

Strange Cases of Missing Children

The nonfiction *Missing 411 Western United States & Canada*, by the investigative journalist David Paulides, documents many strange missing-persons cases that were never solved. New investigations in cryptozoology now reveal an explanation for some of the cases.

Four American cryptozoologists have explored jungles in Papua New Guinea, during the past fourteen years:

- Paul Nation of Texas
- Garth Guessman of California
- Jonathan Whitcomb of Utah
- David Woetzel of New Hampshire

In the southwest Pacific, they interviewed native eyewitnesses of strange nocturnal flying creatures, large animals that are called by various names in villages that have different native languages:

- *Ropen* (Umboi Island)
- *Wawanar* (small islands near southwest coast of New Britain)
- *Kor* (islands north of Umboi)
- *Indava* (mainland of New Guinea)

Paul Nation, in his expedition in 2006, learned that the indavas once terrorized villagers on the mainland, carrying off pigs and even children. In other parts of the mainland, large flying creatures were reported to have even carried away full-grown men, in particular near villages around the cities of Lae and Finschhafen.

Whitcomb now proposes that at least a few of the strangest cases of missing children in wilderness areas of the United

States may be from attacks from similar flying creatures, especially those cases that involve more than one of the following:

- Human body was found badly scratched and too far away from the original location
- Dogs cannot track where the child walked away
- Living child was found in thick berry bushes
- Toddler was found in higher elevation and too many miles away
- Some articles of clothing missing in cold weather: one shoe or just a sweater or the pants

Those four American cryptozoologists believe these flying creatures are related to those that left fossils that are known, in Western countries, as *pterosaurs*. Many Americans call those “primitive” flying creatures *pterodactyls*.

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Missing Children in the USA

He was playing in a small wash with his four-year-old brother on that cold February morning. Ronald did not return home with his brother, which must have alarmed their mother. A search found no sign of the two-year-old, a search that lasted four days and included airplanes, tracking dogs, and over two hundred volunteers and professional searchers, no sign until the fourth day.

“Pterodactyl” attacks in British Columbia, Canada

For many years, there have been reports of people being attacked in Africa and in Papua New Guinea. I have only recently noticed this news about flying creatures attacking people in British Columbia at night.

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Live Pterosaurs Versus Extinct Woodpeckers

Norman Huntington (a pseudonym used by American author Jonathan Whitcomb), a writer on a cryptozoology blog, contends that sightings of apparent pterosaurs in Cuba, in the 1960's and 1970's, are not from misidentified woodpeckers. He was replying to another cryptozoology post, by a Dale Drinnon, in which extinct woodpeckers were suggested as an explanation for the "pterodactyl" encounters.

According to Huntington/Whitcomb, eyewitness accounts of featherless flying creatures with head crests and long tails, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, are not from the imaginations of persons who had watched too many Flintstones cartoons. He suggests that the most modern insights into pterosaur fossils allow for the possibility that a large long-tailed pterosaur species with a head crest might very well have lived, and might still be living.

That line of thinking comes from details in two sighting reports from the U.S. military installation at Gitmo, Cuba. Patty Carson reported a flying "dinosaur" was there in 1965 and Eskin Kuhn reported two "pterodactyls" were there in 1971. Both eyewitnesses drew sketches, neither of which looked anything like a woodpecker. Both sketches looked like pterosaurs with long head crests and no feathers.

In addition, those two sketches have compared favorably to details in sighting reports from other areas of North America, including in the United States, according to Whitcomb.

Pterosaurs and Woodpeckers in Cuba

There were at least a small number of basal pterosaurs that had head crests, and basal pterosaurs are the ones that had long tails.

Pterosaur Sightings in Cuba

“I was looking in the direction of the ocean when I saw an incredible sight. It mesmerized me! I saw two pterosaurs . . . flying together . . . perhaps 100 feet [high], very close in range from where I was standing, so that I had a perfectly clear view of them.”

New Word for Marriage



A new word was introduced into the English language on June 28, 2013, the same day that licenses were granted to same-gender couples in California. "Adahmeve," pronounced *uh-‘dah-meev*, refers to the marital relationship between a man and a woman, according to the nonfiction author Jonathan Whitcomb, of Long Beach, California. He states that the traditional husband-wife no longer has a word specific to itself, without the introduction of the word "adahmeve."

Even with popular acceptance of the word, the legal battles remain unaltered, for government licenses will continue to be labeled "marriage licenses." Whitcomb introduced the word to allow those with traditional religious values to continue to have one word for the traditional marriage union, rather than have to use a phrase like "husband-wife marriage." The verb is "admeve," pronounced *uhd-‘meev*.

In the last week of June, 2013, the United State Supreme Court made two judgments related to gender in marriage. The first overthrew the federal marriage law; the second refused to make a decision about California's Proposition 8, stating that the defenders of that law did not have authority to bring up the case before the Supreme Court. Contrary to what some news media may have reported, the Supreme Court did **not** side with Judge Walker in declaring Proposition 8 unconstitutional.

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Adahmeve Marriage

The word "adahmeve" allows us to refer to the husband-wife marriage in one word. The word "marriage" is becoming polluted by the alternate meaning of same-sex government-authorized unions . . .

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Professors Versus Modern Flying Dinosaurs

The extinction of all species of dinosaurs and pterosaurs has been taken for granted for generations of Americans; ask any kindergartner. But a recent survey of biology professors has revealed some doubt about pterosaur extinctions.

Not All Biology Professors Fight Modern Flying Dinosaurs

A recent survey of biology professors in the USA reveals not all of them are completely convinced that all species of pterosaurs became extinct by 65 million years ago. Although less than 2% of the professors replied to the survey, the response to the question of the possibility of modern living pterosaurs ranged from 0% to 5%, averaging 1.5%.

Jonathan Whitcomb, of Long Beach, California, administered the survey to biology professors to learn how many of them were aware of the research and expeditions that he and his associates had conducted, and how sure those professors were about extinction of all species of pterosaurs. He concluded that most biologists have no desire to become involved in the controversy.

One anonymous biology professor, however, made it clear that he hoped one species had survived: "I would LOVE it if there were living pterosaurs. That would simply be one of the coolest things ever, like finding a Coelacanth."

Census Results for England and Wales

Census data reveals that the population of England and Wales increased by 3.7 million over the previous decade (7.1% increase), from 52.4 million to 56.1 million. It was the largest 10-year population growth in England and Wales since 1801, when the census taking began. Separate censuses are conducted in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

- Those calling themselves Christians fell 13% to 59%
- Those with “no religion” rose to 25%
- Those of the Muslim faith rose 3% to 4.8%
- One in three residents of London were born in a foreign country
- One person in eight in England and Wales was foreign born

For more information, see “Census Data Released.”