

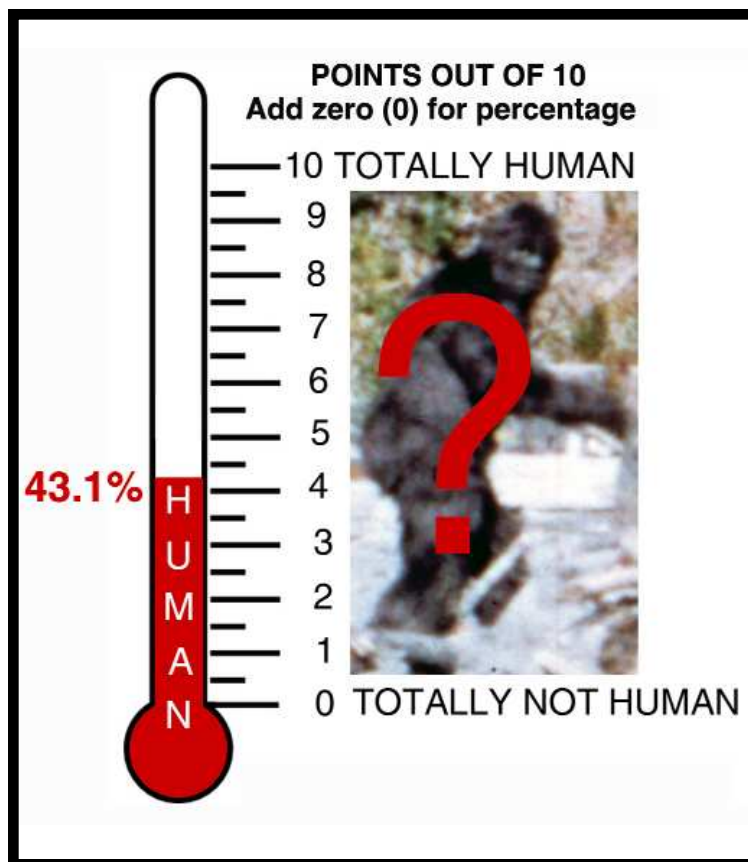
SASQUATCH SCORECARD – ABSOLUTELY NOT SCIENTIFIC

Before any of the great apes (gorillas, bonobos, orangutan and chimpanzee) were officially recognized by science, there was speculation that these animals were living proof of another type of human on the planet besides modern humans. This was a natural reaction because these apes have physical similarities with humans. Indeed, even their DNA matches very close to human DNA (ranging from 97% to 99.6%). Nevertheless, these animals are not human, they just share our DNA (or we share theirs). Sasquatch are an entirely different story because they appear to have more human-like attributes than the great apes, mainly that they continually walk on two legs and simply look more human. When this is coupled with the opinion of Native people that sasquatch are a type of human aboriginal, we are left with a bit of a conundrum. We simply don't know if sasquatch are humans or apes; or even in between.

Unfortunately, all we have are one reasonable film, plaster casts of alleged prints and witness testimony on which to base a decision.

In the world of business one tries to mathematically quantify multiple decision issues. In other words, use math to determine probability. Of course, in business the bottom line is money and a bad decision can result in bankruptcy, so decisions have far-reaching repercussions. This would be the same in the world of science, but not in all disciplines.

I have gone “back to basics” on the question. I have listed the main sasquatch features (as I see them) and rated them out of ten (10) as to their closeness to human—the higher the rate, the closer the feature is to human. Using a spreadsheet, I have then processed all the ratings to arrive at percentages that indicate an overall sasquatch/human comparison (chart provided below). I realize that if this was previously done for the great apes, findings would have been similar and the results



meaningless. Nevertheless, the exercise is likely better than simply guessing based on a few factors.

Of course, my ratings are totally arbitrary (simply what I think). In a business setting, many people fully familiar with the issue would be involved to arrive at a consensus. Scientists would never participate in something like this, but I am not a scientist, so “anything goes.”

ITEM	FEATURE	RATING/10	COMMENTS (Most Personal Opinions)	PERCENTAGE
1	HEAD SHAPE	9	MAY HAVE POINTED HEAD TENDANCY	13.04%
2	HEAD SIZE	1	RATIO IS 6:1 RATHER THAN 7/8:1	1.45%
3	BROW RIDGES	2	MUCH LARGER AND MORE PRONOUNCED	2.90%
4	EYES	8	EYEBALLS LIKELY LARGER, ALL THINGS EQUAL	11.59%
5	NOSE	7	NOSTRILS MORE EXPOSED	10.14%
6	MUZZLE	5	GREATER PRONOUNCEMENT	7.25%
7	LIPS	5	THINNER AND NO COLOR DIFFERENCE	7.25%
8	HAIR	1	HIRSUTE; MAY NOT CONTINUALLY GROW	1.45%
9	SKIN	5	VERY DARK - GORILLA-LIKE	7.25%
10	NAILS	6	MAY NOT CONTINUALLY GROW	8.70%
11	ARMS	2	MUCH LONGER THAN STANDARD	2.90%
12	HANDS/FINGERS	1	HAS NON-OPPOSABLE THUMBS	1.45%
13	LEGS	2	MUCH SHORTER THAN STANDARD	2.90%
14	FEET/TOES	1	HAS MIDTARSAL BREAK	1.45%
15	HEIGHT	4	MUCH GREATER THAN NORMAL	5.80%
16	LOCOMOTION	10	WALKS ON TWO LEGS	14.49%
	TOTAL	69		100.00%
	MAXIMUM	160		
	PERCENT HUMAN	43.1%		
	PERCENT APE	56.9%		

NOTE: If sasquatch have a language then it would have to be considered 100% human despite the differences shown here.

It is seen that sasquatch features appear to be about 43.1% human. Given this is correct, then the answer to the human/ape question is, “mostly ape.” Science, of course, insists that it has to be one or the other—no in between. Any mention of the sasquatch being a natural being is generally met with total (even hostile) rejection.

The “proof of the pudding” of course, would be DNA analysis, given a definite sample of sasquatch hair or tissue were obtained. Nevertheless, I am not sure here. Perhaps 43.1% human is enough to indicate that sasquatch are human. At this time, it appears DNA processes are not refined enough to indicate a difference in cases of this nature. Perhaps at some point in time, DNA analysis will produce a chart like that provided here. One would just input the comparison needed and the computer would do the rest.

There are, of course, many other aspects of sasquatch/human comparison. They are all non-physical, so we don’t have definitive answers. Some of them are: use of fire, need for clean water, hygiene, coverings, and sophisticated weaponry. Even the most primitive people on our planet need these things, so if sasquatch don’t need them, then they become closer to apes. Generally speaking, non-human animals are “self-contained.” They are naturally equipped to live in their environment. Humans have evolved (I suppose) to use their brains to provide what they need. You might consider what I say in the note below the chart. Having a language (which has been speculated with sasquatch) cuts across all other difference as it is a dividing line between human and non-human animals.

The issue of intentionally killing a sasquatch comes into play here. Would such be considered murder? The law would have to specify the *potential* threshold for “what is human.” Given this would be 50%, then by my analysis it would not be murder. It would probably be illegal as to endangered species in some regions, but that would just be a fine and perhaps a short jail term. Although a totally different issue, governments and medical science are at a loss to determine when a human fetus is legally human.

Of course, if a sasquatch were killed and “put on the table,” then we would be able to determine exactly what it is. In this case, DNA would likely be the deciding factor. In the meantime, we don’t have a decision on this matter so one takes a chance in leveling a rifle on a sasquatch. As mentioned sasquatch are a human entity in the eyes of some Native people, so there would be protests and repercussions no matter what the scientists say.

Another aspect that has some relevance in this discussion is the so called “conspiracy theory.” It is believed by some researchers that “Federal Government agencies” have either firm proof of sasquatch existence, or sufficient evidence that they probably exist. I have received information in this regard that is difficult to simply dismiss; although I have reservations. Given the theory is correct, it appears to me that the reason for a “cover up” is mainly financial. If governments let it be known that sasquatch are, or may be, a reality, then allowing government land for timber harvesting, development, or pipelines will become even more difficult. Native people are continually protesting government allowances for the use of wilderness regions. There is also a significant backlash from environmentalist. If probably habitation by either a great ape or

a type of human were acknowledged, land usage negotiations would essentially become impossible.

There is also the remote possibility of religious implications. Proving that something is part human is diametrically opposed to the theology of major religions. Nevertheless, human evolution is now considered a fact (as opposed to a theory) so that ground has already been broken, as it were.

I don’t think a sasquatch “cover up” can hold a candle to the supposed UFO cover up. There are far more reasons for the latter because the entire defense of a nation may be involved.

The image I used for my “thermometer” (first image shown here) is from the Patterson and Gimlin film. In my opinion, it is very convincing as to the “humanness” of sasquatch. Given what we see is an actual sasquatch, then I have a problem associating it with the known great apes, shown on the right for comparison.

From an artistic standpoint, the sasquatch does not say to me “non-human animal.” If it is not totally human, then it is human enough to leave a human impression. Although I have not kept track, I believe most witness descriptions imply the same thing.

Next year (2018) marks 25 years of my involvement in the sasquatch issue. During this time, I have known four (4) major researchers (all authors) who have elected to offer “alternative” explanations as to what sasquatch are, or might be. They all had personal experiences that took them in that direction. Although I am not of that persuasion, I do find this situation both odd and amusing.

The fact that over 50 years has passed since the Patterson and Gimlin film was taken and we still don’t have firm (scientifically acceptable) sasquatch evidence does “haunt” me. Unlike most scientists, I am unable to simply “write off” this issue. It does appear something is “out there” whatever it might be.

