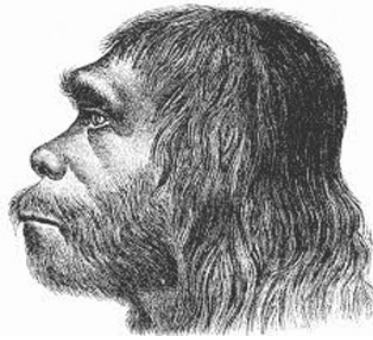


Neanderthal Used Pain Medicine



The latest research has discovered that Neanderthals had expert knowledge of plants and understood their anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving properties. They used salicylic acid (the main ingredient in aspirin) for pain relief (“Dental plaque DNA suggests Neanderthals treated pain with salicylic acid,” UPI, Mar. 8, 2017).

This is the latest finding debunking former Darwinist claims that Neanderthal was a grunting cave man. In 1907, Ernst Haeckel, Darwin’s chief disciple in Germany, described Neanderthal as a pre-human and placed him between *Pithecanthropus* (Java man) and *Homo Australis*, which he called “the lowest race of recent man.” French paleontologist Marcellin Boule added his authority to the evolutionary myth. Boule believed that Neanderthal was a branch of ape-men that became extinct without giving rise to “modern humans.” He believed that Neanderthal did not walk erect but walked pigeon-toed with a bent-knee shuffling gait. Boule said that Neanderthal “must have possessed only a rudimentary psychic nature ... only the most rudimentary articulate language” (*Fossil Men*, 1957, p. 251).

In 1930, Frederick Blaschke modeled a Neanderthal family in a cave setting, based on Boule’s interpretation. They were stooped, half-clothed, clutching bones, and had very stupid expressions. This was set up as a permanent display in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago and was copied in countless textbooks, encyclopedias, journals, popular magazines and newspapers, and museums. This is the view

that prevailed for nearly half a century, but it was not science; it was myth-making based on presumption and speculation.

Since the 1960s, Neanderthal has gradually been humanized. Neanderthal has even been reclassified as *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, a type of “modern man,” though some evolutionists still hold to the old classification. It is now admitted that Neanderthals had a sophisticated culture (cared for the sick and elderly, buried their dead, practiced religion), used a wide variety of tools, used adhesive, made bone awls or needles, built walled habitations, made hearths for cooking and warmth, made ornaments and figures out of bone, teeth, ivory, and polished wood, and played flutes with the seven-note musical system found in western music (Marvin Lubenow, *Bones of Contention*, pp. 239-244, 254-257).

Have evolutionists apologized for the error they perpetrated on the world? Not in the least. In fact, it was two full decades before the Chicago Field Museum corrected its influential but grossly misleading display.

As Melvin Lubenow says in *Bones of Contention*, “It was not until the mid-1970s that the Field Museum removed their old display of the apish Neanderthals and replaced them with the tall, erect Neanderthals that are there today. What did they do with the old display? Did they throw it on the trash heap where it belonged? No. They moved the old display to the second floor and placed it right next to the huge Apatosaurus dinosaur skeleton where more people than ever--especially children--would see it. They labeled it ‘An alternative view of Neanderthal.’ It was not an alternate view. It was a **wrong** view. So much for the self-correcting mechanism in science as far as Neanderthal is concerned.”

(David Cloud, *Friday Church News Notes*, April 21, 2017,
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