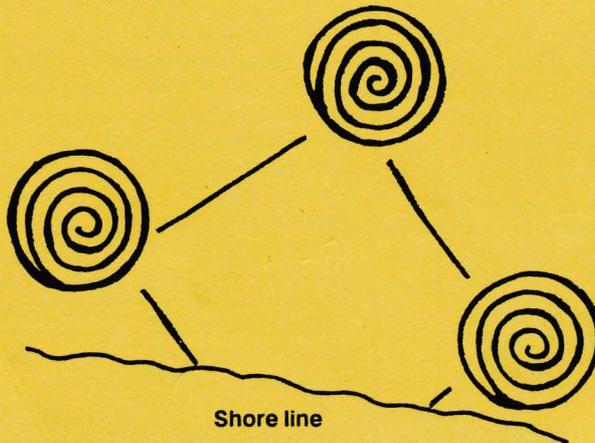


UFO-NORWAY NEWS

No. 1/2 1991

POSSIBLE LANDING-CASE AT HAUKELI?

Drawing showing the traces at lake Øydeskyvatn.



SEE PAGE 26

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UFO - NORWAY NEWS

No. 1/2 1991

Editorial

Here we are again, a bit late unfortunately. The last issue of this newsletter was published during the fall of 1989. Due to a heavy workload, both professionally and in connection with UFO-related activity otherwise, the UFO-Norway News had to suffer. However, I now hope to be able to publish at least one issue a year - somewhat "heavier" (i.e. with 30-40 pages) and with an improved layout - like this issue. To all our exchange partners and subscribers - please be patient and keep contact!

In this issue we have given a summary of cases from the year 1987 through 1991. Reports from 1987 and 1989 were partly covered by the newsletter for the respective years. However, new interesting cases have come to light in the meantime.

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Observations in 1987

Two children observe object over house nearby

Date: 27 February 1987
Time: Between 8.00 and 8.30 pm
Duration: 1 minute
Place: Tjøme, near Tønsberg
Witness: Karina (7) and Kim Einar Large (10)
Nature of sighting: Saucer shaped object above nearby house

This report is more than 4 years old and was published for the first time in "UFO" no. 1 1990. The account is remarkable in the sense that it describes a detailed sighting of a seemingly solid object at close range. Although the witnesses were two younger children the story appears true, with no inconsistencies in the details given. Friday 27 February 1987 the brother and sister Karina and Kim Einar Large were on their way home and were walking on a small sideroad at Tjøme. The time was between 8.00 and 8.30 pm. Suddenly they caught sight of a saucer-shaped object which hovered low above a roof on a house, some 200-300 m away (see illustration). It hovered aslant with the upper side towards the children. Yellow rays radiated downwards to-

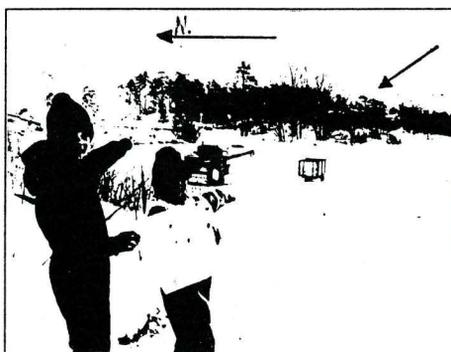
wards the house. The object was black with luminous specks which varied in colour between red-blue-pink and lilac. The dome on top was composed of the colours yellow-brown-red and blue.

The children compared the object's size to that of their own living-room, or about 10 m in diameter.

No sound could be heard from the object, except a low-frequency humming resembling that of an electric power station. During the entire observation, which lasted for about one minute, the children had a painful headache. These pains were immediately relieved the moment the object accelerated abruptly away to the north. It seemed as if top speed was attained at once.

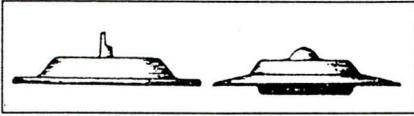
It is worth mentioning that the children were questioned independently and gave exactly the same information. A UFO-identification form was presented for the children and Karina picked two shapes, Kim Einar one. These three shapes had a relatively high mutual resemblance. See illustrations.

The person who lived in the house which was exposed to the yellow light-rays hadn't sensed anything unusual that evening. He was a man in his sixties and was living alone. Usually, he spent the time in bed at that time, having a short sleep after dinner. Nevertheless, he had observed a



Above: Karin and Kim Einar point at the house where they saw the UFO.

Left: The object's position above the house.



Object shape picked by Karina.



Object shape picked by Kim Einar.

strange phenomenon in the sky just a couple of days before. He had noticed a sow-shaped and cloud-like, strongly pink-coloured phenomenon which slowly drifted towards the east. However, it is strongly suspected that this must have been a cloud being lit up by the sun in the twilight.

The weather during the day was nice; a clear sky with negligible wind.

The distance from the house to the object could have been 30-40 m. The pet animals living together with the children in their house about 500 m from the observing site, didn't react abnormally

in any way.

As soon as they had arrived breathlessly at home, Karina began to draw what they just had seen. They immediately told the story to their mother, who later on confirmed the childrens' consternation when arriving at home.

To conclude, all gave a positive and reliable impression, and there is little doubt that they really did experience what they told.

Investigated by Odd-Gunnar Røed.

Observations in 1989

During the fall of 1989, a new wave of UFO-observations was registered by ufologists, both internationally and in Norway. The main headlines in Norwegian newspapers covered mostly the wave in the Soviet-Union during September-October; however, in the wake of the general media-interest, UFO-Norge was contacted by many people who could report about interesting incidents also in Norway. The following article is a presentation of the main cases, as registered by UFO-Norge.

Sande, January 1989

Date: Three days in January 1989 (unspecified)

Time: Between 8.00 and 8.30 pm

Duration: 1 minute (?)

Place: Sande, ca. 50 km SW of Oslo

Witness: A family consisting of four

Nature of sighting: Luminous spheres at close range

In January 1989 a family living in Sande, near Oslo, had some very special experiences. Within a couple of days, a married couple together with their two sons, had two close encounters with strange objects. The story goes as follows:

It started when the two sons heard a whooshing sound. They looked up in the sky and caught sight of a luminous sphere in the northwest. They went inside and told their mother, who also observed the sphere. At that moment the object was at about 10 degree elevation.

The day after the luminous sphere was observed once more of the couple, this time from the living-room, through the window. It was seen for quite a while, so that the witnesses could pinpoint several details on the object. The colour was white/blank, more luminous than a planet, the size smaller than the moon - almost like a star. It was seen in the same direction as the day before.

Some days later, the luminous sphere was seen once more through the window in the living-room. It was observed by the woman and one of

her sons. The sphere disappeared, but reappeared after 5 minutes. The son went out on the kitchen to take a look at the object from that angle. A couple of seconds later, the woman was called by an exclamation from her son, and went out in the kitchen. The luminous sphere was forgotten, because now they spotted a huge airplane-like object; which seemed to almost have landed on the house, just outside the balcony. The "object" was estimated to be about 7 m in diameter, the distance just 5-6 m. It had a dark colour, was equipped with "windows", had two large and two small lights, in addition to several other more undeterminable details.

The woman noticed the bottom of the object, which she described as "full of edges" and "like a nut". The object was positioned right in the middle of the witnesses' field of view and its lights were shining constantly. It didn't hover completely motionless, however, it moved slowly and gave the witnesses the impression that it would collide with the house. It was completely soundless. The entire observation lasted for about one minute, and the woman reported that she didn't remember how the object disappeared (!). She didn't believe in UFO-reports before her own observation and was frightened by her and her family's experience.

The observations at Andebu

Date: 23 January 1989

Time: 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 pm

Duration: A total of 3-4 minutes (3 consecutive observations)

Place: Center of Andebu (ca. 50 km SW of Oslo)

Witness: Synnøve Isaksen, together with her two children.

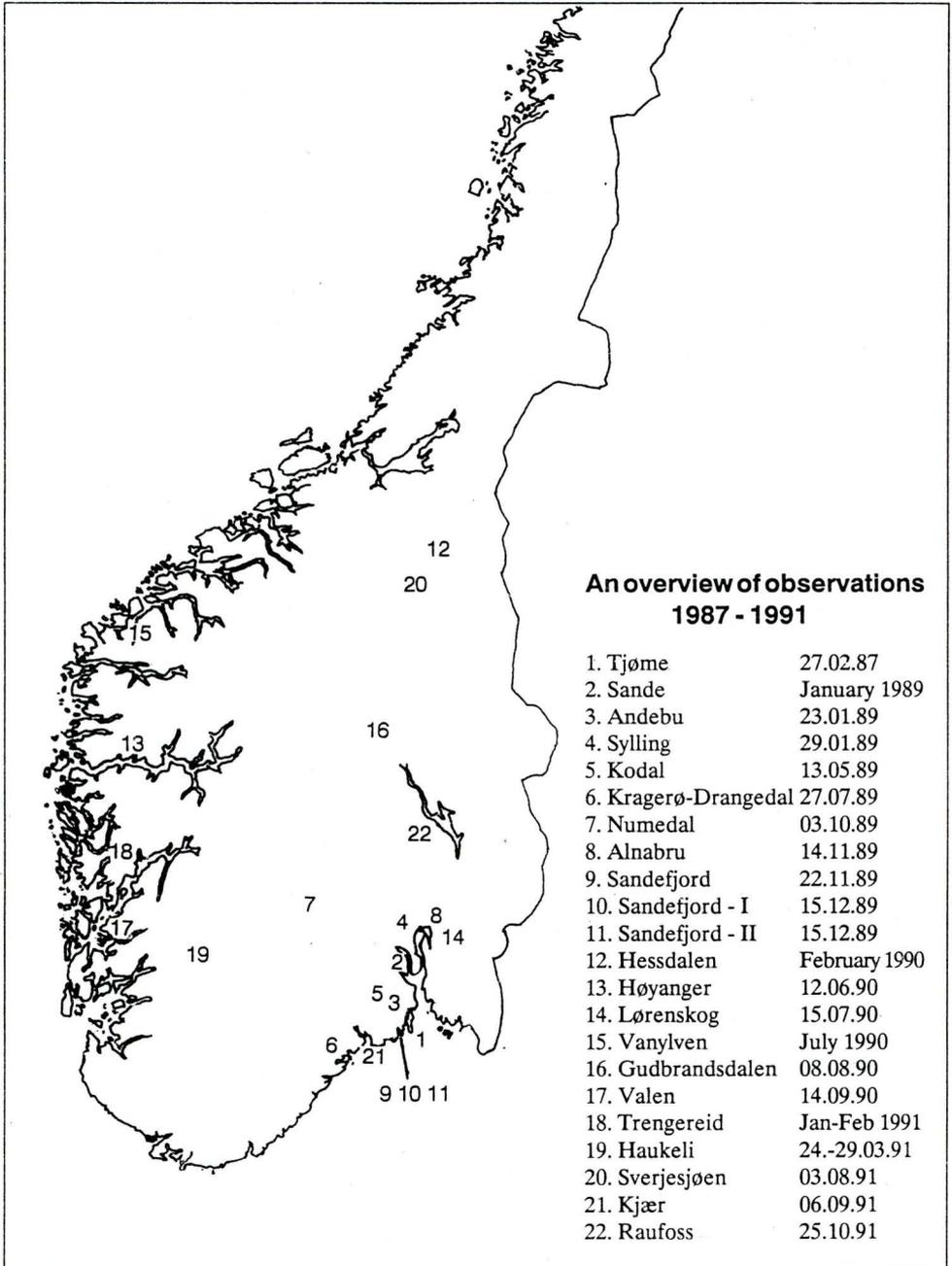
Nature of sighting: Luminous object observed from a car

The following observations made at Andebu just south of Oslo, in January 1989, soon became famous when published in several newspapers,

together with a weekly magazine a few weeks afterwards. The relatively high strangeness, and the fact that there were several other observations at the time in that area, make this particular incident especially interesting.

Synnøve Isaksen was driving her car in the center of Andebu around 8 o'clock pm in the evening of 23 January. She had her two children in the backseat, Linda Beate 12 years old, and Jan Åge 9 years old. The weather was nice, with a clear, starry sky. The witness relates the following account:

"When we came to Gravdal, I noticed a star in the sky which was much larger than all the others. Suddenly, the "star" began to move, and came closer. At this time it resembled a large, shining sphere, the size of a handball. The sphere circled around and moved in the same direction as we were driving, towards Andebu. It followed us for ca. 3 km, thereafter it disappeared behind some treetops. When we passed the electricity-station of Andebu we caught sight of something strange descending down from the sky; - at first we thought it was a plane. I stopped the car and rolled down the window to take a closer look. At that particular moment the "thing" was about 500 m away from us and 30 m above the ground. And now we realised that it couldn't be a plane. It was soundless, appeared "with edges" and with a diameter of ca. 10 m. We observed the phenomenon from below, and we could see it was equipped with many lights on the underside. The lights were arranged in the following pattern: one large in the center together with many coloured small ones around it, shining in red, green and yellow. The light was very powerful, but it didn't light up the ground. We were standing observing this phenomenon for 1-2 minutes, then it suddenly took off at a great speed and disappeared. Naturally enough, the kids and I were quite shaky after this rather unconventional experience; seeing such a strange object at a relatively close range. We drove further, and after ca. 500 m the shining sphere reappeared. It followed us, above the treetops for some 3 km. Eventually, we approached our home at Gulli. I fetched my camera just to try to take a picture.



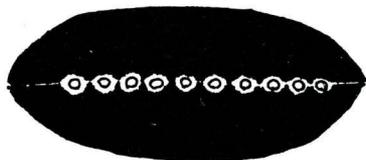
Then the sphere disappeared at a great speed. We observed it again, when it circled the hills nearby at 9 and 10 o'clock respectively. This was the last time we saw it."

Sylling, 29 January 1989

Date: 29 January 1989
Time: N/A
Duration: N/A
Place: Sylling, near Drammen
Witness: 1 (anonymous)
Nature of sighting: Black object at 100 m range

This observation was made in Sylling, a small suburban center 20 km north of Drammen, Southern Norway.

The witness, a woman, heard a strong and deep unusual sound which she couldn't ascribe to any known source. She went to the window and spotted an object which was ascending above some trees. It moved slowly to the left of the witness and made a halt, hovering motionless for some time. The object was now soundless, black in colour, with a shape resembling that of two saucers laid lid to lid. It had 10 red blinking lights in the middle. The distance was estimated to be about 100 m, the diameter was estimated at 10-12 m and the altitude above the ground at some 25-30 m. The object disappeared behind the wall of the house, still with the same slow speed. The witness had observed the object from her balcony; now she ran inside in order to see it from the other side of the house. She just managed to



A drawing of the object seen in Sylling.

glimpse the object when it disappeared out of sight with a powerful white light behind.

Kodal, 13 May 1989

Date: 13 May 1989
Time: Around midnight
Duration: 15 minutes (estimated)
Place: Kodal, near Andebu
Witness: Tom Arne Kristensen
Nature of sighting: Several powerful lights at close range

Four months later there was another remarkable observation in Andebu. The observer, Tom Arne Kristensen, 17 years old, had his strange experience on 13 May 1989.

He came driving on his small motorbike from

Tom Arne Kristensen



Andebu towards Kodal (situated some 10 km SW of Andebu). The time was around midnight. Suddenly, he became aware of a powerful light behind him. The powerful light looked as if "12 1000 m carheadlights were piled upon each other". Initially, the lights were at a distance behind the motorbike, however, in the next moment the lights were right behind; thereafter the distance was again increased. The surroundings were lit up just as far as the length of the motorbike; not past it. On top of the Gullibrekka

hill he could just glimpse the powerful light at the bottom of the hill; in a short time the light disappeared completely and Tom Arne thought that his experience had come to an end.

But a short time afterwards, near the Risegårdene farms, the lights suddenly reappeared behind him, as if turning up from nowhere. Then he tried to drive away from the lights, and they immediately disappeared when an approaching car came in the opposite direction. Tom Arne tried to see if there was any object where the lights had been, but he couldn't see anything. After this, he drove straight homewards and was there at 0.30 am. His parents could confirm that that he was quite upset at his arrival.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this account is the last passage: at 0.20 the same night a close acquaintance of the family, who lives just above the location where Tom Arne saw the lights disappear (the Risegårdene farms), observed a powerful light in the wood beneath his house. It looked as if a car was approaching the house. He went out to see and hear, but couldn't hear anything and the light disappeared.

If this was the same light phenomenon which followed Tom Arne, then there is something about the time which doesn't make sense. From Kjæråsgårdene (where he first encountered the light) and to Risegårdene (his last observation) the distance is 3 km, - corresponding to 5 minutes of normal driving with a motorbike.

It took Tom Arne 20 minutes.

The stretch from Andebu to Kodal usually demands only 15 minutes; this time it took him 30 minutes. In addition, he drove fast in order to get rid of the lights chasing him. About 15 minutes time "vanished" during the trip.

Kragerø-Drangedal, 27 July 1989

A young couple in a car on their way from Kragerø to Drangedal observed a bluewhite light in the sky. It could have been lightning since the sky was overcast and dark, and bad weather was imminent. However, shortly afterwards they spotted a red shimmering light in the sky. After having driven a couple of kilometers further on,

Date: 27 July 1989

Time: N/A

Duration: 3-4 minutes

Place: Between Kragerø and Drangedal, Southern Norway

Witness: A young couple (anonymous)

Nature of sighting: Object with blinking lights seen from car

they caught sight of something which they at first thought was an aeroplane. The phenomenon was seemingly at a high altitude and blinking with strong, white lights. These lights were always located at the same relative positions, hence the witnesses deduced they belonged to an object. Due to the darkness, no shape or contours could be seen. The object came "descending" downwards from the sky until it was some 150-200 m away from the car. The driver stopped the car and rolled down the window. For 10-15 seconds the object stood motionless in the air, then with a slight wobble it moved forwards and downwards. It flew so low that they eventually could see the lights through the wood. They drove further on, but they didn't see the phenomenon any more. No sound could be heard. The observation lasted for about 3-4 minutes.

Svene, Numedal, 3 October 1989

Date: 3 July 1989

Time: N/A

Duration: N/A

Place: Svene in the Numedalen Valley, Southern Norway

Witness: Ingvil Anina Sletten

Nature of sighting: House-sized object hovering above treetops

Ingvil Anina Sletten, 32 years old, observed the following phenomenon in Svene in Numedal: an object which hovered motionless ca. 50 m above the treetops. The object lit up the entire area,

had a clear and discernible shape, the size of a normal house and about 20 m long. It had two rows of white lights, one on top of the other, and two red, blinking lights. The object then moved slowly southwards before it turned left behind a hill. Mr. Nils Helge Tufto, who manages the hotel Imingfjell Turistheim, also witnessed this phenomenon.

Alnabru, 14 November 1989

Date: 14 November 1989
Time: N/A
Duration: 1-2 minutes
Place: Alnabru, near Oslo
Witness: 36-year old woman (anonymous)
Nature of sighting: Soundless airplane-like objects with blinking lights

A 36 year old woman was on her way home from her work, when she became aware of an unusual flying object. Initially, it resembled an aeroplane immediately after take-off gaining altitude. But due to the fact that it remained at a low altitude and also seemed to be stationary in the air, the witness became curious. She stopped her car and rolled down the window. Except from the surrounding traffic, no sound could be heard. The object's contour could barely be seen, but the entire row of light points were uplit with maximum power. On the underside there were two red, blinking lights situated towards the respective sides of the object. After about one minute the object shot upwards in the sky and positioned itself in the sky resembling an ordinary star. The weather was clear with a starry sky and the full moon was visible. The witness made a drawing of the object.

The observations in Sandefjord

1. 22 November 1989.

Mr. Ivar Spilde, 48 years old college lecturer from Sandefjord, reported several observations during the evening of 22 November.

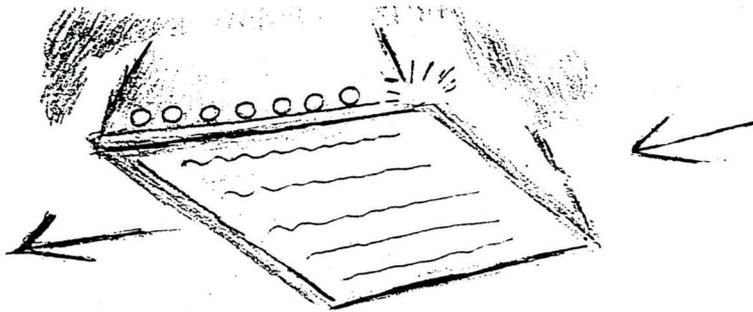
Date: 22 November 1989
Time: 7.15 pm, 9.15 pm, 11.00 pm
Duration: 10 minutes (estimated - 3 consecutive observations)
Place: Sandefjord
Witness: Ivar Spilde, partly together with his family
Nature of sighting: Several large objects with sound

At 7.15 pm he was driving a car on the Skiring-alsveien road (situated in the outskirts of Sandefjord) towards the south. He was with his mother and wife. Just above the car he caught the sight of a light which moves very slowly towards the east. He exclaims: "What a slow airplane!"

Two hours later, at 9.15 pm, his wife Wenche was driving on the Krokveien road towards Furustad. She had just picked up their daughter, and together they observed a flying object hovering above the town to the north. It is almost motionless and seems unusually large. At home, she describes the object to her husband as "a house with lights in several storeys".

From 9.45 and until 10.30 pm Ivar Spilde is very attentive toward any sound which penetrates the windows from outside. His curiosity is aroused. He repeatedly observes a helicopter over the western part of Sandefjord.

At 11.00 pm he is in the bathroom when he hears a somewhat deep, but damped sound. He draws the curtains open in order to look outside. From NW a flying object comes in a low altitude, roughly about 100 m above the ground. At first, he observes it from the front and can immediately establish that it is no airplane. The object was described as follows: underneath, in front, there is a broad row of lights with a fuselage over it. The fuselage is equipped with uplit "windows" in several "stories". Due to considerable consternation, Mr. Spilde said that this observation was the least accurate. However, soon afterwards the object was spotted just outside the house. The distance was estimated at some 150 m, the altitude still about 100 m above ground.



A drawing made by Ivar Spilde, showing the rectangular-shaped object.

Ivar Spilde recalls: "I can see it partly with the underside towards me. The shape is rectangular - the sides being roughly 15 and 20 m long, respectively, and the length shorter than the width. On the underside there are several (5-6) rows with a weak yellow-white light. The light makes the rectangular shape especially clear and visible. Upon the platform made of the rectangle, the fuselage can be glimpsed, although the side is weakly lit up. On the bottom of the fuselage, there are weak, rounded lights shining in various colours. The fuselage itself seems to be grey. On the back edge, which faces towards me, I can clearly see a powerful, almost pure white light. The light source is standing outside, separated from the fuselage, almost like a mast. Due to the light, this part of the fuselage clearly visible. The object disappears with the same speed as an ordinary plane in a southeasterly direction and finally moves outside my field of view".

To conclude, a very clear and detailed observation. At the same moment as the object passed the house, the picture on the TV-set was severely interfered with for some seconds.

The observation lasted for about 30 seconds.

2.15 December 1989 - I.

Britt Oswald, 21 years old, and her mother, Renate Oswald, reported seeing a remarkably "large" object through the windows of their living-room.

Date: 15 December 1989

Time: Between 4.00 and 4.15 pm

Duration: N/A

Place: Sandefjord

Witness: Britt and Renate Oswald

Nature of sighting: Squared object with lights and sound

This was between 4.00 and 4.15 pm on 15 December 1989. At first, the mother became aware of a humming sound outside the house and they looked outside. Then they spotted a squared object, with no wings and wider in the direction of movement than in length. The most remarkable detail was the lights: on top of the edge there was a chain of blinking (pulsating) white neon-lights which intermittently appeared as weak pastel colours. On the bottom there were windows with a pleasant, golden light. These windows were round.

The two witnesses went out on the terrace and saw the object glide away in the direction of Larvik (a town situated 15 km to the SW). The sound emanating from the object was a deep humming, almost like the even sound from a large ship. A couple of minutes later they rediscovered the object on the opposite side of the house. It seemed as if it had made a large turn and was on its way back in the same direction as

initially. The closest distance was estimated to about 500-600 m.

3. 15 December 1989 - II.

Date: 15 December 1989
Time: 10.50 pm
Duration: 1 minute (estimated)
Place: Sandefjord
Witness: Ivar Spilde
Nature of sighting: Illuminated rectangle with windows, blinking lights and sound

On this date, Ivar Spilde once more observed a flying object which resembled the one seen on 22 November. At 10.50 pm he went outside to

get some fresh air, when he noticed the deep, unusual sound he had heard three weeks earlier. He spotted the object relatively high in the sky, flying from east to west. It was quite like the "rectangle" from the first observation. In front and behind on the side now visible, he could see two blinking, orange-red lights. Between these two lights he could see white, window-like lights in clearly defined fields. These lights could have been situated on the bottom of the fuselage, and the posterior orange-red light appeared to be in the same position as the white light from the first observation. At the end of his report Mr. Spilde states: "After the object was well outside my field of view, I heard something which could indicate an enormous acceleration. The entire western part of the sky was filled with sound which grew and then faded again".

Observations in 1990

The 1990's began with several interesting observations and incidents. During the first months of the year, several sightings were reported from Hessdalen - although the inhabitants are now more reluctant to give away information about their sightings. Most coverage, however, were given to the purported "landing marks" in the desolate mountains at Sunnmøre, Northwestern Norway. Although intriguing, thorough investigation indicated a more mundane explanation regarding their cause. In addition, several other cases were reported and investigated, showing that the UFO-activity still remains at a relatively high level.

Hessdalen, February 1990

A man had been out walking, and when returning to his home he caught sight of an object just beside his house. The object hovered motionless in the air, and its dimensions were estimated to be ca. 2 meter in diameter and ca. 25 meter long. Suddenly, it tilted and flew away; disappearing soon afterwards.

Date: February 1990
Time: N/A
Duration: N/A
Place: Hessdalen
Witness: 1 (anonymous)
Nature of sighting: Solid object at close range

The witness wanted to be anonymous for the same reason as that of most others, namely fear of being ridiculed. This is a phenomenon we know very well!

Høyanger, 12 June 1990

12 June 1990 at 3.30 pm a farm worker in Høyanger caught sight of a strange phenomenon, appearing white, which moved towards the wood from the west. Together with two other witnesses the peasant observed the object through binoculars. They watched it go down to the ground at the home field some 800 meters away. The

Date: 12 June 1990
Time: 3.30 pm
Duration: ca. 15 minutes
Place: Høyanger, Sognefjord in Western Norway
Witness: Anonymous
Nature of sighting: Tri-coloured object with acceleration

object went 8-10 meters along the ground before it lay down motionless. The object's size was estimated at about 5 meters. It was tri-coloured, consisting of yellow, white and blue, all easily discernible through binoculars. The object remained motionless for a quarter of an hour. Suddenly it ascended straight upwards, with a tremendous speed, quite unbelievable to the witnesses. The main witness explained that the spot where the object landed was situated at 250 meters above sea level. A mountain top just behind it was 960 meters high. This distance was covered in one second by the object. The underside was golden red and the object went upwards until it no longer could be seen.

Lørenskog, 15 July 1990

Date: 15 July 1990
Time: 03.40 pm
Duration: N/A
Place: Lørenskog, Southern Norway
Witness: 1 (anonymous)
Nature of sighting: Bullet-shaped object observed by busdriver

15 July 1990 at 3.40 pm a busdriver came driving from the south towards the central hospital at Lørenskog. Suddenly he caught sight of a strange object which either flew very slowly, or hovered motionless in the air. Its shape resembled that of a bullet, it was wingless and without any sort of identification marks - unlike ordinary airplanes. The driver made a turn to the left, and then the object disappeared behind some trees. 8-10 sec-

onds later he gets clear of the trees, but where he would expect the object to be there was nothing. At a bus stop just a short while later on, he manages to take a look towards the sky once more. Then he saw a red, blinking light relatively high in the sky. At first, he believed it was an ambulance helicopter, but suddenly the light became larger (or, alternatively descended towards the witness). It stopped and hovered motionless in the air, thereafter it flew slowly horizontally. Then it began to oscillate sideways like a pendulum, until it suddenly disappeared, like vanishing into thin air.

The weather was clear, with a blue, cloudless sky.

Valen, 14 September 1990

Date: 14 September 1990
Time: 1: 10.45 pm, 2 and 3: 11.25 pm
Duration: 1 and 2: N/A, 3: ca. 6 minutes
Place: Valen in Western Norway
Witness: 1: Else B. Ludvigsen, 2: Ragnvald Hovden, 3: anonymous
Nature of sighting: Three independent sightings of a powerful luminous phenomenon

Sighting 1

Else B. Ludvigsen (age 29) explains: at ca. 10.45 pm we caught sight of a light above the hill at Ranavik. The phenomenon was oblong in shape and motionless. Compared to the moon this light was slightly narrower in width and as high as two diameters of the moon. It seemed that no light escaped from the shape, which was rectangular. It seemed as if the oblong shape made a marked contrast with the background of the sky.

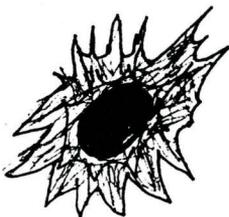
Sighting 2

Ragnvald Hovden (age 37) reported about a strange phenomenon. At 11.25 pm from the window of his living room he caught sight of what he first believed to be a distress signal rocket above an island in the distance. The distance was estimated to be about 3 kilometres and the object

Ragnvald Hovden's own drawings of his observation on 14 September 1990.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

1. First sight.
2. Distance ca. 3 kilometres
3. Distance ca. 200 metres; the phenomenon has straightened up and is descending

4. The phenomenon descends behind the trees.
5. The light disappears and vanish.

was at an altitude of some 150 m. A little bit later, however, it becomes clear that this cannot be a signal rocket. Now, it is a luminous, oval ball of light, which grows larger amazingly fast. The light is intense. It took Hovden 5 seconds from his discovery of the ball until he managed to get out on the terrace to get a better view. After 2 more seconds, he discovers that the ball already has reached the seashore, which is about 200 m away from him. The luminous sphere straightens up, and he gets an impression that it is equipped with "wings" or a "belly-belt which resembles a platform". At this time the light seemed to be more yellow-white and shone upwards. The sphere descends vertically behind the pines

which are standing in front of the seashore. The light disappears slowly, like that of a gasburner with the valve turned slowly off. But this light wasn't flames. Due to some car noise close by, he couldn't decide whether the phenomenon emitted any sounds; perhaps some weak humming. Down at the seashore he couldn't find anything left of it, nor can he smell anything. The weather is clear with a starry sky. The sphere had an estimated diameter of 7 m and the speed perhaps 1500 km/h. Two other persons also witnessed the event.

Sighting 3

A housewife in her 60's explains that she had

turned off her TV-set at ca. 11.25 pm and then took a look out of the window. There she caught sight of a brightly shining oval object between Ranavik and Toftevangen on the Halsnøy island. The object flew in a SE direction and disappeared behind a low hill. The distance, which was about 4 km, was covered in 5-6 minutes. The witness stated that she had never seen anything like this strong, yellow-orange colour.

Strange lights in the Gudbrandsdalen valley

Date: 8 August 1990

Time: 11.45 pm

Duration: ca. 3 minutes

Place: Årstulen, Gudbrandsdalen valley, Southern Norway

Witness: Anne Rannstad

Nature of sighting: Powerful light low in the sky

The witness, Anne Rannstad had a strange observation in the Gudbrandsdalen valley 8 August 1990. She was on her way by car towards Årstulia, situated ca. 25 km from Harpefoss located in the midst of Southern Norway. Her father owns a cabin there, in a quite desolate mountain area. The road is usually devoid of traffic, and she didn't see any other cars on her trip. The weather was clear with moonshine, and she could glimpse some tiny stars in the sky - which was uplit due to the moonshine and the light Norwegian summer. At Årstulen, ca. 2 km away from the cabin, she suddenly saw a huge light low in the sky. It shone brightly, and had a yellow colour. She stated that "if I say that the moon was as large as a football, this light was like a tennisball in comparison". She stopped the car and watched the light for about one minute. The time was then 11.45 pm. The light slowly descended behind the hillside. She backed the car in order to try to get to a higher point of observation; however, she couldn't see the light anymore.

After this incident, she drove further; following a small hill downwards and a turn to the left onto

the road towards Årstulia. Here, the terrain is flat and she drove along the road towards her father's cabin. She had driven for some 100 m when the light reappeared, now hanging motionless just above the hillside. She stopped the car and went outside in order to get a better view. No sound could be heard. Then, suddenly there was another light, appearing on the right hand side of the first, with a large angular distance between them. Due to these sudden "apparitions" she understandably got quite uneasy, and immediately took her car and drove back to the more populated areas in the valley nearby. She was alone in the mountains and the situation was becoming a bit uncomfortable.

Later on she regretted that she didn't make any attempt to assess the distance to the lights. However, the following day she drove up to the observation place and tried to reconstruct the incident. She figured out that according to the elevation and position of the last appearing light, it had to be situated in front of one of the mountains. Hence, with this information she thinks that one should be able to establish the distance to the light.

She ends her report by stating she is used to be alone in the mountains. She has worked several years as a milkmaid and has also camped in her father's cabin or in the mountain farm in nearly all of her holidays. Hence, she says that there should be no reason for her to construct "sightings" in order to get away from a lonesome stay at the cabin. She also claims that she is not afraid of the dark. As a final comment, she adds that during the observation, she had a feeling of being watched.

Investigated by Per Ottesen.

UFO-landing marks in Vanylven?

At the end of July 1990 unexplainable traces were found in the mountain terrain near Vanylven, Sunnmøre, in the northwestern part of Southern Norway. The traces, located beside a small mountain lake, immediately spurred public attention and soon the local media discussed the mysterious case in almost every edition.

Even Norway's largest newspaper, Verdens Gang, had a significant article in the beginning of August. UFO-Norge's local investigator, Johannes Anonby, made a thorough field-investigation a few days afterwards. Specimens containing earth and stones from the site were sent to the University in Bergen for special analysis.

The traces were discovered 27 July 1990 by two local residents, Bjarne Sjøstad and Åge Olsen. Just three days afterwards the local newspaper Sunnmørsposten published the first article covering the finding, interviewing the two discoverers. The following day, the newspaper published a new article. A geotechnician was cited, stating that the traces couldn't have been caused by avalanches.

With this background, UFO-Norge's field-investigator Johannes Anonby made a trip to the area 5 August.

The traces were situated in a desolate mountain area, about 700 m above sea level, on a level plain between a couple of mountaintops. The nearest mountain, Litleblæja, is 1000 m high and was situated some hundred meters away. The area is located well above the local timber line and consists mainly of marshes and bushes.

Originally, there were four traces visible in the terrain, covering an area of ca. 100 x 140 m. The main trace was 60 m long and between four and eight meters wide. The appearance was something like an open wound in the green terrain around, with a 1,5 meter high rampart ploughed up at the eastern side. The trace consisted of two parts, and one could easily spot parallel grooves on the surface - as if caused by the "teeth" from a bulldozer. A great number of small stones were spread around in the terrain, both inside and outside the trace. In addition to the main trace, there were two smaller ones, with roughly the same appearance as the first. A fourth one, consisting mainly of loose stone- and earth masses, was situated in the outskirts of the trace area.

Press coverage

As mentioned above, the case was thoroughly debated in the local press, mainly in the newspa-

per Sunnmørsposten. The first article, published on Monday 30 July, had the title "UFO-traces in Vanylven?" The two discoverers were interviewed and it was speculated whether the mysterious traces could have been caused by a UFO.

The following day, Sunnmørsposten published another article under the title: "Unexplained traces near Syvde". Engineer and geotechnician Bjørn Wivestad at the Norwegian road office, comments that it is hardly possible that avalanches have caused the scars in the terrain. He characterizes the traces as a mystery.

The newspaper has also a column called "open line" where readers can make phone calls and give their comments to actual topics. At this time, the comments were naturally concentrated around the mysterious traces. People tend to segregate into two groups; the pros and cons of the avalanche theory. Among the many calls are also reports of strange lights seen above the fjords in the vicinity of the trace-area. Incidentally, the dates of observation matches closely to that of the discovery of the traces.

Other readers suggest ball-lightning as a possible cause for the traces. Some recent sightings from the beginning of August are also mentioned.

Sunnmørsposten mentions the coming investigation by Mr. Anonby in an article dated 2 August.

The newspaper Fjordingen refers to an incident, reportedly from the 1950's, where similar traces were discovered in a district nearby. The ground was stripped down to the rocks in a track being 50 meters long and 4-5 meters wide. A preliminary investigation was made by representatives from the Army and Security police under quite rigorous security restrictions. The consulting geologist stated that it couldn't have been a meteorite which caused the tracks. Other theories supported the idea that it could have been a Russian missile long way off course, although nobody really accepted this explanation, either. The term "UFO" wasn't mentioned at all.

The preliminary results from Johannes Anonby were presented in Fjordingen 7 August under the title "Possible UFO-traces". He states that

“the traces are interesting, but they hardly support the notion of UFO-observation in our organisation”. Furthermore, according to his opinion, he doubts if it could have been snow and ice which caused the trace.

The largest newspaper in Norway, Verdens Gang, wrote on 4 August: “No one can give any explanation to the phenomenon in the small village of Syvde on Sunnmøre. The strange tracks in the mountain 700 m above sea level, have initiated a UFO-fever among the locals.” Several sources are cited, offering wildly different explanations. A professor in geology at the University in Oslo is sure the tracks stem from the mining of valuable minerals, although that statement couldn't be validated by a local mining-company.

One of the early discoverers thinks that the tracks have to be caused by a low-flying object scratching into the ground.

A geotechnician, Bjørn Wivestad (initially cited in Sunnmørsposten) entirely dismiss that an avalanche could have caused the tracks.

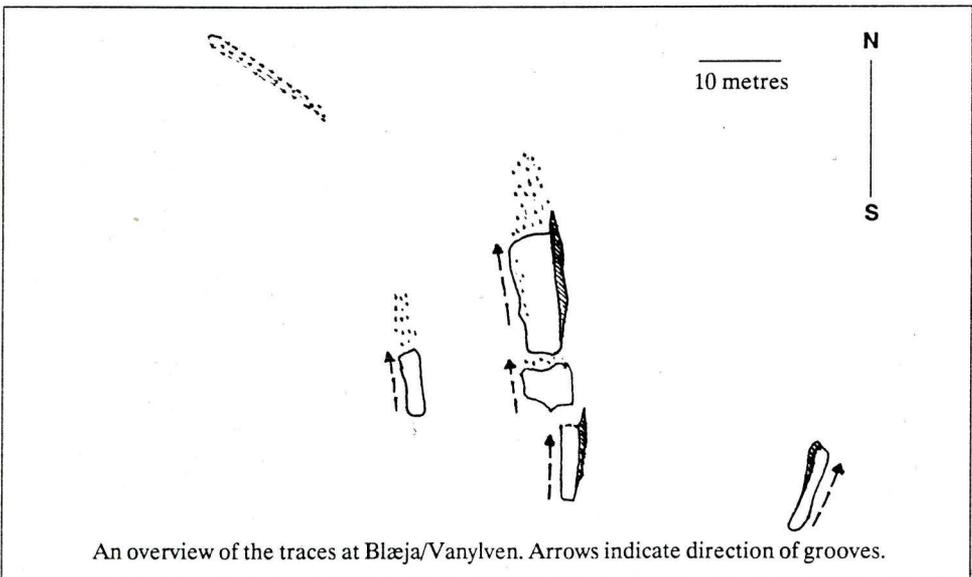
The article also refers to reports about strange light-phenomena observed earlier during the winter in the same area. Naturally enough, the

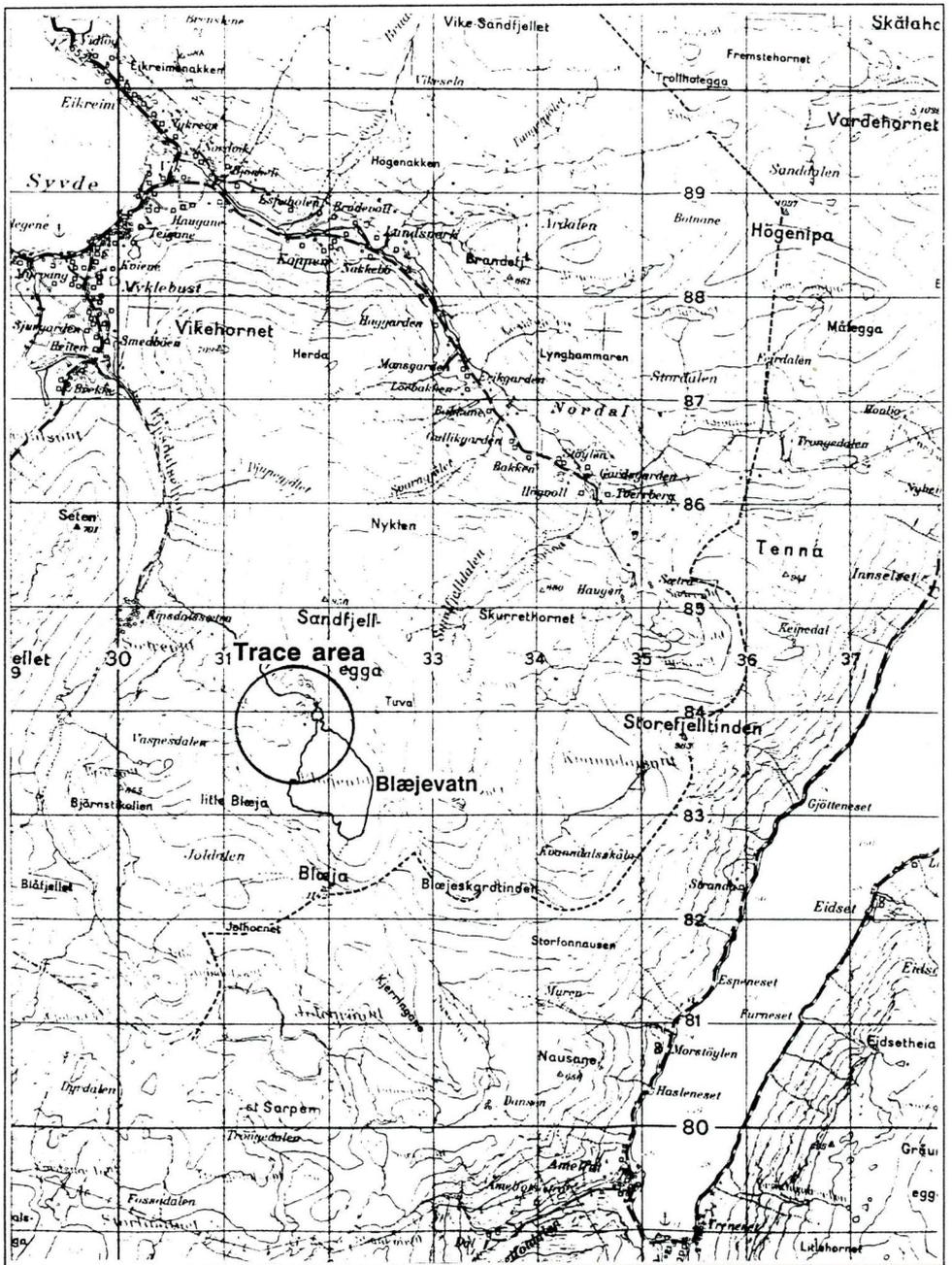
debate was hot among the locals as to what may have caused the traces.

Report from UFO-Norge's investigator

Sunday 5 August 1990 our local investigator, Johannes Anonby made a thorough investigation on the site. The resulting report, issued 14 August, was very well received among the scientific personnel at the University of Bergen. It documented all of Anonby's findings, and together with the enclosed pictures, it gave a very good impression of the tracks. Due to lack of space, it is not possible to give a full amount here; we will merely indicate some details which were important for the ongoing evaluation of the case.

The tracks were located almost exactly at 700 m above sea level, well above the local timberline. The terrain is level, surrounded by steep hillsides and mountains on two sides. The highest peak in the immediate vicinity is the Little Blæja mountain some 1000 m above sea level. A small lake is situated 300-400 m to the SE. The main vegetation consists of grass, marshes and bushes, giving the tracks a more striking appearance than if trees were present.





The tracks were divided into four, designated A, B, C and D by the investigator. Three of them were ordinary "tracks": appearing as if plowed into the ground. The fourth (D) consisted of loose material, stones and grass distributed astray in an almost straight line in the terrain - upon the ground.

In at least one of the other tracks (B) there were clear printmarks or grooves several meters in length, almost as if a caterpillar had driven over the uncovered soil. The length of the various tracks were as follows: A - 20 m; B - 60 m; C - 10 m; D - 40 m. The width varied from 2 - 5 m.

Several clues indicated that the tracks had been formed recently, i.e. 1-2 months at most before the initial finding. Firstly, pieces of turf that were thrown around showed new plant growth upwards, in the direction of light. The recent growth was scarce (a few centimeters), but significant, and in these altitudes it indicates some 5-6 weeks growth-time. Secondly, the hard and slippery surface present in the bottom and sides of track B when discovered, was washed away during the following 2-3 weeks in the rainy weather. This particular surface was then still present in the steep part of the track, indicating that the tracks were made no more than 3-4 weeks before the discovery 27 July. These findings should more or less exclude the avalanche-theory since extensive snow-melting would probably have destroyed the tracks (and the hard surface) if formed earlier.

Together with the report there was enclosed a statement from Mr. Krister Kristensen, a geologist from Norway's Geotechnical Institute. He claimed that the tracks seemed to be the result of snow-avalanches.

Other investigations

Earth- and stone samples were sent to the University of Bergen in the middle of August for closer examination. They were scrutinized at the Department of Microbiology (DoM) and Department of Geology (DoG), respectively. At DoM bacterial and mycelial growth in the specimens were tested, together with measurements of

radioactivity. At DoG stones from the site were evaluated, together with the report and pictures. The conclusion from the Department of Microbiology was as follows: "*With respect to the above mentioned analyses, there were no measurable differences between the sample from one of the tracks (C) and the sample from outside the immediate trackarea*".

Similarly, the verdict from the panel of three geologists at the Department of Geology was quite mundane. They considered it most likely (after studying the pictures and the report made by geologist Krister Kristensen) that the tracks were formed by so called wet snow-avalanches. However, they recommended a closer, on-the-spot investigation by an expert in this particular field of geology.

After recommendation from the geologists at DoG, Mr. Lars Harald Blikra at the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGS) was contacted a few days later. Being a doctoral student with special interests in this field of geology he was considered the right person to give his views in this case. After a short presentation over the telephone, the report together with pictures were sent to NGS. Some days later a letter was returned, containing his conclusions. They were, shortly speaking, the same as that of the three former geologists. He made a slight reservation, with respect to the point of time at which the tracks were made. The time of formation would be important when determining if it really were an avalanche. Furthermore, he pointed out that the knowledge of such geological phenomena was limited.

The stone samples were also evaluated by a majoring student in geology in Bergen. Her conclusion agreed with all of the others in stating that it was an overall possibility that the tracks and stones were formed/transported by avalanches. However, a certain amount of the investigated stonematerial (from track B) was probably not left on the ground by the last event; whereas the material from D (loose material on the ground with no tracks) could possibly have been left there recently.

New information

According to another local newspaper - Vestavisa on 12 October - a Mr. Jørgen Ekremseter made a trip to Vanylven and the track area 1 September. Incidentally, Ekremseter was an employee (engineer) at the Norwegian Geological Survey, although it must be pointed out that this trip was entirely private. Together with two friends, he drove the road between Trondheim and Vanylven by car (a trip of several hundred kilometres). They were equipped with a radioactivity meter - a scintillometer - and had left the apparatus on during the last half of the trip. They carried it up the few kilometres in the roadless terrain to the track area.

During all of this period, the readings were all the same, some 1000-1500 counts per minute. Surprisingly, just from where the tracks started and ca. 200 m towards lake Blæjavatn (in a southeasterly direction) the counts increased up to 3500 counts per minute. They scanned the entire area, with the sensor being held 30-50 cm above the ground. The area with increased radioactivity was measured to be ca. 200 m long and 30-50 m

in width, stretching in a southeasterly direction away from the two first tracks (A and B).

In addition to measuring the radioactivity, the team also took some earth-samples from the area. The samples were subsequently analysed (a so called ICAP analysis, measuring the content and relative distribution of elements), although no deviation could be detected from that of ordinary (blind) samples outside the tracks.

Mr. Ekremseter had also noticed the distinct cuts in plants and earth-surfaces. Personally, he was a bit skeptical of the avalanche-theory, although he admitted being no expert in this field. Regarding the increased level of radioactivity, this could be explained by assuming that the area consisted of minerals with an inherently higher natural radiation level. In addition, the area was also subject to landslides, causing an additional build-up of perhaps slightly radioactive material.

Point of time for the event

At a later stage, it became more evident that the tracks had to be made late in the spring, perhaps even early in the summer. After some months of



Some of the newspaper headlines referring to the "landing-marks".

investigation, Mr. Anonby was shown a picture taken of the area on 16 May. The snow covered the entire site, with no sign of the tracks. However, by a closer examination of the picture, Mr. Anonby could see large masses of snowslides in the terrain; on the bottom the masses were bent - at a right angle to the direction of the initial slides - in the same way as the tracks discovered later. Additionally, Mr. Ekremsæter made a remark about his brother, who incidentally had visited the area on 1 June. Having studied the later trackarea with binoculars (being some kil-

ometres distant) he couldn't detect any tracks at that time. In other words, one can establish, almost for certain, that the tracks were formed between 1 June and 27 July. With these facts in mind, it is tempting to conclude that the whole phenomenon must have had a highly natural origin. Although some intriguing findings (i.e. the increased radioactivity) may imply other solutions, it is sensible to prefer the conventional explanation, until proven otherwise. That was also the final verdict of UFO-Norge.

Observations in 1991

1991 began with a UFO-"wave" near Bergen, together with sightings in Northern-Norway. During the following months, several sightings were also made in Southern-Norway, especially in the area near Tønsberg. During Easter, an intriguing case developed when several witnesses observed a luminous phenomenon which made a landing. Our report centre was also kept busy later this year, when several observations called for action in late summer and early fall.

UFO over Trengereid

Time: Between 6.00 and 23.15 pm
Date: Between 16 January and ca. 10 february 1991
Duration: Multiple observations lasting from 1-5 minutes each
Place: Trengereid, near Bergen, Western-Norway
Witnessess: 25-30 persons (estimated)
Nature of sightings: Soundless, illuminated objects with blinking lights

In the middle of January 1991 a series of observations started at Trengereid, a small populated area some 20 kilometres east of Bergen, Southern Norway. During the next three weeks 20-30

observations were reported. The description was seemingly of the same phenomenon: soundless, illuminated objects, flying low over the fjords disappearing after a few minutes behind nearby mountains. However, careful analysis revealed that most of the observations probably were of airplanes. Nevertheless, a small residue indicated the presence of an unknown phenomenon.

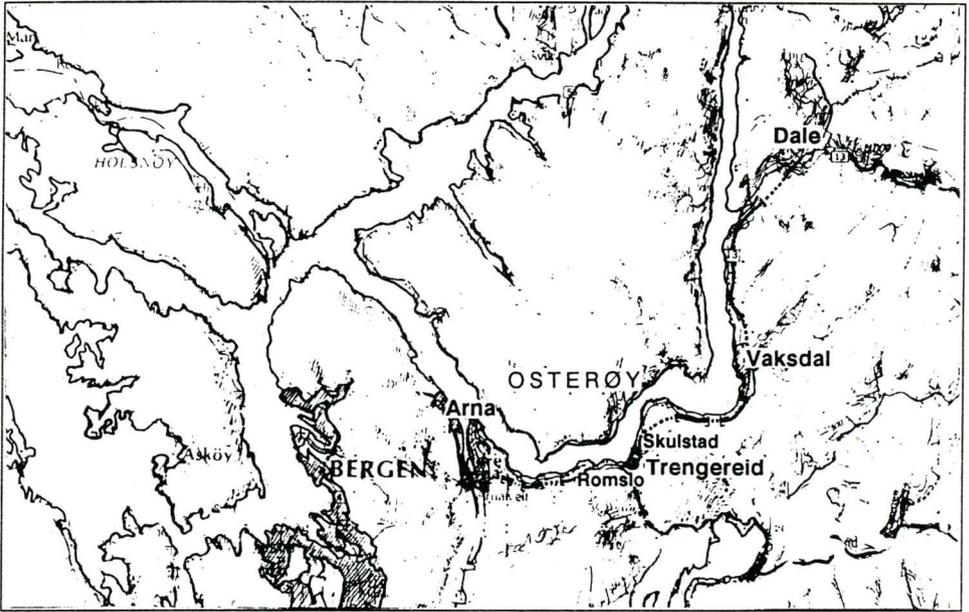
In the period from 16 January to about 10 Fe-

UFO over Trengereid?

SIDE 14



The first headline in "Bergens Arbeiderblad"



bruary 1991 the small village Trengereid was almost haunted by luminous phenomena seen by several witnesses during the evening. The phenomena were described as being spherical or oval in shape, equipped with white and/or red blinking lights moving at low altitudes (often apparently below the surrounding mountain tops), from east to west over the fjord. The observations were concentrated to the areas around Trengereid, Vaksdal and the isle of Osterøy (see map). During the last week of this period, ca. 3-10 February, several newspapers together with the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation showed a keen interest.

Trengereid is situated 20 kilometres ENE of Bergen along the railway line connecting Bergen and Oslo. The place is a steep hillside, facing west, with several mountains in its vicinity. On the other side of an inland fjord, the isle of Osterøy is situated. Vaksdal, another small populated area, is located 8 km to the NE.

The observations commences

The initial observation was made 16 January by

Inge Skulstad, a local resident at Trengereid. At 8.50 pm he caught sight of a flying object, equipped with 15-20 blinking white lights together with two red ones at each side. The object was discovered over a headland to the west, ca. 1 kilometer distant. It hovered motionless for about 4 minutes until it disappeared behind a hillside nearby.

To his surprise, the same object reappeared at 11.10 the same evening. It made the same movements as the first time, disappearing behind the hillside 1-2 kilometres away. This time, however, it was visible for only 1 1/2 minute. Mr. Skulstad had time to fetch binoculars and watch the object carefully. He also managed to call a close neighbour to witness the event; hence, a total of four observers were able to watch the phenomenon.

Between the two observations, Mr. Skulstad contacted the local police station. The person on duty contacted Flesland airport outside Bergen just to confirm that there had been no recorded aerial activity at the actual point of time.

Mr. Skulstad stated that he had been put on the

alert by reports in the newspapers of other UFO-sightings. Just a couple of days before, several UFOs had been reported in Lofoten, Northern Norway - some of them having virtually the same characteristics as the one he just saw.

More observations

In the period after 16 January, the number of observations and witnesses was steadily increasing. Many of the witnesses gave apparently similar descriptions of the phenomenon. On 7 February a meeting was arranged at Trengereid, where many of the local residents together with journalists, TV-teams from the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation and a local TV-company were present. UFO-Norge had one representative at the meeting, Mr. Finn W. Kalvik, who was presented for the various reports together with drawings, photographs and a video-footage. Up to that date, at least 20 observations had been made, and during the first part of that week (3 - 10 February) sightings every evening were becoming a routine.

The video-footage was recorded by a local TV-company in the evening on Monday 4 February. Lasting for ca. 3 minutes, it showed a diffuse luminous phenomenon above Trengereid, unfortunately with no further details. However, according to the air traffic controller at Flesland airport, no airplanes were present in the area at that particular point of time.

On 8 February, the newspaper Bergens Arbeiderblad had its entire front-page dedicated to an alleged photo of the phenomenon. An observer had taken two pictures of an object hovering almost motionless low over the fjord for some minutes on Monday 4 February, at 6.55 pm.

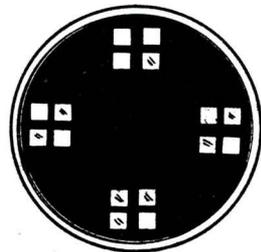
Some of the other reports were quite intriguing, and, taken at face value one could hardly offer any conventional explanation without rejecting the credibility of the witness.

One of these reports, issued by Mr. Sigmund Høyseter contains a high degree of strangeness. On Sunday 3 February he was located at Vaksdal. A few minutes past 11 in the evening, he caught sight of the UFO coming at great speed across the sky. It made a sudden halt, hovering

motionless for some seconds before it lit up and disappeared. Through binoculars he saw two weak lights, between them a cigar-shaped object. Small cylinder-shaped projectiles of light emanated from the UFO, which disappeared downwards to the ground. Having been an amateur pilot for many years (adding further credibility to the witness), Mr. Høyseter was certain that this phenomenon couldn't be an airplane. Nor the planet Venus, which at that period could be seen shining brightly above the western horizon after sunset.

He also noticed a couple of other characteristics, which convinced him that this could be no conventional phenomenon. He was backed by 4 other witnesses in the neighbourhood who later corroborated his testimony.

Another sighting was reported by Vidar Gjørund and his wife, on Wednesday 6 February a few minutes past 11 in the evening. Through the large windows in their house, Mr. Gjørund was the first to spot "something gigantic" with 4 squared yellow and green blinking lights flying slowly and without any sound above them. They live at Risnes, a headland ca. 1 kilometer west of Trengereid. Vidar Gjørund was immediately spell-bound; his wife terrified, but they both went out on the veranda to get a better look at the phenomenon. The lights silently came closer, and suddenly they discovered a black circle



The UFO that flew over the house of Vidar and Linda Beate Gjørund, on Wednesday 6 February at 11.00 pm.

around and behind the lights, as if they were fixed on a large craft. Whatever it was, it passed over the house at relatively great altitude, but apparently lower than the mountains around (which in that area were 500-700 m high). The witnesses ran to a window on the opposite side of the house, and they could see the phenomenon disappear westwards in the direction of Romslo (a headland some 1,5 kilometres away). The time then was exactly 11.07 pm. He immediately called the local police station in Arna. The officer on duty informed him that he had heard a similar report from a credible witness; however, they knew nothing further which might help the Gjosund couple.

Later on, a request to the Flesland airport revealed that no aerial traffic had been present in the area between 10.50 and 23.21. Hence, it can positively be ruled out that this phenomenon had been caused by any conventional aircraft.

Media coverage

Initially, the observations were covered in the local newspapers. The first article appeared in Bygdanytt 25 January, presenting the sightings of Inge Skulstad. Later on, several of the other newspapers in the area published articles from the ongoing sightings. During the last week of this period, even two of the largest newspapers in Norway (Dagbladet and Verdens Gang in Oslo) published accounts of the wave at Trengereid. At this point also the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation - from the local office in Bergen - showed a positive interest. Colleagues equipped with portable TV-cameras had been present most of the week hoping to capture the phenomenon. Unfortunately without luck, although the photographer had a strange sighting sine camera. At 9.40 pm on Monday 4 February, together with several other witnesses, Mr. Terje Dahle observed a strange phenomenon over Trengereid. He saw an object in the air, being shaped like a cupola on top and having two bobbles on the underside. Suddenly he caught sight of two strange objects which moved soundlessly through the air. He also saw two parallel lights, changing colour from cold blue to orange.

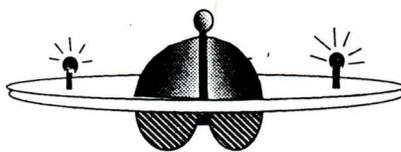
The lights had the shape of a cross. The object (the report is unclear whether it finally was one or two of them) moved at a great speed. After a while it turned southwards and disappeared; the total observation time was ca. 3-4 minutes. Mr. Dahle wondered if it could have been a helicopter, but finally rejected that hypothesis, together with the possibility of it being an airplane or hang-glider.

Another colleague, however, Mr. Ole Geir Herland, had no observation which couldn't be ascribed to airplanes.

Earlier that week the observations were mentioned at least twice in the national radio; first, an interview with Inge Skulstad, and the day after, comments from UFO-Norge's investigator Per Ottesen. A local TV-station, TV-Bergen, presented the case, interviewing UFO-Norge representative Finn W. Kalvik. A short video-footage was also shown in the program.

The newspaper most involved in this case was Bergens Arbeiderblad, the second largest in Bergen. They had several front-pages and covered the case with exhaustive articles at least 4 times during the last period.

Generally, the media treated the phenomenon in a positive way, being open for various solutions. In particular, Bergens Arbeiderblad carried many headlines on the phenomenon, and adopted an objective approach to the case. However, in the last article (on Saturday 9 February), they suddenly changed their attitude, claiming to have found the sole solution to the sightings (see the following page).



Mr. Terje Dahle's impression of the UFO, observed from Trengereid on Monday 4 February at 09.40 pm.

Alternative explanations

Saturday 9 February, Bergens Arbeiderblad made the following headline: "He has the answer to the UFO-riddle". The journalist had interviewed air traffic controller Knut Johan Mohn at Flesland airport. He claimed that the cause of the observations at Trengereid was incoming airplanes from Oslo. He referred especially to Scandinavian Airlines' flight 339 arriving Flesland at 11.15 pm as the prime culprit. He maintained that the clear and cold weather (which, unusually in Western Norway, had been stable for about 3 weeks) made possible several meteorological and optical phenomena. In fact, the entire wave of sightings had coincided entirely with this kind of weather - Inge Skulstad's first observation happened a couple of days after the commencement of the stable weather front.

Mr. Mohn stated that due to these conditions, inhabitants at Trengereid could see the incoming airplanes from Oslo up to 20 minutes before passing over the area. Seen head-on on a distance (say, 50-100 kilometres), the powerful landing-lights often could seem to be motionless without any sound. Furthermore, optical illusions could come into being due to temperature inversions over the fjords and valleys near Trengereid. This could have the effect that landing-lights were distorted and eventually skewed to the extent that they could be observed at a totally other place from where the plane actually was.

Most of the sightings were made between 11.00 and 11.20 pm and this corresponds closely to the point of SK 339's arrival from Oslo. This route becomes visible just before 11.00 pm over Hardangervidda when it's barely halfway between Oslo and Bergen (i.e. more than 100 km away from Trengereid). During the next 20 minutes it may look as if the airplane is motionless. Just before arriving Trengereid (itself situated some 30 km ENE of Flesland), the airplane performs either a left- or right hand turn before disappearing out of the view from Trengereid.

In this connection it should be stressed that Trengereid is situated on a steep hill, oriented

westwards. Observers here cannot - under any conditions - look eastwards toward Hardangervidda and see airplanes with landing-lights. Moreover, he is right when describing the distorting effect of temperature-inversions. However, a refracted image won't be stable for more than a couple of seconds; contradictory to the sightings of the strange phenomena seen hovering over the fjord for several minutes.

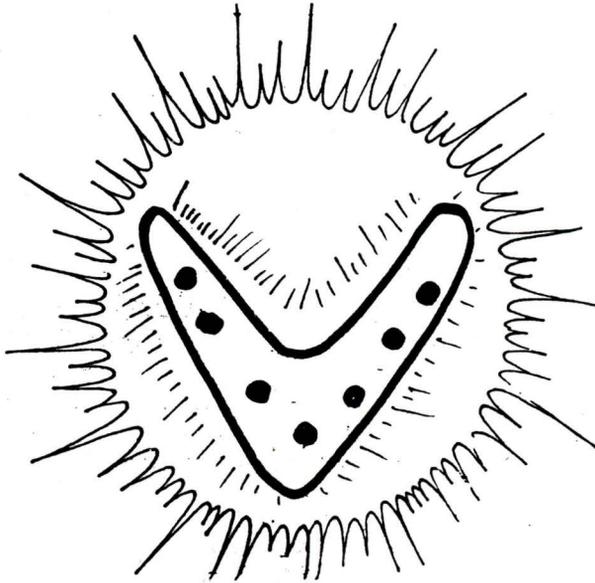
In the article, two of the main witnesses (Vidar Gjørund and Inge Skulstad) together with Finn Kalvik were questioned for their opinion regarding the airplane theory. The witnesses claimed that their sightings certainly couldn't be ascribed to airplanes. Mr. Kalvik stated that several of the observations were possible aircraft; however, at least four observations could not be explained in these terms.

A perhaps more farfetched explanation is presented at the end of the article. An employee at the highways authority, who worked at a road construction site in the area, claimed that a so-called direction laser was stolen two weeks earlier. He maintained that if the laser were directed towards the sky during night-time, it could spur curious visual effects. He conjectured that the sightings over Trengereid were caused by the unauthorized use of this laser.

The work of UFO-Norge

Our representative Finn W. Kalvik was present at Trengereid on 7 February, as earlier mentioned. Here he interviewed witnesses, distributed report forms, watched a video and looked at drawings and sketches of the phenomenon. Report forms were later returned directly to our report centre in Tønsberg. UFO-Norge's branch in Bergen was informed daily by the various updated newspaper articles together with contact persons at the site.

Two observation excursions to Trengereid were made, the first on Sunday 10 February, the second on Wednesday 13 February. The four participants were present at various sites around and above Trengereid, watching the skies in the usual "sighting-hours", i.e. between 8 and 11.30 pm. Both evenings were cold and clear, ideally suited



A drawing of the phenomenon observed above Masfjorden on Friday 1 March.

for this kind of activity. The team observed a lot of aerial "objects"; however, none of the sightings were other than of ordinary airplanes of various kinds. Furthermore, other members of UFO-Norge had been present almost every evening during the last week. Despite their commitment, no strange objects were spotted.

UFO spotted over Masfjorden

According to the newspaper *Norhordland*, a strange aerial phenomenon was observed over the Masfjorden fjord Saturday 1 March. A luminous sphere with a V-shaped figure inside was observed by several named witnesses, moving from west to east. The phenomenon was visible for some 10-15 minutes around 8.00 o'clock in the morning. All witnesses were certain that it couldn't have been an aircraft of any kind.

In addition, two women caught sight of a similar phenomenon on Thursday 28 February, around 8.30 am. The phenomenon was hovering moti-

onless for quite a long time before it disappeared behind a mountain nearby.

Masfjorden is situated ca. 50 kilometres NNW of Trengereid; the area is rather desolate with relatively high-rising mountains and several small fjords connected with the sea.

Conclusion

In spite of the high number of reported sightings, only a few of them (6-7) could be considered interesting. Taking these reports at face value, they clearly hint at the presence of an unknown phenomenon. They may indicate that Trengereid and nearby areas were visited by a strange phenomenon that defied conventional explanations, i.e. the airplane and meteorological hypothesis. To speculate a bit, the phenomenon could have been a so-called RPV - a remotely piloted vehicle, which some "innovative" person could have used just for fun. On the other end of the scale, a more exotic explanation would be called

for, including *bona fide* UFOs.

However, we have earlier in UFO-Norge documented that many apparently reliable witnesses have totally misconceived original UFO-stimuli, distorting conventional phenomena in the most fantastic ways. Whether or not such psychological effects have been at play here, one can only speculate.

Regardless of any doubts on behalf of the witnesses, however, the sightings at Trengereid were very interesting, and spurred a mass-media coverage which was beneficial also for UFO-Norge.

Possible landing at Haukeli

Date: 24 - 29 March 1991

Time: Between 9.30 and 11.00 pm

Duration: Four consecutive observations, lasting from 1 hour to 2 1/2 hrs each

Place: Øydeskyvatn, near Haukeli, Southern-Norway

Witnesses: Signe Mjåland (main witness) together with 6 other witnesses

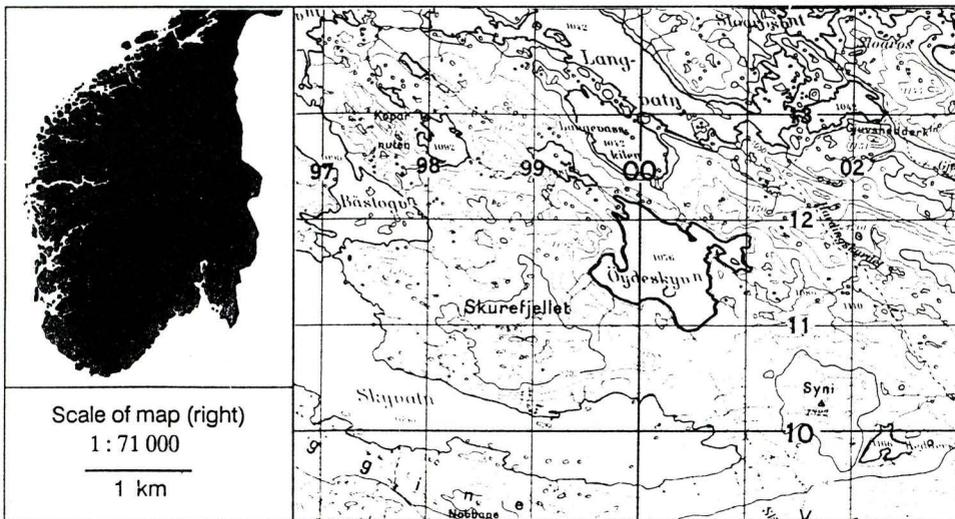
Nature of sighting: Luminous phenomenon at close range - suspected landing traces found

The events

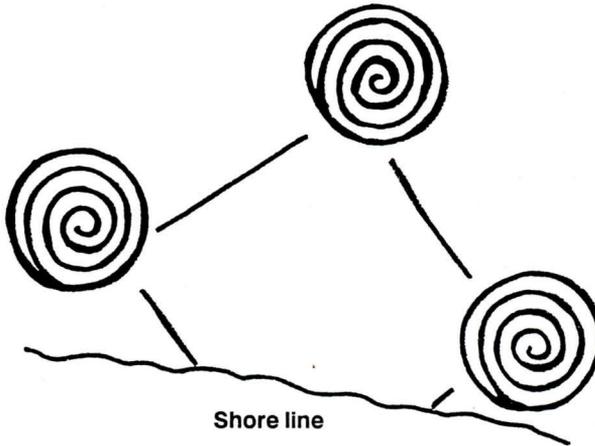
During the Easter of 1991, a luminous phenomenon was observed at close range near Haukeli, Southern-Norway. On four consecutive evenings; on Sunday and Tuesday 24 and 26, together with Thursday and Friday 28 and 29 March respectively, several witnesses could observe a strange luminous object hover in the area nearby. The witnesses (7 persons) resided in two cabins, spending their Easter holiday in the desolate mountain area.

On Tuesday 26 March (the second night of observation) the object seemed to descend onto the ground just a few hundred meters away. The other nights, the object was visible when flying low over the area at an estimated short distance. The object was reported to resemble the moon; however, the witnesses were sure that they did not misconceive any astronomical phenomenon; the moon included.

The spot where the object seemed to land was investigated by the family two days after (on Thursday 28 March) and three spiral-shaped markings were discovered in the snow. The overall shape was circular, and the diameter of each "foot-print" was ca. 50-60 cm. The distance between each print was some 3 meters. A probable fourth print was covered by water from a lake



Drawing showing the traces at lake Øydeskyvatn.



(Lake Øydeskyvatn), which lay close to the "landing-area" (see illustration on the next page).

The witnesses could also see that the snow between the markings was miscoloured, having a yellow-brownish hue relative to the fresh snow around them. Signe Mjåland took some pictures of the markings, which clearly showed the shapes in the snow.

One might add that the area is situated about 1100 meters above sea level in a very desolate area. It is entirely devoid of trees (laying above the timberline) and there are just a couple of cabins inside a radius of ca. 10 km. The nearest village, Haukeliseter, is located some 25 km to the ENE.

Field-investigation

On Monday 8 April the report centre in UFO-Norge was alerted, and the day after two representatives, Odd-Gunnar Røed and Torfrid Urdal, drove to the area. They got lift with a snow-scooter, driven by one of the witnesses. Due to the desolate location of the area, they had to drive for nearly an hour each way from the main road.

Even if 10-11 days had passed since the events, it was considered important to get to the area

and make assessments of the "landing-spot", and if possible, take relatively fresh specimens from it.

It was reported that snow had fallen since Easter, and also that considerable melting was now in progress. Hence, despite a thorough search they couldn't find the actual markings. However, they could trace the miscolouration of the snow reported by the witnesses. The representatives dug some decimeters down in the snow-cover and took specimens from the assumed center and markings, together with a reference sample 15 meters away. Acidity (pH) values in the snow were measured simultaneously, both from the track-area and at a distance outside. The values were 7 at both spots, which should be considered normal. They also made measurements with a Geiger-counter, however, no radioactivity could be noticed.

They made several shots with a video-camera of the area, and the two representatives noticed great similarity with the Hessdalen area, with the same type of mountain-formations. Incidentally, there was also a closed molybdenum-mine in the vicinity.

During the following months, the witnesses have been interviewed on several occasions, and they

all appear as sincere and dependable observers. The photograph taken by Signe Mjåland has been assessed, and regarded as valuable evidence in the case.

In addition to the above mentioned findings, Mrs. Mjåland discovered later - during the summer - that there were three markings on the ground with no signs of new growth. Furthermore, the entire plateau with the markings is too steep for anything to stand for itself, i.e. any object will have a tendency to fall over in the direction of the lake.

Mr. Odd-Gunnar Røed and a colleague paid a visit to the site during the middle of October. They would try to save a few samples of the earth, and see if the markings were still present. However, the ground was too far come getting yellow and brown, due to the seasonal changes of the vegetation. Hence, they weren't able to pick out any markings this time.

Analyses

After the visit on 9 April, the samples were sent to analysis at the laboratory at Østfold Polytechnical, under the auspices of civ.eng. Erling Strand. He is member of the daily management of UFO-Norge, and was principal investigator of Project Hessdalen in 1984-85.

Two principal analyses were performed:

1. Microbiological growth-tests.
2. Chemical analysis of the constituting elements (metals) in the samples.

The microbiological tests showed a considerably reduced content of bacteria in the sample taken inside the "landing-area", whereas the content was normal in the reference sample.

In other words, there was a considerable difference between the test and reference sample - a bit odd taking the circumstances into consideration. It must be pointed out that no earth-samples were taken; all of the specimens consisted of snow, which naturally melted to water some hours after the sampling.

The chemical tests, which gave the contents of several elements in the specimens, such as copper (Cu), zink (Zn), lead (Pb), manganum (Mn) etc., showed no significant differences between

test- and reference sample.

Additionally, there are some residual tests which will be performed in the near future, depending on the availability of technical equipment.

Astronomical data

The moon was in its first quarter (vexing) on Saturday 23 March. Full moon was on one week later (on Saturday 30 march). Locally, the moon was visible in the south at the following points of time (approx.): 8.00, 8.55, 9.50, 10.40, 11.20 pm, during the five consecutive nights from 24 to 28 March.

The sun set in the west between 6.50 and 7.00 pm in the same period. Twilight commenced the following hour, and it was "pitch dark" before 9 o'clock pm.

The planets were fairly visible in this period: Mercury could be seen a couple of hours in the west after sunset. Venus could be seen somewhat higher above the western horizon not far from Mercury, being considerably brighter. Mars and Jupiter could be seen near the south around midnight relatively high above the horizon.

Conclusion

It seems that an extraordinary phenomenon has been observed for a prolonged period by several, apparantly reliable witnesses.

At one instance, the phenomenon was seen close or at the ground, probably leaving markings in the snow. At any rate, being discovered by the witnesses the day after, it would be natural to connect these markings with the phenomenon's descent.

Considering the laboratory-tests, they seem somewhat inconclusive at the moment. The microbiological tests showed a definite difference between test and reference samples; however, the elemental analysis was indiscriminating.

As usual with cases like these, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusion. Assuming that the witnesses haven't misperceived known phenomena (i.e. the moon, which may be the main culprit), we might safely state that something extraordinary has been observed, which has pro-

bably left physical traces on the ground - a classical CE II-case.

Strange observation over the Nord-Østerdalen valley

Date: 3 August 1991

Time: 01.30 am

Duration: 2 hours +

Place: Lake Sverjesjøen, Østerdalen valley

Witnesses: 3 women

Nature of sighting: Two flashing lights with different colours

On Monday 5 August the newspaper Dagbladet made headlines, referring to a strange phenomenon observed from a cabin in the Nord-østerdalen valley. On Saturday 3 August three women observed two luminous oval shapes which moved slowly in the sky during a couple of hours. The time of observation was between 01.30 and 03.30 am.

DID WE OBSERVE A UFO?

- They have recorded them on video and photographed the strange lights, but can hardly believe it after all. Bodil Gerxhaliu (29) and Elisabeth Herrebrøden (38) from Halden would like to know what they observed from their cabin in the Nord-Østerdalen valley the night between Friday and Saturday. - Vi are afraid to use the term UFO, but we have to know what this is, says Bodil Gerxhaliu.

Oval light source

It was Bodil who saw the light first. She played cards together with Elisabeth and Kristine Haagaas (38) late night. They went outside the cabin, and noone believed their own eyes.

- It was a large luminous oval shape - on the size and shape of four full-moons stacked together in a line, which blinked with even intervals. Over this oval there was a lightpoint which changed in colour from red to yellow-white, the women say.

They called the airport at Værnes (at Trondheim, some 100 km to the NNE) by a mobile telephone, asking if there were any air traffic in the area. The answer was negative.

Photos

Elisabeth had a videocamera, and she directed it towards the point where the oval flashed up intermittantly. She managed to get one flash, before the battery went flat.

- It is typical that such a thing happens when it's most critical, she says.

They also managed to take some photographs of the phenomenon.

The three women were a bit sceptical to go to the press with their story, since they don't wish to be associated with little green men for the rest of their lives. However, their curiosity had been raised and they try to get an explanation by contacting the media and various institutions.

No explanation

None of the experts that Dagbladet have consulted, could give any explanation to the phenomenon witnessed by the three women. It was neither civil nor military air traffic in the area late Friday night.

- It was no military activity in the area at that point of time, says major Hårberg, staff superintendent at the Defence Supreme Command, situated at Kolsås (near Oslo).

Air traffic controller Odd Arne Haugvold at Værnes Airport, was contacted by the women late Friday night. He maintains that he considered the request as highly sincere and serious.

- I informed them that there were two helicopter flights further towards the coast (ca. 120-130 km to the northwest). However, it is unlikely that this could have caused the phenomenon. Furthermore, there was no air traffic in the area at that time.

He dismisses the idea that the phenomenon could have been a plane. - An airliner could have spanned the distance between Oslo and Tromsø (i.e. ca. 1500 km) in two hours, Odd Arne Haugvold finds.

Meteorologist Dag Kvamme at the Weatherfo-



Bodil Gerxhalju (lt.) og Elisabeth Herrebrøden fotograferte et uforklart lysfenomen på himmelen. - Så in en UFO? spør de seg. (Foto: Bodil Gerxhalju/Annelise Jackbo)

«SÅ VI EN UFO?»

De har videofilmet og fotografert de merkelige lysene, men tror det knapt likevel. Bodil Gerxhalju (29) og Elisabeth Herrebrøden (38) fra Halden vil vite hva de så fra hytta i Nord-Østerdalen natt til lørdag. Vi er redde for å si UFO, men må vite hva dette er, sier Bodil Gerxhalju.

Av ARILD J. WAAGBØ

«Vi tørker ikke tanken på å sitte på hytta om fire år, og fortøst lure på hva det var vi så, sier de til Dagbladet.

«Det var Bodil som så lyset først.

Hun satt og spilte kurt sammen med Elisabeth og Kristine Haugaa (38). De gikk ut foran hytta, og ingen trodde sine egne øyne.

Oval lyskilde

«Det var en stor lysende oval fi-

gur - på størrelse og form som fire fullmåner ved siden av hverandre, som blaffet med jevne mellomrom. Og over ovalen var et lyspunkt som seilte fra nord til sørhelt, forteller de.

De ringte Værnes Lufthavn via mobiltelefon, og spurte om det var fortryllelig i området. Svaret var beklagende.

«Det blei var ganske skremmende. Grunnet blå lysstøtten med et tepel rundt seg, klar til å gå inn på et sekundt varsel, minner Eli, såbort.



Fra denne hytta ved Slingsjøen er det utmerket utsikt over himmelstrøper. De det som ligner på en UFO observert i Lysstøtten. (Foto: Bodil Gerxhalju)

Ingen forklaring

Ingen av fagmatansene Dagbladet har kontaktet, kan forklare fenomenet kvinnen var vitne til. Det var verken ni-ti eller mindre lysstreaker i området natt til lørdag.

«Det var ingen mulighet å se det i området som det er i dag. Her er det ingen lysstreaker, sier Dagbladet til fagmatansene Dagbladet.

«Fagmatansene Dagbladet ved Værnes Lufthavn. Vi kontaktet av kvinnen natt til lørdag. Her ser vi han-

opprett henvendelsen som først foretok seg og oppringte.

«Det er ingen mulighet å se det i området som det er i dag. Her er det ingen lysstreaker, sier Dagbladet til fagmatansene Dagbladet.

«Fagmatansene Dagbladet ved Værnes Lufthavn. Vi kontaktet av kvinnen natt til lørdag. Her ser vi han-

Meteorolog Dag Kvammen ved Værnesvarningen i Bergen sier til Dagbladet at det ikke finnes spesielle meteorologiske fenomen der natten da kvinnen observerte lysene.

«Det var mye var-heit, over halvparten av kvinnen, og det var kaldt, sier kvinnen. De fikk kontakt med fagmatansene Dagbladet ved Værnes Lufthavn. Vi kontaktet av kvinnen natt til lørdag. Her ser vi han-

Fotograferte

Elisabeth hadde med seg videokamera og fotokameraet med parafotograferte de som ble tatt av kvinnen. De fikk kontakt med fagmatansene Dagbladet ved Værnes Lufthavn. Vi kontaktet av kvinnen natt til lørdag. Her ser vi han-

The article in Dagbladet, 5 August 1991.

recast office in Bergen states that no special meteorological phenomena were present during the night that the women observed the lights.

-It was a relatively high content of hot air masses above the valleys that day, and it was cooler near the ground. This could result in reflection of ground-based light sources in hotter air masses. However, this is not usual during the summer. I cannot give any explanation to what the women have seen, Kvamme says.

The day after, on Tuesday 6 August, Dagbladet continued their report about this unusual sighting. This time, they presented a possible solution to the case:

The UFO which three women from Halden videotaped the night between Friday and Saturday, may turn out to have been an electric discharge in the atmosphere at a great distance.

- A distinct cracking sound can be heard on the video in the same moment as the light flashes, and this sound is probably electrical noise. Videocameras are generally well protected against electrical noise, hence this incident may indicate a very strong electrical discharge, says colonel Per Bøthun at the Defence Supreme Command to Dagbladet. He confirms that none of the Defence's radar stations have registered anything unusual in the period of time that the women observed the light-flashes.

The investigation by UFO-Norge

Our report centre was alerted by the the articles in Dagbladet. The main witness, Mrs. Bodil Gerxhaliu, lived just a short distance from Erling Strand, member of the Committee in UFO-Norge. A couple of days later he contacted her, and after an interview he got a written report on the incident. He also got permission to copy the videotape, together with 4-5 photos of the phenomenon and the environment.

The report gave some amendments to the information given in the newspaper articles. Exact place of observation was near the Lake Store Sverjesjøen (868 meters above sea level), just NNE of the Orkdalen valley, mid-Southern Norway. Time of observation was between 01.30 and

03.30 am, when the three ladies went to bed (however, the phenomenon was still visible). The phenomenon was initially discovered in the northwest (azimuth ca. 315 deg.). During the next two hours, it moved slowly further north (to azimuth ca. 350 deg.). The elevation was estimated to 30 deg. for the large flashing oval, and 40 deg. for the accompanying red/yellow-white light source. Their relative positions were fixed during the entire observation.

The flashes from the oval came with 2-9 minutes intervals; duration of each flash was from a split-second up to 3 seconds.

The sky was clear most of the time, however, the last 45 minutes a cloudcover developed and soon came between the phenomenon and the observers. Nevertheless, the phenomenon was still clearly visible.

The video was taken at 02.50 and shows one flash before the battery was discharged. Later on, when this recording was replayed in slow-motion, the flash resolved into two distinct flashes. A short-lived, point-like light source could be seen in the center of the last flash. A short crack in the sound channel could be heard simultaneously.

Unfortunately, the video didn't show any points of reference, which might have indicated size and/or position to the phenomenon.

One of the photographs, taken at 02.40, showed a reddish, diffuse light source, together with a white, more concentrated light beside. Unfortunately, the photo was taken without the use of a tripod or any other support. Hence, the images were smeared to a large extent. In addition, no points of reference could be traced.

The distance to the phenomenon was loosely assessed by Mrs. Gerxhaliu to be "at least a couple of kilometres". No sound could be heard at any time; nor did they have any aftermath - no physiological and/or psychological effects could be felt.

Due to the fact that the women were alone (their cabin lay isolated in a desolate mountain-area) they assumed that no others had witnessed the event. However, it turned out that Mr. Øystein Emanuelsen, a farmer living in Dalsbygda (some 40 km towards ENE), observed two flashes of

light at 0.45 am the same night. The direction to the phenomenon was due west (azimuth 270 deg.), and the time between flashes was some 20-60 seconds.

Conclusion

It seems that the four witnesses (assuming that they saw the same) have observed an unusual atmospheric phenomenon. Very likely, it has been a special form of electrical discharges, seen at a great distance. The distance might have been 12-15 km, probably more. The maximum distance is limited, however, considering the fact that the phenomenon's elevation was estimated to 30 and 40 deg., respectively. According to a consulted meteorologist, electrical discharges between clouds usually appear at altitudes from about 6000 m (20 000 feet) and upwards during the summer. That would amount to a limiting distance of ca. 20 km. The minimum distance must have been 8-10 km since the phenomenon appeared soundless, and this distance is considered sufficient to completely attenuate the propagation of soundwaves from such discharges.

Hypothetically, however, if the witnesses' assessment of the elevation was overestimated (say, 25/35 deg. instead of 30/40 deg., - a common error among observers), the distances could be extended correspondingly.

The motion of the phenomenon, seen due west at 0.45 am (assuming, as earlier mentioned, that this was the same phenomenon), and in the NNE at 03.30 am, indicates a high degree of persistence. Another feature, the two light sources' fixed relative position, further sustains this assumption. Unfortunately, Mr. Emanuelsen hasn't given any information regarding the phenomenon's elevation in his report.

The fact that his point of observation, situated some 40 km ENE of Sverjesjøen (110 deg. relative to this location), might have given useful clues about distance and altitude if the elevation were known.

Both the video-recording and the photograph will later be shown to experts in atmospheric physics and ball-lightning. Erling Strand has made contact with international researchers du-

ring the last year, being present at the international symposium on ball-lightning in Hungary 1990. We will give their comments in a future issue of the newsletter.

Corn-circles discovered near Tønsberg

On 6 September 1991 the newspaper Tønsberg Blad made headlines with the following article: "UFO at Kjær?". Farmer Jens Aasand tells about 11 strange circles in a field at Kjær, near Tønsberg, Southern Norway. The smallest circle has a diameter of two metres, while the largest is ca. six metres. A common feature is that the corn spikes were twisted towards the direction of the sun, and laid vertically on the ground.

The two representatives for our report centre, Odd-Gunnar Røed and Torfrid Urdal, soon took action. They readied their equipment and drove to the field. It was mandatory that this phenomenon was investigated thoroughly, since it was the first report of corn-circles in Norway. Kjær is situated ca. 40 SW of Tønsberg, just a few kilometres from the sea.

Unfortunately, the representatives weren't the only persons at the spot; the field was full of curious people and a journalist from a weekly magazine was also present.

The two ufologists scrutinized the entire field, made several measurements and took various earth- and cornsamples in sterile glasses. The day after, UFO-Norge member Erling Strand attended to take a look for himself at these conspicuous circles.

In the meantime, several persons had put forward various solutions to what might have caused the circles. One of the proposals was that they could have been made of roe-deers. And even if this might sound a bit odd, it finally turned out that this was the very solution. Shortly afterwards, several traces and turds were found which stemmed from roe-deers. During courtship and mating, the male roe chases the female and runs in circles. The particular roes had apparently chosen this field and made some strange circles in the act.

Hence, we are left with an incident which can be

Jens fra Åsgårdstrand
oppdaget 11 mystiske
ringer på jorden!

Har UFO-er vært på besøk i åkeren?



Hjemmet-reportasje
Arild Mikkelsen



Harde UFO-er landet i
ved Åsgårdstrand! Dette
å lese i Tonsbergs Blad i høst. Pro-
spisnet snakker Jens. Assidert
avbildet på kne midt inne i en 3
meter bred «UFO-ring». Han ku-
ne fortelle at han hadde funn-

One of the articles in connection with the circles at Kjær.

put in "case closed" -bin. This time the phenom-
enon was highly natural; unfortunately, a rather
rare conclusion according to the report centre!

Luminous object on Raufoss causes pos- sible landing-traces

Date: 25 October 1991

Time: 6.00 pm

Duration: ca. 1-2 minutes

Place: Raufoss, Southern Norway

Witnesses: Dag Monrad Eriksen and Eirik
Skrinde (main witnesses)

Nature of sighting: Luminous sphere hover-
ing over houses together with possible land-
ing-traces

Friday 25 October at around 6 o'clock pm Dag
Monrad Eriksen (10) and Eirik Skrinde (9) were
out bicycling when they suddenly caught sight of
an object above the small wood beside the play-
ground.

The "craft" had lights in various colours, itself
shining brightly in orange/yellow, and it appea-

red to have white spots. It was hovering motion-
less for a short while, but then it flew in the
direction of the boys. It then changed course to
the left and disappeared between the trees.
When the lightball disappeared, a flash of light
suddenly lit up the area. Furthermore, during
the entire sighting, the object emitted a peeping
sound comparable to the alarm-sound made by
large trucks when driving in reverse. This parti-
cular sound was also heard by a woman in a
house nearby, with the window slightly open.
The two boys rushed onto their bicycles, trying
to chase the object, which had disappeared in the
woods just behind the house where Dag Monrad
lived. However, it was too dark to see anything
in the wood.

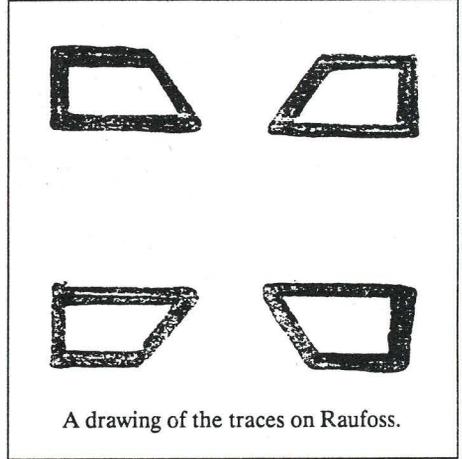
The next morning Dag Monrad ran through the
wood to visit a friend. Then he discovered four
distinct traces in the ground in a small clearing.
The traces were between 30 and 40 cm long and
it was ca. 3.5 m between them (see drawing).

Dag Monrad's mother was the first grown-up
who came to this spot, and she told that the grass
between the traces was pressed in a westerly
direction. Dag Monrad's sister did also see the
light phenomenon from another observing

point. Then it was higher in the sky, and it disappeared at great speed towards west.

Representatives from UFO-Norge's report centre were at the spot five days later. Then the traces were relatively spoilt, due to all the curious people who had visited the place in the intervening time. Nevertheless, four traces were still clearly visible. Earth-samples were taken, pH-values measured and a geigercounter was used. The two boys were interviewed, together with three grown-ups who all had seen the traces in their initial condition. In addition to the these four traces, there had also been small holes or pits in the ground, which were distributed away from the main traces and down in the direction of a small river. These pits were no longer visible. All in all there were three persons who observed the phenomenon at relatively close range, while several others had seen unusual lights in the night sky.

Presently, the report centre await the results from the earth-sample analyses, and we will return to this interesting case in the next newsletter.



Translated from Norwegian by Mentz Kaarbø
with the help of Hilary Evans (in part).

6th european congress in Lyon - France 1 - 3 May 1992

The sixth session of the annual Lyon congress will be, once again, staged in the city of Lyon, from the first to the third May 1992. We remind you that over the past five years, the congress which is closed to the general public, has hosted over 200 researchers from over ten countries (China, URSS, Holland, Germany, Italy, England, Belgium, USA, Switzerland and, of course, from all over France).

The congress, more especially dedicated to the scientific aspects of the ufo enigma is open to all open minded researchers, whatever may be their opinions or beliefs, prior to full inscription before the 1st March 1992. Although the official language will be french, most of the researchers speak english, large breaks are provided for "backstage chattering", and proceedings are distributed beforehand so that those who read french better than they speak it can find their way around. If you are interested, or if you wish to submit a lecture, please contact as soon as possible :

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