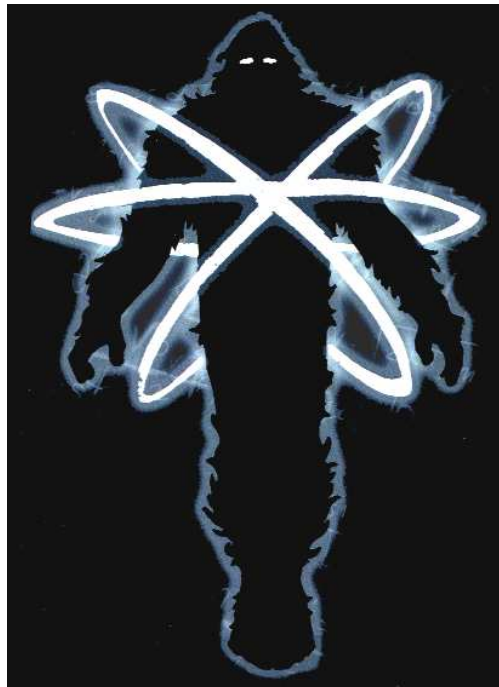




# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 165

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This image used by Ron Morehead for the front cover of his book, *The Quantum Bigfoot*, implies that hominoids may be utilizing aspects or “powers” that are at least scientifically reasoned in the study of quantum physics,

Essentially, the image shows a hominoid in the place of an atom nucleus with orbiting electrons. I can recall science class lessons on molecules and atoms when I went to high school in the mid 1950’s. I am sure all of you reading this are reasonably informed on what is called the atomic theory. Now, I believe it is (or should be) the atomic FACT.

Whatever the case, everything is comprised of molecules and atoms, including you and me. Within those atoms is a nucleus that contains energy. Other than by splitting a nucleus, one can’t destroy an atom. Even by burning an object, the weight of the remains (ashes, smoke, gases, etc.) will be exactly the same as the weight of the object with which you started. All you have done is change the state of the atoms.

Science has now efficiently probed atomic and subatomic aspects and has discovered that unusual things occur that are not seen or experienced in our normal physical world. Nevertheless, then some people claim they have had the same or similar unusual experiences, mainly in

the discipline of hominology (sasquatch incidents in North America). In other words, they do not occur with regular mammals (bears, deer, moose and so forth) that inhabit our forests. I will mention, however, that Native people have mythical stories and legends of strange animal occurrences that include the sasquatch.

Putting aside all the scientific terms and disagreements in what is called “quantum physics,” the general scientific consensus is that some things that happen at the atomic or subatomic level are not, as it were, “normal.” If you want to use the word “paranormal,” fine, but scientists don’t like that word and will run away if they see it. Ironically, by pure definition, the paranormal is now a fact, but only at the atomic and subatomic level.

I think we can argue that what scientists are discovering have been in existence since what they call the “Big Bang” (creation of the planet earth). So in this case to say that something is not normal simply says that we have not seen it before. We (Europeans) didn’t know North America was here until someone went out and had a look. Native people certainly knew, but if one of them had managed to get to Europe, I doubt he would have been believed.

I know it’s a great “stretch” to consider that subatomic “things” are being used by what we believe are flesh and blood entities. Nevertheless, we have known for about 250 years that an animal (called an electric eel, but it’s not actually an eel) uses electricity to hunt for and stun its prey. We have known about electricity since the beginning of time (lightning), but who would have thought that an animal would evolve to use it for something? I am sure scientist were beyond surprised to see this. It was not until the 20th Century that we were able to efficiently create and control electricity and then employ it for useful purposes—just look where we are now with this remarkable form of energy.

It is interesting that beside the electric eel there are numerous animals and

insects that utilize electricity in various forms. In general, it is used to augment (or even replace) eyes and ears. Humans have electricity at the cellular level, but can’t control it and use it in any way.

As Ron Morehead has pointed out, things that defy science are simply a case of not knowing how they are done. In short, science is just not there yet. Once things are sorted out, they are put on the shelf and we go to the next problem.

The sasquatch/bigfoot issue (as with other hominoids) has hit a brick wall. We continually come up with bits of information, footprints, theories, and even obscure photographs and videos (save the P/G film), but can’t prove the hominoid exists. Although there are claims of sasquatch killings, as far as we know a body has not been produced. Sightings and other incidents continue, mainly because there are more people going into more places.

I suppose the biggest question is, how long can we continue to believe that the sasquatch (and other hominoids) are simply like all other mammals and it’s just a matter of time before we confirm their physical existence? Still engraved in my memory for now 18 years are the words of a local Chehalis First Nations friend and sasquatch witness, Kelsey Charlie. He sat in my living room, looked at me with an intensity I have not experienced and said, “You will never catch a sasquatch.” He said he would talk with his people and see if they would be willing to meet with me. This never happened.

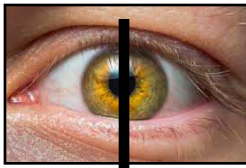
I think we need to consider that there are five (5) main surviving hominoids—sasquatch, yeti, Russian snowman, yowie and yeren, and they all have one thing in common: we can’t prove any one of them exists. We don’t even have bones. I, and others, continually rationalize this situation, but after at least 50 years of reasonable research, we are still at square one.

Perhaps quantum physics is the answer. It is a part of creation; we did not invent it. We discovered it, just like many things in science. —00—



I discussed this subject at some length in B&P No. 19 and also in some other subsequent papers. The wire mesh seen in the first image is far too small for my camera lens, so how was I able to make the mesh disappear in the second image? This is not a trick, it's an inherent part of HUMAN VISION and a camera lens. In reading about the process on the Internet, it is stated that if you don't do things perfectly, you might end-up with traces of the mesh in your image. There are absolutely none in my second image, even if it is enlarged to the pixel level.

The big question is, how do you make something like the wire mesh disappear? We all can do this WITH OUR OWN EYES. Take a piece of wire (same as the wire mesh seen or thinner (a toothpick or thin nail will do), hold it vertically up to one eye and close the other eye. If you wear glasses, put the wire right on the glass. When you look at the wire it won't be there. You can do the same thing with your camera. You might see a bit of a blur, but look against a darker background and move around a little. You can get things so that the wire is totally gone, and everything behind the wire is exactly as it should be. So that's the digital camera secret—the lens simply duplicates your eye. Just why it happens is more complicated and has to do with light. I have not found a clear answer yet.



Although this is a very specific set of circumstances, it does result in our eyes making us think that something has disappeared. It does not have anything to do with quantum physics, but it does sort of illustrate the real and unreal world concept. —00—



**REAL WORLD**



**UNREAL WORLD**



Although there have been various attempts to measure the speed of thought within the human brain, we don't know the speed of transmission if it

possibly leaves one person and is received by another person. There is absolutely no scientific evidence that this definitely happens. Nevertheless, the concept has been around for at least 139 years (since 1882). At about that time the process was given the term “thought-transference,” which evolved into the term “telepathy.” Wikipedia explains the concept as follows (edited):

Telepathy is the purported vicarious transmission of information from one person to another without using any

known human sensory channels or physical interaction. Telepathy experiments have historically been criticized for lack of proper controls and repeatability. There is no convincing evidence that telepathy exists, and the topic is generally considered by the scientific community to be pseudoscience.

At this point I expect most scientists will “leave the room,” but those involved in quantum physics might hang around a bit longer.



In the current unlikely event that telepathy can be proven, then it appears that the speed of thought is instantaneous (done, occurring, or acting without any perceptible duration of time). As both light and electricity can be blocked, it does not appear thought uses either. Thought appears at a moment and arrives at a destination, no matter how far away, within the same moment. As a result, it can't be measured and is therefore likely infinitely faster than the speed of light.

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Aside from a few neighboring planets, a full exploration of the universe is impossible, even if humans could travel at the speed of light. Obviously, some form of “instantaneous” travel will have to be in effect. This illustration shows a person “dematerializing” at one place and materializing instantly at another place; distance is not a factor. It's called teleportation.

This is science fiction, of course, and I don't think I missed one movie on this subject as a kid in the 1950s. I will mention at this point that the subjects I am discussing in this paper fill thousands of volumes, both scientific and otherwise. Teleportation, however, has gone up a notch and is now scientifically called quantum teleportation. Here is an official “cherry-picked” quote:

Experimental determinations of quantum teleportation have been made in information content—including photons, atoms, electrons, and superconducting circuits—as well as distance with 1,400 km (870 mi) being the longest distance of successful teleportation by the group of Jian-Wei Pan using the Micius satellite for space-based quantum teleportation.

Apparently we don't know how this happened, just that it did. Was there a process like that shown in the illustration?

There are thousands of cases of disappearances, even enormous aircraft and ships. Every effort is expended to find out what happened, all to no avail. Non-scientists offer that a person or an object can inadvertently enter a situation whereby they are teleported elsewhere. Exactly, or even approximately, where the person or the object ended up (in any physical state) is not known.

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"Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

This quote is from *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, published originally in 1857.

I recall studying this work during my high school days. If you have not read it, we are essentially told of a ship stranded (no wind) in the middle of the ocean. The ship ran out of fresh water bringing about death. One of the sailors had killed an albatross (a large sacred-to-sailors sea bird) which resulted in a curse. Only the albatross killer (the ancient mariner) survives to tell his tale after a long and terrible ordeal.

I was reminded of this poem after netsearching the word “sasquatch.” There is beyond an ocean of information, but not one solid scientific fact to prove this hominoid's existence (or any hominoids for that matter).

I think we can say that our ship, as it were, truly set sail in about the 1950s. Since then, we have been essentially stuck in the doldrums, with just enough water to drink to last another day. Think about all our “sailors” who have passed away.

René Dahinden's words ring in my ears, “How many times must you hit your head against a brick wall?” And those words of Dr. Henner Fahrenbach, “You must know when something is wrong.”

Yes, I still think that a totally physical or natural sasquatch could exist in remote regions of British Columbia or other regions where people seldom venture. Also, that there has to be validity to some sightings and other related incidents in less remote regions, even rural areas.

Nevertheless, I believe we are now into what is called “probability,” which might be saying that the evidence (type specimen, part thereof or bones) we desperately seek and need, is simply not there. Keep in mind that photographs, videos, and words from any mouth are essentially useless. Even DNA has not proven anything, and is now “on the pile.”

That the sasquatch could be of a totally different nature than what we consider “natural” (like humans and all other animals) is on the threshold of logic. That being the case, then the search for “natural” evidence is futile—it is not there.

The only physical evidence sasquatch leave of their presence is footprints, and perhaps prints of other body parts. This evidence appears to indicate that sasquatch are physical, at least part of the time.

In Coleridge's poem, the ancient mariner was forced to wear the dead albatross around his neck for punishment. The saying, “An albatross around your neck,” has now come to mean a burden or a curse.



Perhaps we have been wearing our “albatross” long enough—time to look for alternatives.

—00—



Let's pretend that the closest animal in this group (first image) is a sasquatch. You pull out your 7 power (7x) binoculars to get a closer look and see what is provided in the second image. Given that you are about 100 feet from the sasquatch (estimate for these images), how close are you with your binoculars? All you do here, is divide 100 feet by 7, which equals 14.29 feet—that's how far your eyes are from the subject. That's not bad, and if you took a photo (using a telescopic lens or a zoom) we could enlarge it and get some good details.

Now, if the sasquatch was 350 feet away, we get (350/7) 50 feet from your eyes. I doubt we could get a lot of detail out of the image, but some main features.

Of course, if your binoculars are of a higher power, then you will get closer. I have a pair that can zoom up to 24x, so 350 feet would put my eyes at 14.58 feet (i.e., 350/24).

It does not matter how far away, or how close an object is, but there is a limit on closeness. Anyway, if the subject is 50 feet away, 7x will get you 7.14 feet, and 24x results in 2.08 feet,

Regular land telescopes can be much more powerful than binoculars. I have one with graduated powers up to 60x. Sometimes a subject is seen moving around on a cliff or in a snowfield at a distance of about one-half mile (2,640 feet). In this case the subject would be 44 feet from your eyes (i.e., 2640/60). This would be enough to determine if the subject is a man or something else—clothing would be discernable or a bear on two legs would be seen.

With regard to sasquatch, I think you need to see it at about 10 feet away to get

convincing details. The question now becomes, at what distances with a particular power would my eyes be at 10 feet from the subject? Using  $d$  for distance and  $p$  for power the formula is:  $d/p=10$ .

At 7x power we get:  
 $d/7=10$   
 $d=10*7$   
 $d=70$  feet

In short, all you need to do is multiply the power by 10. For my telescope, the distance would be 600 feet (i.e.,  $10*60$ ).

Enlarging an image (screen or in print) does not bring it any closer to your eyes. It will always be at the original distance. Nevertheless, it does make some details much clearer. Here is an approximate 3-times enlargement of the closest animal in the opening illustration:



Shown here is the original image for comparison. Just how large you can make an image and still



see credible details is a very complex process. I am going to say that with digital images about 3 times is maximum. In other words, what you now see in the enlargement provided with your naked eyes is all the detail available. Please note that this would not apply to ordinary film images, or images taken with a very high-end digital camera or video recorder. The higher the image quality or resolution makes a tremendous difference. They don't get you any closer to the subject, but what they get is much more distinct or clearer imagery.

The first question that pops up with something that appears like a sasquatch is, how tall is it? Height is a possible determining factor for a sasquatch. Witnesses use tree branches or structures to give an indication. He or she might say its head was just above a branch that is 8 feet from the ground. This process is reasonable, but hardly scientific.

Unfortunately, with digital images the subject becomes a number of pixels on a sensor. As a result you can't easily get the image height of the subject as would be seen in a regular film camera or movie camera image. You need this information to apply the formula for determining the height of a subject in a photograph.

I believe one can use a frame grab from a video or manipulate a regular digital image so that it duplicates a 35 mm film photograph. For certain, if I were sent a good image of a sasquatch (head and feet shown) along with a reasonable camera distance and the camera specifications, I am sure I could get into the ballpark on the subject's height.



Estimating distance can be a problem for many people. Using Google Earth one can get very exacting measurements. Shown here are two buildings with a ruler line at ground level. You put in the line and then read the distance in an information box. In this case the distance is about 379 feet.

This all boils down to finding a sasquatch where he or she needs to be to let you get a good look or image—it's a tough call. —00—