

BIGFOOT

BULLETIN



April-May-June, 1971

No. 26

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EXPEDITION OF VANGUARD RESEARCH, INC.

The expedition led by Robert W. Morgan of Vanguard Research Inc., of Miami, Florida, has been in the field actively searching "somewhere in the Cascades" in Washington for over a month. We have no report from them as this issue goes to press.

REGARDING THE IVAN MARX FILM

According to an Associated Press report printed in various newspapers throughout the country on or about April 10, 1971, there is a controversy going on between Peter Byrne of the International Wildlife Conservation Society Inc. and Ivan Marx regarding the authenticity of Marx's film. Since we have not seen the film or slides from it, and since we do not have full or definite information regarding the basis for this controversy, we cannot comment nor do we feel justified in printing anything further on this matter at this time. -Editor.

RENE DAHINDEN TO MAKE EUROPEAN TRIP

RENE DAHINDEN, veteran Sasquatch investigator of Richmond, B.C., plans a lengthy trip to European countries this coming fall, probably starting about November 1st. He will visit England, France, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. He plans to take along all of his 16mm. films, the Patterson film, color slides, black and white photographs, casts of footprints and much else that he has collected over the years. He hopes to show these to universities in various places and to give lectures. He says "The world will sure know about the Sasquatch by the time I get back." We all wish him bon voyage and good luck !

REPORT FROM IDAHO

RUSSELL GEBHART, Lewiston, Idaho, writes (May 4, 1971) : "I have been spending a lot of time in the woods in the 'O' Mill area but have found no evidence. I have talked to several people who have seen tracks and one more person who saw the animal in that area during the summer of 1969. I talked to one man who reported evidence in the fall of 1969. I plan to put bait out starting Memorial Day and checking it every weekend until the last of June when I will spend 10 days in the woods searching. I will use honey as bait and do all my searching alone and with as little as possible. I will not carry a gun."

New 'Bigfoot' Hoax

COLVILLE (Wash.) — (UPI) — An enterprising hoaxer says he manufactured the latest set of tracks of the legendary Pacific Northwest monster "Bigfoot."

"We made a Bigfoot, a Middlefoot and a Littlefoot," said Ray Pickens, 39, a bricklayer from Colville, where the tracks of the 8-foot-5-inch manlike beast were spotted in February.

Pickens said he made a set of stilts, nailed them to a pair of boots and trotted off through the snow and mud. The resulting excitement brought dozens of hunters

to the area to search for the monster, also known as Sasquatch.

The existence of the hairy beast has been hotly debated in the Northwest for years and the National Wildlife Conservation Society is financing a one-year hunt for Sasquatch during 1971.

Ivan Marx, a veteran guide, said after the Colville area tracks were found in February there was no doubt in his mind they were real. Marx claims he once took 70 feet of motion picture film of a Sasquatch.

Marx was unavailable for comment after Pickens' disclosures, but the guide recently asked to be let out of his Sasquatch-hunting contract with the Society and went off its payroll at the end of March.

Pickens said he once made a model of the beast once out of plywood painted brown and smeared with dirt.

"I took it out into the back yard and took its picture," Pickens said, "and had a real hard time convincing people it wasn't real when I showed the picture around town."

'Large, hairy creature' assailed him, man says

TEXARKANA (AP) — Bobby Ford, 25, of Fouke (Miller County), was treated at a hospital early Sunday for scratches and shock after he reported being attacked by a "large, hairy creature" this home.

Ford told Miller County officials and Fouke Constable Ernest Walraven that about midnight Saturday a creature poked its paw through a hole in a window at his home.

Ford said he and three others chased what they described as a large, hairy animal which walked like man into a wooded area behind the house.

Later, Ford said, something

kicked in the back door and they again saw the creature behind the house. She was returning to his house, he said, the creature knocked him down. Ford said he escaped and ran into the house.

Walraven and county officials searched the area Sunday and said they found several large tracks.

Walraven said that a similar creature was reported at nearby Jonesville five or six years ago.

Ford, who had lived in the house less than a week, refused to stay there Sunday night. He said he and his family were going to move.

(Credit : Lucius Parish)

THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Friday, June 4, 1971

Sasquatch Seen Near The Dalles

THE DALLES, Ore. (UPI) — Big Foot is back. The legendary Sasquatch — or Big Foot — was reported here this week.

Five persons reported seeing the beast near Pinewood Mobile Manor two miles west of The Dalles. Three Portland residents — not identified — were reported to have seen Big Foot Tuesday on a nearby bluff and later near a fence. Wednesday, Dick Brown, a teacher at The Dalles Junior High, Brown's wife and an em-

ployee of the trailer court reported sighting Sasquatch. Brown said Thursday the three saw Big Foot standing by an oak tree about 200 yards away and watched about five minutes as the creature, walking upright, went up a hill away from them. "I had my eight-power rifle scope," Brown said. "I could see him real clear. I saw it. There is no doubt in my mind I was looking at him." Brown said Big Foot was about eight feet tall and had silver white fur.

(Credit : Sharon Ireton)

The Bigfoot Bulletin is a private newsletter published quarterly in the interests of research and is sent free only to other investigators, in exchange for news, information and reports. Now that we have permission to print them, we especially request AP and UPI reports which we can reproduce in facsimile. The original newspaper clipping would be best ; otherwise a good clear, clean copy. Be sure to include name of newspaper and date. In order to prevent unauthorized use of the contents of the Bigfoot Bulletin "subscribers" are requested not to lend copies to others or to make photo or xerox copies for others without permission of the Editor.

The Bigfoot Bulletin does not intend to print the Pentagon Papers !

Hairy 'monster' is sighted again

TEXARKANA (AP) — The Fouke "monster" has been seen again.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Woods Jr. and Mrs. R. H. Sedgass, all of Texarkana, said they were returning from Shreveport, La., about midnight Saturday when a large, hairy creature cossed U.S. Highway 71 in font of their automobile.

The "monster" was said to have attacked Bobby Ford, 25, at the nearby Fouke community May 2, prompting a search in the wooded area for the creature.

The Woods and Mrs. Sedgass described the creature as being stooped with long, dark hair. They said it ran upright across the highway. Woods

(Credit :
Lucius Farish)

said it looked like a 'giant monkey' and that it appeared to weigh more than 200 pounds.

Woods said that when he first noticed it, he thought he

would hit it.

"It was really moving fast across the highway, faster than a man," he said. "It's arms were swinging kind of like a monkey's. The thing didn't act like it even noticed us. It didn't look at the car."

Mrs. Woods said that when she first heard the story about the monster she thought it was a hoax.

"Now, I know it's true," she said.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT — 11A
•••• Tuesday, May 25, 1971

Planning now for Bigfoot daze

The first meeting of Willow Creek's Bigfoot Daze, Inc., committee was held on May 5 at the Trinity Valley School with President Joey Carpenter presiding. This year's Bigfoot Daze Celebration will be held on September 3, 4, 5 and 6 and every organization in the Klamath-Trinity valley is asked to start thinking now of how they can improve this year's celebration. Each club, group and organization is invited to have two representatives present at the next Bigfoot Daze Committee meeting which will be held at 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 2, at the Trinity Valley School in Willow Creek.

Since neither the Firebelles or the Sorority want to take over the queen contest this year, the biggest money-making affair of the celebration, it was suggested that local merchants

Klam-Ity Kourier, Willow Creek, CA.

May 12, 1971

each sponsor a girl, handle her ticket sales and promote her in any way possible.

Another point that was brought out at the meeting was the fact that the judging system of the Bigfoot Parade and Gymkhana should be changed to include more qualified people. Anyone interested in being a judge of either the parade entries or the horse events, please write to Mrs. Gary Carpenter, Salyer, 95563, soon. Another event that needs a chairman is the annual frog jumping contest. Anyone who can help organize this always popular event and obtain the frogs, please attend the next Bigfoot meeting. Individuals, even if they do not belong to an organization, who have suggestions for improvements or other good ideas, are asked to be present at the above mentioned meeting.

Neanderthal Man, Lacking Pharynx, Called Baby Talker

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP) — Reconstruction of the vocal apparatus of Neanderthal man of some 40,000 to 70,000 years ago indicates his language must have sounded like unintelligible human baby talk, phonetically inefficient and short-suited on vowels.

Dr. Philip Lieberman of the University of Connecticut told the annual meeting of the Acoustical Society of America yesterday, that his research indicated that Neanderthal man throughout his life lacked a pharynx, just as does a newborn human baby and an adult chimpanzee. The pharynx is between the mouth and the larynx or voice box.

In the human, the scientist indicated, it gradually develops after birth until in adulthood it is about 4 1/2 inches long. It is this "superlaryngeal vocal apparatus" that plays the key role in determining the phonetic quality of the vowels and consonants of human speech because it has the ability to continually change its shape during speech.

"If a Neanderthal man were alive today," Dr. Lieberman said, "it would be impossible to teach him to talk English or any other human language. If he tried to talk to you, his language would probably sound like a series of ape-like, inarticulate grunts and noises."

The scientist said he and his associates had constructed the vocal tract of Neanderthal man "by making use of the methods of comparative anatomy and skeletal similarities that exist between the fossil remains of this extinct species and living primates like the chimpanzee and newborn modern man."

He said they based their reconstruction on the skull of a Neanderthal man found at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France. He indicated that cadaver tissue from chimpanzees was employed to make a model of the Neanderthal vocal tract.

Finally, a computer was employed to calculate the speech constraints posed by various configurations of the reconstructed tract.

New York Times,
April 25, 1971
(Credit :
Lucius Farish)

THE IDAHO STATESMAN,
Boise, Sunday, April 18, 1971

Sasquatches Outlive Hoax In One Mind

MOSCOW (AP) — Eyewitness accounts and footprints point to the existence of the legendary Sasquatch, a Washington State University anthropology professor told a meeting of the Idaho Academy of Science Saturday.

Although most eyewitness stories of the elusive shaggy creature are fabricated, many have been authentic, said Dr. Grover Krantz.

False Sasquatch tracks can be spotted immediately, he said, because perpetrators of the hoax would enlarge a copy of their own foot on a piece of wood, strap it to their foot and trudge through the snow.

"Such an attempt not only leaves an imprint of a larger foot, but also usually leaves an imprint of the grain of the wood," Krantz said.

"Only a person with detailed training in human anatomy, a vivid imagination and an organization of very secretive members could have planned the thousands of footprints throughout the Northwest and Canada since the 1920s," he said.

(Credit : Sharon Ireton)

6 San Francisco Chronicle

Thurs., June 10, 1971

How to Lift Footprints in Snow

"What is the method for preserving a footprint in the snow?"

The San Francisco Crime Committee's report on the police department cited this as an example of irrelevant questions in Civil Service promotional examinations.

The answer, according to Larry Ard, an investigator for the Crime Committee, is to dust the print carefully with talc before gingerly spooning in plaster of paris.

(Credit : G.W. Colby)

Need wilderness permits

A permit for entry into Wilderness and Primitive Areas within the National Forests in California will be required of all visitors this summer, according to U.S. Regional Forester Doug R. Leisz.

"Starting June 25," Leisz said, "all groups or individual hikers traveling by foot or horseback into any of the 17 Wilderness and four Primitive areas in the National Forests in our State must have a permit in their possession. This new system incorporates a combination wilderness entry and camp-fire permit that visitors will have to obtain prior to their entry into these areas."

There is no charge for the permit, and persons planning to go into these special areas can obtain information on the permit from any U.S. Forest Service office in the state. However, the permit is issued only at the Forest Service office which administers that Wilderness or Primitive area. Where

National Forest and National Park boundaries are adjacent, a USFS Wilderness Permit will be honored in the Park, and the National Park backcountry permit will be honored in the National Forest.

The Regional Forester emphasized that "The new permit system does not limit Wilderness use. But it will provide more contact with the public in order to encourage understanding and appreciation of wilderness values and protection of such values. Moreover," he said "through the use of the permit we will gather valuable data about the number of people who enter these areas, the places they visit, and their length of stay."

The Wilderness and Primitive Areas in the National Forests of California cover more than 1.5 million acres.

**KLAM-ITY KOURIER,
Willow Creek, CA,
April 28, 1971**

His Big Feet Carry Draftee Back Home

TENNANT (UPI) — Robert Barter is blessing his big feet while waiting for final word that he's an Army reject because it would cost too much to keep him in GI boots.

A few weeks ago Barter, 23, was in Ft. Jackson, S.C., prepared to begin active duty service with the National Guard.

Then the Army discovered that Barter, who is six-feet-six, wears size 17 shoes. Regulation boots only go as high as 14½.

The Army asked Barter if he wanted to be discharged and save the government the expense of making him special boots.

"I pondered the offer a long time -- about four seconds -- and accepted," he said.

Barter, an engineering college student, now is back in this Northern California logging community -- population about 40 -- waiting for his official discharge.

"I have this nagging feeling that somebody in the Army is going to read something about me and I'm going to wind up back in the Army," he said.

Oakland Tribune, April 5, 1971

BOB BETTS REPORTS FROM ALASKA

"I have two more reports of Bushman sightings near the Yukon River, both near the village of Ft. Yukon. In one case in August of 1969 Jim Ward, a white man, allegedly shot at a large hair-covered man while he was moose hunting. In the other case, Tom Carroll, an Indian, reportedly had a Bushman carry off part of a moose that he had shot and butchered. This occurred last fall. I haven't been able to contact either of these people yet and have only heard the two stories second hand but I do expect to be in Ft. Yukon this summer and hope to hear the stories directly from Tom Carroll and Jim Ward. I'll let you know as soon as I get anything definite. - Bob Betts, May 13, 1971.

A CORRECTION

PETER C BYRNE writes (May 25, 1971) : "Regarding Jim McClarin's card file story in your last Bulletin issue, dated 7.17.70, I should like to comment to the effect that I do not recall having heard the 'double clunks' that Jim's storyteller refers to, which might have been a sasquatch pounding rocks. Nor do I recall ever having paid anyone, at any time, \$200 for finding sasquatch tracks." (Editor's note : The report from Jim McClarin's card file was in my article "Does Bigfoot Pound Rocks ?" in Bigfoot Bulletin No. 25, page 6.)

BIGFOOT AMBULATION

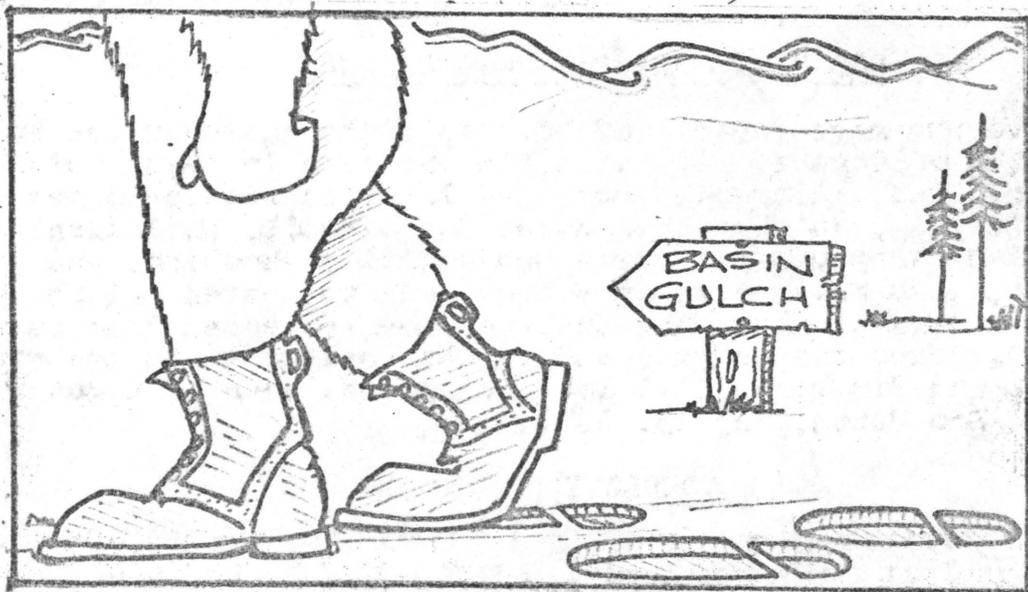
By Archie Buckley

"Based upon a 1970 sighting and on field studies of imprint and stride characteristics (standing and in motion) made in the late Thirties and during the last two years, I can draw the following ambulation and anatomical conclusions towards California's Bigfoot :

"A. They are superb bi-pedal walkers. Imprints show evidence of both longitudinal and transverse arches, toes pointing straight ahead, with little or no eversion. These characteristics are indicants of an excellent upright walker which can only be achieved because of anatomical similarity to man and in no way that of a anthropoid ape. Apes cannot functionally walk upright because their pelvis is long and legs are short.

"B. They ambulate with a slight hip and knee flexion that provides the proper body mechanics for mountain traversing and concealment. Like man, possessed with powerful extensors of the back, hips and legs, basic for erect posture, he can stalk through the woods like an Indian - leaving little or no trace of his presence. This flexed position, even in motion, allows him the selective placement of the forward foot before displacing the total body weight from the back foot. Result : concealment ; he is a master at it !No matter how he places his foot, ball, full, heel then full etc. it is a controlled gait that leaves few indentations to track. It is this flexed gait that gives an honest but erroneous impression that his arms are longer and his legs shorter than they really are. Body hair and their tremendous buttocks give an underslung appearance, particularly when viewed from the side or posterior.

"C. Great lateral balance. One always finds a medial distance between imprints of 12 - 13 inches in a stride series if the maker is an adult.



We are pleased to announce that we now have written permission from the head offices in New York of both AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International) to reprint in the Bigfoot Bulletin any of their dispatches on Bigfoot, Sasquatch or the Abominable Snowman.

TRACKS REPORTED EAST OF BIG SUR, CALIFORNIA

HARVEY ALAN KATZ, student at UCSB, reports : "On a back pack trip to Big Sur, Ventana Primitive Area (Santa Lucia Range), another person and myself came upon fresh footprints approximately 19 - 20 inches long. This I marked off on my ice axe and measured later. We were walking along what was later identified as Lion Creek (by the forest ranger). This creek is approximately 1 mile below Sykes Camp on the Big Sur River. We had no packs or any photographic equipment at the time. We were approximately 2 miles up the creek, just past the first waterfall, when we spotted the prints. They were in wet sand and were very fresh. The prints were right and left and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in places and in other places were together. The prints were very deep in the sand. Other prints were in mud and dirt. The prints continued for about 2 miles until we reached the second waterfall. We were running after the tracks when we realized we were very close - loud noise - and when we reached the place where the prints went up the mountainside, there were branches, rocks and other debris falling down the hill. As the hill was too steep, we pursued no more. The prints were a human type of print but the toes were very strangely shaped. It appeared that the whatever-it-was had strong arches." (No date) (Credit for getting this report to us : Al King)

ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF BIGFOOT

By Richard L. Tierney

"I have heard some talk about Bigfoot possibly being essentially human ; and, though I have no quarrel with this view regarding the being's probable intellectual and emotional outlook, I wonder if anyone has as yet seriously considered the consequences of Bigfoot being legally judged as essentially human. To my mind, I wonder if he might not be better off if we simply follow our present natural inclinations and continue to regard him as an animal. Thus classified, he would continue to be automatically protected under the laws of many states. (The California fish and game laws, for instance, protect any species not actually stated to be a game animal). He would be implicitly granted by human law the right to roam his familiar hills and forests, legally shielded from human intrusion and molestation.

"Consider, however, the consequences of Bigfoot's being granted technically human rights : First of all, there would be the matter of the census - which, I'm sure, would leave all Bigfeet classified as 'delinquent' or even 'criminal' within the first year's effort to get them on file. Second, every Sasquatch seen near the Canadian border (an area of frequent sightings) would be immediately suspect as an 'unregistered alien' and, as such, subject to the torture of our courts and even imprisonment. Thirdly, even if the two conditions stated above could somehow be overcome, the present laws of our land would surely see Bigfoot as being in a state of poverty. How, I wonder, would Bigfoot react toward welfare agents and public health nurses ? How would he view the demands that his hairy progeny be 'bused' to adequate educational facilities, and how would the pupils and teachers in these facilities react to such 'busing' ? Finally, how would Bigfoot and his offspring react to the draft ?

"Somehow, although I like to consider myself a broad-minded sort of individual, I consider the possibilities of 'integration' in this area to be very slim. Perhaps our classifications of 'human' and 'animal' are too rigid ; at any rate, I fear our outlook at present is far too categorical

to permit our granting a being such as Bigfoot 'human' status. The repercussions of such an act would, I feel, entail a burden far greater than our present social order could endure." --Richard L. Tierney, June 4, 1971.

TIGER BOARDS FOR BIGFEET

BRUCE S. WRIGHT, Director, Northeastern Wildlife Station, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, writes (April 19, 1971) :

"I noted your request for ideas for studies of Bigfoot in the last issue of the Bulletin.

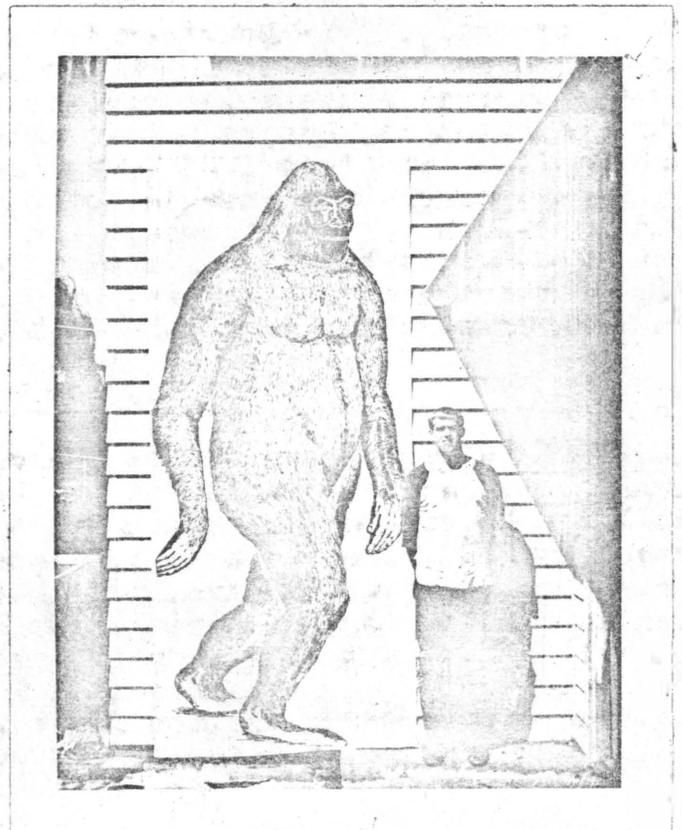
"Do you know about the Tiger Board ? It is an idea developed in India for making counts of tigers. It consists of a piece of heavy clear plastic about 8" square with a roller at either end. A roll of clear plastic film is placed in the top roller and drawn across the board to the bottom roller. These 'Tiger Boards' are given to the native trackers.

"When they come to the track of a tiger the board is placed over a footprint and its outline traced on the film. About thirty individual footprints can be traced on one roll of film. The board is gridded in centimeters to facilitate interpretation later by the man in charge of the count.

"The system could be used by Bigfoot students to collect every footprint in a trail which would be very bulky to do with plaster casts. All measurements could then be made later and different individuals sorted out by differences in track size. This also provides a permanent record that can be compared from year to year, and from place to place.

"These boards would have to be about twenty-five inches square for Bigfoot tracks, and they would take many less tracings on a roll. But still it would be an improvement over trying to carry this much plaster, and are cheaper and easier to use than a camera and give exact size directly which a camera does not."

Here is undoubtedly the largest drawing ever made representing a Bigfoot. Drawn by Tim Hautzinger of Omaha, Nebraska, who is shown with his sketch. The Bigfoot figure is 10'-2" tall while the artist is 5'-11". He says he has already had it in an art show and most people didn't know what it was supposed to represent. Tim Hautzinger and two friends plan an expedition to the northern California area in August.



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OREGON CITY (UPI)— A British zoologist was killed when struck by a car near here Tuesday.
The victim was Keith Tavernor, 26, whose home address was listed as Hattersley, Chesire, England. Police said Tavernor, who had been staying at nearby Beaver Creek, was preparing an expedition into British Columbia to seek evidence of the legendary man-animal "Big-Foot."

THE DALLES CHRONICLE, The Dalles, Oregon, March 31, 1971. (Credit : Mrs. John T. Davidson.)

"HOW DO THEY FIND EACH OTHER ?"

By George B. (Nick) Carter

(This is another excerpt from an untitled report on Sasquatches written by Mr. Carter. Readers of the Bigfoot Bulletin will recall that we reprinted another excerpt from this report in issue No. 14 under the title "Sasquatch Population Density". --Editor)

"How do they find each other ? We know that they do, for if there is one thing nature safeguards, it is the continuation of any species. Food and reproduction are the major items in any animal's life. We have assumed that the Sasquatch is widely scattered throughout an enormous area of territory, none of it easy to cross. It is normal primate behavior for females to seek out a male at that time of the month when she is ripe for impregnation. How, then, does Mt. Ranier Rosey broadcast the news to her distant swains, spread from B.C. to California, that she is eager for a whirlwind courtship ? Or how does she locate one if she sets out after him ?

"Could they have some sort of mental telepathy which guides possible mates and brings them together ? That sounds farfetched but the Australian Aborigines, the most primitive people on earth, have a Bush Telegraph which covers the whole of their continent and passes news instantly. We should not write off this possibility until proven untrue.

"A more logical picture is, each adult Sasquatch knows who and about where its neighbors are at all times, as do the Arctic wolves. Male and female territories may even overlap and, as in other primates, the males take care to be available when any female has an urge. All she has to do is lay a scent trail across a few territories and she will have a caller.

"Very few humans have any idea of the importance scent plays in the life of an animal. Our noses are virtually dead compared to theirs. Thousands of beaver were taken in traps baited with some foul smelling compound called 'castor', made from the scent glands of beaver, rotten fish oil etc. etc. Ernest Thompson Seaton describes the problem of fooling a wolf into a trap very well in his book Wild Animals I Have Known. It was not easy. Another old wolver, who lived in an isolated cabin with another man and his wife, noticed that at certain times of the month the wolves came in close and howled about the shack all night. By discreet inquiry he discovered that these were the times the other man's wife was having her monthly period. He obtained some of her urine, sprinkled it lightly about his traps and never had such a profitable winter.

"This same idea might be used to lure a Sasquatch into camera range, by spreading a trail upwind across a probable populated area of wilderness, leading to an open spot overlooked by a blind. Infra-red film would be a wise investment, for the visitor will more than likely appear in the dark.

"Another possibility is broadcasting sound. This does not originate with me, it has been suggested using varmint calls, the shriek of a dying rabbit sort of thing. This may have two weaknesses. First, the sound of starting the equipment, or any metallic sound, may alert the Sasquatch, and they are not predatory animals, so to them it would merely be a puzzling strange noise, though at least one did come to investigate. Bigfoot Bulletin No. 9.

"An outdoor magazine once published details of a homemade varmint call - a very young kitten. Its wails out in the bush brought coyotes on the run. The same might fetch in a Sasquatch. A twist would be to record the crying of a baby -human- beginning with a whimper and building up to

a full-lunged bellow. Played back in Sasquatch territory, the first time amplified, a long wait and then not much above normal volume, might interest one.

"These are natural sounds, provided the player does not have a loud clicking switch, and with infinite patience, some use of scent material, strong perfume, rotten fish, overripe tomatoes or what have you, might have results. In conjunction with the previously mentioned scent trail, who knows what could happen, if the photographer can remain absolutely quiet for hours at a time. A light cloth screen can conceal small movements, but silence is something he must maintain himself."

(Your editor can vouch for the operation of the "Bush Telegraph". Once during World War Two, while serving as a Navy gunner on a freighter, we pulled into the island of Aitutaki in the Cook Islands and found the whole population down at the dock waiting for us. We were operating under strict radio silence since the surrounding seas were infested with Japanese subs and no announcement of any kind had been made of our arrival. But the natives on the island knew our arrival time to the exact minute. When I pressed for an explanation, one native could only say "We just knew. We call it the Coconut Wireless.")

(For a magnificent portrayal of the part scent plays in the life of animals, read the book The Fox and the Hound by Daniel P. Mannix, Pocket Books, New York, N.Y., 1971, 95¢. Highly recommended. -Editor)

Part of River Trek in Canada

THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Monday, June 28, 1971

British Explorers Will Probe 'Headless Valley'

By ZANDER HOLLANDER

LONDON (UPI) — Explorer Sir Ranulf Twiselton-Wykeham-Fiennes arrives in Canada today at the head of a British Army expedition that will try the first north-to-south journey across British Columbia by water — 1,300 miles of rivers studded with dangerous rapids and gorges.

It is called the "Headless Valley Expedition" because one of its aims is to explore a canyon that has borne the gruesome name since the early years of this century.

Two gold prospector brothers, Willie and Frank McLeod, vanished into the canyon in 1905. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police later found their skeletons. The skulls were missing. Pathologists said the heads appeared to have been torn off by brute force.

Fiennes, 27, a reserve captain in the Royal Scots Greys, said he does not fear the fate of the McLeods or at least 13 other men the Mounties list as dying mysteriously in the Headless Valley since. Some burned to death in their sleeping bags. Some died of gunshot wounds. Some have never been found.

"We don't believe any mysterious malevolence was involved," Fiennes said. "We reckon we can cope with the forces of man or nature. We'll be armed — and nothing we might meet moves as fast as a 7.62 bullet..."

The British Columbia expedition will be by rubber boat.

A Royal Air Force transport will fly the expedition to Edmonton, Alberta. Then it is land rover to Fort Nelson and into the Nelson River, the first of a series of river journeys expected to take three months and end with shooting the mighty Fraser River's "Hell's Gate" gorge to reach Vancouver.

The aim is to take part in British Columbia's Centennial Celebrations.

Counting a British Broadcasting Corp. television crew, there are nine people in all on the expedition — one of them a woman. She is Fienne's wife, Virginia. The 23-year-old brunette is driving the land rover that will meet the rubber boats at rendezvous along the way and manning a radio set in contact with them.

(Credit : Sharon Ireton)

THE DANGEROUS RIVER by R.M. Patterson, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1954 (2nd. ed. 1955) is highly recommended as an objective source of information on the mysterious Nahanni country or "Headless Valley". Patterson built a cabin in the valley and lived there for some time. The so-called "Mountain Men" are not Sasquatches ; that is the term applied to Indians who live in the mountains to the north and west of Nahanni Valley by other Indians who live in the lower areas. There are hot springs in the valley but no tropical climate and no palm trees as described by some writers. The mysterious deaths in the valley remain unsolved and to attribute them to Sasquatches is an unwarranted assumption. -Editor.

ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Bigfoot Bulletin is now truly international since we have almost as many readers in the Soviet Union as we have in the U.S. and Canada. Two copies are sent to Moscow, to Professor Boris Porshnev of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and to Igor Bourtsev. There the Bulletin is distributed among and read by some 40 investigators in Moscow alone. These investigators meet once a month in the State Darwin Museum of Evolution. In March a paper was prepared by Igor Bourtsev from material from the back issues of the Bigfoot Bulletin and read at the monthly meeting.

The Bigfoot Bulletin is also sent to the teachers and the boys of a boy's boarding school in Baku on the shores of the Caspian Sea near the foot of the Caucasus Mountains. The teachers and students of that school have been quite active in research on relic hominids and spend much of their summer vacations on active field research in the nearby Caucasus looking for evidence and collecting reports of sightings just like we do. In fact, according to Bourtsev who has visited them four times, they have a special, "Almasti" museum. The local name for the creature in that area is goulebani (male) and "al-arvadi" (female).

For a comprehensive account of the Soviet investigations on relic hominids under the inspired leadership of Professor Boris Porshnev, the reader is urged to obtain and read the book In Pursuit of the Abominable Snowman by Odette Tchernine which is referred to elsewhere in this issue. They have done a tremendous amount of research and have collected a great mass of material and information. They would seem to be far ahead of us in research and they have evidently been going at it in a far more scientific manner. A vast amount of literature on the subject exists in Russian, including a book by Professor Porshnev which has been termed a veritable encyclopedia on relic hominids, but, unfortunately, very little has been translated into English.

Currently, Igor Bourtsev is on a trip of one month's duration into northwestern Siberia north of the Arctic Circle, at about 68 degrees, and on the shores of the polar sea. He says "I hope to find something about our subject here. Native people here tell legends about hairy giants." He adds "After this trip I will be home in Moscow during July and then I shall go on my search trip into one of our ordinary areas for two months starting August 1-10th. I hope to meet with Prof. Burchak-Abramovitch and spend some weeks with him in the field. He is now searching for our subject in the southern areas." Bourtsev writes (May 8, 1971) "J.I. Kofman is now in Kabardino-Balkaria, in the field, with one group of investigators."

ALMASTI ON HORSEBACK !

IGOR BOURTSEV, Moscow, writes (March 31, 1971) : "Particularly I must tell about one peculiarity of our Almasti : we often receive reports that it likes to ride on horseback and to braid or plait the manes. We even have some of these braids which were cut away by us from the horses but only from mares which have foals. We assume that the creatures make the braids (in the form of a ring) for holding on to the mane by the foot and that it holds on to the body by hand and drinks or sucks the milk from the mares while riding. This idea is from J.I. Kofman, and it seems to be true. J.I. Kofman was the first to find the braids some years ago, and we have found them now again, and not one but many."

"WILD MAN IS HUNTED IN OREGON WILDS"

From the VISALIA TIMES-DELTA, Tulare County, California, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1933. Seaside, Oregon, Aug. 19.(U.P.) :

A "wild man" was hunted by a party of veteran woodsmen in the scrub pine and manzanita of Tillamook Head today. Three persons who saw the wild man said he was a "shaggy-appearing human", with an animal like face, who bounded away when observed. At last report the creature, whether lunatic, hermit or figment of imagination had eluded his pursuers and left no trace. Searching parties sent out recently to find lost vacationists in the wild region which overlooks the sea reported the wild man. Irving C. Allen, city attorney of Seaside, said : "I happened to lag behind the searching party on Bald Mountain. I glanced behind me, and there it was. It looked like a shaggy beast, yet human. It was growing dark, and I couldn't see it plainly. As I stood watching, it turned and fled into the darkness." Clement Klink, member of another search party a few days later said : "We were hunting near the 'death trap'. I looked up a cliff and saw an animal-like human peering down at me. I watched the creature, which was at a considerable distance, and it bounded away." William Loughton, who knows every animal trail and crag on Tillamook Head, was reported to have seen the wild man. "Well I saw something queer," Loughton said when questioned. He refused to say more. (Contributed by Stephen Lintner)

MORE NEWS REGARDING JACKO

JOHN GREEN writes (April 28, 1971) : "A recent letter mentioned that Jacko had been exhibited with Barnum and Bailey circus. The writer mentioned it as being a fact, but I very much doubt it. However, if you mentioned this in the Bulletin there might be someone in a position to check. It would have to be about 1885 and I would think the only way to check would be to look up newspaper ads in places the circus played, which would not include western Canada I'm sure. I don't even know if Barnum, or Bailey, was in circus business that early."

Animals Flock to Mojave Pied Piper

DESERT HOT SPRINGS (AP)—Dr. Hans Baerwald has an angle on closeup animal photography: Feed 'em, all of 'em, and then shoot 'em—with a camera, of course.

And Baerwald carries his relationship with animals one step further: flocking to his small home on the outskirts of this Mojave desert community are animals of just about every type found in these parts.

That includes coyotes, jack rabbits, badgers, roadrunners, falcons, mocking birds, owls,

and even lizards and snakes, to name a few.

"They just come running across the street, but that's not because of my words. That is because they get fed," said Baerwald, 63, a German-born veterinarian.

Baerwald left Germany in 1938 because of his opposition to the Nazi regime. He had trouble getting licensed as a veterinarian in California and turned to photography, making it his life's work.

Now, he spends his time ei-

ther at home with his wife Judy or wandering in the desert in the Coachella Valley. His photographs have appeared in many newspapers and magazines.

"We have a way with animals," he says. "They all come and ask for food. They get tame."

Some examples of Baerwald's calls to animals for feeding:

"Liz, liz, liz," are the words that beckon some lizards.

"Hey, Billy, Billy, Billy," is

the shout that goes out if a certain roadrunner doesn't show up for his 2 p.m. portion of dogfood.

Baerwald, a tall man with a gray beard, laments what he considers the unnecessary killing of desert and mountain animals by man.

"I'm a hunter too," he says, "but only to eat. I feel that now there isn't enough to shoot because of the encroachment by civilization. Many animals just disappeared."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

IN PURSUIT OF THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN by Odette Tchernine, Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc., New York, N.Y., 1971. This was published last year in England under the title THE YETI. Mostly concerns the investigations in the Soviet Union. Highly recommended. (Credit : Lucius Farish, Mike Johnson). (Price : \$6.95)

FATE Magazine, May 1971, A Review of John Green's THE YEAR OF THE SASQUATCH by Lucius Farish, page 137-138.

OREGON OUTDOORS Magazine, May 1971, "Big Tracks Behind The Little House" by Jack C. Woodruff of Myrtle Point, Oregon. To be continued in the June issue. Also in the May issue : "Look Who Came To See Us", a short article and photograph of Jim Eagar Jr., Bigfoot investigator of Concord, Calif. (Credit : Jim Eagar Jr.)

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH NOTES, Fall 1970, Vol. 4, No. 2, Editorial by the editor Roderick Sprague, head, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. The editor concludes : "It gives me pleasure to announce to the anthropologists, zoologists, and other interested researchers of the Northwest that the editors of Northwest Anthropological Research Notes will welcome and view favorably for early publication any reasonably scientific paper dealing with the Sasquatch phenomenon. This might include models for study ; comparative studies in ethnology, mythology, or linguistics ; or bibliographic works. We are not suggesting the acceptance or rejection of belief in the Sasquatch but rather the unfettered anthropological study of such beliefs either positive or negative." (Credit : Sharon Ireton).

MALE Magazine, July 1971, "Strange Monster Men Along The Mississippi" by Brad Steiger. (Credit : Lucius Farish)

SPORTS AFIELD Magazine, "New Light For Night Varmints" by Byron W. Dalrymple. Concerns the use of the new red-beam spotlights used in hunting night predators whose eyes are allegedly color blind. This might have application in Bigfoot investigations since the creatures seem to be primarily nocturnal. June issue, 1971.

Klam-Ity Kourier, Willow Creek, CA, 4/28/71.

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Most of you who have resided in the Klam-Ity area for a few years will remember Ray Wallace who, with his brother, Shorty, ran the Old Yellow Creek Logging Company in this area and who now runs a wild animal fauna in Toledo, Wash. Well, old Ray has been mixed up in the "Bigfoot" thing for many a long year and every once in a while he writes us about a 50 page letter on the subject. Last week, however, instead of a long letter, he sent us a copy of the 45 RPM record, "Bigfoot" as sung by Don Jones on a label (No. PR-1016-A) manufactured by Panorama Records Incorporated of Nashville, Tenn. It is kind of a catchy tune and features a rather unearthly series of screams in the background. The label says, and we quote, "Scream you hear in this record is true Bigfoot (Sasquatch) this real scream, has been captured by Ray Wallace." The flip side has another pleasant number entitled, "Man Kind" also done by Don Jones. We aren't quite sure where you can obtain a copy of this jewel but we presume any good record store can get copies for you if they don't already have them in stock. It's well worth the small investment.

