



This is the pamphlet René Dahinden had someone create. He was obviously impressed by the artwork of Jack Davis (B&P#9). There is a signature on the 4th pane that says “Harman,” so I will guess he/she was the artist. René had many produced and I provided them when people ordered books and so forth from

us (we sold casts, books, and posters through my one-man companies Pyramid Publications and Progressive Research).

Why would not René be concerned with making a joke out of the sasquatch? He had very little regard for “science” or scientists. He did cooperate on some things and would of course provide images if the customer was willing to pay the copyright charge (most everything was handled through a photo library).

René wanted to be the one to confirm sasquatch existence so did not want to assist others in the cause, save a few people who were close to him. The longer the “scientific world” remained at a distance, the more he liked it. He did cooperate with one scientist who seemed very interested and hopeful. Nevertheless, he essentially stabbed René in the back with a scathing and ridiculous book. Fortunately, René had passed away before the book was published, so he did not have to endure this insult.

René actually admitted in a television interview that if he found a sasquatch body he would probably just bury it and go on to other things. His meaning was that once he had confirmed its existence to himself he was no longer interested. Nevertheless, I think he would have “cashed in” as much as he could.

We sometimes discussed what the next adventure would be if/when the sasquatch was now confirmed and in the hands of science. He told me, Ogoopogo, the lake monster in Okanagan Lake. He told me of some excursions in this regard so I knew he had a boat of some sort.

In 2008 while trying to visiting his son, Erik, near Enderby (he was not home) I noticed an old boat; it was René’s.



This is a unique cast copy. It was loaned to me by Richard Noll for my Museum of Vancouver Exhibit. Rick shows its history and his thoughts on the reverse (second photo). The length is not indicated; however it is about 14.5 inches. There could be dermal ridges along the lower edge as Rick points out.

Keuterville is a very small town. No census is available. It is becoming popular for winter sports and now has an RV park.

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I consider this a rare photograph. It shows René Dahinden (back), Robert Morgan (left) and John Green at Cougar, Washington, in 1974. The three were very high profile sasquatch researchers. I don’t think they were ever again photographed together. René and John have now passed on; Robert is about 81 years old.

NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSN. presents
BIGFOOT
FILMED IN PART BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING C.

IN FULL COLOR & SOUND

The First Actual Motion Pictures of BIGFOOT - AMERICA'S ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

SEE Roger Patterson come face to face with a female creature that stood over 7 feet tall. He is the first person ever to film BIGFOOT.

LISTEN to renowned scientists discuss these creatures, as in LIFE, READER'S DIGEST and NATIONAL WILDLIFE.

FEEL the excitement as the expedition finds tracks of these sub-human creatures.

SPOKANE COLISEUM
ONE DAY ONLY
TOMORROW—3 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M.

Meet Roger Patterson in person at the Coliseum as he answers your questions following each showing of the film.

ADMISSION: Adults \$1.50—Under 12, 75¢
Tickets at Coliseum Box Offices

This ad was in a Spokane, Washington, newspaper in 1968. I believe it was in a February edition. Patterson wasted no time in “going on the road” with his movie. He was a bit of a showman, so obviously knew what to do. He would have been known somewhat due to his book, which had now been out for over a year.

The “fabric” of the 1940s, 50s and 60s was quite different to the current time. Many of us went into the workforce after grade 10 (the minimum). As going to university was a real “money matter,” upon graduating from high school (very often on just what was called the “general

program), you went and got a job (actually quite plentiful). By this time, the objective was to find a nice girl, get married, have a child, buy a house, and have more children. It was all within reach, especially with a little help from mom and dad.

Patterson was 35 years old in 1968, but he had to serve in the US Army so lost a couple of years. Nevertheless, by that age most of us were well settled. He got married in 1956 (at age 23) so met that objective at about the same age as most young men.

Patterson was obviously a bit of a drifter—doing his own thing and making what money he could with various “projects.” He was not alone; I am sure there were many guys living day-to-day.

We can reason that he experienced the popularity of the bigfoot issue so decided to see if he could turn this into a living. His book likely made him a few dollars, but hardly enough. When he and Gimlin essentially “lucked-out” with a film of a bigfoot it is only natural that he would want to exploit it. Most of us would have done the same thing unless we were millionaires (and even then for most).

How much money did the film make from 1967 to 1972 when Patterson died (5 years)? I am told that the gross was about \$200,000 (I will guess income tax had to be paid). Patterson’s brother-in-law took a lot of this to shore up his failing business. Whatever the case, there was not much left to support Patterson’s wife, Patricia. Essentially, we might say that the film got Roger and his wife through 5 years. I can’t recall what I was making during that time frame working for a large corporation, but it was likely more that what the Pattersons had to live on. I had three children at the time, the same as they had. I’m now a great grandfather.

As to the ad, I don’t know what “sound” means; it had to be Roger/others talking because the film did not have sound. Also, I don’t know who the “renowned scientists” were; I will guess tape recordings.

People were not sort of clamoring to see a film such as this; I never even heard of it at the time; most people still don’t know about it.



This photo shows who we consider the “Founders of Russian Hominology.” From left to right, Dr. Boris Porshnev, Dr. Alexander Mashkovtsev, Dmitri Bayanov, Dr. Marie-Jeanne Koffmann, and (center) Pyotr Smolin. In working with Dmitri on his last book, I questioned him as to if Smolin was a PhD (should he be shown as Dr.). He responded, “No, he was smarter than any scientist.” This made me smile a little because it is so often the case. Credentials are not totally a matter of intelligence and I think we often give such much more credibility than they deserve. For the first 53 years of my life the only “scientists” I knew were medical doctors, dentists, and eye specialists. Having been involved with, or reading material by, other “scientists” over the last 24 years, I got a bit of a rude awakening. Some of these guys/gals are ridiculous. Strange, but I can’t recall meeting a ridiculous engineer; my association with these guys was significant in my working career.

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For about 60 years Harrison Hot Springs has wavered between total acceptance and total rejection of the sasquatch. It appears the idea that something of this nature might be seen on walking trails frightened some people, and tourism is the town’s biggest industry. As the population grew, so did the controversy. Recently, the town did a “180” and now this “display” greets visitors (inset shows the friendly face)

along with another sasquatch carving in the town as seen in the following photo.



The Harrison region has had a lot of sasquatch-related incidents. There is even a large tract of land called Sasquatch Provincial Park. It has two lakes and numerous trails and camping facilities.

The fact that Tourism Harrison now has a sasquatch exhibit, shows just how far the town has gone in fully adopting the sasquatch; we have never reached this level before. The following shows the tourism office building; the museum is at the back of the main reception area (not visible).

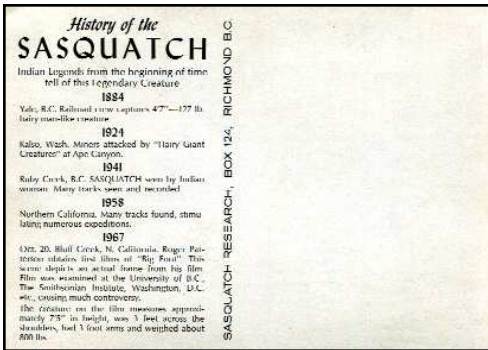


In B&P#1, page 2, I provided some preliminary photos of the exhibit. I still need to go up and get more photos. Harrison is a fair distance and I now have to wait until the weather clears up. The following is the facility's Executive Director's business card (both sides).



If you want a little “sasquatch adventure,” this is the place, especially the Park—even if you don’t see a sasquatch you will be continually looking over your shoulder.

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Shown here is a postcard (front and back) René Dahinden created and sold (although I don’t know where or how). This was created long before my time. He just gave me one at some point and I filed it away. The image is the full-frame No. 352 of the P/G film. The card is on gloss stock and the image is very good (long before current digital technology).

In his write-up, he does not mention the Albert Ostman experience/story (1924). He would definitely have known of it because Ostman related his story to John Green prior to 1957. This might indicate that René was not impressed with the case. I am sure I discussed it with him, but nothing comes to mind.

He goes on to mention the P/G film being shown at the University of BC and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. He carefully states “causing much controversy.” On this point, I will simply say, I suppose so. The final out-come was rejection; case closed sort of thing.

I continue to be amazed that neither of these bastions of knowledge asked to properly analyze the film as was done by Jeff Glickman some 28 years later.



This is a photo of Julia Pastrana (1842–1860). She was a so-called “ape-women” said to have come from a region in the Sierra Madre, Mexico “abounding in monkeys, baboons, and bears.” She was covered in hair and Medical doctors in her time were amazed with her. One in New York stated, “[She is] one of the most extraordinary beings of the present day.” It was implied that she was a hybrid between human and orangutan. In Ohio, a physician stated that her features entitled her to the rank of a distinct species.

Julia’s life story as a side-show attraction is well document, so I leave the reader to have a look.



She had a child who died shortly after birth. We are told that it was just 35 hours old. It was also hair-covered. Julia died three days later. Both corpses were mummified and displayed as seen here (although the child looks too big for just 35 hours old). Whatever the case, the mummies eventually ended up at The Forensic Institute of Medicine, Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway. This photo was taken there, I believe.

A British doctor, Jan Bondeson, thoroughly examined Julia’s mummy in 1990 and concluded that she suffered from a rare type of hypertrichosis. He included his research in his book, *A Cabinet of Medical Curiosities* (1997) Although that would account for the hair, it does not explain her other features. Bondeson mentions in his book, that he took home samples of Julia’s hair.

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I originally drew a connection between Julia and hominology, along with two other “special people. I even included them in my original manuscript for *Meet the Sasquatch*. I also prepared panels on them for my museum exhibit at the Museum of Vancouver. John Green, however, was totally against any material of this nature, so I deleted all references and discarded the panels. Nevertheless, I did include references in *Bigfoot in Ohio* (1999) (later *Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio* (2006).

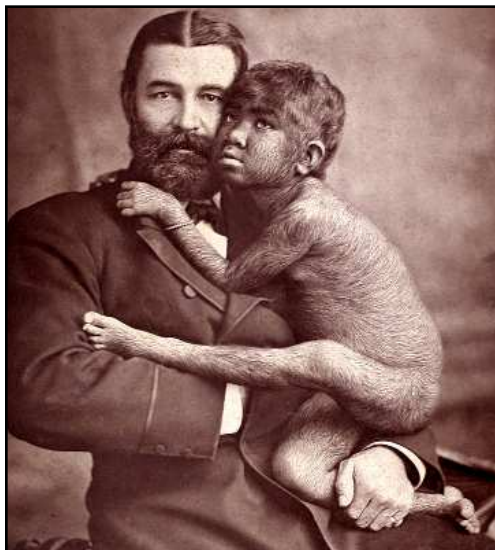
I think our scientists were in accord with John Green, so we have to conclude that early scientists who examined Julia while alive were simply ignorant. Either that or everything documented was a hoax.

Even before I obtained the book by Dr. Bondeson, I suggested getting a sample of Julia’s hair just to see what it is like from the standpoint of hominology; a DNA analysis (now available) might be interesting. All was to no avail; it would be no use if I tried to get a sample, I am not a PhD.

In recent years, the mummies of Julia and her baby were returned to Mexico where they were interred. I would think Dr. Bondeson would still have the hair he obtained.

For certain, what I propose is a shot in the dark; however, we are currently “clutching at straws” as to science and physical evidence of homins, so we don’t have much to lose.

One of the other “special people” was Krao Farini (1876–1926), as seen in the following photo.



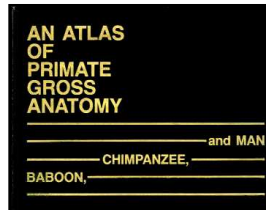
Like Julia Pastrana, Krao is well-documented. The third individual I mention raises questions of “political correctness,” so I will simply pass on this one.



This photo shows Dr. Daris Swindler, right, with Dr. Jeff Meldrum (left) and Dr. Esteban Sarmiento examining the Skookum Cast in 2000. They and other scientists concluded that the prints cannot be attributed to any known animal species. Dr. Swindler was supportive of the fact that sasquatch may exist. He was a highly acclaimed anthropologist. Here is what Wikipedia states of him:

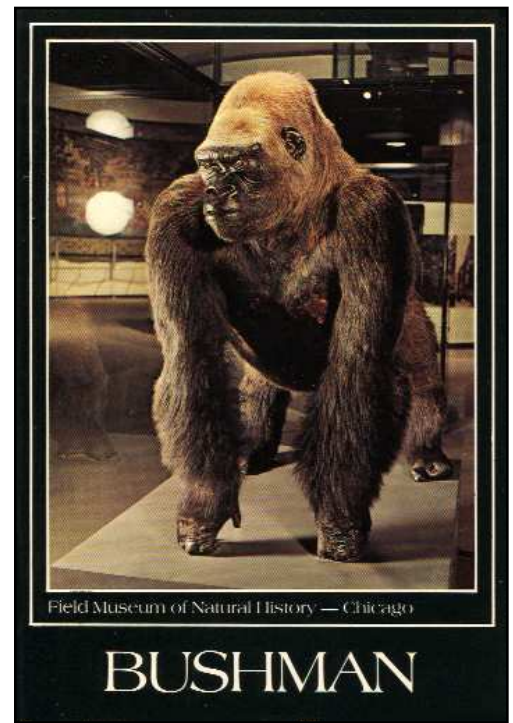
Swindler was generally acknowledged as a leading primate expert, having specialized in the study of fossilized teeth; his book *An Atlas of Primate Gross Anatomy* [written with Charles D. Wood] is a standard work in the field.

He gave to John Green a copy of the book mentioned and when I was up seeing John, he showed me the book. It is very large so I sat on the chesterfield and thumbed through it. John said it was a standard reference in the field of anthropology. I had never seen a book like that; absolutely astounding with exquisite illustrations.



Dr. Swindler wrote a very complimentary book review for my book *Meet the Sasquatch* (2004). Unfortunately, he sent it to the RHI rather than to me, and I did not know about it until 2012, long after his death in 2007. I was very upset with this because I would have liked to have thanked him. We corresponded during this time and he sent me an autographed copy of another book he wrote. He must have thought I was very remiss. Anyway, the RHI published the book report on its site (2012), so you can see it there. Whatever... I am still upset about the RHI’s omission.

If “run of the mill” anthropologists know of Dr. Swindler and his sasquatch-related thoughts, one would think they would pay a little attention to the sasquatch issue,



FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Chicago, Illinois
BUSHMAN
Anniversary Exhibit Hall
Bushman, world-renowned Cameroon gorilla, came to the Field Museum from Lincoln Park Zoo after his death in 1951 at the near record age of 23 years. Bushman was an immense ape; he weighed 550 lbs. and was 6 ft. 2 in. tall.

On one of my visits with René Dahinden he handed me this postcard and said, “You can keep this.” Shown below the first image is what is printed on the back of the card. He likely bought a few of them, and I think pondered this gorilla now and then.

If a sasquatch is essentially the same as a gorilla (great ape), then we can say the height to weight ratio might be similar. In this case, using Bushman’s numbers, an 8-foot tall sasquatch would weigh 714 pounds. Obviously, there is something missing because the P/G film subject is said to weigh much more than that (1,957 pounds) according to the NASI report. I think we can see and conclude that sasquatch have much large limbs and more body mass than a gorilla (2.74 times).

Now, the text states that Bushman lived to the ripe old age of 23 years; a near record for a gorilla. To me the subject in the P/G film looks much older than that; I would guess in her mid thirties. Given this is the case, then if the sasquatch is just a great ape as scientists insist, we certainly have a very unique animal. If sasquatch only live for around 23 years like gorillas, they would have to breed quite rapidly, or there must be a lot of them to maintain a decent population.

BC 150 YEARS
The Best Place on Earth

Celebrating 150 Years



Amor De Cosmos - 2nd Premier of B.C.



Sasquatch

From lovers to loners

In 1858, a proclamation put a name to the best place on earth: British Columbia. In 2008, join us in celebrating the lives of our citizens, past and possibly present. Amor De Cosmos, "Lover of the Universe," was B.C.'s colourful second Premier. Sasquatch is a better known "citizen" who stalks our forests, or maybe just our imaginations.

Learn more about exciting events and festivities all across the province, all year long.

www.BC150.ca



Photos courtesy of B.C. Archives

In 2008 the sasquatch got honorable mention in this BC government proclamation. I don't know what Amor De Cosmos (1825–1897) would have thought, but I doubt he would have been pleased. Here is a record of his early life as provided by Wikipedia.

Amor De Cosmos was born William Alexander Smith in Windsor, Nova Scotia to United Empire Loyalist parents. His education included a stint at King's College in Windsor, following which, around 1840, he became a mercantile clerk in Halifax, Nova Scotia. There he joined the Dalhousie University debating club, and came under the influence of the Nova Scotia politician and reformer, Joseph Howe. In 1845, at the age of 20, he converted to Mormonism and joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In

1852, he left for New York on a steam ship stopping first in Boston. He settled in Kanessville, known as Council Bluffs, Iowa, for two months where he established a daguerreotype gallery. But the following year the lure of the California Gold Rush beckoned, and Smith continued west, heading overland to Placerville, California. Here he set up a new studio and prospered taking pictures of the miners and their operations. Joined by his brother, the pair moved northwest to Oroville, California, where they engaged in various unspecified entrepreneurial ventures. In 1854, Smith successfully petitioned the California State Assembly to have his name changed to "Amor De Cosmos," a fancifully loose translation (using Latin roots) of "Lover of the Universe," although

in Portuguese and Spanish, it literally means Love of Cosmos. The name paid tribute, De Cosmos said, "to what I love most ...Love of order, beauty, the world, the universal."

Obviously it was his "love" that resulted in his selection for the proclamation. Nevertheless, being a Mormon I doubt his love extended to the sasquatch (totally the other way).

The sasquatch image used appears to be from the P/G film. I think it was the frame seen here fixed-up to move the right arm forward. I published this image, so there was access.

