

Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 2

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This modern illustration (painting?) of the Biblical (Old Testament) Cain in the process of murdering his brother, Abel, shows Cain holding a rock. He has obviously already hit Abel and is now “making sure.” Most traditional paintings show the “weapon” as a piece of wood; but I think a rock would be more likely.

Whether one believes in Old Testament accounts, is a matter of personal conviction, but the Cain and Abel story is in the footnotes of Hominology, and I really started looking at it a couple of years ago. While out for a stroll, I saw a lovely roundish granite rock (about 3.5 inches in diameter) in a lot where an old house had just been demolished and the ground plowed over. Upon holding the rock, I mused that this was likely man’s first weapon, I took the rock home and some time later created a sculpture of a very large hand holding the rock—I called the sculpture “Hand of Cain.” Granite is said to have been formed during “creation” so who knows? Perhaps my rock was around when the evil deed was done.

If you are wondering what the little bird (raven) is doing with the sculpture, it is explained as follows (as the story goes). After Cain killed his brother and his body was lying on the ground, a raven landed by it and scratched the ground with its feet. Cain “got the message” that the raven had been sent by God to instruct him that he must bury the body—thus the Biblical rule to bury the dead.

Cain was cursed by God for the murder and given a mark of some sort whereby he could not be killed. He was then doomed to wander the earth forever.

Some people are of the belief that “hairy homins” are Cain, sort of showing up here, there and everywhere. The sasquatch is in this category, but the fact that females are seen, and sometimes there is more than one sasquatch, doesn’t fit. Anyway Cain did marry (I don’t know how) and had descendents, so perhaps all are “wandering the earth.” The fact that we have not been able to obtain a sasquatch body (can’t be killed?), and we have not found bones, sort of flows into all of this.

In one culture, seeing a hairy homin is considered a bad omen. As a result, one never mentions his/her sighting—I think it might be a reflection on the person that he/she has done something bad.

Of course this is all a type of superstition, but for hundreds of years hairy homins have been associated with demons and so forth. They have found their way into the folklore and myth of many countries. The Roman Catholic Church was certainly not fond of them and effectively wished they would just go away. What will happen if/when in our case a sasquatch is “put on the table” will depend on what it is; if it’s just another great ape, no problem. Otherwise...??

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The old and tired saying “needle in a haystack” is highly applicable to sasquatch. If we divide the number of reported sasquatch related incidents over about 100 years in BC, Washington, Oregon, and California, by the people population we see the following;

BC	.00009 per person
WA	.00005 per person
OR	.00005 per person
CA	.00001 per person

This indicates that if you base your luck on people, then you are by far best to base your search in BC.

Now, if we divide the number of reported incidents by the square miles in each region, we see the following:

BC	.001 per square mile
WA	.004 per square mile
OR	.002 per square mile
CA	.002 per square mile.

This indicates that if you base your luck on the sasquatch population, then you are by far best to base your search in Washington.

An index can be created by multiplying each of the results. This gives us:



BC	.00000009
WA	.00000020
OR	.00000009
CA	.00000002

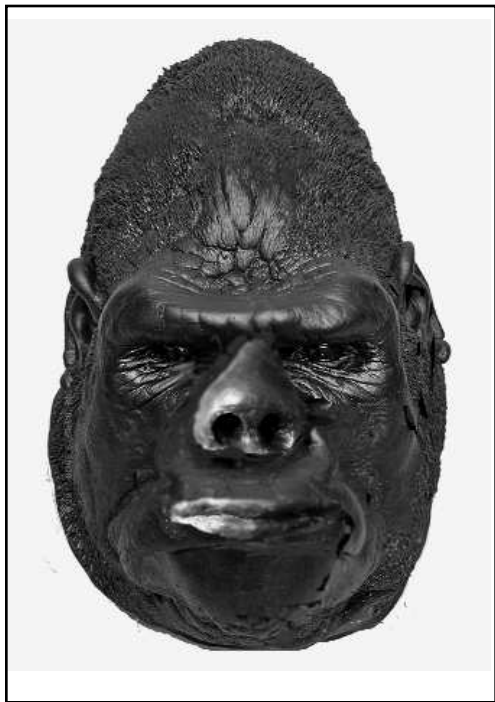
This indicates that Washington is again your best bet.

The “fly in the ointment” is that BC is greatly underrated as to the probable sasquatch population because there are so few people to see them. Unlike the US states, BC’s main human population hugs a few square miles in the South/West corner of the province. There are no main roads going North; one has to go east and then kind of wind his way North. This leaves many thousands of square miles with very few “human eyes;” and those that are there are unlikely to report what they have seen. Of course, one can reason that if there are no roads or people, then there are no gas stations, hotels, motels, stores or restaurants. The terrain is impossible and the weather brutal.

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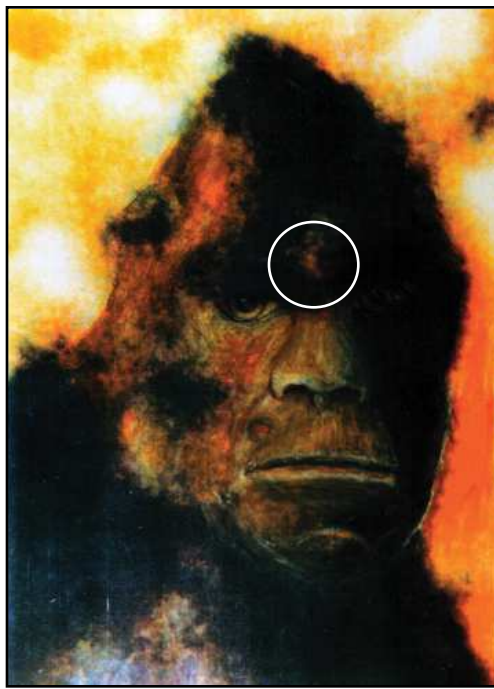


Bone Clones now has a gorilla head model. The fact that it is a three-dimensional object (like a sculpture) got me thinking about doing a little Photoshop surgery to see what it would look like if I substituted the nose and mouth with the same features from my latest sculpture. In other words, turn it into a “gorilla man.” Here is the result:



One little thing has intrigued me for years. Note that above the brow ridges in the center there is a sort of irregular pattern of skin—various little blocks. When I was doing artwork on photocopies for my sasquatch head image, something of the same nature emerged. I have circled it in the following image.

I reasoned that if the P/G subject was not a natural being, somebody sure paid



attention to detail in making the head.

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Road kill is dangerous to both humans and wild animals. What happens here is that the carcass attracts predators and they may cause vehicles to swerve to avoid hitting them. The situation is made worse because sometimes the animal body is smashed up, making it more attractive for a “quick meal.”



Furthermore, the odor of decaying meat is more intensive with a body in this state, so the “message” gets out for miles around very quickly. Commercial carriers are required to report road kill so that the carcass can be picked up as soon as possible.

It does not appear sasquatch are attracted to road kill; I have not seen a report stating this. I think they eat only fresh meat (not carrion).

Nevertheless, one thing is certain; dead bodies of any sort do not last very long in wilderness regions. When people (adults or children) disappear in these

regions, if they die from exposure or other causes, their bodies are totally consumed by predators; even bones are dragged away and gnawed on until they vanish. How long does this take? I have heard as little as a week or so.

Perhaps keep this in mind when people seem to “disappear from the face of the earth.” There is some hope that a skull can be found, and in some circumstances complete skeletons, but these cases are exceptions. Obviously the reason is that something prevented wild animals from doing what they normally do. As I have mentioned in *Meet the Sasquatch*, nature is a meticulous housekeeper; nothing is wasted.

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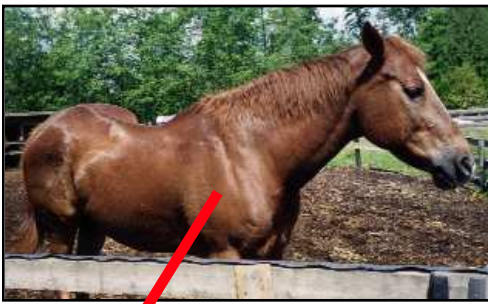


I created this image from a Jeff Glickman printed image about 15 years ago. It shows the head of the sasquatch in Frame 350 of the P/G film. Glickman, a forensic examiner, had a high resolution printer, state-of-the-art at the time. As a result the image came out quite clearly, although what appears to be there is not scientifically or mathematically there. Nevertheless, I had an 8 inch by 10 inch photo portrait created and it now resides in my sasquatch exhibit.

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When it was alleged that Roger Patterson made an ape-like costume out of the skin of a red horse, I took a photo of such an animal and compared things.

First off, the color of the sasquatch is what my computer says it should be. It is a very dark red-brown. I don't think a



in the form of a fist. The dark extension at the bottom is simply a part of the dark background, and the spindly “fingers” are just background artifacts.” If the so-called “thumb” is real, it’s on the wrong side. I have used an image of my own right hand to illustrate what I mean.

I will mention that the image of Frame 352 is from the Cibachrome negative. If other images from other sources fail to show the “fingers” and so forth, it means that those images were not at the same resolution as the image used here, so did not register all the background artifacts.”

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Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cown died in 2010 at age 99, It was he who was in charge when the P/G film was screened to scientist at the University of British Columbia on October 26, 1967. It was this good Doctor



who essentially sounded the “death knoll” for the film. He was a very famous man, and in the world of science, if a man like that says anything, or does not say anything, well it’s essentially ballgame over for anyone with opinions. He did not totally denounce the film, but more or less implied he did not think it was genuine. He did not have to justify anything, give reasons or answer questions; especially from those who

were not part of the scientific establishment. In this case, it was the words not spoken that denounced the film. He did not call for further study, of the film and that says everything. Those who intently studied sasquatch evidence carried on with very few professionals in their ranks. Scientists in general moved further and further away resulting in the current situation.

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Since I became involved in the sasquatch issue about 25 years ago, quite a few prominent researchers and others in have departed. Those most prominent in my experience (and personally met) are as follows (year of death shown).

- René Dahinden (2001)
- Dr. Grover Krantz (2002)
- Al Berry (2011)
- Bobbie Short (2013)
- Lloyd Pye (2013)
- Ray Crowe (2015)
- John Green (2016)
- Barry Blount (2016)

I worked with Rene Dahinden for about 6 years and it was mainly through him that I got involved with most of the others.

In August 1974 the following photographs and article about René were featured in the *Vancouver Sun*; a good article. It would be about 19 years later that I met him, so he had been searching for sasquatch for nearly 40 years at that time; he would mention this to me now and then, expressing his frustration. I can only imagine what he would say now at 64 years of searching.



horse of this color would be called a “red horse.” Anyway, horse hair is very fine, but coarse; from what I can see, much finer than the sasquatch. Keep in mind, that this Frame from the P/G film was taken at about 80 feet, so what we see is much finer than it really is.

It is interesting to note how the oil in the horses hide causes light reflection. Is it likely this is happening with the sasquatch? Would it happen with a commercially available gorilla suite?

Whatever the case, to make a costume from horse hide that fits that well would be a very difficult (I think impossible) job. Nevertheless, one scientists said that the “suit” is “baggy; but that’s OK because another scientist implied the subject looks male, not female (breasts not clear enough).

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If you look closely the right hand seen in this image of Frame 352 of the P/G film, you will see that that the hand is

Sasquatch searcher's zeal undimmed by 20-year hunt

By MOIRA FARROW

While Rene Dahinden works his little lead mine in a field in Richmond he dreams of making the greatest scientific discovery in history.

For 20 years Dahinden has been trailing the elusive Sasquatch and if the creature does exist he is determined to be the one to find it.

"I won't have anything more to do with these other hunters because I want to find the bloody thing for myself," he said in an interview Wednesday. "Then I'll pound the scientific community into the ground — not because they didn't believe in the Sasquatch but because they didn't have an open mind."

Swiss-born Dahinden has organized his life around his search for the mysterious hair-covered monster said to inhabit the Pacific Northwest. There have been many sightings of the seven- to 10-foot-tall creature called a Sasquatch that walks upright and is mentioned in many Indian legends.

Dahinden has not yet seen one for himself and says he shares many of the scientists' doubts about its existence.

"Twenty-four hours a day I have doubts — it drives me crazy," he said, puffing on his ever-present pipe. "But the Sasquatch business is so intriguing that I can't give it up, come hell or high water. I've sunk so much time and effort in it now that I must go

on searching. Besides, above added.

all else, I want to know the answer."

Dahinden, 44, set up his one-man lead mine operation to give himself the freedom to work — or not — whenever he wants. He mines, in a system unique in Canada, the used lead shot fired at Vancouver Gun Club in Richmond.

Dahinden's home-made sluice box and water pipe are set up on the peat-covered six acres of land where the shot falls behind the club.

"When I first started this mine in 1963 the shot was so thick that I was shovelling it up like gravel," he said.

"Today the club members shoot about 15 tons of lead a year — that's about 450,000 shots.

"I mine this lead, wash it, polish it and then sell it back to the club. Reclaimed shot sells for \$25 a 100-pound bag and that's roughly half the price of new shot."

Dahinden got the idea for his lead mine when he was running a boat rental business at Harrison Hot Springs and watched a shooting contest taking place beside the lake.

"I looked at all that lead falling into the lake and decided to see how much was out there," he said. "In a month I picked up about two tons of it with a gold dredge and that led to the mining operation at the club here."

Dahinden works only four months a year from March

through June and does odd jobs or hunts Sasquatch for the rest of the year.

"After four months I don't want to see any more god-dam pellets," he explained.

Dahinden came to Canada in 1953 after five years of "bumming around Europe for one end to the other." And it was on Dec. 3 of that year — he'll never forget the date — that he heard about the Sasquatch for the first time.

"The Daily Mail paper was sponsoring an expedition to hunt for the Abominable Snowman and that led to someone telling me about the Sasquatch in B.C.," he said.

"I was fascinated by the story and I went after the Sasquatch at first from a sense of adventure, I thought that all I had to do was go out and grab one — but here I am 20 years later still stumbling through the underbrush."

Dahinden estimated that he has spent \$20,000 of his own money on the Sasquatch hunt and the figure gets higher every time he dashes out of town to check on a sighting.

"In the Sasquatch business you have to be crazy or dedicated," he said. "On one side you have all the big scientists in the world, the game biologists, the press and all the so-called sane people. And on the other side you have a nut like me.

"But look at it this way — once upon a time scientists didn't believe the world was round or that man would get to the moon."