

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE PLANET OF THE APES

by Patrick Michael Tilton

Any fan of the *Planet of the Apes* movies and live-action television series should realize that the Saga is beset by particular, peculiar anomalies in chronology. The reasons behind these anomalies are straightforward: the writers flubbed, contradicting previously written entries in the series. However . . . I, being a true fanatic of all things *Planet of the Apes*, devised ways of explaining the anomalies in such a way that—while more questions are raised by the answers—at least some sort of sense can be made.

As a preliminary, please notice that the title of my article is "A Chronology . . ."—not "*The* Chronology . . ."—and the conclusions I reach are in no way binding for any other fan. I call 'em as I see 'em. Feel free to disagree. Also note that the chronological data I present will be in the formats "dd mon year"—for instance, 25 Nov 3978, rather than 11-25-3978 (as it appears in the movie's prologue)—or "year mon dd." I find it easier this way to avoid confusion regarding the numbers. Also, note that when I write numbers, everything to the right of the decimal point will be in a slightly smaller point size, and spaced in threes (for example, lightspeed = 2.997 924 58 x 10⁸ meters/second).

Firstly, what are the anomalies? The particular chronological anomalies are as follows:

The EarthTime Chronometer in Taylor's ship, after touchdown, reads 25 Nov 3978 . . . yet Brent tells "Skipper" that he "took an Earth-Time reading before re-entry . . . Three-Niner Five Five . . . Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Five . . . A.D.," and both Zira and the United States President (in *Escape*) confirm that the "date meter" registered 3955 as the year of Earth's destruction (unfortunately, the month and the day-of-the-month are not indicated).

The opening credit sequence of the TV series indicates that the time warp which hurled Virdon, Burke and Jones into the future began when the ShipTime and EarthTime Chronometers were in synch on 19 Aug 1980 and then began diverging, the EarthTime Chronometer racing ahead to the date 14 Jun 3085 . . . however, the day after touchdown Virdon and Burke see the EarthTime Chronometer reading 21 Mar 3085, indicating that they landed on 20 Mar 3085, a full 116 days prior to the date indicated in the credits.

Taylor's ship can be seen to be travelling at a velocity that appears to be faster than light (due to the relativistic dilation of time at near-light velocity) in the beginning of *Planet*, and three days pass by on Earth (the 24th, 25th, and 26th of March 2673) during (by my VCR's count) 94 seconds of ShipTime . . . however, to have travelled at near-light velocity some 700 years into the future means that just about the same number of light-years have to have been traversed, and Taylor straightforwardly tells Landon, "We're three-hundred twenty light-years from Earth on a planet in orbit around a star in the constellation of Orion. Is that close enough for you?" Well, no it isn't! 320 lightyears should be traversable at near-light-speed in just 320 EarthTime years!

I have an explanation that can make sense of these and other anomalies. My explanation involves Black Holes, Wormholes, and Time Travel.

Firstly, exactly how do both Taylor's ship (and Brent's ship) and Virdon's ship get from locations 320 LightYears and 4.3 LightYears away, respectively, back to the Earth? The filmmakers never do explain how Taylor, travelling out towards Orion, ends up back on Earth. The news announcer in *Escape* mentions (in 1973) that the two ships launched the previous year (in 1972) were thought to have disintegrated in orbit (around the Earth? the Sun? the center of the Galaxy?). And what sort of propulsion system are these ships equipped with that allows them to travel at relativistic velocities, since—as far as anybody knows—we don't have the technology to send *anything* that fast, not even a small, Sputnik-sized payload.

I propose that these ANSA ships (assuming that "ANSA" refers to the agency that built the ships) have some sort of warp drive that bends space-time in a specific way. Note that when Taylor makes his Final Report before he goes into hibernation, the chronometers read (at the start):

ShipTime: 14 Jul 1972 — EarthTime: 23 Mar 2673

The last reading shows the EarthTime Chronometer clicking to 27 Mar 2673. As I said before, this is 94 seconds after the chronometer changed from 23 Mar 2673 to 24 Mar 2673. Since there are 86,400 seconds in a day, and 259,200 seconds in 3 days, then the Time-Dilation-Ratio (TDR) of ShipTime to EarthTime (ST:ET) is 94 to 259,200. In other words, for every unit of ShipTime, 2,757.446 808 51 units of EarthTime pass by. The equation of chronometric divergence due to time dilation as dependent upon the velocity of the moving object relative to its initial frame of reference is: $ET = ST \div \sqrt{1 - (v \div c)^2}$ [v = velocity of the ship; c = velocity of light]. Figuring ET as 2757.446 808 51, ST as 1, and c as 1, then $v = 0.999\ 999\ 934\ 24c$, since $(v \div c)^2 = 0.999\ 999\ 868\ 482$; $1 - 0.999\ 999\ 868\ 482 = 0.000\ 000\ 131\ 518$; $\sqrt{0.000\ 000\ 131\ 518} = 0.000\ 362\ 654\ 321$; and $1 \div 0.000\ 362\ 654\ 32 = 2757.446\ 808\ 51$. In the ordinary universe, governed by Einstein's Theory of Relativity, this would indicate that Taylor's ship is travelling at 99.999 993 424% Lightspeed, which is 299,792,438.3 meters/sec, as Lightspeed is exactly 299,792,458 m/s in a pure vacuum.

For all practical purposes, 299,792,438.3 m/s is a sufficient velocity to travel 320 LightYears in just 320 years of EarthTime. Why, then, does Taylor's ship travel at the stated Time Dilation Ratio yet take longer to reach Orion space? I posit that the warp drive on the ANSA ships operates on an efficiency level of around one-sixth the necessary level to reach Einsteinian relativistic velocities. In other words, to reach *Hassleinian* relativistic velocities, the ANSA warp drive warps the space around the vessel in such a way that the medium through which the vessel is travelling is refracted, and the Index of Refraction of this "deep space" is 6.268 75 (approximately), meaning that the velocity of light in this refracted medium is only 15.952 143 569 2% that of light in the pure vacuum of ordinary space, a mere 47,823,323.309 7 m/s. How do I figure this? Well, A.D. 3978 minus 1972 = 2006 years, and 2006 years divided by 320 LightYears = 6.268 75, and 1 divided by 6.268 75 = 0.159 521 435 692. If the efficiency of the ANSA warp drive allowed for a refraction index of 1 (the minimum according to physics textbooks), then it would travel at the ordinary velocity of light in a pure vacuum: 299,792,458 m/s. In *Star Trek*, *Star Wars*, and Isaac Asimov's novels,

the propulsion systems of the respective ships allow for "impossible" indices of refraction that are less than 1 (zero for the Asimov hyperspace drive). Those ships are able to travel faster than light relative to the initial frame of reference (considered an impossibility in real science). The term "hyperspatial" is appropriate for such stardrives, since the velocity of the ship is hyperluminal; however, in the *Planet of the Apes* universe, the ANSA warp drive is more properly termed "hypospatial," since it still travels less than the velocity of light (which, itself, is refracted to be less fast than it is ordinarily). I propose that the "deep space" to which Taylor refers in his Final Report is the hypospatial medium cocooning his ship. Interestingly enough the "deeper" you go into water, the denser the water gets, and the higher the index of refraction climbs (the index of refraction is a function of the density of the medium through which light propagates). "Deep Space" is an appropriate term for a warp-space medium through which light travels slower than in ordinary space.

The advantage for Taylor's crew in utilizing this ANSA warp drive is that relativistic velocities (and, hence, Time Dilation) are possible; their mission involves:

ACCELERATING to a top cruising velocity of approximately 16% Lightspeed,

ENGAGING the ANSA warp drive, which distorts the medium through which they are travelling in such a way that relativistic time dilation occurs at the corresponding lower velocity,

CRUISING at that top speed, as the EarthTime chronometer clicks forward at a rate of 1 day for every $31\frac{1}{3}$ seconds (ShipTime),

DISENGAGING the ANSA warp drive, which results in the ship's medium of travel resuming an index of refraction that of normal space, and

DECELERATING from the top cruising velocity, to an orbital velocity around the star system to which they are travelling.

Since the chronometers are clicking at known rates (1 day = $31\frac{1}{3}$ seconds, 3 days = 94 seconds, etc.), we can find out when the ANSA warp drive was engaged. The ShipTime Chronometer reads 14 July 1972 when Taylor says, "In less than an hour I'll finish our sixth month out of Cape Kennedy. Six months. In Deep Space." Presumably, in less than an hour of ShipTime, the ShipTime Chronometer will click ahead to 15 July 1972, meaning that Taylor's ship blasted off from Cape Kennedy six months earlier, on 15 January 1972, exactly 182 days earlier (1972 was a leap year). At $31\frac{1}{3}$ seconds per ET day, Taylor's ship must have engaged the ANSA warp drive around 14 Apr 1972. How do I figure this? Well, since there are 256,015 days from 15 Apr 1972 (Day 1) to 23 Mar 2673 (Day 256,015), then $256,015 \times 31\frac{1}{3} \div 86,400 = 92,844,945.98$ days of ShipTime during which the chronometers diverge at the rate of 3 days ET = 94 seconds ST. Since $182 - 92,845 = 89,155$, then it was just over 89 days after 15 Jan 1972 when the launch occurred. If we assume that the launch occurred at 12:00 Noon on 15 Jan 1972, then 89.155 days later brings us to 3:43 PM on 14 Apr 1972 (though, since 15 Jan 1972 starts at 12:00:01 AM and ends at 12:00:00 AM, we could go up to 12 hours before the above date—3:43 AM on 14 Apr 1972—or up to 12 hours after the date—3:43 AM on 15 Apr 1972. For simplicity's sake, I chose the middle of the day, noon, on 15 Jan 1972 as the launch time.

So, Taylor's ship accelerates for just over 89 days before going into "deep space." It accelerates to a top velocity of around 48,000,000 m/s (about 16% Lightspeed in ordinary space), since it is at this rate of speed that 320 light years can be traversed in 2006 years. The rate of acceleration figures as $48,000,000 \div (89 \times 86,400) = 6.24$ meters per second squared, which is about 0.637g, a little less than two-thirds of a gravity. The duration of the voyage is 18 months ShipTime, and since the rate of chronometric divergence is 13.245 677 08 days ST = 100 years ET, and since $3978 - 1972 = 2006$, 20.06 centuries \times 13.245 677 08 ShipTime days per century = 265.708 282 2 ShipTime days during which the ANSA warp drive is engaged; 18 months = 548 days = 89 days of acceleration + 265.7 days in "deep space" + 193.3 days of deceleration at the Destination. Since noon of 25 Nov 3978 can be written as the date 3978.9 exactly, then $3978.9 - (193.3 \div 365) = 3978.37$, or 16 May 3978, which would be the EarthTime date when Taylor's ship begins to decelerate after disengaging its ANSA warp drive. The rate of deceleration averages out to 0.2933g, about three-tenths of a gravity.

What happens then? Somehow Taylor's ship is sent to Earth space—320 LightYears distant! How does this happen? The only reasonable explanation is that there is a black hole awaiting his ship 320 LightYears out in Orion. As his ship approaches the inexorable gravitational pull of a supermassive, infinitely-dense, hyperluminally rotating warpage of spacetime, the ship's automated systems go into Emergency mode and activate the ANSA warp drive, to buffer the ship from the otherwise lethal tidal forces. Descending into the maw of the black hole, the fabric of spacetime is bent in such a way that a wormhole is formed, sending the ship instantaneously out the other end of the warpage into the proximity of Earth . . . and just over 23 years into the past, in the year 3955.

How do I know this happens? Well, the same thing happens to Viridon's ship. As Viridon's ship approaches Alpha Centauri, the astronauts encounter "radioactive turbulence" (which is consistent with the accretion disc orbiting the maw of a black hole). The EarthTime Chronometer on board races forward from 19 August 1980 to 14 July 3085 (the time warp being caused by the near-light rotational velocity of the spinning black hole, and the resulting time dilation effects), after which the Emergency Homing Beacon (or, Sequence) sends the ship—buffered by its ANSA warp drive—into the black hole, through a wormhole, and back out into ordinary space in the proximity of Earth . . . and 116 days into the past, on 20 March 3085. By a sheer lucky coincidence, 4.3 LightYears is to 116 RetroTemporal Days as 320 LightYears is to 8632.558 14 RetroTemporal Days, and $8632.558\ 14 \text{ days} \div 365.242\ 19 \text{ days per year} = 23.635\ 161\ 48 \text{ years}$, or 23 years, 231 days.

Assuming that the backwards-in-time/distance-in-Light-Years ratio is constant (and why not?), then we can pinpoint the actual date of Taylor's landing. Noon of 25 Nov 3978 (that is, 3978.9 exactly) minus 23.635 161 48 years = 3955.264 839, or 7 April 3955 (around 4:00 PM). Without knowing the exact times of day on the ShipTime and EarthTime Chronometers, it's impossible to figure things as exact as I have just done; I've used the convenient number 3978.9 as the date 25 Nov 3978 (Noon), since that is an exact number (hence, easy to use); noon of 25 November in a non-leap year is $328.5/365$ ths, or the middle of the 329th day of the year, and $328.5/365 = 0.9$. Noon is the average

time of the day, being the exact median between the previous and the following midnights, when each day begins.

Nevertheless, the following recaps the information I've gone over; included are some other chronological data that can be found in other parts of the Saga:

— A Chronology of the PLANET OF THE APES —
[dates listed "YEAR Mon DD"]

- 1947 Autumn?: Landon born (Taylor, thinking he's on an alien planet on the date 25 Nov 3978, tells Landon, "Apart from that, you look pretty chipper for a man who's two-thousand thirty-one years old . . ." Now, as $3978.9 - 2031 = 1947.9$, that would place Landon's birthdate at 25 Nov 1947 if he's *exactly* 2,031 years old—though Taylor was probably not implying that!]
- 1972: Taylor will refer to Landon as "the golden boy of the Class of '72" (meaning, that Landon either became a Lieutenant in the Air Force at the age of 24, less than 15 days before the ship launched from Cape Kennedy, or he was rewarded with the rank of Lieutenant early for having volunteered for the mission before he'd put in enough time to earn the rank; perhaps he was a top-gun, top-notch pilot, and that's why "they nominated [him] for The Big One")
- 1972 Jan 15: Taylor's ship blasts off from Cape Kennedy, accelerating towards an unnamed star in Orion; Virdon's ship also takes off, accelerating towards Alpha Centauri about the same time Taylor's ship leaves (since Virdon and Burke are surprised to find talking apes on Earth in the future, this means that they had to have left Earth before 1973)
- 1972 Apr 14: Taylor's ship, having reached a top velocity of around $\frac{1}{6}$ Lightspeed, engages its ANSA warp drive, which causes both the ShipTime and EarthTime chronometers to begin diverging at a TDR of about 1:2757
- 1972 June 14: the ShipTime date when Taylor makes his final report after putting his crew into hibernation
- 1973: the year indicated on the "date meter" after Milo, Zira and Cornelius travel back in time from 3955; Caesar (Baby Milo) is born in Armando's circus; ESCAPE FROM THE PLANET OF THE APES takes place
- 1980 August 19: Virdon's ship approaches Alpha Centauri, encounters "radioactive turbulence" and goes into a time warp (caused, I contend, by entering the event horizon of a hyperluminally-rotating black hole, the ANSA warp drive being automatically triggered by the ship's computer to protect the astronauts from tidal spaghettification) which will last until 14 July 3085 (EarthTime, not ShipTime), when Jones will activate the Automatic Homing Beacon, which will send the ship through a wormhole connecting the black hole orbiting Alpha Centauri with the exit, in Earth space
- 1983: the year-date carved on the Pet Memorial, indicating the date of the Plague that kills all the dogs and cats
- 1991: Caesar leads the enslaved Apes of Governor Breck's city to freedom, in CONQUEST OF THE PLANET OF THE APES
- 2006: the last time peace was broken for the radiation-scarred inhabitants of the Forbidden City (12 years prior to the events of BATTLE FOR THE PLANET OF THE APES); see next entry
- 2018: according to Mandemus, he has been the keeper of the Armory—and of Caesar's Conscience—for "twenty-seven years" which, taking A.D. 1991 as the earliest possible date for the beginning of his trusted office, places the events of BATTLE FOR THE PLANET OF THE APES in the year 2018 (at the earliest)
- 2503 A.D.: photograph taken of "New York City" in the year 2503 is seen in an ancient book in Farrow's bomb shelter [the novel I'm writing will have an explanation—hopefully an ingenious one!—for this anomaly]
- 2670 A.D.: an orangutan Lawgiver preaches from the original simian scriptures to a mixed-species human-and-ape culture somewhere in North America
- 2673 March 23-27: Taylor's Final Report; EarthTime 23 Mar 2673: first Chronometer reading switches to 24 Mar 2673; 94 seconds later switches from 26 Mar 2673 to 27 Mar 2673; ShipTime 14 Jul 1972
- 2755 (approximately): 1200 years prior to 3955, when Zaius tells Taylor the Sacred Scrolls were written
- 3073: "As-tro-nauts" land on Earth; they are killed by Urko and his gorillas before they could be questioned by Dr. Zaius; their technology—unfamiliar to Virdon and Burke—is responsible for the small, spiked, spherical handgrenades kept by Zaius in his private quarters
- 3085 March 20: Virdon & Burke land on Earth, somewhere in California, after having travelled the hyperspatial equivalent of 4.3 lightyears and 116 RetroTemporal days
- 3085 Mar 21: Virdon & Burke see this date on their ship's EarthTime chronometer the day after their landing
- 3085 July 14: Virdon & Burke's ship, having encountered the magnetic field of a hyper-rotating black hole in the Alpha Centauri system, caught in the whirlpool for 1105 EarthTime years, is propelled through the wormhole into Earth space, 116 days in the past
- 3955 Apr 7: Taylor's mothership (including 3 shuttles) is expelled from the exit of the wormhole connecting an unnamed star in Orion space 320 lightyears distant with Earth space some 8632.5 days into the past (23.635 years); Taylor's shuttle's EarthTime chronometer still reads 25 Nov 3978, whereas Brent's EarthTime chronometer readjusts to the date 3955. Some time before the year 3955 comes to a close, the Alpha Omega Doomsday Bomb is detonated by Taylor, destroying the Planet of the Apes, the planet Earth
- 3978 May 16: Taylor's mothership disengages its ANSA warp drive and begins decelerating at about $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a gravity for about 1933 days in the vicinity of the ship's destination in Orion space
- 3978 Nov 25: Taylor's mothership, 320 lightyears away in Orion space, encounters a hyper-rotating black hole, which causes the ANSA warp drive to be automatically engaged, sending them through a wormhole connected to . . . an exit in Earth space, 320 lightyears distant and 23 years into the past . . .

You'll notice that in the entry for 7 April 3955, I have mentioned "Taylor's mothership (including 3 shuttles)," and that requires some explanation.

If Virdon's ship left Earth in 1972 (as it must have), then it must have been one of the two spacecraft reported missing by the news announcer in *Escape*. But what about Brent's ship? Wasn't it the other of two missing spacecrafts? Here we have a conundrum—but, of course, I've thought of a way to make sense of it. I propose that Brent's ship and Taylor's ship were both shuttlecrafts, each docked to a single mothership heading out to Orion, 320 light years away. In Pierre Boulle's original novel, the ship built by Professor Antelle never lands on Soror (Betelgeuse 2), the planet of the apes; rather, the three travellers (and their pet chimpanzee Hector) land on the planet in a shuttlecraft, called a "launch" in the Xan Fielding translation, and "une chaloupe" in the original French version. The "launch"/"chaloupe"/shuttlecraft is one of 3 smaller rockets; the mothership stayed in orbit during the trip (and Ulysse Mérou and Nova took one of the remaining two shuttles down to Earth at the end of the book).

Suppose that Taylor's ship, Brent's ship, and possibly a third (as in the novel) were shuttlecraft, docked to the mothership with its ANSA warp-drive machinery. This would make Taylor's crew not merely the three hibernating in his shuttlecraft, but also Brent, "Skipper," and who knows how many others? Keep in mind that Taylor spent 6 months awake after take-off prior to going into hibernation himself, yet we never see a bathroom, or a kitchen, or . . . Damn it, there's just not enough room on his ship to realistically house anyone (let alone 4 people) with food and waste necessities. Furthermore, if we suppose that Taylor's ship and Brent's ship were companions on the interstellar trip, we could further suppose that there was a third shuttle, and that it was the third one that Milo found. Notice the differences in size between both Taylor's ship which crashes into Dead Lake (bigger, with room for the hibernacula in the back) and Brent's ship (also big, like Taylor's ship, with lots of extra rocket engine machinery destroyed in its crash landing) with the similarly shaped yet smaller ship that lands off the coast of California in 1973 (with absolutely no room for the hibernacula). Notice also the fact that both Taylor's shuttle (as I contend it is) and Brent's shuttle lost their forward access hatches; when Taylor ordered Dodge to "Blow the hatch, before we lose all our power!" there's a shot of Dodge pressing a button, followed by a shot of the round hatch on the top front of the flattened conic vessel explosively blasting off; similarly, the round hatch is gone on Brent's shuttle, since the first moment we see Brent, he's climbing out of the aperture, with the First Aid kit to help his "skipper." Yet the shuttle carrying the ape-o-nauts does not even have a seam where the round hatch cover fits onto the hull . . . because there is no hatch on their smaller vessel. Instead, a frogman is seen opening a port-side hatch, which pivots along the midline of the roof of the cabin. This is the same design as Virdon's ship, which opens from the press of a button behind the wing. Also, think of how Taylor's ship floats in Dead Lake, about 40° from the horizontal, whereas the shuttle in which Milo (*et. al.*) lands floats horizontally, because it doesn't have as much mass in its aft area to back-weight it.

This means that the ship Milo finds, and that he, Zira, and Cornelius escape the doomed Earth in . . . was landed by astronauts other than Taylor, Dodge, Landon, Stewart, Brent, or Skipper. Remember, Taylor landed in Dead Lake, and Brent landed on the ground in the Forbidden Zone, yet Cornelius tells the Presidential Commission, "When the

spacecraft first landed on our seaboard, it was Doctor Milo who salvaged it; he studied it and, uh, half understood it." According to the map Cornelius showed Taylor, Ape City was on the left, the Forbidden Zone (and Dead Lake) were on the right, and the seaboard was on the bottom, into which flows a river separating the Forbidden Zone from the inhabited, forested area [incidentally, the map must be oriented with West on the top, since Cornelius tells Brent that the last place they saw Taylor was "towards the north," which means that Ape City is south of New York City's ruins, and west of the Atlantic Ocean's coastline]. There's an untold story here of Taylor's as-yet-unknown shipmates, the ones who provided Taylor's mothership's last-of-three shuttles. Since Taylor was the commander of the entire mothership, all three shuttlecraft would be "Taylor's" ships.

This scenario also makes more sense out of the situation with Brent's ship. Taylor's ship was sent on an interstellar mission. Up until now, it was assumed that Taylor somehow got lost, and that Brent's ship was sent on a rescue mission, following Taylor's trajectory. This doesn't make any sense. If Taylor was lost, why send another ship in the exact same direction unless you want that ship lost too? And what are the probabilities that one ship could follow another across hundreds of light years and land on the same planet in the same area?! Zilch. I propose that Brent was part of Taylor's crew, and that after the mothership (including the 3 shuttles docked to it) traversed the wormhole back to Earth space, Taylor's shuttle disengaged from the mothership, while everybody was still in hibernation, and executed its landing procedure (perhaps the ship's computer knew they were back at Earth, since they weren't programmed to land in the water at their destination, as Landon says; perhaps they were programmed to land back on Earth in the water?). Taylor, Dodge, and Landon (Stewart being dead) awakened out of hibernation after the splashdown. Then Brent and Skipper (and, perhaps, others?) awakened out of hibernation while in orbit around the Planet of the Apes. Would they recognize that the world they're orbiting is the Earth? After all, if there's no Moon around (remember Dodge's comment that "there's no moon"), if there's an accretion disk orbiting this world instead (the black hole exit of the wormhole), and if—the shape of the continents is so altered by the Cataclysm of nuclear war (triggering, maybe, a pole shift?) . . . maybe they wouldn't know. But their computers still work, so they know it's the year 3955 (after the chronometer readjusts) and they know that Taylor's shuttle has disengaged and landed for whatever reason. If they're in orbit, and if they know when Taylor's shuttle disengaged and landed, then they can figure out where his shuttle landed, based on the pre-programmed landing sequence the computer would use as default. That's how Brent could land his shuttle near the location of Taylor's landing. That's also how the other shuttle could be landed in the same region. And that's why Brent looks up into the sky and says, "I've got to get back up there!" . . . because he knows that the Mothership is still in orbit, overhead.

Question: which shuttle disengages and lands first? Taylor's or the smaller shuttle seen in *Escape*? Hmm . . . Well, the Epic Novel that I'm writing based on the entire *Planet of the Apes* saga will address that and everything else, answering all the questions to my satisfaction (and, perhaps, yours too, if I ever finish it and get the damn thing published!). See you next issue, Apes Fans!