



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 17, ISSUE 4

JULY - AUGUST 2025

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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Debunking evolutionary propaganda, *Part 15* of series in reverse (Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned)

John Feliks

Archaeologist, **Fred E. Budinger, Jr.**, Director of Calico Early Man Site in CA's Mojave Desert

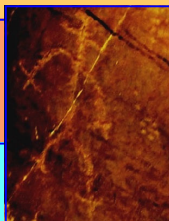


Calico Cutter multi-use tool; depth 10ft



(after Dr. Louis Leakey)

in *Part 4* of his expert series describes several additional artifact types from the **200,000-year old site** employing the aluminum powder technique to bring out the clarity of human workmanship. See [Budinger p.12](#).



Science capable of understanding the past needs both specialization and the objective clarity of broader perspectives.



Utah figure and Saudi figure each with 3-digit hands and near identical Pleiades.

Petroglyph 3-digit hands in Utah and Saudi Arabia. *Before one imagines these are common*,

know that one is likely thinking of stenciled hands or paint-dipped handprints. In *Part 5*, technical engineer **Abdulrahman Albalawi**, compares a Saudi stick figure with Ray Urbaniak's Utah figure 8,000 miles away. Each has 3 digits per hand and is within 6 miles of identical Pleiades depictions. See [Albalawi p.5](#).



Never trust sciences that tell you **a** is more closely related to **b** than to **c**. The three corrupted fields are packed with such claims.

Question: How does Dr. Clack—the leading tetrapod authority—go from essentially saying,

“We have tetrapod evolution resolved,” to

“Well, we really don't have a clue”?

Answer: Evolutionary writers become bolder and less accountable the higher up the taxonomic ladder. This is even though they have a billion times less evidence than invertebrate paleontologists.

See [Feliks p.18](#).

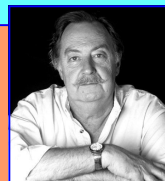
— Welcome to PCN #96 —



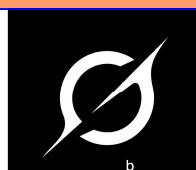
Pleistocene Lake Manix



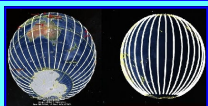
Tom Baldwin considers the living environment of Calico Early Man Site and its hiltop location with a view of Lake Manix animals even miles away. He also relates what may be a Paleolithic trail as far as 200,000 years old above the shoreline of the once water-filled lake. He concludes by questioning the mainstream over South Africa's *Homo naledi* and its perennial determination to force 'new species' based on appearances not culture. See [Baldwin p.6](#).



With all the evidence presented so far, **Richard Dullum** asks, “**What more do people need** in the way of civilization markers to realize megalithic culture—just like elsewhere—was indeed part of ancient North America?” See [Dullum p.8](#).



Chilean archaeoastronomer, **Patricio Bustamante Diaz**, tackles the timely subject of AI, its pros, its looming cons and effect on cultures worldwide. See [Bustamante p.2](#).



For their **Parts 15 and 16** (per their plan laid out in *Part 1*) plasma physicist and former Acting Director (U.S. National Security) Nuclear Non-Proliferation, **Dr. Anthony Peratt** (PhD) and colleague, **Fay Yao** (LMS, M.A.) selected as their final two installments—verbatim reprints of Dr. Peratt's PCN #63, 2-part series, “The Pillars of Heracles.”



From there and the beginning of their “Pleistocene civilizations” series, Peratt and Yao—encouraged by the game-changing discovery of Gobekli Tepe matching the general 12,000-year date Plato gave for the civilization of Atlantis—sought to re-explore the issue encouraging objectivity in a mix of science, history, and myth. See [Peratt p.15](#).

AI: Promises and threats for prehistory, history, and cultural heritage, *Part 1* By Patricio Bustamante Diaz

Archaeoastronomy researcher (Altura Heritage Foundation)

"Artificial intelligence



(AI) has burst into the collective imagination and into multiple dimensions of human activity."

Abstract. Artificial intelligence (AI) has burst into the collective imagination and into multiple dimensions of human activity. In the fields of archaeology and cultural heritage, its presence manifests itself as a promise of transformation, but also as a source of potential threats. In some cases, the implementation of AI not only modifies traditional practices but also contributes to the disappearance of collective memories and historical knowledge.

Here, two cases are briefly analyzed from a historical heritage perspective. They are ChatGPT—the most widely used globally, as a very restrictive case—and GROK as an extremely unrestricted case. **Fig. 1** shows the logos from the two leading systems.

The emergence of AI is too recent to draw definitive conclusions, but the length of time it has been operating among users in general shows signs that encourage a conscious use of these tools.

The facts show that AI is efficient for technical purposes, but for human issues, it doesn't work adequately. They even point to clear threats.

AI has data but no context. Unlike traditional articles on history and prehistory, this article addresses events that are happening in real time and that could radically affect history and prehistory in the future.

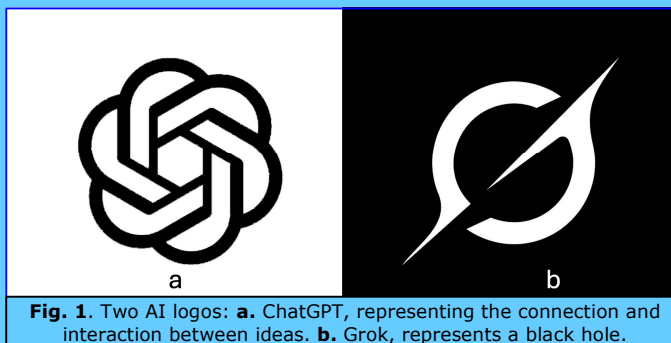


Fig. 1. Two AI logos: **a.** ChatGPT, representing the connection and interaction between ideas. **b.** Grok, represents a black hole.

The current multipolar and warlike situation announces that various powers will develop their own AI for security reasons; each will have its own reasons for rewriting history.

Introduction. While some enthusiastic voices project a bright future for humanity in its relationship with AI, others, more cautious or even alarmed, warn of the profound risks this technology poses, urging a critical and cautious approach.

For instance, throughout history, processes of cultural innovation have often tended to appropriate knowledge, stories, or symbols from the past, erasing or rendering their origins invisible and reconfiguring them as their own inventions. AI seems to be no exception. Its emergence into the public sphere occurs in a context of global geopolitical tension, in which a model of unipolar hegemony clashes with an emerging multipolar order.

In this scenario, the use of AI for military purposes—whether as a hard weapon or as a tool of symbolic and narrative warfare—poses disturbing scenarios. AI's ability to eliminate uncom-

fortable narratives or insert new discursive constructions for ideological purposes could have a significant impact on the production, transmission, and preservation of historical and cultural knowledge.

While it is still early to determine the extent of these processes with certainty, there are signs that justify the concern of those working in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, and cultural heritage. Faced with these challenges, it is urgent to promote critical, informed, and transdisciplinary reflection on the current and future uses of artificial intelligence.

The use of generative AI is increasing for documenting, recreating, and disseminating cultural heritage. This tool allows for the synthesis of photorealistic images, multilingual text, and interactive experiences, providing unprecedented access to the past. However, these systems also inherit and amplify historical bias, introduce hallucinations (errors), and cause significant environmental and social costs. Given this scenario, UNESCO (2021)¹ developed the Recommendation Ethics on Artificial Intelligence. As a non-

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

AI: Promises and threats for prehistory and culture (cont.)

"These policies serve an important function from an ethical and legal perspective, but have unintended consequences for historical research, art, heritage education, and cultural memory."

binding document, it does not oblige companies and states to comply with it; it is simply a guideline. Furthermore, the European Union (2024) enacted the Artificial Intelligence Act, the implementation of which is complex. And it does not affect the countries where AI is being generated.

Optimistic voices like Schwaller (2025)² point out that a survey of 4,260 leading AI scientists shows that 54% believe the benefits will outweigh the risks. Thirteen percent of the UK public holds a similar opinion, although this varies by country.

Scientists (77%) and the public (68%) are concerned about misinformation generated by AI. Less than a third of researchers support accelerated AI advancement.

According to Gao (2023),³ AI has the potential to transform virtually all areas of work. In the future, it could outperform and replace human experts in numerous tasks.

Researchers such as Guinrich (2025)⁴ argue that there are extremely negative attitudes toward AI, called "p(doom)," the probability of AI dominating the world. However, he finds that most people have an optimistic view. Articles indicating that AI thinks and others indicating that it doesn't...

Cappelen and Dever (2025)⁵ based on an evidential approach argue that sophisticated Large Language Models (LLM) like ChatGPT are complete linguistic and cognitive agents, possessing their own understanding, beliefs, desires, knowledge, and intentions. They deliberately exclude consciousness.

Current AI is generative, that is, it generates content

based on the data with which it was trained. In the future, there is talk of General AI, but authoritative voices warn that General AI is perhaps impossible because it lacks a body or senses that allow it to have a direct and autonomous experience with reality.

Negative voices like LeCun, head of AI at META, believes the ideal of Artificial General Intelligence is unattainable; no intelligence can even come close to general intelligence, thus the expression "Artificial General Intelligence" is meaningless. For him, machines will eventually equal and surpass human intelligence. But even those systems will not have "general" intelligence, according to any reasonable definition of the term "general." He proposes an architecture that, according to him, could allow AI to be improved (LeCun 2022).⁶

López de Mántaras (2018⁷), at the opposite extreme, points out:

"No matter how intelligent future artificial intelligences become, particularly those of a general type, they will never be equal to human intelligences, since, as we have argued, the mental development required by all complex intelligence depends on interactions with the environment, and these interactions, in turn, depend on the body, particularly the perceptual and motor systems."

CASE STUDIES

ChatGPT–Grok

Case 1: ChatGPT—Restrictions and their impact on heritage representation Chat GPT (which stands for "Generative Pre-trained Transformer"), as a prod-

uct of the company OpenAI, integrates multiple restrictions that seek to prevent the generation of harmful, offensive, or controversial content.

These policies serve an important function from an ethical and legal perspective, but have unintended consequences for historical research, art, heritage education, and cultural memory. The ChatGPT logo represents the connection and interaction between different ideas.

Areas that will be affected by restrictions

1.) Indigenous Peoples: Limited or generic visual representations, especially if ritual, religious, or mythological attributes are included. Risk of homogenization of diverse cultures. Prohibition or refusal to depict historical scenes of contact, colonization, resistance, or death.

2.) Religious Themes: Prohibitions on sacred figures (Jesus, Muhammad, prophets, etc.), censorship of symbols, ritual acts, or scenes of martyrdom. Difficulties in depicting historical religious tensions or conflicts.

3.) Sensitive Historical Subjects: Child labor, slavery, wars, torture, the Inquisition, or dictatorships are often blocked from detailed visual or textual representation. Even in academic or museum contexts, AI tends to avoid scenes that contain "suffering," "children in danger," or "violence," even if they are part of the historical record.

This creates invisible censorship and a lack of transparency: It is not always clear which specific policy is being violated, restric-

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

AI: Promises and threats for prehistory and culture (cont.)

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tions change without notice, and vary by language, country, and context of use. These limitations can be interpreted as forms of "erasing" or distorting history. Consequences for heritage: It renders invisible historical realities that need to be seen to be understood (e.g., slavery or Indigenous genocide). It makes it impossible to create visual educational materials that faithfully represent past events, and it is difficult to realistically reconstruct archaeological or ethnographic scenes. It limits the right to memory and independent research.

To be continued in Part 2...

Endnotes

- ¹UNESCO. 2023. *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. May 16, updated November 2024.
- ²Schwaller, F. 2025. Will AI improve your life? Here's what 4,000 researchers think. *Nature* 640(8059): 577–78. April 9.
- ³Gao, J., and D. Wang. 2024. Quantifying the Benefit of Artificial Intelligence for Scientific Research. *Nature Human Behaviour* 8(12).
- ⁴Guingrich, R., and M. Graziano. 2025. P(doom) versus AI optimism: Attitudes toward artificial intelligence and the factors that shape them. *Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science*. April 15.
- ⁵Cappelen, H., and J. Dever. 2025. Going whole hog: A philosophical defense of AI cognition. *arxiv.org*. Submitted April 18.
- ⁶LeCun, Y. 2022. A path towards autonomous machine intelligence. *OpenReview.net*. June 27.
- ⁷López de Mántaras, R. 2018. Hacia la inteligencia artificial. *Progresos, retos y riesgos. Método Science Studies Journal*. Universitat de València.

PATRICIO BUSTAMANTE DÍAZ (Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía, Fundación Altura Patrimonio, Chilean Society of History and Geography, and Altura Heritage Foundation) is a longtime Chilean researcher in archaeoastronomy.

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- Bustamante, P., and J. Crocco. 2022. [On the origins of astronomy, Part 3b, Global astronomy, Part 2: The origins of Western astronomy](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(4): 1 [PCN #78].
- Bustamante, P., and J. Crocco. 2022. [On the origins of astronomy, Part 3a Global astronomy, Part 1: The South America—Australia link](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(3): 12–15 [PCN #77].
- Bustamante, P., and J. Crocco. 2022. [On the origins of astronomy, Part 2b, Conscious astronomy: 'PAH' and mnemonics; Origin of constellations and astronomical records, 2nd half: Pareidolia, apophenia and hierophany](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(2): 15–17 [PCN #76].
- Bustamante, P., and J. Crocco. 2022. [On the origins of astronomy, Part 2a, Conscious astronomy: 'PAH' and mnemonics; Origin of constellations and astronomical records, 1st half: The origins of archaeological knowledge](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(2): 12–14 [PCN #76].
- Bustamante, P., and J. Crocco. 2022. [On the origins of astronomy, Part 1: Inherent astronomy: Celestial phenomena perception as an innate attribute of biological beings](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 14(1): 11–13 [PCN #75].
- July–August 2017. [The problem of wide-ranging Pleistocene—Recent tool types and intellectual skills](#). *Pleistocene Coalition News* 9(4): 1 [PCN #48].

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Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 *Part 5* By Abdulrahman Albalawi, technical engineer

"I saw similarity



to the figure in the Utah Pleiades panel of my former co-author, the late Ray Urbaniak... near identical long body, near identical short legs and, most surprisingly, only 3-digits per hand."

Uncanny rock art associations 8,000 miles apart

Just when I thought Utah and Saudi Arabia couldn't be more unexpectedly similar in rock art due to their virtually identical depictions of the [Pleiades star cluster](#), I made an uncanny discovery. It involves a vertical human stick figure I photographed in Tabuk. I saw similarity to the figure in the Utah Pleiades panel of my former co-author, the late Ray Urbaniak. These include a near identical long body, near identical short legs and, most surprisingly, only 3-digits per hand. **Fig. 1** clearly shows these similar qualities.

Although the described similarities between the two figures are intriguing they are not the most compelling similarity.

When I reviewed Ray's photo of the Utah stick figure I couldn't help but be reminded it was associated with the Pleiades star cluster on the same panel (see Fig. 1 Left).

Ray pointed out that the Paiute reservation's cup-marks arrangement was virtually identical to the figuration on the famous Nebra sky disk of Germany identified and confirmed as the cluster by international consensus. This and my near identical discovery in Tabuk made the Paiute reservation's Pleiades the most confidently identified complex arrangement of internationally duplicated cup-marks.

The figure parallels I suggest are supported by their nearby associations with

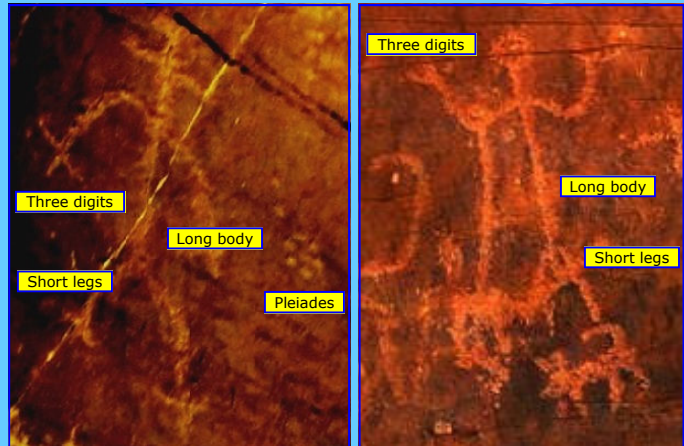


Fig. 1. Two near identical stick figure petroglyphs 8,000 miles apart yet with many unexpected similarities. Surprisingly, each is also in its own context with identical representations of the Pleiades star cluster. **Left:** Utah Paiute reservation photo by Ray Urbaniak with Pleiades at the figure. **Right:** Petroglyph in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia. This figure is only 6.2 miles from the duplicate Pleiades (see Fig. 2)—a two-hour desert walk. Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi darkened for detail but no color change.

duplicate Pleiades (**Fig. 2**). I believe there may be significance for these asso-

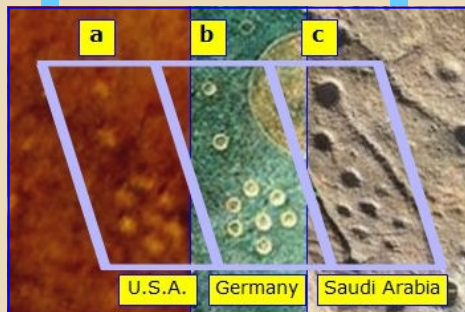


Fig. 2. U.S.A. and Saudi Arabia Pleiades depictions matching the Nebra sky disk. **Left:** Paiute reservation, Utah, discovered by the late Ray Urbaniak. **Middle:** Pleiades 'inlaid' in the Nebra sky disk. **Right:** Cup-mark arrangement I discovered in Tabuk. As PCN observed, the identity suggests intercultural contact making it possible to suggest similarly for the two stick figures. Saudi Arabia photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi. Composite by John Feliks ([PCN #72, July-August 2021](#)).

ciations due especially to the well-acknowledged Nebra Pleiades. All of these observations support the idea of intercultural contact in the past.

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

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

Lake Manix and more

By Tom Baldwin

"Even if I did find the



pictures they would not prove we had found a trail used by Homo erectus. But think about it, a thousands and thousands of years old trail... It would very likely be the oldest human trail in existence and right there running around Lake Manix.

Manix and more

I've spent the last few editions of the Pleistocene Coalition newsletter discussing Lake Manix, a Pleistocene Lake located a few miles east of Barstow, California in what is today the Mojave Desert. The Calico Early Man Site lies another few miles northwest of the lake on a hilltop where the first Americans that lived in the area could sit and watch for herds of camels, horses, etc., gathering along the shoreline below to feed and drink.

I have one more topic to discuss wherein Lake Manix, or the lack of it, figures prominently.

The lake is T-shaped and about 45 miles long and about the same distance wide. The main body of water runs east to west. At its west end parts of the lake branch off to the north and south forming what are today known as Coyote Lake and Troy Lake. During the Pleistocene the lake was full and the three parts formed one body of water. Today, the lake with its three parts is dry, but if there is enough rain, Coyote will very slightly fill (more like puddle).

So then, now that we've set the scene, let's do a little time travel. Let's go back 30,000 years, to a time when Lake Manix



Fig. 1. General region of Pleistocene Lake Manix, in the Mojave Desert east of Barstow, California. Digital Desert: Mojave Desert.

was full. Lets go to the western shore of the Coyote branch of the lake. If we look out over the water toward the eastern shore we will see it there some eight miles away. There is a problem, however. We did not want to end up where we did on the western shore, we wanted the eastern one. **Fig. 1** is a map of Lake Manix. I hope you brought your hiking shoes because we are in for a long walk all the way around to the lake's other side.

Wouldn't it be easier if we could just go straight across the Coyote branch to its other side? Well, if you went out there today you could. There would be no need to go around unless you wanted to, because the lake is dry and you can just walk across it. However, if you went back those 30,000 years you would be in for a long walk.

What if I told you that eons ago people made that long walk. It is entirely possible. A trail exists above the ancient shoreline and it goes around what today is Coyote Lake, which means the trail dates from when the lake was full.

In a former existence (When I was young) I spent countless weekends at the Calico Early Man Site digging in the archaeological pits for artifacts left behind by what was probably *Homo erectus*. There were about 10 of us regulars and occasionally we would get the urge to wander. We had heard from former explorers such as ourselves, that a trail found its way around Coyote Lake so one weekend we went looking. We found it!!! I took pictures but alas they were taken about 25 years ago and I

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Lake Manix and more (cont.)

"10 or more years ago a new strain of mankind was found in a South African cave. The name for our latest relatives is Homo naledi.

These new family members have really stirred the pot. They just don't fit the mold.

They run contrary to the expected way things are supposed to happen in the tangled branches of the tree of human life."

was unable to find them for this article. And even if I did find the pictures they would not prove we had found a trail used by *Homo erectus*. But think about it, a thousands and thousands of years old trail. Neat. It would very likely be the oldest human trail in existence and right there running around Lake Manix. That is just the sort of thing to get my tired old blood to pumping again.

Naledi

If you have been following the news about early man you will know that some 10 or more years ago a new strain of mankind was found in a South African cave. The name for our latest relatives is *Homo naledi*. These new family members have really stirred the pot. They just don't fit the mold. They run contrary to the expected way things are supposed to have happened in the tangled branches of the tree of human life.

There are two major ways in which they upset the apple cart. First their brains were very small, about the size of a chimpanzee's brain. Yet, they do things only us big-brained humans are supposed to do. Almost from the beginning of evolutionary science, brain size had been used as a measure of intelligence. No more. Now, thanks to Naledi it can only be a probability.

Second, and the biggest problem Naledi poses is that they buried their dead. For about 200,000 years, *Homo naledi* was the only human species to bury their dead. About 100,000 years ago (some say 120,000), *Homo sapiens* started doing so too.

I note that some will counter with 'Neanderthals' burying their dead. But Neanderthals,

called a different species by most in the mainstream who are physical appearances-oriented, are regarded by better-informed scientists focused more on cultural qualities to have been just a different branch of *Homo sapiens*, i.e. '*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*.' Either way, it was about 120,000 years ago that the Neanderthals as well started honoring their dead.

The Naledi need to have a reason for burying the dead. It implies a belief in an after life.

"So what?" you might be saying. Well, the "What" is religion. Science is always opposed to God being in any way allowed to be a factor in almost anything they do. "Why?" Because God is a wild card. You don't know when or where He is going to show up and how He is going to change things when He does. Science wants predictability. You do this and this will happen. You can do it, I can do it, anyone can do it and we will all get the same result. However if God is involved, all bets are off. Miracles can happen, and that is a bad thing if you are a scientist.

Among the Naledi burials is one of a young man or teenager. He is buried with a stone tool right next to his hand. The clear indication being that the tool is his to use in an afterlife—an afterlife that will be populated with gods or spirits—probably not as theologically sophisticated as our modern religions, but displaying a belief system expounding something the other side of death.

Finally, one of the arguments against Naledi burying the dead is: We only have this one very isolated, hard to get into cave with some bodies

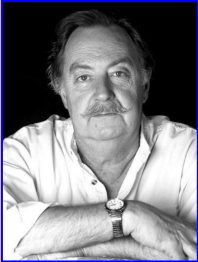
inside. We need more proof. Well another archaeologist recently gave us that proof in another cave about a hundred yards away. They found three more Naledi skeletons. These latest finds do not mean the archaeological establishment will all come over to Naledi's side, but it made me a firm believer.

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

Montana keystones North America's ice age civilization

By Richard Dullum (B.A. Biology)

"What do people need to see, in



the way of civilization markers, than what you're looking at right here to posit that

Every picture tells a story, doesn't it? **Fig. 1** shows the hand of the explorer next to one of the carved out dovetail shapes in the National Forest between Whitehall and Boulder, MT which—by mainstream standards—does not belong in ancient North America. That is because the shape is part of an advanced ancient construction technique involving the joining together of large specially-prepared blocks of stone—called by several different names including *stone-joint metal clamps*, *keystone cut clamps* or, as I use in this article, just *keystones*—that our early Native American forebears are not supposed to have possessed.

On the ground below, with the blocks, the explorer's hand shows the relative size

and photographed. The size of the keystone cuts on the Fig. 2 blocks in Montana compare well with those examples I provided in [PCN #95 Fig. 10](#) from Delphi, Greece. The keystone cuts, above appear to all be the same size.

What *do* people need to see, in the way of civilization markers, than what you're looking at right here to posit that megalithic culture did

reach North America? The high degree of erosion on these obviously cut granite blocks speaks clearly their age must be at least deep into the Pleistocene.

Putting the Pieces Together—Where is this?

CLUES FROM THE EXISTING PHOTO

1. We know this exists in Giant's Playground...
2. on a substantial ledge at or close to the base of a spire or pinnacle of the batholith.
3. This was photographed in 2019, with minimal tree cover overhead, suggesting some distance between here and the ground surface, which is well-populated with lodgepole pine and Douglas fir. So, I would say this represents a surface area close to but not yet on the forest floor.



Fig. 1. One of the carved out dovetail shapes by hand of the explorer Nick Tenney. Photo by Tenney; crop.



Fig. 2. Photo taken by the keystones' discoverer Nick Tenney outside Boulder, MT near what is called Giant's Playground.

megalithic culture did reach North America?"

of the keystone cuts; posing it in front of a highly eroded cut in a tumbled block at the edge of the outcrop. How many more of these lie buried nearby? His also unidentified companion took this photo once they clambered down to the blocks from the ledge where the large stone arrangement in **Fig. 2** was discovered

4. There are tumbled stones behind our intrepid explorer and two small trees, but they're not in the overhead framing of the rock field, which I estimate is no more than 20 X 20 ft square.

What is visibly uncovered in the overhead ledge shot, likely is still visible from overhead. The keystone cut in Fig. 1. is on a block tumbled onto its side, the cut appearing on a vertical surface of the block, which is not in the overhead view.

The rock field itself appears to be treeless, but the trees can be seen close by, in the downgrade, growing out from the downward-sloping, (away from the pinnacle), ground surface along with a lot of boulders among them.

It appears the land away from the pinnacle base's vertical

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Montana keystones (cont.)

"What do people need

wall slopes downward after a 20–25 ft. relatively flat outward projection on the ledge containing the keystone-cut

Confirming this grouping of large blocks as a genuine megalithic ruined structure only requires finding and

pinnacle shelves on their downhill sloping sides would be a good technique to use with a drone.



Fig. 3. Aerial drone shot of a similar region to where the keystones were recovered but location not recorded. Drone image courtesy of Michael Collins (of Wandering Wolf Productions).

As a matter of fact, without a guide, a drone will be necessary in scouting for this area and I include below a GPS map with coordinates for Giant’s Playground parking area, off Whitetail Road, at the top of the oval, to the Pink Vault on the right marker to the Evergreen Dolmen on the left side. One of the pinnacles in the area near these markers is likely to hold the shelf with the keystone blocks. One thing to look for is a shelf near the vertical face of a tall pinnacle’s base that erodes down toward ground level.

There are eight keystone blocks visible from overhead; a drone only has to spot one. Possibly, the camera could be high-resolution and AI could search for the dovetail configuration.

I recently saw a video of naturalists in Vietnam, searching for a rare, giant soft-shell turtle in the arm of a lake near Hanoi. The team used three drones flown by three operators, dividing a large sector into searchable overhead pathways straight out from the shore. This sounds like a good strategy for searching pinnacle bases at Giant’s Playground. The first to find it will confirm America’s civilized Ice Age past.

An explorer would be looking for flat, vertical slabs facing a vegetated shelf that’s flat for 20’-25’; it should be visible from the drone’s perspective.

Fig. 3 is a drone shot over Giant’s Playground from Mike Collins (of Wandering Wolf Productions) from summer 2024. See also Michael’s contributions to my Montana Megaliths series, e.g., [PCN #86](#), [#88](#), [#89](#) and [#91](#), to give an idea of what you’ll see from a drone.

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

to see, in the way of civilization markers, than what you’re looking at right here to posit that megalithic culture did reach North America?”

blocks. It appears that whatever ground surface the blocks originally covered near what is now the pinnacle base, eroded down the slope away from where the blocks now rest.

The blocks with their keystone cuts probably represent the remnants of a considerable floor structure that functioned in the same way as others around the world, at other megalithic sites. Once the floor became exposed to the elements, the clamps rusted or corroded enough to lose the grip and break. Space between the blocks steadily expanded and thousands of years of erosion rounded these blocks like they appear now. Some may even have tumbled down that slope, to be partially buried, like the block in Fig.1.

documenting what you see; no excavation will be required, just a lot of searching for 1 ft. wide dovetails on large black boulders resting in front of a vertical-walled spire base on a somewhat vegetated, not very extensive shelf.

Getting a Perspective

The discoverer’s perspective was from above. If he was coming from below the ledge, until he reached it, he’d probably not see the cut blocks until he was right on [top of?] them. He was coming around the side of the pinnacle on a ledge, which ultimately led to his viewing the keystones. Any exploration to confirm would have to include perspective from above, i.e., with a drone assisting. Examination of

Montana keystones (cont.)

Fig.4 shows a view looking at shelves from ground level. It is courtesy of Mike Collins

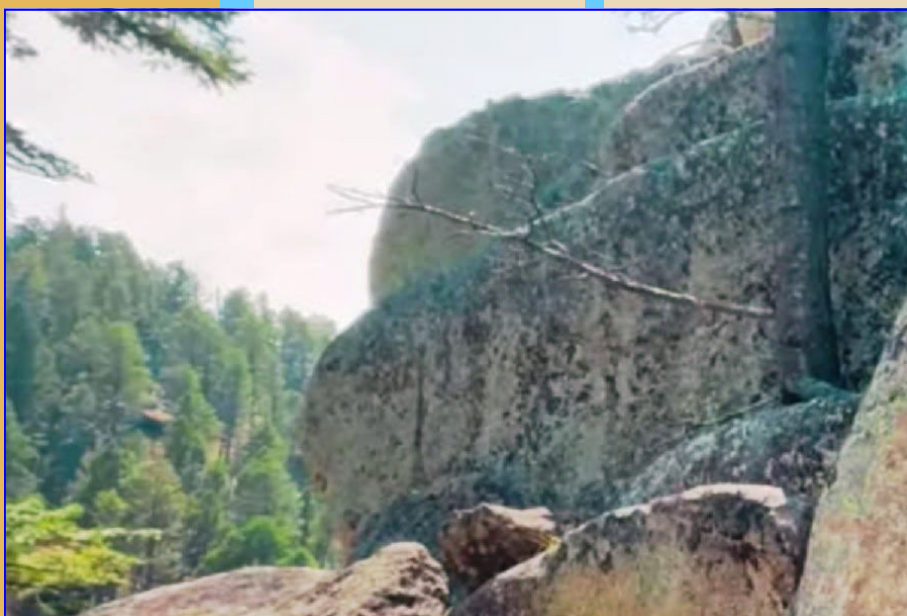


Fig. 4. Looking up at the shelves from ground level. Image courtesy of Mike Collins from his online video: "Location Revealed!!! Giant's Playground, Mt." July 2025.

from his video: "Location Revealed!!! Giant's Playground, Mt." July 2025.

proof points at the structures they visited. These are noted on the search GPS map, **Fig. 5.**

Mike Collins, together with a local guide, located the GPS points shown in the area map.

start for those looking. The map is courtesy of Tony Meyers in the sky and Mike Collins and friends on the ground. Look around just above the bases of pinnacles for shelves.

Lest we forget, there's more evidence, when the Sage Wall is considered, with its stacked stone block walls (**Fig. 6** following page). There are also dolmens in the Batholith area which sparked all the investigations that have been done in SW Montana by everyone since 2012 (**Fig. 7** next page). Many people assume that ice and glaciers made dolmen-like formations, melting and leaving everything as jumbled as it looks now, but glaciation never occurred in this area in the ice ages (see the two [glaciation maps](#) in Part 4, PCN #86, Nov-Dec 2023) and glaciers do not create dolmens, which are sometimes made from glacial erratics.

Megalithic civilization in Montana's Ice Age

What explanation for the clearly man-made, keystone-cut blocks in Montana could be more parsimonious than positing megalithic culture reaching this area in what must have been Ice Age times, when we know that, around the world they only appear at labeled megalithic sites? Does that imply that Montana megalithic sites are contemporary with other sites world-wide? Not necessarily. Keystone cuts are seen in sites



Fig. 5. Mike provided GPS coordinates for structures of interest in Giant's Playground and he and Tony Meyers plotted them on the satellite map Tony had made. I added the enclosure for easier viewing.

When Mike was finding various points of interest in Giant's Playground, they took the

The proposed search area may be a little larger than represented here. Still, it is a good

dating up to the Roman Empire, with many site dates

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Montana keystones (cont.)

"Does that imply that Montana megalithic sites are contemporary with other sites world-wide?"

Not necessarily."

varying widely in time. It appears as perhaps a some-time invention and re-invention among human civilizations that built in large stones or to a large scale.

If we suggest a floor, that itself assumes a building was previously over it. The back wall is easy, being the vertical base of the pinnacle. The rest is presumed shattered,

to me, would be the same reasons we ourselves had for coming to SW Montana: *gold* and other mineral resources that are mined extensively in this area up to this day.



Fig. 6. Two views of Sage Wall showing the stacked stone blocks. Photos by Mike Collins. For a better sense of the configuration at right see the *straight-on* view with Mike in [PCN #85, Part 3, Fig. 8](#) (Sept-Oct 2023).

The keystone-cut blocks in Montana prove that there was a megalithic civilization that reached into SW Montana.

They are not fresh, but highly eroded and patinated as is commonly seen on the Batholith and clearly not natural formations of granite breakage. They are all approximately the same size and several are apposed to one another across joints that used to exist. Some have skidded sideways and some have been split or knocked over. The split blocks and the keystone block faces are equally heavily patinated, though highly eroded, suggesting a block floor, suggesting that destruction of the floor occurred at a very early time.

fallen down or buried among the trees of the Batholith.

The largest copper mine in the world—the Anaconda Open Pit mine—used to exist just beyond the southwestern limits of the Batholith, outside of Butte. As the saying goes, "Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence." So here we are with extraordinary evidence by any definition and it's in stone. In Montana, U.S.A.

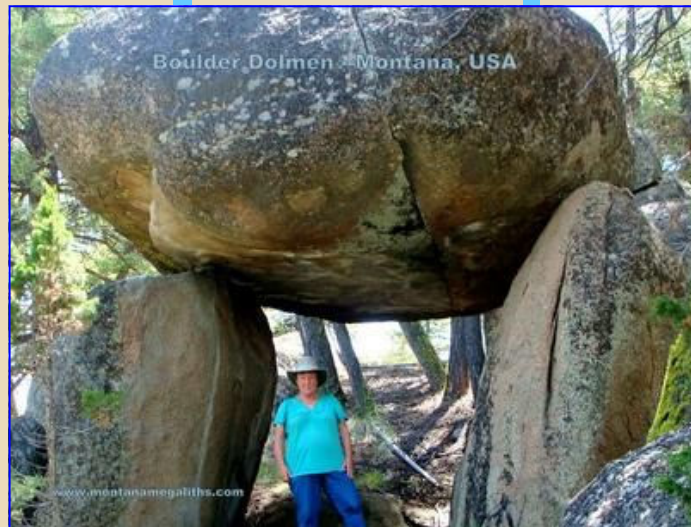


Fig. 7. (from [PCN #84](#)): The first dolmen discovered in Montana by Julie Ryder (pictured). One can easily see why she named it "Boulder Dolmen." Photo courtesy of Julie Ryder.

Incentive to Find the keystones (again)

Whoever finds the keystone-cut blocks in Giant's Playground again will confirm that a pretty well-developed civilization reached North America, building permanent structures here a very long time ago. For what reason? The most likely reason, it seems

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 over 50 articles for *PCN* since 2009 and is also one of *PCN's* copy editors. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link: https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch

Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project

Part 4 By Fred E. Budinger, Jr. Budinger & Associates, San Bernardino, CA

Continuing from Part 3 in PCN #95 (May-June 2025)...



"I began the series with an overview of the region and Calico's associated Lake Manix site, with sample artifacts, and noting that the archaeological record of the Manix Basin is the longest yet recorded in the United States."

Note: The long list of references will be included after the final installment.

In **Part 3** (last issue) I added several more clearly worked stone tools

to an overview of the types discovered at Calico site outside Barstow in California's Mojave Desert. I attended especially to the long chalcedony blades showing unmistakable human workmanship while being recovered from an excavation depth of up to 4.5 m (15 ft) in Master Pit 1. I also detailed two Calico scrapers excavated from a depth of 3.38 m (about 12 ft). With a treatment introduced in Part 2, these scrapers were also coated with aluminum powder to clearly reveal the techniques of human workmanship. I ended Part 3 with nine near identically pointed reamers (examples of rotational tools) showing either clockwise or counterclockwise use-wear. These are tell-tale signs of a human hand's twisting motion while the tools are in use. Piercing tools, on the other hand, have slender splinter-like spurs without retouch. Use-wear includes crushed tips and minute step-fractures.

Part 2 is where I introduced the variety of verified tool types characteristic of Calico Site proper providing them as well with clarifying powdered aluminum coating. And in **Part 1** I began the series with an overview of the region and details of Calico's associated Lake Manix site, with sample artifacts, and noting that the archaeologi-

cal record of the Manix Basin is the longest yet recorded in the United States.

the end surface and then struck. Ground anvils of chalcedony or jasper are un-

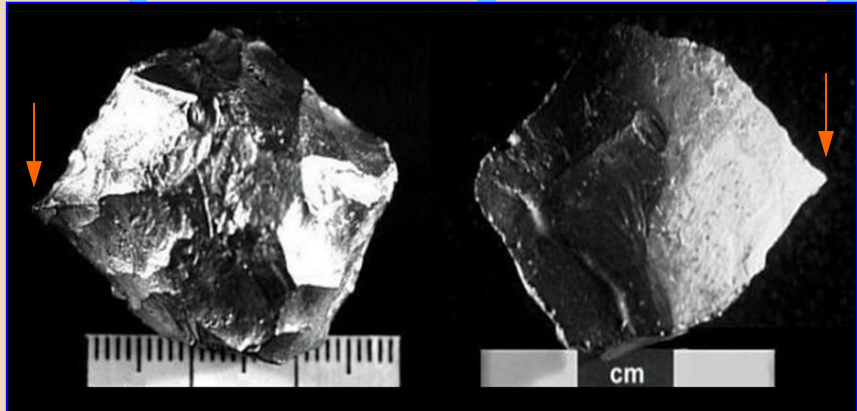


Fig. 1. A graver recovered from a depth of 3.99 m in Unit P-20 in Master Pit I at the Calico Site. This specimen has been coated with powdered aluminum to accentuate surface morphology. Note especially the fine point at left. Photograph courtesy of Daniel J. Griffin.

In this installment I bring in two more of Calico's tools benefiting from the powdered aluminum technique to bring out details—a graver and a combination chopping and cutting tool—as well as quickly explaining several additional artifact types from Calico.

Fig. 1 shows a 'graver' with a very fine point excavated from Master Pit 1 at a depth of 3.99 m (about 14 ft).

Heavy-duty tools

These were made from cores and core-like large flakes. Most cores are simple unprepared blocks from which flakes had been struck. Some show striking platform preparation. Bipolar cores are also present at Calico. However, spectacular polyhedral cores are not.

Both large (>50 cm) and small formed and unformed 'anvils' were used. With large anvils, a piece to be flaked was brought down forcefully on an anvil crest; with lap anvils the object was held on

modified high-crested blocks or bifacially modified. The crests exhibit localized crushing, battering, and incipient cones of percussion.

Hammerstones are a sub-rounded to oval, modified or naturally faceted class of chalcedony, chert, and andesite, or dacite. They are typically about 10 cm (just under 4 in) in diameter and exhibit crushing/battering use-wear. *Pecking stones* are similar but taper to one end.

Most choppers exhibit bifacial flaking; however, a few are unifacially worked. Side choppers outnumber end choppers. Lunate-shaped examples with thick, blunt backs and bifacial face and edge flaking are morphologically similar to Asian forms called skreblos.

Handaxe-like tools, typically with massive butt areas, were bifacially flaked from cores or large flakes.

> [Cont. on page 13](#)

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

"In Fig. 2 can be seen an example

One example with a long, broad, thin tongue-like blade exhibits an S-shape outline like Old World forms. In **Fig. 2** can be seen an example of the

or multiple facets (Simpson 1999; Simpson et al. 1986; Singer 1979).

- Interior flakes with multiple dorsal scars

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

- Concavo-convex flakes (second flakes) with force bulbs aligned with negative bulbs of preceding flake removals (296)
- Selective use of high-quality chalcedony including that available within 100 m of the site's major excavations
- Clusters of sharp-edged flakes
- Flake clusters exhibiting size distribution like clusters generated by experimental flaking



Fig. 2. An example of a Calico Cutter, a combination chopping and cutting tool recovered from a depth of 2.95 m. Three large oblique crests were produced as cutting edges. Alternate bifacial flaking was done to produce a chopping edge. This specimen has been coated with powdered aluminum to accentuate surface morphology. Photograph courtesy of Daniel J. Griffin.

of the Calico Cutter, a multi-function tool type... It was recovered from a depth of 2.95 m (just under 10 ft)."

Calico Cutter, a multi-function tool type with a sinuous chopper edge on one lateral and diagonal crests (retouched for cutting) on the other. It was recovered from a depth of 2.95 m (just under 10 ft).

Pointed tools are usually bifacially modified. Most are picks which exhibit retouch and/or use wear indicative of use as multi-functional tools, e.g., as both a pick and a chopper.

Other evidence of a human presence at Calico

In addition to formed tools, other lines of evidence indicating the presence of humans at the Calico Site include:

- Technical flakes with prominent force bulbs (439), diffuse force bulbs (2,793), concentric ripples (2048), bulbs scars (577), and striking platforms (855). Many show evidence of platform preparation such as edge grinding

clusters generated by experimental flaking

- Evidence of hinge flaking (676)
- Evidence of use-wear, especially crushing, spalling, and rotational wear
- Concentrations of non-local red and yellow ocher
- Pecked round rock balls (possible bola balls)
- Hammerstones and large hammers (258)
- Non-local quartz crystals, some of which have been modified by percussion flaking and others which exhibit use patterns like "bag wear" in much young assemblages
- Non-local Eocene moss agate flakes.

-Continued in Part 5...



From PCN #32: The author as Project Director of Calico Early Man Site measuring artifacts—such as those seen in this series—in the wall of Master Pit I. Photo: T. Oberlander.

buried by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlatco.

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in PCN #95:

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[Cultural significance of rock art](#)

for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, *Part 4*

Abdulahman Albalawi

PAGE 4

[Pleistocene Lake Manix](#) in a landscape once full of lakes, *Part 2*

Tom Baldwin

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[Cut stone remnants](#) of ice age civilization in North America

Richard Dullum

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Romanian and other evidence, eoliths, and anthropology in need of accountability

Dragos Gheorghiu, Brett Martin, John Feliks

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[Pleistocene civilizations](#), *Part 14*

Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao

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[Debunking evolutionary propaganda](#),

Part 16 of the series in reverse (Overview & links Parts 1-15) for fossil-record-first perspective

John Feliks

Archaeologist, Clovis expert and PCN contributor since 2019, **Dr. Richard Michael Gramly**, is making several of his book publications available at just the cost of printing and with old rate U.S. shipping fee of \$5.

Among several others the books include the updated July 2024 hardcover edition of...

Guide to Palaeolithic Artifacts and Features of the Americas.

The book contains over 150 images on its total 155 pages.

Direct price from Gramly's ASAA/Persimmon Press is \$110. However, if you write and request the promo flyer you may be able to use it for the flyer rate of \$71.50.

Another of the offerings is...

Archaeological Recovery of the Bowser Road Mastodon, Orange County, New York.

Here, Dr. Gramly and the other contributing authors discuss what is the first Clovis-age mastodon kill site—as well as ritual site—reported from the Americas.

The team compares the bone and ivory artifacts, etc., associated with the site with sites known from Eurasia. The book is 365 pages with nine appendices, nearly 200 color figures as well as table, heavy tab covers; enameled stock, and sewn bindings. The book is also indexed. Price \$45.

Finally, and again, among several others, is included

The Richey Clovis Cache.

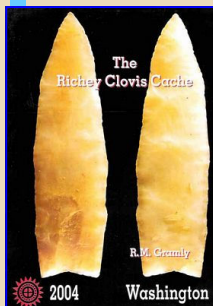
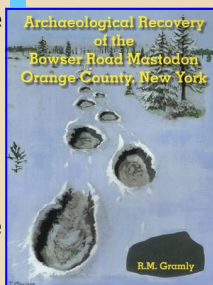
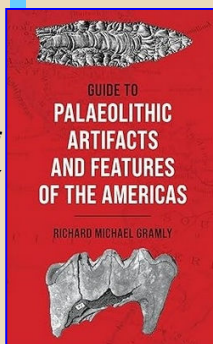
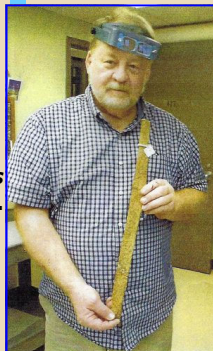
It is a new edition of the original 1993 report consisting of 58 pages plus an additional 58 pages of related essays, figures, etc. \$15.95.

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RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLy, PhD, is an archaeologist with a BS in geology (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and an AM and PhD in anthropology (Harvard University). He has conducted archaeological and geological fieldwork in six countries and 30 states. His PhD dissertation (1975)



focused on Kenyan and Tanzanian prehistory. Dr. Gramly worked for six years in East Africa two years of which he was an Exhibits Planner at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi, under famed anthropologist Richard Leakey, being well-acquainted with the entire Leakey family. Dr. Gramly feels a great sense of gratitude for the amateur archaeology community and is the Organizer of the American Society for Amateur Archaeology which has been active in his excavation work.

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

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



[Link to PCN #95](#)



[Link to PCN #94](#)



[Link to PCN #93](#)

The Pillars of Heracles (*Pillars of Hercules*), Part 1*

By Anthony L. Peratt, PhD, physicist; on the occasion of his 80th birthday
January 6, 2020

"It is likely no other ac-



count of an event in antiquity from such an authority has been interpreted or misinterpreted so often with the possible exception of the Indus civilization's Mahabharata and the Vedas' Great War."

***This article by Dr. Anthony L. Peratt is a verbatim reprint from PCN #63, Jan-Feb 2020. As per the plan explained in their outline (see Part 1, PCN #82, March-April 2023), from the very beginning of their Pleistocene civilizations series, Dr. Peratt's article was to double as the penultimate installment. As it turned out, that became 15/16. 1-14 were co-authored by Fay Yao. Series conclusion next issue.**

The recent discovery of Gobekli Tepe megalithic complex in Turkey dated c. 11,000–12,000 years old has created problems with prior conceptions about the Paleolithic-Neolithic past as it points to the existence of Pleistocene-age civilizations. So, it is easy to see how this has also rekindled interest in the Atlantis story as originally related by the Greek philosopher Plato and which he dated to the same time period. For nearly 2,400 years scholars have debated whether Atlantis was real or just a literary device especially in modern times

as leading archaeologists were 'convinced' there were no Pleistocene civilizations. So, post-Gobekli Tepe it may be best to go back to simply presenting evidence and see where it leads. In this article, I offer an interpretation of Plato's *Pillars of Heracles* aspect of the story as perhaps not representing actual physical geographic points but observable sky phenomena based on my prior evidence that many petroglyphs worldwide represent cosmological events witnessed in the past. At this stage I offer an amalgam of ideas, observations, and scientific facts.

Plato's Atlantis

First known mention of the 'Island of Atlas'—*Atlantis*—is in Plato's dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias* written c. 360 BC. By Plato's timing it would have existed about 11,600 years ago.¹ In *Critias*, Plato tells of a mighty power which made an

expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia and to which Athens put to an end: The power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean which in those days was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are called the *Pillars of Heracles*; Plato said the island was 'larger' than *Libya* and *Asia combined* (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).²

Of special interest to me was Plato's writing that the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of *Libya* within the *Pillars of Heracles* as far as *Egypt*, and of *Europe* as far as *Tyrrhenia*. A naval power lying in front of the *Pillars of*



Fig. 1. Plato's Atlantis was approx. equal in size to Asia (China), top; and the Libya-Tyrrhenian-Sea region, bottom.

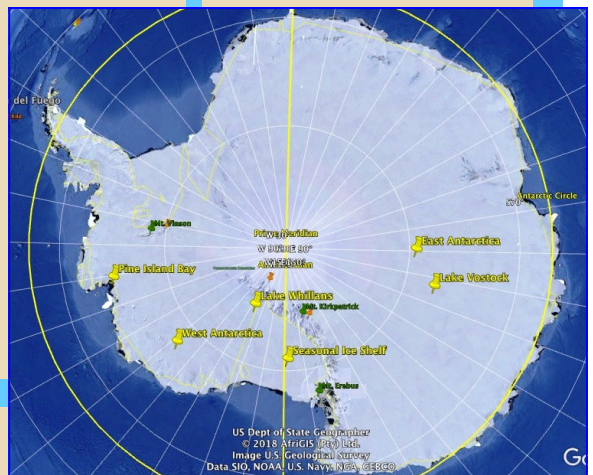


Fig. 2. My leaning for Plato's Atlantis today as the 3km-thick ice-covered Antarctica. See Footnote 2. The name Antarctica was not given to this island continent, after several credible claims of discovery 17th–19th centuries, until after 1890. The yellow vertical stripe in the middle is the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) passing through London to the north.

¹ More on the exact sequence of the Younger-Dryas c. 12.9–11.6 ka will be given in a subsequent paper.

² In the maps shown, taking China to be representative of Asia with 9.6 million square kilometers and Libya with 1.76 million square kilometers, for a total of 11.36 million square kilometers while Antarctica has 14.2 million square kilometers. Some believe Plato may have had better maps than most assume the caliber of the ancient cartographer maps originating from an older Vedic civilization.

> **Cont. on page 16**

The Pillars of Heracles, Part 1 (cont.)

"Later in history, when 'pillars' did

Heracles, Atlantis conquered many parts of Western Europe and Africa 9,000 years before the time of Athenian states-

the *Pillars of Heracles* cited as many different locations over time (and with the fall of the Athenian empire to Rome later renamed the *Pillars of Hercules*). I suggest the 'Pillars' may not actually have been promontory points in the landscape (in fact, a geophysical study of all mountains on Earth including Antarctica show none are visible from the Atlantic Ocean proper) but *manifestations* appearing only briefly (at high northern latitudes) and sometimes over much of the earth about once every other century *visibly in the sky*.

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 illustrate weak occurrence of the pillars as seen from land and the ocean at high latitudes, north and south.

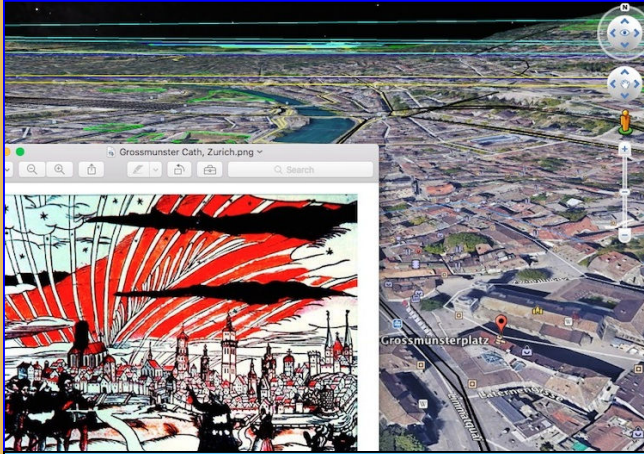


Fig. 3. Inset: North-south stripes in the sky as recorded at Grossmünsterplatz in Zurich in medieval time. **Background:** a modern day view of this location, approximately at N Street, as plotted by the author.

appear, they were not recognized as the Pillars

man, Solon, or c. 11,600 BP. After a failed attempt to invade Athens, Atlantis is said to have sank into the ocean *in a single day and night of misfortune*.

It is likely no other event

terms such as columns, pillars, lines, and straits, including the singular 'strait' as in Strait of Gibraltar. The confusion is present in both Greek and English. Plato's relating that Atlantis sank in the ocean in 'a single day and night' is also confusing as is that his description is an *engineering account* rather than describing a driving force.

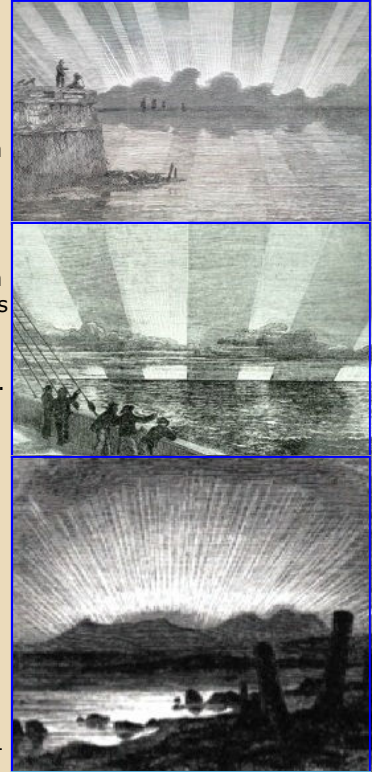


Fig. 5. The striped sky northward as sketched during the Carrington Event. The Getty Museum, Los Angeles.



Fig. 4. Pillars of light in the northern sky as photographed in Scandinavia. Photograph contributed in online discussion of sky pillars.

of Heracles but rather as a sign of ill omen during medieval times."

account in antiquity from such an authority has been interpreted or misinterpreted so often with the possible exception of the Indus civilization's *Mahabharata* and the *Vedas'* Great War.

Ongoing doubts about the location of Plato's Atlantis may have something to do with the presumed physical nature of

Visible appearances of the Pillars of Heracles

Later in history, when 'pillars' did appear they were not recognized as the *Pillars of Heracles* but rather as a sign of ill omen during medieval times prompting pilgrimages to avert the 'wrath of Heaven.' While accounts of the phenomena I describe were historically recorded, one of the better known was recorded in Zurich, Switzerland in medieval time. **Fig. 3** shows several north-south oriented stripes in the sky as seen at Grossmünsterplatz (Great Minister Place), Zurich, Switzerland. Compare with the Aboriginal rock art in Part 2. Also shown is a modern view of this location around N Street as plotted by the author.

Visible and electrical appearances of the Pillars of Heracles

In modern times *Birkeland currents* were observed both in the visible and as disruptive electrical phenomena, the most noted of these being the Carrington Event of September 1-2, 1859. These received worldwide press notice as recorded by the Astronomers Richard Carrington and Richard Hodgson. Unrecognizable bright lights from the world in the northern hemisphere as far south as the Caribbean and also visible as far south as south-central Mexico, Queensland, Cuba, Hawaii, southern Japan, China, and also at latitudes closer to the

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

The Pillars of Heracles, Part 1 (cont.)

equator, for example, Columbia. In the southern hemisphere, these were also reported in Santiago, Chile, 33° south, Brisbane, 27.46° south, Sydney, about 34° south, and Melbourne 37.81° south.

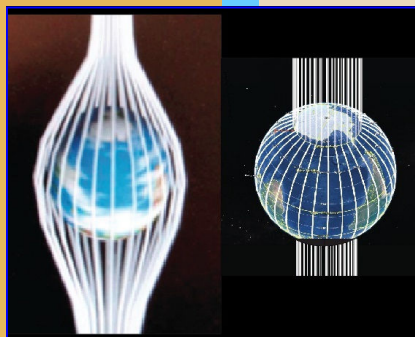


Fig. 6. Left: Complete Tri-Stan (Tristan-Stanford) 3D computer simulation profile with Birkeland currents encircling the Earth. **Right:** Mock up of vertical and curving currents in order to get exact latitude/longitude positions on the Earth.

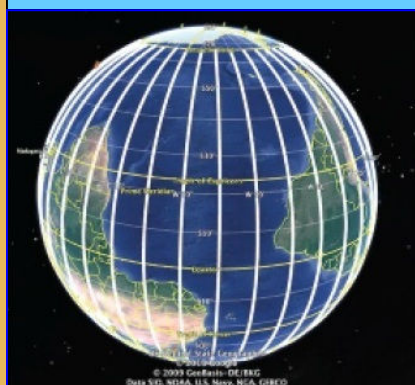


Fig. 7. Figure of Plato's within the pillars of Heracles. Top: Birkeland filaments (pillars) in Earth's plasmasphere. **Bottom:** This refers to Plato's statement exactly: *The men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the Pillars of Heracles as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia.* Better seen in Fig. 1 of the region is the dire strait that Athens was in. The largest Lingham in the world, representative of Atlantis—the Ggantija in Malta—had been constructed at the very 'doorstep' of the Greek city (from a worldwide survey of Lingham around Antarctica).

Unrecognized (Kristian Birkeland had yet to publish his 1901 *terrella* experiment) astronomers attributed the phenomena to sun-spots or aurora. But the phenomena were plasma currents that originated much further in the Galaxy than the Sun: intense self-pinched currents of electrons and ions that enveloped the Earth (Fig. 6). Telegraph operators worldwide found arcs of electricity around their equipment until they found they could communicate better with their batteries disconnected.

What is seen in the sky as

stripes or pillars, in reality are heavily pinched plasma currents, first demonstrated in the laboratory by Kristian Birkeland in 1901 focusing an electron beam onto a *terrella*—a magnetized metallic globe—for which the beam pinched into filaments that flowed above the globe from south to north, Fig. 7, never touching the globe.³

The pinched currents (*Pillars of Heracles*) are sources of intense visible light emission seen sometimes even through clouds and onto the ground.^{4,5} Coming from within the galaxy, these never move as the Earth rotates within. When illuminating the ground, these make excellent and precise N-S survey lines, if quickly recorded, or marked simultaneously at two points far apart, as the Earth rotates at a velocity of 1674.4 kilometers per hour (faster than the speed of sound at the equator).

Deserving some mention in Fig. 7 (Top), is that closer to Antarctica, more than two pillars were seen. This is mentioned in A. McCollum (2012), *A Syriac Fragment from the Cause of Causes on the Pillars of Hercules, ISAW Papers 5.*

Continued in Part II...

The author acknowledges his decades long research with fellows Juan Crocco, Patricio Bustamante Diaz, and John McGovern of the Epigraphic Institute, Australia.

ANTHONY L. PERATT, PHD, began his academic/scientific career with his first two years spent at Glendale City college, Glendale, CA, 1958, where he studied mathematics, machine shop, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He received his BSEE from California

State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern California, 1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfvén, he translated *Cosmic Plasma* into English, receiving his Ph.D. in 1971, the year after Alfvén was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Dr. Peratt joined the University of California laboratories (Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, 1972, and Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1981) receiving his 30-year University of California Alumnus Award in 2005. He also spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics, in Garching, Germany (1975-77) and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985 and 1988. He gave the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters prestigious Birkeland Lecture in 1995. He received two Department of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Professor O. Buneman, Stanford, 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. 1995-1999 Peratt served in the Department of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since that time he served in Los Alamos' Associate Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently, Peratt's research has focused on studying the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, primarily in North, Central, and South America, Australia, Polynesia (including Easter Island) and the Alps. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science* and a Life Fellow of the IEEE, a member of the American Physical Society, American Astrophysical Society, and Archimedes Circle.

Website: plasmauniverse.info

³ *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, A. L. Peratt, Springer Verlag, New York, 2015; Chap. 12.4, Birkeland's Terrella Experiments.

⁴ *Lines On The Landscape*, Pennick, N. and Devereux, P., Robert T. Hale, London 1989.

⁵ Often confused with the Borealis or lightning, Birkeland currents never touch the ground but are instead a thousand kilometers high in the ionosphere.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 15

Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned via invertebrate fossils

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 #37, Sept-Oct 2015. This is Part 15 of 21 in reverse to give readers the facts of the fossil record first.



Fig. 1. The recently-sequenced genome of the famous brachiopod, *Lingula*, was used to make evolutionary claims. I reproduce (again) a composite picture from PCN #28, March-April 2014 so that readers can compare it with a quote from the Japanese paper:

“Unexpectedly, we find that contrary to its reputation as a ‘living fossil,’ the *Lingula* genome has been actively evolving.”

—Luo, Yi-Jyun et al. 2015. The *Lingula* Genome Provides Insights into Brachiopod Evolution and the Origin of Phosphate Biomineralization. *Nature Communications*, September 18, 2015.

Unless evolution can mean anything one wishes, if *Lingula* has been actively evolving one should certainly expect to see a difference between a 470 million-year old *Lingula* fossil (Upper pictures) and modern *Lingulas* living in aquariums (Lower pictures). The quote (typical of such papers) shows a huge credibility problem in evolutionary genetics. Tricks like this are used to dupe the public into believing that evolution is occurring even though no one can see it. How much less believable are vertebrate evolution claims involving far more complex creatures?

Top: Positive and negative versions of Ordovician-age *Lingula* with soft tissue pedicle preserved. Recovered by the author, Platin Formation, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri (PCN #28, March-April 2014). **Lower Left:** Living *Lingula* identical to the fossil even though 470 million years younger (Guide to the Mangroves of Singapore/Singapore Science Centre; used w/ permission). **Lower Right:** Living *Lingulas* in a Japanese aquarium (Wikimedia Commons).

“We knew that tetrapods [animals with 4 limbs]...evolved from fish. ... Almost certainly no single scenario can account for all the [hindlimb] stages. ... We may never piece together the entire puzzle of tetrapod evolution.”

—Jennifer A. Clack, PhD. 2005. Getting a Leg Up on Land: Recent Fossil Discoveries Cast Light On the Evolution of Four-limbed Animals from Fish. *Scientific American*, Dec. 2005. Quoting pp. 100 & 107.

Question: How does Dr. Clack—the leading tetrapod authority—go from essentially saying, “We have tetrapod evolution resolved,” to “Well, we really don’t have a clue”?

Answer: Evolutionary writers become bolder and less accountable the higher up the taxonomic ladder. This is even though they have a billion times less evidence than invertebrate paleontologists.

In Fig. 1, I show how invertebrates such as *Lingula* brachiopods (513 million years old—Present) are so perfectly preserved in the fossil record that no one would believe it if you told them they didn’t resemble modern ones.

To counter this, modern invertebrate paleontologists now resort to genetic trickery to make evolutionary claims because the record is so packed with flawless specimens that everyone can see there has been no evolutionary change. In other words, if one is committed to evolutionism but evolutionary change is not visible, then one can turn to the trick of saying that the changes are actually genetic. Genetics is the perfect trick to use against a fossil record they can’t overcome.

In Fig. 2, I demonstrate how vertebrate evolutionists use another kind of untestable trick which can be referred to as the “unknown ancestors” trick. Ancestors are much larger than the Hox genes of genetics but

their most useful quality for evolution promoters is that they, too, are “invisible.”

Both of these tricks should

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

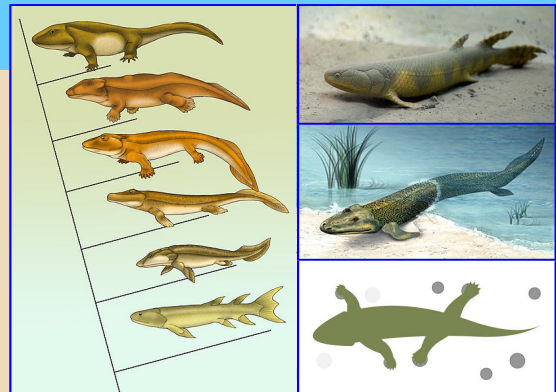


Fig. 2. The public’s lack of knowledge about the fossil record is taken advantage of by the science community. Tricks of illusion are used to convince trusting people that evolution has a basis in fact which is not so. **Left.** A standard propaganda sequence of fish appearing to morph and mutate into amphibians (Wikimedia Commons). **Right.** A composite showing the popular fantasy in reverse. The reason for this reversal is due to the recent discovery of ancient amphibian or lizard tracks in Poland (**Bottom**) dated to c. 395 million years old; Wikimedia Commons) predating by 20 million years supposed fish ancestors—including the prior excessively-hyped *Tiktaalik* (**Center**; 375 million years old; public domain). The problem the discovery makes for evolutionism is obvious. The tracks are believed to have been made by creatures approaching seven (7) feet long! Not only that, but one of the sets of prints was found to be from a creature so good at walking that it left no impressions of a dragging tail (if it had one) nor any sign that it dragged its belly through the mud (Tetrapod Trackways from the Early Middle Devonian of Poland. Niedźwiedzki et al. 2010. *Nature* 463: 43-8, January 7). The famous fish, *Eusthenopteron*, **Top**, c. 380 million years old—was long hyped as a creature that crawled out of the sea and evolved into amphibians. The vertebrate fossil record from which these forms come is sparse and spread out over millions of years; yet, bold evolutionary claims run rampant in the science community. The problem with evolutionists trying to use the vertebrate record is that it *doesn’t even come close* to the standards of the invertebrate record. The invertebrate record—with trillions of complete fossils in perfect, full-contact stratigraphic layers correlated across tens of thousands of miles—consistently and persistently shows no evolutionary sequences. What is seen, instead, is a remarkable pantheon of creatures that remained the same throughout their tenure on the earth. **Tables 1–2** challenging readers with c. 200 primarily invertebrate fossils were compiled to help bring this point home. The same can be done for vertebrate fossils.

* Links to the prior parts in this reverse reprint series: [Part 16](#), [Part 17](#), [Part 18](#), [Part 19](#), [Part 20](#), [Part 21](#).*

Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned (cont.)

prove to the average science aficionado that evolutionism and Darwinism—which are

now being forced on American children in captive-audience classrooms as “fact”

via the [Next Generation Science Standards](#) and [Common Core](#) (craftily devised and pushed through U.S. legislation essentially by powerful non-profit science institutions such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)—are degrading the reputation of science as an objective quest for knowledge.

Concessions as to the weaknesses of vertebrate evolutionary claims—just like those of invertebrate evolutionary claims—are subtly stated by the very proponents themselves, e.g.:

“It’s every paleontologist’s dream to find a transitional form...between two groups...that sort of links them both.”

–Jennifer Clack, PhD, leading fish–tetrapod evolution paleontologist

Dr. Clack’s expectation of finding—or admission of already having found—something that “sort of” links two animal groups together is a reflection of what evolutionary fantasies are about and an example of the rigor level accepted in the three sciences that sold out to evolutionism—biology, paleontology, and anthropology. Unlike unaffected sciences where many discoveries can be

stated and replicated as true observable fact, evolutionists continuously make vague statements like Clack’s. The statement on Dr. Clack’s website was presumably posted after her discovery of *Acanthostega* which is commonly promoted as an evolutionary link.

Modern scientists regularly get upset whenever Darwin is quoted for his objectivity and critical thinking about the fossil record:

“Why, if species have descended by ... fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined? ”

–Charles Darwin. *On the Origin of Species*, 1859, p. 171

I would like to emphasize that Darwin’s “well defined species” includes not only those living today but those of the entire fossil record also.

With [Table 1](#) at left and [Table 2](#) on the following page I offer a list of the fossils published in [Parts 6–14](#) which I recovered “direct” from formations across the United States and Ontario, Canada, over a 30-year span. I’ve provided about 200 genera and species not one of which has been proven to be part of an evolutionary fossil sequence as explained in the captions. I picked these out of many fossils collected straight from formations. Not many who promote evolutionism as a fact can make a similar claim because most likely they went straight from high school into university without a break straight into lectures and textbooks telling them what to think about the fossil record. What I recommend instead is for parents to get

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

<p>Brachiopoda (PCN #28, Mar-April 2014)</p> <p><i>Acrothele</i> <i>Ambocoelia</i> <i>Athyris</i> <i>Atrypa</i> <i>Chonetes</i> <i>Composita</i> <i>Cyrtina</i> <i>Dalmanella</i> <i>Derbyia</i> <i>Echinochonchus</i> <i>Eodictyonella</i> <i>Leiorhynchus</i> <i>Leptaena</i> <i>Lingula</i> w/pedicle <i>Marginifera</i> <i>Meristella</i> <i>Neochonetes?</i> Mesolobus? <i>Neospirifer</i> <i>Orbiculoidea</i> <i>Pholidostrophia</i> <i>Punctospirifer</i> <i>Resserella</i> <i>Rhipidomella</i> <i>Rhynchonellida</i> <i>Rhynchotrema</i> <i>Rhynchotrema</i> <i>Schizophoria</i> <i>Sieberella</i> <i>Sowerbella</i> <i>Spirifer</i> sp (large) <i>Strophodonta</i></p> <p>Mollusca (PCN #29, May-June 2014)</p> <p><i>Allorisma</i> <i>Ambonychia</i> <i>Anadara</i> <i>Aviculopecten</i> <i>Baculites</i> <i>Belemnitella</i> <i>Caridodens</i> (a.k.a. <i>Pterinea</i>)</p>	<p><i>Collignoniceras</i> <i>Conocardium</i> <i>Cyclonema</i> <i>Econospira</i> <i>Edmondia</i> <i>Euryzone</i> <i>Goniasma</i> <i>Grammysioidea</i> <i>Inoceramus</i> <i>Michelinoceras</i> <i>Modiomorpha</i> <i>Mooreoceras</i> <i>Nuculites</i> <i>Orthonota</i> <i>Ostrea</i> <i>Palaeoneilo</i> <i>Parallelodon</i> actual shell <i>Platyceras</i> <i>Platystoma</i> <i>Tentaculites</i> <i>Tornoceras</i> <i>Treptoceras</i> <i>Tropidodiscus</i> UI <i>Nuculoidea</i>-type <i>Venus</i></p> <p>Porifera /Cnidaria (PCN #30, July-Aug 2014)</p> <p><i>Agaricia</i> <i>Alveolites</i> <i>Aulopora</i> <i>Cystiphyllum</i> <i>Cystiphyllum</i> w/ <i>Calymene</i> and <i>Pentamerus</i> <i>Disphyllum</i> <i>Emmonsia</i> <i>Favosites</i> <i>Grewingkia</i> <i>Halysites</i> <i>Heliophyllum</i> <i>Hexagonaria</i> <i>Lithostrotion</i> <i>Lophophyllidium westii</i> <i>Lophophyllidium proliferum</i> comparison Ord, Dev, and Penn horn corals</p>	<p><i>Manicina</i> <i>Microcyclus</i> <i>Montastrea</i> <i>Pleurodictyum</i> <i>Protaraea</i> <i>Stereostylus</i> <i>Syringopora</i> UI jellyfish UI large horn coral UI <i>Stromatoporoid</i> sponge showing internal structure UI tube sponge <i>Thamnopora</i> <i>Zaphrentoides</i></p> <p>Echinodermata (PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014)</p> <p><i>Ancyrocrinus</i> grapple-style crinoid stem anchor <i>Arthrocantha</i> <i>Delocrinus</i> <i>Ectenocrinus</i> Encrinal limestone <i>Eucalyptocrinites</i> crown and holdfast <i>Heteroschisma</i> (<i>Codaster</i>) <i>Iocrinus</i> Large Mississippian crinoid stem section Orange encrinal limestone Pennsylvanian crinoid stem sections <i>Pentremites</i> <i>Periechocrinites</i> <i>Phanocrinus</i> <i>Favosites</i> <i>Reteocrinus</i> <i>Schizoblastus</i> <i>Schizocrinus</i> UI Pennsylvanian calyx and spines UI pinnulate crinoid UI starfish or bryozoan</p>
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Table 1. When evolution adherents attempt to intimidate those who question they usually have it easy. Instead of responding with proof they belittle the questioners. However, when it comes to the invertebrate fossil record, if they try and tell you it supports evolution, you know you have them; they have no idea what they are talking about and are likely just echoing back some claim they read, heard in class, or saw in a program. Challenge them with the evidence offered in this series. Ask them to provide you with papers proving evolutionary sequences for any of the groups listed. In other words, for the boldness of evolutionary claims of “fact” you have a right to see exactly what various creatures evolved “from” and what they evolved “into.” Be confident; that evidence does not exist.

Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned (cont.)

their children into direct contact with the fossil record before they're told how to interpret it by PBS television programs or textbooks in

learning objectivity before entrusting their minds to the template-thinking of a discreditable science curriculum there is a good chance that

they will never gain those skills as far as science goes. The fact that increasing numbers of university-educated people can actually believe what is quoted in **Fig. 3** is a perfect example.

The modern science community has allowed the bar to be set so low in biology, paleontology, and archaeology that it grants them extrapolation powers without accountability to the chronologically-recorded physical facts of the fossil record. No science ignores its primary source of real-time facts. Devotees have become so frustrated with the fossil record not giving them what they

pected. So, let's just say it is so and start forcing it on children through legislation before they have a chance to think. That way, when they grow up they will lack the strength to question it and we won't have to deal with kids raising their hands in classrooms and asking stupid questions about the fossil record. After all, who do they think they are, questioning authority?"

I personally am very happy my family encouraged fossil collecting before the new aggressive breed of evolutionary fanaticism started.

It is my hope that after the facts presented in this series so far, from invertebrates to fish and tetrapods, that the reader can say they find something not quite right reflected in the many expert scientist quotes I've offered. Again, at least, that's my hope.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years demonstrating that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and *Index Fossils of North America*.

<p>Bryozoa (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014)</p> <p><i>Archimedes</i> <i>Batostoma</i> <i>Constellaria</i> <i>Fenestella</i> Devonian <i>Fenestella</i> highly magnified <i>Fenestella</i> Mississippian <i>Fenestella</i> Pennsylvanian <i>Fistulipora</i> <i>Hederella</i> <i>Monticulopora</i> <i>Parvohallopora rugosa</i> <i>Prasopora</i> <i>Septopora</i> <i>Spatiopora</i> <i>Streblotrypa</i> <i>Sulcoretepora</i> <i>Trepotomida</i> colony w/ complete attachment base</p> <p>Arthropoda (PCN #33, Jan-Feb 2015)</p> <p><i>Asaphiscus wheeleri</i> <i>Calymene breviceps</i> <i>Calymene celebra</i> <i>Calymene celebra</i> external mold <i>Ceraurus pleuroxanthemus</i> <i>Crassiproteus sibleyensis</i> <i>Cryptomartus hindi</i> <i>Ditomopyge</i></p>	<p><i>Echinocaris</i> <i>Elrathia</i> <i>Eoleperditia fabulites</i> <i>Greenops</i> comparison w/ <i>Bellaertrawrightia</i> and <i>Hollandrops</i> <i>Isotelus gigas</i> <i>Paladin</i> <i>Pernopsis</i> <i>Prosaukia</i> <i>Pseudogygites latimarginatus</i> <i>Spergenaspis boonensis</i> <i>Triarthrus eatoni</i></p> <p>Trace fossils and graptolites (PCN #34, March-April 2015)</p> <p><i>Cruziana</i> <i>Chondrites</i> type A <i>Chondrites</i> type B <i>Dictyonema</i> <i>Diplograptus</i> <i>Entobia</i> <i>Genicularaptus</i> <i>Mucrospirifer</i> clamping shell bit <i>Mucrospirifer</i> predator-crushed shell <i>Phycodes</i> <i>Petroxestes</i> w/ <i>Modiomorpha</i> clam <i>Rectograptus</i> <i>Scalituba missouriensis</i> <i>Spirorbis</i></p>	<p><i>Trypanites</i> UI Cambrian trace fossils w/<i>Prosaukia trilobites</i></p> <p>Plants (PCN #35, May-June 2015)</p> <p><i>Alethopteris</i> <i>Alethopteris</i> or <i>Neuropteris</i> compared <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> <i>Alethopteris serlii</i> <i>Annularia</i> <i>Asterophyllites equisetiformis</i> <i>Calamites trunk</i> <i>Calamostachys</i> <i>Cyperites</i> <i>Cyclopteris trichomanoides</i> <i>Lepidodendron</i> <i>Neuropteris</i> of <i>Medullosa</i> tree <i>Neuropteris ovata</i> <i>Pecopteris</i> <i>Receptaculites</i> <i>Sigillaria</i> <i>Sphenophyllum</i> <i>Sphenophyllum majus</i> <i>Stigmaria</i></p> <p>Fishes and invertebrates (PCN #36, July-Aug 2015)</p> <p><i>Petalodus</i> <i>Protitanichthys</i></p>
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Table 2. Tables 1-2 represent a list of all the invertebrate, plant, placoderm fish, and shark fossils which I personally recovered direct from formations across the U.S. and Canada over a 30-year span and published in *Parts 6-14* (and these are only a few selected fossils). What does it mean? Ask your professors to provide evolutionary sequences showing exactly what these forms evolved "from" and what they evolved "into." In other words, if you have grade school teachers or university professors trying to tell you evolution is a "fact" then have them show you how any of these creatures morphed into their forms from other creatures and out of their forms into different creatures. These tables are just a way to start learning the truth. It doesn't matter if you use these fossils or your own or even pick different ones out of books, the idea is to find out for yourself if the claims of evolution are valid. If the pursuit of knowledge is being hindered through intimidation in class, by online bullies, or U.S. Legislation, perhaps you might consider taking up this exciting and genuinely worthy cause.

grade school. Teach them to think for themselves first. Don't let over-the-top excited TV scientists tell them what fossils or anything else means. Teach them to research or ponder such things on their own because once they pass the window of

want that they've switched tactics and now just throw their hands into the air and say, "The hell with it! We're just going to say it as if it were fact. We're tired of all this work we've done for 150 years and still not having the proof we ex-



Fig. 3. If the *Lingula* paper cited in Fig. 1 was difficult for seeing the contradictions between evolutionary genetics and the visible facts of the fossil record, here is a quote—with visual aids—that everyone can relate to. Again, it shows how the "invisible" is used to dupe the public:

"Coelacanth [a] are actually more closely related to humans [b] ... than to ray-finned fishes such as tuna and trout [c]."

-Woolston, C. 'Living fossil' genome unlocked: The genes of an ancient fish, the coelacanth, have much to reveal about our distant past. *Nature News*, April 17, 2013



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PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS, Vol. 17: Issue 4
(July-August)

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

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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.