

Shown here is an ad for the camera Roger Patterson used to film the sasquatch at Bluff Creek, California, on October 20, 1967. We can plainly see that the camera came with a 25mm lens; with a 15mm lens optional.

With this sort of thing you generally just get the shop guy to explain how the camera works (shooting, loading, unloading and so forth) and then do your own thing. Manuals are only consulted if something does not work. Patterson obtained the camera in May 1967 so had plenty of time to use it (which he did) until his expedition with Gimlin to Bluff Creek.

I have the same camera, donated to me for my sasquatch exhibit by Roger Knights. When you look through the viewer, what you see is the same as what you see with you naked eyes. In other words, “What you see is what you get.” I was unable to adjust this, so there was no what we now call a “zoom” or “close-up” facility.

This was actually found to be to our advantage much later because the film frames allowed direct measurement of the subject for use in a mathematical formula to determine its actual physical height. When you know this number (1.2mm) and the lens size (25mm) then all you need is the distance from the subject to determine height.

Unfortunately it does not appear this formula was available to early scientists who analyzed the P/G film; not even Dr. Grover Krantz (died 2002). I would think that it was developed early in motion picture history (1920s?), but I don't know. Other scientists after Dr. Krantz who offered opinions obviously did not know of the formula. It was first brought to my attention by Igor Burtsev (mentioned in a book by Dmitri Bayanov) in 1997, but I did not “twig” when I read the book back at that time.

It was not until Bill Munns used the formula in his book (2014) that I decided to look at it and apply it to the P/G film myself.

Igor Burtsev has just sent me an original drawing that shows the sasquatch as about 130 feet from the camera; but this is



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crossed out as being incorrect and revised to 102 feet. The math says that it had to be 151.4 feet so if the original figure of about 130 feet was correct; we have now narrowed things down to approximately just 21.4 feet or so in question. There is no problem justifying this distance; Patterson could have been further back than estimated by say 10 feet, and other

measurement could have been out by 10 feet or so.

When Bob Gimlin looked at my film site model, he pointed to a stump and said “That's the stump I jumped from to see how deep my boots would sink.” This stump had to be very close to the subject's path to make a comparison. It was at least 136.5 feet from the camera.



Dr. Donald W. Grieve seen here in 1971 and then in his twilight years, died in 2009 at age 78. He performed an analysis of the P/G film as provided by René Dahinden in November 1971. His conclusion on the *reality* of the subject was that if the film were taken at 16 to 18 Frames Per Second (FPS—Film Speed) then the subject could not have been a man in a costume; otherwise, a likely hoax. This is based on the motion of subject (the way it walks and so forth).

This was a bit of a “red herring” as Patterson did not recall the film speed setting. We did not have much time to discuss things with him because he died on January 15, 1972.

Igor Burtsev thereupon went to task to determine the film speed and painstakingly established that it was 16 FPS. Despite this great work, scientists in general did not jump in to help in research. About the only way they would accept this speed is if the camera had just one setting; in other words no chance of anything else but say 16 FPS.

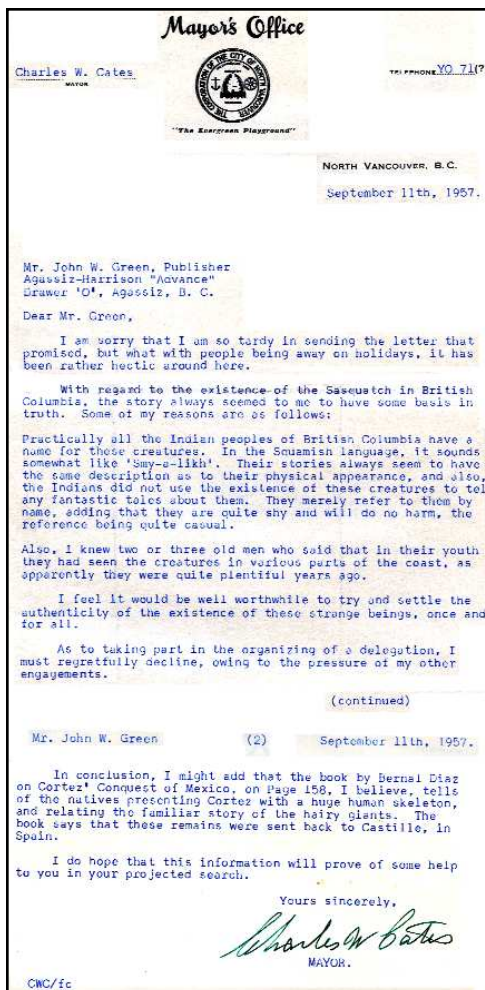
Grieve also offered that the subject was about 77 inches tall (6 feet 5 inches) give or take an inch, and looked to weigh about 280 to 300 pounds.

We have to keep in mind that in 1971 he would not have had a computer, a scanner, PhotoShop; not even a VHS of the film so he could watch it on a television screen. I doubt that he studied the film frame-by-frame with a microscope; probably just worked off a screening with a projector. I even doubt that he had an electronic calculator. I had one in the mid/late 1960s because I worked for a large company—they were quite expensive. Grieve probably had to depend upon an adding machine and a slide rule.

I seriously think that if he had what we now have, and knew what we now know, he would have provided entirely different figures.



Seen here is Charles W. Cates (1899-1960) who was Mayor of North Vancouver from 1953 to 1957. In September 1957 John Green wrote to him asking for assistance as to sasquatch research. I will guess John had heard he was interested in the subject. Remarkably, Cates replied with the following letter, which is quite interesting.



It appears that after probably 20 years we are able to identify the individual in the above photo (film frame). I believe he is seen examining tracks on Blue Creek Mountain, California, in August 1967.



I asked John Green who he was about 10 years ago and he said, “I think he was the pilot who took us there, but I can’t recall his name.” Well, a newspaper article (no source or date) was found in Green’s archives and scanned by Todd Prescott. The gentleman seen here, Keith Chiazzari, explained that he was a pilot for Kent Aviation, Ltd., and he was awoken at 2:00 a.m. by René Dahinden, handed a gun and told that we’re going sasquatch hunting. The full article is provided on the next pages.

Note that the article states Don Abbott from the BC Provincial Museum (now Royal Museum) had been to look at the footprints. He was called down to the site by Green along with a dog-handler and a tracking dog (White Lady). The other pilot we see at the site in other photos was the pilot of the plane that took this group to the site.

Some years ago there was considerable controversy over the identity of individuals inspecting tracks, both on the Blue Creek Mountain road and at a logging company vehicle parking area further down the mountain. Chiazzari was thought to be someone else; all associated with some totally unsubstantiated claims as to activities by the researchers and others at the time. Hopefully this information clears up all the loose ends.

Whatever the case, Chiazzari was certainly impressed with the tracks, as you will see in the article, and he is right in what he says about them.

# SASQUATCH MAKES FOOTPRINTS?

Mammoth footprints, claimed to be those of the legendary Sasquatch, were discovered recently near Orleans in Northern California . . . and Keith Chiazzari of Brooks Avenue was there.

Keith, a pilot for Kent Aviation Ltd., is not normally a Sasquatch-hunter but he found himself drafted for duty after flying a group of customers to Orleans.

Roused from his sleep at 2 a.m. he was handed a gun by Rene Dahinden, organizer of many Sasquatch searches, and told, "We're going out now to hunt them and you might as well come along."

"I had heard about these tracks," Keith says, "so I was anxious to see them."

After an hour and one-half drive to Onion Lake, located about 5,000 feet above sea level, Keith, Rene, publisher John Green of Agassiz and Dale Moffat of

Pitt Meadows found the footprints they were looking for.

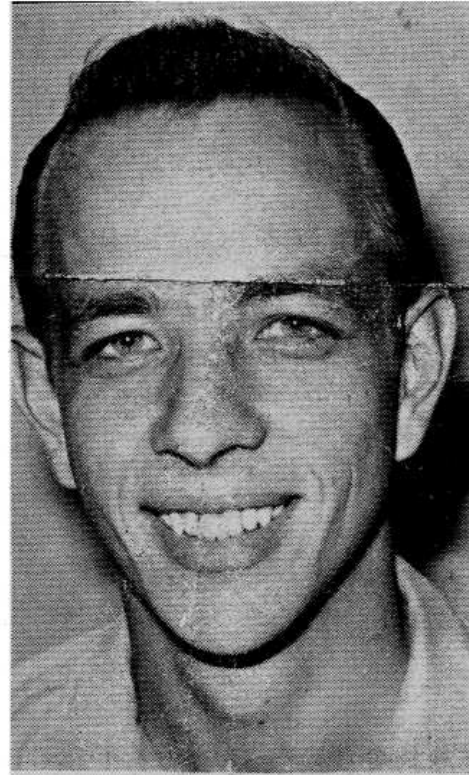
Green and Dahinden estimated there were about 570 of them and that they were a day and one-half to two days old. Keith describes them as looking like very

large human footprints without insteps. The tracks carried on for about a mile and a half along a roadway and then trailed off into thick bush.

The stride between the steps was a measured 52 inches and according to Keith, "they looked like the logical footprints of a huge two-legged animal."

"I've never really thought too much about Sasquatch," says Keith. "I've heard stories about them but I never tried to come to any conclusion."

Now he says, "I am not convinced that Sasquatch actually exist but I can't honestly think of a reason for those footprints. I've tried to think of all the possible ways they could have been made. They couldn't have been made with a plaster cast — they measure about 15 inches in length — because there are definite toe



KEITH CHIAZZARI

movements. I thought maybe they could have been made by somebody on stilts, but the movements go up a steep bank and that couldn't be done on stilts."

He explains the road on which the tracks were found is used frequently so it would be unlikely that anyone could take all the time and trouble to trace out the huge footprints.

"It would take an awful lot of time to make the tracks as authentic looking as they are," he says.

Campers in the area only

a few days before told of hearing strange noises outside their tent but they were too afraid to investigate. Also, the Canadian party heard "three or four cries that were very loud." A hunter, who had joined the Sasquatch searchers, said he was often in the area and had never heard anything to equal the cries.

Keith's conclusions?

"I've never seen a Sasquatch — except the picture of one at the entrance to Harrison Hot Springs — and I don't intend to go hunting for

them. If they exist, I sure wouldn't like to meet one by myself, but it would be nice to see from a safe distance. You might say, I'll keep my eyes open a little more but you couldn't call me a real Sasquatch hunter."

Green and Dahinden, who have made an extensive study of the Sasquatch, are now all the more convinced of the existence of the hairy beasts. Don Abbott, an anthropologist employed by the provincial government, has investigated the footprints and concluded that they

could not possibly have been made by a known animal. He says they might be the result of a hoax or actual footprints of a large bipedal primate that has never been described before.

Recreation and Conservation Minister Hon. Kenneth Kiernan has invited anyone with tangible evidence of the existence of Sasquatch to contact Dr. Clifford Carl, British Columbia Museum Director.

Of course, Abbott was simply covering his behind with his last statement, but I really wish the PhDs who cry "hoax" would tell us how the prints are made. Seriously, we simply can't figure it out.

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The Delaware Native people had a mask-like sign post, as seen on the left, which warned travelers they were entering a wild man (sasquatch) region. The post was about 10 feet long and was dug into the ground at the entrance to the region. They also had a special tomahawk-like weapon, as seen on the right, which was for protection against sasquatch; it likely had some mystical significance assigned to it by a medicine-man.

Carvings of sasquatch-like figures on trees and rocks (petroglyphs) may have been used for the same purpose. Obviously, something physical that posed a danger was thought to lurk in the dark forest. Stories of the feared entity likely go back centuries.

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## P/G FILM FRAMES FOR ANALYSIS

29



33



30



34



31



35



32



36



**OBSERVATION NOTATIONS:** #31 and #35 (Cibachrome image)—note toes on right foot.

P/G FILM FRAMES FOR ANALYSIS

37



41



45



38



42



46



39



43



47



40



44



48



**OBSERVATION NOTATIONS:** #38 (Cibachrome image)—note that the head is down; what appears to be a dark eye is just hair. Also note the right hand. #41—note that the left foot sole is curved, not flat like other images. #42 and #43—camera angle appear to reveal a very large upper right arm. #45 (Cibachrome image)—note what could be a right ear; note that the left hand blends in with what appears to be long hair on the buttocks; note that what appears to be a long right thumb is all background/other; the thumb would be on the other side of the hand and could not stick out like that; note that almost the complete right foot is seen (can be used for measurement purposes); note the texture of the hair in the entire image.

P/G FILM FRAMES FOR ANALYSIS

49



53



57



50



54



58



51



55



59



52



56



60



**OBSERVATION NOTATIONS:** #52—note that right breast becomes reasonably apparent. #54 (Cibachrome)—note definition in the left leg. #57—note hair on the back of the neck and down over shoulders; compare with #60.