

About the Author



Michael A. Cremo, born in 1948 in the United States of America, is currently a researcher in human origins for the Center for Vedic Science Research. From 1984 to 2006, he was a research associate of the Bhaktivedanta Institute. He is a member of the World Archaeological Congress and the European Association of Archaeologists. His main interest is introducing Vedic perspectives on human origins and

antiquity into the world of science. His work has been described by historian Alexey Maslow of the Russian Peoples Friendship University as unique and provocative. He has given invited lectures at the Royal Institution in London, the Russian Academy of Sciences Department of Anthropology in Moscow, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Department of Anthropology in Sofia, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Department of Archaeology in Kiev, etc. His controversial papers on Vedic perspectives on human origins, presented at meetings of the World Archaeological Congress, the European Association of Archeologists, the Society for the Anthropology of Consciousness, and the International Congress for History of Science, have attracted the attention of scholars and scientists worldwide. His publications include: M. Cremo (1999) "Puranic Time and the Archaeological Record," in Tim Murray ed., *Time and Archaeology*. Routledge, One World Archaeology Series, London: pp. 38-48 , and M. Cremo (2002) "The Later Discoveries of Boucher de Perthes at Moulin Quignon and Their Impact on the Moulin Quignon Jaw Controversy," in Goulven Laurent ed., *Proceedings of the XXth International Congress of History of Science , Volume X, Earth Sciences*, Brepols, Turnhout, Belgium: pp. 39-56. He is principal author of the book *Forbidden Archeology* (coauthor Richard L. Thompson), which documents archeological evidence for extreme human antiquity, consistent with the accounts found in the Puranas (the Sanskrit historical writings). His latest book is *Human Devolution: A Vedic Alternative to Darwin's Theory*. Recently he has begun work in the history of Indian archeology, arguing

that there was an indigenous Indian archeological tradition that existed before Europeans began archeological work in India in the 17th century. . A recent publication in this field is M. Cremo (2008) *Excavating the eternal: an indigenous archaeological tradition in India*. *Antiquity*, 82:178-188. His books are now in twenty languages, and he is a frequent guest on radio and television programs worldwide. He has been a member of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness since 1973.