



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 96

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CONTINUATION — Chapter 7, Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us, by John Green

southern border between Europe and Asia, I have only one European report on file. It was published in the newspaper *Arriba* in Madrid on February 27, 1968, and refers to a strange creature reported seen at night near Gerona at the eastern end of the Pyrenees. There had been several reports from children and then from adults regarding it, but they were ignored until it was finally seen in the daytime.

The animal was drinking from a pond near the house of the witnesses. It fled, leaving in the clay soil a number of great footprints 40 centimeters long (nearly 16 inches) and resembling those of a plantigrade being (one that walks on the entire sole of the foot). These footprints agree with the description given by the motorist Ruperto Juher, who said that he had seen, near Hostalrich a few days ago, an animal with a large hairy body and long arms, that crossed the highway in front of him, walking with a weary sort of gait.

One would think that there might be reports from the forests of Scandinavia, and Norwegian friends of mine have told me that they have heard of giant footprints in the snow in the mountains there. There is also a similarity between the sasquatch and some descriptions of trolls. However I have nothing specific from that area.

Plainly the Russian information is significantly different from that from other parts of the world. The question is whether it refers to a different creature. I think that it probably does. There is nothing in the reports from the Himalayas or from North America to indicate the slightest possibility that the creatures in those places ever were or could be domesticated and taught to participate in human activities. Professor Porshnev eventually concluded that the material he had accumulated referred to Neanderthal Man, and if the story of Zana is true she must indeed have been extremely close to *Homo sapiens* genetically, able to produce cross-bred offspring that were fertile themselves. The matter is by no means certain, however, since the way of life of the Russian creatures in the wild is apparently very similar to that of the sasquatch and some other animals, while it does not resemble at all that generally ascribed to Neanderthal Man. There is no proof that the Neanderthals were not hairy, but they did use fire, and a good variety of stone tools, and they had been doing so for a hundred thousand years.

The Russian creatures are apparently little more than man-sized. In North America we are dealing with a giant — estimates of height averaging more than 7½ feet. A difference of about 20 inches in height may not seem like a great deal, but it is. If the height of the North American creature is one quarter greater than that in the U.S.S.R., and if the other two dimensions are in the same proportion,



Igor Burtsev (left) Dr. Grover Krantz, and Dmitri Bayanov discussing a cast from a Russian snowman footprint. There are fewer casts available than for the sasquatch, but it appears the length ranges from 10 inches to 15 inches. Generally, the homin would be on average shorter than sasquatch in height (which is average 8 feet), but would likely be much more than “man-size.”



Although I have no further information on the sighting near Gerona, Pyrenees Mountains, Spain, in February 1968, there was a possible sighting on the slopes of Formigal in February 2016 (same mountains, 48 years later). The Telegraph newspaper (UK) states the following:

Scared skiers and snowboarders in the resort of Formigal, in the Pyrenees, are keeping their eyes peeled for a large yeti-like monster that has been spotted roaming the slopes of the ski resort in north-eastern Spain.

The creature has been caught on camera by a holidaymaker—could this finally be the evidence needed to convince the world that the abominable snowman actually exists?

I have shown the possible hominoid with a red circle and then enlarged the image (yellow box). I personally think the figure is too human-shaped (arms need to be longer and legs shorter) but then again I am going by sasquatch descriptions. Anyway, I would be more comfortable with something like this:



the weight must be greater by the cube of 1.25, which is 1.953, or approximately double. That calculation assumes that both have the same proportions, but they do not. Although he is constantly making comparisons with man, Professor Porshnev does not even mention body build or weight, whereas North American descriptions frequently stress sheer bulk. The female in the Patterson movie, less than seven feet high, scales out at no less than 500 pounds, probably a good deal more. No doctor examining such a creature would settle for "considerably bigger than the local inhabitants." On the Pacific Coast, which is the area primarily under study, average height is not 7½ feet but eight feet. Using that height estimate involves cubing one and one third, and if in addition the creatures were built one third heavier for their height, which seems to me a conservative estimate, then their average weight is triple that of the Russian creatures. In my opinion it is probably more.

That does not by any means establish that they do not belong to the same genus, or even the same species, but it puts them in a different relationship to their environment. For instance the larger variety would require a great deal more food, so presumably would need a greater range and have a smaller population. But it would be capable of killing larger animals and would have fewer predators to fear. As a matter of fact, a full-grown sasquatch in North America would have no need to fear any predators at all, unless it met a killer whale while swimming. It might give a wide berth to a grizzly or a polar bear, but it would presumably be a relationship of mutual respect. In Mongolia, on the other hand, the smaller 'Almas' shares its range with the largest tigers in the world. Also there are numerous references to the creatures being killed or captured by humans in various parts of Russia.

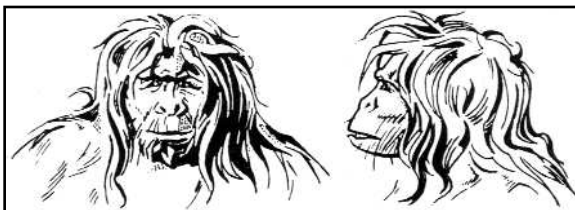
There are also a number of lesser differences that should be noted, although remarkably few. The North American creatures do have hair on the face and the color and length of hair are normally not noticeably different on the head and body. Their shoulders are not rounded, their stride is smooth-flowing, not clumsy, and there are no descriptions of breasts that could be flopped over the shoulders. Sasquatches have not been reported to build windbreaks or to carry stones for any reason, and if they use sticks it is not to any significant extent. They are not known to dig dens or use caves. Attributing sounds to creatures not seen in the act of making them is a very chancy business, but the impression I have of sasquatch vocalizations is a lot noisier than what the Russian list suggests. Whistling is on both lists, but mine stresses screaming, bellowing, growling and grunting, and does not include mooing or mumbling.

A lot of things that Professor Porshnev mentions, such as hairless

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Comments: After 42 years and the advent of the Internet, much has changed as to sasquatch-related information. This applies to both the quantity and quality of material. Nevertheless, what John states regarding appearance "differences" between North American and Russian hominoids is still essentially the same. I believe all male hominoids have beards and females simply have fine hair on their faces

These drawings of a Russian snowman (referred to as *almasty*) go back quite a few years. When I look at them, and also the drawing by Andrey Lyubchenko, I get the feeling of "greater humanism." In other words these hominoids appear to be more advanced than all of the others (sasquatch, yeti, yowie, and yeren).



Andrey Lyubchenko, an accomplished artist, created this drawing of his personal encounter with a Russian snowman in 2015. I provide a detailed account in BP#41, page 3. Andrey claims telepathic communications with the hominoid. I won't get into that subject. I simply wish to point out the difference in height and stature between the hominoid and Andrey. An artist like Andrey would be highly accurate as to proportions. It appears to me that the hominoid would be over one foot taller than Andrey, who appears to be around 5 feet 10 inches.

I don't know the source of John's formula for weight. What he is saying is that if the average sasquatch and the average Russian snowman differ in height by 20%, BUT ARE OTHERWISE PROPORTIONAL, then the sasquatch's weight will be 1.953 times the Russian snowman's weight. This means that a Russian snowman who weights 400 pounds would weigh 781 pounds if he were a sasquatch. As John goes on to state that they don't have the same proportions, whatever the formula it's not applicable unless you think they are proportional.

Obviously, John was trying to indicate what he believed was the difference in stature between the two hominoids. In the mid 1990s Dr. Henner Fahrenbach did a massive study on sasquatch sightings and determined that the AVERAGE sasquatch was about 8 feet tall. Females would likely be shorter than males, but the difference would factor out. Then in the late 1990s a forensic scientist (Jeff Glickman) determined that the P/G film subject was 7 feet, 3.5 inches tall. Then in 2014 the mathematical formula for determining the height of objects in a photograph was brought to light by Bill Munns. I believe that formula justifies Jeff Glickman's calculation. I am very confident that John Green would agree with all of this latest research.

The bottom line on all this appears to be that Russian snowmen on average are probably shorter than sasquatch and have less bulk, but would still be impressive and somewhat frightening.

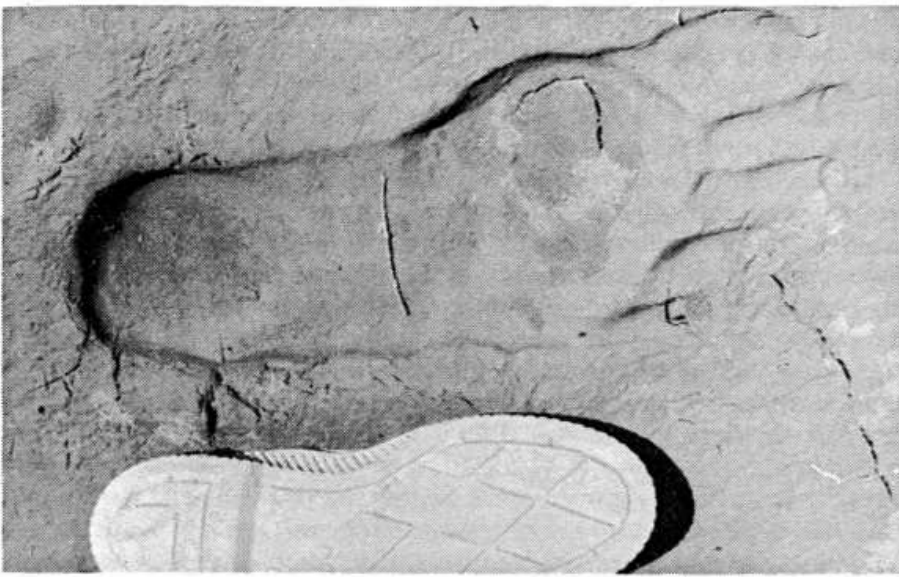


Photo of a 15" footprint of a Kaptar in the Tien Shans.

offspring and the occurrence of twins, touch areas about which there is no information in my files. It should be noted, however, that he is using folklore as a source and I am not. Russian researchers have recorded hundreds of observations in modern times, but whether all of the behavioral information and physical descriptions Professor Porshnev gives are covered by those observations or whether some are based only on folk beliefs, I don't know.

There are two points on which I do have information that particularly intrigue me. One is regarding sleeping position. The only report I have of a sasquatch seen sleeping, in fact two of them, describes them as having their arms and legs drawn in underneath them as they lay with their backs to the sky. The position was identical to that described in Russia except that their hands were under their heads, not on top of them. The other concerns the grasping of objects without using the thumb. Observations of sasquatches grasping things are rare, but I can recall none that specifically mention the use of thumb and fingers in opposition, whereas one man who had watched two of them from a distance using their hands for picking up rocks and stripping leaves off bushes wondered whether they had any thumbs.

I don't know much about footprints in Russia except for one set from the Tien Shans which Professor Proshnev said some years ago was the best to have been found up to that time. He sent me a photo



The image (left) of a complete alleged kaptar (Russian snowman) footprint has me both confused and concerned. It has been used in books and so forth, but an image of just the toes was not as clear as above (recently acquired). The toes appear to have toe nails, which would be impossible as we are looking at the underside of the foot. Also, toes from below do not appear like we see in the image; they are much shorter because of the foot pad. What we see appears to be toes photographed from above.

Furthermore, the sole of the shoe seen below the footprint (left) is an actual shoe placed upside-down beside the footprint. The side of the shoe can be seen and also a black shadow. This is all very odd. Usually a shoe print is made beside the hominoid print if a comparison is desired.

The print was said to have been found in Tien Shan, now Russia, in 1963. It is said to have measured 15.5 inches long. The year 1963 predates digital processing and manipulation by some 30 years, so all was done with film photography. Why anyone would create (fabricate) something like this is ridiculous. For now I'm raising a red flag until I get an explanation.

Comments: The rocks referenced were likely those near Estacada, Oregon. It was there that Glenn Thomas watched a sasquatch (male) picking up rocks in a natural rock pile, sniffing them and then stacking them as seen here. The sasquatch was looking for the scent of ground squirrels. If such was detected then the sasquatch, his mate (female), and a juvenile would locate and eat the squirrels.

As to stripping leaves, the sasquatch grabs a branch and then runs it through his teeth. The main observation of this process was by William Roe on Mica Mountain, BC, in 1955.

In both cases observations were of a considerable length of time, so this lends credibility to what was observed.



of one of the prints, which was 15 inches long, 3½ inches wide at the heel and five inches wide at the ball. That is long enough for a fair-sized sasquatch print, and it is suitably flat, but in width and in the shape of the ball and the toes it is far more like a human print than any I have seen in North America.

To sum up, there are reports of hairy bipeds, both large and small, from all over the world, so that it appears entirely possible that there could be more than one species and that one or more species could have world-wide distribution. Reports of their appearance and behavior indicate more similarities than differences, again leaving open the possibility that they could be either one type of creature occupying a variety of habitats or several different types with a lot of characteristics in common. In most parts of the world no significant amount of research has been done, the exceptions being several areas in North America and the U.S.S.R., and to a lesser extent in Nepal. In every area there is information suggesting that there may be more than one type of creature, but nevertheless one type predominates in each case. In very approximate terms, the North American variety is a good deal larger than the others, while the Russian one is taller than the Himalayan but perhaps not heavier. The Himalayan creature, on the evidence both of its description and its footprint, is entirely unlike a human. The Russian variety, on the other hand may be very human indeed. Recall the medical officer's statement, "it was undoubtedly a man, because its entire shape was human." The Tien Shan footprint bears that out. In its similarity to mankind, the sasquatch ranks between the other two in all but size.

It is perhaps a mistake, however, to ignore the immense distances within Russia. Mongolia, the Tien Shans and the Pamirs are all much closer to the Himalayas than to the Caucasus, in fact the Pamirs and the Tien Shans are almost a northern extension of the Himalayas.

It may well be that the predominant species in one part of Russia is not the same as in another part. In any event the general opinion of the Russian researchers seems to be that they are not dealing with ordinary animals, and Dmitri Bayonov and I have engaged in a protracted debate by mail in which he contends that no "Homi", as he calls them should ever be killed.

My own opinion, which isn't worth much, is that these world-wide reports indicate the existence of not one, but several bipedal primates other than Homo sapiens. I think that the sasquatch is probably Gigantopithecus, while the Kaptar, Almas and company descend from one of the more manlike fossil types. I know of no probable ancestor for the yeti or for the various little creatures, and there is no reason why all four could not be animals for which no fossil forbears have yet been found.

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Concluding Remarks

This is the final page in Chapter 7 of John Green's book. Although John provided this information, I don't recall discussing non-North American hominoids with him. He obviously worked with Professor Boris Porshnev (died 1972), Dmitri Bayanov, and Igor Burtsev as to the Russian snowman. I did not really appreciate the extent of John's knowledge as to the "other hominoids" until I did this analysis.

Certainly, what we take away from John's work is that there are apparently many types of unrecognized hominoids in

the world and that none of them, to our knowledge, have been physically presented to science and acknowledged as verified species. Unfortunately, that is likely another factor that discredits the science of hominology. Logically, scientists will say to themselves, "How can so many modern day relict hominoids still be unrecognized after at least 200 years?"

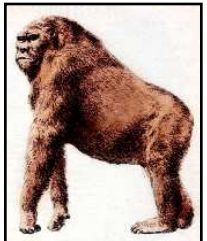
I certainly discussed this aspect with John as to the sasquatch. He was adamant that this question could be (and one day would be) answered.

At one point many years ago, I stated that our failure to prove sasquatch



Bill Munns is seen here with his Gigantopithecus blacki model (Giganto). Although it is still a consideration that the sasquatch might be a Giganto, the theory has essentially been abandoned. The main reason is that it is unlikely Giganto would have evolved enough buttocks to allow it to continually walk on two legs.

Primarily, Giganto was a knuckle-walker. It could stand up on two legs and walk for a short distance, but like all great apes it had to go back to "all fours" fairly quickly. Large buttocks are essential (they provide balance) for a primate to continually walk upright—like humans, sasquatch, and other modern relict hominoids.



existence was as mysterious as the hominoid itself. I was not truly cognizant of alleged non-North American hominoids at that time. Certainly our "failure mystery" is significantly greater than I thought.

Nevertheless, the burning question remains as to how can so many thousands of people be wrong in what they experienced? Also, how can mainstream science essentially look the other way on what has been documented?

(Feb.6, 2020)