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Editor

J. Richard Greenwell

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New Guinea Expedition Observes Ri



*Location of New Ireland, where the Ri are reported.
New Ireland is a province of Papua New Guinea.*

A three-person team traveled to New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, in June to seek out more information on the Ri. Roy Wagner, the expedition leader, had spent over a year in New Ireland in 1979-1980, and had collected many reports of the Ri during his anthropological fieldwork with the Barok natives. Wagner is a cultural anthropologist at the University of Virginia.

The Ri is generally described by the Barok as a marine mammal with human-like physical characteristics on the upper torso and head. The Barok also know the dugong and the dolphin, as well as other marine mammals, and claim the Ri is different from all of these.

Wagner reported on his initial inquiries in an article in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1:33-34. The new expedition was organized to try to obtain further information from the natives, to obtain physical evidence, and, if possible, to see the Ri itself in its own environment. The other expedition members were J. Richard Greenwell of Tucson (ISC

Secretary) and Gale Raymond of Houston. Kurt Von Nieda of Los Angeles joined the expedition in July. Dr. Raymond carried Flag No. 162 of the Explorers Club as a member of that organization.

The team proceeded through Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea, to Rabaul, provincial capital of New Britain, and on to Kavieng, provincial capital of New Ireland, where the cooperation of the provincial prime minister and other officials was obtained. They then proceeded down the east coast of the island on an unpaved road to Namatanai. Through the cooperation of Mr. Bernie Gash, operator of the Ramat Plantation, the team utilized the plantation house as its base of operations during the expedition. Ramat Plantation overlooks Ramat Bay, where Wagner had worked before.

The first two weeks of the expedition were devoted to interacting with the Barok natives and winning their trust and confidence. A considerable amount of time was spent participating in native activities and ritu-

als, such as a two-day mortuary feast and a sing-sing. Many new reports of the Ri were obtained during this period, although most were of an anecdotal nature. More witnesses to a Ri killing were interviewed. The animal had been caught in nets, hit with an axe, and placed in the back of a truck, which went down the coast to Namatanai. There, the animal was butchered and eaten. One witness maintained the animal was a dugong. Other witnesses, including a "doctorboi" (a Western-trained medical orderly), stated that he was wrong, and that the Ri is different from the dugong.

The team obtained information on an area where Ri were reportedly sighted almost daily, at the village of Nokon, almost 40 linear miles south of Ramat Bay. They visited Nokon, which is populated by Patpatar natives, a different language group. The Patpatar had never heard of the Ri, but knew the animal under their own name of Ilkai. Nokon is located on a small (1,000-1,500-foot) inlet which forms part of the much larger Elizabeth Bay. It was in this inlet that an Ilkai was reportedly seen regularly, usually early in the morning or early in the evening, with low light conditions.

The team stayed overnight, and watched on the beach early in the morning of July 5, 1983. Dr. Raymond observed the animal the natives call Ilkai or Ri in shallow water immediately in front of the village center. He described it as a rapid predator with no dorsal fin. The size was estimated at 5 to 7 feet, and its general configuration was "long and skinny." It was observed for about 20 minutes, with many fish seen jumping to avoid capture. Photographs were taken, but because of the rapid movement of the animal in the poor light conditions, none of them developed properly.

This sighting was not shared by Dr. Wagner and Mr. Greenwell,



New Ireland expedition team based at Nokon. Left to right: Gale Raymond, Kurt Von Nieda, Richard Greenwell, and Roy Wagner. Explorers Club flag 162 hangs in middle.

who were at the northern end of the inlet, observing from a reef. As the tide receded, the animal apparently moved into deeper (about 30 feet) water in the northern part of the inlet, where it was observed by villagers and brought to the attention of Wagner and Greenwell. They observed a rapidly moving animal breaking surface repeatedly for periods of between one and two seconds several hundred feet out. There was no dorsal fin, and its vertical flexure was very pronounced. The most striking aspect of its surfacing behavior was the timing: surfacing would occur at intervals of almost exactly 10 minutes, which is unlike the normal behavior of known cetaceans and sirenians (but certainly within their capability).

Wagner and Greenwell attempted to approach the animal in a boat, and continued observing its surfacings. Their closest approach to it was about 50 feet. The tail also broke surface at times, and its flukes were definitely mammalian. After about an hour of observation, it ceased to surface, and was not seen again that day. Many photographs were taken; although visibility had improved by the time of the closest approach, the speed of the animal and the brief periods during which it showed itself resulted in only two photographic attempts actually capturing the animal on film.

The team returned to Ramat to organize a longer stay at Nokon,

was joined by Von Nieda, who had just arrived from Los Angeles, and returned to Nokon with the expectation of further close-up sightings and photography. Despite many vigils in the early mornings and evenings, no other good sightings were made (only distant and brief ones). An attempt was made to catch a Ri by lowering a 100-foot-long net near the mouth of a passage between the beach and a wide reef, a passage which the villagers said the Ilkai (Ri) sometimes entered. No capture was made, although many fish, including three reef sharks, were caught.

The morphological descriptions that the villagers give of the Ri or Ilkai were not actually observed first-hand by the expedition members, so it was difficult for them to assess to what degree the native descriptions were accurate. Nonetheless, the animal which the natives identify as the Ri or Ilkai was seen by them. It is now a matter of determining if the animal they observed is known to science, even if observed rarely, or an unknown animal. At press time, consultations with marine mammalogists had not produced an identification, but consultations are continuing with more experts.

The expedition members will be submitting a Field Report for the second issue of the journal. This Field Report will contain more detailed information, the two photographs, and the results of consultations with various marine biologists. □

Board of Directors Meets in New York

The Board of Directors of the Society held its Second Annual Meeting in New York on June 10, 1983. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Biology, New York University, where ISC Board member Joseph Gennaro, Jr., teaches cell biology. Besides Dr. Gennaro, who chaired the meeting, other attendees were President Bernard Heuvelmans, Vice President Roy Mackal, Secretary Richard Greenwell, and Board members Grover Krantz, Paul LeBlond, and Forrest Wood.

The following decisions were made by the Board at its latest meeting:

1) To establish a committee to review the question of Society expeditions. The topics the committee will address concern the appropriateness of the Society actually sponsoring expeditions, and the controls and

conditions necessary to ensure their scientific integrity, as well as the integrity of the Society. Three Board members (Krantz, Wood, and Zug) are serving on the committee, which will issue recommendations to the full Board sometime in the autumn.

2) To produce an expanded, more informative Society brochure, containing photographs and discussions of particular cryptozoological animals. No timetable was set for producing the new brochure.

3) To issue a "policy statement" concerning the Society's general position on specific cryptozoological claims on events, and its position on the best methods for acquiring proof of the existence of such supposed animals, including capture or killing. A draft of the

"policy statement" is being circulated to the entire Board for discussion. Once it is approved, it will be published in the Newsletter.

Previous Board meetings had been held in Washington, D.C. (the Founding and First Annual Meeting), hosted by the Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Smithsonian Institution, and Vancouver B.C. (a Special Meeting), hosted by the Department of Oceanography, University of British Columbia.

The day after the Board meeting, on June 11, the First ISC Membership Meeting was held (see separate article, this issue), and several talks and slide shows were given. The Board decided to hold its Third Annual Meeting in France in 1984. □

First Society Membership Meeting



Robert H. Rines, President of the Academy of Applied Science, discussing his recent work at Loch Ness at the First ISC Membership Meeting.

The International Society of Cryptozoology held its First Membership Meeting in New York City on June 11, 1983. About 50 local ISC members attended the day-long event, which was hosted and moderated by ISC Board member Joseph Gennaro, Jr. in a New York University auditorium. Dr. Gennaro's Laboratory of Cell Biology is part of the Department of Biology at New York University.

The meeting gave ISC members in the Eastern United States an opportunity to get to know each other and exchange ideas and information. In addition to the Board members present, who had attended the Board of Directors meeting the day before (see separate article, this issue), members present included: oceanographer Malcolm Bowman, writer Daniel Cohen, Fortean research-

ers Loren Coleman and George Earley, Guatemalan businessman Robert Dorion, sea serpent researcher Gary Mangiacopra, Loch Ness researcher Robert Rines, cinematographers Richard Smith and Marie Womak, and Lake Champlain researcher Joseph Zarzynski.

Following a social hour in the morning, ISC President Bernard Heuvelmans gave the keynote address, entitled "Cryptozoology: The Past and the Future," which dealt with important historical milestones. This was followed by a progress report on the Society by Secretary and Editor of Publications J. Richard Greenwell, entitled "The ISC: Purpose and Plans." Mr. Greenwell reviewed the aims of the Society, and urged the membership to participate in their accomplishment.



Forrest Wood (left) and Gary Mangiacopra discuss the finer points of "sea serpent" research at the First ISC Membership Meeting, held at New York University.

The afternoon session included four informal slide shows. The first was given by Dr. Gennaro, entitled "Is There a Giant Octopus?" He reviewed the history of the locating of the tissue of "Octopus giganteus" at the Smithsonian Institution, and its subsequent analysis (Forrest Wood joined Dr. Gennaro at the podium to give his own colorful version of the events!). This was followed by

Roy Mackal, who talked on "Searching for Mokele-Mbembe," a synopsis of the Congo expedition he led in 1981 (see *Newsletter*, Spring, 1982).

The third presentation, entitled "Sasquatch and the Walla Walla Evidence" was given by Grover Krantz; he reviewed the dermatoglyphic evidence present in several new Sasquatch footprint casts (see *Newsletter*,

Autumn and Winter editions, 1982). Dr. Krantz's full analysis will be published in the second (1983) issue of *Cryptozoology*. The final talk/slide show was by Robert Rines, President of the Academy of Applied Science, and was entitled "Closing the Net on Nessie." Dr. Rines' team obtained the now-famous underwater shots of an animal presumed to be Nessie in 1972 and 1976. He reviewed progress in recent years, and plans for the future.

Although two of the presentations were shorter versions of ones given at a previous ISC function (a public forum held in conjunction with the Special Board of Directors Meeting at the University of British Columbia on October 22, 1982), this was the first official meeting of Society members. It is anticipated that future Board of Directors meetings will be held in conjunction with such membership meetings. The 1984 Board meeting will be held in France, which should give European members an opportunity to participate. There are currently 23 ISC members in France, as well as 30 in the United Kingdom and 28 in the rest of Europe. Further details on the 1984 meeting will be published in the *Newsletter* when available. □

Message from the Editor

The LeBlond/Wood interview featured in the Spring issue was well received by the membership, and more will be published in future issues (interviews with Roy Mackal, Bernard Heuvelmans, Grover Krantz, and others are currently being transcribed and edited). Interviews have an informal way of getting information and ideas across, which is not always possible in other sections of the *Newsletter* or the journal. Additional changes and new features are being planned for the *Newsletter*, to be implemented in the Autumn

and/or Winter issues. Although the *Newsletter* continues to run late, the journal is more on schedule this year, and publication of the 1983 issue (Vol. 2) is expected in December. Members should receive it by January.

The Editor wishes to inform readers that it is their responsibility to notify him of address changes. The *Newsletter* is mailed with "forwarding and return postage guaranteed" and "address correction requested,"

both at the Society's expense. Even so, it sometimes happens that the U.S. Postal Service has no record of a new address, the publications are returned as undeliverable, and the Editor later receives complaints that the publications were not received. Members wishing to have their publications delivered uninterrupted should notify the Editor of their new address at least one month prior to the move.

J. Richard Greenwell
Editor

Cryptozoology Books – 1978-1983

A number of important volumes on cryptozoology and related fields have been published since 1978. The following list provides readers with the basic publishing information, and a brief synopsis of each book. Full reviews of many of the books have or will appear in *Cryptozoology*.

PRINCIPAL WORKS:

Beresford, Quentin,
and Garry Bailey

1981 *Search for the Tasmanian Tiger*. Hobart, Tasmania, Australia: Blubber Head Press (P.O. Box 475, Sandy Bay), 54 pp., n/p (paper). An informative and well-illustrated little book on the supposedly "extinct" Tasmanian thylacine, a wolf-like marsupial which continues to be reported and actively sought. The authors provide a history of the thylacine's supposed demise, and its possible comeback.

Bord, Janet, and Colin Bord

1981 *Alien Animals*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 258 pp., \$12.95 (cloth). A fascinating survey of illusive animals, some of which belong more to the realm of the paranormal than to cryptozoology: lake monsters, strange cats, black dogs, birdmen and wildmen. The authors link many cryptozoological phenomena to supposed UFO activity and/or poltergeist or other metaphysical phenomena. Well-illustrated. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

1982 *The Bigfoot Casebook*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 254 pp., \$14.95 (cloth). A historical review of Bigfoot (Sasquatch) events from 1900 to 1980, again linking them to UFO activity. The most useful part of the book is a chronological listing of Bigfoot sightings from 1818 to 1980, which runs almost 80 pages. Unfortunately, the listing is not subdivided into years or decades. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 3.

Clark, Jerome, and Loren Coleman

1978 *Creatures of the Outer Edge*. New York: Warner Books, 239 pp., \$1.95 (paper). Another review of mystery animals by two leading "Fortean" writers. Like the Bords, the authors attempt to relate the subjects of their interest to UFOs and metaphysical events. The book addresses Bigfoot-like creatures, "phantom cats and dogs," "things with wings," and "phantasms." No index or illustrations.

Cohen, Daniel

1982 *The Encyclopedia of Monsters*. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co., 287 pp., \$14.95 (cloth). A very useful compendium of animals both mythical and cryptozoological; the encyclopedia includes animals that never existed (e.g., the hydra), animals that *did* exist (e.g., giant sloth), and animals that *might* exist (e.g., Bigfoot). Eight major categories ("Land Monsters," "Monster Birds and Bats," etc.), with a total of 103 entries.

Illustrated. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 3.

Costello, Peter

1979 *The Magic Zoo: The Natural History of Fabulous Animals*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 222 pp., \$8.95 (cloth). A well-researched treatment of mythological animals, such as the mermaid, the unicorn, the dragon, the phoenix, and 17 others. There are also chapters on heraldic and literary animals, and one on modern cryptozoology. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

Dinsdale, Tim

1982 *Loch Ness Monster*. (4th edition). London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 218 pp., n/p (paper). Another update of the original book, first published in 1961, by the principal Loch Ness field worker. While the main body of the book remains the same, the updates are contained in several appendices running about 60 pages. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

Eberhart, George M.

1983 *Monsters: A Guide to Information on Unaccounted-For Creatures, Including Bigfoot, Many Water Monsters, and Other Irregular Animals*. New York: Garland Publishing Co., 344 pp., \$25 (cloth). A very comprehensive and extremely useful bibliography of unknown animals, divided into 20 sections (each one with its own introduction), and containing 4,450 full bibliographic citations. Typical section titles:

"Giant Birds, Giant Bats, and Moas," "Humanoids in South America," "Phantom Panthers." Author and periodical indices. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 3.

Green, John

1978 *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us*. Saanichton, British Columbia: Hancock House Publishers, 492 pp., \$14.95 (cloth). A definitive compilation of data by one of the leading workers in the field. Contains 26 chapters covering almost every conceivable aspect of the Sasquatch topic. Illustrations, bibliography, and four indices. Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

Halpin, Marjorie M., and Michael M. Ames (eds.)

1980 *Manlike Monsters on Trial: Early Records and Modern Evidence*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 336 pp., \$24.95 (Canadian) (cloth). Based on a conference, but includes new papers and excludes some given at the conference. Only six of the 21 chapters actually deal with modern Sasquatch research (most discuss social, psychological, linguistic, and artistic implications), but the volume represents the most scholarly work on the general topic. Useful bibliography of other works. Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

Heuvelmans, Bernard

1978 *Les Derniers Dragons d'Afrique* [The Last Dragons of Africa]. Paris: Plon, 507 pp., 80 fr. (paper). A thorough and comprehensive synthesis of all the information that the "father" of

cryptozoology could amass during decades of bibliographic work on unknown reptiles in Africa. The book discusses reports of giant snakes, possible pterodactyls, and, in particular, surviving dinosaurs. Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

1980 *Les Betes Humaines d'Afrique* [The Human Beasts of Africa]. Paris: Plon, 672, pp., 100 fr. (paper). Another comprehensive survey of the literature related to both known and unknown African apes, and their interaction with humans. Contains much information on African folklore, historical anecdotes, the possibility of surviving Australopithecines, and much more. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

1982 *Sur La Piste des Betes Ignorees* [On the Track of Unknown Animals]. Geneva: Famot, 250, 248, 248, and 250 pp. (in four volumes), 70 fr. (paper). An updated, new edition of Heuvelmans' classic work, first published in France in 1955 (and in the U.S. in 1958). Various chapters are updated, and a new introduction has been included. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 3.

Mackal, Roy P.

1980 *Searching for Hidden Animals: An Inquiry Into Zoological Mysteries*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 294, \$12.95 (cloth). A world roundup of cryptozoological events "from Patagonia and Madagascar to the lakes of North America, from the deeps of the Atlantic to the unexplored plateaus of the Hima-

layas." The author covers living dinosaurs, giant octopuses, "extinct" birds, lake monsters, and man-eating plants (which are debunked). Illustrated. Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

McEwan, Graham J.

1978 *Sea Serpents, Sailors and Sceptics*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 133 pp., n/p (cloth). A historical review of sea serpent reports, and an attempt at classification, which is based almost entirely on that attempted by Bernard Heuvelmans (in his classic *In the Wake of the Sea Serpents*), to whom no credit is given. No index.

South, Malcolm (ed.)

1981 *Topsell's Histories of Beasts*. Chicago: Nelson Hall, 185 pp., n/p (cloth). A modern reworking and abridgement of two natural histories by early 17th century naturalist Edward Topsell. Much of pre-20th century zoology was based on folklore and tradition, and Topsell's works, although he tried to be critical, reflects that fact. As a consequence, this volume contains a chapter on the unicorn, for example, as well as one on the wolf. A charming book. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

Sprague, Roderick, and Grover S. Krantz (eds.)

1979 *The Scientist Looks at the Sasquatch II*. Moscow, Idaho: University Press of Idaho, 195 pp., \$7.95 (paper). (Anthropological Monographs of the University of Idaho, No. 4.) Articles on Sas-

quatch compiled from the *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, which Sprague edits. An update of the first (1977) edition, with three new articles. Contains papers by Krantz on the biomechanics of Sasquatch foot and handprints, and articles by Suttles, Bayanov, Westrum, Beeson, and others. Reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

Wasson, Barbara

- 1979 *Sasquatch Apparitions: A Critique on the Pacific Northwest Hominoid*. Bend, Oregon: Published by the author (P.O. Box 5551), 173 pp., \$6.95 (paper). A personal and subjective narrative account of Sasquatch investigations, the investigators, and some major events. The book contains an index, a bibliography, and some interesting appendices, one being the program and all the abstracts from the University of British Columbia conference (including abstracts of the papers omitted from the published conference volume--see Halpin and Ames [1980] above). Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

Wylie, Kenneth

- 1980 *Bigfoot: A Personal Inquiry Into a Phenomenon*. New York: Viking Press, 268 pp., \$14.95 (cloth). An African historian attempts to tackle and debunk the Sasquatch problem. Wylie interviewed many people involved with Sasquatch investigations, and provides his own impressions of their motivations and capabilities, some of them not very complimentary. Many errors of fact, but the book is useful for providing a rare skeptical

approach to the topic. The book is no longer available from the publisher. Was reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1.

RELATED WORKS:

Abell, George O.,
and Barry Singer (eds.)

- 1981 *Science and the Paranormal*. New York: Charles Scribner's & Sons, 414 pp., \$17.95 (cloth). A comprehensive and generally debunking review of parapsychology and associated claims, containing a balanced but necessarily light chapter on "monsters" by Daniel Cohen.

Auffenberg, Walter

- 1981 *The Behavioral Ecology of the Komodo Monitor*. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 406 pp., \$45 (cloth). A comprehensive volume on what was once an "unexpected" animal. Based on many years of fieldwork, the author discusses morphology, ecology, demography, reproduction, predation and scavenging, and feeding dynamics. Technical.

Cazeau, Charles, J.,
and Stuart D. Scott, Jr.

- 1979 *Exploring the Unknown: Great Mysteries Reexamined*. New York: Plenum Press, 283 pp., \$15.95 (cloth). A debunking review of ancient astronauts, UFOs, ancient monuments, Atlantis, the Bermuda Triangle, astrology, Velikovsky, and Noah's Ark. Contains one 20-page chapter on "monsters"; again, light but well-balanced.

Corliss, William R. (compiler)

- 1981 *Incredible Life: A Handbook of Biological Mys-*

teries. Glen Arm, Maryland: The Sourcebook Project (P.O. Box 107), 1018 pp., \$22.50 (cloth). An enormous compendium of anomalies and curiosities in the biological realm, abstracted from articles and papers in scientific journals and popular magazines. The volume is mainly divided into vertebrate classes (over 60 percent), but also has sections on arthropods, plants, and microorganisms. Many of the articles abstracted (almost 800) are cryptozoological. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

Eberhart, George M. (compiler)

- 1980 *A Geo-Bibliography of Anomalies, Primary Access to Observations of UFOs, Ghosts, and Other Mysterious Phenomena*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1114 pp., \$59.95 (cloth). An impressive and very useful bibliography by a University of Kansas librarian containing 22,100 anomaly entries grouped under 10,500 place names in the U.S., Canada, and Greenland. A subject index provides quick access to many cryptozoological entries, such as "Humanoid," "Humanoid Tracks," "Lake Monster," "Phantom Panther," and "Sea Monster." To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2.

McCosker, John E.,
and Michael D. Lagios (eds.)

- 1979 *The Biology and Physiology of the Living Coelacanth*. San Francisco: California Academy of Sciences, 175 pp., \$10 (paper). (Occasional Papers of the California Academy of Sciences, No. 134.) Definitive compilation of decades of research on the taxonomy,

osmoregulation, biochemistry and cytogenetics of the coelacanth fish, the 65-million-year-old "living fossil," the discovery of which stunned the scientific world in 1938. Introductory chapters by its discoverer Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer (now an ISC Honorary Member) and Margaret M. Smith, widow of J.L.B. Smith, its co-discoverer. Highly technical.

Michell, John,

and Robert J.M. Rickard

1982 *Living Wonders: Mysteries and Curiosities of the Animal World*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 176 pp., \$9.95 (paper). A very informative, interesting, and entertaining volume on phenomena related to the animal kingdom. The book is divided into four parts, one (the first) of which covers cryptozoology. Well-documented and illustrated. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 3.

Steiger, Brad

1982 *Monsters Among Us*. Rockport, Mass.: Para Research, 166 pp., \$9.95 (paper). A light overview of the various kinds of monsters by a "psychic researcher." Only two

chapters deal specifically with cryptozoology (unknown aquatic monsters and unknown hominoids). The others deal with werewolves, vampires, zombies, and mummies.

Welfare, Simon, and John Fairley

1980 *Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World*. New York: A & W Publishers, 217 pp., \$17.95 (cloth). A review of various phenomena of interest to the well-known science and science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke. Four chapters (on the Yeti-Sasquatch-Almas, marine "monsters," lake "monsters," and general cryptozoology) portray the supposed animals involved in a positive light. Clarke himself states: "The evidence for something in the Loch [Ness] is overwhelming," and "...there may be plenty of unknown animals in full view--but as they are taken for granted by the locals, no one has bothered to report them." Well-illustrated.

Wignall, Sydney

1982 *In Search of Spanish Treasure: A Diver's Story*. North Pomfret, Vt.: David and Charles, 252 pp., \$23.95 (cloth).

A first-person narrative account of the author's adventures in seeking sunken treasures. The epilogue contains several pages on his investigations at Scotland's Loch Morar, purported home of Morar.

Wood, Gerald L.

1982 *The Guinness Book of Animal Facts and Feats*. Enfield, Middlesex, U.K.: Guinness Superlatives, Ltd., 252 pp., £8.95 (cloth). A new (third) edition of Wood's astounding collection of "records" from the animal kingdom: the largest, the smallest, the fastest, the slowest. The volume contains many hundreds of entries subdivided into various vertebrate and invertebrate phyla and classes. Many of cryptozoological interest. Typical entries: "The greatest reliable weight recorded for a gorilla in the field," "The deepest-diving flying bird," and "The highest wing-beat frequency so far recorded for any insect under natural conditions." Has a good bibliography, and is well-illustrated. To be reviewed in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 2. □

Cryptotrips

Marcelin Agnagna and six other Congolese government personnel traveled to the northern Likouala swamps of the Congo in April to seek further evidence of Mokele-Mbembe. Agnagna formed part of the 1981 expedition headed by Roy Mackal. A Field Report on the new Congolese expedition is expected soon.

Gerald Durrell and Lee Durrell, of the Jersey Wildlife

Preservation Trust on Britain's Channel Islands, visited Tucson, Arizona, in April to film a documentary on desert wildlife (one of a series they are "hosting" on the world's biospheres), and talked with ISC Secretary Richard Greenwell and Susan Greenwell on various aspects of cryptozoology.

Grover Krantz and Diane Horton traveled to the People's Re-

public of China again in April. This second trip was part of Krantz's continuing collaboration with the Beijing Natural History Museum in setting up a human evolution exhibit. Krantz, a physical anthropologist, and Horton, a wildlife biologist (they married earlier this year) learned more about Wildman investigations from Zhou Guoxing, a physical anthropologist with the Museum.

Robert Rines set off for his annual expedition to Loch Ness, Scotland, in June, after attending the Society's First Membership Meeting in New York. Rines and his colleagues at the Academy of Applied Science have been working at Loch Ness for about 13 years, and in the 1970s obtained the first underwater shots of what is believed to be Nessie (see his article in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1:26-32). A Field Report on the 1983 expedition is expected to appear in the second issue of the journal.

Nikolai Spassov, a mammalogist with Bulgaria's National Museum of Natural History, left for Mozambique in June as part of a zoological expedition sponsored by the Museum. While there, Spassov will investigate reports of Tokoloshe, a supposed unknown hominoid in the forests of northern Mozambique.

Philip Tobias, a South African anatomist and paleoanthropologist, visited Arizona on a U.S. lecture tour in May and met and discussed paleoecology and cryptozoology with ISC Secretary Richard Greenwell, Susan Green-



well, and Justin Wilkinson, a South African geographer and geomorphologist. Tobias has worked for many years at the Sterkfontein hominid fossil site, where Wilkinson has conducted geological studies.

Roy Wagner, a University of Virginia cultural anthropologist, led a four-person team to New Ireland, Papua, New Guinea, in June-July, which attempted to obtain further evidence of the Ri (see *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1:33-39). Other team members were Richard Greenwell, Gale

Arizona ISC member Justin Wilkinson, a South African geographer (left), reviews recent findings in human evolution with visiting South African paleoanthropologist and anatomist Phillip Tobias, an ISC Board member.

Raymond, and Kurt Von Nieda. The animal the natives identify as the Ri was observed and photographed by team members (see separate article, this issue). Details will appear in a Field Report in the second issue of *Cryptozoology*.

Zhou Guoxing traveled to the Chinese autonomous region of Xinjiang in early July to study new hominid fossils recovered by the Xinjiang Museum. During his two-month stay, he investigated local reports of the "Snowman" or Yeti (see his article in *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1:13-23.) □

Erastus Corning 2nd

Erastus Corning 2nd, a Charter Member of the Society, died on May 28, 1983, at the age of 73. Mr. Corning had been mayor of Albany, the capital of New York State, since 1941, and had been reelected 10 times, usually with 70 percent of the vote. "The people must like me," he said following his last election victory in 1981. A Democrat, and winner of innumerable political battles spanning more than four decades including charges of a corrupt administration, Mr. Corning had served longer than any other big-city mayor in the country, and was a powerful figure in New York State politics. In 1943, during his first term in office, he joined the U.S. Army as a private, and was sent

to World War II's European theater. He was reelected mayor of Albany in 1945 while still serving in Europe.

Mr. Corning was a strong supporter of cryptozoological fieldwork. He was an early member of the now-defunct Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau, and in recent years had collaborated with the Lake Champlain Phenomena Investigation (LCPI) in his home state, and contributed financially toward the acquisition of a Raytheon sonar-fish finder now in use by LCPI. He also helped LCPI Director Joseph Zarzynski draft the proposed resolution on Champ which was eventually passed by both the New York Assembly and Senate

in Albany, as well as the Vermont House of Representatives (see *Newsletter*, Summer 1982 and Spring 1983 editions).

In a letter to Mr. Zarzynski in December, 1980, Mayor Corning wrote: "In the past, we have destroyed much of what we have found. The Monster [Champ] can be a very large and exciting symbol of the fact that we should not destroy what is on the Earth, but live in harmony with it." □

Erratum

Page 6, column 2, line 4: "May 2, 1983" should read "May 2, 1933."

Cryptoletters

The Editor welcomes letters from readers on any topic related to cryptozoology, but reserves the right to shorten them or to make slight changes to improve style and clarity, but not meaning. Specific commentaries or critiques related to items published in Cryptozoology should be sent double-spaced for publication in that journal.

Dear Editor:

The first pancake is always a flop, as they say in Russia. Happily, the saying was defied by the first issue of *Cryptozoology*, which panned out crisp and tasty. Many thanks to the chef and all those involved in the cooking.

Dmitri Bayanov
Moscow, USSR

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed the first issue of *Cryptozoology* immensely. I think that, in some ways, the successful emergence of the Society and journal are among the more interesting events in 20th century biology, and a triumph of objectivity. I can only compare the success of your undertaking with the rank failure within linguistics to deal objectively and seriously with matters of ape signing or porpoise communication. These are elaborate communicative activities that deserve the closest scrutiny, but which have virtually failed to elicit any because of the doctrinaire tone of most of what goes on in my own field of linguistics.

John Colarusso
Department of Anthropology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

Concerning your recent articles on the Loch Ness Monster, I believe the evidence indicates that the Monster of Loch Ness is Loch Ness. I believe prior expeditions have shown the lake to provide numerous optical illusions. The causes include: poor underwater visibility; numerous caves; strange wave formations; and odd atmospheric conditions. If this is true, its affirmation by the Society would be an important contribution to science. I don't believe the discovery of large unknown animals is essential for ISC to do important work.

Robert Takaroff
Jackson Heights, New York

True, although some ISC members may not agree with all your conclusions. The repeated sonar tracks of large, unidentified targets moving vertically and horizontally in Loch Ness remain unexplained; it is difficult to account for them if we reject the possibility of large animals.

-- Editor

Dear Editor:

I am writing a book about the controversy surrounding the Loch Ness "monster." Partly in connection with that, I am compiling a bibliography of writings about the matter, including items in newspapers. The latter in particular are very difficult to locate--very few newspapers are indexed. If you would be so kind as to publish this letter, I should like to invite the help of any of your readers who have collected material on the subject. I am happy to offer in exchange for material that I do not yet have, copies of my bibliography which is revised periodically and currently runs

to 80 pages; and to reimburse for the costs of making copies of material sent to me.

Henry H. Bauer
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia

Dear Editor:

As a new member of the Society, I would like to exercise my privilege and write my first letter to the *Newsletter*.

The Spring, 1983, issue featured an interview with Paul LeBlond and Forrest Wood, in which it was suggested that new terms be coined to replace sensational and often misleading terms like "monster."

My suggestion is "cryptid," meaning a living thing having the quality of being hidden or unknown. As far as I know, this would be an entirely new word, describing those creatures which are (or may be) subjects of cryptozoological investigation. Thus, "cryptids" would exist in Western North America, Scotland, the Congo, and Tasmania. A report of a "cryptid" from Asia might be more favorably received than that of a "rapacious man-beast." It may be a suggestion worthy of further consideration.

John E. Wall
Altona, Manitoba, Canada

Further discussion of this proposal is urged.

-- Editor

Dear Editor:

Given the anthropological response reported in "Walla Walla Update" (*Newsletter*, Winter 1982), I wonder how you, dear Editor, reconcile this with your own published survey results in-

dicating self-professed anthropological open-mindedness about Sasquatch. I suggested in late 1981 that the disparity between the smaller number who had read Napier's *Bigfoot* and the larger number who professed interest in the subject was curious. You took exception to my observation. I now suggest to you and the readership that self-assessments of interest in (and open-mindedness about) Sasquatch by anthropologists should be taken with a grain of salt.

Given this "lack of interest," as I called it in 1975 (others might call it an allergic reaction, or perhaps it is taboo fear), Krantz will have to work with the laymen or deny himself any intellectual community. I urge him to take the former course.

The collection, ordering, and published analysis of Sasquatch data has thus far been accomplished in the main by layman researchers. What more eloquent expression of interest in researching and discussing this many-faceted subject can be made?

In line with Krantz's perceptive criticism of the University of British Columbia conference and book (see *Cryptozoology*, Vol. 1:94-100), the Society might consider arranging a conference of authors of published papers explicitly recognizing a link between Sasquatch lore and an extant undiscovered "bipedal primate." To encourage new blood, the authors might referee the inclusion of five papers by unpublished researchers.

Let anthropologists pay admission to the next Sasquatch conference.

Gordon Strassenburgh
Moss Landing, California

The comparison Mr. Strassenburgh makes is not altogether valid. Our survey data were generated by a larger sample of

physical and paleoanthropologists responding under very different conditions and controls (the respondents, for example, could remain anonymous). The purpose of Dr. Krantz's approach to a much smaller number of leading specialists in the same field was to elicit favorable comments on a specific case, and in a situation in which their names could (or might) be used publicly.

Our survey indicated that 33 percent of the respondents had read *Bigfoot*, a book by John Napier, one of their own fellow physical anthropologists. However, 46 percent were at least aware of the book, and 59 percent had read other scientific literature on the subject. Leaving the latter two percentage figures aside, I am not sure what Mr. Strassenburgh is referring to when he compares the 33 percent figure (above) to "the larger number who professed interest in the subject." We did not include such a question in our survey, as it is far too subjective. Instead, we asked specific questions, the answers to which could be used to measure attitudes with reasonable accuracy. If Mr. Strassenburgh would indicate precisely which "larger number" he is referring to, I could better respond to his statement that there is a disparity. (For those interested, the results of the surveys referred to above were published in *Zetetic Scholar*, Vol. 6:17-29, and *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 22(1):79-80.)

Mr. Strassenburgh also states that he indicated this disparity to me in 1981. I have no recollection of his doing so. I am not stating that it did not happen, only that I do not recollect it.

Mr. Strassenburgh advises Dr. Krantz to work exclusively with laymen "or deny himself any intellectual community," stating that most Sasquatch work has been done by laymen, and that anthropologists should pay ad-

mission to the next Sasquatch conference. I cannot speak for Dr. Krantz, but I see no necessity for the confrontational approach advocated by Mr. Strassenburgh. Nobody is denying that laymen have done most of the work, some of it excellent. If most anthropologists have erred in ignoring the Sasquatch evidence, then surely it is in the best interests of science to bring this evidence increasingly to their attention. This is what Dr. Krantz has been attempting to do, and it is, in fact, one of the purposes behind the founding of the Society, which can serve as a "neutral" meeting ground. The Society is open to both laymen and scientists. The most productive approach would be for the Sasquatch investigators (mostly laymen) to publish their data in the Society's journal. Scientists may then study the evidence objectively, without pressures and without accusations of past misdeeds. Published data speak much louder than accusations of past or present misdeeds, however accurate or compelling they may be.

--Editor

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your invitation to join the International Society of Cryptozoology. However, I find that my activities in the investigation of UFO landings and extrasensory perception do not leave time for another organization, even with laudable aims such as yours.

Richard Rosenblatt
Chairman, Graduate Department
Scripps Institution of
Oceanography
University of California,
San Diego
La Jolla, California

To each his own.

-- Editor

Cryptoquote

"A notion has somehow gained popular credence that the surface of the earth is now fully explored and for the most part well-known and even mapped. There was never a greater misconception. The percentage of the land surface of the earth that is actually inhabited--that is to say, lived upon, enclosed, farmed or regularly traversed--is quite limited. Even if the territory that is penetrated only for hunting or the gathering of food crops be added, vast areas still remain completely unused.

"There are such areas in every continent, areas that are never even so much as entered for years on end by any man. Nor are these only the hot deserts of the torrid regions or the cold deserts of the poles...

"In parts of the tropics there are areas of quite staggering immensity which no man has as yet been able to penetrate. Whole mountain ranges in Australia have never even been seen from the ground, large parts of the northern Himalayas are as yet unvisited; regions of New Guinea have never been reached, and considerable portions of the Amazon valley are quite unknown. The Addar swamps in Central Africa cover 1,800 square miles, those of the Bahr

el Ghazal several thousands, and parts of them cannot be traversed. Just because a map is covered with names does not mean that the country is known. Aerial surveys with modern photographic technique only add to the popular misconception, for lots of physical features are recorded in some detail and rapidly find their way into our atlases. These are given names and fill up the space, but all the time the country remains absolutely untouched.

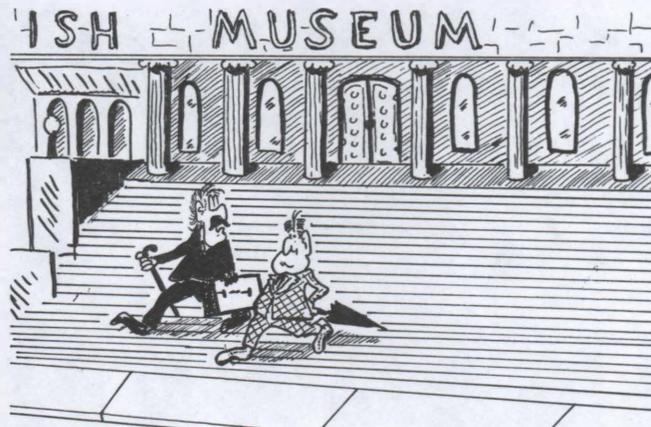
"The notion, therefore, that any [unknown] beast could not exist either because of its size or because somebody would sooner

or later have seen it, is really quite absurd. There might easily be creatures as big as elephants living in some profusion in, say, the back of Dutch Guiana, which is now only 17 hours' flight in a commercial plane from Miami.

"Such animals might have been well-known to several thousand people for hundreds of years, but their presence would still be unsuspected by us..."

Ivan T. Sanderson

(From: "There Could Be Dinosaurs," *Saturday Evening Post*, January 3, 1948).



"This Loch Ness monster business is nonsense! If such animals existed, people would keep seeing them!"



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