

Bigfoot Field Guide

What lurks outside your windows at night?

March 2020

Volume 2, Issue 5



The commercialization
of Bigfoot

Why is going on
expeditions important?

2020 Oklahoma Bigfoot
Symposium Recap

The Legend of
Boggy Creek gets
an Update



Online Image Search: A
researcher's best friend



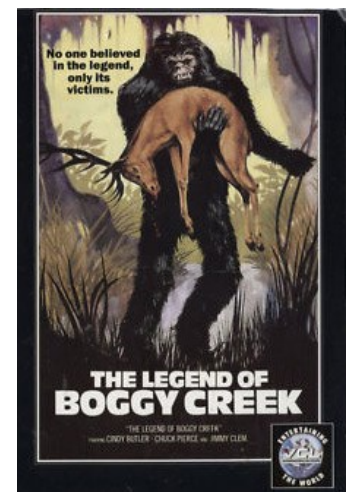
A magazine dedicated to the proliferation and presentation of research for the Bigfoot
Community, presented by the Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center. (MABRC)

Check out our website at www.mabrc.com and the Official Bigfoot Field Guide website at
www.bigfootfieldguide.com

Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the first issue of the Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine subscription, it's been a long time coming to put this endeavor together, from multiple episodes of the Bigfoot Field Guide radio show, newsletters, books and more. We hope that you enjoy the contents of this magazine and in the forthcoming issues, we will be accepting reader e-mails and comments that will be published. As the magazine continues to attract more subscribers, we will expand the magazine's coverage by going to some of the landmark sites from the Bigfoot Community's history and interview some of the more well-known figures as well as lesser known people to give a more varied aspect to the community.

Thanks and have a great day,

D.W. "Darkwing" Lee

Editor

Commercialization of Bigfoot

During the recent MABRC-APES Expedition in Fouke, Arkansas, I traveled down with a dual purpose, to visit the folks at the expedition and to also visit my grandkids in Texarkana, Texas. When I arrived at the expedition, I visited with Jim Whitehead, Oklahoma State Director for the MABRC. He told me I needed to drive back up through Hochatown, Oklahoma and see the 50 foot tall Bigfoot sign that had been erected.

I thought, what the hey, I will drive up that way. I had heard the rumors of the 50 foot tall Bigfoot and decided I wanted to see it for myself.

What I found was astonishing since the last time I had been through that area about 4 or 5 years ago. The entire strip along Highway 59 was covered in Bigfoot signs for everything from wine to zip-lining. Bigfoot had been commercialized.

It's really no different than many other communities have done, promoting tourism for their area off the back



of Bigfoot. Honobia, Oklahoma, Willow Creek, California and Fouke, Arkansas to name a few have embraced the Bigfoot image and promoted tourism in their area. But what really comes to mind is this, what if Bigfoot comes out of the woods and demands his cut of the profits? Sorry, just a little humor.

The prevalence of Bigfoot conferences and fairs are also becoming so common place that it is flooding an already straining market for those conferences that have been around for decades.

I counted in Oklahoma and Arkansas alone this year, that 6 new Bigfoot conferences/fairs have been started. In Texas, there is now 4 new conferences starting up besides the Texas Bigfoot Conference which has been around for years.

Everyone assumes that conferences make a ton of money, but being the organizer of the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium, I can honestly say, there is NOT a ton of money being made.

In the Hochatown area, I know several groups that do their research in that area, and when they have been asked why they continue to research there, they always relate back to the number of businesses there promoting Bigfoot. There must be Bigfoot in that area if they are promoting it.

Nope, not just a small nope, but a really BIG NOPE!!!

In the Honobia area, it's been long known that a certain individual attached to the current Honobia Bigfoot Conference and Festival has been salting the area with so-called "Bigfoot evidence" and even has people who will help him fleece the public on paid expeditions by throwing rocks and sticks at tents during the night.

The same has to be viewed skeptically about Hochatown, in that for them to continue using Bigfoot as their draw, someone is having to salt the evidence around the area. People love hearing about encounters by others, but then, how many of those encounters are real versus made up.

Now I know that people reading this will say, what about your area and the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium, in which is held near active research areas.



True, it's proximity to active research areas is a draw for people to come to it, but the only Bigfoot signs that are used, are during the symposium.

In the end, you have to decide if your research in an area is compromised by the locals who are using Bigfoot to promote tourism.

Are the tracks you find, actual tracks or seeded fake tracks to draw more people to the area, spending money at the local stores. The vocalizations you are recording, are they emitted by a real creature in the woods, or being call-blasted or done by a human.

The structures you document, could very well be constructed by locals to get into the news when a researcher posts about how they come across it.

If you plan on researching near an area that espouses Bigfoot tourism as a livelihood for the locals, be well aware that your "evidence" may be nothing more than garbage. There are more areas than can be researched in and better chances to obtain good quality evidence.

(Photos courtesy of Jim Whitehead)

Hoaxers and Hoaxes

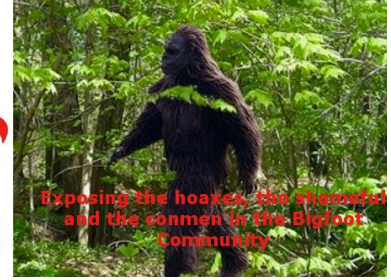
By D.W. Lee, Executive Director Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center.

As researchers about Bigfoot, we also have to contend on a daily basis with those who hoax, sometimes to the point of being called various uncouth names from those who believe in the hoax and try to shame you for exposing it.

Since around 2000, I've started exposing hoaxes and attempting to educate others on how to spot the hoaxes, and believe me, it's no easy feat trying to educate some of these people.

In my opinion, there are three types of people who commit hoaxes, the shameful person, the self-hoaxer and the actual hoaxer. We will take a look at all three and explain the difference between the three.

I am the admin of a group on Facebook called Bigfoot Hoaxers Exposed 2.0



And if you decide you want to join, be sure to answer the questions to join. But also I want to forewarn you, the people that are in that group, do not sugar-coat anything, they tell it like it is, and you may not agree with those people who have been exposed, but look at the evidence that has been presented to back up those claims of hoaxing or other shameful acts done by those listed.

The shameful individuals are listed because they have done acts that shows they have no credibility when it comes to Bigfoot research, such as promoting a cult-like status with a story of Bigfoot creatures coming through a portal from another planet and making the promoter one of the

members of the Bigfoot council, to another promoting his wilderness adventures as the only way to see Bigfoot, and that all other researchers are fools.

The first person mentioned is a child psychiatrist who is quickly building a following of people based on a story so outrageous that anyone with common sense would see is bogus. Yet nearly 14 thousand people are in his group and believes everything he spouts out about his so-called alien Bigfoot. If you express doubt in what he says, you literally find yourself buried by the members of his group and eventually banned from even seeing the group on Facebook.



The Kentucky Bird Feeder "Bigfoot" Trail Camera Picture, that was nothing more than a crow flying up and caught on camera in mid-air.

The second person who runs an wilderness adventure business, has been accused in the past by women who claim he has made obvious sexual innuendoes towards them when he approached them to pay for his wilderness adventures. He also posted a lot of pictures of tracks when he first started that was made by the same track cast.

People like this in the Bigfoot community are shameful and should be avoided, yet like moths to a flame, people flock to them without having any skepticism.

Self-hoaxers, these are folks, who basically hoax themselves, by wanting so bad to have evidence of Bigfoot, that they have confirmation bias on their own evidence.

Even when presented with supporting evidence that shows their "evidence" is nothing more than an over-active imagination, a tree stump, shadow or some other natural phenomena, they will get irate and attack those who expose their photo or video as being fake.

They are so believing in their evidence that they will not be swayed.

As for the hoaxers, what motivates them to hoax? There are

many theories about why, five minutes of fame, a chance to make ill-gotten gains from the publicity of their hoax? Or is it to have people look at them in awe of what they have accomplished? When they walk in a room, people fall silent and this sometimes gives them the thrill that people are in awe of them.

The latest online hoax going around is supposedly where a man filmed a "Bigfoot" peeking into a window.



It's actually someone in a mask, as in the next photo, you can see the face texture of a human face peeking out through the eyeholes of the mask.



The latex of the mask also reflects the light, making this obvi-

ously a fake with a mask. The backstory is also suspect, and courtesy of Steven Streufert for the screen captures, here is the short of the story.

Scott Yeoman Amanda Joseph yes the original video was taken on a Kodak sports cam, not super high quality, but got it because I get a lot of wildlife since I'm pretty isolated from traffic. But it was a 10 min video and most of the time the face wasn't visible, most of it is him swaying back and forth. Any way, I down loaded it on my computer, I took pictures with this phone of some of the best frames. I know this is going to sound like "isn't that a coincidence" but we had a fire out here last year and my mom's house burned which is where my computer along with a lot of my other wildlife vids are stored. So yeah, these pics are all that I have.

3h Like Reply 5

Replies

acres, does it bother you at all? Why so long to come out with the pics?

Thanks again for taking the time to reply, I appreciate it.

27m Like Reply

Scott Yeoman Luis Spades Castillo yes but I don't actually see it. I say it because to the best of my knowledge its only one. Yes I live in Bailey, I hunted more when I had a big family, but not so much now. I do own a Winchester .300 mag, a s&w .40 cal, which I do carry since I've seen it. But won't shoot at it unless its self defence, I went through some old pics in the "cloud" and came across them. I know it's real, and I don't want fame just putting them out there for everyone to see

While there are many who refuse to accept this is a hoax, the anger many display is just unnatural in their belief it's real.

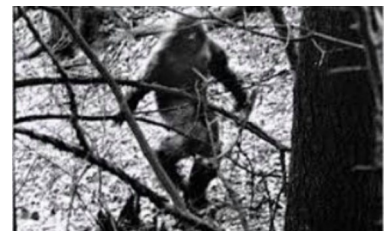
The other side of hoaxing is the dangers involved. In 2012, a man by the name of Randy Lee Tenley was killed while perpetrating a hoax. He wore a ghillie suit and was running out in front of cars, trying to make people believe they saw a Bigfoot crossing the road. Instead, he was hit by two vehicles and killed. Leaving behind a young son, Randy also affected the drivers of the two teenage drivers of the vehicles that hit him.

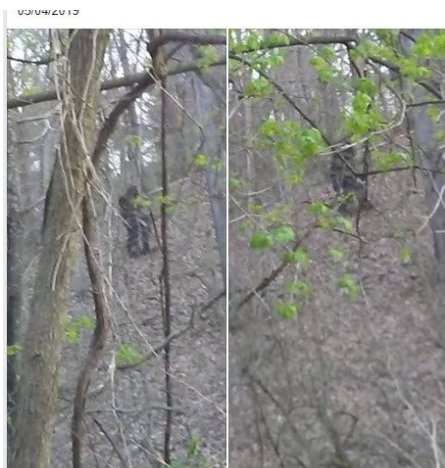
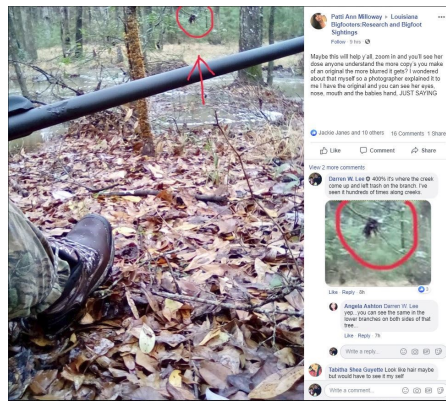


Randy Lee Tenley (Dec. 10, 1967 - Aug. 26, 2012)

What follows is some of the hoaxes that have been posted on social media over

the last few years, and while there are too many of them to really go into detail about, the Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine will start posting an article once an issue going into detail about the latest few hoaxes and how they were exposed.





Nate Gray shared a link.
New Member · February 2 at 11:56 PM

<https://youtu.be/KdDu9s9dYwE>
Well folks, it's official.

WE DO IT OUTDOORS

SALT FORK OHIO GRASSMAN

YOUTUBE.COM
Salt Fork Ohio Grassman - Bigfoot
My friend and I got permission to fly our drones at Salt Fork State Park in...

Charlotte Jenkins Stephenson and 50 others · 49 Comments · 108 Shares

Like Comment Share

As I have said, the number of hoaxes could fill volumes of books, but we will try our best to cover the latest ones in future issues, as well as a few on occasion from the past.

C Wayne Wilson · Bigfoot, little foot and little people of the forest
10 hrs

C Wayne Wilson
11 hrs

Drageon Margon · Admin · Yesterday at 5:54 AM

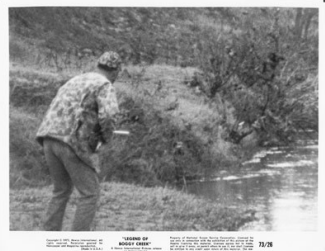
This picture was found in some personal effects of an elderly gent who passed away. What do YOU think??

The Legend of Boggy Creek gets updated

Pamula Pierce Barcelou, the daughter of Charles B. Pierce has finally obtained the rights to the film and has completely restored the film to its original 35mm print quality.

To do so, she had to work with the Eastman Kodak Museum to diligently restore the film using 4K scan technology.

The Legend of Boggy Creek was conceived and directed by Arkansas native, Charles B. Pierce. The movie was released independently in 1972, where it initially played in sold-out theaters in the Arkansas and Louisiana areas. In 1973, it was picked up by the film distributor Howco International, who made it widely available in theaters across the country. The Legend of Boggy Creek, which cost around \$160k to make, became extremely popular in the 1970s, playing for many years in theaters, drive-ins, and later on television. It



made an estimated \$25 million dollars by the end of its run.

The movie was inspired by true events that happened in the small town of Fouke, Arkansas. When people there began reporting sightings of an aggressive sasquatch-like creature known as the "Fouke Monster," it caught the attention of Charles Pierce who turned it into a successful film that is still remembered to this day.

To order a copy of the remastered version, visit [The Legend of Boggy Creek website](http://TheLegendofBoggyCreek.com).

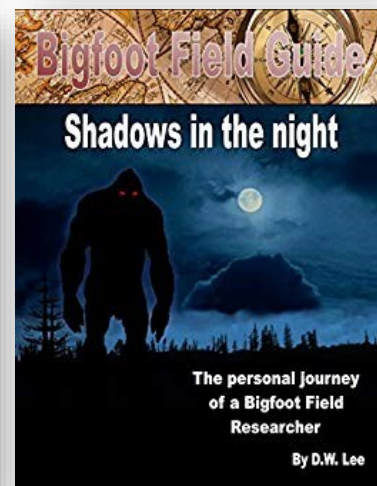
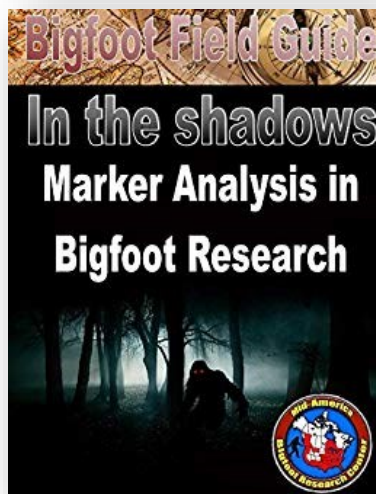


Bigfoot Field Guide Books

The Bigfoot Field Guide has published multiple titles of books that are for sale on Amazon, including in Kindle format.

Written by D.W. "Darkwing" Lee and Izzy "Goose" Gutierrez, these books are How-to books dealing with all aspects of evidence review, from photos, videos, audio and marker analysis, and also how to start your own Bigfoot Research.

Additionally, D.W. "Darkwing" Lee has written a book of his many encounters with the creatures known as Bigfoot. To find these books on Amazon, simply click on the book cover and you will be taken to the page on Amazon so that you can order it.



Animal Eyeshine

One of the more interesting discussions that appears to pop up in discussing Bigfoot is the eyeshine that many researchers encounter while out in the woods at night. There is a lot of debate about what color of eyeshine Bigfoot displays, or if Bigfoot even has eyeshine at night.

Let's discuss eyeshine first, and it's so much easier for me to refer to an article posted on the Texas Parks and Wildlife website about it.

"Until primitive man discovered fire, making it possible for him to light up the night, he probably was unaware that certain animals have eyes that seem to glow in the dark. Imagine how frightened he must have been the first time he looked beyond the comforting circle of his campfire light to see a pair of shining eyes watching him from the darkness. With his limited knowledge, he didn't know the glowing eyes were the result of reflected light—not the work of demons or supernatural creatures.

Perhaps you shared his twinge of fear the first time you saw glowing eyes in the woods, especially if you were sitting around a campfire telling ghost stories or listening to those strange night noises that stir the imagination. Even though some of you may not have had the opportunity to see a wild animal's eyes shine, you probably have caught a glimpse of this reflected glow in the eyes of a pet dog or cat.

Animals that display the



brightest eyeshine, such as the bobcat, have more rods (light receptors) and fewer cones (color receptors) in their retinas than animals with no eyeshine. As a result, they have excellent night vision, but most are color-blind.

Eyeshine occurs when light enters the eye, passes through the rods (light receptors) and cones (color receptors) of the retina (image surface), strikes a special membrane behind the retina, and is reflected back through the eye to the light source. This special mirror like membrane, called the tapetum (ta-PEA-tum), is not present in the human eye. We have dark-colored cells behind our retinas, which absorb light rather than reflect it. The majority of animals



displaying eyeshine also are nocturnal animals.

Most of the animals with eyeshine are night hunters, and their ability to use the available light twice, once on the way in and again on the way out, gives these nocturnal animals additional light to see by.

The majority of these glowing eyes belong to mammals, but spiders, alligators, and bullfrogs are a few other creatures with reflecting eyes. Some night birds also have eyes that glow in the dark, but their eyes do not have a tapetum layer. Scientists are still trying to solve the mystery of their source of eyeshine.

An interesting sidelight is that animals with the brightest eyeshine generally have more rods and fewer cones in their retinas. As a result they have excellent night vision, but most are color-blind.

Eyeshine coloration varies from the glowing reddish orange of the alligator to the yellows and greens of the deer and cat families. Just what causes these color differences has not been documented.



Although eyes with eyeshine are said to glow in the dark, they actually do not glow –

they reflect available light. Light enters the eye, passes through the retina, and strikes a mirror-like membrane called the tapetum. The tapetum reflects the light back through the eye to the light source. Eyeshine coloration varies with the species, amount of light, and the direction from which the light strikes the eye. Alligator eyeshine may vary from a bright reddish orange to an iridescent pink.

Because eyeshine is directed back to the light source, you must be in the right spot to be able to see it, usually directly behind the light. To increase your chances for seeing eyeshine, watch the roadsides carefully when riding in a car at night. The headlights often are reflected in the eyes of animals by the sides of the road. While walking at night with a flashlight, shine it in an arc around you and try to catch its reflection in the eyes of night creatures just beyond its circle of light. At times dozens of spiders' eyes will reflect from patches of tall grass. Notice the eyes of your pet dog or cat as it approaches a lighted patio area, and you may be at the right angle to see its eyes reflect.

Those of you who have a coop-

erative cat might like to try this experiment. On the back of a small hand mirror draw a one-quarter-inch circle. Remove the silver from the circle to form a peephole. Get as close to your cat's eye as possible while looking through the peephole. The reflective side of the mirror should face the cat. Turn off all lights except for one small lamp located across the room from you or let a friend shine a small flashlight in your direction. Tilt and adjust the mirror until the light from the lamp or flashlight is reflected into the cat's eye. Since the light striking the eye comes from the mirror, rays from the tapetum will be reflected back to the mirror. Through your peephole you should be able to see the red blood vessels of the retina against the sparkling surface of the tapetum.



Cat eyes vary from yellowish gold to bright green.

Eye Shine (cont)

Information on eyeshine is very sketchy, but perhaps one day further research into the subject will reveal some of its secrets. In the meantime we can but wonder about eyeshine, another mystery of nature.

Additional Information:
Ilo Hiller

1983 Eyeshine. Young Naturalist. The Louise Lindsey Merrick Texas Environment Series, No. 6, pp. 40-42. Texas A&M University Press, College Station."

So now that you have read up about eyeshine in animals, let's talk about how it affects Bigfoot research. One of the most spoken comments I hear from people who report seeing eyeshine is that "it had red eyeshine and it was 10 feet up in the air, no animal can be that high and have red eyeshine." Most people will adamantly stand their ground and claim that it was Bigfoot, even when you try to get them to understand, that it could possibly be a

small animal sitting on a branch of a tree at that height. I personally have nearly gotten my head knocked off by people who were completely believing that what they saw was a Bigfoot standing in the dark,

and all they could see was it's red eyeshine. Well, let's take a look at the following chart about what color certain animals have when the light hits their eyes.

The eyeshine of animals great and small (sorted by color)

Class	Species or Family	Color	Notes
Bird	Owl, Flamulated	White	
Fish	Many	White	
Fish	Walleye	White	
Mammal	Badger, American	White	
Mammal	Deer, White-tailed	White	
Mammal	Elk	White	
Mammal	Squirrel, Flying	White	Silvery with green or yellow tinge
Mammal	Dog, Domestic	White	Silvery with green or yellow tinge
Mammal	Horse	Blue	Bluish (Irish setters, reddish)
Mammal	Marten, Pine	Blue	Electric blue
Mammal	Woodchuck	Blue	
Mammal	Badger, American	Green	
Mammal	Cat, Domestic	Green	With green or yellow eyes
Mammal	Ferret, Black-footed	Green	Blue/green
Mammal	Sheep	Green	
Reptile	Bullfrog, American	Green	
Bird	Owl, Great Horned	Green	
Mammal	Cattle, Domestic	Yellow	Bright
Mammal	Bobcat	Yellow or Red	Depends on breed
Mammal	Raccoon, Northern	Yellow-amber	Sometimes green
Mammal	Coyote	Yellow-amber	
Mammal	Lon, Mountain	Yellow-green	
Mammal	Skunk, Striped	Yellow-green	
Mammal	Opussum	Amber	Deep
Mammal	Prairie Dog, Black-tailed	Orange	Dull
Mammal	Cat, Domestic	Red or Orange	With orange, brown or blue eyes
Mammal	Fox, Red	Red or Orange	Medium
Mammal	Hares	Red or Orange	
Mammal	Rabbits	Red or Orange	
Mammal	Rat, Norway/Black	Red or Orange	
Bird	Nighthawks	Red	
Bird	Owl, Barn	Red	
Bird	Owl, Barred	Red	
Bird	Owl, Long-eared	Red	
Bird	Owl, Saw-whet	Red	
Bird	Owl, Screech	Red	
Bird	Owl, Snowy	Red	
Bird	Poorwill, Common	Red	
Bird	Whip-poor-will, Eastern	Red	
Bird	Woodcock, American	Red	
Mammal	Bear, Black	Red	
Mammal	Fox, Gray	Red	
Mammal	Lagomorphs	Red	
Mammal	Opussum	Red	
Mammal	Oter, River	Red	
Mammal	Porcupine, N. American	Red	
Mammal	Ringtail	Red	
Mammal	Rodents	Red	
Mammal	Seals	Red	
Reptile	Alligator	Red	
Mammal	Armadillo	None	
Mammal	Bat, Little Brown	None	
Mammal	Hog, Feral	None	
Other	Humans	(None)	
Mammal	Cat (families)	Various	

From the chart, we see that the following animals have red eyeshine, Owls, Whip-poor-will, Black Bears, Opossums, Porcupine and even domestic cats sometimes have red eyeshine. Now let's step back for a second, and think about each of these animals, they all tend to either be in trees, or climb in trees.



See, animals that reflect red eyeshine do indeed climb up in trees and go out on branches, even the porcupine climbs into trees.

If they are in trees, that could mean that they can get up over 10 feet from the ground, and the smaller animals can get out on branches away from the trees to appear as if they are in mid-air.

As researchers, we have to debunk everything we can, before we can even say it's "possibly" or "probably" a Bigfoot making the eyeshine, or whatever else we encounter. Unless you can shine your flashlight on the animal making the eyeshine and confirm that it is a Bigfoot standing there, all you can do is assume what is making the eyeshine. And we all know what assume means, "When you ASSUME means that you make an ass out of you and me".

The skeptics will and do tear you apart when you ASSUME

anything in this field of research, you literally have to take the scientific approach, investigate your claim, try to debunk your claim, and when you have exhausted all avenues, then, and only then, say "possibly" or "probably". Being absolutely definitive about anything will come back to bite you.

Top Tier Researchers?

By D.W. Lee

The ongoing debate continues on what constitutes a Top-Tier researcher, with many trying to make their claim to fame based on trying to proclaim that they are the epitome of being Top-Tier.

With the advent and introduction of Facebook into the Bigfoot Community, anyone can proclaim themselves as a leading Bigfoot researcher/expert/authority and there are many gullible people out there that tends to follow those proclamations with die-hard exuberance.

Let's look at truly what makes a Top-Tier Researcher, in the eyes of many of the old timers in the Bigfoot Community.

1. **A Top-Tier Researcher must know their Bigfoot History.** The well-known historical events, the major players in the game, and the research that has been done in the past.

2. **A Top-Tier Researcher must know who the hoaxers and the hoaxes are.** Not just the current ones, but the ones in the past too. I continuously see people regurgitating the same old hoaxes over and over again.

3. **A Top-Tier Researcher also knows how to conduct no-nonsense research, using scientific and verifiable methods, that allows evidence to be brought in.**

4. **A Top-Tier Researcher does not spend all their time, every day, promoting themselves on radio shows or on Television.**

5. **A Top-Tier Researcher always puts their time in the field to productive use, the don't do like many of the woo crowd does, by taking drugs or alcohol and claiming that they can see invisible Bigfoot when no one else can.**

6. **And the most important, a Top-Tier Researcher is always skept-**

tical of all evidence, including their own.

Now I know this will undoubtedly chaff many butts in the Bigfoot Community, especially those who are trying to make themselves into the leading Bigfoot researcher/expert/authority out there on Facebook, and there will be some finger pointing at me, screaming that I am proclaiming myself a Top-Tier Researcher. I don't consider myself a Top-Tier Researcher, and truthfully, I don't think anyone can make that claim, since most of us don't have the time to put the effort into all this. But this is what I strive to obtain in my research, to be able to do all 6 points listed here.

Recognition Versus Reverence?



By Randy
"Rebelistic"
Savig,
MABRC
Missouri
State Direc-
tor

It sure does seem to me a lot these days with the advent of Facebook, YouTube and a few other social sites that certain Bigfoot researchers have somehow risen to a godlike status. And from what I can see most of it is not even slightly justified. Now don't get me wrong we all like recognition for the accomplishments and contributions we've hopefully given to the Bigfoot community, but why does it seem to go from there to immediate celebrity status. It seems like every day we see this new guy that has the best video footage or the best audio or the best picture or whatever he's claimed, seems to have a bandwagon of followers oohing and awing about everything he has posted. Now I know that there are a lot of gullible people out there and the Bigfoot community is just loaded with the what I call "wanna believers" that they seem that the fall for

anything. And as long as they do real researchers won't get any recognition for what they're doing. Everybody wants instant gratification and excitement

when they see something Bigfoot related. Research is just not that way. In fact we can be damn boring at times.



Then comes the day one of these celebrities or godlike individuals gets questioned and everything goes downhill from there. The name-calling, the belittling, the jumping from group to group site to site showing how good your evidence is versus everyone else. I am not going to name names here that's not the intent of this article. But it sure seems nowadays that everybody wants to be famous, have their name known in history, or just

out to seek attention. As most of us have learned by now that's where the hoaxing, the deliberately misleading, and the wild ideas given to what Bigfoot is or can do begins.

I learned a few years back after getting a little recognition for some of the audio I collected, that it might not be a good thing. Suddenly I had friend request upon friend request on Facebook. Some of them good down-to-earth researchers some of them were just looking for someone to hang their stuff with your name by saying that Randy said it was good stuff. Whether I said it or not just really didn't seem to matter. It never ceases to amaze me how some people on Facebook, YouTube and other social sites will be on someone's friends list and then somehow has the same knowledges and experiences that you have if not better. That "one-up-em" has become an epidemic in social media. There's a big difference between knowledge gained by somebody else's experience and getting the experience firsthand.

Recognition Versus Reverence? (cont)

Everybody knows there are no experts in this field, no matter what some say. It doesn't matter if your TV celebrity, a big name on some Facebook page the reality is unless you've had time spent with them in the woods you don't know what they're about. I was never been added to so many Facebook pages and in so many group messages until I went through it. At that time, I was naïve enough that I thought all Bigfoot radio shows were the same. Yes, I've done a few that I felt was rewarding, but then there been those that I was embarrassed when it was all done. And then the honesty hit me, these folks want to me on their shows mainly as a way to use my name to promote their shows. Don't get me wrong, there are some good ones out there, but they seem like everything else to becoming further and farther in between.

Nobody's been tougher on me than me when it comes

to trying to verify the vocalizations that I record with known animals. After you get some recognition people seem to crawl out of the woodwork wanting you to verify their audio and other evidence. You start thinking that people really want to share experiences and ideas about Bigfoot. That's when you start to see the bad side of Bigfoot researching. Now you start getting the guy that sends every owl vocalization he gets and tries to convince you that it's a Bigfoot. Now is the time people like to send you known animals sounds telling you that this is a Bigfoot. And heaven help you if you disagree with them, that's when the ugly side comes out. Then you go from being a great researcher to someone that never gets out behind the computer, never goes out in the woods, doesn't know what you're talking about, and the list goes on and on.

When I joined the MABRC my whole purpose was to

get together with a group of people that had the same interests and I do. It has since evolved a little bit to where I would like to help the prove the existence of Bigfoot. I never joined to gain fame or fortune. But that seems to be rare nowadays too as it appears that that's what a lot of people want. I've always had a fascination for the unexplained, nature, and all things in the wild. I still do. I once heard the line that said Bigfoot research has a lot more to do with people than it does with Bigfoot. I guess I didn't know how true that was, but I sure do now. For whatever reason Bigfoot research seems to have become more about egos, and who's right and who is wrong than about the animal we seek. I keep hearing people talking about why witnesses with Bigfoot encounters don't come out and talk about them. Honestly, I don't have a hard time understanding that.

Recognition Versus Reverence? (cont.)

It used to be that the media and TV would make fun of those who had encounters. And that kept them from talking which is understandable, but now when people go to the Internet to try to share their encounters they see all the BS out there and definitely don't want to be look like they're nuts like a lot of the so-called researchers are. Because the Internet is full of supposed experts that are arguing calling names and acting like idiots and they're the ones that are taking reports? The encounter goes undocumented. So how do we avoid all of this? In my opinion you must stay humble. Any success that I've had with audio collection is because I aligned myself with a great group of researchers that help me learn ideas and stay grounded in Bigfoot research. Without their help and support the stuff I've collected would never been collected. They've been honest when I have asked for their opinion. Some of it I didn't like others of it I did. One thing that they taught me early on is do your homework. Go through as many vocaliza-

tions of known animals as the unknown ones. See what they do that works for them and tried in your own area. I've learned so much over the years about what I suspect is Bigfoot behavior, but that ain't nothing like what I've learned from people's behavior.

It's easy to see now why some of the people with years of research have basically quit sharing what they are finding. It's not that they quit bigfoot research, it's that they're avoiding the games that are now being played. For any of the newcomers to the Bigfoot world, please take one bit of advice. Stay humble. If your possible evidence is good and you decide to share it you may be in for a ride you might not be ready for. We've all listen to these radio shows, gone to conferences, and been added to Facebook groups. Know that each one of those have got a motive that might not be as yours is. In my opinion there's no greater honor than being asked to speak for either a conference or a radio show that is set up and designed for and by down to earth researchers. No

glitz, no glamour, no celebrities, a place where you'll only find real researchers. But choose wisely, as you may be opening a door for things that you don't want to be part of.



Are Bigfoot Conferences Worth the Effort?



By Randy
"Rebelistic" Savig,
MABRC Missouri
State Director

Another Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium is in the bag. Long hours of preparation done. Anyone behind the scenes has a good understanding of what controlled chaos is all about. Planning, setting up vendors, speakers, food, all are an undertaking in of themselves. Just like in expeditions everyone has an idea or two that may or may not help but are sure to put out there. All are nervous and hope the public and others will have a good time and learn a thing or two. I was privileged again this year to be asked to be a speaker. Let me tell you one thing, it ain't as easy as one thinks. All the hours combing through audio, listening to the possible vocals and sounds that could be re-

lated to Bigfoot. Going through notes to put the whole thing in sequence. Doing a second run through comparing known critters against what you are wanting to present. One thing that I find is important is to try and put a presentation together that the public will find interesting but also may be a benefit to other researchers out there. Knowing me, I probably worry too much about it. But for me I always want to make a presentation that shows, the MABRC and the Bigfoot Community in a positive light. One thing about the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium. We don't try to get the biggest celebrity names, rather we try to bring in local and active field researchers who put boots on the ground. Fancy and

flashy just don't seem to impress us much, but honest, creditable, verifiable research and collecting the best possible evidence does.

We were honored to have Lyle Blackburn as a speaker this year. His research and dedication in compiling and writing his books is top notch. Anyone who has read his books on Boggy Creek can feel his passion and drive to get things told as they actually happened. Not only is he a great author and speaker, but is so sincere and down to earth that he was a great ambassador to the Bigfoot Community. He is always welcome at the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium. Maybe in the future we can get him to join us in the field for an expedition!



Robert Swain has been an integral part of the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium from day one and he has spoken every time on his Laughsquatch books but more importantly about the research being done in the APES (Arkansas Primate Evidence Society) in central Arkansas. I know he is working on another book and really hopes he can get it finished before the next Symposium. I know it will be a very informative book. The APES team started the Arkansas Bigfoot Conference a couple years back and it has been an honor for me personally and the MABRC to help them get that a huge success and we will continue to work closely with the group. Robert was lucky enough to see his first Bigfoot sighting during the weekend. His sightings report along with recreations, drawing of the sighting, and the print casted to help and verify the sighting is posted on the MABRC.COM website. Congratulations Robert!



(Photo: Artist rendition of what Robert Swain saw, courtesy Jim Whitehead.)

We were lucky enough this year to get a Tennessee State Director, Mark Newbill. For those of you have not yet heard of Mark, he is the founder of B.E.A.S.T. (Bigfoot Evidence Analysis Sawdust Team). He has compiled a top-notch group of people to help with reviewing possible evidence giving him and his team more time in the woods instead of spending time on review. Congratulations Mark! He gave an interesting presentation on the work they are doing in the LBL (Land Between the Lakes) area. After spending some time getting to know one of his research partners I've concluded that everyone needs a Larry! Hopefully in the next year I'll be able to go over and hit the woods in Tennessee.

Sisters of the Moon. Henri, Kerri, and Debi put on an interesting presentation of an experience they had during an escape as they called it. Anyone who thinks an all-female group can't get the job done has never met these ladies. They had kind of a rough beginning to the Big-

foot world but we are honored to have them be part of the MABRC. I've had the pleasure to be in the woods with these gals and they really hold their own when it comes to evidence collection as well as trying to debunk anything that is an unknown. I'm really looking forward to hitting the woods again with them and hopefully with the rest of their team. These girls we noticeably nervous when they started their presentation but did great. They had a way of making you feel that you were there when their experience happened. Hopefully next year they will have another batch of possible evidence to share with us.

Jim "Biggjimm" Whitehead gave a thought provoking presentation comparing old world legends and histories of critters with the behaviors usually associated with Bigfoot activity. Anyone who says that the Bigfoot phenomena are a recent thing needs to see his presentation.

Are Bigfoot Conferences Worth the Effort? (cont.)

Biggimm's knowledge in-to natural sciences and biology is a great asset to the group. Anytime I get the chance to share a campfire with him I always come away with new ideas and perspectives. Saturday night when movement was thought to be seen in a tree line outside of camp he got out his thermal and locked on to two heat signatures. Bernie went to see what it was and was confronted by a growl. It is highly suspected that it was a Bigfoot and according to the different sizes of heat signatures Bernie was about half the size of the critter. The thermal pictures can also be seen at MABRC.COM.

D.W. Lee, Founder and Executive Director of the MABRC was again this year's Emcee. He opened this year with a brief history of the group and set the tone of excitement for the weekend. What he does in front and behind the scenes is unbelievable. No one in the

MABRC has challenged me to become a better researcher than D.W.. He has set the bar for the MABRC high for integrity, honesty, credibility, in all possible evidence. I think that is why the success of the group is as it is.

With the speaker's informative presentations, and just researchers trading ideas of what they do that works and don't makes it worth it. But there is another factor that we sometimes forget as researchers. The human element. The public has had encounters, experiences that they have questions and concerns about. These people come in to see if someone can help them to understand the what and why of these critters. They look at us as the "experts". As researchers we know there ain't any experts in Bigfoot and even though our knowledge is actually very limited, the folks coming for these events think we know it all. I had one family come up to me after the open house where there was a

good question and answer session. Sometimes we forget that people can be very reluctant to talk about what they are experiencing. We are so used to getting the looks and eye rolls from people who don't think there is such a critter we seem to forget the embarrassment that can go with having an encounter. This fella has lived in the general area since he was a kid. Grew up in a house not a mile from where he lives now. The first question he asked in a quiet tone of voice like I've seen before when people are used to be ridiculed. "Why do they slap the side of the house?" I could see by his wife's expression that this really bothered her and their son had a real fearful look in his eyes. I kind of smiled and explained that in primate behavior slapping trees etc. usually done during shall we call it the teenage years, as males seem to want to show off for either possible mates or to gain rank in the hierarchy.

The relief in them was so apparent as their whole bodies seemed to relax. I told them that there was little or no evidence that is was meant as any aggression toward them. I had them chuckling when I told them that even the human primate did it. Used an example of when we used to play that same game on a grouchy old fella back home. We'd knock on his door and run! It was all good for us teenage boys and we got a kick out of it but I'm sure he didn't. They talked about an odd whistle that they would hear at times when they were in the yard. I mimicked one that I've recorded and it gave the gal goose bumps as he excitedly said, "Yep that's it!". I explained that most likely either a location vocal or maybe just a way to say we're here. I tried to reassure him that if he had lived there all his life that the area Bigfoot were used to him being around and knew he was no threat to them. Kind of like the stray cat analogy. A stray cat shows up on the farm and doesn't bother anything you both tolerate each other and share the same space. After a while you actual seem to bond with it and watch out for it.

That is when the conversation took a weird twist. He got a real serious look on his face. He started with "I wonder if....". He really was reluctant to finish the sentence. Long story short, he told me a time a year or so back where he came home one night after work to seeing all the lights on and doors opened in the house where it should have been dark and locked. When he got closer he saw that he had been broken into. After the sheriff's department arrived they entered the house to see piles of stuff by the doors and some windows like it was being readied to be loaded up. But very little was removed as if the burglars were scared off. He always wondered what scared them off. This was perplexing to him as he lives on a dead-end road and there were no cars met as he came home and no others until the deputies arrived. He has no close neighbors. He then asked, "Were they looking out for me?". Of course, I was floored. I told him that I could only speculate because I had no way of answering that. But it could have been just a coincidence that one may have slapped the house that night as they had said happened often in the past and that could have scared them away. But honestly, my

brain was spinning at the possibility that maybe, just maybe they were looking after him. The intelligence that these critters seem to have its not beyond the possibility. He has lived there all this life. They have had what appears to be limited interaction with them. So, it is an intriguing thing to consider.

So, to answer the question. Are Bigfoot Conferences Worth the Effort? Even though it is a strenuous time where the days are long and the nights are short, nothing really goes as we think it should, even with all that I'd have to say yes. The human factor makes it important that we as researchers can help people understand a little more of what could be going on. And if we ain't careful, we may learn some new things too. It's these little things that mean so much. Sure, it's cool to get a picture with some celebrity, get a t-shirt or hat, maybe a book, but at the end of the day it should do with people who are the greatest asset to the researcher. The little pieces they can give us with their experiences can help fill in some blanks and expand our knowledge.

Until the Next conference. The answer is in the woods!

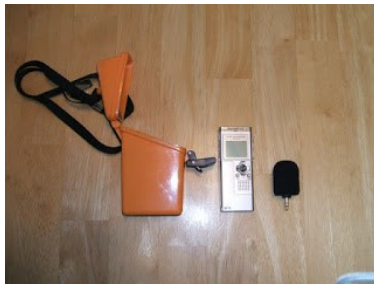


An article written by D.W. "Darkwing" Lee, Executive Director, MABRC

Audio Drop Boxes

(Special thanks to Dave "Therealsuperdave" Jett for creating this unique drop box, without him, I don't think I would have ever come up with this great idea.)

About 9 years ago, I happen to talk to the guys from [Texlaresearch](#) about their drop boxes they used to place their audio recorders out in the field.



Courtesy of Texlaresearch



Courtesy of Texlaresearch



Courtesy

of Texlaresearch

They have used these drop boxes to obtain some really great audio, and I learned a lot from these guys, one of the main things I learned, is to just walk along through the woods and just drop off the box and continue going on, not dwelling on the fact you are putting this recorder in place.

The MABRC uses this approach on our audio recorders and guys like Randy "Rebelistic" Savig, Mark "Sawdustt" Newbill, Dave "Therealsuperdave" Jett and Mike "CompresserMike" Hartsell have taken these to a new level with the numbers of drop boxes and the design of them.

One design in particular caught my attention, and with good

reason. On an expedition about three years ago, I took Dave Jett out on a four wheeler to place his new drop box, and I was very impressed. It was a PVC pipe sealed on one end, with the other end filled with foam rubber to keep the recorder in and a very ingenious hook system that allowed Dave to place his recorder up high above the eye level of even the tallest Bigfoot.

Placing bark around the entire rig, once placed high up into the tree, unless you knew it was there, you would never know it was hanging there above you.

So lets fast forward to January 2017, I had deployed some of my drop boxes out during the MABRC expedition. These were made out of small Tupperware bowls with lids, easily seen at long distances.

Upon reviewing the audio, I was shocked to hear 4 wheelers approach my recorder, stop, and the people dismounted. They approached the box and you could hear them open the box saying "what the heck is this?". Then they realized it was recording, they closed the box back. I came so close to losing my recorder.

SO D.W., what next? You may ask?

I took Dave Jett's idea and built two prototypes to use in my areas. To do this, I needed to buy some items. While I used a different capping system because my local hardware stores didn't carry what I needed, I have found everything I would require since on Lowes.com, I will be building newer models within the next month.

Here is the list of what you will need:

1. A substantial length of 2 inch wide PVC pipe (Most places will sale you smaller sections, but the average is about 10 foot lengths.)
2. 2 inch end caps
3. Silicone (clear)
4. eye hooks
5. washers
6. nuts

7. OD Green spray paint
8. wire clothes hangers
9. paint extension pole
10. camouflage masking tape
11. foam rubber
12. black tape

Here are photos of what each one looks like for the record (Minus the masking tape, paint and foam rubber)



Audio Drop Boxes (cont.)

Silicon in a tube and a paint extension stick round out the list.



So how does it all go together? The following photos shows the initial prototype.



The outside of the drop box, the bark is silconed on it, but the plastic ties are on there to keep it tight on the box.



The top of the prototype was a reducing cap and plug, in the future, my dropboxes will use the end cap as shown above in the list of items needed. The eyebolt is bolted on both sides of the plug to make sure it doesn't wriggle itself loose. The wire clothes hanger is then bent into shape around the eyebolt to form the hook and the little arm used to put up in the tree.

The bottom of the box, notice the foam rubber that is silconed inside it with a small part cut out just big enough to slide a recorder into.



A small part of the clothes hanger can be used to make a metal loop on the end of your pole and secured with black tape.



This loop fits over the little wire arm on the hook, and allows you to place it on a tree limb around 15 to 20 feet above the area.

To test out my hope that people would not notice this drop box once it was in place, I took it up to a fellow MABRC researcher's home, and placed two drop boxes around their house. The researcher's husband was not told the recorders were there, and they were left in place for a week, with him walking by them on multiple occasions at eye level. It finally took her taking him out there to them and pointing them out before he seen them.

So now, I have a viable option that when I am going down into the research areas on a four wheeler, I can pause long enough to raise my drop box up to a tree limb over the trail, hook it, and continue on, no one or no bigfoot the wiser that I

just dropped a recorder off.

Now the MABRC uses drop boxes on a grand scale on expeditions, using them to cover areas of upwards to 10 to 15 square miles. This usually means deploying around 10 drop boxes around the area, using GPS to mark the locations of the boxes for easy recovery. The advantage of using GPS also allows the MABRC to triangulate the audio recorded by giving the exact location that the drop box was put out at.

So one noise caught by a single drop box recorder, would show that the sound came from outside the box of drop boxes, if it was heard on several other recorders, the MABRC would be able to narrow down the area from which it originated.

The map shown below illus-

trates what a MABRC after-expedition report looks like, notice the numbered dots, these represent drop box locations, with our camp located between numbers 1 and 2. We were able to cover a larger area and although with the naked ear, we would not hear anything at the distance of recorders 3, 4 and 5, the recorders are left recording the entire time and will capture any audio in those areas. While Recorder 1 captures everything to the East of the camp, recorder 2 captures everything around the camp and to the west. By going back to this map, we can tell which direction the audio came from and where to focus our efforts at when we return.

Using drop boxes are a great benefit to Bigfoot research and should always be a big part of a researcher's tools.



Starting your own Bigfoot research group....Pt 1

So you have decided you want to start your own bigfoot research group. Folks have asked me quite a few times, D.W. how do you start a bigfoot research group. First off, I have to say like Mr T.



I thought long and hard how to write this article, and decided to write it in several parts.

The very first thing I would suggest anyone doing before they seriously consider starting their own bigfoot research group is to read Steve Hyde's excellent article "*Six things a new Bigfoot researcher should think about*" by going to the following link.

Because this also fits into what to expect when you try to start your own bigfoot re-

search group.

So let's go down the list here, along with my recommendations.

1. BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING ELSE, HAVE A CLEAR IDEA OF EXACTLY WHAT IT IS YOU WANT TO ACCOMPLISH.

What do you want to accomplish with this group? There are so many groups out there already, what makes you think your group will be needed? When I was investigating ghosts back in the 90s, there wasn't many groups around to investigate the paranormal, then "*Ghost Hunters*" came on the air, and suddenly everyone started their own groups. Before you knew it, there were too many around, and serious infighting began as people strived to stake out their territory and find places to investigate.

The same holds true now with "*Finding Bigfoot*" on the air, everyone wants to start their own group, basically you are seeing that the Bigfoot community is being saturated with different groups, each with their own different

views, beliefs, theories, etc. Each group tries to maintain their presence in the community, with many soon falling by the wayside because they can't make an impact on the community.

The best advice I can give you, is to decide what will make your group stand out in the community. Give yourself and your group a clear mission statement that outlines what you want to accomplish. Stay away from blanket comments like "*WE ARE NO KILL*" or "*WE ARE PRO-KILL*", that should be left up to individual members on where they stand. You can say that no hunting of Bigfoot while conducting organizational events, i.e. witness investigations, expeditions and so on.

The MABRC mission statement is placed here for reference of what I am talking about.

"To be the best in research, by freely providing information to MABRC members and the public, through the various means at our disposal, to lead the way in protocols and procedures, to maintain the highest level of ethics in the Bigfoot Community.

The MABRC will also not become embroiled in the politics that hinder the Bigfoot Community, and become the showpiece of what a Bigfoot Research Organization should be. We will always maintain professionalism under all and any circumstances, show kindness and consideration to others regardless of their stature or what their circumstances may be.

While continuing to think outside the box, the MABRC will continue to lead the way so that others may follow."

Now I will state quite clearly before anyone points it out, that in the MABRC mission statement, it says we won't get embroiled in the politics. No matter how much you try, you will always find your group getting pulled into the politics, it's something your group will not be immune to.

You should also decide upon

a clear concise name to go by, as many groups out there already exist, you need to do a Google search on every name you come up with, to see if it's already being used.

Creating a logo is also necessary to give your group it's identity. There are lots of free logo makers on the Internet to create you a logo if you don't have someone with good digital artist skills.

And creating the guidelines for how your organization will work is important too. The MABRC created the "7 Golden Rules" that is the fundamental rules of the group, I post those here for reference for anyone wanting to possibly create their own.

The MABRC is guided by 7 fundamental rules that are referred to as the "Seven Golden Rules". These rules have remained unchanged since the inception of the MABRC and will not be modified unless by unanimous vote of the MABRC.

- 1. We share information with each other freely although some witness ID and location may be withheld due to witness request.*
- 2. We don't intrude on each others research areas or witnesses without contacting each other ahead of time.*

- 3. No-Kill/Pro-Kill is left up to the individual researcher; we don't*

endorse either way as a group.

- 4. Each researcher's evidence and research belongs to him (or her) although we do encourage sharing of information among researchers in the group.*

- 5. Each researcher may voice their opinion or belief without fear of condemnation or abuse from other members.*

- 6. You contribute what you can; no one is expected to do it all.*

- 7. Be the best researchers we can be, by thinking outside the box.*

Every member has a right to say what they think about anything that may come up or need to be talked about.

Breaking of these rules can lead to expulsion from the MABRC, and should not be taken lightly. It is expected that all MABRC Researchers and Analysts will present themselves in a professional and courteous manner no matter where they are. As a MABRC Member, you represent an organization striving to become the foremost research group in the world today.

By creating this fundamental foundation to work from, you will find attracting like-minded individuals will be easier.

Now for the next item.

Starting your own Bigfoot research group (cont.)

2. BE WARY OF PEOPLE. YOU WILL LEARN MORE ABOUT HUMAN NATURE THAN YOU EVER WILL ABOUT BIGFOOT.

This couldn't be farther from the truth. You will learn more than you ever thought you would about human nature. People will come and go throughout your organization's existence that will cause you more grief than you can imagine.

You will have people attempt their own agendas against the organization, for their own gratitude. In the early days of the MABRC, we had an individual who considered himself a "Facilitator" between the group and other groups, scientists, academics, etc.. Yet the bottom line was, it had to be his agenda regardless or he would try to destroy the organization. When he was removed from the group, he attempted to destroy the MABRC by contacting everyone that he had ever contacted and made up lies about the group in order to

destroy it.

His agenda went against the "7 Golden Rules" of the MABRC, and it took years to repair the damage he inflicted between the MABRC and other researchers. I once got to sit down and talk to Craig Woolheater at a MABRC Expedition that he came to as a visitor. He gave me the best advice he could for the leader of a Bigfoot research group. Your group will always have enemies trying to destroy you, but your biggest threat will come from those ex-members you have to purge from your group.

He was correct in that assessment. As members come and go, you will find that those who you either remove or quit due to fundamental beliefs, etc., will sometimes become your worst enemies.

Another important piece of advice I give to anyone wanting to start their own group, you better have a very, very, thick skin. Because as the head of your organization, you have the bullseye on your

back. You will catch the heat, you will catch the criticism, and you will always, always, be given the blame for anything that goes wrong. You can do 100 things right, and only one thing wrong, and people will always remember the wrong thing, never the good things.

3. BE OBJECTIVE. THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A THEORY AND A BELIEF.

This one is a no-brainer, always be skeptical of all the evidence, witness reports, and even when your best friend in the group tells you what they saw, maintain a level of skepticism. That is how you build credibility, when you don't accept everything as Bigfoot, and you try to debunk everything. When you can no longer can debunk evidence, then you can say "possibly" or "probable" that a Bigfoot might have done it. When putting evidence out there, always maintain the attitude that its a "possible" or "probable" Bigfoot.

That will always put you in a good light with other researchers, because if you don't do your best to debunk your own evidence, when you release it to the public at large, others will debunk your stuff. And a lot of them won't be gentle with what they say. Once again, you better have a very thick skin for it all.

4. ALWAYS QUESTION YOUR ASSUMPTIONS.

Did I mention, that you should always be skeptical?? Even if you have seen a Bigfoot on multiple occasions like I have, you maintain your skepticism on the amount of evidence being presented these days. Create policies and procedures on how to do your research, how to do analysis on your own. The Bigfoot Field Guide series of books that you can order from here is a great start on how to do your own analysis of your evidence.

5. BE SKEPTICAL, OBJECTIVE AND REALISTIC ABOUT EVIDENCE AND KNOW ITS LIMITATIONS.

By adhering to scientific protocol, following what the evidence shows, not what you assume it to be, is key to presenting valid evidence that many in the Bigfoot Community will ac-

cept. I've been doing this since the early 90's, and let me tell you, I have been through the ringer on evidence when I presented it, I earned my stripes from being assailed by many of the other researchers over my evidence, I quickly learned to go through it with a fine tooth comb before I let it go out to the public. And I had a tough skin. I understood that many of those researchers weren't being mean or hateful to me, they wanted the same thing I wanted, good evidence to come out, and they were trying to show me the way to do it properly.

6. THE BIGFOOT MYSTERY IS SOLVABLE, AND YOU CAN BE THE ONE WHO SOLVES IT.

It's been tossed back and forth between many of the old timers in the Bigfoot Community that the Bigfoot mystery will more than likely be solved by either a logging truck smacking into a Bigfoot crossing the road, or by some young kid out hunting who blasts a Bigfoot in the woods. While this may appall many folks who are die-hard No-Kill, the truth of the matter is, only a body will totally solve the mystery. Now that doesn't mean that if you get the ultimate video or photograph of one, that you may solve the

mystery, but you have to remember, the multitude of photo and video software out there that can be used to manipulate evidence makes that type of evidence moot.

Now that we have these items out of the way, I will continue the next parts in the forthcoming months in other issues of the magazine, as I could write a huge book just on the ins and outs of creating your own Bigfoot group.

Why Is Going On Expeditions Important?

An article written by Randy "Rebelistic" Savig, MABRC Missouri State Director

I've been asked by a lot of folks why do you go on expeditions? Don't you get enough activity in your own research area? Why spend all that money and time to just sit around a campfire with other folks?

First lets talk about what an expedition is. I've only attended expeditions that the MABRC (Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center) and APES (Arkansas Primate Evidence Society) put together so I can only talk about those experiences. An Expedition is a gathering of new and seasoned researchers to compare methods, test hypothesis's, and gather possible evidence of an unknown primate. There is day hikes and deployment of equipment. Night hikes are one that seems to be a favorite for a lot of researchers as there does appear to be more that activity after the sun goes down than when it is out. There is a lot of knowledge shared about

the different kinds of technology used in research, none of which is specifically designed for what we want them to do in the woods. There is a big learning curve of how we can take off the shelf technology and adapt or modify it to withstand the weather and environmental conditions we use them in. Being able to have a hands on experience with the different types of technology before spending money on it is worth the time in my opinion. You can also learn a lot about what type is good and not so good and why. What kind of evidence gathering technology can you add to what you already use?

We all know that evidence is hard to collect, let alone collaborate possible evidence with the different equipment to make the evidence stronger. There are very few researchers out there that can afford ALL the different equipment and become proficient in its use. One other thing is the review time needed to review for the possible evidence collected

for each of the types of equipment. And that is where expeditions can be so useful. Most researchers seem to adopt and excel in the use of one or two types of technology and become proficient in it's use, limitations, and analyzing the data collected. There are no experts in this field, but there are those who have taken the time to gain the knowledge to become somewhat of a "specialist" with the equipment they have to where they understand its use and to effectively analyze the data collected. The first time I looked over the shoulder of someone with a thermal imager I thought we were surrounded by big-foot as there were heat signatures everywhere. Just to find out that they were rocks from being heated from the sun during the day. With the small screens on them it is really hard for me to comprehend the sizes of the different heat signatures.

The same can be said for photograph and video cameras. Without working with them a lot it is easy to see things in shadows that aren't really there. With audio there is a whole lot of headphone time to try and identify possible sounds with the distortions that happen with audio in the woods. I know for me I've come away from a 3 day expedition with 36+ hours of audio from each of the 5 audio recorder setups I deployed that expedition to review. It takes a lot of time to listen to it and compare notes of what happened on the other recorders for the same time periods. The fun in the woods is always less than the time needed after the woods.

During expeditions you can bring together all the "specialists" that know the technology they are proficient with that can lead to some of the best evidence collection. For me I think the ideal scenario would be to have several pieces of equipment recording the same event to collaborate each of the other's. Lets take a hypothetical situation. Lets say a possible bigfoot is moving to the northeast of camp. Someone sees the movement. A camp audio recorder is running and

records the movement. Someone with thermal experience sees a heat signature and records it. Someone with night vision experience also sees it and is recording it's movement. Then someone with video experience gets the camera ready. Everyone else at camp gets their brightest flashlights ready. When the thermal and night vision folks gives the go, all lights light up the subject so that you have four pieces of equipment recording it and what it does that is backed up with multiple eye witnesses. That would be the ideal collaboration of evidence and make a very strong case to help prove it does exist to the scientific establishment. This type of thing is not possible if you don't have the proper equipment and people in one place as no one piece of technology will ever prove the existence. Expeditions are also a great place to expand your knowledge. Take tracking for instance. I am not a very good tracker, but there are those that are good at it that are always willing to share what they know with you so you can improve your research abilities. The more eyes, ears, and knowledge you have the more

likely you are to be able to collect evidence because you have a lot of ideas from folks with experience with the different equipment of where to set up for the best chances of evidence collection. Experience counts a lot, but so does new ideas so nothing is off the table when it comes to expeditions. Some of the recent experiments that has found to be beneficial that were tested during expeditions are The Silent Hills Project that showed how far knocks and vocals can be heard in woods, and The Ghost Post that was able to verify where a travel route when following people out of the woods at night in a researcher's area. None of this could be done without a group of people working together to try and figure out what is actually happening. This is also a time where researchers can push the envelope they wouldn't normally do as they know there is others there that have their back. If the expedition is at new place to be explored as to whether it would be a productive area of research or from a possible sighting, the more boots and equipment on the ground can give a better chance of getting possible evidence and answering that question.

Having an expedition in a researcher's area can give data to the researcher of where he/she can spend more of their time to better gather possible evidence with the time they have for researching. It is also a great way for a researcher to get a lot of data that would take them months to get if they researched it by themselves.

For myself, working with audio I find it very beneficial to compare possible vocals from other areas with what I collect in my own area. That way I can try and figure out if vocals change with the seasons, better identify patterns, and try to figure out what the context of the vocals is and why they may be using them. For me the more the data the better the understanding of them we can get. Collaborating evidence with the different kinds of technology we use in the woods make it easier it is to verify that there is something in the woods! We all like to hear the stories of the experiences a researcher or witness has in the woods. That is a cool stuff

to hear. But if there is collected audio of the vocals they heard during the experience it puts more weight to the experience and is even better in proving the experience. And if there is pictures, video, or a thermal with the audio and experience now it comes alive and there is less to dispute of the authenticity of the experience. Even if the subject's vocals, video, and thermal turns out to be a known animal it does verify the experience and all the parties can learn from the collected evidence on what to listen or look for if it happens again at a later time. And who knows it may help prove that a thought to be exterminated or extinct animal that is alive and well. No that isn't the target species that we are looking for but real interesting data none the less. It also helps a bunch to know what known critters are there as a way of knowing what resources in the area that might help sustain a bigfoot.

If you are curious in an expedition with any group out there you should first do your homework. Look at

the groups procedures and protocols when it comes to expeditions. I avoid expeditions that charges money when there a lots of groups who don't charge. Don't be afraid to ask questions about how a group does expeditions. It is our hard earned money getting us there and the expenses of being in the woods so I want as much of a bang for my buck as I can get. I've heard horror stories of people being charged to go on expeditions and have it cancelled for whatever reason and losing their money or going to an expedition site to find it was empty and no one there. Look for a group that has posted results of their past expeditions. Was there new stuff being tried and what were the results? What possible evidence have they found? Is there more than one kind of evidence being collected? Ask people that attended an expedition from the group you are

interested in about their experiences when they attended. Was it all hype or a spooky story telling session rather than boots on the ground and actual field-work? Did attending the expedition help with their personal research? Expeditions should be a learning experience for newbies and well as the old-timers. If it isn't why spend the time and money to go? I really enjoy participating in expeditions and go on them when-

ever I get a chance. It can be a very fun and fulfilling time for you so I'd say give them a try.



Nite Callers Bigfoot Radio



check out the archives, go to [Nite Callers Bigfoot Radio](#) page and give a listen.



The Bigfoot Field Guide Staff doesn't normally promote other radio shows outside of the Bigfoot Field Guide Radio, but our good friend Lauren Smith is a co-host of the show. While sometimes they have some guests who go off on the deep end with things, Lauren strives to put on a great show. Want to

Lauren and her co-host, Dustin Clark bring a little humor and insight to their guests' stories and research.





An article by Contributing Editor Dave "TherealsuperDave" Jett, MABRC Senior Field Researcher.

Introduction to Time Lapse Cameras

In this discussion, a Time Lapse Camera is a type of camera dedicated to taking time lapse photos. A time lapse "video" is made up of a series of still photos over a period of time, stitched together to create a video that appears as though the video was "speeded up" and played back over a shorter period of time. Time lapse videos are often used at construction sites to periodically record progress over the life of the project, and then show the entire evolution of the project, from start to finish, in the form of a short "time lapse" video. Also, astronomers use time lapse videos to record stars in the sky over a period of time, then replay the movement via a short video. Photography enthusiasts often create artis-

tic time lapse videos of clouds, flowers blooming, sunrises and sunsets, by taking a series of photos and stitching them together to create a short video.

Hunters have discovered that time lapse photography can be useful for recording deer movement in a particular area.

Many cameras, including some trail cameras, offer a feature for time lapse photography. These usually require familiarity with photography editing software.

There are several manufacturers that make cameras primarily used for time lapse and do not require additional editing software for creating and viewing the photos. Day 6 makes a time lapse camera named the PlotWatcher Pro and Brinno makes a line of time lapse cam-

eras, featuring the TLC 200 Pro.

According to Day 6's David Blanton, there are some significant differences from a dedicated time lapse camera and standard game trail cameras: "Time lapse cameras are different from trail cameras because they use time lapse photography and are specifically designed to pattern game activity over a larger area, such as a food plot, an open field, or a creek crossing. Trail cameras are designed to trigger on short-range motion or heat, and are limited to close-range movements. A time lapse camera captures images every few seconds in a much larger area, without any trigger mechanism and regardless of how far the subject is from the camera. The time lapse camera can record game whether

they are thirty-feet or three-hundred-thirty-feet away.. The time lapse camera can record game whether they are thirty-feet or three-hundred-thirty-feet away. This greater field of view allows you to see game and their travel patterns, that otherwise would have gone undetected by traditional game cameras."

The PlotWatcher and the Brinno TLC 200 Pro are both designed to be easy for anyone without a lot of photography experience to use. The primary feature that was so compelling is the ability to set up a shot and let it run for not just a few hours, but for a few days or weeks on a single set of batteries, depending on the settings and how often you

are shooting a photo to make your movie. Relatively short battery life has been the primary limitation with other cameras, such as a GoPro.

Some people favor the game camera because of its ability to record during darkness (aided by artificial lighting), while the time lapse cameras typically only recorded during daylight hours. The PlotWatcher camera is designed to work only during daylight hours, however the Brinno camera can capture time lapse photos day and night.

The Brinno camera allows the user to select from several settings, based on the expected lighting conditions, which alters the shutter/exposure speed. Regardless of the chosen setting, the camera automatically adjusts

to a faster shutter speed if, for example, it is set for a nighttime setting and the sun rises, allowing the camera to continue taking properly exposed photos into the daylight hours.

Here is a photo of the Brinno TLC 200 Pro



Here is a photo of the Day 6 Plot-Watcher Pro



New T-shirt maker

The MABRC has purchased a new T-Shirt thermal press that also makes custom coffee cups, mouse pads, caps, shirts and more.

The intention is to be able to print our own custom MABRC items for our members, along with the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium items.

As part of the MABRC Family, the Bigfoot Field Guide will also be able to create and sell items related to the radio show, magazine and books.

When the team responsible for doing these items learn how to do all the different applications, we will begin advertising the items on Facebook and on

the Bigfoot Field Guide website, as well as having them for sale at conferences.

We hope that everyone appreciates the work put in.



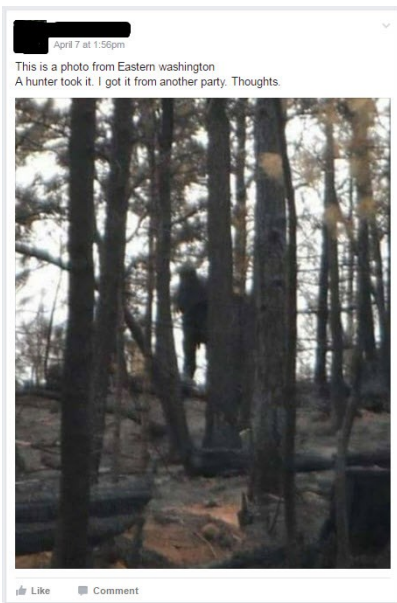
The thermal press with all it's attachments to do cups, caps, shirts and more.

Image Search, a researcher's best friend...

Google and Tineye are perhaps the best investigative tools a researcher can have online, not just for articles, stories and other media online, but the most important is images.

Images? What do you mean images, D.W.?

For the most part, especially on Facebook, I see posts like this.



I blacked out the user's name because it is someone I have gotten to know online fairly well, but they fell for the old, "I got it from someone else" ruse. Even though I remember this picture really well as it

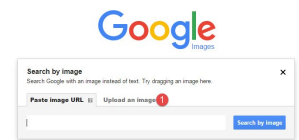
was from a photo that claimed to have been taken at a lumber company's clear cut area. This was nothing more than a tree.

But it could have easily been debunked by doing a Google Image search. Let's go through the steps to show everyone one of the tricks I use to debunk a photo, because chances are, the photo has existed for sometime and can be easily discovered if people just do their research.

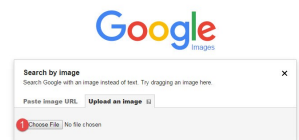
I took the photo shown below to illustrate this as it's a more well known photo that someone claimed to have taken of a Bigfoot in Oregon State.



First we go to Google, and in the right top corner of the page you will see Images, click this and it will open up the Images search box. Click on the Camera (1) icon.

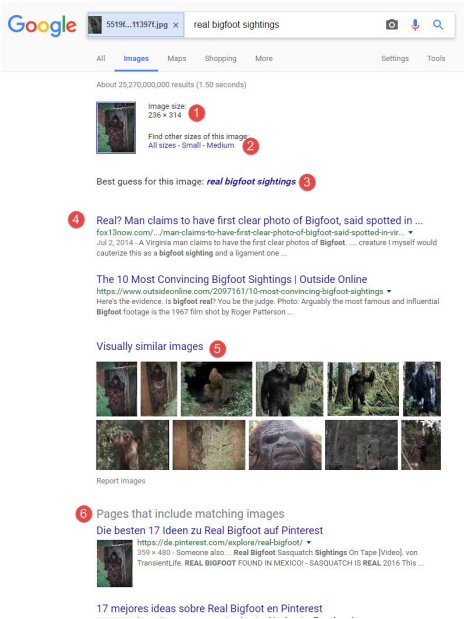


This will open up the Search by image dialog box and you will need to select Upload an Image (1)



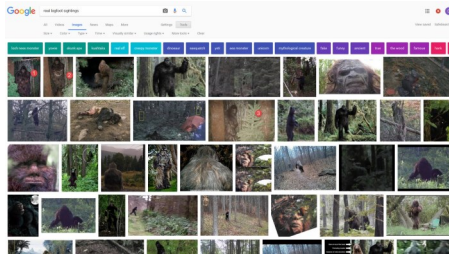
This will bring up the Upload an image upload box. Click on the Choose File (1) button to browse to the location of the photo on your computer. Once you select

okay on the file, it will start the upload to Google's server for the search.



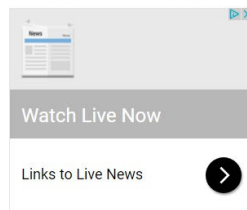
The search results window will appear with the image size (1) shown of the photo you just uploaded. You can search other sizes of this image, I prefer clicking All sizes (2) to get the most results. (3) shows the search terms that Google guesses would be the best to search for related to this photo. (4) is going to show several websites that have the most related information related to this photo per Google. (5) shows several rows of photos that returned similar to this photo. (6) continues other websites to check out that might be related to this photo. I usually will go through two pages of the websites just checking them out

to see what information is related to the photo, if any exists on those pages. I will also search the images by clicking on the Visually similar images (5) link.



I have three images turn up that are very similar, so I take these three links (1) (2) and (3) and follow them. They take me to a Bigfoot blog where the original claim was made over the photo.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2011
Clearest Photo of Female Sasquatch captured in Oregon Coast Range, if authentic



YouTube user davidjroot1985 said he was camping in the Oregon Coast Range and captured this picture of a female Bigfoot.

One skeptical commenter said "the nose is wrong, its not hooded, eyes are too small as well, fur distribution and density is also wrong and the mouth is wrong too... better luck next time." In the response, David replied "Have you been in a car accident and everything goes in slow motion, and every detail is very vivid. In this case i might have blocked the hole encounter out if i had not snapped this picture... Are there any experts out there to help answer my questions? This encounter really freaked me out!"

At first glance, the background looks a little fake. The woods in the back

You can see, that nothing about this photo is even close to looking like real woods, or a real Bigfoot. But scrolling down, we find this.

At first glance, the background looks a little fake. The woods in the back lacks any dept, and it looks like some sort of painting. We could be wrong since this photo was taken at night and the camera's focus was on the "creature".

It looks too good to be true in our opinion.



Update: Looks like we were right. Thanks to Anonymous comment from a reader. The photo is from a Wisconsin Museum. 1



A comment appears that shows this is a photo of a Bigfoot diorama in a museum in Wisconsin.

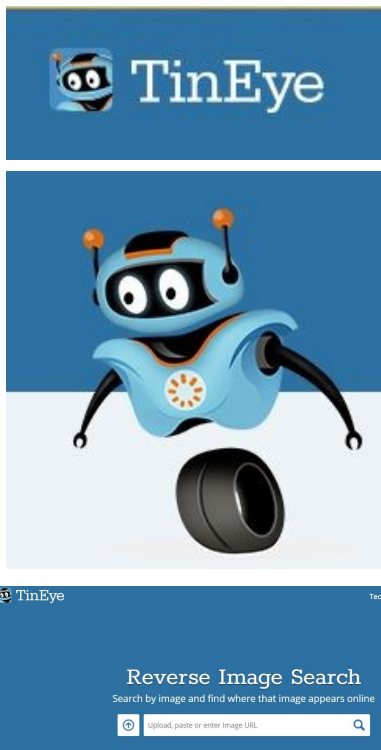
So the photo is fake, and since someone made claims that it was a real Bigfoot, the person making those claims is now a hoaxer in my opinion.

When this story first came out several years ago, I realized

where it was from immediately, took the photos I had from the museum, and compared them together to prove it was a hoax. But a lot of people started oohh, and aaahhh-ing, and believed it was real, and all they had to do, is Google the photo and follow the trail of information.

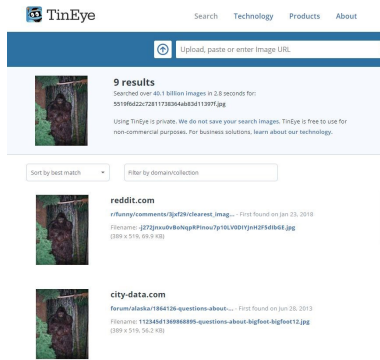
Using TinEye is a little different, but still is informative.

[TinEye Link](#)



Drag your photo over to the image box and drop it,

the site will take over from there and return a large number of links where the picture is posted at.



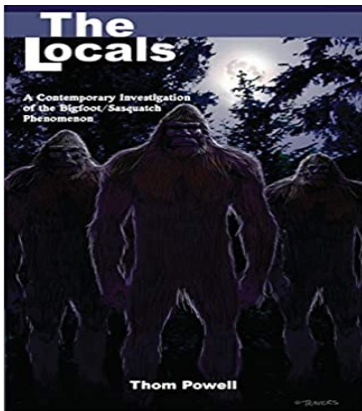
By following the links, we find the same link that Google Image search has discovered that the photo is indeed a hoax. So using either Google Image Search or TinEye, we were able to identify a picture, and that the person who posted it, was indeed trying to hoax everyone.

This also aids you in future posts you may make when someone sends you a picture making claims that they took the picture.

It always will add credibility to yourself to research an image yourself before throwing it out there on the Internet and ask for others to do the research.



Book Review: The Locals



I got to meet Thom Powell in person back in 2009 at the Honobia Bigfoot Conference that I was in charge of putting on. His book “The Locals” was one of the first books on Bigfooting that I actually purchased and getting to meet him in person was like meeting a superstar to me.

What made it even better was that he came up and camped with the MABRC and even did some researching with us.

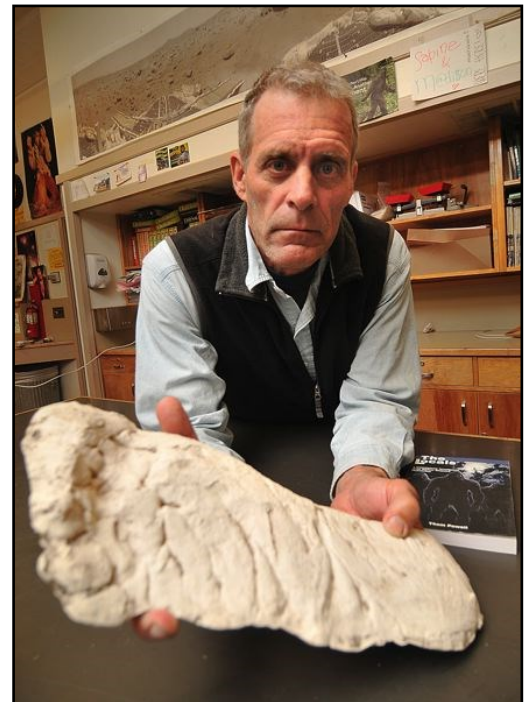
As for the book, this is a book that most people starting out in the Bigfoot Research Community should read before even going out into the field.

He discusses many things that a research should know before going out in

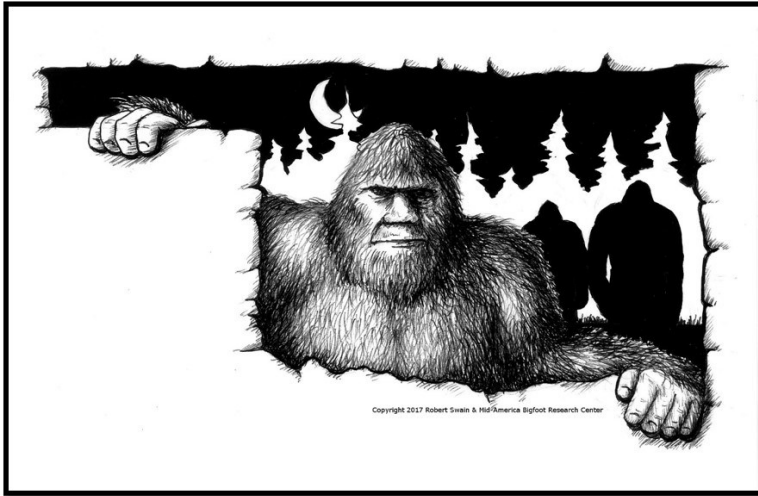
search of Bigfoot, including a list of things that you should look out for that will indicate possible Bigfoot activity around your home.

While the last chapter tends to go out in the fringes of woo Bigfooting, Thom should always be considered one of the legends in Bigfooting.

To purchase his book, [click here](#), to go to Amazon and I promise you won't be disappointed.



Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium 2020 Recap



The turnout for this year's Symposium was down compared to other years, due to the Corona Virus scare, as many of those who dared to come out, told me they had friends and family that was afraid to come due to the virus.

Still, the event may have suffered a few setbacks, I do believe the event went off better than it had before.

During the day on Saturday, a youth nature hike was conducted on two different occasions in which the kids got to cast some dog tracks to see how to do it.

From the presentation of the OsiyoTV episode that the MABRC was a part of, to answering any questions from

the audience, to a casting demonstration from Jim Whitehead, the day went extremely well, even to the point that the presentations went and got us ahead of time.

The night hikes that were scheduled for later that night, also was successful, as new direction was brought to the way it was conducted, including a new Premium Night Hike in which a certain number of people were carried on UTVs into the valley research area to sit in a listening post.

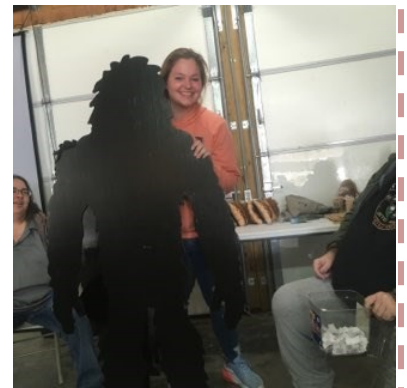
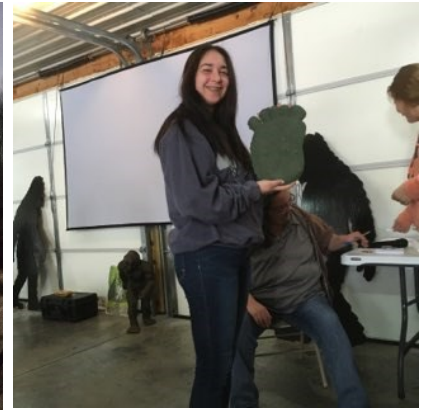
As always, the food was great from the kitchen, people lined up to get their Indian Taco, with breakfast

being Biscuits and Gravy, with a side of eggs.

The vendor turnout was really great, with 15 vendors showing up to sale their wares.

Check out the photos taken by various audience members and MABRC members during the Symposium and also a special thank you to Lisa Hatfield for the amazing night shot pictures of the listening posts on Saturday night.





Why Doesn't Science Take Us Serious?

By Randy "Rebelistic" Savig,
Missouri State Director,
MABRC

One of the things I seem to hear a lot from bigfoot researchers is why the science community doesn't take our evidence serious? There is a lot of reasons that I think hinder science from looking into what we collect.

I think the biggest reason is we don't take ourselves that serious in what we collect or how we present it. Let me explain what I mean. Do we go out of our way to make sure we are not putting out less than our best? Do we state assumptions as facts not supported by data? How many times do you see what is supposed to be debate or presenting possible evidence turning into an ego fest with name calling and false accusations? Anytime you do a google search or YouTube search on bigfoot what do you get? Cloaking Bigfoot! The greatest bigfoot picture ever! Bigfoot talking! Greatest bigfoot video ever! Greatest Bigfoot vocalizations ever! Even though

most of those sensational headlines aren't being put out there by actual researchers, viewers think they are.

Why would science take those headlines serious? Most of bigfoot researchers don't take those serious. Guess what, those are the ones that make us all look bad. Reality check folks. There are no experts. There are no elite super groups. No critter science knows has ever cloaked so why would a bigfoot? Science doesn't waste their time with blurry pictures without proper documentation, collaborative evidence, and follow-up. Do we honestly expect science to just take our word for it? That is why science say it is just another human, a hoax, a misidentification, completely dismiss it, or think that we are all nuts! If you honestly look at how some researchers act in the community at times, I've also asked that question. Why would science take any video serious? They are the ones who developed all the software needed to make videos from nothing. Then all the funny videos used by the

media like Jacks Links look real. And then add all the people trying to become internet famous by making videos using suits that can be bought in any Halloween costume shop. So again, why would they take it seriously?

Yeah, I know I jumped over everything about audio. Knowing a little about audio collection and presenting it to the public, I figured I'd touch on that separately so here we go. The only known primate that talks is human. Period! Yes, I have recorded what to me sounds like talking, mimicking, or whatever you want to call it. So how can I say something like that? If we were ghost researchers and collected that type of audio, we would be saying it was clear evidence of a haunting. Reality check again, they could be right and posted stuff just like it. When dealing with unknowns we cannot say with 100% certainty that is was a bigfoot no more than the ghost hunter can prove it is

a ghost. So how does spending time trying to push something we can't at this point prove help? Could it be a big-foot? Maybe? The only thing we can positively say is that something was recorded by something. Next, the howls and screams or other purported big-foot vocalizations are truly nothing more than unknown vocalizations. The best we can hope for is that we can prove what it isn't. Some of the purported vocalizations that are known best in the bigfoot community were written off for years as regional critters. Now that they are being captured in all areas of the country it proves it isn't "just" a north-western critter or a southern critter. The same can go for casts and hair samples that have been collected. Real data! So that is a big plus for researchers!

So how can we as a community get science to take us seriously? Great question. I'm not sure how we can do this when they have an "education" that tells them they "know" things we don't. I'm not the one with that answer or trying to knock science but I do know what might help with the audio. First, when presenting anything for considera-

tion to the community or public in general, quit saying it IS big-foot audio. Again, we can't prove it. None of us have ever captured any video of a bigfoot making any vocalization with dozens of credible eyewitnesses present that can back up what we recorded. Saying nobody goes there doesn't make it more credible. You're there so how can you say nobody goes there. None of us are doing anything that numerous other researchers or groups don't also do. Always keep the raw data of all the collected audio. IF, science or other researchers question what was recorded you have the actual data to share. That stops any credibility questions. Take questions to be a positive thing. Just because you are asked questions doesn't mean folks are trying to put you down. If you don't have the data or get defensive, you just lost anything you were trying to present. Be prepared to prove what the audio collected isn't. Sounds backwards, but it is key. Proving that it isn't a known critter using the scientific data science provides does seem to prove an unknown. Science deals with unknowns, trying to put it in science's box. In another words, do

your homework! Documentation is a huge key. Keep accurate records. Keep written logs. Try and find other evidence that can back up the collected audio. The more data the better.

Science is about data. Not about stories. Not about feelings. Not what you think it is. Not what you heard that wasn't recorded. Not what you've been through in collecting the data. Not what you saw if there isn't backed up by evidence of some sort. All the stuff that makes good camp stories and podcasts doesn't mean anything to science. In fact, it probably hurts the process of proving the existence of bigfoot. Sadly, the human experience doesn't do a thing to help prove anything to science. All the wild hypothesis', opinions, and strange things that happens to us personally when in the woods is fun to experience. And in reality, may be bigfoot related once the critter is proven, but to focus our time on those things and not putting real data out there won't make science take us any more serious than they do now. Collecting data is tedious and often boring.

Why Doesn't Science Take Us Serious? (cont.)

And you bet exciting stories and adventures are a lot more fun to talk about so that is why we tend to gravitate towards it. But it doesn't do a thing to prove the critter we are talking about. Maybe we in the community should consider trying to tone down the hype with experiences we

have and work harder at presenting the actual data. Then once the existence is proven we can show that our personal experiences were because of bigfoot.

Find us on Facebook!!

Look for us on Facebook as well, for updates, articles and more, just click on the picture to the right and it will take you to the Facebook group.

A great way to keep up with the Bigfoot Field Guide.



Wanja Twan, Rene Dahinden's Ex-Wife Dies

Bigfoot Researcher
Rene Dahinden's
ex-wife



February of this year, Wanja Twan, ex-wife of Rene Dahinden passed away, she also had opened a small Sas-

quatch museum in Hope, British Columbia in the early 2000s. To read more of her obituary, go to Loren Coleman's website at [this link](#).



OsiyoTV Cherokee Search for Bigfoot hits 1 million views!!



Click the picture to go to the YouTube page and watch the video.

On November 3rd, 2019, OsiyoTV uploaded the Cherokee Search for Bigfoot episode on their YouTube Channel, and in this episode, the MABRC contributed to

the making of it, taking the film crew into the woods with them and showing them some of the research tactics employed by the group in it's research of Bigfoot.

In five months time, we are now at one million plus views, with the number steadily growing every day.

During the Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium, the MABRC members who participated did a question and answer session with the audience.

While you will always have critics, the overwhelming majority of the people who have watched it thinks that it was done very well.

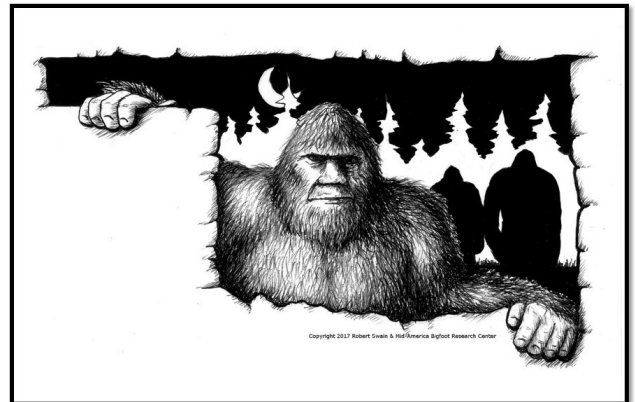
Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium Website

The Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium has it's own website, where announcements, vendor information, speakers and more can be found year round.

Simply click on the picture to the far right and it

will take you to the website.

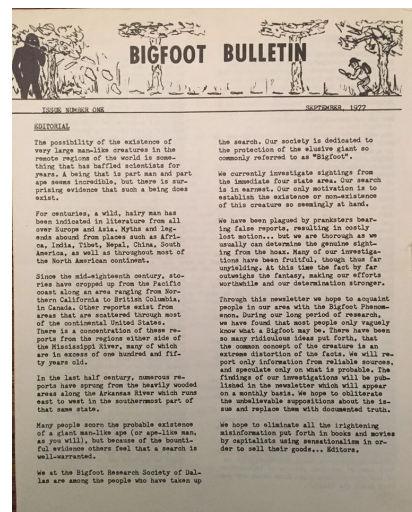
You can even find maps on how to get to the CC Camp location where the Symposium is held at.

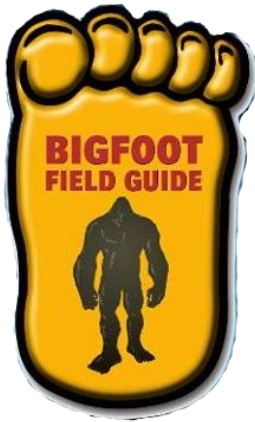


Bigfoot Bulletin

This is the front page of The Bigfoot Bulletin (not to be confused with George Haas' Bigfoot Bulletin) that was published for several years. It was based in Dallas, Texas and is presented here for his-

torical aspects, and was first posted on Facebook by Daniel Perez of the Bigfoot Times. Check out his newsletter and subscribe if you find it interesting.





Bigfoot Field Guide

Bringing the best information to our readers.



Founded in 2001 by the MABRC, the Bigfoot Field Guide has expanded from it's humble beginnings as a radio show, to videos, newsletters, magazines and the Bigfoot Field Guide blog, as well as maintaining a presence on Facebook.

To email the Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine Staff, send to bfgmagazine@bigfootfieldguide.com

Reporting a Sighting



The importance of turning in a sighting report is critical to Bigfoot Research, details from a sighting can be incorporated into a large database to formulate information that can show patterns in Bigfoot behavior, increasing the overall knowledge about the creatures.

If you have a sighting, there are numerous organizations out there to report it to, and at the MABRC, we take sighting reports through our website at <http://www.mabrc.com> and through e-mail at sighting@mabrc.com

Please give us contact information so that a researcher can contact you with further questions if necessary. All contact and location information is kept confidential to insure the witness' privacy.

