

# Film evidence

## al?

loggers had reported  
ence of hundreds of  
(the American name  
the Sasquatch) tracks. It  
e tenth day they shot

m, however, did not  
stant converts of the

Indian settlers of the region  
which stretches from Alaska to  
Mexico between the Rocky  
Mountains and the coast.

The area was dense with  
brush and undergrowths and the  
Sasquatch along with other  
animals were the only inhabi-

Stories by Paul Mitchell

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scientists or laymen.  
it brewed up more  
sy.

eature in the film was  
modern phenomenon  
ut be men with nothing  
talk about. It was part  
er story as old as the

tants of the area.

The Indians of the region did  
not scoff at the Sasquatch and  
looked upon disbelievers with  
contempt.

Together with the Indians  
roamed a dedicated bunch of  
Sasquatch hunters. Some like

Gimlin are weekend hunters.  
Others like Swiss-born Rene  
Dahinden made the sighting and  
proof of the Sasquatch's  
existence a life long ambition.

Dahinden never saw a  
Sasquatch but spent most of his  
life recording tales of the  
creature, checked on reported  
sightings and made plaster casts.

He pestered scientists around  
the world with his files and the  
Paterson film and tried to get  
them to at least analyse the film  
but was constantly rebuffed, the  
attitude of the scientists being "it  
cannot exist so therefore it  
doesn't."

Indians said the Sasquatch  
lives in the woods and mountains,  
far from civilization. They  
described the creature as being  
big and hairy with deep-set eyes.  
The creatures have been  
accused of cannibalism and  
kidnapping.

The Indians gave the creature  
its name, a distillation of  
Soquwiam, Saskahevis, Seeahtik  
Wauk Wauk - all meaning "hairy  
mountain men."

Many newspapers and police  
reports of the early 20th century  
up to the present day have  
record of people sighting the  
creature or its tracks.

One report, in the Victoria  
Colonist of July 4, 1884, reported  
on the only capture of a  
Sasquatch. The report told of a  
train crew which captured a

half-man, half-beast creature  
something like a gorilla standing  
four feet seven inches high and  
weighing 127 pounds. It had long  
black straight hair and resem-  
bled a human being except his  
entire body was covered in  
inch-long glossy hair.

The newspaper account said  
the creature had arms longer  
than a man's and possessed  
enormous strength. The creature  
was kept by the train crew and  
later shipped east where it was  
to go on display, only it died in  
transit.

All subsequent records of the  
captured creature, nicknamed  
Jocko, have disappeared.

One of the more recent  
sightings of a Sasquatch  
occurred on July 23, 1969, in  
Gray's Harbor county in  
Washington.

Verlin Herrington, a deputy  
sheriff, was driving home from  
work about 2:35 in the morning  
when:

"As I came around a slight  
curve I spotted a large hairy  
creature standing in the middle  
of the road. I thought at first it  
was a bear looking for its cubs.  
As I drew nearer - my lights  
must have been blinding - I

realized it wasn't going to move. I  
put on my brakes and came to a  
halt, then coasted up to about 85  
or 90 feet from her. The thing  
was standing in a kind of stooped  
position, startled, watching my  
vehicle as I came to a complete  
stop, got my flashlight out and  
turned it on the animal, at which  
point it walked to the side of the  
road, still in a stooped position  
and stood there for a minute. I  
noticed that its eyes had glowed  
yellow in the spotlight. I rolled my  
car window down, drew my  
pistol and got out of the vehicle. I  
realized it was something other  
than a bear and I decided I would  
shoot it and then have a trail to  
follow. I hoped to get in one shot,  
maybe in the leg, then get out of  
there and come back in the  
morning to track it. But as I  
cocked my pistol it went out of  
the spotlight and into the woods. I  
got into my car and left."

I would estimate its height at  
seven to eight feet and its weight  
at something over three hundred  
pounds. It had hair all over it of a  
dark brown colour, but the hair  
on its head was longer than that  
on the rest of its body - between  
five and seven inches long. The  
(Continued on page 14)

# to prefer junta's Chile reception

act a seminar to  
vestment by Cana-  
companies in the  
t nations of Latin

osition in Canada  
nt aid to the junta,  
be included as a  
ative in the fall

Canada announced  
ade figures indicate  
ness is buying a great  
Chilean copper and  
increased amount of  
achinery to that

lende the private  
ng sector of Cana-  
y curtailed mining  
ales to Chile severely  
expansion of the  
pper mines which  
nationalized.

ently Falconbridge  
s made the Chilean  
an offer to invest  
in the northern part  
try to begin a new

Canadian investments  
hile recently started  
eadily they were  
existent during the  
ears. There are  
the government did  
Allende's presidency  
d the U.S. example in

economically blockading Chile.  
Now that the country is more  
"stable" under the junta the aid  
has increased.

The Canadian government took  
an active part in making sure  
that Allende did not succeed in  
his goal of creating a Marxist  
state in Latin America.

Canadian exports to Chile,  
which had been rising through-  
out the '60's fell sharply after  
Allende's election from \$23-  
million in 1969 to \$10-million in  
1972.

While not usually an importer  
of copper, Canada has its own  
and usually only buys Chilean  
copper when market conditions  
are favourable. In 1971 it  
imported more than \$6-million  
worth of Chilean copper, up from  
the \$25,000 in exports the year  
before.

The Trade and Commerce  
department suggested this figure  
is a result of a \$5-million  
purchase of Chilean copper the  
Noranda mines group made.  
Noranda owns a small Chilean  
copper mine and recovered over  
\$4-million of its \$45-million  
investment in Chile before the  
mines were nationalized.

This left Allende with almost  
no copper stockpiles with which  
to meet exporting contracts.

Some members of the board of

directors for Noranda mines are  
also members of the Export  
Development Commission.

The EDC, when questioned  
about economic sanctions a-  
gainst Chile, would not reply.

However, EDC officials said  
that while the corporation's  
policy toward Chile hadn't been  
exactly "hands off", they "hadn't  
been providing any extended  
financing."

One example of the EDC's  
policy was their refusal to grant  
Chile a \$4-million loan to cover  
the sale of logging equipment.

In the House of Commons in  
1973, Conservative MP W.B.  
Nesbitt, said "I discussed the  
matter with officials of the EDC  
and was informed that they were  
acting in accordance with  
government policy not to extend  
loans to Chile at the present."

From 1961 to August 1970, the  
EDC's total financing agreements  
with Chile totalled \$24.7-million  
but during Allende's presidency  
they gave no financing to Chile.

Of the six private sector  
members of the EDC's board of  
directors, five represented com-  
panies, which had interests in  
Chile and two of them had  
interests nationalized by Allende.

One of them is Arthur Mayne  
a former president of Kennicott  
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