



THE

CIRCULAR

VOLUME 3 © NUMBER 4 © MARCH 1993 © £2.50

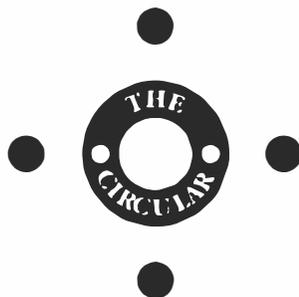


(c) Anthony Horn

IN THIS ISSUE:

- © Those Nodes - *Barbara Davies reminds us to look at the details*
- © Hoaxing Special - *Montague Keen on Victorian Melodrama*
- © Conspiracies in the Corn Fields - *George Wingfield warns us to be on our guard*
 - © In the Dock! - *John Martineau protests his innocence*
 - © Argus Reports - *Simon Lyons on last summer's research operation*
 - © CCCS Database - *Full 3-page list of all reported 1992 UK formations*
- © Orgone! - *Andy Collins has his book reviewed and introduces Orgone 93*
 - © Tuning In - *Peter Glastonbury plays music in a crop formation*
- © Dowsing - *Patrick Palgrave Moore on how to douse for the difference*
 - © Branches © Brooches! © Farewell Bob Kingsley

THE JOURNAL OF THE CENTRE FOR CROP CIRCLE STUDIES



The Quarterly Magazine of The Centre for Crop Circle Studies

Editorial Team:

Barbara Davies (overall) with Nancy Hill (editorial assistant); John Martineau (layout);
Alick Bartholemew (advertising); Patrick Palgrave-Moore (branches);
Bob Kingsley (editorial advisor and letters page). Field Data from George Wingfield and others.

CONTENTS

	Page
Chairman's Introduction: Michael Green	3
Notices	3
Editorial: Barbara Davies	5
Winchester Conference: Barbara Davies	6
Those Tapes!	
Hoaxing and the Schnabel Tapes: M. Keen:	6
Disinformation, Misinformation and the Circular: G. Wingfield:	8
What? Me?: J. Martineau:	9
Mathematical Simulation of Genuine Crop Circles: Roy Dutton	10
The Argus Project:	
What has Argus Achieved?: M. Keen	13
Instrument-based Approach to Crop Circle Investigation: S. Lyons	14
The Orgone Theory:	
Book Review - The Circlemakers by A. Collins - Barbara Davies.	16
Orgone93: Andrew Collins	16
Formations in Britain in 1992 - a CCCS data-list.	18
The CCCS Branches:	
Branch Contacts: Pat Palgrave-Moore	21
Dowsing - a Litmus Test?: Pat Palgrave-Moore	22
Crop Circle Music: Peter Glastonbury	24
The Caistor St. Edmund Brooch: Julie Curl	26
Those Nodes: Barbara Davies	27
Letters: Close Encounters with Circular Readers: Bob Kingsley	30

The Circular : Supplied free to CCCS members. Non-members: £2.50 per issue, £10.00 for 1 year (includes P. & P.)

Overseas: £2.50 (\$5) per issue, £10.00 (\$20) for 1 year (add £4 (\$8) for airmail). Published quarterly.

Write to: Hugh Pincott, Specialist Knowledge Services, St Aldhelm, 20 Paul St, Frome, Somerset BA11 1DX..

Cheques made payable to "The Circular". (Overseas: Sterling, money order drawn in sterling, or US Dollars only.)

Advertising rates are available on request in writing to: Alick Bartholemew, The Hollies, Wellow, Bath BA28QJ

Views expressed in The Circular are not necessarily held by the CCCS or the editorial and production team.

Copyright for articles and illustrations rests with the original authors, photographers and artists.

Printed by: Meon Valley Printers, Abbey Mill, Station Road, Bishops Waltham, Southampton SO3 1DH.



CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION

Michael Green

As we move into our third year of existence, I think it is as well to remember that we are an infant organisation (and a noisy one at that) compared with analogous research bodies such as the Society for Psychical Research (founded 1882), with whom we share such luminaries as Professor Archie Roy, Ralph Noyes and Montague Keen. Growing pains in the CCCS have been evident this winter as the Council members and Heads of Regional branches have considered my study paper, *The Way Ahead*, which was prompted by our editorial problems in 1992 (see contributions in this issue from Montague Keen and George Wingfield). The main purpose of the document, however, was to suggest guidelines for the future across the whole spectrum of our activities, and in particular to encourage officers and research groups acting in our name to become more accountable to the organisation.

Predictably, the paper has had a fairly stormy reception in some quarters, but when the dust settles I hope that the organisation will have a better idea of the main issues we face, and how to tackle them.

Two of the most heartening developments during the last year has been the influx of additional dedicated researchers, many of them professional scientists, and also the growth of numerous local groups, both in this country and abroad: a development which has been fostered by our Branches Secretary, Patrick Palgrave-Moore.

The carefully orchestrated campaign of allegations that the phenomenon is entirely man-made is an untruth which has misled many who have not been directly involved in field research. The reliable authentication of formations has made notable advances in the last year. We await the definitive report of Project Argus, the scientific operation in 1992 which the CCCS supported. Certain research areas, particularly in electro-magnetic effects, which became evident in 1992, are being followed up this summer. My personal conviction is that careful examination of the visual evidence provided by the formations will increasingly become an essential means of authentication in the future. It has the advantage, moreover of being operable by ordinary investigators who may be able to make quick decisions on the ground.

A colloquium on scientific research organised by Ralph Noyes in December 1992 also broke new ground. Various technical panels were recommended, staffed by scientists and specialists representing a wide range of disciplines. An interesting development was the agreement to convene a panel on 'communication' with whatever intelligences might be behind the phenomenon: an approach that I personally welcome.

M.G.

NOTICES

CCCS COUNCIL ELECTIONS

There were exactly four candidates for the four vacant places on the 1993-94 CCCS Council, thus obviating the need for a ballot. Three were existing members: Leonie Starr, Pat Palgrave-Moore and Busty Taylor. We are pleased to welcome John Holman, convener of the Yorkshire CCCS branch, into the team.

Anthony Cheke, convener of The Oxford branch, is also willing to join us as a co-opted member.

A full list of 1993-1994 Council Members and Officers will be published in the next Circular.

CCCS DATABASE

The CCCS Database is now up and running. Copies are held by Devon & Cornwall, Somerset, Oxford, Hampshire, Sussex and East Midlands branches. Any branch wishing to run the database should get in touch with Barbara Davies. Applications would be especially welcome from East Anglia, Dorset, Wiltshire and Yorkshire. The system requires a PC-compatible computer with at least 4 megabytes free for the data and 10 megabytes for the optional rapidly growing photographic section. Any members who have photographs, sketches or any data from any year which they would like to contribute to the database please send them on to Barbara Davies. Photographs will of course be returned after they have been scanned.

Members and non-members requiring data from the database should apply to Barbara Davies. A small fee may be asked for printouts of data and pictures (larger for non-members).

The database is merged on a quarterly basis. Those branches with copies of the database should send a disk containing their version of current data immediately to John Martineau and not enter any new data until they receive the updated version.

J.M.

Left: Busty Taylor with a 40' camera pole photographing the "Mercury" formation featured on this edition's cover



© Anthony Horn



THE CENTRE FOR CROP CIRCLE STUDIES ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be on

Saturday, 27th March, 1993

from 11am to 4pm.

at the Kensington and Chelsea Library LONDON
(*Philemore Walk, Kensington High Street*)

Tickets: £3 for members, £4 for non-members

In the afternoon our guest speakers will be:

Andrew King, PhD
and **Steve Clemenson**

*Hot drinks will be available, but there are no canteen facilities so a packed lunch is advisable.
(For further details contact: - Beth Davis, 11B Fitzwilliam Rd, Cambridge, CB2 2BN 0223 328209)*

Anthony Horn (Yorkshire Branch) provided the cover picture for this issue.

Enquiries about other photographs of 1992 formations, and a video, should be addressed to him at:

**23 Sea View Drive,
Scarborough, YO11 3HY.**

BUSTY TAYLOR CROP CIRCLES OF 1991

Copies of his photographic record are still for sale.

For a personalised, autographed copy, at a special price of £6 (£11 for 2), incl. p.& p., apply to him at:

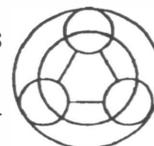
**52. Appletree Grove,
Andover, Hants SP10 3RG**



Centre for Crop Circle Studies

presents

The Crop Circle Enigma



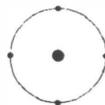
An evening lecture with

Guest Speaker: Guy Mason

*Distinguished Kirlian Photographer
discusses his research into the Crop Circles*

Lecturers: Diana Clift & Lucy Pringle

*CCCS researchers into physiological & psychological aspect,
will discuss the effects & reactions of people and animals to the circles.*



Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, Surrey
7.30 pm. (doors open at 7.00 pm.)
Tuesday 30th March 1993

Admission £5.00, CCCS members £4.00

*Tickets available at the door on the night
Lucy Pringle 0730 263454*



EDITORIAL

Following George's resignation as editor in December, which I, for one, very much regret was the outcome of our internal differing points of view, the CCCS Council decided that an editorial team should be set up, with a brief to ensure a broad and representative coverage of the phenomenon, and also a communication vehicle for members. However, due to pressure of time - Circlegate tapes took up most of the last Council meeting, and we live well scattered across the country - the team's make-up has not been finalised. That is why, pro tem, I am acting as editor. Instant karma! As I strongly believe key roles in Council should be shared around, I hope that if I continue doing this I shall be only one of a representative group.

Though the arrangement is ad hoc, I have felt well supported, particularly by Alick who has (temporarily) very kindly taken on responsibility for the advertising section; by Pat Palgrave-Moore who will ongoingly make sure that the work of the branches is well represented; by the co-operativeness of others who sent in key articles at short notice, (and didn't take offence if I asked them to cut them!). John Martineau has brought expertise to the layout and Nancy Hill has kept paperwork, photographs, drawings, floppy discs, files and my jottings on envelopes in what I would have thought was impossible order (but we could *urgently* do with a PC compatible typist!). I also thank George Wingfield for the goodnaturedness with which he has given advice to help the editorial gap to be bridged.

Very many members have expressed a wish that information about the circles themselves should have priority in *The Circular* - with plenty of 'hard data', as compared with opinion. So I have concentrated on offering a broad spread of first-hand reports, (as well as making available a simplified and constantly-being-revised list of 1992 British events - with much indebtedness to George Wingfield's seasonal up-datings as Field Officer). This should help to avoid unintentional oversimplification and distortion. Also the disturbing prevalence of gossip and rumour, and 'rumours of rumours', has at last brought it home, I think, that only through *first hand* evidence, both about circles and people, can we hope to get anywhere, and blind reliance on 'authorities' (who disagree!) is a thing of the past. I once had the experience of

a mere notion I had been casually discussing with a friend being relayed back to me by someone unaware of its origin, not twenty minutes later, in all good faith, as the latest firm intelligence! How much more unsettling is the effect of Chinese whispers fuelled by the blend of envy, doubt and iconoclastic zeal that seems to attack people (from within) whose certainties feel threatened. An aggressive emotional charge dedicated to supporting a 'sceptical' stance is so clearly illogical, that when it appears something has definitely gone wrong with our sense of humour! Of course, the perfect sceptic and scientist, detached, open to finding himself wrong, agnostic rather than atheist, will have reached a state of impeccability admittedly difficult for mortals - but we can *try*.

In this context, several unconnected researchers have been attacked this year by an epidemic of mistrust and gossip sneaking around the countryside. Fittingly we have a George (and Michael) involved in a struggle with it. However, the archetype of the Christian serpent-slayer, deriving from Greece (which shares our patron saint), gives us food for thought: Apollo did not kill the python of Delphi:- he 'tamed' her, and taught her to speak for him in the most respected oracle (i.e., the wisest advisory service) of the ancient world. An aggressive response to deception and rumour is like Cuchulain's ill-fated attempt to fight the sea with his sword. Canute was a realist and survivor!

I also feel that it is no good at all trying to fight deception with deception - which is why I was unhappy all along about the prospect of the CCCS in-house magazine playing host to eavesdropping. With due deference to George's and Monty's concern over whether this or that Circlegate conversation was (so to speak), phony, (see pages 00) I am far from alone in CCCS, both in and outside Council, in feeling that this was, and is, not the most relevant factor. Are the procuring of tapes of purportedly private conversations, and the use of agents provocateurs, appropriate or helpful to what we set out to do?

Oh what a tangled web you weave...etc. To judge the tree by its fruit - the tapes spawned new ones with curious fertility, and I doubt if anyone, including, the protagonists, know the truth by now, the myths having taken on a terrible life of their own. Still, at least two individuals, formerly unknown to the great majority of our members, have received excellent free publicity for their new book!

I see that an editorial is a terrible

temptation to hold forth. . . !

Apropos of the importance of first-hand reports, I had the following letter from the father of one of our local branch members (a dowser of long experience, so someone well familiar with the countryside):-

Corn Circle Sighting 1965

In my capacity as a Town Planning Consultant, to a company engaged in local authority housing development, I visited the offices of the then Rural District Council of Mere and Tisbury in Wiltshire during the summer of, as far as I can recollect, 1965.

I had a meeting with the Chief Executive to the Council who mentioned that two corn circles had been discovered in a field some miles from Mere and as I expressed great interest we visited them later in the day.

As I remember, they were about 40 feet in diameter, and sited fairly close together. There was no visible access to the circles. I gathered that there had been other sightings in the area from time to time. [signed].

Douglas Lackford 24/1/93

So are there any more reports of any kind, at absolutely first-hand? The data-base, at last off the ground, the various research panels and *The Circular*, will be glad of them, especially as no two people will report the same thing in the same way, or even with the same 'facts'. (I have three conflicting reports - two of them from the same, very puzzled, person! - of a 1991 Cornish event from which samples, it seems, were sent to Dr. Levengood - so something happened there; but what?). It would be helpful to have firsthand reports of circles in other countries, also.

In this edition of *The Circular*, we are very pleased to be able to print some of Roy Dutton's exciting and meticulous research. There is another aspect to his work, involving crop-circle and UFO prediction times (so far I have found these eerily accurate, in the few cases where I could try them out) which I hope will be available for future issues. I also hope we will include some of Dr. Anne Silk's evolving work, which I feel strongly has some of the clues we need to look at, and also physical effects anomalies investigated by Roger Taylor et al. Together with these, I am eager that *The Circular*, as a net-working vehicle, should offer an opening to anyone who has done some careful research in however small a way. So I began with myself, by writing up, after much procrastination, some of our local studies of plant effects! If I can, you can. B.D.



CROP CIRCLES

The Enigma for the Nineties
The First CCCS
International Conference
July 17th, 18th and 19th, 1992

This report was originally planned for the last Circular. Now we are looking ahead to the next event! However, I feel it is important to record, though somewhat late, how successful it was, all Council members co-operating to make it so. To Beth Davis and Michael Green we owe the imaginative and thorough overall organisation, Beth particularly, who somehow managed to combine the time-consuming task of dealing with bookings and all the minutiae of logistical arrangements with a full-time job.

Winchester proved ideal as the setting for this event, both because of its historical and legendary associations as the ancient capital of Britain and its geographical position at the southern point of the 'Wessex Triangle'. Maybe the date was a little early: there was a limited choice of formations for the very popular circles coach tour. However, fortunately this ended up at the Alton Barnes 'Snail', which unexpectedly reappeared in more subtle guise as the inspiration for John Haddington's original and leisurely after-dinner dissertation.!

The Conference as a whole proved such a success that we hope to hold another in 1993. What I particularly enjoyed was the opportunity to be under one roof with so many other enthusiasts over a three day period, my only complaint being that there was so little leisure-time for chat and discussion, the programme being tightly packed with talks from a wide variety of speakers

from both within CCCS, and guests from other organisations and overseas. Topics covered ranged from regional reports to metaphysical matters (a spontaneous meditation attended by about a third of those present concluded Sunday's proceedings). Ufology, psychology, sociology, botany, electro-magnetic effects, politics and the media, the growth of regional branches, dowsing and fieldwork were covered, together with reports on Argus, the joint American-English crop and soil project currently under way, and on the cereologists circle-making competition, some of those who had taken part in this being present.

Films and panel discussions interspersed the more formal parts of the programme, the intention being to aim at variety and compactness. A team of chairmen with stop-watches had strict instructions to see that time limits were adhered to!

I feel sorry that some of you missed out on this most enjoyable event because you felt it was beyond your means. In fact, it was tightly budgeted, but maybe you were discouraged by your first glance at the top rates (board and lodging, for two nights, including a formal dinner at the Guildhall), and did not consider the cheaper options. You may also not have remembered that CCCS members have reduced rates at our events. The very wide range of speakers at this one made it a bargain! Do start saving now for 1993.

Barbara Davies

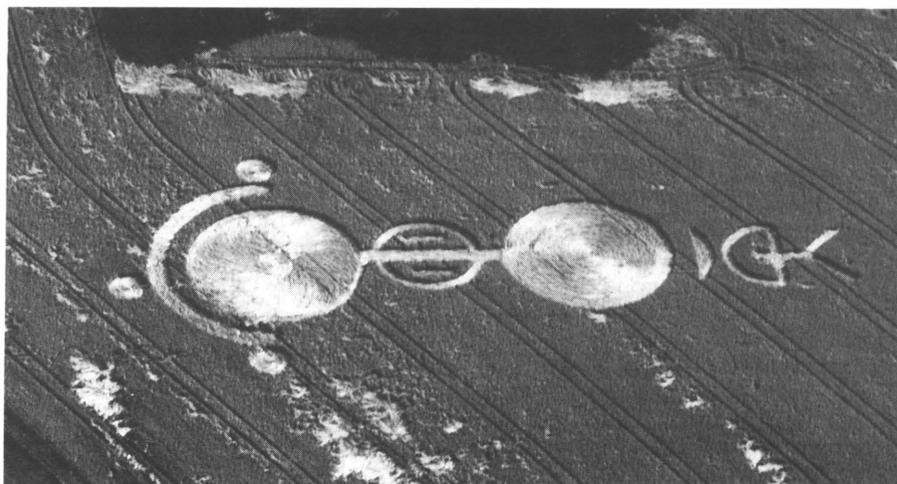
The 1993 CCCS CONFERENCE

is planned for the weekend of

August 7th-8th, 1993

The Guildhall, Bath, Avon.

Make a note in your diaries!



This year's formation near the naval base of HMS Mercury Photo: Ron Russell

HOAXING AND THE SCHINABEL TAPES

Montague Keen

Only Circular readers well insulated from the less pleasant aspects of our subject will have remained unaware of nefarious goings-on in our midst. Not only do these include the nocturnal fabrication of formations by those anxious to leave mud on the face of the CCCS in general, and a few of its more vocal leaders in particular: they also extend dangerously near the borderlines between sheer farce, and paranoia and slander.

I must therefore tread with all the delicacy required to produce grapes without leaving visible evidence of access or egress. But CCCS members are owed some explanation, both to account for the abrupt departure of George Wingfield from the barely warmed editorial seat, and for the reports and rumours of circle-rubbing conspiracies, centering around personalities closely associated with the late lamented Beckhampton group.

Throughout the season, and in the wake of the controversy following the Doug and Dave claims of the previous year, circle investigators were hampered by the fear, threat or suspicion that hoaxers were at work. That had at least three consequences. One was to inhibit CCCS investigators from pronouncing on the genuineness of even the most impressive formation, for fear of being Delgadoed; another was to make the task of the researchers frustrating and expensive. A third was to undermine the validity of any hypothesis based on location or orientation.

BOTH PARTIES RECORDED THE CONVERSATION...

Excoriations of hoaxers, whatever their motives, were heaped generously on the miscreants from public platforms. I was generous myself. Alas, to little avail. The circle making competition in mid-July, undertaken primarily to enable more authoritative guidance to be given to our members on what features were the most and what least likely to have been man-made, so that they could better distinguish the genuine from the spurious, may well have been a necessary discipline, but may equally have made matters worse by giving valuable instruction in deception



to those seeking to discredit the phenomenon and all who believed therein.

In the evening of Aug. 30th, a telephone conversation took place between Jim Schnabel and one Casaba Ntumba, later unmasked and more popularly known as Dr. Armen Victorian, the name under which Henry Azadehdel often writes. Schnabel, runner-up in the circle-making competition, a journalist, and a post-graduate student of the sociology of unorthodox belief systems, was expecting it. Both parties tape-recorded the conversation. Azadehdel sent the tape to George Wingfield. 'Ntumba' told Schnabel that he had previously contacted Robert Irving, and had concluded that there was an intelligence operation relating to the circles. Ntumba wanted to know more. He presented himself as being sympathetically disposed to it. In the course of a lengthy interview of monumental incoherence and deviousness on Azadehdel's part, Schnabel appeared to be reluctantly and cautiously conceding the existence of an organised intelligence network, amply funded, with well-paid agents who were worried about the destabilising effects of a possibly sinister movement, or phenomenon, associated with dark powers, even Satanism.

From Schnabel's hesitant and pressurised admissions there emerges the shadowy outline of a supra-national organisation supported by the UK, USA and German governments, together with the Vatican, with elements of the resources of military intelligence thrown in. Its aim is to counter a movement (associated with the circles) among those trying to bring about a change in world consciousness... for evil.

By the end of a second conversation, Ntumba is fancying himself in line to be recruited to what Schnabel describes as an extremely strenuous, demanding but well-paid job in the organisation. Schnabel appeared very cautious, reluctantly dropping more and more revealing tit-bits as a result of unrelenting pressure from the breathlessly eager Ntumba.

This seems far more absurd in cold print than it sounded on tape to several of those CCCS council who heard it without knowing what was later revealed. Some were unhappy with Azadehdel's role. There was no mention at that stage of any plan to publish the transcript, but shortly afterwards George made clear his intention to do so in the next issue of the Circular.

This aroused considerable alarm. As chairman, Michael Green, reflecting the general view, did his best to dis-

suaude George from printing it, considering its dubious provenance and uncertain authenticity. However, since George was adamant, and threatened resignation, it was agreed to go ahead, provided some cautionary remarks and semi-disclaimers were included. That having been wrapped up, George departed for a lengthy and highly successful lecture-tour of the USA, marred only by a series of lengthy and heated two-way communications.

PURPORTING TO BE SYMPATHETIC...

The reason for the heat was the belated emergence of the contents of an earlier taped telephone conversation in which Ntumba had introduced himself to Irving. Purporting to be sympathetic to attempts to disparage the phenomenon he asked for Schnabel's telephone number. The tape showed that Irving had recognised Ntumba as none other than the Henry Azadehdel whose odd accent and interrogatory style he was known to have heard twice before.

This put a different complexion on things. Allegedly fearing that matters had got a bit out of hand, and recognising that he had unwisely implicated two Americans as part of a mythical conspiracy group, Schnabel telephoned George on Sept. 7th to assure him that it was all a con and that Irving had recognised Azadehdel's voice and had challenged him. Rightly suspecting that Azadehdel might have been acting on George's behalf to confirm his well-publicised belief that there was a major conspiracy against the circle phenomenon and some of its leading figures, Irving had promptly conspired with Schnabel to string Azadehdel along.

This by no means allayed George's suspicions. He considered he had other, independent, reasons for suspecting the existence of an anti-circle conspiracy of international dimensions, not all of which he was at liberty to publicise. And why the anxiety to disabuse him unless it was true? He suspected they had belatedly realised that too many beans had inadvertently been spilled, and both had somehow to laugh it off. George was not the only one to be impressed by the apparent authenticity of the Schnabel tape. It hung together - the known interest of the British government, the involvement of CIA agents he had met socially in Washington, the unpleasant anonymous warnings, the duplicity of some of the principal players.

Only when it was later discov-

ered that Ntumba's alias had been challenged by Irving beforehand did the inherent improbability of the entire scenario become apparent. But whether the tapes did or did not represent the truth, it was quite clear to Michael Green and all the rest of the Council (and all were consulted by him or Barbara Davies as secretary) that it would be disastrous to go ahead with the publication of the Schnabel interview. Whatever the disclaimers, there was the clear implication that it was presented as truth. Accordingly Michael, as chairman, was given authority to scrap the pages and insert other material.

From the USA George protested that this breached a prior agreement; that it was incompatible with his role as editor; that he was being censored in his own paper. In response it was pointed out that the situation had been changed by the discovery of the recognition tape, which (in Michael's words) 'would lead any impartial person to regard the subsequent conversations as a hoax' at Azadehdel's and the CCCS's expense.

George was unrepentant. He believed the recognition tape had almost certainly been made after the event. There is much in this affair that is open to dispute, but not this, in my view. Most of those who later had the gloomy privilege of actually listening to the tape were left in little doubt that the lengthy interchange between Irving and his interrogator about Azadehdel's identity must have preceded the telephone calls to Schnabel, and were not invented or inserted - unless Azadehdel was himself part of the very conspiracy he was publicly exposing.

That George had good reason to be highly suspicious of certain individuals, especially the two 'conspirators', was already well known. Even for those who shy away from conspiracy theories, there was ample indication that organised hoaxing was a feature of the 1992 scene. Schnabel and Irving have jointly authored a newspaper article implicating a small group of teenagers known as the UBI, all of whom believe in the authenticity of the phenomenon but who wish to commune or communicate in their own way.

There is a considerable gap between an internationally organised, staffed and funded circle-rubbishing conspiracy, and the illegal and disruptive operations of small local groups or individuals. There is now evidence, however, to confirm the existence of a campaign of deception and calumny,

Continued Overleaf



so distressing a feature of the 1992 circle scene, and the identity of some of those involved. It ought to help to prevent a repetition next season, although maybe by then the sheer pointlessness of the disruption will anyway have become more apparent to them

There remains a difference of opinion about the extent of hoaxing and the identity of the suspect formations.

Suspicion and rumour are not enough to go on to condemn a formation: subjective assessment, even when bolstered by dowsable energies, are not enough to establish authenticity beyond reasonable doubt. We may never know the truth.

The impending publication of books by, or on behalf of, Doug and Dave, and the rumoured issue of another by Schnabel, may well flesh out some of the cupboard's skeletons, but neither can discredit a phenomenon which, despite the cynics and spoilers, remains among the world's most challenging unsolved mysteries. That's where more hard science is needed.

In reply:
**DISINFORMATION,
MISINFORMATION &
THE CIRCULAR**
George Wingfield

In the coming months we are going to be told yet again - and in no uncertain terms - that the vast majority of the pictograms and circles are man-made; that almost all the crop formations of the last few years were no more than clever hoaxes and that we, the cereologists, were just credulous fools who were taken in. Unlike with Doug and Dave, this time there will be plenty of pictures of hoaxes being made to prove it beyond doubt and there will be revelations that particular pictograms accepted by many as 'genuine' were, in fact, the work of skilled circle fakers. All this will appear in a book currently being prepared by Jim Schnabel and Robert Irving. It would seem they intend finally to lay the circles phenomenon to rest.

Although some people will hasten to embrace this explanation, it is worth applying a little logic to the matter first. For the last four or five summers there has been a remarkable explosion in the number and variety of

crop formations within about a 15 mile radius of Silbury Hill. There were fakes, of course, especially in 1992. But for most of that time the military have shown an exceptional interest in the goings-on and the circles in that area and for three years at least there have been numerous low-level flights by army helicopters, by day and night, in which crop formations were the apparent object of interest.

Maybe some of this was military business-as-usual, but it certainly has been within the bounds of modern surveillance techniques to determine whether or not the circles in this area are largely man-made. Tests show that a large man-made pictogram would usually take from 3 to 6 hours to construct; even 'low tech' surveillance from the air at night in, say, 1990 or 1991 would have settled the question once and for all. Therefore we can postulate that the military do indeed know the answer. If they were aware that the circles were all man-made, is it conceivable that they would have failed to alert the police? Surely not, unless perhaps the military were making them themselves or connived at their making for some unknown purpose, both of which seem highly implausible.

The alternative is that the military, and therefore the government, know that the circles are not man-made (in general) and are created by some unknown agency. This corresponds closely to the conclusion reportedly reached by a secret government meeting in London in September 1990. There was also talk of disinformation as a possible countermeasure.

Suggestions of disinformation in such a context are naturally of interest to readers of *The Circular*. It was for this reason that I proposed to publish the notorious 'Schnabel Tape' in transcript form in the October issue. Whether the content was information or misinformation, I believed it important that readers were given the chance to make up their own minds. I wrote: 'Readers of *The Circular* will have to judge for themselves whether or not this is the case...' (whether Schnabel was merely 'winding up' Victorian).

Sadly readers of *The Circular* were denied that chance by an extraordinary act of censorship which was to follow. Despite the fact that publication of the transcript and commentary were agreed with CCCS Chairman Michael Green during a visit he made to my house in Somerset for this purpose, shortly before I left for the U.S., the

already-printed magazine was altered at considerable expense during my absence. In place of the offending article diagrams of crop formations (many of which I believe were hoaxed) were substituted. Michael's original leader was swapped for one which lightly dismissed the significance of the 'Schnabel tape'.

The justification for all this was that Irving had produced a taped conversation between himself and Victorian, recorded shortly before the latter telephoned Schnabel. In it, Irving, very suspicious, challenges the caller whom he suspects is Victorian (who does not admit it). He then refuses the caller's request for Schnabel's telephone number. It is claimed that Irving immediately called Schnabel to warn him and they contrived a 'send up' so that, when Victorian rang, Schnabel knew who he was talking to. Thus the content of the tape is claimed to be just a big joke. Irving could have had the chance to do this but their reactions following disclosure of the tape at the 'Quest' Leeds UFO Conference belie this. My reasons for thinking so are:-

(1) There have been ceaseless efforts to deny the tape's authenticity and discredit what is said. Other hoaxes, even circular ones, are left for the victim to accept and make a fool of himself. This 'hoax' is called back in and strenuously denied! Double bluff? Possible but doubtful. More disinformation and misinformation?

(2) Schnabel's reaction at the above Conference, where the tape was first publicly played was, according to someone who sat nearby, one of mounting horror and anger. Is this the reaction of someone who has just indulged in a light-hearted spoof, self-evidently a fiction?

(3) A further tape, sent to Michael Green much later, of Irving joking with Schnabel about the 'send up', allegedly later on the same day, was quite obviously contrived long after the event and was accepted as false by all the CCCS council.

(4) If Schnabel really knew he was talking to Victorian on the original tape he would hardly have said what he did. Irving would have told him that Victorian records all telephone conversations (as Irving himself does) and is a well-known 'whistle-blower'. If Schnabel had known who this was, he must have realised the trouble which would result for him.

In accepting Irving and Schnabel's explanations and excuses regarding the tape, I believe that cer-



HOAXING.....HOAXING.....HOAXING.....HOAXING.....HOAXING.....HOAXING

tain members of CCCS council have been naive, as they were in accepting uncritically many of the 1992 hoaxed crop formations which were faked by the very same people. In time it will be shown that, for instance, they hoaxed the Froxfield pictogram (Aug. 8/9), and I've no doubt that it will become equally plain that there is indeed some kind of a disinformation exercise. I find it amazing that anyone should accept Irving and Schnabel's version of what happened when all we have got from them as regards the circles in 1992 has been hoaxing and deception. A sustained campaign of circle faking went on in Wiltshire in 1992 and much of this was directed by the pair. An article on this campaign appears in the current Cereologist.

Their activity is described by Andy Collins in 'Earthquest News' as part of a disinformation project. It is hard to see it in any other light and if indeed that is what is going on, it must be because someone takes the circles very seriously indeed. For such a campaign to succeed, the public must never be allowed to know it exists, and be persuaded that anything to the contrary is just a bit of a joke.

I have resigned as editor since censorship of the magazine breached written agreements about editorial independence made when I became editor in January 1992. In view of the extent of circle faking during the year I can only say that I am mightily relieved that I no longer have to venture opinions on what is true and what is false. However I will continue to do so when it comes to exposing campaigns of deliberate disinformation regarding the crop circles.

G W., January 1992.

WHAT? ME? John Martineau

Dear Circular,

Well, it has happened at last, rumours are spreading like wildfire that I am a hoaxer, not just any old hoaxer but THE hoaxer. I suppose I look like a good candidate, my credentials run as follows:

♦ I became interested in Crop Circles in 1989. *The SAME year as hoaxes are thought to have started!*

♦ I predicted that there would be a triple dumb-bell formation on 1st August 1990 at the foot of Silbury Hill and it did appear. *The SAME night as Martineau was illegally camping on top of the Mound.*

♦ I moved to the Welsh Borders in late 1990. *The SAME year that reports indicate that Crop Circles began appearing in that area.*

♦ I was Philosophical Director of the notorious UBI in 1991. *UBI are known to have created at least ONE AND A HALF hoaxes in 1991.*

♦ I quietly informed CCCS of all the hoaxes that I knew that UBI had made. *A man who puts his subject before his friends is clearly a poisonous reptile and not to be trusted.*

♦ I have done much research on geometry in crop circles. *Crop circles display the SAME geometry as that which Martineau has outlined.*

♦ I began to centralise a CCCS Database in 1992. *Martineau now has access to most CCCS Data.*

♦ I have tried to achieve a greater level of freedom of information within the CCCS. *Getting straight forward data out of the CCCS is almost impossible. This must be a LIE.*

♦ I tried to survey as many formations as possible in 1992. *A notable psychic has received strong images of Martineau in formations with EQUIPMENT AT NIGHT. These are the SAME formations as those which he surveyed, some of which display the SAME geometry as that which he continually bangs on about.*

♦ I have tried to keep an open mind about hoaxing. *Martineau has*

been seen in the Waggon and Horses having a DRINK with the controversial Jim Schnabel and Robert Irving.

♦ I entered a team into the hoaxing competition. *The team came 6th. Schnabel, with whom Martineau is known to have had a DRINK, came 2nd. Martineau did not actually enter the competition, claiming he had a TWISTED KNEE, but was heard to say "We would have won if I had been out there".*

♦ I named the team the Dodmen after the cartoon in The Ley Hunter. *"Dodman" means "Snail". A huge SNAIL formation appeared only days before the competition (at Alton Barnes) in the SAME field in which Martineau claims to have met his UBI colleagues.*

♦ I have continually warned friends not to spend time thinking about hoaxing, believing it to be a pollution of the subject. *This is the SAME tactic that the MOONIES use to BRAINWASH people.*

Except for at the competition, I have never witnessed a formation being hoaxed. I have never tried or succeeded in faking any swirled crop effect. I am not a hoaxer! If anyone can convince me otherwise I will gladly eat a large bucket of East Field mud and allow CCCS members to bury me naked up to the neck in harvested barley for twelve hours. One day, when the phenomenon is recognised for what it is, and the hoaxmongers appear as foolish as those who, upon the invention of the steam engine, cried out that the human body would disintegrate at 20mph, I will write a message in a small area of wheat, planted especially for the purpose, as a reply to the Circlemakers. But that time is still ahead.

John Martineau



Three circles near Beckhampton.

Photo: Anthony Horn



MATHEMATICAL SIMULATION OF GENUINE CROP CIRCLES

T.R.Dutton

What's it all about?

The recurring creation, usually overnight, of flattened-crop 'circles', particularly on ancient sites and close to military test areas in the English counties of Wiltshire and Hampshire, has aroused considerable public interest but only limited scientific response. Despite the confessions of the hoaxers Bower and Chorley, serious researchers of the crop-circles are aware that a significant, new, phenomenon is manifesting itself annually; and that the phenomenon is not restricted to the crop fields of southern England.

The publication of Refs 1 and 2 during 1989 brought these strange localised events to the attention of a wider public. Dr Terence Meaden in Refs 2 and 3 has attempted to explain the phenomenon in meteorological terms by suggesting that a hitherto unknown electrified-airflow (plasma) vortex is involved. However, my research led me very quickly to dismiss the vortex hypothesis, on the grounds that the circular evidence in the fields could not have been produced by such means. Having realised that such extraordinary evidence demanded unbiased thinking, I set aside the problem of trying to define the physical nature of the stimulus and, instead, sought a behavioural model which could account for all the features observed in the circles.

Analysis of the features of several well-defined circles, based on measurements and photographs provided by Mr Colin Andrews and Mr F (Busty) Taylor, together with my own observations within the circles, revealed that an extraordinary degree of mathematical conformity underlay wide variations in the appearance of the specimens. It is important to record that pictogram evidence was not used in these studies,

because pictograms were considered to be undoubtedly contrived.

Mathematical Modelling of Spiralled Circles

Detailed examination of the varied and complex spiral patterns in the flattened crops led me to the idea that a simple mathematical model might adequately simulate them all. This model was then programmed for a PC and produced very acceptable reproductions of a selection of complex patterns kindly provided by Colin Andrews as test cases.

Basically, the motion of a point, which is constrained to move in a controlled manner relative to a fixed point, is modelled in the following manner (Fig. 1):-

Imagine a point S moving along a line OP in accordance with a given law of motion:-

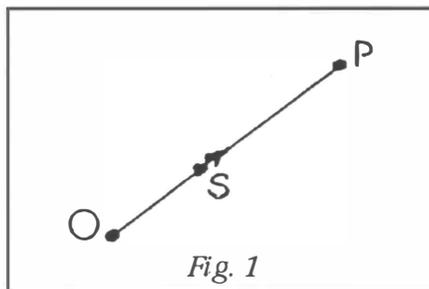


Fig. 1

Imagine, next, that the line OSP is rotating about point O at a given angular rate at any instant. If we assume that S is progressing from O to P, then the locus of S will be a spiral; and its shape will be determined by the relative rates of linear and rotational motion at each location of S on OP, as shown below, in Fig 2 :-

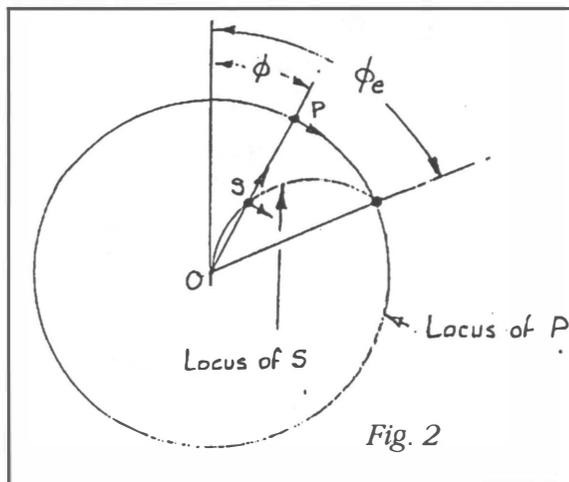


Fig. 2

The simplest form of this motion is one in which the radial velocity of point S and the angular speed of rotation of OSP have constant values and, surprisingly, it was found that this form could recreate the spirals found in the genuine crop circles. It can be said, therefore, that the tangential (swirl) and radial components of flow to be found in crop-circles are defined, mathematically, as follows:-

Tangential component = $w * r$
(where w is a constant and r is the local radius)

Radial component = a constant greater than zero

Although the tangential component typifies that of a classical forced vortex, the radial component does not. Indeed, this combination of flow vectors eliminates, I would say unequivocally, an aerodynamic vortex of any kind as the crop-flattening stimulus. Both components of flow suddenly cease to exist at the peripheral radius R, though sometimes this cut-off is masked by a circumscribing peripheral ring of flattened crop.

However, the process just described determines only the shape of a single spiral. The visual evidence suggested that most of the specimens had been flattened in a series of spiralled strips. Additionally, overlaying indicated that sequencing of the strips had also been a feature of the flattening process. With the aid of computer graphics I was able to reproduce the spirals and the observed sequencing, very satisfactorily, for each circle analysed. This was achieved by assuming that the flattening stimulus

(represented by S in Fig 2) ceases to function on reaching P at the periphery of the circle and returns, instantly, to the centre, O, via the radial line joining P to O. The next spiral is then commenced. The number of spiralled strips in any circle is given by the simple relationship:

$$\text{Strips} = \text{Revs} * \text{Strips} / \text{Rev}$$



Both the number of strips and the number of complete revolutions must be integers. The number of strips per revolution is given by 360 divided by the sweep angle ϕ in degrees.

The concept has been so successful in explaining not only the shape of the crop-patterns but also the ridged appearance of many of them, that it is difficult not to imagine that there is some form of discrete physical stimulus which behaves, in a programmed way, like point S.

Given, also, that the crop stalks, even ripe and brittle ones, are persuaded to lie flat on the ground without structural failure at the base of the stalks being evident, I submit that it is well-nigh impossible to find any known stimulus which could produce such effects. It therefore becomes even more reasonable to speculate that some form of unknown technological device might be responsible.

The Winterbourne Stoke Challenge

The idea, that an artificial solution to the problem is more likely than a natural one, is reinforced by my observation that some of the more complex patterns can be reproduced only by assuming that there are several point-stimuli operating in different modes whilst, in principle, rotating about the same central point. An example is given below. It is the Winterbourne Stoke event of 1989. Mr Colin Andrews supplied me with drawings made by two different witnesses and a Xeroxed composite oblique photograph. The drawings are reproduced below (Fig 3) and appear to differ significantly on the segmentation

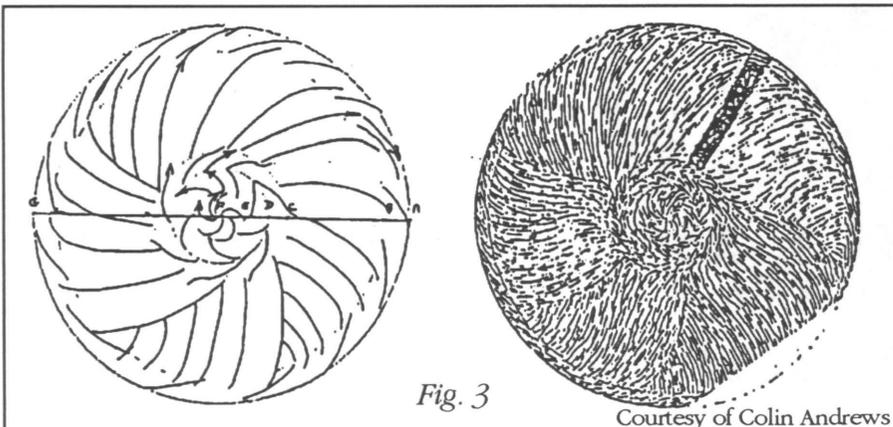


Fig. 3

Courtesy of Colin Andrews

of the largest annulus by overlaying. The available photographic evidence did not resolve this difficulty.

My first attempt to reproduce this complicated pattern caused me to have to introduce operation-mode options into my program which resulted in the creation of this first approximation:

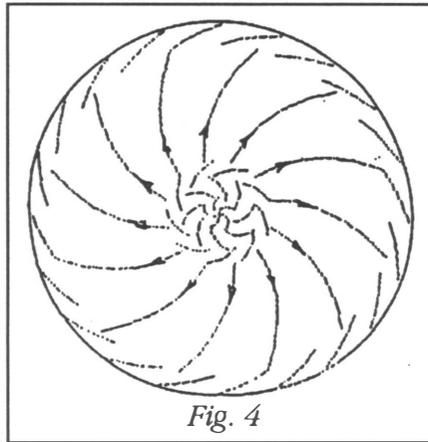


Fig. 4

The overlaying, however, continued to baffle me, until I recognised that this pattern involved progressive movement of the virtual centre of rotation of line OP (see Fig 2) during the formation of the largest annulus, which had been combined with very much more sophisticated sequencing than that written into the PC program. The result, eventually produced by superimposition, is shown to the right in figure 5.

The overall sequence seems to have been as follows:-

- (i) The flattening operation commenced with the laying down of the peripheral annulus.
- (ii) This was then followed by an outward sequence of flattening, in three distinct modes, from and round the true geometric centre of the formation.
- (iii) Finally, flattening in the

largest annulus began at sweep (1) in the diagram, in a clockwise direction, and proceeded in the manner programmed for the PC until a 72 degree segment had been swept by sweep (1a). At this point, the stimulus executed a 144 degree backwards (anticlockwise) leap before recommencing the clockwise flattening procedure.

From the start of this sequence it seems that the virtual centre of rotation of the stimulus began to precess anticlockwise, following a circular path 2.4 metres in diameter, with its centre situated 1.2 metres to the left of geometric centre, as shown.

The 72/-144 degree flattening sequence continued about an ever-changing centre until the entire annulus had been swept. As corn laid down in any segment was unaffected by a stimulus which swept across it in a different direction during flattening of the subsequent segment, this produced the observed discontinuities in the floor pattern.

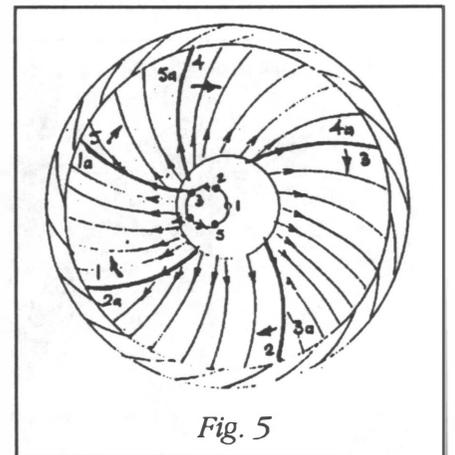


Fig. 5

It is interesting that the simulation diagram above (Fig 4) also sheds light on the disagreement between the two on-site drawings of the pattern. There are, in fact, five divisions of the large annulus; but the division at sweep (3) is not very distinct and that at (4) is not detectable.

What Kind of Stimulus?

Major problems arise in identifying the nature of the corn-flattening stimulus involved because, to my knowledge, no such stimulus exists: however, one can conceive the kind of device which might be involved, given that such technology is currently available to someone, somewhere.

Continued Overleaf
Page 11



Acknowledging that most of the crop 'circles' are, in fact, elliptical and that their major axes tend to lie along the lines of maximum field-surface gradient (also, that the crops are undamaged, other than having been 'steamed' through 90 degrees at soil level), the discrete crop-flattening stimulus required seems to be some form of radiant energy, beamed laser-like from above.

It is easy to imagine, as being one possibility, some kind of phased, active, linear antenna system, which is rotating in the horizontal plane about one end while the radiation source is being traversed radially, in the programmed manner just described, until a complete disc of crop is flattened. Saturn-like rings of flattening surrounding the central pan, which are sometimes present, could be produced by rotating a similar stimulus without radial movement; while straight-line spurs projecting from the circular area into the surrounding crop could be produced by a non-rotating stimulus being traversed into, or away from, the

location of the circle, prior to or following formation of the circle.

If such a piece of technology exists we can be sure that its primary purpose will not be to irritate the long-suffering farmers of southern England or to baffle the rest of us with mind-bending enigmas. Beamed radiant energy which can flatten crops, yet not visibly affect the ground from which they grow, could be finely tuned for the real task being performed. My suggestion is that, sensibly, that task might be seismic (geological) investigation, executed remotely (possibly from extremely high altitudes): but by whom? And what kind of radiation could possibly produce such effects? Could it be, as I suspect, microwave gravitational radiation, such as that which Palazzi (Ref 4) suggests can be produced with the help of a synchrotron?

Has anyone any other, less exotic, ideas that fit all the known facts? As far as I know, Dr Meaden did not

attempt to explain the intricacies of the Winterbourne Stoke pattern in terms of his vortex hypothesis.

Things yet to be Revealed

The implications of the mathematical modelling work, as described above, are supported by the findings from another aspect of my research. I have discovered that those circles which have been observed during the process of creation have occurred at very interesting times of day: the same times at which UFO Close Encounters could be expected to occur. Both Close Encounters and crop-circles seem to be linked by the same sidereal (star) time connections: which means that the times of their appearances, on any day and in any year, are now predictable, given that this behaviour pattern continues.

But that is another story, which has yet to be fully told.

References

1. Andrews C. Delgado P. 'Circular Evidence'. Bloomsbury 1989
2. Meaden G.T. 'The Circles Effect and its Mysteries'. Artetech, 1989.
3. Meaden G.T. 'Circles from the Sky'. Souvenir Press, 1991.
4. Palazzi G.D. 'On the production and detection of gravitational waves from artificial sources'. University of Rome. 26.4.88

To complement his mathematical model, Roy Dutton has invented a remarkable mechanical one - a tabletop circle-making device which reproduces the effects he describes, as these photographs show.



(c) Roy Dutton



(c) Roy Dutton



WHAT HAS ARGUS ACHIEVED?

Montague Keen

With luck, the report on the international team effort, Argus, should be out before the CCCS AGM at the end of March. Since all who contributed to it (CCCS was one of a number of organisations and individuals who subscribed) have rightly been promised first sight, premature revelation would be improper. But some pre-publication comments are permissible.

First, it has not produced the objective litmus test of authenticity that most of us had hoped for, and some (myself included) had not merely expected but forecast. The most eagerly awaited information related to those strangely unaccountable radioactive isotopes whose short half-lives identified them as unnatural. They were found in some samples from Wiltshire crop formations in 1991. It would have been deplorable if no effort had been made to follow this up in 1992, with far more samples, expertly taken, and assessed by gamma spectroscopy as soon as possible after the soil had been scraped up.

This has been among the costliest, but most essential, of the Argus operations, involving a number of specialist laboratories. Although final results are awaited, it is no secret that expectations have not been fulfilled. For whatever reason, the unusual isotopes were not found on any of the many formations examined. No-one can be certain why.

Does that mean it was all a waste of time and money? Not in the least! This is part of the painful course of scientific

explanation, especially into uncharted territory. All indicators have to be followed up and checked, and this was one such. Negative results eliminate what appear to be false trails.

But this was not the only indication which Argus looked for. Electrical and magnetic effects have been widely reported in the past, and were found again this time. They include such things as the draining of batteries, the malfunctioning of equipment, changes in the local static electrical and magnetic fields, and interference with radio gear. They may possibly be linked with unusual events reported from previous years, and seen again in 1992 in the Argus area. We tested a range of devices, and the article in this issue by Simon Lyons describes some of what we found - in brief, nothing which can be called conclusive but much which must certainly be followed up.

Already a group is at work, aided by a number of experts inside and outside CCCS, to consider what further and better instrumentation may be needed next season, and how and where it is to be deployed. As the CCCS scientific liaison officer, Ralph Noyes has been responsible for convening and servicing this group, whose specialist sub-groups are currently hard at work. They will be supported by a scientifically qualified member of the recently formed German CCCS, with which our own organisation is working in the closest harmony; and of course we are maintaining regular contact with our associates in North America.

In some ways the most exciting and perplexing area of investigation relates to the crops themselves. Dr. W.C. Levensgood's findings last year have been energetically followed up, and have led us deeper into a morass of confusing, and sometimes even apparently conflicting, evidence. The details will be

unravelling in the report, but it is proper to record that some of his findings last year have turned out to be unreliable, or misleading; others show more promise. All are controversial. It is important to understand why.

We are dealing with plants which don't stay still! In making comparisons, or trying to replicate findings, one must ensure that like is being compared with like. That is difficult with plants. They are never of the same variety, in the same soils, at the same growth stages, or subject to the same husbandry disciplines of fertilisation and agrochemical protection. We do not yet know how far, or even whether climatic and environmental differences can produce totally different effects in apparently similar plants even in the same season. We do not as yet know whether the flattening force(s), and the clues they may leave imprinted in soil or crop varies with the size of the formation, or ambient temperature, or humidity, or phases of the moon... And there are enormous difficulties in comparing formation samples with artificially flattened crop, let alone with ordinary standing controls.

Those, like Dr. Levensgood and others, who face the formidable task of examining plants for microscopic changes inconsistent with fabrication by the hand, or foot, of man, have unquestionably produced evidence which cannot readily be explained away. Although none is yet as positive, and uncontroversial, as we would like. It does point to the existence of a force which warrants still more intensive scrutiny. We cannot yet feel confident that the correct analytical methods are being employed to identify microscopic changes, or that the impact of the flattening force(s) on the plant's seeds is as strange and consistent as some results indicate.

But we certainly have enough to warrant deeper exploration.





THE INSTRUMENT-BASED APPROACH TO CROP-CIRCLE INVESTIGATION

Simon D Lyons

A PRELIMINARY REPORT
FROM
PROJECT ARGUS

The aim of Project Argus was to follow up on the intriguing but limited evidence obtained towards the end of the 1991 season by Chorost et al, pointing to the involvement in the circle-making process of an unknown energetic agency. Our primary purpose in the field was to meticulously record, photograph, scrutinise and sample any and all crop formations reported to us in the vicinity, and to co-ordinate the preparation and distribution of the samples to the many laboratories and individuals who had kindly volunteered their analytical services. Any further activities would have to develop around this essential core. One such activity was the researching of electronic devices of more or less conventional design which could be literally taken into the field in an effort to shed light on the circle-making process/es.

This approach, whilst still relying on physical traces remaining after the event, is more immediate in nature than the strictly planned laboratory analyses to take place days or even weeks after the event. Ideally, the two methods should complement each other, for while it is not possible to carry a 1-ton gamma spectroscope into the field, an instrument-based investigation can develop in a more flexible, ad hoc fashion. Certain fields of measurement can be concentrated on at the expense of the less fruitful ones, and surveys can be conducted at coarser or finer resolution as appropriate.

But what instruments should we choose, or even build, and what quantities should we aim to measure? It soon became clear that there was no shortage of enthusiastic 'gadgeteers' who were only too happy to demonstrate their creations to us, each of which apparently detected a different but equally infallible criterion of circle-genuineness

(or some stranger quantity!). It was imperative to separate the wheat from the chaff. Following the departure of the redoubtable Marshal Dudley, this advisory role fell largely to me. I think it worthwhile to state that the potential significance of any claimed observation cannot be reliably gauged by its degree of strangeness - of greater importance is the coherence of the claimant and the depth of his or her understanding of the measurement in question. This does not make my task any easier, of course, as it begins to cross the border into psychology.

Most of the individuals who demonstrated their wares to us did so out of sheer enthusiasm: on only a few occasions was the intention to make a sale. Much of the equipment on offer was useless because it had a huge bandwidth. (The problem with this was illustrated by a friend who, while doing some investigations of his own, using a microwave detector, obtained some interesting and consistent readings. Only on plugging an earphone into the detector did he recognize the familiar strains of the BBC world service!) Many of the claims made do not stand up to systematic questioning. It was quite common for an effect to have been claimed in the vicinity of a circle but for the equipment seldom to be switched on anywhere else. Sometimes it emerges that the maker simply does not know what his or her gadget is measuring, and we have to 'reverse engineer' the set-up with a sketchy circuit diagram.

The main concern for any instrument is that the circuit should be known to be operating within its domain of stability and for all its parameters and response characteristics to be consistent and measurable. When the detection of an allegedly significant effect is claimed to rely on the circuit's operation at the limits of its stability, circuit analysis and characterization are at best problematic and at worst impossible in such circumstances. Some devices reported to us are of this type and are the subject of ongoing investigation.

As well as undertaking these advisory activities, Argus's instrumental contingent has tested the water with a few of its own experiments aimed at specific questions. One instrument which we had from day one, the Scintillation Counter, was deployed whenever possible. This is a sensitive detector of radiation (primarily gamma) and gives a quantitative measurement of radioactivity much as a Geiger Counter does. The

results have been negative.

Time-distortion-effects had been claimed to occur in and around crop-circles. Marshall Dudley and I therefore assembled some simple radio interferometry equipment to test for this effect in an objective and unequivocal fashion. The equipment comprised two independent battery-powered radio transmitters of very low power output. Each was simply a high stability quartz crystal oscillator coupled via an emitter-follower to a dipole antenna, thus broadcasting a continuous wave at 10MHz. Their exact frequencies were tuned to differ by a few hundred Hz and this difference could be heard directly as a tone on a shortwave radio placed midway between the transmitters. If one of the pair enters a region in which time is running more slowly (say) than the other, the frequency 'seen' from that transmitter by the radio will decrease and the pitch of the tone heard will shift (it will not necessarily drop - this depends on which of the transmitters is set at the higher frequency). Using this set-up it should be possible to discern a rate difference of around 1 ppm compared to the 20 ppm reported from Russia.

After placing one transmitter on the ground in the circle the operator walked outward from this point along a tramline until the sound faded away (generally a few hundred feet) and then back again. The radio was kept between the transmitters for optimum output and the sequence was repeated with the fixed transmitter at different locations as time permitted. Again, the results have been negative so far. This is not to belittle the claimed effect or its proponents. - it may be that although quite real, the effect is highly person-specific, like so many 'psychic' phenomena. If this is so, then we are barking up the wrong epistemological tree in seeking to deploy the full weight of scientific objectivity.

Rodney Hale has provided invaluable counsel as well as trying some instruments of his own, including sensitive magnetic field detectors, ultrasonic sensors and a Geiger counter. But his most intriguing result was produced with an atmospheric voltage meter which showed an anomalous and repeatable voltage jump within a formation. Unfortunately there were virtually no freshly-formed and dry circles subsequent to this observation which might have allowed corroboration.

Paul Vigay has unearthed inter-



esting indications that static electrical charge on affected wheat stems is dispersed on circle-formation and never accumulates again. Could the conductance of affected stems be increased somehow? I built a sensitive conductance gauge to test this hypothesis but it was at this stage that 'rain stopped play'.

Kobus Nieuwmeijer has conducted extensive magnetic field and soil susceptibility surveys and will be making his own report..

Last but not least, Roger Taylor has continued his own wide-ranging physical investigations.

On a more anecdotal and (dare I say it?) subjective level, we have experienced several instances of inexplicable and isolated malfunctions and surprisingly rapid battery exhaustion, although, perhaps unsurprisingly, an experiment by Chad Deetken to test specifically for battery draining has given entirely negative results.

Chad and I spent two hours one afternoon labouring to create our own 'event' - a ringed circle of around 30 feet

with various protrusions.- with the consent of the farmer. The purpose was to provide ourselves with a known 'hoax' in which we could put the instruments mentioned above through their paces, as well as trying to reproduce a few features of the laid crop that impressed us in 'real' formations. This was time well spent - we had a lot of fun making it and a high resolution magnetic survey showed nothing anomalous in the formation subsequently. Other instruments also gave results consistent with 'hoax', including the static discharge testing.

A further piece in the puzzle is the 'luminosities' seen in the Alton Barnes area, in that the circumstantial evidence linking them to the circles is quite strong. These seem to have an objective if ephemeral existence, as they have been known to interfere with vehicle electrical systems and have been seen to be chased by military helicopters. Their possible involvement suggests that round-the-clock monitoring could prove useful, perhaps even indicating the position of new circles. Indeed, the frequent vectoring of military helicopters towards luminosities suggests that certain parties may already be doing this

and have developed suitable instrumentation for the purpose.

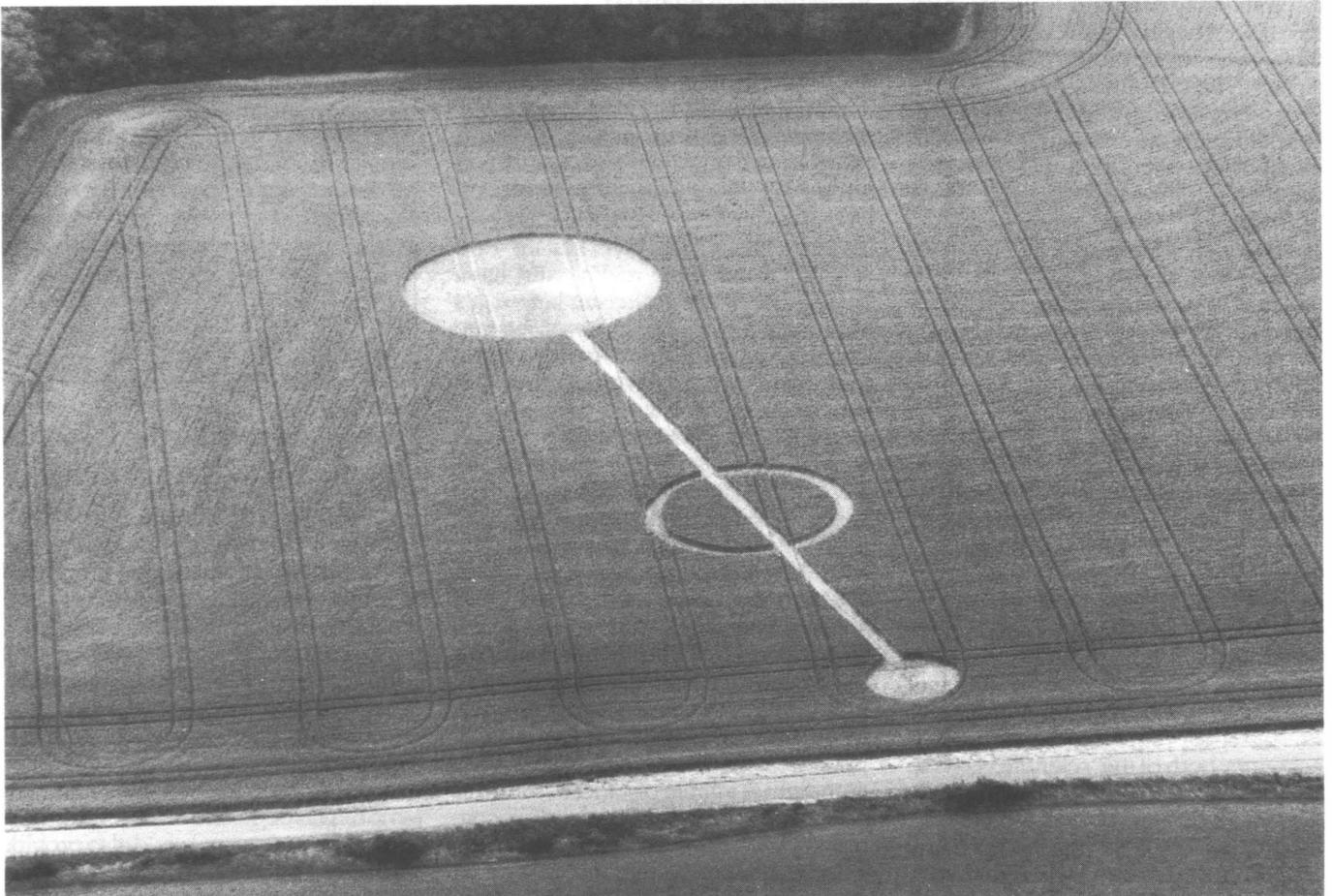
By the start of the 1993 season we should preferably be in less disarray on the instrumentation front than we are at present. For this reason, discussion and experimentation should continue through the winter.

Options to consider include:

A modular approach to instrumentation for site investigation. This would maximize the measurement possibilities while keeping the cost under control.

A centralised passive surveillance of electric/magnetic field disturbances, perhaps by roof-mounted directional arrays.

Finally, perhaps we should ask why the 'intelligence' guiding the phenomenon has chosen to be so uncooperative. The unusual isotopes found last year have not recurred.- at least, not in anything like the same quantities. Perhaps they were nothing more than a laboratory error. Or perhaps, having caught our attention, the phenomenon is really going to make us work.



A controversial formation at Wickenby Wood, ten miles northeast of Lincoln. July. Photo: A.C.E. Caldicott



Book Review

THE CIRCLEMAKERS

by Andrew Collins
(ABC Books - 1992)

Don't, as I did, judge this paperback by its somewhat lurid cover! I took it at first sight to be a new-age fantasy hitching a ride on the crop-circle bandwagon, with the author's name a pun into the bargain (we all knew Colin Andrews; who was this Andrew Collins?). I was soon put right, both by those who knew the author's work as a psychic quester, and by those who had actually read the book. During the next few days, in fact, so many people spoke well of it that I cancelled arrangements to borrow it and bought a copy.

I still feared that the 'revolutionary new vision' which the book promised might prove to be just another claim that the circles were a message from the past / the future / another planet / another dimension which the writer had inspirationally decoded. Every third letter to CCCS begins 'I think I can give you the answer to the mystery of the crop-circles!' The Circlemakers are having a very merry time indeed leading specialist scientists, numerologists, meteorologists, ancient-linguists, technicians, and metaphysicians with their own homegrown carrots, along beguiling paths which invariably end in cul de sacs. At first, theorists find what they look for, however abstruse their speculations - then the next crop-circle breaks the pattern. Some researchers are cautiously punctuating their titles by now with question-marks.

But Andrew Collins bounces in where few cereologists now dare to tread, dramatising his personal journey (rather later than most), into the heart of the crop-circle scene, and the development of his theory (assisted by his partner Debbie) about the energy involved in their creation. His easy, breezy manner is refreshing after the Ancient Mariner earnestness of some 'croppies'. En-route, he provides lucid if simplified accounts, both of the 'scientific' facts so far established and of the growing body of circles folklore - the odd, the moving, the inexplicable experiences that many people, the author included, have had. Though some of the scenic photographs are disappointingly drab, the book provides a good introduction to the

phenomenon, together with practical tips on involvement in circles research, and a helpful bibliography.

However: this is not just a guide-book for novices: the simplicity of the narrative is artful! Via the widely accepted connection of the crop circles with ancient sites - both geographically and 'energy-wise' - Collins leads the way to his bold main theme: the 'meat' of the book is the hypothesis that the crop-circles are a manifestation of Wilhelm Reich's 'orgone' energy, which is currently receiving a resurgence of interest and reassessment. This key seemed to me to fit the lock at least as well as most I have come across: I experienced a number of promising clicks as I tried it for size. However, I fear that the ferocious contempt with Wilhelm Reich was officially 'discredited' in his lifetime may still subconsciously affect some readers' openness to Collins' thesis. Orgone is still not respectable... Similarly, 'animal magnetism' was thrown into the scientific dustbin in the 18th century, setting us back nearly two centuries in the understanding of the electro-magnetic component in life-processes and consciousness. What's in a name? - well, a dangerous lot, it seems, when it comes to presenting a new idea.

I don't want to detract, just because of this, from the value of Reich's vision and work, but I do back away from terms such as DOR (the wisest thing to do, anyway, I gather). I feel strongly that we are near a breakthrough in understanding, where the physicists and psychics will discover that they are talking of the same reality, and have merely been using different languages (EM means both Earth Mysteries and Electro-magnetism, and for dowers, at least, these seem to overlap). The current polarisation is largely a matter of perception and assumptions and I believe both sides need to make allowances for these culture differences if we really want to bridge the gap between tradition and holism and arrive a bit nearer the truth about reality. So I am glad when Collins meets the former half-way with bridge-building terms such as 'non-locality' for instantaneous mind-over-matter effects (as in telepathy and radionics), as quantum physics uses this term in describing the paradox that split photons somehow communicate faster-than-light at infinite distances - a kind of connection in events till recently recognised only in magic and prayer. So, without denying Reich due honour, I suggest that if you have difficulty as I do with the term 'Orgone', for whatever energy links mind and matter, you try

another name: it's the concept that counts, and one's response to it.

In Appendix 11, in such a way that we can take it or leave it, Collins shares with us some personal experiences of the paranormal, when to his bewilderment the familiar parameters of knowledge appeared to dissolve - an experience many cereologists will recognise. I believe 'The Circlemakers' will help a few people to move nearer to the meeting point of thought-systems, and to cope with the challenge of new concepts of reality. Afficionados and novices alike will find this book an easy read. As well as developing a hypothesis that is at least worth looking at, its casual style and friendly tone are in refreshing contrast to some crop circle literature. It's probably a one-off read rather than a source-book, but at £4.95 it's good value.

Together with two other frontier-science books ('Electromagnetic Man' - Smith and Best (Dent) - and 'The Secret Language of Stone' - Don Robins (Ryder), I also strongly recommend, for a physicist's development of the mind-matter theme, Danah Zohar's 'The Quantum Self' (Flamingo Press 1991). This takes one further than the 'Tao of Physics', relating the very process of consciousness and our experience of the things, people and values in our everyday experience, to the known effects of quantum mechanics.

Barbara Davies

ORGONE93: Andrew Collins

A Project to Test the Orgone Solution to Earth Energy, Crop Circles and UFOs

The 'Circlemakers' put forward the view that Austrian-born psychoanalyst and scientist Wilhelm Reich may have held the key to solving the crop circle enigma as early as 1939, with his isolation of an organically-produced energy which he called Orgone Radiation.

The book showed how orgone, as a primary energy, could also provide the solution to other mysteries, such as UFOs, life energies and the terrestrial energies believed by dowers and psychics to be present in the landscape.



These controversial concepts combined in a heavy brew which predictably upset many people. Reviews called for supportive evidence of the hypothesis and with these criticisms in mind I devised ORGONE93, a project in which many researchers have agreed to become involved. It will focus upon the fields and downs of Wiltshire where the relationship between life energies, crop circles, ancient sites and anomalous lightforms will be tested together for the first time. It is anticipated that ORGONE93 will run on a shoe-string budget, its only income coming from a small registration fee from subscribers. Its principal aims are:-

Aims

i) To show whether biologically or organically produced energy - using the term 'orgone' as a historical working model - has a direct relationship with prehistoric monuments, crop circles and the presence of recordable paranormal and parapsychological effects at such locations;

ii) To see if condensed masses of orgone, the so-called 'bioforms' first proposed by Trevor James Constable in the 1950s, are responsible for the production of both atmospheric and ground-based lightforms,

iii) To see if orgone bioforms, manifest or unmanifest, possess independent intelligence and can respond in a seemingly intelligent and emotionally-based manner through the use of non-locality, selected archetypes and related symbols. Responses may be seen as coordinated bioform or lightform activity, recordable paranormal events or accurate verification of on-site and absent psychic experiences;

iv) To see whether photography, both still and moving, can record the presence of condensed orgone masses as anomalous imagery, whether visible or invisible to the naked eye;

v) To use a weather engineering device, a 'cloudbuster', to investigate any relationship between orgone, lightforms and meteorological conditions in the area concerned.

Epicentre of Activity

The project epicentre will be the hills, rolling downs and flat agricultural land between Devizes, Marlborough and Beckhampton. Not only does it meet all the criteria necessary, but lightforms and crop circles (many hoaxed) continue to occur in this area. At least four videos of hitherto unidentified lightforms have been made here in the past three years alone. The region also possesses a

concentration of ancient sites that include Avebury, Silbury Hill, various long barrows (e.g. those at West and East Kennett, Adam's Grave and West Woods), and encampments, such as Knap Hill and Olivers Castle.

Stance

From the offset it will be necessary to see crop circles as man-made, unless proved otherwise. Evidence suggests that 'hoaxed' formations may act as temporary accumulators and/or accelerators of orgone, in the same way as proposed for ancient sites such as stone circles and earthen structures. Whether the 1993 crop of circles and formations are 'genuine' or not is irrelevant: both kinds appear to produce paranormal effects of a similar nature. It will be important, however, to accept the possibility that orgone bioforms can act in a manner suggesting independent intelligence. Evidence indicates that the primary energy is given life by its adoption of archetypes and symbols drawn from human interaction. If so, the 'intelligences' may be contactable through the use of these same symbols.

Using a belief in alien archetypes, CSETI co-ordinator Steven Greer attained some baffling results in Wiltshire's crop circle country last summer. On the night of 27 July, a group on Woodborough Hill witnessed an anomalous orange light before coming face-to-face with a cluster of lights that gave the clear impression of a 'structured craft'. It is easy to dismiss such claims, but having heard the testimonies of those present as well as independent witnesses to mysterious orange lights in the Alton Barnes area during this period, I feel that similar work can be done under much stricter controls.

Experimentation

ORGONE93 cannot be 'scientific', by current definition, in its standpoint, but it does aim at an objective approach. Provided that adequate controls are applied and each event is recorded either visually, audibly, or in written form, then it can succeed in its intentions. Any scientific help given to the project will strengthen its stance.

Photographic anomalies

It has been decided that still pictures of alleged photographic anomalies, though worthy of further study, will not help substantiate the presence of anomalous energy at places of apparent orgone concentration (e.g. ancient sites,

hill-tops and water sources). Only video and cine film can allow thorough analysis of anomalous photographic images. Night-light and infra-red equipment have already been secured

Cloudbusting

We plan to deploy a cloudbuster in the area concerned for the duration of the project, provided suitable arrangements can be made with local landowners. Its successful use could help to demonstrate the relationship between orgone, lightforms and weather enhancement. It could also be used to draw lightforms into manifestation or blink them out when they appear (as did Reich and Constable). We realise, however, that there are various problems involved in the use of a cloudbuster, including affecting the local weather (this device is not a toy). Simon Burton, the first researcher to suggest publicly a relationship between orgone and crop circles, has drawn up guidelines for its use. He too advocates great caution

Aftermath

Analysis of the material will take some months. Preliminary results will be aired at a conference on Saturday, 4 September, 10am on at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London WC1A. A report will be published at the end of 1993.

ORGONE93 should achieve results that will be of interest to anyone in the earth mysteries, crop circles or UFO communities. It needs support and subscribers and I would therefore ask anyone interested to contact me at:- ORGONE93, PO Box 189, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex SS9 1NF

Bibliography

- pp. 103-31, Constable, T. J., *The Cosmic Pulse of Life*.
- pp. 48-53, Collins, A., *Rolling Their Own - the Ritualistic Reality*, Earthquest News Vol 2 No 1. Also *The Cereologist* No 8, Spring 1993.
- pp. 73-83, Collins, A., *The Circlemakers*, ABC Books, Leigh-on-Sea, 1992. Also pp. 111-5, Graves, Tom, *Needles of Stone*, Granada, London, 1978.
- pp. 339-48, Constable, T. J., *The Cosmic Pulse of Life*. See also Wilhelm Reich, *Contact With Space*, CORE Report, 1958..
- p. 294, Constable, T. J., - *ibid* -
- pp. 15-8, Burton, S., *Organic Energy - A Theoretical Energy Model for Cereology*, The Circular Vol 2 No 1, January 1991.
- Burton, Simon, *A Strange Attractor for Cereology*, unpublished, 1992.

Formations Reported in Britain in 1992

A CCCS Provisional Datalist (copyright)

In the case of formations marked '?' we either lack enough evidence to form an assessment of them, or suspect all or part of them to be man-made. This does not imply a guarantee of the rest or that the list is complete! Reports are still coming in (Dorset, Ireland, Cumbria. . .). Feedback welcome.

Date	Location	County	Crop	Gen.	Description
25-Apr	Sutton Scotney	Hants	Rpe		Circle: complex lay: band at circumference laid outwards. 2 satellites.
25-Apr	Burford	Oxon		?	Complex ring: three spurs with circles containing triangles at the ends.
10-May	Lurkeley Hill	Wilts		?	Small messy circle.
10-May	Callington	Cwall	Brl.		3 touching circles of graded sizes beside ringed circle. Another circle further up the field.
14-May	Clandown	Avon	Rp	?	Two rings concentric on electric pole.
15-May	Red Hill, Wherwell	Hants	Ry		Dumbbell pictogram. Very lightly imprinted.
16-May	Childrey	Oxon			Three circles, one large, two small.
16-May	Wantage	Oxon	Ry	?	Circle with rings east of town.
17-May	Easterton	Wilts	Wht	?	Ringed circle. Four paths joining ring to circle. Hoaxers possibly seen.
17-May	Urchfont Hill	Wilts	Rpe	?	Circle with key.
18-May	Stoke Orchard		Rpe	?	Circle reported seen from balloon. Never confirmed.
20-May	Avebury Trusloe	Wilts	Rpe		30' circle between tramlines.
22-May	Cowdown, Andover	Hants	Brl		Circle: 88ft with grapeshot.
23-May	Cherhill	Wilts	Wht		Ringed circle with arrow/spur on 1989 site.
23-May	Chilbolton Down	Hants	Brl		Ringed Circle with added arrow. Many grapeshot later associated with it.
24-May	Urchfont Hill	Wilts	Rape	?	Three circles. Trident and two arcs.
25-May	Lockeridge	Wilts	Brl		Three events: circle with scroll tail, circles. Fish signature also in field.
27-May	Pk St. St. Albans		Brl		Small dumbbell, very neat.
28-May	Weston, Petersfield	Hants	Wht		Three circles forming triangle: 8m/8m/5m
29-May	Alton Barnes	Wilts	W	?	Rough circle in East Field.
30-May	Upton Scudamore	Wilts	Brl		30 ft circle near Colloway Clump.
01-Jun	N of Micheldever	Hants	Grs	?	Rings in the grass.
02-Jun	Alton Priors	Wilts	Wht	?	Spiral within ring.
04-Jun	Berry Pomeroy	Devon	Wht		Dumbbell. with two tails off one.
04-Jun	Lockeridge	Wilts			Ten grapeshot. near 1991 dolphin.
04-Jun	Wroughton	Wilts	Brl		Huge equilateral triangle formed by 3 circles, 2 with scrolls. Fish signature.
05-Jun	Westcott Farm	Cwall	Wht		60ft circle near Callington, pristine when visited: bloom still on leaves
05-Jun	Old Sarum	Wilts	Wht		Complex Pictogram, rounded arrow-head, related key, circle with tail, circle
06-Jun	Basingstoke	Hants			Double ringed circle with 4 square satellites.
07-Jun	Castle Town	I of M	Wht		Dumb bell.
07-Jun	Waminster	Wilts	Wht		Circle. Crop "bent high up".
08-Jun	Cheesefoot Head	Hants	Wht	?	Two small concentric rings.
08-Jun	Lycl Airfield	Kent	Rye	?	2 large circles, another added later. Dubious.
08-Jun	Waden Hill, Silbury	Wilts	Wht	?	30m ring, 2m wide. Formed between 4 & 6 pm.
09-Jun	Litchfield	Hants			Circle with protruding arc-ed path.
09-Jun	Lockeridge	Wilts	Brl		Six more grapeshot added to current 15. (10 on 4th, 3 on 6th, 2 on 8th.
09-Jun	Silbury Hill	Wilts		H	Circle with arrow. Hoax claim.
09-Jun	West of Salisbury	Wilts		?	Quincunx. Unconfirmed.
10-Jun	Bishopstrow	Wilts	Wht	?	Large bowl shaped circle.
10-Jun	Fyfield	Hants		?	'Ring in field alongside railway'.
10-Jun	Hunstrete House	Avon	Wht		Circle with two tails, one looping.
11-Jun	Bishops Cannings	Wilts	Wht		95' by 56' oval and seven circles. See also 12 June.
11-Jun	Hartcliffe, Bristol	Avon	Wht	H	Triangular three circles, with arrow.
11-Jun	Hachpen Hill	Oxon	Wht		Scroll + 13 grapeshot satellites arranged symmetrically.
11-Jun	Berry Pomeroy	Devon	Brl		Dumbbell, cwise, with (?)'scythe'. 10 yds from 65' 1991 circle. Other shapes also in field.
11-Jun	Upton Scudamore	Wilts	Brl	H	Pictogram: Circles, key, scroll.
11-Jun	Upton Scudamore	Wilts	Wht	H	Pictogram: Circles, wickets, path, boxes. Began as plain circle.
12-Jun	Bishops Cannings	Wilts	Brl		Oval and eight 12 ft circles. Wide spaces between tramlines,
12-Jun	Bishops Cannings	Wilts	Wht		Line of eight 12' circles.
12-Jun	Kennet Ridgeway	Wilts	Brl		Uneven line of thirteen anticlockwise circles.
13-Jun	Perton, Wolv'hampton		Brl		Dumbbell, one end with wide ring.
13-Jun	Stoford	Wilts			Dumb bell. Large and small circles plus small adjacent circle.
14-Jun	Ovington	N'land	Brl		46' and two 23' circles in line, + another 46'. No access path when found.
15-Jun	Bury Hill, Andover	Hants	Wht	?	Clockwise rough circle
16-Jun	Avebury	Wilts	Wht	H.	13 ft circle, probably hoaxed.
17-Jun	Avebury Avenue	Wilts			Oval ring with inner paths. Small circle adjacent.
17-Jun	Bulbarrow Hill	Dorset	Brl	?	Dumbbell with halo, and Venus symbol.
17-Jun	Clanfield	Hants		?	Two circles.
18-Jun	Beckhampton	Wilts	Wht		Three circles in a line + three grapeshot.
18-Jun	Morgan's Hill	Wilts	Brl		120ft circle and 2 small circles. All clockwise.
18-Jun	Pepperbox Hill	Wht		?	Pictogram, 1991-style.
18-Jun	West Kennet Avenue	Wilts	Wht	?	"Brain/Serpent". Manmade?
19-Jun	Maidenhead	Berks			Large wide ring, 3 small circles, and key
22-Jun	Beckhampton	Wilts	Wht		60' and 40' cir (overlapping), by tumuli.
22-Jun	Childrey Field	Wilts	Wht	?	Tailed Circle with grapeshot.



Date	Location	County	Crop	Gen.	Description
22-Jun	Countesthorpe	Leics			Circle+ wide ring.
22-Jun	Norridge Common		Wht		6' crescent. - no access track.
22-Jun	Norridge Common		Wht	H	"The Eagle" or "bent comb". Crop broken; beer can under lay. 2 circles/scroll signature.
24-Jun	Berkhampton	Wilts	Wht	?	Quincunx, 60' centre and 8 satellites.
24-Jun	Goodworth Clatford	Wilts	Wht	?	Circle with tail.
24-Jun	Patcham	Sussex	Brl		Dumb bell: 58' & 19.9 cwise circles. Same field as 3 1991 formations.
24-Jun	Sompting	Sussex	Wht		Pictogram, 84' circle and circle with concentric arcs in two opposite segments.
24-Jun	Upton Scudamore	Wilts			Key shape, scroll, single circle, 2 rings. Spread over several fields.
24-Jun	Amersham	Bucks	Brl	?	Three circles: 60' and two at 22'. One grapeshot.
25-Jun	Silver Down, Tidcombe		Wht	?	Ringed circle and two scrolls.
26-Jun	Berkhampton Pen.	Wilts	Wht		Three big circles, overlapping.
27-Jun	Devil's Dyke	Sussex	Wht		Three unequal circles: dumbbell & smallest touching medium at angle.
28-Jun	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	Brl	?	Three unequal circles making a triangle.
29-Jun	Alton Barnes	Wilts	Wht		4 circles, some rings, and a Y shape.
29-Jun	Alton Barnes	Wilts	Wht	H	132' ring with keyhole.
29-Jun	Longbarrow Crossroads	Wilts			Major pictogram: big ringed circle, spiral, two Y's, passages and circle.
29-Jun	Patcham	Sussex	Wht		'Mickey Mouse': 3 unequal circles with connecting paths. Roughly triangular.
29-Jun	Silver Hill, Andover	Hants	Wht		Ringed circle.
30-Jun	Bamstaple/Lynton	Devon	Brl	?	Circle with three satellites around it, like 24 Jun. Heather circle also reported nearby.
30-Jun	Litchfield	Hants			Dumbbell
30-Jun	Old Sarum	Wilts	Wht	?	Elaborate pictogram pointing to the Iron Age site: big ringed circle joined to cir. + key, circle, Y, cir. oval 2 boxes, gshot.
30-Jun	Old Sarum	Hants	Wht		Scroll near above.
30-Jun	Wylie, Andover	Hants		?	Circle, or 'animal shape'.
30-Jun	Stony Houghton	Notts			Single 35' circle (farmer's date. Visited. 12 Aug).
01-Jul	Kimpton	Hants		?	Spiral circle with undulating tail, prob .hoax.
02-Jul	Alton Barnes	Wilts	Wht		Dumbbell, one circle with tail.
02-Jul	Alton Priors	Wilts	Wht		Large ring, and large circle.
02-Jul	Callington	Cwall	Wht		'Dragon's footprints' - thinner than in 1991, and circle.
02-Jul	West Meon	Hants	Wht		Dumbbell, each circle with ring.
03-Jul	Husbands Bosworth	Warcks	Wht		Old Faithful: 70' anticlockwise circle in same place as previous years.
03-Jul	Ibthorpe		Wht	?	43ft circle and T-shaped arm.
04-Jul	Pepperbox Hill	Hants	Wht	?	Large pictogram SW of hill.
05-Jul	Broughton	Hants	Brl		2 ringed circle and grapeshot (poss. 20th June - GW)
06-Jul	Aston Rowant	Oxon	Wht		Pictogram: dumbbell with ring + ringed circle.
06-Jul	Ludwell, Chase		Wht?	?	Large circle - 120 ft across
07-Jul	Sompting	Sussex		H	2-ringed circle w. two outer arcs, path through etc. Copy of nearby visible formation.
07-Jul	Sutton, Ely	Nfolk	Brl		Five circles in a line.
07-Jul	Guyhim	S'folk			Dumbbell + 2 circles, with pathways.
08-Jul	Berry Pomeroy	Devon	Brl		Cwise circle. (Site v'fied by blindfolded dowser). Seed heads in south quarter lying outwards
08-Jul	Dawlish	Devon	Brl		Acwise circle. Seed heads in S thrown outwards as above.
08-Jul	Wickenby Wood	Lincs	Wht	?	Large (403') triple dumbbell: circle, 36' ring, circle. Well made hoax (footprints found)?
09-Jul	Foundry Hill		Wht		Off-centred circle with protrusions.
09-Jul	Alton Barnes	Wilts	Wht		The Snail. 120' circ. joined by 20' wide offset paths to smaller circles + 2 L-shaped eye-stalks.
10-Jul	Woodham Ferrers	Essex	Wht	?	The Bee: two 60' circles touching, & three satellites.
12-Jul	Wantage	Oxon	Wht		Tailed circle. Magnetic readings taken.
12-Jul	Handley Down		Wht		Two circles, 19m and 10m.
12-Jul	Overton	Hants		?	4 semi-circular concentric rings interlocked.
12-Jul	Penridge Hill		Wht		19m circle. Complex lay.
12-Jul	Shaw House, Wansdyke	Wilts	Wht	?	Pictogram: 3 circles, one tailed. Fish/Alpha signature. Grapeshot.
12-Jul	Stansbatch, Shobdon	H'ford	Brl		Double ringed circle with small centre.
12-Jul	Brixham	Devon	Brl		Dumbbell, a can d cw, 10 yds from 1991 formation, + hoaxed 'F' add-on. Reddened nodes.
15-Jul	West Wycombe	Bucks	Wht	H	Thirteen human-made pictograms for the Cereologist's circlemaking competition
15-Jul	Berry Pomeroy	Devon	Wht		Further formation in same area.
15-Jul	Five Maries	Dorset	Brl		Oval circle & tail + two dots.
15-Jul	St. Cross, Winch.	Hants		?	Dumbbell with small key.
16-Jul	Callington	Cwall	Wht		Immaculate mid-size circle. Date uncertain. Same field as dragons feet.
16-Jul	Milk Hill	Wilts	Wht		Four-circle pictogram with curved path.
16-Jul	Milk Hill	Wilts	Wht		Further circle + grapeshot.
16-Jul	Pickled Hill		Wht	H	German experiment. Dumbbell with small circles arranged in rings like a toy.
17-Jul	Arkendale	Yorks	Brl		Large plain circle. 104' next field to 1990 & 91 events.
17-Jul	Shaw House, Wansdyke	Wilts	Wht	?	Arrow with curved shaft. plus additions.
18-Jul	Aston Rowant	Oxon	Wht		Further circle- 12' - in same field as 6th July.
18-Jul	Waden Hill, Avebury	Wilts	Wht		Triple dumbbell, or two in line. Rough lay.
18-Jul	Easton	Cambs	Wht		Huge 23' wide ring. 305' across. Manmade.
18-Jul	Staunton-on-Arrow	H'ford	Wht		37m circle with ring. (65m across).
20-Jul	Polebrook	Hunts	Wht	?	Big ringed circle with ringed cross and L-shaped section.
20-Jul	Chartw'd, Gtwck A'prt	Sussex	Wht		Pictogram. Three circles, line to centre, pre this date.
20-Jul	Sibson	Cambs	Wht		Two interlocking rings, and one circle.
20-Jul	Downgate	Cwall	Brl		87' circle, old when found. Sine wave lay. No tramlines or paths.
20-Jul	Venterden, Callington	Cwall	Brl	?	Quintuplet with arms, roughly laid.. Central circle with NSEW arms to smaller circles. Old.
21-Jul	Hyden Hill, E Meon, nr	Hants	Wht		Major pictogram: circle, ring, circle. Halo with satellites at one end, 'rainbow-man' at other.
22-Jul	Bishops Cannings	Wilts	Wht		Circle with claw.
22-Jul	Little Bedwyn	Hants	Wht	?	Circle + rough cross.
22-Jul	Rockingham	N'hnts	Wht	?	Complex circle. Dumbbell, heart.
23-Jul	Stitchcombe		Wht	?	Pictogram. Dumbbell with halo.



Date	Location	County	Crop	Gen	Description
23-Jul	Berry Pomeroy	Devon	Oat		Dumbbell (cwise)+ arm with staggered cross pieces.
23-Jul	Milk Hill	Wilts	Wht	?	Dumbbell, tangential pathway. (Half a snail).
23-Jul	Pepperbox Hill	Hants	Wht		Dumbbell + halo + offset arcs..
23-Jul	Aimyn, Humberside	Yorks	Wht		Triple slightly skewed dumbbell: 2 ac circles.+ ring w. paths. Complex lay in corridor.
24-Jul	Chute Causeway		Wht	?	'Serpent': circle with long curvy path.
24-Jul	Oliver's Castle	Wilts	Wht	?	Three equal circles in a triangle connected by pathways.: like CCCS logo without rings.
24-Jul	Roundway	Wilts	Wht	?	Triangle.
25-Jul	Stanton St. Bernard	Wilts	Wht	H	Copy of "The Snail". Manmade.
25-Jul	Chicklade	Wilts	Wht	?	Large formation near A303.
25-Jul	Andoversford	Glos		?	Dumbbell. Contrasting flows in circumference of larger circle.
25-Jul	Fulbrook	Glos	Wht		Quincunx with four paths. Near A361.
26-Jul	Beckhampton	Wilts	Wht	?	30' circle with Alpha signature.
26-Jul	Chilgrove Farm		Wht		Dumbbell. One circle with quadrant lay.
26-Jul	Caistor St. E	Nfolk	Wht		Messy oval circle with anticlockwise perimeter.
26-Jul	Chisbury		Wht		Circle and cross.
26-Jul	Dunston	Nfolk	Bd		Big ring with small circle touching.
26-Jul	Tredington	Glos	Wht	?	200ft dumbbel with crossed path & arrow, next to M5
27-Jul	Pickering	Yorks	Wht		Dumbbell: large ringed circle, crossbarred corridor and tail of small circle.
27-Jul	Ogbourne Maizey	Wilts	Wht		Venus symbol. Circle with cross.
27-Jul	Froxfield	Hants	Wht	H	Pictogram in shape of matchstick man .Manmade..
27-Jul	Basingstoke	Hants	Wht		118' clockwise circle.
27-Jul	Basingstoke	Hants	Wht	?	Unconfirmed triple dumbbell.
28-Jul	Burford	Oxon	Wht	?	Single circle with appendages like Celtic cross.
28-Jul	Savernake Forest	Wilts	Wht		'Serpent' (3 circles connected by winding path). Also later dumbbell, and 20
29-Jul	Draycott Fitzpayne	Wilts	Wht		Circle with 20' ring and 30' single circle.
29-Jul	Everleigh Ashes	Wilts	Wht	?	Snail, reversed version of Alton Bames. Messy lay.. Probably manmade.
29-Jul	Pleasley Vale	Notts	Wht	?	Triple joined dumbbell 12, 32, 12
29-Jul	Mansfield Wdhouse	Notts	Wht		Linear connected triplet. 59' 17' 7'
30-Jul	Chilbolton Down	Hants	Wht		Double ringer, with quarter arcs.
30-Jul	Woodborough Hill	Wilts	Wht		Single circle, 26.5', with grapeshot (3.5' diam) at 80' from circle. .UFO site.
31-Jul	Dublin Airport	Eire		?	Ringed circle near airport runway..
31-Jul	Newton St. Loe	Avon	Wht	?	Large Dumbbell
31-Jul	Manningford Buhune	Wilts	Wht	?	Fourth Snail . No eyestalks. Manmade?
01-Aug	Broadlands, Romsey	Hants	Wht	?	Alleged Pictogram.
01-Aug	Winterslow	Wilts	Wht	?	1-ring dumbbell, by 'Pheasant'. Date uncertain.
01-Aug	Cranford St. A	Nthnts	Wht	H	Huge complex set of circles with 5-pointed star at the centre.. Manmade.
01-Aug	Froxfield	Wilts	Wht		Big circle with L-shaped spur. 1 grapeshot.
01-Aug	Pepperbox Hill		Wht		Ringed circle. (Date uncertain, seen Aug 15th)
01-Aug	Froxfield	Wilts	Wht		30ft circle with a straight spur.
01-Aug	Etchilhampton Hill	Wilts	Wht		Large Circle. About 60' diam.
02-Aug	Pennsylvania	Avon	Wht	?	Variation on 'Snail'
02-Aug	West Stowell	Wilts	Wht		Circle with crescent moon inside.Two isolated grapeshot.
03-Aug	West Stowell	Wilts	Wht		Mercury Glyph. Circlewith dot (instead of cross) ,pathway, ring with crescent.
03-Aug	Wanborough	Sy	Wht		84' (60?) circle (cw) +separate trident.
03-Aug	Wanborough	Sy			Circle and trident, further east from above.
04-Aug	Exton	Hants	Wht	?	Circle with two rings, curved pathway, circle with 3 contraflow swirls.
04-Aug	Whitchurch	Hants	Wht	?	Pictogram
04-Aug	Exton	Hants	Wht	?	Small circle with wide ring. Pathway through whole thing. London Underground sign
04-Aug	Draycott Fitzpaine.	Wilts	Wht		Hand of God with three fingered claw.
05-Aug	Upton Lovell	Wilts	Wht	H	Major pictogram under power lines. "S" signature.
05-Aug	Cheriton Bishop	Devon	Bd	?	3 small rings linked onto a big ring.
05-Aug	Woodhenge	Wilts	Wht	?	2 formations near to tumulus.
05-Aug	Ogbourne St. George	Wilts	Wht		1991-style pendulum.
05-Aug	Shipton u Wychwd	Oxon	Wht		Anticlockwise circle, little visited. 'Good flow'.
05-Aug	Collingb'me Kingston	Wilts	Wht	?	Circle with spiral and other features.
06-Aug	Tawsmead Copse.	Wilts	Wht		Thin crescent by itself.
06-Aug	Rye	Sussx	Wht	?	Large dumbbell: 72' ring and circle, + circle. End of June?
07-Aug	Wamham	Sussx	Wht		33' circle with outward-laid boxes protruding at quarters.
08-Aug	nr. Mansfield	Notts	Wht	?	Ringed oval - 42x37. Storm-damaged when visited.
09-Aug	Froxfield	Wilts	Wht	?	361 ft pictogram. 6 circles, D, included ring, 2 claws (3f), grapeshot.
09-Aug	Tawsmead Copse.	Wilts	Wht	?	Ringed circle with 3 fingered daw near Tawsmead Copse.
09-Aug	Alton Bames	Wilts	Wht	?	Dumbbell. Ringed circle with 3-fingered daw, pathway, circle with Y.
09-Aug	West Kennett Ave	Wilts	Wht	?	Ringed circle with Y and 1 grapeshot.
09-Aug	Ogbourne St. George	Wilts	Wht	H	Formation near Aug 5 pictogram.
10-Aug	Winford	Dorset	Wht	?	Large circle visible from road.
11-Aug	Tarrant Hinton	Dorset	Wht	?	Pictogram
11-Aug	Londesborough	Yorks		?	'apbo' formation (like 1991 ?hoax) but in very remote location.
12-Aug	Pedwell	Smsct	Wht		Plain circle.
12-Aug	Milton Abbas	Dorset	Wht	?	Pictogram. Maybe same report as older one.
12-Aug	Bridgenorth	Shrops	Bd	?	20ft Circle. Anticlockwise.
17-Aug	Llanrhos	Gwndc	Bd	?	30ft circle, old when visited: wind, bird & human damage added by then
17-Aug	Silbury Hill	Wilts	Wht		The 'Charm Bracelet': Quadranted ringed circle, with eight satellite devices spaced evenly around ring.One 'misfires' on watertrough..
18-Aug	Kidlington	Oxon	W		'Mandelbrot'. near airfield. Smaller than 1991 Ickleton. Little visited though 3-4 weeks old.

From the CCCS Database



BRANCH CONTACTS

Patrick Palgrave-Moore

Since the list of Branch contacts was first published in 'The Circular', there have been a few changes and additions as the network has expanded. Guy Blakely for Bedfordshire, Duncan Mackay for Berkshire and Peter Bolam for Buckinghamshire have agreed to act as a focal point for interest in those areas. David Kingston has taken over the mantle in Dorset, Ken Seddington in Surrey whilst Tony Caldecott has agreed to widen his area of coverage to include Derbyshire and Lincolnshire until those counties can develop their own Branches. Kevin McBriarty has offered to take over North-

umberland and Durham and an offer to cover Herefordshire awaits confirmation. This leaves unrepresented the outlying areas of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire; Cumbria; Lancashire and Cheshire; and the Welsh Borders of Shropshire and Herefordshire for which I will be pleased to hear from potential conveners. Wiltshire, perhaps the most important of all areas, has been a problem child. The break-up of the Beckhampton group has left many enthusiasts bitter and in a way the need for closer friendly contact with members and others interested becomes even more important. It seems likely that any Branch organisation, initially at least, will be primarily concerned with acting as a focal point of interest in the area to anyone interested and several members have expressed interest in joining one. The Field Operation however, always a

sensitive issue, will continue to be directed from the centre.

More exciting perhaps, is the rapid overseas growth being made by the Centre and its growing recognition as the principal international body for serious research into the phenomenon. Primarily we are concentrating on obtaining branches in each state, and to date have representation in Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California and Colorado with unconfirmed contacts in some of the eastern states. Eventually, where there is demand, new branches, within the state network, will be encouraged to form on each major centre of population. Already specific city branches have been established in Los Angeles and Washington. In Canada, a convener has been appointed to start the ball rolling.

Avon -

Alick Bartholomew, The Hollies, Wellow, Bath BA2 8QJ.
Tel: 0225-835127

Bedfordshire -

Guy Blakely, 123 Cotton End Road, Wilstead, MK45 3DD.
Tel: 0234-741080

Berkshire -

Duncan Mackay, 18 Brook Street, Twyford RG10 8NX.
Tel: 0734-342107

Buckinghamshire -

Peter Bolam, 35 Hazelmere Road, Penn, High Wycombe HP10 8AD.
Tel: 0753-886107

Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire -

Beth Davis, 11b Fitzwilliam Road, Cambridge CB2 2BN.
Tel: 0480-890625

Cornwall -

Barbara Davies, Old Stables, Lescrow, Fowey, PL23 1JS.
Tel: 0726-833465

Derbyshire - see East Midlands

Devon -

Jennifer Selfe, Higher Knowle, Aveton Gifford, TQ7 4NJ.
Tel: 0548-830452

Dorset -

David Kingston, 17 Great Western Rd., Dorchester DT1 1UF.
Tel: 0305 250633

East Midlands - (Derby, Lincs & Notts)

Tony Caldecott, 31 Pelham Street, Newark NG24 4XD.
Tel: 0636-610521

Essex -

Neil Durant, Quincies Cottage, The Gore, Rayne CM7 8RL.
Tel: 0376-25479

Gloucestershire -

Ann Appelmelk, 1 Strathmore Cottages, Walkley Wood, Nailsworth GL6 0R2.
Tel: (work) 0453 833513

Hampshire - Joint conveners

W Harry Tanser, 91 Hocombe Road, Chandler Ford, Eatleigh O5 1QB.
Tel: 0703-265433

Busty Taylor

52 Appletree Grove, Andover, SP10 3RG.
Tel: 0264-324496

Hertfordshire -

Mike Rogers, Drumnessie, Ivy House Lane, Berkhamsted HP4 2PP.
Tel: 0442-864127

Huntingdonshire -

see Cambridgeshire

Kent -

Joyce Galley, Underhill Farm, Cudham, TN14 7QH.
Tel: 0959-73433

Norfolk -

Pat Palgrave-Moore, 13 West Parade, Norwich, NR2 3DN.
Tel: 0603-611336.
Fax: 0603-763097

Northumberland & Durham -

Kevin McBriarty, 3 Essex Gdns, Low Fell, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear. NE9 5BB

Nottinghamshire - See East Midlands

Oxfordshire -

Anthony Cheke, 139 Hurst Street, Oxford OX4 1HE.
Tel: 0865-248344

Somerset -

Roland Pargeter, c/o Pendragon, The Glastonbury Experience, High Street, Glastonbury BA6 8AE.

Staffordshire - see West Midlands

Suffolk -

David Ely 38 Hunters End, Trimley IP10 0XH.
Tel: 0394-270996

Surrey -

Ken Seddington, 35 Lea Springs, Fleet, Hants, GU13 8AR

Sussex -

Barry Reynolds, 44 Meadow Lane, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 9JA.
Tel: 0444-232873

West Midlands (Staffs, Worcs, Warwick)

Ray Cox, 4 Lulworth Close, Halesowen, B63 2UJ.
Tel: 0384-66383

Yorkshire -

John Holman, 20 Newton Gardens, Ripon, HG4 1QF.
Tel: 0765-602898

SCOTLAND -

John Plowman, 131 Stirling Drive, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow G64 3AX.
Tel: 041-7724588

WALES -

Roger Palmer, Manledd, Y'fan, Llanidloe, Montgomeryshire, Y18 6NP.
Tel: 05512-2461

CANADA -

Paul Anderson, ú606-1228 Nicola Street, Vancouver, BC, V6G 2E6

USA -

California & Los Angeles -

Jeanette Gabriel MA, MS, 6230 Wilshire Blvd, Suite #1, Los Angeles, CA 90048.
Tel: 213-931-3824

Colorado -

Ron Russell, PO Box 4307, Denver, CO 80304

Initial contact for NW states & Washington City Branch -

Ilyes, PO Box 1732, Port Angeles, WA 98362



DOWSING - THE LITMUS TEST?

Pat Palgrave-Moore

We seem to spend much time chasing shadows in the vain hope of finding an answer to awaken the world. The vagaries of the 1992 season have at least taught us that such an attitude is folly and that in future, we must follow our own judgements with more confidence. If we wait until we are able to produce for a sceptical scientific community a litmus test of non-human involvement, by using predetermined criteria limited by currently accepted scientific knowledge, we could be wasting valuable time and resources. Now I am by no means advocating abandoning serious scientific research, a vital part of our ongoing commitment, such as our involvement in Project Argus, but there does seem to be a need on the part of the scientific community, especially in this country, to become much more flexible in its attitude to the metaphysical aspects of the phenomenon.

Many experienced dowzers have long felt that their knowledge and training has given them enough insight to recognise the validity of their own litmus test for non-human crop formations. At a time when dowsing for water and oil is practised commercially in many parts of the world, and openly recognised by our scientific community as an unexplained phenomenon that works, there is still no formal approval by the same scientific community for taking the subject seriously, purely, it seems, because they cannot explain how it works. No single factor is ever used alone to determine the genuineness of a formation, but where a number of criteria are used, particularly when crop samples from within a formation differ in several ways from control samples, and the dowser confirms the analysis from his own methods, then we should be able to declare the existence of a litmus test.

I would go much further and state that the dowser is quite capable purely from his own workings, of providing an acceptable litmus test. This of course is where the bone of contention lies. We have to ask ourselves who has to be satisfied. The dowser himself might well be satisfied but the scientist will rightly argue that dowsing isn't objective. This can certainly be true of dowzers with little experience, but dowsing earth energies as a science is so

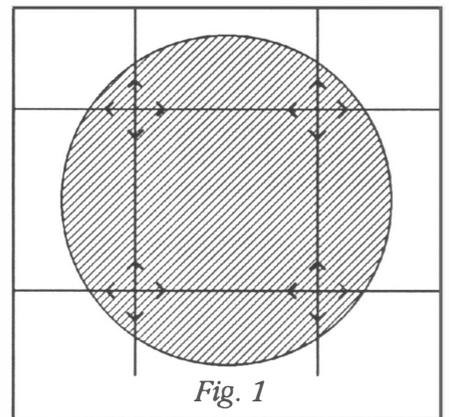
much in its infancy that little in the way of scientific principle has yet been established to enable scientists to know what they are talking about. Of course dowsing is subjective but long experience can minimise the subjective element. It is always rather interesting to wonder how our ancestors first realised that they could use a dowsing technique to find water. Personally, I don't believe it just happened. I am more inclined to believe this has always been an inherent part of our race memory and instinct.

Scientific principles normally require replicability before acceptability. For dowsing, this is virtually impossible and in itself a good example to show how the scientific mind must bend. Ideally, two or more dowzers should walk over the same ground and obtain the same results. Whilst some dowzers work in different ways and obtain different results, there are plenty of cases where this kind of replicability is common. However, just as lunar phases affect the timing of tides on this planet, so too does time cause a changing pattern in dowsable energies. What I am saying is that no two dowzers can walk over the same ground at the same time and therefore guarantee to get the same results. We are not dealing here with normal scientific testing. Equally, every dowser has a different length of experience which is very material to the results obtained. What has perhaps not been stressed enough before is the complexity of the dowsing problem.

Throughout this article I have purposely avoided the use of the term 'ley lines'. A ley line is no more than an imaginary line drawn between two or more ancient sites and has no relevance to dowsing except where energies are found to be present along such lines. I find the term 'energy line' or 'line of energy', although frowned upon by our scientific friends, more acceptable and representative of what it is. It has almost become fashionable to become a dowser in the crop circle movement. This is great. It has helped to open up dormant channels and has created a healthy new popular interest. However, the dowsing beginner is easily confused. He sees how easy it is to locate lines of energy but then reads that more experienced dowzers find such things as different numbers of concentric circles, even quite different shapes from each other. What is he to make of this? Firstly, a basic rule of dowsing is to spend several years at it before drawing conclusions, always training yourself to find only what is there, not what you expect to find. This is a simple but hard discipline to ac-

quire. Secondly, every individual operates at his own frequency level and has different levels of experience. Therefore, the combination of two or more dowzers able to work with and on these frequencies at identical levels seems beyond probability. I certainly doubt if any earth energy dowzers at this time would be prepared to set guiding scientific principles on which future generations could rely. We simply do not yet know enough about what is going on. What we do know, however, is enough to show how wary the beginner must be and how much the scientist has to learn and how much more able he is to contribute to the research than he presently realises.

Many a beginner searches for anything he can pick up. Here there is the problem of not knowing what you have found. Accurate dowsing works on the principle of finding what you ask for to the exclusion of all other thoughts. If you ask only for the location of a lost brooch, then that is what you should pick up. If you ask whether a crop formation, or a specific part of it, is man-made, you should also be able to answer this. Many new dowzers search for a line of energy running through the centre of a circle using this as their litmus test. Once you start to imagine what ought to be there then you lose the objective element. Assume nothing. Last year, my first impressions of a circle at Caistor St. Edmund in Norfolk suggested it was man-made. At a glance, it looked very rough with no particular layering pattern and no dowsable central line of energy. A more detailed analysis showed that in fact there were four centres of energy, each with its own circle swirl created by the interaction of four lines of principal energy.



The rest of the circle was covered by what turned out to be one of the most complicated cross-over layering patterns seen in any formation to date. Subsequent microscopic analysis of cell structure by one of our Norfolk team, Julie



Curl, showed that compared with normal control samples, samples from this circle showed abnormal enlargement of cell-wall pits. It seems clear then that to avoid any element of subjective thinking, a formation should be expertly dowsed before any other test or analysis is carried out.

From my own researches while dowsing in crop formations, I have drawn some tentative conclusions. I am not prepared to show more detailed workings but hope that further research along these lines during the 1993 and 1994 seasons, by those interested, will not only confirm these findings but provide data from scientific methodology that will prove more acceptable to a sceptical community:

1. There is undeniable evidence that an unexplained phenomenon exists.
2. Energies dowsable as lines exist at several different levels below, on and above the ground. A dowser must first determine at which specific level he is working before asking for specific information.
3. Energy lines are capable of flowing in different directions. Dowser can find the direction simply by asking to be shown which way a specific line flows. Some of these energies change direction as they rise from one physical level to another.
4. Energy lines can be of either polarity, positive or negative, and react with one another according to the established laws of physics.
5. There seems to be a vast number of energies capable of being differentiated from each other, but the nature of which are totally unknown. My own method of dowsing tries to determine which energy lines are present by allocating letters of the Greek alphabet. This avoids the danger of expecting particular patterns to be revealed. So I ask in turn to be shown only lines of alpha energy, or beta energy, and so on. I then allocate a specific colour to each different line which, when incorporated into a survey diagram, provides what should become a standard matrix for that particular type of formation. When that same formation is encountered elsewhere, the standard matrix for that type should then be dowsable as a litmus test, but be wary not to subjectively presuppose the matrix to be present. For those interested in using this method, I use the following colours for the five principal lines: Alpha - (red), Beta - (blue), Gamma - (green), Delta - (black) and Epsilon - (yellow).
6. Lines of energy can be detected as single lines or in pairs, or in groups of

three, four or five, each type and positioning playing a role in the matrix creation.

7) The interaction of both polarity and direction of flow of each energy line has the effect of creating the matrix blueprint of the formation. So, using an example from Richard Andrews, of a dumbbell between four boxes, the matrix for the boxes is created by the interaction of a central five-line energy parallel to the formation, with a three-line energy at right angles to the formation, the width of the boxes being determined by the width of the three lines.

of energy which Richard calls 'whirlies'. Secondly, the physical appearance of the formation can only be explained by the secondary interaction with the created matrix of an outside agency which may or may not possess intelligence. It is true that a large number of formations have been linked to sightings of unexplained light phenomena, some of which, by nature of their movement, have hallmarks of intelligence but at the same time the perhaps too easily dismissed plasma vortex theory of Dr. Meaden, might also fit into this scenario rather well. If the intelligence aspect of the formation comes from the planet Earth,

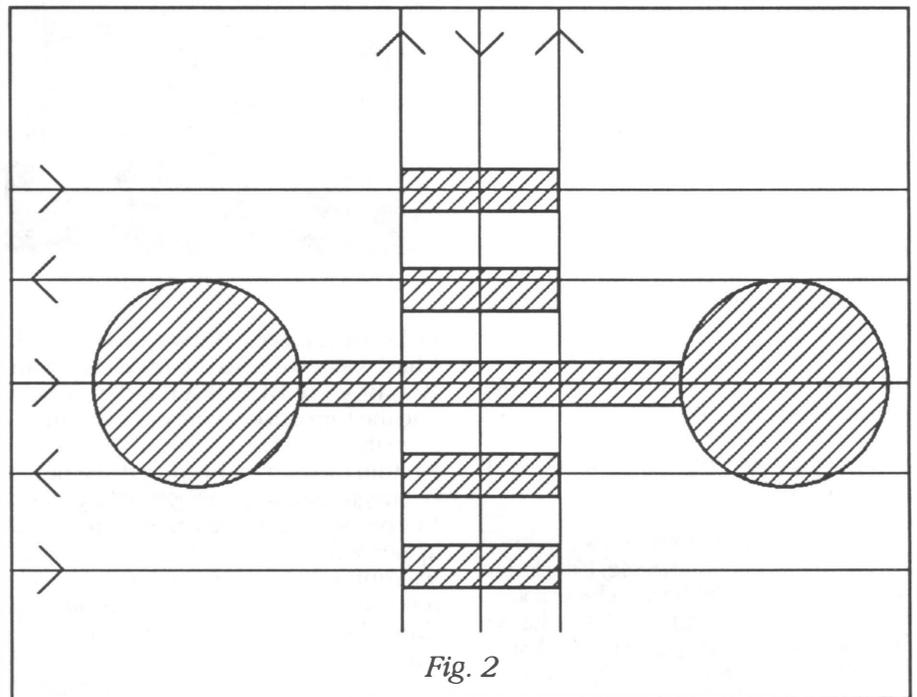


Fig. 2

8) The basic lines of energy remain in position even after harvesting and can be detected by dowsing many years later. This may well account for the ability to dowse similar lines of energy within our ancient stone circles. Last year I managed to locate and measure the dimensions of a Norfolk dumbbell a year after its location was reported to me.

In a nutshell, it would seem that the creation of a formation is a two-stage process. Firstly, the matrix or future pattern of the formation is created by the specific way the various lines of energy interact with one another. Two good early examples of this were provided by Richard Andrews in 'The Crop Circle Enigma', showing how the crossing of energy lines produced a quartered layering in the Winterbourne Stoke 'swastika', and how two rings of the triple-ringed circle at Cheesefoot head in 1990 were halved by the crossing of two lines

itself, or from beams of energy from other cosmic bodies which we know are now increasing, then a kind of vortex which triggers off the matrix may begin to sound more plausible.

It is clear that while it is great fun going from one formation to the next each season, we could probably learn all we need to know about the phenomena by concentrating on one genuine formation. Having spent over twenty hours during several days in one of our Norfolk formations last year, I can still say I was only beginning to get to grips with the problem. Beware of changing energies and different results if too much time is spent in a formation during any one period of research but also remember that the basic energies will remain even long after harvesting.

Let's make 1993 a year of detailed, qualitative, rather than quantitative research.



CROP CIRCLE MUSIC

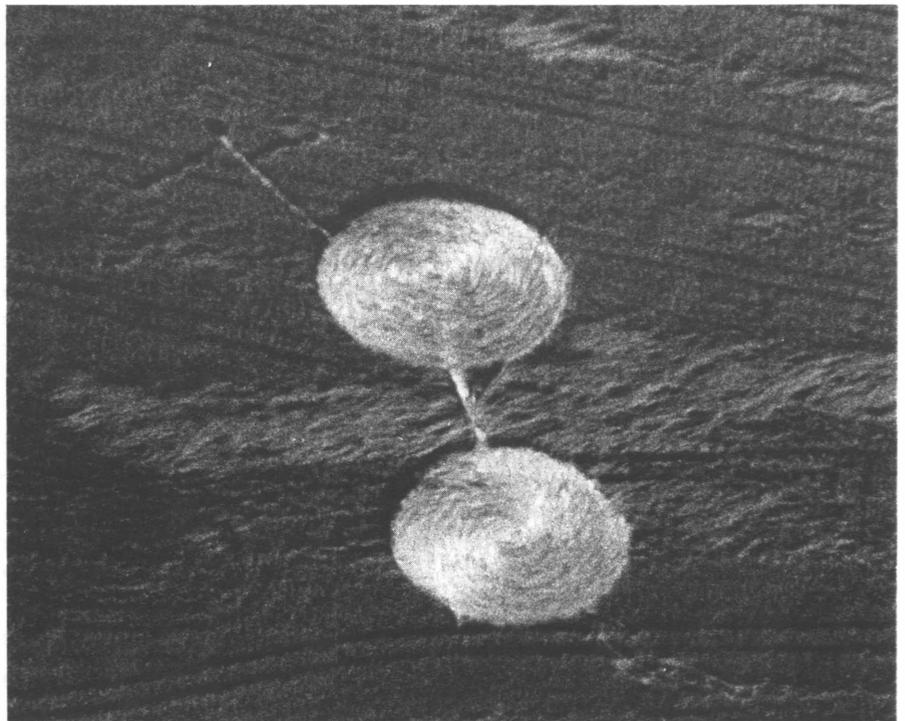
Peter Glastonbury

Over the last three years I have carried out a number of experiments with sound inside formations that appeared near me in Devon. Some seem to have been successful in that new formations appeared nearby, during or after the experiments were carried out. One of the tools I used was a handheld Psion computer that can produce a range of sounds. and, since 1992, (inspired by announcements by Dr Hawkins, and 'Lords and Ladies' by Terry Pratchett), a series of further experiments using stringed instruments tuned to a heptatonic (seven note) diatonic scale: a harp, and a hammer dulcimer played by Chris Cordrey.

We started our first session at midnight on July 17th 1992 sitting in a single circle - the second formation to appear at Berry Pomeroy, in a field adjacent to the one which had hosted the first one. We played in a free style as inspired by the circle and the elements. I did not take a camera with me, my intention not being to catch the circle makers in action on film, but to see if music could elicit a response.

After fifteen minutes we heard a sound just outside the circle. It sounded very like the crackling you hear round your head when taking off a heavy woollen jumper. We both stopped playing. The sound stopped with the music, dying away to the north. After a rest we continued playing for another thirty minutes and I recorded the session for later analysis with a micro cassette. When we arrived home, it was four a.m., which surprised us: we reckoned we had spent an hour in the circle and twenty minutes travelling each way: as it was only a mile from my house. We had joked before entering the circle about coming back and finding our children grown up, as in faery lore!

The next day we discovered a small formation exactly where we had heard the sound the night before. We were amazed. Neither of us expected one so close - only in a nearby field, if at all. I had told Pat Delgado beforehand that we would be looking for musical connotation in any formations that appeared. Beside a 'spiral' appeared a small dumbbell formation with 'arms'. I did not recognise this until I received back issues of the Circular and saw Kokopelli, the hump-backed flute-player. (I found another picture of him in 'The Mystic Spiral' which even has the spiral



The Berry Pomeroy dumb-bell

Photo: Pagent/ Peter Glastonbury

in the same place). We were overjoyed. I had walked along the tramlines with Bob Boyd of BUFORA the day before and the formations were not there then. Later that day I got a call from the farmer. He told me that he had left three fields overnight, half way through cutting them. In one of the fields a ringed circle had appeared in front of the combine and was immediately cut down when work resumed next morning. In another a dumb-bell was found and in the third six small scattered circles were harvested before I had a chance to document them.

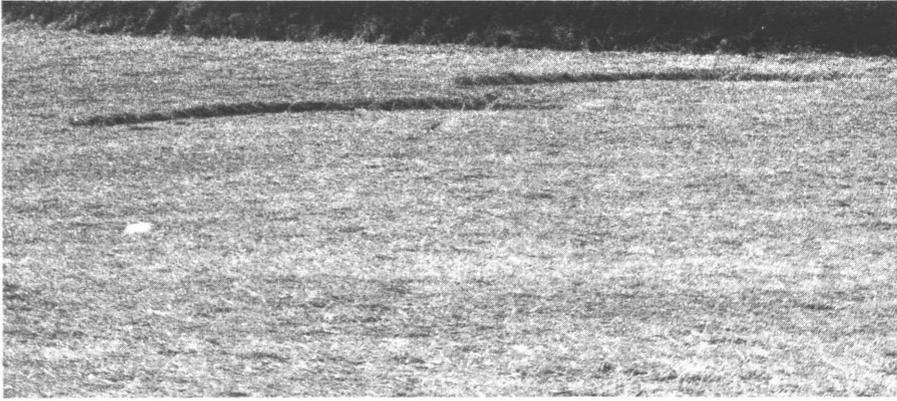
The following Friday, July 23rd, a large dumb-bell appeared in oats across the road from the circle we had played in. All round the edge of the field was a series of small lays like runic characters, some so delicate that they terminated in a single stem lying flat to the ground. Some stalks were bent or half split at the node, which I have been told is very difficult to do. I phoned Pat Delgado. He said, "It looks like you have hit the right note!"

I flew over the Berry Pomeroy formations on 29th July with Richard Beaumont of 'Kindred Spirit'. The 'hump-backed flute-player' and the spiral had already been cut, so we lost the chance of aerial pictures of these, but on the ground the floor patterns to these formations were easily dowsable: three people, taken along on separate days, could find them even when blindfolded.

We carried out a subsequent musical experiment with more players

and instruments. A psychic who was present sensed that no new formations would appear at Berry Pomeroy, but elsewhere in Devon or upcountry. The very next day I was told that one had appeared at Cheriton Bishop. I found a group of four rings there, one large with three small linked around it, much like the CCCS logo. Barbara Davies then told me that the Winchester conference had finished with a group of people meditating on this very design. Near the hedge-row I photographed two dancing balls of light.

Back at Berry Pomeroy, with my five-year-old daughter Katie, I checked out the only field left standing, the oatfield with the dumb-bell. We both saw a small ball of light hovering in the crop beyond the edge of the formation. Katie said, "It looks like a bat flying into itself." Through binoculars I saw that it did indeed look like something spinning into itself. I could see several small balls orbiting into a central point. It looked exactly like the small ball captured on video at Milk Hill in 1991. I rushed home for my camera. When I returned it was still there. It had an undulating motion and was dipping in and out of the crop. I took several shots with my longest lens. But as soon as I entered the field, making contact with the crop, the light blinked out. I searched for a bird or a plastic bag or anything at all. I only found a strange hole in the ground and more 'runic characters'. The next day it was again visible. I took shots on colour film, and again the light blinked out when I entered the field.



Another of those small white objects? Photo: Pagent/Pete Glastonbury (top and enlarged below)



On the evening of August 17th the band assembled for the last time. We played for thirty minutes, and all sensed that something big had happened near Avebury. The next day, we heard of the massive bracelet at Silbury Hill.

In all, I found eleven formations in Devon this summer, and at least nine other circles were harvested before I could get to them.

Let no-one underestimate this phenomenon because it is irrational and erratic. Openmindedness should be the order of the day. Personally, I have

adopted the attitude of the kind of sceptic who is willing to consider the findings of scientists and psychics alike, comparing the empirical results of both before defending one and condemning the other.

The local farmers have been most helpful: I thank them for allowing me on to their land to investigate the circles. But some people have been totally irresponsible this year. One farmer told me he found six people dancing in a circle, two smoking cigarettes, with a dog running around in the oats shedding crops as it leapt about. In future he will shoot trespassers with a salt pellet before prosecuting them. If a farmer says "No", he doesn't mean "Come back when I'm not looking." I urge all researchers to help educate the public, and suggest that CCCS makes available a condensed copy of guidelines to attach to the gate of any farmer who is willing to let people on to his land. We need to respect the farmers' wishes before we are denied access forever, and lose the close contact with the circles which is essential if we are ever to get to the bottom of this most enigmatic of mysteries.

[Apply: to Circular for recordings of Peter's music in and for the cropcircles]



"In all, I found eleven formations in Devon this summer, and at least nine other circles were harvested before I could get to them."

Photo: Pagent/Pete Glastonbury

**THE CAISTOR ST. EDMUND
FORMATION AND THE
ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH.**

Julie A Curl.

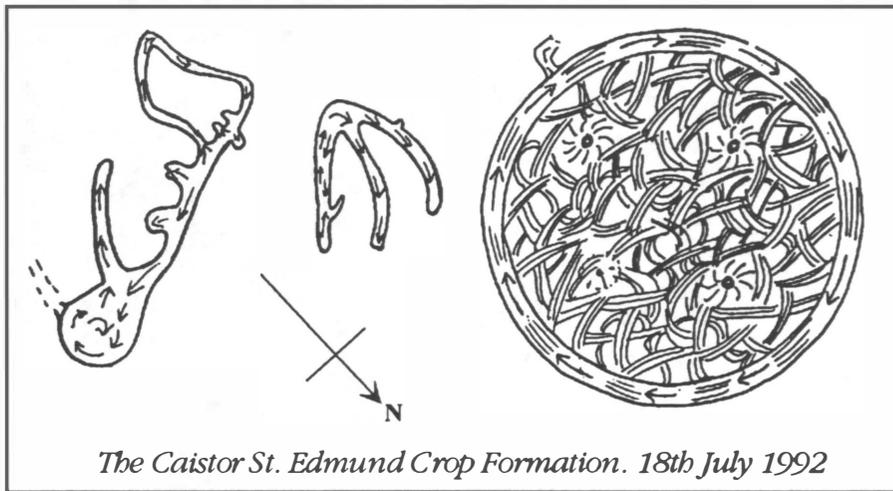
A couple of years ago an archaeological excavation was completed on a site close to Norwich. The site revealed an Anglo-Saxon graveyard and yielded one of the finest collections of gold and silver work this century.

The excavation uncovered forty graves, a quarter of which contained very high quality jewellery and other artifacts. One contained a gold pendant, two silver coins and a small bronze sewing casket filled with pins and thread. Another grave held a corpse wearing an oval gemstone inscribed with the figure of a Roman god. A third contained a filigree gold pendant with a cross-shaped design. But probably the most important find was a magnificent gold brooch inlaid with garnets and inscribed with runes on the reverse. The brooch had been carefully repaired at some stage, obviously a very treasured item.

One Sunday morning in July, Chris Phillips, Nick Coleman, Matthew Gregory, Nick's wife, a friend and myself were surveying a crop formation at Dunston, near Norwich. Before we left the site Matthew went off to speak to the farm worker harvesting nearby. While he was away I showed Nick's friend some drawings that I had with me, including one of the brooch found on the excavation nearby, commenting on the similarity between the brooch and some of the crop circles in the south. Matthew returned to tell us that the farm worker had been told of a new formation at Caistor St. Edmund.

Arriving at Caistor St. Edmund we could see from the road what appeared to be a simple circle. Closer inspection revealed a very complicated lay pattern. The floor of the circle was laid in a chaotic but very neat way with sections of wheat overlapping others in different directions. These were up to four layers thick in places. The outer rim of the circle was laid in the usual manner with a clockwise swirl about a metre wide. In amongst the chaos were three of the very neatly formed 'nests' that are often found in the centre of circles. A fourth, rather untidy one, was also found.

Immediately Nick's friend and I recognised the shape of the formation as the same as the Anglo-Saxon brooch found about a mile from it. The positions of the nests were the same as the



The Caistor St. Edmund Crop Formation. 18th July 1992

positions of the garnets and the band of clockwise swirl and the chaotic weaving resembled the pattern of the gold overlay on the brooch.

This, I think, again strengthens the link between the archaeological evidence and the crop formations. Could it be that a similar crop formation appeared at Caistor St. Edmund in the 7th century and they saw this as a symbol given to them by their gods and incorporated the design into their jewellery?

If crop formations have been appearing for thousands of years, could this be why the decorative patterns on ancient pottery, etc. resemble many of the crop formations? Could the first farmers, in Neolithic times, have provided the circle makers with an ideal 'canvas' for their 'artwork'? If these people found circles in their crops did they see them as a message from their gods and design their stone circles, barrows and henges accordingly?



The 7th Century Saxon Brooch

Drawing: Julie Amanda Curl

THOSE NODES

Barbara Davies

Among the generalisations that have caused confusion in the crop circle scene (see Bob Kingsley's remark in 'Close Encounters' p.00). lurk Bent Nodes. I feel it is time I wrote up what I know about these at first hand, using, for illustration and a firm basis, work done mainly in Cornwall. As many people have said to me 'One [genuine] circle is enough'.

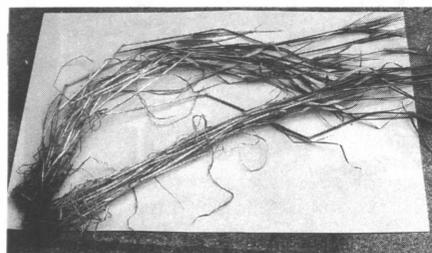
Kay Larsen, local botanist and photo-micrographer, was the first person I know of to do microscopic sections of affected nodes (his studies of fresh stems were unknown to Levengood when the latter tackled dried samples and found similar, and further, points of interest), but his work was largely unpublished, except for coverage in the autumn 1991 edition of 'Kindred Spirit'. Since then, other microscopic studies (see Pat Palgrave-Moore's reference to the Caistor St. Edmund formation) have confirmed that the behaviour of nodes, at least in early summer, at least in barley, show that there is something unexplained (and not hand-made) affecting crop stems in circles. Surprised that some scientists were prepared to dismiss these as just recovery effects, I was told that the evidence I had to date had not been presented with a high enough profile. Fair enough: not everyone reads Kindred Spirit - or the 'New Scientist', either, come to that (in both of which cases they are missing something!) So here goes.

The samples which Kay first studied were from a classic ringed circle which appeared in a particularly fine crop of winter barley, 'the best they had ever had' (very healthy, with no wind-damage, though the crop was quite tall.) near Newquay, on a very misty night, May 12th-13th 1991. The list was confirmed by official weather reports obligingly provided by nearby St. Mawgan Airport and, we have a fix on the date because a) the farmer had sprayed the field the day before, b) it slopes up opposite a camp-site where the watchman, interested in wild-life, keeps a close eye on it and c) a hotel, whose manager also spotted the formation early on, overlooks it. It was not there the day before. The two farmers, brothers, together with members of their family, confirm that the crop in the ringed circle was lying flat on the ground when they went to see it at 7.30 am. They remarked that they themselves

could not have found their way around the (quite large) field in the poor visibility of the night before; and the formation was picturesquely sited right in the middle of it - not easy in mist. New to the phenomenon, they attempted to replicate the circle (and failed), and videotaped it. Their photographs show the distinctive ripply swirl of non-hand-made circles in springy green crop. So, in that circle at least, the bending of the nodes could not have been a normal recovery effect - not in only two or three hours of a misty dawn. Even if it were, the plants would have been turning up towards the light, but they were still lying swirled, and flat, and bent, some of them in the lower layers of the prostrate crop, when I went to visit the formation a week later

Having seen and touched one of Busty's hockey-stick-shaped samples from a formation in rape, I recognised the bent stems as an important symptom. (Busty now also has samples from the US of maize stems 'cooked' from within!).

I consulted a friend of mine, a qualified botanist, who carefully lifted two clumps of samples, roots and all, from inside and outside the formation (fig 1a)



(c) Kay Larson
Fig. 1a



(c) Kay Larson
Fig. 1b

and took them promptly to Kay for microscopic analysis. Kay has many years' experience both as a teacher of botany and as someone whose hobby is photo-microscopy, but he had never seen anything like them. After studying and discussing both the external appearance of the nodes and the cell-structure, via freshly-sectioned slides, Kay concluded that an unknown unidirectional force (which he later associated with a microwave), had caused a rapid weakening of the cell walls on one side of the nodes in the affected stems (those in the circle). The cells then expanded enormously, so causing the stems to bend, and an arthritic-looking bump (my words!) to appear on the outer side of the 'elbow' so formed (fig.1b). What impressed him was not so much the swelling but that this appeared to be 'a dramatic condensation of the time interval usually required to bring about this curvature by natural growth processes.' (He also, as a result, experienced the 'road to Damascus' expansion of his classical-science worldview, familiar to many cereologists!).

I gave copies of Kay's photographs of the bent and control stems to a number of people in the summer of 1991, and as well as the mainly verbatim, well-illustrated, report in 'Kindred Spirit', Kay's work was also mentioned in CCCS's 'Crop Circles: The Scientific Evidence' - though the words eventually used here were my original non-specialist and inadequate bulletin! So most of you will be familiar with the general concept, and with Dr Levengood's better-known findings, but the argument has since developed, all the same:- couldn't this just have been a 'normal recovery effect'? The fact that the times of the formation of the Newquay example, and the first photographs of it, were so close is helpful here.

No-one is denying that knocked-down plants bend at the nodes (if young enough) to reach up to the light again. This is how they enable their fruits to ripen. And the mechanics of this (cell swelling as opposed to cell-division) needs to be studied). But a) they don't do it overnight, b) the direction taken by any sensible plant for this purpose is clearly upward and c) bending at one, or at the most two, nodes is sufficient to turn the stem vertical. The Newquay stems, however, were lying flat, in layers, up to ten days later at least, and curved at each node, the result in some cases being to bring the whole stem round in a more than 360° curve! The botanist who took the samples poetically compared the total effect in the circle to the three-dimensional pattern in a 'whirly ice-cream' In the narrow ring the resultant 'braided'



effect was very marked.

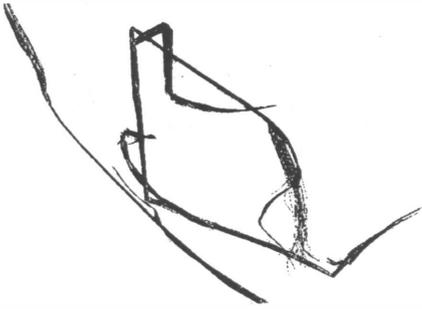


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 is a direct photocopy of some of the stems. By the time I did this they had dried and the nodes had shrunk, but the stems had retained

their original angles - as you will find if you try doing the same thing.

When dry the nodes become very tough - hard yet elastic - and difficult to section without some distortion of cells; but Kay's samples were still green and juicy.

See fig. 3 (below) for the contrast between the enlarged cells on one side of the node and the normal ones on the inside). All the stems, Kay pointed out, were affected like this on one side only, all the way up (therefore the term 'unidirectional'). Even the bottom nodes (unbent) showed clearly this unilateral swelling (fig. 3) in contrast to the control samples. He was also interested in the way the nodes next to the ground were the most distorted, but that further up the stem the distortion was progres-

sively less, and the curvature greater. This is not what you get if you try replicating the effect in a microwave oven!

Kay's next move was to ask his son, who uses relatively low-level, precisely-directed, microwaves for welding purpose, to have a go at the nodes of barley stems. No result - though he did have success with the steam from the kettle he was boiling to make his coffee! Any microwaves, if such they are, which are involved in forming circles are therefore of a strength I would not want to get in the way of. I have arthritis as it is!

In May 1992 Kay sketched a rough diagram for me illustrating a possibility he was looking at: cereal stems acting as conductors (the barley awns resembling antennae) of (?positive) ground energy (?piezo-electric) interacting with an opposite charge (?negative) of unknown origin from above, the effect being likened to a mini lightning-strike which heats the sugar concentrate in the nodes. This model interested me as bearing similarities with Dr. Anne Silk's more detailed working-out of interference effects between microwaves and ground-energy but, with my limited technical background, I find it hard to get away from a subjective mind-set of ground energy being negative, and a beam from above as positive! So lightning strikes upwards?

Ever observant, Kay had just been watching his wife making treacle tarts and added the note: 'Why does the syrup heat up far more quickly than the pastry in a microwave oven?' This reminded me of one of his original hypotheses - that the higher sugar content in nodes, as compared to the effectively 'dead' stems, causes the cells to swell through the process of osmosis, after the circle-making force has in some way weakened the cells walls and made them more permeable. Unknown to Kay, in Devon, Peter Glastonbury had taken a photograph of extraordinary reddened nodes in a 1992 barley circle: an effect which would be consistent with Kay's hypothesis.

Currently, Kay is discussing with us another possibility: that the densely-packed crop-stems might have the effect of a condenser - where conceivably the waxy covering of suberin on the former has an effect like the waxed layers of paper in the latter, building up a high-voltage charge. Some of the recent findings on electrostatic contrasts within and without the circles, 'electrical' noises and the widely recognised effects on batteries and electronic equipment may have relevance here.

Observation and practical ex-

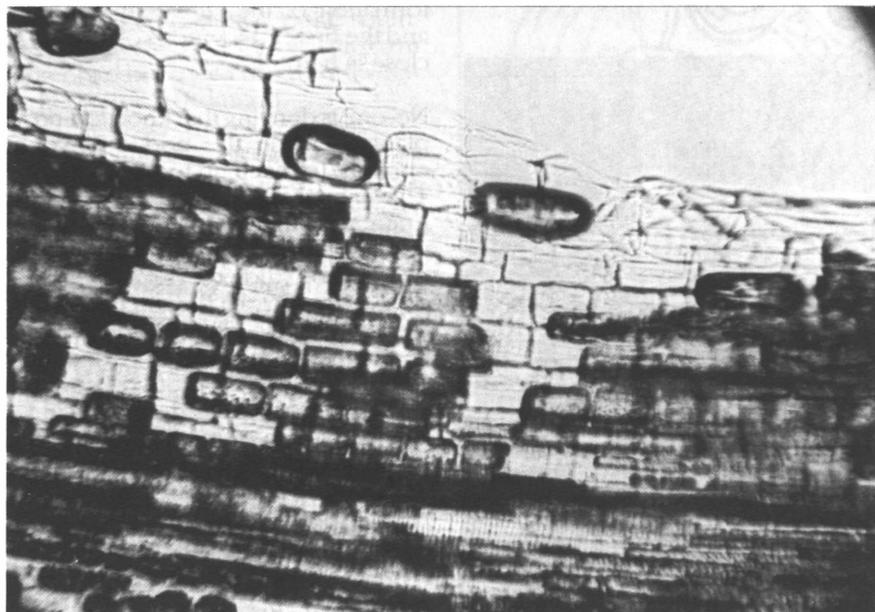
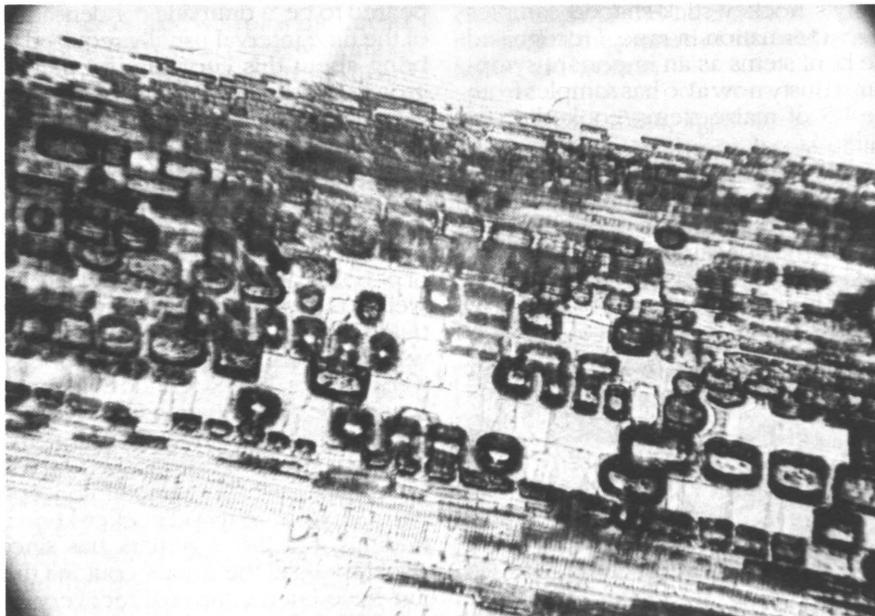


Fig. 3

(c) Kay Larson



Fig. 4

(c) Kay Larson

periments in 1992 by George Bishop, key member of our local branch, have shown a) that, yes, stems knocked down deliberately or accidentally at, for instance, the tramlines, will often have nodes enlarged on one side where they bend up again but b) they bend up at one, or sometimes two, nodes only in general, and c) 'elbows' will not all be on the same side of the stem, resulting in changes of direction in three planes instead of two - and a rather ugly final product!

If this is what happens, why are not all stems bent at the nodes in crop circles? The answer, as Monty Keen points out, seems to be to do with the type of crop, and also its maturity. Barley in May and June, according to what I have seen, seems more vulnerable to the circle-making force than wheat in July and August. But looking at samples of the latter which have bent at ground level, as is usual in circles later in the season, Kay points out that this behaviour is understandable - the base of cereal stems, the two inches or so, consists of meristematic tissue (i.e. capable of change) as do the nodes: new roots, for instance, can spring from it.

See fig 4 (top of next page), a remarkable example I found in the first (day-old) formation at Alton Barnes in July 1991: the wheat-stem was bent horizontally in one direction and a very new shoot indeed in the other. It was this specimen, in fact, which reminded Kay of the nature of that part of the stem immediately above the roots. In the same formation, I noticed that, while the wheat was bent tightly at ground level, wild oat plants, to be found even in Tim Carson's well-tended field, were bent at several nodes within the circle. Other nodal effects - splits, both lateral and

longitudinal - have also been found locally (e.g. fig. 5 below), the plants looking sometimes as if they have burst their outer sheaths.

This differing response of similar grasses to the same force, whatever it is, may explain why in Cornwall, in 1991, apparent formations in ordinary grass (the only ones I have personally inspected) resulted in a scalded effect, not a gentle swirled lay, as though the force involved were too strong for it, since the

average grass-blade has a high sugar content throughout its length, instead of only at intervals, in nodes. But in 1992, a quite elaborate, swirled (not scalded), formation in hay was reported from the Barnstaple area in Devon, and I had no reports of scalded circles. Were the circle-makers now modifying the strength of the force involved for a more susceptible crop?

Finally, when the crop goes down in 'genuine' circles, the sheer weight of falling stems inevitably causes some buckling and creasing in their shafts, as opposed to the nodes. The fact that this is present, particularly later in the season, does not mean that the formation is ipso facto man-made. However, broken stems are another matter, and so is the absence of the river-like rippled swirl and flow of smoothly laid stems.

Incidentally, the Newquay farmers found that at the end of the 1991 season the part of the field which was graffitied by Bank-holiday youths from the camp site (after my first visit, before my second, so within the same growth stage) was uncombinable. But, from the circle itself, at least the straw was harvestable. But those stems never did 'recover', in the sense of lifting up. So in 1992, the brothers asked the 'little green men' (half-joking about local piggies) to keep away - and they did. Other farmers not wanting crop circles, take note!

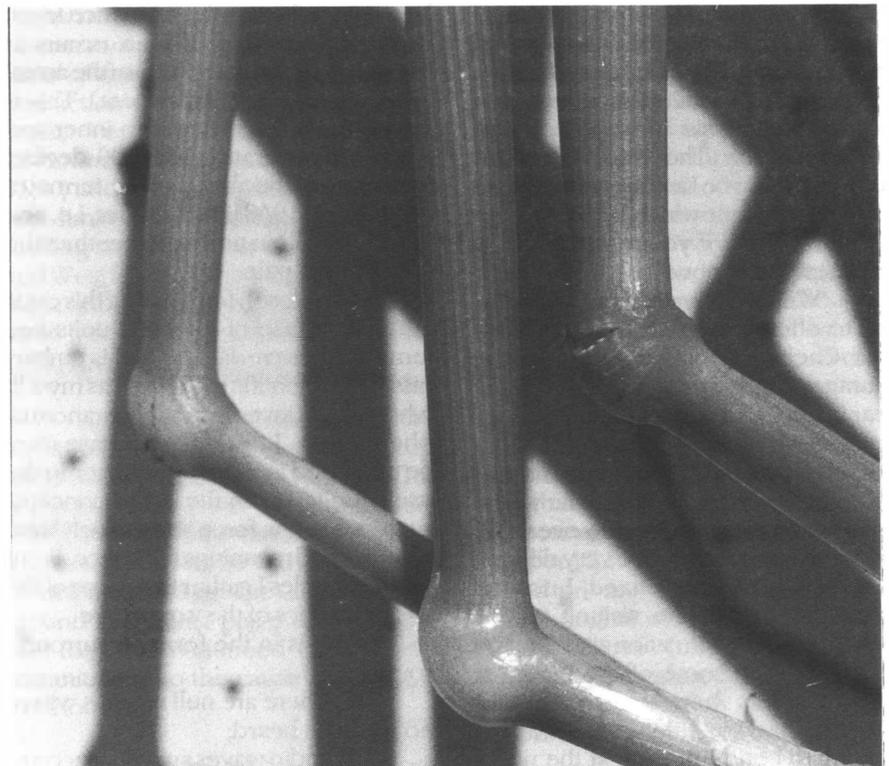


Fig. 5

(c) George Bishop



CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

Bob Kingsley

Welcome to another roundup of your letters and comments - the last to be compiled by me. Yes, I'm bowing out of my editorship of Close Encounters, but more about that later.

In pole position, we find Kevin Aspinall, who wrote to *The Circular* in response to various articles written by Ken Brown, both here and in other crop circle magazines. Ken, of course, is famous for his views on hoaxing - but Kevin is not impressed.

He writes: 'If Mr Brown wishes to write articles explaining crop formations, the physical evidence of which disappeared years ago, then so be it. His services to crop circle research would be better served by concerning himself with more recent circles, such as the formation that occurred near the village of Chelwood in the summer of 1992. The crop stalks within this formation were slightly angled at two points, the cumulative effect of which was to lower them a few inches below the surrounding standing crop. The affected crop was not broken, buckled, or flattened. However, the natural growth pattern of the stalks had been permanently mutated. I can only hope that samples from this particular formation have been submitted for analysis and a report will follow in either *The Circular* or *The Cerealogist*. Maybe Ken Brown will plead ignorance to knowledge of this crop formation. Well, if you're reading this, Ken, now you know.'

'Will we have to wait years for him to offer an appraisal of the event near Chelwood or will he have the courage to present an opinion in the near future? Only time will tell.'

Kevin raises a good point: there certainly have been some crop formations where just the heads of the wheat have been persuaded to dip over, and this would presumably be very difficult to hoax. On the other hand, I noticed something odd while visiting what I took to be a hoax formation at Chilbolton early this year: some of the barley at certain points between the tractor tramlines had gone down and was beginning to bend up again at the nodal points, displaying the same characteristics as other barley and wheat stems seen in crop formations elsewhere. The

nodal points looked to my inexperienced eye as though they were swollen on one side, rather like the various samples that have been reported on in the past as having been subjected to sudden heating. In this case, the reason must surely have been that the stems had been flattened by the passage of a tractor; where it travelled down the slope of the field, its undercarriage brushed the ground. Now, I'm not saying that the reported anomalies in samples taken from past formations were in error - but I do think it worth remembering that some effects might be due to more than one cause. [See 'Those Nodes' - .BD]

On to our second letter. This one's from Dennis Roddy who lives at Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

He writes: 'I always look forward to receiving *The Circular*, and found the articles 'The Trilling Noise' by Colin Andrews, and 'One Gropper Does Not A Circle Make' by Maria Ward, in the July 1992 issue quite informative. I have a few comments to make regarding these which I hope will be found helpful.'

First a criticism. Mr Andrews refers to a sound of approximately 200 decibels loudness! Decibels are not units, they are a relative measure based on a logarithmic ratio, and so a reference level must be stated. If the threshold of hearing is taken as the reference level, then the threshold of pain occurs at about 120 decibels above this (the actual level is frequency dependent). This is where the linkage between inner and outer ear separates. The 200 decibel figure is 80 decibels, or in terms of power ratio 10^8 times greater, i.e. one hundred million times greater than the threshold of pain.

'My reason for pointing this out is that the misuse of scientific units and terms shakes credibility, and is embarrassing to scientific types such as myself, who support investigation of paranormal phenomena. I think greater care must be exercised in this area, not just in the use of units, but in the use of concepts such as energy, force, etc., which have well-defined meanings in science.' From the two articles I gather that some of the characteristics of the 'sound' are:

- 1) It is in the form of 'surround sound';
- 2) There are null regions where no sound is heard;
- 3) Radio waves appear to accompany the sound;
- 4) Clicking is a characteristic noise heard.

Now, there is an effect associated with microwave radiation where some people claim they can hear clicks and buzzes when exposed to pulsed microwaves. Of course microwaves are electromagnetic and therefore could not directly stimulate the auditory system, in addition to which microwave frequencies are many orders of magnitude greater than the normal audio frequency range. Evidence suggests that the microwaves produce a microthermal effect in the brain matter and the resulting thermal stress sets up a pressure wave which reaches the cochlea through bone conduction. The occurrence of nulls in the 'sound' pattern could be explained by destructive interference from multiple microwave sources, and the 'surround sound' aspect would itself suggest multiple sources.

It is worth noting that all bodies radiate electromagnetic waves, including the Earth, which extend in frequency from a few megahertz well up into the gigahertz (microwave) range. The energy carried by these waves is generally extremely low (the figure varies considerably but is typically in the order of 10^{-20} watts/hertz of frequency bandwidth); also such background radiation is normally non-coherent, and may be near-isotropic. It is hard to imagine a mechanism which could convert this to coherent, focused waves, but since it is all speculation anyway perhaps it would be useful to test for this type of soft radiation in addition to the tests currently being made for hard (nuclear) radiation. Again, many thanks for an enjoyable publication.'

I also have a bone to pick with Colin Andrews, regarding his 'Trilling Noise' article that Dennis referred to above. In his opening paragraph, Colin gave the impression that he was actually present at various meetings of the Cheesefoot Head Monitoring Group - the group to which Ken Brown gravitated during 1991/92 - and wrote that Ken 'made clear by his attitude and manner that he was not an unbiased researcher but was determined to prove the whole thing a hoax'. I would like to point out, as a member of the Cheesefoot Head Monitoring Group myself, that Colin Andrews was never present at any of our meetings and therefore could not have determined what attitude of mind Ken was in at that time. True, Ken is a hard-headed Yorkshireman who prefers to investigate crop circles mainly from the hoaxing point of view, but if that means he is taking a biased viewpoint, then Colin is equally guilty of showing bias, because he in turn casti-



gates anyone who disagrees with his own particular and strongly-held viewpoint. He refused to help Ken by supplying recordings of the trilling sound because, in his own words, 'of [Ken's] obviously dismissive attitude'.

But if Colin was so sure that the trilling sound was not a bird, surely the easiest way of making a fool out of Ken would have been to supply the recording? If proper analysis of the sound didn't correspond with an identical analysis of the Grasshopper Warbler's song, then Ken would be proved wrong and he would have nothing to publish.

Unfortunately for Colin (and all other people who dismiss the Gropper theory) I have seen some of the initial comparative frequency analysis charts, conducted on Ken's behalf by an independent laboratory, of the trilling sound (re-recorded, since Colin will not release a 'certified' copy of the original) and the Gropper. They are identical.

[Feedback from Roger Taylor ('physical effects' panel): there are unexplained trillings and buzzings recorded in circles, which are not birds. See next issue - BD]

Ken's findings made me feel uncomfortable (and not a little foolish for having apparently been led up the garden path by others' views), but I happen to think that he has every right to pursue his own avenue of research; our little group never hampered him in his efforts, although we frequently took him to task over certain of his conclusions and we were always pleased to discuss his findings with him at our get-togethers. Unfortunately, Ken eventually decided to drop out of our group and he is now, as far as I know, collaborating with Doug 'n' Dave on a book detailing their alleged antics. He may be taking a route that others find unpalatable, but this does not make him 'one big bag of nails', to use Colin's description. It merely makes him independent.

Finally on this point, it is also worth pointing out that, at least during his time with our group, Ken was not trying to prove that the whole crop circle phenomenon was a hoax. Like the rest of us, he was initially excited and awed by the phenomenon, particularly the 1990 formations. But he was disturbed by various hoaxers' claims and set out to verify or dismiss those claims by a process of deduction and elimination. I think the more he delved into hoaxing claims, the more convinced he became that possibly the vast majority of formations were, indeed, hoaxes - and that conclusion, I fear, may well be right. The really dreadful thing is: we'll never know

for sure, particularly if seasoned researchers refuse to grasp this nettle by refusing to assist in exposing the true extent of hoaxing.

Our third letter comes from Jane Allison of Exeter in Devon.

Jane writes: 'Recently my son visited us from America. After a few hours of crop circle talk he asked: 'Why don't you get a detective?' This seemed such a good idea that I called Barbara Davies and put the idea to her. She told me that this had been suggested to her by a German correspondent who said that this approach was quite usual in Germany with such problems.' Since our subject becomes ever more convoluted, perhaps we could interest a retired detective in a real challenge?' Hmm. As the crop circles are apparently speaking to us in code, how about Inspector Morse?'

There seem to be more and more New Age groups springing up as we prepare ourselves for the new millennium. I received a note from the Aquarian Teaching and Research Alliance (ATARA) recently. The press release says it's a 'public information service aimed at enhancing global change, and seeking to pool, share and distribute resources of all kinds'. ATARA produces 12 leaflets dealing with different aspects of New Age philosophy. For example: 'The New Age': *The concept of the New Age and preparation for Transition*; 'Alliance': *The encouragement of co-operation instead of competition*. Bridge-building. Interaction and exchange. Pioneering work; 'Vegetarianism': *Based on the Christian Essene Logos Transmission 1990*, and so on. ATARA claims to be 'not limited to sectarian views, and seeking to use the best ideas from East and West for reaching a desired goal'. If this sounds like your cup of tea, write for more information to: ATARA, PO Box 1297, Halstead, Essex CO9 2LW.

As I write, it is December 31st - and another confusing year in the crop circle calendar has come to an end. This is the last time I will be your Letters Editor. As I hand the baton over to my successor, I leave you with my thanks - for helping me to get *The Circular* off the ground in the first place during 1990, and for your continued interest and commitment 'to the cause' - and a few last thoughts.

Crop circles, whatever their origin, have opened the minds of many to the influence of a fundamental force in

our lives: our own consciousness. What purpose lies behind this strange function?

Primarily, it could be said to be the product of the brain's processing of the impressions it receives of the perceived universe. But that universe, it should be remembered, is not as it appears to be. Whatever impression we gain, it is always only an approximation, because there is always a time-lag between the observed object and the brain's interpretation of it - the photons take time, however miniscule, to travel from object to eye and thence to brain for decoding. All incoming information from our five conventional senses to the brain suffer from this time-lag - we do not experience the universe as it is, but as it was - we live in the past, not the present.

Would consciousness be present even if there were no external stimuli to give it 'space' in which to exist?

Each of us lives life like a Dalek: we are consciousness residing in a capsule (the brain), which in turn is hooked up to a vastly complex machine 'developed' specifically to enable that consciousness to move through, interact with and interpret four dimensions - the three dimensions of the spatial universe, plus the fourth dimension of time, which is the lattice-work upon which hang the other three dimensions. But the consciousness is not the machine; the machine is merely a conveyance. The consciousness is, in effect, a separate entity. Doug 'n' Dave - and all other hoaxers - are also 'Daleks', and when considered as such, their crop creations take on a new significance, for they are outward manifestations of some deep internal process that not even the hoaxers can adequately explain.

Why did they design the formations to look the way they did? Why place them just-so in the spatial universe? What can we learn about ourselves - about the nature of our own consciousness - by studying so-called 'hoax' crop circles?

These are rhetorical questions, but philosophically fundamental. And with that thought, I leave you to enjoy 1993 on your own terms. Live long and prosper. PS I would be happy to correspond privately if you'd like to share your thoughts with me. My address is: Six Fir Grove (off Firgrove Road), Whitehill, Hampshire GU35 9ED UK. but letters for publication in *The Circular* should be sent to the Editor - address on page 2.

Bob Kingsley



Crescent Moon formation near Alton Priors.

Photo: Anthony Horn



111 Magdelen Road
Oxford OX4 1RQ
0865-245301

Send 6 x 1st class
stamps for our
large catalogue.
6500+ books on:

Anomolous phenomena - UFOs
Crop Circles - Earth Mysteries

MIND - BODY - SPIRIT

GOthic IMAGE

For the best selection
of books on

Earth Mysteries

Phone or visit:

Gothic Image
7 High Street
Glastonbury

Somerset BA6 9DP
Telephone: 0458 831453

GOthic IMAGE