

**Subject:** Seen Any Dinosaurs Lately?

**From:** "John Winston" <johnfw@mlode.com>

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Subject: Seen Any Dinosaurs Lately?

23, 2012.

Here are some people who say they have seen dinosaurs lately.

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ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS FLASH 306

John, this news is from Jonathan Gray -  
[www.beforeus.com](http://www.beforeus.com)

John, have you heard the news about the two tea planters in the forest areas near Sadiya, in northern Assam? They were hunting quite ready, they thought, for anything. They were in for a substantial shock.

THESE HUNTERS HAD COMPANY

The sun was setting. A warm orange glow was spreading its magic over the reeds. Suddenly, both men were startled. The noises were loud. They were hearing the sounds of a ponderous animal wallowing in the swamp.

As they crept toward it, they were amazed to see a reptilian head raise itself on an endless neck above the reeds.

The men fired, both of them. Apparently that was useless. The animal simply turned and heaved its vast bulk away to the center of the swamp, where it could not be followed.

Was this one of the Buru, of which the tribes people often spoke?

You see, the Apa Thani tribe in a remote upland valley of northern Assam had a strong tradition of a buru (monster) which existed in a large swamp nearby.

It used to put its long neck up out of the water and make a hoarse, bellowing noise. Their ancestors drained the swamp and ki-led the burus.

THEY BURIED THREE MONSTERS

They still point out three burial sites where the last three burus were buried. Some 200 miles southwest, another tribe describe the same animal as still in existence and frequently seen in a swamp valley called Rilo.

This virtually unexplored mountain territory is claimed by both India and China.

There are several reports from the Semelai people concerning a large lake in the remote center of the Malay Peninsula. A part of the lake known as Tasek Bera is surrounded by tall reeds. Large animals are said to inhabit the lake.

Their necks are described as tall as a palm tree and fully 6 feet thick. Sometimes the tail is seen, but the body always remains under water.

P-LICE OFFICER IN SHOCK

An officer of the Malay po-ice reported an unnerving experience.

One afternoon, when bathing, he looked back toward shore and noticed a massive snake's head rising above a 15 foot clump of Russau palm. Its slate-colored body was enormously thick.

In panic, he raced for his boat, and as he rowed away, could see the monster watching him, unconcerned.

FAMED AMAZON EXPLORER SAW ONE

Natives of the Madre de Dios region in eastern Peru, a

wild, unexplored region in the upper Amazon headwaters, likewise describe a dinosaur-like creature. They claim it inhabits swampy jungle land several days walk in from the river.

The well known British explorer Colonel P.H. Fawcett, was employed as surveyor for South American governments in the border regions of Brazil, Bolivia and Peru.

He reached the eastern edge of Madre de Dios, a country of swamps.

One day, while running his dug-outs through it, he saw a great reptilian head rise out of the jungle, but before he could shoot, the head was lowered.

From the noise the creature made getting away, he took it to be some sort of dinosaur. His native carriers revolted and he had to get out of the area quickly. Fawcett believed the animal might be Diplodocus, a 80-foot reptile of an estimated 25 tons. It was an eater of aquatic plants, which grow profusely in this region.

The Diplodocus story is confirmed by a number of tribes east of the River Ucayali.

#### INTELLIGENCE OFFICER'S REPORT

Former American intelligence officer Leonard Clark penetrated the same dangerous region of the western Amazon in the 1940s.

He asked the Indians if they had seen any large animals lately.

He was informed that years before it was common to see very large animals on the east bank come out of the jungle to drink.

Idly, he asked about their size. He recalls: This brave pointed to a tree about forty feet high! All these riverine tribes have legends of such beasts existing in the jungle lying out towards the Brazilian frontier.

Except for a few clans living on the rivers, these jungle tracts are completely uninhabited; at least so say the Chamas. Can any man say what lies out there? (The Rivers Ran East, p.230)

#### SURPRISES IN THE WILD CONGO

Explorers and natives in a very remote jungle in the Congo repeatedly tell of sightings of a large dinosaur-like animal.

Various sightings have been reported from Lake Tele, a shallow oval lake about 4 by 5 kilometres, with swamp forest all around the edge.

Occasional visitors over the last 200 years have all confirmed that the natives are absolutely honest in their reports of the mokele-mbembe. They report that these are huge, with small heads, long necks, and long, massive tails.

The creatures have been described as half elephant and half dragon.

In 1959, some of the pigmies say, they speared one to death. All who ate it, died soon afterward.

When shown pictures of various large animals, living and extinct, the natives have always verified the brontosaurus as closest in appearance to mokele-mbembe!

In the early 1980s, there were several expeditions into this forbidding Likouala swamp region, located in the northern part of the Congo.

Scientist Roy Mackal of the University of Chicago, investigated the reports coming out of the area personally.

He showed various pictures to the natives in the area.

Only when he showed them pictures of the sauropods and of the Brontosaurus did they identify its shape. Natives claimed it was living along the rivers and deep swamp pools.

#### NOT A MEAT EATER

A vegetarian, the creature will fight with hippos over a territory rich in molombo plants.

They described the creature as brownish-grey, with short, thick legs, and weighing probably about 9 to 15 tons. It was about 35 feet from its small

head to its tail.  
Although it had kil-ed fishermen, it had not eaten them.

According to a later report by Dick Donovan of Associated Press, space scientist Herman Regusters claimed that his expedition into those remote African jungles sighted a gigantic dinosaur. The creature raised its head out of the water and travelled for a quarter of a mile, before diving beneath the surface.

They sighted it again four hours later. His expedition returned with droppings, footprint casts and sound recording unlike any animal known to the Congo Basin area. Another expedition to the African Congo, this time led by Marcellin Agnagna, a biologist, reported another sighting of a dinosaur-like animal. (Results from the Mokele Mbembe expedition, Cryptozoology, 2:103, 1983)

The Sunday Times of London reported in May of 1999 that members of the Kabonga tribe actually k-illed a mokele-mbembe!

Late in 2000 an expedition led by G-nesis Park staff slogged through nasty swamps, floating jungle rivers, trekking virgin rain forests and interviewing pygmy forest peoples who had never before talked to an outside explorer.

From village to village informants recognized this creature from a lineup of various animals. The name was always the same: kela-bembe.

EYEWITNESS REPORTS CONSISTENT

Eyewitnesses led them to places where it had been seen, in some cases quite recently. Its actions were described in fascinating detail and in harmony with Dr. Mackal's information from the Congo.

Extensive research has established the authenticity of many reports. For other reports there is almost total lack of supporting evidence. However, there is a hard core of evidence which one cannot honestly dismiss as misidentification, error or hoax.

WATER SPECIES ALSO

Similar reports of sightings come from lakes, rivers and seas all over the world. These are often made by level headed people known for their integrity.

The modern plesiosaur and Cichthyosaur sightings are either in waterways connected to the sea or in lakes around the world that were once connected to the ocean.

Retreating waters from the Great Flood left pockets of remote, but adequate, water tracts in which such animals could well have been stranded.

In a few remote, undisturbed areas where vegetative luxuriance persists, it seems quite possible that dinosaurs still survive.

If you would like more reports of recent dinosaur interaction with humans, you can go to <http://www.beforeus.com/second.php>

Once again, it's a pleasure talking with you. Warm regards,  
Jonathan Gray  
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DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

Please email me your questions. I am here to help you with any questions on ancient mysteries. Just email me at [info@archaeologyanswers.com](mailto:info@archaeologyanswers.com)

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PLEASE TELL YOUR FRIENDS

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