

# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 51

Christopher L. Murphy



*The following is an email from the bow-hunter who provided the gamecam images from Island Park, Idaho (third presentation on this website). He continues to hunt the area and he and his companions had the following experiences.*

Hi Chris, here are pictures I took yesterday while elk hunting. There is a very interesting story behind all of this. Earlier in the day we were hunting a canyon where on Wednesday my nephew and I found a tree snapped.

It was broken and laid over a main trail. My nephew and I tried to break one that was a bit smaller and could not even begin to break it. The one that was broken was done quickly as it was splintered, but otherwise a healthy tree. This is within a mile of the photo I got last year. It was snapped and facing north. Our winds predominately come from the southwest.

Anyway we heard what sound ed like a loud whoop in there yesterday. We thought it was strange; but keep hunting the canyon. We moved east a half mile and went in that direction as we had seen elk over there. My nephew who was in the back walking with me and my son-in-law was struck in the neck with a pine cone right after hearing 5-6 heavy stomping sounds. He

didn't say anything right then as we were focused on getting to those elk.

We went a little further and my son-in-law looked off the trail and saw what appeared to be a human track; I took the photo seen here. Still not taking things seriously, we were determined to get to those elk. We got to them; but were unsuccessful in getting one.

We knew we had a long ways to get to the truck so started back. We went awhile and my son-in-law decided to let me lead due to my fast pace. Shortly after we were spread out about 30 feet apart, my son-in-law heard two whoops and I and my nephew heard one. We were moving quickly and my son-in-law in the back was suddenly hit in right boot with a fast moving rock. He stopped and turned around to see what could have done that.

When we got to the truck is when they both related their stories to me. We were in Island Park, Idaho, again near the photo area.

(End)

Bow-hunters actually have a better chance of seeing or experiencing sasquatch because they don't alert animals with rifle shots. From my article in the *Backwoodsman* magazine in September/October 2013, several bow-hunters came forward and related sasquatch sightings.

Although my office equipment is not quite this antiquated, you might expect to see this sort of thing in use in museum basements.

Whatever; all cabinets are the same and once you put papers in them they effectively dissappear.



René Dahinden had banks of file drawers with over-stuffed file folders in an old trailer. I only every saw them once. I did see photos people had sent to him, and some were very intriguing; but René was absolutely not prone to sharing anything; he seldom even replied to mail. It is unlikely we will ever get access to his files, if indeed they have survived since his death in 2001.

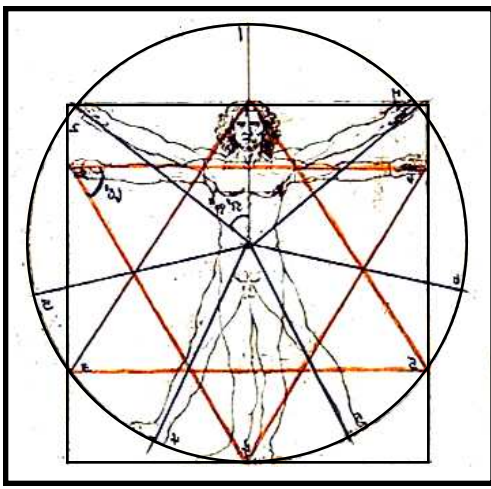
Computers certainly made filing information much easier, and easier to access the files; however, files still get lost and sometimes become inaccessible due to hardware problems. I have lost hundreds of “gigs” so at least that old cabinet I show would still have dog-eared and faded papers.

The main issue with old files is that at the time they were created the material was not highly important. As time goes on, other things happen and make the old information very important.

Printed books are the absolute best way to preserve information; their numbers help to ensure “survival of information.” Few of us now use CDs and DVDs as storage devices—I have not used them for some years now; we have come to trust our computers and remote drives. Nevertheless, unless many copies are made and distributed they cannot match printed books.

John Green managed to get most of what he knew into books. René Dahinden did not have the education; all we have is his book written by Don Hunter—hardly all René knew after 40 plus years of research.

Perhaps keep all this in mind if you might have research information that needs to be preserved. We are lucky that Bill Munns did this.



If we were to create this type of diagram for a sasquatch, it would be very different. Furthermore, aside from proportions there are many other differences compared to a human. Here is a summary of the differences that have surfaced.

1. The head is situated very low on the body to give the appearance of not having a neck.
2. The arms are so long that they are effectively outside human standards.
3. The legs are so short that they are effectively outside human standards.
4. The hands do not have opposable thumbs.
5. The feet appear to have a mid-tarsal break.
6. Toes appear to grasp the ground in walking on soft surfaces in some cases (but questioned).
7. The head to body height ratio is between 5:1 and 6:1 as opposed to human 7:1 and 8:1.
8. Hair does not appear to have a discernable medulla (human hair varies, but generally has such).
9. Eyes appear to be larger than human, and are set further apart, all things equal.
10. Nostrils are generally more visible.
11. Does not walk with an alternating gait (i.e., walks in a straight line).

Other aspects are an odor sasquatch appear to give out and an apparent ability to withstand cold temperatures.

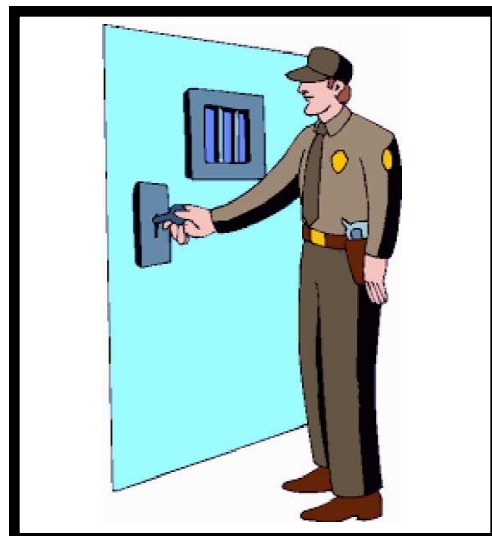
The main question that arises from these differences is their application to DNA. Could they result in the sasquatch having the same DNA as humans? For certain, gorillas and chimpanzees have very similar DNA to humans, but a slight difference is seen. At this time, DNA analysis (where applicable) is not able to distinguish differences of the nature stated. It is believed they are there; but we are not “there” yet from a scientific standpoint.

In my opinion, one of the main differences between humans and other primates is human ability to make and control fire. No other animals can do this. Aside from a few possible sasquatch accounts (no proof), this homin does not use fire. The stock answer to this is, “It does not need to.” Of course, humans in very early stages of evolution did not use fire, so such usage cannot be considered a firm dividing line.

Some researchers consider language the main dividing line, and there is convincing evidence that sasquatch have a language.

Whatever the case, use of fire and language are not going to register in DNA, so not much hope here as to scientific consideration.

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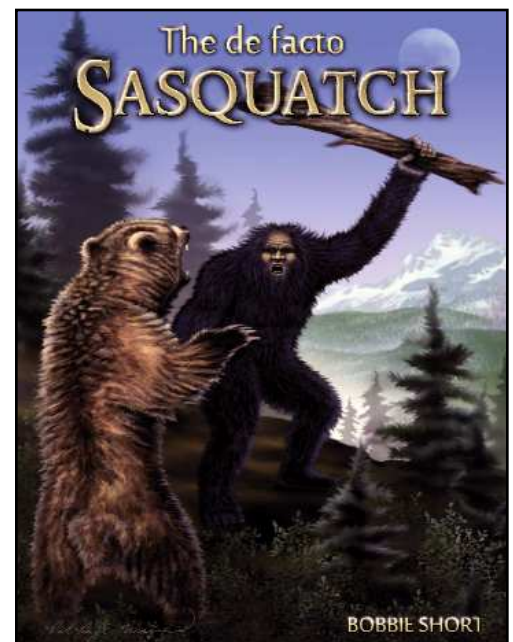
It needs to be realized that scientifically hominology is on “lock down.” There are some intrepid professionals who jump into the fray; but they are few and far between. Very little of what I and others write on the subject gets professional attention. Even if something is noticed and appears to have high credibility, few professionals will take a chance and say something to support what is stated. If

they do, then they may be called to task by their peers and superiors. Furthermore, professional journalist and would-be journalists are particularly brutal in this regard. As a result, most employed professionals will simply say nothing. Nevertheless, some (especially retired professionals) may give an opinion, so we need to be thankful for that.

Dr. Grover Krantz was highly aware of this situation. He stated that if scientists would take the trouble to study the sasquatch issue, they would see that there is a lot more to it than skeptical opinions and journalist misinformation. Grover died in 2002, but despite all his efforts the issue is still on lock-down.

The dilemma is that support is needed to resolve the issue—get firm evidence; but support is denied without firm evidence. That it might be concluded that the evidence we have is enough; that is absolutely not the case with science at this point in time. Quoting the words of prominent scientists and famous people is effectively useless—they won’t be read in the first place.

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Bobbie Short’s remarkable work *The De facto Sasquatch* has been compiled and edited by Molly Hart Lebherz and is available as an e-book (netsearch the title). The work is remarkable; especially all the reports of sasquatch/bigfoot activity at US military installations. I am genuinely at a loss here to explain how so much could have happened and yet so little made public by the US government.

Bobby was a highly meticulous researcher; I corresponded with her for years. Naturally we disagreed on some issues.



Bobbie Short

She had a very close encounter with a sasquatch and was highly insistent that the homin is not a non-human ape of some sort.

That Bobbie was able to collect and report so much information on her website is astounding. She assembled information for a book; but died before it could be published (2013). Her friend, Molly, did a great job in putting everything together—producing the most convincing and credible witness sasquatch-related accounts I have ever seen.

Bobbie concentrated on Native North American material and accounts from US Military installations. She did not do as we normally do—simply provide all witness accounts. It is obvious to me that she reasoned military people are far more credible than ordinary people. They are trained to be observant and when on duty are definitely clear-headed; they simply have to be this way. I believe all of them related their experiences after they left the services.

To say the least, I am perplexed. Here we are groping around for sasquatch hair while it appears the US government (military) has all the answers. As far as I know, this sort of thing is not the same in Canada; but if it is, I have not heard of it.

I found only one reference in the book whereby there was an inference that sasquatch may be connected with UFOs, and herein the reason for total secrecy. Otherwise, the only reason to keep things under wraps was to discourage people from looking for the homin around military bases. Why do sasquatch like areas with military bases? It is believed that they feel safer there; military people are told to leave them alone and not to divulge information about them. That does make sense; but surely some high-level military people know something about hominology and the importance of resolving the sasquatch issue—unless it has been deemed totally immaterial.

After reading what Bobbie says, you will likely think that top-brass military

people see sasquatch research as totally unnecessary. We can say the same for UFO research. What must they think when they see all the books and television documentaries on both subjects; let alone all the websites.

I started out with this article by expressing my amazement as to the military material Bobbie uncovered. I will end it with that same sentiment. There is absolutely too much here to ignore.

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This drawing of a yeti was created in 2007 by artist Pollyanna Pickering from direct witness descriptions in Bhutan. She explained, “I ended up doing this photofit with them all sitting around telling me to alter this or how that should look.”

As I studied it, I had one of those “ha!” moments; the general body configuration is very similar to the sasquatch—very long arms and very short legs. The drawing is compared to a P/G film frame on the right.

In Pollyanna’s article on her experience she states, “But what struck me most was, it wasn’t like they were trying to convince me it existed—they were surprised some people think it doesn’t.”

We see the same sort of body with gorillas, although their legs are even shorter in comparison because they are generally “knuckle walkers.”

Unfortunately, it does not appear



that Pollyanna was able to get any information on yeti feet. The traditional yeti footprints (1950s) indicate very different feet (as seen here) from human and sasquatch prints.

Nevertheless, in 2001 the “traditional foot” was declared a probable hoax by some researchers. Dr. John Napier stated, “I do not believe that, as it stands, it is the print of an unknown ape-like creature.”

Much later (2008) an expedition report states that yeti prints observed are similar to human prints (but photo provided is very poor).

The fact that we don’t have decent photos of a yeti is far more forgivable than that for the sasquatch (notwithstanding the P/G film). I doubt the witnesses Pollyanna interviewed owned a camera (nor any other yeti witnesses for that matter).

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Traditional foot.

Ivan Sanderson created this drawing of a yeti in 1970. It was likely based on general descriptions. He appears to show essentially ordinary feet so likely disregarded the “traditional” foot configuration. I am at a bit of a loss here; it has to be one or the other. Recent news (2015) calls a very human like footprint found in Russia a yeti print (as shown extreme right).

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Yeti or Russian snowman (almasty) footprint?



Australian yowie hunter Rex Gilroy is seen here comparing a human foot cast to what he believes is a yowie cast (2012). We see a highly disproportionate yowie big toe, which has been noted in at least one sasquatch footprint I have seen.

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This information on Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans (1916–2001) in a *Fortean Times* article (December 2001) sort of “rang a bell.”

Through the years, without fanfare, Heuvelmans journeyed from the shores of Loch Ness to the jungles of Malaysia, interviewing witnesses and examining the evidence for unknown creatures. He produced a few articles along the way and, infrequently, gave news interviews. But, beginning in the 1990s, he began to avoid media events. Although he had made a French television programme on natural history mysteries over two decades before, he routinely refused most

mainstream interviews in the last decade of his life. For example, when a television network asked in 1994 and 1995, to tape an interview with Heuvelmans about the “Minnesota Iceman,” he would not come to America to do it and then refused to be filmed in France. He also avoided formal meetings; when in February 1997, he was awarded the Gabriele Peters Prize for Fantastic Science at the Zoological Museum of the University of Hamburg, Germany; he was unable to appear to collect the prize of 10,000 Marks (about \$6000) and sent his friend, journalist and cryozoologist, Werner Reichenbach, to accept it on his behalf.

The year 1990 saw the invention of the World Wide Web. Within a few years, any crackpot with half a brain had a platform to wreak insanity anywhere on the globe. Is it likely Heuvelmans saw this? He was also likely aware of the total decline in journalism ethics. Heuvelmans was a very smart man; I think he opted out to save himself the stress of “media madness.”

Unfortunately, the worst was yet to come with even more advanced social media processes. Originally, I was mortified when I saw ridiculous statements about me personally; but I have learned to live with it. Heuvelmans was 25 years my senior, so an earlier generation (that of my father). He would have found things much harder to take.

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A newspaper article in 2006 (paper not identified) carried the story of Dr. Leon Hausman, a scientist noted for doing hair analysis. In about 1953,

researchers came upon the scalp seen here and were able to obtain a hair from it. Dr. Hausman was asked to examine the hair. Here is the story:

“The problem lay at the scalp’s purpose, an object of sacred worship. In its absence, bad luck would be bestowed upon the monastery and its inhabitants. No bad luck came from reducing the scalp’s hair to one less, and the single hair was sent off to Dr. Leon A. Hausman in New Jersey.”



LEON HAUSMAN

Two similar scalps were found in the next few years, and examined. “From all of these hair samples,” the website continues, “the creature’s identity could not be revealed, but one thing was true: all three scalps, even the one made of patches, had the same hairs interpolated into their skin. So, they had come from the same animal, whether a bulky, hominid ape, or some harmless forest-dwelling creature.”

The scientists managed to rule out other known animals that lived in the Himalayas, and Hausman supported the theory that all three scalps had been carried in from elsewhere by travelers.

Later, though, the temple scalp was sent to labs in London, Paris and Chicago. “After extensive examination, the scalp was labeled as the 200-year-old skin of the serow, a goat-like creature that is indeed present in the Himalayas. Yeti or not, when returned, the scalp was yet again placed as the monastery’s sacred object,” [cryozoology.com](http://cryozoology.com) reports.

The part (inference) about hair samples from two similar scalps was not known to me. The website mentioned no longer exists, so I can’t check further. I did find out, however, that two of the scalps did not show evidence of stitching or glue; the other was a “patch-work.”

Anyway, given this account is correct, then all the scalps have the same type of hair as far as could be determined at the time. As discussed in a previous B&P article, DNA could not be extracted from a recent hair sample (from scalp seen here).

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There can be little doubt that over 80% of what I present in my articles is about as up-to-date as high-button shoes. For this reason, I am



sure few seasoned researchers bother with them. Nevertheless, I will guess that 80% is new to most people who visit the articles; so I am not totally “preaching to the converted.”

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