

POSSIBLE BIO-PHYSICAL INTERFERENCE OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD PRODUCED BY HESSDALEN-LIKE LIGHTS WITH HUMAN BEINGS

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In the interview published in november 2001 on the on-line magazine "EARTHFILES"¹, the famous scientific journalist Linda Moulton Howe asks interesting questions to the italian astrophysicist Massimo Teodorani² about the mysterious lights in Hessdalen and about similar phenomena which she herself has witnessed. According to her experiences, the American journalist states that "a lot is happening outside of the range of the human retina". This statement, by taking into account the thought of the Italian scientist Teodorani about the connections between low frequency EM waves and the human brain³, explained in the same interview, and the experience of the Norwegian electronic engineer Erling Strand⁴ and of the team "Project Hessdalen" that himself leads, has led me to highlight the possible connections between the Hessdalen-like phenomena and biophysics.

From the chemical and bio-chemical point of view, the human being is a huge agglomerate of atoms, particles and cells whose co-ordination is directed by the brain. The ways of communication between the brain and the peripheral nervous system of the human body according to the allopathic medicine are due to bio-chemical signals, but the complexity of the human being is such that it requires to think to another kind of quicker communication, that is an electromagnetic code that can travel almost as quick as light.

Studies started in the twenties have shown how every cell behaves like an electromagnetic oscillator and it can give out a certain range of frequencies. As a consequence, the entire body too becomes a receiver-transmitter of typical frequencies (from 1500 Mhz to 9500 MHz). By considering two more aspects: 1) the brain produces waves with frequencies from 0.5 Hz to 30 Hz; 2) electronics and telecommunication systems (cell-phones included) produce electromagnetic waves whose intensity may be high, and these data are associated to the well-known resonance⁵ phenomenon, we have as a consequence that, in addition to the instruments currently used at the AMS⁶ and in previous scientific missions, also the human body can be used as an instrument to measure the frequencies of electromagnetic waves produced by the light-phenomenon thanks to its interaction with them. The body can be therefore an instrument used in addition to the other ones already employed in the previous scientific missions.

To study the Hessdalen-Like Phenomena deeply, it is necessary to take into consideration also the possible interactions with the human beings. As known, when a scientist analyses a phenomenon, even if he tries to be as objective as possible, he perceives the data through his own biological receivers (for example: eyes, ears, etc....) thus subjectively influencing the external stimuli. Even if a scientist uses a sophisticated instrument, that allows him to magnify his perceptive abilities, nevertheless his personal analysis of the data can change the objectivity of data.

With these thoughts of mine, I've meant to underline how the human dimension should be taken into deep consideration, and possibly measured with suitable instruments, to make the study of the light mystery more complete and the knowledge of man and his power wider.

¹ http://dwij.org/pathfinders/linda_moulton_howe/linda_mh9.htm

² scientific director of the Embla 2000 e Embla 2001 expeditions; <http://www.itacomm.net/PH/>

³ ' It is very well known that very low frequency can interact with the human brain'.

⁴ " Sometimes some of the observers felt a rocking motion, as if they were sitting in a boat on the sea. All the observers described the same wave-like motion, but the frequency each person felt was different. Such feelings may come if the brain is in a strong low-frequency EM-field. There was no instrument that could measure if such EM-field was present when this feeling was experienced. "; <http://hessdalen.hiof.no/reports/Hessdal-article2000.shtml>

⁵ any oscillator can be put in a condition to vibrate, if it is stimulated by using a frequency with a value identical to its intrinsic frequency.

⁶ Automatic videocameras, magnetometers, radio spectrum analyzers, radar, weather station.