

Volume 1
Number 1



August
1990

THE CIRCULAR

A Newsletter Concerning

The Swirled Crops Phenomenon

And Related Subjects

Compiled from information collected on the

CIRCLE NETWORK

In This Edition:

A Code of Conduct

Two Opposing Views of Circle Origins

An Eye-Witness Account of Circle Formation

The Alton Barnes Pictogram In Detail

Plus A Roundup Of News

Volume 1
Number 1



August
1990

A Privately Distributed Newsletter
CONTENTS

An Introduction to the first edition Bob Kingsley	...1
Crop Circle Observation The National Farmers Union	...4
Ever-Increasing Circles of Bewilderment Dr. Terence Meaden & George Wingfield	...6
Close Encounters With Network Contributors	...9
Prepare To Meet Thy Drought Clive Nelson	..10
Creditable Observations : An Eye-Witness Account Ray Barnes	..13
Small Talk News Roundup	..18
Corny Tales Hoaxes or Helicopters?	..19
Field Work The Alton Barnes Pictogram in Detail	..20
Looking To The Future Bob Kinglsey	..28

CREDITS

This edition's Network Contributors : Dave Probert, Ray Barnes, Phil Corker, Tim Willcocks, John Brocks, Les Reed.

The Independent, Today Newspaper, The Independent On Sunday, The Daily Mirror.

Thanks to : John Brocks, Jon Atkinson and Val French for assistance with printing and proof-reading.



Vol.1, No. 1.

August 1990.

INTRODUCTION
by Bob Kingsley

If you are interested in the swirled crops phenomenon, you'll want to keep in touch with what's going on. There are various groups as well as individuals currently investigating the phenomenon, but all too often there's a lack of up-to-date information to hand that details the actual, in-depth nature of events. (Anyone who's read the newspapers recently will have noticed this.) On my travels I keep meeting people who neither belong to any particular group, nor wish to subscribe to any specific "explanation". Or perhaps they know a little about the groups but are confused as to their stated theories and objectives.

However, almost everyone I talk to seems willing and eager to share their own knowledge with others. But equally they find it frustrating that, so often, a snippet of information they've picked up can't be checked to see if it's really accurate, and this can result in wasted time, effort and money. So can doing the same job that someone else did a few days, or even hours, previously, unknown to you.

One of the worrying features of the 1990 season is that the hoaxers have had time and opportunity to improve on their earlier efforts, making any ground research that much more difficult to undertake without adequate information.

The increased urgency with which the phenomenon seems to have replicated itself in ever-more complex pictograms should also give us pause for thought, despite the possibility it may still, in the end, be nothing other than a geophysical, atmospheric or meteorological effect. Whatever the cause, many people feel intuitively that it is of fundamental importance to us - and may directly affect their own lives in some way as yet not understood. So they have many questions.

Well, we are obliged to ask questions. It's our duty, as the current collective custodians of Earth. And we are entitled to seek out some answers. That's our right, as thinking, sentient beings.

This enigmatic force is gracing the very skin of our planet with a delicate touch of ever-increasing subtlety. It could, therefore, have the potential for - and maybe even the intention of - communing with every living thing (including us, if we're lucky) that abides here. Until that possibility is disproved beyond any reasonable doubt, we should at least be prepared to listen and to learn.

In an effort to provide a platform for those who want to approach the subject on an individual and open-minded level, share their knowledge, receive useful input from other investigators and discuss the possibilities in an atmosphere of collaboration, I offer The Circular as an attempt at opening a dialogue.

At present, there are very few recipients of The Circular. Some are long-standing friends with particular interests or talents, whom I feel would be willing to contribute in some way; others are people I've met at various circle sites who have already written or telephoned me with intriguing ideas and original theories that deserve a wider audience; a few recipients will not know me, but they have spent many years doing intensive research of their own and now have enormous amounts of data to hand, much of which - while accepting the need to withhold some of the information for various reasons - can be passed on to those with a similar interest. I hope that the number of readers and contributors will grow as contact details are passed on. That's down to you!

The secret to The Circular's success will be the amount of written contributions received. Telephone calls are useful, particularly during the circle-hunting season, for the instant transmission of information, but The Circular will provide a forum where ideas can be explained in more detail.

At this time of writing, there is a "Crop Circle Information Line" set up by the Circles Phenomenon Research group headed by Colin Andrews and Pat Delgado. The number is 0898 654360. (Calls charged 38p per minute peak, 25p per minute off-peak.) On this line you can hear interviews with Colin and Pat, and any up-dated news from Operation Blackbird at Bratton, Wiltshire. This information line is very useful, but I'm not sure whether it will be set up again for next year's season. It also does not appear to give information about new pictograms that have formed recently. I am hoping that The Circular can play a part in setting up a more detailed Hotline for 1991.

In this first edition, I've contributed the lion's share of written contribution, but you can change that. You've all got careers, special interests or hobbies that dove-tail into your circle investigations and you have, no doubt, had many different thoughts on the subject. Some of you might have experiences to relate that you think have a bearing on the circles. Once again, other readers might recognise something in your account that verifies their own observations. Sometimes you come across an idea or supposition in a book, and it fills a gap in your own particular jigsaw. Others would be glad of the information too.

I hope to keep the broad outlook of The Circular balanced, so please write to me and let others know your thoughts. You'll find my address at the end of The Circular. When enough material is gathered, I'll compile a bulletin and post it off.

The phenomenon may well turn out to be meteorological, but I find it ironic that, while many of us struggle to understand what may in truth turn out to be a manifestation of an unknown intelligence (of whatever order), we have yet to come to terms with how to communicate between ourselves. Until we do so, I suspect that the answers we seek will continue to elude us.

So read on. I hope you enjoy what you find, and wish to contribute. If you do not wish to receive The Circular, simply let me know. You're under no obligation. Similarly, you don't have to contribute anything, but the more mail I receive, the better The Circular will be. It's up to us, because, together, we are the Circle Network.

CROP CIRCLE OBSERVATION

A Code Of Conduct

The following advice is given by the National Farmer's Union (South East Region - May 1990), in a pamphlet I received from TORRO, the Tornado and Storm Research Centre, Oxford Polytechnic.

INTRODUCTION

The crop circle phenomenon has recently received large-scale media attention in the U.K. There are many theories as to what causes the circles to appear - yet none are proven - hence the huge public interest in the phenomenon.

The circles usually appear in their most dramatic and obvious form in standing crops of wheat and barley. These crops are grown throughout the UK and evidence suggests that the number of circles appearing each year is on the increase.

In order to carry out research into the circle phenomenon, many independent bodies are being formed - their aims being to locate and collect information on crop circles, e.g. Centre for Crop Circle Studies, Crop Watch.

NATIONAL FARMER'S UNION

The National Farmer's Union, which represents the interests of farmers and landowners in England and Wales urges you to read and abide by its Code of Conduct.

There are three main points to remember:

1. PLEASE UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES go onto private land unless you have permission from the farmer or landowner.
2. If you can't find the farmer or landowner to ask permission - you have NO RIGHT to enter private property.

You should try to contact him by telephone or letter or else visit the farmhouse on another day to arrange a suitable time to be allowed to visit the circle.

3. Please remember that unless you have lawful authority to enter or remain in a field containing crop circles, YOU ARE COMMITTING TRESPASS.

TWO QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

If you see a crop circle on private land which interests you, ask yourself:-

1. Do I really need to go into the crop circle? Would it not be better to pass on its location to a qualified researcher who may already know the particular farmer concerned and may even have carried out a survey.

2. If I'm authorised by a responsible organisation to investigate crop circles, where can I get hold of the farmer or landowner to ask permission to enter the land?

Unfortunately, circles appear in crops at the farmer's busiest time of the year, i.e. harvest - PLEASE BEAR THIS IN MIND.

ASKING THE FARMER WHETHER OR NOT A CROP CIRCLE HAS ALREADY BEEN SURVEYED, COULD SAVE YOU A LOT OF WASTED EFFORT!

If permission to enter has been granted - the following CODE OF CONDUCT will apply:

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

You are requested:

1. To leave a "calling card" with the farmer or landowner containing details of your name, address (and possibly identification number).

2. To always use gates or stiles to enter fields - please do not climb fences.

3. To close gates after passing through them. Remember gates are not always there just to keep animals in!

4. Not to take vehicles into fields - exhaust pipes can set light to stubble and hay crops.

5. To cause as little damage to standing crops as possible. Where possible use tramlines to get to crop circles. "Tramlines" are the parallel wheel marks made in crops by tractors.

6a. To avoid making a track from an obvious point, i.e. gateways, etc.

6b. To walk in single file using the same tracks to get to a crop circle when it is situated remote from tramlines.

7. Not to take dogs into fields containing crop circles.

8. Not to leave objects or litter in the field.

9. NOT TO SMOKE ON ANY ACCOUNT in fields of ripe corn or stubble.

10. To discourage on-lookers from entering the field with you.

Ever-increasing circles

CIRCLES have been reported in many countries for many years. A splendid tale dated August 1678 and reported in a contemporary pamphlet deals with an argument between a mower and a farmer in Herefordshire. The dispute led the farmer to declare that he would rather the devil mow his oats than the poor mower, but he was taken aback when a strange light was witnessed in the field that night and a circle found the next morning. Such stories confirm the validity and historicity of the circles.

Since August 1980 I have investigated the phenomenon in which neat rings and circles ranging in diameter from that of a cartwheel to a circus arena appear in farmers' fields. In 10 years I have surveyed hundreds of circles and compiled statistics on more than 1,200. Plain, single circles predominate, but marvellously complex patterns and groups are occasionally found.

These complicated patterns cannot all be hoaxes. Everyone who examines circles on site is impressed by the outward swirling of the corn, the interwoven layers, the twisted straws and the occasional double centres — evidence enough to show how impractical it would be to fabricate them.

Yet, as a crop specialist, Dr John Graham (head of agronomy at Shuttleworth College, Cranfield Institute), has recently confirmed, the bending of the stalks is no different from that caused by ordinary wind-blown "lodging".

Indeed, there is no evidence that these tantalising circles are anything other than natural. They are certainly not caused by aircraft or animals, and there is no proof that they arise from the influence of some alien species.

This sort of suggestion — typical of non-scientists — is an entertaining diversion, but a wild guess nevertheless. Its supporters arrogantly reject the applicability of the physics upon which our technological civilisation is based, and prefer instead to devise a pseudo-scientific nonsense drawn from the pages of science-fiction writers.

On the other hand, considerable proof exists of my proposal of an aerodynamical origin for the circles, an origin topographically related to vortex formation. (This is detailed at length in my book *The Circles Effect and its Mysteries*.)

The vortices, and hence the circles, are caused by windflow past natural obstacles; practically all

Evidence of a new topic in physical meteorology



By Terence Meaden

the circles being found close to hills. In several cases the behaviour of the air and the weather is known; and there have also been several eyewitnesses to the formation of the circles.

A prior condition is often near-calm weather. This happens more commonly by night than by day. When an oncoming wind interacts with a hill, the airflow develops small-scale but violent vortices in the initially quiet air downwind. The energy source of the vortices is the upstream windfield. When the eddies break down they move towards the ground, sweeping out the circles in the crops.

As this happens, the air draws in or separates electric charges, and their concentration rises to produce humming noises reminiscent of high-tension power lines. Luminous effects also develop and have been seen on a number of occasions.

The rotating charges give rise to measurable electric fields; just as they do for the better-known whirlwinds whose electrical origin is the triboelectrical effect — the separation of charge by the frictional passage of air over dust-laden ground.

In the case of the vortex-making circles, the constant rubbing of the stalks and ears of the crop adds to the electrostatic charges and this may lead to vortex lights of a whiteish or blueish hue.

The intense spin may also contribute to direct molecular excitation; this would colour the lights orange or red because it corresponds to the emission spectrum of nitrogen and its oxides. Such colours have been reliably reported.

Four circle-formation events have taken place in daylight with witnesses a few metres distant. The circles formed rapidly, in a matter of two or three seconds at most, under the effect of locally gale-force winds, while the observers stood nearby in virtually calm air.

A fifth event, in Wales, happened at dusk, when the movement of charges flowing across the crop canopy was visible as they proceeded towards a large orange-yellow ball of light spinning just above the wheatfield.

Two other events happened in the middle of the night last summer, one in Wiltshire, the other in Kent. In one an orange ball of light was seen descending into a wheatfield, its base flattening as it bounced on the crop. At its second approach the luminosity vanished as the spinning vortex screwed itself into the ground.

It is fair to ask why so many and such complex circles occur in central-southern England. The answer lies in the nature of the low, smooth, rolling hills: they are made of chalk, which, my preliminary research indicates, plays a role in the electrical process.

As for the other shapes reported recently, such as the rectangles and three-fingered "claws" at Alton Barnes in Wiltshire, these display parts of the internal structure of the vortices resulting from irregular impact with the ground.

In short, nothing has been discovered that is incompatible with the concept of electrified vortices as the origin of the circles. Research along these lines has begun.

University professors and other professional scientists recognise that the circles effect is a completely new topic in physical meteorology and that it offers an unexpected research tool in understanding the microscale behaviour of the atmosphere.

Following the success of the Oxford conference on circles a month ago, steady progress is to be expected as more professional scientists apply themselves to this intriguing problem.

The writer is a former professor of physics and is now head of the Circles Effect Research Unit.

This week: a natural phenomenon



URGED ON by critics who complain that journalists propose explanations for the formation of crop circles on the evidence of aerial photographs but don't go and see for themselves, I went down to Wiltshire last Saturday to have a look.

It was a heavenly day: brilliant sunshine, larks above the cornfields, even the odd butterfly that had escaped the pesticide sprays. The corn was rich and ripe and golden. But here and there, just as promised, it lay flattened in neat circular swathes, the stalks swirling clockwise like the crown of some giant corn goddess's head.

Circles have been occurring since at least the mid-Seventies, mostly in southern England but some as far away as the Grampians in Scotland. Reports have been received of others in France, Japan, the United States, Canada and Australia.

les of bewilderment

re crop rings
enomena?



Many have appeared at the aptly named Devil's Punchbowl, near Cheesefoot Head in Hampshire — to the fury of farmers, who lose at least £20 worth of crop per circle, and sometimes more through damage caused by spectators.

It is almost impossible not to be drawn into philosophical speculation. Are the circles evidence of an alien, non-physical intelligence? If so, what is it trying to say? Why has it chosen this method? Is it true that the circles are being monitored by Ministry of Defence helicopters, and that it's all very hush-hush?

If nothing else, the circles liven up conversation, but the important thing is that exploring them makes a perfect excuse to while away a sunny weekend. Perhaps the alien intelligence is simply telling us, "Relax, earthlings ... enjoy."

SILLY season press coverage of a faked crop circle formation, which temporarily hoodwinked the Operation Blackbird team at Bratton in Wiltshire last week, has left many people more confused than ever about this phenomenon. The easy assumption that all circle formations are hoaxes will no doubt be made by some, but that is definitely not the case, as all investigators agree. Nevertheless there *have* been hoaxes, usually easily detected.

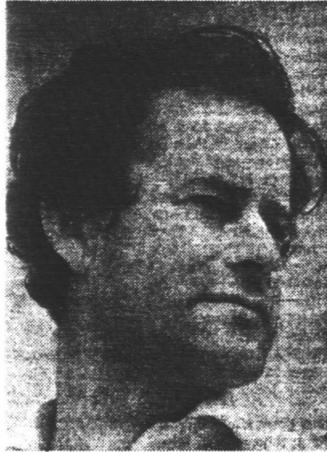
A few people claim to have seen single circles form, and we have no reason to doubt their accounts. They usually agree that nothing is seen as the corn is rapidly laid flat in a circular pattern, though a humming or high-pitched sound is often heard. There are also several accounts of luminous aerial phenomena ("UFOs" in general parlance) preceding the appearance of crop circles, though this is the exception, not the rule. We do not understand the UFO phenomenon and should not assume, as many do, that these are extra-terrestrial craft. This is often falsely represented by sceptics as the standpoint of those who maintain there is an intelligence at work here. We can be quite sure that no solid object has landed in the circles.

Then who, or what, is producing the crop circles? First we should rule out absurd explanations trotted out by some sections of the media: hedgehogs, lovesick badgers, helicopters, fungi, subterranean archaeological features and so on.

Equally impossible is the supposedly scientific explanation that the circles are formed by spinning balls of partially ionised air, or "plasma vortices". Although this explanation is superficially plausible to those unfamiliar with the circles, it is at variance with the facts.

For one thing, circles never straddle field boundaries or roads. If they descended from the sky with any degree of randomness whatever, this would soon be the case with the giant formations we are getting in 1990. Another characteristic is that sets of circles often "sprout" new ones close by at a later date. In June I discovered, when flying over a giant triple-ringed circle near Devizes, that it had "grown" a fourth, perfectly concentric outer ring 1,000ft in circumference a week after it had first formed. This seems clear evidence that some energy field causes the corn to fall in geometric patterns (and can be reactivated) rather than a one-off atmo-

Marks that
are left by a
non-human
intelligence



By George
Wingfield

spheric event such as a vortex descent. *This energy appears to be intelligently directed.*

The number of circles found in England has dramatically increased over the last few years. There were about 20 in 1986, 75 in 1987, 115 in 1988 and 300 in 1989. So far there are well over 400 in 1990. This is a genuine increase, and not because many escaped attention in earlier years — though no doubt some did.

The extraordinary variety of circle formations and multiple-ringed circles is quite unlike what one would expect for a natural phenomenon, such as an atmospheric vortex. The complexity has increased through the 1980s, and this year it has developed at a startling pace.

In May there began to appear what researchers call pictograms. Initially these consisted of two circles joined by a straight channel of flattened corn, with extra features such as rectangles or semicircular rings. There have now been about 20 of these. The latest have quadrupled the length to about 150 yards and consist of complex arrangements of up to nine plain or ringed circles with new features, like "keys", which can be seen in photographs of the Alton Barnes pictogram. Nothing like this was observed in previous years.

To those who visit these prodigious hieroglyphs, there can be

no doubt whatsoever that they are intelligently produced. In the last month thousands of people have travelled from all over this country to see them. They may not clearly have understood the meaning of what they saw, but none doubted its importance. Almost all these excited visitors suggested that here lay some symbolic message, which might be understood in time.

If we accept that the circles are the product of non-human intelligence, what then is the nature of it? Certainly the indications are that this is some form of non-physical consciousness, hardly a new concept. Its precise nature is more difficult to describe, but it does not seem alien or hostile. The following account gives some indication.

In June 1989, following a circles surveillance project near Winchester, six people including myself sat in a crop circle late one night. A high-pitched trilling, or whirring, noise started up, which we could all hear, and this moved about in the barley field. Although there was a full moon, nothing was visible. The noise persisted for over three hours, and came right up to the edge of the circle where we sat. The noise moved around us like some living entity, seemingly aware of our presence. Colin Andrews and I recorded this sound, which was later scientifically analysed, but this provided no conventional explanation. When it grew light next morning, a new ringed circle was found 500 yards away in the direction in which the noise had receded. There had been no new circles anywhere near there for three weeks.

This episode is described more fully in two books: *The Crop Circle Enigma* (Gateway Books), and *The UFO Report 1991* (Sidgwick and Jackson), to be published in November. The trilling noise has been heard several times since, and was recorded in daylight by a BBC television crew in a circle at Beckhampton, Wiltshire.

We should not jump to conclusions, but it is hard not to associate this sound with whatever intelligence is responsible for the crop circles. It seems that it is gradually beginning to make itself known, and those who are prepared to look and listen with an open mind will be those who understand.

The writer is a founder member of the Centre for Crop Circle Studies and a natural sciences graduate.

(Contd. from page 5)

11. To think carefully about who you tell if you find a crop circle - casual visitors cause damage to crops and circles.

We would ask that you only inform the recognised researchers or people nominated by:

**“Cropwatch”
c/o Circles Phenomenon Research,
57 Salisbury Road,
Andover,
Hampshire
Tel: 0264 58402**

**Centre for Crop Circle Studies,
P.O. Box 146,
Guildford,
Surrey
GU2 5JY.**

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT YOUR ACTIONS WILL LARGELY DICTATE THE GOODWILL OR OTHERWISE OF FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS WHO ULTIMATELY HOLD THE KEY TO RESPONSIBLE CROP CIRCLE RESEARCH.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

With Network Contributors

I received a letter from Phil Corker of Bristol. We'd met at the Alton Barnes pictogram. He thanked me for my diagram and its details and suggested I continue compiling these things. Thanks, Phil, but do you know what you're asking?!

Seriously, it took about four and a half hours to measure the Alton Barnes formation, and really it was a one-off experiment on my part to see how it panned out. I doubt I'd have the time to do many more than a few in a season, and there are others more proficient than me who are doing the same thing. What's needed is a central data-gathering location where we can all have access to such information. And the pictograms themselves are replicating at an astonishing rate this year.

Phil continues: "I don't know if you've read 'Circular Evidence', but in it he [Colin] and Pat Delgado said they remained open and supported no particular theory. It now seems they've abandoned all caution and are openly talking about an intelligent agency with optical appreciation. This may be so but where is the conclusive evidence? Certainly there is the appearance of intelligence, but this occurs in other fields where we know it is simply an illusion ... If you run a very basic pattern through a computer, the machine very quickly builds on the simple rules of the original to produce very complex configurations which possess great beauty and seem to have some controlled design behind them, or intelligence if you like.

"Equally, sound waves on a vibrating steel plate produce patterns which are as complex as mandalas...I wonder if the same principle might not be at work in the countryside, producing the marvellous landscape art we are seeing, but creating it in a blind fashion, a process which is systematic/mathematical as opposed to something consciously or unconsciously intelligent. I think this possibility needs to be considered and I don't believe it detracts anything from the phenomenon."

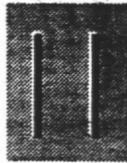
Phil points out that "...the circles have developed over the years: from plain single circles to circles with rings. Then the quintuplets which were later combined with rings. Then it makes a straight line and suddenly its options are multiplied, producing boxes and pathways which connect two circles or more. It seems to discover a new pattern and then repeats it until a new trick is learned. Now we have triangles and curves. How long before it puts everything together in one huge masterpiece? It has a whole cookbook of recipes to work from ... "

PREPARE TO MEET THY DROUGHT

Language experts reveal message of corn circles



Warning in early Sumerian? Two concentric circles for a well, parallel lines for double. The message: Multiply your wells.



Gale from the south-east, a calm area with no wind, fog and a calm area with no wind.

IT'S a real puzzle how they got there," he said. "I can't think of an explanation but it's very exciting."

BBC TV weatherman Bernard Davey said: "I will be interested to see if we can find out for definite how these circles keep appearing."

When asked if aliens could have been responsible, he said: "I'm always suspicious when circles appear like this."

"I won't rule out men from outer space... just in case."

And ITV weatherman Alex Hill added: "I reckon the circles are a weather report. Maybe it's been put there to help those Soviet cosmonauts steer their spacecraft back to Earth."

"One thing's for sure, it wasn't me that put them there."

Experts at the British Museum last night refused to be drawn into the debate.

A spokeswoman said: "We really wouldn't want to get involved with anything of this nature."

But languages expert Peter Colvin of London University, said the shapes looked like Mongolian writing.

He said: "Some of the figures look like a system of writing which is still used in parts of Inner and Outer Mongolia."

"I have seen it in books but unfortunately am not able to read it."

"I don't suppose many people in Britain can do so either."

Our photographers flew across Wiltshire yesterday and spotted eight new circles, including the one we've reproduced (above right).

But as the mystery deepened last night, experts admitted they still do not know what has caused more than 200 circle alerts in Wiltshire and Hampshire this summer.

SOME believe that the phenomenon is caused by rare fungus or soil disorders causing crops to collapse in bizarre patterns.

Others insist that animals such as hedgehogs or badgers may have run wild in the summer heat, causing havoc in fields.

Some say freak wind conditions could be the cause of the damage.

Still more argue the circles are caused by aliens, landing their spacecraft or desperate to communicate with humans.

But cynics dismiss the patterns as the work of practical jokers, using bricks on lengths of rope to flatten crops.

Perhaps there's a ring of truth to all of them. But last night there was no getting away from the weather.

The circles have appeared during one of the hottest and driest spells in Britain.

In other words: Fill up the wells and prepare to meet thy drought.

The Sumerians knew what they were writing about.

CLIVE NELSON

WORLD experts will jet into Britain today to try to solve the cornfield circles riddle which has baffled the country.

British, European and Japanese researchers — armed with high-tech cameras — will attempt to capture on film whatever, or HOEVAR, has caused the patterns in the fields.

But, as the scientists stake it rural Wiltshire, TODAY — which broke the news of the phenomenon — tracked down experts who think they know what the circles mean.

Historians believe that the carefully-plotted lines and circles resemble the writing of the Sumerians, who lived on the Iran-Iraq border 5,000 years ago.

And, amazingly, the message could be a warning to save water.

Linked with other evidence, it could mean we are in for a long drought.

Charles d'Orban, of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, said: "The shapes in the field look like the work of the Sumerians, from late fourth and early third century B.C."

"They had a relatively sophisticated system of writing with symbols which show a marked resemblance to those in Wiltshire."

In Sumerian, the world's oldest written language, two concentric circles means a well or cistern, while two parallel lines mean double, or multiply (the signs are shown above).

So the message could mean: multiply your wells.

After examination of blown-up prints of TODAY pictures, Mr d'Orban said: "The resemblance is uncanny. I cannot think of any other explanation for it."

Last night Britain's top weather experts backed Mr d'Orban's theory that the symbols could be linked to the climate, particularly a spell of dry weather.

TODAY weatherman Philip Eden said: "Whoever of whatever drew these patterns certainly knows about meteorology."

"They look just like the signs on the sort of weather chart I see every day."

Mr Eden said that the circles which appeared in a pattern in a field in the Vale of Pewsey on Tuesday were wind direction symbols.

Left to right, the key-shaped symbols show a Force Seven gale from the south-west, a force Five

(Contd. from page 9.)

Phil later touches on another fascinating subject: "...the mysteries of quantum physics and its implications that there are no differences between the observer and the observed, where the act of looking changes what is seen. This only seems to apply to events in the sub-atomic microworld, but perhaps we are seeing some related process in the macroworld of large structures and spaces. Then again," he concludes, perhaps with tongue in cheek, "maybe it's just whirlwinds."

Maybe, Phil, but think again as you read on!

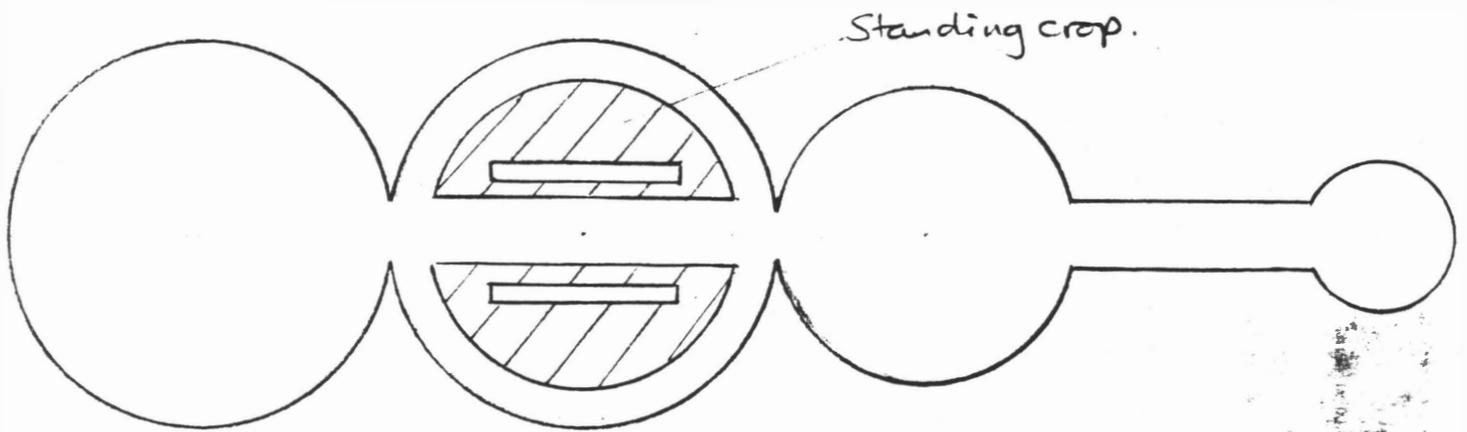
He also enclosed some sketches of the latest formations, where curving paths join circles. I thought immediately that one looked like an embryo in the womb, and the other like a tadpole - or a sperm. The third sketch was of a formation at Pepperbox Hill, just south-east of Salisbury on the A36. A "dumbbell" with an added circle that encloses the path and the two rectangles, while actually touching the circumferences of the two circles at either end of the pattern. I've never seen circles touching like that before, except in earlier photographs in "Circular Evidence", if memory serves.

Thanks, Phil. Keep it coming!

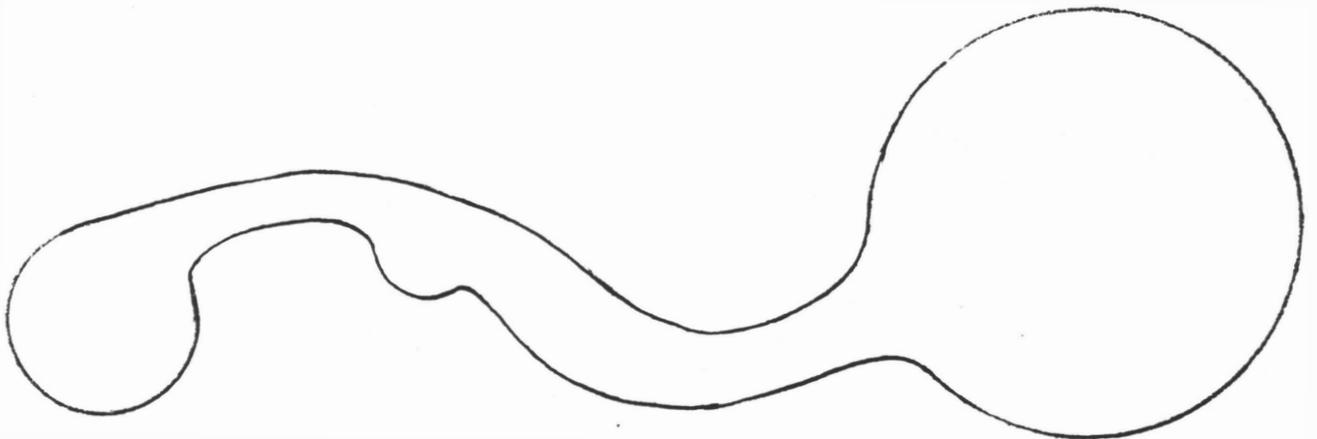
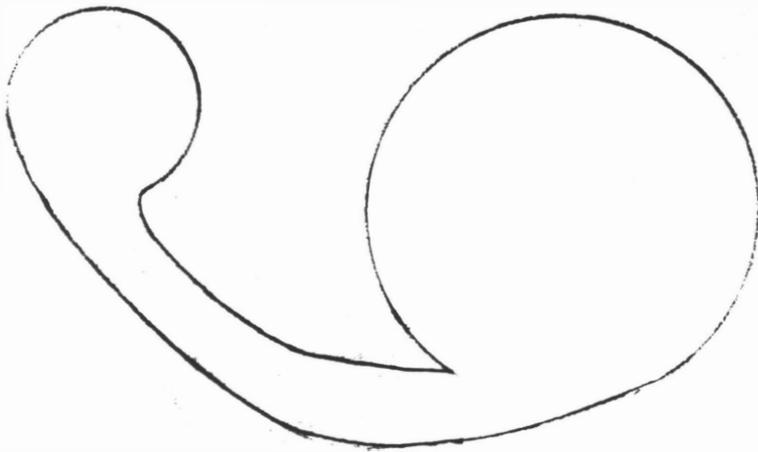
I've also spoken to Tim Willcocks of Gloucester. Tim tells me that he's been trying some infra-red photography and is awaiting the outcome. He also mentioned how it seemed to him that the manifestation was spreading outwards from Wiltshire, with more circles being found further north as time goes by. Do write with your further thoughts, Tim, and I can pass them on.

Some related process in the macro-world of large structures and spaces. Then again maybe it's just whirlwinds.

Here's a sketch of the Peppercorn Hill formation (just S.E. of Salisbury on A36.)



Here's two of the new ones I saw today. They do seem more consistent with the moving path of a spinning wind. But why don't we see this as ~~the~~ the rule rather than the exception?



CREDITABLE OBSERVATIONS

An Eye-Witness Account Of Unusual Anomalies

Ray Barnes runs a shop at Westbury, close to the site of Operation Blackbird. He has made some fascinating observations in a nearby field while walking his dogs.

Some 8 or 9 years ago, Ray witnessed a circle forming in this field. He's kept it under almost daily observation ever since. In August of this year, Ray was walking his dogs by the field when a friend came along and they stood chatting for a while. As they talked he noticed that something in the field didn't look right.

The shadows were wrong.

In one part of the field, the afternoon sun caused the trees there to throw shadows in one direction. But another tree threw a shadow that went at a different angle. His companion noticed this anomaly at the time as well. He observed this singular phenomenon for several days afterwards, noting that it didn't seem to happen in the morning, but only in the afternoon. The hotter the day, the more pronounced the effect.

On another occasion he noted that, when the farmer was burning stubble in another field and the smoke drifted across the anomalous field, the smoke seemed to billow in the air over part of the field, and in the other there was nothing in the air at all - it was completely clear, as if there was a "pane of glass" dividing the field in two.

On a third occasion, he was strolling towards the field when he noticed that the farmer was harvesting the field. He idly thought to himself that they had about another 20-minute's-worth of work to do until the field was finished. Walking slowly along, something made him stop and look again after about ten steps or so.

The farmer had finished his work, and was packing up to go home. About 20 minutes had passed, and Ray hadn't noticed a thing!

I spoke to Ray soon after hearing about his observations, and Dave Probert and I went to visit with him. Ray has kindly supplied copies of some letters and notes he wrote after he witnessed the circle forming in the field in the early 1980's, and after another quadruplet of circles formed in the same field in the first week of August this year. (These are reproduced on the following pages.) He had further noted that the effect seemed to be building up again, and he felt that another event was imminent. Unfortunately, the effect was not manifesting when we visited, and the field in any case had been harvested.

Contd.

RAY BARNES' OBSERVATIONS

"I was walking the dog one Saturday evening in July a few years ago [1981 or 1982]. My attention was first drawn to a wave or 'line' coming through the cereal crop at position 1. After travelling across the field in an arc, the 'line' dropped to the ground at position 2 and radially described a circle in a clockwise direction in approximately 4 seconds.

Points about the line:

- 1. It was invisible.**
- 2. There was absolutely no wind, and the line exhibited no fluid tendencies, i.e. speed constant, no wind waves before or after it.**
- 3. The line just appeared at position 1. There was no disturbance of the hedge or trees at the field boundary.**
- 4. Estimated speed of the line: about 50 m.p.h.**
- 5. There was no visual aberration in front of, above, or behind the line.**
- 6. The line almost disappeared between positions A and B; the ground dips at this point so it would seem the line was maintaining a constant height irrespective of ground contour.**
- 7. The crop heads only 'jiggled', not bent, which would seem to indicate either that the line had holes in it like the teeth of a giant comb; or that the line was sufficiently weak for the cereal heads to pop through it when the pressure on them reached a certain level.**

Points about the circle:

- 1. The circle was described radially at a constant speed, not diametrically.**
- 2. The circle was completed in a single pass. There may have been other passes but of course I couldn't see them.**
- 3. The peripheral speed of the circle seemed to be about twice that of the line/arc speed. Though this could be wrong and would stand further measurement.**
- 4. The crop in the circle went down as neatly as if it had been cut by a giant flan cutter. There was absolutely no spring-back, which was rather awe-inspiring as if you watch a tractor crossing a field there is always some spring-back of the flattened crop."**

Contd.

Extract from Ray's letter dated 10th January 1989:

"About 6 or 7 years ago I was fortunate enough to see one of these [circles] form in a field at Westbury. It happened on a Saturday in early July just before 6 in the evening after a thunderstorm; in fact, it was still raining slightly.

"...The agency, though invisible, behaved like a solid object throughout and did not show any fluid tendencies, i.e. no variation in speed, line or strength...

"...After crossing the field on a shallow arc the 'line' dropped to a position about 1 o'clock and radially described a circle about 75 feet radius in about 4 seconds. The agency then disappeared.

"Two points as sequels, but probably not connected in any way. Soon after this sighting I began to go quickly and inexplicably blind with an uncommon form of cataract (they have since been removed and I have lens implants).

"Also, I run cycling holidays and during the summer of 1987 a young Dutch couple told me on their return from tour that they had been caught in a band of cold (again July) while crossing the plain from Marlborough to Salisbury. The cold had been so intense that they had put all the clothes on that they had with them and taken shelter in a barn in mid afternoon. Clearly, they had been badly frightened and also angry that I had not warned them that such a thing could happen. In their own words, 'We did not think that we would make it'."

The next page is a photocopy of Ray's observation notes from 24th July 1990 to 6th August 1990.

Such good observation deserves credit and a wider audience. This story demonstrates the importance of proper observation before the event. Much can be learnt from this. We might be able to identify the locations of future circle events by looking for subtle anomalies in the areas where circles are known to form. What an advantage that might prove to be!

Timeslip

Tues 24 July Notice shadows of trees converging in wheat.
 Wed 25 Try to photograph convergence and my shadow next to tree, on both sides. Looks like a 15 deg error.
 Thurs 26 Fire smoke comes from west seems to hit a glass wall half way across field. Clouds visible on left of boundary but smoke obscures them on right.
 Fri 27 Phone Mail on S, give them my film and interview. They promise to return that eve. at 8 pm. They don't and converging shadows effect is best I've seen but I've got no camera. Could bang my head against wall in frustration.
 Sat 28 Load up with color film this time and try to take converging shadows again. Camera won't cover wide enough angle.
 Sun 29 Set up pendulum shadow experiment. Doesn't show any time differences. However, I will try again as day is cool and windy with very little sun and converging shadows effect seems to be most noticeable after very hot day with lots of sun.
 Mon 30 Notice pale line in crop where window appeared to be on thursday. Tomorrow I will try to photograph.
 Tues 31 Attempt to photo pale line on crop. Too hazy to see converging shadow effect.
 Wed 1 Aug Go up to bridle path to photo converging shadows as sure can get complete field of view from there. Shadow effect gone but a corn circle has formed as I guessed it would.

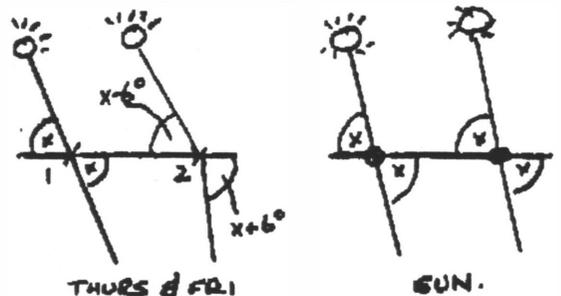
EUREKA !

Thurs 2 aug Viewed circle from Wellhead Drove. Looks very suspicious as it is bang astride the the deer track which has been there for some weeks. Met a lady who said that the circle had been there since yesterday morning early. It wasn't there at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Desperately want it to be genuine but fear it is a hoax.

Thurs pm. Shadows begin to converge again. Very hot. Ask two passers by for their opinion. Both agree that shadows are not right. Compass shadows and sun, there is a 6deg divergence.

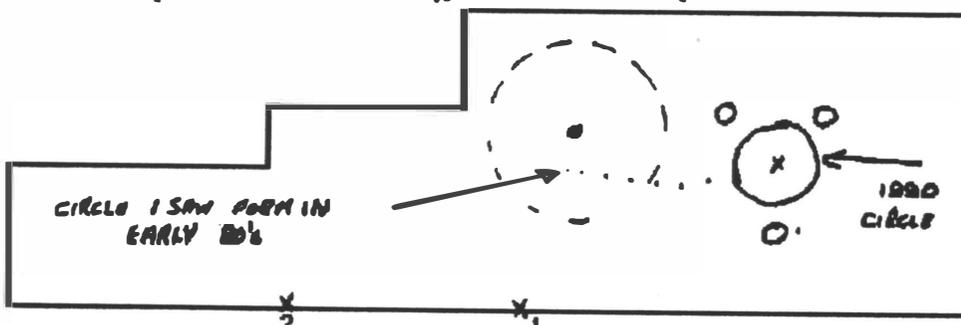
Fri pm. Very hot. Compass shadows and sun again. Plot out figures for Thurs and Fri. This is stranger and stranger, thought I knew reason for divergence in time slip, but its not that simple. See diag. but note each tree shadow and the sun behind it
 seems reciprocal, but they are not.
 3 readings shot each night, T&Fri.

visually



Sun 5th. Cool cloudy and breezy. Compassed both trees again. Shadow and sun lines are reciprocal and parallel. As a test set up a 6deg error to see how it looked, find it impossible to believe my compass reading can be that bad, but I'm not at all happy with results.

Mon 6th. They have started combining the field. Viewed from bridle path. Cool breezy, shadows are parallel.



SMALL TALK

Useful Snippets Of Information From The Circle Network

First, news that another circle turned up at Bratton, but it was not a "real" circle. Strangely enough, neither was it a hoax. It seems that some people approached a farmer and asked his permission to create their own formation in his field, offering to pay for the damage caused. When Colin first saw it, he thought it was real, but investigation turned up this odd news. My own speculation is that some people had the idea of seriously "answering" the circles, since - apart from hoaxes - it's the one thing we seem not to have done. (As someone said on a recent phone-in on my local station, "we've done everything but respond in like manner.")

There was also news from Dave Probert that in early August the Isle of Wight was affected, with the police being informed of lights and noises in the countryside, and circles being apparent in the fields the next morning. Colin found this particularly exciting because the island has not been "visited" before. (Another strange addition to this story is that, on the day that Dave and I first met down at Cheesefoot, a woman who was obviously awestruck by the circles mentioned to us that "The Isle of Wight has been covered in them! Haven't you heard it on the news?" We hadn't, but because she also thought that the fields just behind us - the site of just one "dumbell" to our knowledge - was also covered in "dozens of circles", we tended to dismiss her news as rather fanciful. Strange, though, that she told it to us about two months before it actually happened! If more suddenly turn up at Cheesefoot, we must think again. Prescience? Clairvoyance?)

Dave's also heard that there were some circles found recently in East Anglia, an area never before affected. But I've not been able to follow this up yet. Can anyone confirm this?

There's also news from Les Reed of another "dumbell" having appeared at Cheesefoot Head, Hampshire; and yet another variation on the theme has turned up in Wiltshire. This time, it's a "dumbell" with five thin lines emanating from the main circle and ring, giving the impression of a "windmill". The exact locations are not known to me at this time.

bjk

INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY - 29th JULY 1990.

None of these corny tales has the ring of truth

From Mr Len Clarke

Sir: Of course the crop circles illustrated on page 25 (July 22) are hoaxes.

The top two are almost identical to standard weather-map symbols, with the projecting rods indicating wind direction, and the bars at their ends being the symbols for wind speed; 15 knots for the lower circle, 30 knots for the upper. The circles they protrude from normally indicate amount of cloud cover (although the top annular crop ring is extraneous). So man-made they are.

Otherwise, either we have intelligent wind vortices, or extraterrestrials who can read and understand our weather maps.

Well, that explains the two top circles, anyway. Our local astrologer says the bottom two are actu-



ally ET language for "My God - what a filthy planet".

LEN CLARKE

Uxbridge, Middlesex

From Mr Peter E Burden

Sir: Popular interest in the circles in the cornfields does not seem to have abated. I have noticed in the Press that one or more farmers are charging people to see them and that experts have begun a high technology investigation into

the phenomena using equipment worth more than £1m to watch the cornfields in Wiltshire.

I feel sure that the answer may be fairly mundane in that the circles may very well be caused by British remote-controlled helicopters. They are certainly near the helicopter factories and the cornfields would be good flat areas for night landings.

PETER BURDEN

Kings Lynn, Norfolk

FIELD WORK

THE EAST FIELD CROP-CIRCLE FORMATION

Report compiled by Bob Kingsley 16th-19th July 1990

East Field is a large expanse of cereal-growing land just north-east of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire (Ordnance Survey sheet 173: SU 411700 162700). Roughly to the north of the field there is a ridge of hills, the highest point directly above the field being 201 metres above sea-level and known as Walker's Hill. A tumulus on the top is called Adam's Grave; there is evidence of a neolithic camp a little further to the east, and a white horse carved into the chalk-face of the hillside to the north-west (SU 410600 163700), out of sight of East Field. There are many ancient tracks criss-crossing the hills and the surrounding countryside, and tumuli are everywhere. At the time of the event, East Field contained ripening bread wheat.

The East Field event occurred, as far as can be ascertained, on the night of 11th/12th July 1990. Looking from south-east to north-west, the formation consists of at least two small, single circles, two 'dumbbell' configurations which have some additional protrusions, and two more small circles with twin orbital rings around each. Its length I have estimated to be approximately 370' 4" (135m), or even longer when the small circles are included. There is a rectangular area to either side of the 'path' joining the circles of the first 'dumbbell', the first circle of which has a peculiar extrusion which looks like a hand with three 'fingers' attached, pointing almost directly east. The second circle of the first 'dumbbell' has a ring, as has been seen in many formations in the past. The first circle of the second 'dumbbell' also has an odd 'appendage', this time looking like two elongated 'fingers' pointing almost directly west. The second circle of the second 'dumbbell' is most interesting: it is the largest of all six circles, has a ring, and two protuberances that, at first sight, looked like they might form a 'key' lying across the circle, pointing roughly west-north-west to east-south-east.

I visited the formation with a friend on 16th July 1990. We took photographs, video recordings and measurements, and spoke to many people as interested as we were. The general consensus was that the smaller 'pathways' (not the larger 'paths' with flattened wheat that are part of the 'dumbbell' formation, and which are definitely part of the formation) that joined one dumbbell to the other were not part of the original pattern, but had been created by the passage of many feet! A few of us also examined the very small circles to the south-east; after much deliberation, we decided that the chances were they had been hoaxed. One was slightly off the centre-line; we thought there was too much damage to the plant stems at the point where they exited the ground for

them to have been formed by the same, generally undamaging, force that creates these patterns. In some places the stems had been twisted by some heavy weight such as shoes until they had become fibrous and totally destroyed. They just didn't look right. (On a second visit, an experienced investigator told me that they definitely were part of the original construction. But I have omitted them on the drawing.) There were also two small circles to the north-east, but unfortunately it wasn't until we reviewed the video material that we realised we hadn't examined them at the time. However, having seen an aerial photograph, I have estimated the position and size of one of them, the other being off the paper. It has two thin orbital rings caused by just the heads of the wheat being dipped over.

I conducted a second visit to the site on 18th July, the main purpose of which was to more clearly ascertain the bearing of the whole formation, and the angle made by the 'key'. There was a lot of activity around East Field. First I met Richard Andrews (an investigator who is working with Colin Andrews - no relation - and was involved in the work that led to the publication of "Circular Evidence"), and he soon warmed to the subject and became more open to discussion when I mentioned that I thought there might be some correlation between the lie of the 'key' and a line drawn between two of the three chalk horse-etchings in the area (there is one to the south-east, SU 417002 158002, and another to the north-west, SU 404900 169550, as well as the one just above East Field. A line drawn through the south-eastern horse to the East Field horse runs right through the middle of East Field, but misses the north-westerly horse by some small distance. Still, my - admittedly inaccurate - calculations led me to believe that the large circle with the 'key' might lie on this line with the 'key' line following the 'horse' line). He said that he thought the lines made by the 'key' protuberances might follow the energy lines (ley-lines?) of the area, he being a dowser and familiar with the site's energy configuration. But he warned against drawing conclusions based on the drawing of lines from one place to another and then trying to make the formation fit the 'evidence'. (Personally, I wonder which came first: the circles, or the horses?)

Now, after having visited the site again, and with the benefit of an aerial view published by Today newspaper, I can see that the 'key' is not straight anyway, but somewhat kinked; also, it does not lie directly across the centre of the large circle, but a little off-centre. So it might be that the small protuberance points to the south-eastern horse, while the larger protuberance with the 'teeth', by virtue of the kink, points to the furthest of the three horses. Someone with a better knowledge of cartography and an understanding of compass-bearings might be able to throw more light on this aspect. (I was also struck by the possibility that a line drawn through these two Wiltshire formations might, if extended, run right down to the other site of 'dumbell' formations at Cheesefoot Head, Hampshire, but I have not been able to follow this up yet.)

Contd.

I then left his group, and went down to the formation. I tried some dowsing with rods, which yielded no reaction. (On my first visit, I had tried dowsing with a plumb-bob. Again, no reaction - but I found it odd that, despite the stiff breeze that blew across the field, the bob stayed quite still, pointing straight down, seemingly unaffected by the wind.) After a few minutes, another small group of people - a man and two women - came into the circles. The two women proceeded to lie down in the centre of the large circle and erect an umbrella for some shade. It would seem that they were attempting to 'soak up' the energies given off by the circle, as conversation revealed that they were from a group - the name of which escapes me - investigating the metaphysical rather than the purely scientific nature of the phenomenon. As we stood talking, a helicopter approached and made a few passes over the site. The man in this group pointed out the location of the second formation on my map for me (SU 409500 163500). It was on the other side of the hills, just below Milk Hill.

Richard Andrews also came out a few minutes later, asking us if we would leave the formation for a while so that Sky Television could take some shots of the formation without the presence of people. We left the circles and withdrew to the edge of the field.

While we waited for the helicopter to make its pass, we discussed the fact that the Today newspaper had printed a photograph of one of the Cheesefoot Head (Hampshire) 'dumbell' formations on its Wednesday morning front page, saying that it was the East Field pattern. Richard was annoyed that journalists never seem to get things right, and that he'd contacted them to set the record straight. (Friday's Today next reported that an expert had been found who could say that the patterns looked like ancient Sumerian writing, and that it meant we should prepare for a drought by digging more wells.(!) Still another expert suggested that they resembled the writing of the Mongolian people. And the weatherman Philip Eden remarked that they looked like professional symbols used on weather maps.) But most of the conversation was between Richard and the other chap, who remarked that he felt there might be some connection with the Cabbala, the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud, which deals with the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.

When the helicopter returned and landed, I was pleased to see Colin Andrews step out. He told me that in the field next to the other creation, there was another single circle to be seen.

I then left the group to strike off on my own. After a long hike, I eventually located the second formation, at the back of a ripe wheatfield. I can report that the formation looked from ground-level to be very similar indeed - and the single circle in the field close by had a protrusion just like the 'three-fingered' protrusion seen on the original formation at East Field. I took some photographs from a distance, and then made for home.

I have attempted to draw the original formation to scale (see diagram). This is something I've never tried before, and proved to be much more difficult than I thought!

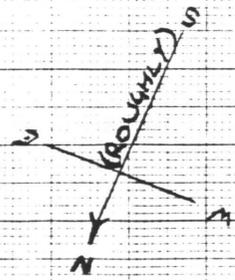
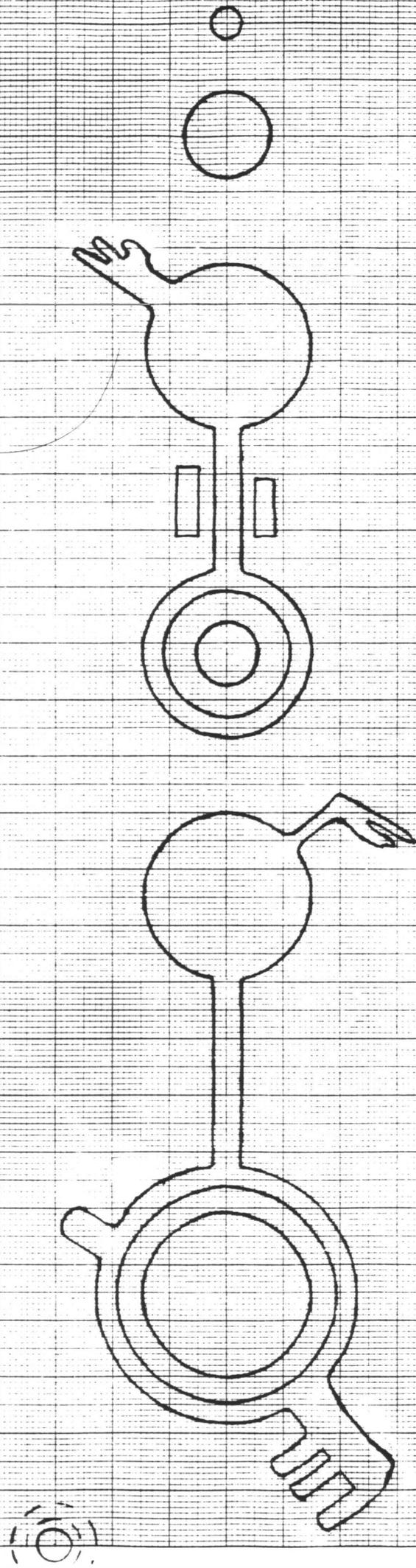
To start with, all my measurements were in feet and inches, which I then had to convert in order to make it easier to construct the diagram on metric graph-paper. Because of this, and because of the sheer size of the formation, I had to scale down to 1cm = 5mtrs. I drew the circles with compasses, but in order to try and capture the 'roughness' of the original formation I have hand-drawn over the perfect lines the compasses provided. The circles were probably not perfectly symmetrical anyway; they rarely are.

The next problem was the exact angle the 'key' made across the large circle. I had originally estimated that it was offset from the centre-line by 50 degrees. This has now proved to be totally inaccurate. Similarly, I also estimated that the 'fingers' on the first 'dumbell' were also offset by 50 degrees from the centre-line, which looks about right; the smaller protrusion (the 'appendage') on the 'dumbell' with the 'key' is drawn at an angle of 50 degrees as well. These angles, I stress, were arbitrarily chosen as looking the most 'pleasing' to the eye, and are not necessarily representative of the true angles.

My drawing has been somewhat overtaken by events. From Thursday's edition of Today newspaper, an aerial shot of the formation shows that the 'key' does not, in fact, lie across the centre of the large circle at all. The small protuberance, if projected into the circle, misses the centre, while the 'key' protuberance does seem to radiate from the centre. I have also been able to re-draw the other protuberances so they more accurately reflect their true shapes. All in all, though, I would say that, aside from the rough measurements I can provide, the aerial photographs far outweigh my diagram for looks and spectacle. It is truly an amazing creation, and one that will keep us guessing for some time. I have left the diagram as plain as possible so that the formation is not cluttered with figures and measurements. I've provided all those on a separate sheet, so you can fill them in yourself if you wish.

Contd.

THE EAST FIELD CROP - CIRCLE FORMATION
(FORMED 11/12 JULY 1990)



SCALE: 1cm = 5mtrs.

BOB KINGSLEY JULY 1990

STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS OF THE EAST FIELD FORMATION **EAST FIELD, Nr. ALTON BARNES, WILTSHIRE**

First sighted 11th/12th July 1990

(All measurements are APPROXIMATE and may be subject to alteration after further investigation.)

The radius of circle 'A' is 4' 3" (1.29m), and swirls anti-clockwise.

The radius of circle 'B' is 11' 6" (3.50m), and swirls clockwise.

The radius of circle 'C' is 24' 0" (7.32m), and swirls clockwise.

The overall radius of circle 'D' is 24' 6" (7.46m).

The inner circle radius (D1) is 8' 6" (2.59m), and swirls clockwise.

The ring of standing wheat (D2) is 9' 0" (2.74m) wide.

The outer flattened ring (D3) is 7' 0" (2.13m) wide, and swirls anti-clockwise.

The radius of circle 'E' is 24' 0" (7.32m), and swirls clockwise.

The overall radius of circle 'F' is 37' 6" (11.43m).

The inner circle radius (F1) 24' 6" (7.46m), and swirls clockwise.

The ring of standing wheat (F2) is 7' 0" (2.13m) wide.

The outer flattened ring (F3) is 6' 0" (1.82m) wide, and swirls anti-clockwise.

The distance between the centres of circles 'A' and 'B' is 31' 9" (9.68m).

The distance between the centres of circles 'B' and 'C' is 60' 6" (18.44m).

The distance between the centres of circles 'C' and 'D' is 90' 6" (27.58m).

The distance between the centres of circles 'D' and 'E' is 70' 6" (21.49m).

The distance between the centres of circles 'E' and 'F' is 116' 6" (35.51m).

The approximate length of the formation (not including two small circles at south-eastern end, or two other circles at north-eastern end) is 370' 4" (135m).

Details of 'Finger' protrusions on circle 'C'

The entrance to 'fingers' on circle circumference is 8' 0" (2.44m) wide.

The length to tip of longest 'finger' (measured along outer wall) is 28' 0" (8.53m).

The length of the inner wall of longest 'finger' is 9' 0" (2.74m).

The length of middle 'finger' (measured from a central point in the entrance on circle circumference to tip of 'finger') is 25' 0" (7.62m).

The length of the inner wall of middle 'finger' is 9' 0" (2.74m).

The distance from the entrance to the bend that forms the outer wall of the third - smallest - 'finger' is 9' 0" (2.74m).

The length of the smallest 'finger' (measured from bend to tip) is 7' 0" (2.13m).

The longest 'finger' is 4' 0" (1.22m) wide; the other two are both 3' 6" (1.07m) wide.

The estimated angle of the 'finger' protrusion is 50 degrees up from the centre-line, measured from the centre of circle 'C'.

All the wheat was flattened outwards towards the tips of the 'fingers'.

The two rectangles.

The upper ('finger-side') rectangle measured 20' 0" (6.10m) by 6' 0" (1.82m), with approximately 12' 0" (3.66m) between it and circle 'D'.

The lower rectangle measured 16' 6" (5.03m) by 6' 0" (1.82m), with approximately 12' 0" (3.66m) between it and circle 'D'.

(I failed to ascertain the distance between the rectangles and the path connecting circles 'C' and 'D'.)

The wheat was flattened in the direction of circle 'D' to circle 'C'.

The length of the 'path' from circle 'C' circumference to circle 'D' circumference is 42' 0" (12.80m).

The wheat is flattened in the same direction as the rectangles.

Details of 'Appendage' on circle 'E'.

The entrance to 'appendage' on circle circumference is 5' 7" (1.70m) wide.

The distance from a central point on the entrance to a point located roughly between the two 'fingers' is 15' 0" (4.57m).

The longest 'finger' is 24' 0" (7.32m) from this point to its tip.

The other 'finger' is 20' 0" (6.10m) from the same point to its tip.

Both 'fingers' were slightly curved.

The estimated angle of the change in direction made to form the 'fingers' about 80 degrees.

The estimated angle of the 'appendage' protrusion is 50 degrees down from the centre-line, measured from the centre of circle 'D'.

The wheat was flattened in the direction of the 'fingers', away from the circle.

The 'path' between circles 'E' and 'F' is 55' 0" (16.76m) between the two circumferences.

The wheat is flattened in the direction of circle 'F' to circle 'E'.

Details of the 'Key' lying across circle 'F'.

Originally, the estimated angle of the 'key' was 50 degrees up from the centre-line, measured from the centre of circle 'F'. I have now found this to be incorrect. On the drawing, the two protuberances have been re-drawn by comparing an aerial photograph with my original construction, and moving the smaller of the two 'by sight' to a location that looks more accurate. (A line drawn towards the centre of the small protuberance will not now cross the centre-point, whereas the larger protuberance still does.)

The shorter protrusion is 10' 0" (3.05m) wide at its entrance and is 13' 0" (3.96m) long.

The wheat is flattened away from the circle.

The 'key' protrusion is 14' 0" (4.27m) wide at its entrance.

The first 'key tooth' is formed 9' 0" (2.74m) along the side; it is 14' 0" (4.27m) deep and 5' 0" (1.52m) wide. The wheat between the first and second 'teeth' is 3' 6" (1.07m) wide. The second 'tooth' is also 14' 0" (4.27m) deep and 5' 0" (1.52m) wide. The wheat between the second and third 'teeth' is 6' 0" (1.83m) wide; the third 'tooth' has the same dimensions as the other two.

The distance between the 6' 0" (1.83m) standing wheat and the widest part of the curve that forms the back of the 'key' is 15' 0" (4.57m).

The wheat is flattened away from the circle, and twists neatly to flow down the 'teeth', away from the body of the 'key'.

End of East Field formation description.

Allowing for the fact that my measurements were only accurate to, say, within about 6 inches, there are some interesting numerical correlations:

The radius of circle 'A' (1.29m) is about one-third the size of the radius of circle 'B' (3.50m): $1.29\text{m} \times 3 = 3.87\text{m}$.

The radius of circle 'B' (3.50m) is about half the size of the radius of circle 'C' (7.32m): $3.50 \times 2 = 7.0\text{m}$.

The radii of the four larger circles are almost the same:

'C' = 7.32m

'D' = 7.46m

'E' = 7.32m, and the radius of the inner circle of 'F' is

'F1' = 7.46m.

The distances between the centres of the first four circles show a progression:

'A' to 'B' = 9.68m;

'B' to 'C' = 18.44m; and

'C' to 'D' = 27.58m.

There are probably many other correlations to be found; whether they have a bearing on the mystery remains to be seen...

Thanks to John Brocks, who came with me to East Field, and who didn't know what he was letting himself in for!

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In the following months, I hope to keep the supply of information coming - with your help. I believe that at this stage, any speculation is of value and so I urge you to put your thoughts on paper so they can be passed on to others.

Theology, mythology, ufology, meteorology, psychology - just about any and all of the "-ologies" may have a bearing, so if you've been considering the possibilities these areas provide, please get in touch.

If you wish to contribute to The Circular, please write to the following address:

**BOB KINGSLEY,
58 KINGS ROAD, WEST END, WOKING, SURREY GU24 9LW.
Or ring this number: 0276 858080**

I prefer letters, but keeping in touch is the main thing. And don't forget to cut out all reports in local newspapers and get the details to me for inclusion in The Circular.

The next edition of The Circular will be available after the main circle-hunting season in this country is over for another year. So I suggest we concentrate on theory. Here are a few things I have in mind for future editions:

I'll be looking at some of the books I've found interesting recently; please let me know about your favourites.

Whitley Strieber's experiences with the "beings" he calls "visitors" (described in 'Communion' and 'Transformation'): could there be some connection with the circle phenomenon?

Paul Devereux's book "Earthlights: Towards an Understanding of the UFO Enigma" (Turnstone Press, 1982) also provides an intriguing structure upon which to build as our understanding of the circle phenomenon grows. I'll be taking a look at his work.

Contd.

The Tornado and Storm Research Organisation (TORRO) recently held an international Conference on the circles effect. The report of the proceedings puts forward many complex theories that try to explain the mechanism responsible for the circles. Anyone care topick their way through the jargon?

Your views on these and any other related subjects would be most welcome.

Remember: The value of The Circular will be greatly enhanced by your share of the contributions. Thank you for your time.

****Stop Press**Stop Press**Stop Press****

Dave Probert went to check out Les Reed's news of the 'dumbell' at Cheesefoot Head, and found something altogether more intriguing. The next edition of The Circular will elaborate.

The Circular is compiled by Bob Kingsley on a Commodore PC 20 utilising MicroPro "Easy" software. The Circular varies in the number of pages from edition to edition. It is supplied free of charge (for the present time) to anyone who would like to subscribe. It is a private venture and not supported by outside capital. Depending on its success, a small cover charge may have to be introduced at some point in the future to pay for printing costs. CN/01 08/90:30

****THE CIRCULAR****

Name, Format & Original Material Copyright Bob Kingsley 1990.

GRIFFIN'S EYE



"So this is the eight-legged space alien you saw forming corn circles?"