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Coming to you. From the city of the we're exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored two dimensions are known. Shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm



00:48

Well, hello, everybody and happy tuesday night Chris Jordan here coming at you live from North Austin. Hope everybody is doing okay. Welcome to the realm family. Hope you're ready to get curious tonight. We're gonna have some fun. The second part of the show this evening, our good friend Ryan Edwards, will be joining us to talk about Sasquatch, a living legend we'll be talking about that, as well as the all new Symposium of the strange that is starting up in San Antonio there. The first one will feature King Gerhard Ryan Edwards himself as well as rod Nichols of bear Bigfoot. We'll be talking about Bigfoot and taxes, all that kind of stuff that is brought to you in association with curious events. Stay tuned for that, folks. There's going to be all kinds of awesome events coming up with that we're trying to do like a monthly bi monthly series out there. It's going to be fantastic. So stop on by and check that out. You can find it on Facebook. You can find it online. Just look up Symposium of the strange and you will find it tickets are available on Eventbrite. So Ryan Edwards is our guest in the second segment. We have been doing tons and tons of pre records. We have our whole pre recorded schedule right here. I'm getting ready to hit the road for about a month of work and you will be getting tons of new content. Next week we will be having Maria Wheatley on to talk about dowsing and specifically dowsing stone hinge and ley lines, things like that. In the first part of this segment tonight we were supposed to have Katie Elizabeth on to talk about champ research. We were going to be doing a whole crypto episode this evening. She apparently had some major connection issues. So she will not be able to be with us this evening. But I assure you we will still be going underwater for it was announced this last week that the all new Manta from north of Grumman is out this is this is the unmanned underwater drone. So we will be talking about that as well as other uso technology with our good friend Mike tuba. How're you doing this evening, buddy?



03:11

I am doing good, sir. How's my mic sound? I just this is a different.



03:15

Course your mic sounds just like a mic.



03:18

All right, mic. Sounds like my mic on the mic.



03:27

Jam Oh, man. So yeah, it's been it's been interesting, you we on the show you and I have been talking about UFOs. Since pretty much tic tac launched. And since those videos launched, we have been talking about the fact that there were cases of UFOs doing the same thing. Underwater submerged objects, we have talked about cavitation technologies we have talked about, which is basically the same concept that the kooberi white warp drive uses just with gravity instead of water,



04:09

then cavitation and all kinds of super cavitation effects for the USO to be able to reverse the water, then you have trans medium craft that. As you remember, Sal pious did that and on that. So it can be pretty interesting. I definitely want to see some of that come to fruition. But as far as the USO is underwater, we think a few years back I had released some information to Daily Mail about a situation happened with a Los Angeles class submarine many years ago that an object is moving in order to about 550 or so miles an hour or not somewhere in that range. And then about a year later, it was confirmed. Lou Elizondo came out and released his variation of it and then then one of the people that were actually on the chub came out and talked about that last year. I can't remember the guys name off the top of my head. But it was, that was pretty cool to have all that come out the way it did. But yeah, objects moving into water that speed. That's amazing. Absolutely amazing. So we'll see



05:17

it. You know, for four years it has been the fact of hydrodynamic is aerodynamic if you can make something go fast underwater, if you can, you know, sands, a wind tunnel, throw something in a hydrodynamic chamber, and you'll find out real quick if it will be able to fly. It's interesting, that Bernoulli Bernoulli principle still fully applies under water.



05:43

And water is 25 times more dense than air. So basically, you just take the numbers, multiply times 25, and you can or divided by 25, depending on which direction you're going. And you can get a general idea that that's why they they even do weightless, testing and weightless

training. For astronauts. They do that in water, because you can become neutrally buoyant. And these crafts can obviously become neutrally buoyant when they're doing so they expend no energy. So that's the advantage of doing that. That's why lighter than air aircraft such as dirigibles, or balloons are very efficient platforms to place instruments on same thing happens when you think about putting a UUV. Underwater, like as in the case of the Manta, where you can have an object underwater, and it can be mutually buoyant, and it can maintain on station five along these things can actually just sit underwater for whatever length of time as necessary. Or they can be shipped to whatever location because they're modular and design, and be put together row real fast for whatever specific task that's needed at hand. So that's gonna be quite interesting, see how these, these play out. But I think everybody's kind of fascinated by how fast something can go underwater? Yeah, I think. And the way you have to look at it is when you're pushing a wall of water in front of you to move, basically beyond that, it's just like, we have that speed of sound like the sound is a barrier, and you're trying to push through it, to get to calm air, or whatever you want to call it. But as you as you push through, you're trying to do the same thing kind of underwater. And so to do that, in using conventional type propulsion systems, you would create what's called cavitation, or super cavitation. And that is essentially putting an air bubble around the object that you're in, and pushing the air bubbles through the water is much easier than pushing the actual object in the water can basically displacing a lot, a lot less. At that point, you're, you're moving the same amount of water, but it's a lot easier to do when you have the bubble effect, so to speak. That's also how they found out that some of the incentives that happened in the Bermuda Triangle were actually some of this methane gas apparently was coming up from the depths of the, of the Gulf there and of the Atlantic. And that created a a neat environment that the ships could not apparently stay uploading. And, you know, that's kind of cool to see that actually, I think Mythbusters did a show on it, where they actually had a boat, and they just basically blew a lot of bubbles around the boat and the boat sank.

 08:30

Well, yeah, because at that point, and that's something that I think most people you kind of have to wrap your head around physics wise, Mike is that most people whenever you're thinking of something in water, when you're thinking of something floating, you're thinking of a dispersion for floating, not not a submersible. And when you're talking dispersion for floating, you're talking a very large keel on a boat, which means a lot of resistance on the top of water, which means you know, you've got to have a deep cut to that keel. And even with that, like you said, you are pushing a wall of water in front of the boat before it splits around it. You know, but when when you're talking the shape of something like the Manta, which which is very, I mean, let's let's just be clear. It's it's basically a stealth bomber underwater. The really cool, which is really cool. And that's the thing though, is that the the stealth bomber, and especially once you're underwater, you're dealing much more with, again, the Bernoulli principle, as opposed to having to deal with the surface tension of water, things like that. So once you create cavitation in front of it, the same way we do with torpedoes to give them less resistance, so They can move faster. But like we've been doing this since World War Two, yeah,

 10:05

the Russians had the speed record for the longest time. On the first day, I can't remember the name. It's like Coca Cola or something that came from the name. But they have a torpedo that goes about 220 or so not. Don't quote me on that, because we put this show together real

quick. And I've done review notes, but I believe it's about that. And, you know, we we didn't have anything like that for the longest time. And then, finally, over the last few years, some things were put together. The mantis is a is a program that's kind of related unrelated to some of the other stuff that we'll probably talk about here in a minute. And as a as it regards to defensive technologies that we utilize, as far as putting out just like we have electronic warfare in electronic countermeasures and stuff like that, the same thing is going to happen when we place this object in the water is a very expensive object, and we want to protect it. And the other advantage to insensitive to UV, it's going to have the ability to operate with other UUVs and link together into a, basically a symbiotic system, so that each one will know what the other is doing. They could set it out for mapping programs, they could set it out for a rescue scenario where one could remain station keeping and, you know, keep eyes on on whatever's happening. And while the other ones do their tasks. So that's what's coming, that is a little bit delayed, because communication or underwater is not the same as communication through air. So that system is a little bit a little bit behind the time, so to speak. But stay tuned for that, where the systems will be similar to how we're going to have that we have the fifth and sixth generation aircraft that will have our Eagle fighter that will utilize drones, that will act as a system. And so the same thing kind of happened with with this type system by Northrop Grumman, I believe a couple of the companies are going to be putting in some either competing technology or sending you technology that's going to complement what they're doing is the the DARPA contracts go out left and right. So you've got Northrop Grumman, you got Raytheon, you've got Lockheed Martin, and all these different companies that produce all these wonderful technologies. And sometimes one's really good at one thing and not as good as the other. And so in this, in this regard, you're going to look at Raytheon, which already has a underwater system that as far as a link system that communicates very well, that system is going to be put into play. And then with the optics that it will have, you'll be able to get real time. Eyes on whatever you're trying to do it. That's that's gonna be pretty cool system. Well, you got it. Oh,



13:10

no, no, I was gonna say that. That's just it. Once you start integrating other systems into it, that's that's when you start getting something truly, truly special. And this is this is specifically that that by the way, you were totally right, va 111. Squall is the torpedo and yes, 200 knots. My turn, when you you would be my trivia dude at the bar. Every day, dude.



13:41

Trivia Night winging it in Jacksonville, Florida.



13:45

Once you start marrying these technologies together, that's where the Bonanza comes in. Especially. And like you were saying, the importance of underwater drones have been what they have been trying to create for ages. And yes, the issue is, you need to have them fully automated. Because unless you're using long, long range, low buy, or



14:19

very low frequency, low frequency.



14:22

Yeah, thank you. Yeah, unless you're using VLF, antennas, things like that, which are huge, massive, yeah. They are less antennas typically, like, you know, almost a quarter mile long, like they



14:35

drag it behind the ship. And that's how a lot of that communication is done. And it's, you know, the ultra low frequency signals that go out and you cannot put a lot of information inside that signals because it's just, it's not made to carry a lot of data. But you can say, you know, World War Three has started please get to your stage. units are launching it will keep in mind, you know, the entire the entirety of our submarine fleet, every single submarine The United States has is nuclear powered, we have no diesel power, we have no battery power, all our chips are nuclear power. And as such, they can sit on the bottom if they want for six months at a time, not in that surface and be just fine. So a lot of times that's actually built into some of the, what the mission may call for is that they may sit on station in some place and wait for orders to do whatever. This may or may not be happening right now we may have submarines on station, off the coast of China, and right around that island there, I think they call it Taiwan, that may be happening may not be happening. Who knows. And that's that that level of threat keep in mind, one submarine is effectively more powerful than any country on Earth other than, obviously United States, China and Russia. So when you have one submarine that can dominate, and be that powerful, then equipped with all of the cool advances that are happening now. Like super fast torpedoes. Obviously, we have something now to match, you know, with what the Soviets have or Russia. And then you're looking at the advanced technology the manta brings. Whereas you can, by modular design, have a platform that can be adapted to do whatever you needed to do in the location you needed to do. And a lot of times that's going to be ISR. It's going to be surveillance, and maybe search and rescue, it could be a lot of things



16:48

may be taking out a pipeline. Oh my god, all kinds of things.



16:55

Yeah, that's been known to happen or delay, like a little listening device next to a cable that happens to be laying in the bottom.



17:03

Just lay an induction element right next to a cable line, you know,



17:09

cable that we probably laid? Yeah.



17:12

But but that's just it right now. There has been huge announcement and I know I said it whenever, whenever new year happened. People asked me my predictions for the year and I was like, you can be guaranteed to see some brazen things out of China this year, it is the Year of the Dragon. That is huge, especially when you're talking military. And one of the things that they've been talking about is their scientists closing in on laser propulsion for ultra silent submarines. And the idea of as much thrust as a commercial jet engine using optical fibers to coat the submarine. So I'm really interesting when when you're talking about the speed of something underwater and the approach speed of something underwater. Yeah,



18:13

and he picked mine they had the the Chinese have an amazing you. Submarine Fleet is probably not as advanced as ours. But if you if you actually search up the secret so submarine base in China, you'll see you'll see that we track a submarine seemingly going straight into this underwater wall. And it goes right into its undersea, you know, hidden base, which is kind of cool to see with the public was, I think made aware of it about two years ago or so. But yeah, if you looked at at the moment pulled up that went on your screen if you're doing this with visual stuff, but it'd be an issue with search China secret sub base, and you'll see the satellite image submarine going into board appears to be a wall. So the Chinese are, are ahead in some areas. And when you talk about the advanced propulsion and stuff like this, just when you're talking about you know, super eating seawater or what have you, and then if you go back to like the Tom Clancy years with the Hunt for Red October when he talked about the magneto drive and stuff like that. That was actual real technology that they were, they were talking about Tom Clancy had unbelievable access to certain information and what have you and he was given that he had sneak peacenik.



19:36

Yo, yeah, Steve. Nick was one of his advisors. And Nick was hugely involved in the world of intelligencia. Things like he was advisor to numerous presidents all kinds of things.



19:48

Yeah. And he was invited to actually go to several locations. And you know, given some information that there was Probably a little bit more advanced than he was probably supposed to be told. But at the same time that made that movie work that the movie Hunt for Red October are my favorite movies of all time. And it's just, it is a great film. And the technology that they were talking about is very real. So if you advance that, even further, to what we're

looking at now with with advanced laser technology superheating, you know, when you sue for your water expands, water doesn't, you can't compress it, but you can expand it. So you have a flow, that basically the only hindrance to the system is controlling the actual flow of the water using venturi principle of the newly principle, which you mentioned earlier. And these these principles are very easy to understand when you think about it, if you put your finger over hose, and you pinch it down, that's been touring, and you're creating a back pressure, and that creates more pressure coming out. Same thing with rocket nozzles and things like that. But when you're talking about underwater, selling a submarine, at 25 times more dense than air, then you're dealing with cavitation issues, you're dealing with quite a few things. So hopefully, that technology will be overcome. Hopefully we do it before the Chinese do. I haven't seen too much on that front. But you know, self as has gotten comes through and everything is actually put together, then we won't have to worry about any of that because the transmedial craft would be pretty cool. And I don't think anybody else would have that. Well,

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and I've got a video up right now, Mike out of MSA or interesting industry nearing actually about a new sub that can pull like 180 degree turns in one at full speed. So when you're when you're talking about that kind of money, and that it and even like DARPA funded if that was DARPA funded or deep research, like like, Manta, what you wouldn't be seeing it in an interesting engineering video. All right. This is utterly a privatized company. However, when you start looking at just advances like that, that are out on the market, out there, where people where the average constructor can get a hold of them, you know, that makes things on a different level.

 22:34

It does, it does. And even when you you can think of somewhat simple technologies like Pisa, which you and I both know, Pisa, electronic, electronic communications, and as far as sounds tweeters make and stuff like this, a pedo induction coil placed in the water can create very instantaneous effects. As far as propulsion is concerned with an object moving through the water, if you need it to immediately go to the right thing on and it's immediately gonna go right. But you obviously don't want to have people on board when that occurs, because you're jelly for him. But you know, that technology is similar, and some of the technology that they wanted to have for aircraft and like the F 16 Heimat, which is a plant that could do you know, V turns that would obviously, incapacitate a pilot. But that's where the drones come in. And that's where I think a lot of our technology is gonna go towards unmanned craft. And as, as far as the Navy is concerned, and the Air Force is concerned, getting all these systems to where they can talk to each other, and operate as one nice weapon system. That's going to be, that's going to be the step that's going to separate the big boys from the other one. So it's good to have boys. But China has not gotten around to linking their systems together where they operate very uniformly. We have done a very good job. We're not at, you know, a supreme level yet. But we are way ahead of anyone else in that regard. So that that's key there. Yeah,

 24:10

but cross cross platform unless and technically, I mean, correct me if I'm wrong. I know. I know from branch to branch. It's almost blind. When it comes to I mean, even whenever it comes to

like, Oh, these are the tablets we're using, Oh, these are the tablets we're using. For the same thing. They all use different crap. They all use they all use different batteries in the field they all hear it's crazy. It's crazy.

 24:41

There's still a lot of them that goes on but when it comes to the overall Battlefield, theater communications and all that we all they have gotten together.

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There are very specific systems that are used for cross platform communication. And every platform going out in the field has to be able to utilize those

 25:02

links. Yeah, right. Yeah, like the links in the scene system. And then you have certain mission critical type. Systems that say the Patriot missile battery system is set to communicate with, say the Navy standard on Aegis Cruisers as far as tracking and multiple tracking of using the phased array radar like the spy, one, radar, and so forth. So when you're looking at that, then that's one category where the air force would have, say, a different type system. But the similar synergies would work together. And, and it would be the same, but the Air Force has its own system as far as handling its type system, but the Patriot missile system is pretty much a, you know, it's like some of our systems that we build, we build it so it can operate on its own. And it doesn't need that meant that much outside resources to operate. And that's where, you know, a lot of the funding that goes into the darker projects and stuff like that is to get systems that can stand on their own. And when a company like Northrop Grumman or Raytheon, or lucky or whoever produces these systems, they generally come out of the box ready to rock and roll as its own system. And that's kind of a key thing. It does make things more expensive, because you're not integrating something into an already existing module system, which is where the manta comes in the manta kind of, you know, is a step in that direction where you can modularize hangings and have, like an Air Force version can plug something in or you know, whatever, whatever you need that that up to operate us. Whether it be an ISR platform, whether it be a search and rescue platform or what have you, then, then that's kind of cool. But yeah,

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well in a you know, the video from Northrop Grumman was actively just showing things like how would it get powered? Would it be solar powered, you know, things like that. And

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they discuss how it moves to the water I didn't they

 27:04

discuss some of it, they just some of it. They don't go into details. But they the way that it basically like like a glider the same way a glider does it undulates through the water to create its own lift, and propulsion with the lift by by taking advantage of gravity and then coming back up and using that sin soil pattern to carry itself. And it's it's fascinating to me, once again, the world of automation that this would need. This is far beyond fire and forget. This is this is fully pre programmed mission, because once again, there as of right now, at least, within declassified world knowledge, there ain't no way you're contacting that thing unless it surfaces or comes up high enough for a tethered beacon. The same way a submarine like a submarine has to make itself vulnerable to communicate with home.

 28:16

Hey, Dan is to some degree. Now there are some communications systems that don't require a lot of data throughput. Yeah, it's not like they're like the Air Force has a TRS which is your your terminal Data Relay Satellite System and stuff like that. And NASA uses it for Deep Space Communications. And that's for high baud rate transmissions. You're not gonna get high baud rate transmissions to any medium underwater. So but there is comms that you can go in there where you'll have something pre programmed, like you said earlier, like it's a pre programmed mission, but you just send it a two digit code or wherever it's okay, near doing now you're doing this mission and it's which is yours.

 29:00

Yeah, once again, our nuclear subs, all submarines do have like VLF antennas, things like that they've got huge and whips that they can deploy. That's how they get their transmissions when they're like under Arctic sea ice and things like that. That can be transmitted, it's quite literally teletype. You know, you see him go over like rip, like rip the message off. And it's like, oh, here's our instructions. Because or come up high enough to put a buoy up. They are handing out to anybody, they aren't going to hit a radio frequency through a half a mile of water.

 29:40

And the weird thing is, is that encryption at that level becomes kind of a, a whole art in and of itself. When you try to encrypt a message that you can't put a very high rate of data transmission, you know, transparent, then it becomes very interesting as to how already do that.

 30:03

Substitution on it. And how do you have a Yeah, I mean, once again, that's why you have this thing automated. And it's instructions in there because then it can't be hijacked unless it's captured. And you can run protocols for that for self deprecation, what have you. But yeah, you

know, that's, that's a fantastic point to bring up, Mike is the fact that, that that communication line is so compressed and so small, it's basically it's basically Morse code, like you,



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essentially, yeah, yeah, maybe you can get some more I mean, they've advanced the system to a degree plus, we have the largest sonar network in the world. So we the United States is surrounded by an undersea fence. Anything and I'll reveal some technologies is that I believe is in declassified, I don't really care at this point. But back in the day, one of the first things I was trained on, was what's called mad, which is magnetic anomaly detection. And in the Air Force, if the Air Force is tracking submarines, you would kind of wonder, isn't that a navy job? Well, it kind of is, it's kind of everyone's job, because the your biggest threat in the ocean, right? Right now, and back then was submarines. That was the number one job that our military had was tracking where the Russians were with their submarines, because that was the scariest thing on the planet. And it still is today, there really is nothing more scary than knowing that a, a platform that has ICBMs on board can be parked off your shirt off, you're you're sure we're not talking about launching a missile from Korea, and you have, you know, 27 minutes or however many minutes, we're talking about, you know, three minutes, five minutes from these launches from the summers. So you have to know where they are. And magnetic anomaly detection is a platform that they went to, they used to take these buoys, and drop them in the water, and there are sonar buoys. And of course, everybody has heard, like a ship going around or a submarine, and they send out that ping sound, and you're waiting for that team sound to go out and then bounce off or whatever object it is, and then come back. And then the sonar operator reads that. And the sonar operators are very good at being able to determine what they're listening to. Because it is more of a, it's a, it's an art to be able to determine. So as the mean, but when you're dropping the sonar buoys in the water, they're \$100,000, a piece of batteries, you know, only lasts for so long, and then they after whatever timeframe, they just literally just, you know, do whatever and jump to the bottom. And it's a waste. But if you can track an object as it moves to the Earth's magnetic field, then that gives you a whole nother level. And we got to that level pretty much before anybody else did. So you know, there's magnetic field is somewhat easy to look at on a day to day basis. And if something if an object moves through it, whether it's, especially if it's metallic, you can tell. And that's how we were able to track quite a few of the submarines that the Russia thought was super silent. And they weren't as, as a as they thought they were. They were because these they can be tracked essentially, through their magnetics and new signatures that move to the water.



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Well, that's exactly how the how the passive radar systems that were being tested on the Nimitz and all that kind of stuff operate, detecting perturbations in those known magnetic field patterns, and things like that.



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Yeah, some of that is similar to like how a phased array radar works. And that it's more it's more of a passive system rather than actively teaching, which basically you're telling everybody it's like running around underwater with a hammer and a pan and banging the

hammer against the pan and listening to what comes back. You're not only are you trying to find out what's out there, but you're certainly revealing who you are and where you're at. So if you could do more on a more passive system, which is basically just monitoring as things move through a you know, electromagnetic field, then that makes it really easy. You can even that can see a whale as it moves through it because it would create enough of a disturbance that you could track it and planes flying you know, planes could be tracked as well. And now that platform has been moved a little bit further up. Whereas they don't have to fly these are modified C 130s. And the white heavier around trying to with his magazines. I don't know if you've ever seen a C 130 With this RC platform on it. But it looks like a C 130 with the Pinocchio notes Yeah, yeah, so that, and the man would also run down the side of the aircraft as well as like an appendage, that would stick out quite noticeably, and you could tell that the system was packed aboard that aircraft. And then they would fly a certain patterns and you know what they're doing. But now you can move that platform up into space. And, and you can track essentially what amounts to every object on the planet, as it moves through air or water via satellite.

 35:33

So well, you know, it was shown many years ago that you can, you can do the same thing with Wi Fi signals, you can you can quite literally use Wi Fi signals to map motion, in homes, things like that, it became a huge security concern for a while, because people did not realize that you could absolutely do that. As you

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move around inside your own home, and you got that Wi Fi signal that broadcasts out about 300 feet, you you become a a you know, anything static that's not moving obviously doesn't have a redshift Blue Shift or, or anything in a signal, but the object moves around inside of the house where there's human, you know, soft objects or hard objects, it's going to disrupt the Wi Fi signal. And that can be determined. So if you if you have a system in the way the the first systems that came out was was the police started using it, where they would park a van on the street behind the house. And they would have another van on the street in front of the house. And anything that will point between the two, they would generate their own signals. And they could tell if someone was moving in the house and where they were and stuff like this. Now that system were first came out, obviously had some privacy concerns and issues had some search warrant issues. Because it was not necessarily announced that they were using it. But yeah, the system has been around for actually a while now. And you can you can definitely charge someone in house and you can do it with light to I don't know, if you saw the you saw that, where they can actually bounce light around corners, so to speak and, and come back with an image and see around corners. Using photons.

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mean they can do the exact same thing using just the copper wire in your house for for crying out loud. Yeah, that's true. Like you're you're surrounded by an electromagnetic field, you have no idea people



37:39

are sensors that you know how to then they can get to determine what's, what's around them. And I mean, your house is a giant metal detector if you don't look at it, but all the conference is going through it. Yeah.



37:52

And I think if anything, Mike that is that is probably the most useful part of this whole platform of the manta to begin with is its use for stealth intelligence gathering, being able to electronically eavesdrop on communications, things like that.



38:20

Yeah. And then that's the advantage the man is going to have because it's not something that's that's it's basically still underwater. And then it's not going to be trackable by our enemies, what have you. And it's number one application is going to be some sort of ISR platform, obviously. And that makes sense. That makes sense. Also, that's where the money that too so if you need to put money into a project, but in the ISR, and you'll have your money to you a lot quicker than some of the other the other projects maybe search and rescue of the Quick, quick second. Yeah, the you know, the man is made in such a way that it can move. I don't know if they mentioned it the hydrostatic type way that moves the water flow over the surface. There's some some other technology behind that and the ship can pull itself forward, down and up. And much like aircraft we have to you have a low pressure air aircraft flies because as a low pressure on the top of the wing and more high pressure below it, you can't reverse that. So the air the aircraft has to always remain moving to be able to sustain lift and which keeps it fun in the air, which is obviously what you want, but in the water you don't have that limitation. So what it did was it opened up the opportunity to explore, you know, pulling the ship forward instead of up to like it like aircraft up or down away. And also utilizing that that surface area to disrupt A laminar flow of water across the surface. And a surprising thing happened where they were able to determine that if you do it a certain way, you would be able to gain some, some rather heavy speeds. And do it quietly. So you don't have the cavitation effect nearly as much, which creates a lot of noise. I mean, imagine, you know, taking a mixer and running it through the water making bubbles as you go through it, and you put your logic inside it to go fast. It's loud, it's really loud, but this thing is super solid. So interesting.



40:34

And yeah, basically using a hydrophobic materials to begin with, but then also, electrostatic fields, things like that to or hydrostatic fields to help move the water water along the surface name



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and tested some of this on the advanced, if you look at the leading edge of the b1, the bomber, you'll see that some of the technology that you would think is only to be utilized underwater is

actually utilized on the leading edge of some aircraft. If you disrupt the airflow in a certain area, and over the front part of a wing, you know, your first thought is it would create a, a situation that would cause the plane to stall, but it also creates a lower pressure air. So gives you added lift and, and some of the properties that we will talk about but here's some interesting byproducts that happen from it that you do want on the leading edge of your wings as you as you move forward towards the enemy.

 41:44

It definitely helps with performance ratios and how fast you're able to turn what your what your turn ratio is all that kind of stuff. And once again, to see that China is talking about their new laser propulsion system for underwater use as well as the drone that we were talking about earlier that can flip 180 degrees Yeah, at full speed these these technologies are coming a long way very, very fast.

 42:24

Yeah, and the some of the other effects that you would you get out of that is as a as a craft launches a another craft you know, some of the UAVs are going to be launching or some of these you UAVs will be launching UAVs as they get closer to wherever their their target is. So, some of the technologies utilized on this propulsion and and you know, having object you know, flip 180 degrees or whatever is also going to aid and dropping a 21 centimeter wide canister into the water and having some scissor wings UAV come out of it. So, imagine a you UV carrying a torpedo like device and essentially launching that either from underwater or at surface and, and having these UAV pop out of your your cancer as he gets towards the surface. And then it transmits back through the systems that are onboard. Say the manta or what have you, the Mantis modular says obviously has that capability. And there's some other other crafts that have that capability as well. There's been around I think the Ohio class submarine actually carries an additional submarine on board to be utilized by SEAL team or be utilized for search and rescue or some other activities that that it's designed for. So some of that technology has been pushed forward into the man and hopefully some of the magnet technology will go over to that because yeah, that's some reason I just pretty as the manta

 43:59

it says the crap that in regards to the manta that the craft is designed with several payload bays of multiple sizes and types to enable a wide variety of naval missions mission sets, which I am sure the insertion of SEAL team is one of them. Yeah, it's an intended one. It's yeah, I

 44:23

think it'd be an all wet all wet platform. I don't know if they're going to incorporate some something that will have a life sustaining apparatus.

 44:34

There rebreathers on underneath. Absolutely.

 44:36

Absolutely. So I was about to go with that and you know she had that that capability. But at the same time, you know that craft is a lot larger than you know when you look at it.

 44:49

Like cheer in the article literally show a couple people like standing on top of it. Like it is it is the size of a pontoon boat. Easily are

 45:01

small. And

 45:02

you know, I can easily see this, within a decade being a trans medium platform being something that could be used Air Force and Navy wise, they could they could be deployed from land deployed from aircraft carrier, all that kind of stuff. So be able to be able to take on missions, cross platform wise and even be able to go from ocean over the air and inland sea, that kind of stuff. And

 45:42

I think I think the utilization of the forces as as, as they get to work together now keep in mind the the Air Force actually has like an SRP team that onboard and onboard of Ohio class submarines and, and so a lot of people were upfront, but if you actually did a search for Ohio class, Marine and Air Force, and then drone, you actually see that back in 2004, which is kind of an interesting year, that a lot of things happened 2000 14,005 That they were testing, launching a ISR type drone, with Air Force personnel on a Navy vessel, which doesn't normally happen, but in the same area that maybe some other incident occurred back then. So that's, that's a whole nother show. So I know, I'm giving you a whole lot of crazy crap. But uh, yeah, if you did that search, you'd come up with some interesting finds. You know, but, but the thing about launching aircraft from a submerged submarine is definitely nothing new. But also launching it from a another you from another UUV that's autonomous is kind of a, that's a that's very new. So I think that technology is going to be probably put to use pretty quick here and in Asiatic waters off the coast of China, here pretty quick. And

 47:24

that's just it, you know, you don't you don't have to have the platform itself leave the water, you can you can have it have it launch an airborne drone from under the waters. same wav we

do. Rockets, other launch platforms, all that kind of good stuff. So it's

 47:43

not as intimidating is is you know, or even noticeable as sending in like an Ohio class submarine, which is, you know, a large vessel into waters that were pre you be considered a, probably an act of war on the other, other side, so they probably would frown on that. But this thing could get in and do his job and get out. And I think that, you know, I think we need a lot more of autonomous type crash that can do that. And also missions that are not necessarily pilot, dependent. So sure, that's what that's where we're going.

 48:26

I mean, the who was it? There was a person that just took it was the Congressman I believe who who helped start the drone Air Force, the Air Force, automated jet fighter program. Just took just took a ride in the first AI jet fighter the, the, like, the first automated jet one a few years ago against a human dog fight, but oh, yeah, yeah. This one is even more advanced than that. This, this was pretty, pretty incredible. And to see these things happening, you know, it's interesting that that the UN and still allows unmanned platform, they will not allow it. They haven't technically passed anything about robots. Right. Yeah. But but they still allow a drone. And as long as you call it a drone, it ain't an issue. You know, but yeah, it's, it's interesting. It's interesting to and that is, of course, a big concern, Mike is, you know, could could the drone be programmed enough to be able to make the decision to stop if necessary, you know, to be able to call a halt to a mission, if necessary, because once again, it wouldn't, it wouldn't be like a drone. Where there's a dude chillin in Nevada with a Mountain Dew?

 50:03

Yeah, yeah, well, I think the decision making process is not going to get into the the psychological or psychoanalysis aspects of John's not going to sit there off station and wait until you know a certain parameter is met, the job is gonna go to its this destination and the AI on board is going to be utilized to make more accurate decisions as far as as far as hitting your target and maybe waiting for your target to become distance from other people around. So she's feeling good collateral damage and stuff like that. But

 50:39

But what if it turns into my favorite submarine movie Crimson Tide. And suddenly, like last thing they heard was launch missiles, man. But the message was cut off halfway. So this thing has its pre program mission. But halfway there situations changed. Recall that at that point, you know, there's no reprogram course, yeah,

 51:09

there's an old system called failsafe and failsafe is meaning if if your bombers or your aircraft

get past a certain point, there's the point of no return. And the mission has to go full on at that point. And there's even if someone came on and said, abort, abort, you know, Mayday, mayday to fly, but we're okay, this is not a this is a journal, blah, blah, blah. Even if that came on, they were told to complete the mission, because that could be, you know, whatever. But the thing about AI and the thing about autonomous drone, is that most of our drones are not using AI, they're using utilizing certain specific algorithms and tested machine information to make decisions. And so if it's a very specific criteria that something has to meet before a target is, you know, acquired, and then a target is taken out. And if it doesn't meet that criteria, then it's not a stock, going to have the option of thinking about it. It's a yes, no binary type decision, we have a similar thing as far as satellites, taking images, if the cloud covers over a certain amount, and we don't even take the picture, it's not even worth it. But we have Lidar and other stuff that can see through. So those decisions are made, and those are autonomous as well. But the AI decision making process is going to be kind of interesting when it when it is able to choose the target. That's going to be a transition that is going to bring back a lot of ethical questioning as to how that will be done. And we all remember Robocop and stuff like that word



53:04

in I guess I guess that's my concern with some of the some of the things that it may be used for even even if it's used for Now granted, whatever drone you're putting in there would to to carry out said bombing mission, what have you could totally be controlled by a normal means. Right? You know, so that person would have the option of abort, abort, abort, you know, but if it's pulling its own mission, as far as you know, even even going to take pictures of something, what have you going to go into drop an electronic bug, like we were talking about or anything like that?



53:45

When it's like the building of fire and forget, you know, you fire your weapon, you don't want to sit there and have to like, keep your laser on the target all the time and stuff like Yes, sir. So giving that capability of going out doing its mission and coming back is, is obviously thing where the pilot can concentrate on the other part of the mission and, you know, stuff like that. Yeah. But yeah, you know, your points valid, and there's gonna be a lot of interesting hurdles that we have to overcome that they talk about some of these meetings that I haven't been to one in a while, but I remember got a long time ago, going a couple of days. And sitting in on some of the, the software, some of the decisions as far as scenarios that are going to be played out in future warfare. You know, like, things that we hadn't thought about before. You know, what happens if we, if we do have a, a system that utilizes a laser, as opposed to a munition that can actually be controlled? You know, keep in mind when we fire a 3000 pound shell from a Navy ship 27 miles inland. We still have a little bit of control over that. And if something happens in the interim, we can, you know, we can, you know, call that munition off but something with a laser based system. Once you make that decision, you press that button. It's done. There's there's no, no coming back from it.



55:18

And that's a lot of reason I just popped up from UT News. The fact that you know, the U, the US Army futures command is is located right here in Austin, Texas, they are embedded with the

University of Texas, working with the next generation of engineers to figure these things out to get ahead of the curve.



55:40

You are in a cool area.



55:44

It's pretty amped up, guys. I



55:46

love Austin. I've always loved it. But yeah, you got to get out there and get some of those local guy is on it. Because every time I look at something, I see Austin, and especially the last couple of years, just like wow, man, Austin's really kicking up. We're in



56:01

the middle of it, man. And there's there's so much tech going on here. And there's so much tech and that's just it, Mike, you know, it's one of those Elon was investing in that or I tagged you with articles all the time. I tag researchers with articles all the time, because a lot of people like keeping up with these things is not their day to day, you know, and it's a Yeah, it is an obsession for me. To keep up with these things, and the RSS feeds, I follow the things I see it out there, man, we we have an amazing future ahead of us. So I want to thank you for always coming in and pinch it and buddy.



56:42

No problem anytime I'm there for you, brother. Well, before we



56:46

let you go, let everybody know where they can go to keep up with mighty server where they can follow everything where they can keep up with five by five news, all that kind of stuff. But sure,



56:58

probably the easiest thing to do would be to check YouTube or Twitter, that's going to be where most of the update update information or just search for five by five news, you'll generally find that I'll have some stuff posted out and about we're going to do a lot more on tick tock here

pretty soon if they don't actually ban it. And we end up losing them. But yeah, tick tock has been a pretty cool platform. And I've been very pleased with the results. So I think I'm going to explore that a little bit more as well and also on Facebook. Anywhere you find me engage with me if you got a question about any subject matter that we brought up tonight was a winging it kind of show we put together pretty quick, but hopefully we we came through for everybody. But if you have any questions on anything you've heard, by all means, contact me through DM on any of the platforms and I'll be happy to to answer away.



57:46

Absolutely. Mike, thanks so much as always, but take care of yourself. I'll be in touch with links, all that kind of good stuff. All right. Sounds good. Okay, man. I mean, take care but always great catching up with Mike Thurber. Just ahead of so much technology he is and the stuff that's out there is amazing. Speaking of stuff that's out there. Don't forget to stop by and get your tickets for the upcoming Symposium of the strange in San Antonio, everybody that is coming up July 31. You can find those tickets on Eventbrite. We'll have links up on the website, you can go by curious events. We have links there as well. Stay tuned through this quick break. We'll be right back with Ryan Edwards to talk about Sasquatch or pre history, as well as other cryptids in the importance of Zoo in cryptozoology right after this.



58:53

Curious realm Podcast is your source for the latest and greatest news and events in the world of the paranormal, esoteric and forbidden knowledge. And there's no better way to spark the conversation than with items from the curious realms store. Choose from fan favorites like hoodies, mouse pads, coffee mugs and more. Buy books and items from your favorite curious realm guests. Get your hands on the latest gear for paranormal investigations and experiments we discuss on the show open your web browser and stop on by the curious realm store at [curiousrealm.com forward slash store](http://curiousrealm.com/forward/slash/store) to buy the latest curious realm where and out of this world gifts for yourself, your family or a mind you want to open. That website again is [curious realm.com forward slash store](http://curiousrealm.com/forward/slash/store)



1:00:04

Well hello everybody and welcome back from that quick break. Thank you so much to our previous guest, Katie Elizabeth we had a great time chatting with her about aquatic cryptids champ other cryptids in North America. Our guest in this section is Ryan Edwards. We'll be talking with Ryan about his new book Sasquatch, a pre history of a living legend. We just had him on for a short segment at the Phalke monster festival. Also, thank you so much to all of our sponsors, especially true him science. They're your source for amazing CBD products folks stop on by and check them out [true him science.com](http://truehimscience.com) is the website that you want to go to curious seven is the code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire cart or \$50 or more and get to count them to free edibles on the way out the door. In this segment, we will be talking with Ryan about cryptids and not only cryptids but cryptid accounts across North America. Welcome back to the show. Ryan How you doing bud?



1:01:11

Pleasure to be like always Chris.



1:01:13

Absolutely. Man, you are one of my favorite researchers for the fact that you are you are you and others like you are quite literally the future of these fields. You are getting ready you're on the cusp of your third book, Sasquatch. A living prehistory is quite literally your second book so amazing that you are just prolifically putting out material and putting out research. Your new book that you're getting ready to release actually deals a lot with North American eighths and, and quite a bit of the odd sightings that are out there. Let's start getting into some of these Ryan. Yes,



1:01:58

of course. Like how I say it with me being next generation of cryptozoology. I'm really on the forefront of great people like people like Loren Coleman, Mark Hall. John Bender de oh, these researchers that come before me, and I'm looking into a lot of their reports and in recent years, especially with cryptozoology, we've found kind of a more vase with Sasquatch, like you've probably seen it the whole type chart of like Sasquatch type one type two type theories. And we're million like well, if it's a simian if it's a primate, there has to be some variation, but maybe not subspecies or whole other species Sasquatch. So like one of my big interest in within cryptozoology is like unknown apes. For instance, here in North America, we have stories of the devil monkey, almost dying baboon, like animals seen here in Texas parts of Oklahoma, parts of Alabama along the whole Appalachian Trail. Then in recent years, we've had throes of what we call luxury or to face either these are described as Sasquatch, like, but with Doritos, and having a more mandrill, or baboon, like muscle, basically to the devil monkey. And in the 60s, more call and more Coleman to Greek of zoologist talk about the North American ape or next for sure, these are based on the Sasquatch, but with a divergent big toe, almost like almost like a duck. So with these creatures are okay, let's look into a deeper dive with these creatures and speculate on what they are. For instance, you're there at the start festival, I brought up Sasquatch in the south, if the other subspecies of Sasquatch, audio, eco Morpho, Adi, a whole lot of creature. My last slide was about North American apes or what we call names. They are described as more chimp like more of a giant chapter size of a human body, like a walk on two feet. And this is probably this book's wrong into it, because I feel like these cryptids really haven't gotten the attention that they deserve the past couple years. And at least I haven't seen any books written about them. And I'm like, hey, no one's written a book. Let me be the person that does it. Yeah,



1:04:12

yeah. And the important thing is that you realize that people are not paying attention to research that is there to two concepts that are already there. Once again, the idea that the North American ape may be out there.



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Yes, like, for instance, also like collection of information to like a lot of times you have like this little sighting this book, this little piece of information, this little piece of information. What I'm trying to do is collect it all into one book into one volume. For instance, like the Dougie, like does not allow researchers into the into the gunnery phenomenon first place, because this is only fairly recently that's really been brought attention a lot of times when people heard the word God we have Nice eater, a lot of people thought, Oh, it's a Sasquatch, like a variation. But when you look at the morphology of this creature, it's something much different. It has a mandrill, protruding, programmatic snout, very similar to like baboons and Pepijn. And also, supposedly, it has very long feet with retailers with claws, which is also a very peculiar morphology for primates. Because, as we know, there's no three, three digit primates in the fossil record, or currently. So I make some possible conclusions on this. Maybe it's a possible mutation, also, bringing up the origins of these creatures, because as we've talked about several times, Chris, every cryptid has an origin. Yes, aren't just magical creatures that came out of nowhere. They have some type of Natural History, more of like unnatural history for some of them. But I bring up some possible speculations on where they came from. Of course, it's speculation, of course, but it's still educated guesses hypotheses. Not exactly theories, because we don't have the evidence yet to prove it. But they all hypothesis on where these creatures came from. Sure. For instance, I find correlation between the Gauguin devil monkey over them a large primates, baboon, like faces with Doritos, and very violent Lily God remains face eater to describe it's killing and eating humans on the regular and devil monkey devils really in the name. So I'm like, Okay, what if these creatures are the same creature, but convergently evolved to become one became bipedal, one state the state and shape of like a giant baboon? So I'm talking about prehistoric North America, and our own history of primates here in North America as well.

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Well, and you know, especially going into things like devil monkeys gug way, looking at the image of the gug way that's here on cryptid wiki. And it's, you know, I think the one thing that we tend to forget right, I mean, of course, if these if these stories, like like we discussed quite a bit at Phalke, the importance of folklore, the importance of keeping these stories alive, the importance of keeping accounts alive, because if you keep accounts alive, then people aren't afraid to give accounts, whenever they see something, you know, which anomalies happen, strange things happen. But it's interesting that you are going down the path of North American apes, Chester Moore gave a great presentation on feral apes and Texas. People, I think, forget the novelty of the menagerie array in Victorian times, you know, in the times of the early 1800s, things like that were you know, if you were a person of means to to have something like you know, a gibbon in your backyard in a in an enclosure or something like that was a point of high status.

 1:08:15

Like I believe, trying to think which President Teddy Roosevelt and Taft they had home menageries at the White House. Yep. Always have creatures like hippopotamus being seen on the white on the on the lawn because that's what it was seen as, as more aesthetic and as more exotic having these pets. Yeah, like even looking at even more modern day. Back in the 70s. In Great Britain, they had to pass the exotic animals act. Like if you walked in London in the 60s, you might see in person walking dog, that same person walking a leopard. The animals

especially big cat was seen as more exotic and something that they could have a pet as even here in Texas, it is modern day it is more tigers in Texas and in India, because how many have held by exotic owners a lot of times illegally. Yeah. And we have that phenomenon into modern day. Absolutely. And

 1:09:18

I mean, I have posited numerous times, that The Jersey Devil may very well be a hammerhead bat. Whenever Whenever you look at the description of a hammerhead bat, whenever you look at images of it when you start considering the fact that that bat gets three feet tall. No, that's big. You see that thing in a tree? I don't care who you are, that's gonna freak you out at night. And yes, it may very well have hitched its way along on a slave ship from Africa. It may have been somebody's exotic pet, on a on a ship that it got away from who knows But things like that happen regularly, you know, things like that end up aboard as strange cargo on ships without even intending to be there and make their way across the ocean.

 1:10:14

Yeah. Also invasive species like for instance, tries to mobile brought up like wild simians here in North America. And also like, looking at Florida, it feels like Florida has more invasive species and indigenous species nowadays, like parts of Texas, we actually have living like populations of monkeys in South Texas because of releases and things and people research and things like that, like here in San Antonio, we have the Southwest Research Center, which has a population of baboons and squirrels have gotten out in San Antonio about people seeing baboons in the woods. During the southwest. We talked to them like well, we don't have any missing any missing animals. So could these baboons be just not marked? They don't want that to get out that they got escaped? Or could it be something else? That's the question we kind of have to bring in. Like I talked to Chester more a lot at the fire festival when I brought up the idea of his book. And he's like, a lot of these findings could be much identifications of released primates, which I believe is true. Like, for instance, North American ape, it's described as very chimp like Lonnie signs could be Miss identifications of release chimpanzees, or two people seeing chimpanzees in the woods, actually seeing the North American ape. That's kind of a hard thing when there's such convergent morphologies and behaviors. What are people really see? Is it a indigenous primates somehow evolved here in North America? Is it something that was released here recently in past 1020 years? Yeah.

 1:11:57

Yeah. And they, you know, they're, once again, not only the menagerie re concept from the Victorian area era, and the fact that like breeding pairs of animals may have escaped, that kind of stuff. But there was a huge, huge uptick in large exotic mammals for private key in the late 60s, mid 60s, things like that. Things like chimpanzees, baboons, I mean, a Ranga tangs, that kind of stuff. And yes, much much like the old joke goes, you know, with with the movie Gator, where it started off with somebody getting a tiny little pet alligator for somebody for their birthday. And then it gets flushed down the toilet and the next thing you know, it's terrorizing

sewers. Like, yeah, it sounds ridiculous. But when you get a pet chimpanzee, and at some point, it becomes stronger than the largest man in your house a year or so into into somewhat maturity. You may not know what to do with it, and frequently, people let those animals go.



1:13:08

Yeah, like people. I don't know how people forget this. But people forget that baby animals grow up to be Yeah, yeah, a baby chimp. So cute, especially metal, metal, metal chips. But one day that thing will be as big as you almost and have a string for 20 Min. Yeah. A rip your arms off it for one or two up style. So when people want these baby animals as pets, they don't realize you have to prepare for them to grow up into adults. And many times you have very dangerous animals. There's even reports of people having like, Wolf dog hybrids and it might have a little bit too much wolf that it still has those instincts and might attack people or a lot of times you like I believe he is so new. We had a lot if ever wolf dog hybrid has had at least 35% dog. Oh wow. And 25% of wolf because they know it as wild instincts is still there. If you have a mix of wild animal and domestic.



1:14:09

Yeah, yeah. And you know Who here's a here's the article I was looking for right here from the mirror. Pet chip owner screens he ripped her face off during harrowing phone call. Yeah, yeah. Things like that. So it seems like a great idea. And I even remember we regularly talk Ryan about my my time observing gorillas and things during abnormal psychology. And one of one of the stories I greatly remember from reading the work of Jane Goodall was the story of a chimp that was very much like this brought up in a family home here in the United States. eventually got to the point where it was too big and too dangerous. was to be in a house and was was let go in the reserve that the Jane Goodall helped build. And they found the they found the poor thing almost throttled to death by by its fellow chimps because it only knew human sociability, it didn't know not to look at other chimps in the eye, things like that. So because it knew these human social abilities, it it itself was victimized by the chimp culture, once it was let go, so the idea that a socialized animal being let go into the wild can be a different situation in and of itself even.



1:15:42

Yes, and to an extent it makes them even possibly even more dangerous. Because this animal is used to having humans around, it doesn't see humans as a threat. Am I use humans as a food resource coming up and raising trash cans or asking for food from hikers? And then if it doesn't get what it wants, it makes it even highly more highly aggressive towards humans. Like chimps in the net, no natural world have a hierarchy, you have alpha males that have been down below. But in it being socialized by humans, it does have a hierarchy. So it might finally be more violent than other chimps that have been naturally born and raised in the wild. Yeah, like, released primates are very much a possible fulls of very not fear, but of like, you need to watch out for it because he's not going to act like any wild primate because they're truly not. They are acting like they're raised by humans. Yeah,



1:16:44

yeah. Precisely. And a you know, the, the one that springs to mind immediately, is that first image of a skunk ape that was taken, where the woman reported seeing in a Ranga Tang, something very Ranga Tang like and when you look at the images, yes, the fur on it is very orangutan colored. Yeah. And yeah, you know, there are there are primate, there's a Primate Research Facility right down the road in Bastrop. There's one in one in San Antonio as well. So, yeah, the fact that these things could get out could get out regularly. Let's, let's start exploring some of the differences, Ryan, that really stand out between a traditional Sasquatch sighting, or with somebody might be believed to be a Sasquatch sighting and a sighting of one of these.



1:17:43

Four, we do have a couple well known examples, and within our history of cryptozoology run the main instances of an ape like being like nothing see, but at least trace evidence happened and Esther Illinois, Loren Coleman cryptozoologist found a peculiar footprint along the dry creek bed, and it appears to be like a human like footprint but with a divergent big toe that went off to the side at a right angle. And I have it I have a replica of this track. And a lot of people stay mode this might be an injury or might be something like that, like maybe just wave a Sasquatch foot, but injured to go to the side. I've looked at the footprint and I don't believe it is because it shows a more morphological detail. It shows that just the morphology, not an injury. So this idea that okay, maybe there's something else in the woods, other than Sasquatch, and a good example of a possible sighting occurred actually in Oklahoma, in the 70s dissimilarity of 1970. The El Reno Chicken Man I like to call it it was a large bipedal primate being seen off wandered to North Canadian River Ridge is actually a tributary to the Arkansas River, Arkansas tributary off the Mississippi River. You'll see there's a lot of congruence between the Mississippi River Delta and these apes. What was important is a man a farmer, said his chicken coop, the door was ripped off by the hinges. And he came out. He didn't see anything but he saw the footprints. And he described the footprints as looking more like handprints or human handprints. And luckily, there was a piece of glass on the ground as Apple stepped on. And if you look at the footprint, it looks like a human hand would diverge a big toe. And a lot of people say well maybe this is a chimpanzee some like that. This is actually taken to the local curator at the Oklahoma City Zoo. And he said, No, this looks like an ape I but I can identify what species so this broad idea of maybe this is a nape siding because if you see like the verge of big toe, that's the real indicator that this is possible. Not a Sasquatch, Sasquatch, of course are five big five toes and I Parallel that can, that's more of a simulate trigger, or more aid like traits. And in my book, I bring up this possible explanation. Back in Margaret Hall and Lauren Coburn came up with a hypothesis that is not meant in apes might be a small group of diet Pysyk Dr. Fiscus chapter of history spoken about before, a personal species of ape found in Miocene Europe, about seven to 8 million years ago. But if you look at Dr. pacificus, it has more correlations to Sasquatch, then napes. So, in my hypothesis, I believe it's something else I need to name called Oreo Pittacus. If you look up oil Pittacus This is the one and only eight that became bipedal, it's not along our own human traits, or abilities were never evolved something like also Pittacus or human. And this is also found in prehistoric mice in Europe. And the interesting part about it is that it's bipedalism is like no other ape seen before. Its foot looks like a hand, it's its big toe came out at a perpendicular angle that caused his foot to act more like a tripod. It will be held here on the toes, the big toe and then the heel. But we'll just have a bipedalism. It couldn't run by Peter lead or walk bipedally stand up and walk a little bit but not run. But if you move that divergent big toe distally if you move it up the foot and put it right next to the toes, it changes the weight movement on the foot, the winsnap toes and heel, which makes it that

this animal could run bipedal. So my hypothesis at least is that hope maybe we'll Pitacus didn't move to North America during pre history and evolve and become what we now see these modern day North American apes. Well,



1:22:05

and, uh, you know, specifically Ryan, looking at that footprint right there. That's the one from Loren Coleman that you're talking about. Yeah. I have a couple of castings here. This is a casting of the, the Patterson Gimlin print. It's pretty quintessential this is pretty well what people talk about when Now granted, I have a size 16 foot and I'm here to tell you, my barefoot comes pretty darn close in size. But what's different as opposed to a human is the instep there's there's very very little instep here, which is strange. Now, when you're talking about this print from Loren Coleman found here in America what what I find it much more close to is the Shackleton print print of the Yeti. Yep. And, and that, to me looks much more akin to the print that we see here, which, you know, considering that could could very well be some large mountain dwelling gorilla, something along those lines. But yeah, the the print here that we're talking about, is very divergent, and very, very different from your average Sasquatch print. Right here. And



1:23:40

you'll actually see that in some newspaper reports back in 1800s and early 1900s A lot of times, because it's Monday Sasquatch reports, but you're talking about footprints being found, like human hands, or footprints being found with divergent big toes. And to me that indicates a more of an ape like creature because that divergent big toe. It also appears that this creature also has a bit tarsal break very similar to like Maori Sasquatch, that allow flexibility in the foot that allow it to be much more boil than Sasquatch. It'd be able to climb trees, it'll be able to barely walk by Peter Lee along branches, which is called tree clambering. We now believe that's how humans became bipedal in our own prehistory. So I believe in my opinion that these names could be an offshoot of Sasquatch. Maybe they are a group of apes that instead of becoming Sasquatch, became more boil and more akin to the trees than on the ground. Because if you look at it, Sasquatch sightings very much curve, the western half of the United States, north and south, of course, but primarily mountainous areas Canada, British Columbia, and Bill America, which during pre history was A mountainous at open. bipedalism would be very helpful for those situations. The Sasquatch foot was built for mountainous terrain, you can see in the morphology of the toes, the morphology of the metatarsal break. Well, human here in the south, the Mississippi River Delta formed about seven 7000 years ago. This would have made a much more akin to mice in Europe. Bison, Europe was wet, swampy, tropical fruits, things like that. So if these amazing apes moved into North America, here in the south, they would have found an environment invasive to their own homeland. This possibly would have made it they would have to evolve to become bipedal and as large as Sasquatch, they would find an environment that they could evolve to become what we now know as napes. Because if you look at Nate sightings a lot occur along the Mississippi River Delta, and its tributaries. Mississippi River, Mississippi, Arkansas River Red River, owns the tributaries off of it, even the Allegheny River. So while these animals found an environment similar to mice in Europe, and evolved to become a little bit more bipedal to hide away from course, large predators like he had smiled on zero smiles. And so face bear himself, wealthy became more hominoid like, but didn't go all the way. There more abroad to make sure they don't compete with Sasquatch. So

in my own opinion, I bring it bring it up, especially at the end of the book, that competition between these animals will be very much a factor in it. That's something that people don't realize what cryptids like when people bring up being seen dog man and Bigfoot and black cat on the property doesn't make sense, these animals will compete each other to extinction. So what if these names came all boil up in the trees, the non compete with Sasquatch, and I compete with other large mammalian animals here in North America, all terrestrial? Maybe it's a more or boy creature up in the trees to compete with them. Maybe even walk by philia at times, like some people have even speculated and he would have thought module itself as an ape, which in my opinion, I don't believe that he is I believe to Sasquatch. Yeah, maybe you can walk by Peter Lee for sure. Now's the time to get from like, area tree to area tree. That's what we what believed that how humans became bipedal. Why shouldn't also be encouraged here in North America?



1:27:31

Yeah, yeah, no, absolutely. It is. It is the foregone conclusion of actual evolution that we went from ape similar to chimpanzee, and there was a change somewhere and the you know, we began walking by peacefully, all that kind of stuff. So the fact that that that same morphology would continue here, and especially the fact that they would divergently evolved so that they did not compete with each other. Makes a lot of sense, right?



1:28:06

Yeah, so that's the one thing that I think kind of almost lacking within cryptozoology, which I can understand, but it's like the ideas of like, evolutionary attracts or cryptids and how they interact with other natural species. How it Sasquatch interact with bears, and how they convergently evolved or evolve away from these animals not compete with each other. Something called nice differentiation, which is what animals How does a nice, but they migrate away from each other. So they know. Like, for instance, one season, deer might be in the same area, then the next season a different species, a deer, so don't compete with each other. Maybe the same thing occurred with these primates, because also to bring up the devil monkey. In my own opinion, I believe that a double monkey is a primate evolved here in North America, because not all people realize it that met primates have a natural history here in North America. Some of the first primates actually evolved in North America during the ESC. Yeah, about 50 million years ago. So the first like what we call pro pro simians, like modern day I like they're literally Maundy eyes and Bush babies will indigenous North America. Yeah. So what if there's a what we call a ghost lineage of primates that were envisioned as the North America then evolved into what we now know is devil monkeys. Everybody, the devil monkey, it's very convergently evolved to work called Cat kittens, which are like therapists guess. Baboons, chochmah, cars, things like that. Yeah. So those primates we have to look at the actual known fossil record. We have to look at the Agile knowing, like natural world does primates a large bodied, living large group As lands and live alongside large megafauna. What was found in prehistoric North America, large grasslands, megafaunal species like madness, Saber toothed cats, shellfish bears equids. So, if you look at the devil monkey, it fits very well to North America during prehistory. It would have been like our own version of baboons. Even if you look at the size of the monkeys, this guy is being very large living, literally slaughtered a human but like the size of like a large dog, larger than modern day baboons. But if you look at Africa's history, look at by the pickets Dido Pittacus was a giant baboon of the size of a human.

Yeah, that we believe hunted our own ancestors, also Australopithecines. So if you move to Dido, Pitsco, just in North America, it looks almost exactly like a modern day Devil monkey. I don't think it is not a pikas. I believe it's a primate that evolves to North America, that convergently evolved to become very baboon, like because of a similar environment here in North America during prehistory, then you have to be in the question. Okay, if there's a primary dev author in North America, what about Sasquatch and napes? These creatures have they moved in North America, they would have found in an environment that would have already had a primary in it. Maybe that's the reason why Bigfoot became bipedal, cannot compete with modern day, Devil monkeys, maybe the knights and devil monkeys. If you look at the sightings, they're in very different areas. Yeah. And they have different times of the year. That is literally an example possibly differentiation. Maybe it's animals above all boil and don't compete with each other. So they migrate out of certain areas at certain times of the year. Or even if you're looking at nape sightings, a lot less common devil monkey sightings, maybe the nape is very much a more of a bear. Very rare animal than to bet the devil is more like a wolf. They deliver they move in packs, they're very much canine like. They're not a lot of people believe he's the monkeys might be misidentifications of dog man. I don't personally believe that I believe a pebble simian traits, but maybe they act more like wolves that move in packs. While the nape is more like a grizzly bear. It's one single animal moves and large areas that you see. Correlation would portray known species and these unrecognized