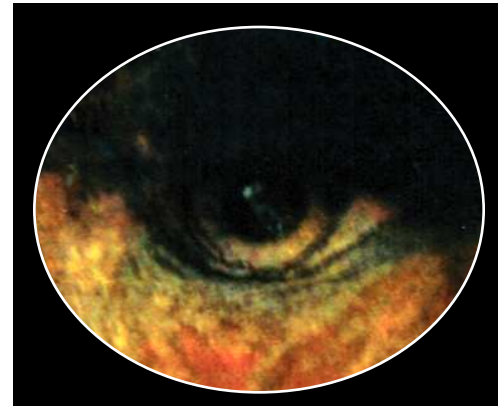




# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 87

Christopher L. Murphy

Edited by Gene Baade



**Chemistry of Sasquatch  
Bioluminescence**  
By John Morley

**B**ioluminescence, also bioluminescence, is etymologically defined as the “emission of light by living organisms.” Here I provide a brief commentary having to do with bioluminescence—the kind that has been observed and reported by numerous eye witnesses of apparent sasquatch self-illuminating eye shine. Some of this information is borrowed from scientific articles, which define bioluminescence. The final questions are mine, and represents a hypothesis in need of further investigation as we seek to understand this reported phenomena.

Bioluminescence is light produced by a chemical reaction within an organism. At least two chemicals are required. The one which produces light is generically called a “luciferin,” and the one that drives or catalyzes the reaction is called a “luciferase.” The luciferase catalyzes the oxidation of luciferin, resulting in light and an inactive “oxyluciferin.” In most cases, fresh luciferin must be brought into the system, either through diet or by internal synthesis.

Below are three photos of original sasquatch eye shine taken by my research partner from one of our study locations. I was on the phone with him as this event occurred. The left photo is the original showing the actual distance to the subject, while the second is enlarged from the original. The third is an enhancement, and appears to show a nose below the glowing eyes.

**A** day does not go by that I do not figuratively “run into” René Dahinden (d. 2001) and John Green (d. 2016). They both lived in British Columbia; Dahinden in Richmond and Green in Harrison Hot Springs. I live in Burnaby.

Dahinden was about one-half hour away, and Green an hour or so. I visited with both very frequently. Their personalities, education, and backgrounds were totally different and how they managed to get along for their short-lived friendship after they met in the 1950s was really quite amazing.

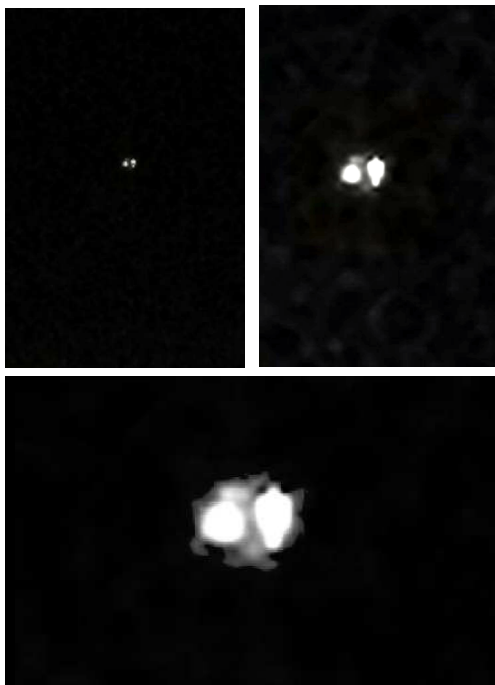
Although they both had the same objective to prove sasquatch existence, they could not agree on the means to this end. That, however, is not unusual. We have the same situation with the entire sasquatch/bigfoot issue.

They both took a lot of photographs and collected many artifacts over their 43 and 58 years (respectively) of sasquatch research. Dahinden’s collection was

given to his two sons, and save for some artifacts that I borrowed (and returned) for my exhibit at Vancouver, BC, (2004/5) and the next exhibit at Pocatello, Idaho (2006/7 are not available. They are stored in Enderby, BC. Green’s collection was given to the Kilby Museum, as discussed in my last paper.

I knew both men so well that I don’t think there are any “secrets.” We have all of Green’s photographs, but few of René’s. I think he had about one thousand 35 mm slides, of which I did not see very many.

There was a Celebration of Life event held for René, but nothing public was held for John. I know René’s remains were cremated. I don’t know the situation with John. His children were, at best, luke-warm with John’s sasquatch activities so preferred to let him drift into history quietly. Whatever the case, shown here is my little epitaph for both.



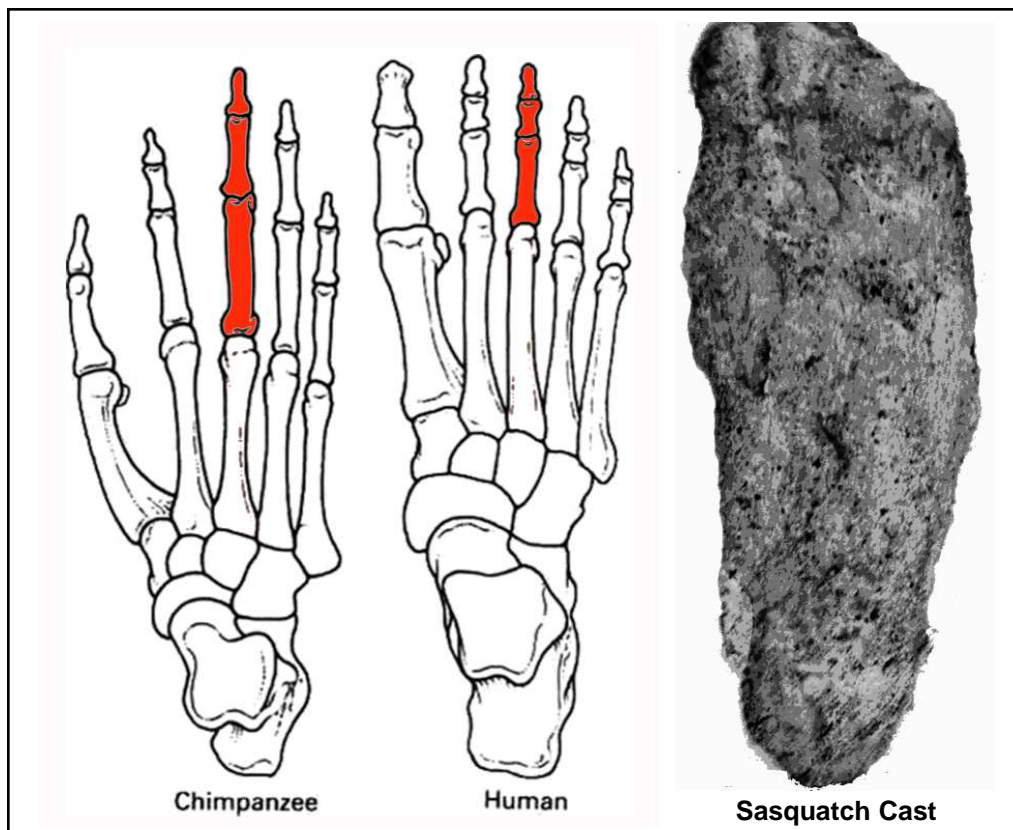
As to possible sasquatch bioluminescence, I have the following questions:

1. Do sasquatches possess a gene for both luciferase, and for the light-emitting luciferin?
2. Can they turn it on and off at their discretion?
3. Can they change the color and intensity at their choosing?

Several years back, the daughter of my research partner saw a sasquatch cross an opening down the hill from where she was parking her car. It was some 200 yards away. She said it turned its head toward her and she saw the eye shine. She reported that it turned back toward where it was headed and she saw what appeared to be rays of light shining in front of its face as it proceeded across the opening.

This is an interesting and an intriguing subject; but I don't think questions will be resolved until an actual sasquatch is scientifically examined.

**Note:** The images provided in this and the next article are under copyright. Please contact the owner or author via Sasquatch Canada as to usage.



### The Foot of Humans and Apes Notable Quotes & Commentary

By John Morley

The following is from "Re-interpreting the evidence for bipedality in *Homo floresiensis*," Maria B. Blaszcayk and Christopher L. Vaughan, *South African Journal of Science*, 102, Sept./Oct. 2007.

One of the key traits that separate hominins from all other primates is the habitual use of a bipedal gait. Humans are the only extant species in the hominin group, and our bipedality is the most distinctive adaptation from our closest living relatives, the apes. This single characteristic is seen to be such a defining feature that skeletal adaptations to bipedalism are frequently used to identify our extinct hominin ancestors and relatives, and attempts at classification of these extinct species are often made on the basis of these adaptations.

The above quote did not consider or acknowledge the hominin called sasquatch. Dr. William Charles Osman Hill of the Zoological Society of London, Director of Yerkes, Regional Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, commenting on the Patterson and Gimlin film had this to say:

The creature portrayed is a primate and clearly hominid rather than pongid. Its erect attitude in locomotion, the gait, stride and manner of that locomotion, as well as the relative proportions of pelvic to pectoral limb are all manifestly human, together with the great development of the mammary glands.

An obvious difference between human and nonhuman primate feet can be seen in the length of the phalanges, which are relatively short in humans (Schultz, 1963, see the opening image). While the hallux (great toe) is adducted and has similar metatarsal/phalangeal length ratios, the length of the phalanges of the third digit is only 18% of the total foot length in humans, but 33% of total foot length in gorillas, and 35% in chimpanzees (Keith, 1929). In general, the lengths of the lateral four toes are shorter in humans than in apes (Stern & Susman, 1983; Aiello & Dean, 1990).

It is obvious that the third digit phalanges in sasquatch footprints (as evidence by photos and casts) is not homologous to that observed in an ape foot, but instead is like that seen in the human foot. This is but one more piece of scientific evidence which supports that the sasquatch foot is not the foot of an ape.

Three researchers (left to right) Dave Hill, Alex Solunac, and Steve Gray, visited me on September 12, 2019. They were on their way to a BFRO expedition in the Chehalis Lake, BC, region. They are going to get into what I have called the Sasquatch Triangle. I was pleased to hear this.



I provided an article on this region in BP No. 65. As far as I know, very little dedicated exploration has been undertaken here. I did not think about it until Gene Baade sent me pages in a book written in 1974 identifying “Mystery Valley.” The last word is nothing was found by the expedition, but it’s a start.

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The question might be asked as to why I made this sculpture so unappealing. I need to mention first that it has been re-vamped. While being shipped to Indianapolis, Indiana, something happened and it was severely damaged (although very hard, clay is fragile). After the exhibit went to Moses Lake, Washington, I retrieved it and worked on it at home; both repairing it and reworking some things. It is very heavy, so I did not send it to Lacey, Washington. I have to decide

as to the next exhibit; it really needs to be shipped in a car.

Anyway, based on what sasquatch witnesses say and on the P/G film, the following is what I had to work with:

1. Very large head, set low in the body
2. No visible neck
3. Barrel chest
4. Very long arms
5. Very short legs
6. Very large buttocks

All of this did not bring to mind Arnold Schwarzenegger in the 1960s, but covered in hair like a sasquatch. Keep in mind that what are called body-builders and power-lifters are totally different. The latter are the strongest and are very unattractive. They don’t have a nice shape and their massive muscles have a large covering of fat, so you don’t see what is called muscular definition. Indeed, those guys wear special athletic clothing, so you don’t see their unclothed bodies anyway.

Each of the features shown for a sasquatch has a special function as I see things:

The large head likely has a thick skull which can be used a weapon.

The “no neck” or hidden neck prevents attack on this highly vulnerable area.

The “barrel chest” appearance is the result of a large rib cage and a lot of muscle covered in fat (same sort of thing with power-lifters).

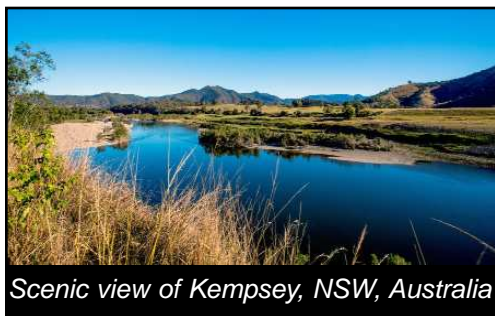
The long arms and short legs are typical with great apes, which generally “knuckle-walk.” I have read reports where small sasquatch have “gone down on all fours.” In other words, they knuckle-walked. Humans start out by crawling on their hands and knees, then eventually get up on two legs. I think sasquatch start out by knuckle-walking and then stand up.

The large buttocks have several uses, but they are primarily needed so that the homin can continually walk on two legs (great apes don’t have buttocks). The other uses are fat storage and power. A lot of weight in that area facilitates pushing and pulling. I was once told, “A man with a large ass can deliver a very hard punch,” so large buttocks are effectively a weapon also.

In humans, nicely shaped buttocks have yet another function; I doubt it would apply to sasquatch.



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Scenic view of Kempsey, NSW, Australia

## Tracks of the Kempsey Creature

By Paul Cropper

In our 2007 book *The Yowie*, Tony Healy and I noted the distinct lack of physical evidence. Unlike its American counterpart, the yowie appears to be incredibly light on its feet, with very few track reports. Tony and I often theorized why this might be the case—perhaps the dryer climate, coarser soil or the smaller population available to find tracks. Of course, there is always the possibility that there was never an animal there to leave tracks in the first place.

In my four decades of research I've only seen what might have been yowie tracks on two occasions, both near the small town of Kempsey in northern NSW. The first—the subject of this post—was in January 1995 and the second was in 2015. The 2015 case was probably human, while the 1995 report still puzzles me.

The location was a dirt road bordering the Ballengarra State Forest, approximately 11 km south-west of Kempsey, NSW. The date was Sunday, January 22, 1995. The time: 5:30 pm (daylight saving). The two young witnesses were Romney, 11-years-old and James, 10 (both surnames on file).

Both Romney and James had been playing with a neighbour's son on his property. Around 5:30 p.m. they decided to walk the short distance back to Romney's property (about 1–2 km). The private road from the neighbour's house runs up the side of a hill. After two property gates, the private road joined a public dirt road that runs along the top of a ridge line. On one side of the road are a few scattered properties, and on the other steep, wooded gullies that fringe the Ballengarra State Forest. After the boys had passed through the last gate, they turned left and started walking downhill along the private road towards the junction with the public road.

About 100 metres from the neighbour's property gate, the boys heard some noises. James thought it may have been sheep or goats and Romney felt it was a bird. Romney also said he heard two heavy footfalls at this point.

The location of the incident is shown here. Footprints, found later, were on a parallel course, to the left (facing) of the private dirt road.



After hearing the noises, both boys looked ahead down the road and noticed a figure standing about 5–7 metres away in amongst the ferns and lantana bushes that fringe the embankment on the left-hand side of the road. The creature was slightly hunched over and facing away from the boys. As they watched, it straightened up and began moving its head from side-to-side. Romney felt that the creature was “sniffing.”

Their descriptions provided were as follows:

**Romney:** The creature was 8–9 feet tall and totally covered in dark brown or black hair. Its hair was several inches long, “wild and scraggly” looking. It was “way bigger” than an average person; it seemed to be “in between a human and a gorilla,” as it was “not quite the shape of a human and not quite the shape of a gorilla.” It was a “lot wider” than a human; it was “massive.” Neck of “average” length. No facial features were noted, nor arms or legs.

**James:** Dark, brownish colour—dark, “pretty high.” Long, wild hair all over it. Did not see arms or legs, just the “back of a big, hairy thing”. Resembled a “monkey or gorilla.”

After only a few seconds the boys turned around and began to walk—and then run—back to their neighbour's property. Romney said he heard footsteps as they moved away from the animal. They both said they were very frightened. They told one of their older friends at the neighbour's place of events and later asked him to drive them home as they did not want to walk back past the spot where the animal had stood.

The neighbour's mother, Irene, heard the story from the boys the next day and decided, at their insistence, to visit the spot of the sighting. She was amazed to discover a series of long, broad tracks at the site. Although still skeptical, Irene later discussed the sighting with Dave Reneke of Kempsey, who (via Fortean colleague Bill Chalker) passed on the report to me.

I traveled to Kempsey on Saturday, February 4, 1995 and initially spoke with the neighbour's mother, Irene. While skeptical, she had been impressed by the boys' continued insistence that they had really seen the creature. She told me that the boys were still “spun-out” the next morning, and they wanted her to go up to the spot with them to look around.

We (Irene and I) then visited the site of the encounter where a number of broad, deep impressions were still visible on the



overgrown track next to the dirt road. I took several photos and then we moved on to Romney's residence where I interviewed him (seen here) at length about his sighting.

Romney's story impressed me; he was an intelligent, articulate and apparently very level-headed 11-year-old. His account of his experience was succinct and several efforts on my part to lead him into extra details proved fruitless. It is interesting to note that it was Romney's account which made their neighbour feel that there may have been

something to the boys' claims—she felt that Romney just would not make up such a story.

Later that afternoon I again visited the site and took more photos and measurements as well as two casts of the clearer impressions. A photo of a footprint with my 30 cm boot is seen here.



Although two weeks had elapsed since the sighting and the fact that there had been rain locally, I was able to locate 16 impressions around the site of the boys' sighting and took the two plaster casts. These imprints stretched from the top of the slope and continued in a definite trail down to where the animal was seen standing. The impressions were roughly an oval shape, although with one end slightly wider than the other, but no distinct toes. The actual length of the tracks was 29 cm as seen in this photo with a ruler.

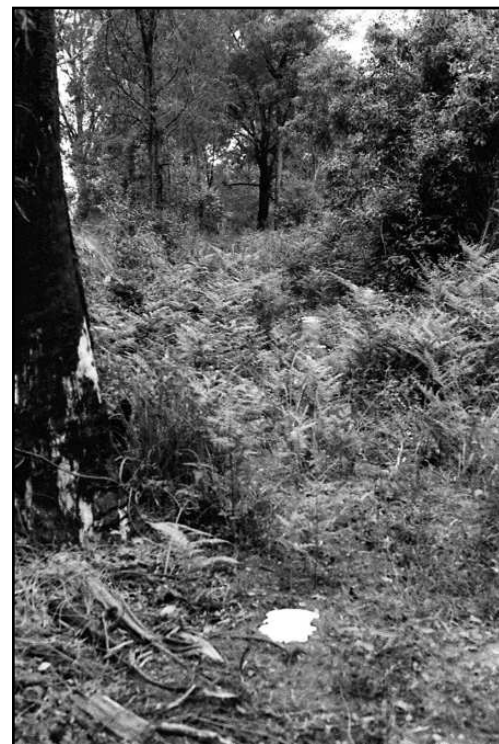


The distance between prints varied from 50–100 cm. There were larger gaps between prints. However, these may have been due to the nature of the ground, as some areas would not have shown tracks.

The average length of the imprints was 30 cm long by 18 cm wide. Almost all of the prints were around 3–4 cm deep. By comparison, if I stood on my boot heel with my entire weight I made just a 2 cm heel impression. The soil at the bottom of the prints was quite flat and hard-packed. Additional photos of prints follow.



No arch or ball was visible; however one cast shows what could be the rounded “ball” of a foot. It is interesting to note that while the imprints did not immediately resemble human feet, both casts have the general shape of a large foot. The following photo shows two casts being made along the overgrown trail.



Around 4 hours after I took the two casts, I left both with David Reneke as I went to interview James. Both of the plaster casts still had a substantial amount of soil attached to the plaster as I had only given them a partial clean. On my return, David told me that his dog (a poodle/Maltese cross) had reacted in an unusual manner to the casts as they lay in the middle of his lounge room.

David and I decided to attempt to duplicate the animal's reaction, but first we placed a large chunk of wood in the middle of the room to see how the dog would normally react to the presence of something unusual. The animal seemed uninterested in the wood and happily ran all around the room.

The dog was then removed and one cast was placed in the room. The dog was again allowed in and its reaction was immediate—it stayed 1 to 2 metres away and simply stared at the cast. It continued to stare for at least one or two minutes; then it bared its teeth and commenced growling, then barking at the cast. David, who was sitting on the opposite side of the cast, attempted to call the dog over to him, but the animal refused to budge. The dog continued this behaviour for as long as the cast was in the room. David's other dog showed no interest in the cast.

David told me he believed that the dog had always been particularly ‘sensitive’ to animal scents. He also indicated the dog had only acted this way

once or twice before, always at items with definite animal origins.

That evening I spoke to the other boy, James. He was not as articulate as Romney, but he confirmed all of the major details in Romney's story. It was interesting to note that it seemed clear to me that James had not spoken much about his experience; his mother and father appeared quite surprised at the details that came out during our interview.

A few days after my visit to the area I attempted to interest Port Macquarie National Parks & Wildlife staff in inspecting the tracks. I was unsuccessful, but was referred to a Port Macquarie-based wildlife research consultant of 30 years experience.

This consultant visited the site on the weekend of February 11, 1995 with four others. He inspected the tracks, which were still clearly visible despite further heavy rain. He told me later that he was able to locate another 4 tracks further down the slope, yet a wider search revealed no additional impressions. He found no hair samples or indications that any large animal had made its way through the bush.

The consultant indicated that he believed that whatever had made the tracks had weighed around half a ton. Each track was heavily compressed at each end; however there was a strip in the centre of each imprint where the soil was not heavily packed down. Strangely, he did not believe the tracks were related to what the two boys had seen.

Now, 24 years later, do I believe a yowie left those strange imprints? I remember being impressed by the boys' stories and something big, heavy, and bipedal had certainly walked down that



isolated bush trail. A few years ago, I tracked down Romney and asked him again about his experience—he said he couldn't even remember it! When it comes to the yowie, what seems like solid evidence eventually just seems to slowly fade from view and disappear. Nevertheless, I still have the casts as seen here.

(Note: One metre equals 3.28 feet. One centimetre equals .394 inch.)

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*Paul Cropper is a highly experienced researcher. I have known him and worked with him for at least 20 years. Books written by him and Tony Healy are exceptional.*  
CLM



## WHAT EXACTLY ARE HOMINOLOGISTS LOOKING FOR?

Hominologists are looking for relict hominoids who eat, sleep, urinate, defecate, suffer injuries, bleed red blood, have birth defects, and are plagued by the same sort of health issues as all primates, and all animals for that matter. They leave footprints, hand prints, body prints and hair. They also leave other evidence of their existence with primitive forest structures and what we call "sign and symbol." I can't guarantee this equally applies to all modern relict hominoids,

but it does to the sasquatch, so I think it applies at least in part.

If there are similar hominoids with exceptional powers who come from another dimension or planet and are ordained by God to warn us of our evil ways in treating Mother Earth, so be it, **BUT THEY ARE NOT THE ONES WE ARE LOOKING FOR!**

Christopher L. Murphy  
September 15, 2019

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## REMINDER

It appears the LACEY SPEAKERS' FORUM is being overlooked because of the way it was posted. It is important to listen to the speakers, they are all top-notch researchers. The link is on the main page of this site right under the Lacey Museum poster.