



## Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 90

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**A**l DeAtley, Roger Patterson's brother-in-law, died on October 21, 2019 at age 85. It was Al who received the films from Roger and Bob Gimlin at Bluff Creek, California, and had them developed. They were shipped by air in the evening of October 20, so Al would have picked them up the next day. Despite being asked many times as to where he took the films for development, he simply stated he did not remember. I believe this was to protect the identity of the facility and the person who did the developing (which was likely done after hours).

The following is the official newspaper obituary for DeAtley.

### Albert DeAtley

Albert DeAtley, 85, longtime supporter of the local valleys that he loved and compassionate benefactor, passed away from complications of stroke on Monday evening, October 21, 2019 at 10:22pm surrounded by family and his loving wife, Pat DeAtley.

Known as "driving force in his industry," he first knew success in his leadership as CEO of Superior Asphalt, where he built a top notch management team. Over his tenure, the business came to be one of the largest family owned Asphalt and Paving Road Construction Companies in the United States. Early on,

he adopted a philosophy of supporting all local businesses and suppliers that fueled his success, and later parlayed that same "give back" philosophy into causes that were close to his heart, industry and state.

While running his business, he was a very active member in the Washington Asphalt Pavement Association, serving as a Board member in the late 70s, 80s, 90s and early 2000s. He was President of the Washington chapter in 1987 and served as President of the National Asphalt Pavement Association in 1994. During his presidency, he was the driving force behind the establishment of the NAPA Research and Educational Foundation scholarship endowment nationwide and worked very hard to get endowed pledges from 11 other Washington state paving companies. These efforts spearheaded a massive program, fueling several hundred scholarships across numerous states nationally. In Washington, since 1995, WAPA has awarded in excess of 550 scholarships totaling over \$700,000 to civil engineering students at the University of Washington and WSU. These are perpetual scholarships that will be awarded "forever" as they are funded from the investment returns from the original endowment funds.

As a young man, he met his wife, Pat (Iva Ruth Patterson), married her on June 5, 1955, started their family together having two sons, Alan and Jeffrey, and one daughter, Janet. As their family matured, they both enjoyed travel, became avid boaters, had Roche Harbor as an annual destination on Pat's July Birthday and were in the harbor for 47 years. Big Bay on Stuart Island, BC was another destination for over 2 generations of salmon fishing and business entertaining and, last but certainly not least, Union Bay where their "Or Noir" brought so many and did not miss a single home football game for over 40 years at Husky Stadium.

He was a passionate and a vigorous contributor to so many causes and Pat too. The University of Washington was high on his list, starting with the Athletic department, specifically the football programs and stadiums as a member of

the Tye Club Champions Circle. Al & Patty are also Presidential Laureates and Henry Suzzallo Society members, and Al-who studied civil engineering at the UW in the early 1950s-was inducted into the UW Construction Hall of Fame in 2000 and received a College of Engineering Diamond Award for Distinguished Service in 2006 and also served on the University of Washington Foundation Board. Dedicated philanthropists who hosted many charity functions at their Yakima home, Al and Pat have as their motto *non nobis solum* ("not for us alone"). Closer to home, so many causes were generously supported including the Boy Scout's DeAtley Lodge at Camp Fife, Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences, the Memorial Foundation, the Walter Clore Center, Rotary, Washington Wine Country, and on and on.

He was one of a kind, and some say an era is ending. Let's hope not! He is survived by his loving wife, Pat, his daughter, Janet Leduc, his grandson, Jeremy DeAtley, Dustin DeAtley and Dustin's wife Brittany, his granddaughter, Michelle Mercer and her husband Dennis Sills, and two great granddaughters, Shayera Sills and Diana Sills. He is also survived by Alan DeAtley and his family.

END

Oddly, the obituary does not mention DeAtley's sister, Patricia Patterson, Roger's wife. Furthermore, although all of this is very clean and wonderful, I believe there were very rough times in the late 1960s. I have been told that Al's company was in dire straits at that time. Money derived from the P/G film was used to bail out the company and it went on to become highly successful.

Just for the record, the photo seen here is the first I have seen of Al DeAtley.

Aside from making money with the film, DeAtley wanted absolutely nothing to do with it. Had he believed it showed a natural hominoid, we have to wonder why he did not help to prove sasquatch existence.

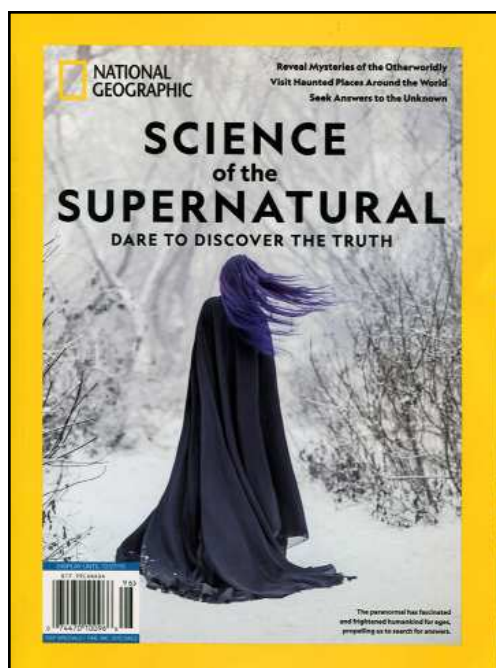


At one time, book ends needed to be very large to hold enormous catalogs, directories and ledgers. The company I worked for made their own

out of sheet metal. I happened across a set I had brought home about 30 years ago and re-purposed it to sasquatch head book ends. The heads seen are about

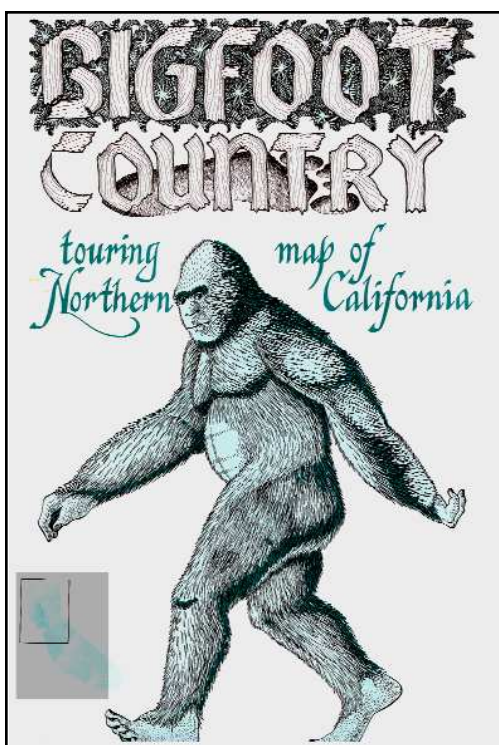
human size. The centerpiece is a clock sculpture, about 11 inches high, that I have discussed in a previous B&P.

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This special edition of *National Geographic* magazine led me to think that scientists do carefully consider paranormal issues. I bought it and read it cover-to-cover. There is no mention of sasquatch or other hominoids, but certainly lots of far less credible material. The sasquatch has been in the paranormal arena for at least 40 years, and broadly known as such for about 20 years. Although the magazine offers precious little “science” as to the “supernatural,” the sasquatch should have been included.

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A friend sent me a copy of Bob Filbey’s great “Bigfoot Country” chart, which folds out to a 17.5” by 28” map/poster. There is a copy in my museum exhibit, but I have not looked at it closely in many years. This might be an updated version, so it will be provided for exhibit.

Bob numbers 117 of the incidents indicated on the map and references a summary of what happened. He also provides a “Recent Sightings” update section (sightings not yet plotted) taking



us up to 2009.

Up to about 2003, there were 343 reported sasquatch-related incidents in California over a 100 year period. The BFRO shows the latest figure as 444. Keep in mind that only about 20% of incidents are reported, so the “real number” is around 2,220.

Bob’s chart is certainly a great and valuable document for researchers. I highly recommend you get one if applicable.

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A new narrative published on YouTube by Sasquatch Canada discusses the idea or probability that sasquatch bury their dead. It is mentioned that Neanderthal hominoids are known to have done this as evidenced by various artifacts found at grave sites.

The earliest reference to humans being told by God to do this dates back to the murder of Abel by his brother, Cain. According to the Koran, as the lifeless body of Abel lay on the ground, a raven flew down and stood by it scratching the ground. Cain knew this to mean that God was telling him to bury his brother's body.

Religious text, of course, is hardly scientific, and Cain and Abel's place in the scientifically verified evolution of homins is not practical. If they were indeed the offsprings of Adam and Eve, the first hominoids, then they dated back some 6 million years and were drastically different from our concepts of people in early Biblical times.

Certainly, if humans were created just some 6,000 years ago as believed by some people, then that's a different story. In this case, all of the other hominoids are immaterial. In other words, we did not evolve from them.

Whatever the case, according to Wikipedia, "Humans are not the only species which bury their dead; the practice has been observed in chimpanzees, elephants, and possibly dogs." Obviously, there is more at play here than the "divine direction" given to humans.

Given sasquatch and perhaps other modern relict hominoids do in fact bury their dead, this does provide an additional reason as to the scarcity of their bones. Here I am giving the benefit of the doubt to unusual bones found and sent to museums, but not identified—evidently stored away and forgotten or simply discarded. Keep in mind that most public museums do not have the funding for this type of research so are the wrong place to

send unidentified relicts. The same applies to universities. Nevertheless, I believe a sasquatch skull would get attention, but a person would be foolish to let a skull out of his or her possession.

The only way to proceed with any possible sasquatch bones is to confide in a known and trusted anthropologist and be guided by his or her advice.

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This map created by the Alberta Sasquatch research people intrigued me because it is the complete reverse of what we normally see. The white areas show where people are in the vast expanses of Canada. There are no permanent human residents in the dark green areas. For there to be a "sasquatch report" there must first be human eyes to see the hominoid. After that, it is necessary that the sighting information be made known to the public and hopefully end up in some sort of media.

My calculation for Canada as to sasquatch-related incidents over the past 117 years is 846. This includes sightings, footprint findings (separate incidents) and both (prints found in conjunction with a sighting). Most incidents are in British Columbia. Of the total number shown here (846), BC accounted for 649.

I do contend that only about 20% of incidents are reported. In the other 80% of cases somebody sees a sasquatch or finds its footprints and this information does not make it to any media or "record" so that it can be counted. Nevertheless, they might tell their friends, and a researcher might find out about it if he "asks around," which often happens.

Although people find arithmetic difficult, the way you can determine the total number of incidents IF EVERY INCIDENT WAS REPORTED, is to simply divide the total number by .20 (don't forget the decimal). So 846 divided by .20 equals 4,230. This tells us that GIVEN JUST 20% OF INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED, THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 4,230 INCIDENTS. The breakdown is therefore:

REPORTED:	846
NON-REPORTED:	3,384
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,230</b>

The NON-REPORTED figure is simply the total (4,230) less the REPORTED (846). You can prove your calculation by simply multiplying 4,230 by .20—the result should be 846.

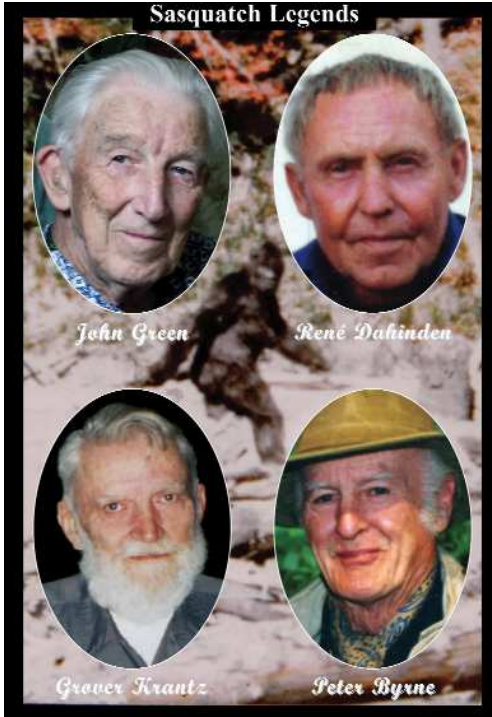
I will also contend that all the people in Canada (white spots) permanently occupy just 20% of the entire land.

I get the impression that people in other countries don't think there is much north of the 49th parallel (border with USA). For certain, not a lot of people, but they are not what we are looking for.

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# SASQUATCH 20/20

## Sasquatch Legends



This year (2020) marks my 27th year of involvement in hominology. I was 52 years old when I started—I am sure you can do the math here.

Certainly, as I sat with René Dahinden in the early years, we were both filled with hope and expectation. As email somewhat rapidly took hold, I received or had access to many messages. I printed them out—always a stapled pile after a few days—and took them to René. We would discuss the material I had marked. After I left he intently read everything and marked the copies for discussion on my next visit. As I recall, the old email piles were put in a cardboard box.

René never got “on line.” I explained things to him, but the telephone was as far as he got with electronic communications. He would phone me several times a day with little questions, like how the hell do you spell “when?”

John Green was about an hour or so away, but I got up to see him quite often. He and René were not on speaking terms, so René never came with me. John got a computer quite early and was using email by at least 1996.

I worked with Peter Byrne, but saw him only once while René was alive. Byrne came to see René and me at René’s place to discuss and sign the contract to use the Patterson and Gimlin film material (Glickman report). There was a

fair amount of money involved here—I doubt the two would have got together otherwise because of the “bad blood” between them. The same applied to John Green.

I knew Dr. Grover Krantz and met him once at a conference. I regret not knowing him better and visiting with him. René Dahinden had absolutely no use for him and avoided him as he did John Green and Peter Byrne. Likewise, Krantz had no use for Peter Byrne or René Dahinden. The only two who worked together in this group were John Green and Krantz.

The animosity between these men was very deep-seated. It went back to the late 1950s with Green, Dahinden and Byrne. As to Dr. Grover Krantz, I think Green turned him against Byrne, and René simply disagreed with things Krantz said.

Nevertheless, the unfortunate state of affairs did not seriously hamper my research. What I presented in *Meet the Sasquatch* (2004) and *Know the Sasquatch* (2010) included knowledge I gathered from all of these researchers.

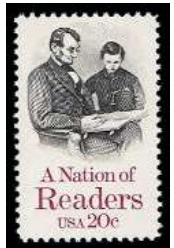
I am absolutely positive that if I could sit them all down at the same table and ask what they now (2020) think of the sasquatch, there would be no change in their thinking—an ape-like something that we have been unable to present for scientific analysis. If I asked if there was perhaps something unusual about the being that enabled it to elude humans, the answer would be no.

Although I can, and definitely have, rationalized this situation, along with our failure to find a body or bones, my reasons are getting a little thin in light of recent highly credible sightings. Every year more people apparently have sightings and they have become less and less concerned as to reporting their experiences.

The question you might have is, where has science been as to all of this? In about 1995, Dr. Jeff Meldrum came on the scene. René Dahinden wanted no involvement with scientists, so nothing much transpired on that front. John Green and Dr. Grover Krantz embraced Meldrum and he became our main (only) PhD anthropologist scientist after Dr. Krantz died in 2002. Up until recent times I had much cooperation and help from Dr.

Meldrum. However beyond some assistance with our book *The Making of Hominology* (Bayanov with Murphy) there has been no recent communications. Dr. Meldrum did not speak at my exhibit in Lacey, Washington (May 31 to September 28), which was unfortunate.

Many things have changed in the world at this juncture, and one of them is what we call “social media.” From what I can see, formal publications such as this are decreasing in popularity—basically replaced by FaceBook and videos. People are not really “into” reading a lot of text. America once hoped to be a “Nation of Readers,” but this is no longer feasible.



For as long as I can remember, Dmitri Bayanov has almost pleaded for a central body, like the defunct (1998) International Society for Cryptozoology (ISC), to administer hominology. Any thought of such with the four “sasquatch legends” would have been hopeless. Nevertheless, John Green bought into the idea (literally with \$30,000) in about 2010 and the following year The Relict Hominoid Inquiry RHI was formed with Dr. Jeff Meldrum as the self-appointed leader. Dr. Meldrum was able to use his university’s (Idaho State University) server for the group’s website. Rather than having a slate of officers to administer all business, Dr. Meldrum decided to go it alone. As a result, we don’t have an “organization.” I suppose John Green approved this?

Whatever the case, I don’t think an organization like the ISC (elected officers, paid membership, printed journal and so forth) would now work. Although the administration for such organizations is much easier than before the Internet, I don’t think people generally join societies any longer—one way or the other everything ends up on the Internet anyway. The RHI sort of morphed into what Dr. Meldrum calls an “online journal” of scientific papers, but I don’t envision a lot of people reading that stuff, as the good doctor has lamented. FaceBook is actually a very poor substitute unless people go to linked papers—perhaps some do, but not many, TOO MUCH READING. —00—