

LE BULLETIN DE LA BIPEDIE INITIALE

***Editée par le Centre d'Etude et de Recherche sur la
Bipédie Initiale :***

BIPEDIA

A Review from the STUDY and RESEARCH CENTER for INITIAL BIPEDALISM

Pour tout renseignement complémentaire, vous pouvez contactez :

M. François de Sarre,

par e-mail :

francois.de.sarre.cerbi@wanadoo.fr

ou par courrier :

C.E.R.B.I.



32 avenue de Buenos-Ayres

06000 NICE FRANCE

BIPEDIA N° 18

(janvier 2000)

Sommaire :

- [Reconstructing the archetype :
Initial Bipedalism as a realistic model for vertebrate evolution,](#)
by François de SARRE  - [Résumé en français](#) 
- [Liste des articles publiés dans Bipedia](#)
(classement par auteurs)
- [Liste des publications de François de SARRE depuis 1989,](#)
(Bipédie Initiale, Cryptozoologie, Protohistoire)

RECONSTRUCTING THE ARCHETYPE : INITIAL BIPEDALISM AS A REALISTIC MODEL FOR VERTEBRATE EVOLUTION

par François de SARRE

INTRODUCTION : Most of the scientists lean toward the point of view that humans are the result of some rapid evolutionary changes from a rather recent quadrupedal ape-like ancestor. Yet, in the XXth Century different researchers expressed individual opinions about the origins of man and the evolution of the mammals, dissenting from the current cliché of a “reptilian tetrapod” ancestry.

The German anatomist Max Westenhöfer (1926), the Dutch obstetrician Klaas de Snoo (1937), and the Belgian zoologist Serge Frechkop, were the main proponents of the Theory of Initial Bipedalism, in the first half of the XXth Century.

Quadrupedalism is indeed not foreseen in the primitive Mammalian disposition; therefore it developed itself (like also in the Reptiles) as specialization in food occurred, while remodelling teeth, jaws and skull. Thus, the big-headed embryo of the quadrupedal mammals still shows an organization superior to that will be achieved in adult age, passing through the stage of a biped (with potentially increasing brain capacities !), at the beginning of its in utero growth.

As the French-Belgian zoologist Bernard Heuvelmans emphasized (1954), the encephalon is compressed in quadrupedal mammals between snout and vertebral column, and consequently does not preserve a shape and a relative volume, like in the foetal stages. The head is then carried in a way that demands re-adapting of the whole skeleton, and supporting of the body by the forelimbs.

As a matter of fact, the today quadrupeds were initially, but transitorily, bipedal in the course of evolution. Man, as far as concerned, has retained the embryonic disposition. He remained an upright biped thanks to his well preserved archaic big brain! Thus, the different types of fossil or contemporary (so-called “relic”) hominians and ape-men, appear to be forms which evolved from our direct ancestry, progressing parallel to the humans, and at the same time branching out (dehumanization, i.e : loss of traits that characterize the *Homo sapiens*). Most of them kept the bipedal gait, although quadrupedalism turned out to be a best adapted feature for them, especially if they lived in forest.

Therefore : plantigrade foot, vertebrae and legbone disposition are hindering a faster evolution of the hominians, up to a four-footed stage that seems more convenient for them! Evolution never goes backward (Law of Dollo). So the French palaeontologist Yvette Deloison (1999) claimed in a recent article that :

<< It becomes obvious that the ancestor of the australopithecines, apes and man, had hand and foot without specialization: the primitive hand of man induces that his ancestor was neither arboreal nor quadrupedal, he was bipedal >>.

The aim of the now following article is to summarize what we mean under the global name of Initial Bipedalism. It begins with the explanation of man’s big brain inherited from a former marine creature, and continues with the signification of “dehumanization”, as an evolutive progress.

THE MARINE-MAMMAL PHASE IN HUMAN EVOLUTION

We humans are fundamentally the same creature which once lived and left the oceans by entering the land.

Was man more aquatic in the past ? asked biologist Alister Hardy in 1960. Thus, an ancestral ape that waded in shallow water could not have fitted for “making a human”, as Hardy suggested !

Apes are indeed tree-living primates with high specialized features : foot as a lower hand, insert of the vertebral column at the back of the skull, and knuckle-walking on ground which reflects increasing quadrupedal habits. This is the evolutive level obtained by the monkeys of the Old World (*Catarhinia*) and of the New World (*Platyrrhinia*).

Alister Hardy's “Aquatic Ape Theory” is actually dealing with a phantom (de Sarre 1997). The large globular brain of man is not an indication for simian ancestry... As a matter of fact, it is a real primitive (plesiomorphic) feature that once developed in a marine creature, a long time before the first arboreal primates (apes and monkeys) ever existed !

From an embryological point of view, indeed, the brain comes before the skull (brain-pan). That is what makes very unlikely that the “big head” of the Homo sapiens is the result of some “swelling process” in a simian brain (that is confined in a rigid bony superstructure !), in the horizontal prolongation of the (quadrupedal) body axis... It does not suit for both a tree-dwelling ape (= current theories in anthropology), nor for Alister Hardy's hypothetical “marine ape” !

Nevertheless, a former aquatic phase in mammalian evolution really accounts for our being a big-brained biped. At this time, first terrestrial mammals once made the decisive steps towards a conquest of the land. And they already did walk on their two feet, like we!

At early stages of their embryonic development, the quadrupedal animals possess the same big head as people do, and they also present the typical bending of the skull basis, like in adult men [fig. 1]. The quadrupedal mammals are then potentially biped, but they afterwards carry on developing beyond the point where the human embryo has become complete... They continue to grow into four-legged animals, winged birds or apodal (= without legs) whales...

Fig. 1 : Bending of the skull basis
(after BOLK 1926)

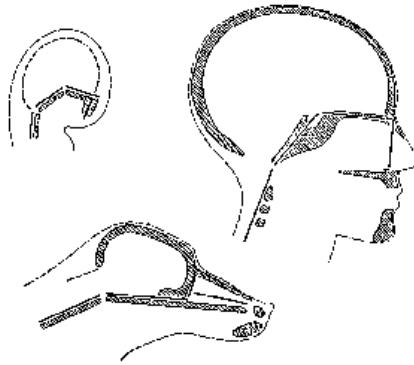


Fig. 1: Bending of the skull basis (after BOLK 1926)

above: (left) original bending in mammalian embryos
(right) bending of the skull basis in adult men
below: dog's horizontal deck

above: (*left*) original bending in mammalian embryo
(*right*) bending of the skull basis in adult men below : dog's horizontal deck

The study of the human morphology must consequently be carried back to a very early stage in the vertebrate lineage, i.e. the time of the passage from an original full aquatic life (“marine homonculus”) to a terrestrial existence.

The globular form of the human brain - and of the skull - represents the final evolution of an ancient sea-creature's floating organ resembling the umbrella of a jelly-fish. Such a configuration could only develop naturally in water !

From a scholastic point of view, what we call evolution does not have to follow any aim: we humans got consequently our very “remarkable” features, such as the globular skull and the big encephalon, in a simple way, just like a sea-creature, indeed, did it whilst developing a sustenance organ in water (that evidently only could have got a round shape !).

So the globular brain precedes any form of skull or cranial structure among the lineages of vertebrate animals that followed the “homonculus”, i.e. : the arboreal and quadrupedal mammals, the winged birds, the reptiles, amphibians and even the fish !

Evidence, indeed, strongly suggests that early bipedal mammals have moved out of the oceans, and have evolved the adaptations to terrestrial life. The big brain was a sufficient response to the challenge of settling this new environment : physically, as the volume and weight of the encephalon “locked” the skull basis and the spinal chord into their position where the body got upright whilst standing or walking ; intellectually, as mental powers came into action to serve the developing mind dispositions.

THE “MARINE HOMONCULUS” HYPOTHESIS

As a matter of fact, humanity did neither evolve from a branch of the ape-stock, nor from other quadrupedal antecedents. The genus *Homo* originated from a lineage peculiar to himself

that came up from the ocean in remote times [the palaeontologists use the name *Homo* to specify some creatures like *H. habilis* or *H. rudolfensis* : for sure, I only use this appellation in Linnaeus' mind, i.e. regarding *Homo sapiens*, with his big encephalon and erect stature !].

Humans are indeed, among the vertebrates, the least removed from the ancient prototype, morphologically and anatomically. Man preserved the original orthograde body position of his lineage. This bipedal, former aquatic, form was not only man's ancestor, but also the ancestor of all the today living - and extinct - mammals, of the birds, reptiles, batracians and of the diverse water vertebrates.

If "classical" Zoology is to continue considering fish as the primordial vertebrate, then it is simply a matter of usage... !

This old cliché of an evolution from the fish to us has to be totally overthrown, and has actually nothing to do with the real phylogenesis of all the vertebrate groups !

Man, in the rôle of his own classifier, has set himself at the summit of the hierarchy : the animals morphologically the closest to him appear as the different stages through which the humans have "passed" to reach their present appearance... [what we call : modern man].

This accounts evidently for the fact that most of the scientists still believe that we developed from apes, from quadrupedal reptilians, and furthermore, from some fish-like creatures that once have heavily entered land. - This is but grand-pa's Zoology !

So, where do we really come from ?

First of all, we have to disregard the fossil records. Palaeontology only gives us indications about ancient fauna, and shows no evidence regarding the chronological order in which the series of vertebrates and invertebrates should be listed - and how they may have evolved !

Zoologists as professor Wolfgang Gutmann and his scholars (Senckenberg-Institut in Francfort) were always warning against misplaced confidence in the fossil records. These German zoologists have established a natural system of all animals without making allusion to the palaeontological datae.

There are indeed no "lower" or "higher evolved" animals : they all originated from the gallertoids, which developed themselves in diverse ways, introducing the numerous lineages : sponges, polyps, arthropods, molluscs, and even the vertebrates.

All these ancestral gallertoid forms inhabited once the unique ocean on Earth - or they might also have lived elsewhere in the Universe, before being brought onto our planet !

Fig. 2 shows the hypothetical reconstitution of the headless marine pre-vertebrate that generated the human line of ascent. It resembled a flat worm swimming in water.

We notice the important feature of a dorsal protochorda (sustaining the body structure) with the nervous system included in it, then the disposition of the muscles, and the abdominal (*coeliac*) cavity in which the absorbed water from the branchial pharynx poors down to the branchial and genital porus, after eventually melting with the genital products (that are loosened into the sea for reproduction).

Natatory folds on both sides of the body allowed an active and regulated swimming, with the action of the flexible protochorda constricting and whipping back.

Fig. 2 : Hypothetical reconstitution of the marine pre-vertebrate
(after de SARRE 1992)

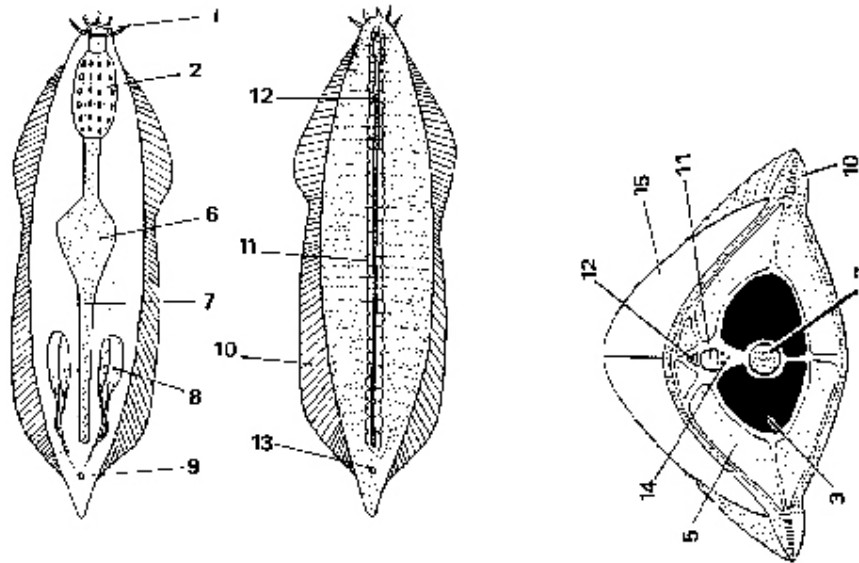


Fig. 2: hypothetical reconstitution of the marine pre-vertebrate (after de SARRE 1992):

above: (left) ventral sight
(right) dorsal sight

on the page: cross section through the middle of the body showing the disposition of the musculature, of the abdominal cavity, the protochorda, the neural duct and the alimentary canal.

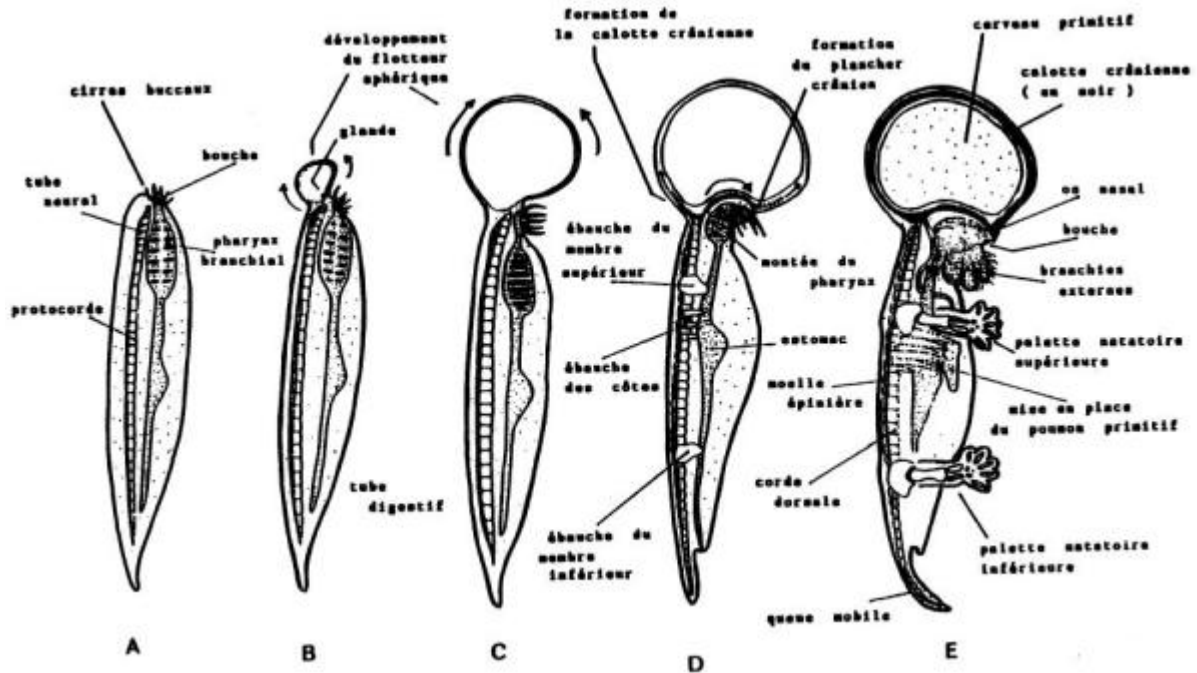
above: (left) ventral sight
(right) dorsal sight

Cross section through the middle of the body showing the disposition of the musculature, of the abdominal cavity, of the protochorda, of the neural duct and of the alimentary canal.

1) mouth and buccal cirri	9) branchial and genital pore
2) branchial pharynx	10) natatory fold
3) coeliac cavity	11) protochorda
4) ventral musculature	12) neural duct
5) dorsal musculature	13) anus
6) stomach	14) blood vessels
7) alimentary canal	15) cuticle
8) genitals	

The farther phylogenetical history of this marine worm, which may have evolved into the first four-limbed vertebrates with a round skull configuration, is summarized on fig. 3. Man's large and globular brain represents the final evolution of a marine animalcule's floating and sustenance organ.

Fig. 3 : Phylogenetical series of the aquatic pre-hominid
(marine homonculus)
showing the fashioning of the human encephalon and of the brain-pan
(after de SARRE 1992)



- **A-B**) : The floating organ developed on the apical top of the marine worm's body, just like a "bubble" at the above part of a straw, or the umbrella in some medusae, intendedly filled with gas to facilitate an "up and down" swimming.
- **C**) : The globular sustenance organ becomes functional in the same way as, for instance, the natatory bladder of a fish.
- **D**) : Here is the consolidation of the bladder-walls through the insert of a mesodermal membrane between the inner ectodermal bag and the outer skin (the mesodermal cells originated in the protochorda) ; it was this that shaped the round configuration of man's skull !
- **E**) : The "marine homonculus" with his four limbs, and a little tail that functioned as a rudder, then started to develop a big brain (the neural cells originated from the spinal chord medulla) and the upright posture, evolving into the first, ever terrestrial, air-breathing vertebrate.

This was also a true mammal, since the "homonculus" developed, yet during the marine phase, typical mammalian characters, such as : hairy coat, viviparity, lactation and sucking, endothermy...

The mammals are consequently to be set at the root of all vertebrates !

THE "ARCHETYPE" FROM WHICH THE OTHER VERTEBRATES HAVE EVOLVED

The characteristics of a big brain in a globular skull were obtained, as we emphasized, before the adaptation of the first bipeds to a terrestrial way of life became complete.

Even, some of the archetypal water mammals made the choice to remain where they have ever existed: i.e., in the ocean... Today cetaceans are indeed so well adapted to their aquatic habitat that they never could have left the ocean !

As a matter of fact, the skull of the cetaceans is being deeply transformed, consistently with the external "fish" form. Therefore, the large and efficient encephalon remained quite undamaged, not far different of a human brain.

Like the first representatives of our lineage, the cetaceans once developed directly from the common marine homonculus-archetype !

The early land-dwelling vertebrates had, as we emphasized, a natural orthograde body position that hindered them to run on four legs, even if they should have liked it. Referring to Louis Bolk (1926), the primordial big brain has "locked" the curved end of the vertebral column in its original disposition, just under the basis of the cerebral skull.

Bipedalism was really advantageous for coming out of the water, for walking long distances on the ground while carrying a young, food or some objects... The free hands were required for tool use and manufacture.

If humans have remained more or less morphologically and anatomically the same through out the course of geologic ages, this may be due to cerebralisation, which is centered in the brain and acts on a cellular level as regards behaviour and mind, whereas the (nevertheless !) principal evolutive current of dehumanization tends to reduce and to deform the human skull, to change the body aspect, and to engage new locomotory habits (quadrupedalism, for instance !). As Bernard Heuvelmans claimed, these two antagonistic tendencies in the evolution of the primates are still present in the modern *Homo sapiens* : the second factor (cerebralisation) may contribute to the slowing down and to the restriction of the free development of the first one (dehumanization) !

DEHUMANIZATION AS AN EVOLUTIVE PROGRESS

The key error of many evolutionists still consists in assuming that man descends from quadrupedal animals that resembled monkeys or apes (*Aegyptopithecus*, *Proconsul*, *Sivapithecus*).

It inevitably led to the misconception of the phylogenetical tree of man associating fossil apes (like *Australopithecus*) and some "ape-men". We should better call the last ones : "pongoid men", i.e. they are only "looking like" apes. I mean the erectus-hypodigm, for instance.

The current human fossils from the Plio-Pleistocene represent dehumanized forms. Like (perhaps still living) representatives of pongoid wild men around the world, they were sometimes branching off from the central and chief trunk of our sapiens-lineage.

The evolutive phenomenon of dehumanization exhibits a progressive loss of the facial and bodily structures (then, the mental abilities) that characterize the *Homo sapiens*.

Its major starting-gear may be after a big natural disaster (collision between the Earth and an asteroid) provoking a break in cultural habits, then a change in habitat, and a specialization in feeding habits along with a development of the jaws which become heavier, and with the whole body bending forward...

In his famous book about wild men ("*Abominable Snowman, Legend come to Life*, 1961), Ivan T. Sanderson let us consider with new eyes the condition of human groups that are rejected into mountains, forests or other inhospitable areas. In Norway, some adolescents who had grown up in humid valleys that were nearly always deprived of sun rays suffered from physical degenerations due to the lack of vitamins E and D (produced by sun rays). Suffering from mental subnormality, they had grotesque hairs growing on their head and body, their jaws were very large and irregular. Rejected by the community such people lived in the mountains and succeeded in eking out an existence by hunting small animals by hand. These were eaten raw, as well as vegetables.

EPILOGUE

Within the theoretical framework of Initial Bipedalism, the relic and fossil non-sapiens hominids are considered to have issued from the human line of ascent. They are the representatives of collateral lineages who have survived, concurrently with *Homo sapiens*, during the prehistoric times (man himself was confronted with survival problems and "forced to return to the caverns"...!), or they are still living until the recent time ("relic" hominoids).

They are perhaps the same forms : so the Asian cryptids, called Almasty, Kaptar, Barmanu, etc, may be the modern representatives of *Homo neanderthalensis* or *Homo erectus*, with more or less nocturnal habits.

The typical description is : an upright-walking, hair-covered creature with an ape-like face. It might even be fossil-known species, as I emphasized; but it must also be assumed that some specimens of wildmen throughout the world had retreated for a short time from the human main lineage (i.e., *Homo sapiens*) : we should consider them as recently dehumanized forms. They sometimes wear clothes and are actually looking more like "true" humans.

Then, wildmen are not an intermediate between the animal and human : they are just the opposite ! Most of the wild "relic" hominoids walk bipedally, like many fossil representatives (*Oreopithecus*, *Ardipithecus*, *Australopithecus*) also did. They have apparently some difficulty to get rid of this locomotion feature, that may cause inconvenience for them, in their habitats.

This fact is adduced as a proof for initial bipedalism, that is retained in the skeleton structure, as dehumanization goes on progressing !

We are indeed far in mind from the adherents of the "ordinary" school of thought, who are still receptive to the concept of hairy creatures "intermediate between apes and men" which once painfully tried to stand and walk on two legs...

The wildman, indeed, must still walk erect, even with a forward inclination of the torso, putting his nostrils very close to the ground, in order to follow the scent of some animal, like dogs would do... Therefore, the wildman cannot put his weight on his hands simply because of his bodily structure. This could only more dehumanized descendants realize !

According to witnesses in southern China, there are creatures that look like terrestrial orang utans. They are said to stand fully upright. Such an erect posture may be considered as simply "deviant" by researchers, but a bipedally adapted orang utan cannot be closely related to the "normal" Indonesian species, which is quadruped, - and a skilled tree-dweller with prehensile feet !

There is only one logical explanation, referring to an initial bipedalism of the both forms : the insular orang utans are indeed the more “deviant”, i.e. they once split from the terrestrial ancestors and then became the accomplished tree-climbers and brachiators we know...

In science, the principle of Ockham’s razor demands that the simplest explanation should always be preferred to the more complicated one. And this principle surely advises us that bipedal forms have preceded the today quadrupedal apes, and that the inverse cannot be true. Anyone who has ever observed apes, would not deny it !

We do suggest that this assumption would resolve many aspects of the evolutionary puzzle. Bipedal locomotion and the upright stance represent an early, intrinsic, characteristic of the *Homo sapiens*, that is preserved at different stages in the post-human evolution, before it gradually disappears.

VERSION FRANCAISE RESUMEE

Même si de nos jours la théorie simienne est encore en vogue, de nombreux arguments vont en faveur d’un bipédisme initial, au sein même du groupe qui verra émerger les Primates. Déjà, au tout début de leur croissance, les embryons de mammifères montrent une flexion de la partie antérieure de la corde dorsale, sous le crâne (fig. 1), qui correspond au développement du futur bipède. Chez les animaux concernés, l’option quadrupède n’apparaît que lorsque l’embryon grandit, et que les caractéristiques de sa lignée s’affirment.

Chez l’homme, l’angulation embryonnaire persiste. C’est parce que nous avons conservé le gros cerveau globulaire originel qui “pèse” sur la partie fléchie de la tige dorsale que nous marchons debout, et non point l’inverse !

Comme l’ont souligné Max Westenhöfer (1926), puis Bernard Heuvelmans (1954), l’homme doit essentiellement sa spécificité à l’allure verticale de son corps. Dans cette position seule, la colonne vertébrale, pareille à la tige d’une fleur, soutient à son sommet la boîte crânienne et son précieux contenu : le cerveau, qui a préservé sa forme ronde originelle.

Le milieu aquatique est tout indiqué comme l’endroit où une telle configuration a pu apparaître. La forme sphérique est celle qu’affecte naturellement un organe qui tend à s’épanouir au maximum, dans un minimum de place. Une sphéricité originelle du cerveau des Mammifères - et par voie de conséquence de la boîte osseuse qui le protège - peut donc être admise pour des raisons purement mécaniques.

Se référant maintenant aux travaux du professeur Wolfgang Gutmann (Ecole de Francfort), l’auteur du présent article considère qu’un ver marin acéphale (fig. 2) pourrait être l’ancêtre commun de tous les Vertébrés. Cet animal présentait une tige dorsale flexible, qui allait devenir plus tard notre colonne vertébrale. Quant au cerveau, il était à l’origine une poche ectodermale remplie de gaz, servant à la sustentation, comme chez les méduses actuelles.

On explique ainsi la sphéricité originelle de la tête des premiers vertébrés (fig. 3), après ossification de l’enveloppe crânienne : le contenant prend ainsi la forme du contenu.

Au sortir de l’océan, l’archétype ancestral des Vertébrés avait l’allure verticale bien ancrée dans sa structure anatomique. L’être terrestre qui allait en résulter ne pouvait que marcher debout !

Les précurseurs des Cétacés actuels, quant à eux, avaient choisi de rester vivre en pleine mer ; baleines et dauphins n'ont donc jamais quitté la mer...

Les Vertébrés bipèdes non-humains, ainsi que les quadrupèdes, sont issus de l'archétype par une série de transformations évolutives (déshominisation) menant à travers toute la gamme des plans anatomiques. Ce sont aujourd'hui les divers Mammifères (à l'exception du genre Homo et des Cétacés), les Oiseaux, les Reptiles, les Amphibiens et les groupes de Poissons retournés à la vie aquatique.

Contrairement aux "certitudes" des naturalistes depuis Darwin et Haeckel, la bipédie se trouve bien être à l'origine des autres formes de locomotion, chez les Vertébrés. Les données paléontologiques viennent confirmer ce point de vue en soumettant à la sagacité des chercheurs des formes, telles que *Oreopithecus*, *Ardipithecus* ou *Australopithecus*, qui ont apparemment bien du mal à abandonner la locomotion bipède (ancree dans leur squelette !), afin de passer à un stade quadrupède mieux adapté, sans doute, à leurs desiderata biologiques. La paléontologue française Yvette Deloison écrit en substance, après étude des membres et extrémités d'australopithèques: "Il apparaît évident que l'ancêtre commun des Australopithèques, des Grands Singes et de l'Homme, était un Primate aux extrémités des membres indifférenciés. De plus, cet ancêtre devait être bipède ce que prouve, entre autres caractères, la structure primitive de la main humaine".

Les rapports de témoins oculaires sur la présence, à notre époque, d'hommes et autres hominoïdes sauvages, montrent la même contradiction (apparente) que les fossiles : on y voit des créatures bipèdes n'arrivant pas vraiment à se mettre à quatre pattes... ce qui pourtant les arrangerait bien, pour fuir notamment.

C'est une pièce importante à verser au dossier de la bipédie, qui sous sa forme dite la plus élaborée (buste et tête en aplomb sur les jambes) est l'apanage de l'*Homo sapiens*, bipède depuis toujours !

Mais on s'attend d'un mode de locomotion aussi ancien qu'il perdure dans la structure anatomique et dans le comportement des mammifères post-humains, même si ceux-ci sont fortement engagés dans la voie d'une évolution déshominisante.

C'est précisément ce que l'ensemble des faits observables tend à démontrer, renforçant par là-même le modèle théorique de la bipédie initiale qui, nous n'en doutons pas, s'imposera bien vite aux chercheurs à l'aube de ce nouveau millénaire !

REFERENCES

BOLK, Louis (1926): "Le problème de l'anthropogenèse", C.-R. Ass. Anat., 1, Paris.

DELOISON, Yvette (1999): "L'Homme ne descend pas d'un Primate arboricole! Une évidence méconnue", Rev. Biométr. Hum. Anthropol., 17 : 147-150, Paris.

FRECHKOP, Serge (1941): "Remarques pour l'embryologie des mammifères", Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., XVII/69, Bruxelles.

HARDY, Alister (1960): "Was man more aquatic in the past?", The New Scientist, 7, Londres.

HEUVELMANS, Bernard (1954): "L'homme doit-il être considéré comme le moins spécialisé des mammifères?", Sciences & Avenir, 85, Paris.

SARRE de, François (1997): "About early water stages in humanity: a comparison between the AAT and the Initial Bipedalism Theory", Bipedia, 15, Nice.

SNOO de, Klaas (1942): "Das Problem der Menschwerdung im Licht der vergleichenden Geburtshilfe", Gustav Fischer, Jena.

WESTENHÖFER, Max (1926): "Vergleichend-morphologische Betrachtungen über die Entstehung der Ferse und des Sprunggelenks der Landwirbeltiere mit besonderer Beziehung auf den Menschen", Sonderband: Archiv f. Frauenk. u. Konstitutionsforsch., Bd. XII, Leipzig.

[Retour au Sommaire](#)

[Retour à la page de BIPEDIA](#)

[Retour à la page du C.E.R.B.I.](#)

LISTE DES ARTICLES PUBLIES DANS BIPEDIA depuis 1988

=====

Classement par AUTEURS
[réactualisé au 15 janvier 2003]

- **BAYANOV, Dmitri**
 - '[Could Bipedalism Be Initial ?](#)', vol. **19** : 1-4 (janvier 2001)
 - '[Initial Bipedalism good - Initial Levitation better](#)', vol. **21** : 46-47 (janvier 2003)
- **BEAULIEU, Christophe**
 - '[Abel, australopithèque tchadien](#)', vol. **13** : 11-13 (septembre 1996)
 - '[Australopithecus bahrelghazali et faune associée](#)', vol. **16** : 1-4 (mars 1998)
- **BONET BETORET, Carlos**
 - '[Evolution, Déterminisme, Matérialisme](#)', vol. **14** : 11-89 (mars 1997)
 - '[Essai d'interprétation de quelques cryptides africains](#)', vol. **15** : 11-13 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Interpretacion socio-politica de la Sombra sobre Innsmouth de Lovecraft](#)', vol. **15** : 19-28 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Les Dogons du Mali et leurs contacts supposés avec des Extraterrestres](#)', vol. **16** : 21-30 (mars 1998)
 - '[Problemas científicos de Las Montanas de la Locura de Lovecraft](#)', vol. **19** : 5-11 (janvier 2001)
 - '[Commentaire sur l'article de Dmitri Bayanov Could Bipedalism Be Initial ? : Sur la Possibilité de la Bipédie Initiale](#)', vol. **20** : 19-21 (janvier 2002)
- **BRUNET, Thibaut**
 - '[Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, revu et corrigé par l'embryologie et la génétique](#)', vol. **21** : 1-12 (janvier 2003)
- **CAZOTTES, Pascal**
 - '[Hommes Sauvages et Mythologie](#)', vol. **20** : 3-6 (janvier 2002)
- **DEBENAT, Jean-Paul**
 - '[The Wildman : A European Perspective](#)', vol. **21** : 20-30 (janvier 2003)
- **DETHIER, Michel**
 - '[Pedimpressopithecus japonicus, un cryptide mort-né](#)', vol. **17** : 13-18 (mars 1999)
- **DUMONT, Robert**
 - '[Le 8 Août 1720 au large de Terre-Neuve](#)', vol. **21** : 13-19 (janvier 2003)
- **FRIEDRICH, Horst**
 - '[Ein alternatives Bild der Vorgeschichte](#)', vol. **14** : 6-10 (mars 1997)
 - '[Wurden Pflanzen- und Tierwelt der Erde hierher gebracht ?](#)', vol. **15** : 8-10 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Comment on Bonet Betoret's article : Evolution, Déterminisme, Matérialisme](#)', vol. **15** : 29-30 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Some ideas on the possible occurrence of true elephants in the Americas until as late as the age of Discovery](#)', vol. **16** : 34-35 (mars 1998)
 - '[Some remarks on Magin's presentation of the case for or against Human footprints in strata of past geological ages](#)', vol. **17** : 36-37 (mars 1999).
 - '[Das Trauerspiel von Presse und Wissenschaft](#)', vol. **20** : 11-12 (janvier 2002)

- '[Commentaire critique du livre *Irrtümer der Erdgeschichte* de Hans-Joachim Zillmer](#)', vol. **20** : 26-29 [[avec addendum en français par F. de Sarre](#)] (janvier 2002)
- **GEISE, Gernot**
 - '[Das Ende eines Märchens](#)', vol. **17** : 9-12 (mars 1999)
- **GRISON, Benoît**
 - '[Etat actuel de la question du Yéti](#)', vol. **4** : 1-10 (mars 1990)
 - '[Le problème de l'homme sauvage dans les Pyrénées au regard de l'anthropologie culturelle](#)', vol. **8** : 7-11 (mars 1992)
 - '[Industries lithiques et hominiens inconnus de Centrafrique](#)', vol. **8** : 12 (mars 1992)
- **HANSEN, Evan**
 - '[Letter to the Editor : About Footprints in Stone](#)', vol. **17** : 38-43 (mars 1999)
- **HEINSELMAN, Craig**
 - '[Commentaire sur l'article de Dmitri Bayanov *Could Bipedalism Be Initial ? : A Commentary regarding the Article *Could Bipedalism Be Initial ?**](#)', vol. **20** : 13-18 (janvier 2002)
- **LAURENCEAU, René**
 - '[Les hommes sauvages de Voreppe](#)', vol. **7** : 7-8 (septembre 1991)
 - '[Hommage à Jean Piveteau](#)', vol. **7** : 9 (septembre 1991)
 - '[L'erreur de Tyson](#)', vol. **12** : 7-8 (septembre 1995)
 - '[50.000 ans de coexistence avec les Néandertaliens](#)', vol. **13** : 9-10 (septembre 1996)
 - '[La bipédie des Néandertaliens](#)', vol. **14** : 1-2 (mars 1997)
 - '[Nocturnisme et Bestialité](#)', vol. **15** : 1-3 (septembre 1997)
 - '[L'homme nocturne et sauvage au XIX° en Russie](#)', vol. **17** : 34-36 (mars 1999)
 - '[Paléanthropienne contre Néanthropienne](#)', vol. **19** : 26-31
 - '[Les hommes velus de la Bible](#)', vol. **20** : 1-2 (janvier 2002)
 - '[Les deux Adams](#)', vol. **21** : 40-41 (janvier 2003)
- **LE NOËL, Christian**
 - '[Recherches sur des Hominiens inconnus de République Centrafricaine](#)', vol. **4** : 11-15 (mars 1990)
- **MAGIN, Ulrich**
 - '[Edgar Dacqué - Ein deutscher Pionier der Evolutionsforschung](#)', vol. **2** : 5-10 (mars 1989)
 - '[Charles Fort and Initial Bipedalism](#)', vol. **5** : 14 (septembre 1990)
 - '[Footprints in Stone : Evidence for *Initial Bipedalism ?* \[part 1\]](#)', vol. **16** : 10-20 (mars 1998)
 - '[Footprints in Stone : Evidence for *Initial Bipedalism ?* \[part 2\]](#)', vol. **17** : 28-30 (mars 1999)
 - '[Response to my critics](#)', vol. **17** : 43-44 (mars 1999)
- **MERTEN, André**
 - '[Buchrezension : *In the Footsteps of the Russian Snowman, Dmitri Bayanov*](#)', vol. **15** : 32, (septembre 1997)
- **MORANT FORES, Angel**
 - '[Una representacion de *Cercopithecoido* en las pinturas de la cueva de Chauvet \(Ardèche, Francia\)](#)', vol. **12** : 1-6 (septembre 1995)
- **RAYNAL, Michel**
 - '[Emotional Thought and the Origin of Man](#)', vol. **1** : 21 (septembre 1988)
 - '[L'Homme Sauvage dans les Pyrénées et la Survivance des Néanderthaliens](#)', vol. **3** : 1-16 (septembre 1989)
 - '[Une figuration de l'Homme Sauvage dans les Pyrénées ?](#)', vol. **4** : 16-18 (mars 1990)

- '[Vérité en-deça des Pyrénées... \(à propos des Néanderthaliens reliques hispano-pyrénéens\)](#)', vol. **9** : 1-12 (septembre 1992)
- '[Les Néanderthaliens reliques des Pyrénées au Pakistan](#)', vol. **10** : 14-24 (juin 1993)
- **ROCHE, Jean**
 - '[Iceman : coup de théâtre ?](#)', vol. **16** : 31-33 (mars 1998)
 - '[Blocage](#)', vol. **17** : 22-27 (mars 1999)
 - '[Une question de taille](#)', vol. **17** : 31-33 (mars 1999)
 - '[Des Hommes Sauvages en Ecosse ?](#)', vol. **19** : 19-20 (janvier 2001)
- **ROTH, Roland**
 - '[Menschen, Echsen und der Paläo-Seti-Faktor](#)', vol. **15** : 14-18 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Lehrmeinung contra Evolution](#)', vol. **17** : 19-21 (mars 1999)
- **SARRE de, François**
 - 'Message from the Editor', vol. **1** : 1-2 (septembre 1988)
 - '[Initial Bipedalism : An Inquiry into Zoological Evidence](#)', vol. **1** : 3-16 (septembre 1988)
 - '[Considérations préliminaires sur la structure phylétique du genre humain en référence à un bipédisme initial](#)', vol. **1** : 17-20 (septembre 1988)
 - '[About an Aquatic Stage in Man's Evolution, with references to Max Westenhöfer and Initial Bipedalism](#)', vol. **2** : 1-4 (mars 1989)
 - '[Nouvelles données sur l'homme préhistorique et l'évolution des Hominidés depuis le Pliocène](#)', vol. **2** : 11-18 (mars 1989)
 - '[Menschwerdung und Tiergestalten : Ein Kommentar zu Edgar Dacqués Ansichten](#)', vol. **2** : 19-20 (mars 1989)
 - '[What Did the First Vertebrates Look Like That Entered Land ?](#)', vol. **3** : 17-21 (septembre 1989)
 - '[Man, as an Ancestral Vertebrate \[part 1\]](#)', vol. **4** : 19-23 (mars 1990)
 - '[Essai sur le statut phylogénique des Hominoïdes fossiles et récents : le point de vue de la théorie de la Bipédie Initiale \[1^{ère} partie\]](#)', vol. **5** : 1-7 (septembre 1990)
 - '[Man, as an Ancestral Vertebrate \[part 2, in French\]](#)', vol. **5** : 8-13 (septembre 1990)
 - '[Die Theorie der ursprünglichen Zweifüssigkeit, ein phylogenetisches Modell zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen, der Säuger und der übrigen Wirbeltiere](#)', vol. **6** : 3-16 (mars 1991)
 - '[Essai sur le statut phylogénique des Hominoïdes fossiles et récents : le point de vue de la théorie de la Bipédie Initiale \[2^{ème} partie\]](#)', vol. **7** : 1-6 (septembre 1991)
 - '[Le Coelacanth a-t-il un passé terrestre ?](#)', vol. **8** : 1-6 (mars 1992)
 - '[The Marine Homonculus Hypothesis : an Alternative Paradigm for Human Earliest Evolution](#)', vol. **9** : 13-16 (septembre 1992)
 - '[In Search for Taxonomy and Relationships in the Vertebrates, in connection with the Marine Homonculus Hypothesis](#)', vol. **10** : 14-24 (juin 1993)
 - '[On the Origins of Whales and Dolphins from an Archaic Marine Form](#)', vol. **11** : 1-8 (juin 1994)
 - '[Hominisation et Bestialisation : une approche phénoménologique \[1^{ère} partie\]](#)', vol. **12** : 9-12 (septembre 1995)
 - '[Hominisation et Bestialisation : une approche phénoménologique \[2^{ème} partie\]](#)', vol. **13** : 1-8 (septembre 1996)
 - '[L'école Zoologique de Francfort](#)', vol. **13** : 14-20 (septembre 1996)
 - '[About Early Water Stages in Humanity : A Comparison between the AAT and the Initial Bipedalism Theory](#)', vol. **15** : 4-7 (septembre 1997)
 - '[Message from the Editor : Towards a Realistic Model of Human Phylogeny](#)', vol. **16** : 1-4 (mars 1998)
 - '[Reconstructing the Archetype : Initial Bipedalism as a Realistic Model for Vertebrate Evolution](#)', vol. **18** : 1-11 (janvier 2000)

- '[Note Préliminaire sur des Figurations d'Hommes Sauvages \(Schlossberg, Homburg/All.\)](#)', vol. **19** : 12-15 (janvier 2001)
- '[Commentaire du livre de Horst Friedrich *Erdkatastrophen und Menschheitsentwicklung*](#)', vol. **19** : 31-32 (janvier 2001)
- '[Commentaire sur l'article de Dmitri Bayanov *Could Bipedalism Be Ancestral ? : Pouvons- nous descendre de Quadrupèdes ?*](#)', vol. **20** : 22-24 (janvier 2002)
- '[Commentaire du livre de Christine Pellech *Die ersten Entdecker Amerikas*](#)', vol. **20** : 30-31, (janvier 2002)
- '[Commentaire du livre de R. Junker & S. Scherer *Evolution - Ein kritisches Lehrbuch*](#)', vol. **20** : 31-32 (janvier 2002)
- '[Hât's d'r Wassermôn richtich g'gäbt ? *Homo erectus : wild ùn aquatisch ?*](#)', vol. **21** : 31-38, (janvier 2003)
- '[Commentaire du livre d'Uwe Topper *Fälschungen der Geschichte*](#)', vol. **21** : 47 (janvier 2003)
- '[Commentaire du livre de Hans-Joachim Zillmer *Dinosaurier Handbuch*](#)', vol. **21** : 48 (janvier 2003)
- '[Commentaire de l'ouvrage proposé par Jean-Luc Rivera *La Gazette Fortéenne \[vol. 1, 2002\]*](#)', vol. **21** : 48 (janvier 2003)
- **THOMAS, Manfred**
 - '[Zum *Homo sapiens sapiens*](#)', vol. **14** : 3-5 (mars 1997)
 - '[Comment on Bonet Betoret's article *Evolution, Déterminisme, Matérialisme*](#)', vol. **15** : 30-31 (septembre 1997)
- **TOPPER, Uwe**
 - '[Ein Schutzwall gegen Saurier](#)' [[avec traduction française](#)], vol. **21** : 42-45 (janvier 2003)
- **WHITE, Scott**
 - '[Les empreintes dans la forêt](#)', vol. **20** : 7-10 (janvier 2002)
- **ZILLMER, Hans-Joachim**
 - '[Dinosaurier und Menschen lebten gemeinsam](#)', vol. **17** : 1-8 (mars 1999)
 - '[Die zertretene Zeitgeschichte](#)', vol. **19** : 16-18 (janvier 2001)
- **ZUBERBÜHLER, Robert**
 - '[Darwin und Lyell](#)', vol. **19** : 21-25 (janvier 2001)

[Retour au Sommaire](#)

[Retour à la page de BIPEDIA](#)

[Retour à la page du C.E.R.B.I.](#)

LISTE DES PUBLICATIONS DE FRANCOIS de SARRE depuis 1989

Bipédie initiale, Cryptozoologie, Protohistoire
[sauf les articles parus dans **BIPEDIA**]

- **1989-1991**
 - 'La Théorie de la Bipédie Initiale', *3° Millénaire*, **12** à **17**, Paris.
 - 'Archaische Bipedie', *Mysteria*, **71** à **74**, Halver (D).
 - 'Des Véritables Origines de l'Homme', 102 pages et 40 illustrations, CERBI, Nice.
 - 'Le Coelacanth ne renie plus ses origines à partir de tétrapodes terrestres', *Le Clin d'œil*, **20** : 4- 7, Nice.
 - 'Origines et Destinée Humaines : Le Nouveau Débat Scientifique', *Parasciences Transcom.*, **6/91** : 31-32, Poix (F).
- **1992**
 - 'Der Mensch als das Urwesen ? ', *Efodon News*, **6** : 8-11, Rüsselsheim (D).
 - 'Kamen unsere Vorfahren aus dem Ozean ? Über die aquatile Lebensweise des Menschen in den frühen Zeiten seiner Entwicklung', *Efodon News*, **11** : 13-15, Rüsselsheim (D).
- **1993**
 - 'Mi-singe, mi-homme ?', *Grands Reportages*, **137** : 10, Paris [au sujet d'un article sur l'*homme-singe* marocain 'Azzo' paru dans le N° **135**].
 - 'Krypto-Tier von einer prähistorischen Grotte ? ', *Magazin für Grenzwissenschaften*, **6** : 313-315, Plaidt (D).
 - 'Eoraptor n'était pas le seul bipède', *Science & Vie*, **912** [dans le *Courrier des Lecteurs*, au sujet des premiers bipèdes].
 - 'La teoria del bipedismo inicial', *3er Milenio*, **7** : 33-45, Barcelona (E).
 - 'Demain l'Homme ? ', 103 pages et 28 illustrations, CERBI, Nice.
- **1994**
 - 'Prehistoric Sea-Serpent depicted in a French Cave', *Info Journal*, **70** : 46-47, Arlington (USA).
 - 'The Theory of Initial Bipedalism on the question of Human Origins', *Biology Forum, Rivista di Biologia*, **87** (2/3) : 237-258, Perugia (I).
 - 'Die Naturwissenschaften auf Irrwegen', *Efodon Synesis*, **1** : 21-26, Hohenspeissenberg (D).
 - 'En France, un 'Serpent-de-Mer' préhistorique peint sur les parois d'une caverne', *Cryptozoologia*, **2** : 15-16, Bruxelles (B).
 - 'Was stimmt denn nicht mit den prähistorischen Menschen ? ', *Magazin für Grenzwissenschaften*, **8** : 462-469, Plaidt (D).
 - 'La Survivance des Hominoïdes Reliques dans le contexte théorique de la Bipédie Initiale', *Cryptozoologia*, **6** : 5-9 et **7** : 6-8, Bruxelles.
 - 'Are there still Dragons in Southern France ? ', *Info Journal*, **72** : 44-45, Arlington (USA).
 - 'Waren unsere Vorfahren Wasseraffen oder Wassermenschen ? ', *Mystics*, **13** : 20-21, Berlin.
- **1995**
 - 'L'isthme de Gibraltar : géologie, échanges fauniques et aspects culturels', *Méditerranéa*, **58** : 8-15, 16-34, 35-59, SEAPM, Carcassonne (F).
 - 'Evolution : Ein Zoologe kommt zu Wort', *Mystics*, **19** : 8-17, Berlin.

- 'Le Babaou ou le Mythe du Serpent Ailé dans les Alpes-Maritimes', *Cryptozoologia*, **11** : 1-5 et **12** : 1-4, Bruxelles.
- 'The Mysterious Hominoids of Africa in the Light of Modern Research', *Animals & Men*, **6** : 23-25, Exeter (GB).
- 'Wie werden die ersten Vögel wohl ausgesehen haben ?', *Magazin für Grenzwissenschaften*, **10** : 561-566, Plaidt (D).
- 'Les Hominoïdes Cachés d'Afrique à la lumière des récentes données paléontologiques', *Cryptozoologia*, **14** (2) : 6-9, Bruxelles.
- 'Von Drachen und geflügelten Schlangen in den französischen Seealpen', *Proteg News*, **3** : 29-36, Stuttgart (D).
- 'Geheimnisvolle Waldmenschen aus Afrika', *Mystics*, **19** (3) : 17-21, Berlin.
- 'La Cryptofaune d'Australie', *Cryptos Magazine*, **6** : 149-160, Monaco (MC).
- 'About the Survival of Relict Hominoids from the Point of View of a Zoologist', *The CFZ Yearbook 1996*, p. 98-111, October 1995, Exeter (GB).
- 'Die Affen-Abstammung des Menschen : Eine Illusion geht zu Ende', *Efodon Synesis*, **10** : 24-27, Hohenspeissenberg (D).
- **1996**
 - 'Initial Bipedalism : A Theory of Human Evolution', *Animals & Men*, **11** : 23-27, Exeter (GB).
 - 'Les gens de l'île nous parlaient toujours de 2 espèces de serpents...' [en l'honneur des 80 ans de Bernard Heuvelmans], *Cryptozoologia*, **5/96** : 7-8, Bruxelles.
 - 'Hommes cachés et autres Primates mystérieux du Monde', *Cryptos Magazine*, **8** : 3-13, Monaco.
 - 'Das Überleben von Relikt-Hominoiden -wie Yeti und Sasquatch- aus der Sicht eines Zoologen', *Efodon Synesis*, **17** : 11-19, Hohenspeissenberg (D).
 - 'Mystérieux Poissons !', *Cryptozoologia*, **7** : 3-8 (décembre), et **8** : 3-8 (janvier 97), Bruxelles.
 - '*Cadborosaurus willsi* : und die Seeschlange gibt es doch !', *Challenge*, **4** (2) : 3-8, Berlin.
- **1997**
 - 'Were Aquatic Pre-Humans the First Vertebrates to Enter the Land ?', *The CFZ Yearbook 1997*, p. 142-156, Exeter (GB).
 - 'Réflexions sur une *Lingua franca* sémitique dans l'Europe ancienne', *Méditerranée*, **66** : 31-39, Carcassonne (F).
 - 'D'où viennent les Oiseaux ? ', *Tau*Ceti*, **39** : 25-35, Saint-Germier (F).
 - 'Über die Koexistenz von Menschen und Dinosauriern', *Challenge Sonderband 1*, 81-88, 91-93, Berlin.
- **1998**
 - '*Oreopithecus* est-il l'Orang-Pendek ? ', *Cryptos Magazine* [nouvelle formule], **1** : 18-21, Eze (F).
 - 'De la Sirène à la Baleine : une approche sémiobiologique', *Tau*Ceti*, **43** : 15-29, Saint-Germier (F).
 - 'Waren amphibische Hominiden die ersten Wirbeltiere, die je das Land betreten haben ?', *Omicron*, **5** : 7-13, Fuldata (D).
- **1999**
 - 'L'Homme a-t-il été le contemporain des Dinosaures ? ', *Tau*Ceti*, **49** : 9-34, Espalion (F).
 - 'Als das Mittelmeer trocken war - Die katastrophische Geschichte des mediterranen Gebietes', *Efodon-Dokumentation*, vol. **40**, 126 pages, 12 illustrations, Hohenspeissenberg (D).
 - 'Lu pour vous... *Yeti - Legende und Wirklichkeit*, de Reinhold Messner', *Cryptozoologia*, **29** : 11-14, Bruxelles.
 -

- **2000**
 - 'The Old Lignite Skull', *Fortean Times*, **139** : 47, London [avec Michel Granger]
 - 'Bernard Heuvelmans - Jäger der unbekanntenen Tiere', *Pterodactylus*, **2** : 20-27, Berlin.
 - 'Ne plus raisonner sur des a priori...', *Eureka*, **61** : 82 [commentaire sur l'article 'Et si notre ancêtre était bipède' consacré à Yvette Deloison, dans le numéro **59** d'*Eureka*], Paris.
 - 'Evolution - Ein Zoologe kommt zu Wort', *Pterodactylus*, **3 / 4** : 13-21, Berlin.
 - 'Is the Yeti the Brown Bear ? ', *Pterodactylus*, **3 / 4** : 47-49, Berlin.
 - 'Le crâne en lignite de Freiberg (Saxe), *Tau*Ceti*, **53** : 9-11, Espalion (F) [avec Michel Granger]
 - 'On a Landbridge in the Gibraltar Area in Protohistorical Times : A Zoogeographical Study and its Implications for Human Settlement', *Migration & Diffusion*, vol. **1** (3) : 81-97, Wien (A).
 - 'Lu pour vous... *Riesenkragen und Tigerwölfe*, de Lothar Frenz', *Cryptozoologia*, **38** : 13-14.
- **2001**
 - 'Le singe descend-il de l'homme ? ', *Le Monde de l'Inconnu*, **293** : 36-45, Nice.
 - 'Bernard Heuvelmans - The Ultimate Researcher into Unknown Animals', *Animals & Men*, **25** : 21-22, Exeter (GB) [Hommage à Bernard Heuvelmans, 1916-2001].
- **2002**
 - 'Die Theorie der ursprünglichen Zweifüssigkeit', *Efodon Synesis*, **49** : 21-28, Hohenspeissenberg (D) [reproduction de la page web http://perso.wanadoo.fr/biped_all.htm]
 - 'L'homme est-il né debout ? ', *Gazette Fortéenne*, vol. **1** : 150-172, éditions de l'Oeil du Sphinx, Paris.
 - 'Homo erectus, Sauvage et Aquatique ? ', *Le Monde de l'Inconnu*, **297**, Nice.
 - 'Homo erectus : War unser 'Vorfahr' ein Wassermensch ? ', *Pterodactylus*, **11** : 19-24, Berlin.
 - 'Toumaï, Lucy und die anderen... 'Vormenschen' oder Wasseraffen ? ', *Pterodactylus*, **12** : 28-30, Berlin.
 - 'Toumaï, Lucy et les autres...' : <http://marcogee.free.fr/news/toumai.html>
 - 'Pithecanthropus with Aquatic Habits ? A Possible Survival in Bigfoot', *The Track Record*, Hillsboro (USA) [en cours d'impression].

[Retour au Sommaire](#)

[Retour à la page de BIPEDIA](#)

[Retour à la page du C.E.R.B.I.](#)

FIN