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In this issue of Nordic UFO Newsletter, we have concentrated on the Norwegian part of the UFO scene in Scandinavia. In addition to the normal reports of UFO-sightings, a section covering a "Hessdalen up-date" is included. The first article here describes the status of the newly founded "Project Hessdalen" (up to October 1983); the other article is more general, in finding methods (although many quite simple and straightforward) to investigate common UFO-phenomena. These methods are certainly applicable to what's going on in Hessdalen, too.

The report section presents three quite spectacular sightings; the first one is from Hessdalen itself. The other one has a possible connection, while the observed objects were very similar. The last observation is from Northern Norway, where strange lights in the sky were seen.

Regrettably, we have no material neither from Sweden nor from Finland this time, but we hope to bring the latest news from these two countries in a later issue.

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PROJECT HESSDALEN

At the beginning of June 1983 an informal meeting took place between the leaders of Riksorganisationen UFO-Sverige and representatives from UFO-Norge. Among the discussed, was the possible setting up of an ambitious project to investigate the phenomena in Hessdalen more closely than hitherto. The idea of such a project was originally put forward by Jan Fjellander, co-worker in UFO-Sverige, but the intention is to carry out the plan in close collaboration between our two groups.

The main purpose will be to exploit what is currently perhaps the most UFO-dense area of the world. True, activity has declined somewhat during the last few months, but usually it rises again as autumn arrives.

The project will be divided into two main parts which can be executed either separately or together.

Part A

Part A will be an exhaustive survey of what has already happened. Copies must be obtained of all photographs, observations filed on report forms, and any data which could be significant must be collected.

It is important to obtain the following data for each observation:

- time
- place
- appearance
- pattern of movement
- meteorological data
- physical and/or psychological effects
- other elements of possible significance

It will not be easy to contact all the witnesses, but we hope that every person who has something to report will tell his/her story to Leif Havik, leader for the Central division of UFO-Norge and heading the field-investigations. Therefore, some of the inhabitants of Hessdalen must prepare themselves for a meeting with these investigators.

The incoming reports will be closely scrutinised and the results published together with a statistical analysis.

Part B

Part B will consist of field-investigations and technical measurements on site, to obtain as many "hard" facts as possible. This part of the project will be accomplished if the UFO-activity rises during the next months (i.e. autumn - 83). A quantity of measuring equipment must be placed more or less permanently at strategical places along the Hessdalen valley, and monitored continuously together with visual observation of the phenomena.

Among the required equipment are:

- various photographic equipment with different films
- spectrograph
- equipment to measure the strength of electrical fields
- seismic measuring equipment
- meteorological equipment
- radar
- sound-measuring equipment

First, we need to establish what equipment to use and where it should be placed. Then we need to recruit persons who are able and willing to monitor the instruments over a prolonged period, perhaps as long as two months.

The most interesting data will probably come from part B of the project, but it will of course require professional analysis. If we manage to obtain adequate funding, we will be able to use consultant assistance from various research institutions on a regular payment basis.

Both UFO-Norge and Riksorganisationen UFO-Sverige will seek to stir up public opinion in favour of this project, in order to make it economically feasible. Among other things we will try to earn money or obtain equipment and/or services free by giving publicity to products and firms in return for their sponsoring. However, we have to assume that we must carry most of the expenses ourselves, and consequently we have established a supporting fund, Project Hessdalen, where all incoming funds will be transferred to the Hessdalen Project. If any reader of this journal is interested in contributing, we invite you to send what you can, large or small, to:

Project Hessdalen
P.O. box 14
N-3133 Duken
NORWAY

Current account no. 2420 25 33 945

Those living in Scandinavia and West Germany may in addition use:

Postal cheque account no. 40 22 3 56

It is also possible to contribute with a fixed amount equivalent to £ 20,- two times a year. By doing this you can send your name and address and receive a small bulletin every 6 months describing the state of the project. Just write to the above address and use the same accounts.

In addition, colour slides of the phenomena in Hessdalen may be ordered from this address at a price of Nkr 7,50 each (equivalent to US \$ 1,-), plus postage.

Riksorganisationen UFO-Sverige will support the investigation from their side by establishing a fund similar to Project Hessdalen.

Furthermore, we invite all persons, groups or individuals, who have suggestions as to how this task can be performed most effectively, to contact the Committee of UFO-Norge at the address stated earlier on this page.

As usual, we will follow the case here in this journal and give abstracts of any results which may appear. If this project can be accomplished according to our plans, then it could provide solutions to many aspects of the UFO-enigma, and not only in Hessdalen!

In connection with the Hessdalen project, we present a relevant article on the next page, describing various methods in order to investigate such phenomena:

UFO-OBSERVATIONS AND COLLECTION OF DATA

By Hans-Kurt Karlsen

During the last two years we have had several remarkable UFO-observations in Norway. The best known so far, are perhaps the Hessdalen cases, but exceptional phenomena have also been seen elsewhere, notably in the Arendal area (see this journal no. 2/82 and 1/83). A common feature of these observations is that they have occurred repeatedly over a relatively long period of time, and in a relatively limited geographical area. Many of these objects have also been photographed, though unluckily the distance has been too great to ensure a sharp picture. It is evident from this that here we have a great opportunity to study the phenomenon much closer. The question is, however, have we exploited this opportunity in the most satisfactory way?

In order to answer this we must define what data are necessary and desirable for an analysis of the phenomenon. These are summarised below to make the general view clearer.

1) The movement of the object.

It is important to establish the flight-path and velocity of the object throughout the sighting so that possible comparisons with known objects such as airplanes and satellites can later be made.

2) Colour and light-intensity.

Changes in colour and light-intensity could give valuable information, both alone and also in conjunction with records of the object's movement.

3) Other forms of radiation.

It could be helpful to register variations in the earth's magnetic field and in the electrostatic field. Together with variations in the radioactive background radiation, these measurements could contribute to an understanding of the physical nature of the phenomenon.

4) Weather conditions.

Wind and weather conditions should be noted throughout the observation, in case there is a correlation with the behaviour of the object.

5) Other observations.

Any unusual feature should be recorded, together with the exact point of time; in this way it can be related to the other data. An example is strange behaviour of animals.

It is not clear to what extent these desirable measurements have been carried out during the Norwegian observations (for example in Hessdalen); what is certain is that much remains to be done properly. Most of the above-mentioned measurements can be carried out only with special equipment, and UFO-Norge (and also other organisations) must consider the necessity of purchasing or constructing such equipment. Until we do this, we are not likely to get close to a solution.

Priority of the demands

Collection of data relating to the flight-path and velocity of the object must be given high preference, when this could be decisive of an identification of the object, ruling out far-fetched explanations. If the measurements can be carried out in such a way as to exclude human error, we would have evidence which would be of great significance.

The collection of data about weather conditions must also be given the same preference, due to the fact that these data can lead to identification of the object. Balloons constitute one explanation which can be accepted or rejected according to the

meteorological conditions then obtaining.

A comparison between the movement of the object and its colour/light-intensity would reveal any possible connection between these parameters. This could be of great importance in determining the mechanisms involved in the movement of the object. A similar relationship exists with variations in the magnetic and electrostatic field.

Measurements of variations in the radioactive background radiation is a less certain aspect. Radioactive radiation is hard to measure accurately at low levels, due to its ambiguous character, and it will therefore be difficult to establish a connection.

Registration of the flight-path and velocity of the object

There are several methods to determine the position of an object; for example triangulation, the use of laser beams in distance measurements etc. For practical and economic reasons, the first method will be the best one for our use. Evaluation of other methods will therefore not be carried out in this article.

Triangulation is performed by obtaining a bearing on an object from two different points, giving two angles which, when superimposed on a map, give a point of intersection, the object's position. (See fig.1.)

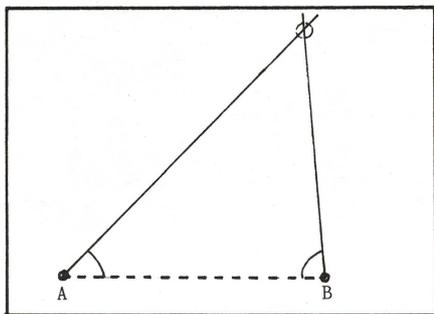


FIG.1. Triangulation in two dimensions.

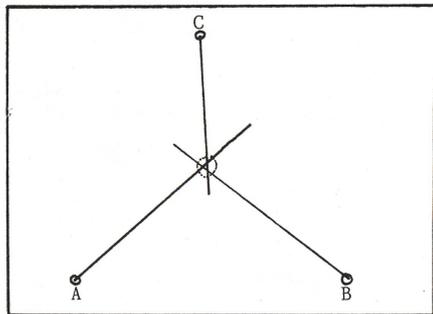


FIG.2. Triangulation from three points of observation, two dimensions.

Most people will be familiar with this method used in two dimensions, as shown in the drawing. In our case, however, the method is used to determine the position of an object in space (i.e. three dimensions). It appears that the method is even better suited in this case, while here one can simultaneously control if any errors occur in the system.

If we have a triangulation from two points in two dimensions one would have a great chance of getting an intersection between the lines even with erroneous bearing from one or both of the observation points. If one uses optical triangulation equipment, one has the (albeit small) possibility of obtaining reflexes or false images which could erroneously be identified as an object. In this way it is possible to "triangulate" a non-existing object. In order to avoid this confusion one can bear the object from three different points (still in two dimensions) and demand that the lines shall intersect each other at approximately the same point (see fig.2).

In order to get a triangulation in three dimensions one obtains such a control using only two points of observation. This is shown in fig.3. Now, if an observation is made from point A and B which contains an error, one would eventually see that the lines do not intersect in space. Evidently, with this system we have an effective control that the triangulation is correctly executed.

In order to determine the path and velocity of the object with reasonable accuracy, the object must be triangulated as often as possible. This requires that the

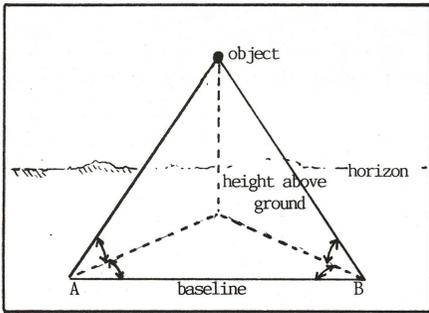


FIG. 3. Triangulation in three dimensions using two reference points.

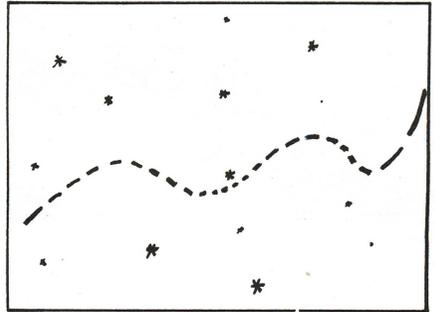


FIG. 4. The flight-path of the object as seen with the help of a remotely controlled shutter.

bearings are to be executed rapidly, and in such a way that human error is eliminated. To obtain this, one must base the measurements on a partly automatic system. This does not necessarily imply complicated and costly electronic gadgetery. What is needed are only two cameras, preferably SLR's with wideangle lenses and some additional equipment.

The cameras are placed in the terrain some distance apart. Then they are equipped with a shutter-mechanism which can be remotely controlled. By operating the shutter-mechanism synchronously photographs are obtained simultaneously with the two cameras. Hence, one has two pictures of the same object, taken at the same point of time. By using the background of stars as a reference one could determine the bearings from each camera, hence also the object's position.

While the camera's own shutter is not in use it will be possible to carry out multiple exposures on the same picture frame. In this way the flight-path of the object will appear as a dashed line on the film. (See fig. 4.) The beginning and end of each exposure can be used for triangulation, and thus it is possible to get a great number of triangulations from one picture. If the time between each successive exposure is known, one can also determine the object's speed along its path.

Weather conditions

Weather and wind conditions should be noted during the entire observation; this applies especially to wind speed, direction and temperature. Such meteorological data can be used to invalidate unreasonable theories. For example, if the object moves towards the wind, we can rule out the possibility that it is a balloon.

Should we seek automatic registration of these parameters? To judge this, we must see how fast they can change. Temperature varies relatively slowly, so it should pose no problem to make manual observations. The wind, however, is more variable, and therefore it would seem obvious to monitor this parameter carefully. The fact is, however, that rapid variations are due to local turbulence, and a measurement of these will not tell anything of the wind's behaviour at the location of the object. A registration of all variations would only be confusing, so we conclude that there's little purpose in carrying out a thorough registration of wind speed and direction. It is sufficient to register the mean value.

On the basis of these facts, one can say that automatic registering of meteorological data is not justified and that these measurements can be executed manually.

Determining colour and light-intensity

To speak of determining the colour and intensity of the light is a simplifi-

cation. What we really want to investigate is how the light is distributed over the various colours. In order to do measurements like these, however, we require special equipment. Additionally, such measurements will contain too much information for an individual observer to absorb it all. Hence, we are dependent on automatic measuring-equipment.

The colour-or spectral distribution of light can be found by means of a prism, which will split light into its constituting colours. Violet, having the shortest wavelength of visible light, will be refracted most strongly; while red, with the longest wavelength, will be refracted least. (See fig. 5.)

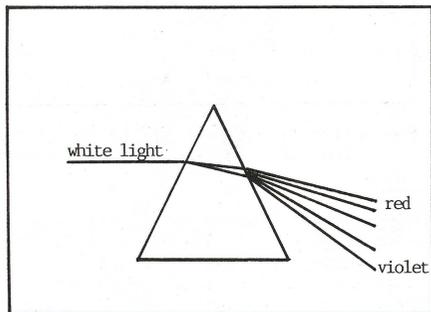


FIG. 5. Splitting of light in a prism.

either in an electronic memory or by means of an ordinary cassette recorder. In order to read the intensity one can use either several fixed sensors or one moveable. By the use of fixed sensors one needs several placed next to each other in order to cover the entire spectrum. The problem is that a great number are required to get an appropriate resolution. Correspondingly, with the use of a single moveable sensor, we have the problem of obtaining a reliable mechanism giving stable movement.

Whichever method is preferred, we have the possibility of obtaining data of fundamental significance. Some experiments have been carried out in order to find a connection between the object's movement and its colour, but so far no clear-cut correlation has appeared; this may simply be because we lack accurate data. Better observation could establish such a correlation, and help us understand the mechanisms involved.

Registration of other forms of radiation

Proper registration of any magnetic and electrostatic field could also give valuable information. We have already tried to detect magnetic fields in connection with UFO-observations at Hessdalen and Arendal. The results were negative, but this could be due to insufficient sensitivity of the detector. Therefore we must direct our efforts to develop a more sensitive detector with a larger band-width. To utilize such a detector optimally we need to be able to store the results for a later, more thorough analysis. As a storage-medium an electronic memory or a cassette recorder can be used.

Correspondingly, equipment must be developed which can detect and register changes in the electrostatic field. Data can be stored in the same way as for the magnetic field detector.

Registration of possible changes in the radioactive background radiation can be measured with a Geiger-counter (which our group already has developed). Here the quantity of information is usually so low that it is unnecessary to do it automatically.

How then can one register the spectrum of light? There are two ways: it can be photographed, or it can be electronically registered. The photographic method is beyond doubt the simpler, but problems arise when we want a continuous registration. It can be difficult to make room for more than one spectrum on the same picture frame, and therefore one must advance the film between each successive registration. This takes time, and a lot of film will be consumed.

Electronical registration is much more rapid, and hence better suited for continuous registration. The drawback, however, is the need for more complicated and more costly equipment. The principle for such measurements is the following: the intensity of the various colours is read by a light-sensitive sensor and these data are stored for later analysis,

tummal air. They were just waiting for the grouse to come within range. The time was between 12 and 12.30 pm. Suddenly, Holen got a sense of tension. The atmosphere around him became very dense, as if all the oxygen was leaking away. He felt that "something" was behind him; at the same moment a shadow came slowly gliding on the heather beside and in front of him. He quickly turned, and saw, just a few metres away, three beautiful objects hovering stationary in the air. They resembled large rocks of candy with an indescribably beautiful red colour which twinkled in the sun. Their shape was like a hat with a brim; on top was a protrusion which Holen thought had the same purpose as that of a periscope on a submarine. Each object also had an antenna-like protrusion on the right hand side of the dome. The "brim", or carrying-wing as Mr. Holen described it, was rotating at a great speed. The material of which it was made resembled corrugated iron. The edge of the wing looked as if two sheets of corrugated iron had been put together, forming a series of holes. The appearance of the assembly was also compared to organ pipes. Underneath each object there were two large holes, one at each side. While Mr. Holen had a sensation of oxygen deficiency in the air around him, he thought perhaps the objects used oxygen as a sort of fuel and that the holes acted as inlet manifolds. The material in the dome was very hard to describe with words, - it was not hammered, it did not look like crystal, but it seemed to be composed of some sort of stone or glass. The very construction resembled that of rock candy, and the finish appeared somewhat uneven and coarse. The objects were all of the same dimensions i.e. some 4 m in diameter. During the entire observation a soft humming was heard, as from a bumble-bee in a match box.

Suddenly, as if at a word of command, all three objects tilted on edge with the domes pointed towards Mr. Holen. Then they accelerated swiftly with the broad side (underside) turned towards the direction of flight. In the same beautiful formation and at a low altitude they disappeared in a few seconds as small red points above the mountains to the north.

Holen did not feel any kind of air pressure when the objects started to fly away from him, nor did he have any sensation of smell during the observation. He was not afraid at all, but was only astonished during the incident. The reaction came afterwards, with a sleepless night, wondering what the phenomenon could have been. The subsequent last three days of his holidays, Holen stayed in the vicinity of the hut without using his gun. Since the observation, he has not been hunting and has sold his guns.

To him the objects were quite real - so real that he has come to the conclusion that they must have been man-made and belonged to somebody on this earth.

He believes that if he should experience the same thing again, then he would be afraid. However, at the time of investigation, the witness was willing to travel to Hessdalen and point out the site of observation. He is also certain that "they" are up there some place.

It should be added that Mr. Holen has never taken any interest in the UFO enigma.

Additional information:

1. As stated earlier, Mr. Holen was together with two hunting-mates; one of them, Mr. Thorvaldsen, stood in front and to the right of Holen. The other one, Mr. Sømø, stood at a small hill in the terrain right in front of Holen. The distance between the three could have been 60-100 m. However, they did not see a thing.
2. A flight of grouse took off and flew towards them; one came right towards Holen and hid itself behind a stone before it came within range of fire. Mr. Thorvaldsen confirmed during an interview that a flight of grouse had been flying in front of them. He thought it was strange that they didn't see the objects, but as he stated, the craft were soundless and we had our backs turned towards Holen, in addition we were busy with the grouse.
3. Mr. Holen waited for the grouse to fly. In the same moment he became aware of the shadow in the heather and turned swiftly around. According to his description of the three objects, he must have been deeply impressed by the sight.



The map shows the area southwest of Hessdalen where many UFO-observations have been made. The lower circle, south of Lake Elgsjøen, indicates the area where the three hunters were walking. The upper circle, northwest of Lake Øyungen, is where the most UFOs have been seen.



4. Holen's first reaction after the observation was if Mr. Somo and Mr. Thorvaldsen had seen the objects. In spite of the relatively short distance between them and Mr. Holen (60-100 m), they hadn't seen or heard anything, as stated earlier. Hence, Holen was treated rather humorously by the other men after the event.

Comments

This observation from September 1980 has emerged due to the last two year's UFO-activity in the Hessdalen valley. If we follow the "route" from this observation-site northwards on the map, we end up at the Slett fjellet mountain. According to the investigator's knowledge it was here that the television team from Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation together with freelance journalist Arne Wisth filmed several UFOs during their stay there in mid-February 1982. This fact was not known to August Holen when he reported his sighting.

Sources:

1. "UFO" no. 3 1982, pp. 14-16
2. "UFO mysteriet i Hessdalen" (The UFO mystery in Hessdalen) by Arne Wisth; Bladkompaniet A/S, Oslo 1983. pp. 49-51.

CLOSE ENCOUNTER OVER HVAM IN SKEDSMO

By Elbjørg Fjeldberg

Date: Tuesday 18 May 1982

Time: Between 10.50 and 11.05 am

Place: Hvam in Skedsmo

Witnesses: Steinar Nygård, Kjell Norstad and a third person

Nature of sighting: 2 objects resembling "rocks of candy"

First, we will give a statement from one of the witnesses, Steinar Nygård:

"During preparation of a building and construction site at Hvam in Skedsmo (about 17 km ENE of the center of Oslo) there were three of us working on the foundations for some workmen's huts. The weather was fine, with bright sunshine and a moderate breeze, on 18 May 1982.

"Suddenly we saw two objects at a low altitude coming slowly towards us. At a distance we guessed that they could be balloons or even hang-gliders, while both had a noticeable excrescence underneath their bodies. However, as the objects came closer their appearance changed to resemble something like scrap heaps. The size was that of five piled-up cars with many sharp edges - like a lump of rock candy. At the edges there was a bright reflection from the sun, together with dark patches, depending on how the object was moving and the angle of the sun-rays towards the surfaces.

"Just at the same moment as the objects passed us at an estimated altitude of about 100 m and at an elevation angle of some 70 degrees, it became very silent around us, and the temperature rose markedly, resulting in almost a somewhat "sticky" feeling.

"I became more and more surprised and also a little scared, especially when we failed to "catch" the two objects with our levelling telescope, though we had no problem in observing small aeroplanes with this instrument at the same point of time.

"The objects came from a NNE direction (between 0 and 40 degrees) and the distance between them was perhaps 40-50 m coming side by side in horizontal flight. When they reached the Skjetten area, they both began to ascend: one of them proceeded on a straight course, but the other turned towards the right in the direction of the Kjelleråsen hill. They both ascended until they disappeared as tiny dots in the distance.

"In the meantime - i.e. during the observation - a total of three light airplanes took off from the Kjeller airport (only 2-3 km away). One of these seemed very close to a collision with the objects. It looked to us as though the airplane perhaps did an evasive manoeuvre in order to steer away. The plane was later identified and the pilot contacted by Mrs. Fjeldberg.

"The entire observation lasted some 15 minutes. The objects passed Hvam at exactly 10.55 am. I contacted the officials at the Kjeller airport and told them about the strange incident, which is still clear in my mind and grows more and more mysterious. The three of us who witnessed this very strange occurrence, have gradually come to the conclusion that these objects must have had their origin from somewhere else in our great universe".

Additional description and comments

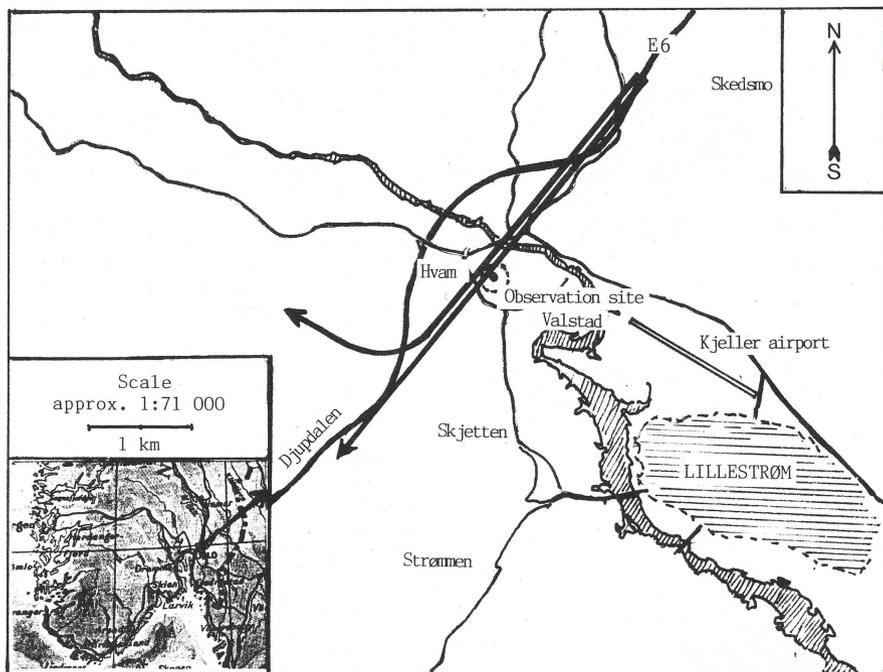
after an interview also with Kjell Norstad.

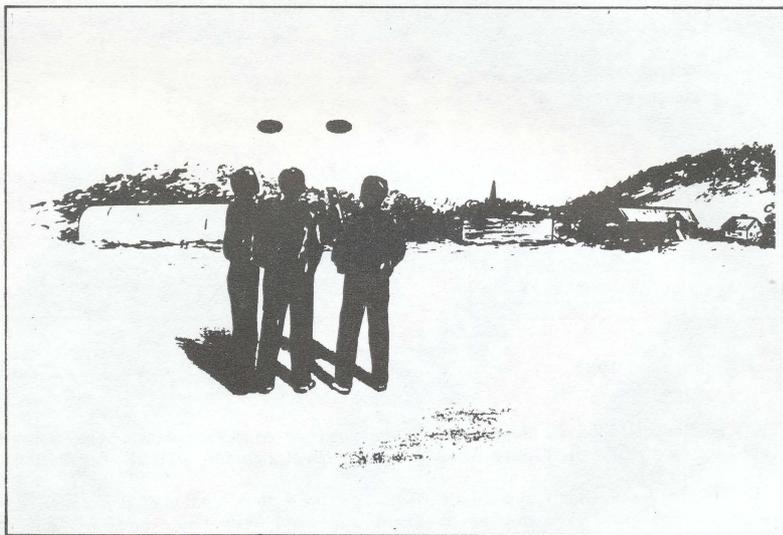
Two objects were seen about 10.50 am to the NNE, directly above a slanting pillar (in connection with the construction site), between the Trondheimsveien road and high-way E6 (see map). At the beginning of the observation both objects possessed a marked excrescence on the underside of their bodies, which seemed to be moving (this could perhaps be due to turbulence in the air). Because of this the witnesses first believed that they were hang-gliders or balloons with gondolas. The objects were moving very slowly; the light airplanes seen at the same time were flying at least four times as fast. As the objects subsequently approached the witnesses, the excrescences underneath disappeared. From now on they looked the same whether viewed from the front, the side or behind. (See sketch fig. 3.)

A green one-motor airplane, type Grumman American Lynx AA-1C, which took off from Kjeller airport at 10.50 am, apparently steered directly towards the objects and a collision seemed inevitable. The pilot of this plane, Øyvind Bynke at the private airschool

at the Fornebu airport outside Oslo, did not however, observe the objects at all. For the witnesses on the ground it looked as though the airplane made an evasive manoeuvre in order to avoid a collision. (The later position of the plane cannot be recalled from the witnesses' memory.) A possible explanation as to why Mr. Bynke didn't see the objects is that they perhaps passed below the top of the hill to the right of the observers (175 m above sea level, see sketch). Valstad, 116 m above sea level, is situated just beside the site of observation. The difference in altitude is very minute, i.e. the probable altitude of the objects could have been some 50 m. With these facts at hand it's easier to understand that Bynke might not see the objects, especially since vision from the plane during take-off is not directed horizontally forwards, but slopes somewhat upwards. Furthermore, it is only an assumption that the objects were so placed as to give the witnesses the impression that the UFOs and the plane would collide. We know that assessment of distances is very difficult when one doesn't know the objects' true size. It is likely that the UFOs were flying both nearer and lower at "the moment of collision" than as reported by the observers.

About 10.55 am a small red and white airplane took off from Kjeller. It headed right towards the ascending objects over the Djupdalen valley. The observers are sure that the pilot could not have avoided seeing them. Additionally, a third plane took off somewhat later when the objects were still in sight. Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to locate these two airplanes or their pilots.





Not all details in the sketch are drawn to the same mutual scale.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

The appearance of the objects during the three phases of the observation, described by the construction workers. According to Mr. Nygård the drawings show a very good likeness.

According to information obtained by Mrs. Fjeldberg, these objects had a very close resemblance to the three objects observed by Mr. August Holen in the area of Hessdalen in 1980. The composition of the domes on these objects also resembled rock candy. According to Nygård and Norstad no better description could be found for the two objects that they observed over Hvam. A very strange coincidence!

Source:

"UFO" no. 3 1982, pp. 22-24.

EXTRAORDINARY OBSERVATION FROM ALTA

By Elbjørg Fjeldberg

Date: Thursday 14 October 1982

Time: Between 02.00 and 02.30 am

Place: Alta

Witnesses: Ulf Kivijärvi, John E. Hegge and Hegge senior, together with Villy Selnes

Nature of sighting: 3 points of lights sending out rays, together with a luminous ellipsoid

The night between 13 and 14 October 1982 was dark and the sky was clear and fine. Shortly after 2.00 am three points of light appeared over the mountains SSE of the centre of Alta, a small town situated in the northernmost part of Norway. Each point of light was made up of several smaller lights bunched close together, like a block of flats seen at a long distance. They moved in a northerly direction at a great speed - apparently about 70-80 km in some 5 seconds, i.e. around 55 000 km/h. They had no kind of tail and the diameter of each light point was about one third that of the moon. The objects halted ENE of the centre of Alta.

Suddenly, as though at a word of command, light-rays flashed down at an angle towards the ground simultaneously from all three objects. The light-rays made up cones with an opening angle of about 15 degrees. Their colour was white with a blueish hue, especially at the sides. The light was indescribably powerful. After 20-25 seconds the rays began to widen as the powerful light also began to diminish in strength. During some 2-3 seconds the cones became "an ocean" of light with an opening angle of some 180 degrees. Then they went off one by one with a separation time of one second. At the same moment as the lights went out there appeared an ellipsoid "thing" which gave off a faint light, but nevertheless was distinctly visible. The colour was pink as a cloud in the sunset, with a deeper colour tone which became grey just underneath the object. It was quite motionless, hanging in the sky for 30 minutes; then it suddenly disappeared.

The object was as large as the distance between the former outmost light points, i.e. 10-12 cm measured between the thumb and forefinger on an outstretched arm.

The observation was made independently by Villy Selnes, Ulf Kivijärvi, John E. Hegge and Hegge senior. The witnesses estimate that the object or the light points were some 30 km east of Alta and at an altitude of 5-6000 m.

Each and all of the observers felt a strange, dead silence during the entire observation. They found it extremely difficult to describe how it felt. (This is a common phenomenon, especially during close encounters.)

Comments

The full-moon is the size of a pea held between the thumb and forefinger on an outstretched arm, i.e. 0.5 degrees. The diameter of each of the light points was one-third of that of the moon. If the distance was 30 km, then each object's true diameter would be some 90 m. The giant ellipse at the end of the observation was 10-12 cm wide, that means about 10-12 degrees. If the distance was the same (30 km), we get an enormous

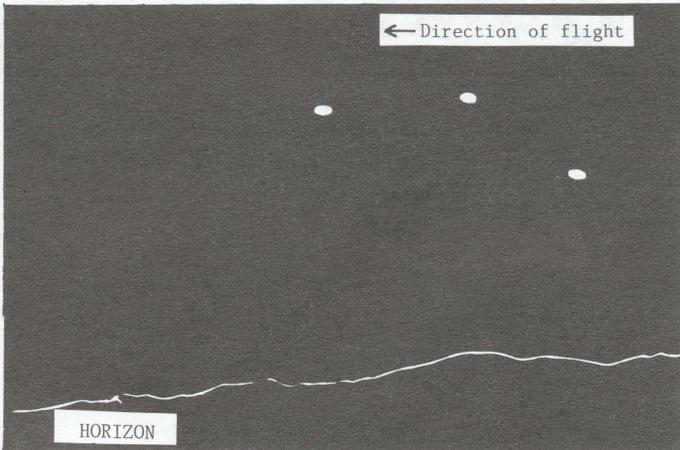


FIG. 1. It was just a few seconds past 2 am when three light points appeared over the mountains SSE of Alta.

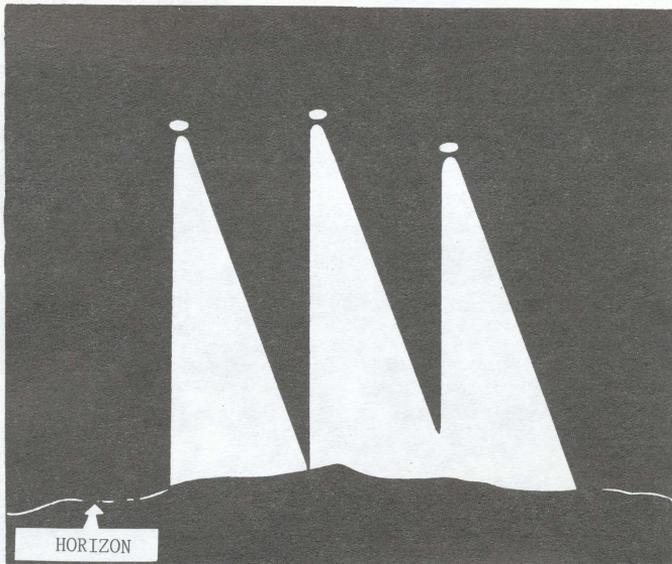


FIG. 2. The objects made a halt ENE of the centre of Alta. Suddenly, as if from a word of command, three powerful light-rays flashed at an angle to the ground from all three light points.

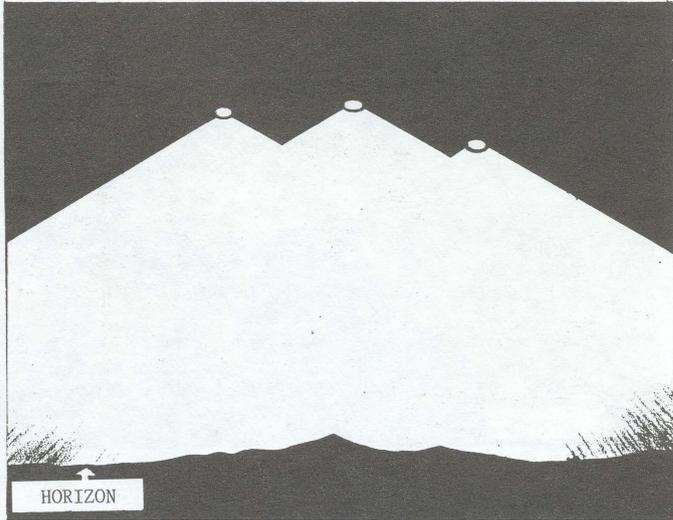


FIG. 3. After 20-25 seconds the light-rays began to widen, while their intensity diminished. During 2-3 seconds they became "a sea of light" with an opening angle of about 180 degrees.

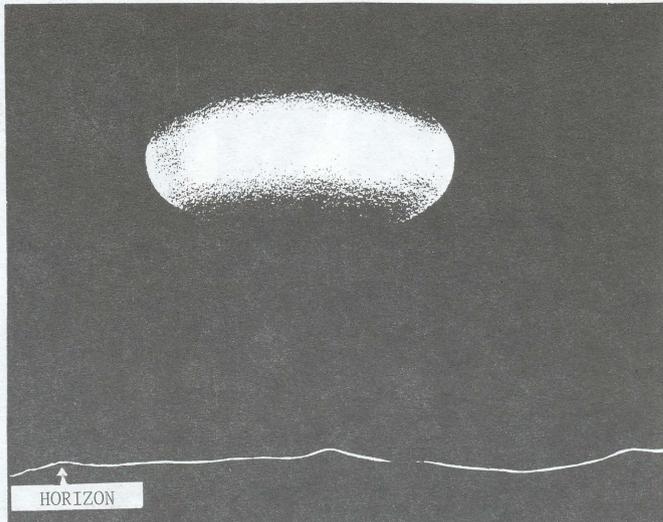


FIG. 4. At the same moment as the lights went out, there appeared an ellipsoid "object". It had the same dimensions as the distance between the outermost light points.

dimension corresponding to ca. 6 km for the ellipsoid object.

According to the testimony, the light points and the ellipsoid could have been the same object. The three light points had the same relative distances from each other during the entire observation and the light cone was turned on simultaneously from all of the three points.

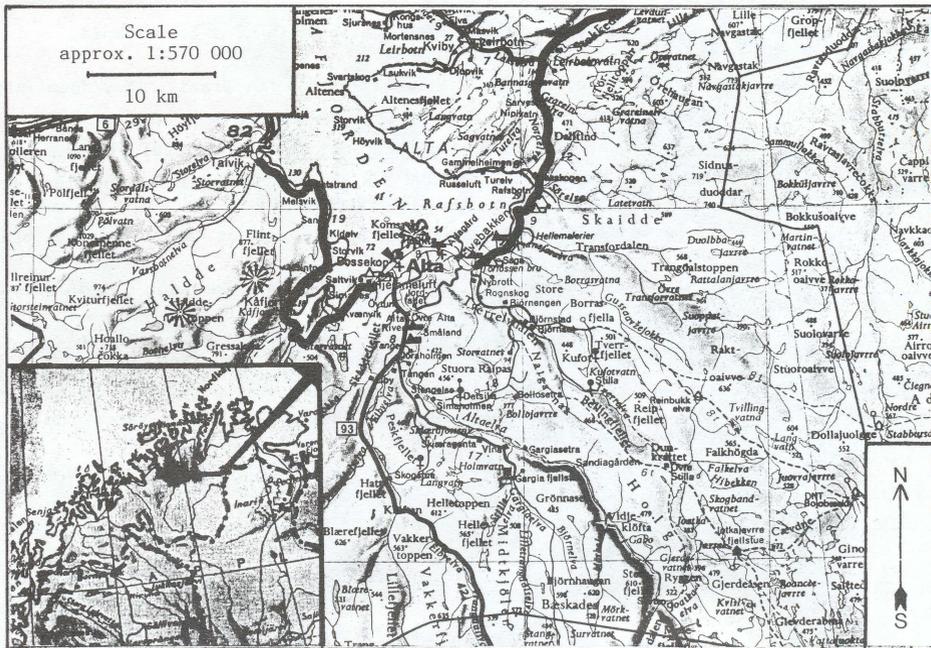
At the same moment as the light points faded out, the ellipsoid slowly appeared. It had a sharply discernible shape and shadows which gave an impression of a solid object. Estimated distance to the ellipsoid was some 30 km. The distance to the nearest mountain is about 20 km. The observers couldn't see the area where the light cones touched the ground. That means that the light-ellipsoid could not be less than 4 km wide and each of the light points some 60 m in diameter - supposing that the light-rays weren't thrown back from the objects.

Until date, this observation remains unidentified.

All drawings by Villy Selnes; retouched by E. Fjeldberg.

Source: "UFO" no. 5 1982, pp. 38-40.

Translated from Norwegian by Mentz Kaarbo
with the help of Hilary Evans.



EXCHANGES

During the nearly three years of existence of Nordic UFO Groups, we have received a lot of tidings and otherwise UFO related material in our archives. In this last section, we have set up an index of this archive; the last issue received of each tidings is indicated. To all of our cooperators, we will say many thanks for the exchange.

AFU Newsletter, Archives for UFO Research (AFU), P.O.Box 11027, S-600 11 Norrköping, Sweden. (no. 25 Sept 82-Apr 83).

Alien Body Photos: An Updated Report, by The Coalition Of Concerned Ufologists, groups: MARCEN, UFOIN, OUFOLL. A joint publication covering the investigation into alleged photos of crashed flying saucers/alien bodies. (November 1981).

Argomenti di Ufologia, Via Cardinale Garampi n. 184, 00167 Rome, Italy. An aperiodical supplement to Documenti UFO. (no. 2 September 1981).

Australian International UFO Flying Saucer Research Inc., Box 2004 G.P.O. Adelaide, South Australia. 5001. Australia. (no. 20 August 1983).

Bulletin du GESAG, Leopold 1 laan, 141. B-8000 Brugge, Belgium. (no. 73 September 1983).

CENAP Report, Limbacher Str. 6, 6800 Mannheim 52, West Germany. Sceptic, but very readable account of the UFO scene in Germany. (no. 92 October 1983).

Centre Update, OSEAP Resources Centre, 92 Hillcrest Road, Offerton, Stockport, Cheshire, SK2 5SE. England. The companion publication to OSEAP Journal. (no. 3 June 1983).

Centro Para Pesquisas de Discos Voadores (C.P.D.V.), Caixa Postal No. 2182, 79.100 Campo Grande - MS, Brazil (new address!) Special monographs in Portuguese covering UFO events in Brazil.

Cosmic Awareness Speaks, Cosmic Awareness Communications, P.O.Box 115 Olympia, Washington 98507, USA. (Vol. 3, 100783).

COSMONIC, Rua Francisco Teodoro, 36, 35537 - Passa Tempo - MG, Brazil. (May/June/July 1983).

Documenti UFO, Via Cardinale Garampi n. 184, 00167 Rome, Italy. (no. 9 August 1982).

Documenti UFO Monografie, same address as for Documenti UFO. (no. 1, July 1983).

Earthlink, 16 Raydons Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 5JR, England. Regrettably, no. 15 will be the last issue of this special magazine. (no. 14 September 1983).

Enigmas, c/o Alberto Bermejo/J.A. López Cervantes, Aptdo. Correos 482, Cartagena, Spain (Central). (no. 6 June 1983).

Foresight, 29 Beaufort Avenue, Hodge Hill, Birmingham B34 6AD, England. (no. 76 July-September 1983).

Fortean News and UFO Events: A Page Research Library Newsletter Special Report. Page Research, P.O.Box 5012, Rome, Ohio 44085, USA. Special issue about "Big Foot". (1978).

FUFOR Case History, compiled by 'Federation UFO Research', 2 Acer Avenue, Crewe, Cheshire, England. A detailed account of a sighting that took place in the Wimboldsley/Cheshire area, September 1980. (1981).

GALAXY, Marc Broux, Konig Albertstraat 40, 3500 Hasselt, Belgium. (no. 1 September/October 1979).

Hypothèses Extraterrestres, Saint-Denis-Les-Rebais, 77510 Rebais, France. (no. 18 April 1981).

Infoespace, Avenue Paul Janson, 74, 1070 Bruxelles, Belgium. Pamphlet describing various aspects of the activity of SOBEPS, together with a presentation of the tidings. (1981).

Insolito, Rua Sá da Bandeira, 331-3.^o, salas 31 e 32, 4000 Porto, Portugal. (no. 41 January/February/March 1981).

Journal für UFO Forschung, Postfach 2361, D-5880 Lüdenscheid 1, West-Germany. A tidning from the group 'Gemeinschaft zur Erforschung unbekannter Phänomene' (GEP), partly collaborating with CENAP. (no. 5 September/October 1983).

Les Chroniques de la C.L.E.U., Boite Postale n. 9, Belvaux, Luxembourg. (no. 20 March 1982).

Mark-Age, Inc., P.O.Box 290368, Ft. Lauderdale, Fl 33329, USA. Publishes Mark-Age News and pamphlets covering several aspects of spiritual "New Age" phenomena. (July 1983).

New England UFO Newsletter, New England UFO News, c/o J. Nyman, 19 Longmeadow Road, Medfield, Massachusetts 02052, USA. Unfortunately, the publication of this tidning has ended. (no. 26 September 1982 - last issue).

Night Siege: The Northern Ohio UFO Creature Invasion by Dennis Pilichis. P.O.Box 5012, Rome, Ohio 44085, USA. Booklet describing the sightings of "Bigfoot" and UFOs in northern Ohio, during the summer of 1981.

Notizario UFO, c/o Edoardo Russo, Via Magenta n. 49, 10128 Torino, Italy. Published together with an abstract in English. (no. 99 May-December 1981).

NUFOIS News, NUFOIS HOUSE, 443, Meadow Lane, Nottingham, NG2 3GB, England. (no. 2 1981).

Nuova Era Argomenti, c/o Massimiliano Di Giorgio, via Capo Rossello, 5 Ostia - RM, Italy. This magazine has suspended publication for an indefinite period. (no. 4 September 1981).

Nuove Realtà, c/o Lorenzo Massai, Via Filippo Strozzi 56, 50047 Prato, Italy. (no. 8 February 1983).

Nyt Aspekt, published by 'Frit UFO Studium' (FUFOS), Denmark. Nørrebrogade 66 C, DK-2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark. This tidning has replaced the old UFO-Aspekt. (no. 1 January 1983).

Odiseja, c/o Milôš Krmelj, Milčinskega 6, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, Yugoslavia. (no. 31 1983).

OSEAP journal, c/o M. A. Tyrrell, 170 Henry Street, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4BQ, England. (no. 3 July 1983).

OVNI Présence, AESV-Switzerland, case postale 342, CH-1800 Vevey 1, Switzerland. (no. 26 June 1983).

Perth UFO Research Group Newsletter, Lot 113 Kenmore Rd., Glen Forrest, West Australia 6071. (May 1983).

Planet, SPRG, P.O.Box 1157, Istanbul, Turkey. (no. 21 1983).

Rencontres, c/o J.M. Surmely, 10, rue des Roitelets, 53210 Argentré, France. Publishes contactee orientated material. (no. 5 1981).

SAF BULLETIN, published by 'Solna Astronomiska Förening', P.O.Box 2238, S-171 02 Solna, Sweden. A very readable publication; each issue consisting of xeroxed newspaper-clippings, covering UFOs, astronomy/cosmology etc. (no. 5 1983).

Skeptica newsletter, Skeptica, P.O.Box 12, DK-9320 Hjallerup, Denmark. A new Danish magazine to fight pseudoscience, edited by Willy Wegner. (no. 1 1983).

Skywatch, 92 Hillcrest Road, Offerton, Stockport, Cheshire SK2 5SE, England. Ceased publication by the end of 1981, replaced by OSEAP Journal and Centre Update. (no. 40 September/October 1981).

Sociedade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores (SBEDV), Caixa Postal n^o 16.017 - Correio do Largo do Marchado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Tidning in Portuguese with a short English summary. (no. 136/145 September 81 - April 82).

Spiral Mobius, Spiral Enterprizes, 347 North Union St., Kennett Square, PA 19348, USA. (no. 8 August 1983).

The Catalogue of UFO Periodicals, by Tom Lind, Said Of Saucers. P.O.Box 711, Hobe Sound, Florida 33455-0711, USA. Very interesting and informative, bringing the latest information about UFO periodicals in English. A "must" for every concerned UFO-researcher. (December 1982).

The Journal of the Australian Centre for UFO Studies, P.O.Box 546 Gosford, NSW 2250, Australia. (no. 4 July/August 1982).

The Probe Report, 8 Eden Grove, Whitley, Melksham, Wiltshire. SN12 8QJ, England. Sceptic, but known for consisting of thoroughly investigated cases (among other things), this publication deserves attention. (no. 4 April 1983).

Tri-County UFO Study Group Newsletter, UFO Information Network (UFOIN), P.O.Box 5012, Rome, Ohio 44085. (no. 8 August 1982).

UFO 21, edited by Marc Broux, Konig Albertstraat 40, 3500 Hasselt, Belgium. (Issue covering 'The first UFO-Congress of the Netherlands' 1982).

UFO Aspect, same address as for Nyt Aspekt (Frit UFO Studium, Denmark). (no. 4 Summer 1981).

UFO Book Catalog 1982, by Gene Duplantier, 17 Shetland Street, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2M 1X5. Included is an issue of 'SS&S Newsletter' (no. 1 October 1981).

UFO Catalog, Mary Pilichis, P.O.Box 5012, Rome, Ohio 44085, USA.

UFO Communicators Collectors Catalog, Tri-County UFO Study Group, P.O.Box 2, Sebring, Ohio 44672, USA. A list of books, tidings etc. presenting almost every aspect of the UFO- and related phenomena.

UFO - Informations, c/o Michel Dorier, "La Berfle", Arthemouay, 26260 St - Donat, France. (no. 39 1983).

UFO Insight, published by 'Federation UFO Research', 30 Charlesworth Street, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4DE, England. Ceased publication with this issue, replaced by OSEAP Journal and Centre Update. (no. 4 January 1982). Published by the same group: Night Observation Exercise Manual, (assisted by A. R.Pace).

UFO Journal, 7970 Woodman Ave., Suite 103, Van Nuys, California 91402, USA. (Spring 1983).

UFO News Flash, edited by Massimo Greco, Via Gramsci 12, 25100 Brescia, Italy. (no. 3 June 1981).

UFO Ohio Newsletter, P.O.Box 5012, Rome, Ohio 44085, USA. (no. 26 1981). Also published at the same address: Fortean Tape Recorded Information Service (FTRIS). This last project "is dedicated to the preservation, organisation and distribution of the fortean spoken word". Again a work by the "hyperactive" Dennis Pilichis.

UFO Ohio Yearbook 1979, UFO Information Network, P.O.Box 5012 Rome, Ohio 44085. USA.

UFO Quebec, Boite Postale 53, Dollard-des Ormeaux P.Q., Canada H9G 2H5. (no. 26.27.28, April-December 1981 - special issue).

UFO Research Australia Newsletter, edited by Vladimir Godic, P.O.Box 229, Prospect, South Australia 5082. (no. 1 January/February 1982).

UFO Research Review, Nottingham UFO Investigation Society (NUFOIS), 443, Meadow Lane, Nottingham, NG2 3GB, England. (no. 3 1983).

UFO Tasmania, Tasmanian UFO Invstigation Centre, P.C.Box 99, North Hobart, Tasmania 7002. (Year-report of 1983).

UFO Tasmania Newsletter, same address as above. (no. 39 June 1983).

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Richard F. Haines

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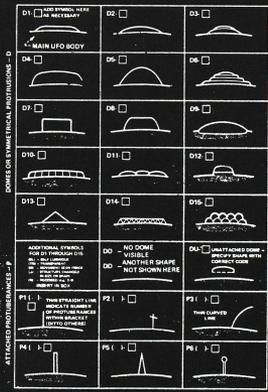
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About the author

Richard F. Haines, Ph.D., has been a NASA research scientist specializing in the problems of human perception since 1967. Since earning his doctorate from Michigan State University, he has published more than 45 articles in numerous technical and medical journals. He is an associate fellow of the Aerospace Medical Association, past chairman and co-founder of the Advanced Technology Applications Committee, and a member of the Association of Aviation Psychologists and the World Future Society.