

PROJECT HESSDALEN

NO 3 vol 2 1984.

Project Hessdalen have not been very active the last four months. The reason is mainly the time of the year. The spring and summer is the lightest part of the year in this part of the world. In these days it is almost as light in the nighttime as in the daytime in Hessdalen.

However, some part of the Project have had continually work all this time. The work on The final technical report part 1. This has taken more time than we first considered. Some of you have written to us, asking when the report is available. We appreciate your initiative in this matter, and that is a part of the reason that we send out this bulletin in a part of the year that everything is very quiet on the UFO-front.

An exactly date when the Report is available, is very hard to say, but some time in the Autumn I think it will be ready. You will all receive a letter then. There is still some photos to be analysed, and some loose ends to tie up. This has also connection with the summer-holiday here in Norway, which is mainly in July.

In week No.36, September 3. - 9., there will be a photo-week in Hessdalen. We will only concentrate on taking photos. Spectral-photos of high quality is on top of the priority-list, then we will try to get good close-ups (if possible). There will be three outposts: A. Finnsåhøgda south.
B. Vårhuskjølen.
C. Rognefjell.

Aprox. 30 persons will be involved in this, to be able to keep a 24 hours watch every day for one week.

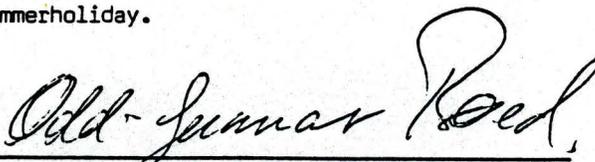
We will not use any other instruments in this period. This have to wait until the Project starts up in the wintertime. If we get official economic support.

I will also like to say thank you to those of you who has sent us money. They are very welcomed in a bank moneybox.

The rest of this bulletin speaks mainly for itself, it is an update on whats happening in Hessdalen. And a summary of all the instruments in use this winter, and their purpose.

This bulletin is also sent behind the ironcurtain. Our Finish co-worker Heikki Virtanen is taking this with him visiting Russian UFOlogists in Tallin, Russia.

Have a good summerholiday.



Odd-Gunnar Røed Project Coordinator. 18.July '84

REPORT FROM HESSDALEN

by Leif Havik

Two days after the "test weekend", January 25th, an observation was done where the phenomenon could be seen both on radar and visually at the same time. This happened at 5.32PM, January 27, when an oblong phenomenon first was seen south-west of the southern part of Finnsåhøgda. It moved in a northerly direction and could be observed until it disappeared in the north-west. The object had white and red lights blinking at uneven intervals - sometimes from its upper part - at other times from the lower.

Radar signals was observed as it passed directly to the west of the observation point, but it could not be tracked on the radar. The phenomenon was not photographed.

At 3.49PM on January 28, "something" was seen on the radar. An ovalshaped, strong echo moved in a south-westerly direction to the west of us. The echo signal appeared in size to be about 1/3 larger than a single-engined plane. The 'source' moved rather quickly and divided into two parts on the north side of Rognefjellet.

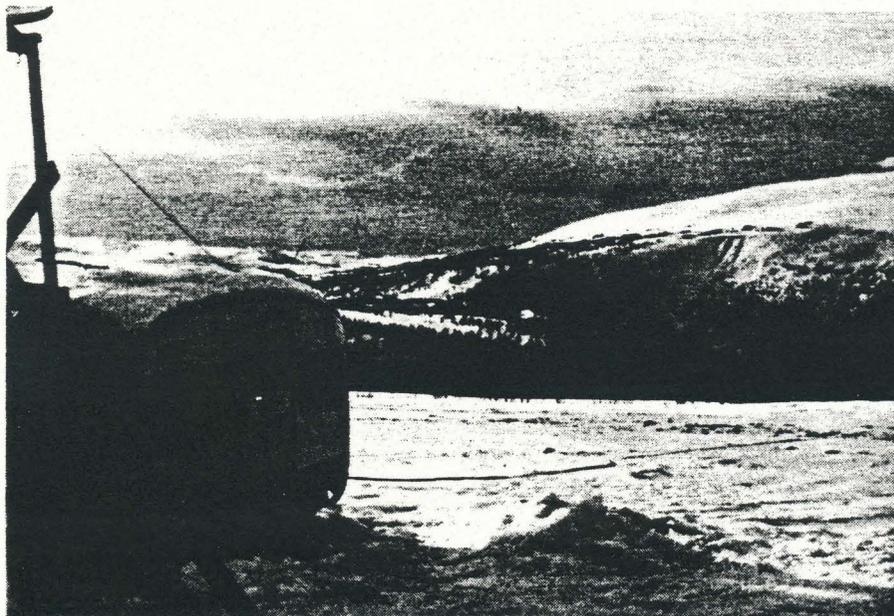
One part moved towards this (mountain), while "the other" moved towards Hessdalen (the valley).

As this happened during daylight it was reasonable to assume that something could be seen, but nothing was. Nevertheless 14 single frames of film was "shot" in the direction that the echo was seen. Nothing showed up on the developed film.

The following day, January 29 at 4.19PM, radar contact was obtained with "something" moving north, this time on the east side of the base station. The distance was about 500 meters and the shape of the echo might indicate that "something" was descending.

On January 31 at 7.01PM an echo was detected from Rognefjellet - passing on the west side of Asp-åskjølen. Nothing was observed.

It may be noted that long hours of continued observation of the radar screen, with nothing registered (except for a large bird now and then) resulted in the observers becoming tired and starting to do something else. But then when an "occasional" glance was thrown on the screen, "something" was there.



This repeated itself a number of times. However we can not explain why the source of the echo could not be seen.

On Wednesday February 1, at 3.49PM (same time as observation on Jan. 28), we had radar contact with something travelling north, - from Vårhuskjølen, along Finsåhøgda towards Hammerkneppen. Nothing was observed.

The next day (Feb. 2) I was reflecting on the relevant observation times of so-called daylight-observations. Realizing that several observations had occurred at 2.05PM, the thought came to mind to check the radar screen, - and shure enough, - right on time at 2.05PM, 3 strong echoes were registered east of Aspåskjølen, moving north.

Exactly 30 minutes later more echoes was observed on the screen - this time on the west side of Aspåskjølen, but moving north also. These 3 last echoes were detected at every other sweep. Could this be caused by a wavemovement which have been observed earlier?

And more echoes were to come:

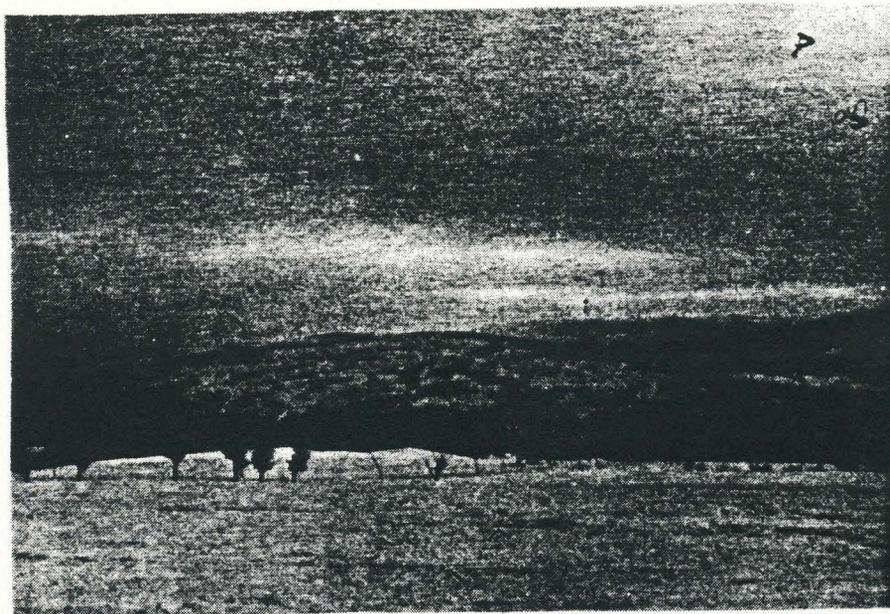
At 3.46PM 2 echoes south of Kjølen
At 3.49PM 1 echo west of Kjølen
At 3.51PM 1 echo south of Kjølen.

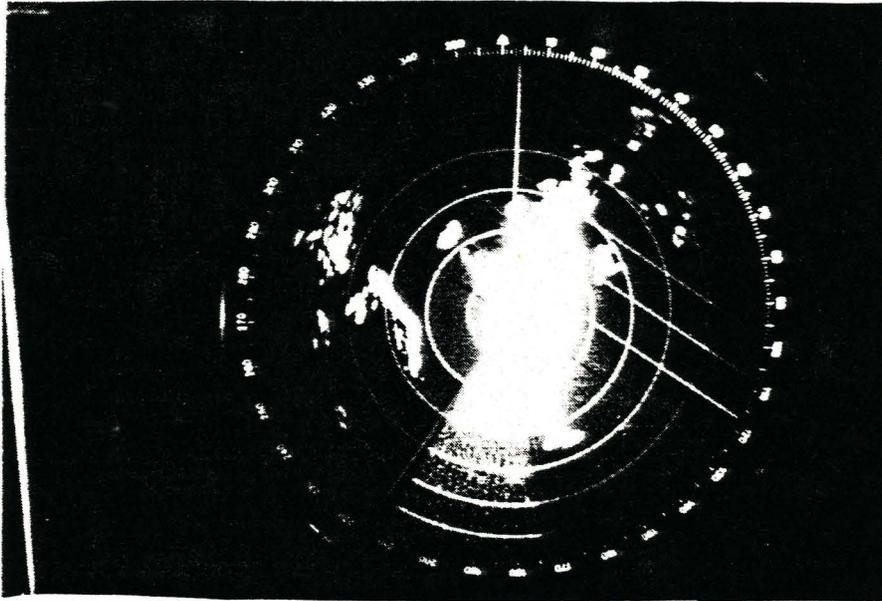
Then at 3.53PM the electric power supply suddenly disappeared for about 15 seconds, then gradu-

ally returned to normal after about 1 min. 30 sek. In this connection I contacted a person on the farm from which the power was supplied. He admitted to having pulled a switch which might have cut off the electricity, but insisted that this was closer to 4.00 PM, as he had observed the time when he arrived at the farm, and it was then 3,50PM. The man had performed several tasks before going out and into the barn and could not have achieved this in 3 minutes. Besides the power should have come back immediately when the switch was turned back on. None of the neighbours had noted any power failure. A small transformer was, by the way, located about 150meters from the base station. At 4.03PM, 2 echoes were registered - travelling north.

Later this evening we had an observation of "first class":

This Thursday night was the only one out of a whole month of intense radar surveillance, that nobody was watching the radar. I was sitting at Jon Aspås with a good cup of coffee, when the telephone rang. The neighbour informed us that "now it's coming!" Hardly had the receiver been put down when the phone rang again. This time it was Lars Lillevold who had seen "it". From this moment on everything happened very fast. I literally jumped into my shoes and "dived" outside - managing to seize a 400mm telephoto lens as my only "weapon".





A well lighted, oblong phenomena yellowish in colour and red in front, passed on a northerly course at 8.11PM. It moved with wavelike movements. The phenomenon was observed by at least 9 persons and from 3 different locations. The photographs taken was probably not too successful.

On Friday, February 3, at least 31 radar echoes were registered between 3.12PM and 5.04PM, and at distances ranging from 450 to 2000 meters. Although observers were stationed at 2 locations in the terrain (on Kjølen and on Hammerkleppen), nothing unusual was observed.

The next day, 4 radar registrations were done between 1.40PM and 2.29PM.

As time passed on we noted that many hours of intense surveillance seldom produced results, and the phenomena often were discovered through an accidental glance out through the window.

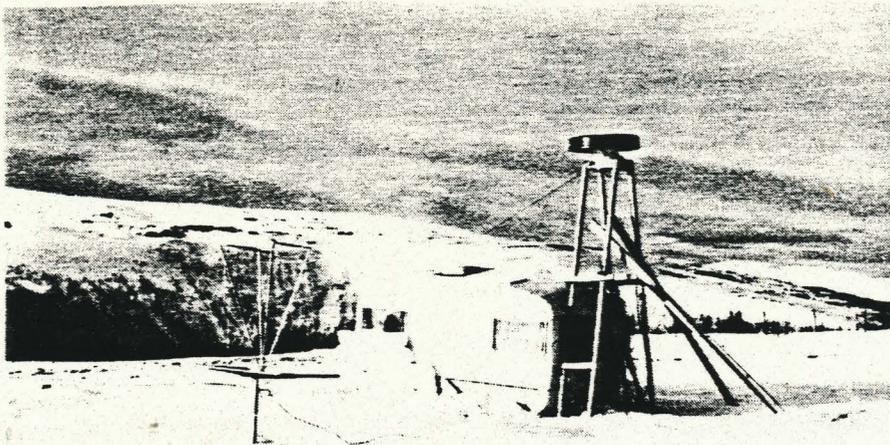
Since the autumn of 1982, I've been through a number of "coincidences" - the nature of which it must be permissible to wonder about. On 4 separate occasions it happened, that we came to the top of Vårhuskjølen - stopped the car, went outside, and there "it" came immediately and passed by us. The same thing happened once on Aspåskjølen.

All these instances happened at different times of the day, and most of the times it was an impulse which made us take an evening trip to Hessdalen by car. It also happened that we cancelled some trips.

Personally I have certain reservations about believing that a possible plasma phenomenon can appear on order. On some occasions other observers had been out looking for hours without success. It might be argued that this is not so unusual, but when the coincidences are repeated a countless number of times, there is reason to wonder a little.

"Coincidences" also happened to the video equipment which recorded the radar screen. One evening the pen of the magnetograph failed to work. At the same time the video tape had come to an end, and the phenomenon appeared less than one minute later.

The next evening we made certain that the pen had sufficient ink, and turned on the video recorder 10 minutes later (than the night before). We thought that now everything was ready for the usual "10.47PM passage". The videotape ran out at 10.57PM and we thought that tonight "it" had failed us. But at 10.58PM the usual phenomenon appeared, moving slowly. Such occurrences may happen due to coincidences, but at the end of the project per-



iod almost everything started to happen by coincidences. I would hint that these "coincidences" is an argument pointing to the Hessdalen phenomena not being of natural origin.

Another interesting example is the following: One person living on Aspås, suddenly got the "idea" or feeling that she should go outside. As soon as she did, she observed a lighted spheroid passing by. One must then ask: What causes persons to stop their doings, to go outside and observe something? This should strenghten theories pointing towards the Hessdalen phenomena being of far greater interest than plasma and interpretations.

Translated by K. Aasheim.

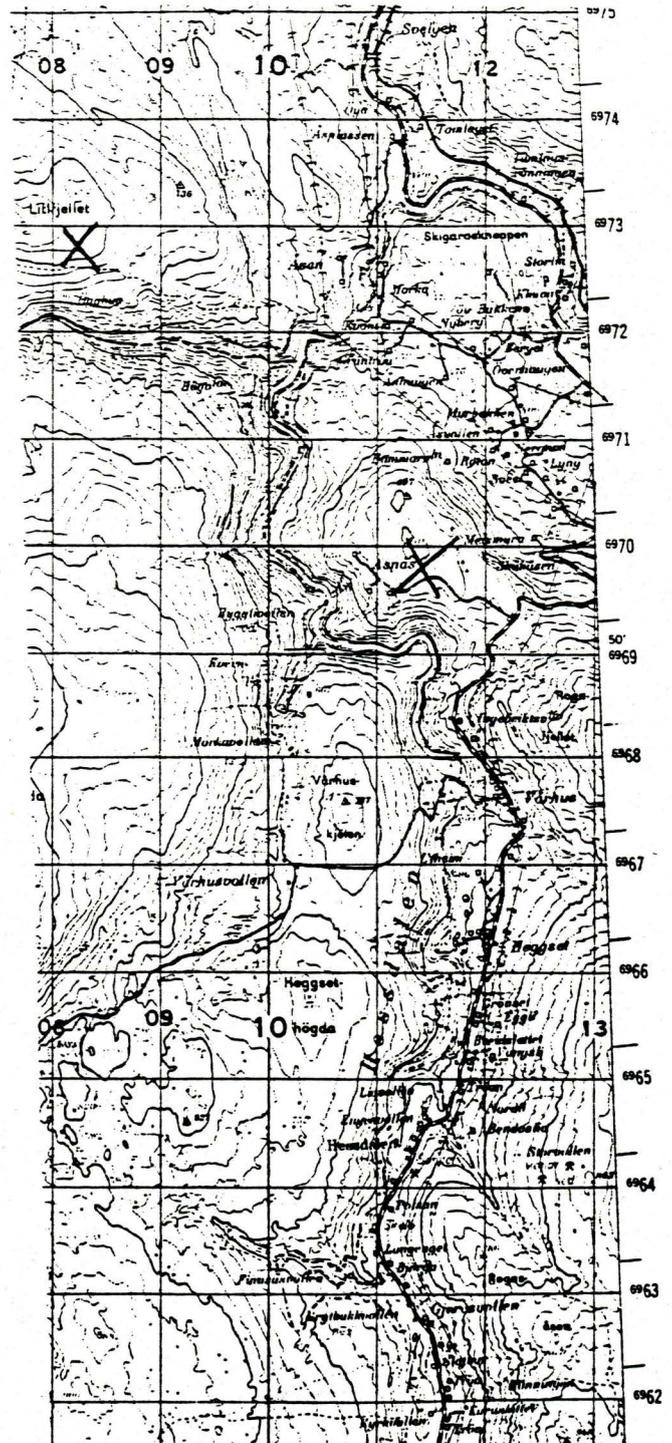
PROJECT HESSDALEN - INSTRUMENTATION

by Erling Strand

That part of the project concerned with collecting data has now been concluded, processing and analysing remains. The findings will be presented in a technical report in english: PROJECT HESSDALEN - FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT, PART I.

Other parts of the project, not directly involving the technical part, will also be presented. In fact, quite a few things happened during the course of the project.

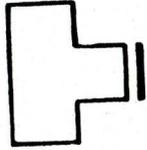
The main purpose of the project was to find out what "The Hessdalen phenomena" might be. Or at least to find out a little more than what is known today. To achieve this instruments were utilized which together could measure most of what we considered of value.



Two of the three stations in Hessdalen during the Project 21.Jan. to 26.Feb.84

HESSDALS-PHENOMENON

CAMERA WITH GITTER

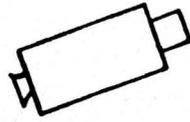


Solid object ?

Gas / Plasma ?

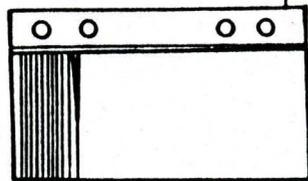
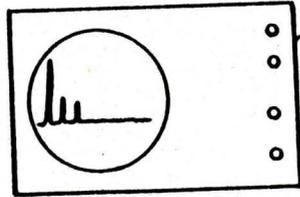
IR-VIEWER

Heat-rays ?



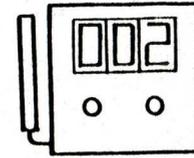
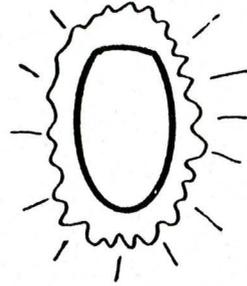
SPECTRUM-ANALYSER

Radiowaves ?



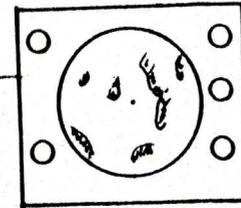
SEISMOGRAPH

Movements in Earth crust ?



GEIGER-COUNTER

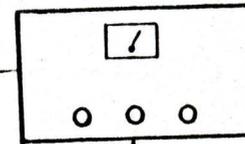
Radioactive radiation ?



RADAR

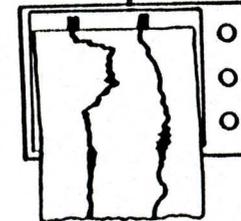
Speed ?

Distance ?



MAGNETO-METER

Magnetic field ?

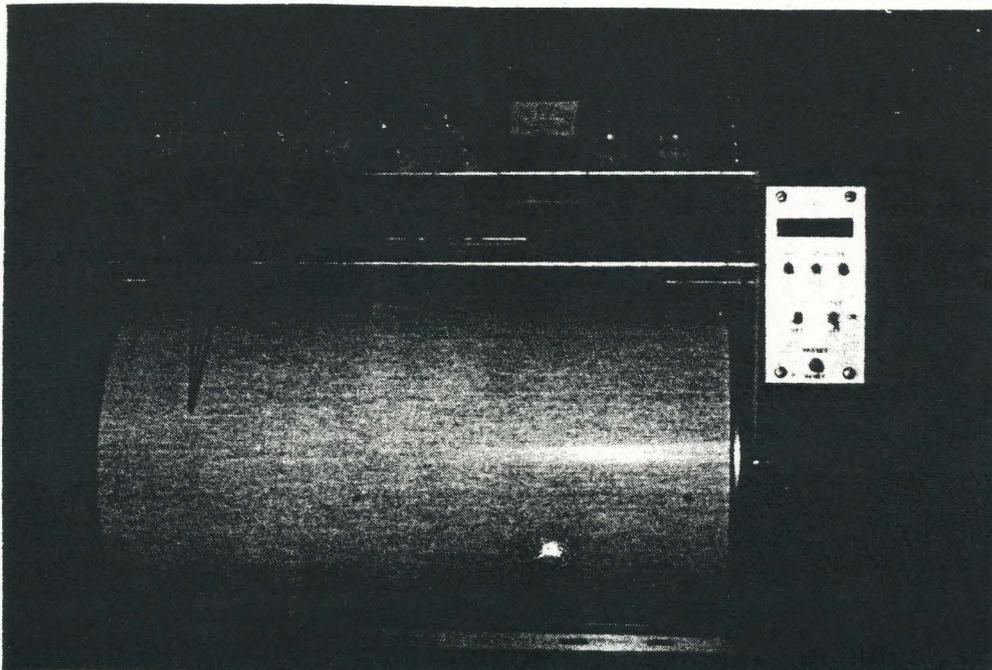


Eling Strand

SEISMOGRAPH

It is an instrument which registers all movements in the Earth's crust. All larger quakes in the world is being registered on seismograph, type MEQ 800, which we installed in Hessdalen. It will also register minor, local tremors which may not even be noted by other stations. Information from this, together with that from other seismological stations, will be able to tell us if the Hessdalen phenomena has any connection with movements in the Earth's crust.

That UFO has a connection with seismological activity, is a theory which has gained considerable attention lately. Mr. Paul Devereux has a comparison of registered earthquakes and UFO-reports in England. The result has been presented in his book EARTHLIGHT. Mr. Dan Mattson of UFO-Sweden is making a similar analysis in Sweden. There seem to be a connection between seismological activity and UFO-reports, but no direct link has been found, if the UFO-reports are compared only with the exact time and place of the quakes. One has to operate with a wider reference in time and place in order to see a clear connection.



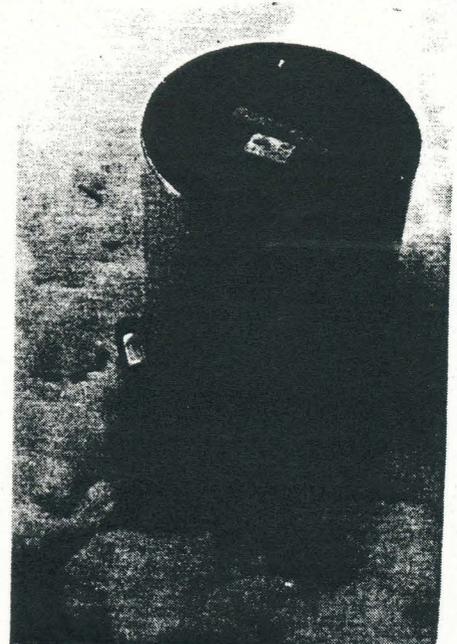
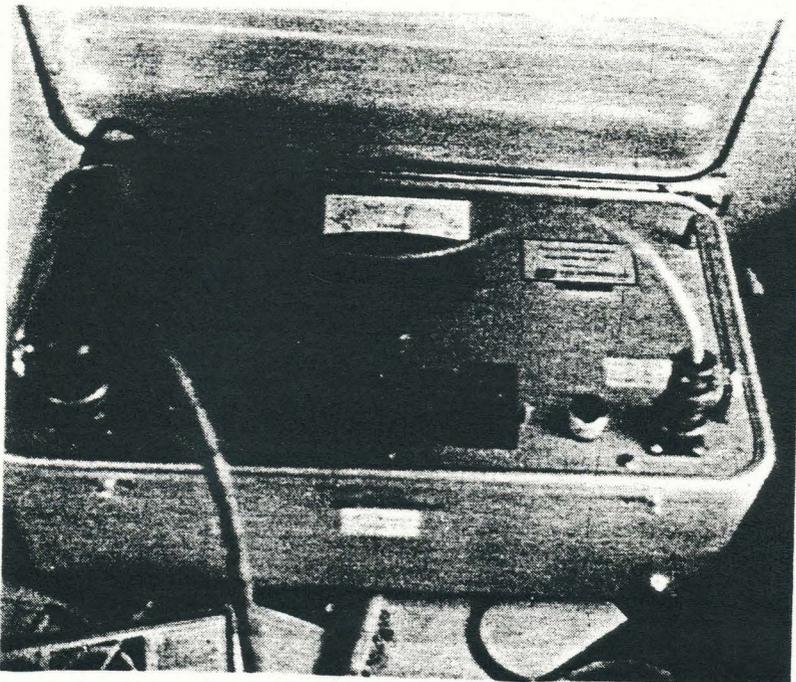
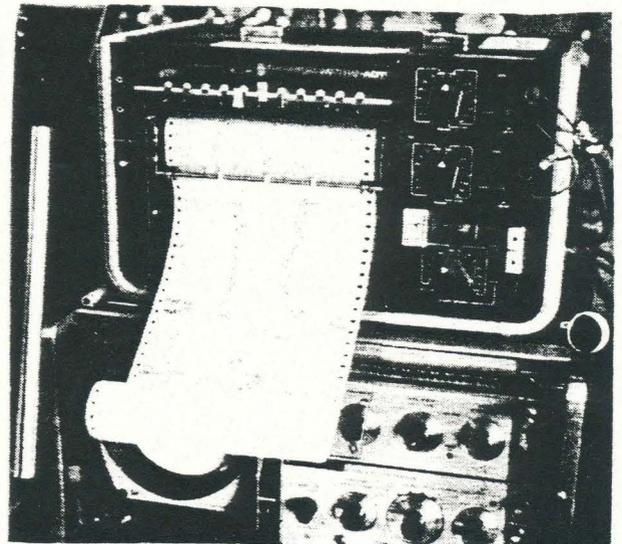
The Seismograph, MEQ 800, that registers all movements in the Earth's crust.

MAGNETOMETER

A magnetometer measures the strength and direction of the Earth's magnetic field. The instrument we utilized, model FM 100, can be used to measure magnetic activity high into the atmosphere. "Magnetic storms" which are especially strong during aurora borealis, gives high meter readings.

This instrument was connected to a continuous graphic printer, in order that variations in the magnetic field could be read at any time. The results we register on this magnetometer will be compared to those from other stations: Dombås and Andøya. We will then be able to learn if there are any special magnetic activity over Hessdalen or if the phenomena are activated at times of special magnetic activity in the atmosphere, or if the phenomena is surrounded by a strong magnetic field.

Further analysis of the magnetometer transcripts will probably answer some of these questions. Preliminary analysis indicates a connection between the Hessdalen phenomena and a special form of magnetic activity, - the technical term for this being "PI".



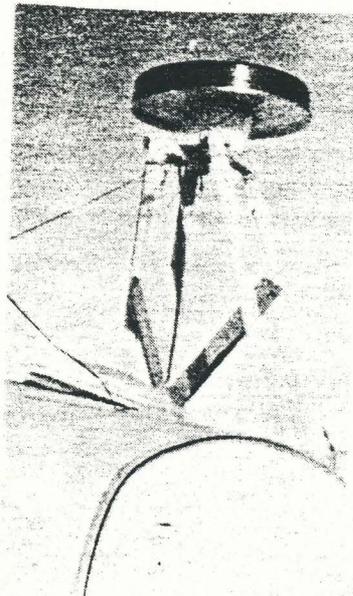
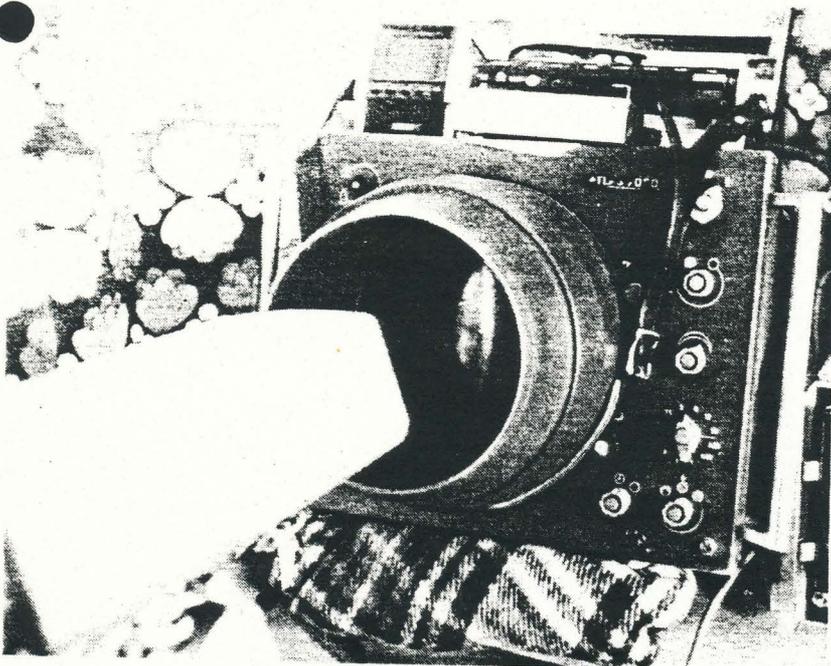
The fluxgate-magnetometer, FM 100, left, with the detektor, right. Above right, the printer.

RADAR

By means of radar it is possible to find the position and average speed of a phenomenon. This of course being dependant upon it being able to reflect the radar beam. The phenomena did reflect radar beams. It also has been checked at different speeds. The radar reflections do not prove that we have to do with solid objects, temperature changes, humidity or other factors may give radar reflections. All registrations will be checked and discussed with radar experts.



A polaroid, showing a part of the screen.

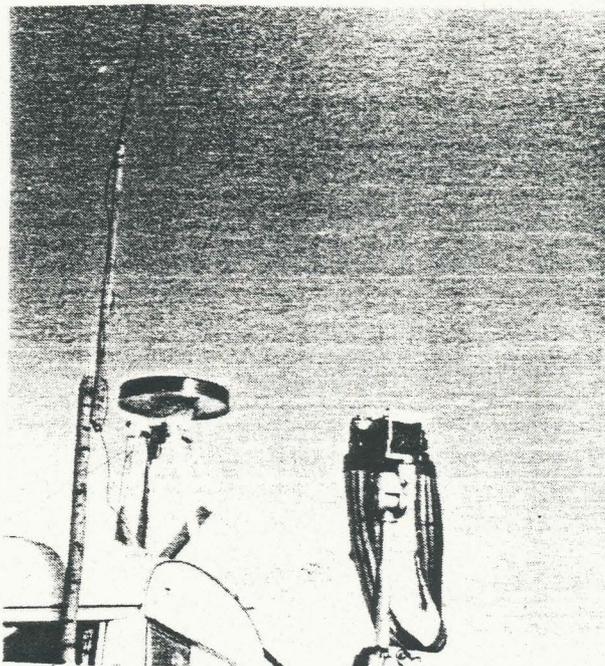


The radarscreen overlooked by video. To the right, the antenna.

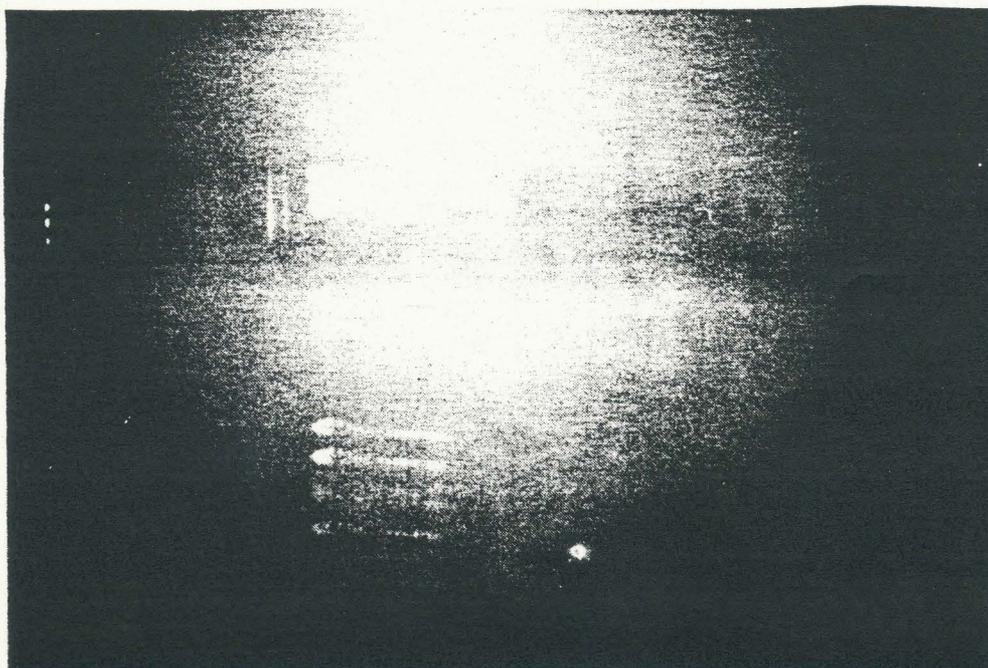
SPECTRAL-PHOTO

A special photograph will definitely reveal whether one has to do with a solid object, or for instance a plasma phenomenon - or a combination. By means of such a photo one could find out about the elements present in the phenomena,

meaning that much information could be extracted. At this time it seems that we have been unsuccessful in this. Further analysis is to be done.



Camera with gitter.



} 1.degree spectrallines.

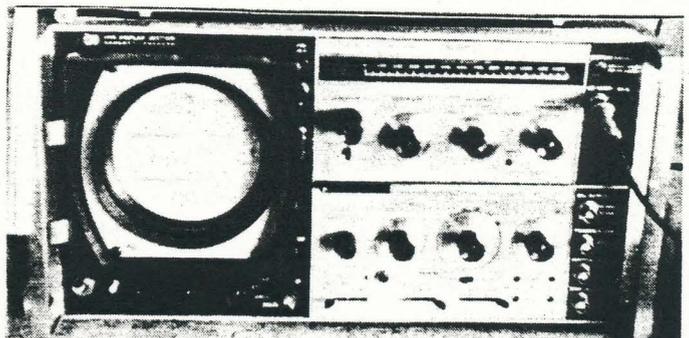
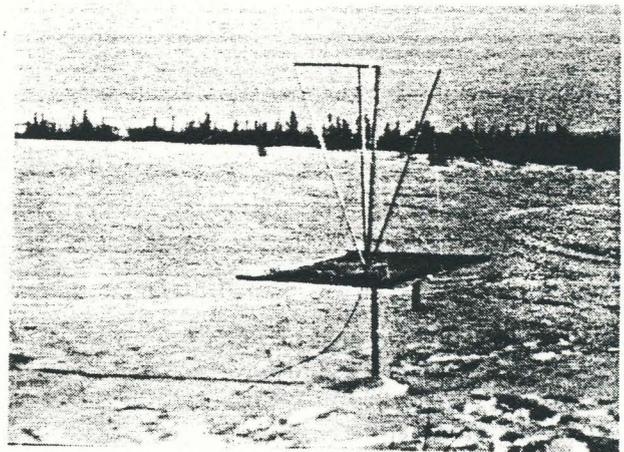
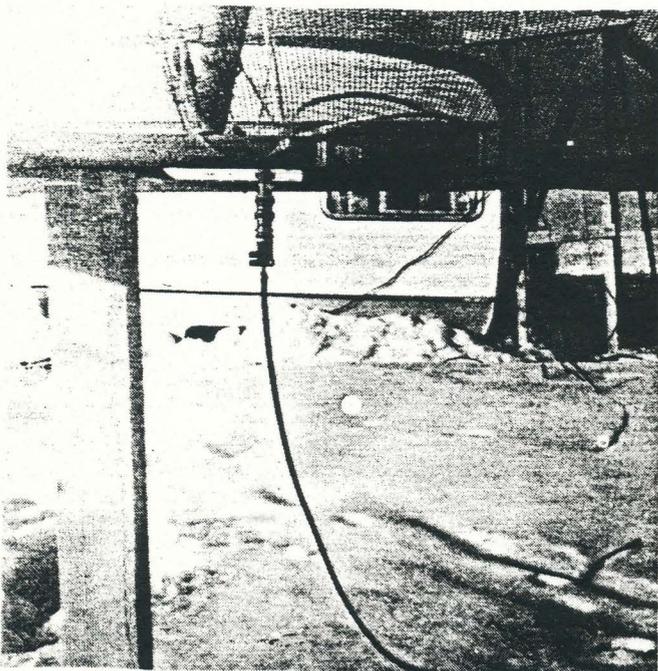
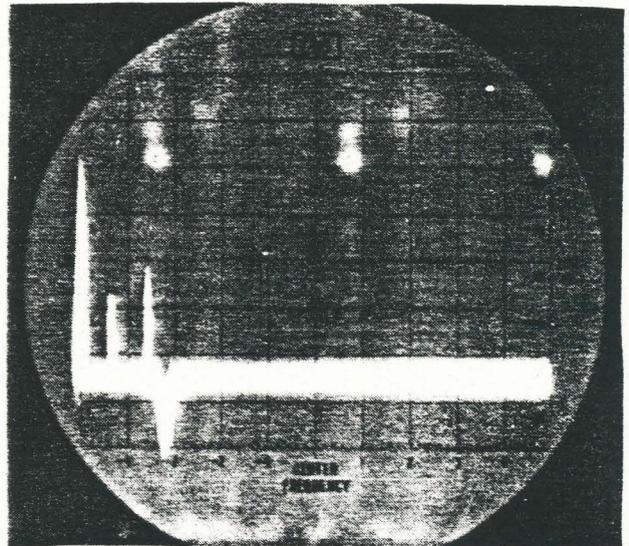
} 2.degree spectrallines.

A spectral-photo of streetlights in Hessdalen

SPECTRUM ANALYSER

If a wideband antenna is connected to the spectrum analyser, all radio signals will be visible on a screen. Long wave, medium wave and short wave is in the range of from 160KHz to 18MHz. FM radio is in the range of from 80MHz to 100MHz. The VHF TV-signal is about 170-190MHz. We had the spectrum analyser adjusted so that we could see all radio waves (electromagnetic -) from 100 KHz to 1250MHz, - meaning that we received all radio and TV signals simultaneously.

We never registered anything in particular during a phenomenon observation, but sometimes at other instances.



GEIGER COUNTER

A geiger counter is used to register radioactive radiation. We had 3 such counters, located in two different places. No change in count-rate was noted during observation of a phenomenon. Most probably no radioactiv radiation occurs - at least no immediate health danger is connected to the phenomena.

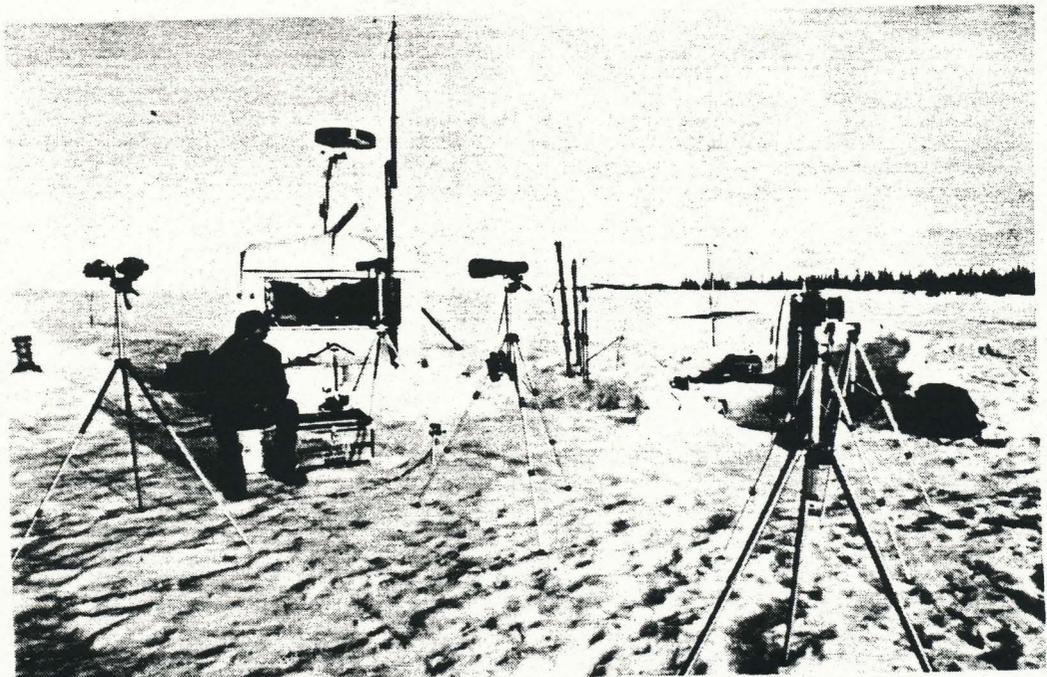
IR-VIEWER

An IR-viewer is used to look into the infra-red frequency range. If the light is due to heating of a physical object, strong radiation in the infra-red frequency range will occur, and this can be seen through an IR-viewer.

The few times the IR-viewer was used, no strong such radiation was detected. There's no strong reason to believe that the light is due to heating of a physical object. It is also possible to register IR-radiation without such heating.

Further work in the project will be to discuss the registered results with experts in the respective fields. Details on this will be published at a later date.

Translated by K. Aasheim.



Leif Havik outside the cabin. Some of the cameras are also lined up.