



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 146

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Although Dr. Napier eventually rejected the Iceman as a fabrication, he did look closely at the evidence provided by Sanderson and Heuvelmans. Most important was his calculation of the Iceman's intermembral index. This is a bit of a tell-tale determination of where one belongs in the primate kingdom (humans are primates). The index is simply a percentage calculation, with a very wide difference between human and non-human primates (i.e., 72 is the **maximum** for human primates and 103 is the **minimum** for non-human primates. This results in a gap or margin of 31. If a primate of any sort ends up in this margin, then something is not quite right. There are exceptions, but we are only discussing the norm. The Iceman came out as 87, so well into the margin. It is too far into the margin to even consider its natural existence.

Now, having said all of that, the subject of the P/G film, according to Dr. Meldrum (page 174, *Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science*) has an index of about 88.

This excerpt from Napier's book (page 106) serves to illustrate that even as far back as the late 1960s, scientists lived in dire horror of the media (red underline is mine). Today, I believe it is ten times as bad as what it was back then.

I have mused in the past that it appears journalists are taught to do anything, foul or fair, to sell a story (i.e., get the story in print). John Green was a graduate for a school of journalism, but he was of a different generation (born in 1927). He was absolutely not untruthful or unfair in any way. I knew him well from 1993 to 2016 when he died.

When this sort of thing is taken to a personal level—an individual scientist in a university—if that scientist agrees to look at something as controversial as the sasquatch, he or she runs the risk of being called an idiot or worse by the media. Trying to keep things confidential is difficult, so most scientists look the other way.

Using Sanderson's scale diagram (plate 18), which as he admits was drawn under considerable difficulties, but which was later matched and correlated with Heuvelmans's photographs, I have been able to measure the relative limb lengths of the Iceman. The relative proportions of the upper limb and lower limb can be expressed as a percentage, the so-called intermembral index. Modern man, whose arms are shorter than his legs, has an index varying between 67 and 72; apes, whose arms are longer than their legs, possess an index that, depending on species, lies between 103 and 150. The index of the Iceman is 87 indicating that the proportions are characteristic neither of apes nor men.

That is a little amazing. I say that because in art (models are art) one has to work things out mathematically—how long, how wide, and so forth. Whoever did this for the Iceman model coincidentally ended up with the same index as the P/G film subject.

Although I don't think that the Iceman has anything to do with the

sasquatch, the fact that they have the same index is highly amazing.

I don't like to use "if" statements, but if the Iceman was found to be genuine, its index being the same as the P/G film subject would have been a major scientific consideration.

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On my advice, the Smithsonian Institution issued a press release withdrawing its interest in the Iceman, much, I think, to the relief of all concerned, who were understandably jittery at the prospect of press headlines proclaiming 'Smithsonian Scientists Fooled by Carnival Exhibit'. The official disclaimer by no means ended my personal interest in the affair but it seemed to me that in view of what we had learned, it was only proper that the Smithsonian should be taken off the hook before it was too late. Indeed, there was some danger that it was already too late since Hansen had by then opened his new season by displaying the Iceman in a shopping precinct in St Paul, Minnesota, and was attracting scientific customers from nearby universities. It is not without relevance with regard to Hansen's motivation that as a crowning touch he had by now added to his display boards bearing the title 'The Near-Man, the Siber-skoye Creature', the words 'Investigated by the F.B.I.'

Frank Hansen's original claim that the Iceman was found in a block of ice floating in the Sea of Okhotsk was actually a very good choice. That sea has lots of icebergs and is close to the Bering Strait (see map on the right, below). It is believed that hominoids migrated from Asia to North America over the land that once connected what is now eastern Russia and Alaska, USA. It's somewhat practical that a hominoid, such as the Iceman (possibly an almasty), died somehow and ended up in an ice block.

Frank Hansen is seen in the photo on the right with his "Iceman." He was apparently a very good showman, and the publicity for his "display" as a result of two scientists examining it far exceeded his expectations. He started touring his exhibit in the summer of 1967. In the fall of that year, Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin filmed a sasquatch at Bluff Creek, California (October 20, 1967).

Both incidents pointed to a possible answer to the ages-old burning question, "Where the heck did we come from?"

The theory (now considered a fact) of evolution contends that we evolved from apelike ancestors. However, we are so infinitely superior to apes, and anything else on the face of the earth, that this contention is not totally satisfactory to many people.

Our evidence for the sasquatch is not a physical body, so is open to much more speculation. But the desire to solve the mystery is just as strong.

Generally, the Iceman is now considered a hoax or fabrication. Nevertheless, some things don't add up both for and against its authenticity.

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Doug Hajicek sent me the following email (edited). The information is self-explanatory. Please read all carefully.

This may be an IMPORTANT science breakthrough soon concerning Sasquatch. There are certain Chemical compounds and wax types found in human sebum, there is a UV protection molecule in ours that protects against UVB rays. Hairy primates do not have this Molecule ... This could potentially be big in DNA and substance verification as these creatures touch stuff constantly. Especially smooth objects like house and car glass, car paint finishes, etc. Their sebum appears to be extremely waterproof and could aid in the bug repellent process, weather protection, etc. They hate getting their photo taken but are not shy about touching our smooth objects. First photo is Cliff Barackman and Shelly C, Montana collecting the thick residue left by a possible Sasquatch that left a face print on a glass door. *Continued on the next page.*



"Sasquatch Alba Vernix"

ATTENTION ALL RESEARCHERS - PLEASE SHARE THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION !

As with many of you, for years I was seeing these white finger prints, face prints and hand prints never thinking much of it. I, like all people just thought it was dusty or muddy residue. There was something more going on here! Its Unique!

- About July of 2020, It hit me that this was a body residue, like sebum/ skin oil. It's obviously a far waxier and thicker sebum than humans, plus it will hold DNA from shed skin cells. Below are just a few photo examples: If you have seen this in the past or have photographs, please share them now.

*If we can make all fellow researchers aware of this unique trace evidence it will be important to all of us. **Thank you to those that have photographed prints in the past!***

- In Discussing this with Researcher's Michael Waldie & Shelly Covington-Montana about this situation concerning a white face print left on glass, she decided to coin the new Citizen Science term to describe this material as: "Sasquatch Alba Vernix" Alba means white and Vernix is the thick waxy oil like substance Babies are covered in when in the womb, it is a highly protective material. Please contact Shelly through Facebook for more info and proper collection kits. After careful photography, It may be historic to collect it for future analysis for both chemical compounds and DNA. Plus the print and friction ridges have scientific importance. I can also be contacted through Facebook. Kind Regards, Doug Hajicek



All photos used under the fair use doctrine for scientific purpose

Photograph-Lift-Collect



All Photos Show a Unique White Substance Left Behind.

Nose Print 2020

At this point in my analysis of Dr. Napier's book, I am on page 115 where I found the statement shown on the right. It is an extremely good and positive statement, so I have shown a selection of probably some of the most important footprint casts since from the 1950s to 2003 (not scaled). Some are from the same individual. In other words, they were part of a single trackway. All of them, save four (4) were known prior to 1972. I include all these casts with full explanations in *The Making of Hominology* (2019). Some of us have all these casts memorized.

There are certainly many others; up to about 300 in total are in Dr. Meldrum's collection if I understand things correctly. Seeing we have this "declaration" from Dr. Napier, it would be wonderful to have a color catalog showing each cast with its appropriate credentials. The original casts of those seen here are generally spread out among Dr. Meldrum, the Willow Creek–China Flat Museum in California, the Royal Museum in Victoria, BC, Kilby Museum, BC, Erik Dahinden, Enderby, BC, and my museum exhibit now in Portland, Maine, USA. I think a catalog as I have mentioned might get the interest of some scientists.

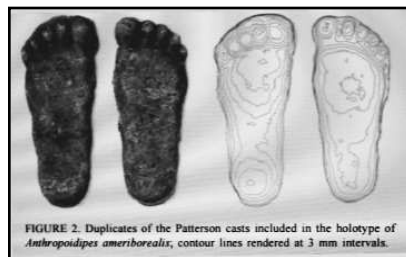
I have mentioned that Dr. Meldrum's 2007 paper, "Ichnotaxonomy of Giant Hominoid Tracks in North America," obtained scientific recognition of "unusual" footprints, which were termed *Anthropoidipes ameriborealis* ("North American ape foot"). This means that a catalog of footprints would be a legitimate scientific publication, given each of the casts presented had some kind of authoritative approval. I have mentioned that casts were provided to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Meldrum and they were accepted and put on file in accordance with the approved paper. I see Dr. Napier's book is listed in the references for the paper (e.g., Napier, J., 1973, *Bigfoot: The yeti and Sasquatch in Myth and Reality*: New York, E.P. Dutton & Co., 240 p.)

Dr. Napier died in 1987, many years before Dr. Meldrum's paper was published. Nevertheless, I doubt Dr. Napier would have been in agreement with use of the footprints from the Patterson and Gimlin film. Napier was

Whatever the footprints found in the snowfields of the Himalayas or on the dirt roads of Northern California turn out to be, they are not the footprints of modern man, *Homo sapiens*. Size apart, some of them are certainly reminiscent of human prints, and could conceivably be the footprints of unknown members of the human family. If they are human, then the indication is that Bigfoot walks in quite a different manner from our own species.

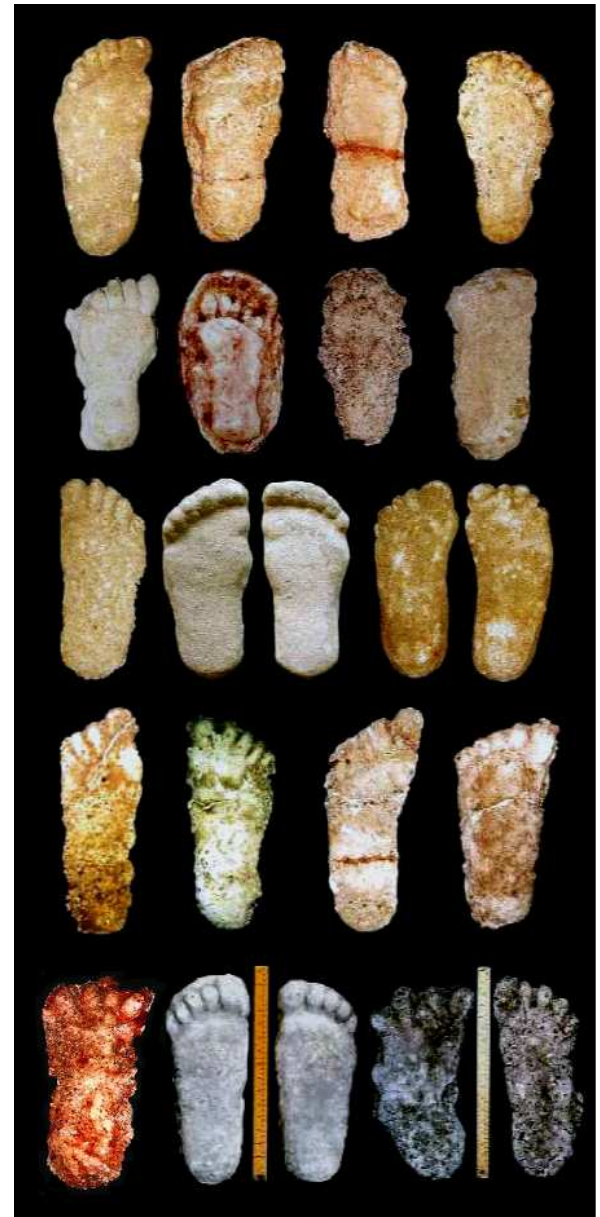
dead against this film; he considered it a hoax. It is quite remarkable that a scientist can call something a hoax without proving what he or she says. However, a non-scientist does not have the same privilege; he or she must provide physical proof for both negative and positive statements (provide a specimen if applicable). But to be fair, there has been a recent case of approval without a specimen—just a great photograph (See B&P No. 141, page 2). In this case, the specimen was too difficult to catch (I think I have heard that before).

The following image shows the Patterson casts as presented in Dr. Meldrum's paper:



I would certainly guess that Dr. Napier's statement on footprints that I have provided was used to justify the paper. It is your guess as to why (thankfully) it was not challenged.

As to the way "Bigfoot walks," the only film we have of this is the Patterson and Gimlin film. I don't think Napier would have used this, for the reason stated. We have photos of footprints in a series showing a straight walking pattern (no angle of the gait), but some humans walk that way. Beyond that I can't comment.



Probable sasquatch footprints in a series (left) without an angle of the gait (like the human footprints (right)). These prints were investigate and photographed by Paul Graves, near Sunnyslope, Washington State, 2017.

