



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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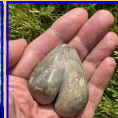
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Venus' sculpture—Netherlands



Many well-known European Venus sculptures



with clear workmanship (cutting/polishing) are solitary finds dated stylistically. Stone tool construction expert, **Jan Willem van der Drift**, further expounds on some of the experts assessing an enigmatic Venus discovered in the Netherlands. See **van der Drift p.6.**

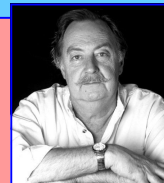
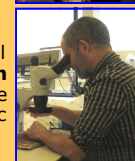


Photo showing crosshatching in Austin ruts



Drill marks New Hampshire

Richard Dullum, Sean Harasymchuk and Michael Collins bring combined knowledge and experience to the enigmatic Austin 'cart ruts.' They express doubts in the official story they were made by covered wagons crossing the country in the 1800s. See **Dullum, Harasymchuk and Collins p.9.**



Pleiades star cluster



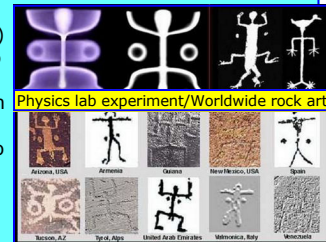
The Tyrol cupstone excavation team

In his series conclusion, **Thomas Walli-Knofler** of the Austrian Cupstone Team, gives an overview of the facts and early interpretations of the remarkable Tarzens cupstone with 82 cups and apparent representations of the **Pleiades star cluster** and **solstice lines**. The slab was recently excavated by the University of Innsbruck and the Team under direction of archaeologist **Hubert Ilsinger** (now PhD). Apart from the Pleiades was a surprising possible depiction of the 'True' and 'False' Southern Crosses. See **Walli-Knofler p.2.**

In their Part 10 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 to look past mainstream kneejerk reactions to reconsiderations of controversial ideas and evidence. Here, it is as may relate to Atlantis as axiomatic myth or an as yet unresolved reality. As noted last issue a single artifact (the **Antikythera mechanism**) or a single 12,000-year-old civilization (**Gobekli Tepe**) is all it takes to demonstrate how off anthropological presumption can be regarding ancient technology. Here, Peratt and Yao present via **'Double-Dot Man'** what may be the best indirect evidence of the 'destruction' of mythical Atlantis, shared observation of a catastrophe visible intercontinentally depicted as a rock art figure in the Americas, Europe and the Middle East. See **Peratt and Yao p.14.**



Physics lab experiment/Worldwide rock art

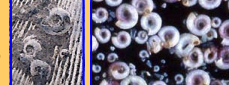
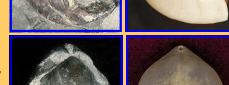
You've been told few animals survived the Permian extinction. **What groups didn't survive?**

Trilobites and a couple others. That's it! What groups did survive? Shrimp, lobsters, crabs, starfish, crinoids, sea urchins, brachiopods, bryozoans, corals, sponges, snails, clams, cephalopods, insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, etc. **Left column:** Fossils recovered in situ by the author. **Right column:** Modern proof of "non" extinction. See **Feliks p.16.**

Pre "extinction," Fossils via in situ



Modern forms. Extinct?



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. He explores these and similar questions in a new series. See **Baldwin p.4.**



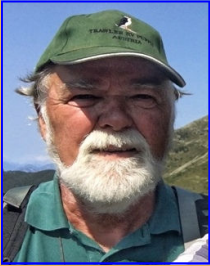
The passing of rock art researcher, preservationist, and prolific PCN writer, **Ray Urbaniak**, has been a great loss for everyone in the PC. However, we recently learned Ray and *Pleistocene Coalition News* have been cited in the 4th Ed. (2022, Vol. 1) of digital *The Grand Canon: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico*. See **Urbaniak p.13.**



Cupstone excavation by the University of Innsbruck, Municipality of Ellbögen-Tarzens, Austria, Conclusion

By Thomas Walli-Knofler (Austrian Cupstone Research Team)

"There are a total of three different cup-



stone types on the Tarzens cupstone slab

This final installment on the Tarzens cupstone excavation provides a quick overview of a few very basic facts, early interpretations, and thanks to all those who made the excavation possible.

Continuing from [Part 3](#) in PCN #90 (July-August 2024)...

Early facts, observations, and interpretations

Coordinates (in Austria)
N 47.18.67/O11.44.64. - 1264 M

Discovered by Thomas Walli-Knofler

Hubert Ilsinger Ma, Ma, and PhD as of Spring 2024. Excavation assistants were Belinda Reinhard, Mag. Werner Kräutler, Ing. Josef Höfer and Thomas Walli-Knofler.

Number of bowls (alternative name for the cupmarks): 82

Signpost: Undetermined

Grave site: Undetermined

Cult: Yes

Astronomical: Yes



Drone photo of Tyrol cupstone from 20 ft. up

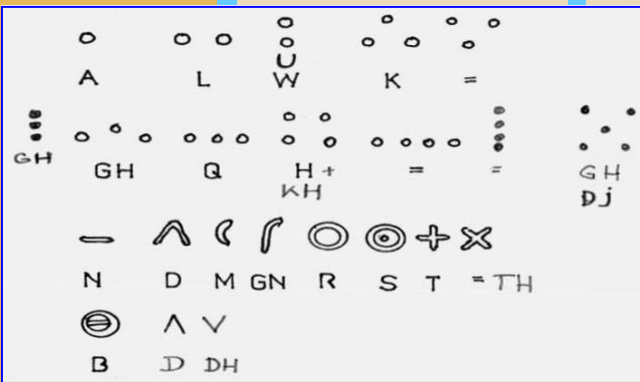


Fig. 1. Proposed "cup alphabet."

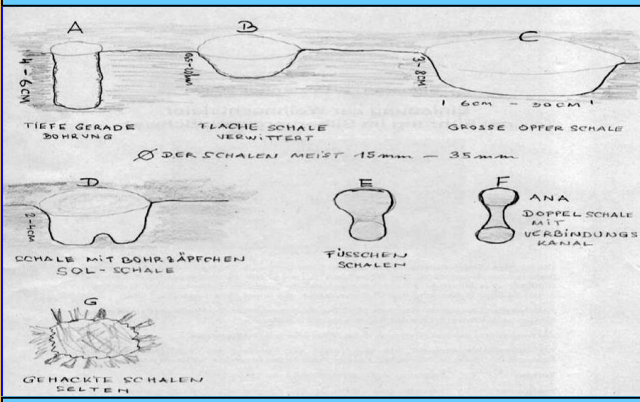


Fig. 2. The Tarzens stone has cups of the "B" type.

(Fig. 2) with some possible alternative interpretations."

Excavators: On October 11, 2023, on the occasion of the excavation by the Archaeology Department, University of Innsbruck, Excavation manager was

Solstitial lines: Yes

Calendar stone: Yes

Cup alphabet proposed (Fig. 1)

Rock type: Quartz phyllite

There are a total of three different cupstone types on the Tarzens cupstone slab (Fig. 2) with some possible alternative interpretations.

Cup types: B

Number-Diameter/Depth: See details on the following page.

Age: Undetermined though it is in the same region

as Otzi the Iceman lived and was discovered perhaps suggesting 5,000 years or older with possible astronomical evidence.



New discovery of Pleiades cupstone star cluster



The Tyrol cupstone excavation team

Images from Part 1 (PCN #88 March-April 2024)

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Cupstone excavation University of Innsbruck (cont.)

"Based on previous finds in

Overall findings sketch by Thomas Walli-Knofler

(One can read more about the cupstones of Tyrol at www.raetiastone.com in PDF

6mm to maximum of 33mm depth are all very heavily weathered. Based on previous finds in quartz phyllite, it can be assumed that the original drilling depth was mostly

Stone Age, ideally with a simple fence and roof to protect it from human, animal and weathering damage.

It would also be desirable for Ellbögen elementary school and the entire Wipptal valley to bring the history of this messenger from the Stone Age closer to the pupils.

As we have already seen during the exciting excavation that many people from Ellbögen came by and are more than interested in what the long known bowls statements.

It was always a mystical, almost "sacred" place, as we have heard.

Thomas Walli-Knofler
Innsbruck, Austria

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. Experiences 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.

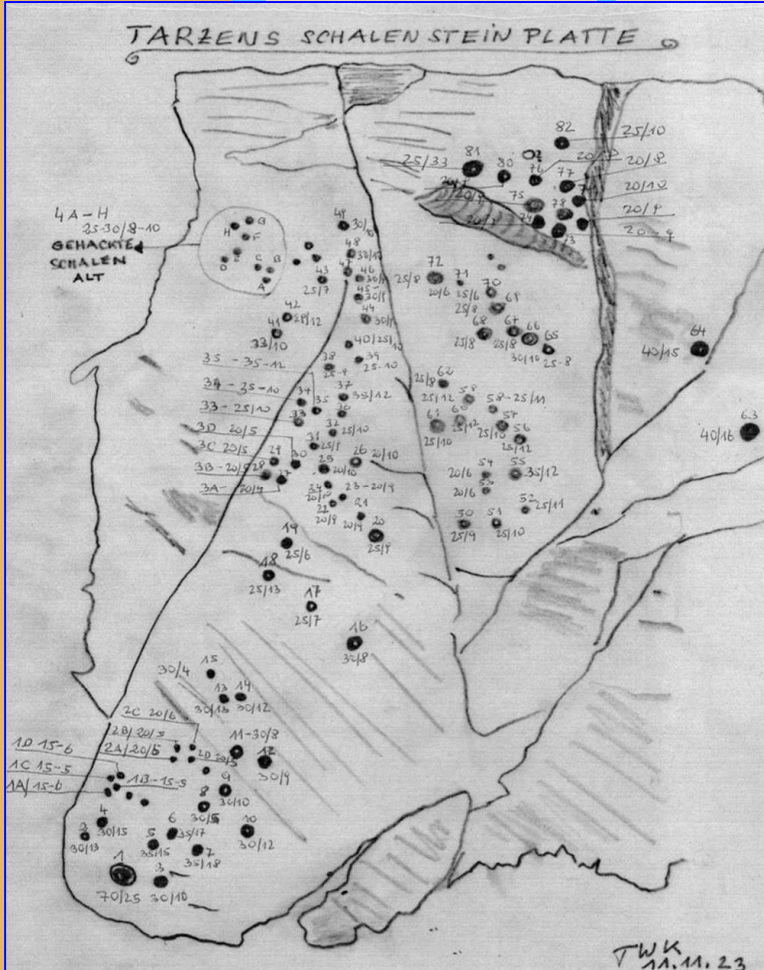


Fig. 3. Overall findings sketch of Tyrol cupstone slab featuring number, diameter, depth, etc., by Thomas Walli-Knofler. For more details see the main text.

quartz phyllite, it can be assumed that the original drilling depth was mostly 30–40 mm. Weathering removal of 20–30 mm has therefore taken place."

form and 340 pages.)

Fig. 3 provides additional information for each of the 82 bowls or cupmarks for more perspective on the discovery. In the upper left 8 pieces of chipped shells with clear chipping marks are labeled 4A–H. Read it as 25–30mm diameter and approx. 8–10mm depth very heavily weathered (gehackte schalen alt= chopped shells old). In the lower left 1A–D and 2A–D small drilled cups diameter 20mm and approx. 5–8mm depth. All other cups drilled 25–30mm drill, all approx.

30–40 mm. Weathering removal of 20–30 mm therefore has likely taken place. Drilling tests and YouTube movie about it in my report see below.

Acknowledgements

Without the support of archaeologist Hubert Ilsinger (PhD) we would never have been able to realize this important excavation of a cupstone slab in Austria.

A big "Thank you" to mayor of Ellbögen, Mr. Walter Kiechl, who agreed to the project right from the start.

Also a big "Thank you" to the municipal employees Hannes & Walter and forester Martin for their selfless commitment.

Of course, a big "Thank you" to my team colleagues Werner Kräutler and Josef Höfer, as well as to Ms. Belinda Reinhard, who had only recently joined us, for their work time, and finally, to our old master in the matter of deciphering cup-lettering, Mr. Herbert Kirnbauer in Styria.

We hope the municipality of Ellbögen will now make possible to protect this important cultural monument from the

Our Pleistocene ancestors What their daily lives might have been like, *Part 1*

By Tom Baldwin

"I sat there and watched the storm



and wondered how many people that had lived in this home had sat where I sat watching some ancient thunder-storm blow up through their canyon... It was my first archaeological experience. "

When I was young my parents took our family on a summer vacation in Arizona.

The most fun was Slide Rock where Oak Creek contracted into a narrow U-shaped groove you could hop down into and get a ride that was nature's version of a water slide. My brother and sister and I would have been content to spend every day of the vacation there.

Thoughts of an earlier time

However, my parents, who did not slide, they just watched us slide, grew bored and wanted to see what else Arizona had to offer. We went to The North Rim of the Grand Canyon, The Painted Desert, The Petrified Forest, Meteor Crater, a cave I can remember the name of, and the ruins of what; if I remember right, was an Anasazi village.

It was the latter that was to have the greatest influence on me. The village was located in a cleft in a ridge. A crack had split the mountainside open leaving a hole about 50 feet deep. Through the bottom ran a stream. In the sides of the crevice, the Anasazi had built their homes.

There was a trail for visitors to hike down into the canyon and forest rangers gave regular tours down to the bottom. The trail was well marked out and you were to stay on it and not wander off among the ruins.

Our group was led by the ranger and pulling up the rear was me who was a good ways behind. Something had

probably attracted me (being ADD that is not difficult to do) and I was probably 50 feet or more behind. As we traveled down the trail a rather violent thunderstorm rolled in overhead and it started to pour. Just a minute or two would see me soaked head to foot and completely to the skin. The only shelter was to go into one of the ruins. It was against the rules but the breaking of them in this case made sense. I went where I was not supposed to, but where I could stay dry.

Once inside, I curiously looked around. There was nothing to see but some dried leaves and corn husks in one corner. Not knowing they were probably 600 or more years old and should not be disturbed, I went to investigate and among the husks there were a few that had been tied together to form a crude doll, maybe six to eight inches high. I thought it pretty much a piece of junk but at the same time I realized that some child had maybe loved it. I put it back where I'd found it and went to the hole that served as a door. I sat there and watched the storm and wondered how many people that had lived in this home had sat where I sat watching some ancient thunderstorm blow up through their canyon.

My quest, and when archaeology first hit me

How had they lived? What did they eat and drink? What were their lives like? I sat there—lightning and thunder crashing around me—and let the storm blow on while I

daydreamed about the people that had lived in this ruined home. It was my first archaeological experience. Those questions are what I still want to know.

In case you also have some of those same questions I thought we might look at what we have learned about early man in the last few years.

What kind of homes did they have? That first home that I wrote about above was carved out of some soft sandstone between two layers of a harder stone. Between the harder layers, stones had been added to form walls, doors and windows. However, other people were hunter/gathers. They did not stay in homes. I have seen pictures of the remains of the foundations of large tents that have been found in Poland. Needing some shelter from the weather is a given. A tent of sown together animal hides makes sense. When food runs out in one area you move on to a new one. This is typical of animals and humans alike.

The mobile life

I feed the local squirrels in my neighborhood. As long as I feed them they come, but if I forget for a day or two they are gone and I won't see them again for weeks. They are hunter/gatherers too, they hunt and gather acorns and pine nuts.

One of the strangest homes I have seen that Pleistocene man lived in

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Our Pleistocene ancestors' daily lives (cont.)

"I feed the local squirrels in my neighborhood. As long as I feed them they come, but if I forget for a day or two they are gone and I won't see them again for weeks. They are hunter/gatherers too."

was made of mammoth bones (**Fig. 1**). The whole structure was made of ribs stacked together and held up by leg bones. Finally, everything, especially the roofing, was covered over with animal hides.

The reason this innovative home was made of bones and animal hides is because of the scarcity of wood on the tundra where those early people who hunted mammoth did so in the shadow of mile-high glaciers. Dried mammoth dung was burned to cook their food. The bones were also burned for heat.

Going deeper than just the daily needs

One wonders what these early people 25,000 years ago thought of mammoths? They provided them with food, clothing, warmth, shelter (how many of us can imagine a life without each of these?). Do you think they came to worship these mighty beasts?

The plains Indians of North America thought the buffalo were a sacred animal in the times before the white man arrived. They worshipped it through rituals, ceremonies and songs before and after hunts. Such practices had to start somewhere and the Russian tundra was as good a place as any other.

Sitting in the doorway of his mammoth bone home and watching the great beasts wander past, one wonders

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



Fig. 1: Replica of a 25,000-year-old mammoth-bone house in ancient Ukraine. Wikimedia Commons.

just what he or she might think, might worship.

Next issue, we will look at other things that might have inspired or filled the minds of our early ancestors.

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*,

Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at:

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

The Maastricht Venus: A Gravettian pendant, Part 2

By Jan Willem van der Drift

Continuing with expert perspectives...

"Inside the groove sediment-grains adhere



CENIEH

If you doubt one lab you must ask another. So, we went to the CENIEH (Centro Nacional de Investigación sobre la Evolución Humana). That's the lab of the famous Atapuerca site (Burgos University, Spain) and there, Joseba Rios, PhD (**Fig. 1**) confirmed that the parallel lines were indeed striates. When Rios used high magnifications these striates obscured the production traces. But at lower magnifications manual cut or saw marks

found around the perforations in stones at Pavlov (Czech Republic) and other Gravettian sites.

Inside the groove sediment-grains adhere to the stone in a way that can only be seen on objects that were in the ground for a very long time (**Fig. 4**). This took away our last doubts to the authenticity. But one thing still bothered Rios: the groove has a slightly lighter color than the surface (see [Fig. 4 of Part 1](#)). This made him wonder if the groove was perhaps deepened in a more recent production-phase. If so, that still happened in pre-industrial times because the pattern in **Fig. 2** is consistent with cutting and sawing by hand whilst the object was held



Fig. 3: The polishing scratches are not strictly parallel but consistent with manual labour. Photo Govert van Noort.

to the stone in a way that can only be seen on objects that were in the ground for a very long time."

(**Fig. 2**) and polishing traces (**Fig. 3**) were clearly visible. By varying the magnification he was able to identify individual traces of grains of sand used in the polishing process (APAN/Extern 19/2021 pg.74 <https://awn-archeologie.nl/werkgroep/steentijd/publicaties-apan/>). Where Jadin noticed that the top had broken off, Rios identified burin traces (grooves) towards the broken perforation. Exactly the same burin traces are

and turned in the other hand. Later, I found the real reason for the color-difference: rough surfaces always have a less intense color than their polished counterparts. Artists use this optical illusion on purpose: they polish specific parts of their sculptures and roughen other parts to suggest different colors.



Fig. 1: Joseba Rios at the CENIEH using lower magnifications to study the traces.



Fig. 2: Directions of cut-marks and burin traces inside the groove show the work was done by hand. Photo: Govert van Noort.



Fig. 4: All spots in the polished surface are hard crystals in-between the softer striates. But series of spots in the groove are grains of sediment stuck to the stone by natural processes as it was in the ground for a very long time. Photo: Govert van Noort.

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

The Maastricht Venus, Part 2 (cont.)

"Svoboda had no doubts

Dolní Věstonice

Moravia is the geographical centre of the Gravettian, so I



Fig. 5: Discussing the Maastricht Venus with Jiří Svoboda. Photo: Erwin van Eden.

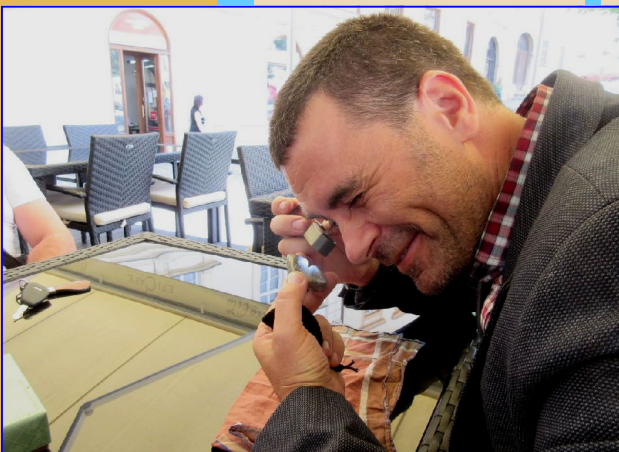


Fig. 6: Petr Neruda studying the gloss on the Maastricht Venus.

as to the authenticity."

told Jiří Svoboda, PhD (Fig. 5, Academy of Science, Brno) what Liège and Burgos had found and visited him at his

institute in Dolní Věstonice. Svoboda had no doubts as to the authenticity and thanked me for showing the figurine, but asked me to be cautious: the object does not necessarily need to be Gravettian 'just because Marcel said so'. Without context there will always be doubts because 'the admiration of the female form was not limited to the Gravettian era.' That it seems to be carved from a pebble could even point to the Magdalenian culture, because pebbles were more frequently carved in the Magdalenian. But in the already cited book on Petřkovice (Brno 2008) Svoboda explained that after the Last Glacial Maximum (25–20 ky BP) the perspective of the female form had changed radically. Instead of the three-dimensional heavy breasts or buttocks that were common before the Last Glacial Maximum, Magdalenian engravings and carved pebbles present a two-dimensional and highly stylized sideview (often called claviform).

Experiments

When Martin Kozohorsky and I experimentally carved (with flint blades) and polished amphibolite samples, we found this took much time and effort. It is unlikely anyone would spend this much energy preparing for one short ritual; so the Maastricht Venus was made for keeps. Amphibolite is a metamorphic rock and therefore common in some mountains in France and the Upper Danube region, but there is no source of amphibolite near Maastricht. So the Venus had traveled a great distance, the pendant may even have passed down

from mother to daughter before it reached Maastricht. It was not worn as a decorative jewel but as a protective charm. Until one day the top broke off. That accident probably went unnoticed because nomadic women have to carry young children and a lot of stuff when they travel from one camp to the next. This may explain why the owner lost her pendant at Maastricht far away from any campsite.

Use-wear

Finally, Petr Neruda, PhD (Fig. 3 of Part 1 and Fig. 6 here) noted that the flat side had a higher gloss than the bulged side. This gave us a deeper insight into the use of the figurine; this elevated gloss had developed as a kind of use-wear. So this wear confirms the prolonged use of the pendant. Plus it reveals that it was worn with the flat side rubbing against the clothes, whilst the breasts or buttocks were turned towards the observers. Ethnology shows that whilst some charms were carried in bags, pendants were either worn on a necklace or attached to the clothes. It is important to note that the use-wear-gloss from the flat side continues about one millimeter into the groove and gradually fades away in the next millimeters. This confirms that the groove was not deepened in a later phase (after the pendant was worn), because the transition from glossy to rough surface would then be abrupt.

Conclusion

The pendant is an authentic prehistoric figurine. Similar forms are attributed to the Gravettian. Scientifically reviewed publication was not possible due to the

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

The Maastricht Venus, Part 2 (cont.)

"There is no source of amphibolite near Maastricht. So the Venus had traveled a great distance."

doubts expressed at the ULG and the lack of context (required for secure dating). But the Maastricht Venus nevertheless contributes to our understanding of the past. I have, therefore, presented the figurine to the public at the stone-age-day at the University of Leiden (Netherlands) in 2020, and described it in *APAN/Extern* 19/2021 pp. 68–79 ` see

<https://awn-archeologie.nl/werkgroep/steentijd/publicaties-apan/>

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>

Reprint regarding Ivan Oransky's comment on peer review

[Below from PCN #40, March-April 2016](#)

In response to our Jan-Feb Issue's "Mainstream quote of the day" a U-M reader relayed an announcement from a new journal dedicated to a similar topic. First, here is the quotation from *PCN* #39:

"Peer review... isn't very good at identifying paradigm-shifting work. Put another way, peer review rewards mediocrity at the expense of breakthroughs."

–Ivan Oransky, MD, *Retraction Watch*, December 22, 2014

Retraction Watch was launched in August 2010 about a year after *PCN*. Ivan Oransky founded it to bring attention to all the mainstream papers the public didn't know were 'retracted' even though they had breezed straight through 'peer review' to publication in the world's leading science

journals including *Science* and *Nature*. *Retraction Watch* also covers related practices employed by the mainstream. In *PCN*, we discuss the effects of these practices such as when the science community blocks conflicting evidence from the public. The new journal addresses this problem head on:

"Dear U-M community members, I am pleased to announce the launch of *Data Journal*, the first peer-reviewed open access journal dedicated to the publication of negative, null and inconclusive (NNI) results covering any scientific discipline.

According to COMETS (CNRS Ethics Committee), current publications allow access to 10% of all produced scientific data! ...valuable and important results are unpublished, underexploited or lost, and this is particularly true for negative results that can be completely forgotten. Any result is important for the assessment, improvement or completion

of the specific and global knowledge and the stimulation of scientific reflection."

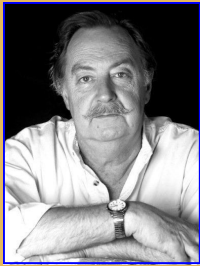
As *PCN* readers know, dogmatically-held misconceptions about Paleolithic people as mentally inferior to us, no early peoples in the Americas, etc., are due primarily to the problem Dr. Oransky describes in the opening quotation. When rigorous paradigm-challenging evidence about the past is blocked by the mainstream community (e.g., Hueyatlaco, Calico, Bilzingsleben) it is not only the public's understanding of its own heritage that is compromised but the value of science itself. The 50+ years of suppression Pleistocene Coalition Co-founder, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, had endured prior to her two debilitating strokes, is only one extreme example. The PC was founded to address science such as this. *PCN* has Virginia's last mainstream submission attempt (proofed by *PCN* Ed. 2018) to publish per her request should it also be held back. –jf 2024

"Peer review... isn't very good at identifying paradigm-shifting work. Put another way, peer review rewards mediocrity at the expense of breakthroughs."

–Ivan Oransky, MD, Co-founder of *Retraction Watch*

'Cart-ruts' in Austin: A closer look

By Richard Dullum (B.A. Biology), Sean Harasymchuk and Michael Collins



Co-author Michael Collins of Wandering Wolf Productions (see weblink in bio) headed to Europe last fall to visit the Canary Islands and then to Malta to film the 'cart-ruts' there. This was after visiting those at Bull Creek in Austin, Texas, the previous winter ([PCN #89, May-June 2024](#)).



Fig. 1 compares small sections of the cart-ruts in both Malta and Austin that Mike took via a photogrammetric program (PolyCam) which renders an effective hand-held LiDAR tool. Below is co-author Sean Harasymchuk's explanation of his **Fig. 2** analysis:



Fig. 1. Top row: Austin, Texas, 'cart-ruts' Bull Creek iPhone imaged by Mike Collins using PolyCam/Blender/3-D LiDAR app. Lower left: 'Cart-ruts' at Ghar Ilma, Malta; Mike Collins. Lower right: 'Cart-ruts' at Mgarr, Malta, imaged by Mike Collins from above via drone.

are dealing with features that have eroded in nature. There are only approximations, averages, and subjective collection of data. When I publish my methods and the raw data,

than I, depending on how they interpreted the data. However, the relative relationships between the ruts should be the same as mine, i.e. if I found one site to have a larger separation between ruts than another site, another researcher should conclude the same even if the absolute numbers are different."

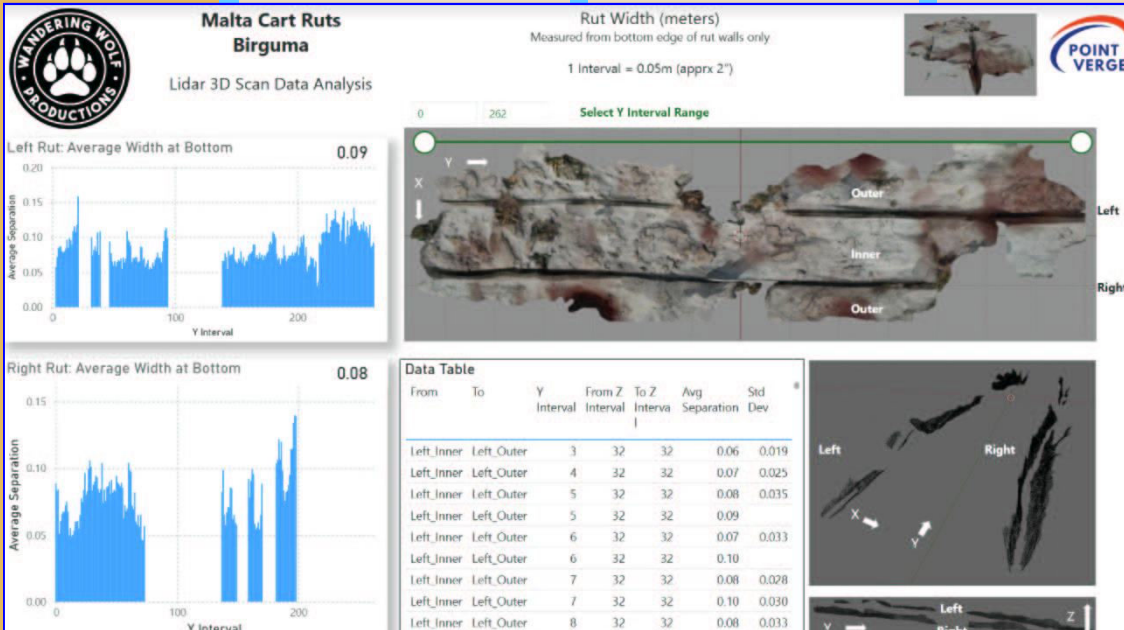


Fig. 2. This technique is helpful in locating straight lines and patterns that would otherwise be obscured. Sean's set of algorithms effectively removes ground clutter, weeds, branches and other debris from the viewed object's field.

"When you do an analysis like this, it is important to remember that there are no absolutes because we

I hope that others will try to do their own analysis. They will no doubt come up with different numbers

and got some incredible additional LiDAR taken at the **Fig. 3** location (next page) to > [Cont. on page 10](#)

'Cart-ruts' in Austin: A closer look (cont.)

The archaeological wonder of

be analyzed and assessed by Sean in a future issue of *PCN*.

One very clear feature of the photo in Fig. 3 is the curious

This cross-hatching did not show up on PolyCam which may be a testament to the recent excavation or erosion of top-lying material in

are geological features with sudden changes of elevation such as steep slopes or long cliffs.] The Coastal Plains sediments accumu-



Fig. 3. Photo at Round Rock, Bull Creek in Austin shows clearly the flat rut bottoms and cross-hatching (seen especially in the bottom half). Photo by Michael Collins, Oct. 2024.

LiDAR technology is that it enables one to see through foliage and soil to harder surfaces.

'cross-hatching' occurring in the middle sections. They are perpendicular to the ruts' courses on both the inside and outside of the ruts possibly suggesting tool-work of some kind.

the stream-bed by the action of Bull Creek, at relatively late geological times. One might expect these cross-hatched areas would have been eroded by centuries of water flowing in the creek, if the creek bed itself was exposed like this as early as the end of the Pleistocene.

lated to the point that its weight caused the coastal plain to slump toward lower ground. In the Austin area, the Balcones Escarpment is limestone and creates a series of cliffs and bluffs, up to 300' in height in some places. This great wall of rock marks the entrance to the West. In other words, the high plains begin in Texas Hill Country where Austin, Texas, lies.



Fig. 4. The Balcones Escarpment Fault between Del Rio and Dallas. Map courtesy of *San Antonio Express-News*, "Why does the Balcones Escarpment matter? It's 'where the West begins,'" by Ricardo Delgado, Feb. 2, 2024.

The limestone bed-rock is part of the NE-SW orientation of the Balcones Escarpment Fault, a geological feature that formed 20–25 million years ago (Fig. 4).

Outcrops of this limestone—which are 15–20' in height from the stream-bed—are found all along Bull Creek, including recent quarries near its junction with the Colorado River, where much of Austin buildings sourced their material. This limestone escarpment was uncovered by the action of streams and rivers that formed when the overload of silt slumped off the Balcones onto the coastal plain.

[Escarpments

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

'Cart-ruts' in Austin: A closer look (cont.)

"Fig. 5 shows an example of

Seeing the unusual cross-hatches between the Austin ruts as possible tool-marks brings to mind apparent drill marks at another enig-

Similarities and Differences between the Austin and Malta Cart-Ruts

SIMILARITIES:

1. Both are found in limestone bedrock
2. Both have roughly parallel paired tracks
3. Both have curved intersecting of ruts
4. Both are the result of human activity, not natural processes

bly millennia. Austin cart-ruts are relatively un-eroded as if the stream had only recently (geologically) uncovered the cart-ruts by its fluvial action.

3. Maltese cart-ruts are largely but not always V-shaped, losing width along their depth Austin cart-ruts are nominally U-shaped, with flat bottoms, also suggesting relatively recent exposure. The photos shot by Michael Collins (appearing above in this article) also show work on the stone surface between the ruts at right angles to the course of the tracks (also, not natural), as if a block was drilled out from a working edge offered by the rut (see the Granite Section, Ossipee, New Hampshire) which had previously laid on top.

Austin cart-rut are starting to look more like quarries; very old quarries, indeed. This is an example of using the correct equipment for the job of recording observations.

4. The function of Maltese cart-ruts is a mystery, whereas, the Austin cart-ruts have been attributed to Conestoga wagon wheel action on the limestone stream bed.

5. The Maltese cart-ruts are dated to at least 2,500 years old.

The Austin cart-ruts are dated to the 1840's A.D.!

Many who've seen the Austin cart-ruts find it difficult to accept the claim they were made by wagons in the mid-19th Century. When examined closely, however, it's found that the ruts are not exactly parallel, varying 2" over a ten-foot length, both at Austin and Malta. It's not clear at this time that axle-bound

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

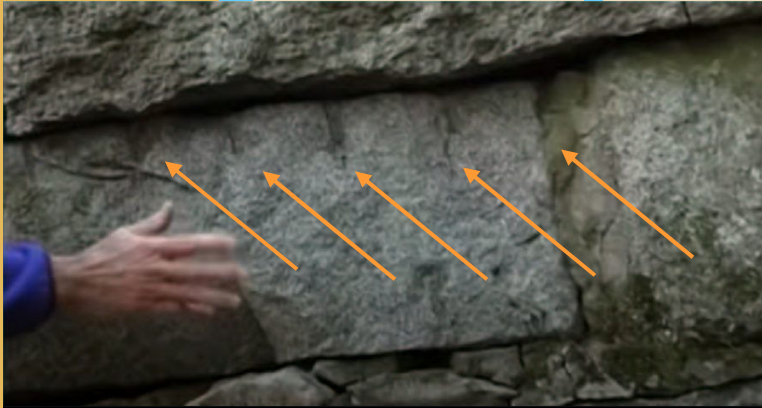


Fig. 5. An example of 'drill-marks' on heavy granite blocks in a New England wall. This photo was taken by Joe Bradley at the "Granite Section," Ossipee, New Hampshire, 2018. Arrows point to the five possible drill-marks I counted.

'drill-marks' on mega-

matic American site, only this time in the eastern

DIFFERENCES:

1. Maltese cart-ruts are found in an area of known human culture. The Austin cart-ruts have no human cultural context. That is, other than that claimed by the Travis County Historical Society that the ruts were made in a 'soft lime-

stone bed' that existed 200 years ago, when settlers in wagons were moving west and later hardened into the limestone of today's Bull Creek!?! The only time that the limestone was 'soft' was when it was laid down, during the Triassic, 200-250 million years ago.

2. Maltese cart-ruts have been exposed to erosive forces for centuries, possi-



Fig. 6. View of the granite section of a large wall at Ossipee, New Hampshire looking toward the Pine River. Photo by Joe Bradley 2018.

lithic granite blocks in a New England wall... I count five drill marks on the block his hand is on."

U.S. **Fig. 5** shows an example of 'drill-marks' in large granite blocks in a New England wall. The photo was taken by Joe Bradley at the "Granite Section," Ossipee, New Hampshire in 2018. I count five drill marks on the block his hand is on.

Fig. 6 is a view of the granite section, Ossipee, New Hampshire, looking toward the Pine River.

'Cart-ruts' in Austin: A closer look (cont.)

"Overall, a closer look at Austin cart-ruts shows overwhelming similarity to those found on Malta and elsewhere in Europe which date to the time of the construction of Maltese Temples, sometime in the Neolithic."

wheels of some sort could not have made the ruts. Wheel thickness and side-to-side variance in axle attachments could possibly explain how wagons could have traveled in the ruts. If made by carts on Malta, the only possible composition of such wheels would have been metals of some sort hard enough to wear the limestone. That would mean that the temple-builders on Malta had metal tools.

Most archeologists date the ruts to the same time period as the temples, over 4,000 B.C.E. Sean also found that many of the Maltese ruts step down in depth along their runs. This seems deliberate and strengthens the theory of the ruts being the remains of quarrying.

One of the explanations for the Austin ruts is that they were made by the wagon wheels in limestone softened by exposure to the creek waters. If it were true that limestone, already formed, could be softened by water action, Bull Creek would be Bull River, having worn away 'soft' rock down considerably. We do not see this at Bull Creek, however. It has the character of many such streams found flowing over limestone. Limestone is naturally resistant to weathering, as its calcium carbonate content reacts with rainwater to form a protective layer on the surface of the stone. This helps to prevent the stone from breaking down over time. (Wiki AI) Overall, erosion on limestone is accomplished by weak carbonic acid in rain with CO₂ dissolved in the rain falling through the atmosphere. Limestone is slowly dissolved in this manner.

Overall, a closer look at Austin cart-ruts shows

overwhelming similarity to those found on Malta and elsewhere in Europe which date to the time of the construction of Maltese Temples, sometime in the Neolithic. The photogrammetric comparison of Maltese to Austin shows identical features in the ruts at both places.

Horizontal drill marks between Austin ruts: Are these quarry marks?

The possible drill-marks at Austin at Round Rock (seen in Fig. 3 above between the ruts) suggest it may have been a quarry site before it was a stream-bed and offers a possible explanation for similar effects on Malta and in Europe.

Cutting down into limestone outcrops and drilling from one edge to the other to remove blocks from the top seems to be a very plausible quarrying plan. One simply cuts straight down and cuts square blocks off the sides, removing blocks from the edges toward the center. This is obviously a surmise on my part (Dullum). However, it is reasonable in view of the evidence we see above, to include the idea in the realm of possibilities for evidence of a previously unknown culture existing in America, that built with stone and was possibly contemporary, at least in the cultural sense, with the Maltese cart-ruts.

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

SEAN HARASYMCHUK, is a mathematician and computer software designer by background. He is Chief Technical Officer, Co-founder and Co-Chief Software Designer and technology partner for PointVerge, Ltd., and the world of Materials Management, resulting in the development of their QuBR™ software. He lives in South Alberta, Canada. Aside from several decades working in measurement and controls automation for the oil and gas industry and later-present as an expert in modern management techniques and technologies for large company projects (incl. Materials Management, Design, Drafting, and Custom CAD Specs in the world of industrial data communications and storage, etc. Harasymchuk has recently taken a great interest and is involved in the documentation of archaeological sites specializing in collecting data on the nature of sites such as Sage Wall using state-of-the-art techniques and technologies. His data collection for Sage Wall is balanced against the presumed natural features of eroded batholiths. Harasymchuk holds a B.Sc. with a mathematics major supplemented by computer science.

MICHAEL COLLINS is the owner of Wandering Wolf Productions and is a world traveler, filmmaker, YouTuber and social media personality focusing primarily on documenting and researching ancient sites. He is also a military veteran. Collins' work has been featured on Netflix, the History Channel, the Discovery Channel, and his own YouTube channel. His first book, coming in 2024, details his many struggles in life in becoming an extensively traveled citizen-archeologist/photojournalist focused on megalithic sites, as he inspires others to be critical thinkers and innovators in his explorations.

www.YouTube.com/wanderingwolf

Collins@Wandering Wolf

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in PCN #90:

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Part 3: Southern Cross x2

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[Member news and other info](#): Passing of Ray Urbaniak

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Antikythera mechanism

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[The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column Project](#): Cores

John Feliks

Ray Urbaniak Grand 'Canon' bibliography reference

The passing of *PCN* researcher and prolific writer, **Ray Urbaniak**, has been a great loss for everyone involved in the Pleistocene Coalition. However, for some related good news, we were recently informed that Ray and *Pleistocene Coalition News* have been cited in the 4th Edition (2022, Vol. 1) of the special digital volume, [The Grand Canon: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico](#).

For those interested, the brief reference can be seen at the link above. It is for a two-part article in *PCN* #32, cited as:

Urbaniak, Ray. 2014. Intriguing images from the Shaman's Gallery and some possible conclusions, Part 1 [and] Part 2. *Pleistocene Coalition News* 6 (6) (Nov/Dec): 9-10, 17-18.

Ray's original 2-part article can be found here:

<https://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2014.pdf#page=9>

Excerpts, Parts 1 & 2

"One thing that can support an interpretation as being correct is a repetition of findings. While reviewing my photos for the current article I noticed a pronghorn petroglyph I had missed in my initial *Ice Age Animals in Rock Art* article. It is on a very old petroglyph panel in SW Utah (**Fig. 2**). It also depicts another extinct pronghorn—one



Fig. 2. Extinct pronghorn with four horns depicted in a petroglyph on an extremely old panel in Southwest Utah. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.



with four horns. The type can be seen pictured in the chart above... Again, if the identification is correct, it speaks to the antiquity of this site as well."

"After close examination of the photos I found one pictograph of an extinct pronghorn. See **Fig. 4**...



Fig. 4. Enhanced image of an extinct pronghorn antelope discovered in the Shaman's Gallery, Grand Canyon, Arizona. Compare this image with the straight-horned extinct pronghorns on the chart in Fig. 3. Photograph: Sue Reynolds.



Fig. 5. Sue Reynolds, a rock art photographer and strong hiker with excellent survival skills, took many very detailed photos of the Shaman's Gallery panel and shared them with the author. Among the collection, the author discovered the extinct pronghorn petroglyph seen in Fig. 4.

This is the only pictograph I have ever identified of an ice age animal in this SW region."

"After musing on several ideas to explain the green suns... I ran the idea by a friend, Anthony Peratt (**Fig. 3**), a high-energy physicist from the Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico. He has suggested...the suns could represent high-current, Z-pinch auroral images seen in the sky, caused by enormous coronal mass

ejections (CMEs)... recorded on the Shaman's Gallery panel... which appear around the globe, for many years. See **Fig. 2** for a com-

parison of one of Anthony's rock art images recorded in British Columbia with a detail showing the two green suns in the Shaman Gallery photograph by Sue Reynolds."

-jf compilation



British Columbia 2
Fig. 2. Left.
A. Peratt image.



[Link to PCN #90](#)



[Link to PCN #89](#)



[Link to PCN #88](#)



Fig. 3. Anthony Peratt.

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 10

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

"We relate this story to show that

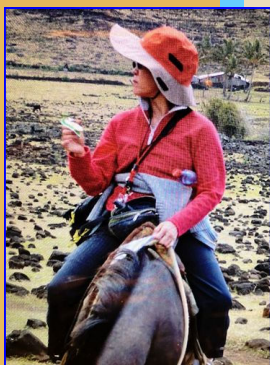
Continuing from [Part 9](#), (PCN #90, July-August 2024). Part 10 involves selections from Section 13 of the outline in [Part 1](#) (PCN #82, March-April 2023)...



Double Dot Man

In our many years of in-the-field research (such as discussed in earlier installments) we have noted surprising commonalities between rock art images—petroglyphs in particular—around the world. This involves our ideas on the proposed 'destruction' of Atlantis.

An important example of this can be seen in **Fig. 1**. To explain this one might quickly say they were all made by a single civilization. However, my original proposal and our proposal in this series is that their commonality may be better explained as due to a shared experience, one that was remarkable enough to prompt the great time and effort required to make even simple weather-resistant petroglyphs. (I described my essentially fruitless all-day efforts to create my own such work in an earlier installment of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, link below.)



the double dot man image today is widely known. And the rock art images show that it was also widely known in the past."

Here is a puzzling twist to the story involving a recently deceased theologian, Dennis Swift (B.A., MDiv, and ThD—a doctorate—in theology) and anthropologist.

Swift was searching for a way to distinguish 'real' Ica stones from fakes. He commissioned a "dinosaur" carving by a local artist, Basilio Uschuya, who was unknown to Peruvian authorities at the time. He asked the artist specifically to carve a stone with a dinosaur image (well-known and popular among tourists, etc.). What caught our interest was that instead of focusing on well-known *Triceratops*, *Stegosaurus*,

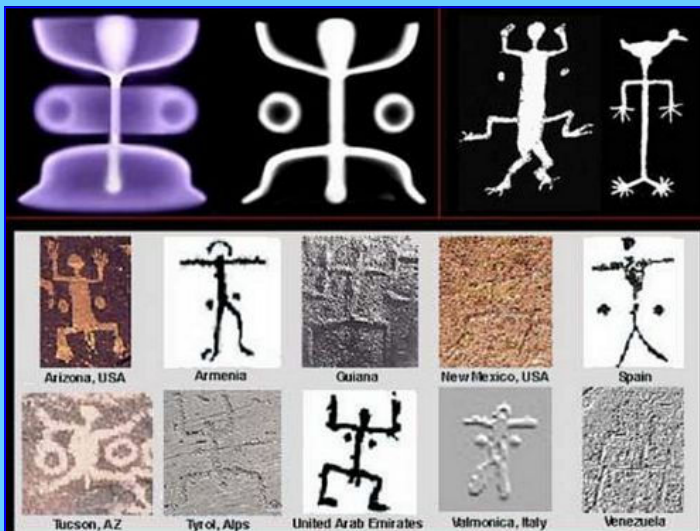


Fig. 1. Description: The 'double dot man' seen in the laboratory and in petroglyph form worldwide after what I have proposed was the nuclear destruction of Atlantis. In the rock art all were looking true south (i.e., towards Atlantis if regarded as Antarctica) and interpreted with arms up and feet down (the mushroom cloud) recorded at far northern latitudes. **Range:** To give a sense of the surprising range of these complex but obviously related images the few locations shown here are L-R: Arizona, Armenia, Guiana, New Mexico, Spain, Tucson, Tyrolian Alps, United Arab Emirates, Valcamonica, and Venezuela. The purple figure in the upper left is a high-energy figure created in the laboratory unmistakably similar to the well-known rock art petroglyphs described by many names but showing a 'stick figure' (human or animal) or 'mirror image.' Compare with Fig. 2.

etc., Uschuya chose to carve images of the double dot man—or lizard variation. Compare **Fig. 2** with Fig. 1 above, particularly, the upper Arizona example. They are identical. Was Uschuya familiar with the Arizona rock art image? We relate this story to show that the double dot man image today is widely known. And the rock art images show that it was also widely known in the past.

To remind readers of the perspective I gained regarding petroglyphs in field experience here is the footnote from Part 5 ([PCN #86, Nov-Dec 2023](#)):

"Carving petroglyphs is a time-consuming, loud and arduous, task. I was never in a field of petroglyphs able to chip away my own petroglyph. Working all day in a canyon with hammer and pestle tools within the course of daylight my results

were paltry and at the end of the day I was exhausted."



Fig. 2. 'Double dot man' modern depictions, Basilio Uschuya souvenir. This suggests petroglyphs of what was seen in Ica, Peru and worldwide (see **Fig. 3**) after proposed destruction of Atlantis. Photo: Dennis Swift. Compare Fig. 1.

To be continued in Part 11... *

*Addendum

My 1991 (2015: 2nd Edition) book, *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, explains in more detail many of 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 read-

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 10 (cont.)



Fig. 3. Dark blue dots at the bottom of the globes are the location of 'double-dot-man' seen on Earth. Most are about 23 degrees N - 40 degrees N. Antarctica is at top of globes. A. Peratt & F. Yao.

ers that these new installments, together, serve as a prequel explaining portions of the research studies that led to the ideas I originally published in [PCN #63](#) (Jan-Feb 2020) and to help show how the archaeology and physics topics are interrelated or overlap.

Abbreviated bios below

(full bios are at start of Part 1):

ANTHONY LEE PERATT, PhD, received his BSEE from California State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern Cal, 1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfven, Peratt translated Alfven's seminal book, *Cosmic Plasma*, into English. Peratt received his PhD in 1971, after Alfven was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Peratt then joined the UC National Laboratories (Lawrence Livermore in 1972 and Los Alamos in 1981), receiving his 30-yr. UC Alumnus Award in 2005. He spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Inst. for Plasma Physics, Garching, DE 1975-77 and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985/1988. In 1986, he gave the prestigious Norwegian Acad. of Science and Letters Birkeland Lecture. Dr. Peratt later received two U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Prof. Oscar Buneman, Stanford U. (of Bletchley Park fame) Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-Los Alamos collaboration. 1995-99 Dr. Peratt served in the Dept. of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since then, he served in the Los Alamos Assoc. Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently his research involves the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, in the 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 studies he could not have foreseen. Website: plasmauniverse.info

FAY YAO completed post-graduate course work toward a PhD in multi-disciplines; received M.A. in Lib. Science and Sec. Education, UNM, 1971; B.A., Chinese Lit. and Hist., Philippines CKS College, 1969; studied Bus. Admin. and Mathematics, University of the East, Philippines, 1966-69. She is an affiliate member of the Intl. IEEE Computer Soc., IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Soc., and NM Museum of Science and Hist. Ms. Yao is fluent in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Haisanese, Fujanese, and reads Tagalog and Spanish. Yao co-founded the Albuquerque Chinese Arts and Language School, 1978, founded the Acad. of Chinese Performing Arts, 2015, and NM Chinese American Speaker Series, 2016. Ms. Yao was Sec. of a UN Model Collegiate Students Organization of the Philippines, 1966-69; Sec., NM League of Women Voters, 1988; Rep. in the Alliance for Better Community Relations, Albuquerque Jewish Fed., 1988-9; State Sec. NM Elem. School Librarians Assoc., 1989; and served as Nat. Rep. to the Nat. Chinese American Citizens Alliance, San Francisco since 2020. She received the 2016 Spirit of NM award by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance for her "outstanding leadership, service... to our community, state, and country." Yao received the 2008 U.S. Congressional Women's Art, Woven' Vision Award. Among others, she has done lectures for the UNM Maxwell Anthropology Museum. Yao has co-authored papers in the Trans. Plasma Sci., the European Physica Scripta, and IEEE Spec. Issue. Latin American Workshop on Plasma Physics, 2018, works representing her GPS and Magnetic Transit petroglyphs orientation investigations interpreting cosmopolitan symbols. She served as a petroglyph archeologist with field work for the Museum of NM Rock Art Recording Project to GPS log Petroglyph Natl. Mon. and other sites. Dr. Yao was first to decipher a Chinese petroglyph panel as describing the evolution, shape, dynamic properties and observational location of the Axis wadi emanating from Earth's surface. She has special interest in how symbols relate to each other worldwide.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 20

'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: Reality check—'Mass extinctions'

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

By John Feliks

Reprint from PCN #43, Sept-Oct 2016. This is Part 20 of 21 of the series in reverse presenting the fossil record first.



A childhood highlight in the author's education was a long-anticipated 300-mile train trip to the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago, May 1962. It was an 8th-year birthday present. Photo of the author at the Permian-age sea-floor diorama by V. Feliks; crop; Kodak Starflash camera.

"All the invertebrates are the very same groups that appeared in the Cambrian-Ordovician 500 million years ago and are still alive today."

Link to reprint of final in series, "Part 21, Cores," PCN #90, July-Aug 2024.

Links to Parts 1-19 in the original series.

"A staggering 96% of species died out. ... All life on Earth today is descended from the 4% of species that survived."

—Big Five mass extinction events. bbc.co.uk

The above claim (and variations) is called the Permian Mass Extinction or PME—at c. 250 million years ago. It is considered the worst extinction in history. However, what university graduates and the trusting public have no concept of is that this is standard rhetorical and taxonomic trickery used to sell evolutionary ideas. It is held up by false statements of fact and presumption so engrained in our society that the public has no idea the tricks are even there. One such trick is that the PME is being sold as:

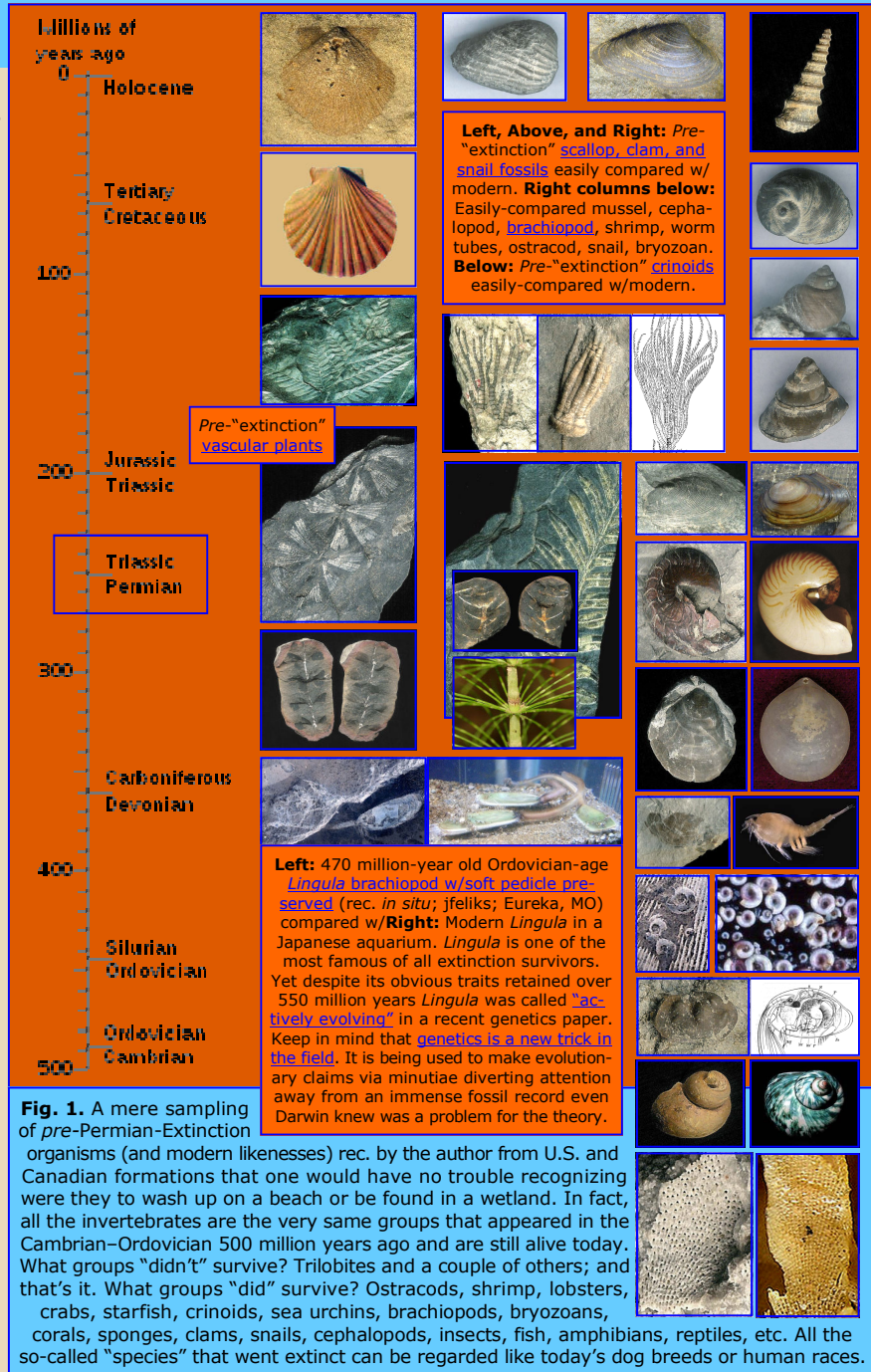
"a biological dividing line that few animals crossed."

—Permian Period. National Geographic.com

For quick proof that this "few animals crossed" claim is not true see **Fig. 1**. As explained

throughout this series use of the term "species" is com-

> [Cont. on page 17](#)



'Objective' Strata Column: 'Mass extinctions' (cont.)

"The naming and re-naming of organisms"

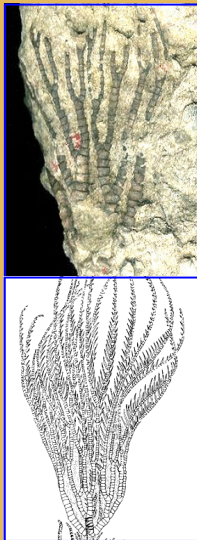


Fig. 2. Top: An Ordovician crinoid shortly after crinoids first appear in the fossil record; recovered by the author direct from the Cincinnati formation, Butler Co., Ohio; compared with, **Bottom:** A modern day crinoid. See [Living Fossils: Echinodermata](#) (PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014).

by whatever evolutionary myth is popular at the time has become a game of musical chairs."

pletely out of control in the evolution-corrupted fields of anthropology, biology, and paleontology. This is true not only for species but also the categories of genera, families, orders, classes, and even phyla. As mentioned before, the naming and re-naming of organisms by whatever evolutionary myth is popular at the time has become a game of musical chairs where nearly any graduate can re-name even well-known organisms just by putting some kind of a new twist on them (this has been talked about earlier).

Now, the question of what exactly it was that went extinct during the PME is really up in the air. Understanding this species problem is difficult because bombardment with fossil humans and dinosaurs on PBS TV most people are not familiar with *the most common fossils* which are invertebrates and simply accept the latest dinosaurs as the most important news. However, the species problem can be understood right away if put into the context of dinosaurs:

"Every two weeks a new species of dinosaur is named. ... About half of all dinosaurs ever named are now regarded as named in error."

-Dinosaur names, error, and biodiversity. Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of Bristol Palaeobiology Research Group.

If this is the error rate for dinosaur naming imagine what it is for the more cryptic naming of invertebrate fossils that are unknown to the public. It is in thousands of specialty papers published just above secrecy-level in "peer reviewed" journals. Since the "peer" reviewers are all evolutionists they accept "species." Then, when the public hears about all the "thousands" of species that went extinct they don't realize they're comparable to dog breed variations.

In a new line of inquiry a few

scientists such as John Alroy of UC Santa Barbara are questioning the axioms. They believe that their Paleobiology database can resolve controversies involving ancient life on Earth such as whether the mass extinctions were really "as dramatic as has been assumed."

-Q. Schiermeier. 2003. Palaeobiology: Setting the record straight. *Nature* 424:482-3.

As a result of their long-term research focusing on the PME, the famous "Big Five" extinctions have been reduced to three. This is no small matter when it comes to evolutionary claims taught as fact. Here is an easy-access overview:

"New research may be disproving much of the conventional wisdom about the diversity of marine fossils and extinction rates ...especially the extinction 250 million years ago between the Permian and Triassic periods."

Disproving Conventional Wisdom on Diversity of Marine Fossils and Extinction Rates. *esciencenews.com* 7-11-08

More controversially, they report that instead of the diversity of species recovering by slow evolution they actually diversify rapidly and then just level out. Recall in Fig. 1 that the very same groups of organisms that appeared in the Cambrian and Ordovician pop right back onto the scene with a few variation forms, again, no more different species than dog breeds are.

Below are a few prior reality checks on this topic from earlier parts in this series to show that what comes back after "extinctions" is essentially what was already here. Quotations such as these can be provided for virtually every type of organism known, e.g., such as listed in Fig. 1:

"Like brachiopods, molluscs ... provide for an excellent, unbroken fossil record from the Cambrian to the present. Most of the

classes of molluscs living today... were already present in the Cambrian."

-*Animals Without Backbones*, Buchsbaum et al 1987, 3rd Ed., p. 520

"The apparent first appearance of a crinoid occurs in the Lower Ordovician of England. ... It was not an intermediate form. It was not a primitive link with older ... ancestors." [E.g., see Fig. 2.]

-Paul Tasch, geologist, *Paleobiology of the Invertebrates*, 1980 Edition: 759 & 761.

"Based on the available fossil record, the Charales [pond weeds] already had a morphology similar to that of extant forms in the Silurian period."

-Wodniok et al. 2011. Origin of land plants: Do conjugating green algae hold the key? *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11: 104.

As in the original citation of this quote, since it is in the modern 'trick style' of craftily-written evolutionist rhetoric (such as in the *Next Generation Science Standards*), it needs to be put into plain English to be seen for what it is:

"The fossil record shows that modern pond weeds are just like those of the ancient Silurian period, 440 million years ago."

So, what exactly evolved and what exactly went extinct? It may be time to ask different questions.

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, 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 science that blocks 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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To learn more about early
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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.