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00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000

Alaska, a vast remote wilderness twice the size of Texas.

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00:00:05,000 --> 00:00:09,000

There are dangerous, unpredictable forces at work here.

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00:00:09,000 --> 00:00:12,000

In one of the most mysterious corners of the globe.

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00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:15,000

A lot of things can kill you out here without even trying.

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00:00:15,000 --> 00:00:21,000

This is a place hundreds of times more deadly than the Bermuda Triangle.

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00:00:21,000 --> 00:00:23,000

Oh my God.

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00:00:23,000 --> 00:00:25,000

Stories of alien abductions.

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00:00:25,000 --> 00:00:28,000

I believe it was a UFO.

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00:00:28,000 --> 00:00:32,000

The paranormal, vanishing airplanes and strange beasts.

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00:00:32,000 --> 00:00:33,000

The Alaska Bigfoot.

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00:00:33,000 --> 00:00:35,000

He can rip you in half.

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00:00:35,000 --> 00:00:37,000

These accounts are really widespread.

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00:00:37,000 --> 00:00:39,000

It peaked out of the tree right there.

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00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:43,000

Have hunted those who dare set foot here.

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00:00:43,000 --> 00:00:49,000

In the last 30 years, 16,000 people have disappeared without a trace.

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00:00:49,000 --> 00:00:53,000

More people have disappeared than the Bermuda Triangle.

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00:00:53,000 --> 00:00:55,000

Two to three times the amount.

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00:00:55,000 --> 00:00:59,000

Witnesses tell us their shocking stories.

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00:00:59,000 --> 00:01:00,000

I was petrified.

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00:01:00,000 --> 00:01:04,000

And we've gathered some of the world's leading experts in their field.

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00:01:04,000 --> 00:01:09,000

I'm always after scientific evidence that can be independently corroborated.

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00:01:09,000 --> 00:01:14,000

To try and unlock the mystery of the Alaska Triangle.

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00:01:24,000 --> 00:01:31,000

The Alaska Triangle could well be the most dangerous place on Earth.

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00:01:31,000 --> 00:01:41,000

You're three times more likely to go missing here than in any other US state.

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00:01:41,000 --> 00:01:50,000

I believe the Alaska Triangle is far more dangerous, unpredictable,

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00:01:50,000 --> 00:01:54,000

and deadly than the well-known Bermuda Triangle.

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00:01:54,000 --> 00:02:00,000

In the last 30 years alone, over 16,000 people have gone missing in Alaska.

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00:02:00,000 --> 00:02:02,000

Missing as in their bodies were never found.

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00:02:02,000 --> 00:02:07,000

Nobody knows what happened to them.

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00:02:07,000 --> 00:02:09,000

16,000?

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00:02:09,000 --> 00:02:11,000

That doesn't seem possible.

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00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:14,000

It's truly frightening.

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00:02:15,000 --> 00:02:20,000

Alaska has over 57 million acres of designated wilderness.

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00:02:20,000 --> 00:02:26,000

Much of it totally unexplored.

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00:02:26,000 --> 00:02:32,000

And there are species of animals here unknown to man.

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00:02:32,000 --> 00:02:37,000

Could one of these be Bigfoot?

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00:02:37,000 --> 00:02:44,000

Because of its remoteness, there could be more Bigfoot in the triangle than anywhere else.

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00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:51,000

Perhaps this is the reason why people are disappearing.

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00:02:51,000 --> 00:02:59,000

I saw something real huge. It had a lot of dark hair. It's a Bigfoot.

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00:02:59,000 --> 00:03:05,000

It was this Bigfoot. It looked like he was just watching us.

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00:03:05,000 --> 00:03:09,000

With so much fantastic habitat and so few people to compete with,

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00:03:09,000 --> 00:03:13,000

Sasquatches basically have the run of Alaska.

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00:03:21,000 --> 00:03:29,000

One man who's on a lifetime journey to find Bigfoot is Cryptozoologist Cliff Berwickman.

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00:03:29,000 --> 00:03:34,000

Most of his work has been in the lower 48 states.

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00:03:34,000 --> 00:03:38,000

But now his hunt has drawn him north.

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00:03:38,000 --> 00:03:46,000

Cliff has come hundreds of miles off the main road network to one of Alaska's most remote areas.

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00:03:46,000 --> 00:03:49,000

Alaska is truly America's last frontier.

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00:03:49,000 --> 00:03:53,000

This is one of the most wild regions anywhere on Earth.

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00:03:53,000 --> 00:03:58,000

Anything could be hiding out here of any size.

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00:03:59,000 --> 00:04:07,000

It's around Alaska's biggest lake, Iliamna, that there have been some of the best Bigfoot sightings.

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00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:21,000

Now, Cliff is heading into the wild woods on the southern shores of the lake, around the village of Kokonok.

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00:04:21,000 --> 00:04:26,000

I've been tipped off that a number of people have been seeing a Sasquatch in the local area.

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00:04:26,000 --> 00:04:30,000

And I wanted to come out and check out what's going on for myself.

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00:04:31,000 --> 00:04:40,000

Cliff's aim is to get scientific proof that Bigfoot exists and evidence that the Alaska Triangle is its home.

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00:04:40,000 --> 00:04:44,000

For the locals, they don't need this proof.

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00:04:44,000 --> 00:04:49,000

They say they know that Bigfoot exists because they've seen them.

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00:04:50,000 --> 00:04:58,000

Padoosha Andrews has lived here her whole life.

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00:05:01,000 --> 00:05:08,000

One day in the summer of 2015, while at berry picking, her dog raised the alarm.

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00:05:11,000 --> 00:05:14,000

Pretty soon she started barking so weird.

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00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:21,000

I've never heard a dog bark like that before. She would move and jump so high off the ground.

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00:05:21,000 --> 00:05:25,000

And I looked at her and I said, what the heck are you doing?

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00:05:27,000 --> 00:05:35,000

And then she did that one more time and I looked over to her. She was looking and I saw something real huge.

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00:05:35,000 --> 00:05:41,000

It had a lot of hair and I saw this dark creature walking away.

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00:05:45,000 --> 00:05:50,000

Perhaps Padoosha saw a moose.

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00:05:50,000 --> 00:05:56,000

Or maybe even a bear. Both are common around Alaska.

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00:05:56,000 --> 00:06:03,000

I grew up knowing what a moose looks like. We all know what a bear looks like. We know all that.

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00:06:03,000 --> 00:06:09,000

Of course, I assume it's a Bigfoot. This is too different.

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00:06:10,000 --> 00:06:17,000

Since the early 1900s, there have been frequent recordings of Bigfoot sighted in Alaska.

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00:06:17,000 --> 00:06:25,000

And this is despite the fact that this is by far the most thinly populated state.

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00:06:25,000 --> 00:06:32,000

To have a Sasquatch report, you need a Bigfoot, a person to see it, and then someone to report it to.

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00:06:32,000 --> 00:06:36,000

But yet we still have dozens and dozens of them here.

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00:06:40,000 --> 00:06:46,000

Even from the water, there have been some notable sightings.

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00:06:51,000 --> 00:06:57,000

Ray Wasili has lived on and around Lake Iliumna his whole life.

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00:07:00,000 --> 00:07:08,000

One afternoon in 2004, he was preparing the boat for a camping trip with his brother and their friend.

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00:07:09,000 --> 00:07:15,000

We left from the landing area and we started going across the lake.

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00:07:15,000 --> 00:07:19,000

When he looked up, he had the shock of his life.

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00:07:22,000 --> 00:07:28,000

It was this Bigfoot, or Hairyman, on the side of the lake.

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00:07:30,000 --> 00:07:33,000

It looked like he was just watching us.

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00:07:33,000 --> 00:07:39,000

Ray's friend, Sarah Armstrong, saw the Bigfoot just as clearly as he did.

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00:07:39,000 --> 00:07:46,000

We were just getting ready and I look off to the right and I can see this black figure.

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00:07:46,000 --> 00:07:52,000

I'm trying to adjust my eyes and focus and figure out what it is I'm seeing.

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00:07:54,000 --> 00:08:02,000

And just as I'm about to ask, what is that, Ray says, what the hell is that?

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00:08:04,000 --> 00:08:09,000

Then they realized they were looking at a Bigfoot.

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00:08:10,000 --> 00:08:17,000

It was like a dark black, you know, just furry, long hair, you know.

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00:08:17,000 --> 00:08:20,000

You could see it, the outline of it, pretty good.

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00:08:26,000 --> 00:08:30,000

Now Cliff is hoping for his own Bigfoot encounter.

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00:08:31,000 --> 00:08:38,000

And he's looking in the area just across the lake from where Ray and Sarah had their sighting.

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00:08:39,000 --> 00:08:45,000

Wow! Check that out, that is amazing!

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00:08:47,000 --> 00:08:51,000

Prime Bigfoot habitat as far as the eye can see.

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00:08:54,000 --> 00:08:59,000

If there are Bigfoot out there, Cliff wants to find them.

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00:09:00,000 --> 00:09:03,000

But do they want to be found?

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00:09:06,000 --> 00:09:11,000

If there's one place on earth where legend comes alive, it's the Alaska Triangle.

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00:09:11,000 --> 00:09:15,000

And there's no greater legend than Bigfoot.

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00:09:20,000 --> 00:09:26,000

Bigfoot hunter Cliff Berwickman has made the tough journey to Lake Iliamna to go in search.

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00:09:27,000 --> 00:09:33,000

If there's anywhere on the planet that Bigfoot's could live undisturbed, it's right here.

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00:09:34,000 --> 00:09:39,000

It was here in 2004 that there was a clear sighting.

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00:09:41,000 --> 00:09:44,000

And news of it quickly spread south.

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00:09:48,000 --> 00:09:55,000

Down in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Dr. Lance Hightower is a renowned Bigfoot researcher.

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00:09:57,000 --> 00:10:01,000

Bigfoot is a very large type of creature.

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00:10:01,000 --> 00:10:05,000

Some people would say it looks like an eighth in the face.

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00:10:05,000 --> 00:10:12,000

Males typically will range anywhere from eight feet, and we have heard as high as twelve feet in height.

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00:10:12,000 --> 00:10:18,000

With a shoulder width of four to four and a half feet, as well as three feet thick.

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00:10:18,000 --> 00:10:22,000

So you're talking a creature that is massive.

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00:10:22,000 --> 00:10:24,000

They're very, very elusive.

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00:10:24,000 --> 00:10:30,000

This is what makes it so challenging and difficult for people to really prove that they exist,

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00:10:30,000 --> 00:10:37,000

because they're so elusive, so evasive, so hard to catch one on footage, on picture.

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00:10:38,000 --> 00:10:42,000

But the best chance could be in the Alaska Triangle.

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00:10:44,000 --> 00:10:49,000

With so much ready game, Bigfoot may even be bigger here.

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00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:53,000

Everything is larger in Alaska. Why not Bigfoot?

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00:10:53,000 --> 00:11:01,000

The food sources for something as large as a Bigfoot, deer, caribou, moose, is abundant.

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00:11:05,000 --> 00:11:10,000

Most Bigfoot sightings put the creature at about seven or eight feet.

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00:11:12,000 --> 00:11:16,000

The one that Sarah and Ray saw was certainly bigger than that.

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00:11:17,000 --> 00:11:22,000

We could tell that it was at least nine, ten feet.

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00:11:24,000 --> 00:11:26,000

And then, bam!

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00:11:29,000 --> 00:11:32,000

Just like that, you know, it was gone.

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00:11:34,000 --> 00:11:40,000

Wow, what to say, you know, we've seen a Bigfoot.

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00:11:40,000 --> 00:11:47,000

It's shocking to see something like that, and even more shocking when it just disappears that fast.

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00:11:48,000 --> 00:11:51,000

How can you explain something like that?

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00:11:53,000 --> 00:11:58,000

Whatever it was, one way you don't explain it is by saying it was a bear.

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00:12:01,000 --> 00:12:03,000

Cockatoch is a bear.

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00:12:03,000 --> 00:12:05,000

It's a bear.

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00:12:05,000 --> 00:12:07,000

It's a bear.

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00:12:09,000 --> 00:12:15,000

Cockatoch is in a very wild area, and the people who live here live amongst bears.

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00:12:16,000 --> 00:12:23,000

There is almost no chance whatsoever that they would be confusing a standing bear with a Sasquatch.

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00:12:23,000 --> 00:12:30,000

Bears have snouts, they have ears, they lack the large shoulders, and they habitually move about on four legs.

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00:12:30,000 --> 00:12:37,000

While Sasquatches have a flat face, a conical head, wide shoulders, and usually walk around on two legs.

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00:12:37,000 --> 00:12:46,000

To think that these people who live here 365 days a year would be silly enough to mistake a bear for a Sasquatch,

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00:12:46,000 --> 00:12:49,000

well, that's not giving the local people credit.

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00:12:51,000 --> 00:12:56,000

And there are now those in the scientific community who are convinced that Bigfoot is out there.

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00:12:57,000 --> 00:13:04,000

Dr. Robert Alley is a retired professor of anatomy and physiology from the University of Alaska.

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00:13:04,000 --> 00:13:08,000

For him, Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, is real.

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00:13:09,000 --> 00:13:12,000

It's just a matter of what it is.

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00:13:13,000 --> 00:13:22,000

Bigfoot and Sasquatches represent the classic hominid mixing of genes, just as you and I have neanderthal genes.

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00:13:22,000 --> 00:13:31,000

And genes, Sasquatches have a combination of maybe java man giant, homorectus genes, mixed with more modern human genes,

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00:13:31,000 --> 00:13:38,000

and maybe even older human genes. You might say java man on steroids with a fur coat.

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00:13:39,000 --> 00:13:47,000

The long extinct java man was big, about eight feet tall, and twice the overall size of a gorilla.

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00:13:48,000 --> 00:13:57,000

And in his years of research, Dr. Alley has found that this furry java man Bigfoot is dangerous and calculating.

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00:13:59,000 --> 00:14:08,000

Perhaps most significantly, they're accredited with the abduction of children, abduction of women, even occasionally abduction of men.

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00:14:09,000 --> 00:14:20,000

Human abduction. If true, this would mean the mystery of all the missing people of the triangle could be, at least in part, down to Bigfoot.

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00:14:22,000 --> 00:14:27,000

But Bigfoot hunter Cliff Berwickman is still keen to come face to face with one.

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00:14:28,000 --> 00:14:38,000

The Alaska Triangle is very much the analogy of the Bermuda Triangle and the tropics, where planes and people have gone missing.

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00:14:39,000 --> 00:14:50,000

Within this triangle is 200,000 square miles, much of which has never been explored by any man, so who's to say what mysteries still lie within this triangle?

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00:14:51,000 --> 00:14:59,000

Alaska is nine times as large as Washington State, until now, commonly thought of as the home of Bigfoot.

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00:15:02,000 --> 00:15:06,000

It's now looking as if Alaska is true Bigfoot country.

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00:15:07,000 --> 00:15:13,000

And in the indigenous folklore, the beast has always been here.

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:17,000

Q. Lichard comes from a long line of native shaman.

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00:15:21,000 --> 00:15:28,000

Story of Bigfoot go way back. They go way further back than when they were in the wild.

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00:15:29,000 --> 00:15:39,000

Stories of Bigfoot go way back. They go way further back than when Westerners came here. The native people knew about them for a long time.

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00:15:40,000 --> 00:15:46,000

And they weren't considered a mythology for the native people, they're just considered a fact of life. You respect them, you don't mess with them because they're powerful.

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00:15:47,000 --> 00:15:49,000

You don't enter their territory.

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00:15:50,000 --> 00:15:56,000

The traditional description of the creature is also a perfect match for modern day sightings.

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00:15:58,000 --> 00:16:05,000

Bigfoot are probably about as wide as I am tall. They have very broad muscular shoulders.

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00:16:06,000 --> 00:16:15,000

Imagine encountering something that's 6 foot 2 across and 8 foot tall, 12 foot tall. It's a pretty intimidating creature.

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00:16:16,000 --> 00:16:31,000

Despite this, Bigfoot witnesses Sarah and Ray felt compelled to go and investigate their sighting.

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00:16:34,000 --> 00:16:41,000

They did what others wouldn't dare do. They went to the exact spot where they'd seen the beast.

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00:16:41,000 --> 00:16:46,000

We start looking on the ground.

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00:16:56,000 --> 00:17:06,000

And sure enough, we saw these incredibly large foot tracks all over this area.

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00:17:07,000 --> 00:17:17,000

You could clearly see the toe prints and the heel and it was shaped just like a human foot, but much larger.

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00:17:21,000 --> 00:17:25,000

For Sarah, it was a strange, eerie experience.

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00:17:26,000 --> 00:17:32,000

It just seemed private or mystical or just to leave it be.

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00:17:33,000 --> 00:17:40,000

When I got home, I got a call actually from Eric and Ray's mother.

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00:17:41,000 --> 00:17:53,000

Basically scolding me saying, listen Sarah, don't go looking for this creature when you do come upon it.

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00:17:54,000 --> 00:18:06,000

It's not safe to do that and they can bother you or haunt you for the rest of your life if it feels threatened by you.

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00:18:07,000 --> 00:18:15,000

And so if you do see it any other time in your life, just acknowledge that you've seen it and go the other way.

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00:18:18,000 --> 00:18:22,000

It's like you don't bother it and it won't bother you.

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00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:34,000

Within the native population, bigfoot certainly have spiritual qualities and it's these that could link them to the triangle.

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00:18:35,000 --> 00:18:40,000

But where's the scientific evidence? This is what Cliff is after.

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00:18:41,000 --> 00:18:47,000

While he's out on his search, what looks like irrefutable proof comes straight to him.

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00:18:48,000 --> 00:18:54,000

Cliff receives an email and he knows straight away this is something special.

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00:18:55,000 --> 00:19:02,000

Alright, I'm checking out this video sent in by a witness from Fairbanks, Alaska, which is smack dab in the Alaska Triangle.

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00:19:03,000 --> 00:19:12,000

This guy was out metal detecting on the beach and he found a very strange set of footprints where he feels there should not have been a strange set of footprints.

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00:19:18,000 --> 00:19:23,000

They're pretty widely spaced.

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00:19:24,000 --> 00:19:29,000

They're in a straight line that tends to jive with what we think about the way Sasquatches walk.

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00:19:33,000 --> 00:19:38,000

This video places Bigfoot right in the middle of the Alaska Triangle.

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00:19:38,000 --> 00:19:43,000

It was filmed by metal detectorist Keith Lindsay.

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00:19:44,000 --> 00:19:49,000

Well, it was the spring of 2012, late April, and I heard on the TV that the river was at an all-time low.

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00:19:50,000 --> 00:19:55,000

So, being my hobby's metal detecting, I thought I'd come down to the river and see what I could find.

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00:20:09,000 --> 00:20:24,000

I came down, I started metal detecting, and then when I turned I looked up this way and I saw these big footprints.

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00:20:25,000 --> 00:20:29,000

So I thought, hmm, that's strange, so I walked over to investigate them.

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00:20:29,000 --> 00:20:44,000

I put my coil, which is an 11-inch coil, up to them and they were probably five or six more inches longer, so I thought, wow, that is really weird.

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00:20:45,000 --> 00:20:51,000

And it was still cold, so I thought, well, who's going to be out here walking around in their bare feet and who's got feet that big?

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00:20:52,000 --> 00:21:03,000

Judging by the size of his detector, these footprints are between 16 and 18 inches long.

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00:21:04,000 --> 00:21:15,000

And then I noticed the stride. The stride was a lot farther than what a normal human being could walk, so I tried to take the stride myself and I was still coming up a foot or two short.

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00:21:16,000 --> 00:21:20,000

I mean, I would have had to have jumped to almost make that distance.

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00:21:21,000 --> 00:21:25,000

That's why I started videotaping was because I thought nobody's going to believe this.

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00:21:27,000 --> 00:21:32,000

Giant footprints in a straight line and with a stride that's over six feet.

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00:21:34,000 --> 00:21:37,000

Classic big foot, now caught on video.

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00:21:40,000 --> 00:21:48,000

They are typically flat-footed, they won't have an arch, and one print to another print the distance will be large,

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00:21:48,000 --> 00:22:01,000

but also they will be in a line. Whereas a human, it has this left and right pattern as it's in a gate cycle, whereas the big foot have a straight line appearance.

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00:22:04,000 --> 00:22:12,000

I never really thought about big foot until I found these footprints. You know, I'm just to the point where I believe it could be.

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00:22:13,000 --> 00:22:18,000

We're sending the video to Dr. Robert Alley for his expert analysis.

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00:22:21,000 --> 00:22:30,000

Meanwhile, Cliff's search for big foot is going to take him late into the night, the time when big foot is said to be at his most dangerous.

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00:22:35,000 --> 00:22:38,000

There are 129 million acres of forest in Alaska.

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00:22:39,000 --> 00:22:49,000

Much of this forest is totally unexplored by man, and the thickest and most mysterious lies within the Alaska Triangle.

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00:22:50,000 --> 00:23:02,000

It's here that Cryptozoologist Cliff Barakman is on the hunt for big foot, and it's here that people go missing without a trace, never to be seen again.

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00:23:03,000 --> 00:23:12,000

These footprints caught on video right in the middle of the triangle could be vital big foot evidence.

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00:23:14,000 --> 00:23:21,000

But just off the southern tip of the triangle, there are signs of big foot that are fixed and permanent.

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00:23:22,000 --> 00:23:35,000

On a remote mountain side on Prince of Wales Island, native elder Al Jackson knows of a group of cedar trees that are upside down.

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00:23:36,000 --> 00:23:51,000

Friends of mine, he was about 15 years old and he hunted with an elder, and the old man told him, if you're ever hunting up on Coalock Mountain, you have to watch out for those big black gorillas that live up there.

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00:23:52,000 --> 00:24:01,000

He told them then that he said they marked their territories by driving these blown down trees into the ground, upside down.

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00:24:02,000 --> 00:24:11,000

There's no evidence of logging machinery being used. There are no tracks in the area and no marks on the trees.

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00:24:12,000 --> 00:24:20,000

It's known that if you see trees uprooted and driven into the ground upside down with the roots facing upwards, that that's big foot territory.

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00:24:21,000 --> 00:24:24,000

It's already dealt with on a trespass, otherwise you're going to suffer the consequences.

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00:24:25,000 --> 00:24:36,000

The strength required to insert a tree the size of the upside down trees on Prince of Wales Island into even the soft musk egg for four feet is absolutely phenomenal.

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00:24:37,000 --> 00:24:45,000

You're looking at maybe 1500 pounds of log and so you certainly need to have a thousand pounds of animal doing that.

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00:24:45,000 --> 00:24:52,000

One thousand pounds. That's three times the weight of an adult male gorilla.

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00:24:54,000 --> 00:24:59,000

But back at Lake Iliamna, Cliff Berwickman is still hoping for that personal encounter.

208

00:25:01,000 --> 00:25:07,000

It is just shy at midnight even though it doesn't look like it, but this is what sunset looks like in Alaska.

209

00:25:07,000 --> 00:25:17,000

I want to start making noises, basically knocks.

210

00:25:18,000 --> 00:25:22,000

Sasquatch use knocking noises to communicate back and forth with one another.

211

00:25:23,000 --> 00:25:26,000

Maybe they're hitting a tree with a stick, maybe they're clapping, maybe they're doing it with their mouth.

212

00:25:27,000 --> 00:25:29,000

I don't really know, but they make those noises.

213

00:25:30,000 --> 00:25:35,000

I want to start with the lower volume noises thinking that I'm going to be here, boom, making noise.

214

00:25:38,000 --> 00:25:41,000

Now it's a listening game.

215

00:25:51,000 --> 00:26:00,000

For all Cliff knows, there could be a big foot out there watching his every move, perhaps even within yards of him.

216

00:26:01,000 --> 00:26:08,000

I may not even be able to tell it's there because these things are masters at disguise.

217

00:26:09,000 --> 00:26:12,000

You know, they're not putting masks on, they're disguising themselves as the rest of the woods.

218

00:26:13,000 --> 00:26:22,000

They're hiding, in other words. These are super ninjas off in the woods and there's a high probability that if one was watching me right now, I would never even know about it.

219

00:26:23,000 --> 00:26:27,000

But they do make mistakes every once in a while and that's what I'm going for.

220

00:26:27,000 --> 00:26:33,000

I need two mistakes in a row. I need it to come in for a closer look and then I need it to give itself away.

221

00:26:35,000 --> 00:26:41,000

Hopefully by me walking around making some noises in this area, I might draw the curiosity of a Sasquatch.

222

00:26:42,000 --> 00:26:49,000

Sasquatches don't have a lot of weaknesses, but if there is one, it's their intelligence-curiosity.

223

00:26:50,000 --> 00:26:55,000

They're intelligent, they're very elusive, they can almost hide in plain sight.

224

00:26:55,000 --> 00:27:01,000

You could walk right by them and never know them, only if they want to be seen, that's when you'll see a bigfoot.

225

00:27:02,000 --> 00:27:05,000

If they want to appear, they will. If not, we'll never know it.

226

00:27:06,000 --> 00:27:10,000

Generally these creatures don't want to be seen, they don't want to be encountered.

227

00:27:11,000 --> 00:27:18,000

They are curious, they will approach you, they'll especially approach women and children and they will defend their territories.

228

00:27:20,000 --> 00:27:22,000

Cliffs brought with him a thermal camera.

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00:27:25,000 --> 00:27:27,000

Anything white is giving off heat.

230

00:27:31,000 --> 00:27:33,000

Is Bigfoot out there?

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00:27:38,000 --> 00:27:45,000

For the native community, the elusiveness of Bigfoot comes down to more than just physical stealth.

232

00:27:46,000 --> 00:27:55,000

For them, there's no clear distinction between the physical and the spiritual worlds, and Bigfoot has mystical qualities.

233

00:27:57,000 --> 00:28:02,000

Bigfoot are so mysterious and they're so well hidden because they know how to do things that we don't understand.

234

00:28:03,000 --> 00:28:06,000

They know how to shift in and out of this reality.

235

00:28:06,000 --> 00:28:15,000

They know how to change their energy and go into some strange shadow-like form when they pop right back into this reality whenever they want.

236

00:28:16,000 --> 00:28:21,000

That's one of the reasons we'll never find them, because as soon as they want to disappear, they literally do disappear.

237

00:28:26,000 --> 00:28:31,000

Does this explain the sudden disappearance of the Bigfoot that Sarah and Ray saw?

238

00:28:32,000 --> 00:28:34,000

There was something there, and then there wasn't.

239

00:28:34,000 --> 00:28:38,000

Bam. Just like that, you know, it was gone.

240

00:28:41,000 --> 00:28:46,000

They know how to do things that we don't even understand yet. That's beyond us.

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00:28:47,000 --> 00:28:54,000

For some, the sudden appearance and disappearance of Bigfoot is a sign of other dimensions coming into play.

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00:28:55,000 --> 00:29:02,000

And if Bigfoot is abducting people, this could explain why no trace of them has ever been found.

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00:29:05,000 --> 00:29:09,000

In Fairbanks, Bigfoot does seem to have left his mark.

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00:29:12,000 --> 00:29:16,000

Dr. Robert Alley is studying Keith's video of the footprints.

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00:29:18,000 --> 00:29:26,000

It shows very clearly a series of footprints leading off without any human footprints in close proximity.

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00:29:27,000 --> 00:29:34,000

With scale, an 11-inch metal detector suggesting tracks of 16, 17, or 18 inches in length.

247

00:29:35,000 --> 00:29:39,000

And toes that are visible very clearly demarcated.

248

00:29:41,000 --> 00:29:46,000

Along with a stride that really stretched out well beyond six feet.

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00:29:47,000 --> 00:29:51,000

What is it? Well, really, it's not a bear. It's bipedal.

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00:29:51,000 --> 00:29:59,000

And it doesn't fit into a human range of variability. Really, whether you like it or not, all you have is a Sasquatch or Bigfoot.

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00:30:00,000 --> 00:30:07,000

The evidence is mounting that Bigfoot lives in Alaska and that the Alaska Triangle could be the reason.

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00:30:09,000 --> 00:30:16,000

Alaska is pretty amazing. It's really magical. I definitely believe.

253

00:30:17,000 --> 00:30:21,000

You know, I believe because I saw it.

254

00:30:22,000 --> 00:30:28,000

People have seen too much of it for us to not believe them. And I know there's something out there.

255

00:30:34,000 --> 00:30:41,000

I am 100% convinced that Bigfoot exists and are real. Maybe in sparse numbers, but definitely, definitely real.

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00:30:42,000 --> 00:30:48,000

It looks like the mystery of the Alaska Triangle won this round, but I'll be back and I'll challenge it again.

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00:30:50,000 --> 00:31:00,000

What we know is just a tiny little bit of what is out there. And just because it falls outside of our realm of understanding doesn't mean it's magic or impossible.

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00:31:03,000 --> 00:31:08,000

Could Bigfoot somehow be tapping into supernatural forces of the Triangle?

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00:31:11,000 --> 00:31:21,000

If so, then maybe these forces are the reason for them being here. Some believe that Bigfoot could be jumping in and out of wormholes in space and time.

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00:31:23,000 --> 00:31:30,000

There are those who think these forces can even be found using modern technology, and we're going to put that to the test.

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00:31:31,000 --> 00:31:40,000

Perhaps super powerful force fields and wormholes could be behind the mystery of the Alaska Triangle itself.

262

00:31:43,000 --> 00:31:52,000

The greatest mystery of the Alaska Triangle is the inexplicable disappearance of people, boats, and

even airplanes.

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00:31:53,000 --> 00:31:57,000

There are some who think this is a sign of other dimensions at work.

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00:32:00,000 --> 00:32:18,000

I think the Alaska Triangle is a special place on the planet that is bending space and time to create this vortex of energy where people go missing, where there are portals or wormholes opening.

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00:32:20,000 --> 00:32:24,000

But what is it about Alaska that would allow for these phenomena?

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00:32:31,000 --> 00:32:41,000

The Arctic atmosphere is home to one of the wonders of our planet, the aurora borealis, or the northern lights.

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00:32:43,000 --> 00:32:52,000

This incredible light display dances across the sky as the Earth's magnetic field is bombarded by charged particles from the sun.

268

00:32:53,000 --> 00:33:00,000

A thousand miles south of the Arctic Circle lies the city of Vancouver, Canada.

269

00:33:01,000 --> 00:33:05,000

More people live in this one city than in the whole of Alaska.

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00:33:08,000 --> 00:33:19,000

And it's from here that journalist and researcher Johnny Enoch has been looking into some important historical work that could have a bearing on the search for unusual forces in Alaska.

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00:33:20,000 --> 00:33:36,000

In 1972, author and biologist Ivan Sanderson documented 12 places on the planet where there was bizarre weather, strange occurrences, banishing people, and disturbing paranormal occurrences.

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00:33:37,000 --> 00:33:54,000

Sanderson called these areas vile vortices, where it's thought that an extreme electromagnetic force, the force that holds atoms together, can have an effect on the very fabric of space and time.

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00:33:55,000 --> 00:34:00,000

The most famous of these vortices, the Vermuda Triangle.

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00:34:01,000 --> 00:34:08,000

A vortex can transform everyday situations into other worldly events.

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00:34:08,000 --> 00:34:13,000

If there was a vortex above the Vermuda Triangle, that would explain everything.

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00:34:13,000 --> 00:34:21,000

A vortex that contorted space and time into a wormhole would mean boats and planes could disappear.

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00:34:22,000 --> 00:34:30,000

If there was any evidence of this in the Vermuda Triangle, then it could explain the Alaska Triangle too.

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00:34:33,000 --> 00:34:39,000

Now, some first-hand evidence of a vortex has come to light down in Miami, Florida.

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00:34:40,000 --> 00:34:45,000

Vortices definitely exist because I've been through it.

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00:34:46,000 --> 00:34:56,000

In 1970, pilot Bruce Gernon was flying in the Vermuda Triangle, from the small island of Bimini in the Bahamas to Miami.

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00:34:56,000 --> 00:35:02,000

Shortly after takeoff, he found himself traveling through a strange tunnel in the clouds.

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00:35:02,000 --> 00:35:12,000

When he came out the other end, there was Miami below him. His instruments showed that he'd traveled 100 miles in under three minutes.

283

00:35:13,000 --> 00:35:21,000

The tunnel was like a wormhole. When you enter it, you come out in a different place and time.

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00:35:24,000 --> 00:35:27,000

It was almost like being teleported.

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00:35:29,000 --> 00:35:34,000

One night, I was watching television and Ivan Sanderson came on.

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00:35:35,000 --> 00:35:45,000

He was explaining time warps and it was right at that point that I realized that was the key to the mystery that I had just witnessed.

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00:35:47,000 --> 00:35:51,000

So what would make Alaska prime territory for time warps?

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00:35:53,000 --> 00:35:58,000

One theory points to its abundance of extreme electromagnetic force fields.

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00:35:59,000 --> 00:36:06,000

Mike Ricksecker is a paranormal investigator with a particular interest in electromagnetism.

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00:36:08,000 --> 00:36:16,000

In 1964, there was a massive earthquake that hit the Anchorage area at 9.2 magnitude, absolutely devastating.

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00:36:16,000 --> 00:36:22,000

Buildings were toppled, streets were upended, created a lot of destruction around this area.

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00:36:22,000 --> 00:36:26,000

We know that electromagnetic activity has helped to cause this earthquake.

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00:36:26,000 --> 00:36:38,000

So there could be seismic activity, yes, but when we're talking about vortices and this energy that's swelling and we know that vortices are in this area and that electromagnetic activity is in this area,

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00:36:38,000 --> 00:36:51,000

there is metal within that ground. So was this also possibly a swelling of that electromagnetic activity that affected the metal within the ground that helped to cause this earthquake?

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00:36:52,000 --> 00:36:58,000

An increase in electromagnetic readings had been reported before major earthquakes.

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00:36:58,000 --> 00:37:01,000

Scientists are yet to understand the reason.

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00:37:01,000 --> 00:37:10,000

And the 64 quake was the biggest earthquake ever recorded in North America, the second biggest ever in the whole world.

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00:37:10,000 --> 00:37:16,000

The epicenter, Prince William Sound on Alaska's southern coast.

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00:37:17,000 --> 00:37:20,000

Alaska in general is a very volatile area.

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00:37:20,000 --> 00:37:25,000

Yes, there was the massive earthquake in 1964. There was a massive one in 2018.

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00:37:25,000 --> 00:37:37,000

In 1993 when I was here, there was one that was 6.5 that it was like a cannon went off when it hit and then everything boom just started shaking afterward.

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00:37:38,000 --> 00:37:44,000

When I first showed up in 92, there was ash still falling from the sky from volcanoes that are in the area.

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00:37:44,000 --> 00:37:48,000

So it's an extremely, extremely volatile area up here in Alaska.

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00:37:48,000 --> 00:37:58,000

In fact, Alaska averages 100 minor quakes every day. That's more earthquakes than all the other states combined.

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00:37:58,000 --> 00:38:09,000

In my work, I always talk about how the body is really our best tool for accessing and tapping into supernatural and paranormal activity.

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00:38:09,000 --> 00:38:19,000

Well, the same thing goes with the vortices. Now, it's an electromagnetic activity, so it is affecting your body, which is your greatest tool, your greatest asset.

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00:38:20,000 --> 00:38:27,000

There's one sure way Mike knows how to detect any unusual electromagnetic activity.

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00:38:27,000 --> 00:38:32,000

So we're up here in the mountains of Alaska. We have some 1,000 rods with us.

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00:38:32,000 --> 00:38:39,000

What I'm going to try to do here is walk around a little bit, see if we start to feel a little bit of something going on.

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00:38:39,000 --> 00:38:45,000

Then I'll go ahead and stop and see if the activity keeps going.

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00:38:46,000 --> 00:38:55,000

If the rods move, it would be the sign of unusual electromagnetic energy. And this knowledge goes back a long way.

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00:38:57,000 --> 00:39:05,000

Since ancient times, it's been known that our planet is covered with geomagnetic anomalies and vortices.

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00:39:05,000 --> 00:39:11,000

We know the ancient peoples saw the movement of energy on the planet as a serpent,

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00:39:11,000 --> 00:39:18,000

so that's why every one of these ancient cultures is based around a serpent mythology.

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00:39:18,000 --> 00:39:24,000

To understand the Alaska Triangle, you have to understand that there is an energy grid on our planet.

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00:39:24,000 --> 00:39:32,000

Now, these have been traditionally called laylines, but to the ancient peoples, they call this the serpentine energies.

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00:39:33,000 --> 00:39:39,000

It's these same energies that Mike is trying to detect in the Alaska Triangle.

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00:39:43,000 --> 00:39:47,000

So we're getting a little push from the left side there.

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00:39:47,000 --> 00:39:57,000

If we move away and that goes back out, then that'll let us know that the activity, the energy was centralized back there.

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00:39:57,000 --> 00:40:00,000

We can already see a certain move out a little bit.

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00:40:00,000 --> 00:40:02,000

Yeah, see it's moved back out.

322

00:40:02,000 --> 00:40:07,000

As we come back, see it's going, it's moving back as we move back into this area.

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00:40:07,000 --> 00:40:09,000

Yeah, so this is a hotspot here.

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00:40:12,000 --> 00:40:22,000

So as we come down the mountain side here, we see that the left rod has moved inward and it's maintaining that.

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00:40:23,000 --> 00:40:33,000

So what I would say is that up and down here, there's some sort of line of electromagnetic activity running up and down the mountain side here.

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00:40:33,000 --> 00:40:37,000

So it's not running across, but up and down.

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00:40:37,000 --> 00:40:44,000

The line that Mike has found heads due north towards the North Pole just over a thousand miles away.

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00:40:45,000 --> 00:40:51,000

The intense electromagnetism of the North Pole feeds into the Triangle.

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00:40:51,000 --> 00:41:02,000

If there is a vortex here, it could be many times more powerful than even the Bermuda Triangle and the force behind thousands of disappearances.

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00:41:04,000 --> 00:41:06,000

Alaska is near the North Pole.

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00:41:06,000 --> 00:41:09,000

The magnetic fields get thinner here.

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00:41:09,000 --> 00:41:17,000

And because of that, when solar storms hit, it lights up the atmosphere because we don't have the magnetic protection of the electromagnetic field.

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00:41:21,000 --> 00:41:28,000

The native population believes this electromagnetic energy can have dangerous spiritual properties.

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00:41:29,000 --> 00:41:40,000

The unusual electromagnetic energy makes it so we have supercharged areas that could allow interdimensional travel or portals to be opened from other realms.

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00:41:41,000 --> 00:41:48,000

If this were true, then these portals could go a long way to explaining the mystery of the Alaska Triangle.

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00:41:49,000 --> 00:41:57,000

I think a lot of people who go missing, hikers and adventurers or people going out in the country can accidentally come across these areas.

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00:41:58,000 --> 00:42:01,000

And vanish off the face of the earth.

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00:42:04,000 --> 00:42:10,000

Strange things do happen. Bruce Gernon did have a bizarre experience of some kind.

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00:42:11,000 --> 00:42:15,000

And conditions are more extreme in Alaska.

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00:42:15,000 --> 00:42:24,000

So there seems to be a definite relationship, but being so close to the North Pole, maybe the magnetic energy changes this vortex.

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00:42:24,000 --> 00:42:28,000

Instead of being horizontal, perhaps it is vertical.

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00:42:29,000 --> 00:42:34,000

So the one I flew through, when I came out the other end, I went forward in space and time.

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00:42:34,000 --> 00:42:41,000

But in Alaska, if you enter into it, maybe you go right down into the earth and vanish.

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00:42:45,000 --> 00:42:49,000

We don't have the tools yet to find these possible portals.

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00:42:50,000 --> 00:42:57,000

For now, researchers need to rely on cruder devices to understand the forces at work in Alaska.

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00:42:58,000 --> 00:43:02,000

Mike is using an electromagnetic field detector.

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00:43:03,000 --> 00:43:13,000

We're going to walk in this general direction, kind of the same as we did with the rods, and see if we can get any indications off of this meter.

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00:43:14,000 --> 00:43:21,000

The detector shows Mike the level of milliwatts per square meter, the power of the electricity in the air.

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00:43:22,000 --> 00:43:28,000

And there's a general electric field, keeps reading at about a point 1.2 right now, so pretty low level.

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00:43:33,000 --> 00:43:37,000

Here it's a little higher in the electric field. It's between a point 2 and a point 3.

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00:43:38,000 --> 00:43:49,000

We're getting some variations here that we shouldn't be getting, which does give us an indication that there's a little bit something more going on here.

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00:43:50,000 --> 00:43:54,000

Could it be an indicator that the Alaska Triangle is having an effect here?

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00:43:56,000 --> 00:44:03,000

Could these force fields or portals be responsible for the disappearance of countless people around Alaska?

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00:44:03,000 --> 00:44:08,000

Are they essentially just being pulled in and vanishing without a trace?

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00:44:10,000 --> 00:44:18,000

I believe these vortices are responsible for the mysterious occurrences we've learned about in the Alaska Triangle.

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00:44:19,000 --> 00:44:27,000

And this includes the reports of UFOs, strange creatures, and people vanishing off the face of the earth.

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00:44:28,000 --> 00:44:37,000

As well as leading to vortices, there are those who believe that this effect has attracted visitors from far away.

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00:44:39,000 --> 00:44:46,000

There have been a lot of extraterrestrial sightings in Alaska, a lot of reports, a lot of photography, a lot of video footage.

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00:44:47,000 --> 00:44:57,000

And it makes a lot of sense that there would. You have the electromagnetic activity from the

vortices that they could be tapping into.

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00:45:00,000 --> 00:45:12,000

I believe the immense power of the Alaska Triangle is used like a superhighway by extraterrestrials looking to open up portals and connect to other places in the universe.

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00:45:13,000 --> 00:45:23,000

Perhaps one day we'll have the technology needed to discover portals and explore them, as well as other forces that could be at play here.

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00:45:26,000 --> 00:45:32,000

Theories persist, but for now, the secrets of the Alaska Triangle remain just that.

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00:45:32,000 --> 00:45:43,000

And the tales that have emerged from this vast mysterious area suggest there may be something else out there that we're only just beginning to contemplate.