



The contention that sasquatch feet are different from human feet because the sasquatch has a midtarsal break needs to be re-examined. According to this study posted by the International Academy of Rothbart Proprioceptive Therapy, some humans definitely have a midtarsal break (published in May 2013):

### ANTHROPOLOGY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MIDTARSAL BREAK

All apes have a midtarsal break in which the middle of the foot bends as it rocks forward. The absence of this midtarsal break has been assumed to be a defining feature of the human foot, separating the human foot from the ape foot. Anthropologists reasoned that humans possess a rigid midfoot which acts as an efficient lever during the push-off phase of gait. Whereas non-human primates have a more mobile midfoot (e.g., a midtarsal break) which is adaptive for tree climbing.

Then DeSilva and Gill made what they considered to be a shocking observation. Examining the video analysis of 32 (human) hyperpronators,\* they found that many of them also possessed a midtarsal break which they believe reflects a common ancestry with apes.

*\*Hyperpronation occurs when the ankle bone slips from its stable position on the heel bone. This is a bone problem that leads to over-stretching of the tendons and ligaments.*

Whether or not sasquatch have a midtarsal break as proposed by Dr. Jeff Meldrum is not relative to this discussion. The point is that humans may have this same condition, so sasquatch do not have “ape’s feet” any more than humans have.

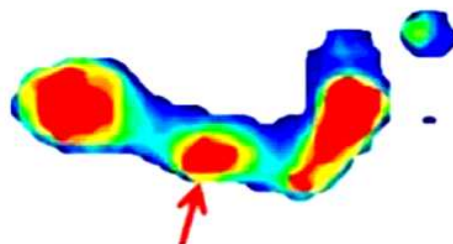
In my opinion, this discovery brings the sasquatch closer to humans in nature.



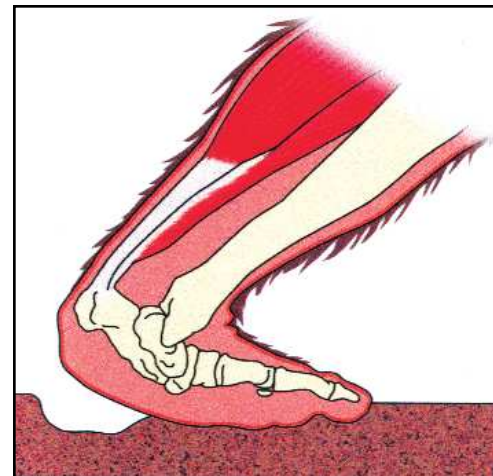
As the human foot rocks forward, its fulcrum shifts from the heel to the ball of the foot. It is commonly held that the human midfoot remains rigid and, like this foot, does not have a midtarsal break. Images: diagram—Elftman and Manter (1935); video—DeSilva; reproduced in J. DeSilva, “Revisiting the ‘Midtarsal Break,’” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 141 (2010):245–258, doi: 10.1002/ajpa.21140.



An ape’s foot dorsiflexes at the midfoot as it rocks forward. Marked with triangle, this is a midtarsal break. Images: diagram—Elftman and Manter (1935); bonobo video—D’Aou’t et al. (2002); reproduced in J. DeSilva, “Revisiting the ‘Midtarsal Break,’” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 141 (2010):245–258, doi: 10.1002/ajpa.21140



This person had the most pronounced midtarsal break in DeSilva’s study, with 20 degrees of dorsiflexion. Plantar pressure imaging shows that he placed a lot of pressure on the lateral part of the foot (indicated by the arrow) as he walked. Apes also have this sort of plantar pressure profile. Images: J. DeSilva and S. Gill, “Brief communication: A midtarsal (midtarsal) break in the human foot.” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (17 May 2013), doi: 10.1002/ajpa.22287



This illustration is provided by Dr. Jeff Meldrum to illustrate his perception of a midtarsal break in the sasquatch foot. It appears to approximate the same as that seen in the actual human foot on the left.

For certain, the midtarsal break in humans indicates a “common ancestry with apes.” We have all essentially agreed with the now FACT of human evolution (as opposed to just a theory). Obviously the sasquatch fits into this scheme somewhere, but likely way up the ladder when some apes started walking continually on two legs (bipedalism).

Above all, bipedalism separates the sasquatch and other hominoids (including humans) from the great apes.

## HEAD TO HEIGHT RATIO – P/G FILM SASQUATCH



P/G FILM



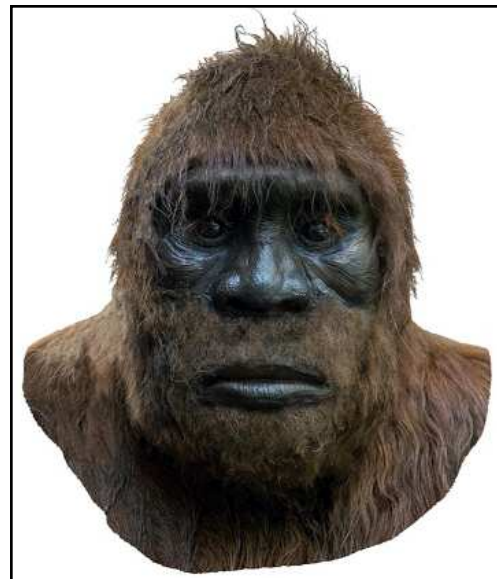
5:1 WALKING RATIO  
6:1 STANDING RATIO

6:1 TO 7:1 CASUAL RATIO  
7:1 TO 8:1 STANDING RATIO

THERE ARE ONLY  
FOUR HEADS. THE  
SASQUATCH NEEDS TO  
BE ONE HEAD TALLER.

It is seen that a 6:1 standing height ratio was used for the Meldrum model, which is the same as that for a gorilla. The P/G subject has a walking height ratio of 5:1, with a 6:1 for the standing height.

Walker's bigfoot head is great. A female sasquatch has facial hair, not whiskers, and he has shown this. The skin color is perfect; that's what I use.



I have calculated the size of this head and it is about 15 inches, which is fine, but if we believe the standing height of 87.5 inches, then the head would need to be  $(87.5/5)$  17.5 inches for a full size model (which this is not).

The height of the model appears to be around 66 inches (5 feet, 6 inches). This is fine, it does not have to be life size. Nevertheless, it is important that there be five heads (5:1); so for the head size, the model height has to be 75 inches minimum.

Really, what one needs to do is establish the model height and divide it by 5. In this case the head should have been 13.2 inches. Now you would say that Patty was 1.33 times larger than the model (i.e.,  $66 \times 1.33$ ) or about 75% Patty's size ( $66/87.5$ ).

Just for interest, the head ratio increases as the body grows. A new born baby could have a ratio of 3:1 and a full grown adult 8:1. The head does get larger, but not to the same extent as the body gets taller. I have discussed this at length in previous papers, pointing out that many medieval artists failed to see that their Christ child images had an adult head (far too small for a child), and it looks ridiculous, no matter how much people rave about the paintings. —00—

This is by no means a criticism; it is just an observation. Shown here is Ken Walker and his excellent model of the sasquatch seen in the Patterson and Gimlin film. The following is from the *Calgary Herald*.

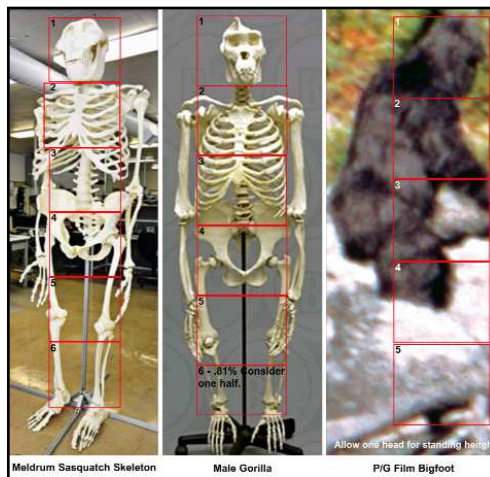
Alexandros of Antioch sculpted Venus de Milo, Leonardo da Vinci had Mona Lisa and, now, Ken Walker has his masterpiece, Patty the Sasquatch.

Walker, who has studios in Alberta Beach, a village just west of Edmonton, is an award-winning, internationally recognized taxidermist. He's worked on Siberian tigers, cougars, owls, and even did a panda reproduction. But five years ago, Walker took on the biggest challenge of his career after he became intrigued with the legend of Sasquatch.

Ken Walker used the images in my book, *Know the Sasquatch*, to construct his model. He is actually seen holding the book in a video of him constructing his model. It does not appear he looked at

page 113 wherein I discuss the head to height ratio and provide the image seen on the right above. I established that Patty had a 5:1 or 6:1 ratio (depends on stature—walking or standing). In other words, the size of Patty's head would fit 5 or 6 times into her body height.

This was discussed with Dr. Jeff Meldrum and he used this ratio for his sasquatch skeleton model. I don't know if my words influenced this, but later I created a paper with the following images, which was posted on the RHI website:



Meldrum Sasquatch Skeleton

Male Gorilla

P/G Film Bigfoot

The following is a Bigfoot Information Center and Exhibition newsletter from 1976. This facility was operated by Peter Byrne with a grant from the Academy of Applied Sciences in Boston,

Massachusetts. Things were different in those days. One just had a typewriter and photocoppy machine.

I have to smile at the bigfoot artwork; it represents frame 352 of the P{/G film.

That frame was in the public domain and could be sold by anyone. I believe the mindset was that if the actual image were used in the newsletter, then people would not buy the photo. —00—

# The Bigfoot Information Center and Exhibition

LOCATION  
WEST SIXTH STREET  
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GENERAL INFORMATION  
(And, how to order *BIGFOOT NEWS*, the monthly newsletter)

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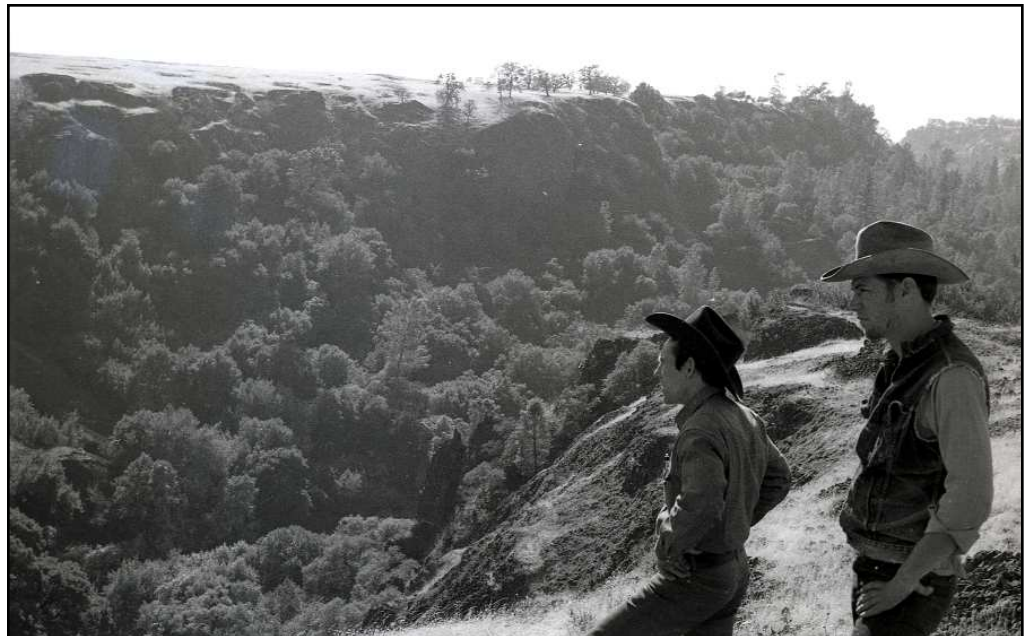
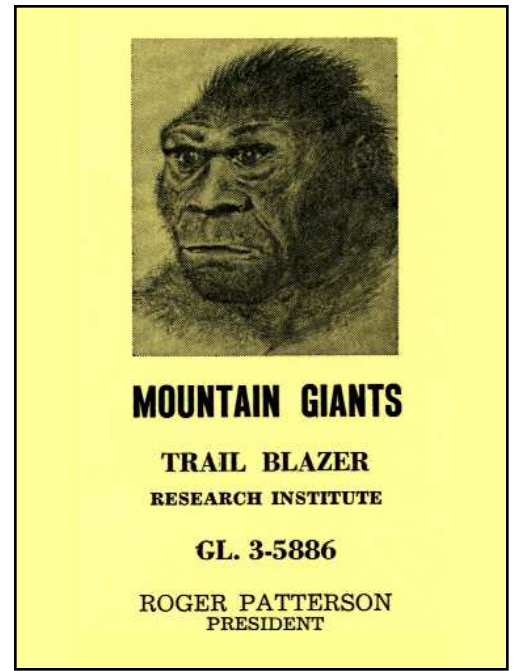


As we head for the 53rd Anniversary of the P/G film, here's a little "Patterson Pictorial." In the first photo (left to right), Roger is seen in color for the image he used as a frontispiece in the stated second edition of his book. We next see a little clay sculpture of a bigfoot he made (about 5 inches tall) before he took the film at Bluff Creek. We then have something (ad?) for another of his initiatives. He used the bigfoot image he created for the cover of his books.

To the right, we have Roger (left) and Dennis Jensen looking over the countryside (a canyon) near Oroville, California, in 1969. As I write this article that whole area is engulfed in forest fires. What we see here may no longer exist.

We then have a newspaper report on Roger's great indiscretion. Of course, the only reason the article was written and published was because he took a film of a sasquatch with Bob Gimlin at Bluff Creek. That's the stuff many (most) news journalists are made off. I suppose it's what they learn to do in journalism school. Note how the reporter who wrote this article states, "a 20 second film." Naturally, he or she did not check the facts.

Roger pleaded innocent to the charge because that's the way the court system works. He would have been told to do so by his lawyer. Whatever the case, the charge was dismissed on December 8, 1969. All I can say is, "I wish we had that camera." I would say it is now among the most important cameras in world history.




## Lensman Charged With Larceny

December 1, 1967

**YAKIMA, Wash. (AP)—**Roger Patterson, 34, who claimed to have photographed the legendary Sasquatch mountain giant in northern California this fall, has been charged with grand larceny of a 16mm movie camera.

Patterson pleaded innocent to the charge in Yakima County Superior Court Thursday and was freed on his personal recognition. Harold Mattson, manager of a Yakima camera store, said Patterson rented the camera May 13 and was to return it two days later.

Patterson showed a 20-second film of a large hairy animal to a group of scientists and reporters in Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 26. He said it was the Sasquatch, but few viewers were convinced.



My insert. CLM