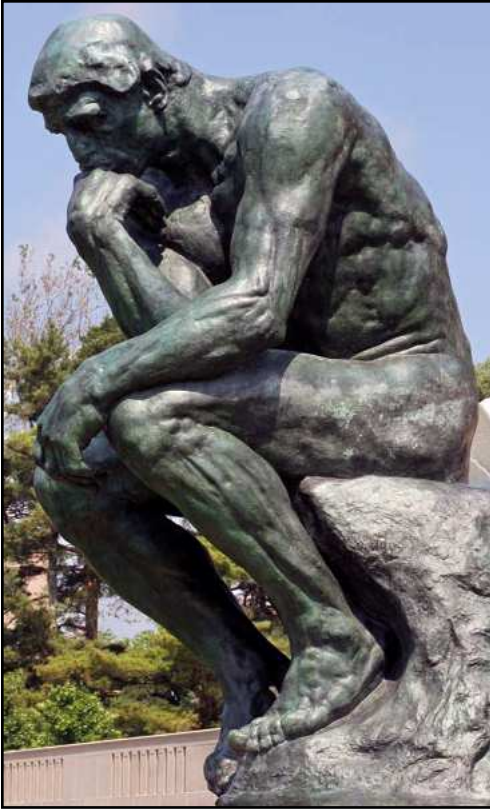




Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 121

Christopher L. Murphy

Edited by Gene Baade



Prior to about 200,000 years ago, there were many different hominoids on earth. We have found their fossils and identified them. They are fact and I have presented some of them in a previous B&P issue.

At about that time, one type of hominoid had become superior to all of the others. We have called this hominoid *Homo sapiens*. As time went on, this hominoid survived while all the others (save one) died out. It is likely the *Homo sapiens* assisted in their extinction. One type, the Neanderthal, did manage to carry on until about 40,000 years ago, and it appears to have mated with the *Homo sapiens*. Nevertheless, after the Neanderthals died out, it is generally believed that *Homo sapiens*, now called human beings (or humans), were the only extant (living) hominoids. Hominologists have a different opinion here, but I will just leave that for the moment.

The big question is why did the humans carry on and all the other hominoids fall by the wayside? One partial reason might be that the humans used dogs (wolves, obtained and trained as

puppies) to assist in hunting, and perhaps even defense.

Whatever the case, it appears obvious that the humans had something going for them that the other hominoids did not. There might be a bit of an explanation here if some of the humans just happened to be very smart. In other words, they were **THINKERS**. They were smart enough to see that cooperation, logic, and innovation were the keys to success. Even to this day “Thinkers” emerge and influence how we move forward in society.

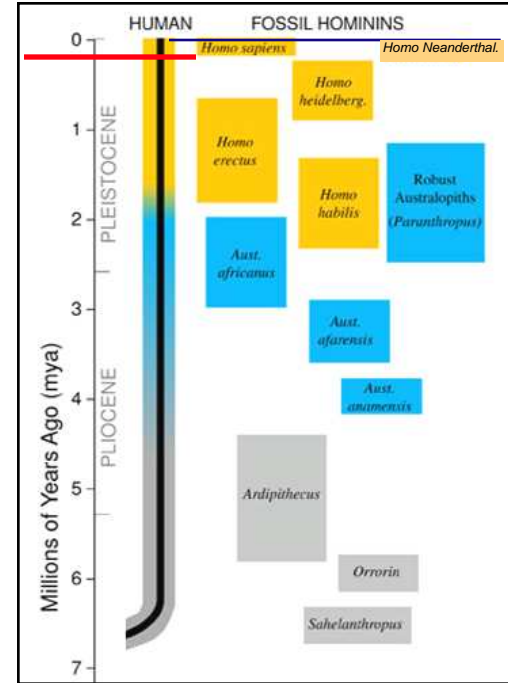
These “Thinkers” don’t always need to learn from others, they use their own insights. The famous American anthropologist, educator, philosopher, and natural science philosopher, Loren Eiseley, stated the following

We think we learn from teachers, and we sometimes do. But the teachers are not always to be found in school or in great laboratories. Sometimes what we learn depends upon our own powers of insight.

Why did the other hominoids not have thinkers? They probably did, but did not listen to them. Nevertheless, even humans had problems; some countries are extremely poor. On the other hand, the fact that about 7.6 billion humans are now on the planet is an indicator of species success.

I certainly don’t think that this change happened all at once. It started to happen at some point prior to about 200,000 years ago and at the 200,000 point made enough difference to be noticed.

You can see by the following chart that all sorts of hominoids were alive and well for millions of years—many more than what are shown here. Right at the top of the chart we see *Homo sapiens* and only the Neanderthals (*Homo Neanderthalensis*) on the right, but a bit lower. I put in a blue line to indicate when they became extinct (about 40,000 years ago). I put a red line at about 200,000 years



ago. It was at that point humans *almost* completely took over. There were likely some other hominoids in isolated locations because there are records indicating their existence. They have become the subject and search of hominology. I discuss this under “The Stragglers” below.

My whole purpose in this article is to point out that there did not need to be some sort of significant single event that brought about humans. The following write-up by Herman Pontzer (Dept. of Anthropology, Hunter College; New York), struck me as very appropriate because it uses the words “LUCK” and “CHANCE.” It is very likely such played a big part in you and me being here as we are at this point in time.

The evolution of our species from an ape-like Miocene ancestor was a complex process. Our lineage is full of side branches and evolutionary dead ends, with species like the robust australopithecus that persisted for over a million years before fading away. Some human traits, like biped-

alism, evolved very early, while others, like large brains, did not evolve until relatively recently. Still other traits, like molar size, evolved in one direction only to be pushed back later by changing ecological pressures. Rather than a powerful ship charting a straight course toward some pre-determined destination, the evolution of our lineage—indeed, of any species' lineage—fits the image of a lifeboat tossed about by the shifting seas of environmental change, genetic luck, and geological chance. One wonders where the next six million years might take us.

The Stragglers

Science does not recognize any other living hominoids besides humans. Nevertheless, for centuries there have been witness reports that there are other hominoids, mostly living in remote regions. It appears that these species were able to escape the ravages of humans and live generally undetected in land seldom visited by humans.

Some (sasquatch) even made their way to North America where they have lived for thousands of years with very little interference by Native people. There are reports of clashes, but they generally avoided each other. Some Native people give them sacred significance, so they became sort of protected.

Others (yowie) made their way to Australia, and I believe the same thing happened there with the Australian Aborigines.

Many (Russian snowmen), disappeared into the vast expanse of Russia. The people in these areas did not harm them. They even helped them a little with food offerings.

Furthermore, some (yeti) went into the foothills of the Himalayas. Here again, they were afforded a measure of spirituality by Tibetan people and remained unharmed.

Finally, some (yeren) were able to stay concealed in their original homeland.

In this case the land is so rugged few humans ventured into it.

Beyond all that, while hard to rationalize, some (European hairy wild men) may physically live underground (like troglodytes). All we know here is that they are evidently seen and disappear very quickly.

There are definitely others, but they are in extremely remote areas and very little research has been done on them.

The official position taken by scientists in general on this issue, as stated, is that humans are the only hominoids left. If you try to argue this point, you are simply told, "Well, put one on the table and we will look at it."

Although we humans are very smart, and some of us are deep thinkers, we have not been able to get around this issue. We have been at it diligently for about 60 years. We obviously need help and have been pleading for it for at least 20 years.

The late Dmitri Bayanov was the major proponent in this respect. I worked with him on his last book, *The Making of Hominology: A Science Whose Time Has Come* (2019). Dmitri then quietly passed away on June 1, 2020.

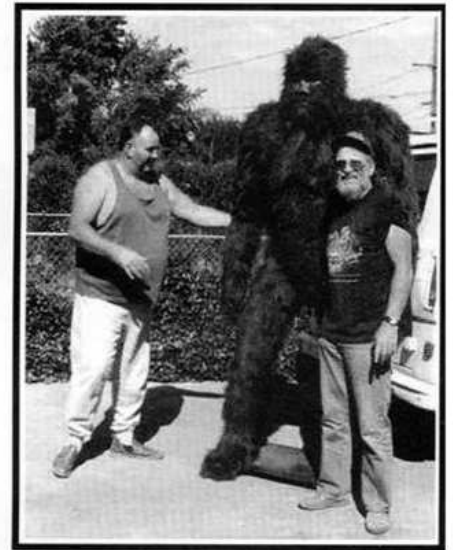
The book was endorsed by four scientists, and forewords were written by two others. Copies were sent to two major research organizations. The work was aimed at professionals, especially those who might be able to get something accomplished such as proper field research in hominology. This will not be easy. Generally, one must go into the wilderness on foot.

The upside is that those who are in North America have the main extant hominoid (sasquatch) right here, mainly in the Pacific Northwest. Nevertheless, if one goes to the heart of British Columbia, (as I recommend) it is about as remote as anywhere else on the planet. This is the main detriment to research in hominology—resources are as scarce as professional interest.

NOTATION

Many thanks to Gene Baade who brings to my attention subjects from his knowledge in many disciplines. I try to sort of connect the dots and associate things with hominology, although a little distant in some cases.

Bigfoot Display at Mall Brought Forth Some Tales



Paul Freeman, left, and a friend load the lifesize Bigfoot, created under Freeman's directions by a Whitman College artist-taxidermist.

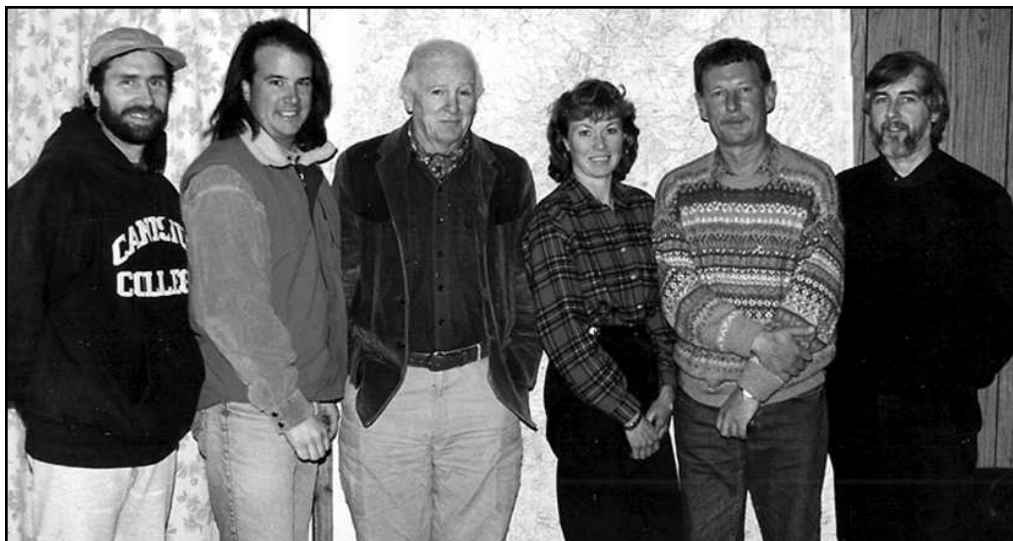
I believe the photo and information shown here appeared in a newspaper in the 1990s. Paul Freeman (1943–2003) is seen on the left and I featured or discussed him in this publication in my last two issues.

I cover his video of a single sasquatch, which he took at Deduct Spring, Oregon. I say the date was 1994, and that is indeed the date that all references, save one, show. The one that differs is in a book by Vance Orchard, *Bigfoot of the Blues* (1993), page 144. Orchard implies that the date was 1992.

Then in a different book, Orchard tells us that Freeman did report a sighting of two bigfoot at Deduct Pond (same as Spring I believe) in 1992, and he had a video camera with him and took footage (*The Walla Walla Bigfoot*, pages 12 and 13). I am not able to locate that footage.

That notwithstanding, Perez states that the news program *Hardcopy* featured the video I have presented back in 1992. I cannot find anything on this. If anyone has any information on this subject, please let me know.

For certain, dates can be mistaken. Although it is desirable to get them corrected, they don't alter the credibility of the video evidence in this case. As to Freeman himself, our scientists, Dr. Grover Krantz and Dr. Jeff Meldrum believed or believe in his credibility



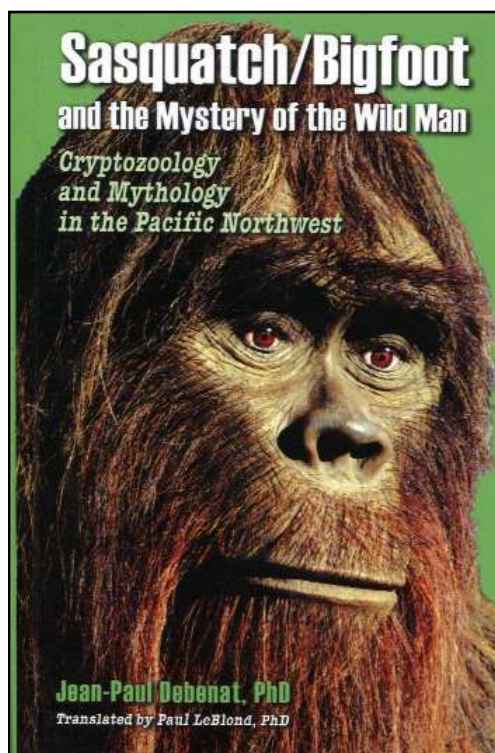
Shown in this 1994 photo are (left to right) Michael Noonan, Todd Deery, Peter Byrne, Deborah Wolman, Dr. Jean-Paul Debenat, and Loren Coleman.

Peter Byrne, of course, is well-known. He ran The Bigfoot Research Project (TBRP) at Mount Hood, Oregon, where I believe the photo was taken. Originally, Deery and Wolman worked for him, and then transferred to the North American Science Institute (NASI) under forensic scientist Jeff Glickman. NASI assumed control of TBRP in 1997. I worked with Deery and Wolman after they were employed by NASI. I had a lot of contact with them and found them to be very helpful and genuine.

When NASI folded in early 1999, all of the computer files (discs) were taken by Deborah Wolman. The files, created by Jeff Glickman on the Patterson and Gimlin film, were massive, costing over \$200,000 to produce. In about 2003, I asked Deborah to see the files. She informed me that I would not be able to open them. I contacted Jeff Glickman, who said he would assist me to open the files. Unfortunately, I was still not able to obtain them. This is a bit of a mystery to me because there would definitely be material in the files that could assist us.

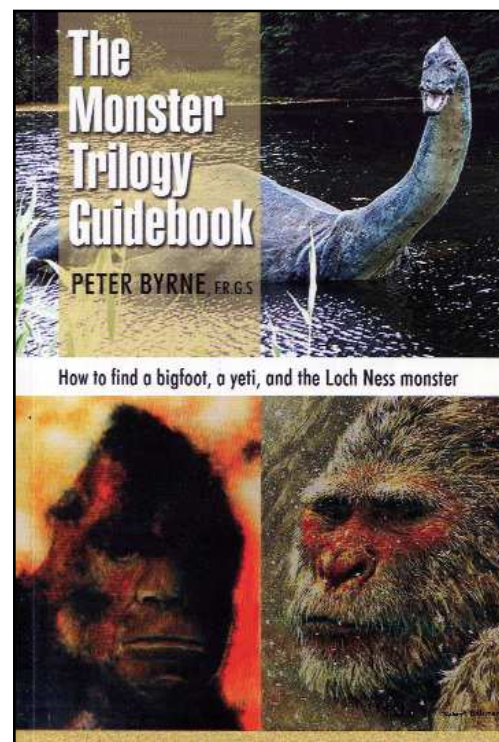
Dr. Jean-Paul Debenat was not very well-known in “sasquatch circles” at the time (1994). I met him eight years later at one of Ray Crowe’s conferences (2002). About 5 years later, Debenat sent a book to Hancock House for publishing. Unfortunately, the book was in French. Dave Hancock gave it to me, whereupon I stumbled around with it for a week or so, and said, “This appears to be a very good book.” The next thing I know, Dr.

Paul LeBlond, British Columbia, emailed me and said he was a good friend of Jean-Paul Debenat and could easily translate French to English. Thereupon, a project commenced. Dr. LeBlond translated about 10 pages at a time, I edited them, and also did formatting and photo coordination. I added many photos because I felt the book warranted as many as were applicable. We managed to get the book published in 2009.



The book cover image is from an actual photograph (8”x10”) sent to me of the model made by Emmanuel Janssens-Casteel. Sadly, both Dr. Debenat and Dr. LeBlond have now passed away. The latter measures significantly as to his book (with John Kirk and Jason Walton) on the Cadborosaurus, a sea creature, possibly from prehistoric times.

Although I worked with Peter Byrne in the early days, it would not be until 2012 that I worked with him on a book, *The Monster Trilogy Guidebook*. He sent his manuscript to Hancock House, and it was subsequently sent to me for evaluation. I liked the book, and reasoned that it would be a good platform for as many of Peter’s hominology photographs as possible. I assumed he had a good collection. To that end, I asked him to send me as many photos as he could—which he did; a massive collection of film photos, slides, and negatives. I processed all of them into a digital format and selected what I thought were the best for the book.



Many of Peter’s photos are quite astounding. He always took color images, which was somewhat rare in the 1950s and even the 1960s because of cost. For that reason, we did the entire book in color. This book was really quite an adventure for me.

On the extreme right of the opening photo we see Loren Coleman. I have got to know Loren quite well through the years, and there is no doubt that he has become the leading researcher in Cryptozoology. He curates a museum entirely dedicated to that subject (International Cryptozoology Museum, Portland, Maine, USA). I am now working with Loren as to my sasquatch exhibit, which he will have shortly. Announcements will be forthcoming.

NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSN. presents
BIGFOOT
FILMED IN PART BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING C.

IN FULL COLOR & SOUND

The First Actual Motion Pictures of BIGFOOT - AMERICA'S ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

SEE Roger Patterson come face to face with a female creature that stood over 7 feet tall. He is the first person ever to film BIGFOOT.

LISTEN to renowned scientists discuss these creatures, as in LIFE, READER'S DIGEST and NATIONAL WILDLIFE.

FEEL the excitement as the expedition finds tracks of these sub-human creatures.

SPOKANE COLISEUM
ONE DAY ONLY
TOMORROW—3 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M.

Meet Roger Patterson in person at the Coliseum as he answers your questions following each showing of the film.

ADMISSION: Adults \$1.50—Under 12, 75¢
Tickets at Coliseum Box Offices



Spokane Coliseum: Broke ground, September 28, 1953; Opened December 3, 1954; Closed, Spring 1995 (40 years); Demolished, Spring–Summer 1995. Note that the date of this photo is April 15, 1995, so it is one of the last photos.

The newspaper ad shown on the left was featured in a Spokane, Washington, newspaper in, I believe, February 1968. Roger Patterson took the movie in October 1967, so wasted no time in trying to make some money on it, and I don't blame him for that. The question might be asked as to how much money he made on the film, and what did he do with that money?

Patterson showed the film at various venues, as seen in this ad, and also sold the rights to the film and still images.

The figure I was given up to when Roger died in 1972 was about \$200,000. Most, or a lot of this amount, I have been told, was given to Al DeAtley (Roger's brother-in-law) to shore up his paving company. DeAtley had supported Roger in his research, so I believe payback was involved.

Roger himself spent some money having a claim of a captured hominoid in Thailand investigated. I believe he hired someone to look into the claim. It turned out to be a hoax. I also heard that he fell for a scam in the Philippines that claimed a cure for Hodgkinson disease, which he had.

Just how much money was made on his movie presentations, I don't know. But a little math will tell you that 133,333 adults at \$1.50 a head would have been needed to gross \$200,000.

I really don't think that happened. I would say that if 20,000 people saw the movie in a theatre, that would be more than generous (\$30,000). But don't forget that costs would need to have come out of this amount.

Selling film rights would have probably been the largest portion of Patterson's income. We know that Bob Gimlin was cut out of the profits made on the film, so everything was between Roger and Al DeAtley.

Much later, when René Dahinden owned one-half of the film rights, I handled things for him over about 4 years and believe me he did not make tons of money. Also, I don't think Mrs. Patterson made a lot either. Certainly some money, but not a significant amount.

When there was talk about challenging the film copyright in court, I cautioned everyone that a judge would likely deny cancellation of the copyright because the income was needed for a widow (Mrs. Patterson) and an old man (René Dahinden). Both of whom had few other sources of income—a judge can render that kind of a decision, even though you might have a case.

Hopefully, some of this will seep through to journalists and so forth. Roger did not make millions, far from it.