

## Sasquatch Pass & More

In 1954 Dr. George V. B. Cochran (d. 2003), president of the New York based Explorer's Club, and his team, explored an area above Chilco Lake, British Columbia. They found large human-like footprints in the snow and named the area Sasquatch Pass (close to Mist Peak, Burghley Peak and Walsingham Peak).

The first I learned of the event was a photograph of the pass provided to me by Russ Kinne, pilot/photographer who worked with the Smithsonian Institution. Further research turned up an explanation in Peter Byrne's book, *The Search for Big Foot* (1975).

Sasquatch prints in snow at high elevations have been found before and since, leading researchers to wonder why the homin goes up above the snow line. For certain, there is not much vegetation up there and few animals, so "searching for food" does not appear to be the reason. But with all wild animals just about everything they do is food related.

A theory developed by Frank Beebe and Don Abbott, makes surprising sense. They point out that wolverines take their kills up to the snow and bury them where they naturally freeze and are preserved. When the going gets tough at lower elevations, the wolverine goes up and retrieves it frozen stash. It is taken to a lower elevation where it thaws and becomes as good a fresh meat. It is reasoned that sasquatch would be far more intelligent than wolverines, so likely know about this process.

In April 1959, a pilot and two passengers report that they saw something "half man and half bear" tearing at the carcass of a small animal in snow in the Wallowa Mountains, Oregon. This sighting might add a little credibility to the Beebe/Abbott theory—perhaps the homin was too hungry to take its stash down the mountain for thawing.

In 2014 Myles Lamont and others hiking in the Tantalus Range in British Columbia saw a lone figure moving in a vast snow-covered valley. The hikers were at about 7,000 feet. They watched the figure as it progressed with apparently little trouble. It was too far away for any positive identification. A video was taken of the oddity;



Sasquatch Pass, BC. Photograph taken by Russ Kinne.



Entity seen in the Tantalus Range, BC by Myles Lamont and his group.

here again an SLR camera with a telephoto lens would have provided a much better image.

That sasquatch don't appear to be affected by cold temperatures is reasonably apparent. All large North American animals are highly cold-resistant. The polar bear, in fact, has a problem keeping cool. We might have here the reason sasquatch don't appear to use fire—they don't need to.



The Tantalus Range, BC. There is a similarity here with the Himalayas. It is believed that the yeti lives mostly in the lowlands and goes up into the mountains for some reason; perhaps the same reason detailed here for sasquatch.