

WE NEED TO BE CLEAR ON SOMETHING

I am sure most, if not all of you, have listened to the great narratives Lynn Smyth has provided on YouTube and the Sasquatch Canada website. It is also apparent that you have looked at material I have provided, especially in this publication and in museum exhibits.

When you see so much testimony and evidence on sasquatch reality, you likely ask yourself why more cannot be done to fully confirm hominoid existence and move to the next level—full research and documentation on its nature and life-style.

Most academics would say that the reason is because the sasquatch does not exist in the first place. Unfortunately, few academics look at the evidence you have seen. Whatever the case, it's a valid question and I will provide you with an answer.

In short, to do anything in this world that requires professional assistance you need money; I am sure I don't need to explain that. Now you might think why don't you just ask for it—look at all the money raised for charitable purposes. Let me explore that for a moment.

You see on TV that a fund was established to help out someone who has a medical problem or a family that has lost everything. Americans are extremely generous so a very large amount of money is collected and provided to the person or family with the problem.

Generally, an organization like Go Fund Me handles the collection process and the donations are sent to a bank or credit union (financial institution). The person who originated the project arranges this; that person does not lay his or her hand on one dime of the money collected; everything is handled by the financial institution.

These institutions are happy to provide a public service and if there are any administration costs, they would be minimal.

Of course, Big Brother has his eye on everything. In the USA he is the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and in Canada,

the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

They both do audits just to make sure there has not been any “sticky fingers.” Let me mention here that you don't fool around with those guys. In the old days (before computers) one might have been able to get away with some fiddling around, but not anymore.

If you want to do something that is not charity-related, as would be for research in hominology, it's a totally different story. In this case you must have a registered organization—most often a FOUNDATION. There needs to be a president, vice-president, secretary, registered accountant and in our case a scientific board. It is also wise to retain legal council (i.e., a lawyer). On top of that, you need bylaws (I will get to that later).

You apply for a legal foundation (cost is as low as \$200) but your lawyer will want something to look over your application.

This being granted, you now solicit funds through Go Fund Me or a similar organization. You still need a financial institution for the transfer of funds from Go Fund Me. In other words, your foundation has an account at a certain bank or credit union. You have checks for your account, which are signed by your secretary, and he or she has authority to make electronic money transfers.

You might have a little trouble getting a financial institution to take on an account of this nature. You have to explain everything in detail. You say that the money will be used for research in hominology, and when asked, What is that? you will have to say, “We want to prove that sasquatch exist.” At this point the manager or head person will likely be brought in. It is probably best to have a PhD anthropologist with you. Let me put it this way: you will have to “sell” what you want to do.

Your bylaws need to state how the foundation will be run (who has the authority to do what). What I envision would be best here are the officers mentioned and a scientific board consisting of five (5) PhD scientists; although you could likely get away with

just three. The officers and the scientific board form the executive committee which has the authority to run the entire foundation. An example of a good set of bylaws is the EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION. Just netsearch and go to RESOURCES/FOUNDATION BYLAWS. Of course, it would be wonderful to form a hominology foundation in conjunction with a university, but for the moment I believe this would be a “bridge too far.”

Projects are determined or requested and the executive committee decides on the viability and provides restraints (budget). If scientific work (DNA analysis and so forth) is required then just the scientific board decides (votes) on the project. One or more of the scientific board members handles the project with the secretary.

The secretary with the assistance of the other officers publishes the results of projects on a website. Keep in mind that the money to do anything was provided by the public so you must keep people informed of how the money was used.

The registered accountant is your first line of defense with the IRS or the CRA. He or she must keep very strict records of all receipts and disbursements.

Although the secretary can probably handle most requirements, you will likely need a clerk to answer the phone and handle day-to-day inquiries. Generally, the accountant and the clerk would be paid positions; although you can likely contract out accounting services.

Even though you have a registered not-for-profit foundation you still have to report to “Big Brother” and thus make sure there are no loose ends. If desired, you create a society in conjunction with your foundation. I discuss this in detail later.

If your question is, Would this work? My answer is, very likely. Public interest in hominology is very high (forget about scientific interest for the moment; we are working on that). A significant amount of money would likely be collected to seed the foundation and you can always solicit additional funds.

There are ways to make money by having a printed journal, selling copyrights to images, and working with television documentary providers.

That is the story, and if you think you have the expertise and energy to establish a foundation, then please think about doing so (I lack the latter—energy). I don't mind acting in an official capacity to help manage things, but the "leg work" and day-to-day requirements must be handled by others. I need to mention that the most important position in any organization is the secretary. His or her work will likely end up being a full time job. In some "not-for-profit" organizations the secretary is a paid position.

Dmitri Bayanov has mentioned several times that we need a "society." It is a good idea and that is actually the next step in the process. You form a society under the new foundation. The society does all the "people things"—memberships, conferences with paid speakers, museum exhibits, website, annual journal, awards and so forth. It tries to break even as to costs, but is supported by the foundation. Naturally the foundation executive is in the society and some members may have dual roles; however, I prefer having a different body. You have to abide by the Societies Act (as applicable by state or province) which again requires bylaws.

How does all this work? Let's say the society gets a letter or email that suggests something be done that is going to cost \$5,000 (scientific analysis, expedition, provision of game cameras and so forth).

The society gives its approval and sends the request to the foundation. The foundation votes on the project and if approved takes it from there in cooperation with the society. If scientific work is to be done, the scientific board (PhDs) handles everything as previously discussed. The result of all work is published by the society. If the project is not scientific, the foundation releases the funds and the society takes it from there; again publishing all results.

All of this cannot be implemented at once. You start with a legal foundation and it does everything as I have explained. Given things work out, you then look at a society a couple of years down the road. In some cases, the foundation can simply continue to do the

things a society does as I initially outlined.

You must see on television that when the credits come up for some documentary it says something like "With support from the XYZ FOUNDATION (often there are several mentioned).

Let me put that in perspective. If, for example, a sasquatch-related organization (BFRO, RHI etc.) wants to do something and needs \$5,000 it can go to the foundation and ask for support. The condition here is that all of the findings are provided to the foundation for publication. If money is used to "make money" (books, rights, etc.), then there has to be reciprocity (give something back). All of this is worked out beforehand.

What I am saying here is that the foundation is like the "father figure." It does not discriminate. If it sees that someone has a good idea or a need (no matter where in the world) it will help if it decides that the request is justified and has the resources.

Keep in mind that the foundation has to issue, or arrange to issue, tax receipts for every dollar collected. The society needs to do the same if it elects to solicit donations. This is the big difference between just asking for donations on a non-registered website, which does not issue tax receipts. Most people want a receipt because they can claim the money on their personal (or corporate) income tax. Professional funding organizations issue receipts. You have to prove you are a registered not-for-profit organization before they will consider your project.

There are not-for-profit organizations and "ministries" that raise millions of dollars and sometimes misuse the money collected. I am sure you have seen such cases many times in the news. Handling large sums of money is a big responsibility, and "Big Brother" does not trust anybody. That is why it is difficult to find people who are willing to get involved in establishing and maintaining a foundation and a society.

We all have much more fun doing research, reading about hominology, creating papers, corresponding on the Internet and so forth than getting involved in all this "stuff." It is absolutely not SCIENCE, it is BUSINESS, but it goes with the territory.

Aside from Peter Byrne using an established foundation for funding of his projects (which were significant) in the very early days, we (our very loose fraternity) has not gone this route. Nevertheless, there has been some private funding for some projects, beginning with Tom Slick and the 1959-1962 Pacific Northwest Expedition. This is great if you can get it. In truth, what we have done for the past 50 plus years is wait around for someone to come along and plunk down some money. How many times have I heard, "We need another Tom Slick."

As it stands, we either continue to wait or get organized and move in the direction I have detailed. Even if we are successful in getting the general scientific establishment to consider research in hominology there is still going to be the question of finances. Universities don't have much spare money and I even doubt that the Smithsonian has much. National Geographic likely has some, but getting it to spend something on hominology might be tougher than we think.

If you believe that finding some highly positive indication of hominoid existence (DNA, whatever) is going to open the flood gates for professional and financial "investments," I have great reservations here. It is more likely the result will be, "We need to do more research" (and someone will say, "We need another Tom Slick"). Nevertheless, such a finding would improve the chances of getting financial support for a foundation.

If I had to guess, I would say that less than 20% of those reading *Bits & Pieces* have got this far in this particular article. The reason is that this sort of material is not fun; it's work (although for me it was fun to write because business is my "thing").

I said at the outset that "We need to be clear on something," and hopefully I have clearly explained that "something." It is in the category of "The necessary evil," (something that is undesirable but must be accepted).

NOTE: I did mention this sort of thing to my credit union contact, and she was not keen on the idea; as a result, I am not sure about credit unions. Banks are likely more liberal, but I think you really need to have your act together.



UNITED STATES



GREAT BRITAIN

These images were sent to Dmitri Bayanov by a Russian/American hominologist working in Washington, DC. He immigrated to the USA in the 1990s. He stated: “Photo No. 1 (Left) was taken by me in Washington, DC, four months ago, 30 meters from the spot where I leave gifts to a Bigfoot family in

the US Capital’s urban forest. Photo No. 2 (Right) was published on March 29, 2019 by Eileen Buxton in Britain.” The similarity of the designs is quite fascinating.

Washington, DC, of course is a very busy place, so I can only conclude that the same situation as in Great Britain applies. In other words, homins live on the fringes

of urban areas and travel and forage at night. I could not find any specific sighting reports for Washington, DC, but a bigfoot-related group there indicates there have been sightings.

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Seen here are what are said to be only bald or balding gorillas ever discovered. Remarkably, age had nothing to do with the condition. Both subjects were only about 20-23% into their average life-span.

By comparison, about 85% of human males have significant hair loss by about age 50, or 64% into their average life span (USA). The degree of baldness seen on the gorillas would likely increase this human percentage somewhat.

I think we can say with some certainty that the odds of seeing a bald or balding gorilla in the wild are very low (perhaps even lower than winning a major lottery).

What got me thinking about this subject was the reference in a British report (Abernethy Forest, 2012) wherein

it was noticed that the subject was, “going bald on top.” I recall at least one reference to the same thing in North American reports. I did not make a note as it seemed natural that sasquatch males would likely go bald with age. Obviously if sasquatch are anything to do with gorillas, this is not the case.

Perhaps, this is another marginal indication that sasquatch are much closer to modern humans than gorillas.

As to chimpanzees, it’s a different story. According to Wikipedia, “Chimps lose more hair as they age, and develop bald spots.” Chimps (especially the bonobo) are very close to modern humans. The physical size of sasquatch and chimps, however, are significantly different,

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Alex Solunac did a little research and offers some valuable insights as to an article in *B&P* No. 65.

I have been really enjoying the *Bits and Pieces* articles that you have been posting. The one on the “Harrison Triangle” got me to check out the area on Google Earth and I noted that there is a Hydro line that cuts through this area and heads north to Lillooet where it branches off of the main line that comes from the WAC Bennett Dam hydro line (This is the one that feeds power to most of BC).

So the reason that I bring this up is that this would be a great area to install cameras for Sasquatch research. I base this on the following:

1. Easy access – roads run the length of the cut. (A bit of a hike to get on the roads would be needed unless keys could be obtained).

2. Lots of food for animals, plenty of food for large animals like a Sasquatch.

3. Limited people activity. Animals might understand that this area is not frequented by people, due to the gates (a bonus to us researchers as less of a chance of our cameras being discovered).

4. Lots of Animal traffic due to the direct route of the power lines.

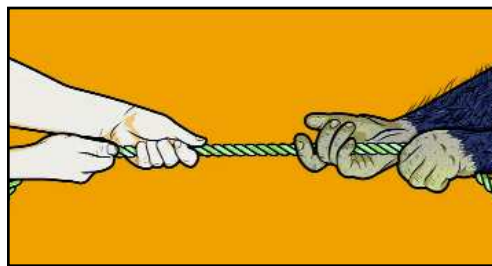
There is a large power line cut just west of Twenty Mile Bay. This might also be a good area for some cameras to be set up.

I think Alex has some very good advice. Keep in mind that there continue to be sightings and other sasquatch-related incidents on the fringes of the Triangle and beyond. Thomas Steenburg is now keeping track of them on his website. It is not as though we are talking about ancient history; this has been going on for many current years—not a lot changes in that region. Harrison Hot Springs has suffered some development (massive condominiums on the waterfront) but further expansion is essentially blocked by steep, mountain sides. There is no doubt that within about 10–15 minutes by car going East (towards the top of the map) from Harrison Hot Springs you are totally in the wilderness. The paved road stops at about that point; but the gravel road is in good condition.

This is all BC rain forest. It is very dense and you cannot see very far into it—perhaps 50 feet if you are lucky. Sasquatch don't have to do much to remain concealed. If you are brave enough to blaze a trail by foot, it is quite treacherous (holes, dead trees, slippery rocks, thick growth, steep slopes, and so forth).

Using the Hydro line (clearing under the power lines) Alex mentions would allow use of a 4x4 vehicle (Hydro has to maintain its towers and power lines). I am not sure about getting keys to gated sections, but this can likely be arranged.

I think an expedition into this region might bring about some results. It would need to be for at least a week with a proper cameraman.



From earliest times, sasquatch strength has been noted. Although it would be expected that a hominoid the size of an adult sasquatch would have significant strength, what has been witnessed goes far beyond what might be expected. A top human bodybuilder the size and weight of an average sasquatch would not equal its performance. An article by George Dvorsky (netsearch GIZMODO CHIMP STRENGTH) may provide the answer. The following are extracts:

Scientists Have Finally Figured Out Why Chimps Are So Damn Strong

Humans may have big, bulbous brains, but when it comes to pure muscle power, we're often considered the weakest of the great apes. Even chimpanzees, who are significantly smaller than us, exhibit levels of strength that are practically super-human by our standards. New research shows the degree to which our primate cousins are stronger than us—and why their tiny bodies pack such an impressive punch.

...This strength is not the result of the chimpanzee's physical form, its range of motion, or a newly-discovered dedication to bench presses and deadlifts, but instead, the product of how the fibers in chimp muscles are distributed. Because chimpanzees are our closest-living primate relative, these findings are offering new insights into human evolution—and why we're such weaklings.

I believe there may be something else going on with sasquatch muscularity that is associated with bullet penetration. Hunters have shot at a sasquatch, but failed to bring it down. It appears its muscles act as a bullet-proof vest. Of course, the first thought is that the hunter missed; but those guys don't accept that reason.



I found the above image and following I write-up on the Crypto Reality United website:

A real bigfoot hair sample is analyzed under a micro-cam to get a closer look. You can see that the Sasquatch hair (right) is actually almost 4 times the diameter of a modern human hair.

Note the coloration in the hair; up close you can see how every color in the entire spectrum is represented, this is how they blend into the forest. The sunlight is diffused off the canopy overhead and all the surrounding bush, those canopy or bush colors are picked up during diffusion and "Retransmitted" onto the "Achromatically" colored Sasquatch or Bigfoot in the forest.

The physical morphology of these hairs clearly shows that under varying conditions and levels of light the Sasquatches' hair will "Adapt" to varying colors and levels of light to "KEEP" the individual perfectly blended at all times.

I cannot attest to the reality of the sasquatch hair. In my experience, sasquatch hair has not been that thick. Nevertheless, given what is stated is correct, we may have a bit of an explanation of how sasquatch seem to "disappear" as out-lined.

The process would be the same as with the chameleon. Shown here is a magnification of this animal's skin. The chameleon can virtually disappear by totally blending into its background (whatever it is on). Its entire body changes to that color.

Applying this to an 8-foot tall sasquatch is a bit of a stretch, but it definitely has merit—many times I have read, "I looked again and it was gone."

