



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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Archaeologist, **Fred E. Budinger, Jr.**, former Director of Calico Early Man Site in California's Mojave Desert (after famed anthropologist Dr. Louis S.B. Leakey), takes readers on a compelling journey through the most important evidence of the site's 200,000-year antiquity. This multi-part series features artifact close-ups showing human workmanship as well as their contexts and the methods used to date them. See [Budinger p.10](#).



At Calico Master Pit 1

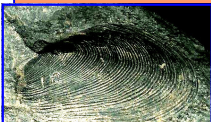
Technical engineer, **Abdulrahman Albalawi**, has been discovering and photographing rock art in Tabuk and Neom regions of Saudi Arabia beginning in 2014.



In his **Part 2**, Albalawi explores various ideas of symbolism for the remarkably impactful and ubiquitous *ibex* introducing the startling range of how the creature is creatively depicted going far past questions of simple accuracy. See [Albalawi p.2](#).



Startling ibex images in Saudi Arabia



PA, 400mya mussel rec. by author compared w/modern



OH, Renowned Medusa Quarry Silica Fm.



MI, M. Kotulak Milan-access Silica Fm.

One way for an adult raised on PBS and easily misled via state control over their education (grade school and beyond *without a break*) is to arrange for oneself a year of autodidactic self-learning. The longer one puts this off the more difficult to snap out of a well-debunked science myth forced on children as fact. Studying invertebrate fossils in the field is an excellent way to get in direct contact with evidence. See [Feliks p.15](#).

— Welcome to PCN #93 —

Tom Baldwin reasonably doubts that a remarkable 40,000-year old stone bracelet was cut, buffed out, and drilled by a *not-quite-us* human species. Mainstream anthropology squelches normal skepticism if it gets too close to questioning human classifications even if it brings us more sensible interpretations of what the evidence actually says. See [Baldwin p.4](#).

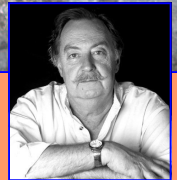


Bracelet supposedly made by a not-quite-modern species



Drone image Tryst Falls Missouri

Richard Dullum with broad field experience—including no less than the operating room—plus a good education while retaining an open mind in the process continues to be attentive to peculiar features in U.S. geological or megalithic structures. This especially involves those that have either been offhandedly discounted or spoken too confidently by mainstream experts as being nature-made. See [Dullum p.6](#).



In their **Part 12** installment, plasma physicist and former Acting Director (U.S. National Security) Nuclear Non-Proliferation, **Dr. Anthony Peratt** (PhD) and colleague, **Fay Yao** (LMS, M.A.) continue their open-minded reconsideration of Plato's Atlantis, a long presumed myth. They are well-aware of the skepticism but reiterate a quote from their Part 1: "The scientist...must be free to ask any question...to seek for any evidence." Often certain research may be strongly rejected by so-called 'consensus' only to later be vindicated or lead to new discoveries. Continental Drift comes to mind. Peratt and Yao expound from last issue on the possible destruction of Atlantis involving India related to ancient Hindu texts describing devastating weapons that flew to distant targets, as well as unexpected recent discovery of Antarctic climate change 12,000 years ago. See [Peratt and Yao p.13](#).



Peratt regarding plasma 1:34
Universes - Episode 2 - The Cosmology Quest - The Electric Universe and Plasma Physics

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 Part 2

By Abdulrahman Albalawi, technical engineer

"If the Nebra sky disk is accepted as



being 3,600 years old—calling it 'the world's oldest map of the stars'—it



Fig. 2. Grand Canyon ibex pictographs from the 1924 Doheny Expedition. Public domain. Detail of larger panel. From my former collaborator, the late Ray Urbaniak's article, "A summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art" (*PCN* #75, Jan-Feb 2022; contributed by the Editor).

seems likely the identical rock art Pleiades patterns from the U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia are at least of equal age and perhaps much older."

Ibex and a few associations since early times

Neolithic petroglyphs at Kilwa in Saudi Arabia date in the range of 12,000–6,000 years. Even during those early times, rock art across the Middle East shows that people of the region had a deep and enduring fascination with the large curved-horned animal called *ibex*.

Fig. 1 shows such an image I photographed in Tabuk region a few years back (Tabuk—where I have done most of my field research—is about 250 km or approximately 155 miles southwest of Kilwa). This example shows the remarkable visual impact of ibex horns which perhaps explains why the ibex is now regarded as possibly the most

commonly-portrayed animal in rock art. It even makes surprising appearances in U.S. rock art (see for instance **Fig. 2**).

Notice also that **Fig. 1** features an unexpected

association between the ibex and several *cup-marks* that are seen both within the circle of the ibex's horns and around the animal's body. As if that weren't enough to make this a loaded image, as explained in Part 1, *cup-marks* are the most universal *rock art symbol* known worldwide though they may certainly mean different things in different settings. They likely also mean different things even if found together on the very same rock art panel (not to mention occasional practical uses).

Cup-marks and stars

There are very few instances in which *cup-marks* can be

shown—with confidence—to represent the same thing on opposite sides of the world. However, the late Ray Urbaniak, and later myself, have forwarded in *PCN* this

possibility with a *cup-mark* arrangement matching what is acknowledged to be the Pleiades star cluster on the famous Nebra sky disk which clearly shows astronomical observations (**Fig. 3**). Most other claims for the Pleiades in rock art interpret almost any arrangement of seven dots as representing the "Seven Sisters," but often not in any predictable order. After we published this group of three virtually identical arrangements of eight–nine stars (distinguishing them from the common flow-erlike arrangement of only seven) examples by other researchers shared similar discoveries in *PCN*. If the Nebra sky disk is accepted as being 3,600 years old—calling it "the world's oldest map of the stars"—it seems likely the identical *rock art Pleiades* patterns from the U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia are, at least, of equal age and perhaps much older.

That brings me to a new proposal. Since the *cup-marks* of our Pleiades appear to represent stars I consider it possible that *cup-marks* with the ibex in **Fig. 1** might also be astronomical and represent stars in one way or another. And from there, and similar,

perhaps even constellations portrayed in a way resembling how stars and constellations

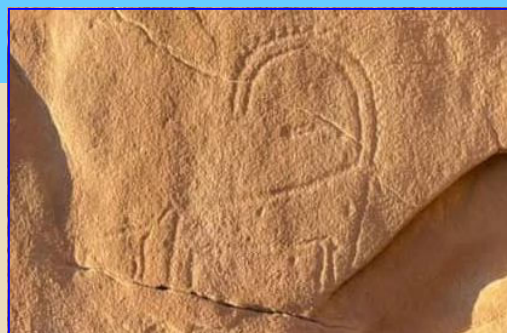


Fig. 1. Ibex petroglyph showing dramatic horns and cup-marks; Tabuk region; Saudi Arabia. Many panels in Tabuk show cup-marks and other 'symbols' inside the loops of ibex horns. Crop of larger panel; Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

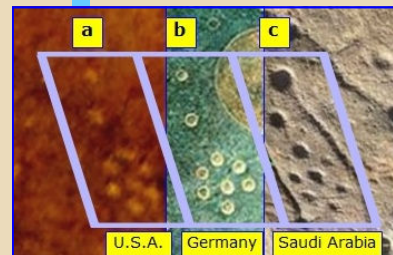


Fig. 3. U.S. and Saudi Arabia Pleiades depictions matching the Nebra sky disk, demonstrating a complex cross-cultural rock art symbol (*PCN* #73, Sept-Oct 2021). **Left:** SW U.S. discovered by engineer, the late Ray Urbaniak. **Middle:** Pleiades 'inlaid' in the Nebra sky disk. **Right:** Cup-mark arrangement I discovered in the Tabuk region of Saudi Arabia. As *PCN* observed, the identicality suggests intercultural contact. Saudi Arabia photo: Abdulrahman Albalawi.

have been depicted in ancient Babylonian or Greek times.

Religious symbolism

Although researchers have written about ibex in Middle Eastern art including rock art for many decades, I recently found Omar F. Mohammed's 2021 study focused on the ibex's religious significance throughout the region—from prehistoric times into early historical times—especially interesting (see, "Some thoughts on the religious role of ibex in ancient Near East," *Journal of African Studies*). There is much evidence that the inhabitants of

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia (cont.)

"The human depicted tiny and their gesture of raised hands likely represents 'veneration.'"

the region held these animals in the highest regard. See, for instance, **Fig. 4**. Mohammed also points out that the ibex is one of the "longest lived and most widespread images" of the ancient Near East.

Perhaps the most culturally significant interpretation of ibex is as a multidimensional religious symbol covering all manner of man's spiritual relations to earthly life and beyond and to the cosmos as a whole. It was regarded as a symbol of "rebirth, new life and rejuvenation" among many other things.

Mohammed even goes so far as to describe the peoples' relationship with the ibex as one of "obsession" or "infatuation" among the entire Near East (most commonly called Middle East) with literally thousands of rock art petroglyphs and pictographs and cultural implications including in ancient Egypt as well.

Small human with raised hands

My main interest this first installment about ibex as a multidimensional symbol is a 6,000–12,000-year-old rock art portrayal in the Kilwa district. Mohammed reproduces a startling image from British archaeologist, the late Diana Kirkbride 1966, showing the depiction of an exaggeratingly large ibex. The fascinating part is that it features a comparatively tiny human standing on its back with their hands raised. They are portrayed at least half the size of the ibex's horns. The suggestion is the human depicted



Fig. 4. Exaggerated portrayal of ibex discovered in 6,000–12,000-year-old Kilwa, Saudi Arabia, rock art. It features a comparatively tiny human standing on the ibex's back with their hands raised. The human depicted in such small size combined with the gesture of raised hands likely represents "veneration." From Omar F. Mohammed 2021 after Diana Kirkbride 1966.



Fig. 5. Sequence of gradually exaggerated ibex horns similar in shape to Fig. 1. Photo, Tabuk province, by Mahdi Al-Atwi.



Fig. 6. Detail from one of the very complex Tabuk panels. Notice the combination of symbols discussed in the text especially exaggerated horns and the small human with their hands clearly raised. It seems to support the idea of "veneration." Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

tiny and their gesture of raised hands likely represents "veneration."

In several pictures from Mahdi Al-Atwi I noticed one that showed an interesting sequence (L-R) of horns starting out normal to extremely large (**Fig. 5**).

Finally, in **Fig. 6** one can see everything discussed above. It seems to confirm the idea of veneration: a circle resembling a cup-mark within exaggerated horns, a vertical line within the horns and a human portrayed half the size of the horns, their hands apparently very intentionally raised.

–To be continued in Part 3...

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank John Feliks and the late Ray Urbaniak for their contributions to my work.

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Mohammed, Omar F. 2021. Some thoughts on the religious role of Ibex in Ancient Near East. *Journal of African Studies* 43(2): 456–67.

Urbaniak, Ray. 2022. A summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art. *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(1): 16–20 [PCN #75, Jan-Feb 2022].

ABDULRAHMAN ALBALAWI is a technical engineer with a passion for rock art (including inscriptions) and history. He has been discovering and photographing rock art in the Tabuk region of northwestern Saudi Arabia since 2014. In 2019, Albalawi established a Facebook group devoted to rock art to help promote its study and lead to a greater understanding of the possible meanings behind rock art worldwide.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/463030367655466/posts/840031606622005/>

The Denisovans and *Homo naledi* Is there really a human difference between them and us?

By Tom Baldwin



"The Denisovans have left cave floors almost clean of their fossils, barely any bones for us to find and study. In fact we just have only four: a fingertip, a rib, half of a jaw, and a tooth."

This issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, I thought we might revisit some of the new branches that have somehow sprouted on man's family tree: namely *Homo denisova* and *Homo naledi*.

The Denisovans (see Fig. 1 for location map) have left cave floors almost clean of their fossils, barely any bones for us to find and study. In fact, we have just four: a fingertip, a rib, half of a jaw, and a tooth. And only two of those items are probably Denisovan.

They did not leave a lot of bones, but oh, the personal body ornaments they left behind. Beautiful! And they did so thousands of years before our *Homo sapiens* ancestors were making jewelry of comparable quality. See for instance, Fig. 2.

Yet, while they are stingy about leaving us physical items they have burrowed deep down into our cells. If you are of European stock, your DNA is probably about 2% Denisovan. They had connubial relations with your great to the umpteenth power grandparents and left their DNA behind in the products of those unions.

Now for the interesting news. Studying DNA is a new science, and it keeps coming up with fascinating discoveries. As I mentioned above about 2% of your DNA is probably Denisovan if your ancestors came from Europe. However, if you or yours are from the New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, or were aboriginal Australian your DNA is probably about 5% Denisovan.

These percentages, and how large they are, is probably indicative of how many of any strains of humans were mixing with other human species. If you went back 40,000 years and took a sampling of indigenous people living in Southeast Asia

you would find more Denisovans than you would if you took a sample of Europeans.

Notice above that I left out western Asia and North and South America. Asia is sort of half and half. The first hybrid of a Neanderthal/Denisovan mix took place in the Denisova Cave in western Siberia. That sort of does it for all but North and South America, and South America is giving us some really wild new data. You see, they are finding Denisovan DNA in the bones of people who lived along the coast of Panama and down and around the Atlantic coast line to Brazil.

Let me repeat that. Genomic analyses of DNA from people that lived in South America are showing percentages of Denisovan genes. Now, I know what you're thinking, they just got it from mixing it up with the Europeans. Not so.

They are finding bodies in the Americas with Denisovan DNA that lived hundreds of years before Columbus. How did they get here??? They are finding Denisovan DNA in South Sea Islanders too. Did our Denisovan friends skip the Beringia

Land Bridge and get here by sailing across the South Pacific? It looks like the answer to that question is YES. Some of those early

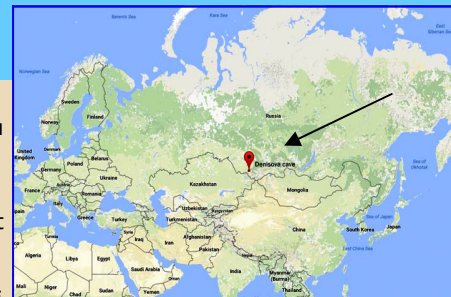


Fig. 1. Location of Denisova Cave southern Siberia.

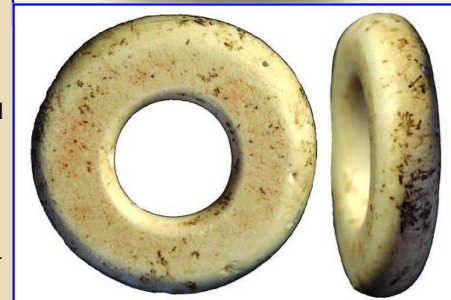


Fig. 2. Top: A beautiful 40,000-year-old modern-looking Denisovan bracelet showing not only remarkably smooth contour but also a carefully drilled hole possibly for some additional attachment. Dr. A. Derevyanko (Director, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography; Novosibirsk; Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) explained the advanced technology used to make it was comparable to more recent artifacts.

Bottom: Manmade ostrich eggshell bead, another remarkable Denisovan ornament dated 45–50,000 years old showing no difference in quality from similar modern work despite Denisovans being labeled as a 'different species' by anthropologists. Could it be the field is misdirected? Photos: *Siberian Times*: Anastasia Abdulmanova. Anatoly Derevyanko, Mikhail Shunkov, Vera Salnitskaya.

For a longer discussion see my article [Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted](#) (PCN #35, May-June 2015).

men and women must have had an aversion to cold and chose to make the trip under a warm tropical sun instead.

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Denisovans/*Homo naledi*, really a human difference? (cont.)

"Let me repeat that.



Fig. 3. Location of Rising Star Cave South Africa. Wikimedia Commons.

Genomic analyses of DNA from



Fig. 4. Dr. Lee Berger highlights manmade engravings in Rising Star Cave.

people that lived in



Fig. 5. Apparent scraper found clutched in the hand of a youth. Arrows point to possible use-wear.

South America are showing percentages of Denisovan genes."

I wrote a *PCN* article in 2013 wherein I suggested [the most well-traveled of our ancient ancestors was *Homo erectus*](#)

(link is to our 10-years-later reprint *PCN* #82, March-April 2023). Some credit may be due the Denisovans.

On another front, the small-brained *Homo naledi*, that put so many anthropological assumptions to question has another surprise for us (see **Fig. 3** for location map).

You may remember that on the walls of the cave where their fossils were found, are what appear to be lines and geometric figures scratched into the surface (**Fig. 4**). If it is accepted these markings were made the same time as the graves they are older than any other purposely made drawings by any type of ancient man except *Homo erectus* who marked sea shells in Java, Indonesia, and bones in Bilzingsleben, Germany. And yet *Homo naledi* has a brain only as large as that of a chimpanzee. So much for the almost universally accepted idea that brain size dictates intelligence.

When the cave was first being explored and fossils brought to the surface they found multiple graves. Not a scatterings of bones.

These burials had been dug out, a body placed in the hole and the dirt put back in the ground to cover the body.

They removed the contents of one of the graves whole. They brought it to the surface and without opening it, they X-rayed it first. Inside they found a child's body with what looks like a stone tool lying next to it's hand.

Why put a perfectly good tool next to the hand of a body that is going to be covered over soon? It does not make sense unless you think the dead person might have a use for the tool. What if those digging the grave and burying the body thought there were spirits to be placated? What if they believed there was somehow an afterlife? There is no knowing, but the *Homo naledi* purposely putting the tool right next to the hand of the dead makes more sense than the idea that it ended up there accidentally. Since the X-ray they have removed the dirt to expose the body and the tool, and behold "tool" is the right word to use in describing it (**Fig. 5**). Notice the places where the stone has been chipped to form a serrated cutting edge. Nature does not do that to stones, man does.

As for the graves themselves, they too speak to the idea that it all does not end when we die. If you believe their body will be of some further use to a dead person, then you as a fellow tribe member must do something to protect the body for them (think ancient Egypt and the pyramids). The land a dead *Homo naledi* called home while they lived was teeming with predators and scavengers who would make short work out of a body left out to rot after its owner died. However, if you dragged it deep into a cave then dug a hole to bury it, it would then stand a good chance of being preserved for the dead person's further use. Since that is what they did, bodies were preserved and we today, digging up the *naledi*'s grave yard in a cave, has led to us discovering the largest collection of prehistoric man's fossils ever found. In fact, if you gathered the *Homo naledi* fossils from the cave on one hand and all the other human fossils ever found anywhere in Africa on the other the *Homo naledi* collection would be the largest.

As a religious person myself, I am excited at the idea that men and women living 300,000 years ago had a spiritual side to their character. I believe that

religion is the one thing that separates us from the animals. For instance, my dog behaves no differently on Sunday than he does on Monday. He'll steal the food off your plate if you don't watch him. Take a second or two away from the table and your steak is gone. Take him for a walk and he'd just as soon hike a leg on the statue of some saint as a fire hydrant. There is nothing spiritual about that dog. I'm afraid he is hell bound.

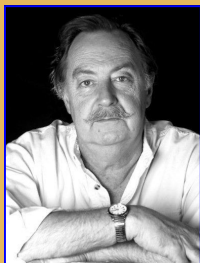
Also, it is noteworthy that a 2nd cave containing *Homo naledi* fossils has been located not too far from the first cave. In this new cave they have found three more graves. They belong to two men and a boy. There are always fault-finders and naysayers. In *Homo naledi*'s case they abound because the establishment just cannot believe a creature with *naledi*'s small brain can do things like bury their dead and all that doing so implies or, similarly, making markings on a cave wall. It should be noted that this new cave with more graves in it puts a kink in their argument that the fossilized bones found in the first cave were just washed in during a bad storm.

TOM BALDWIN, an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah, also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. He has been a central writer and copy editor for *PCN* since 2010. He was actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, CA) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only Western Hemisphere site excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's book, [The Evening and the Morning](#), is a very well received and entertaining fictional story based on Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *PCN*, Baldwin has published over 60 prior *PCN* articles focusing on the intelligence of early humans, including *Homo erectus*, as well as early man in the Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at: https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin

Tryst Falls enigma More 'cart ruts'? This time, it's Missouri

By Richard Dullum (B.A. Biology)

"The couple had already



been to Malta documenting

I'd like to start by saying that by including video as an avenue of investigation of ancient sites, one finds a cornucopia of documented visits to thousands of well-known and lesser-known megalithic sites around the world. For instance, YouTube content released by Mike Collins when filming his investigations of Sage Wall, Montana (e.g., [PCN #83](#), May-June 2023), was a touchstone for me to contact Mike, which led to further contacts with the small



Fig. 1. Tryst Falls, Clay County, Mo., first designated Park, (1923) is on Williams Creek, a N-S tributary of the Fishing River, which empties into the Missouri River to the south.



Fig. 2. Overhead drone shot of slab features to the right of Tryst Falls proper. Photo courtesy of Mick and Daisy Hobday.

the well-known 'cart-ruts' there and found the markings on the horizontal slabs by Tryst Falls quite similar."

team investigating megalithic Montana. My association with him and others in Montana was the way to convey the incredible story of dolmens on the Boulder Batholith. The same kind of survey on YouTube brought Tryst Falls to my attention.

I first became aware of the Tryst Falls site (**Fig. 1**) by way of a YouTube video shot on Nov. 29, 2020, by Mick

and Daisy Hobday and posted on their YouTube channel—ModernExplorers—where they gather video evidence of so-called 'cart-rut' sites globally.

The couple had already been to Malta documenting the well-known 'cart-ruts' there and found the markings on the horizontal slabs by Tryst Falls quite similar. See **Fig. 2** for an overhead drone-shot of the site.

In geological terms, the limestone at Tryst Falls is part of the Bethany Falls member of the Swope Formation of the central plains area. Geologist Marissa Schorr writes:

"With respect to geology, the limestone that makes up Tryst Falls is specifically the Bethany Falls Limestone (Daniels 2024)."

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Tryst Falls enigma (cont.)

I have included below a description of the Swope Formation of which the Bethany Falls limestone is a member.

This description is taken from the *Bedrock Geologic Map of the Kearney 7.5 minute quadrangle*, where Tryst

and fossiliferous, with many crinoid columnal and brachiopod casts. The middle of the member is thicker-bedded and mostly devoid of fossils, although evidence of bioturbation is common. A medial parting is persistent in the unit across the mapping area. Near the top of the unit, the beds are very thin with wavy contacts and are often oolitic (spherical grains composed of concentric layers). Surfaces and edges in outcrops are rounded by dissolution. Bethany Falls Limestone Member is very resistant to erosion and therefore outcrops are abundant and expansive. It is dense with very little chert or shale content and is therefore quarried extensively for use primarily as aggregate or for the production of cement. In well logs, it is shown to be 15'-20' thick within the mapping area."

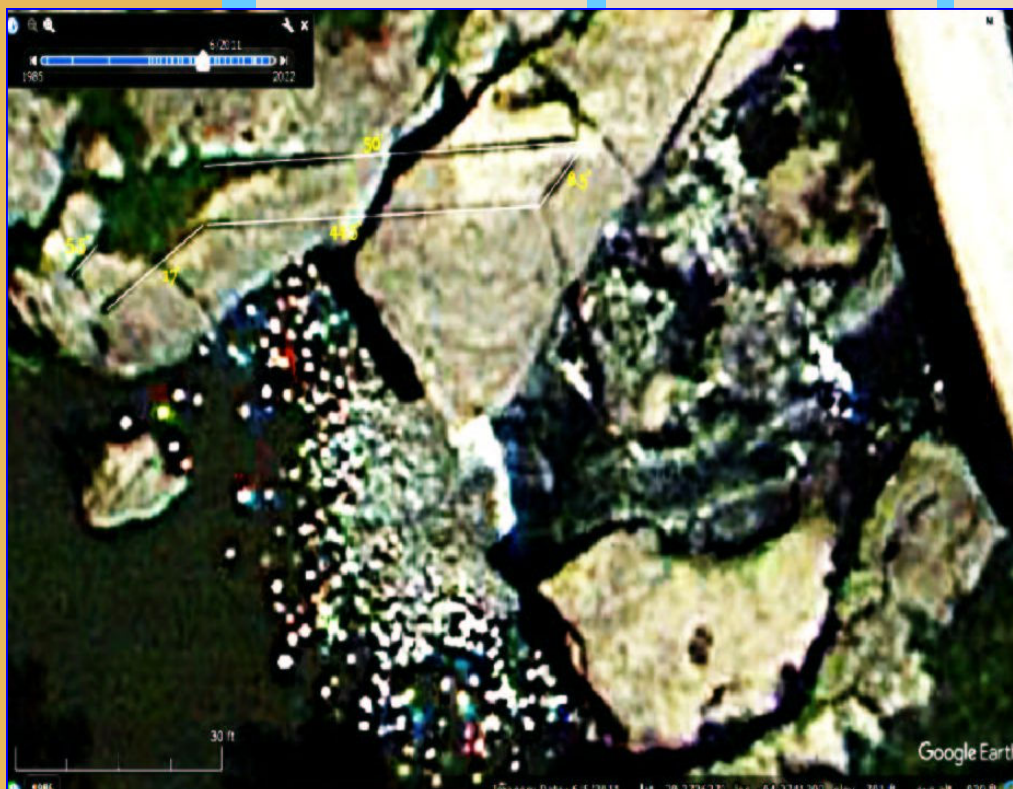


Fig. 3. Satellite view of the site via Google Earth Pro with measurements of the tracks in yellow. GPS (37.1762575, -93.3068800). Courtesy of Tony Meyers; Clay Co. Archives and Historical Library; Liberty, Missouri.



Fig. 4. A fortuitous cross-section of the tracks. It is located right at the edge of the 1' break: 5' apart, rim-to-rim (confirmed by Google Earth), 2.5"-5.5" in depth and flat bottomed, straight down sides. In other words, they appear in every way to be cut into the rock surface artificially.

Falls is located:
 "Swope Formation-Bethany Falls Limestone Member is a grey mudstone or whackstone that weathers light to medium gray, or less frequently medium tan. Near the base of the unit, it is often wavy-bedded

This is clearly seen in Fig.1.

'Cart ruts' in the limestone

Tracks are 5' apart, parallel for 50', then angle off another 15' turning 30 degrees left. **Fig. 3** shows the site in satellite view; difficult to see measurements are in yellow.

Fig. 4 shows a fortuitous cross-section of the tracks, right at the edge of the 1' break: 5' apart, rim-to-rim (confirmed by Google Earth), 2.5"-5.5" in depth and flat bottomed, straight down sides, appearing in every way to be cut into the rock surface artificially. The 30-degree angled parallel tracks measure an additional 15'. The tracks are also parallel and separated by the same

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

Tryst Falls enigma (cont.)

"One can see the shelf in the foreground is already undermined along half of its mass."

width as the long stretch. Vegetation is covering the upper track of the dogleg in this Google Earth Pro photo, dated 6/5/2011. See again Fig. 2. Some of this vegetation was not present in 2020, but debris and dirt did still obscure the probable course of an upper parallel track, which could probably be excavated.

These rocks exist as shelves being undermined by the pool and will break off into the pool, no longer available for study at some point. **See Fig. 5.**



Fig. 5. Tryst Falls pool near the shelves. Photo by Luke Chang, May, 2023.

One can see the shelf in the foreground is already undermined along half of its mass and is fractured 1' wide along one edge, with

undermined along half of its mass."

the pool waters lapping into the fracture, seen in Fig. 2.

That this has happened before can be seen in the two photos of Tryst Falls in **Fig. 6.**

The top picture (B&W) is before 1913 and the bottom is after. The color postcard picture at the bottom shows the same basic view only after a large slab of the limestone collapsed into the pool. Now, only a small portion projects above the surface in the pool. It can be seen at the top right edge of Fig. 2 (on the title page), during a low water event.

Fig. 7 shows Tryst Falls during a flood in April, 2021 in a photo by by Jeremy Harms. It is a still-frame from a video that showed the massive turbulence present at the site, a persistent seasonal event that scours out the pool and washes much

gravel and silt downstream. Large eddies could be seen

precipitation that leads to higher stream flows and



Fig. 6. Before and after 1913, where a large slab has fractured and fallen into the pool's near side. The figure to the far left is standing on a now collapsed table of Bethany Limestone.

in the pool at this time as the flood waters raced by the side pocket pool. This water erosion is the reason Tryst Falls exists, as it has been eroded out of the landscape as an outcrop and shaped by the action of Williams Creek over the centuries. Regarding this detail, geologist Robyn Daniels had the following to say:

turbulence. Additionally, limestone is prone to dis-

"The undercutting below the upper ledge is likely caused by friction of flowing water and abrasion by sediments held in that water, during times of high



Fig. 7. Tryst Falls during a flood in April of 2021. Still-frame from a Jeremy Hams video.

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Tryst Falls enigma (cont.)

"We have therefore eliminated the likelihood that European settlers, including a mill operator, made the parallel channels we see on the limestone slabs...and we have determined that the Bethany Falls limestone...was uncovered by erosional processes... What the erosion uncovered were parallel channels, perfectly straight and turned at 30 degrees to the left, staying parallel. No records or signs of modern quarrying are present at this site."

solve in even slightly acidic water. Since most meteoric water is slightly acidic, the standing water in the pool below would also work to degrade the rock over time. In general, Pennsylvanian bedrock comprises a succession of various rock types that includes limestones, shales, and sandstones, along with some other less common rock types like coals, conglomerates, etc. The shales are very susceptible to erosion and therefore the rock types most commonly observed in *outcrop* are limestones and sandstones. The Bethany Falls limestone is more resistant to erosion than other limestones, and therefore commonly crops out nicely where it is exposed at the ground surface."

Below from: Limestone—PB 2902. *Geological Survey Program fact sheet*. Missouri Geological Survey. Director: Carey Bridges, RG, 10/13/2020:

"The youngest limestones occur in the Pennsylvanian sequence of rock strata that overlies the Mississippian-Devonian-Upper Ordovician sequence. They are dominantly calcite limestone, are rarely dolomitic, and tend to be argillaceous, meaning that they tend to contain some clay minerals. Typically, the limestone units are relatively thin and are separated by shaly strata of comparable thickness. They occur at the surface and in the shallow subsurface in about 28% of Missouri, specifically in the northwest and western portions of the state. They are usually not ideal for concrete aggregate or dimension stone, largely because of their tendency to be **argillaceous, which renders the rock somewhat soft and weak, moisture absorbent and susceptible to freeze-thaw spalling** [my emphasis]."

It is *exactly this process* at work on the underlying rock supporting the Bethany Limestone horizontal slabs at Tryst Falls.

The historical information on the grist mill built at the Falls by Ludwig McCrory in the 1840's, was obtained from Elizabeth Beckett, Historic Museum and Exhibit Manager Historic Sites, Clay County, Mo., and colleagues Tony Meyers and Scott Cole. Kirk Decker of DNR Mo. at Watkins Woolen Mill State Park and Historic Site, which is nearby, located the Mill on the opposite bank of Williams Creek from the pool. This makes sense, since the flat table rocks beside the Falls would offer no opportunity for a foundation for a mill and are frequently washed over in flooding events. The opposite dry, elevated bank would present a much better site for mill-works.

Another explanation offered is that the parallel grooves represent remains of a "raceway" for diverting water to the water wheel. This is unlikely to have been cut in horizontal stone slabs, which are only slightly above the Falls. The Falls being, at the time of construction, 15'-25' in height. The water wheel only needed the Falls to turn the milling apparatus. The Clay County Museum and Historical Society, in their "*Self-Guided Tour of Clay County 1800-1850*" calls the 'cart-ruts' "places where the mill wheels ran." That would be a "mill race" and the "*Discovering Historic Clay County, Missouri*" posts that he cut a mill race, indicating a need to divert water to the water wheel, in the upper part of the Falls and operated it 1855-57. Only two years of operation; a good guess is that it was wiped out in a flood.

We have therefore eliminated the likelihood that European settlers, including a mill operator, made the parallel channels

we see on the limestone slabs by the Falls and we have determined that the Bethany Falls limestone at Tryst Falls was uncovered by erosional processes of the Williams Creek watershed. What the erosion uncovered were parallel channels, perfectly straight and turned at 30 degrees to the left, staying parallel. No records or signs of modern quarrying are present at this site.

Discussion to follow in #94.

Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the help I received from Mick and Daisy Hobday who visited and videoed the site thoroughly. Thanks to Tony Meyers for providing the GoogleEarthPro measurements. Scott Cole, thanks for your observations of Tryst Falls over time. Thanks to Kirk Decker for helping me locate the old Mill site. Thanks to Beth Beckett, curator at Clay County Historical, for her geology contacts with Marissa Schorr and Robyn Daniels of DNRMO. All their cooperation made this study possible and enjoyable.

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Limestone—PB 2902. *Geological Survey Program fact sheet*. Missouri Geological Survey. Director: Carey Bridges, RG, 10/13/2020.

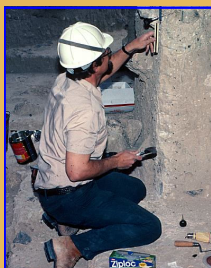
RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a B.A. in Biology. Dullum has written or co-written 50 articles for *PCN* since 2009 and is also one of *PCN's* copy editors. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch

Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project Part 1

By Fred E. Budinger, Jr.
Budinger & Associates,
San Bernardino, CA

This is a Southern California Archaeology article submitted for treatment in PCN.



At Calico Master Pit 1

This article summarizes the legacy of the Calico Early Man Archaeological Project. The tools and flakes recovered from the Calico Site (CA-SBR-2102) are >200ka ago and those at the nearby Bassett Point Site are more than >198ka ago. Surface artifacts at the Calico Site and the surrounding hills are identified as the Lake Manix Lithic Industry and date >25ka ago. Artifacts found at the Rock Wren Locality at Calico date to 14.4 ± 2.2ka ago. Calico Project personnel have surveyed and excavated at these locations during the last 60 years. The archaeological record in Manix Basin is the longest yet recorded in the United States.

"The Calico Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Louis S. B. Leakey directed the Calico project from its start in 1964 until his death in 1972."

Introduction

The longest archaeological record yet documented in the United States is in the Lower Mojave River Valley in the Central Mojave Desert of Southern California. This hydrologic basin held Pleistocene Lake Manix from about 25ka ago to 400-500ka ago. Lithic tools, cores, and flakes of the Lake Manix Lithic Industry (LMLI) are found in the north-west part of the basin above elevations of 543 m (1,780 ft), the shoreline of the last stand of Lake Manix.

The Calico Site (CA-SBR-2102) is a simple quarry and lithic workshop explored by excavations to a depth of 6.5 m in Master Pit I and 10 m in Master Pit II. Excavations have yielded a variety of both light-duty and heavy-duty tools and more than 60,000 technical flakes and pieces of angular debitage

(flintknapping debris). The light-duty tools include a variety of scrapers (concave, notched, convex, straight-edged, end, convex side and end, strangulated, concave side and end, and thumbnail), denticulates (saw-like tools), graters, burins (chisel-like tools), reamers, piercing tools, blades, and bladelets. Heavy-duty tools include choppers, chopping tools, hand axes, Calico Cutters (combination chopping and cutting tools), formed and unformed anvils, hammerstones, and pecking stones (Budinger 2004; Shlemon and Budinger 1990). No hominin fossils have been found. The Calico Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Louis S. B. Leakey directed the Calico project from its start in 1964 until his death in 1972. The Calico Project has two foci of investigation and debate: (1) the authenticity of the specimens as *bona fide* artifacts (the "artifact/geofact" issue); and (2) the age of the host alluvial fan deposits.

The Calico Site is dated to >200ka ago, while the nearby Bassett Point Site is >185ka ago. The Rock Wren biface, at the Calico Site, is dated to 14.4 ± 2.2ka ago. Tools of the Lake Manix Lithic Industry are judged to date >25ka ago.

The Manix Basin

During the middle and late Pleistocene, the Mojave River, an endoreic stream with its source in the San Bernardino Mountains, transported water north and east to the Manix Basin, located east of modern city of Barstow, California (Fig. 1). The basin is circumscribed by the Calico, Paradise, Alvord, Cady, and Newberry Mountains. These are composed of Precambrian rocks, Paleozoic and Mesozoic igneous and metamorphic basement rocks, and Cenozoic non-marine sedimentary rocks and shallow intrusive rocks.

Some 400 to 500ka ago, factors related to the elevation of

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

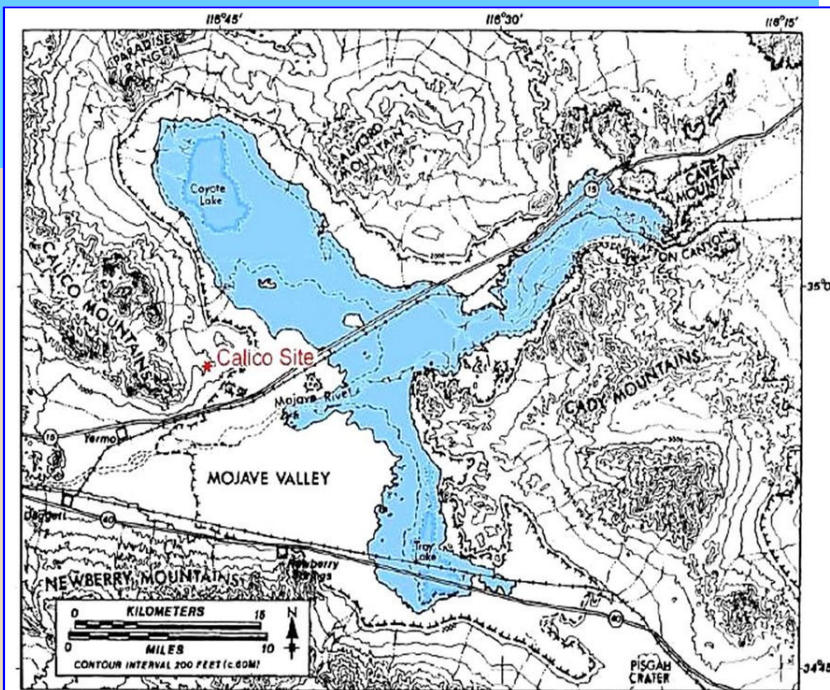


Fig. 1. Map of the Manix Basin (Lower Mojave River Valley) in the Central Mojave Desert of Southern California. Map shows the most recent stand of Pleistocene Lake Manix and the Calico Early Man Archaeological Site. Map courtesy of D. M. Burke.

Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project (cont.)

"The longest archaeological record yet documented in the United States is in the Lower Mojave River Valley in the Central Mojave Desert of Southern California."

landforms, drainage patterns, annual precipitation, mountain snowpacks, cloud cover patterns, and evaporation were such that the Mojave River

pelican, eagle, swan, geese, mallard duck, ruddy duck, canvas-back duck, double-crested cormorant, grebe, crane, seagull, and stork. A

pavements. Based on its occurrence above the 543-m shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Manix, the assemblage is judged to be >25ka ago.



Fig. 2. Lake Manix Lithic Industry artifacts cover the Calico Hills down to an elevation of 453 m. That elevation contour was the shoreline of the last stand of Pleistocene Lake Manix. The lake drained approximately 25ka ago and the artifacts are at least that old. Photograph courtesy of Daniel J. Griffin.

The East Rim Site (CA-SBR-2129) is a lithic workshop with artifacts on and beneath the surface to a depth of 15 cm (Alsoszatai-Petheo 1975). Pinyon and juniper pollen indicate that tools and flakes were deposited 14-17ka ago. Artifacts include choppers, scrapers (inside and convex), bifaces (ovate, wedge-shaped, and generalized), cutting tools, utilized flakes, hammerstones, pecking tools, and pointed tools.

Fig. 2 shows representative specimens of the Lake Manix Lithic Industry.

-Continued in Part 2...

FRED E. BUDINGER, JR., MA, RPA, is Senior Archaeologist at Budinger & Associates and former Curator (1974-1986) and Project Director (2000-2008) at Calico Early Man Site. Over the past several years he has raised concerns and discussed in detail the threatened Calico artifacts and the gradual and deliberate destruction of the site in several articles including [Protecting Calico](#) (PCN #17, May-June 2012), [Saving Calico Early Man Site](#) (2012, same issue), and [The Calico Legacies, December 2014](#) (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014). He has also provided several brief news items on the degraded state of U.S. archaeology and lack of preservation efforts and the subject of truth in science including [An important update on the state of affairs at Calico Early Man Site](#) (PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016). In that report Budinger encapsulated current "professional" rulings: 1.) "No [Calico] artifacts can be seen by anybody," and, 2.) A respected book author (*Bipoints Before Clovis*) who wrote to Director Schroth about flying out to California from Virginia to photograph selected Calico specimens for an up-coming book was given the following response: "The Calico collection is no longer available for study." Budinger continues his efforts to keep Calico site from being buried by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlaco.

cal record yet documented in the United States is in the Lower Mojave River Valley in the Central Mojave Desert of Southern California."

created Pleistocene Lake Manix. The last stand of the lake had its shoreline at 543 m above mean sea level. It has a surface area of ca. 236 km² and a volume of ca. 3.15 km³. Lake Manix drained catastrophically, approximately 25ka ago. A sedimentary section, known as the Manix Formation, contains Rancholabrean fauna ranging in age from about 20ka ago to >350ka ago (Jefferson 1968, 1985a, 1985b, 1987, 1989, 1991).

The richest fossiliferous section has been dated by radiocarbon dating, uranium-series techniques, and trace element correlation of a tephra to a well-dated source by potassium-argon techniques. Among the fossils recovered are camel, horse, mammoth, saber-toothed cat, dire wolf, short-faced bear, coyote, flamingo,

detailed geomorphic history of the Manix Basin is available in Reheis et al. (2011).

Lake Manix Industry

Surface sites of the Lake Manix Lithic Industry have been recorded (Also szatai-Petheo 1975; Binning et al. 1986; Simpson 1960, 1976). They are devoid of pottery, shell objects, and projectile points. Artifacts of primarily chalcedony, chert, and jasper include oval bifaces, scrapers (end, straight, concave, pointed, convex, and plano-convex), cutting tools, choppers, stout picks, rotational tools, graters, cores, anvils, and hammerstones. These artifacts are usually covered with rock varnish and are often embedded in desert pavements. Younger Paleoindian artifacts at lower elevations are not varnished and not embedded in desert

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Abdulrahman Albalawi

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[Pleistocene ancestors](#) Their daily lives, Part 2

Tom Baldwin

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[Human presence](#) in the North American Pleistocene proven

Richard Dullum

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[Kentucky 'Venus'](#) in Clovis context

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[An example](#) of anthropology suppression

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[Debunking evolutionary propaganda](#), Part 19 Quick links

John Feliks

Sad loss of two long-time readers

Charles "Chuck" Neely, BA (1965–2024), of Franklin, Kentucky was a friend of Pleistocene Coalition founding members Dr. Sam L. VanLandingham (Pic1) and Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre (Pic2).

After Sam had passed and after Virginia's 2nd stroke, Chuck started work on an article for *PCN* about his time with Sam and things he later learned in conversations with Virginia. Unfortunately, the article was not finished before he passed. However, in several communications, Chuck sent little previews and kind words about each and the PC. Here are a few excerpts:

"Thank you for your gracious reply... Yes, I would like to write something that calls into recollection my friend, Sam VanLandingham and some of the wonderful accounts of his experience at Valsequillo... Sam, always the true intellectual, was interested in those things that take real brains." "I was particularly impressed with his knowledge concerning diatoms."

"I learned from [Sam] the important work Virginia did in the Valsequillo (Hueyatlaco) old Mexico dig and was impressed with the information gleaned from that effort... Again, thank you so much for the information and I'll look forward to your next e-mails. Most Sincerely, Charles 'Chuck' Neely, Midland, Texas."

"I am a long time friend of Sam VanLandingham and have learned a great deal about Virginia and her valuable work for the institution [PC]."

"Besides being a friend, Virginia is, in my humble opinion, a national treasure."

—Charles "Chuck" Neely
Midland, Texas



Dr. Sam L. VanLandingham, PhD, Co-Founder of the Pleistocene Coalition.



Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, Co-Founder of the Pleistocene Coalition.

William Klemm, PhD (1934–2021)

An unexpected follow-up to our [Quotes of interest on suppression in science and education](#) last issue was our only now

learning that prolific psychology author and longtime behind-the-scenes reader, William Klemm—Senior Professor of Neuroscience at Texas A&M University—passed away in June 2021. Professor Klemm contacted *PCN* in 2015 concerning problems in modern education and his trouble finding a publisher. [These are two central foci of the Pleistocene Coalition—biased education and suppression of challenging ideas.

In fact, many subscribers since our founding in 2009 have initially written to us after experiencing problems in mainstream publication when their work challenged dogma. Dr. Klemm mentioned *PCN* articles on the subject—essentially kids being taught "what to think" as opposed to "how to think." See, for instance, [Mandatory U.S.-legislated indoctrination now in place—1st target, captive-audience children in K-12 science classrooms](#) (*PCN* #27, Jan-Feb 2014 or [html](#)) exposing *quote-by-quote* exactly how deceptive wording techniques were used in Common Core and The Next Generation Science Standards propaganda.] At the time, Professor Klemm was writing a book called *Teach Your Kids How to Learn*. The book eventually became [The Learning Skills Cycle: A Way to Rethink Education Reform](#) (March 2017). He also published *Psychology Today* exposés on

the failure of government-forced education citing both Common Core and the Next Generation Science Standards. Professor Klemm's remarkable bio could not be put into a sound bite. Here are a few highlights from an [obituary](#): William R. "Bill" Klemm, 86...born in South Bend,

Indiana was a brilliant man with limitless intellectual curiosity. He taught and conducted research for over 50 years. He received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1958 joining the Air Force as a Captain the same year. He retired full Colonel USAF Reserves. In 1964, Dr. Klemm received a PhD in Biology specializing in Animal Physiology. He taught pharmacology at Iowa State and in 1966 joined the faculty of Texas A&M and at 35 promoted full professor Biology Dept., also teaching graduate level neuroscience. A widely published researcher Dr. Klemm was a Sigma Xi Distinguished Scientist publishing 20 books including: *Core Ideas on Neurosciences*, *Mental Biology*, *Atoms of Mind*, and *Triune Brain*. Dr. Klemm developed the minds of many shaping future generations through his passion for science and learning.



[Link to PCN #92](#)



[Link to PCN #91](#)



[Link to PCN #90](#)

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 12

By Anthony Peratt, PhD., and W. F. Yao, LMS, M.A.

"The history of science is full of beliefs the 'majority' thought were true only to have them later disproved."



Universe - Episode 2 - The Cosmology Quest - The Electric Universe and Plasma Physics

Supplement for more depth on plasma (an underlying subject in this series). This 2004 television special, [Universe: The Cosmology Quest, Episode 2: The Electric Universe and Plasma Physics](#), challenges yet another theory taught as fact by the science community.

thought were true only to have them later disproved."

Continuing from [Part 11](#), (PCN #92, Nov-Dec 2024). Part 12 involves selections from Secs. 14-15 of the outline in [Part 1](#) (PCN #82, March-April 2023)...

How certain can we be of ancient climates?

We are well aware most in the science community are not open to the possibility of Atlantis. However, we would like to remind that the history of science is full of beliefs the 'majority' thought were true only to have them later disproved.

That is why we emphasize such discoveries as the Pleistocene civilization of Gobekli Tepe and the advanced technology of the ancient Greek Antikythera mechanism. Often, it is some new unexpected evidence or new approach that causes a change of belief. That is possible even in controversial research like ours in taking a new look at Plato's Atlantis. Our interest in the subject aligns well with Oppenheimer's words we quoted in *Part 1*. In trying to let science be science there is no harm in repeating his opinion:

"The scientist is free, and must be free to ask any question, to doubt any assertion, to seek for any evidence, to correct any errors."

One never knows what new evidence might some day arise. Although it does not in any way prove our suggestion Atlantis may have been located in Antarctica (as others have also suggested) we found it very interesting that a recent discovery in Antarctica has called into question assumptions about its climate there during the exact time period as 12,000-year-old Gobekli Tepe and the matching 12,000-year-old

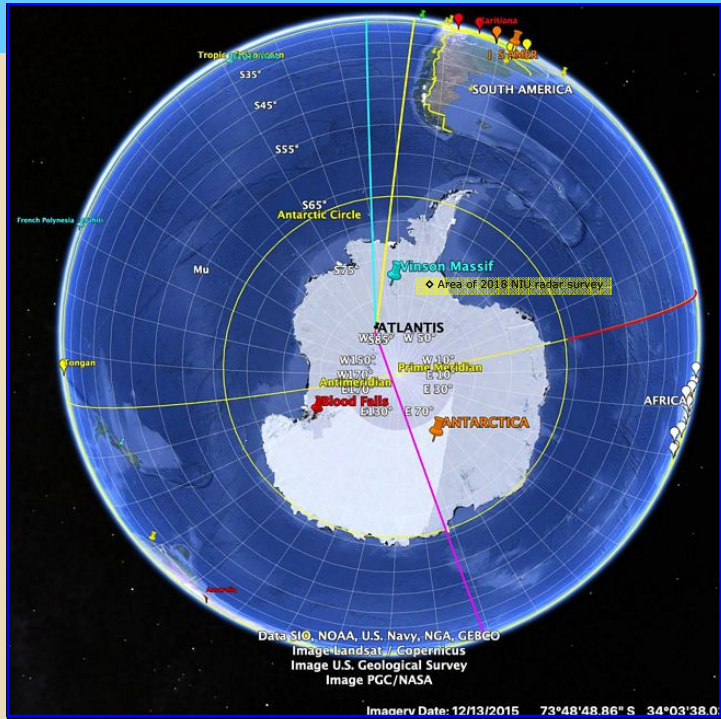


Fig. 1. Composite of two figures showing our proposed possible one-time location of Atlantis city-state and Bhagavad Gita-inspired proposed 'Astra' weapon launch site, India (purple line); See [Part 11](#) (PCN #92 Nov-Dec 2024). Diamond inset is general location of 2018 Northern Illinois U. radar survey.

date Plato gave for Atlantis. It's not the balmy weather one might hope for to satisfy a location for Atlantis in Antarctica but it does show that this location—and this period—are not entirely understood:

"Surprising new [Antarctica] data and ice-sheet modeling suggest that between roughly 14,500 and 9,000 years ago, the ice sheet below sea level partially melted."

– [phys.org/news/2018-06-wrinkle-history-west-antarctic-ice.html](#)

"The area was thought to be covered by grounded ice since the last Ice Age, 20,000 years ago. But the scientists were surprised to find marine organic material containing radioactive Carbon-14 in the sub-ice sediments, indicating that it was connected to the ocean much more recently than anybody thought." – *ibid*

We are not saying this is evidence of a pleasant climate but only to show how scientists in any field can be sure about something and then quickly change their minds. In fact, that is part of the scientific method. We find it interesting the warm period they mention is right in the middle of dates for Gobekli Tepe and that given by Plato for Atlantis. See **Fig. 1**. In regards our proposal of possible nuclear blast the by-product of the expected nuclear yield and the composition of the city and its inhabitants might have produced a shock-wave in the magnetosphere perhaps propagating others around the earth expressed in petroglyphs oriented toward the events—some of which we reproduced earlier ([PCN #91](#)).

*To be continued in Part 13...**

*Addendum

My 1991 (2015: 2nd Edition) book, [Physics of the Plasma Universe](#), explains in more detail many of

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 12 (cont.)

"We found it very interesting that a recent discovery in Antarctica has called into question assumptions about its climate there during the exact time period as 12,000-year-old Gobekli Tepe and the matching 12,000-year old date Plato gave for Atlantis."

the physics topics touched upon in this series. Also, throughout the series, and as a reminder of how the series is organized refer back to our page 1 of Part 1 ([PCN #82](#), March-April 2023). It will remind readers that these new installments, together, serve as a prequel explaining portions of the research studies that led to the ideas I originally published in [PCN #63](#) (Jan-Feb 2020) and to help show how the archaeology and physics topics are interrelated or overlap.

Abbreviated bios below

([full bios are at start of Part 1](#)):

ANTHONY LEE PERATT, PHD, received his BSEE from California State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern Cal, 1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfven, Peratt translated Alfven's seminal book, *Cosmic Plasma*, into English. Peratt received his PhD in 1971, after Alfven was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Peratt then joined the UC National Laboratories (Lawrence Livermore in 1972 and Los Alamos in 1981), receiving his 30-yr. UC Alumnus Award in 2005. He spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Inst. for Plasma Physics, Garching, DE 1975-77 and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985/1988. In 1986, he gave the prestigious Norwegian Acad. of Science and Letters Birkeland Lecture. Dr. Peratt later received two U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Prof. Oscar Buneman, Stanford U. (of Bletchley Park fame) Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-Los Alamos collaboration. 1995-99 Dr. Peratt served in the Dept. of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since then, he served in the Los Alamos Assoc. Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently his research involves the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, in the Ameri-

cas; Australia, Polynesia (incl. Easter Island), the Alps and Mongolia. 2004-2011 Peratt worked with UPenn Dept. of Archaeology and Anthropology. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science and an IEEE Life Fellow, a member of the American Physical Soc., American Astrophysical Soc., and Archimedes Circle. He acknowledges his tenure at the U.S. Dept. of Energy, Washington D.C., 1995-2000, Dept. of Defense Programs (DP) and Nuclear Nonproliferation (NN). Dr. Peratt is indebted to Professors Hans Kuehl, EE Dept. USC and Zohrab Kaprelian, Dean of Engineering USC, who started him on a course of studies he could not have foreseen.

Website: plasmauniverse.info

FAY YAO completed post-graduate course work toward a PhD in multi-disciplines; received M.A. in Lib. Science and Sec. Education, UNM, 1971; B.A., Chinese Lit. and Hist., Philippines CKS College, 1969; studied Bus. Admin. and Mathematics, University of the East, Philippines, 1966-69. She is an affiliate member of the Intl. IEEE Computer Soc., IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Soc., and NM Museum of Science and Hist. Ms. Yao is fluent in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Haisanese, Fujanese, and reads Tagalog and Spanish. Yao co-founded the Albuquerque Chinese Arts and Language School, 1978, founded the Acad. of Chinese Performing Arts, 2015, and NM Chinese American Speaker Series, 2016. Ms. Yao was Sec. of a UN Model Collegiate Students Organization of the Philippines, 1966-69; Sec., NM League of Women Voters, 1988; Rep. in the Alliance for Better Community Relations, Albuquerque Jewish Fed., 1988-9; State Sec. NM Elem. School Librarians Assoc., 1989; and served as Nat. Rep. to the Nat. Chinese American Citizens Alliance, San Francisco since 2020. She received the 2016 Spirit of NM award by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance for her "outstanding leadership, service... to our community, state, and country." Yao received the 2008 U.S. Congressional Women's Art, Woven' Vision Award. Among others,

she has done lectures for the UNM Maxwell Anthropology Museum. Yao has co-authored papers in the Trans. Plasma Sci., the European Physica Scripta, and IEEE Spec. Issue. Latin American Workshop on Plasma Physics, 2018, works representing her GPS and Magnetic Transit petroglyphs orientation investigations interpreting cosmopolitan symbols. She served as a petroglyph archeologist with field work for the Museum of NM Rock Art Recording Project to GPS log Petroglyph Natl. Mon. and other sites. Dr. Yao was first to decipher a Chinese petroglyph panel as describing the evolution, shape, dynamic properties and observational location of the Axis wadi emanating from Earth's surface. She has special interest in how symbols relate to each other worldwide.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 18

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Devonian

A lifelong reader of textbooks in every field exposes “thousands” of examples of false statements of fact and other propaganda techniques easily spotted in anthropology, biology, and paleontology textbooks

Reprint from PCN #41, May-June 2016. This is Part 18 of 21 in reverse to give readers the truth of the fossil record first.

By John Feliks

The level to which main-stream science has descended—ignoring or blocking evidence conflicting with Darwin, using obfuscation to mislead the public into believing that there is no such evidence, and forcibly trying to manipulate public beliefs about human origins through U.S. Legislation and propaganda rather than through normal scientific process—is reminiscent of the following effects of commitment to an ideology:

“The propositions of ideology are anti-empirical, shy away from counter-examples, are confusional, and are underpinned by an attitude that is potentially maniacal and omnipotent.”

-Renzo Canistrari, Famed Italian psychiatrist

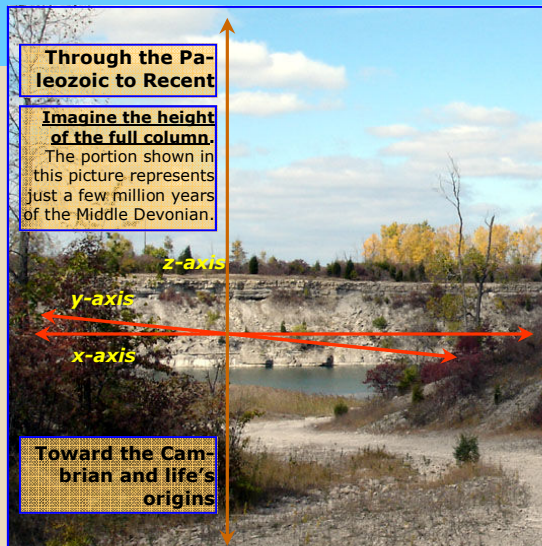
Links to prior parts in this reverse reprint series [Part 19](#), [Part 20](#), [Part 21](#).

“Life in the oceans has not changed much over the last 300 or 400 million years. ...the roles that these ... animals played are not very different from those played by modern life forms. ...only the names have been changed.”

-John A. Harper, PhD, Former Chief, Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Oil, Gas, and Sub-surface Geological Services; Invertebrate Paleontologist Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Question: Are U.S. children informed of this perspective in science class?
Answer: No.
Question: Are U.S. PBS television viewers informed of this perspective?
Answer: No.

It should be obvious that, “Not changed much,” is the opposite of evolution. But U.S. science textbooks and PBS television each aggressively promote evolutionism despite the fossil record consistently telling them it's not true. For proof, see **Figs. 1-6**: a famous Devonian locality plus examples of Devonian-



Through the Paleozoic to Recent

Imagine the height of the full column.
 The portion shown in this picture represents just a few million years of the Middle Devonian.

Toward the Cambrian and life's origins

900 thousand trillion invertebrate fossils in full-contact fully-correlated chronological stratigraphic layers on the x, y, and z axes worldwide with formations sampled in a trillion cores. Observation after 150 years of Darwinism: No evolutionary sequences. Keep in mind that 'dog-breed' or 'human race' level differences are *not* evolution.

Cement Co., North Quarry, Sylvania, Ohio, which exposes the famous Middle Devonian Silica Formation c. 370-400 million years old; Photo courtesy of nautiloid.net. I began collecting at this locality c. 1967. As mentioned in [Part 17](#), the idea that the world's rocks are filled with fossils of "imperfect creatures" that had to evolve in order to survive is simply not true. Like expressed in the Dr. Harper quote, the communities of organisms one finds at sites like Sylvania are much like those still living today. Still, invertebrate evolutionary mythology—along with apeman mythology—continues to be taught as fact. The Objective Stratigraphic Column project challenges this view to show that the fossil record actually consists of "perfect" organism types often surviving hundreds of millions of years right up to the present day. See **Figs. 2-6** for some Devonian examples of this, **Figs. 3-5** for Sylvania. [A credit in the author's education: There is no better time to mention that in 1971, when I was 17, I met by chance at Sylvania the presently well-known paleontologist, Dave Liddell (Utah State Univ.). Dave was working toward his PhD. We exchanged addresses by scraping them onto slabs of shale using our chisels and exchanged fossils through the mail. Dave became a leading crinoid authority (and in 2012 had a trilobite named after him—*Zacanthoides liddelli*). Through correspondence, Dave gave me an early appreciation for the importance of formations and their communities of organisms.]

age fossil clams, snails, etc., compared with modern living forms. Unambiguous evidence



Fig. 1. Background picture: Entrance into the Medusa

Fig. 2. Taxonomically obfuscated evidence. **Left Column:** 400 million-yr. old Devonian-age fossils rec. by author from fms. in the U.S. and Canada compared with **Right Column:** Living forms. Figure shows why fossils and living forms alike are still clams, brachiopods, ostracods, snails, etc. Details on following page.

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The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: *Devonian* (cont.)

"Unambiguous evidence of evolution

Details for Fig. 2 pictures on prior page

400 million-year old Devonian-age fossils recovered by the author direct from formations in the U.S. and Ontario compared with living forms.

Top down: 1. *Modiomorpha* mussel (Mahantango Fm, Pottsville, PA) compare modern ***Anodonta*** mussel; **2. *Tornoceras*** ammonite (Hungry Hollow Fm, Arkona, ON) compare modern ***Nautilus***; **3. *Cranæna*** brachiopod (Silica Fm, Martin-Marietta Quarry, Milan, MI) compare modern ***Terebratulina***; **4. *Echinocaris*** phyllocarid or "leaf shrimp" (Hungry Hollow) compare modern ***Nebalia*** phyllocarid (© Hans Hillewaert; Wikimedia Commons); **5. *Spirorbis*** worm tubes on brachiopod (Hungry Hollow) compare modern ***Spirorbis*** on kelp. **6. *Beyrichiidae*** ostracod—"seed shrimp" (Silica Fm, Martin-Marietta Quarry, Milan, MI) compare modern ***Cypridina***; **7. *Bembexia*** snail (Mahantango Fm, Seven-Stars, PA) compare modern ***Vetigastropoda***; **8. *Sulcoretepora*** bryozoan (Solvay Process Co. Quarry, Trenton, MI, compare modern ***Flustra***. Notes: All fossils were recovered by the author direct from the formations listed. All of the modern forms (except the brachiopod, which is from the author's collection) are from Wikimedia Commons.

is not present anywhere in the fossil record."

of evolution is not present anywhere in the fossil record. Hopefully, readers of this series—which has already provided well over 200 examples of "living fossils"—are beginning to see that the kind of evidence needed to make evolutionary statements of fact is nowhere to be found. This is especially interesting concerning the invertebrate record because it is regarded as "excellent" and in many cases "unbroken." This is why the invertebrate record is not discussed on PBS programs and is even ridiculed by leading scientists because it has not provided what they want.

The frustration of modern evolutionary scientists pre-committed to Darwinism cannot accept conflicting evidence. When such evidence is presented to them (such as Darwin himself saw with the fossil record and honestly acknowledged) their responses are not scientific as Darwin's were. For instance, Darwin admitted straight up that the fossil record presented problems for his theory. Consider, however, a modern reaction expressed in a patently absurd statement from biologist Richard Dawkins:

"We don't need fossils in order to demonstrate that evolution is a fact."

No scientific field ignores its principle evidence especially when it extends across the entire world in chronological layers. No scientific field ignores the implications of evidence that conflicts with theories.

In **Figs. 3–6** I provide a few more examples of Devonian-age fossils the types of which have survived unchanged for hundreds of millions of years (beginning before the Devonian) straight through to the present day.

Have you wondered about arthropods with no sign of where they came from or whether they evolved into anything other than arthropods over 500 million years time? See Ostracods, **Fig. 3**.

Have you wondered about evidence that colonial animals did not evolve from a prior form into their present form nor from that again into something else? See Cyclostomata and Gymnolaemata bryozoans in **Figs. 4–5**. There are no evolutionary links from when bryozoans first appeared 480 million years ago up to the present day.

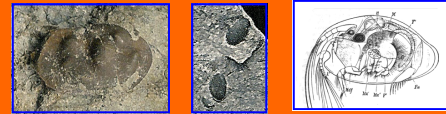
Have you wondered about the most ancient animals living today just like they did over 760 million years ago? These also, show no sign of where they came from or what—if anything else—they might have changed into. See Porifera or sponges, **Fig. 6**.

We in the U.S. presently have children in public schools being forced to accept a mythological belief system that does not have one single fact of any major organism type "evolving" into another. There are, however, plenty of fantasies in tens of thousands of peer-reviewed papers. But why do you think there are so

many? It is not because evidence is just popping out

Ostracods

Cambrian–Recent, i.e. 500 million years ago–Present



"The affinities between these and related taxa remain uncertain."

—William NA. 2005. Origin of the Ostracoda and their maxillopodan and hexapodan affinities. *Hydrobiologia* 538 (1): 1–21.

Putting that into plain English:
No evolutionary links

Ostracods are tiny shrimp-like animals that live in clam-like shells. They are sometimes called 'seed shrimp' or 'mussel shrimp.' They are some of the most successful organisms of all time being the most abundant arthropods in the fossil record. Despite their almost ubiquitous representation in the fossil record, countless numbers of living specimens for easy study, and large sums of money paid to evolution researchers, the only fact that can be stated regarding their origins is that ostracods are—and always have been—ostracods.

Pictured are three Devonian ostracods c. 387 million years old rec. by the author. **Above Left:** A large ostracod 9mm (3/8" long); Silica Formation; Martin-Marietta Quarry; Milan, MI. The specimen was recently cautiously identified as a member of ostracod family ***Beyrichiidae*** by Professor David Siveter, University of Leicester, U.K, after U.S. experts at the Smithsonian and other U.S. institutions were unable to classify the fossil at any taxonomic level above "Large UI ostracod." Recall that the Smithsonian is the institution now imposing a traveling propaganda program on U.S. public libraries promoting ape-man mythology as "fact." Again, if science has no idea where the simplest organisms came from does it really have any authority to tell the public where human beings came from?

Above Middle: Two smaller ***Ponderodictyum*** ostracods each only 1.5mm or 1/16" long; Silica Formation; Medusa Cement Co. North Quarry, Sylvania, OH, as pictured in Fig. 1. **Above Right:** Schematic of a modern-day ***Cypridina*** ostracod (public domain). Don't be misled by evolutionary scientists; Ostracods are the same creatures today as when they first appeared in the Cambrian period. Otherwise, they would not be called "ostracods." **Inset:** M. Kotulak, splitting shale with a screwdriver at the Milan site in 1980; Photo by the author.



Fig. 3. Ostracods.

all over the place and that objective researchers are scrambling as fast as they can to get all this information out.

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: *Devonian* (cont.)

"The kind of evidence needed to

Cyclostomata bryozoans

Ordovician–Recent, i.e. 480 million years ago–Present



"Bryozoa is one of the most puzzling phyla in the animal kingdom and little is known about their evolutionary history."

–Fuchs, J., M. et al. 2009. The first comprehensive molecular phylogeny of Bryozoa (Ectoprocta) based on combined analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial genes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 52 (1): 225.

Putting that more simply:

"Actually, we don't know anything at all about the so-called evolutionary history of bryozoans despite \$500,000 grants to study them."

Pictured is a Devonian *Hederella* colony in negative; Cyclostomata order, Stenolaemata class; 3/4" wide (1.9cm) on a *Protoloptostrophia* brachiopod. The fossil was rec by author; Silica Fm; Medusa Cement Co., North Quarry, Sylvania, OH, as seen in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Cyclostomata bryozoans.

make evolutionary statements of fact is nowhere to be found."

If you believe that, you are already the victim of academic duping by the anthropology, biology, and paleontology communities.

Here is the reality of the situation: During K–12 education our children are bombarded with evolutionary mythology as fact. By the time they're going for their PhDs they've already been compromised, critical thinking skills on this particular topic are gone. They were either deleted or they were prevented from developing in the first place. When their education is completed they automatically publish material presuming evolution is a fact. Once out of school, that's the only kind of material they'll be able to publish because they were not trained to be objective scientists but to be promoters of an idea. There are untold thousands of papers out there proving this point. Normal sciences do not treat their students this way. Instead, they encourage them to go wherever the evidence leads. If after 150 years a normal science discovered it had thousands of papers promoting an ideology axiomatically but not one significant unambiguous proof they would move on. But this is not the case with the above-mentioned fields.

So, the question has to be asked, what is driving the

propegation of this mythology? Why would any science community promote falsehoods as fact or deliberately block evidence that does not support a theory? We also need to ask why the above fields have been given special privileges of low rigor all these years and why the 'larger' science community does not hold them to higher standards according to the level of their claims.

It is a curious situation because most fields of science do not force their ideas. Instead, they simply demonstrate them with more and more convincing proofs until they are eventually accepted. Why the need to force evolutionary ideas? Evolution has turned out to be a powerful tool for controlling who (or what) people believe they are, i.e. what their origins are or where they came from ([Part 1](#) or [html](#)). This pretty

much gives the science community control over every

cultural group that begins to assimilate the ideas. Recently, these ideas have begun to be imposed on the U.S. public school system through legislation which students are not permitted to question. This is one circumstance where the invertebrate fossil record can be used to get others to think about the evidence.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and Ontario over a 30-year span, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*.

Gymnolaemata bryozoans

Ordovician–Recent, i.e. 465 million years ago–Present



Pictured above left is a Devonian *Sulcoretepora* (*Flustra parallela*); Cryptostomata; Stenolaemata; Medusa Quarry, OH; image 7/16" tall (1.2 cm). Center is similar fossil from Solvay Processing Co. Quarry, Sibley, MI; At the right is modern *Flustra*.

Like mentioned in *Part 10* which was entirely about [bryozoa](#) what the extensive fossil record actually shows is that after nearly 500 million years bryozoans are still bryozoans—just like when they first appeared. There is no evidence that they evolved from anything else and there is no evidence that they evolved into anything else.

Fig. 5. Gymnolaemata bryozoans.

Porifera (sponges)

Precambrian–Recent, i.e. 760 million years ago–Present



"Sponges [Porifera] are the...oldest metazoan phylum still extant today; they share the closest relationship with the hypothetical common metazoan ancestor."

–Werner E. G. Müller, geneticist, sponge expert

Putting that more simply:

"We have no idea where sponges came from and no evidence of any 'ancestor' to sponges."

Pictured is a Devonian *Stromatopora* sponge showing internal structure. 4 1/4" wide (11 cm); Rec. by author; Genshaw Fm. Alpena, MI.

Fig. 6. Porifera (sponges).



The Pleistocene Coalition

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- Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.
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- Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as “scientific” that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

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