cynopithecoids tend in this direction. Nonetheless, very pronounced short legs and long torsos are very characteristic of Neanderthals and their most direct modern descendants.

Aside from the Ethiopian gelada, there is one other candidate for a Cynopithecoid genetic contributor that combined with gracile Australopithecines to produce *Homo habilis* (and Neanderthals?) instead of mainstream modern humanity. But this contender may be considered a long shot or a dark horse.

There is some skeletal evidence, one fragmentary skull and three teeth, from East Africa that there was once, in the not-so-distant past, a kind of giant baboon in the Tanzanian Rift Valley region. But this man-sized giant baboon may only have been a Kenyan and Tanzanian extension of the Ethiopian gelada's natural range in former times. A gelada may have the torso "height" (or length) of a tall man when sitting upright, which geladas frequently do. However, the sub-fossil bones may actually represent a new and presently extinct species of giant baboon.

No one knows but, like the *Agogwe*, this "giant baboon" had a hallowed place in traditional East African lore. Because the creature habitually sat upright like a baboon – but was much larger than any common baboon – native observers compared it to the picture of a bear when European colonials showed them animal picture books in an effort to get a firm description. Because this "bear" was mostly reported from the country of the Nandi people of the Mau Escarpment in the Kenyan highlands, it was called the "Nandi Bear" by white colonials of the 1900 to 1930 era. This was in spite of the fact that by then everyone knew that there are no true bears in Africa.

As with the *Agogwe*, several expeditions were dispatched to solve the mystery of the Nandi Bear, but unlike the simple curiosity attached to the harmless little hairy men, there was an element of urgency to the Nandi Bear expeditions. This Nandi Bear was a voracious predator and carried out attacks on native villages. The creature was more properly known as "*Kerit*" in the Nandi language, and signified a demon or devil. It was called a

“*Koeddelo*” among the Wa-Pokomo and this means, literally, an “extra-fierce giant baboon”.

So, this only recently extinct giant baboon of East Africa might be a candidate for the Cynopithecoid genetic contributor to *Homo habilis* – if the creature wasn't simply an Ethiopian gelada which once had a larger and more southerly geographic range.

Either the Australopithecine part of *Homo habilis* was slightly different in a physical sense, or the ground ape contributor was slightly different in a physical sense (or both), from the genetic mixture that resulted in true *Homo* that radiated all over the world.

There is, of course, yet another possibility but it isolates *Homo habilis* and its probably Neanderthal descendants even further from the mainstream of humanity. And that possibility is simply that the majority opinion of anthropologists is correct. Modern humanity actually did evolve more or less directly from a Lucy-like gracile Austraopithecine and nothing else.

But this possibility leaves *Homo habilis* very much alone among humans in having a Cynopithecoid ancestor in addition to its Australopithecine one. For, while it can still be barely doubted (I suppose) that the mainstream of humanity had some genetic contribution from ground apes, this becomes much more difficult to deny in the case of Neanderthals and they seem to have evolved from *Homo habilis* because of the Caucasus connection.

The nasal development of Neanderthals is simply too pronounced to be explained any other way except because of some genetic input from some species of ground ape.

And before leaving this point, a minor problem has to be dealt with. *Homo habilis* has often been described in the popular press, quoting Louis Leakey's hopeful assertions, as having been a remarkably *flat-faced* hominid. This is because Louis Leakey had promoted his putative Olduvai *Homo habilis* toolmaker as being *the* ancestor of modern humanity instead of *Homo erectus*. Since the vast majority of humanity is rather flat faced, it was convenient to emphasize this characteristic for *Homo habilis*. This supposed flat-faced characteristic of *Homo habilis* is still sometimes stated in popular anthropology books and on the Internet.

But one glance at the very first *Homo habilis* mandible discovered in 1960, the “type specimen” of the species that is numbered OH 7 (for “Olduvai Hominid number seven”), shows a *very elongated* lower jaw. Skull KNM ER 1813 shows pronounced “alveolar prognathism” – that is, a beaky face from the

mouth upward. The lower jaw naturally had to match this facial elongation. The same traits are typical of Neanderthals.

And, even among humans, Neanderthal feet are exceptionally flat and plantigrade. There is *no* indication among Neanderthals that any part of the creature's weight was taken on the outside rim of the foot as is the case with Chimpanzees, Gorillas and Australopithecines. Neanderthal feet are pure ground ape feet and there's just no way to get around this.

Nonetheless, I believe it would be a too-extreme perspective to see *Homo habilis* and Neanderthals as being alone in having a Cynopithecoid ancestor. It seems clear to me that more than just mere vestiges of Cynopithecoids are too obvious in all humans. This ground ape genetic admixture seems to be rather a matter of degree in modern major genetic groups of humanity.

In any case, the *mentality* of the Neanderthal ancestor was decidedly different from the mentality that gave rise to all other known groups of modern humanity. As I have outlined elsewhere, the Neanderthals and their most direct modern descendants exhibit very little *visual* artistic ability, but great numerical ability.

This ability has been exercised by the Neanderthal development of *logical analysis* of numbers (and everything else, for better or worse). Creatively, this *logic* has been expressed in music rather than in painting – numerical proportions exemplified and analyzed in sound rather than sight.

I have also suggested that the Neanderthal fascination with numbers may have led to the conception of just "One God" who allowed all other things to exist, just as the number "1" allows all other numbers to exist. I have further proposed that psychosexual ambivalence and confusion were also a characteristic of Neanderthals and have been expressed in their modern descendants as "anti-feminist" cultural and religious injunctions combined nearly always with strict monotheism.

So, it may be that we are justified in at least speculating that Neanderthals derived from *Homo habilis*. This hominid may have been a slightly different genetic mix of Australopithecine and Cynopithecoid than the Lucy-like mix with putative (or probable) "common" baboons that colonized most of the world to result, eventually, in so-called modern humanity.

It may be, too, that the typically "human Y-5" molar cusp pattern represents a mixture of the Australopithecine "Square-4" cusp pattern modified by Cynopithecoid molars (which can have



complicated "dog-like" cusps). An examination of the Mount Carmel Skuhl molars might show affinities with both *Homo habilis* and Neanderthal molars – Neanderthal molars are accepted as having very pronounced cusps and not always of the typically human Y-5 cusp pattern, either.

The notions presented here might be given some support – or lack of support – if affinities between the Mount Carmel molar cusp patterns and Cynopithecoid patterns exist or are suggested. And *which* Cynopithecoids are indicated, if any?

With the recent and unexpected discovery of *Homo habilis* bones in the former Soviet Republic of Georgia in the Caucasus Mountains, reported in the August 2002 issue of the *National Geographic*, there is sufficient reason to suspect that *Homo habilis* may have been an ancestor of the Neanderthals. This is simply because Neanderthals were to occupy that very same Caucasus region as the epicenter of their Ice Age domain beginning about 80,000 BC or somewhat earlier.

Moreover, although I can no longer claim to be any sort of “expert”, since I have been out of physical anthropology for two decades, the “ascending ramus of the coracoid process” of the illustrated *habilis* mandibles – that is, the vertical part of the jawbone extending upwards to near the ear – seems *not* to overlap the rearmost molars as much as in modern humanity. This seems obvious from the photo illustrations of the *National Geographic* article, but I have not examined these bones or casts.

This is not only a diagnostic trait typical of Neanderthals, according to Carlton Coon, but this evidence of a “stretched forward jaw” to “catch up” with the typically extreme Neanderthal nasal development (as Coon explained it) indicates an ancient ancestor with a long and dog-like snout. At least, this ancestor must have had a *longer* Cynopithecoid snout than the ancestor of all other human genetic groups, because none of them can match the “Neanderthal-Caucasoid” (to use Coon’s terminology) score on the Index of Facial Flatness.

I have never been impressed by the Soviet so-called revelation of the 1970s that Neanderthals could not talk. I find it hard to believe that any human group as advanced as the Neanderthals – they have been grossly maligned – could not vocalize a language. Neanderthals apparently first conceived of “time-factored living”, to use Alexander Marshack’s phrase. And they also, apparently,

invented music on the modern Western do, re, mi scale at least 30,000 years ago.

However, it may indeed be true that the “stretched forward” jaws of Neanderthals bequeathed by some snoutier Cynopithecoid ancestor than a “common” baboon, did make *certain* vocalizations difficult for both *Homo habilis* and their later Neanderthal descendants. Is it possible that we can still hear this today in the “smothered” or “swallowed” guttural elisions, and very few labials of the Russian and Ukrainian languages – and in the peculiarities of Ashkenazi Jewish speech?

I would be interested in receiving any comments from more or less “qualified” people. What about this notion that *Homo habilis* may not have been precisely the same as all other known “major genetic groups” of humankind because *habilis* may have had another species of Cynopithecoid to supply the “ground ape” component of the human genetic mix?

And what about the idea that *Homo habilis* did not represent an evolutionary dead end, either, because Neanderthals very probably evolved from this formerly East African ancestor in the Caucasus Mountains? And, of course, there’s daily less doubt that Neanderthals were a very significant part of the genetic mix that forms modern “Western” humanity or Caucasians.

There is still vehement emotional denial of this fact, especially among Ashkenazi “Jews”, but not much scientific or psychological room to dispute it on the basis of the presently existing evidence.

But, of course, the truly relevant point has not yet been addressed by the presentation of this plausible, if admittedly hypothetical, evolutionary history of *Homo habilis* and Neanderthals.

What insight can this hypothetical evolutionary scenario provide as to the attitudes and behaviour of *Homo habilis*, Neanderthals and the more direct descendants of Neanderthals that have contributed to chronic conflict with almost all other human groups since roughly the beginning of recorded history?

All human beings seemingly have some admixture of Cynopithecoid characteristics in order to account for some typically “human” physical features, such as nasal protrusion and extremely plantigrade feet. Also, all human beings have indulged in group aggression and not only the “family aggression” that

obsessed Sigmund Freud to the exclusion of other, perhaps more important, human attributes.

This group aggression, carried out with an obvious degree of planning and tactical ability, has been manifested by “common” baboons, according to an experienced South African naturalist and careful observer, Eugene Marais.

This Cynopithecoid group aggression prefigures human tribal conflict, national warfare and the motivational strength of patriotism. These human characteristics cannot be satisfactorily explained by the Freudian emphasis on purely familial conflict alone.

Conflict within families does occur among the so-called “higher anthropoids”, the Chimpanzee and Gorilla in Africa (our only concern here), but no one has ever observed serious conflict or, for that matter, hardly *any* conflict between separate *family groups* of Chimpanzees and Gorillas.

To appreciate the potential impact of a theoretically *more aggressive* Cynopithecoid ancestor of *Homo habilis* (and therefore, probably, of Neanderthals) – say, a gelada instead of a “common” baboon – all one has to do is to imagine common human group loyalty and group aggression in a highly concentrated form.

It is internal group loyalty and cohesion so intense that individuals comprising the group have difficulty in conceiving of any identity at all outside the group. It is group aggression so extreme that members of other groups are not recognised as being of the same species (which, in a strictly technical sense, they are not). Any opposition to the groups' Will to control and conquer is perceived as an attack on the group's security. They rationalize that, in being thwarted from control and conquest, they are actually the “victims”.

Therefore, in conflict, any cruelty can be inflicted on the “enemy” without qualm because, in a terribly real sense of genetic perception, they do not exist – or should not exist. Their very existence is perceived as an active threat. Therefore, conflicts result in abject enslavement of the “enemy” and eventual death through torture and maltreatment, or in immediate genocide of the “enemy”. Justification for this behaviour is not really required, but (in humans) it has usually been “religious” when convenient.

Now, it is interesting that the genetic admixture of some extremely aggressive Cynopithecoid can possibly explain the

monotheistic tendencies of *Homo habilis* descendants, the Neanderthals.

Elsewhere, I have relied upon the actual evidence, which is the undoubted and amply demonstrated Neanderthal fascination with numbers, to propose why a Neanderthal tendency toward monotheism might exist. But there is also a more subtle, and perhaps much more powerful, reason why *Homo habilis*-descended humanity might have a basic genetic proclivity toward specifically *male dominant monotheism*. In short, there may be a more significant and more objective evolutionary mechanism at work with respect to fanatical male-dominant monotheism.

Canine social hunters, like jackals and wolves, always have a leader that directs the pack's activities. Among jackals and wolves, this leader is usually (not always) the dominant female. But the true dogs and wolves are zoologically notable *for their lack of sexual dimorphism*. It is often difficult to distinguish between male and female wolves, foxes, jackals, coyotes and even hyenas (a different family altogether and only a kind of "half-dog"), especially at any distance. This is a commonplace observation with any long haired dog on any city street. As a specific example, "Lassie" of film and television fame, was played by a trained male collie.

But pongid ("monkey") social hunters like the Cynopithecoids are remarkable for their *extreme degree of sexual dimorphism*. Male baboons, drills and geladas are so much larger than females (and sometimes distinguished in other ways) that the two genders have often been mistaken for two distinct species. It took Rüppel three months to identify with certainty the female of the drill species. At first he thought they were just local green baboons.

Obviously, with such a size differential between the sexes of Cynopithecoids, a female troop leader becomes a practical impossibility among Cynopithecoids. She is not nearly large enough to attack certain types of prey, let alone maintain discipline among the much larger male hunters of the troop. The leader of the troop must be a male, and is usually the largest and most dominant one. Among Cynopithecoids, females are abjectly submissive or else they do not live long.

Given a fascination with number, combined with a highly aggressive Cynopithecoid genetic legacy of extreme sexual dimorphism and male dominance because of it, it is easy to see how the undisputed leader of a *Homo habilis* or Neanderthal group would

be the One God. "His" word was law in all things and "He" must be obeyed absolutely. "He" thus absolutely directed, and absolutely justified, any group aggression. God was conceived, in effect, as the immortalized symbolic leader of a "gelada" troop. And borrowing, perhaps, from the Australopithecine part of the genetic *Homo habilis* mix, this same God could simultaneously be viewed as the immortalized symbolic "Father" of the typical anthropoid family group.

As I pointed out in my first book-length essay on human psychobiology, *The Cronos Complex* (1974), truly human emergence from the animal world was accomplished with the conception of *religion*. In purely biological terms, *religion* is a human conception and cultural adaptation that asserts the "territory in time" of human groups beyond the births and deaths of its members. Therefore, God had to be both the immortalized leader of a "gelada" troop and also the immortalized "Father" of the Australopithecine anthropoid family group among *Homo habilis* and its descendants.

In that sense, the anthropologists who doubt the humanity of *Homo habilis* are certainly wrong. They may be relying upon parameters of classical physical anthropology that are inadequate to define all the attributes of what it means to be "human". Any creature that responds culturally to the intellectual conception of a "territory" to be inhabited "in time before birth and beyond death" has just passed over the threshold of what it means to be human. The Neanderthals certainly achieved this conceptual threshold, and may well have done so before other more modern-looking human ancestors arrived at the same intellectual locale.

But the jealous and aggressive temperament of the Neanderthal God seems to reflect the actual genetic mix that made *Homo habilis*. Some pan-human anthropoid Australopithecine on the one (opposable) hand met up with another genetic contributor who kept a firmly planted (plantigrade) foot in the camp of a Cynopithecoid species that was considerably more aggressive than a "common" baboon. This ground ape species, whatever it was, also possessed a very great degree of nasal protrusion and nostril development.

Freud correctly perceived that any social structure headed by an all-powerful parental male God (or troop leader) posed severe problems for the development of any mature individuality among group members of Neanderthal descendants.

In addition to Freud's speculations, my second book on human psychobiology, *The Iceman Inheritance* (1978) proposed that the dictates of glacial evolution *also* and *additionally* resulted in physical adaptations that promoted psychosexual ambivalence and confusion among male Neanderthals.

But now we may suspect that this Neanderthal psychosexual maladaptation may actually have been prefigured in the ruthless male dominance and physical adaptations of *Homo habilis*.

Back in 1978, no one imagined that remains of *Homo habilis* would ever be discovered in the Neanderthal Caucasus heartland. But I was careful enough to observe in *The Iceman Inheritance* that some physical adaptations possessed by Neanderthal *ancestors* must have permitted the Neanderthals to survive the oncoming Ice Age and adapt to it for 40,000 years. More modern-looking humans had to flee, but Neanderthals were able to survive glacial conditions. Since 2002, it seems that these primitive-looking physical traits must have been a genetic legacy from *Homo habilis*.

Whatever their cause or genetic origin, the "psychosexual maladaptations" of Ice Age Neanderthals contributed to an element of male sexual inadequacy and male emotional immaturity in sexual and reproductive activity that has characterized monotheistic religion, culture and societies from the Caucasus since the beginning of recorded history.

Compensations for these feelings of sexual inadequacy and psychosexual ambivalence have contributed a great deal to the genetic aggression and "anti-feminism" of people from the Caucasus steppes. One could add that these same psychosexual maladaptations have pervaded specifically Jewish culture to the extent that Jewish popular literature reflects little else and have robbed Islamic literature – even Moslem love and erotic poetry – of any psychological depth (by Western European standards).

And that, in substance, is the mentality of *Homo habilis*-descended people from the Caucasus and related mountains (and the geographically associated steppes). They were called Hittites, Hurrians, Mittani, Hebrews and Hyksos in ancient biblical times. They were called Germans during the first century, closely related to the Visigoths, "Longbeards" (Lombards) and Vandals of the third and fourth centuries. They were feared by Western Europeans as Huns, the "Scourge of God", during the fourth and fifth centuries. They were known as Khazars from the eighth to the

twelveth centuries. And the same genetic stock became Arab and Turkish Moslems from the fourteenth century to the seventeenth century and then became known as Ashkenazim Zionists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They are best known as Israelis and Arab fundamentalist “terrorists” today.

All of these barbarian invaders brought conflict and genocide and inevitably also the imposition of increasingly monotheistic and psychosexually repressive religions upon formerly rather peaceful and psychosexually healthy people.

So we see by the unlikely evidence of Caucasus *Homo habilis* bones the outlines of *the* major religious conflict of the Western world.

It is the continuing struggle between Atlantic peoples, who are tolerant (or “more tolerant”) of women and also tolerant of female participation in divinity, against inundation by Middle Eastern male-dominant, anti-feminine monotheists.

This great and ongoing conflict of the Western world may have had its true genesis in the uplands of East Africa in “Lucy’s” time 2-3 million years ago. The so-called “Holy Grail” as a symbol of the Atlantic peoples specifically, may had its conceptual genesis in psychosexual orientation of the very first creatures that can be called human.

Of the sixteen groups named four paragraphs above, four were avowedly Jewish (Hebrews, Khazars, Ashkenazi Zionists and Israelis) while four others (Vandals, Arabs and Turkish Moslems and today’s Arab “terrorists”) represented obvious and identifiable offshoots of Judaism. The historical anti-feminism and fanaticism of the Roman Catholic Church, and other Christian fundamentalist sects, derive ultimately from precisely the same Judaic source – but by *cultural* and not primarily *genetic* transmission. If “Anti-Semitism” is a disease, it has a fairly obvious cause.

The often and ironically noted similarity in behaviour between Nazi Germany of World War II and the Israelis today, for example, is not really so inexplicable or ironic from an anthropological perspective. Both peoples were and are very closely related genetically, however hard each tries to deny it. And their similarity of physical traits and behaviour actually only threatens and mocks their need for group identity – which is why they so vehemently insist that they are so extremely different from each other!

And precisely the same thing is true of Israelis and Palestinians (and allied assorted Arab “terrorists”) in more recent newspaper headlines. It would be extremely difficult, objectively, to find *any* two other sets of human antagonists who are so nearly identical in terms of their physical traits, their cultural traits and who are motivated by “different” religions which have almost precisely the same basic injunctions. But it is, of course, this very *similarity* that threatens their unique in-group identity in a psychobiological context and unleashes the terrible Cynopithecoid capacity for group aggression.

**And that is the nature of the genetic crisis that presently confronts the “non-*Homo habilis*-descended” majority of the world’s population.**

The descendants of *Homo habilis* and Neanderthals, these highly intelligent but also identity-hungry, intolerant, highly aggressive and psychosexually immature adolescents, are now armed with nuclear weapons. Even worse (if possible), their chauvinistic God justifies, condones and even “dictates” any action they may take. None of this bodes well for any realistic peace in the Middle East.

Armageddon is much more likely, if not actually inevitable from a biological point of view. In fact, one *could* say, from a psychobiological perspective, that the past 7600 years of human history since the Great Black Sea Flood have only been leading up to a genetic, “cultural” and religious showdown.

It required only the eventual development of technological ability for these two genetic competitors – Neanderthals and their purest descendants under Jehovah versus their close genetic relatives and competitors under Allah – to decide which group would completely dominate the other.

After *that* issue has been settled between these two cultural and religious expressions of the *Homo habilis* subspecies, and if the conflict does not destroy them both, then the *Homo habilis* subspecies will challenge the rest of non-*Homo habilis*-descended humanity.

Their last obstacle will be hard core “democratic” Cro-Magnons from Western Europe and their multiracial allies. That struggle will be the last defence of the Holy Grail, but the ending may not be the great victory of *The Lord of the Rings*.

So, perhaps after all, Louis Leakey was basically correct although he was probably wrong about the genetic situation two



million years ago. Perhaps *Homo habilis*-descended humanity *was* not, but is *destined to become*, the ancestor of *future* mankind.

Louis Leakey made a common human mistake. He assumed that evolution had already culminated in “us”, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. But perhaps that is yet to be decided. I tend to believe that the current “War on Terrorism” is disguising what is really the ongoing **“War of the World”** – the genetic struggle to determine which “race” or “subspecies” of humanity will dominate this planet.

The current Middle Eastern conflict between the Arab-Islamics on one side and the Judeo-Christians on the other is the first and most crucial round of this evolutionary struggle.

The Arab-Islamics – or much more correctly “Judeo-Islamics”, because Islam no less than “Judeo-Christianity” is solidly based on the fundamental Judaic cultural-religious template – are fighting this battle with their own resources, including suicide bombers.

The Jews in Israel (with their own nuclear arsenal in ultimate reserve) and Anglo-American “Judeo-Christians” are fighting this same battle with high-tech weaponry deployed mainly by the United States and Great Britain. The Anglo-American “Judeo-Christian” alliance is being manipulated and coerced into attacking Israel’s enemies under the threat that Israel will precipitate “Armageddon” with its own nuclear arsenal if the Anglo-American alliance does not neutralize Israel’s enemies by conventional means.

We will see which side wins.

But, as I have said so often and have tried to document with age-old artifacts as tokens of ordinary peoples’ reverence, “true” and/or “original” Christianity really has no place in this present “War on Terrorism” or **“War of the World”**.

Indeed, if I am correct and not misguided in my interpretation of the available anthropological, cultural and historical evidence, the “West” had better (and soon) rid itself of Middle Eastern cultural and religious “infiltrations” that currently dictate its domestic and foreign policies. The West must recover its own true, original and hearts’ orientation.

I must say, however, that even merely as a defrocked biologist, I have concluded that it is “too late”. As Gandalf so succinctly put it at the Rivendell Conference: “We must fight on, with hope or without it.” For Mordor’s world is toxic to any Elf.

In a true and fair conclusion, I think that something should be noted, and even emphasised, for the sake of objectivity and fairness. On the relatively rare occasions when Neanderthal descendants have been able to survive the crucible of their culture to achieve a healthy identity and psychosexual balance, they have almost invariably been among the most objective, humanistic, compassionate and certainly courageous of human beings.

This is because that awesome Neanderthal capacity for logical thinking is applied to human problems – including their own culture – without prejudice, but without compromise either.

Among modern Islamic scholars, such people would include Idries Shah, Kamal Salibi, Salman Rushdie and, perhaps above all, Ahmed Osman.

Among modern Jewish scholars, the list is really too long even to attempt, but would certainly include Moishe Miesnes, A.N. Poliak, Ze'ev Herzog, Arthur Koestler, Sigmund Freud, A.M. Artomanov and literally dozens of others.

In a very real sense, much of *Swords at Sunset* and *Esau's Empire* has relied upon their research, courage and humanism for they have always been (sometimes unknowing) the foremost paladins of the Grail.