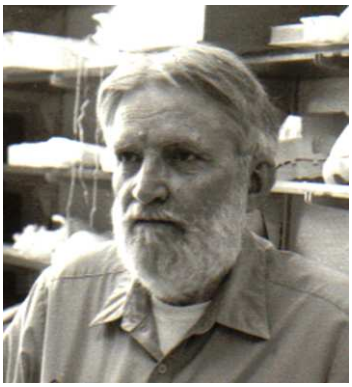
Coming to Grips with Gripes



Dr. Grover Krantz seen here) made a statement (somewhere in one of his books) that the scientific community goes on the basis of, “I’ll see it when I believe it,” (not the other way around). In other words, it is no use presenting evidence to a scientist who does not believe in whatever the evidence supports. With regard to bigfoot, if the scientist already believes, then the evidence merely further confirms his or her belief. As we are after converts, not the converted, we are automatically back to square one.

It appears what we need is some sort of agreement with scientists. We could start off by fully agreeing that each side does not have definitive evidence to support its stand, i.e., bigfoot does not exist, and bigfoot does exist.

Now, rather than each side going into a corner and piling up support for its respective stand, let’s mutually work on DISPROVING the evidence we have, or indeed don’t have (i.e., things that by their absence support a fact).

I will certainly admit up front that the fact we don’t have any bigfoot bones is highly troublesome. Also, I will admit that the argument stressing that bones of any animal are difficult to find is getting very thin. Nevertheless, it is still possible that bones have simply not yet been found. I will mention here that we are not really doing a lot of looking for bones. In effect, we are waiting for someone to trip over them.

Sasquatch/bigfoot footprints are the main physical evidence for these creatures, so we should start here. I will proceed to “bare my soul” on this subject.

If all alleged sasquatch footprints are fabricated, as one scientist publicly claimed, then I would like to know how they are made. I am sure no level-headed person would suggest wooden feet. There is a ton of evidence that what are believed to be sasquatch prints were made with a flexible foot. On this point, any suggestion of a rubber foot of some kind is impractical. There are many different foot sizes, and the prints differ, just like human prints. There would, therefore, have to be many different rubber feet. We won’t even get into how one person (or many people) would go about planting the prints all over North America.

Dahinden once suggested to me that Paul Freeman probably “sculptured” footprints with his hands. I really don’t think so. Footprints go into the ground (like a mold); making a hand-made mold-like impression is very difficult (much more difficult than making a sculpture). Also doing this would be very time consuming, and to make all the prints reasonably the same would be extremely difficult. Then there are half prints, scuffed prints, sliding prints and so forth. This method is not practical.

Now, one can make a large footprint using his own foot that is much larger than his foot, as seen here (ruler shown is 15 inches). One simply implants his foot in sand/soil (you must sort of wiggle it in), then slides it back to get more length. However, prints produced are not going to fool anyone because all of the toes are squished together (result of wearing shoes - have a look at your own toes from below) and the print is too narrow at the heel. Sasquatch toes are NOT squished together, each toe is reasonably separate. This is obviously the result on not wearing shoes. The image seen here is of a Sherpa’s foot (sole or underside) taken by Peter Byrne. Sherpas do not wear shoe, so their toes are not squished like my toes. I think a footprint made by the foot seen in the photo might come out much like a sasquatch footprint – notwithstanding size (although the second toe is a bit squished). So, even if one found a person with 14 to 16-inch feet to make prints (although I still think they would be too narrow), the squished toe configuration problem would still be there unless this person had never worn shoes. One thing about the Sherpa’s foot that intrigued (alarmed?) Byrne, Dahinden and I was that the sole is like one big callous with many deep cracks and crevices. These would definitely register very clearly in footprints and subsequent plaster casts. However, I have recently proven that such cracks quickly fill with soil and therefore don’t register. About the only way they would be seen is if the foot was cleaned by the subject walking through water; but only a few prints would have the cracks because they would again

quickly fill with soil.

Shown here is a cast of my "fabricated" print compared to a P/G film site print cast. You can see very clearly that my toes are very different.

Next we see a baby's toes and my toes. We can clearly see what happens to toes after they have been in shoes for many years. If the baby's foot were put on the floor and a little pressure applied, its toes would spread out much further, making each toe "individual," just as sasquatch toes appear to be. My toes have been "cooped up" too long for this to occur.

Nevertheless, what one can do is make the print wider and sort of mess up the toes a bit so you can't really tell if they are squished or separate, as seen here (print shown is about 16 inches long). If all sasquatch prints were like this, I would be highly concerned. But the fact is they are not like this, they generally show well-defined toes.

Something that is often used to help verify sasquatch footprints is that the area around the prints does not appear to have been disturbed. In other words, it is thought that if a person fabricated the prints, then he or she would have shown signs of doing so around the prints. Certainly, this is a major factor if prints are in snow, but it is not necessarily a factor for prints in sand or reasonably firm ground. I made the "print" shown here (top). You will not see any evidence of my entrance, fiddling around, or my exit.

Next we see several prints I made in a series with very little disturbance around the prints (what is seen was not made by me). So what is the trick? It is not using boards or some form of ground covering. Also, at the time I made the prints I was over 200 pounds, so it has nothing to do with weight (although I think excessive weight would make a difference here). At the possible expense of giving the Ray Wallaces of the world another method for getting headlines, all you need to do is walk softly in bare feet. If the sole of your foot is as soft, or softer than the ground, you will not leave an impression. Also, because you foot is rounded with no sharp edges, you do not "cut" the soil or sand. If you wear shoes of any sort, you will leave marks, no matter how hard you try not to do so.

Certainly, if all alleged sasquatch prints are fabricated, then there must be a very easy, inexpensive, and convenient way of doing it (such as the process I explained using my own foot). Now, I really think it is up to the "scientific world" to address this issue. Simply saying, "I don't know how prints are made, but they certainly weren't made by sasquatch," is not "scientific" by any stretch of the imagination. The sasquatch "fraternity," as it were has

been begging scientists to explain the prints for over 50 years. They are not some “ancient mystery” or incredible phenomenon—they are just footprints in soil. Something or someone made them. Your move...

I will close off with a quote from Dr. Fahrenbach: “[Sasquatch credibility] is easy to put off if you don’t know anything about it. However, it is generally uncharacteristic for a scientist to respond in that way. That particular response is reserved for sasquatches.”

EPILOGUE: You might say to yourself that all of this makes sense and wonder why scientists and other professional people have not taken note. The answer is that such people seldom look at anything not written by a professional (in this case an anthropologist) and printed in a book published by a university.