



THE INSTALLATION

An Interview with Valery Uvarov
by Graham W. Birdsall © 2003

The following extracts were transcribed from a filmed interview with Valery Uvarov, of Russia's National Security Academy, conducted by Graham W. Birdsall, Editor of the UK-based *UFO Magazine*. The interview took place at the 12th International UFO Congress Convention and Film Festival, held February 2–8, 2003, in Laughlin, Nevada, USA.

Graham Birdsall (GB): What is your official title?

Valery Uvarov (VU): I am head of the Department of UFO Research, Science and Technical, National Security Academy, based in St Petersburg, Russia.

GB: This, then, is an official Russian government agency?

VU: Absolutely. I am answerable to two people above me. They are answerable to the next person above them, who is our President [Putin].

GB: What exactly is your remit?

VU: Our research efforts are divided into two parts. Firstly, we are constantly analysing data coming in from all over the world. We then extract what we consider to be the most interesting information

through our database—which is yellow, which is red. This, then, is released to various departments throughout Russia.

The other aspect of our research stemmed from asking the question: do UFOs exist or not? For sure, we know they exist, but what is behind their activity, their interest? This is the most important issue for us, and what we mostly focus our investigations on.

GB: There is active co-operation between NASA and Russian aerospace officials at a technical, scientific and maybe even military level. Do you liaise or have ties with organisations similar to your own overseas?

VU: I can tell you, truthfully, that just a couple of days before I flew to the United States I had a meeting with my...let's say, my bosses. And they said they are very interested in co-operating with other organisations...let's say, our friends in the West. So, I can tell you that this particular mission is at the starting point. I am charged with finding the right people. When this is done, and the next stage is activated, we can make some concrete steps.

GB: Earlier, off camera, you alluded to some important developments concerning the Tunguska explosion of 1908. For the record, can you tell us why you now believe you know the cause?

VU: It is not so much a case of belief; we *know* what caused it. It was a meteor, but a meteor that was destroyed by...let's say, a *missile*.

The missile was generated by a material installation. We don't know who constructed it, but it was built long, long ago and is situated in Siberia, several hundred kilometres north of Tunguska.

I can tell you that our investigation has



Valery Uvarov
(Photo courtesy of *UFO Magazine*, UK)

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revealed more than one explosion at Tunguska. Let me share something with you. The last time that this installation shot down a meteor was on 24/25 September last year. The Americans...they have three bases...they, too, noticed this explosion.

GB: Forgive me, but some will say this sounds like science fiction.

VU: Graham, you know that when we talk about the truths that lie behind this subject, we only do so with those who have an understanding of the responsibility that goes with it. And you know that we are dealing with a technology much further ahead of our own—one capable of doing things that we cannot.

GB: Can you be more specific about the location of this installation?

VU: Look for the site of the Tunguska explosion. To the southeast is the very large and famous Lake Baikal. Beyond that, to the north, is a huge and barren territory covering 100,000 kilometres. Hardly anyone lives there. There are no towns or cities. Here is where we located the installation...

GB: Are you aware of strange stories or rumours concerning the so-called "Planet X"? If some new and heavenly body had entered our solar system, astronomers would surely detect it and declare its presence.

VU: I cannot speak for astronomers in the West, but astronomers within our Academy tell us we have nothing to fear. I have heard people talk about a rotation figure of 3,600 years for this planet, which is in a similar orbit to that of the Earth but behind the Sun. We know that this planet and the installation in Siberia are closely

connected. Let me say that we believe that this installation is keeping that planet in a stable orbit. If that planet were to move, to shift orbit, the entire solar system would become unstable. Those of us in the Academy are sure that this planet is inhabited, and that this installation is designed to protect them and us. We are sure that nothing dangerous will happen. Everything is under control.

Our investigations have shown that the Earth has a pulse—a finely tuned frequency that affects everything, every living thing. Some 12,500 years ago, this pulse corresponded to 360 days of the year—study the old Egyptian calendar—but then an asteroid struck the Earth. We believe the orbit of the Earth was altered, artificially, to compensate for this. Our planet moved further away from the Sun, to a frequency pulse of 365.

This has taught us to believe that we have friends—friends who watch over us, silently. They did not allow then, nor will they allow now, any planet, comet or asteroid to strike and destroy the Earth. This, for us, is now absolutely clear.

Those who wish to weaponise space...to tell you the truth, all of us involved in this project feel a pain in our hearts. Here we all are, investigating this installation and some other stuff, material stuff, none of which was constructed by Russians or Americans but by someone else, someone from outer space. It saddens us when we think what could happen if weapons are put into space.

Let me speak frankly. This installation has a power system, an energy source. We have located this. It was during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia that we first noticed an increase in the output of that energy. For us, it was incredible, but we now know that this installation reacts to social upheaval and conflict.

Part of our investigation involved searching through ancient records and archives, and then we came

across the *Echutin Apposs Alanhor* [sic] texts. We call them the *Alanhor*, and they are at least 4,000 years old. They describe the installation, in scientific terms, as to what was taking place there. It's amazing.

I have visited the area twice. The first time our equipment detected strong levels of radiation. I have to tell you, it was pretty dangerous; we couldn't hide from it. The few local inhabitants of the area knew of the installation, of course, and they described it to us. They describe metal-like structures and drew them for us. We plotted everything on a map. But these people, their families, the animals, they were suffering from radiation sickness.

The radiation levels have been continuously monitored for the past six years, and now everyone—including the animals—has left the forest.

Let me tell you something about the Tunguska explosion—something that has never been spoken of before. Two months before the explosion, every living animal fled the region. It was as if the installation had powered up to deal with the asteroid. With that came an increase in radiation. The same thing is happening now, today.

GB: Are there any plans to mount another expedition to the area and to visit the installation?

VU: The radiation is a factor but, yes, another expedition is planned for later this year. Look, we want to be open and honest about this. We welcome international participation, but the people we invite must be responsible in the eyes of the world. We want people who are honest, open-minded and transparent, who are eager and willing to co-operate and exchange and then disseminate the scientific data.

I invite you, Graham, to come to Russia and visit the installation as an observer.

GB: I would be honoured. Thank you.

VU: You can tell people that we, Russia, have decided that it is time that other people should know about this, and not just a few.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE 120-MILLION-YEAR-OLD MAP

An Interview with
Professor Alexander Chuvyrov
by Adriano Forgione © 2002

In late April 2002, *Pravda* released the news that a 3-D map going back to 120 million years ago had been discovered in Chandar, a village in Russia [see NEXUS vol. 9, no. 4]. The discoverer, Alexander Nikolaevich Chuvyrov, Professor of Physics at the University of Bashkiriya in Ufa, Russia, shocked journalists and scientists around the world by proposing that incredible dating. The map should therefore confirm the existence of an advanced civilisation during an era in which giant reptiles dominated the world. In fact, the first hominid, the *Proconsul*, dates back to 20 million years ago. Such a dating, if confirmed, could rewrite the history of mankind and give credit to the supporters of the great antiquity of our species.

I was surprised by the fact that Chuvyrov is an academic, an esteemed scholar—something that gives a certain value to what was written in the press releases. There was only one way to look into the matter and answer all the doubts that arose from this news: invite Professor Chuvyrov to Italy for a conference. That's what I did. What follows is the transcript of my interview with him.

Adriano Forgione (AF): Professor Chuvyrov, how did you get involved in this research?

Alexander Chuvyrov (AC): The finding was fortuitous, like most of the findings in the scientific world. I was studying with my research team the cultural identity of the peoples of the Urals. We were trying to work out the historical frame of these peoples, who left visible tracks all over Russia, from the 15th century backwards since there is no systematic study of the subject. Unfortunately, I couldn't find a *superpartes* director for the project because all the experts I contacted were too much influenced by their own ideas or those of their colleagues. So I decided to take the leadership of my project for myself.

AF: In which circumstances did you find the stone?

AC: The aim of the project was the finding of written records belonging to peoples of the southern Urals. We were exploring the possibility that one of these ethnic groups kept an archive or chancery

system like that of China. Between 1998 and 1999 we made a screening of all the storage rooms of the museums of the area. We found a certain number of seals and inscriptions on ornaments and pottery that were, in the majority of cases, written in the oldest Chinese language that uses Jiaguwen characters. It was a great discovery. The Jiaguwen inscriptions suggest that the Chinese arrived in western Russia in ancient times, and that was hitherto unknown.

During the summer of 1998, we wrote a systematic catalogue of all the findings and we were amazed to find out that local people spoke the Chinese language up to the 20th century. At the moment we know that there are more than 600,000 such inscriptions in the archives, and it will take a massive effort from the philologists to examine them all. During the two years of our project, we were looking for a stone library like those found in Mongolia, Japan and Singapore. We tried to figure out what we should have looked for, and then we decided to follow a line: we noticed that archaeologists and historians believed that what we saw as Chinese characters were in fact ornaments or drawings. So I decided to look for all the etchings, ornaments or drawings on megaliths.

At the end of 1999, in the archives we found a list of the monuments of the southern Urals compiled between 1920 and 1921. The texts were notes by the scientists who were studying the matter at that time. In those notes we found important clues as to the existence of six carved stones of the Ufinca or Karadele River area—the "Black River" in the local language. Those stones were described as having such intricate decora-

tions and etchings that it was impossible to reproduce them on paper. Furthermore, the notes spoke of two stelae located 12 kilometres from the first location. We called the area of those documents Pisanicy—a Russian name that indicates a place with petroglyphs. At that point, we had enough material to go on with our investigation, so, at the end of 1999, we started looking for the six slabs.

AF: How did you find the first slab without further clues?

AC: In the beginning, we started out with telephoto lenses and helicopters, but we didn't find anything. I guided six fruitless expeditions, then I thought to contact the elder of Chandar, a nearby village. I met him where Schmitt made his expedition in the 1920s. He showed me some objects that Schmitt and other archaeologists had left at his place. When I asked him if he knew anything about the stone slabs we were looking for, he replied that



The stone slab map, photographed in a room at the Ufa Museum. (Photo courtesy of Professor Alexander Chuvyrov and *HERA Magazine*)

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one of them was under the floor of his house. It was being used as the base for the stairs, but its weight was making it sink into the ground, causing seepage. For that reason, he wanted to destroy it and make concrete grit out of it. So we traded a truckload of grit for the slab, and we promised we would build all the roads he needed.

Eventually, I went back there with a lot of students and some archaeologists and physicists. It took us two days to get it out. The stone is 148 centimetres high, 103 cm wide and 16 cm deep. To lift it, we used the Egyptian method, making the slab roll on wooden cylinders. We took it to the laboratories, washed it and immediately realised that it was the map of a large area.

I couldn't believe what I saw. I knew it was a map from the start—a 3-D map. Something like that simply couldn't exist, because the place where it was found was a small valley where the first roads were built just 10 years ago. Before that, it was only possible to get there in small boats because the village is surrounded by marshes. The village is still made of a few wooden houses, belonging to those who were monitoring the behaviour of the river, so it's impossible that 100 years ago, when the map was found, somebody could take it there.

AF: What was the next step? Has it been possible to make a scientific analysis of the stone?

AC: In the first place, right after the discovery of that stone, it was stolen and some fragments were lost for good. The slab fell into a river and the lost parts have never been found. Looking at photos of the map, it's evident that a part is missing. When we found it, it was intact. Anyway, with the help of local police we found the stone again and took it to the laboratories to examine it. I started to work on it with a team of mathematicians, archaeologists, philologists and physicists. We found out that the slab has three layers: the lowest one is dolomite, the central one is diopside and the uppermost one is porcelain.

When we faced problems during the analysis, we asked other institutions to help us. With the map being of a vast area, the first great problem was the palaeohydrological analysis, because there are no special-

ists who can process the data on the southern Urals. Part of the analysis was carried out in China, on the ideograms carved in the stone, the cartography principles and the porcelain on the surface. The goal was to understand the process the stone has gone through, given the Chinese connections we spoke of before.

AF: Can you explain the study of the map's layered materials in more detail? It could be a key to understanding the whole map...

AC: As I said before, the map has three layers. The first is a dolomite layer. The second is a diopside layer, on which the canals, the rivers and all that the map represents are carved. To avoid reflections, the diopside was covered with a layer of porcelain only two millimetres thick. It's the



Close-up of a section of the map, which is made up of three layers. The thin surface is porcelain. The method of manufacture is unknown, but Professor Chuvyrov is convinced that nanotechnologies were involved. (Photo courtesy of Professor A. Chuvyrov and *HERA Magazine*)

result of advanced technology. Why porcelain? The answer came from the Cartography Department of the University of Moscow.

To make a 3-D map, you need the surface to be white in colour and flawlessly modelled so that when you read it you can't be deceived by shadows and gleam. It's the exact way they do this kind of map today. It's surprising that this technology was already in use that far in the past. The dolomitisation process ended 250 million years ago. The fossilised shells are 180 million years old, and there is no way they could have been incorporated in the diopside layer later. Moreover, that kind of shell didn't exist in that area of the Urals.

We made chemical and X-ray analyses of the structure. We took dolomite samples from different parts of the map. Dolomite

is an extremely homogeneous material, but, in the map, dolomite layer quartz—which is normally present—was missing, and also magnesium silicate wasn't there.

We excavated in the Chandar area and took almost 10,000 samples of local dolomite, the analysis of which showed it wasn't the same dolomite as in the map. In such conditions it can't be fortuitous, so we can say that the dolomite layer is not homogeneous compared to the local dolomite and is 180 million years old. Even if it's so old, I think this is *artificial* dolomite—again, the result of advanced technology—for those who made it were able to prompt an artificial dolomitisation process, or at least they could bring dolomite clay from Western Europe to the Urals and process it.

The diopside layer is also not common, and shows a kind of nanostructure. The size of its crystals is 15 nanometres. It's astonishing, because I can't understand how they could do it. The diopside structure looks like a pudding with vertical insertions. Moreover, its microhardness is equal to that of corundum. Thanks to that fact, the relief map is still perfectly preserved, while the underneath dolomite layer is already breaking up.

To blend the dolomite layer with the upper diopside layer, the "creators" used the technique of replacing the silicon atoms of the diopside with the carbon atoms of the dolomite [from $\text{CaMg}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ to $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$], so that the two layers looked like they were welded. It's a nanotechnology that implies atomic-level accuracy. I'm a physicist and I know what I'm talking about. These people knew exactly what they were doing. I wouldn't know how to do it. The problems linked to the layers are mainly two: (a) how to make artificial dolomite; and (b) how to make nanostructures from diopside, because its melting temperature is 2,650°C. Only carbon has a higher melting point. We can speculate that they knew how to make these materials with a chemical method. Either way, the technology used is extremely advanced.

AF: Is this possible today?

AC: I don't think so! I'd like to remind you that dolomite is an accumulation

material, while diopside belongs to the pyroxenes, which are volcanic materials.

AF: Then the materials analysed show without any doubt a civilisation that knew how to use nanotechnologies?

AC: Yes, for sure.

AF: So you say the stone is a map. What makes you think it is?

AC: At the beginning we thought that the surface of the stone was simply cracked due to the old age or its natural structure. But when we started to look closer at those signs we now recognise as rivers, I found out that the right banks of the rivers were clear cut, while the left banks were more polished. That is what happens with "real" rivers because of the effect of Earth rotation and of Coriolis forces. So I looked at the edges of the canals to determine the direction of the rivers' flows. The fact is that Coriolis and Beer's laws have been discovered only in the last century. It has been a shock to realise that the map has been drawn according to those principles. Anyway, those two clues weren't enough to determine that what we had in front of us was a map.

A map is a mathematical system, so when I calculated the ratio between the height and the width of the stone, I found out that the tangent angle was 54 degrees, the same angle as Ufa's latitude. At that point the meaning of a certain sign on the map was clear. It represented a circle crossed by two tangents, and the angle between them was exactly 54 degrees. This gave me the key to calculate the exact latitude of the location drawn in the map, and from there to find out the mathematical system upon which the map was founded. And it matches perfectly to any of the recent maps of the area. The system used is neither Mercator's nor Gauss-Kluger's.

But to draw a map, you need not only cartography principles but also conventional signs, and we deduced them from the inscriptions. We understood that on the map were drawn 32 dams within a hydrographic system. This shows that the map was created by a civilisation that needed to control waters with dams—something like today's Holland.

AF: Let's talk about the dating. If that was a technological civilisation, to which time window shall we ascribe it?

AC: The dating of the map is extremely important. I would like to remind you that the dolomitisation of the Urals ended 250 million years ago and that the shells involved in the process were from the Gyroideae family, *Narcopsina celote* sub-family. Those shells appeared on Earth 180 million years ago and eventually died out some 60 million years ago. Here we have a time window within which the shells were put—beware: I say "put", not "fossilised"—in the map.

Then we have the archaeomagnetic measurements that show what follows: the edge of the map is oriented towards the magnetic pole, while the direction of the geographic pole drawn on the map is at an angle of 22 degrees from the magnetic



HERA Editor Adriano Forgione (left) with Professor Alexander Chuvyrov during his visit to Rome for the interview. (Photo © HERA Magazine)

pole. We can find out the age of the slab through Hiebert's curve, which determines the position of the magnetic pole at a given time. If the calculations are right, the magnetic pole at the time of the map was in the Yamal Peninsula in Russia. And that happened 120 million years ago. The dating fits perfectly with the time window we spoke of before. If this is the case, the C-14 dating is pointless, because that test is not able to point out a date older than 46,000 years ago. In fact, the fossilised entrails of the shells have been carbon dated, but, because of their old age, the response was fruitless. Even the argon and uranium dating have proved unreliable.

The archaeohydrological analysis showed that 60 million years ago the water system was already as it is in the map.

Maybe one hundred years ago (when the stone first showed up) there existed a very smart geologist who could understand and apply the Coriolis law, knew how to operate

satellite imaging and dominated nanotechnologies and material chemistry. But if this were the case, he would have left notes and records for posterity, considering the enormous amount of work necessary to make it. We know about Plato, Leonardo da Vinci and other great minds of the past, but we know nothing about the creator of this wonder.

AF: Where was the analysis of the map carried out?

AC: Mainly in Ufa. It has been studied also by science history experts from Moscow, but the greatest help I had was from the Aerial Imaging Division of the Cartography and Geodesy Department of the University of Moscow. They particularly helped me understand the mathematical principles upon which the map was based.

AF: Your colleagues are all against you. How would you like to answer back?

AC: I know that happens, but I think this is something extremely positive. I'm happy to have raised this argument, but I would like also to warn my colleagues that they can't study this object only from the pictures, no matter how good and accurate they are.

If somebody criticises me I reply that I am a physicist, a well-known scientist from the University of Bashkiria, and I know how to think scientifically. I know how to carry out scientific research. I know how to do all this as well as those who criticise me. I know that this is an unclassifiable object in the human cultural landscape as we know it, but, no matter what, we owe it respect. I don't want to offend my colleagues, because only colleagues of mine could make this thing. Therefore, I ask for respect for the creator of this map.

About the Interviewer:

Adriano Forgione is the editor of *HERA*, an Italian magazine which features ancient myths and legends, lost civilisations and archaeological mysteries. He is the author of *Science, Mystique and Alchemy of the Crop Circles* (HERA Edizione, February 2003).

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