

Re: The human urinary system – comparative anatomy help request

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Source: <http://sci.tech–archive.net/Archive/sci.anthropology.paleo/2007–08/msg00305.html>

- *From:* Lee Olsen <paleocity@xxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Fri, 17 Aug 2007 14:09:59 –0700
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On Aug 17, 12:51 pm, Marc Verhaegen <m_verhae...@xxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Op 17–08–2007 21:00, in artikel
1187377245.377895.136...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Lee Olsen
<paleoc...@xxxxxxxxxxx> schreef:

On Aug 17, 9:35 am, Marc Verhaegen <m_verhae...@xxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

IOW,Olson is too stupid to answer.

Says Verhaegin, who doesn't know anymore about mountain beavers than
he does living a littoral lifestyle.

"Here's a point to consider when evaluating AAT. I did not learn this
point from some academic overlord with an anti–AAT agenda; I learned
it while trying to avoid becoming crocodile food in Africa.

What, my little child, have crocs to do with AAT??

Stupid doughboy, crocs eat babies that swim in the water. Ever see the
photo on that Yahoo wet ape forum?

Why read the rest of this infantile blabla??

Says the doughboy who doesn't know a mountain beaver from a capybara.

Are you really too stupid to discern between apiths & Homo??

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<http://tinyurl.com/y44rnt>

:-D

When I

spent several months with a team at Lake Turkana, Kenya, investigating some of the most important early hominid sites in the world, one of our overriding concerns — while swimming, bathing, or catching fish with a net — was to watch out for crocodiles in the shallows. A croc can be on you, crush your legs in its jaws, and drag you under to drown before you have time to screech for help.

The fact that crocodiles co-existed in time and space with early hominids is a colossal blow to AAT, which does not explain what advantages early humans would have gained by spending time in crocodile-populated waters; an environment where they could not make fires, throw stones or sticks, use other tools, or have any hope whatever of escaping the most common predator. A troop of early hominids wading in a lakeshore or swampy forest would best be described as a crocodile banquet. The cute, feel-good images of babies swimming freely in a pool, shown in the AAT video, have nothing to do with the real situation of predator avoidance in Africa. Ask the Dasenich or Turkana people who live around Lake Turkana: only visiting maniacs swim in that lake." Cameron M. Smith

Lew Binford page 66: "The place I would never choose to establish a camp in the African Savannah is next to a water source."
Binford, L. 1983 In Pursuit of the Past. Thames and Hudson, New York

Lee Olsen: " How close did you camp to lakes?"

Dick Kocan: "Not very close."
(PhD marine biology and African big-game hunter)

Hadza camp a twenty minute walk from water sources (O'Connell 2002).

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<http://www.mnh.si.edu/anthro/humanorigins/aop/olorg2004/dispatch/star...>

The idea of sleeping on the higher ground rather than next to water seemed an attractive idea. Lakes, ponds, and stream channels in the African bush are good natural sources of water and plant food during the day. But at night they turn into really great places if you want to be hunted down as prey! The water margins attract the big and small predators that like to hunt in the dark of night. Even today at Olororgesailie, we often go to sleep hearing hyenas, jackals, and sometimes lions growling and whooping off in the distance during their nighttime prowls. Anyway, early humans could get food in the lowlands – that's where they left the chipped stone tools and other evidence of their activities. And, unlike earlier hominins, they could have avoided the favored hunting areas of other predators if they got to higher ground at night.– Hide quoted text –

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