



# PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



Venus' sculpture—Netherlands

Many well-known European **Venus sculptures** containing clear human workmanship (cutting/polishing) are unassociated finds dated stylistically. Stone tool construction expert, **Jan Willem van der Drift**, describes discovery of an unusual such Venus in the Netherlands. See [van der Drift p.5](#).

### - Welcome to PCN #90 -

"So many archaeological problems just melt away with an early date like that."

**Tom Baldwin** brings perspective to a very important subject known especially by co-founder Dr. Virginia Steen McIntyre—**academic mistreatment** such as suppression of researchers challenging mainstream dogma.

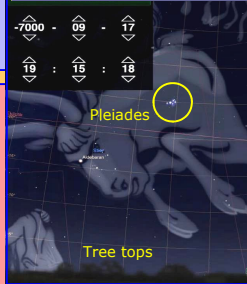
Facing this problem head on is important because it affects not only anthropology researchers but the public that is kept from knowing the truth. See [Baldwin p.4](#).



The passing of **Ray Urbaniak**, a most astute Pleistocene Coalition researcher of 14 years, is a loss to everyone seeking truth in anthropology. He was discoverer of **often profound** Native American

parietal rock art challenging longtime dogma. See [Member news and other info p.11](#).

The Pleiades above the tree line vicinity of Tarzens c. 9,000 BP.



**Thomas Walli-Knofler** of the Austrian Cupstone Team, in his Part 3, takes a closer look at the remarkable Tarzens cupstone with 82 cups and apparent representations of the **Pleiades star cluster** and **solstice lines**. These were recently excavated by the University of Innsbruck and the Team under direction of archaeologist **Hubert Ilsinger** (now PhD). One surprising discovery is a possible depiction of the **'True'** and **'False'** Southern Crosses together. See [Walli-Knofler p.2](#).

In their Part 9 installment plasma physicist and former Acting Director (National Security) Nuclear Nonproliferation,



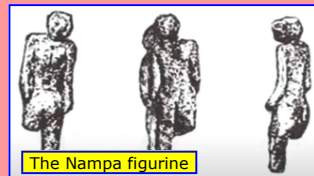
**Dr. Anthony Peratt** (PhD) and colleague, **Fay Yao** (LMS, M.A.) look anew at controversial evidence held to be 'resolved' by mainstream science. This time, they look at the **Antikythera mechanism**—the world's oldest-known computer. Its discovery proved we were way off assessing ancient Greek technology. If we can misjudge a civilization from just a couple thousand years ago, how



Antikythera: A single discovery proved us way off.

much more 12,000 years? Peratt can talk about computers, having run (with Professor Oscar Buneman) the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years (teamed with Los Alamos lab) modeling dynamics of the solar system of electrons, positrons, and gravity to the dynamics of the Milky Way and vicinity. See [Peratt and Yao p.12](#).

**Richard Dullum** provides additional perspective on the controversial but still available **Nampa figurine** and important connected topics. See [Dullum p.8](#).



The Nampa figurine



Cores worldwide by the zillions and no evolutionary sequences

How can a science fantasy continue to be taught as fact decade after decade? Read the **21-part series backwards** starting this issue. There is a risk though as others have already experienced loss of faith in the 'science' like removal of a brain-implanted control device common in sci-fi films. Includes 200 fossils recovered by the author *in situ*, dating to-the-decimal, admissions from 'experts.' See [Feliks p.15](#).

As **Tom Baldwin** and **Richard Dullum** both discuss, suppression is one of archaeology's unethical tools it uses to mislead the public about the past. Plagiarism is a related problem especially damaging by its widespread presence in anthropology. This is where researchers take work and ideas of others and *publish as their own* without citation. They are often in positions having what is called "privileged access" to new work. See [Feliks p.7](#).

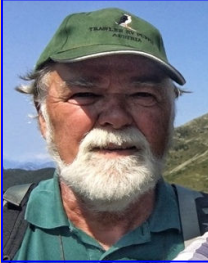


Edouard Harlé

# Cupstone excavation by the University of Innsbruck, Municipality of Ellbögen-Tarzens, Austria, Part 3

By Thomas Walli-Knofler (Austrian Cupstone Research Team)

**"Why might there be two**



**representations or hallmarks of the Southern Cross side-by-side?"**

**Update reminder**

Since my *Part 1* in the March-April issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News* our Excavation Director, Hubert Ilsinger—Archaeology Department at the University of Innsbruck, Austria—received his doctorate. He is now Dr. Hubert Ilsinger PhD.

Continuing from [Part 2](#) ([PCN #89, May-June 2024](#))...

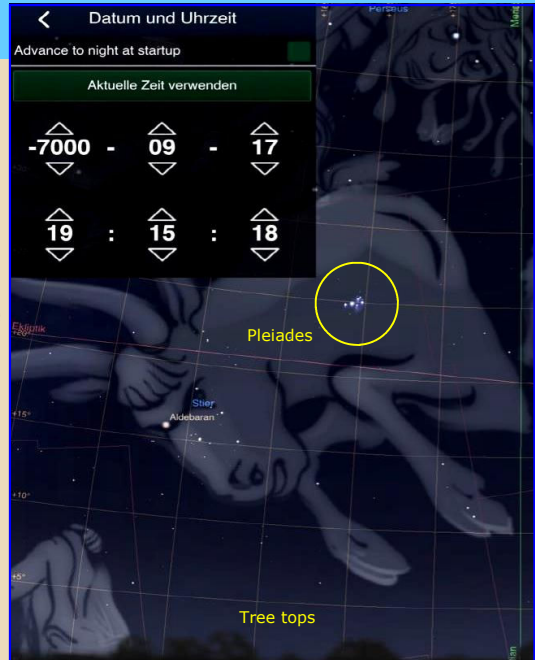
In *Part 2*, I mentioned that the Pleiades (two representations of which are proposed to be part of the Tarzens stone) rises and sets with the same accuracy as the solstices. According to astronomy app, Stellarium/UNI Heidelberg, the Pleiades rose on Sept. 17, in 7000 B.C. at 19.15h (7:15 p.m.) to the southeast of the Schalenstein plate (**Fig. 1**). I also noted that this is exactly the direction indicated by

stone. It appears to be remarkably accurate (**Fig. 2**).

**Southern Cross x2**

**Fig. 3** on the following page I copied from Part 1 to help readers put all three media together (the astronomy app, photo of the excavated stone, and the overview sketch with English labels).

The chopped cups visible in the lower left part of Fig. 3 (again, see the following



**Fig. 1.** The Pleiades (yellow circle) in Taurus rose south-east of the Tarzens stone 7:15 p.m., Sept. 17, 7,000 B.C.



**Fig. 2.** The proposed southwestern-most Pleiades star cluster representation, 8-star version (blue oval). The yellow Plexiglas rod represents the cluster's descending phase. See Fig. 1 for sky view above the tree tops. See Fig. 3 for Pleiades, solstices, and Southern Crosses map.

the lower Pleiades cups and directional cups on the

page) are presumably of Bronze Age origin. They are

quite reminiscent—in their almost unambiguous form—of the asterism known as the "Southern Cross," in the constellation Crux.

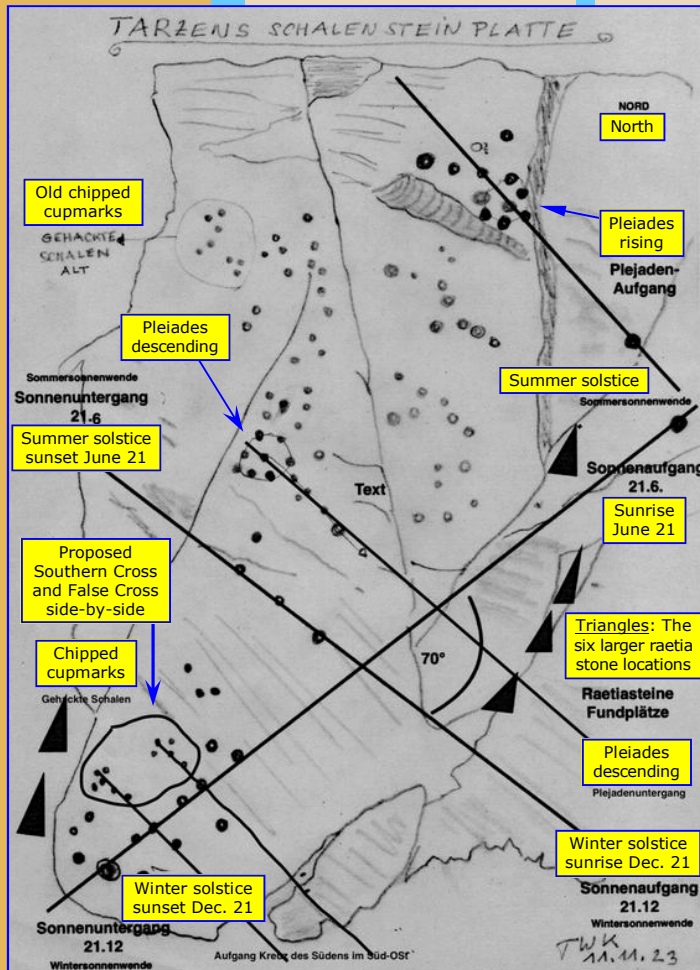
Since the Southern Cross is no longer visible in our latitudes but was very visible thousands of years ago, I laboriously searched for the time of its visibility by way of the Stellarium program. I found a date of March 18 in 2400 B.C. That is when the Southern Cross appeared exactly as suggested by the cup configurations in the southeast just below the horizon. Look for it in the lower left corner of Fig. 3.

It could therefore be the period of the hallmarking on the bowl stone plate during the Bronze Age to possibly narrow it down.

Why might there be two representations of the

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

# Cupstone excavation University of Innsbruck (cont.)



**Fig. 3.** I repeat this figure (from Part 2) so the reader can see the directions and relationships discussed for Figs. 1–2. The black line labeled “Pleiades descending” (**Center**) corresponds to the blue oval and yellow Plexiglas rod of Fig. 2 pointing southeast. Notice it is essentially parallel to the solstice line (**Below-Center**) underneath the Pleiades line. Compare the proposed twin Southern Crosses (**Lower-Left**)—Southern Cross proper at the left and False Cross at the right—with Fig. 4. Thomas Walli-Knofler. (Yellow English labels added for readers by the Ed.)



**Fig. 4.** Stellarium program reproduction of the two Southern Cross asterisms. The one on the right is commonly called the “False Cross.” The Tarzen stone may depict awareness of each represented together.

Southern Cross depicted side-by-side? It might very likely be because there actually are “two” of them in the starry sky. **Fig. 4** shows the Stellarium app’s reproduction of the two Southern Cross asterisms. The one on the right is known as the “False Cross.” It is larger but dimmer than the actual Southern Cross. Yet, perhaps more significant than these differences is that the Tarzen stone may actually record observation of each of them depicted together.

*To be continued...*

THOMAS WALLI-KNOFLER was born in Innsbruck, Austria, in 1950. Since 1972 he has been an inventor (incl. ship designer and boat builder), entrepreneur and independent businessman. He was founder of the first nonfood C&C Market in Austria with the first Datapoint Computer system for C&C markets, a wholesale gardener and greenhouse builder as well as mushroom grower with his own patents; 1985 owner of the largest greenhouse project worldwide in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, with just shy of 100 acres; 1989 largest mushroom factory of *Pleurotus ag* in Weiden, DE, covering nearly three acres. Ex-

periences that have contributed to Walli-Knofler’s passionate amateur archaeology work involve things relatable to early human history such as trade routes, orientation aids and astronomical abilities. These include numerous expeditions, e.g., to the pygmies of Ituri rain forest, Congo, 1970, Afghanistan-Whakan, 1972, and twice crossing the Sahara. Among his seafaring-related projects, in 1997, he was involved in construction of the renowned research sailing ship, NOVARA—a state-of-the-art 18m 2-mast schooner—participating in its 1998 four-year circumnavigation of the North Atlantic to the ice border 82° North and down to South America. Aside from his cupstone research, Walli-Knofler has also developed the more unconventional hobby of dowsing—learned from his grandfather—having confidence in human intuitions regardless of their status in modern science.

Website:  
<https://www.raetiastone.com>  
 New discoveries and reports are marked in red in the table of contents.

# Archaeology's forceful methods and resulting errors

By Tom Baldwin

**"In some cases  
...discoveries**



**are swept under the rug or even stolen. This is especially true in archaeology because it is not a hard science, and opinion counts more than reality."**

**"We believe early humans were intelligent. Their brain was as good as ours... given the opportunity to learn what you and I have been afforded, he/she could succeed in modern society."**

**I wrote a story some years ago** about a man who was somewhat of a soapbox preacher. The story was set in Spain some 500 years ago. This preacher would stop on a busy corner and start telling passersby why they were wrong in their beliefs and that they should convert to his religion.

Well, word of this man's actions reached the ears of one of the local religious leaders, a man by the name of Torquemada. Torquemada took a dim view of such actions and had the man brought in for questioning.

Questioning did not involve a small room with an old beat-up desk and a single bare light bulb burning overhead. Instead, the preacher was introduced to the Duke of Exeter's daughter, commonly referred to as, "the rack." It was not love at first sight, but the preacher did grow by some inches during their few hours of acquaintance.

Torquemada decided the preacher would make a fine example to show the people what happened to those who did not follow the current set of beliefs, i.e. those who did not follow the current paradigm.

The next day the preacher was taken from his cell and put in a wagon, a dunce cap placed on his head, and taken to the town square where he was the star attraction for an "Auto de Fe." He was burnt at the stake.

Today we treat street preachers better. Science, however, has similar punishments for those that do not comport with the current ideology. Oh, they may not meet the Duke of Exeter's Daughter but their professional lives can be made miserable. Instead of the rack they have "peer review" where their ideas are ridiculed. Instead of taking their lives, their livelihood (read 'grants') is taken away or never of-

fered. In some cases their discoveries are swept under the rug or even stolen. This is especially true in archaeology because it is not a hard science and opinion counts more than reality.

However, some ideological walls are crumbling in this field. Here, at the Pleistocene Coalition, we have been hammering away at two falsehoods since our founding and since the beginning of our publication *Pleistocene Coalition News*:

**First**, unlike the mainstream, we believe early humans were intelligent. Their brain was as good as ours. From this we can say that given the opportunity to learn what you and I have been afforded, he/she could succeed in modern society.

Apart from all the remarkable evidence we have provided in *PCN* since 2009, the last few years have shown so many unexpected achievements by humans that 'preceded' *Homo sapiens* (who by common reckoning showed up between one and two hundred thousand years ago. Cave art at 500,000 years ago. Burying the dead 300,000 years ago—which could mean belief in an after-life. Though physical evidence is lacking, presumed boats or rafts to cover voyages extending over the horizon, again, long before *Homo sapiens*. Body art jewelry and other symbolism thousands of years before *Homo sapiens*. I could go on.

**Second**, we hold to a very early arrival of humans in both North and South America.

## Timing is everything

Just the past few years have seen claims in the mainstream of arrival dates for humans in the Americas at c. 20–25,000 years. The problem with this is that 20,000 years ago the continent was covered by ice a mile thick. Many now realize

with these new dates humans could not have walked to the Americas (e.g., by the Bering Land Bridge). So, then he must have come by boat, they say. But a study of the Alaskan coastline resembles the Norwegian and Chilean coasts which were clearly cut by glaciers. The Ice Age coast would not be a good way to get to America. However, there is one easier way they could have walked here; Just come over during the previous glacial minimum which occurred about 180,000 years ago. [See also [Reflections on the Bering Land Bridge megafauna superhighway](#), *PCN* #87, Jan-Feb 2024.] Paleolithic people were around and they were just as capable as you and I. Why shouldn't they have come then? So many archaeological problems just melt away with an early date like that.

If you believe early man was as smart as described above, that they could have come to the Americas especially during that previous ice-free time, well don't tell too many experts. You might end up in the archaeological stocks.

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](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin)

# The Maastricht Venus: A Gravettian pendant, Part 1

By Jan Willem van der Drift

**"This approach was quickly encouraged by**



**Gravette specialist, Professor Marcel Otte, PhD (University of**

### Introduction

In 2016, Sjesco Olischläger found a grooved and polished stone in a field next to Caberg road northwest of Maastricht, Netherlands. He asked me if it was a female figurine (Fig. 1). Cut-marks inside the groove proved it was a man-made object and the shape resembled figurines from the Gravettian culture (c. 20–30 ky BP). The situation of no additional context apart from the Caberg field put us in the same circumstance as the famous Savignano Venus (Italy) and many others, able only to be dated stylistically. However, this approach was quickly encouraged by Gravette specialist, Professor Marcel Otte, PhD (University of Liège), who upon seeing the artifact immediately recognized it as "Gravettian."

Périgordian (the Périgord is the Dordogne).

The most famous Gravettian figurine is the Black Venus from Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic (Fig. 2). This and many other sculptures at that site were made from burnt clay thousands of years before man invented pottery. In 2002, Králík M., Novotný V. and Oliva M. (Fingerprints on the Venus of Dolní Věstonice I. *Anthropologie* 40: 107–13) found dermatoglyphics and fingerprints from children and young people imprinted in the clay of the Black Venus. Recently high-tech X-ray scans of the internal structure (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2024.106034>)—Neruda et al (Fig. 3, Anthropos



**Fig. 1.** The Maastricht Venus is gray in natural light and shows moderate gloss.



**Fig. 2.** The Black Venus from Dolní Věstonice. Compare with the Maastricht Venus (Fig. 1 above) resembling the shape of the breasts and the buttocks.



**Fig. 3. Left:** Dr. Petr Neruda (PhD) and Jan Willem van der Drift discussing the Maastricht Venus. Ed. crop of photo by Erwin van Eden.

**Liège), who upon seeing the artifact immediately recognized it as 'Gravettian.'"**

The Gravettian originated in Central Europe along the Danube in Austria and Moravia. This culture is also called Pavlovian. Its characteristic tools are backed blades and shouldered points. The West-European Gravettian has stemmed points and fléchette points, this is also called

Inst., Brno, Moravské Zemské Muzeum) showed the Black Venus was sculpted from a single piece of local löss (aeolian clay, with natural admixture of microfossils from the local Jurassic bedrock).

In Belgium, a Gravettian (possibly Aurignacian) figurine was found in 1867—just 65 miles from Maastricht (upstream the Meuse) in the Trou Magrite Cave (Dinant). But for the Netherlands Sjesco's find is a first, and high profile finds are always met with doubts and denials and accusations. So immediately when I saw the object, it became my task to get it authenticated before the news reached social media. As this troubled my mind, I completely forgot to give

Sjesco an affirmative answer. I just sighed and said: 'You don't know what you do to me.'

### Ethnology

According to Dr. Sandra Sázellová (PhD) in her 2008 book chapter report titled "Female figurines of Northern Eurasia: an ethnological approach" (In *Petřkovice: On shouldered Points and Female Figurines*, 224–32. Brno), most female figurines were made and used by women at the head of the household, to protect the family against evil spirits that bring illness or problems with fertility and childbirth. This family-context suggests a possible explanation for the origin of the fingerprints on the Black Venus (Králík et

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

## The Maastricht Venus: A Gravettian pendant (cont.)

**"The literature also calls isolated female**

al). And protecting women explains why Gravettian Venuses often show a pregnant belly plus heavy breasts and buttocks (again, see Fig. 2). It is unlikely that such figurines were made by horny men as sex-symbols; male

made for keeps. Sázelová tells us that such female figurines were passed down from mother to daughter, or finally buried with their owners. But other female figurines were created for just one single ritual and quickly destroyed; for this purpose

for campsite or grave context (i.e. blades, burins and points). We gave this our best efforts, but found no lithics or other context.

### First opinions

The authentication, therefore, fully depended on the object itself. But in the Netherlands no professional had time to study it; having no time is the safest way to avoid discussions and accusations. So on the next FNRS (Belgian National Federation for Scientific Research) congress I showed it to the Gravette specialist Marcel Otte (University of Liège, ULG). He immediately shouted: 'But that is Gravettian! From where is it?' He agreed to have a microscopic analysis done at his laboratory (ULG Traceolab). At the same congress Ivan Jadin (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels) noted that the top was broken where it had been perforated, so the



**Fig. 4.** Five views of the Maastricht Venus. Note the broken perforation at the top (top view left) and the slightly lighter color inside the groove. Photos: Govert van Noort.

**body-parts Venuses. I therefore take the liberty of calling Sjesco's find the 'Maastricht Venus.'"**

artists traditionally made male and animal figurines.

Not all Venuses are full-body sculptures. The figurine from Dinant (<https://www.donsmaps.com/trouvenus.html>) is an ivory stick with a crudely carved head. Some compare this stick to a penis, but Sázelová shows that such figurines represent the female ancestor, the Dinant figurine is thus correctly named Trou Magrite Venus. Female ancestor-figurines were made to protect the family. The literature also calls isolated female body-parts Venuses. I therefore take the liberty of calling Sjesco's find the 'Maastricht Venus.'

Carving figurines from ivory or stone takes a lot of time and effort, this suggests that stone and ivory carvings were

clay seems an obvious choice. Women may have placed their clay figurines near the hearth as part of a ritual because women traditionally were the hearth-keepers. The immediate result was that the clay dried and as a next step dried figurines could either accidentally or as part of the ritual land in the fire (wet clay disintegrates in a fire). It's likely that such events led to the Pavlovian tradition of well-sculpted figurines burnt in open fires (this is no pottery, pottery ovens reach higher temperatures). Since most rituals take place within campsites, most figurines are found in campsites. The black Venus was actually found in the ash of a large hearth, some figurines made for keeps were found in graves. So our first step towards authentication was searching

figurine must have been a pendant. Shortly after the congress Pieter Dijkstra told me that the object was made from amphibolite, this material was also used to make the Stratzing-Venus (Austria, Aurignacian culture, i.e., immediately before the Gravettian).

### Doubts

At the FNRS congress, Otte opened the path to an analysis at the ULG. But the first statement of the ULG-researcher was that the groove was too deep and narrow to be made without metal tools (Fig. 4). The high resolution microscope revealed something even worse: the object was covered with parallel lines. Sjesco and I were

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

## The Maastricht Venus: A Gravettian pendant (cont.)

**"You need metal to make deep grooves in quartzite, but it is obvious that amphibolite can be cut with stone tools because the Stratzing-Venus is made from amphibolite and shows even deeper grooves."**

flabbergasted because parallel lines are considered to be characteristic traces of modern electrical grinders and Dremel tools. But if a forger made this, why would he dump it in a field far from any Gravettian context? This to us made no sense.

So on our way back home we discussed if the conclusions could be linked to the raw material, because the researcher rejected that the object was amphibolite and called it quartzite. You need metal to make deep grooves in quartzite, but it is obvious that amphibolite can be cut with stone tools because the Stratzing-Venus is made from amphibolite and shows even deeper grooves. Moreover: under the microscope quartzite and flint surfaces are like a blank canvas, so parallel lines on quartzite or flint are always due to production or wear. But amphibolite is no blank canvas: it is a metamorphic rock with amphibole (hornblende) crystals that

form striates (parallel lines like in asbestos). So could the parallel lines we saw in Liège be striates?

*To be continued...*

JAN WILLEM VAN DER DRIFT, a veterinarian in the Netherlands by trade, is a colleague of the late Chris Hardaker, archaeologist and founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition. He is a Dutch lithics expert in stone tool production with over 40 years field experience. Van der Drift is a prolific author in both English and Dutch publishing in such as *Notae Praehistoricae*, *Archeologie*, *APAN/Extern* (publication of Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland), etc. He is also a producer of educational films demonstrating bipolar techniques of stone tool production and its association with various human cultures of all periods beginning with the Paleolithic. Van der Drift's work is referenced



in Paul Douglas Campbell's book, *The Universal Tool Kit* (2013), a highly-rated overview of stone tool production techniques. Van der Drift is presently Chairman of APAN or Active Practitioners of Archaeology in the Netherlands (Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland). The organization was started due to the cumulative knowledge and field experience of its members consistently observing inaccurate interpretations of physical evidence regarding the nature of early humans by the mainstream archaeology community. The group

was given extra motivation along these lines by Chris Hardaker who, in correspondence with van der Drift related the treatment of [Calico](#) Early Man Site in California (excavated by famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey) by the mainstream archaeological establishment. Van der Drift lives in the

small town of Cadier en Keer in the province of Limburg, Netherlands.

Website: <http://apanarchoe.nl>

### Stopping science suppression and plagiarism at their source

Édouard Harlé (1850–1922) was yet another passionate amateur dismissed or rejected outright by the mainstream science community (and later vindicated). As *PCN* readers know well [e.g., see [Foundations of modern science: The most under-acknowledged contributor class \(updated\)](#), *PCN* #84, July–August 2023] Galileo, Newton, Einstein, etc., were all amateurs.

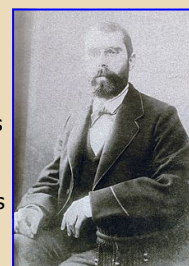
Despite presence of the Internet, the common anti-science behaviors of suppression—especially via peer review as Tom discusses this issue—or also commonly, plagiarism are still gotten away with. Suggesting such behaviors are "good science" is not good nor is using the naïve misnomer "science is self-correcting" as though science itself has

**"A better solution is to address the source of suppression and plagiarism by reforming mainstream education."**

some kind of individual conscious volition. These practices common in anthropology must be denounced for science's sake.

A better solution is to address the *source* of suppression and plagiarism by reforming mainstream education. This means PBS television, kindergarten, grade school through university where children soaked in 'groupthink' become adult 'experts' soaked in groupthink. Critical thinking, how to assess evidence objectively, is not encouraged. So, when such teaching is withheld and kids or adults see innovation in someone else's work, they believe it should have been their own and then simply treat it so (trust those who know about this from experience). If competitive researchers are given opportunity some will suppress and/or plagiarize—especially as peer reviewers,

conference chairs, and disreputable journal editors as they're given privileged access to timely, original, and often 'not yet published' work. They have little inclination to resist, and use what they wish—without citation. Teaching innovation, scholarly ethics and critical thinking in early school and beyond will help rid anthropology of both suppression and plagiarism. —jf



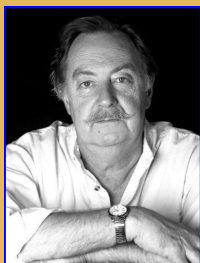
Édouard Harlé (1850–1922), French rail engineer and amateur paleontologist and anthropologist dismissed for proposing giant dragonfly flight due to atmospheric pressure in Paleozoic times. (Conversely, he misinterpreted Altamira, but later retracted.) Image: Wikimedia Commons.

# Three objects suggesting Native American imagery

## Part 2, You can't hide the Nampa figurine

By Richard Dullum, B.A. Biology

**"The criticisms fail to mention**



**that Wright noted the appearance of lines on the Nampa figurine suggesting the doll faintly bore carved detail such as a clothed chest and adornments on arms and neck."**

### The Nampa figurine

The archaeological establishment, since the discovery of the Nampa figurine in 1889 (Fig. 1), sought to discredit its authenticity as much as they could. This is not surprising as this has been their consistent practice whenever evidence is revealed that does not fit their paradigm. They especially criticized well-known independent researcher, Michael Cremo, for putting it in his column, "The Forbidden Archeologist," in *Atlantis Rising* magazine in 2018 and indeed, since it was first mentioned in Cremo's and Richard Thompson's *Forbidden Archeology* in 1993. I've read various criticisms of the authenticity. Here are a couple of examples and reasons that make them weak:

1). "How could that fragile object have come up from the drill tube as intact as it is? The drill bit would have pulverized it, certainly."

Whatever reasoning such as the above one might appeal to as evidence of a hoax, the fact is the figurine was *witnessed* to have done so by reliable witnesses including the drilling rig owner, who was the discoverer. Also, after the early Pleistocene volcanic rock layer was breached, the drillers encountered alternating layers of sand and wet clay that they used a sand pump to extract, as they kept lining the hole with segments of iron pipe as the pump descended. Before reaching the bottom of the drilling, numerous clay balls came up from the sand pump in iron-stained water, with decayed organic matter and the figurine.

This very well is still in use in Idaho today and the figurine itself is in the Idaho State Historical Society Museum in Boise.

2). "Local tribes—the Pocatello are named (Shoshone)—have similar dolls."

This claim suggests the figurine is actually an old 'Native American' cultural remnant.

Fig. 2 compares the Nampa figurine with the image of a similar fired-clay dressed-in-buckskin doll that has obviously been scaled down to match the tiny 1 1/2-inch Nampa figurine. The implication that the Nampa figurine is a modern-era Native American doll is a very specious argument that only a naïve believer would accept. Here is why:

Native American children are not known to play with 1 1/2-inch dolls. In fact, their dolls are quite a bit larger. If buckskin-dressed doll were to really match the size of the Nampa figure beside it each one of the tiny fringes would have to be in the width range of a mere 1 mm, and not



Fig. 1. Figurine pulled up from a Nampa, Idaho, well core in 1889 as noted by reliable witnesses. It has long been housed in the Idaho State Historical Society Museum in Boise. Image: G.F. Wright, *Origin and Antiquity of Man*, 1912: 268.



Fig. 2. Left: The 1 1/2-inch Nampa figurine pulled up from a Nampa, Idaho, well core in 1889 compared with, Right: a much larger documented Native American doll.

only that, but cut perfectly parallel besides. The Nampa image is clearly a 'figurine,' intended as art rather than a toy, and perhaps as a votive image for a shrine or an altar of some kind.

The criticisms fail to mention that Wright noted the appearance of lines on the Nampa figurine suggesting the doll faintly bore carved detail such as a clothed chest and adornments on arms and neck.

Has anybody stopped to think about this? What would random Idaho well-drillers know about pulling a prank on the world of archaeology? What

> [Cont. on page 9](#)



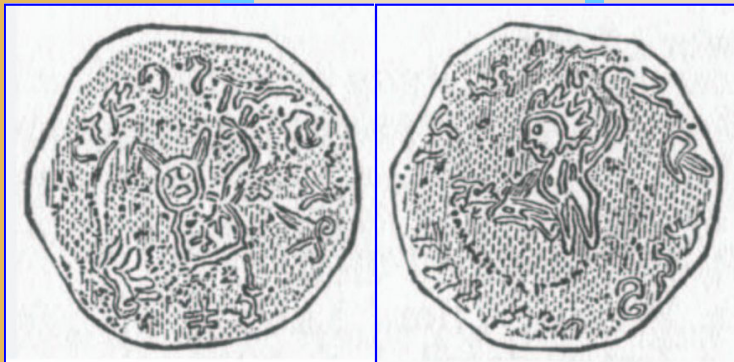
# You can't hide the Nampa figurine (cont.)

**"What would ran-**

is the chance any of them would have been literate enough in the modern sense to consider hoaxing unless a

I reviewed a 'quasi-coin' reported found in a boring in Illinois by Wm. E. Dubois [*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 12, No. 86 (1871), pp. 224-28] is the reference for my discussion of the coin.

seems to be largely through an unconscious jealousy of the rich archaeological heritage of the Old World. None are more credulous than the Americans when it comes to believing what they want to believe—they entertain more crazy cults and irrational ideas than any other nation." (Careful, boys, your prejudice is showing!)



**Fig. 3.** Both sides of the Lawn Ridge, Illinois, 'coin.' The coin was brought up from a well-boring in 1871 from a depth of 114 ft. dating c. 200–400,000-years old. Apart from the human figures suggesting imperial civilization depictions of Egypt and MesoAmerica (see Part 1), each side shows glyphic etchings of some kind in the perimeter around the depicted scenes. Images: Professor Alexander Winchell, *Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer*, 1881. For more details, see Part 1 ([PCN #89, May-June 2024](#)).

The image is a drawing in *Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer*. See the pasted-in image below for the Nampa figurine: Borrowed from

[https://mis-](https://mis-terorisolto.wordpress.com/2012/10/03/la-statuetta-o-figurina-di-nampa-e-un-falso-clamoroso/)

Also, the symbols and depictions on the coin were done by acid-etching, not stamped in relief. Acid etching is a technique only known recently in the West. The argument goes like this: no known civilization existed in America capable of rolling copper perfectly flat and acid-etching artwork into metal.

**dom Idaho well-drillers know about pulling a prank on the world of archaeology?"**

supposed authority from 'out east' paid them to say so?

Even as well-informed as today's generations are, archaeology is not a topic many are concerned with or know anything about. This was even more the case with public knowledge of archaeology in 19th century America. That very thing was also used as a tactic to dismiss the authenticity of the figurine: by innuendo. What are the chances that an archaeologist would be the one who caught the figurine coming out of the sand pump, at an ordinary well-drilling? Yet, the mainstream requires nothing less than that to view anything like this image as authentic.

Nobody has offered to do OSL/ESR on the figurine, which would fix a date for the clay being fired. I doubt even that test—if it confirms the great age of the figurine—would be accepted. The idea of crafty Westerners hoaxing academia is just too tempting a ploy for academia to not use.

**The Lawn Ridge 'coin'**

The Smithsonian hides another proof of ancient man in America. In Part 1 ([PCN #89, May-June 2024](#)),

[terorisolto.wordpress.com/2012/10/03/la-statuetta-o-figurina-di-nampa-e-un-falso-clamoroso/](https://terorisolto.wordpress.com/2012/10/03/la-statuetta-o-figurina-di-nampa-e-un-falso-clamoroso/)

The 'quasi-coin' in the above drawing was red-dish-colored when brought out of the well-boring on the blades of an earth-auger in 1870, and quickly darkened on exposure to air, with black patina rapidly coating the entire coin. The patina was removed in order to make out the detailed surfaces of the coin, as shown above. If the edges bear inscriptions, they are indecipherable to this day, not that they've ever been studied seriously by academia.

The Numismatic Newsletter, June, 2002, of the London Numismatic Club regarded the coin as a fraud, a fake deliberately planted by one of the workmen who found it.

Quoting the newsletter: "Its existence (the quasi-coin), however, has become an article of faith for those (mainly USA citizens) who seek an antediluvian antiquity for civilization on the American continent. This

In other words, we need more information (which we're not willing to look for!) to prove that the coin is not a fake. Of course, the Smithsonian is the authority that has since got its hands on the coin and will not admit it has it. Many writers note that when re-exploring American archaeology of the 19th Century, much of the reported evidence has been sucked into the black hole of the Smithsonian and is no longer available for restudy.

**Human footprints found in Valsequillo, Mexico**

Human footprints in the Valsequillo, Mexico, Xalnene tuff deposits, were found in 2005 and excavated, and supposed by the discoverer, Silvia Gonzalez, (Ph.D., geoarchaeologist, University of Liverpool) to be as old as 40,000 years, were declared 'non-human,' when a re-dating of the tuff revealed its real age: 1.2 million-years ago, because 40,000 years ago was too old, let alone 1.2 million

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

## You can't hide the Nampa figurine (cont.)

### "Academia refuses to recognize the Strick-



**Fig. 3. Left:** Comparing wide-spaced 2-feather Native American headdress (here worn by Sioux Indian, Charging Thunder, c. 1900, public domain) with **Right:** similar spacing on the Lawn Ridge, IL, copper 'coin' image pulled up from a 114' deep well-bore in 1881.

**land Stone as a genuine artifact, even though it literally could not have formed by natural processes in any other explainable manner."**

years ago(!) for the archeological consensus to adapt to.

–González, Silvia; Huddart, David; Bennett, Matthew R.; González-Huesca, Alberto (February 2006). "Human footprints in Central Mexico older

circa 130,000 BCE since they resemble hand axes fashioned in Africa circa 800,000 BCE by early hominins." This would have involved a 200-mile sea voyage, by which hominin? Acheulean stone tools are commonly found at *H. erectus* sites in South African excavations. *H. erectus* had fire and used stone tools and sailed?

One very hard piece of evidence featured in *PCN* is the amazing Strickland Stone, a small volcanic basalt boulder from the Bolling Lava Fields, Mt. Tabor, Oregon within the city of Portland (now an extinct cinder cone) containing the imprint of what is surely a moccasin or shoe print. The area

is a city park now. The Strickland Stone is discussed in a four-part series beginning with [PCN #78](#), July-August 2022. Part 4, [PCN #81](#), Jan-Feb 2023, contains links to all three prior installments).

Found by his grandfather in his backyard ¼ mile away from Mt. Tabor, and kept as a conversation piece it found its way to grandson Joseph Keith Anders, who happened to be in the shoe business. Dated 1.1–1.2 MYA BP, it bears the imprint of a size 7 moccasin on a left foot, complete with steam vesicles from the downward pressure of a wet shoe bottom, even showing the outline of the base of the fifth metatarsal foot bone. Here, we have proof that man was walking on shod feet 1.2 MYA BP. We are somewhat confident from prior evidence only *H. sapiens* made shoes. The early date, of course, is difficult to reconcile from a standard point of view.

than 40,000 years." *Quaternary Science Reviews* 25 (3–4): 201–22.

–Renne, Paul R.; Feinberg, Joshua M.; Waters, Michael R.; Arroyo-Cabrales, Joaquin; Ochoa-Castillo, Patricia; Perez-Campa, Mario; Knight, Kim B. (1 December 2005). "Age of Mexican ash with alleged 'footprints.'" *Nature* 438.

#### More Ancient Human Evidence

Of course, the archeological establishment disavows the very idea that humans could have been present over a million years ago in North America, at the time of *H. erectus*.

Nevertheless, the ancestor of *H. floresiensis*, purportedly was *H. erectus*, who must therefore have intentionally sailed to Flores Island, to become the isolated and supposedly devolved 'hobbit.' How would that happen?

Acheulean hand axes were found on Crete: "Some of these stone tools could be significantly older than

Academia refuses to recognize the Strickland Stone as a genuine artifact even though it literally could not have formed by natural processes in any other explainable manner.

Archaeology is not up to this challenge and remains silent, but it is also no stranger to dishonesty in its own ranks.

Regarding the prevalence of dishonesty in the field, archaeologists Simon Stoddard and Caroline Malone in an *Antiquity* editorial (Vol. 75, June 2001: 233–43) cite well-known archaeologist, Dr. Paul Bahn, PhD (very much a 'mainstream' archaeologist) in a several pages-long paragraph. (M. Cremo had cited a few points in his *Forbidden Archeologist* I mentioned earlier.) Here are a few points I find especially pertinent:

- the distortion or extremely partisan selection of evidences,
- the prevention of publication by critics or opponents, together with blockage of their representation in the media,
- failure to cite scholars who had already reached the same conclusions or who had previously discovered or studied the same material.
- ferocious and bullying reactions to the slightest criticism, especially aimed at intimidating younger colleagues."

Take it from one (above) that knows how the 'game' goes... the deck is stacked.

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](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch)

## Member news and other info

### Quick links to main articles in [PCN #89](#):

#### PAGE 2

[3 objects](#) suggesting Native American imagery

*Rick Dullum*

#### PAGE 4

[University of Innsbruck excavation](#)

Part 2: solstice markers

*Thomas Walli-Knofler*

#### PAGE 6

[Supposed 'cart ruts' in Austin, Texas](#)

Some problems with this interpretation

*Richard Dullum and Michael Collins*

#### PAGE 8

[Member news and other info](#): Errata correction for Peratt & Yao

*Marinus van der Sluijs*

[Links to Issues 86-88](#)

#### PAGE 9

[Claims](#) for Upper Palaeolithic engravings in the Americas

*Richard Michael Gramly*

#### PAGE 12

[Pleistocene civilizations, Part 8](#),

Taking another look at the Ica stones

*Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao*

#### PAGE 15

[Bilzingsleben 3D](#)

Multiview perspective drawing

*John Feliks*

#### PAGE 16

[BOOK REVIEW](#)

"Coming home to the Pleistocene"

*Ray Urbaniak*

#### PAGE 18

[Rock art interpretation](#) Hopi legend of the Ant people

*Ray Urbaniak*

### Passing of Ray Urbaniak

The Pleistocene Coalition and all those seeking truth in Native American

or early American prehistory lost one of its most astute, prolific and original contributors last month, engineer, Ray Urbaniak. Ray, who resided in Hurricane, Utah, with his wife of 38 years, Enilse, passed away at age 79 on July 24, 2024.



Ray was born November 14, 1944 in Ypsilanti, Michigan. He had lived in several very different U.S. states over the years—Michigan, California, New York, Florida and Colorado, until finally settling in Utah. He also spent some time living in Australia.

### Excerpts from Ray's official online obituary

<https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/name/raymond-urbaniak-obituary?id=55775247>

"Ray attended Michigan State University where he earned a Bachelor's degree in Packaging Engineering in 1967. Ray had a very methodical mind for engineering and design" for which he received patents and awards and was published in trade journals.

"He met Enilse in 1986, marrying her six months later. He began a new phase of his life, which became his love and creative outlet: building pottery inspired by the techniques of the Santa Clara Indian potters of New Mexico...[He] also embarked on a new art venture with Enilse (a talented artist in her own right), running their own business called, Natural Frequency, Inc."

[Note from PCN Editor: Enilse also contributed to several of Ray's articles in *Pleistocene Coalition News* both visible and behind-the-scenes.]

"The couple made customized, aromatherapy miniature pottery jewelry which

they sold at multiple Native American and art fairs across the country and for which they won multiple awards."

Ray and Enilse "eventually moved to Crestone, CO where Ray followed his interests in amateur archeology, investigating pueblos sites, pottery shards, and arrow heads left behind by the ancients who traveled through the area." They moved to Hurricane, Utah, in 2001.

"In the years to follow, Ray devoted much of his time to research and documentation of pictograph and petroglyph sites of Southern Utah and the Northern Corridor of Arizona. He has made a unique contribution with his 'thinking outside the box' approach, publishing books about his theories and over 80 articles in the *Pleistocene Coalition News*."

"Ray loved contemplating Zen and Tibetan Buddhism. He also regularly enjoyed science fiction, hiking and picnics in nature, and sharing these interests with his friends and family, including their dog, Bogie. Most of his adult life, he methodically kept journals of deep spiritual insights, tucking away cards from family and travel mementoes in between the pages."

"In lieu of flowers, the family asks those who knew and cared for Ray to pay tribute to his memory by mindfully spending time in nature and working to respect and preserve all Native Sacred Rock Art. Learn more about his work and writings at: [naturalfrequency.net/blog/](http://naturalfrequency.net/blog/)"

### Contributions to the Pleistocene Coalition

[https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#ray\\_urbaniak](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#ray_urbaniak)

Ray was so prolific a discoverer, photographer and theorist in his PCN articles that no single example could do him justice or give one a sense of his accomplishment. He made significant contributions to topics ranging from a Native American rock art representation of

the [Pleiades star cluster matching exactly](#) that of the well-known Nebra Sky Disk (the above link is to a compilation editorial linking to all

Ray's articles on the Pleiades and to those of the international researchers with corroboratory evidence in Saudi Arabia, Chile, Austria, Australia, Ireland and Morocco

starting a recognition that the exact pattern is duplicated in rock art around the world), to high quality [Native American rock art representations of rarely depicted animals](#)—including extinct, and [evidence of a worldwide early written language](#).

Perhaps Ray's grandest discovery is that of a [complex Native American rock art panel located on a vertical rock face 30' above the ground](#) resulting in a 3D interactive online image by archaeologist Mark Willis.

Ray's rock art discoveries will continue to enlighten readers for many years to come with a real picture of ancient American artistic and documentary capabilities. Ray will be missed by the entire PC community.



[Link to PCN #89](#)



[Link to PCN #88](#)



[Link to PCN #87](#)

# Pleistocene civilizations, Part 9

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

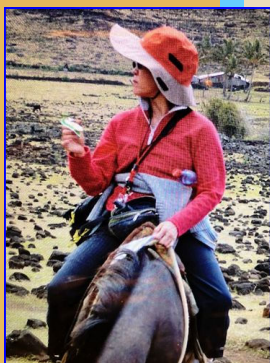
**"The [Antikythera] artifact was**

Continuing from [Part 8](#), (PCN #89, May-June 2024). Part 9 consists of Section 12 of the outline provided in [Part 1](#) (PCN #82, March-April 2023)...



### Earth's Climate Reversing Cycle

Long before Antarctica changed from a jungle-verdant continent to one ice-frozen, the center of human population appears to have been in and around Earth's south pole as derived from global DNA graphs. This was Plato's Antarctica, the south pole island-continent Atlantis.



Mankind's Sanskrit history of the past goes back to about 40,000 BCE. But little has been deciphered beyond the 5561 BC world nuclear war. We will now focus on this history.

The solar system has been likened to a clock. This means it can be analyzed by a computer. One case is the Antikythera mechanism, an Ancient Greek hand-powered orrey—world's first analog computer—used to predict astronomical positions and eclipses of the solar system in advance (**Fig. 1**).

**retrieved from a shipwreck off the Greek island of Antikythera in 1901."**

The device was retrieved from a shipwreck off the Greek island of Antikythera in 1901. Since then, numerous modern models have been constructed and analyzed. Among their attributes is the ability to follow the moon and the sun through the zodiac, to predict eclipses and to model the irregular orbit of the moon by the 2nd century BC possibly beginning with the astronomer Hipparchus of Rhodes. It now appears that the mechanism could have calculated the positions of the five classical planets. The initial calibration date of the machine could have been 178–204 BC.



**Fig. 1.** The Antikythera mechanism proved we were way off judging ancient Greek technology. 2007 model by D.J. de Solla, Yale. Wikimedia Commons.

Now fast forward to 2015 AD, where a modern high speed digital computer at Stanford University and Los Alamos National Laboratory was used to model the dynamics of the solar system of electrons, positrons, and gravity (Buneman, Peratt); see **Fig. 2** on the following page. Here we have a computer modeling the dynamics of the Milky Way galaxy and its environs.<sup>1</sup>

While climate reversal is a sometimes studied but complex topic, the phenomena is clearly shown in the ancient maps, from whatever sources in antiquity or carved on stone.

We prefer to take a historical approach, for example an

American Indian story that when man lived in southern South America, there came a time, suddenly, of a deep freeze where man and beast suffered terribly and leapt to their deaths rather than suffer. Larger mammals were quick frozen as the human population moved north.<sup>2</sup> The physics of climate reversal, while true, seems yet beyond our physical abilities to calculate, primarily because ancient calendars show the 28 bifurcate into higher numbers.

Although we have no non-metaphysical mechanism, Fig. 8 of Part 2 (PCN #82, May-June 2022) features location of the land bridge connecting South

<sup>1</sup> With Prof. Oscar Buneman, Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years.

<sup>2</sup> Alfred Qoyawayma, Ph.D. Hopi.

> [Cont. on page 13](#)

# Pleistocene civilizations, Part 9 (cont.)

**“This translates**

America to Antarctica showing a reversal of 2,800 kilometers east then returning 2,800 km

After Oppenheimer, cosmologist Tommy Gold biannually addressed the Theoretical Division

isophotes are given in Fig. 4.

*To be continued...*

**Addendum:** For more details on Birkeland Currents, see my, [Characteristics for the Occurrence of a High-Current, Z-Pinch Aurora as Recorded in Antiquity](#), available on my ResearchGate page. See also my 2015 (2nd Ed.) book, [Physics of the Plasma Universe](#) (especially Chapter 2, “Birkeland Currents in Cosmic Plasma,” pp. 41-91) explains in more detail many of the physics topics touched upon in this series. Also, throughout the series and as a reminder of how it is organized one can 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.



**Fig. 2.** The 14.14 petaflop digital computer at Los Alamos National Laboratory. A petaflop is one thousand trillion calculations per second.

**to some 12,000 years of reversal.”**

back. I revisited it in **Fig. 3** below. This translates to some 12,000 years of reversal. We shall take this number as Earth’s Climate Reversing Cycle as it agrees with other physical evidence.<sup>3</sup>

of Los Alamos National Laboratory (before his death in 1964) on the topic of Pleistocene civilizations. He reasoned there had existed many previous civilizations each lasting about 10,000 years. Today we might put this number at 12,000 years. Each would have left evidence of its existence and so we are left to unravel what remnants belong to what civilizations.

On the following page are two compilations showing results from two extragalactic calculations via the supercomputers at Los Alamos National Laboratory and Stanford.

**Fig. 4** on the following page is the supercomputer formation of double [radio galaxies](#) from interacting [Birkeland currents](#) throughout the universe. A. Peratt, *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, 2015, Springer.

**Fig. 5** is Supercomputer formation of galaxies of 10<sup>56</sup> particles from interacting Birkeland currents throughout the universe.

Times 1-300 pertain to the radio galaxy portion of the simulation whose radiation

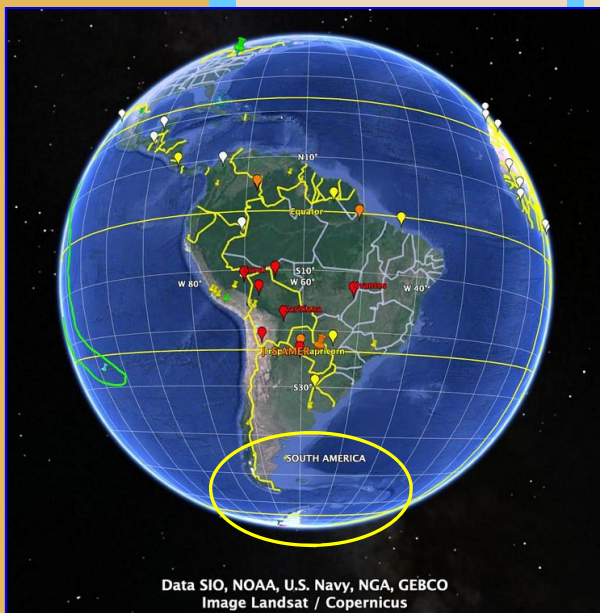
For easy access to all of Peratt and Yao’s articles in *PCN* go to [https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#peratt\\_and\\_yao](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#peratt_and_yao)

**Abbreviated bios**

([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

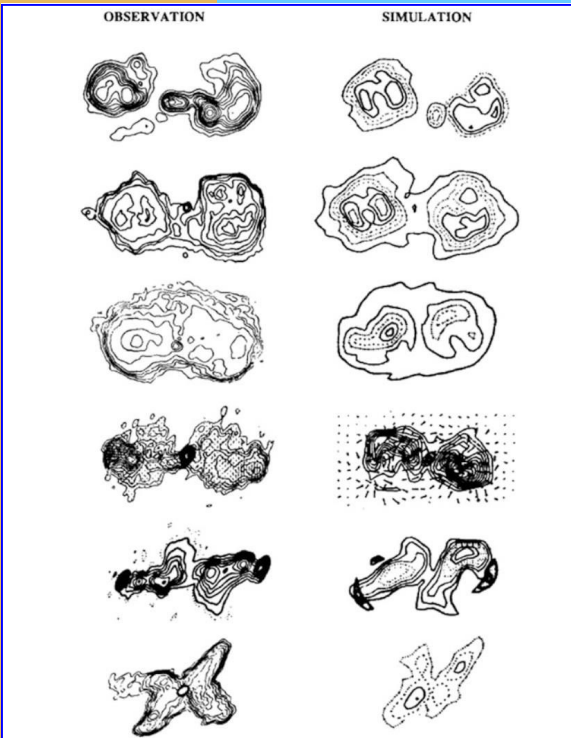
> [Cont. on page 14](#)



**Fig. 3.** Proximity of South America to Antarctica and general area of land bridge reversal of approximately 2,800 kilometers.

<sup>3</sup> This is not to be confused with ‘polar reversal’ as the poles of the earth do not reverse or shift.

# Pleistocene civilizations, Part 9 (cont.)



**Fig. 4.** Supercomputer formation of double radio galaxies from interacting Birkeland currents throughout the universe. Anthony Peratt. *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, 2015, Springer.

**"Cosmologist Tommy Gold biannually addressed the Theoretical Division of Los Alamos National Laboratory... on the topic of Pleistocene civilizations. He reasoned there had existed many previous civilizations each lasting about 10,000 years. Today we might put this number at 12,000 years."**

teraflow 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 Americas; 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 stud-

ies he could not have foreseen. All of Dr. Peratt's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

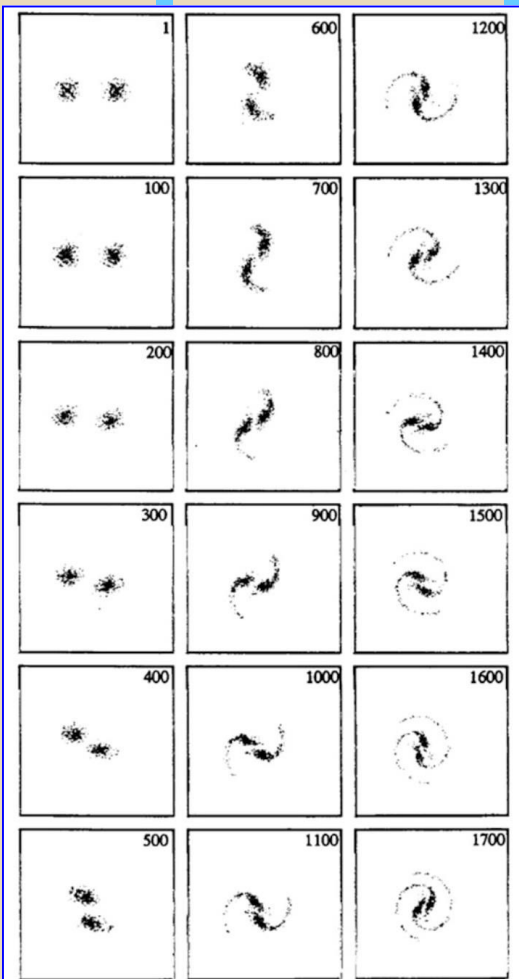
[https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#peratt\\_and\\_yao](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#peratt_and_yao)

Website: [plasmauniverse.info](http://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 de-



**Fig. 5.** Supercomputer formation of galaxies of  $10^{56}$  particles from interacting Birkeland currents throughout the universe. Times 1-300 pertain to the radio galaxy portion of the simulation (radiation isophotes given in Fig. 4).

scribing 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 21

## The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Cores

**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 #46, March-April 2017. Final in series w/links to all 20 prior installments. Entire series in reverse.

By John Feliks

### The Objective Stratigraphic Column project

(see Parts 17-18, PCN #40 and #41, March-April and May-June 2016, for the first two installments, [Ordovician](#) and [Devonian](#)) was started in this series to help readers realize and confirm that they've been misled by the science community regarding the fossil record. The idea is to put all of the factual evidence given in Parts 1-21 into a larger context and suggest how anyone can start re-claiming facts concealed by the science community as it falsely portrays to the public what the fossil record actually shows.



**Fig. 1. Top:** Pennsylvanian-age *Alethopteris* seed fern rec. by the author direct from a surface strip mine; St. Clair, PA. **Bottom:** *Alethopteris* rec. from a deep-well core (Yale Peabody Museum, London, Wellcome Lib.). *Alethopteris* exact published time range: 318.1-122.46 million-years; known by the zillions worldwide and unchanged for 200 million years. The fact is that fossils are not rare. However, private land owners and corrupted U.S. States can create that impression when they block public access to fossil sites. Also, most fossiliferous rocks are simply covered over by layers of topsoil and vegetation. So, the question is one of access—not rarity.

In geology, cores are round columns of rock, etc., brought up from below the earth's surface (even miles below) by specially-made hollow drill bits. In the process they include samples of all the rock formations and fossils (e.g., **Figs. 1-6**).

The historical reality is that it was already known even to Darwin in 1859 that the fossil record did not support his evolutionary ideas. Unlike modern scientists on PBS, Discovery Channel, writers of college textbooks, university professors, and CEOs of large science institutions, Darwin was honest about this dilemma. He ad-



**Fig. 2.** There are 900,000 quadrillion fossils in natural exposures as well as in quarries, road cuts, railroad cuts and construction sites worldwide so we know what fossils are there. What the public doesn't realize is that there are zillions of drill cores correlating and confirming every formation's fossils in-between. The two combined have already proved that evolutionary sequences are not found in the fossil record. Honest scientists acknowledge that when forms enter the record they remain the same until they leave the record with time ranges calculated to the decimal. That's how well the fossil record is known. Photo: Alfred Wegener Institute's Core Archive 1 (Sediment core repository, marine geological samples from polar oceans alone); Wikimedia Commons.

mitted repeatedly that it was a big problem. Normal sci-

pre-committed to Darwin is simply bypassing conflict-



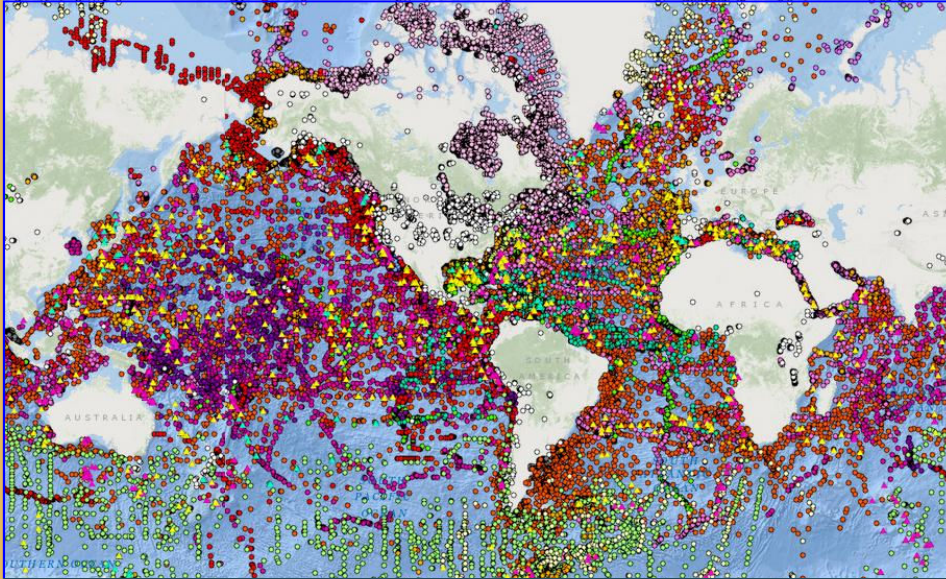
**Fig. 3. Left:** Deep-core sample with Pliocene clams (Wikimedia Commons) exactly as found in surface exposures (see [The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Mollusca](#), PCN #29, May-June 2014). **Right:** Brachiopods from a deep-well core in North Dakota (ND Geological Survey, [ndstudies.gov](#)) exactly as found in surface exposures; see [The Objective Stratigraphic Column project: Ordovician](#), PCN #40, March-April 2016).

ences, when the evidence does not support a theory, move on. But modern science

were found revealing the uncountable transitional types his theory required. This has not happened. However, sci-

ence propaganda that it has happened is now being forced > [Cont. on page 16](#)

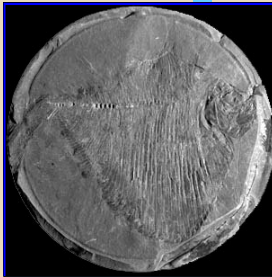
# The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column (cont.)



**Fig. 4.** This map showing the locations of cores taken from the world's oceans and lakes should remove any doubt as to how well we know what is there. Literally hundreds of thousands of cores have been brought up showing no evolutionary sequences. More tellingly, the reader can use this picture to imagine how many more cores have been retrieved from the earth's landmasses. There are so many that plotting them on a map this size would be pointless as it would be simply saturated with color. That's how well we know what fossils are in the earth. The land-based cores confirm fossils already known from exposures, quarries, and construction sites. What all of this suggests is that if you do not have incontestable evolutionary sequences after 150 years it is not likely you are going to have any. We don't have to name what else might be going on in order to come to the scientifically-rigorous conclusion that it isn't evolution. Image: Detail, Index of marine & lacustrine geological samples; National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (ngdc.noaa.gov\_sample\_index\_detail2.JPG).



**Fig. 5. Left:** *Composita*, Pennsylvanian-age brachiopod, recovered by the author direct from surface quarry behind St. Aloysius Church; Paris, (Edgar Co.), Illinois; Livingston Limestone, Bond Formation. **Right:** *Composita* from a Pennsylvanian-age well core; Tonkawa Oil Field, Tonkawa (Noble Co.), Oklahoma; Scranton Shale; Yale-Peabody Museum collections (USGS). *Composita's* presence in formations is not ambiguous and is known worldwide. Nor, like any other fossils, is its age range ambiguous but is dated by international consensus to exactly 376.1–252.3 million years. With virtually all known fossils dated similarly and awareness that fossil organisms remain the same throughout their tenure in the fossil record how is it the U.S. continues to fund evolutionary ideas taught as fact? (see [The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Brachiopoda](#), PCN #28, March-April 2014).



**Fig. 6.** In 1988, an Alberta, CA oil company brought up in a 1,300 meter-deep core (4,265' or approaching a mile) this perfectly-framed fossil herring—an extinct paraclupeid; Cretaceous. The core's diameter was only 75mm (3") so it was an extremely lucky find. However, one must realize there are likely thousands of fish at that level; it is a matter of access not rarity. The group—known from the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East—has been given a range of exactly 125.45–94.3 million years. Hay, M.J., et al. 2007. A new paraclupeid fish (*Clupeomorpha*, Ellimmichthyiformes) from a muddy marine pro-delta environment: middle Cenomanian Durvegan Formation, Alberta, Canada. *Can. J. Earth Sci* 44: 775-90.

on captive-audience school-children as fact in Common Core and Next Generation Science Standards-corrupted U.S. classrooms. Those seeking truth in science must reclaim the fossil record from an increasingly resistant science community ignoring the accumulated evidence and continuing to devise more and more convoluted stories to explain things that don't add up.

**Fossils are not rare**

As detailed in the figure captions, the claim that fossils are rare is completely false. However, one would never know this without spending time studying the fossil record objectively both in the field and in reading the literature. One will not learn about the

abundance of fossils in classrooms including university, museums, occasional fieldtrips, watching PBS or Discovery Channel documentaries, or reading textbooks. One only learns this through field experience. Most people have never done this because they tend to trust whatever they hear from the science community.

To conclude the point of this installment, fossil plant and animal types and their well-known histories published to the decimal including geographical presence across the continents as well as documented formations are confirmed and accurately correlated by countless drill cores horizontally and vertically between exposures worldwide. The message is the same as what Darwin already knew: evolutionary sequences are not found in the fossil record.

(For quick access to the other evidence provided in this series see our home page at [pleistocenecoalition.com](#). One can also instantly access [Parts 1-19 here](#) via quick links, and here for [Part 20: Reality check: Mass extinctions.](#)) With something as important as our beliefs about the past, if certain sciences are calling evolution a fact, then it is important that they be held to the same standards of proof as are any other sciences.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition 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 for 30 years, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the encyclopedic *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. In 2009, Feliks and several colleagues formed the Pleistocene Coalition to challenge sciences that block evidence from the public in fields related to human prehistory and origins.





## 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.

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