

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:24,580

From the jungles of South America is this an unknown ape.

2

00:00:24,580 --> 00:00:29,500

In the forests of the Congo, how huge was this snake which rose up and

3

00:00:29,500 --> 00:00:32,140

ministered helicopter?

4

00:00:32,140 --> 00:00:39,000

In Mozambique, could this be an unknown species of big cat?

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00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:45,460

In the Pacific, did this man see the legendary dragon of New Guinea?

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00:00:45,460 --> 00:00:53,300

Did the mammoth and the supposedly extinct creatures of the Ice Age really all die out?

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00:00:53,300 --> 00:00:58,940

Mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke, author of 2001 and inventor of the communication

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00:00:58,940 --> 00:01:00,260

satellite.

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00:01:00,260 --> 00:01:05,220

Now in Sri Lanka, after a lifetime of science, space and writing, he contemplates the mysteries

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00:01:05,220 --> 00:01:07,460

of this and other worlds.

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00:01:07,460 --> 00:01:12,700

Even in this small island, there are reports of strange animals that have not yet positively

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00:01:12,700 --> 00:01:14,200

identified.

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00:01:14,200 --> 00:01:19,500

The horned jackal and the devil bird with its hideous strangled streak.

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00:01:20,220 --> 00:01:26,340

Yet this jungle, even though it stretches as far as the eye can see, is nothing compared

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00:01:26,340 --> 00:01:29,940

with the forests which cover much of Africa and South America.

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00:01:29,940 --> 00:01:35,580

There's room for the whole zooful of unknown animals there.

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00:01:35,580 --> 00:01:42,500

And looking at this, I'm reminded of a riddle posed by an old philosopher.

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00:01:42,500 --> 00:01:49,500

This is the most cunning of all the animals that which no man has yet seen.

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00:02:12,500 --> 00:02:29,500

In downtown Chicago, the university's professor of biology on a shopping expedition.

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00:02:29,500 --> 00:02:43,180

Now what is all of this you have?

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00:02:43,180 --> 00:02:49,500

Well, a jungle machete, a jungle hamlock, some medical supplies for the tropics and a backpack.

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00:02:49,500 --> 00:02:51,180

Where are you off to with it?

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00:02:51,180 --> 00:02:52,620

Well, you may not believe this.

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00:02:52,620 --> 00:02:57,980

We're off to Africa to look for dinosaurs.

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00:02:57,980 --> 00:03:02,980

Well it's in the Congo that Professor Roy Mackle and his colleague explorer James Powell

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00:03:02,980 --> 00:03:08,660

really believe from many reports that there may exist a living dinosaur or something like

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00:03:08,660 --> 00:03:11,300

it.

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00:03:11,300 --> 00:03:17,620

The animal is described as being as big as an elephant or at least as big as a hippopotamus.

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00:03:17,620 --> 00:03:21,660

It has a long head and neck and a long tail.

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00:03:21,660 --> 00:03:28,780

It has feet that are like a hippopotamus but it has three claws on each of these feet.

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00:03:28,780 --> 00:03:36,340

Every kind of animal that we can think of that is alive today doesn't fit this picture.

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00:03:36,340 --> 00:03:43,540

The closest it comes to and amazing as this may seem is a dinosaur that is extinct perhaps

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00:03:43,540 --> 00:03:46,380

65 to 70 million years.

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00:03:46,380 --> 00:03:51,020

It does have an almost perfect resemblance to certain types of dinosaurs, particularly

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00:03:51,020 --> 00:03:52,460

the three-clawed footprint.

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00:03:52,460 --> 00:03:56,220

That is almost the trademark of certain long-neck dinosaurs.

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00:03:56,220 --> 00:04:01,900

What really got me onto this was in 1976 I had a grant from the Explorers Club of New

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00:04:01,900 --> 00:04:06,900

York to study rainforest crocodiles in Gabon which is a country immediately to the west

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00:04:06,900 --> 00:04:08,540

of Congo.

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00:04:08,540 --> 00:04:12,500

And since I had read about these reports I decided to see if I could come across any

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00:04:12,500 --> 00:04:14,340

similar information.

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00:04:14,340 --> 00:04:19,220

So among the Fong tribesmen I tried a little, you might say, flesh-card test.

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00:04:19,220 --> 00:04:22,580

Most of all showed them pictures of five animals which are reasonably common in the

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00:04:22,580 --> 00:04:23,580

Gabon jungles.

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00:04:23,580 --> 00:04:26,180

In each case I would say, can you recognize this animal?

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00:04:26,180 --> 00:04:27,180

What is it?

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00:04:27,180 --> 00:04:28,180

He says, sure, of course.

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00:04:28,180 --> 00:04:29,980

That's an elephant, that's a gorilla, that's a leopard, etc.

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00:04:29,980 --> 00:04:31,300

These things live around here in the jungle.

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00:04:31,300 --> 00:04:32,820

We know them.

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00:04:32,820 --> 00:04:36,220

Then just as a control test I showed him a picture of a bear.

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00:04:36,220 --> 00:04:38,460

Now there are no bears in Africa so far as we know.

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00:04:38,460 --> 00:04:39,940

I said, do you know that animal?

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00:04:39,940 --> 00:04:41,740

He said, no, we've never seen this.

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00:04:41,740 --> 00:04:43,740

That animal now live around here.

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00:04:43,740 --> 00:04:46,420

Then, just matter of factly, I showed him this.

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00:04:46,900 --> 00:04:49,500

It's a picture of a platypus from a children's book on dinosaurs.

58

00:04:49,500 --> 00:04:51,860

I said, do you know that animal?

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00:04:51,860 --> 00:04:55,740

And in several different villages representing at least two different cultural groups I would

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00:04:55,740 --> 00:04:58,380

get consistent answers, yes, that's the Yamala.

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00:04:58,380 --> 00:04:59,620

We know that animal.

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00:04:59,620 --> 00:05:02,860

It lives back in the deep lakes, deep in the jungles.

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00:05:02,860 --> 00:05:08,340

Well the evidence is strong enough that there seems to be some strange animal in this Congo.

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00:05:08,340 --> 00:05:14,300

And if it's a dinosaur it would be interesting enough for us to leave Chicago, the bright

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00:05:14,300 --> 00:05:19,860

lights, the ghost of Mayer daily, and go to the conglue.

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00:05:19,860 --> 00:05:25,660

Thus inspired, Chicago's Congo expedition 1980 equips itself with the unknown.

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00:05:25,660 --> 00:05:31,500

Well, since the hammock works, James, I think I'll try on this mosquito hat.

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00:05:31,500 --> 00:05:36,660

It won't keep on any mosquitoes but let's see if it keeps out the snowflakes today.

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00:05:36,660 --> 00:05:42,620

Well, that is great for eating originals.

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00:05:42,620 --> 00:05:43,820

It feels warmer already.

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00:05:43,820 --> 00:05:48,980

I don't feel any snowflakes so it must work on mosquitoes too.

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00:05:48,980 --> 00:05:54,020

Somehow it doesn't look like the picture does.

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00:05:54,020 --> 00:05:58,260

Well that may sound a little crazy and later we'll see what happened to them.

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00:05:58,260 --> 00:06:03,820

But remember that until quite recently people refused to believe in the mountain gorilla,

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00:06:03,820 --> 00:06:06,860

the okapi, the Komodo dragon.

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00:06:06,860 --> 00:06:09,860

They were all discovered in this century.

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00:06:09,860 --> 00:06:12,940

Even the pandas are recent arrival.

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00:06:12,940 --> 00:06:18,460

It was literally pandemonium when San Francisco gave an all-American welcome to a real VIP,

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00:06:18,460 --> 00:06:21,020

a very important panda.

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00:06:21,020 --> 00:06:24,060

Maybe Soo Lin is the first giant panda to be brought to captivity.

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00:06:24,060 --> 00:06:27,060

Ah, now it's tea time with Mrs. Ruth Harkness.

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00:06:27,060 --> 00:06:33,180

During a grueling expedition in China she found Soo Lin crying in a hollow tree.

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00:06:33,180 --> 00:06:36,340

But ever seen a happier panda than this?

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00:06:36,340 --> 00:06:41,180

The okapi was dismissed as a fantasy of the pygmies, the mountain gorilla too, until

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00:06:41,260 --> 00:06:44,700

the first specimens were killed.

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00:06:44,700 --> 00:06:49,220

Who would believe the current stories of a saber-toothed killer loose even now in the

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00:06:49,220 --> 00:06:55,940

Australian bush if we didn't have evidence on film that the ferocious Tasmanian tiger,

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00:06:55,940 --> 00:07:04,940

this is the last one known, was still alive in Hobart Zoo in 1933?

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00:07:04,940 --> 00:07:09,660

Snakes that can swallow a donkey look like Swiss family Robinson fiction, except we do

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00:07:09,740 --> 00:07:12,580

have eyewitnesses and even photographs.

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00:07:12,580 --> 00:07:15,860

This giant anaconda was killed on the Amazon.

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00:07:15,860 --> 00:07:20,460

According to a Rio paper it was 130 feet long.

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00:07:20,460 --> 00:07:28,500

This one was dispatched on the banks of the Mogayachi River in the interior of Brazil.

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00:07:28,500 --> 00:07:33,940

When this snake allegedly 115 feet in length emerged from the river Oiapoque the militia

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00:07:33,940 --> 00:07:38,500

were called out to machine gun it.

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00:07:38,500 --> 00:07:43,900

But it was in Africa, the Congo, that an undoubtedly monstrous specimen appeared to confront this

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00:07:43,900 --> 00:07:49,140

Belgian helicopter pilot Remy van Leerder as he returned from a mission in 1959.

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00:07:49,140 --> 00:07:55,060

So as we had a camera on board I decided to make several passes over the hole where the

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00:07:55,060 --> 00:07:59,380

snake was in, enabled to let the man take a picture of it.

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00:07:59,380 --> 00:08:05,300

And I made certainly between four and six passes right over the hole where the snake

101

00:08:05,300 --> 00:08:06,300

was in.

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00:08:06,300 --> 00:08:12,620

By then I was already flying for 25 years so I have a very good experience of measuring

103

00:08:12,620 --> 00:08:14,820

things.

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00:08:14,820 --> 00:08:20,180

And I would see the snake I saw there was close to 50 feet, close to 50 feet.

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00:08:20,180 --> 00:08:26,140

I don't know you say 50 feet or 50 feet, but very close to certainly.

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00:08:26,140 --> 00:08:36,180

And it was moving inside the hole and looking very dark green, deep green brown.

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00:08:36,180 --> 00:08:38,060

It is belly wide.

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00:08:38,060 --> 00:08:43,620

Now when I came down on that snake in his hole and I would see at about 25, 30 foot

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00:08:43,620 --> 00:08:49,580

up the snake raised up by about I would say 10 foot.

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00:08:49,580 --> 00:08:54,740

And I could very clearly and closely see the head which was looking and I could not make

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00:08:54,740 --> 00:09:03,260

a better comparison with the very large horse with big, very, very big jaws looking triangular.

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00:09:03,260 --> 00:09:10,540

And you're just standing up right there to me and I feel and I'm convinced if I had been

113

00:09:10,540 --> 00:09:14,700

in its range it would have struck at me, it would have been striking me.

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00:09:14,700 --> 00:09:23,420

And yet I would see it was certainly at least on the very two foot wide and three foot long.

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00:09:23,420 --> 00:09:26,220

It could have easily eaten up a man.

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00:09:26,220 --> 00:09:31,660

This is one of those rare cases where we have an expert witness and an excellent photograph.

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00:09:31,660 --> 00:09:37,860

Examples of the ground features suggest that this animal was indeed at least 40 feet long.

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00:09:37,860 --> 00:09:41,460

So monstrous snakes do exist.

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00:09:41,460 --> 00:09:47,020

On the other hand, there's been a reward out for at least 60 years initiated by Theodore

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00:09:47,020 --> 00:09:54,460

Roosevelt, now worth \$15,000 for any snake over 30 feet long and no one has yet claimed

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00:09:54,460 --> 00:09:56,340

it.

122

00:09:56,340 --> 00:10:03,260

Another controversial animal for which an excellent photograph exists is Lois' monkey.

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00:10:03,260 --> 00:10:09,420

It was 1920 when from the Maracaibo jungle of Venezuela these four gaunt and desperate

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00:10:09,420 --> 00:10:15,140

figures emerged, the last remnants of a 20 strong expedition of Europeans who set off

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00:10:15,140 --> 00:10:19,900

up the Rio Catatumbo three years before.

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00:10:19,900 --> 00:10:27,620

All the rest had died, victims of fever or of the poisoned arrows of the Motoloni Indians.

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00:10:27,620 --> 00:10:33,780

But one of them, geologist Dr. Francis De Lois, still had with him one extraordinary picture

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00:10:33,780 --> 00:10:37,140

which was to divide the zoological world for 50 years.

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00:10:37,140 --> 00:10:39,860

Could it really be an unknown ape?

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00:10:39,860 --> 00:10:46,100

Yes, said Georges Montendant, Francis' most eminent zoologist.

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00:10:46,100 --> 00:10:52,060

But he christened it, Améir anthropoidis Loisie, Lois' ape, though no ape had ever

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00:10:52,060 --> 00:10:54,900

been known in America.

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00:10:54,900 --> 00:10:59,500

But his deadly rival across the channel, Sir Arthur Keith, fellow of the Royal Society,

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00:10:59,500 --> 00:11:02,900

denounced the whole thing as a fraud or a nonsense.

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00:11:02,900 --> 00:11:08,020

With academic scorn, he quoted De Lois' own account in the Illustrated London News, telling

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00:11:08,020 --> 00:11:13,420

of two creatures which had attacked De Lois' party by the unorthodox means of defecating

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00:11:13,420 --> 00:11:17,300

into their hands and throwing their droppings at the foe.

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00:11:17,300 --> 00:11:23,540

The creature was merely a South American spider monkey, said Sir Arthur, with the tail either

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00:11:23,540 --> 00:11:25,580

cut off or hidden.

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00:11:25,580 --> 00:11:29,260

Dr. Montendant was not to be intimidated.

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00:11:29,260 --> 00:11:34,140

He got his cousin, who worked for Standard Oil in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to send him a standard

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00:11:34,140 --> 00:11:38,260

petrol tin packing case, as seen in the original photograph.

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00:11:38,260 --> 00:11:47,420

On this, Montendant placed first a standard spider monkey, and then a standard Frenchman.

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00:11:47,420 --> 00:11:51,220

Comparisons seemed to make Lois' ape well over four feet tall.

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00:11:51,220 --> 00:11:55,260

For Montendant, it was convincing proof.

146

00:11:55,260 --> 00:12:00,380

Since that day, no further evidence of a great ape has emerged from South America to vindicate

147

00:12:00,380 --> 00:12:03,900

Dr. Montendant or destroy theories of a hoax.

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00:12:03,900 --> 00:12:06,660

But the question remains.

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00:12:06,660 --> 00:12:12,300

Why should a Swiss geologist, not much interested in zoology, his companions dying or being

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00:12:12,300 --> 00:12:16,540

murdered all around him, be bothered to fake a picture?

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00:12:16,540 --> 00:12:21,900

For that reason, if for no other, Lois' ape remains a mystery.

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00:12:21,900 --> 00:12:37,820

But the mystery of the King Cheetah, for 50 years the obsession of white hunters in Southern

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00:12:37,820 --> 00:12:42,940

Africa, does now seem near a solution.

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00:12:42,940 --> 00:12:47,620

Paul and Lena Botriell sold everything they had, even their house, in order to pursue

155

00:12:47,700 --> 00:12:54,460

the legend of a beast ferocious and striped, more like a tiger, which ran with the cheetahs.

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00:12:54,460 --> 00:12:59,780

The normal cheetah we've known of for 5,000 years, and they've been absolutely identical.

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00:12:59,780 --> 00:13:03,380

The Kubla Khan had a thousand in his kennels.

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00:13:03,380 --> 00:13:09,060

And many of these great princes and kings have had paintings and walled edgings done,

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00:13:09,060 --> 00:13:15,300

and they've all shown the cheetah, as we know, the normal spotted cheetah used for hunting.

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00:13:15,300 --> 00:13:17,700

And there's been no difference for 5,000 years.

161

00:13:17,700 --> 00:13:24,220

And suddenly, in the last 50 years, we've come up with a cheetah, which has these stripes,

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00:13:24,220 --> 00:13:26,700

and it's completely different.

163

00:13:26,700 --> 00:13:29,220

There are some 26 skins.

164

00:13:29,220 --> 00:13:32,500

And as I say, everyone is absolutely standard.

165

00:13:32,500 --> 00:13:36,780

Stripes here, and the final part of the towel being ringed as with the tiger, which is a

166

00:13:36,780 --> 00:13:41,260

striped cat.

167

00:13:41,260 --> 00:13:47,700

The Botriels hired a balloon to search silently over the bush, until on the Mozambique border,

168

00:13:47,700 --> 00:13:49,580

they cornered their prey.

169

00:13:49,580 --> 00:13:56,180

And it was finally in Kroger Park that we found a live king cheetah that had been there for

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00:13:56,180 --> 00:13:59,500

a number of years, and no one had really known about it.

171

00:13:59,500 --> 00:14:04,140

Photographed it and filmed it.

172

00:14:04,140 --> 00:14:09,940

This is the only known film of the striped king cheetah, running here with ordinary spotted

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00:14:09,980 --> 00:14:10,940

cheetahs.

174

00:14:10,940 --> 00:14:29,060

The theories are that it could be a hybrid, or alternatively, it's a mutation, being a

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00:14:29,060 --> 00:14:35,540

strange pattern thrown up once in every few generations, or thirdly, a species, which in

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00:14:35,540 --> 00:14:41,780

fact is a voided man, and is living in the area of Rhodesia Mozambique, South Africa

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00:14:41,780 --> 00:14:50,980

Mozambique.

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00:14:50,980 --> 00:14:55,740

We could find a completely different species of animal, we don't know, and that in itself

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00:14:55,740 --> 00:15:00,100

is enough to fight for and try and achieve.

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00:15:00,100 --> 00:15:06,140

That may be a baby version of the legendary New Guinea dragon, has also been filmed.

181

00:15:06,140 --> 00:15:12,500

It is said to kill dogs and wallabies, and to grow to 20, 30, even 40 feet.

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00:15:12,500 --> 00:15:18,020

In 1979, a six foot specimen was shot near the river fly, and naturalist, Ian Redman,

183

00:15:18,020 --> 00:15:20,780

determined to look for a full grown dragon.

184

00:15:20,780 --> 00:15:26,500

We were staking out water holes, because the lizard has to come for water every day, and

185

00:15:26,580 --> 00:15:30,980

some of the water holes are in a creek bed, so you're below the level of the forest floor,

186

00:15:30,980 --> 00:15:33,180

in a creek bed, by a pool.

187

00:15:33,180 --> 00:15:38,940

And one day, there were two of us, a few hundred yards apart, I was sitting by one pool, and

188

00:15:38,940 --> 00:15:42,780

another chap by another pool, and I'd been sitting there for several hours, nothing happening,

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00:15:42,780 --> 00:15:49,180

it was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and I heard these footsteps, it's a forest floor,

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00:15:49,180 --> 00:15:54,180

so there's lots of dry leaves on the floor, this is quiet, softly scrunching of dry leaves.

191

00:15:54,180 --> 00:15:57,980

Now if you hear a lizard moving through the forest, it's a scurrying sound, it doesn't

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00:15:57,980 --> 00:16:01,900

sound like footsteps, and I thought it must be, as the other chap coming over, whether

193

00:16:01,900 --> 00:16:05,780

it was playing about and trying to sneak up on me, I didn't know, but it sounded very

194

00:16:05,780 --> 00:16:10,820

stealthy, so I'm sitting down there, and I hear this coming up behind me, and obviously

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00:16:10,820 --> 00:16:14,140

you decide at some point you've got to have a look.

196

00:16:14,140 --> 00:16:17,500

So as they were getting closer, I thought, well, person or animal, I'm going to see what

197

00:16:17,500 --> 00:16:23,100

it is, so I slowly sat up and looked around, and about 10 feet away, my eyes were about

198

00:16:23,100 --> 00:16:26,860

on the level of the bank, about 10 feet away there was a log, and just over the log was

199

00:16:26,860 --> 00:16:28,260

this great lizard head.

200

00:16:28,260 --> 00:16:32,060

Now I couldn't see the whole body, but I could see that the head and shoulders were a lot,

201

00:16:32,060 --> 00:16:35,900

lot bigger than the one which had been shot, so I went down from the camera again, and

202

00:16:35,900 --> 00:16:42,380

as I went down to get my camera, the lizard moved away.

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00:16:42,380 --> 00:16:47,260

But the hunt for another of the world's tantalising missing creatures has helped from all the

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00:16:47,260 --> 00:16:54,380

latest gear that Japanese technology can master.

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00:16:54,380 --> 00:16:59,820

These Japanese are in Fjordland in the far southwest of New Zealand, looking for the

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00:16:59,820 --> 00:17:12,820

largest bird that ever lived, the 12 foot high mower.

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00:17:12,820 --> 00:17:21,460

The moors all over South Island have produced the massive bones of the mower.

208

00:17:21,460 --> 00:17:27,460

Flocs of their skeletons dominate New Zealand's museums.

209

00:17:27,460 --> 00:17:32,180

The mower certainly seems to have been seen as late as 1860, and one witness, Mrs Alice

210

00:17:32,180 --> 00:17:37,020

McKenzie, said she saw one on the sand at Martins Bay in 1883.

211

00:17:37,140 --> 00:17:44,100

It took no notice to me when I came near it, and I got nearer and nearer until I sat down

212

00:17:44,100 --> 00:18:04,780

on the sand behind it, and it was a bluish colour, just a faded, bluish grey colour.

213

00:18:04,780 --> 00:18:09,020

On the structure of the neck and head bones, and with the help of a computer, the Japanese

214

00:18:09,020 --> 00:18:24,020

have ingeniously constructed what they believe may have been the call of the mower.

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00:18:24,020 --> 00:18:28,740

Armed with the tape and stories that the call has indeed been heard in recent times, they

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00:18:28,740 --> 00:18:34,740

set off into the forest, hoping for, yet perhaps fearing, a response from a bird that was supposedly

217

00:18:34,740 --> 00:18:48,140

able to split a man's skull with its beak or kill him with a kick.

218

00:18:48,140 --> 00:19:00,260

Sadly there was no reply.

219

00:19:00,260 --> 00:19:06,460

The most puzzling of all the stories of missing animals comes from the snowy regions of Siberia,

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00:19:06,460 --> 00:19:10,460

the disappearance of the great Harry Mammoth.

221

00:19:10,460 --> 00:19:23,460

Professor Virish Shagun has been on the trail of the Siberian mammoth for 40 years.

222

00:19:23,660 --> 00:19:31,060

When I was camping beside the river Indigirka in Yakutia, it seemed to me that at any moment

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00:19:31,060 --> 00:19:38,020

from out of the dense undergrowth, the head of a mammoth with its hairy trunk might appear

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00:19:38,020 --> 00:19:43,380

and wander into one of the clearings among the valleys.

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00:19:43,380 --> 00:19:48,900

It is ideal mammoth country.

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00:19:48,900 --> 00:19:54,260

On expeditions to Yakutia in the far north of Siberia, Professor Virish Shagun and other

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00:19:54,260 --> 00:19:59,780

Soviet scientists have found the tusks and bones of hundreds of thousands of mammoths,

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00:19:59,780 --> 00:20:04,540

which seem to have died in some sudden catastrophe.

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00:20:04,540 --> 00:20:09,500

But back in Leningrad, Professor Virish Shagun does have one of the remarkable specimens which

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00:20:09,500 --> 00:20:16,060

just occasionally emerge from the frozen soil of the tundra, a whole mammoth, fresh frozen

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00:20:16,220 --> 00:20:19,020

for 10,000 years.

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00:20:19,020 --> 00:20:23,220

This is the Berasovka mammoth, just as it was found having fallen down a ravine and

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00:20:23,220 --> 00:20:28,220

been asphyxiated.

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00:20:28,220 --> 00:20:35,220

Its pelvis was broken and in its mouth there was still a piece of food, a clump of grass

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00:20:35,220 --> 00:20:38,540

which had not yet been chewed.

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00:20:38,540 --> 00:20:43,060

There have always been tales that mammoths still live in Siberia.

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00:20:43,060 --> 00:20:50,540

Then in 1977, some Soviet gold miners found a baby mammoth in almost perfect condition.

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00:20:50,540 --> 00:20:55,020

Amid great excitement, it was brought back to the Leningrad Museum.

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00:20:55,020 --> 00:21:02,260

But Professor Virish Shagun is sure it died at least 10,000 years ago.

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00:21:02,260 --> 00:21:05,100

The mother was killed by hunters.

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00:21:05,100 --> 00:21:09,100

This baby was wounded by a spear in the right leg.

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00:21:09,140 --> 00:21:14,420

It managed to get away, but died of starvation.

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00:21:14,420 --> 00:21:19,380

But the discovery of the baby mammoth has produced a possibility even more exotic than

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00:21:19,380 --> 00:21:23,300

the thought that the mammoth could be still alive.

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00:21:23,300 --> 00:21:28,220

Next time a mammoth is found, Russian scientists are going to take some of its frozen body

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00:21:28,220 --> 00:21:31,180

cells and try to clone it.

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00:21:31,180 --> 00:21:37,860

That is, grow, as is now theoretically possible, a new living mammoth from the cells of a body

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00:21:37,860 --> 00:21:41,860

dead but preserved for 10,000 years.

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00:21:41,860 --> 00:22:10,620

Meanwhile, in the winter gloom of Kennedy Airport, the two intrepid dinosaur hunters

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00:22:10,620 --> 00:22:12,620

return from their quest in the Congo.

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00:22:41,620 --> 00:22:50,420

We were looking for eyewitness observers, and we gradually began to zero in on the geographical

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00:22:50,420 --> 00:22:55,820

part of this area where eyewitness observers were concentrated.

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00:22:55,820 --> 00:23:00,660

Using that technique, we were able to come to the center of the reports to a place where

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00:23:00,660 --> 00:23:04,220

actually the animals are alleged to be.

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00:23:04,220 --> 00:23:08,820

They told us about 1959.

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00:23:08,820 --> 00:23:14,980

Three of these animals, possibly two, had been coming into Lacteli.

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00:23:14,980 --> 00:23:17,780

And this had disturbed the fishing of the pygmies.

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00:23:17,780 --> 00:23:21,740

So the pygmies decided they're going to stop this and started to drive stakes in across

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00:23:21,740 --> 00:23:24,420

the opening into the lake.

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00:23:24,420 --> 00:23:28,220

This prevented the animals from coming in, but while it was attempting to get through

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00:23:28,220 --> 00:23:31,140

the stakes, was speared by the pygmies.

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00:23:31,140 --> 00:23:34,980

They proceeded to kill the animal and cut it up into slices.

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00:23:34,980 --> 00:23:40,380

The report from the observer was that it took forever because of the long tail and the long

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00:23:40,380 --> 00:23:41,380

neck.

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00:23:41,380 --> 00:23:46,060

They described it as being about 30 feet long with a head and neck, 2 to 3 meters long,

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00:23:46,060 --> 00:23:51,020

some 6 to 9 feet, looking much like a large snake but attached to a thick body.

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00:23:51,020 --> 00:23:56,860

What was maddening about it was that with Adi Pena, we were, I would say, about 25 airline

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00:23:56,860 --> 00:24:03,940

miles from Lacteli, which is one of the places where there might conceivably still be living

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00:24:03,940 --> 00:24:06,100

specimens of this creature.

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00:24:06,100 --> 00:24:09,740

We were unable to reach the lake because it would have taken from 2 to 3 days to get into

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00:24:09,740 --> 00:24:12,420

the lake, a comparable amount of time to march out.

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00:24:12,420 --> 00:24:16,340

And we would have wanted to stay, you know, some time at the lake.

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00:24:16,340 --> 00:24:20,220

And we would not have had time to get out of the country before our visas expired.

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00:24:20,220 --> 00:24:24,380

As we went along and gathered this information, I became more and more convinced that we are

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00:24:24,380 --> 00:24:26,820

dealing with a real animal.

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00:24:26,820 --> 00:24:30,580

Animals extinct in a very recent past but still a real animal.

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00:24:30,580 --> 00:24:35,660

Yet if we believe what the Congolese and the Pygmies told us, the animals are still alive

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00:24:35,660 --> 00:24:40,660

today in certain parts of the Bay River, which is a tributary of the Liquecuala, perhaps

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00:24:40,660 --> 00:24:44,060

even in the Liquecuala and perhaps Lake Teli.

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00:24:44,060 --> 00:24:50,540

We conclude that there is indeed a real animal and that this animal is a species which is

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00:24:50,540 --> 00:24:52,980

unknown to science in the living form.

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00:24:52,980 --> 00:24:56,140

So this case remains not proven.

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00:24:56,140 --> 00:25:01,140

But if our exhausted heroes had been able to get their visas extended, they might have

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00:25:01,140 --> 00:25:04,220

found what they were looking for.

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00:25:04,220 --> 00:25:11,620

I think they've given enough evidence to suggest that very large, strange and possibly amazing

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00:25:11,620 --> 00:25:16,180

creatures may still exist in the remote places of this world.

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00:25:16,180 --> 00:25:21,100

But while they're protected by jungles and swamps and various African bureaucracies,

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00:25:21,100 --> 00:25:23,740

they may be safe from detection for a long time to come.

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00:25:51,100 --> 00:25:59,900

Next week, the Star of Bethlehem and the Canals of Mars.