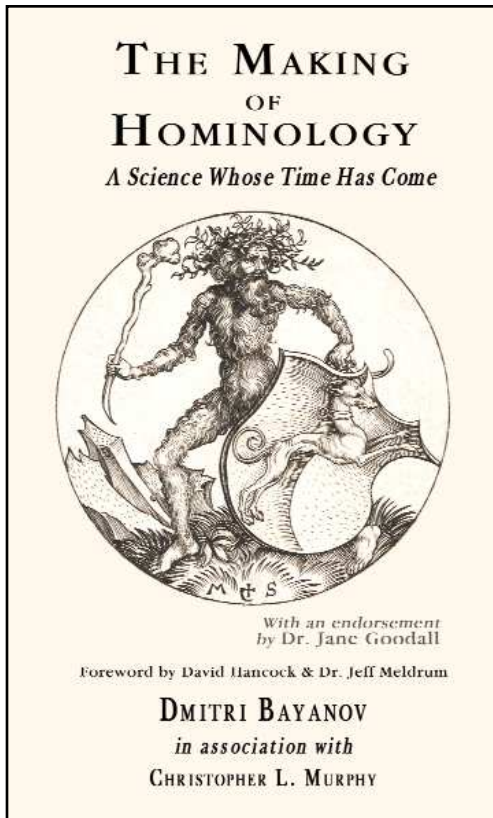



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 62

Christopher L. Murphy



THE MAKING OF HOMINOLOGY A SCIENCE WHOSE TIME HAS COME
BY DMITRI BAYANOV

Certainly one of the most important works on the subject of hominology in the last few decades, this book presents the case for a new field of study that is now both scientifically and academically justified.



Bayanov's work is supported by both experts and academia, as attested to by the testimonials of the world-famous primatologist Dr. Jane Goodall and other prestigious scholars. *The Making of Hominology* will undoubtedly become a major reference work on the topic.

"Dmitri Bayanov has proposed a new scientific discipline—hominology—that will study the many reports of unclassified hairy, upright, hominoid-like creatures from various quarters of the globe ... Bayanov has authored several books and published papers arguing convincingly that the accumulating evidence for these species warrants a move from the realm of myth and legend to serious scientific investigation."

Jane Goodall, PhD, DBF
Founder – the Jane Goodall Institute & UN Messenger of Peace:

"... This present book, *The Making of Hominology*, is a timely and substantial contribution in this frontier of scientific investigation."
Nikolay Drazdov, PhD, Lomonosov Moscow University, Russia

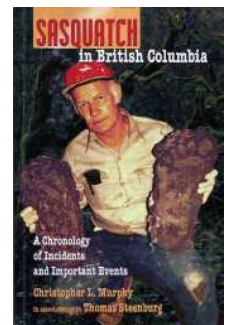
"This book is an eloquent summary of his struggle to promote a scientific 'hominology'... A serious and thoughtful book on a controversial subject."
Paul LeBlond, PhD, University of British Columbia, Canada

"This book makes the explicit case that the study of yetis, sasquatch, and the like qualifies as a science—hominology—both because of the nature of science and because the evidence is overwhelming that these creatures are real and that they are closer relatives of humans than of apes."
Henry Bauer, PhD, University of Sydney, Australia

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Full testimonials can be found within the front matter of the book.

My only book use of the process was for the cover of *Sasquatch in British Columbia*. I wanted to put Bob Titmus on the cover, but the photo of him did not have an appropriate background. I took a photo of a dark forest and then superimposed Bob onto that photo,



Prior to digital photography and Photoshop, this would have been difficult. Keep in mind that digital images are composed of tiny electronic pixels and you can do what you want with them; not so with film photographs.

Of course, photographs were fabricated probably as soon as photography was invented, but the ordinary person could not do it. With digital photography even a child can do it.

Although this is great for most things, for our subject it is a catastrophe. All we can do is look closely at an image and try and find clues that it has been fabricated. Photoshop has refined its processes over the years to the point where such detection is extremely difficult. Hoaxers don't need to purposely blur images any more. The Sheregest photos were taken with a 35mm digital camera; that's why they are so clear. If they were fabricated, they have me fooled, and also Marlon Davis. Nevertheless, others say there is evidence of "Photoshop," so few professionals will give the incident credibility.

Trying to provide digital photo evidence for scientific consideration of a North American great ape or relict hominoid of some sort is categorically impossible and somewhat naive. A real 35mm photograph with a negative would be much better, but even then the subject is so far removed from scientific acceptance that only a type specimen (body/tissue/bones) will suffice.

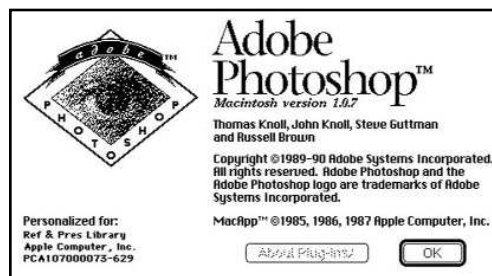
This book will soon be in print. A book release notification has been posted on the Sasquatch Canada web site. Please have a look so you will understand everything.

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straight ahead, then the sclera is continually visible; which is only seen in humans. This indicates that if the image was fabricated in Photoshop, then a human eye was used.

The Photoshop program was released in 1990 and that year marks the absolute end of photograph or image credibility for absolutely everything. Below is the first Photoshop logo and registration information. Ironically, the logo is a human eye.



Basically, what one does to fabricate a photograph is take a background photo (Layer 1) and put another photo (Layer 2) on top. The first layer is fixed, but the second layer can be "erased" as needed to reveal what is in the first layer.



The eye of the subject in the Sheregest encounter photos is very clear in this image. We can see a white sclera and as the alleged homin appears to be looking

HUMAN FOOTPRINT IN SNOW – MURPHY



NOTE: Red bar is exact measurement matched with ruler.



We had a little snow up this way so I made a footprint with my naked foot out on my balcony. I was amused to see that it appears I have six or even seven toes. The second illustration shows you that I have only five.

What happens here is that my big toe did not impress into the snow evenly; I only got the high points. It therefore registered as two or three toes.

I am not sure if this sort of thing happens with prints in soft soil; but if it does, it explains the “6-toe” mystery in perhaps some instances.

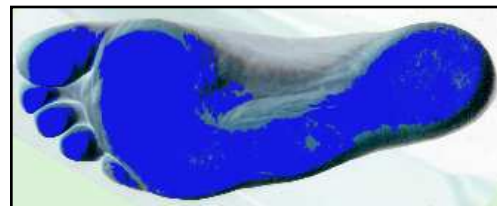
I have provided a scan of my foot, made by placing my foot on the scanning bed. You can compare the toes to see how thing sort of net out.

Oddly, this discussion was not on my mind when I decided to make a snow

print. I wanted to illustrate in snow that footprints are seldom as large as an actual foot. This is because the toes and the heel round out and up. The red bar in the second image shows my exact print size, which is about 10.75 inches. My actual foot, however, measuring from the back of the heel to the tip of the toes is nearly 11.5 inches long; I need a size 12 shoe.

Patty, the P/G film subject, would definitely have a larger foot length than 14.5 to 15 inches. I would say her shoe size would be at least 16 inches. Furthermore, if she has an extended heel, as stated by Dr. Grover Krantz, Dmitri Bayanov, and Igor Burtsev, then the length of the actual foot is again greater; perhaps another inch. Let me again reinforce that footprints may not show the full extent of the toes and the heel. It all depends on the depth of the print. To get the entire foot, I would say a depth of 2 inches is needed for a sasquatch.

The following inverted and color adjusted image of my foot shows you more clearly what parts of the foot registered on a flat surface. The blue flattened areas are where the foot made contact with the scanner bed. To get more of the foot in an impression, then the foot has to sink into the surface; whatever that might be.



There is perhaps something more important in all of this. When I made my footprint, naturally, the snow was very cold on my foot sole. That is no big deal for one print; but I wondered how far I could walk in bare feet in snow. I don't think very far; perhaps 50 paces or so.

Now, I might be going out on a limb, but I don't think any great ape would be able to go very far in snow, even if they could withstand the cold temperature otherwise.

Human and other great ape feet probably have too much skin surface for walking in snow. We do know that Nepalese hillmen walk barefoot (See B&P No. 5, page 1); but I am not sure they do so in snow, especially in very cold temperatures.

Checking into this subject, there are a

lot of factors at play; snow temperature ranges from just freezing to extremely cold, and a lot depends on the individual.

In some cases, one can reach an equilibrium where his or her body creates enough heat to compensate for the loss of heat through the toes and feet soles. This is likely the case with polar bears and I will guess that the larger the animal the better for this sort of thing. Perhaps herein lies the answer for sasquatch—their size allows resistance. As to children, there might be a problem here.

I will mention that René Dahinden told me that we might be seeing hair between the toes in frame 61 of the P/G film. This would make sense in minimizing the amount of snow that goes between the toes where the skin would be more sensitive to cold than the surfaces of the toes and foot sole.

Perhaps in all of this we have another little factor that pushes the sasquatch away from “humanism.” Keep in mind we are talking no footwear at any time for sasquatch

The fact that large bare human-like footprints have been (and continue to be) found in snow probably disqualifies a large human as the print-maker. Of course there is always the possibility (not probability) that the prints were fabricated, but that is really pushing the envelope in most cases.

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HUMAN HAND PRINT IN SNOW MURPHY



Just for good measure, I made a hand print in snow to see exactly how much registers. Again, the red bar is an exact measurement matched with the ruler. I come out at about 8.5 inches from my

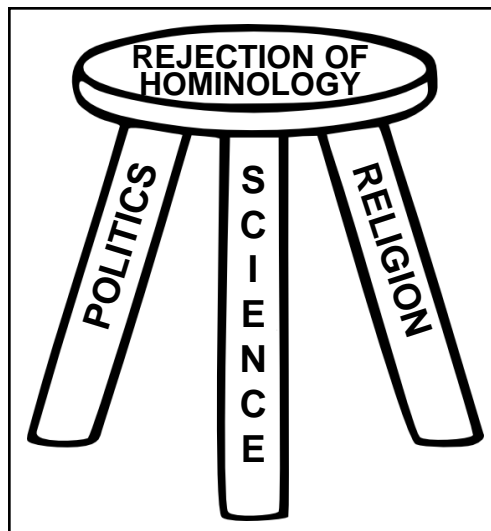
finger tip (longest finger) to the edge of my palm. Although fingers and palms also round up and out, the amount is small, but nonetheless, something. Naturally, the deeper the print, the greater the size; but no more than about 1 inch in depth to get everything.

The Fort Bragg sasquatch hand print was 11.5 inches for the same distance (longest finger to edge of palm). As a result it was 3 inches longer than my hand.

All things equal (which is a tough call) then I would have to be about 8 feet tall to have a hand that size. My hand is likely larger than average, and I am definitely taller than average, so this statistic is just a bit of a guide (men around 6 feet tall and about 200 pounds).

As to hands and snow, the other day I cleared snow off my car windows with my bare right hand and by the time I was finished I was in pain. Hands appear to be less resistant to cold than feet, but are not continually in snow like feet.

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It appears to me that the rejection of hominology (particularly the sasquatch) is supported by three major disciplines: SCIENCE, POLITICS, AND RELIGION.

SCIENCE says hominoids don't exist period, and great apes do not exist in North America.

POLITICS is guided by science but influenced by money. Recognition of the sasquatch would be a major headache to the lumber industry. Environmentalists have forced the closer of land for timber

to protect endangered species. Also, the prospect of having more aboriginals or another different aboriginal would bring about additional costs.

RELIGION has traditionally just wished the issue would disappear. It does not say much these days, but in the past sort of thought homins were demons or the devil, which it definitely recognizes, even today. Here I believe the thought is that if you look for the devil, you will find it, so best to look for something else.

When a person is in two or all three disciplines, objection to hominology doubles and triples. It is not beyond professionals to fabricate information and distort facts to support their personal mind-set.

This is not a problem on an individual bases, but when the guy in charge is of this persuasion, then the old saying “The boss is not always right; but he's always the boss,” kicks in.

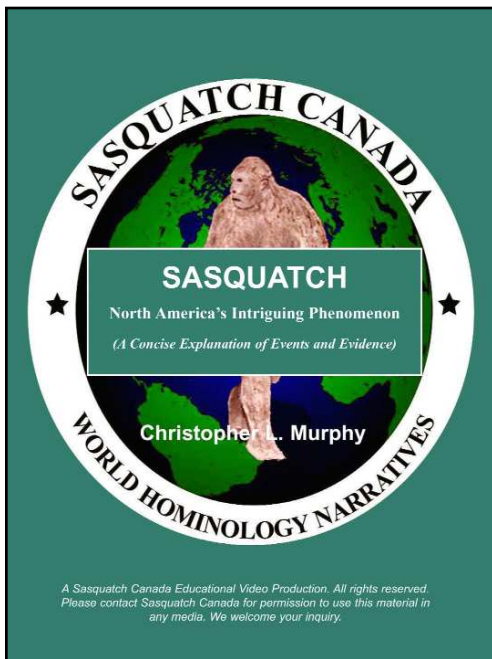
As I have explained in previous papers, hominology is at least a cultural phenomenon. There are at least five different (highly varied) cultures that recognize different types of homins. In all cases, science says “no,” demanding bones, tissue, or a body, or at least DNA from hair that cannot be “human.”

I find it hard to believe that any one or all three disciplines “cover-up” evidence of homin existence. Nevertheless, many people do, and I have been sent material that alleges this is so. I don't write about it because trying to resolve a mystery with another mystery won't work. Naturally if an allegation can be proven that's a different story.

In science, “absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.” One has to get his or her mind around that, but what it says is if you don't have acceptable hard evidence, then you can't say something exists because other factors indicate this. Nevertheless, there is a bit of a double standard here because in law a jury or a judge can render a decision based on testimony or circumstantial evidence, which is not hard evidence.

I would love to see the United States Supreme Court tackle the hominology question.

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We have posted another narrative to YouTube and the Sasquatch Canada website. There is absolutely nothing new to those who have been around for 15 years or so. I just thought that we needed to change the format so that people could simply view and listen to the material presented.

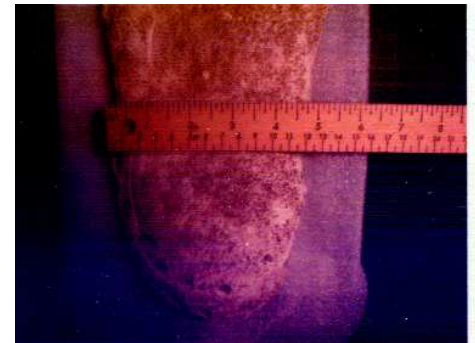
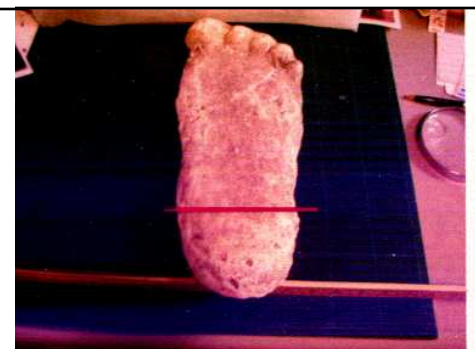
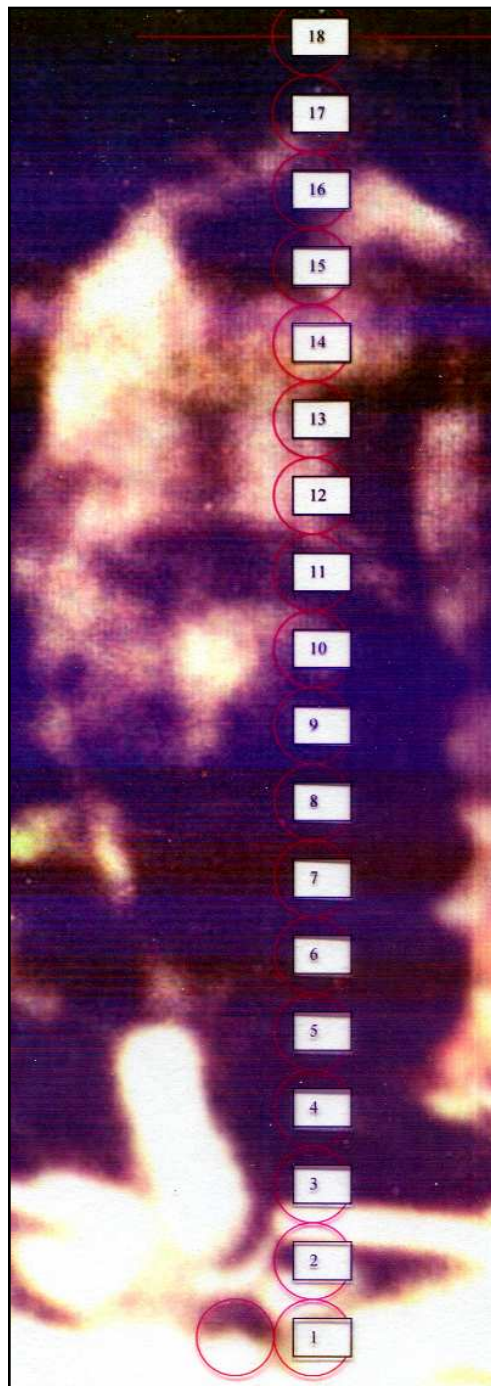
Do people look at all this sort of thing? Absolutely, thousands; unless my computer went to Trump University and is providing “alternative facts.”

I do explain things in the introduction to the narrative. I often think that if I could just get journalists, would-be journalist and potential book authors to suffer through this material (20 minutes) they would get their facts straight.

I did not create the material presented sitting in a prison cell. I had the best resources one could hope for. Some of the people who assisted me have now passed away; John Green in particular.

Everything is in my book *Know the Sasquatch*; I just boiled it down to the basic facts. Fred Beck and Albert Ostman are now getting “red flags,” but I am not totally sure. I would be much more skeptical if they had their experiences in recent time (I think we were a bit less likely to fabricate things prior to the 1960s—it was considered a sin; but I could be wrong.

I do provide this material (called the “The Eighteen Panels”) at my sasquatch exhibits; usually on a wall all together where they can be easily read; but still a bit of chore..



There are 17.5 Circles. How wide is the heel?

Heel Width Inches	HEIGHT Inches
4.5	78.75
4.75	83.12
5	87.5

NOTE:

Here is my heel from the back. You must take into account everything the camera



“sees” to establish the image width. That is the reason the ruler shown on the cast (above) is so far back.

Over 15 years ago, I said that the heel of the P/G subject in frame 62 could be used to calculate the body height. I was greatly criticized for this. Back then we used transparencies and an overhead projector to present material. I recently stumbled on the transparency I used and decided to present it here.

Given the actual width of the heel is as we see in a film site cast, there is nothing wrong with this analysis. First off the subject is standing on the leg that has the heel we see, so it is totally within its photographic plane. Note that the foot seen cannot be used for a measurement without a secondary calculation because it is closer to the camera by at least 3 feet. If we have the heel physical width as

indicated by a cast, then a valid calculation can be made. Of course, I can’t guarantee that the cast is from a foot of the subject, but we are quite sure the casts we have were.

After all this time, I established, using a totally different method, that the subject as seen in this film frame was about 77.40 inches, or 6 feet 5 inches. The “stoop” (bent over body) and head tilted down would be about 10.1 inches, making the average walking height about 87.5 inches as determined by a forensic scientist for frame 352 and other frames.

Obviously, the heel width in my transparency was actually 4.42 inches wide (77.4/17.5); very close to my early measurement of 4.5 inches.