



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 16, ISSUE 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2024

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Inside

PAGE 2

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

Abdulrahman Albalawi

PAGE 4

Pleistocene ancestors
Their daily lives, Part 2

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 6

Human presence in the North American Pleistocene proven

Richard Dullum

PAGE 8

Kentucky 'Venus'
in Clovis context

Richard Michael Gramly

PAGE 13

Member news and other info: Quotes of interest on suppression in science and education

Links to Issues 89-91

PAGE 14

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 11, To not rule out Atlantis or nuclear detonation

Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao

PAGE 16

James Reid-Moir and the 850,000-year-old Happisburgh footprints—Reprint

Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

PAGE 19

An example of anthropology suppression

John Feliks

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 19 Quick links

John Feliks



Archaeologist, **Dr. Richard Michael Gramly**, recently discovered an unexpected

Venus figurine in a clear **Kentucky Clovis excavation** context. *In situ* context is one of the most important verifications available in archaeological discovery.

See [Gramly p.8](#).



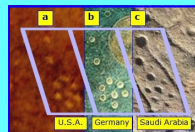
Technical engineer, **Abdulrahman Albalawi** has been discovering and photographing



rock art in Tabuk Province of north-western Saudi Arabia since 2014. In 2019, he established a Facebook group to promote the study of rock art and its possible meanings worldwide. His work is



familiar to *PCN* readers through his collaboration with the late **Ray Urbaniak** and their well-nigh faultless confirmation of the **Pleiades star cluster** as cosmopolitan rock art. See [Albalawi p.2](#).



Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 19.

Quick links to all prior (and later) installments of the series *reprinted in reverse*. This is to give those unfamiliar with the gold standard implications of the invertebrate fossil record (in contrast to the paltry vertebrate record) a reinforced view of exactly how propaganda is employed in paleontology and anthropology. It is done by falsely presenting known facts, and by withholding evidence **disproving the 160-year fantasy** forcibly promoted as fact to trusting students and the public alike. See [Feliks p.19](#).

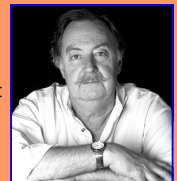


— Welcome to PCN #92 —

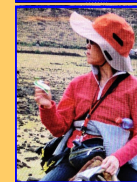
Having studied much about our Pleistocene ancestors in scientific terms, long-time *PCN* writer and copy editor **Tom Baldwin**, has a special interest in what their daily thoughts and lives might have been like. In Part 2 of this new series Baldwin explores questions of health, beauty and the general humanity of these—including ***H. erectus***—clearly completely human ancient ancestors. See [Baldwin p.4](#).



A reminder of how off-the-mark the modern science community is regarding **ancient humans in the Americas**: Long-time *PCN* writer and copy editor **Richard Dullum** reviews evidence that the public is unaware continues to be resisted by mainstream anthropology due to misinformed and outdated *pre-dispositions*. See [Dullum p.6](#).



In their Part 11 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. Part of their ideas regarding the destruction of Atlantis comes from an ancient Hindu text, the Mahabharata, where it mentions a devastatingly powerful weapon. They began their series discussing Oppenheimer who had cited the ancient reference while witnessing the first atomic detonation. Peratt and Yao also continue their use of Gobekli Tepe and the Antikythera mechanism as reminders of how wrong 'history' can be. Part 11 also includes a link to TV documentary featuring Dr. Peratt and plasma physicists challenging Big Bang theory—essentially taught as fact in mainstream science. See [Peratt and Yao p.14](#).



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

A timely and important reprint by **Richard Dullum** and **Kevin Lynch** regarding the under-acknowledged dogma-tripping



discovery of the completely modern **850,000-year-old human footprints** recently discovered in the United Kingdom. See [Dullum and Lynch p.16](#).



Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 Part 1

By Abdulrahman Albalawi, technical engineer

"The rock art most well-known in Saudi culture



features stories of simple life... Another type... involves ideas and behaviors that are also

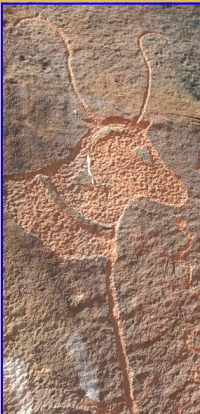


Fig. 2. Large animal petroglyph, Tabuk region, Saudi Arabia. Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

represented in the rock art carvings or petroglyphs."

Saudi Arabia is one of the four countries in the world with the largest amount of rock art (and est. as old as 12,000 years). Tabuk Province in the country's northwest—where I have done a good portion of my in-the-field exploration—is one example that is rich in rock art sites. It is the region in which I discovered the Pleiades star cluster arrangement demonstrated in *PCN #73*, Sept-Oct 2021 (**Fig. 1**) and compared in a collaboration with longtime PC researcher and author engineer Ray Urbaniak. More on this discovery below.

General

The rock art most well-known in Saudi culture features stories of simple life. It includes many different kinds of animals. It also features groups of people in various activities such as hunting. Another type, described below, is less well known. It involves ideas and behaviors that are also represented in the rock art carvings or petroglyphs.

Animals

Among others, Saudi rock art includes depictions of animals as diverse as lions, camels, giraffes, birds—including ostriches—horses, ibex, snakes, gazelle, wild cows, etc. (see **Figs. 2–6**).

People and behaviors

A lot of sites in Tabuk are narrative and depict stories of hunting. Many panels show events of hunting individually and collectively, etc. Saudi Arabian rock art features other activities as well, such as battle scenes, and social and religious activities. Such things have been recorded in both petroglyph and pictograph (painted) forms.

Ideas

On the opposite side of the story in Saudi Arabia is a

very different type of rock art which is much more ambiguous. Unlike the narrative rock art that gets a lot of attention because everyone can recognize different animals and people, this other type involves symbols and scripts (e.g., as introduced in *Figs. 3–6*), along with the least identifiable of all—cup-marks.

However, even though these are less well known and more difficult types of rock art they are just as rewarding to study if one has the patience for it. That is because the possible meaning doesn't just pop right out at you. Instead, one has to spend more time with it to try and understand what it may be about, as in *Fig. 1* above.

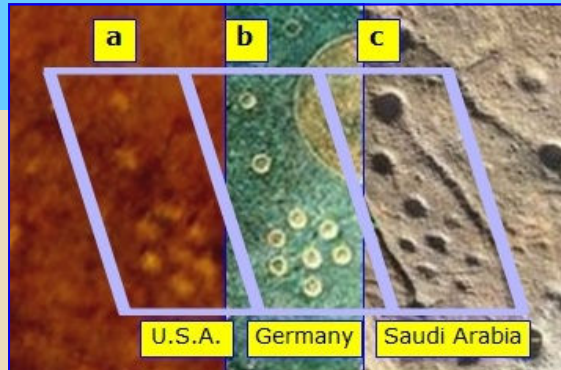


Fig. 1. Depictive arrangements matching the Pleiades star cluster of the Nebra sky disk, an unmistakably cross-cultural rock art discovery (*PCN #73, Sept-Oct 2021*) with many following. **Left:** Paiute reservation petroglyph, U.S.A., discovered by engineer, the late Ray Urbaniak. **Middle:** Pleiades 'inlaid' in the famous Nebra sky disk from Germany. **Right:** The matching cup-mark arrangement I discovered in the Tabuk region of Saudi Arabia. Whatever the star cluster looks like in today's modern sky, as *PCN* observed, the identity of these three suggests either same time astronomical depiction or intercultural contact. Saudi Arabia photo: Abdulrahman Albalawi.



Fig. 4. Narrative petroglyph panel featuring various animals, people and script including dogs cornering an ibex, hunters with bows & arrows, camel and rider, and ostrich; Neom, Saudi Arabia. Detail of photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

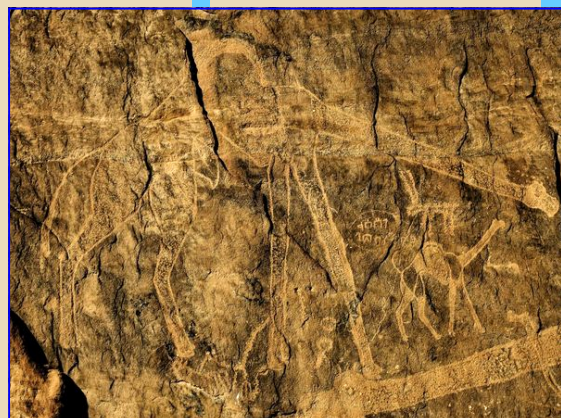


Fig. 3. Camels and symbols petroglyph. Tabuk province, Saudi Arabia. Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

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

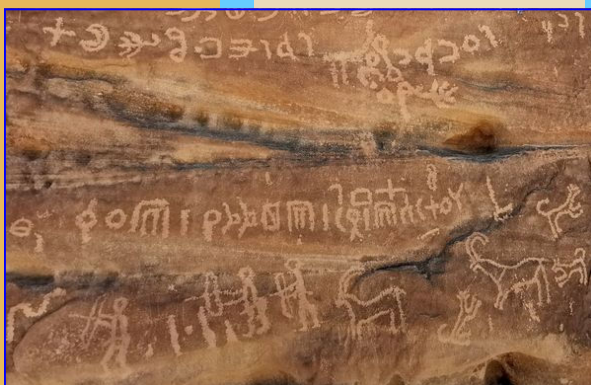


Fig. 5. Same narrative petroglyph panel as Fig. 4. This view from the much larger panel features additional script and hunting a snake, along with the ibex and dogs; Neom, Saudi Arabia; Detail of photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.



Fig. 7. Detail complex enigmatic cup-marks panel, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia explored further in Part 2. Photo: Abdulrahman Albalawi.

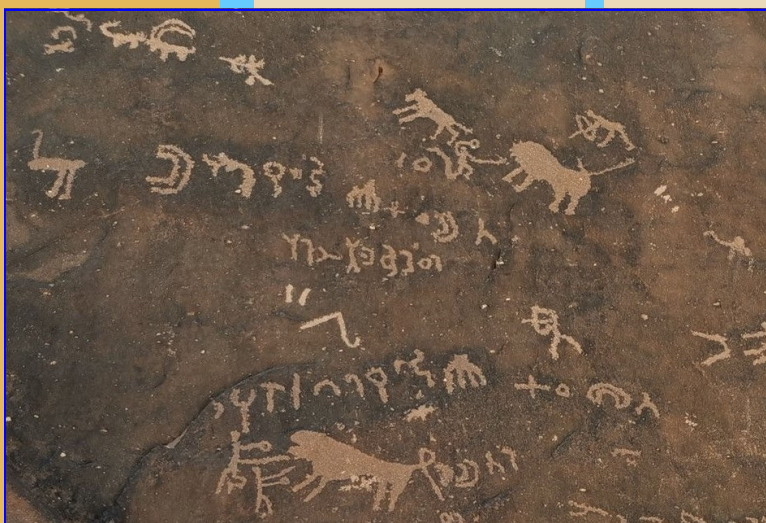


Fig. 6. Detail from another narrative panel I photographed outside of Neom, Saudi Arabia. It features script and hunting scenes. Especially notable is a strategic scene with a hunter and a dog trapping an ibex, two hunters fighting a lion with swords and shields, an ostrich, and a camel. Photo: Abdulrahman Albalawi.

"I believe an important part [of Vision 2030] is the open-minded study of rock art."

Cup-marks and astronomy

Cup-marks are considered the most universal rock art symbol which is present around the world. They are the mysterious gouged out, pecked, chiseled or drilled holes in rock that come in all different types and sizes (see **Fig. 7**).

Cup-marks' proposed purposes range from the most mundane of practical uses such as mere bowls to fertility and religious symbols.

However, as has been discussed regularly in *PCN*, an increasing number of researchers (for which there has always been a constitu-

ency) are beginning to see cup-marks more as interpretable international language symbols.

With my own experience, though, and various kinds of supporting evidence such as undeniable repeated complex patterns as shown in Fig. 1, I believe the potential easier to demonstrate their representing astronomical information, e.g., as representations of stars.

Fig. 1 shows a configuration I discovered earlier that matches exactly what engineer Ray Urbaniak discovered on a Paiute Indian reservation in the Americas. Ray, in turn, had already shown the Paiute rock art to match exactly the Pleiades star cluster represented on the famous Nebrasky disk of Germany. Aside from *PCN* #73 (link in Fig. 1) see *PCN*'s other articles developing and expanding the topic from Ray's first discovery (Issue #50) through *PCN* #88. The evidence includes that of researchers from several other countries, e.g., Austria, and Chile in South America.

Conclusion and Vision 2030

Rock art is a very important part of international culture and heritage. That is true even if a large part of it is ambiguous such as seen in Fig. 7. That is not only true for Saudi Arabia but for the rest of the world as well.

One reason rock art is so important is that it was created before any of our goings-on in the modern world. Many of the things that are problems today did not exist when the rock art was created. Rock art connects us with the past. Interpretations of cup-marks as astronomical, if true, lets us understand how our ancestors saw the night sky, like a communication. It also lets us remember what modern people have in common.

In 2018, 'Vision 2030' was launched by Saudi Arabia's newly-formed Ministry of Culture. It supports many studies that talk about cultures, economy and society. The Vision is described like this:

"A flourishing art and culture across Saudi Arabia that enriches the individual's lifestyle, contributes to the promotion of national identity, and encourages cultural dialogue with the world."

I believe an important part is the open-minded study of rock art.

-To be continued in Part 2...

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 north-western 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/>

Our Pleistocene ancestors What their daily lives might have been like, *Part 2*

By Tom Baldwin

"Before we are through,



I hope you will realize these people were just as smart and



Fig. 1. A famous work of Paleolithic art commonly called the Venus of Brassempouy. However, did this really represent a goddess or the more daily appearance of Paleolithic women as concerned about their appearance as they are today? Image: Wikimedia Commons.

resourceful as we are today."

Last issue (PCN #91, Sept-Oct 2024), I discussed some of the types of shelters early man used.

Amazingly some of them were pretty involved for the type of existence the average man has been educated to expect of our forbearers. The typical anthropologist has taught us to look on these early people as spending the day hunting and scavenging and the nights gathered around a fire grunting, tossing bones at each other, and passing gas. Kind of like the camp-fire scene from the movie "Blazing Saddles," if you know what I mean.

This time, I want to spend our time together taking a more realistic look at how those early men and women spent their time. Before we are through, I hope you will realize these people were just as smart and resourceful as we are today. Their lives were primitive by our standards, but that is because they did not have the half million years of science and technology to build on that we do. They were building the world that we stand on.

Most of their time would be spent migrating, following the herds of reindeer that they lived off of. Not very different from the lifestyle of the First Nations people of the North American plains who followed the herds of buffalo until the white man killed the herds off in order to starve the Native Americans out of existence.

The average day for a man would see him hunting food for

his group (based on tent sizes and hearth placements, etc. it is estimated that this would be about 50 people). At the same time females would be collecting edible plants; and medicinal plants too. The common view of this sees the men as the primary providers for the group. However, in modern hunter/gatherer societies, it is the women that provide the bulk of the food amassed. Such was probably true in prehistoric times too.

Even more than food would be the need for water. A person can live weeks without food, but only about three days without water. It can be impractical for the whole group to visit the water hole multiple times a day. Hence, the bladders of the animals killed can be useful for carrying water between water sources. Very tightly woven baskets can hold water too. Also, a blown ostrich egg can make an extremely serviceable canteen or they can be stored until needed.

Providing shelter, food, and water probably took most of the peoples' time. With these necessities out of the way, however, people could turn their time to other things.

Women would, no doubt, spend time attempting to look their best. It is a very human characteristic. **Fig. 1** is what is commonly called the "Venus of Brassempouy" though perhaps representing a more daily appearance of women during the Upper Palaeolithic. Notice that her hair is very nicely coiffed. She must have just come from the Thog's Pleistocene Beauty Shop. Cave paintings in France depict people wearing hats, again probably in an attempt to improve one's looks.



Fig. 2. Burial of well-to-do man at the 30,000-year-old Sungir site in Russia with beadwork featuring hundreds of beads. Artist's rendering by Libor Balák.

They would not just decorate their bodies with hats and hairdos, they'd fancy up their clothes also. Bodies have been found in graves with thousands of ivory beads. In France a child was buried with 1,500 shells. In Russia a young man is buried with 10,000 beads that would have required 3,500 hours of work to make. These people couldn't be living hand to mouth to be able to spend that kind of time preparing fancy clothing and grave goods (**Fig. 2**).

One also asks why spend the time making these beads only to put them in a grave and cover them up? Well it demonstrates a great deal of love for the deceased individual and a degree of respect for them. To my way of thinking it shows that the dead person was also expected to be enjoying an afterlife, and dressed in their very best so they can make a good impression on others they will encounter on the other side of the grave.

Clothes can take a long time to make. Not just because of

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Our Pleistocene ancestors... their daily lives, *Part 2* (cont.)

"In Russia a young man is buried with



Fig. 3: A discovery like this speaks volumes to the fully human care of *H. erectus* during the Paleolithic. Image: Dmanisi.ge.

10,000 beads that would have required 3,500 hours of work to make."

"Why go to so much trouble for something that is going to be buried? I think it shows that these early people had a spiritual side and wanted to look as good as possible when they passed on into the next life."

the beadwork involved. Early man was making clothing, and not just from reindeer hides. They were weaving cloth (more like burlap I would guess). We learned that

from one instance where we can see the imprint from someone leaning against a wet clay wall.

It is estimated that a family of five would require 27 reindeer

hides and 300 hours of work to make a set of clothes for each family member.

Why go to so much trouble for something that is just going to be buried? I think it shows that these early people had a spiritual side and wanted to look as good as possible when they passed on into the next life.

Of course, time would be spent together eating. Someone would have done the cooking. Wood was scarce on the tundra, and dung and bones were used instead for preparing meals. Those combustibles, however, make for a very stinking fire and our ancestors probably spread out around the group's site to actually eat.

What was eaten depended greatly on the climate. Spring would find the herds of reindeer migrating to their calving grounds to have their babies. The people would follow as this was their main source of protein. The animals that ended up on early man's table in Europe would also consist of large animals like red deer, *Megaloceros* (giant deer), ibex, horse, bison, moose, mammoth, rhino, and antelope. Smaller animals that would experience the alimentary

canals of our ancestors would include birds, fish, rabbits. In an area close to the seashore a meal could include seashore creatures like seals, fish, and multitudes of invertebrates.

Lots of plants would be eaten, such as berries, nuts, fruits and wild grains.

It is interesting to note that the hunters would most likely spend a good deal of time running, building the strength of the long legs God gave us. The reason for this is a favorite way of hunting by today's hunter/gathers is to run down the game. The hunter develops the endurance of his legs so he can chase game till eventually the antelope or whatever they are chasing, collapses and the hunter just has to run up and finish the creature off. The game being just a sprinter and the hunter a long-distance runner seals the hunted's fate. There is no reason to think such a hunting method was only developed recently.

Early man had to deal with disease and care for the sick. This took time too. Evidence of such has been found on fossil human bones. It might be a parasitic disease, like various intestinal worms—which I discussed in an earlier article, [The pros & cons of a natural Paleolithic remedy for intestinal parasites](#) (PCN #75, Jan-Feb 2022). They also had to deal with fungal disorders. Head and body lice probably plagued them (pun intended). Undercooked meat could leave them sick.

Unlike most creatures, when a person got sick the group did not just off and leave them. **Fig. 3** shows the skull of a *Homo erectus* that was really old. All his teeth had been gone so long the bone filled in the tooth sockets. He would not have been able to chew many of the foods the group was eating. Someone may have masticated the

food for him or given him a specially-prepared diet (I would also add he could have been capable of preparing his own food as well). Otherwise, he wouldn't have lived to the old age his bones indicate.

It is speculated that our ancestors knew that certain plants had medicinal properties. Women probably collected these herbs as they gathered food. They could also have gotten herbs for flavoring their food.

I hope I have demonstrated that the life of our ancestors wasn't just hunting. And when their bellies were full, they did not just sit around a fire. Theirs was a busy life.

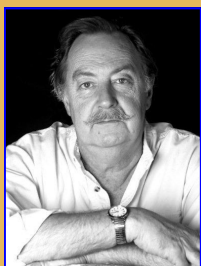
Reader, a great deal of this article has come from reading the book, *Living In The Ice Age*, by Elle Clifford and Paul Bahn. It is a children's' book but contains a great many facts about that time in our history. It is available through Amazon.

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

Human presence in the North American Pleistocene proven

By Richard Dullum (B.A. Biology)



"I realized that much of human history might be re-written when mainstream archaeology is forced to consider all the evidence gathered about human origins."

Starting out

In 1996, I saw *The Mysterious Origins of Man*, a production of Bill Cote, televised by NBC. It was the first time I was thoroughly engaged in the question of where we come from. Prior to that time, having earned a B.A. in biology, and working as an R.N. in surgery, I'd always accepted the Darwinian account of evolution, or to be more accurate, I'd never questioned the mainstream view of human origins. This program blew those thoughts out of my mind. It was the first time I'd seen or heard of Michael Cremo and Richard Thompson or *Forbidden Archeology*. I immediately got the book and read all 900+ pages. I couldn't believe that there was this much evidence ignored or buried by the mainstream of archeology, especially from those who claimed to follow the evidence.

It was also the first time I'd seen and heard my future main mentor, Dr. Virginia Steen McIntyre (PhD), a time when my universe was expanding: it was my 'Big Bang' happening.

I suddenly realized that I needed to know more. It was clear much had been missing from my assessment of mankind. I realized that much of human history might be re-written when mainstream archaeology is forced to consider *all* the evidence gathered about human origins. After I read *Forbidden Archeology* and started checking out the references to the many reports contained within its pages, I realized that much of the scientific evidence that was reported and dis-

cussed and argued about in the official Congresses of the discipline, from the time of Darwin to the present, never made it into textbooks, even though the reports and the evidence generated from them were as rigorously and scientifically informed as any. This can clearly be seen from reading *Forbidden Archeology*, which contains many of these discarded scientific papers researched by prominent archeologists and paleoanthropologists, whose methods of research matched or exceeded their colleagues.

The 'pretzel logic' of evolutionary theory is undone by biology

From 1891–92, the time when the Java Man calotte was discovered in Indonesia and hailed by evolutionists the world over as Darwin's predicted 'missing link' from the late Pleistocene, the mainstream has woven a tattered tapestry of a 'truthy-sounding' morphometric transformation of a line of bipedal hominids, (over a very short span of geological time), into the biological beings we are today. I'm a biologist by training and I understand molecular biology and the chemistry of DNA. I apologize for introducing another, but quite closely related discipline who readers of our newsletter/journal may not expect to see here or understand. However, human biology and the role of DNA are key to understanding just exactly *what the engine is* that drives changes in anatomical configurations of hominids or any other species.

35 million base-pair differences exist between humans' DNA and our closest primate 'ancestor,' chimpanzee DNA. *This is what*

amounts to a little less than 1.8% difference between the species. By virtue of those 35 million base pairs, we aren't chimps. If the primate-to-hominid starting point is 6 MYA BP, with the Miocene ape, *Ramapithecus*, that would mean 6 million *adaptive mutations* in the DNA would have to have occurred every million years up to the present. That's one favorable mutation per year, every year, *in the surviving breeding population*. That's a lot to leave to chance changes, powered by ionizing radiation reaching the face of the earth, the only mechanism that causes disruption of DNA. I have never seen any scientific publication that claims favorable mutation rates that high. Evolution requires *random chance*, and above all, *adaptive* mutational events, as evolution is unguided and most mutations are not adaptive at all. Most are lethal, or nearly so. Also, the supposed cause of mutation, ionizing radiation: in order to effect change in the germ cell line, the mutation has to affect an individual before reproductive age and it would have to be an identical mutation in both male and female germ cells. These individuals would have to be brought together somehow to sexually mate, for the favorable mutation, which both would have to have had, to produce a more human characteristic. Anatomically speaking, the reproductive organs of mammals are somewhat shielded from radiation, being located on the underside of the body (male) and contained in the body (female). In fact, nature does her very best to protect and

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Human presence in the North American Pleistocene (cont.)

"As PCN has documented so completely in past issues, archaeology does not 'course correct' when new evidence enters its stage... Instead, it tries to hide, impugn, ridicule and destroy the lives of researchers that present new evidence that contradicts current paradigms."

conserve established germ-cell lines, from ionizing radiation; from their very conception to the time when they function in reproduction of the species.

Course Correction?

As *PCN* has documented so completely in past issues, archaeology does not 'course correct' when new evidence enters its stage, like a true science, which it claims to be.

Instead, it tries to hide, impugn, ridicule and destroy the lives of researchers that present new evidence that contradicts current paradigms. The best, but far from the only recent example of this is occurring in North American archeology. The most notable example I can give is one thoroughly analyzed through the history of the Pleistocene Coalition, in many articles (see the work of Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre on the Pleistocene Coalition homepage):

In 1964–66, advanced flint tools, bone engravings, and a flint point embedded in a mastodon mandible, were found by Mexican archeologist Juan Armenta Camacho at the Hueyatlaco archeological site near Puebla, Mexico. This discovery prompted years-long careful excavations and analysis, by noted American archeologist Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Calling in a USGS team to securely date the site, Irwin-Williams utilized the skills of Virginia Steen-McIntyre, co-founder of the Pleistocene Coalition, and several other USGS scientists, who found, through dating the volcanic layers overlying the artifacts, by four separate scientific assay methods, those artifacts to be 250k–350Kya BP in age, at the Hueyatlaco site. These findings were officially challenged by Irwin-Williams and she refused to acknowledge or publish the results of her years-long

work there. In 1973, the USGS team, Steen-McIntyre, Fryxell and Malde re-visited the site and took sediment sample vertical blocks including the implement-bearing layer. Using Uranium-Thorium dating, fission-track dating, tephra hydration dating and mineral weathering, all converged on a date of roughly 250,000–350,000 years before present. These results were eventually published in 1981 *Quaternary Research*, after years of waiting and wrangling. The site was then re-excavated years later by a team from the University of Texas by Mike Waters, U. of Texas A&M. This team investigation by the scientific community, claiming the bifacial artifacts were 'slumped' and mixed into the lower levels from more recent times and the Hueyatlaco site was subsequently bulldozed over and developed, even though the team agreed that the unifacial implements were covered by Hueyatlaco ash.

Trodden Underfoot

The careers of everyone in the 1962–1966 USGS team were tanked after they made a long, arduous process, lasting years, to even get their report published: the report, backing up the dates with four different geochemical and isotopic dating methods.

Despite decades of research at the site, starting in 1962, the chief archaeologist, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, never published a final report and never did any more field research, holding teaching and advisory positions until her death in 1990.

Below, read what Quora participant Carlos Benjamin had to say about the closing of the Hueyatlaco site; it mirrors my own:

"The findings at Hueyatlaco have been mostly ignored by the larger sci-

entific community...This is troublesome. The article gives no valid scientific data that warrants repudiation. Caution. Certainly. How often have scientific data been rejected because the findings don't fit current thought? Are we really any more enlightened as territorial beings than in Copernicus' time? Don't current world events tell us that people will defend their point of view regardless of its validity?"

A 2001 editorial from *Antiquity* (see [PCN #90, p. 10](#)) featured by M. Cremo in his column in *Atlantis Rising*, has the editors agreeing that the number one problem in archaeology was "the intentional withholding from publication of research by governing bodies within the discipline." It also gave two glaring examples of outright cheating in archaeology and reprinted extensive comments by Paul Bahn (PhD) on the matter of cheating.

This flagship of the mainstream felt compelled to address this problem then. It turned out to be a voice in the wilderness. Michael Cremo chose Virginia's situation at Hueyatlaco as an example of this type of reaction to contradictory evidence by the mainstream, featured in detail in Cote's documentary. It represents a stagnation of knowledge, not a movement forward.

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

A human female statuette (Venus figurine) from the Lower Blue Lick Site, north-central Kentucky

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD

"The absolute age of the ground midden... is



bracketed by radiocarbon determinations on mastodon bone and tooth

Archaeological endeavor since 2022 at the Lower Blue Lick site has been summarized by the author (Gramly and Vesper, in press). Extensive trenching with the aid of a backhoe has resulted in the identification of: 1) a shallowly entrenched spring-run where palaeontological discoveries were made during 1897–1899, 1945, 1946, and 1954 (Jillson, 1949; 1955); 2) an industrial settlement established by salt-makers who came to Lower Blue Lick in 1784 (Gramly, 2023); 3) the spot where two hotels successively stood (both destroyed by fire) housing summer visitors who had come “to take the mineral water cure”; and finally 4) a habitation site dating to the Glacial epoch, which we have dubbed “Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters.”

concurrent with Vesper’s belief it is an ancient figurine.

Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters

Archaeological test-trenching during 2023 encountered a ground midden (**Fig. 1**)—rich in proboscidean bone, ivory, and teeth—extending 15 m south of a deeply buried, low, limestone escarpment, which constitutes one boundary of the historically-important saline spring-run. In an east-west direction the Palaeolithic midden, in all likelihood, extended to the base of a low ridge and, therefore, measured wider than 15 m. Due to 1970s highway construction, only 12 linear meters still remain for scientific investigation. Of the accessible 180 square meters of midden, a scant 5-6 square meters have been excavated by us, leaving 97% for future fieldwork.

The absolute age of the ground midden, which to judge by its contents belongs to the Wisconsin Glacial epoch, is bracketed by radiocarbon determinations on mastodon bone and tooth dentin. The deposit began to form as early as 14,991–15,116 calendar years ago (12,630 RCYBP)—Gramly, 2024: 103—and did not cease accumulating until after 13,094–13,122 calendar years ago (11,200 RCYBP). It is highly probable that hunters who sought mastodons continued to camp periodically at Lower Blue Lick for several hundred years more—until proboscideans were exterminated in North and South America approximately 12,200 calendar years ago (Gramly,



Fig. 1. View (September 6, 2024) of the dark-gray, charcoal-rich ground midden resting directly upon limestone bedrock within a 1X3 m, east-west trench bounded by points N105E117, N106E117, N105E114, and N106E114. The figure (Karen O. Adams) points to a fragment of mastodon pelvis still *in situ*. Above it is 1.5 m of modern spoil created by bulldozing and road-building.

2022). The total volume of ground midden at the Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters, one may believe, took 2,500 years to accumulate.

Based upon faunal recoveries to date, an estimated 1000 kg of mastodon bone, ivory, and tooth fragments await discovery, processing, and cataloguing. Many times this amount once may have existed within the spring-run channel itself where mastodons were ambushed and butchered. The wealth of material there, which included a depot of tusks and ritually important artifacts, was (alas!) bulldozed to oblivion (**Fig. 2**). Only by chance and good fortune was the Camp of Proboscidean Hunters spared destruction.

The artifact assemblage that we have recovered to date is > [Cont. on page 9](#)



Fig. 2. Onset of 1954 bulldozer work at Lower Blue Lick. This search for “big bones” lasted a month and resulted in many important discoveries. Picks and shovels were used, and it seems that no sieving was done.

dentin. The deposit began to form as early as 14,991–15,116 calendar years ago (12,630 RCYBP)."

The statuette, which is the subject of this essay, came to light in the course of trenching near the southwestern margin of the Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters. It was found by Dennis J. Vesper, property owner, during August, 2024, and was shown immediately afterward to the author—who

A human female statuette from Kentucky (cont.)

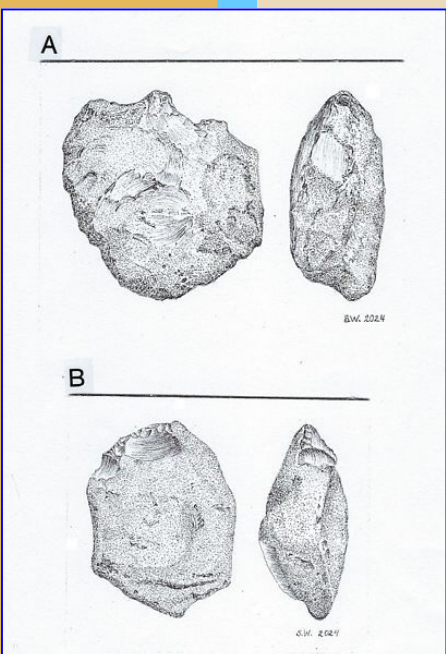


Fig. 3. Flaked tools from the ground midden at Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters, recovered during 2024. *A*, strong spurs (beaks) flaked unifacially upon a chert cobble. *B*, an irregular scraper made on the edge of a chert cobble.

no ordinary one for sites of the New World Palaeolithic era. Raw material for flaked stone tools appears to have been in short supply in the neighborhood and is primarily small cobbles of Paoli (Carter Cave) chert, which is brown, tan, and reddish-tan in color. Deep within the bed of the saline spring-run itself some

dark-stained Paoli chert cobbles that were deposited during pre-Wisconsin glaciations do occur; however, access to them by Palaeolithic inhabitants of the Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters may have been difficult during most seasons. Consequently, flaked stone tools and debitage are not numerous; the usual forms recovered by us have been scrapers and beaks (**Fig. 3**); to date, no flaked stone projectile points of well-recognized Palaeolithic types have come to light within the ground midden.

Despite the non-existence (?) of flaked stone points, there are numerous examples made of proboscidean rib-bone, ivory, and possibly tooth enamel. A selection of these specimens is shown by **Fig. 4**. Using proboscidean rib to make a wide range of imple-

ments is characteristic of Eurasian Gravettian culture, and this practice is evident at many Palaeolithic sites of the Western Hemisphere, as well. We may go a step farther and argue that ritual killing of proboscideans involved ONLY projectile points made of their body parts; no stone points were employed. At the mo-

ment, the evidence garnered by our limited excavating within the ground midden at the Camp of Proboscidean Hunters supports this view. Time will tell if our hypothesis that Palaeolithic hunters visited Lower Blue Lick solely to make ritual kills is the correct one.

As I have argued for evidence that came to light at the Bowser Road site, Orange County, New York State, ritual killing of proboscideans occurred every 7–10 years and not more often (Gramly, 2017). Were Lower Blue Lick visited at intervals of this duration, continuously for 25 centuries, a ground midden as rich as the Camp of the Proboscidean Hunters would have accumulated. A total artifact assemblage with a restricted repertoire of types and varieties might be expected as well as occasional exceptional discoveries—such as the Venus figurine reported here. We can only hope for ancient losses resulting in rare, incidental finds for us archaeologists.

The Venus of Lower Blue Lick

Upper Palaeolithic human female statuettes and derived forms that continued to be used within recent centuries (Carpenter, 2008)—better known as “Venus figurines”—have been avidly collected since the 19th century. Large collections of poorly provenienced specimens were made, and these days their value is as art objects. They still have much to teach us, however, about the techniques and conventions of early art (Alpert, 2008: 161–63) and human sexuality and procreation (Guthrie, 2005: 304–69).

How Venus figurines were employed is known through meticulous excavations at Eurasian sites. A dichotomy

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

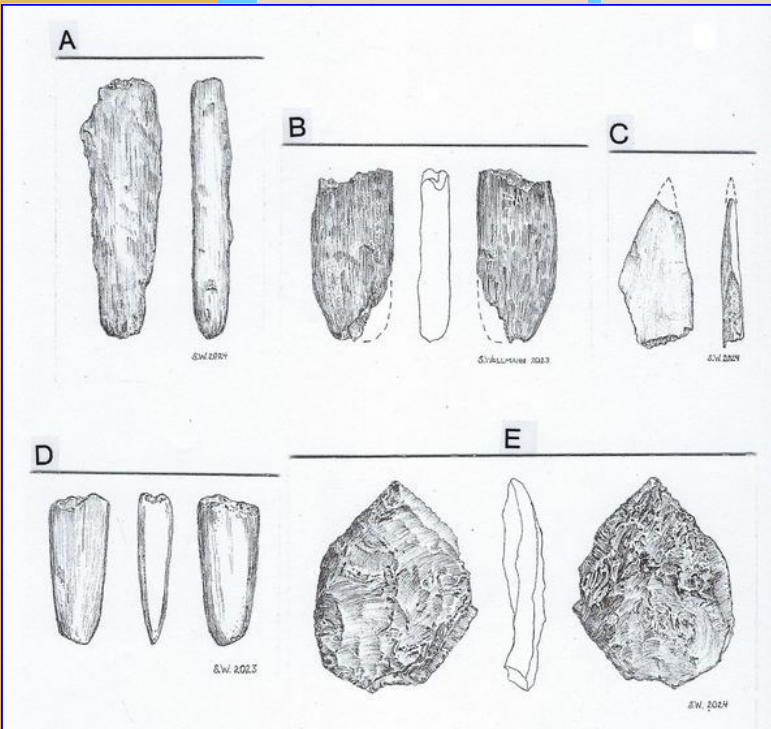


Fig. 4. Bases and a tip of points made of proboscidean rib-bone (*A–C*); *D*, beveled base of an ivory point (*sagaie*); *E*, possible point made of an enamel flake removed from a mastodon tooth. Length of *A* = 66 mm.

A human female statuette from Kentucky (cont.)

of size—large and small figurines (Fig. 5)—

Volkov, 2016)—an indicator they may have been worn

Chart) in color, that was intentionally modified by



Fig. 5. Dichotomy in size of Venus figurines—both specimens from the Kostenki site district, western Russia. The height of the miniature figurine is only 39 mm.



Fig. 6. A photograph (in three views) of the Venus of Lower Blue Lick. The medial and left-facing views show the array of four major flakes (white arrows)—all in the same direction. Pete Bostrom photo. The natural color has been modified for contrast.

"A dichotomy of size—large and small figurines (Fig. 5)—suggests that some were used as personal talismans, while others were guardian figures for domiciles."

as personal talismans, while others were guardian

figures for domiciles. Large statuettes (height as great as 15–20 cm) have come to light at Gravettian sites in Eastern and Central Europe. The majority of these finds lay within pits near hearths at habitations (Golomshtok, 1938: 321–24). Too, some lighter-duty Venus figurines have holes for suspending them upside-down (Lbova and

suggests that some were used

to commemorate deceased ancestors. In sum, although these small sculptures appear to have been used in various ways, in-

flaking (Figs. 6 and 7). An array of four major flakes, tightly clustered and abutting one another, was removed in a single direction



Fig. 7. Ink-wash drawing (in three views) of the Venus of Lower Blue Lick. Steve Wallmann illustration.

from one face. This flaking helped to define the profile of neck and head when facing left. The arises between flakes are worn, and like the rest of the statuette, the flake scars

show a soft polish—perhaps a result of prolonged handling. Another patch of more minor flaking and crushing is located upon

variably non-domestic, ritual activity was involved. The Venus of Lower Blue Lick is a natural chert cobble, dark greenish-black (5-G-2/1, G.S.A. Rock-Color

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

A human female statuette from Kentucky (cont.)

"The chert cobble is itself a manuport and dissimilar to any chert in the immediate region. It may have been derived from a distant rock formation—even one on another continent?"

the crown of the statuette's head (Figs. 8 and 9).

There are uni-directional flake removals served to flatten and shape its profile. This patch also exhibits a low luster polish and is soft to the touch.

The chert cobble is itself a manuport and dissimilar to any chert in the immediate region. It may have

been derived from a distant rock formation—even one

on another continent? Before trimming and flake removals to shape it, the cobble's weight slightly exceeded 400 grams and measured at least 11.6 cm (4 5/8 inches) long. A statuette of this size belongs to the

in all likelihood, was not intended for wearing.

The Venus of Lower Blue Lick lacks breasts, an elaborate hair-do, definition of the legs—except that they are separated by an acute medial ridge (for frontal views, see again, Figs. 6 and 7), and details on the back—except for a swelling denoting buttocks. A large Venus figurine of the same stylized form and sculptural attributes, also made of stone (marlstone), was recovered from the Gravettian site Kostenki 1, Don River region, Russia (Fig. 10). Both the Lower Blue Lick and Kostenki sculptures, it should be emphasized, have well-defined heads—including chin and underjaw. Facial features on both, however, are highly stylized or lacking altogether.

The similarity of both human female statuettes, despite the thousands of kilometers separating their find-spots, is evidence for equivalent antiquity. Of course, the oldest

dating evidence for human occupation at the Kentucky site is only 15,000 calendar years before present, which is hardly half the antiquity of even the "most recent chronological group" of Kostenki sites (Lada, Bessudnov, Dinnis, and Sintsyn, 2024: 4), which includes Kostenki 1. This significant temporal gap is best explained, it seems to me, by an immigrant population of Upper Palaeolithic



Fig. 8. Photograph of right-facing profile of the Venus of Lower Blue Lick. Remarkably, the features (head, upper arm, lower arm upon belly (pregnant), and flank) are natural in origin—except for slight modifications to the crown of the head (see Fig. 9). Pete Bostrom photo. The natural color has been modified for contrast.



Fig. 9. Photograph of crown of head of right-facing statuette showing slight modifications—crushing and fine, uni-directional flake removals (white arrows). Pete Bostrom photo. The natural color has been modified for contrast.



Fig. 10. Illustrations (taken from a cast) of a stylized Venus figurine made from marlstone, which was excavated at the Kostenki 1 site, Don River, western Russia. Height = 17 cm (6 3/4 inches)—one of the largest specimens in its class. Steve Wallmann illustrations.

populations of larger Venus figurines and,

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

A human female statuette from Kentucky (cont.)

"The similarity of both human female statuettes,

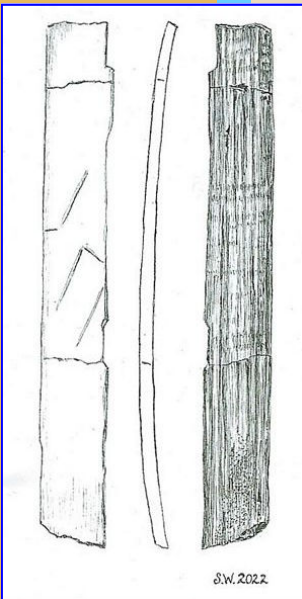


Fig. 11. Segment of a diadem (head-band), a skillfully made of the cementum or outer layer of a mammoth (?) tusk. Length = 10.3 cm (4 1/16 inches). The length of the entire diadem might have been 10–12 inches.

despite the thousands of kilometers separating their find-spots, is evidence for equivalent antiquity."

hunters from Eurasia bringing heirloom objects to their new home.

At Lower Blue Lick a special artifact, which may be another heirloom, came to light during 2022 in the course of exploratory trenching of the spring run channel. This object (Fig. 11) is a segment of an ivory diadem or head-band. Diadems made from tusk cementum were widely used by Upper Palaeolithic populations beginning approximately 30,000 years ago. Examples are on record for Kostenki 1 (Sinitsyn, 2012: Fig. 10); also, numerous fragments of ivory head-bands (N= 248) came to light at Yana RHS in Arctic Siberia (Pitulko, Pavlova, and Nikolsky, 2015). The site has been absolutely dated to 27,000–29,000 years ago.

Interesting to note, the collagen fraction within the ivory head-band at Lower Blue Lick was dated absolutely by two laboratories—Center for Applied Isotopic Studies (University of Georgia) and Beta Analytic, Coral Gables Florida. Their results were mutually corroborative, being 33–35,000 calendar years before present—an age we have come to expect for components of the Kostenki site, Russia.

One might envision a scenario of immigrant populations of proboscidean hunters, arriving in North and South America after mammoths in Eurasia had been hunted to extinction, bringing typical articles to remind themselves of their ancestral cultures. Among these very special pieces was the Venus of Lower Blue Lick, which had been steadfastly curated for centuries—perhaps even millennia—because of its protective power.

References Cited

Alpert, Barbara Olins. 2008. *The Creative Ice Age Brain*. Foundation 20/21. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Carpenter, Edmund. 2008. *Upside Down—Les Arctiques*. Rock Foundation. New York.

Geological Society of America (G.S.A.). 1975. *Rock-Color Chart*. Geological Society of America. Boulder, Colorado.

Golomshtok, Eugenii Alexandrovich. 1938. The Old Stone Age in European Russia. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* Vol. XIX, Part II.

Gramly, Richard Michael. 2017. *Archaeological Recovery of the Bowser Road Mastodon, Orange County, New York*. ASAA/ Persimmon Press, North Andover, Massachusetts.

Gramly, R. M. 2022. Rate of predation VS. Natural increase of mastodons during the 13th millennium BP in the New England region. Pp. 107–12 in Richard Michael Gramly (editor) *Human and Proboscidean Interactions in Northern North America: New Evidence, Fresh Interpretations and Revisited Data*. ASAA/ Persimmon Press. North Andover, Massachusetts.

Gramly, R. M. 2023. Excavations at "Hannastown"—a late 18th/early 19th century settlement of salt-makers at Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas County, Kentucky. *Archaeology of North Central Ohio*, Volume 5. Sandusky Bay Chapter, Archaeological Society of Ohio. Vermilion, Ohio.

Gramly, R. M. 2024. Evidence for a 15,000 years-old human presence at Lower Blue Licks, north-central Kentucky. *Archaeology of North Central Ohio*, Volume 6: 99–112. Sandusky Bay Chapter, Archaeological Society of Ohio. Vermilion, Ohio.

Gramly, Richard Michael and Dennis J. Vesper. In press. Recent scientific explorations at Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas County, Kentucky. *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine.

Guthrie, R. Dale. 2005. *The Nature of Paleolithic Art*. University of Chicago Press.

Jillson, Willard Rouse. 1949. *The Discovery of Pleistocene Vertebrates at Lower Blue Licks, 1785–1946*. Published address before the Kentucky Archaeo-

logical Society at the University of Kentucky (May 20, 1946). Roberts Printing Co., Frankfort, Kentucky.

Jillson, Willard Rouse. 1955. History of the big bones at Lower Blue Lick, Kentucky. *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 53(185): 298–300.

Lada, Anton R., Alexander A. Bessudnov, Rob Dinnis, and Andrei Sinitsyn. 2024. Development of the microlithic technology in the Early Upper Palaeolithic of Kostenki (European Russia). *L'anthropologie* 128: 18 pp.

Lbova, Liudmila and Pavel Volkov. 2016. Processing technology for the objects of mobile art in the Upper Paleolithic of Siberia (the Malta site). *Quaternary International* 403: 16–22.

Pitulko, Vladimir V., Elena Y. Pavlova, and Pavel A. Nikolsky. 2015. Mammoth ivory technologies in the Upper Palaeolithic: A case study based on materials from Yana RHS, northern Yana-Indighirka Lowland, Arctic Siberia. *World Archaeology* 47(3): 333–89.

Sinitsyn, A. A. 2012. Figurative and decorative art of Kostenki: Chronological and cultural differentiation. Pp. 1339–59 in J. Cottes (editor), *Pleistocene Art of the World*. Congress IFRAO (2010).

RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLY, PhD, is an archaeologist with a BS in geology (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and an AM and PhD in anthropology (Harvard University). He has conducted archaeological and geological fieldwork in six countries and 30 states. His PhD dissertation (1975) focused on Kenyan and Tanzanian prehistory. Dr. Gramly worked for six years in East Africa two years of which he was an Exhibits Planner at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi, under famed anthropologist Richard Leakey, being well-acquainted with the entire Leakey family. Dr. Gramly feels a great sense of gratitude for the amateur archaeology community and is the Organizer of the American Society for Amateur Archaeology which has been active in his excavation work.

Links to all of Dr. Gramly's articles in PCN can be found at:

<https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#richard-michael-gramly>

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in [PCN #91](#):

PAGE 2

[University of Innsbruck excavation](#)

Part 4: Concluding overview, facts and interpretations

Thomas Walli-Knofler

PAGE 4

[Pleistocene ancestors](#)

Their daily lives, Part 1

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 6

[The Maastricht Venus](#)

A Gravettian pendant, Part 2

Jan Willem van der Drift

PAGE 8

[Reprint](#) regarding Ivan Oransky's comment on peer review

John Feliks

PAGE 9

['Cart ruts' in Austin](#)

A closer look

Richard Dullum,
Sean Harasymchuk,
Michael Collins

PAGE 13

[Member news and other info](#): The late Ray Urbaniak and *PCN* reference in Grand 'Canon' bibliography

[Links to Issues 88-90](#)

PAGE 14

[Pleistocene civilizations](#), Part 10, Physics and the 'Double-dot man'

Anthony Peratt
and Fay Yao

PAGE 16

[The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column](#): Mass extinctions

John Feliks

Below: Reprint of well-liked quote collection previously published in *PCN* #s [57](#) & [73](#).

Quotes of interest on suppression in science and education

"Censorship...creates in the end the kind of society that is incapable of exercising real discretion."

–Henry Steele Commager, American historian

"This week my employer, Harvard University, announced its next president..."

The campus newspaper asked what advice I would give our incoming chief... I reiterated the counsel I had offered the search committee: 'The President of Harvard University is ... a voice for the integrity of academia as a forum for free inquiry. Yet universities are becoming laughing stocks of intolerance, with non-leftist speakers drowned out by jeering mobs, professors subjected to Stalinesque investigations for unorthodox opinions... and much else... [These] damage the credibility of university scientists and scholars....It's up to the president ...to stanch this credibility drain ... publicly affirming the sanctity of free inquiry and civil disagreement, and reining in the factions that are assaulting them.'"

–Steven Pinker, PhD, linguist, cognitive psychologist, Harvard. "Universities are becoming laughing stocks of intolerance." *The Spectator*. Feb. 24, 2018, 9:30 a.m.

"Those who challenge dominant ideas may face... attempts at scientific suppression: discrediting or silencing a scientist or scientific claim in ways that violate accepted standards of scientific conduct... they happen frequently enough to deserve careful consideration as breaches of academic integrity."

–J.A. Delborne. 2016. *Suppression and Dissent in Science*, in *Handbook of Academic Integrity*, 2016.

"I did not try to present a work that would change the 'paradigm' but rather show that there was a mighty groupthink disease going on in the highest levels of archaeology and anthropology. ...I spent over thirty years in this field, and to find out five years ago I was lied to, constantly, by leaders in the Paleoarchaeology field was a real problem. Worse, when a top Paleoarch like Mike Waters from Texas A&M supports an article in the *Mammoth Trumpet* (Mar 2006) that despicably reduces top USGS geologists...to mere enablers for the 'crazies' well, that was really over the top...If you think real science is carried out by ignoring excellent preClovis evidence that can be characterized as nothing less than pure gold, then



Pleistocene Coalition founding member and archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker, at Hueyatlaco archaeological site, Puebla, Mexico, 2001. Photo: Virginia Steen-McIntyre.

you have a lot more to learn about true science."

–Pleistocene Coalition founding member, the late Chris Harkaker, archaeologist, 2008, Amazon.com, cited in *PCN* #49, Sept-Oct 2017

"There must be no barriers to freedom of inquiry. There is no place for dogma in science. 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."

–J. R. Oppenheimer, physicist

"Denying people information they would find useful because you think they shouldn't find it useful is censorship, not journalism."

–Michael Kinsley, American journalist

"Every great advance in science has issued from a



[Link to PCN #91](#)



[Link to PCN #90](#)



[Link to PCN #89](#)

new audacity of imagination."

–John Dewey, psychologist

"In questions of science, the authority of a thousand is not worth the humble reasoning of a single individual."

–Galileo Galilei, astronomer

–jf

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 11

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

"[This is] the same age

Continuing from [Part 10](#), (PCN #91, Sept-Oct 2024). Part 11 involves selections from Section 14 of the outline in [Part 1](#) (PCN #82, March-April 2023)...



Location of Atlantis

Most in mainstream science are extremely skeptical with any serious mention of Atlantis. That was so, even before our suggestion of such as plasmas, atmospheric phenomena (or even explosions) possibly being depicted in worldwide rock art. However, as noted by PCN regarding this series, objectivity should encourage many to soften about this at least a little—no matter what the final result—after discovery of 12,000-year-old **Gobekli Tepe** in Turkey (coincidentally, the same age Plato gave for Atlantis) because, before its discovery, the mainstream thought it axiomatic that there were no Pleistocene civilizations.



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.

Plato gave for Atlantis."

We also pointed out the significance of the **Antikythera mechanism** that drew attention to modern science and historical underestimation of ancient Greek technology ([Part 9, PCN # 90, July-August 2024](#)).

With that main hurdle of possibility out of the way, the next is: "Could such a place as Atlantis have actually existed and, if so, where?" There have been many suggestions, even Antarctica, prior to ours. The main difference in our Antarctica proposal is based on the ideas we've presented about rock art. More on location next issue.

One possibility we have considered, based on rock art images aimed in the direction of Antarctica, is nuclear explosion or similar event that



Fig. 1. Popular Internet images of nuclear explosions. Part of co-author plasma physicist Anthony Peratt's background in assessing possible nuclear explosions represented in 'rock art' (see examples in our Part 10 last issue, [PCN #91, Sept-Oct 2024](#)) includes serving in the Department of Energy's Defense Programs as former Acting Director (U.S. National Security) Nuclear Non-Proliferation. He also served in the Los Alamos Assoc. Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations, as well as leader of the American inspection team for the Russian Arctic nuclear test site at Novaya Zemlya (see pp. 13-14, [PCN #82, March-April 2023](#)).

could have caused atmospheric phenomena visible throughout much of the world (**Fig. 1** simply shows a few popular images on the Internet and tells a little about my specialization in nuclear technology). As we described right up in a section called "Oppenheimer's Inquiry" (see [Part 1, p. 12](#)), the idea is reminiscent of descriptions in ancient Hindu texts such as the Bhagavad Gita (the Song of God, Chapters 23-40, of the Mahabharata) and also in ancient Sanskrit, the Ramayana, traditionally back 15,000 years. They describe an extremely destructive and devastating weapon. As we have all heard, myths often have some foundation in fact or some relation to reality. We also consider it from the perspective of Atlantis having been targeted by its victims worldwide who spared no effort in its destruction.

Although we in modern times have no certain proof, we

believe its location was well known many thousands of years ago, that it lay beyond the Pillars of Hercules, it had ship entry from the Atlantic whose waterway entered into the city itself. In light of the above and other evidence, we have also considered the possibility Atlantis' main adversary was India who launched a multi-megajoule astral missile (Brahmastra) from its above water Manner location. In about some 3 milliseconds, Atlantis would have been vaporized. Again, as unbelievable as many myths can sound there may still be some basis in as yet undiscovered fact just as Gobekli Tepe quickly altered long-held dogmatic beliefs of no Pleistocene civilizations.

*To be continued in Part 12...**

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

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 11 (cont.)

"Before its discovery [Gobekli Tepe's], the mainstream thought it axiomatic that there were no Pleistocene civilizations."

"The Bhagavad Gita... describes an extremely destructive and devastating weapon."

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 Alfvén, Peratt translated Alfvén's seminal book, *Cosmic Plasma*, into English. Peratt received his PhD in 1971, after Alfvén 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.

James Reid-Moir was right on track 100 years ago proven by 850,000-year old footprints recently discovered in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. (Revised)

By Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

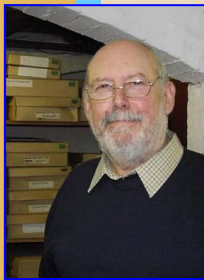
This is a revised reprint of the article from PCN #28, March-April 2014.

"One conclusion that can be drawn from the character of this print is that feet haven't changed much over 950,000 years!"

Happisburgh and North Norfolk—indeed the North Sea coast from Kessingland in Suffolk to Weybourne in Norfolk— has long been an area of interest to geologists, paleontologists and archaeologists because the 60-100 ft. seaside cliffs, largely composed of



glacial muds and sands, called 'contorted drift' are prone to rapid erosion by the North Sea winter storms.



These clay-sand and pebble cliffs were left by the retreat of Britain's last glaciation in this area—the Anglian—ca. 450,000 years ago. The foreshore marks the base of the cliffs a century ago, and their interaction with the endless stormy surf reveals numerous flints still to be found at the low tide mark,



Fig. 1. The setting at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K., where 850,000-year old footprints were recently discovered. Wikimedia Commons.

found by researchers at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K., in May of 2013 (**Fig. 2**).

The Cromer Forest Beds are a seaside geological formation of Eastern Britain lying atop the London Clay, which formed the Cromerian land surface. The formation is composed of three divisions: a Lower Freshwater Bed, which is mostly peat, covered by an Estuarine Middle

Layer, largely composed of gravel and sand and topped by an Upper Freshwater Bed, composed mostly of peat. It has been securely dated,

found by researchers at Happisburgh, by a British Museum team (with Chris Stringer and Simon Parfitt) securely dated to 950,000 years old, are from the Cromer Forest Beds. The British museum team was able to document photogrammetrically 56 human footprints of an estimated five individuals—in a 12 square mile area—who were walking into the mud flats of an estuarine marsh environment existing at the time (approximately 750,000-one million years), before they were covered, eroded or otherwise obscured by the North Sea wave action.



Fig. 2. Left: Medium view of 850,000-year old Footprint #8 in context with other footprints at Happisburgh Area A. **Right:** Enlargement of Footprint #8 showing the presence of toes (image was rotated by originator of this pair so the toes upward). Wikimedia Commons. Clearly, human feet have not changed very much in nearly a million years.

eroding out of the peat-stained scabble. This foreshore (**Fig. 1**), a dark layer known as the Cromer Forest Beds, which is exposed at low tide is the geological layer where human footprints were

(800,000-1.75 million years old) to within the Lower Pleistocene since the 1840's.

The flint tools and flora, in 2005, and now, in May 2013, the human footprints, found by recent excavations at Hap-

Analysis of the prints reveals possibly three children and two adults, one an estimated adult male (see **Figs. 4 and 5**). Toe prints are to be seen in one (again, Fig. 2). One conclusion that can be drawn from the character of this print is that feet haven't changed much over 950,000 years! Of course, the footprint analysis is based on modern human measurements (what else have we got?) to which these prints conform with

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

James Reid Moir on track 100 years ago (cont.)

"This discovery was really a re-

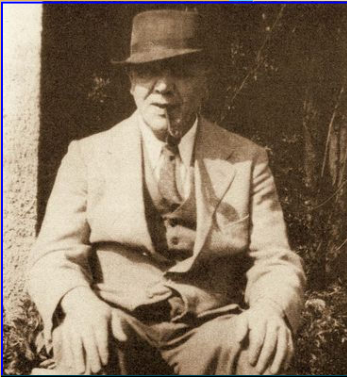


Fig. 3. The last known photo of James Reid Moir who, due to other evidence which was ridiculed by mainstream anthropology, concluded the presence of Pleistocene man in the U.K. a hundred years before the footprints were discovered.

discovery of findings already made nearly 100

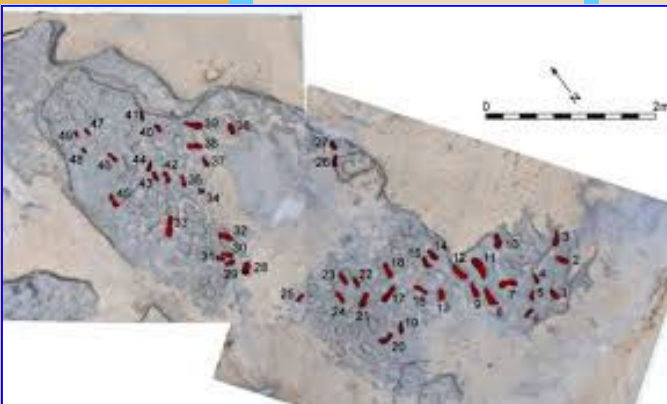


Fig. 4. Vertical image of the 850,000-year old 'Area A' footprints at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. The model of the footprint surface shows 49 footprints believed to represent upwards of five individual persons, perhaps three children and two adults. Wikimedia Commons.

years prior by James Reid Moir."

straight short toes, big toe leading, heel-to-ball stride and lateral arch evident, all characteristics of modern humans walking and seems to fit well with the pattern observed at Happisburgh.

Even at this late date, it had been recognized by some—when excavations were started by Chris Stringer in 1999 at Happisburgh—that this discovery was really a *re-discovery* of findings already made nearly 100 years prior by James Reid Moir (**Fig. 3**) under the supervision of and close cooperation with Sir Ray Lankester and H. Clement

Reid, both members of the Royal Society (perhaps the oldest learned society for science still in existence). We have written of the previous

discoveries Moir made: [Ancient tools of the Crag](#) (PCN #12, July-August 2011), [Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 2](#) (PCN #14, November-December 2011), [Who was Red Crag Man?](#) (PCN #16,

March-April 2012), and [James Reid Moir's Darmsden legacy](#) (PCN #18 (July-August 2012)). Moir documented finds of stone, bone and wood tools in the Cromer Forest Bed formation—the same formation of the British Museum team recently found the footprints, and the same as their finds of stone tools and cores.

The finds at Happisburgh and their connection to James Reid Moir have been commented on in *Current Archaeology*, Jan/Feb 2006, Issue 201, called, "Why the site was ignored," showing a photo of the West Runton beach. Published right after the Happisburgh finds in 2005 were discussed, a surprising disclaimer appears at the very

end of the very prejudicial and dismissive to Moir article: "It is ironic that the recent work has at least to some extent provided a partial rehabilitation of Reid Moir." Moir, although well-educated was not an academic and as such was never accepted by those who were (Phillips, Clark, etc). The last straw for them was when he received his Fellowship of the Royal Society. After this they were out to get him.

The article states Moir assigned the Cromer Forest Beds to the Pliocene when, in fact, he never did so. He referred to the stone tools he found as "pre-Paleolithic" and Pre-Chellean. The short article labeled his stone tools

from Cromer and West Runton as "shattered and battered pebbles," even though Moir used the same criteria used by modern lithologists to determine human manufacture of stone tools—all of



Fig. 5 Sample size of one of the 850,000-year old footprints next to a Canon camera lens cap for scale. Wikimedia Commons, Crop of photo by Martin Bates.

which are discussed and illustrated in his book *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia*.

Moir was driven by a passion for human origins, not

just professional pride. This allowed him to speak from the heart while others in their ivory towers would not be prepared to risk their reputations and therefore their livelihoods so readily. The word "arrogance" should be mentioned here; and we think this is most fitting for the way Moir was and still is treated today.

Recent finds at Happisburgh do indeed go some way towards vindicating Moir's reputation as we see begrudgingly from the likes of *Current Archaeology*. The connection has been realized but "they" do not want to acknowledge it. This should be brought to the attention of the general public so Moir receives the recognition he deserves for being the first to find evidence of man in England in geological formations of proven early Pleistocene age. (Early Pleistocene is a geological term which essentially corresponds to the Lower Paleolithic in the cultural terms of archaeology—i.e. the bulk of time synonymous with *Homo erectus*.)

Besides the issue of who found what first, there is the issue of what *kind* of man

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

James Reid Moir on track 100 years ago (cont.)

"Moir, although well-educated was not an academic and as such was never accepted by those who were (Phillips, Clark, etc). The last straw for them was when he received his Fellowship of the Royal Society. After this they were out to get him."

made the footprints at Happisburgh. According to evolutionary theory, the likely candidate is *Homo antecessor* dubbed 'pioneer man,' thought to be the ancestor of the later *Homo heidelbergensis* and *Homo neanderthalensis*. Remains dating to over one million years old have been found in Atapuerca, Spain. So far, the controlled use of fire, making shelters or clothing has not been associated with these mentioned 'hominins.' Hand axes, scrapers and choppers, all of the pebble variety have been recovered from Spanish sites, showing that the technical sophistication of these people was minimal.

In England, during the now proven habitation of man in the era of 850,000-one million years the climate was at least temperate, possibly boreal. It's difficult to see how man could have survived there without the ability to make shelters, clothing and fire. [*Homo erectus*, by whatever name they are known, are well-known to have created both shelters and fire]. Does the evidence from Happisburgh rule out the presence of modern man if we suspend our evolutionary preconceptions? Is there any corroborating evidence to show that modern-type humans were around at that date? No and Yes. The footprints are within modern human range and the stone tools have modern-day equivalents in the tools used by modern-day stone-tool societies living currently or recently.

The *Ipswich Skeleton*, currently resting in the basement of the Ipswich Museum, was found beneath the boulder clay of the Anglian glaciations placing its burial to before 400,000 years ago; and it could be older because from 400,000-600,000 the ground would have been frozen per-

petually in near-Arctic like conditions. It was examined by anatomist Sir Arthur Keith and pronounced to be modern in form which can be seen from the diagrams published by the discoverer, James Reid Moir. This places modern man in Britain before the last Ice Age (again). Both hands still exist on the skeleton, so if there is a styloid process on the third metacarpal of either hand, that would make its owner a modern human, and the skull did not have a pronounced brow ridge. All this can still be checked, as the bones still exist.

Modern paleoanthropology tries to claim, through 'mosaic evolution,' that the human foot as we know it, appeared first in *Australopithecus*, the presumed source of the Laetoli prints, c. 3.6 MYA BP. This means it took 2 million years for the shape of the modern human hand to 'evolve,' as the 1.42 MYA BP modern human hand bone shows.

Is there any doubt that without evolutionary preconceptions to the contrary, the evidence presented here points as much—if not more—to modern man as any hominin known, to be the likely footprint maker on that ancient British mudflat?

References

Ashton, N., SG Lewis, I De Groot, SM Duffy, M Bates, R Bates, P Hoare, M Lewis, SA. Parfitt, S Peglar, CWilliams, C Stringer. 2014. Hominin Footprints from Early Pleistocene Deposits at Happisburgh, UK. *PLoS One* 3DOI: 10.1371: February 7 Issue .0088329.

Cremona, MA, and RL Thompson. 1998. *Forbidden Archeology*, First Edition, Revised. Bhaktivedanta Publishing.

Leakey, MD, and RL Hay. 1979. Pliocene footprints in the Laetoli Beds at Laetoli, northern Tanzania. *Nature* 278: 317-23 (March 22, 1979).

Moir, JR. 1916. Pre-boulder Clay Man. *Nature* 98:109.

Moir, JR. 1927. The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia, Chapter X, The fossil bones of early man, pp. 122-34. Cambridge Press

Parfitt, S. *et al.* "Early Pleistocene human occupation at the edge of the boreal zone in northwest Europe." *Nature* 466, 2010 :229-33.

Ward, CV, MW Tocheri, JM Plavcan, FH Brown, and FK Manthi. 2013. Early Pleistocene third metacarpal from Kenya and the evolution of modern human-like hand morphology. E Trinkaus (ed.), *PNAS Online*, 12-16-13.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Lynch, he has written four prior articles for *PCN*.

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, an amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK. Lynch's specialty is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries concentrating on the life and works of J. Reid Moir. He and Richard Dullum have lately blended their interests in prehistory to write a series of articles dealing with the hey-day of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

An example of anthropology suppression helped bring together PC founders

"Competitors serving as editors or session chairs can block evidence from the public against published anthropology ethics."

PCN Editor's "Graphics of Bilzingsleben" paper with professional comments is available online where readers can also see how competitors serving as editors or session chairs can block evidence from the public against published anthropology ethics. It is a problem continuing to this day. In 2006, the Editor of Australia's *Rock Art Research* journal and Convener of IFRAO convinced now PCN Editor-in-Chief to present a

program on the *Homo erectus* engravings of Bilzingsleben, Germany, at the XV UISPP International Congress in Lisbon, Portugal (Sept. 2006). RAR Editor was already familiar with the author's surprising research results being published as "Musings on the Palaeolithic fan motif" in his Festschrift volume, *Exploring the Mind of Ancient Man* (Ch. 23). The two-part UISPP program—40 minutes w/112 slides and geometric studies—was very well received. The professional

comments—including from the RAR Editor—can be seen at [The graphics of Bilzingsleben—full text html with figures](https://public.websites.umich.edu/~feliks/graphics-of-bilzingsleben/full-text.html/index.html) (https://public.websites.umich.edu/~feliks/graphics-of-bilzingsleben/full-text.html/index.html). Within a week, RAR Editor and Co-chair began a 5-year censorship of the work while using it to inform their own publications without citation. In 2009, a group of us including three PhDs with similar experiences came together in response to them and formed the PC. -jf

Reprint from PCN #42, Nov-Dec 2016. This is Part 19 of 21 in reverse sequence to present the fossil record first.

Link to reprint of Part 20, [Mass extinctions](#) (PCN #91). Link to reprint of Part 21, [Cores](#) (PCN #90).

The links in Part 19 here are to the original series.



Fig. 1. There are thousands of "living fossils" that the U.S. public is not informed about. Never trust a science community that blocks fossil or archaeological evidence from the public. **Left:** Devonian fossils rec. *in situ* by author, **Right:** Living forms.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 19: Quick links

By John Feliks

Several years ago we provided a series of quick links to all of our articles on *Calico Early Man site*. Calico, Hueyatlaco etc., are *blocked* because they provide factual evidence conflicting with mainstream mythologies. In the interim between articles in the *Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda* series here are quick links to each of the articles so far. Each deconstructs the ideology calling evolutionism "science." Essential exposés include propaganda techniques being used by the science community; invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossil evidence; and quotations proving that the fossil record does not support evolution and that experts already know it:

- Part 1:** [Basic propaganda techniques in college textbooks](#) (Issue 23:10–12, May-June 2013)
Question: How does one make an ideology claimed as fact appear overwhelmingly true to students never taught how to think critically? **Answer: 1.)** Turn science textbooks into propaganda; **2.)** Intimidate students who question the propaganda; **3.)** Withhold conflicting evidence. (Parts 1–11 in [html](#))
- Part 2:** [Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 1st half](#) (Issue 23:16–18, May-June 2013)
- Part 3:** [Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 2nd half](#) (Issue 24, July-August 2013)
- Part 4:** [Evolutionists are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence](#) (Issue 25, September-October 2013)
- Part 5:** [Mandatory U.S.-legislated indoctrination now in place - 1st target, captive-audience children in K-12 science classrooms](#) (Issue 27, January-February 2014)
- Part 6:** [The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Brachiopoda](#) (Issue 28, March-April 2014). The "living fossils" series follows the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* as well as plants and vertebrates. It unambiguously demonstrates through fossils recovered by the author direct from formations combined with expert quotations that not one "expert" has any idea what they are talking about when it comes to evolution.
- Part 7:** " " " [Mollusca](#) (Issue 29, May-June 2014)
- Part 8:** " " " [Porifera and Cnidaria](#) (Issue 30, July-Aug 2014)
- Part 9:** " " " [Echinodermata](#) (Issue 31, Sept-Oct 2014)
- Part 10:** " " " [Bryozoa](#) (Issue 32, Nov-Dec 2014)
- Part 11:** " " " [Arthropoda](#) (Issue 33, Jan-Feb 2014)
- Part 12:** " " " [Trace fossils & graptolites](#) (Issue 34, March-April 2014)
- Part 13:** " " " [Plants](#) (Issue 35, May-June 2015)
- Part 14:** " " " [Fishes and invertebrates](#) (Issue 36, July-Aug 2015)
- Part 15:** [Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned via invertebrate fossils](#) (Issue 37, Sept-Oct 2015)
- Part 16:** [Overview paragraphs and links for Parts 1-15](#) (Issue 38, Nov-Dec 2015)
- Part 17:** [The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Ordovician](#) (Issue 40, March-April 2016)
- Part 18:** [The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Devonian](#) (Fig. 1; Issue 41, May-June 2016)



Apart from propaganda, the evolutionary community diverts attention away from the lack of fossil evidence in two main ways: **1.)** Claim the changes are genetic. **2.)** Appeal to 'unknown ancestors.' Tricks like these are used for deceiving students and the public regarding facts. It is my hope that readers begin to realize that science like this needs to be confronted and held to the same standard of ethics as any other science.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition does not evolve but has remained the same throughout time. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and Ontario, Canada, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the encyclopedic *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*.



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

- 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.
- Explore and regain confidence in your own ability to think for yourself regarding human ancestry as a broader range of evidence becomes available to you.
- 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.

**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 16: Issue 6
(November-December)

© Copyright 2024

PUBLICATION DETAILS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF/LAYOUT
[John Feliks](#)

COPY EDITORS/PROOFS
[Tom Baldwin](#)
[Richard Dullum](#)

SPECIALTY EDITORS
James B. Harrod, Rick Dullum,
Matt Gatton

ADVISORY BOARD
[Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)

CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Abdulrahman Albalawi
Richard Michael Gramly
Anthony Peratt
Fay Yao
Kevin Lynch
Tom Baldwin
Richard Dullum
John Feliks

*Pleistocene Coalition
News is produced by the
[Pleistocene Coalition](#)
bi-monthly
since October 2009.
Back issues can be found
near the bottom of the
[PC home page.](#)*

To learn more about early
man in the Pleistocene visit
our website at

pleistocenecoalition.com

The Pleistocene Coalition celebrated its fifteen-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now in its sixteenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.