

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 90

LEYS AND ORTHOTENY

July 2010

It was Tony Wedd's booklet *Skyways and Landmarks*, putting forward the idea of a connection between leys and UFO sightings through Aime Michel's discovery of alignments of sightings which he called "orthoteny", which brought leys back into public notice in the 1960s. However, orthoteny subsequently fell out of favour for both ley hunters and UFOlogists, but there was some subsequent research by Ann Druffel in America that seems to validate it, and its connection with leys. It was the subject of a talk at the MUFON Annual UFO Symposium in 1983:

"A Southern California study of fifty-seven (57) UFO-related cases adds credence to the theory of orthoteny, first advanced by Aime Mchel. In this study, thirty-five (35) other events, comprising three comparison groups not related to the original theory of orthoteny, were also plotted. Four (4) ancient Indian ritual sites were included to see whether orthotenic lines seem to have any possible relation to ley line phenomena. The two other comparison groups, i.e., fourteen (14) UFOs and seventeen (17) well-investigated events of interest to professional psychic researchers, were added to the study in order to demonstrate their random nature, as compared to the orthotenic (straight-line) groupings of UFO events.

"The study includes fifty-seven (57) locations within an 18,000-square mile area of Southern California where UFO events were reported by citizens of average or above-average observing ability. These locations include twenty-seven (27) sites where CE I and CE II events allegedly occurred, eight (8) sites of UFO landing reports and/or abduction scenarios, and thirteen (13) incidents of reported contact with "alien" entities during which no UFO-class vehicles were visible to the witnesses. Nine (9) additional cases of ufological content and high strangeness which, for one reason or another, did not fit into the other classifications comprised the fourth UFO group.

"The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not UFO sightings and entity reports in Southern California lay along orthotenic lines. My initial interest in this subject stemmed from two factors. First, for the past twenty-nine years in France, the United States, South America, the United Kingdom and other countries had found the straight-line phenomenon held true in their own areas. Second, I had accidentally discovered an orthotenic line,

composed of six (6) points, during a study of local UFO sightings. This particular project involved plotting twenty-five (25) sighting locations on an aeromagnetic map of Los Angeles and Orange Counties. At that time, I was not looking for straight-line phenomena, but rather correlations between UFO sightings and magnetic anomalies in earth terrain.

"This accidentally-discovered straight-line stretched from Yorba Linda in the southeast section of Orange County into the city of Montrose in the northeast portion of the Los Angeles Basin. For the next several years I tried to find the time to continue the study in order to see whether other straight lines would appear from the plotting of the sites of other UFO CE II's and CE III's and landing reports or if additional reports would be found to lie along the Yorba Linda-Montrose line. A full study was time-consuming, and the opportunity to do it was not found until now.

"Coral and Jim Lorenzen of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) in Arizona found orthotenic lines in the United States and South America. Other researchers, notably Drs. David R. Saunders and Jacques Vallee added strength to the theory by plotting great-circle lines over portions of the United States and other countries, and publishing the results of their analyses in various articles and books.

"Throughout these subsequent years of study, however, researchers (including Michel himself), had noticed that orthoteny did not hold true only for sightings involving one particular date. Orthotenic lines of UFO activity were found on which numerous sightings occurred over a time span of many years. The most famous of these is BAVIC, originally a six-point line extending from Bayonne to Vichy, France. Although the six original sightings all occurred on September 24, 1954, subsequent study has revealed other cases of high strangeness occurring on other dates along the BAVIC line. In addition, it has been found that other remarkable phenomena sites, such as the location of Magdalenian cave art containing paintings of definite UFO shapes, lie along the BAVIC line. BAVIC, of course, has been extended, by research, far beyond its original Bayonne-Vichy limits and now constitutes a great circle line.

"Gradually, the theory of orthotenic lines has become less a matter of controversial discussion. Conversely, over the last ten years, the study of so-called "ley lines" has become popular. Ley line study indicates that the location of ancient sites of ceremonial and religious ritual, such as Stonehenge, lie along straight lines as well. This theory was first advanced by Alfred Watkins in the 1920s, but much of the credit for upgrading ley-line data is due to Paul Devereux, editor of the magazine *The Ley Hunter*. A recent book by Devereux and Ian Thomson postulates a UFO-ancient sites (leys) link. Evidence of this is not yet strong. There is no demonstrated proof that ley lines and orthotenic lines are in any way associated with each other, but the fact remains that UFOs, especially in the United Kingdom and some European countries, are seen over, or in the general area of leys.

"The study of ley lines, however, is now well past the theory point. Evidence that ancient

or prehistoric cultures built their important places of ceremonial worship along straight lines (or, in the case of the longer lines spanning more than one country such as those discovered by Michel, along great-circle routes), is fully established.

"One hypotheses which tries to explain ley lines states that these sites were chosen by ancient peoples because of some inherent telluric property of the terrain along which these ceremonial sites were built. The specific earth energy (or property) believed to be involved in ley lines and ley sites is not yet identified.

"Ley lines have been demonstrated to exist on most continents. Numerous ancient cultures seem to have employed this principle. Even today, many of our more modern major sites of ritual (churches, mosques, synagogues, and other centers of metaphysical study) are built on ruins of ancient religious buildings and, therefore, still lie on ley lines.

"During the past four years, through various coincidences, I became aware of four Southern California sites of ancient ceremonial interest, used long ago by members of various American Indian tribes. When I began my orthotenic study of Southern California UFO reports, these four Indian sites were included and plotted on the same map to see if their locations had any correlations with UFO reports. These four sites became a comparison group in the study, along with two other comparison groups (see below), making a total of thirty-five (35) comparison cases to be plotted along with the fifty-seven (57) selected high-strangeness UFO reports.

"The four American Indian ritual sites were: Tahquitz Rock near Idyllwild; Eagle Rock in the city of Eagle Rock (Los Angeles 90041), Stony Point in Chatsworth, and Castle Rock in Park. Of these, Tahquitz Rock and Stony Point are protected by governmental authorities and are still generally in their primeval state. Eagle Rock and Castle Rock, being on or adjacent to private lands, are being encroached upon by human habitation, but still manage to maintain their historical interest and beauty.

"When these four sites were plotted with navy blue flags, it became apparent that three of them, i.e., Tahquitz Rock, Eagle Rock and Stony Point, lay in a straight line across terrain one hundred and sixteen (116) air miles long. Castle Rock lay five and one-half (5^{1/2}) miles southwest of Stony Point. Although, for purposes of this study, three-point UFO related lines were ignored as coincidental, it was felt that it might be more than coincidental that three out of the four Indian sites in this study could be connected by a straight line of this length. This finding was accepted as preliminary evidence that these three Indian sites might form the equivalent of a "ley line" as found in other countries.

"RESULTS OF STUDY AND UFOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: After all of the fifty-seven (57) UFO-related sites had been plotted, a rigid wooden yardstick was used to determine which cases lay along straight-line routes. The criterion for ufological significance was four

(4) or more sites of UFO significance lying in a straight line across the map. In all, sixteen (16) straight lines comprised of four (4) or more points were discovered. Of these sixteen lines, two (2) had seven (7) points, four (4) had six (6) points, three (3) had five (5) points and seven (7) had four (4) points. The sixteen (16) lines extended over varying distances, ranging from one hundred and twenty-eight (128) miles to twenty-four (24) miles.

"In charting these lines, a deviation of five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of a mile was deemed acceptable, since in orthotenic studies deviations up to a kilometer on one side of a line was deemed a "good fit." If it is assumed that orthotenic or ley lines represent some type of earth energy, then logically there would be some width to the energy field involved. Therefore, an arbitrary figure of approximately 3,500 feet was judged reasonable for purposes of this study. Deviations of this distance, however, were rare, comprising no more than five to ten percent (5-10%) of the total plottings.

"Of the sixteen (16) ufologically significant lines, three (3) had Indian sites lying upon them. The most striking line of Indian sites, i.e., Tahquitz Rock, Eagle Rock, and Stony Point, had three sites of ufological interest lying at various locations on it. [Even though groups of three UFO events in a line were otherwise ignored as insignificant, this line was kept as possibly meaningful.]

"RESULTS OF PLOTTING OF COMPARISON GROUPS: The addition of the remaining two comparison groups (IFOs and paranormal events), when plotted on the map, yielded interesting results. Except for those four instances where paranormal events had occurred at the same locations as UFO incidents, the pink flags had been expected to show non-correlation with the straight lines of ufological significance. However, of the total number of seventeen (17) paranormal events plotted, nine (9) lay on lines of ufological significance. Seven (7) others lay on lines of "combined interest" (see text below.) The one exception lay within a mile of an existing line.

"The most surprising result of the study was the discovery that ten (10) of the IFO group (plotted with green flags) lay along lines of ufological significance. The remaining four (4) lay along lines of so-called combined interest.

"One particular IFO sighting, a gross misidentification of Venus as a "flaming orb which repeatedly zoomed toward a witness's roof" was located where three lines intersected. Two of these lines were of ufological significance, the other a "combined interest" line. There is no ready explanation why gross misidentifications should be located along straight lines, since the IFO group was purposely chosen at the beginning of the study as a comparison group, the plotting of which would not logically be expected to have any correlation with purportedly genuine UFO activity. It is speculated here that the terrain associated with orthotenic or ley lines does contain some as-yet-unidentified type of telluric (earth) energy which is in some unknown way associated with the manifestation and/or propulsive power

of UFOs. It is also speculated that the same earth energy might have the ability to influence the physiology of human witnesses, (including their physical, mental and emotional makeup), so that in the vicinity of orthotenic lines conventional objects might be mistaken for what they actually are.

"COMBINED INTEREST" LINES: In addition to the sixteen (16) lines of ufological significance (comprised of 4 to 7 points each), seven (7) additional lines were discovered on the map. None of these contained the required 4 or more ufological locations to fit into our protocol criterion of non-coincidence but six (6) out of seven (7) of these additional lines had four (4) or more points when the UFO sites, paranormal incidents, and Indian sites were combined on each."

The full details of this research are on website <http://www.anndruffel.com/articles/skynet/straightlinemystery.htm>

AN ORTHOTENY AND THE TEWKESBURY TRIANGLE

Orthoteny is the name given by UFO researcher Aime Michel to alignments of UFO sightings occurring on the same day during a concentration of sightings over France in 1954, recorded in his book *Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery*.¹ Although he did not know of leys, the radiating patterns formed were very similar to those occurring on Alfred Watkins' alignments, and the connection was made by Tony Wedd in 1961 in his booklet *Skyways and Landmarks*.² It was this that brought the subject of leys out of the doldrums it had been in since the winding up of the Straight Track Club, back into public notice again. A little later I brought out another small booklet, *Handbook of Leys and Orthoteny*,³ which showed an apparent pattern of leys and orthoteny over Britain. One of these is described as a "suspected orthoteny" as it has only two UFO sightings in the area of Cheltenham on September 22nd 1965, one at Pitville, Cheltenham of a starlike object with a high-pitched buzz, the other at Charlton Kings of an "aerobatic star". It was thought significant because it seemed to be also a good ley, and also because it passed through two ley-orthotenic centres, one north of Cricklade in north Wiltshire and the other at a point called "The Deep" in the English Channel where several leys and orthoteny meet, including the perpendicular of the Great Isosceles Triangle.

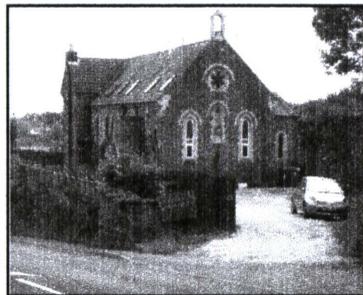
Looking at my original map, before staying for a week in Tewkesbury, I found that the line passed through that town. Also, the town is in a different position on my original one-inch map (where it is near the centre of the western edge) to the 1:50000, (where it is near the southern edge) so I was able to draw the extension northwards (44 years later!) and found the ley equally good.

On the one-inch map it comes through Colesbourne Church (significant name), then through Charlton Kings Church and two others in Cheltenham. It seems to just miss Holy Trinity Church in Tewkesbury, but was found because of its dowsed width (30 paces) it does

actually go through it. It continues through the Black Bear, the oldest pub in Tewkesbury and reputedly haunted, over King John's Bridge (built at the command of that king, who had lived nearby), along the coincident road at the Mythe and then through "King John's Castle". The building, although an old house with a tower, is not actually a castle and was probably not connected with King John, but historian Anthea Jones thinks it could have been the original minster church here, as a chapel on the Mythe was being used as late as the fourteenth century.⁴ It also goes through a church marked on the map at the end of the Mythe road, but which now seems to be converted into a house.



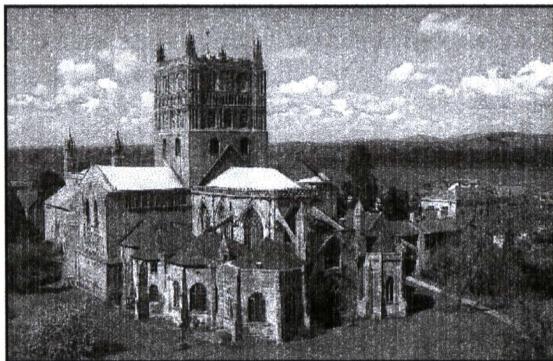
"King John's Castle", possibly early minster church



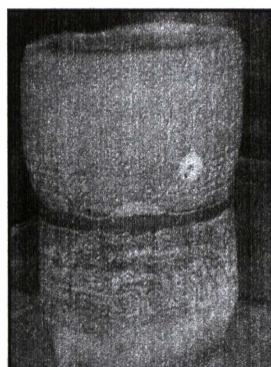
Chapel near King John's Castle, also on orthoteny ley

On the 1:50000 map the line continues to two churches at Upton upon Severn, a coincident road at Hanley Castle, Madersfield Court, Great Malvern, a motte at Castle Green (north of Great Malvern), and skirts the earthworks at Berrow Green.

Tewkesbury is at the meeting point of the Severn and the Warwickshire Avon. Its outer areas are low-lying and prone to flooding, but the central area, known as the Oldbury, is



Tewkesbury Abbey Church



The Saxon font at Deerhurst

on a more elevated area of gravel and traces of earthworks were visible here in Saxon times – the present High Street was originally Oldbury Street and the street parallel to it is Oldbury

Road. The cathedral-sized twelfth century parish church is the Abbey, with its immense Norman columns; it was originally the abbey church here, but it escaped destruction in the Dissolution of the Monasteries as the townspeople persuaded Henry VIII to sell it to them for £453. It has over fifty Green Men scattered through various parts of the building – there is even one on the gate.

There are two other interesting leys crossing the town which form a small triangle at the Oldbury, similar to the one by Staines Bridge in Surrey which seems to outline the site of the Negen Stones, mentioned in an early charter there. This triangle could represent another such site, a stone circle or henge monument.

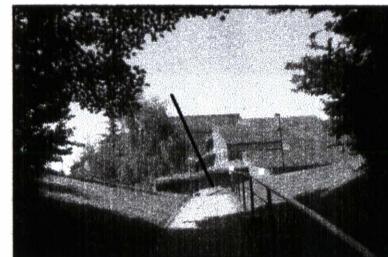


The "Beast" at Deerhurst, similar to the one on the Alfred Jewel

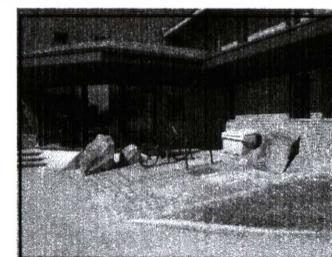


Odde's Chapel at Deerhurst

The first of these leys, also 30 paces wide, seems to link most of the churches in Tewkesbury, as well as two others about three miles out, and is a monument to the truth of subconscious siting. The two outlying churches are both Saxon, one being the parish church of Deerhurst, originally a priory church, eventually becoming a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. It has an interesting Saxon font with spiral decoration very reminiscent of that at Newgrange in Ireland, and pits in the bottom of the bowl with the appearance of cupmarks.



Council Offices on site of King John's hall, Holm Hill



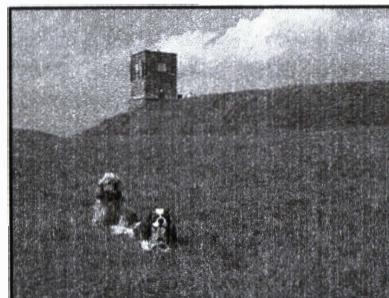
Group of stones put on the ley, Council Offices

It has the statue of a beast in the porch which looks similar to one depicted on the Alfred Jewel, which was found in Somerset with an inscription linking it to King Alfred. Nearby is a small Saxon chapel built into a farmhouse, and only discovered to be what it is in the nineteenth century, when later plaster was stripped away. A stone with an inscription found nearby entangled in the roots of an apple tree identified the chapel as having been built by Earl Odda, a kinsman of Edward the Confessor, in memory of his brother. Only the nave of the chapel remains; through the chancel arch can be seen the later building of the farmhouse.

The ley runs from these two churches to pass through the Council Offices, high on an eminence called Holm Hill, now with a group of stones at its entrance. The offices are on the site of a Saxon hall; King John did actually live here quite frequently, before and after his accession to the throne, and developed its recreational facilities. Much horse furniture was excavated here, suggesting that both riding and hunting horses were kept.⁵ It is strange that the building at the other end of the town acquired the King John name while the real one was here. The line then goes diagonally across the Abbey church to the nineteenth century Methodist church, and on to the Cross, now marked by the war memorial on the junction of the two roads. It then meets the orthoteny at the nineteenth century Holy Trinity Church. Coming out of the town, it goes through a cross-roads/tracks at Lower Westmancote. Then it continues to Bredon Hill, where there are the remains of earthworks from an Iron Age hill fort known as Kemerton Camp, which is believed to have been abandoned in the 1st century A.D. after a considerable battle.⁶ There are also Roman earthworks and a number of ancient standing stones on the hill.



St. Eadburga's Church, Broadway



Parsons Folly, Bredon Hill

One large stone at the summit is called the Banbury Stone, deriving from Baenintesburg, a name for the fort in the 8th century; the ley goes through this. It is known colloquially as the Elephant Stone because of its resemblance to that animal. Another pair of stones below the summit are known as the King and Queen Stones. Local legend tells that if you pass between them you will be cured of illness. At the summit, adjacent to Kemerton Camp, is a small stone tower called Parsons Folly, built in the mid-18th century for John Parsons, MP (1732–1805), squire of Kemerton Court and intended as a summer house, from which a more extensive view of the surrounding countryside could be seen. The ley goes through

the tower. It then carries on to St. Michael's Church, Crothorne, another Norman church on a Saxon foundation, with an 8th century Saxon cross in the churchyard, and then through the main crossroads at Iron Cross, Salford Priors.



Looking from East Street towards Holy Trinity Church – if the triangle does represent a stone circle or henge monument, the diameter would be from the foreground here to just beyond the church in the distance.



The Tibble Stone, Teddington Hands

The third ley, which dowsed at 23 paces wide, goes through a cross-roads/tracks at Murrets End, Eldersfield Church, two cross-tracks south of Forthampton, then passes through Tewkesbury running along East Street, forming one side of the triangle there. It then mean-follows the A38, going through Ashchurch church and continuing eastwards till it reaches the Tibble Stone at Teddington Hands crossroads.⁷ This stone was recorded in history, but was only rediscovered in 1948 and set up once again at the point where six roads meet, adjacent to the forecourt of a garage. It marked the meeting place of the Tiboldstone Hundred. Legend has it that the stone was thrown by a giant from Dixton Hill. He aimed it at the Severn, but his foot slipped and it fell at Teddington. The ley then goes through St. Michael's Church, Buckland, skirting the Iron Age hillfort of Burhill, then St. Eadburga's Church south of Broadway (almost 1000 years old) and along a coincident track leading from it.

References

- 1 *Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery*, by Aime Michel, published by Criterion Books, 1958
- 2 *Skyways and Landmarks*, by Tony Wedd, 1961.
- 3 *Handbook of Leys and Orthoteny*, by Jimmy Goddard, 1966, now on the web as *The Great Isosceles Triangle of England*, <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk/triangle>
- 4 "Tewkesbury before the Normans", by Carolyn Heighway, part of *Tewkesbury Abbey, History, Art and Architecture*, edited by Richard Morris and Ron Shoesmith.
- 5 *Tewkesbury Abbey, History, Art and Architecture*, edited by Richard Morris and Ron Shoesmith.
- 6 *Wikipedia* on-line encyclopedia, "Tewkesbury"
- 7 *Tewkesbury Town Guide*

LETTERS

from Norman Darwen, Lostock, Bolton, Lancashire

Following on from my comments about war memorials sometimes being situated on significant sites, I recently visited Werneth Low, a country park on the eastern side of Manchester, set on a ridge with extensive views as far as the Welsh mountains to the west and across into the Peak District of

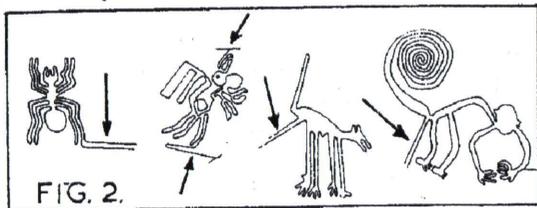
Derbyshire to the east, including all the way up the Longendale Valley. On the top of the hill is a cenotaph built in 1921 by public subscription. There is an information board in the visitor centre, and a useful website (<http://www.tameside.gov.uk/wernethlow/guide>), both of which detail some of the ancient history of the area, and mention that the cenotaph is built in the vicinity of a small double ditched enclosure (larger than most enclosures of the time - not specified other than between 2500 BCE and 75AD) and a field boundary which seems contemporaneous. The ditches near the summit are very clear to even the most casual visitor. There is also a Roman road running across the hill.

from Gordon Harris, Frodsham, Cheshire

As an Old Straight Track man I was pleased when I read *Touchstone* No. 89 containing a dozen or so descriptions of leys running along 'coincident' stretches of road, track or path. In flat or low lying areas of this country I have also found leys running along 'coincident' stretches of rivers and streams. This made me wonder if leys were made by something heavy, perhaps a vehicle of some sort, which made such deep ruts in soft low lying ground that the courses of rivers and streams were diverted along them. So I looked elsewhere for something which would support this idea and found it in the figures drawn on the plain of Nazca in S. America, reported in 'Making Tracks' published in *Northern Earth* fourteen years ago. The distinctive characteristic of the figures is that they are made with a single continuous line. If you draw them with pencil and paper, the main constraint is that the pencil must always remain in contact with the paper. This constraint is the very one imposed by the force of gravity if you were to reproduce the drawings with a vehicle. The snag is, a vehicle cannot be lifted off the ground as easily as a pencil can be lifted off the paper. So inevitably a vehicle would leave a track to the drawing before starting to draw it, and a track from the drawing when it had finished, both part of the same continuous line. This is exactly what is found on many of the drawings on the plains of Nazca. See the arrowed lines on Fig. 2. Why would there be such lines to and from the drawings if they were made manually? They are clearly not part of the drawings. Are they there because the drawings really were made by a vehicle of some sort?

As also reported in *N.E.*, I find that leys radiate in large numbers from nodal points, situated at stone circles or multiple junctions of roads, tracks and paths. When leys radiating from several such nodes are plotted on the same map they produce a systematic grid with multiple intersections. See 'Crossing the 't's', *N.E. 109*. So I was delighted to read the extract from the article by Tom Brooks in *Metro*, suggesting such grids may have resulted from 'a sophisticated geometric version of a satnav based on stone circles and way markers'. Also, 'Such patterns could only have been the work of intelligent surveyors and planners....'

I find it hard to believe that 'there were maths wizards among the ancient Britons 5,000-6,000 years ago.' What also needs to be taken into account is that radiating linear patterns have also been seen on the surfaces of other bodies in the solar system such as Mars, Venus, Mercury and Europa. See



'Spokes in the Wheel' in *N.E. 63* (printed in the current issue of our sister magazine *Amskaya* - JG). It seems much more likely to me that the intelligence required to produce such grids of tracks was extraterrestrial in origin and that several bodies in the solar system have been systematically surveyed by remotely guided ma-

chines. Would Tony Wedd have agreed with me, I wonder?

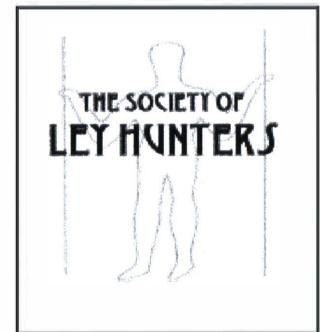
NOTES AND NEWS

Storm at Somerset barrow

On 17th August my son Peter and I went on a walk to the Priddy Nine Barrows and Ashen Hill Barrows on the top of the Mendips in Somerset, led by archaeologist Dr. Jodie Lewis, who said that the barrows she has excavated in the area seem to be built in layers - an internal cairn, then turf, then stone and turf again, and analysis of the turf has shown that many examples come from different regions. This is very reminiscent of Reich's orgeone accumulators, which were made of alternately organic and inorganic materials. When excavating one in a dry valley at Chilcompton in Somerset, she found it to be layered too, with a cist at the bottom containing a burial. When she lifted the capstone, there was suddenly thunder and lightning, and a rush of water down the dry valley. The local farmers were amazed, saying they had never seen anything like it here - there is usually very little surface water on Mendip. When the lid was raised, the skull appeared to be looking out. It was lightly burnt, and contained all the bones of the individual except the pelvis. It was a young woman of about 25, buried with amber, faience and jet jewellery and a bronze vessel of an unusual and rare kind. Only about 5% of barrows contained such rich grave goods - there seemed to be a wide variety in status and gender.

A high proportion of barrows seem to be in large groups called barrow cemeteries, which often seem to be associated with earlier monuments, such as the ones around Stonehenge. On Mendip that monument appears to be the Priddy Circles, three large ditch and bank circles near the Ashen Hill Barrows. They have external ditches and internal banks, unlike most Stonehenge monuments. Radiocarbon dates from material in them indicates a middle Neolithic date 3,000 to 2,700 BC. The only similar one is in Wales, apart from the original earth circle at Stonehenge. It could be the biggest ritual centre in Britain, and it was suggested there may be a connection with the high concentration of swallets, holes where water disappears underground, often noisily.

Priddy is unusual in that although there was settlement here, it had no parish of its own until the nineteenth century. Surrounding parish boundaries meet here like spokes of a wheel. The church is older, but originally came under Westbury-sub-Mendip parish. Nine Barrows Lane is a hollow way, going back to prehistoric times, thought to have been made by the passage of animals.



<http://www.leyhunter.com>

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THE HIDDEN UNITY and BEGINNINGS

The Hidden Unity looks at the strange phenomenon of subconscious siting of ley points, and notes that places of worship, of all religions and all ages, tend to predominate on leys. The environmental and philosophical implications of this are discussed, and the apparent necessity of worship but irrelevance of doctrine. Two ley centres are given as examples, and investigated in depth - the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking and the Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Scunthorpe. There is an appendix by Eileen Grimshaw on the significance of the Pagan religion to this study. Illustrated with photographs, maps and line drawings. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

Beginnings is about a series of potentially useful discoveries, mainly made by Jimmy Goddard over a period of about twenty years, but having some overlap with discoveries made by others. For various reasons, the investigations are all in their early stages, and some have not been continued. They include earth energy detection, natural antigravity, subconscious siting, ley width, and the solar transition effect. There is also a chapter on cognitive dissonance - a psychological factor which seems to have been at the root of all bigotry - scientific, religious and other - down the ages. The booklet is concluded with an account of the discovery of leys by Alfred Watkins. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

EARTH PEOPLE, SPACE PEOPLE

In 1961, Tony Wedd produced a manuscript *Earth Men, Space Men*, detailing many claims of extraterrestrial contact. It was never published, and I had thought it was lost, though it has recently been located - Tony had given it to Timothy Good. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet was prepared. As well as giving details of some of the more prominent contact claims, there are articles on the history of the STAR Fellowship and some of its personalities, evidence for life in the Solar System and investigation into extraterrestrial language.

£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.

THE LEGACY OF TONY WEDD

This CD-ROM is an electronic form of the travelling exhibition Tony planned, using his voice, writing, photographs and drawings to illustrate his research and findings in the fields of flying saucers, landscape energies and lost technology.

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