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GUST reveals the pictures you were not meant to see

The Zuiyo Maru explanation is a basking shark hoax

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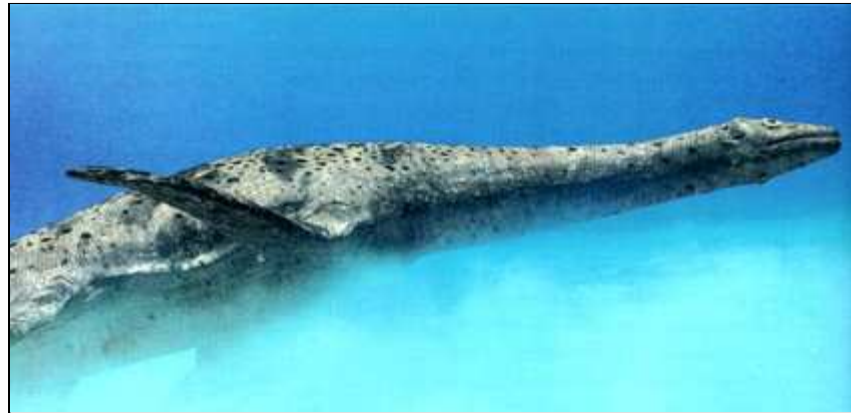
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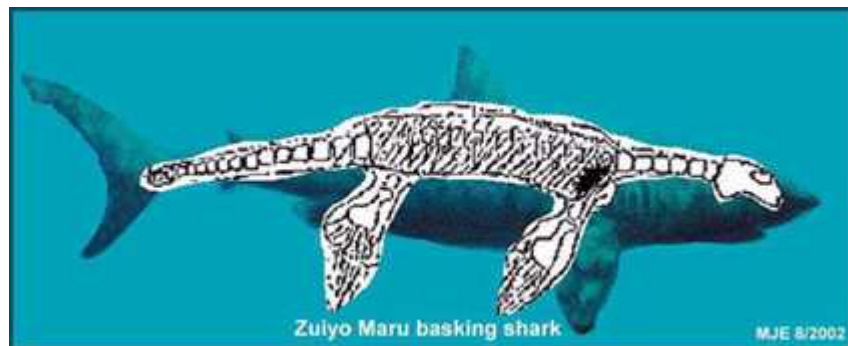
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Neither the major search engines, such as AltaVista, AOL Search, HotBot, Lycos, Yahoo, Google, etc., nor the smaller and more specialized ones has got a basking shark skeleton. Either it's a conspiracy by the powerful, influent scientific community, who favor the basking shark solution to the Zuiyo Maru case or just a coincidence. But when you see the skeleton in question, you realize that the basking shark theory is dead and we're back on square one.

Although I have the greatest respect for the American paleontologist Mike J. Everhart, I don't always agree with him and I well understand why he say's plesiosaurs died out 60 million years ago. As long as we haven't got our hands on one, dead or alive, it will be gone forever.

When I wrote Mike about his opinion on the Zuiyo Maru case he sent me this nice but very speculative composition of a basking shark and the carcass found off New Zealand in 1977 by the Japanese trawler:



This is Mike J. Everhart's mainstream explanation to the Zuiyo Maru carcass

I could do just the same as Mike did and superimpose the Zuiyo Maru carcass over a plesiosaur, and claim that there's very little difference between the two.

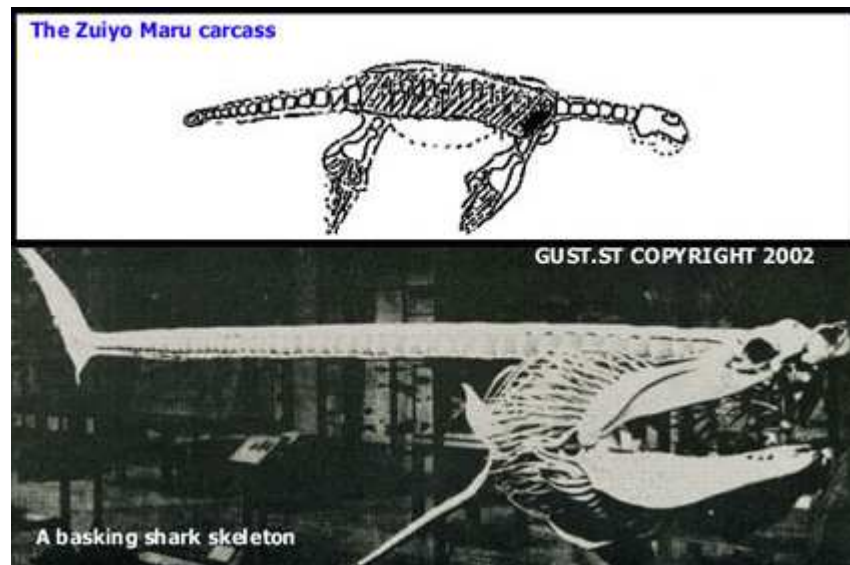
Basking shark skeleton

What we need instead is of course a basking shark skeleton that could be compared with the Zuiyo Maru find and it was only thanks to Bernard Heuvelmans and his excellent reference book "In the Wake of the Sea Serpent", that I found one.



This is GUST's explanation to the Zuiyo Maru carcass

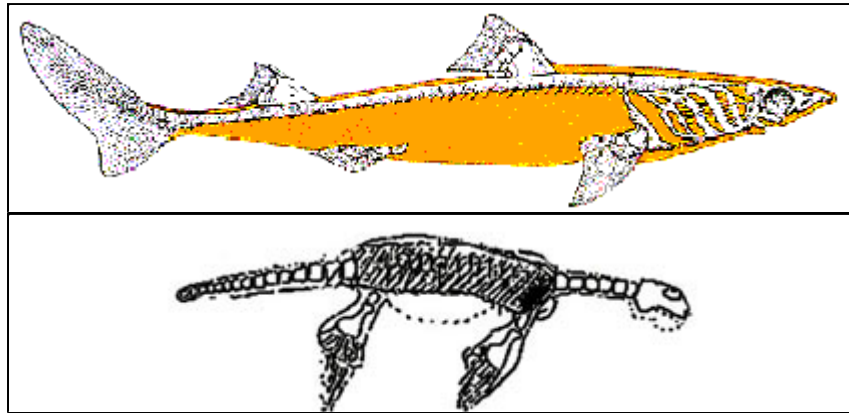
Brace yourself, my friends, here is the comparison that we were not supposed to see let alone make:



Can you find ANY similarities? Neither can we! This is a very good example why you need ALL pieces of the puzzle and why you can't trust scientist's, who would give you half-baked truths when ever they can and by their authority alone, make you believe they are right and you are wrong. During my 25 years as a journalist I learned to leave no stones unturned and in this case it paid off to 100 per cent!

General shark skeleton

This is a general shark skeleton in comparison to the Zuiyo Maru carcass (Can you tell me where the similarities are, please?):



Another revealing comparison is this one:



While the creature found by the Zuiyo Maru had eyes placed at the front of the head...

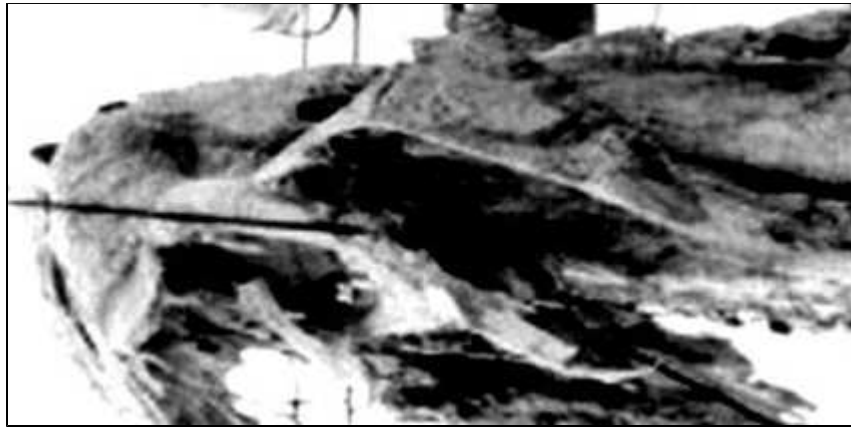


this basking shark in an African country obviously had them on the sides of the head!

The plesiosaurs very special flippers are nothing like the fins of a basking shark, but there is certainly a similarity between these and the cadaver found by the Zuiyo Maru:



This is the flipper of a plesiosaur according to scientist's...



...and this is one of the two flippers on the Zuiyo Maru carcass found off New Zealand

Eminent scientist's

A panel discussion between Yano Michihiko and Japan's most eminent scientist's was tellingly enough kept under wraps by western media, who most certainly had been told by the scientific establishment in the USA and Great Britain to establish that the Zuiyo Maru carcass was indeed a basking shark.

This has got nothing to do with conspiracies, even if those are more common than most people think, it could have been something they always did when the high priest's of modern days were cornered.

Just have a look at books published by Peter Philips and Project Censored at the Sociology Department of Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, printed by Seven Stories Press in New York, USA, every year since 1976.

Answered questions

Yano was brought in front of a panel of eminent marine scientists to try to ascertain what the strange beast had been. He answered questions from Professors Ikuo Obata and Hiroshi Ozaki of Japan's National Science Museum and Professor Toshio Kasuya, of Tokyo University's Marine Research Center.

"It was caught in a trawl net," Yano explained. "The surface of the

body was loose and had white fat. I could see flesh here and there, but it was dark red and was rotten. There were no internal organs. Judging from the condition of the red meat, we think it was alive until a month ago. The fat was pulling away in threads like tofu (soybean curd) and the deck turned white.

It smelled terrible. The smell was not that of fish, but of an animal. At first I thought it was a whale. I reported, 'It's a rotten whale. What shall we do?' The captain (Akira Tanaka) ordered 'Pull it up as it is.' We wanted to release it in the sea outside the net basin ... It's common practice not to pick up the rotten dead body of a creature because the ships deal with food for human beings . . .

Untangled from the net

The crewmen knew that if we picked it up, we'd have to clean and sanitize the decks. But we got it untangled from the net and pulled it out with ropes around the middle of the body. The rope wasn't well handled and it fell suddenly. So we lifted the neck and I took the pictures. Cameras are my hobby, but I didn't have my own camera, so I had to borrow one."

At this point, Yano added, there were eight men on deck, five on the bridge, and two working the net winch. The creature was seen by all of them and several others who heard the noise and looked out of curiosity. In all, it was observed by eighteen crewmen.

Convinced that the creature was unusual, Yano measured parts of it. The head, he said, was 45 centimeters long, the neck 1.5 meters, and the four fins were 1 meter long, while the body from the head to the base of the tail measured 6 meters. He noted carefully that the well developed vertebrate were about 45 centimeters long and 15 centimeters thick.

Front and back fins

"How about the size of the front and back fins," Obata asked.

"I don't think there was much difference," Yano said. "If I try to remember, I think the front was bigger . . . I regret you can't see this well from the picture," he added, "but the most interesting part is the back fin. From seeing only these pictures, it's possible this could look like a rotten seal. In the Antarctic they have the southern elephant seal, which grows to 3.5 meters but the size doesn't fit."

"If this had been a seal, the tail would be too long," Kasuya said.

"If this had been a reptile, the number of bones around the neck should be greater, according to the drawing," Ozaki put in, referring to a simple sketch with measurements that Yano had drawn after his return to Japan some two months after actually examining the creature.

"If it were a shark, the spine would be smaller," Kasuya concurred. "And the neck itself is too long as shown in the picture. I think we can exclude the fish theory."

Mammal or reptile

"It must be either a mammal or a reptile," Obata said. "But with the materials we have, we can't judge which one."

"If it's a reptile, it looks like a plesiosaur," Ozaki said. "The Plesiosaur had fins in the front and back, and the neck and tail weren't too terribly long."

Obata enlarged on this for the benefit of the reporters. "During prehistoric times, there were two types of seagoing dinosaurs, one with a big head and a short neck (the mosasaur), and the other with a small head and long neck. But this creature has a small head and the number of neck bones (based on the sketch) is so much less...

"If this is a long-necked monster, it may be a new kind," Zaki suggested. "It's possible it has evolved over 70,000,000 years."

The past hundred years

"There's one thing I can't believe," Kasuya said thoughtfully. "We've been whaling in that area for the past hundred years. I'm puzzled that there were no witnesses until now."

"When an animal dies and rots, it looks like something else, even though we're used to seeing the creature when it's alive," Zaki posited.

The three scientists urged Yano to encourage Taiyo Fisheries Ltd. to recover the creature, but Yano, good company man that he was, was frank enough to admit that this would be unlikely. "We are making an effort to recapture it," he said. "But through my experience, I can tell you that we usually can't even retrieve the trawl net when we drop it in the ocean by mistake. I wonder if we can find it again."

Tissue samples

Besides taking pictures of the creature, Yano had snipped some tissue samples of fibrous material from one of the fins for analysis. As soon as he returned, tests began on these specimens. About a week after the news of the monster first broke on July 21, the early reports came in.

Using a method known as ion-exchange chromatography to determine the amino-acid structure of the protein in the fibrous strands Yano had given him, Dr. Shigeru Kimura, a biochemist at the Tokyo University school of fisheries, found that for every 1,000 units of amino acids in the monster tissue, 40 were of a type called tyrosine.

The amino-acid structure of a blue shark's fin averaged 44 units of tyrosine per 1,000 of amino acids which, Kimura said, represented a remarkable correlation.

Skin or hair

"Among fish, it is known that only sharks and rays have the type of protein called elastoidin," Dr. Kimura said. "But as for reptiles, I do not think there is relevant data, even abroad." He added that the protein could not have come from a mammal's skin or hair. Thus,

chemically, the monster may have been either a fish or, possibly, a reptile, but not a mammal.

No sooner had this discovery appeared in the press than new feedback came in from abroad. A Scottish zoologist, Dr. Alan Fraser-Brunner, aquarium curator at the Edinburgh Zoo, blasted the Nessie theory.

He said the body was "at once recognizable to a zoologist as that of a dead sea lion ... that the estimate of length and weight must be an exaggeration, and that . . . "as seems to be the rule with 'monsters' we are left with no evidence except an indistinct photograph, but it is clear enough to show that the animal was mammalian. Nothing about it resembles a plesiosaur, which was a reptile."

Mammalian origin

Dr. Fraser-Brunner's analysis and the Japanese chemical analysis must have crossed in the mail. Since the chemical content of the fibrous sample ruled out any possibility of mammalian origin.

Instead, several Japanese, mostly laymen, agreed with him. Others took the position that the creature was a shark, ignoring Yano's description of a clearly defined spinal column, the absence of any dorsal fin, and the small size of the examined head, none of which fit the morphological features of a shark.

"Even if the tissue contains the same protein as the shark's, it is rash to say that the monster is a shark," said Professor Tokio Shikama, a paleontologist at Yokohama National University. "The finding is not enough to refute a speculation that the monster is a plesiosaur."

GUST agrees with professor Shikama and now have academics in Japan working for us, both tracking down those who was in charge on the trawler Zuiyo Maru and those Japanese scientist's who examined the case and when any or all of them are found and interviewed, which should have been done by cryptozoologist's long ago of course, we will publish the next and hopefully final chapter in this great mystery of the sea.

Sources: Zuiyo carcass photographs by Yano Michihiko. We would like to thank GenNet for permission to publish the text about The Zuiyo Maru Scientific Panel, which originally was published in the November 1977, Oceans Magazine (pp. 56-59). John Koster is a New Jersey newspaperman and author of The Road to Wounded Knee and Alone Again.

Översättning: Jan-Ove Sundberg, GUST © 2003.