
THE CIRCULAR

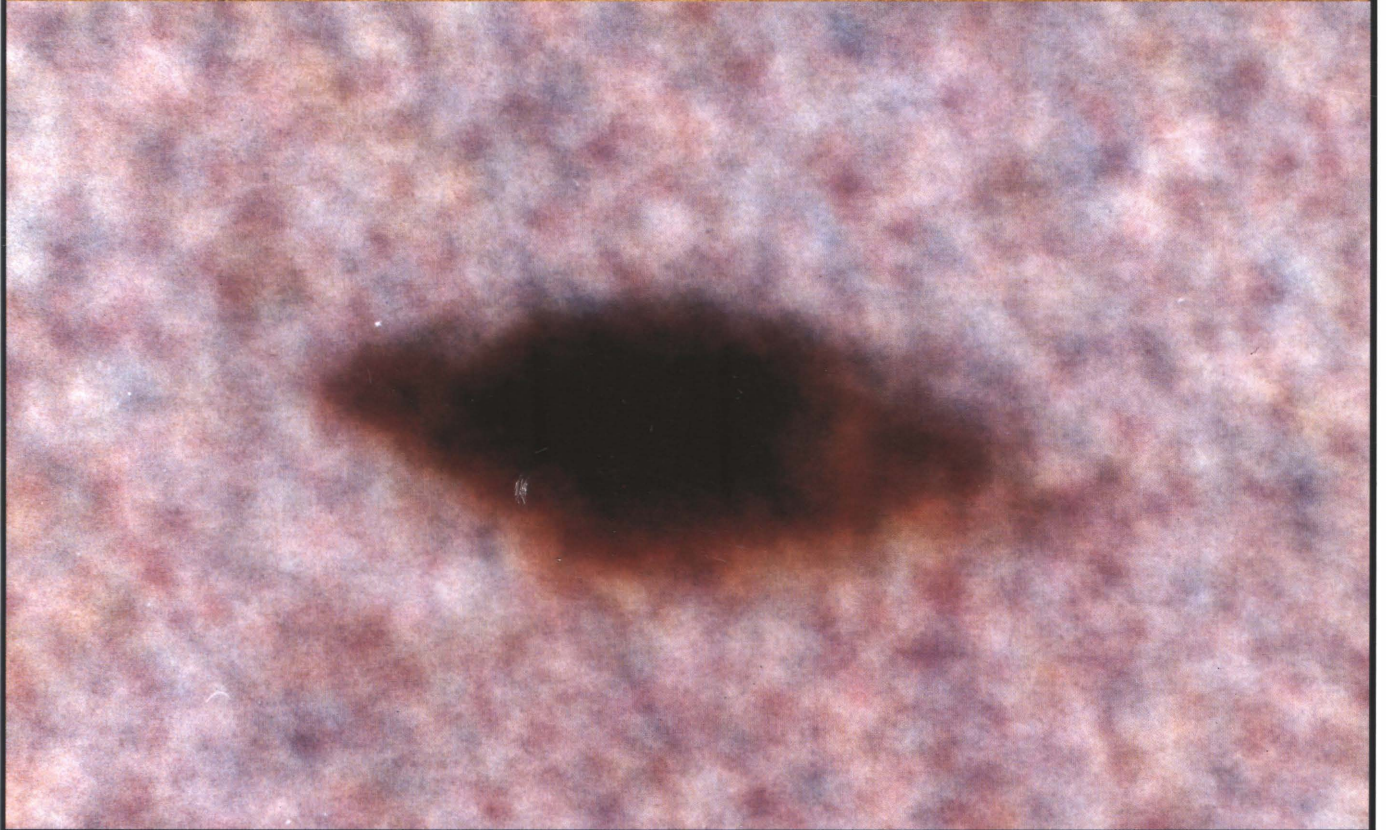
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THE CENTRE FOR CROP CIRCLE STUDIES

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The Circular

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E D I T O R I A L

Having been caught off-guard by the announcement in the last *Circular* that I would be taking over as editor beginning with this issue, it was much to my relief that at its next meeting Council did, in fact, appoint me to the rôle. Having only just been elevated to the dizzying heights of assistant editor (i.e. being responsible for the "notices" page and the addresses listing), I wasn't sure whether I was ready for this awesome task while the Circles were popping up across the land. I am happy to report, however, that all is in hand: when I stood for election to Council last year, it was with the stated intention of doing my small bit to help ensure that the CCCS's aim of information collection and dissemination would be adhered to as faithfully as possible, and I see *The Circular* as playing a crucial role in this. (So keep sending in your reports!)

With the support and encouragement of not only Michael Green and Richard Smith, but also the Branch Convenors at home and abroad, I have been producing a Branches Newsletter, in order to maintain the flow of information during the lean periods between publication dates of *The Circular*. This has proven to be both popular and useful, and I thank all those who have provided positive feedback on this initiative. I extend an invitation also to the entire membership of the CCCS to bear in mind that *The Circular* is an in-house journal and to write in to express what it is you expect from *your* magazine.

One of the myths still doing the rounds about the CCCS (all grapevines produce at least some sour grapes) is that we are reluctant to give out information. As Richard Smith points out in this issue, this is complete nonsense: our information-gathering system is working extremely well (especially this season) and so is our dissemination system. Regular updates on the formations are sent to all the Branches (including those abroad), via the Convenors, throughout the summer, then collated and printed in *The Circular* at the end of the year. Both individually and corporately, we share our information. As far as the computer Database is concerned, we are waiting now only for the local Branches/Database-holders to send in their entries for 1993 and 1994 for merging.

1995 must surely go down in the history of the Circles phenomenon as "The Year of Co-operation". A great surge of positivity has been evident in the unselfish way in which the various groups - and individuals - are maintaining a regular mutual sharing of information and data-gathering this summer, especially CPR, CCCS and BLT. No doubt this development will continue over the coming months and, indeed, the future seasons. With guidance from Jim

Lyons and Nancy Talbot, this year sees an encouraging programme of co-ordinated investigation which, it must be mentioned, would not be possible without the generous co-operation of the farmers, too numerous to name, whose fields we persistently seek to invade. A special thank you also must be recorded to Pat Delgado and Colin Andrews, whose input will become more evident as the summer progresses.

The overwhelming majority of formations so far (late July as I write) have occurred in Hampshire. A salute to the Hants. research team (with whom it has been my privilege to work this year), featuring the combined efforts of Lucy Pringle, Ron Jones, Richard Andrews, Paul Vigay, Steve Alexander and Shelley Keel, for their unstinting and exhausting fieldwork, with so little time to sleep and, for the most part, in such blazing heat. Theirs has been a task of unenviable enormity. They all deserve a medal. Also to be mentioned in dispatches is Jilaen Sherwood, who thought she'd gone to Hampshire for a short Circles visit but found herself becoming an honorary member of the team. *Never have so few laboured so hard on behalf of so many!*

Our cousins from over the pond (though they still owe us the taxes on the tea!) are as active as the natives: Peter Sorensen does a sterling job of getting up there in the skies with Busty Taylor and others, returning to Earth with his videos and, with his AppleMac, producing the shapes which can be found on the walls of The Barge Inn almost before the farmer notices what's in his crop. Colette Dowell is out there in the crops, spending *hours* on her meticulous measuring of formations, and Nancy Talbot has kept us all on our toes and thoroughly informed throughout the past year in preparation for the BLT/CCCS sampling and surveying exercise.

It is almost impossible to appreciate how much sheer bone-breaking work is involved in the background, until you try it yourself! If you're sitting comfortably as you read this, please bear in mind the "hit squads" and individuals who have been (and continue to be) out there in the fields in all manner of adverse conditions, as well as those involved in the analysis of samples and data. Not to be forgotten either are the hitherto unsung heroes without whom this journal would not have been so quickly and efficiently distributed over the last year - Jane and Emma Harcombe. There's a lot of hard graft going on, folks!

Well, it had been my avowed intent to keep this editorial short and sweet, but as the Circles have their usual influence and the energies build, I find myself already rambling on! So - enough. Enjoy.

FRONT COVER PHOTO

This photograph of the formation on Telegraph Hill, Hampshire, was taken in the early afternoon of Tuesday, 27th. June 1995 by Jilaen Sherwood. Nothing was seen in the sky at the time, but moments afterwards a large deer suddenly leapt up from the formation and bounded up and over the hill. (Both the taking of the photograph and the running deer were captured on video.) The enlargement of the object seen in the top left quadrant of the photograph is as tantalising as the original. Jilaen is a professional artist and illustrator, as well as a UFO investigator. One of her products - a "Grey" wall-hanging - can be seen in The Barge Inn, Honey Street. She runs Dreamland Studio at 89, Highfield Road, Kidderminster DY10 2TJ (01562 - 825491).

FIRST AMERICAN 1995 FORMATION

Carol Pedersen

(The first American formation report sent in this year comes from Carol Pedersen, our US Network Convenor for Oregon. This formation is one of the first occurrences of 1995.)

LEBANON, OREGON.

Jim Deardorf of Corvallis called me on the evening of Friday, 12th. May. He said Brian Crissey had notified him a farmer had reported a possible crop circle on his property and it had taken him some time to know who to report it to. The farmer wanted researchers to come down on 13th. May to see it, and gave me driving instructions. The media were not notified.

Farmers: Art and Sylvia Krenzel. CCCS: Carol Pedersen, Keith and Sherry Ardinger. Others present at sampling: Jim Deardorf, Brian and Pam Crissey and children, two local farmers and the Krenzels.

Location: Krenzel Farm, a few miles west of Lebanon, 75 miles south of Portland (Latitude 44 N 42, Longitude 122 W 54).

Date sampled: Saturday, 13th. May 1995.

When formed: approximately a week before being found on 30th. April 1995.

Crop: field planted sparsely with wheat and peas (for nitrogen). This crop was not for harvest, but an interim planting to be ploughed under to make the field available for a new crop.

Field background: has been planted with organic crop for longer than the four years the Krenzels have owned the property. Previous to the present wheat/peas the property had been planted in summer wheat, oat/peas and wheat/peas - previous to this in alfalfa.

Description of formation and area: the formation was an elliptical (not clearly defined) circle 11' across east/west and 11' 8" north/south, swirled



counterclockwise, with an approximately 3' diameter circle of standing wheat in the centre.

At the time of sampling the area was not impressive to look at; the crop had risen to the sun and obliterated a clear-cut flow and differentiation between the centre crop and ring. But the crop was about 2 1/2" tall when the farmer discovered the circle area. Some of the stalks had been broken off at that height, and some of the leaves also; a few were hanging by a few fibres, as though torn or ripped to almost the edge of the leaf. Then the wheat started growing again and was about 6" from the ground when the samples were taken. The farmer made a video of the formation when he noticed it on 30th. April and the ground appeared wet as if after a rain.

He reported he found no animal or human tracks around or in the formation. He reported the compass didn't fluctuate inside the formation. He said, as an organic farmer, he noticed that the formation area had "deficient localised growth" that he felt was very unusual for this field: similar damage of broken stalks and shattered leaves was not noticed elsewhere in the field.

At the time of sampling a couple of twisted wheat heads and a badly ripped leaf were found, as well as some curled and frayed leaves. Some curled leaves were noticed in the field crop - perhaps part of the

ordinary unfurling of a leaf as opposed to the curling of the leaf in the formation? There were no blown nodes noticed. At the time of discovery, the farmer said, he felt there was approximately 30% of crop "cut" (broken off) and 70% pushed over. He added that this crop had a growth rate of 3" per week.

No balls of light or other UFO sightings to date here. There were no high power towers in the immediate area - just the overhead wires leading up the road to the house, at which point they went underground. No other crop circles reported so far in this area.

Other tests:

No battery changes were reported in any equipment at the time of sampling. Dowsing was tried by several people with various results, from no movement to the opposite extreme of rods moving around continuously. No Electrostatic voltmeter tests, no magnet studies. At least two video cameras were filming at the time of sampling. Photos were taken by Keith Ardinger and myself (from a ladder, as well as on the ground). No aerial photos.

Related phenomena:

The Krenzel family reported some unusual happenings that might be related to the formation. Mother, father, son and daughter all had nosebleeds within 24 hours of each other. This occurred before the for-

mation was found. They didn't ever experience this before or afterwards. Also, Art and Sylvia Krenzel both had dreams of tornadoes the same night about a week before the formation was found.

Sylvia reported some paranormal experiences: one was some years previous when an unusual "ball of light" followed her while she was in her car. Also, for the past four years (the time they owned the farm) she had noticed a marked increase in physical discomfort and emotional stress from being in this area of the Willamette Valley. She felt she had "aged" during this time.

Conclusion:

Samples of controls and circle crop and report sent to Dr. Levengood, Pinelandia Laboratories, on Tuesday, 16th. May. Report from Dr. Levengood - Preliminary examination was done and a written report will follow when all tests are finished. The pea samples did not provide much information. The wheat samples were tested as a statistical unit against the controls. He did node length and radox tests on the wheat. Expulsion cavities were found in some samples. The nodes were expanded. Based on this preliminary study the plants in the circle do show the same energies he has observed in formations considered to be genuine and not man-made. This is the first formation in the United States in 1995 sampled, tested and considered genuine.

A PLEA FOR CAUTION AND OBJECTIVITY IN CROP CIRCLE RESEARCH

Ronald Hill

(1) First of all we must ask what we are trying to measure when going out into the fields with our varied and diverse methods of detection and measurement. "Anomalous energy fields" would seem to be the general answer, but just what are these energy fields? By and large they would seem to fall into one or more of Electrostatic, Electro-magnetic or Magnetic categories.

(2) How can we tell which fields are anomalous, though? For a start, the 50- cycle mains hum and its harmonics must be discounted as they are to be found virtually everywhere inland.

Next to be eliminated are radio transmissions: these are a nuisance and often seem to "piggy-back" onto 50 Hz interference. Then there is the hash of interference from electrical equipment, power lines, motor vehicle ignition systems etc. - not to mention the static field that our very presence causes.

(3) Bearing in mind the above, what form of detection will be most useful for field work?

Perhaps it would be better to establish what form of detection equipment is unsuitable: detectors using integrated circuits (particularly with "open" input stages or very high impedance inputs) are very sensitive to random and stray electrostatic and electro-magnetic fields. No doubt several constructors have made their own detection equipment using pulse generator circuits based on the 555 timer chip, with an unconnected input. They will have soon found out how easily they are triggered off by fields generated by electrical equipment such as washing machines or television sets (even when switched off). The static field produced by merely walking within six to ten feet away from such a detector is sufficient to trigger it.

(For the more technically-minded, a simple one-chip

decade counter with an open input will give an interesting display, triggered solely by ambient electrostatic fields, and shows the presence of a person's field from around eight feet away.)

(4) This shows how careful one must be in using equipment which it is hoped will detect anomalous fields associated with crop circle phenomena. It is all too easy to think that a sudden response from a detector is indicating something supernormal, when it may simply be electrical interference from a power line, or, much more insidiously, from the earth currents beneath our feet. Even the presence of the user of the equipment will be casting a continuously variable electrostatic field around him or her - the synthetic fibres in one's clothing can generate quite a few thousand volts on a dry day!

(5) Perhaps we are in danger of following the wrong road by trying to detect minute changes in energy fields, as this requires ever more sensitive instruments which, by their very nature, will pick up ever smaller amounts of unwanted signals. It would seem unlikely that in the event that the formation of a crop circle was accompanied or caused by an electrostatic field change, that the field would remain for long afterwards. Consider the case of a thunderstorm: when the atmosphere at ground level becomes highly charged with electrostatic energy, the charge dissipates very rapidly immediately afterwards. Likewise, electromagnetic effects will disappear at the speed of light (try detecting microwaves from a microwave oven after it has been switched off). Magnetic effects may be remanent in some cases, though, as the ground below may contain minerals or ores which could be affected.

(6) The most fruitful areas for research surely must be in analysis of those tangible changes that allow of accurate measurement, rather than in pursuit of the abstract. What are these areas, then?

[i] Botanical - Study of the affected crop and in-depth consideration of the deviations from a normal crop outside the formation. This would include Dr. Levensgood type of measurement and analysis, comparative germination testing of seed from the area affected and outside, re-growth over the area and subsequent crop effects; also, experiments to determine the effects of magnetic fields upon growing crops and the germination of seeds.

[ii] Biological - Comparative study of soil-life and bacteria inside and outside of crop circles.

[iii] Chemical analysis - Analysis of soil and sub-soil: Dr. Levensgood has detected that the anion levels in a sample from a formation in sand, at a point 4" below the surface, were over 50% higher than in a control sample.

(Note: Anions are ions carrying a negative electrical charge. The higher anion level could indicate that the area had been subjected to a strongly charged force which had broken down chemical compounds just below the surface and caused a depletion in the level of positively charged ions. This chemical imbalance might possibly be a cause of crop deformations - it is well known that a deficiency of magnesium, boron and zinc etc. anions causes plant growth problems.)

[iv] Topological - Measurement of circles and statistical analysis of data. (Only 20% of the reports listed in the Database showed any measurement in the "diameter" column.) Relationship (if any) of circles and nearby sites such as ancient earthworks and tumuli, also man-made artifacts generating energy fields (e.g. microwave towers). Over time this should yield enough data to carry out statistical analysis, enabling significance or otherwise to be determined.

(7) Dowsing. This is a difficult subject to evaluate. Perhaps it would not be out of the question for experiments to be done in which, say, ten dowsers were taken independently to a simple formation and, out of contact with each other, asked to dowse the circle and give an unambiguous written report on what they each find. After evaluation of results we would again be looking for statistical significance and, if there were any, then meaningful progress could be made from there.

Or is this just wishful thinking?

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LOOKING AHEAD TO THE WAY BACK

In Conversation with Richard Andrews

In May of this year a small group of us spent some time in the fields with Richard and learned yet more about crop circle research. After two very productive "tutorial" sessions in oilseed rape formations, we held a mutual debriefing, from which this interview is extracted. (I haven't named all those present, but simply inserted in italics relevant questions or comments.) A founder member of CCCS, Richard has also served as an area manager for Seed Breeders at Chester and as a cereal crop inspector for NIAB. He is a member of the British Society of Dowsters. (JS)

Basically, when we want to go out to dowse a crop circle we need to first of all know what it is we're dowsing - and I would say probably 90% of people who go into crop circles do not know what they're dowsing or why they're getting the information they're getting. If they don't know this, they need another year or two of higher discipline to be able to get to know what they're looking at. It's like drinking tea - when people say to you, "Oh, I'll have a cup of tea - I don't mind what it is." In other words, they don't drink tea to really enjoy it, and to love it. People who say, when you offer them a drink, "Oh, I don't mind - get us anything," well, they're not then a connoisseur of anything, are they? They're not somebody who says, "Well, I'd really like to have a scotch, or a Guinness," or something like that. If you just say, "Anything will do," it shows you're not interested in it, really, apart from just having something down your throat. And it's the same with dowsing: if you don't actually *know* what it is, or what the results are that you're getting, or *why* you're getting those results, then it's not going to be of much value to anybody else.

And so you need something that's universal. To find out how to dowse a crop circle took me three years of solid work, from 1985 to '88, and I find people now who go out into a crop circle for the first time and the rods move and they say to me, "Oh, I can dowse a crop circle." And they're actually telling you it's real. Well, it's absolutely, totally impossible. You have to do the course if you want to really do the work. It's like photography or anything else: anybody can take a picture, but how well is it going to record what we need? What's the point of doing it?

And this is the sort of thing we have to ask ourselves every time that we're doing *anything*. Dowsing is a very high discipline. If you don't have that discipline, you're not going to get proper results. So I do advise that people start to get together to find out *what* they should be dowsing before they try to dowse it, and not just walk into a crop circle getting all sorts of conflicting answers - because there is *no doubt* that if you go into a crop circle and you believe it to be real, you can get all the answers you want, because they'll come from your own mind.



What you *need* to do is get the answers to the things that are actually *there*.

How do you go about dowsing a crop circle, then?

Basically, when you go into a crop circle, the first thing you want to find out is whether on the edge of it - about two feet before you get to it - you're getting a response on your rods. Now, they won't actually go flat out, which shows that you're inside a straight line - they should be pointing away from, but slightly angled towards, each other. If they are, the chances are that you've got a ring there, which you're dowsing. Now, that ring will go on until you get to the point where the actual crop is flattened, and then

the rods will cut off. If they don't, then what you're dowsing may not be the ring on the outside - it might be a line, coming from another angle. (And if you go through *any* line at anything but 90°, you will not get true information. If you criss-cross and you find the rods are pointing the same way each time, look along the direction they point and you'll know what angle the line is at, and you must position yourself at 90° to it.)

So, now we've got to the edge, and we find that the rods cut off just after getting in: they go straight again. Now, towards the centre, there will be an odd number of rings in the circle - either 3,5,7, this sort of thing. If they're *equal*, then you're not looking at proper rings in a circle. So you need to know all these things before you start. You're looking for rings, but you have to be *asking* for rings. If you're asking for lines, you don't get rings - this is the discipline of dowsing.

Now, you want to find when you get to the centre whether there are two crossing lines. If there are not two crossing lines at the point where you have the vortex, you have not got the pattern of a crop circle. So there are two major things: the first is to find, really, the lines - but you're probably finding on the outside whether you've got rings or not - but then you can go to finding the actual lines. Now, you have to ask the question, "I want to be able to find lines, not rings." That separates it. When you're doing rings, you won't get lines - ever. And when you're doing lines, you won't ever get a ring. So if you're walking across there and you're actually saying, "I've got a ring here, I've got a line here, ring here..." - you can't do that. That's impossible. Maybe you're making them up, if that's what's happening.

Is it basically that the blueprint for it, then, would be lines crossing in the middle with an odd number of rings emanating out?

Yes, and the first ring is within three strides of the centre, either way. The first one will always be within that.

So is that a good place to start - by going roughly to the centre of the circle?

Yes. And very often you'll see from the air when you've actually taken a photograph - if you take it with the light at about four o' clock in the afternoon - then you'll see, very often, some of the rings. And you can see them sometimes, just a shadow, where the actual rings are warmer, and they tend to bring new growth up quicker. And sometimes you'll just see the plant bend just slightly too, because it's warm, and you'll get them raising in the warmth. So there are many other things that you can find, but, basically, look for the crossing lines and the rings. The other thing is, if you walk down the tramlines, away

from the circle, you should be getting probably another seven or eight rings from that simple circle, going right out into the field. When you've lost the crop - when it's been taken off - then you can go and check that again and you'll be *very* surprised as to what's there. You'll be able to check it properly. So that's another time to check out what you've done.

How would you approach it with pictograms?

There is always a line going through the centre of a pictogram, going right down. One of the things that we found is where you have a three-line ley crossing a pictogram, you get boxes. Where you have single lines you may have the centre of another ring - and then when you're getting concentric rings, they may be centered on another line. Some of the lines are only a matter of ten or fifteen feet apart. And so a crescent, for instance, could be on another cross - you will find that, if it's a real crop circle. And it gets more and more complex...but basically there should be a crossing line in an ordinary - or the *major* - circle in any major formation.

"The two down at the bottom were angled towards the one at the top. Now - not a lotta people know that!"

The one at Alton Barnes in 1990 - *that* was real. So was the one up on the top and the two down at the bottom. The two down at the bottom were angled towards the one at the top. Now - not a lotta people know that! When you dowsed them you had a line down through the centre and you'll notice that they *weren't* on the tramlines - they were actually off to the side of the tramlines, because the tramlines weren't centered on a line. Very often one of the tramlines will be centered on a line, and that has come about where they've made a first pass to get a straightness somewhere, and very often they get it exactly on one line, and that's what the man has picked up - unwittingly - when he's gone down. But you must be able to show where these lines are in any drawing, if you're doing them, because if you can't, and other people can't pick that up, then I think you want to seriously wonder as to whether you're actually dowsing the crop circle.

As Jim Lyons recommends, base the sketch on the dowsable lines...Don't bother to show the tramlines, but show the dowsing lines?

Yes, though it's nice sometimes to have the tramlines' position exactly where they are because they do tell you the positioning. You'll notice that dowsing will not be affected by tramlines or any other thing. It will not be affected by even a thousand people going

CORNSTALKER

into it. It won't be affected at the end of the year, when it's combined off: the actual pattern will be there and it *will* be there up to four or five years later, as a minimum...What you need to do in the autumn for dowsing is to know roughly where your formation was, because if you don't then you've got all the work to do...You're talking then about doing, say, ten or twenty hours of work, because you're having to then do a whole field...

An interesting thing about the circlemaking competition, three or four years ago - the site for the competition: I dowsed it, and Dave Probert used his equipment, his theodolite, to fix the actual lines, where they were, and each one was plotted, and they were at an angle across the field, in fact. And the lines crossed all the plots at an angle. And it was interesting that in two plots, the people who made the formations had gone over the edge of their plot. The reason was because they'd actually picked a crossing line to make their first circle and they'd picked the centre of that to make it from. We asked them why they'd gone out of their plot and they said they didn't know. They just picked it...

Did they feel that intuitively, or did they dowse it?

No, they didn't dowse it; they didn't even know anything about that. They found it intuitively...As I say, it took me three years to find out how to dowse a crop circle, and I've worked for *hours* inside them, to try and find this out, and when you don't know something, it's very difficult. When you know something, it's dead easy. But you have to know that something before it becomes easy! There's no good people saying, "Oh, it *felt* right." That isn't good enough. You have to be actually able to support that with real evidence as to *why* it feels right. And that's what we're sadly lacking now in so much of the work that's going on. People are saying, "It dowsed right." They're not saying *how* they dowsed it and what was the reason for it being right - did it have five rings in it, did they *find* rings in it?

I suppose it's a matter of bringing all the aspects together, isn't it? To bring each aspect to back up the others?

Yes, and whoever's doing reports should be giving all this information, because it's essential - otherwise the report isn't worth very much.

That's how I want to see the Archives now - with all that together. Thank you, Richar d. That was very informative.

Well, I hope that gives some of the information we were talking about. Because, really, with all these things, once we are all looking at the same thing, we can all be getting our own information, if you like, but we *know* what we're looking at.

Hey, strange goings-on abound in the Telegraph Hill formation, I hear. Not only do we get a possible UFO sighting (as reported in this journal), but also *interesting items* found: a small package was recently received, sent from Germany (?). The contents were found slap-bang in the middle of the large central circle on 3rd. July 1995, and have been placed in the care of Your Editor. If you (or someone you know) left or lost anything in said formation, on or before said date, get in touch with John, describing what it was. Hmm...a lot of people could have left behind a lot of things they'd rather not lay claim to. This could get interesting...

Also found in yet another formation this year, in the closing days of June, another *strange* object. We can't say *too* much about it, other than its location, which was the West Stowell ringed quintuplet. Aah...both formations were ringed quintuplets...Is this significant? Even more unusual - the finder left it behind by mistake, so someone else may also have subsequently found it. Maybe someone *else* found it even earlier than the "first" finder, but also forgot to remove it. Can we really be sure who finds what first - especially when it comes to crop formations? No point in applying to the CCCS Lost Property Office for this one: it's *out ther e* somewhere still.

Any truth to the rumour, d'ya think, that the latest line of research involves analysis of the frequency and appearance of crop circles in terms of the breakdown of friendships amongst Croppies? Could be a winner, this one. 1991 was a good year for it, I hear.

Furtive movements under the tables and in darkened corners of the shadowy pub...money changing hands...is this smuggling or (gulp) drug-dealing? No! It's the seasonal buy-swap-and-sell of photographs. "Psst. Got a nice aerial shot here of Litchfield - good stuff: no foreign intruders swarming up the tramlines in this one, oh no." "Five pounds for a close-up of a magic bend? You're robbing me blind! Tell you what - swap you it for this hairy barley-head."

Gossip's good, though, innit? Rumour, too. Loads that about. Dial-a-Defamation's a neat game an' all. Things are too quiet out there! There's too much honesty and co-operation, dammit!

Barbed-wire, nettles, angry farmers, savage dogs, shotguns, torn clothing - and all because the lady loves crop samples. Why *do* they do it? Must be summer madness. Tread softly, Croppies - and remember, the Cornstalker is taking note! But even more importantly - keep a sense of humour. Mellow, beings of light. Bye-ee!

THE NAUGHTY BOYS!

Michael Glickman

The Croppie Tribe, like all human groups, has its quarrels, rivalries, bickerings and disputes. There is little doubt, however, that - among Croppies - there is a remarkable consistency of trust, friendship, tolerance and honesty. There appears to be a rule, a consensus which is so central to the activities of the Tribe that it never needs to be stated; information on the subject is to be openly and truthfully shared.

The only *real* frictions, the only *real* disputes, have occurred as a result of dishonesty. And that dishonesty has always been generated by hoaxing and hoax claims.

Let us look at this. The Crop Circle Making Competition, which, with the benefit of hindsight, was a profoundly ill-advised enterprise, was at least open and honest in its aims. Nobody was under any illusions about the intentions of the event and there was no wish to embarrass or deceive anyone.

Hoaxing is a different story. By definition, the hoaxer aims to fool people. He is dishonest. He is a fraudster. He cheats.

The biggest falsehood of all is the very existence of hoaxed circles. Of course there have been some - but no more than a handful. Our requests for confirmation of hoaxes have never been satisfied. Suggestion, rumour, innuendo are all that is now required to keep the fake flame alight. We believe what it reassures us to believe.

There is another particularly loathsome (and to me incomprehensible) characteristic of the Crop Circle hoaxers. They hope for, and enjoy, the public humiliation of so-called "experts". Adrian Dexter (as did Doug and Dave before him) admitted, in an unguarded moment, his real pleasure at being the cause of the discomfiture of others.

Against this background Chris Kenworthy's disingenuous article in the last *Circular* would have been infuriating had it not been so desperately sad.

He makes some astonishing claims. First, the human circle makers have never been discovered because *they become invisible while engaged in circle making*. Read that again! Second, *the phenomenon can only develop stylistically after the human circle*

makers have shown that they can do as well as the real thing.

Could he be serious in these assertions? Does he expect us to swallow this? Above all, if he truly believes this nonsense himself, then it must be important to us all. Why have we not been told before? How dare he keep it to himself? As always, we ask that their claims are - just once - backed by real evidence. It is so easy to take photographs, to make videos. Prove it to us! Why is the overwhelming characteristic of these people (who he now proposes are

central to the development of this gentle and beautiful miracle) their deviousness and evasion?

We might have benefitted from a mind as imaginative and inventive as Chris Kenworthy's had

he been able to harness it to useful research instead of mischief and malice.

Like all of them, he protests too much. He whines (as they always do) that really, though he has lied and cheated before, he is, now, absolutely sincere. Honestly he is! Trust him!

The truth, I think, is rooted more in Freudian than Spiritual theory.

There are some children, low in self-esteem, who go on to search throughout their adult lives for a demonstration that they are loved. They simply want attention, a sense that they are real in the world. These are the kids who spoil the games of others, who behave more and more objectionably so that - in being repeatedly forgiven - they can feel their personal value repeatedly confirmed.

Their skill and deviousness is like that of an addict. Even the pain that comes from the repeated rejection brings a perverse satisfaction. The anger they provoke in others confirms their own existence. Why does the hoax team, often in curious alliance with the Wessex Sceptics, insist on showing up (in their incongruous black uniform) at our conferences and in our meeting places? Their activities have made them so universally unpopular; what can drive them to expose themselves - regularly - to this unpleasantness? Simply, they just want us to love them! They crave our approval. They are desperate for at-

The truth, I think, is rooted more in Freudian than Spiritual theory.

tention but, sadly, they can only relate by being provocative.

Do you see what I mean about dysfunctional kids? Remember the frantic mother trying to persuade her troublesome brat that the others would play with him if he would only stop hitting and biting them. But those kids insisted on hanging around. They always, perversely, broke up games. They - like these drab hoax claimants - were never FUN.

So, in the final analysis, Chris Kenworthy's clever

little piece is not only dishonest, it is also profoundly, movingly touching. It seems he feels rejected and, rather than growing up and trying to understand why, invents a breathtaking new rationale for his actions. The unpopular kid tries to impress us with a really gigantic whopper!

It seems he wants, like the whole flaky crew want, to be in our gang. And, of course, like everyone, they would be more than welcome. The sole requirement is that they show us that they are able to tell the truth.

AURA DOWSING TEST

Jim Lyons

[This approach is offered as something for people to try out and assess for usefulness at the end of the season.]

From experimental work undertaken last year, it was discovered that the crop within a formation stores the subtle energy generated during its creation, acting in much the same way as a homeopathic remedy. The level of stored energy can be assessed using dowsing to determine the aura size of a particular sample. The protocol involved in carrying out this test in the field is described in Section 5 of the Field Guide.

To help validate the potential genuineness of a formation, the following simplified protocol is suggested. A minimum number of four samples should be taken from the formation, preferably along a line either NE-SW or NW-SE in order to avoid possible additional increments from main energy lines. Assuming a regular formation, these samples should be taken from

- the centre of the formation
- approx. 1 ft. inside the formation
- approx. 1 ft. outside the edge of the formation
- a control sample from a remote part of the field

If possible, at least one further sample is desirable from about half the radius of the formation. The testing is done preferably remote from the formation. Proceed as follows: -

It is essential that the dowser calibrates him/herself beforehand against a non-magnetic object, such as a coin: focus on the object, achieving rod-crossing over its centre. Move back, asking for the first ring around the object. When it is found, the rods will move tangential to this ring. This is the aura radius and will be slightly less than 3 ft. if the effect of one's own energy field is negated.

Now repeat the procedure with each crop sample in turn, noting each of the aura distances. Even for control samples, this distance could double the control reading depending on the crop state. However, for formation-energised samples, the distances will be considerably greater. Note all readings, then repeat tests blind. If done correctly, the results, when checked, will be accurate to better than one inch in most cases. Have a colleague repeat the same test. Limited experience to date suggests that there are large variations in aura radius between samples taken from inside and outside the formations. Evidence of this is indicative of the presence, or recent past presence, of a strong energy field. Please send a set of samples together with a sketch of the formation indicating distances from the centre to myself, Jim Lyons, for independent evaluation and correlation with other test data.

Attention, Young Croppies!

Announcing the foundation of the

Junior Centre for Crop Circle Studies

*Membership open to 14-year-olds
and under.*

Annual subscription
(including quarterly magazine, post-paid)
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Contact, with stamped, addressed envelope:
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NR3 3LF

THE UNITED STATES CROP CIRCLES OF 1994

ilyes

In the United States, 1994 was a banner year for Circles. We excitedly chalked up about 20 Rings, Circles, and Pictograms which stretched from the East to the West coasts.

Our first Formation was reported in Aloha, Oregon on June 14. A 155-ft diameter Celtic Cross-like Pattern had arrived in young green wheat. Even before we received confirming word from Dr Levengood, the number of blown nodes scattered throughout it left no doubt in (Oregon Coordinator) Carol Pedersen's or my mind as to who its creators were. Also in June, we received word that Bethune, S Carolina had received Circles and Rings and one dumbbell Formation, all of which were in rye.

The farmer of one field which received a simple Circle noted no entry paths in his tramline-less field, and he'd stated to the newspaper that the only way in which the Circle could have been made was by something coming down from above, then leaving the same way. Bethune and McBee (a small nearby town) also received double concentric Rings, parts of which appeared to have a blackened residue on the crop.

All the Formations which arrived in the Bethune area were located within 7-15 miles of a nuclear facility. This power plant had been shut down for six months because it came close to a meltdown due to faulty replacement of the rods; it had allegedly been operating with a "3" status, indicating that it was only meeting minimal safety standards. The month the facility returned "on-line" was the month the first of the Circles arrived.

On July 8, Chehalis, Washington was the site of another "Crop Circle first" in the States: two large Pictograms arrived side-by-side in the same field of wheat, separated by 200 ft. The longer of the two was 376ft.; the overall length of the smaller was 130 ft. My personal experience disclosed that the two had very different Energies. The long one (the Ankh) I found draining; it left me tired and completely dehydrated (it was a 90° day) after photographing, surveying, and sampling. The smaller one (the Wedges) I found instantly recharging and absolutely delightful to explore, even though I had been physically

depleted before entering it.

I'd no sooner finished documenting Chehalis than Carol Pedersen called me again to inform me that *two more* Formations had been discovered in Oregon. West Union received a Pictogram consisting of a Circle with 2 standing rectangles inside it, and on the Circle's perimeter was a "T" on one side and a triple-barred key-type symbol on the opposite side. Both the "T" and the 3-fingered appendage had appeared on a Canadian Formation which had also arrived in July in Windsor, Ontario. Almost immediately, Carol reported a third discovery in Gaston which was invisible from anywhere but aerially and

a spot between some trees in a cemetery. Gaston consisted of a 55 ft. Circle with a standing Ring within it, and inside the Ring was a 4 ft. Circle with a central tuft of 9 stalks. Before the Summer '94 Season was over, yet a fourth Formation was discovered in Oregon in sand, on the beach at Hug Point (see the May issue of *The Circle Hunter*).

A Three-in-Line was documented in corn (maize) in Milaca, Minnesota. The largest Circle was swirled counterclockwise, and the two smaller ones measured

28 ft. Greensburg, Indiana received a 64 ft. soybean Circle. A Vienna, NY farmer discovered a little 18 ft. Comma in his cornfield. His was a subsistence farm, and he could not afford to lose the downed corn. At first he tried raising the downed plants and tying them up, but soon realized that since so many would be lost, picked them early and his family ate them!

In early September, Erik Beckjord notified us of a heart-shaped Formation in wild mustard in Lompoc, California. The stalks of the plants, some of which were up to 1 1/2" in diameter, were perfectly bent through the familiar 90° angles.

In October, we learned of a Formation similar to the Telegraph Hill '95 "4x4", or Quint Quintuplet (as Peter Sorensen refers to it). It consisted of two Rings between which were 4 satellites, the southern one of which was displaced, as is the British one. We learned of this Pattern in Adna, Washington in October, but after talking with the farmer, decided that



Lullington

it had probably been "hit" with the transmission almost immediately after harvest, which had occurred between August 15-20. Because the alfalfa had been harvested just prior to the CircleMakers' visit, it seemed to me to have gone into a sort of double shock, and instead of continuing to regrow, the plants remained the height they were at harvest, and never grew. All we had to send Dr L. was the soil from this Formation, since there was no crop and nothing "green". Upon analyzing the soil, he found a high anion (negatively charged ions) content, which he stated was very unusual. (Dr L. had given up soil analysis years ago because he never found anything interesting - until he began working with our Crop Circle soil. He still does not especially enjoy soil analysis, however.)

US Update '95

This year appears to be a most interesting one in

the States. Nancy Talbot reported a major Formation in Maryland which arrived, and arrived, and arrived in June. It initially consisted of "boxes and rectangles" and was "huge", then over 5-6 nights additions continued arriving. There was a brief hiatus, then two more Events occurred in the same field - one of which was a 20 ft. Circle which, according to the farmer, exhibited crop changes from a "much higher Energy" than that used on the rest of the field. A pilot was supposed to have flown to obtain aeriols on June 10, but I have not received confirmation yet regarding photos of this Formation.

Ron Russell, our Colorado Coordinator, reported the next Formations to me in mid-June. A woman who attended Ron's Presentation in Nebraska shared photos with him of a "Sussex-Shoelace"-type Pattern she discovered in her field, after witnessing a triangular craft emitting a "pencil beam of light" in the area the previous night (!).

THE BECKHAMPTON SPIRAL

Peter Stammers

Introduction

The formation was first discovered on 29th. May by the farmer's son as he travelled along the A4. It is about 1/3 distance from Beckhampton to Cherhill and was formed in young barley. The formation was visited by a number of Wiltshire CCCS members and helping friends on Tuesday, 30th. May in rather wet conditions.

Tuesday, 30th. May

Those present from the WCCCS were Francine Blake and Peter & Judy Stammers. They were joined by Peter Sorensen (who had previously flown over the formation and videoed it) and John Sayer and Jane Harcombe visiting from Norfolk. John and Jane have an interest in the location of crop formations and determined that the Beckhampton example corresponds to the same area which contains the Face On Mars (according to David Percy's discovery that Avebury, Silbury Hill and other sacred sites have their analogues in the Cydonia region of the Red Planet).

Following a visit to the land-owning farmer and a most convivial chat during which the farmer said he had heard no sounds or seen anything unusual, the group headed to the field to carry out an inspection, sampling and survey for BLT, CCCS and ADAS. A more detailed description of the sampling and survey appears later in the report. All the sampling detailed later, both within the formation and the controls, were airmailed to BLT on 15th. June. The soil

samples were provided to ADAS. Dowsing samples were provided to CCCS.

The going underfoot was considerably muddy due to heavy overnight rain. As we worked, dark clouds still lingered, threatening another downpour at any time. Peter Sorensen, John and Jane carried out an inspection of the crop, John, Jane and Peter Stammers took measurements of the formation and Judy, Jane and Francine collected samples of flattened and standing crop for analysis. Both Peter Sorensen and John were armed with video cameras and were recording the scene and the layout of the land. John's first attempt met with a small disaster when his camera and tripod took a nosedive into the soft mud. Fortunately, no harm was done to the lens other than a smattering of brown debris.

We spent around three and a half hours in the formation, with the last half-hour performing dowsing experiments and Francine, Peter Stammers and Judy doing a small meditation in the nest. John also collected a number of "black" heads of stalks and a number of samples for later dowsing experiments. The black stalk heads looked like they had been burned or charred. Francine took a number of samples for BLT research. [Note: ADAS later established that this was fungus.] As Peter Sorensen, John, Jane and Francine departed to the edge of the field we were joined by an interested member of the local constabulary who had been watching us with interest from the warmth of his bright patrol car for some time. He said that he had been sent to investigate "people in a field". Peter Sorensen and Francine dis-

pelled any concerns of illegal trespass. Honest, Guv! We departed the field and headed for a quick jar of ale at the notorious Barge Inn, arriving just as the heavens opened above us. Peter Sorensen took the trouble to rewind the aerial film of the formation and we took turns in watching through the viewfinder.

As a footnote, some peculiarities were observed within the formation. Francine and Judy both experienced some disorientation, lack of concentration and "forgetfulness". In conversation later on some of the researchers stated that they experienced extreme tiredness and draining of energy. Whether this was due to the hard work carried out by the team or some strange side effect associated with the formation remains to be seen.

Thursday, 1st. June

On the Thursday Lucy Pringle entered the formation and buried a number of water containers within the soil. Whilst carrying out her work on the Thursday, both she and her colleague Keith Wakelam suffered a migraine headache along with the general feelings of tiredness. Before finishing in the formation Lucy performed some dowsing routines, discovering that each spiral changed in frequency both across and around in a positive/negative pattern every few feet. In addition, Lucy also had difficulty in finding the 20ml. bottles on her return as she had become quite disorientated whilst burying them and had to dowse to locate them. [Note: Jim Lyons also experienced bad headaches when dowsing the head samples sent to him.]

Sunday, 4th. June

On the following Sunday, 4th. June, Judy & Peter Stammers accompanied by Robert Atherton, also of the WCCCS, flew over the formation to take aerial photographs and look for new formations within the Avebury area. On landing back at Old Sarum airfield they then returned to the formation to take soil samples for the ADAS study. On entering the formation Judy and Peter were absolutely "gobsmacked" to find that the outer ring, which was previously flat, had grown in height and was a few inches shorter than both the originally standing barley in the formation and the outside crop. The most amazing discovery, however, was that in so doing the formation had continued the spiral so that new lines were evident in the new growth. We were all astounded at the find. The centre had also grown where before it was flat, although it was difficult to see if the spiral had continued due to the treading down by other people entering.

We continued with our original plan of taking soil samples before deciding to return once more on the following Wednesday (7th. June) to take additional

crop samples and measurements of the new growth. This was completed with the additional task of a magnet drag. The performance of our magnet and the subsequent result were disappointing, as we met with little success. This was mainly due to the small size of the magnet. We need a bigger one.

Both Judy and Peter felt that for their first real formation to be as special and spectacular as this one was turning out to be, was a bonus and a real privilege. 1995 could be a good year!

Formation Description and overall details

The formation was approximately 250 ft. from the edge of the field bordering the A4. It was spiral in shape starting at the west and curving out from the central circle. The entry point was via the western edge where the tramline intersected the start point by about 2 ft. The measurements (all in feet) were as follows:

- Diameter - 192.8
- Distance from centre to South edge - 94.8
- Distance from centre to North edge - 98.0.

(Note: the measurement to the South was by hand-held tape while the North was made by using an electronic measuring device which proved to be easier and more accurate, although it does not work in all formations.)

- Distance from centre to end of spiral - approx. 1200
- Average width of standing crop - 2.25
- Average width of flattened crop - 3.70
- Height of standing barley - 3.25

(Note: Average calculated using the South-to-centre measurements only.)

The Beckhampton "Spiral", beside the A4



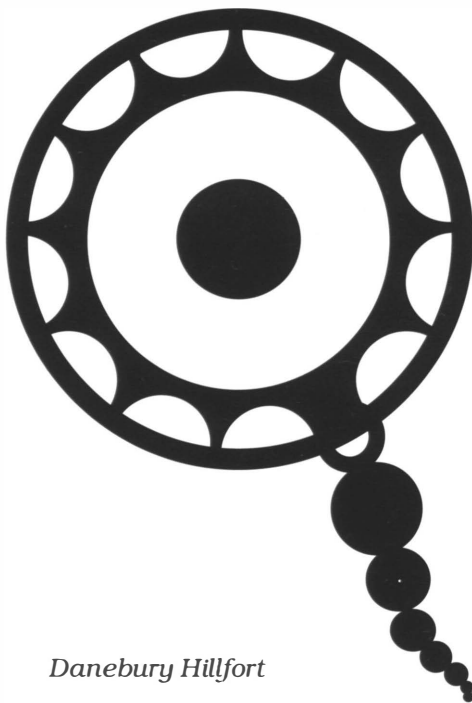
J. Sayer

CREDIT CARD CONTROL SERVICES... THE CONTROLLERS

Richard Smith

Just occasionally, in a momentary lapse of concentration, I wonder if indeed this prospect might be easier for some folk involved. After all, number appears to be fairly predictable in the behavioural way of things - unlike seasonal crop formations, which would seem to make us happy, sad, elated, philosophical, sceptical and so on. Everyone has an opinion; some are members, but only a few are:-

Centre for Crop Circle Studies - The Convenors!



Danebury Hillfort

There is a statistical probability that you, dear reader, are already a member of the CCCS. If you are not, go ahead, take the financial plunge, and fill in the standing order form. (Just as you would seek the farmer's permission to visit a formation, seek the owner of this magazine and obtain permission to mutilate it.) In so doing, what are you entering into?

As in every democratic organisation, there exist multiple choices, roads down which you may or may not wish to travel:

(1) You might choose to simply wait until your postal service delivers *The Circular*, read the various articles and reflect upon what you have read. Your in-

volvement might well end there. Indeed, your very geographical location may preclude any other action bar raising the telephone and contacting someone you know for further data. If this is your position, and you are unwilling or unable to become involved further, you are one of the silent majority and *utterly vital* to the CCCS as a member. Believe me, the CCCS does not regard you as a second class citizen!

(2) You might choose to become involved further by joining your local Branch organisation (see inside back cover for your nearest *Branch Convenor's contact number*). They look and sound remarkably normal, so this initial contact need hold no terror for you! Each Branch operates quite differently - they may or may not have specific constitutional requirements, they may or may not convene regular meetings, but they all have that "magic biological ingredient", mental or physical. Either way, you'll meet some very interesting folk who are interested in the very same thing that interests you - crop circles, formations, call them what you will.

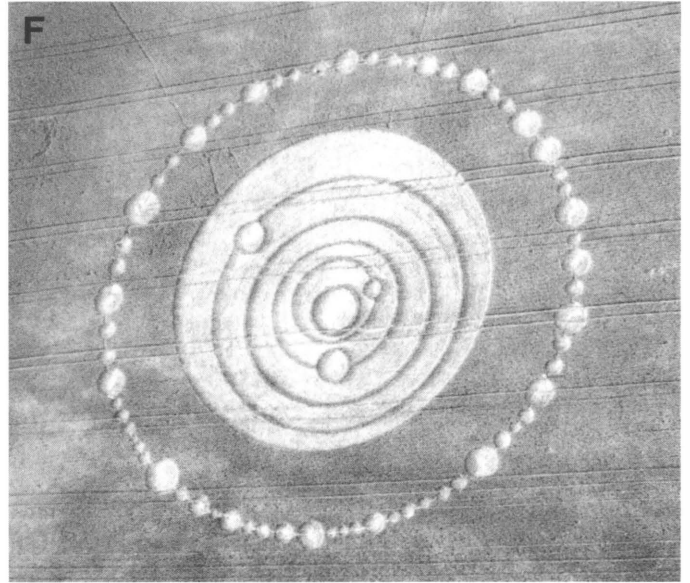
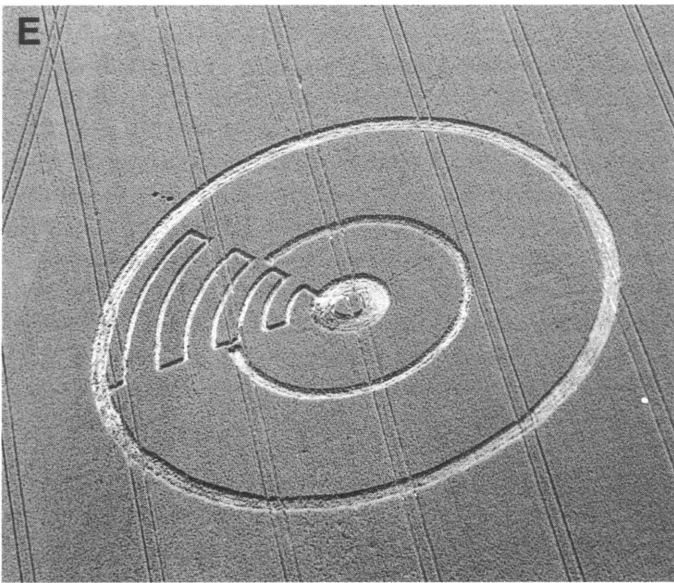
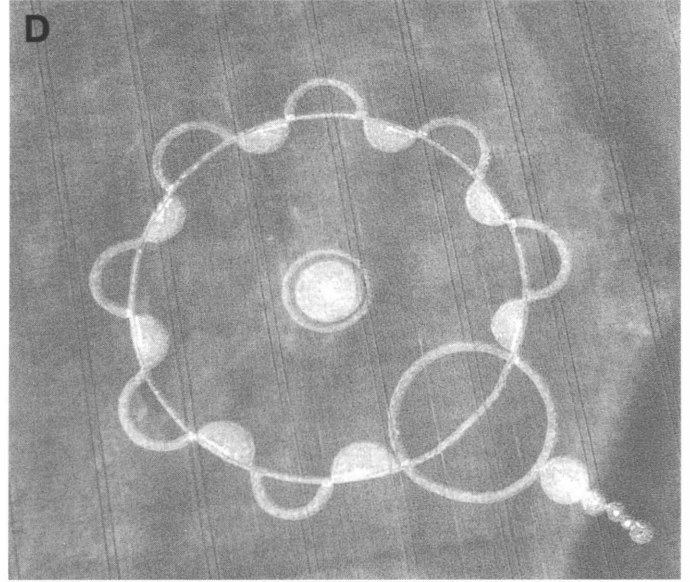
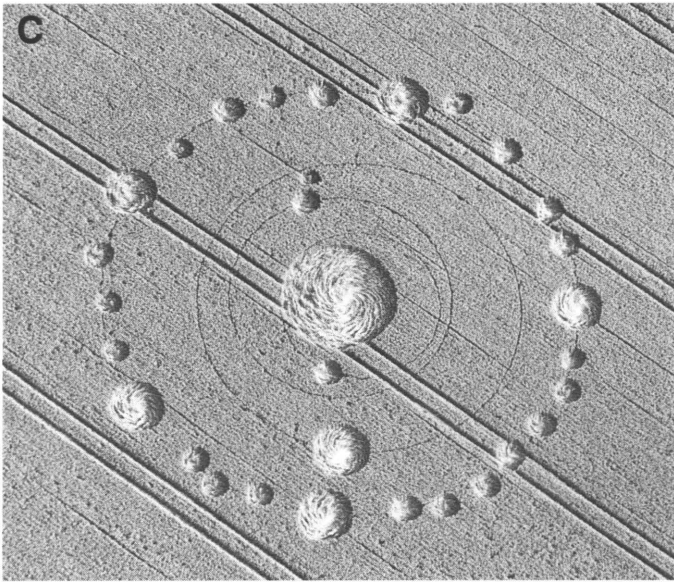
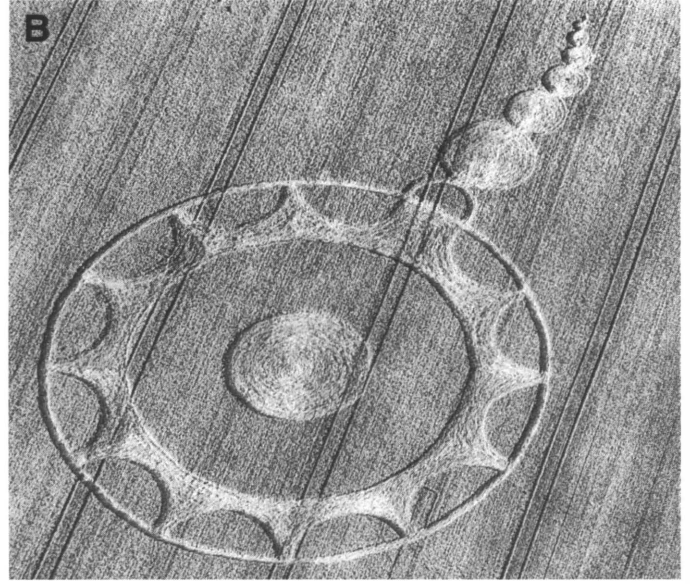
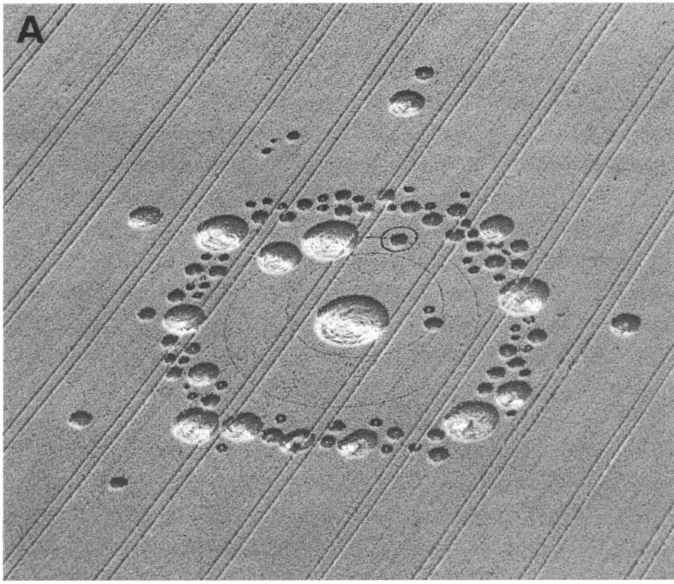
(3) You might live overseas. Visiting Wiltshire, England can be difficult and expensive - it constantly amazes me how many make the annual pilgrimage. For those of you who have never made the circumnavigation, I promise that the "superhighway" is a lie - the world is enormous still! Again, check the inside cover of this magazine for your nearest organisation. If you find your country is not represented, contact me (address printed).

Assuming you have selected roads (2) or (3), you are familiar with the role of your local Convenor already. As Branch Liaison Officer and Treasurer of the CCCS, it is my happy lot to organise three Convenors' meetings annually, normally in March, July and November. These spirited gatherings serve several purposes. Foremost is simply being together and renewing relationships, exchanging information and intelligence. We also hear presentations from active Branches on their activities, as well as their concerns. The latest updates on the scientific work *always* in progress is usually presented, sometimes along with a brief discourse from our Chairman, Michael Green.

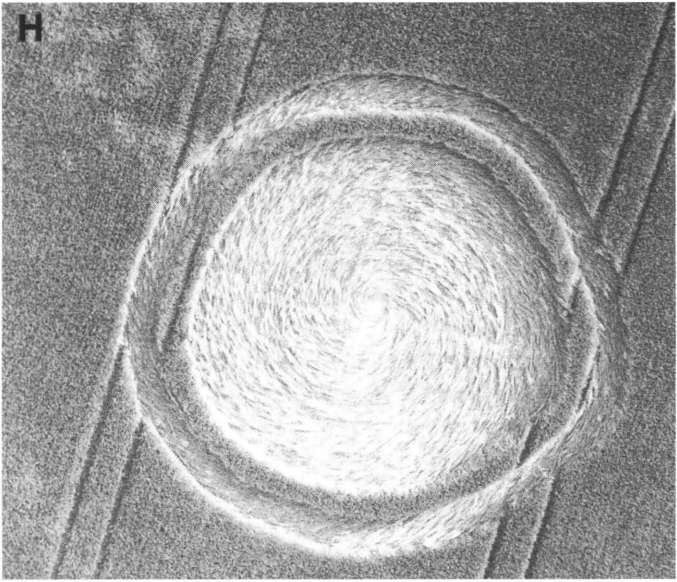
The meetings are called as a forum for your Branch Convenor's input, and he/she can air your concerns and questions as he/she sees fit. We also discuss

(cont'd. on p. 18)

Photo Gallery



1995 - Part One



administrative subjects, since all our accounting and publishing/distribution is done "in-house" on a voluntary basis. The "Norfolk Mafia" do a stunning job on all our distribution and we constantly work at improving our service to members - as you might imagine, any grief does forcefully find its way into one of those thrice-yearly gatherings!

The Convenors, therefore, are pivotal in the information chain. It is their local knowledge and contacts that ensure CCCS knows what is happening in the fields. It is through them that local research teams are co-ordinated and it is through them that you, as a member, are represented. They hold specific information for your locality and have access to the CCCS Database. It is they who can give you further information on all CCCS activities, products and contacts with other "associated phenomena" groups.

I hesitate to say that your local Convenor is there "to be used": this sounds less than complimentary to an over-worked, zero-paid, local CCCS Co-ordinator! However, the well-known mantra, often heard, "I can't get any information from CCCS," is

just plain nonsense! It is there and available to CCCS members through your Convenor. If you don't know him/her, ring and introduce yourself and ask to attend a meeting. You will soon discover the extent of your local Branch's activity, so it is worth a try.

Finally, some words of thanks: to John Sayer, a true product of sunrise technology (he understands word-processing and DTP): many thanks for all the detailed work he does on my behalf. To all Convenors who attend those meetings, take care of their members, respond to information requests and generally take care of business - the biggest vote of thanks. To those who send me a copy of their Branch Newsletter - this is beyond price and a true flow of information back to the membership is what it's all about.

For the ultimate cynic, he who in the loudest voice has been heard to declare, "I pay £15 a year, get four magazines at £2.50 - what happens to the other £5?"

Get into credit card control services - and get an eyetest!

MID-POINT REVIEW OF 1995 FORMATIONS

Michael Newark

Early in 1995 I dowsed the Earth energy ley structure to have again increased over the previous year's amount, and it looked like the summer would bring some very exciting crop circles. I still think time will prove me right.

What has happened is that much of the new ley structure has opened up the old ancient places across the country: they have again been connected back into the natural ley grid system. Many ancient places which had been removed from the grid over the years are all now back in harmony with the Earth and are being charged with ley earth energy. Once this harmony is fully achieved and all the old ancient sites are back in the system, I feel The Circlemaker will then turn to again producing crop circles which will make 1995 a year to remember.

Some very fine crop circles have already been made, and while not everyone likes them, I dowse them very genuine and wonder at their shape and design. The West Overton Hill formation in rape, close to the Lockeridge West Woods, was the first genuine crop circle I dowsed (7-8/5/95). This large formation came early in the year: two circles touching, with the Yin/Yang sign in one and the other circle having a crescent inside.

While I didn't dowse within the formation itself, it contained at least two spider's webs of concentric

and radial earth energy, and on the west side where the road was, at least nine leys in and out of the field at the formation's position. With the farmer's permission I will dowse this special crop circle when the field has been cut: to try and enter the crop now would prove very hard! A picture from the air shows the beauty of its shape and how complex it all is - and it dowses as very genuine.



Southease

Out on another day, having a look in the Winchester area, a phone call sent me off in the direction of the Westbury White Horse, where "a huge spiral" had been seen, formed in barley. It was to the east of the White Horse in the field below the ridgeway, and you could view it very easily from the road. This formation came in early June, being an eight-ringed circle, not a spiral, with "galaxy" features inside. Like the other crop circles, it's best seen from the air. You just cannot get its overall shape at ground level. I find it dowses very genuine, with many spider's webs of concentric and radial earth energy within it. About eighty feet across and all along the road where the circle is, many natural earth ley lines pass to and from this formation.

It's a pity it has been called the "Bratton Crap Circle", because I can think of many crop circles this year that deserve that name, but not this one. In fact, I would go a lot further with this formation and say I believe this to be the Circle Maker's answer to another formation which arrived near Beckhampton. That one I dowsed as hoaxed, while the Westbury one is almost of the same type, but genuine. This is what happened twice in 1994, with the Circle Maker producing a genuine formation based on a previously-hoaxed pattern.

The crop circle at Beckhampton did cause a stir but it dowsed hoaxed for me. Many people felt bad in this circle, and it's no wonder. While all around me people liked it, I went back to the formation after the Convenors' meeting at Alton Barnes to have another look. I still found it hoaxed, but the reason for people feeling ill was very clear - it had eight "black water" lines from the west going through it and

twenty plus from the south. That's enough to make an elephant fall over! If you have crop samples from this formation in the shed at home, burn them to be safe or suffer the consequences.

Another phone call from Ray, a CCCS member in Shrewsbury, sent me over to that area looking for the large circle he'd reported. It was near the A5 and he felt very good about it. He told me he had watched this one field for all the summer and had wished for a formation just here. And it *had* come. It was a large circle - 69.1 feet E/W and 71.3 feet N/S, with leys crossing the circle and water lines and Yang lines and a powerful spider's web earth energy pattern. Because of the N/S and E/W power flow of the leys, this had produced an anti-clockwise crop lay, but the middle of the formation was a spiral crop lay. It was swept into a spiral which covered half of the circle floor, then became a normal tight, even lay towards the outside edge. In many places single stems were bent at 55cm. - a number of them in a small circle within the circle on the north-west side of it, all very neat and a tidy, genuine circle. At the south side of the formation some gap-seeking had taken place where the tramlines crossed the circle. Dowsing the crop heads produced some remarkable facts about this formation.

These are just a few of the better formations which have come along already. Sussex has had fine formations right from the start of the year and in time we should all get our fair share, I hope. The thing is to *want* a formation badly and keep on looking. Get out in the fields and *will* your own crop circle. It does work. Ask Ray in Shrewsbury.

A Word To Our Sponsors...

I sent this letter to the "SC" earlier this year, but apparently hadn't made it obvious that it was intended for publication. I feel it is important enough to print here so that "SC" readers are clear on the position as regards the CCCS 1995 Calendar (JS).

Dear Andy,

With reference to your review of the CCCS Calendar, can we please set the record straight on a couple of points?

I don't know when exactly you composed the review, but you say that you had "rather irritatingly" just learned that CCCS didn't have any calendars left. I am surprised at this, being the person responsible for their despatch: if you'd contacted me directly I would have been able to tell you how many I still had in stock and who else in CCCS might also still

have some (a large number were ordered by the Branch Convenors at the meeting in Oxford). I have just sent out the latest Branches' Newsletter and in it have asked for Convenors to let me know how many calendars, if any, they still have, in case we get any more orders (I now have none myself).

I was particularly dismayed by your reference to "the fact [*sic*] that a large proportion of the stock was sold off in bulk to the U.S. to make a quick and assured buck where this sort of thing is in big demand".

Firstly, we should bear in mind that "big demand" for crop circle material knows no national boundaries! Secondly, one reason for a bulk despatch (which wasn't, please note, until 15th. December) was to ensure that our American members got their orders in time for Christmas. Thirdly, CCCS is not in the

business of “making a quick buck”: the motive for the production of the calendar (as well as the postcards) was primarily to disseminate information, and secondarily to raise funds. Lastly, and very importantly, only 200 calendars were sent. This represents only 20% of the stock, which is not “a large proportion”.

You were correct in assuming “hugely successful sales rates”. Word got about very rapidly, and many

orders came through from non-*Circular* readers who had seen the calendar (and on it, the address to write to), from all round the world. Unfortunately, the calendar eclipsed the postcards somewhat (we still have some left). Could you draw attention to their availability from the above address, please? (Then I won't ask for your [deleted] on a plate after all!)

Best wishes,
John Sayer

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT

Terry Wilson

Certain points in Ray Cox's column (Issue 20) were so politically loaded that I feel a published response is called for. I am referring to his comments on the Criminal Justice Act which, while technically fairly accurate, were in fact presented in an extremely one-sided manner. Whilst Mr. Cox may hold these personal views it is wrong, in my view, for the journal of the CCCS to offer them a platform. In the interests of balance, the following points should be made.

It is wholly wrong to imply that the Criminal Justice Act exists to penalise criminals, as it is an attack on the rights of every citizen, law-abiding or not. In fact, the Act contravenes both the European Convention on Human Rights and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, removing our freedom to travel the country, gather together, or peacefully protest. The villagers of Brightlingsea in Essex experienced it at work recently when the police imposed a curfew on *every* inhabitant, preventing them from leaving their homes. These are the very “localers” to whom Mr. Cox is so sympathetic!

**...there was no one left
to speak out for me...**

I do not “feel immune to respect for any authority or property”, but if I wish to travel to somewhere such as Wiltshire to gather with others, it is my God-given right to do so - not at the consent of some police constable acting on orders from the government (see Nazi Germany for similar legislation). As for the local inhabitants - which of them never visits a holiday resort, or attends an outdoor party, or gathers with others at a national park etc.? All of these activities can be said to affect adversely other local people, yet it is not for the police to impose discriminatory restrictions, any more than it is their duty to keep me away from “their” countryside.

For the record, Clauses 65 and 66 deal with gatherings of over twenty people in places where the pub-

lic does not have full right of access and *may* disrupt local people. The assembly may be prohibited and *all* gatherings on the site in question can be outlawed by the police for up to four days, and within five miles. Any officer may arrest anyone suspected of attending such a gathering - without a warrant. Clause 66 covers those suspected of being *en route* to such a gathering. Such a person may be stopped and turned back. Again, arrest without warrant is specified. Penalty - three months' imprisonment and fine.

I agree that the Act will almost certainly not be enforced at crop circle sites but neither will it act against (criminal) hoaxing, as Ray implies. Legislation concerning criminal damage and trespass was already in place and at the disposal of any injured party instead of as now, at the disposal of the State. (It is worth noting that the Act is enforceable regardless of the wishes of the landowner and carries punishments of imprisonment.) Mr. Cox's “bona fide” visitors are, in fact, now *criminals*. The “innocent crop-watcher” of Mr. Cox's world is the “potential troublemaker” of someone else's.

So croppies will probably not be punished for their crimes. Is this really of any comfort to us? In my view, all citizens should have equal rights, regardless of whether they are travellers, rave-goers, trade unionists or government-approved “respectable” folk. I think the objection croppies must have to this oppressive legislation is summed up perfectly by Nazi victim, Pastor Niemoeller:

First they came for the Jews and I did not speak out because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for the Communists and I did not speak out

because I was not a Communist.

Then they came for the trade unionists and I did not speak out

because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for me

and there was no one left to speak out for me.

CROP CIRCLES, CARPETS, CLUES, COINCIDENCES AND COMMON SENSE (or C.C.C.C.C.C.S.) - Part 2

John Sayer

When Barbara Davies asked me to provide "two pages of fun" for the last issue of *The Circular*, I really didn't know what to come up with. I couldn't think of anything "funny" as such, so I asked if the story of the carpet circles would fit the bill. When I actually saw it in the magazine, I was a bit embarrassed, expecting a response along the lines of, "What's *this* doing in a respectable journal?"

Over the last five years, since those swirled impressions first dragged me kicking and screaming into the world of Crop Circles (and other strange phenomena), I have attempted at times to get a serious hearing for the subject, but have usually been met with either good-humoured tolerance or outright hostility. It is, however, as a result of what I have experienced, read about, seen and heard, and the people I have come to know during these difficult years, that I now have the courage to accept the reality of my abductions as a child and my continued relationship with "something else". (And I am not alone.)

Far from ridicule, the response since the publication of Part 1 of this article has been one of understanding, empathy and support. To all those who have taken the trouble to encourage me to continue not only the story but also my own personal spiritual quest - my deepest, heartfelt gratitude. They know who they are. I have been - as I now believe we are all required to be in this life - sorely tested. I have undergone a profound spiritual change. I have fought and beaten off an "entity" which I came to realise was part of *me*. This is not unique. But most of us spend our lives always keeping busy so we never have to face ourselves, because we are frightened to do, and be, what we are here for.

The Circles, whatever their origin, have changed all that. The world will never be the same again. It is too late. As Pat Delgado put it: Crop Circles are the cover of a book; it is time to read the book. There are some whose lives may never be touched by the Circles. Maybe their evolution will be triggered in some other way. But most of us know this: the pages of the book are turning. Understanding is accelerating. Unselfish, undemanding love is the key. Become someone you yourself can love, and the whole universe will love *you* - and that's all we need!

Part 2

There was a curious development to the 1992 Wood Dalling circle episode: I had noticed, on my several trips up and down the field, that opposite the large oak where I'd heard The Noise there were two segments of flattened barley, shaped like a half-crescent, or Viking-style drinking horn. They certainly didn't look like normal wind-damage, but I didn't really think it was anything to do with circles. It was when the field had been harvested that I could see just how precisely shaped these segments were. Having a clearer view now, it seemed to me that they followed a common curve. I had a hypothesis: there had been cases of circles where small areas of crop were left standing - what about the opposite extreme, a circle where only small areas were actually flattened? I leaned against the oak tree while I thought about the possibility, and was reminded of the fizzing noise, which I had interrupted by reaching to touch the tree. What if the noise was part of the process of a circle being "laid", and because it had been interrupted, only part of the potential circle had subsequently formed? But how could I test my hypothesis?

I tried dowsing. I had discovered that my rods would

turn in the direction of the lay of the crop at the edge of a formation. With pockets full of small pieces of wood, I began pacing about near the segments. When I got a turn of the rods, I dropped a piece of wood, without looking down, at my feet. After a few minutes I stepped back to see what I had. The pieces of wood marked out a circle, which overlapped the bank and part of the road, below the oak tree. I also found, as I traversed the area, that my rods crossed in roughly, but not quite, the middle of the circle - as they did over the centre-swirls of crop circles. This dowsing pattern was also apparent in the circle-and-spur up the road.

I finally tried to put all this together. I had had a hypothesis, which I had tested, "blind", with positive results. I had repeated the experiment several times, with the same results. I had speculated that the fizzing noise was connected with circle-forming and that by interrupting it (without even knowing why I did it) I had interrupted the creation of a full circle. A formation had appeared in the field I had concentrated on and in a manner (i.e. its non-visibility from the house) which I had predicted. These were all clues to something, I was sure. Common-sense told me these events were connected. Logic finally led me to the conclusion that there had been

an interaction with the circlemaking force and/or agency, both mentally and physically.

I had first heard the telepathic interaction theory from Lyn Gladwin (Yeva), who is a psychic. I had met her at the 1991 Glastonbury Symposium, when she was Colin Andrews' personal assistant, and I had given her a copy for Colin of our report on the Guyhirn formation - although I couldn't picture her when she phoned up out of the blue some months later. We had what was for me quite a mind-blowing conversation about the metaphysical aspect of the circles. She told me she was convinced there was interaction on the mental level, which I found difficult to take in at the time. When she asked if I'd had any strange experiences in connection with crop circles, I hesitatingly told her about the carpet circles. In our next conversation a couple of weeks later, Lyn explained that she'd been stunned by my story, as she already knew a scientist who'd been sceptical of crop circles until he found a quintuplet set in his carpet, and was now a convert! The events at Wood Dalling served to convince me of the interaction with the circles agency, and I began to wonder more about Pat Palgrave-Moore's theory of the "tap on the shoulder".

Wood Dalling provided another surprise. John and Trish, a couple from the village, expressed interest in crop circles and said they had a photograph they'd taken a couple of years ago (1990) of what might have been a circle in Norfolk. They would dig it out. In the summer of 1990 I had begun the manuscript for a children's story based on an idea of Jane Harcombe's about lumps of flint in the cliffs of Weybourne (on the north Norfolk coast) coming to life. Jane prepared watercolour illustrations for the book. One illustration shows two of the characters on the clifftop, with a field in the background containing a line of crop circles (which, along with UFOs, had crept into the plot). When Trish produced the photograph we were gobsmacked. It was of the same field outside Weybourne, but taken looking out to sea, and the ringed circle was identical to one of those in Jane's painting, to the extent of it being also centred on a tramline. We managed to work out that the photograph had been taken at the same time I was writing the relevant episode in the book and Jane was illustrating it!

In the summer of 1993 I was talking to Pat in a café in Norwich. He was going to travel to Bath the next day to the CCCS Conference and intended checking out a report of a formation near Sutton on the way. I couldn't go to Bath, because of ill-health (which precluded any field investigations bar two that year), but I reckoned I could manage the trip to Sutton and catch the train from Ely back to Norwich, if Pat

would take me along. On the way to Sutton, I asked Pat to go a little further north so we could go past Guyhirn - just in case there was anything there. He was dubious: the chance of there being any circles in the area in time for us to find them on a hunch was pretty remote, and he didn't have much time to detour. Three times we almost changed route, but each time I became very forceful about checking Guyhirn. I was becoming obsessed.

Then just as we crossed the border from Norfolk into Cambridgeshire, the dream from the previous year flashed into my mind. It was repeating before my very eyes: the roundabout, Wisbech over to the right, the long bend to the left, the line of trees and the last couple of buildings before we came to the five-mile stretch of straight road. In the very first field there should be...and there it was! I urged Pat to stop. He and our two passengers in the back thought I'd gone loopy. We pulled up at the end of a driveway which led down to a farmhouse. I pointed excitedly to a barely discernible shadow about three hundred yards from the road. We couldn't make out what it was from that oblique angle, but to me it looked like it must be a pictogram.

...she already knew a scientist who'd been sceptical of crop circles until he found a quintuplet set in his carpet,,,

Pat ascertained from the farmhouse that it had been discovered only the day before, my son John's birthday, the day on which

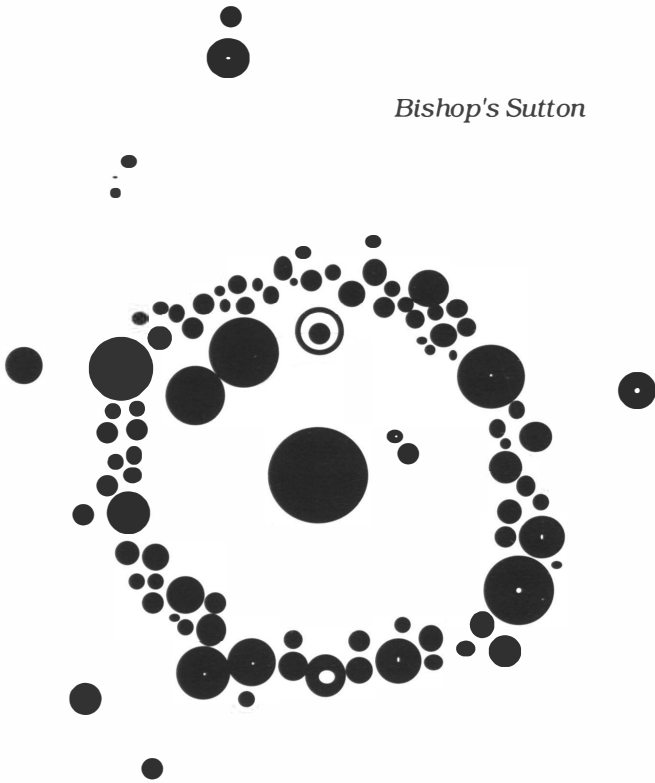
we had discussed the trip (3rd. August). There was no time to go into the field and I returned to Norwich frustrated. How could I get back out there the next morning? In desperation I dug out my bus timetables: the Norwich - Peterborough bus went through Guyhirn! (As it turned out, my mother, who also lives in Norfolk, fancied a drive the next day, so off we went.)

Alone and hobbling about with my walking stick meant I couldn't really do any detailed measuring, so I contented myself with photography and note-taking on that first visit. There was much to record: single standing stalks, complex interweaving, seemingly unaffected potato plants of varying sizes and, most importantly, flattened stalks which were neither bent nor kinked, but *coming out of the ground at an angle*. Having used up the entire roll of film, I found a telephone box and tried to reach Stuart and Julie Baker. They were in and yes, they would be flying within the next couple of days, so would be able to get aerial shots.

On my return to Norwich I had the film developed immediately. It was then that I realised that having taken a shot from the road the day previously, the number of photographs taken actually in the formation was 23!

Four days later Jane and I returned in an attempt

Bishop's Sutton



to photograph areas I decided needed further documenting and to carry out a survey. Standing in the field, however, left us very exposed. Having paced out the various features and done a bit of dowsing, we noticed a second car parked on the bank and a figure walking along the path. I hastily rewound and removed my film and we headed out of the field: we had gained permission two years previously to check the fields when we wanted, but we hadn't got specific permission this time round and we weren't entirely sure this field belonged to the same farmer.

However, the figure turned out to be someone who had simply stopped out of interest. His wife was still in the car. She was reluctant to go anywhere near crop circles now because of an unnerving episode two years previously along the same stretch of road, when after visiting her first crop formation she began to have dramatic out-of-the-body experiences. She was able, for instance, to tell her husband what he had made as an illicit midnight snack one night, since she had been there with him in the kitchen and he had walked right through her on his way back to bed!

In the middle of one of this most interesting conversations, a pickup truck screeched to a halt in front of us and out jumped an irate farmer, demanding to know if I'd been trampling his crops. "No," I answered honestly, tucking away my notebook of sketches and measurements and holding my samples behind my back. As we spoke further I managed to edge him up the path a few yards, away from the conversation about the pictogram going on behind us. No, he would not let me examine his crop formation. No,

not for five pounds entry fee. No, not even for ten pounds. The best offer I could get was the possibility that he would phone me on the day of harvesting, so that we could conduct a thorough survey at the last minute - as long as I gave the formation no publicity at all. We exchanged phone numbers and addresses and I promised to send him copies of "Circular Evidence" and "Latest Evidence", which I did the next day.

He harvested the field without ever phoning me. (But I'd already got permission from his brother to check the fields anyway, so touché!) The lucky coincidence in all this, of course, was that had it not been for the two passersby unintentionally scaring us out of the field when they did, we'd have been caught red-handed.

The name of Sutton runs through all this like a connecting thread, though I still haven't discovered its full significance. David Hamilton, a friend in Norfolk, carries out decodings of words and phrases which basically consist of constructing anagrams. In his boyhood, and living in another part of the country, he had been asked by the local vicar to "decode" the cast of characters in "The Tempest". What he came up with is most intriguing - a description of a twin village and various features of it. (David has put all the information into booklet form and it can be verified by anyone who wishes to take the trouble.) The village just happens to be Corpusty and Saxthorpe, in Norfolk. *Jane's house, in which the carpet circles appeared, was in Corpusty*. One of the features in David's report is on the edge of the village green - a plinth, embedded into which is a plough. The name of the family responsible for the monument is Sutton.

As if to underline the veracity of David's theories about coincidences, the following episode occurred when Jane and I decided to look up the references to "Revelations" in one of David's papers. Jane had a copy of the New English Bible she had bought secondhand on impulse. It hadn't ever been opened. When she picked it up, it fell open at a page marked with an old postcard. On the back was written, "In memory of *David*. St. Luke's Chapel, *Hamilton Lodge*." Coincidence?

The name Sutton keeps appearing in connection with crop circles (more so than any other that I have noted so far): Sutton in Norfolk, Sutton in Cambridge, Sutton Bridge, Sutton Scotney, Bishop's Sutton, Sutton Poyntz - to name but a few. (And - coincidentally - one postcard in the first CCCS collection had to be reprinted because of a mistake in the text on the back, ascribing it to Wiltshire instead of Dorset; it was, of course, Sutton Poyntz). Then we have Sutton Common - location of the famous Rendlesham Forest UFO incident and just down the road from the Sutton Hoo ship burial. Is this a clue

to something? It's worth looking at the maps to check how close to somewhere called Sutton (or even Little London or Down Farm, by the way) crop formations have been appearing. Talking to Don Tuersley recently, I discovered that prior to the White Crow episode, at least two of the mysterious letters participants had received were postmarked "Sutton"...

As I write, committed to completing this article since the publication of the first part, my intended ending has had to be discarded because of a phone call I've just had from George Wingfield, who informs me of a letter and photograph in the latest MUFON Journal about someone in Pensacola writing about carpet circles - well, rings, to be precise - having appeared in his house. (I'm trying to get permission to reproduce the material in the next issue of *The Circular*.) I've been trying for five years to have this subject taken seriously. It's entirely possible that circles have been appearing in many media for a very long time (see the UFO/abduction literature, for example), but because they haven't been properly noticed by the general public and perhaps because there is now some urgency, they are being shoved right under everyone's noses in the crop fields.

Here's a possibility: in the concluding chapter of "The Psychic Power of Plants", John Whitman writes, "...recent speculation is that a 'biologically based system' may be the real 'communication medium of the universe.' A suggestion that plants could be picking up signals from extraterrestrial life forms was made several years ago by an electronics engineer - L. George Lawrence [who] discovered that living tissue taken from a plant can pick up signals more accurately than sophisticated electronic sensors."

All of this, of course, is only the tip of the iceberg. Nearly everyone involved in the Circles has similar stories to tell (and this has been a cut-down version of my own). Whatever way you look at it, whatever is directly responsible for the marking out of shapes and patterns in whatever medium, *something is going on!* To take just one more example: I was in Jilaen Sherwood's car when we approached Telegraph Hill (though we didn't know that's what it was) earlier this year. She pointed to the field and said, "There should be one there." Almost immediately afterwards, the multiple-quintuplet appeared. How many people has this very thing happened to? When we visited it, I suggested approaching from the back of the hill, which involved a very long walk, from the Punch-bowl car park. It was not until much later that I realised we had walked within feet of a circle opposite the car park without even noticing it. It's impossible to miss! As Jilaen has pointed out, had we seen it and paused to inspect it, we wouldn't have been in the right place at the right time for her to take the photograph of the "thing in the sky".

There is an upwelling of expectancy and positivity among healers, psychics, Ufologists, Croppies etc. this year. Those who are "sensitive" report the same thing - an increase in *something* - in energies of all kinds, everywhere. As I speculate on all this connection between crop circles, carpets, clues and coincidences, filtered and *confirmed* through common sense, I am constantly reminded of the words of the character of David Bowman in the film "2010" and can't help feeling they're prophetic:

*"Something is going to happen...
Something wonderful."*

LETTERS

At long last the Farmers of Britain are angry!! - They are "fed up" with the annual crop of "ALIEN BLIGHT" in their fields.

In the good old days one employed a gamekeeper at night to protect one's property and to apprehend poachers -

Consider this fact - BRITISH FARMERS suffer every year from "ALIEN INVASION"!!

Yet the Official Ministry of Defence's declared position is - "IT'S ONLY THE WIND"!!

(NOTE - Remember the GERMAN wind called the "BLITZKRIEG"?)

It's time our "WINDY" Ministry of Defence put its hand in the till - and took out some money to pro-

vide for the DEFENCE of the REALM - (or is it too bored?)

It wouldn't cost too much to find out -

- (1) which farmers are annually INVADED
- (2) Post to their fields for the season
 - One soldier with cam-corder
 - One Alert guard Dog
 - and Three Geese

Note that geese are better ALARM signals than High Tech equipment - The ALIENS can dismantle High Tech - whereas they've NO CONCEPT of the abilities of GEESE

Ron Baskerville (ex HOME GUARD)
Guildford

When I first became interested in crop circles (all those years ago!) I asked myself the simple question, "What are crop circles?" The answer that immediately flashed into my head was this: they are the credits at the end of the show.

Since then I've thought of several more possibilities, but that first one is the one that sticks.

What if the main symbolism of the formations is this: there are many different and complex designs throughout the season, but the clock is ticking, the entire medium is harvested, swept clean, by a certain time each year? The most complex formation comes into existence at the end, like the Mandelbrot...48 hours and then, all cut down, every stem is killed - except those in the formation, which have been flattened to the ground, in order to avoid the blades.

So - one way of translating this is, there are many different types of human societies on the planet. They are large and complex. Our Western society has "recently" arrived and is the most complex formation. It is the end of the Age of Pisces, it is nearly the Millennium. We are all about to get the chop! Enter the Grim Reaper...

What if we humans really are sharing the Earth with other unseen beings - spirits, devas, ghosts, aliens, gods, tourists from other planets and dimensions etc.? Loads of them. Due to the way we have been designed our range of perception is rather narrow. Just as ants have only a dim perception of humans, and none at all as to how humans can control the ants, so there is a good chance that some of these beings can perceive and possibly manipulate us, and other things. Perhaps they can manipulate Earth energy (that which is dowsed in ley lines and crop circles). Perhaps they are building a grid, or a huge circuit board in Wiltshire etc.

For what purpose?

Perhaps these beings are here, and have always been here, as gardeners, to tend their garden, the planet Earth. Like us, if they found that there were too many ants' nests, they would want to do something about it, especially if the ants were very destructive.

Then again, if they are farmers, perhaps every now and then (at the end of each cycle) they reap a harvest from the planet. Human souls, perhaps - or possibly they siphon off Earth energy. So, what if crop circles are the credits at the end of the show?!

Here's hoping I'm wrong.

*Tim Mayne
London*

The circle season started in a most peculiar way for me this year.

It all began about a week and a half before the news report. I was doodling on my own some designs that I knew hadn't appeared in any fields this year or any other. The one that I warmed to in appearance was of quite an abnormal design: it comprised a quintuplet with four quintuplets around the main quintuplet, with a ring joining the four inner small circles.

As I sat staring at it, allowing my mind to wander, in the back of my mind the hill on the right side of the approach to the Punchbowl (that I now know to be Telegraph Hill) flashed into my consciousness and niggled me for a while, as I found - as soon as I tried to think of somewhere else - it soon returned.

I subsequently carried on with the rest of my daily business and didn't give it much thought other than showing two close friends and passing the odd comment about the design to them, remarking on how it would be nice if it appeared this year.

Come Saturday, 23rd. June a workmate of mine brought to my attention the Meridian late-night news from the previous week, reporting on a formation at Telegraph Hill. That evening I rushed out to the Punchbowl approach and as I turned off the road, there before my very eyes was a formation that bore a striking similarity to my design of a week and a half previously.

Sceptics, of course, will draw their own conclusions - and are welcome to.

*Will Russell
Goodworth Clatford*

C.C.C.S. POSTCARDS 1995

Featuring:

Bishop's Sutton

Cow Down

Danebury Hillfort

Longwood Warren

Lullington

Overton

Telegraph Hill

West Overton Hill

U.K. price per set: £3.50 (inc. p&p)

Overseas price per set: £4.00 (inc. p&p)

(Overseas payment by Sterling draft, Visa or Mastercard)

**Contact: Ray Cox, 4, Lulworth Close,
Halesowen B63 2UJ, England (01384 56638)**

(Payment to "C.C.C.S.")

THE UNIVERSAL PASTRY CUTTER

Jim Lyons

Since the emergence in recent times of the Crop Circle phenomenon, there has been continuing speculation as to the nature of its origin. The well publicised plasma vortex hypothesis of Terence Meaden held sway for some time, until the appearance of pictograms seriously questioned its validity.

A serious deficiency of the hypothesis was the lack of recognition that earth energies play a major part in the phenomenon. These are a geophysical phenomenon, not yet formally recognised by the scientific community for the simple reason that the energies involved are so-called "subtle", i.e. not detectable by conventional instrumentation. However, from ancient times these energies have been known and, indeed, understood and exploited in a practical way. They are generically termed the "Life Force" and, as the name implies, are detected by living things - animals and humans alike. Tangible evidence for their existence lies in the presence of ancient stone megaliths, the most well known being Stonehenge.

The energies' interaction with human consciousness is also well documented, and study of the Crop Circle phenomenon has more than confirmed that this same energy is, indeed, of a subtle nature. One can cast aside ideas of whirlwinds, errant domestic animals and the like but, if subtle energies are involved, how do they manifest themselves and create the patterns we are now so used to? Physics currently has no recognised description of this energy force, despite its all-pervading existence. Recent developments, however, promise to change all this.

So what is new?!

The ancient art of dowsing, known the world over, has been used for detecting these subtle energies. Without it, mankind would never have found many of the minerals now used, nor, indeed, underground water, the source of existence in every part of the world.

The earth is covered by a whole network of criss-cross energy lines along which this force flows and which are closely related to the earth's magnetic field. The NS/EW grid, termed the "Hartmann Grid", is square, with sides some 8-10 ft. across. Position and size depend on the influence of the sun and the moon. A second grid originating from the earth, the

"Curry Grid", is orientated NE-SW/NW-SE and is asymmetrical in size, being about 15 ft. by 12 ft., but again variable.

These grid patterns, together with NS/EW energy lines akin to acupuncture meridians in the human body, form the "graph paper" on which Crop Circles are formed. From the crossover of these grids, rising vertically, are columnar vortices of subtle energy, very similar to magnetic field lines but of greater diameter, some 2-3 ft. In the latest hypothesis of Circle formation, these are the source of the energy which travels as circularly polarised waves in a vertical plane.

The general theory of columnar vortices was developed in the 19th. Century by Lord Kelvin, though his application was to fluid dynamics. The same basic theory, however, is applicable to subtle energy flow. At specific points on the earth, where energy lines cross, a rising vortex from the Curry Grid can meet a descending vortex from the Hartmann Grid. Their "collision point" at the earth's surface creates what

is known as a Bloch Wall (well known in magnetics) and the resulting vortices curl into toroidal and spherical quasi-stationary field patterns.

...from ancient times these energies have been known and, indeed, understood and exploited in a practical way...

For Crop Circles, it is hypothesised that the structure of the interaction of columnar waves generates a hemisphere of nested toroidal-shaped field lines which forms over what is to become the formation (like a set of soap bubbles). It can be seen how two basic field patterns can form the building blocks of the formation shape. That these are almost identical with the ideas being promoted by Richard Hoagland [*The Monuments of Mars, The Terrestrial Connection etc.*] as a model for the structure of Mars and other planets is no simple coincidence. The sphere nested within a toroid is the basis of the five-fold geometry we see in crop formations and is derived from a columnar spiral wave incorporating the golden ratio in its helical spiral angle - just like the DNA double-helix. The second building block is a derivation of this shape, being a closed-up torus with no hole in the centre. This generates the six-fold geometry of formations and derives from a binary spiral - i.e. the basis of the musical scale and hence the generator of the diatonic ratios we see so often in formations.

How does all this fundamental theory fit together to

Theoretical work so far has shown how different patterns can be formed with a simple change in the bifurcating procedure; in other words, *each formation has its own genetic code*.

generate the complex formations we are now so used to? The answer, I hypothesise, is in the clues given by those two magnificent 1991 formations, Barbury Castle and the Ickleton Mandelbrot. The first of these revealed at a glance its tetrahedral origins, while the second clearly indicated the presence of Chaos. Putting these two ideas together gives us the basis of our model. The "building blocks" already show the tetrahedral geometry but the chaotic element derives from a bifurcation process with which we are all familiar; this is the basis of cell division - the process of life growth. Although Lord Kelvin did not know about the presence of chaos in his equations of columnar vortices, research undertaken during the last decade on rotating columns of fluid has now given us a much better understanding of the chaotic bifurcation process.

We can see how a possible formation mechanism could evolve. The interacting vortices create the spherical field pattern at the formation location. Half the field is below the earth's surface, so we "see" only the hemisphere over the formation. The organising force now has a choice between selecting a symmetrical bifurcation pattern or an asymmetrical one. There is nothing strange here, for this is precisely the basis of the morphology of plants and other living organisms.

Thus a series of nested toroids is generated in a bifurcating process, much like cell division, giving rise to a pattern of contiguous half-toroids, forming what eventually amounts to a series of "cloches" overlaying the crop. The pattern sequence shown here is precisely that needed for the creation of the Southeast formation, which occurred in May this year near Newhaven, Sussex and which was analysed in great detail by the Sussex Group.

The mechanism for the firing of the formations is still somewhat vague, but what is plausible is the excitation of the energy grid locally via a strong vertical electrostatic field which spins up the vortices, creating a phase transition from the subtle energy state to the next level of density - a plasma - which is detectable by conventional equipment. The waves which are excited within the toroidal field patterns are now not only of a subtle variety but also create a slowly propagating spirally plasma wave, the results of which are clearly visible as the crop formations.

The secret to the sequencing of the crop flow appears to be the careful controlling of the bifurcating process, now well studied in the theory of Chaos. The control of this process is a hot research topic at the moment and promises many advancements in a number of fields, particularly engineering and medicine. Theoretical work so far has shown how different patterns can be formed with a simple change in the bifurcating procedure; in other words *each formation has its own genetic code*.

Simple circles are easy to generate, with or without spiral crop flow. Crop lay is dictated by the wave modes that propagate around the torus, just like Kelvin suggested. The next levels of complexity are ringed formations, followed by quincunxes. But the greatest challenge which has so far been overcome is to model the chaotic pattern of the Mandelbrot pictogram itself. The logic for this formation which has been derived also predicts the crop lay and "wrong" position of the large grapeshot. Thus the nested toroid model may well be described as "The Universal Pastry Cutter".

All this augurs well for future research, indicating the generality of the model describing control of the chaotic process. Preliminary work to date also indicates its potential application to other physical processes such as planetary orbits, atomic structure and even human consciousness. This, together with the new laboratory data on the effect of subtle energies on crops and soil within the formations, is rapidly building an understanding of the physical mechanisms involved. What remains, however, is to answer the question of who or what does it. I leave that to others to argue the point.

CCCS CALENDAR 1996 & POSTCARDS

We need to raise research funds, and will be producing a calendar again this year, as well as further sets of postcards. If you have any slides or photographs which you would like to be considered for either, or both, of these projects, please send them, clearly marked with name, address and telephone number, to:

Michael Green, 40, Northside, Clapham Common, London SW4 0AA, England

SOUND, LIGHTS, CIRCLES!

Brian Hussey

(Brian works for an extremely prestigious research facility in the States and has recently become a member of CCCS. Readers will realise the connection with Dr. Levengood's work and Jim Lyons' "Pastry Cutter" article. Also of particular interest is the 5KHz laser. Remember the "trilling noise"? Discretion prevents publication of Brian's address at the moment, but if anyone wishes to correspond with him on this line of research, please feel free to forward mail through the editorial address - with enough stamps for America, please.)

I have been following the crop circle development since 1992, and I am especially interested in the physics explanations given by various scientists connected with the CCCS. I believe I have found a link in the physical picture of how the circles are made.

In my work as an engineer, our group has investigated various uses of laser beams for manufacturing. One of the more interesting applications turned out to be a simple water-based etching process on hard ceramic materials. A copper-vapour laser was focused onto the surface of an optically absorbing material while immersed in water and then the material slab was scanned in an X-Y pattern at uniform speed. The beam-liquid-ceramic interaction produced clean etching of the material, but not by any known chemical means. When I examined the operation more closely, I found that tiny bubbles were forming at the surface, then imploding almost as quickly as they were formed. The process is an erosion mechanism known to nautical engineers as "cavitation". I have worked with stainless steel, dense oxide materials, brittle ceramics, and other hard materials, and always found the cavitation process to be efficient at pitting and etching.

Now, the light source we used to generate cavitation was running at 5KHz repetition rate, which is at the low end of the typical operating range for this laser. Since the actual pulses are of the order of 10 nsec

pulsewidth, very little - if any - heat diffusion takes place at the surface. Since this creates an immediate sharp peak temperature, a strong reaction with the surrounding medium takes place. In one instance, I tried putting the beam directly onto the surface of the material in air, and the piece practically "danced" right off the table! It also produced a loud acoustic vibration which resembled a "ringing" sound at 5KHz. (Having considered whether the light caused the sound, or vice versa, I am now of the opinion that they are, in fact, simultaneous.)

I believe the connection between a light beam flashing at 5KHz and an acoustic response which is strong enough to etch ceramic is the point of interest here. Certainly if water in the xylem cells of living corn stalks could be vibrated to the point of bubble cavitation, it would no doubt damage or weaken the cellulose fibres at the wall surface very easily.

It is my guess that the "energy" which bends the stalks of corn is some type of light beam which is modulated at the audible frequency of 5KHz, and that the mechanism of breaking down the cellulose is happening within the xylem tubes which normally carry water inside the stalks. If there is any evidence to refute this hypothesis, I would greatly appreciate some feedback. I understand that anomalous lights have been seen on many occasions during crop circle formation. The nature and origin of these light beams is still beyond physical explanation. However, I do have some experimental results which can be duplicated in laboratory conditions to demonstrate that light can, in fact, cause *internal* erosion of material when pulsed at an appropriate acoustic frequency.

Note: IBM has a patent issued on the use of a pulsed laser for etching materials in liquid, but the process could be easily duplicated for other scientific purposes without any infringement of patent rights.

Photo Gallery Key (centre pages):

p. 16 - l-r, top-bottom:

Bishop's Sutton, Danebury Hillfort, Matterley Farm, The Punchbowl (Cheesefoot Head),
Cow Down (Andover) *2, Longwood Warren (all by Lucy Pringle)

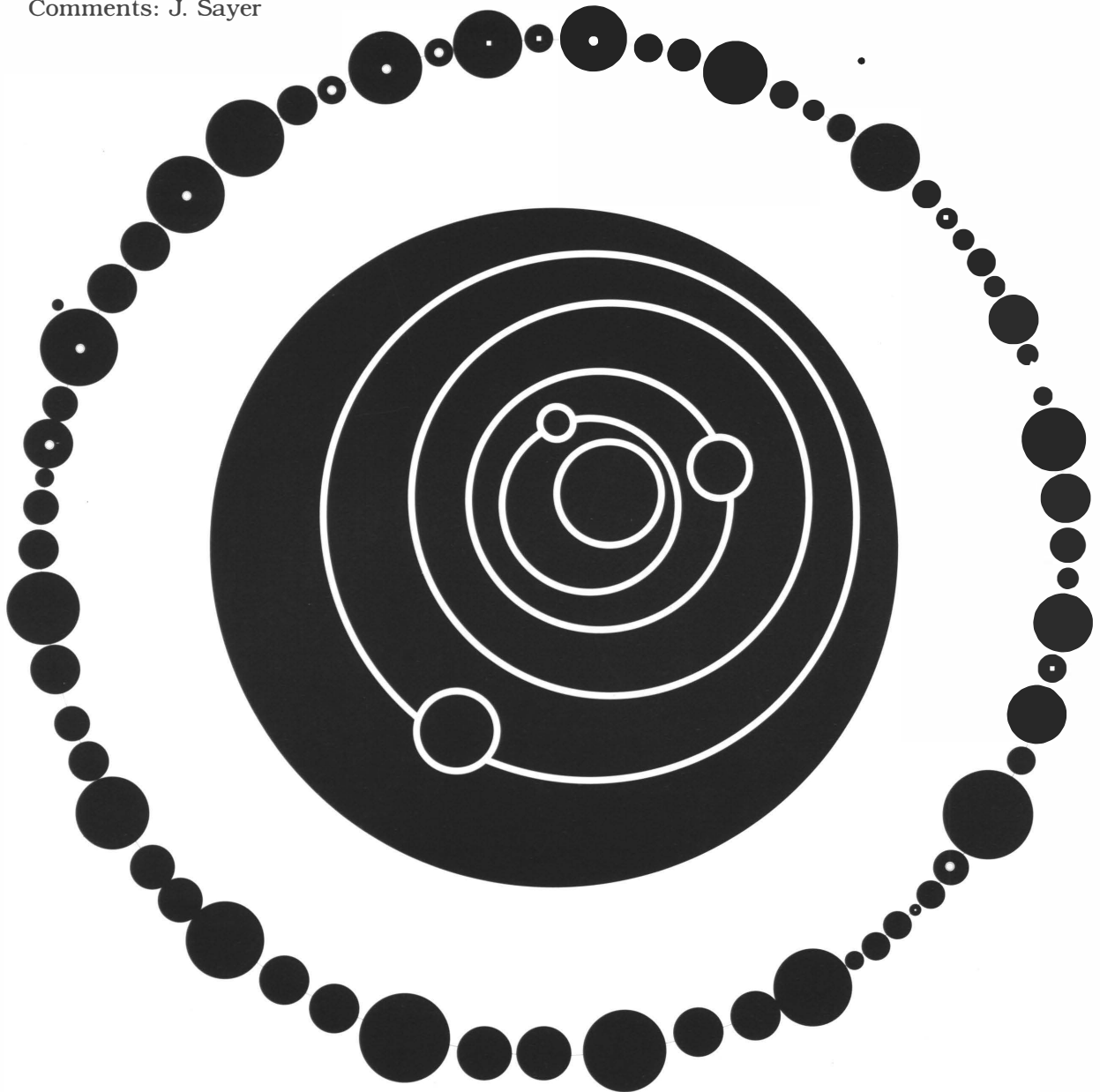
p. 17 - l-r, top-bottom:

Telegraph Hill, Morestead (both by Lucy Pringle)
West Overton Hill (Busty Taylor)

Silhouette diagrams by Peter Sorensen appear on pages 12, 15, 23, & 29

Diagram © Peter Sorensen
Comments: J. Sayer

Approx. North



LONGWOOD WARREN

Appeared 26th. June in immature wheat on the south side of the A272 Winchester - Petersfield road, east of The Punchbowl, Cheesefoot Head.

Average overall diameter to the ring linking the circles: 284'.

(It's only a subjective opinion, of course, but this is one of those formations which, although impressive from the air, really had to be experienced on the ground to be truly appreciated.)

The outer ring comprised 65 circles on a (clockwise) ring, 52 clockwise, 12 anti-clockwise, 18 with standing centres, (one with 2 standing centres). One "circle" was actually a diamond shape. The circles ranged in diameter from 4' to 21'. There were also a few grapeshot. One clockwise circle changed to anti-clockwise at the perimeter at diametrically opposed points (up-slope and down-slope). A "very nice" one!

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SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT - A STATEMENT

John Sayer

It is with much regret - and with a *very* heavy heart - that minutes before I was due to take this issue on disk to the printer, I have to sit down and compose this last-minute item for insertion. Having had virtually nothing by way of contributions to *The Circular* passed on to me for this issue, I have been working literally flat out, night and day, to give our members what they pay for by a reasonable date: the last two issues of *The Circular* were both three months overdue. As a member, I am not happy with this. As a member, I expect value for my subscription to CCCS. As a member, I try to do my best for the CCCS.

It has been alleged in public - at the Branch Convenors' meeting in Alton Barnes on 2nd. July - and now also *in print*, that "the bigwigs of the CCCS" deliberately sabotaged the last issue of *The Circular*. I was told on 2nd. July that "people are saying" that "they" made the last issue so bad in order to make my first issue as Editor look good by comparison.

"They" can only refer to the previous Editor, and that seems highly unlikely. My own rôle as newly-appointed so-called Assistant Editor consisted solely of putting together the "Notices" page, the addresses of the Convenors and Council, and composing the advert for our Conference. Neither myself nor any other member of Council had any input or influence on Issue *20 of *The Circular*.

What "the bigwigs" have been so maliciously and unjustifiably accused of is withholding photographs from the magazine. The last issue should have been out in *March*. How could anyone deliberately withhold pictures which would not even have been *taken* until May/June? Yes, the first batch of aerial shots did not reach the Editor until after the pages had been sent off for printing - but the person sending the photographs had not been told a handing-in date had been arranged. Furthermore, those photographs were from only one person. Others had been up in the sky with their cameras, but for reasons yet to be explained, their photographs were not used in *The Circular*.

At the Convenors' meeting, Michael Green and I were publicly questioned as to why we had selected photographs from those submitted for the Hotline/Datalist and Archives to pass on to *The Circular*. The implication was that *we* had taken on the responsibility for choosing pictures for the magazine, ignoring the Editor. Our intentions were nothing but the best! From a selection of various versions of each formation, we chose the *best* to pass on for consideration for inclusion in *The Circular*.

It has been said - and now printed - that no doubt the next issue of *The Circular* (i.e. this one) will contain those photographs which arrived too late for Issue *20. It is worth noting that those photographs have not been passed on to me. It might as well also be stated for the record, and to preclude any further paranoid back-stabbing, that the entire collection of photographs recently posted to me as Archivist appears at this point to have been *lost in the post*. They are not in this magazine. This is the real world. Accidents, misunderstandings and mistakes, however regrettable, do actually sometimes happen.

This issue has been put together out of thin air. Thank God for those who put in the effort to provide contributions at such very short notice. It is my intention to ensure that the next two issues for this year arrive on time - i.e. both before Christmas. For that, we need contributions. Some items are already in the pipeline; some are languishing, forgotten, somewhere. Contribute! You only get out what you put in. It's no use whining about lack of coverage of certain areas if the information is not forthcoming. We can only publish what we know about.

There are certain individuals out there who would appear to have either deliberately or unwittingly contributed to a campaign of sheer spite and nastiness. I won't name you - you know who you are. Who among you has even bothered to ascertain the truth? You have been extremely unfair and hurtful to those who work so hard for this organisation and to share the Circles with the world. I, for one, forgive you - but my heart weeps for what damage you may already have done. Go in peace.

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