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THE CEREALOGIST

NO. 17 AUTUMN 1996

• THE JOURNAL FOR CROP CIRCLE STUDIES •

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1996 U.K.
FORMATIONS
LISTING

SOIL TESTS
BY A.D.A.S.

FORMATION
NUMERONICS

LOOKING AT
CROP CIRCLES

THE GREAT
BASS CLEF

PHOTO GALLERY
1996: PART ONE

OF THINGS SEEN
IN THE SKY...

PROJECT
"VISION" 1996

HUMS, STONES
AND CIRCLES

LETTERS

REPORTS AND
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THE LILY AND
THE ROSE

INTERGALACTIC
TRIPPERS?





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EDITORIAL NOTES

HELLO, AND WELCOME to the slightly-new-look *Cerealogist*. As mentioned in the last issue, we have a change of staff in that the magazine is now jointly edited by George Wingfield and John Sayer, and chief consultant John Haddington is joined by (in alphabetical order!) Richard Andrews, J.J. Evendon, Ron Jones, Richard Smith, Leonie Starr, Busty Taylor and Don Tuersley.

This issue kicks off with the first of what will be a regular feature from now on: a season's Formations Listing. We've covered only the UK this time, due to constraints of space, but will be detailing overseas 1996 formations next issue, as well as updating and illustrating the UK list.

Our own *Crop Circle Database* is nearing completion. We have various contributors around the globe, but if you'd like to send in your photographs, reports, surveys etc. to be included, please do so. This will help to ensure a comprehensive Formations Listing each year. We already have an excellent team of researchers and photographers with many years of experience on the job, our own aerial coverage, and the expertise and technology to produce not only a top quality journal but also a comprehensive archive of the circles phenomenon. The more input, of course, the more quality our readers will receive.

Material specifically for *The Cerealogist* is also always welcome (why not kill two birds with one stone?). With our ever more rapidly growing subscription list, your readership is guaranteed!

This year's day-conference in Andover, hosted jointly with the Hampshire Crop Circle Research Group (and at £5.00 a head an absolute steal) was a resounding success, and next year's date has already been booked. Put it in your diaries, folks: "Circles 1997" at the Cricklade Theatre, Andover - Saturday, 27th. September 1997.

With rising costs, especially with postage rates, we regrettably have to raise the price of *The Cerealogist* slightly, but this does not affect current subscribers until they are due to renew. (Please note the new addresses opposite for correspondence.)

Hey, Christmas is nearly here. Why not make someone a gift of a subscription to *The Cerealogist* - the original and *best* journal for crop circle studies? We go from strength to strength!!

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Front cover : Stonehenge and new neighbour.
Photo by John Haddington

1996 UK CROP FORMATIONS

A provisional list: an update and accompanying diagrams will be available in the next issue of *The Cerealogist*

12th. May

Coton, Cambs.
Oilseed rape
Ring (c. 96' diam.) containing flattened "wave" shape; attached thin curved path leading to small circle.

22nd. May

Sollum, Lancs. (SD 469194)
Oilseed rape
54' a/c circle with tapering path leading to smaller circle; nearby - 2 g'shot connected by curved pathway.

22nd. May

Burford, Oxon (SP 21/31)
Barley
97' circle with appendages: horseshoe and path leading to circle.

25th. May

East Oakley, Hants. (SU 590505)
Oilseed rape
61' a/c circle with standing crescent.

25th. May

East Oakley, Hants. (SU 592507)
Oilseed rape
a/c circle with standing crescent within a/c ring. O'all diam. 85'.

late May

Denton, Oxon (SP 590142)
Oilseed rape
45' c/w circle within irregular thin ring.

1st. June

Silbury Hill, Wilts. (SU 097683)
Barley
"Flower" formation. c. 100' diam. (Later additions, date/s unknown: small circle near road and 3 overlapping circles next to "flower".)

1st. June

Silbury Hill, Wilts. (SU 095679)
Barley
Small circle surrounded by imperfect spiralling path. G'shot nearby.

11th. June

Coton, Cambs.
Barley
"Radial-burst" 104' circle with standing curve; flattened curved path leading out with "forks".

15th. June

Goodworth Clatford, Hants. (SU 357426)
Barley
"Rose" design. c. 85' diam.

17th. June

Barham, Cambs.
Wheat
c. 110' c/w circle - semi-rings inside

circumference.

17th. June

Alton Priors, Wilts. (SU 114625)
Barley
"Double-helix" design, c.660' long.

19th. June

Garsington, Oxon
Barley
Dbl-ringed circle (c.85') with 2 smaller circles, 18' & 14'.

19th. June

Garsington, Oxon
Barley
6 Circles joined by 1000' pathway; circle nearby.

19th. June

Alton Priors, Wilts. (SU 106627)
Barley/wheat?
"Scorpion" mixture & g'shot. (33' circle with "antennae", attached crescent, stretched dumbbell, line of 4x6' circles, 15' circle at end.)

20th. June

Devizes, Wilts.
Grass
20' ringed circle & smaller circles.

21st. June

Cherhill, Wilts. (SU 044695)
Wheat
34' circle.

21st. June

Lutterworth, Leics. (SP 544831)
Barley
Circle. 96'.

25th. June

Garsington, Oxon
Wheat
50' circle.

28th. June

Lilley, Herts. (TL 123264)
Wheat
Quintuplet, circles c. 36' (except middle: 28'). Satellites on thin ring. of c. 190' diam.

30th. June

Ropley Dean, Hants. (SU 617318)
Barley
Dbl.-ringed circle: circle (slightly off-set) c. 44', 1st. ring c. 104' diam. (8' wide), 2nd. ring c.250' diam. (8' wide).

late June

Shiplake, Oxon
Wheat
40' circle with 155' ring, 4 superimposed 10' satellites.

late June

St. Austell, Cornwall (SX 027515)
Wheat
3 circles (rings?) in "V" formation: 40', 34' and 19'. Joined by paths 3' x 15'. One "circle" has connecting avenue in shape of question-mark.

late June

Longparish, Hants. (SU 429447)
Barley
"Keyhole" design. Overall length 43'.

late June

Longparish, Hants. (SU 428451)
Barley
Circle with dbl. t-bar. Overall length 38'6".

late June

Kings Langley, Herts.
Rye
7 c/w circles (20') in line (4 to start with, then rest.) Repeat of '95, same place in field.

late June

Kings Langley, Herts.
Rye
2 circles (23') in west end of same field as above.

late June

Catthorpe, Leics. (SP 555785)
Wheat
1 large circle (c.132'), another small, 2 more joined by curved path.

late June?

Maidenhead, Berks.
Barley
Ring c. 84' diam.x 6' wide.

late June

Morville, Shrops.
Barley
Oval with sharp ends, 40' x 25'.

3rd. July

Garsington, Oxon
Crop?
"Thought-bubble"-type. 60' circle within 80' ring, then circles 56', 36', 32', 20', 12' and 8'.

4th. July

Hannington, Hants. (SU 565562?)
Wheat
Quintuplet inside ring: ring c. 110', central circle c.66', satellites c. 21'.

6th. July

St. Austell, Cornwall
Crop?
T-shape with circle at each end of paths, one ringed.

7th. July

East Oakley, Hants. (SU 595510)
Wheat
"Flowerpot" design: c/w circle 78', overall length 185'.

7th. July

Stonehenge, Wilts. (SU 118417)

Wheat
Spiral of circles with smaller circles
each side of main ones.

7th. July

Duloe, Beds. (TL 165603)
Barley
Circle with standing crescent, c. 100'
overall diam.

7th. July

Clarcken Green, Hants. (SU 566499)
Barley
3 overlapping 30' x 6' rings - "flower"
design.

10th. July

East Isley, Berks.
Wheat
c. 60' circle.

10th. July

Devizes, Wilts. (SU 013637)
Wheat
3 circles, one with interior design.

13th. July

East Kennet, Wilts. (SU 116677)
Wheat
110' ring with interior spiral, wavy
lines, crescent attached.

13th. July

West Overton Hill, Wilts. (SU 132664)
Wheat
Series of squiggles, rings and small
circles.

14th. July

Littlebury Green, Essex (TL 506376)
Wheat
"Flower" design, c.280' across.

mid-July ?

Littlebury Green, Essex
Peas/beans?
1 large, 1 small circle.

14th. July

Great Easton, Leics. (SP 84/94)
Crop?
Circle, c.35' diam.

14th. July

Silverstone, Northants.
Wheat?
2 ringed circles, 2 circles and "cruci-
fix".

15th. July

Brixham, Devon
Barley
"Doughnut" ring, ringed circle and
ring containing three "petals", all
joined by triangle.

15th. July

Blaby, Leics. (SP 587971)
Wheat
Ring containing irregular flattened 9-
pointed star. c. 215' diam.

16th. July

Devizes, Wilts. (SU 011633)

Wheat
Dumbbell: 47', 24' path & 26'. On Hill.

17th. July

Bower Hinton, Somerset (ST 457168)
Wheat
Five overlapping rings forming cross,
with cross-paths., c. 250' across.

17th. July

Burton Overy, Leics (SP 669989)
Barley
3 c/w circles with central standing
tufts in triangular formation: 28', 32'
& 32', joined by paths (12', 1' & 1').

17th. July

Sevington, Kent
Wheat
Circle c. 30'

18th. July

Alton Priors, Wilts. (SU 128618)
Wheat
Dumbbell with "key" at each end.

20th. July

Haddenham, Cambs.
Wheat
92' circle, 44' ring around 20' circle
with 2 opposing right-angled append-
ages, 20' x 4' oval, 20' circle.

20th. July

Warminster, Wilts.
Wheat?
c. 20' circle below Cley Hill.

21st. July

Bealings, Suffolk
Barley
c/w ring with 2 semi-rings ('handles')
attached opposite sides. Ring 18.8m.,
rings (also c/w) 2.3m. (?)

22nd. July

Groby, Leics.
Crop?
Triple dumbbell c. 85' long, plus
nearby 2 circles joined by u-shaped
path.

22nd. July

Groby, Leics.
Crop?
Circle c. 30' diam.

22nd. July

Willesborough Lees, Kent
Wheat
Circle.

22nd. July

Avebury, Wilts. (SU 103695)
Wheat
78' oval, one end pointed, containing
two 36' standing circles. On Waden
Hill.

22nd. July

Nettleden, Herts.
Wheat
Circle with 8m ring, 4 paths at right-
angles from ring ending in small cir-

cles. Arms 28m.

22nd. July

Box Hill, nr. Dorking, Surrey
Wheat
Ringed circle, standing ring divided
into 5 by paths.

22nd. July

Wistow, Leics. (SP 650953)
Barley
60' c/w circle with standing centre
within 130' diam. c/w ring; small cir-
cles at quarter-points round ring (2
opposing ones joined to central cir-
cle by paths). Also 50' circle & "tri-
plet: Y-shape with "blob" on each of
two ends and "ratchet" on third.

23rd. July

Corley Ash, Warwicks.
Grass
25' circle.

23rd. July

Bayston (Hill), Shrops.
Wheat
6 scattered circles, av. diam. 34'; 2
arrived first, then other 4.

23rd. July

Oliver's Battery, Hants. (SU 448279)
Barley
Circle with point on northern side.

26th. July

Aynho, Northants.
Wheat
Circle.

26th. July

nr. West Tistead, Hants. (SU 679289)
Wheat
3 overlapping rings within ring etc.
Overall diam. 210'.

27th. July

Ovingdean, East Sussex
Wheat
80' circle, two 16' circles & "heart"
shape.

27th. July

Somerton, Somerset
Wheat
Circle with paths emanating leading
to "hearts", & g'shot?

27th July

Nettleden, Herts
Wheat
60m ring with 12m central circle;
small arc, line of 3 (6m?) circles then
short arc.

29th. July

Windmill Hill, Wilts. (SU 085708)
Wheat
3-armed spiral of circles with small
circles either side of main ones.

29th. July

Oadby, Leics.
Crop?

Ringed circle & triangle.

30th. July

Etchilhampton Hill, Wilts. (SU 028605)

Wheat

8/10 mile path with 14 circles s'imposed & circle with interior design, pear-shape.

31st. July

Manning Heath, West Sussex

Wheat

85' circle.

late July?

Filgrave, Bucks. (SP 881480)

Wheat

Dumbbell: 60' circle connected by 68' path to 28' circle, with 40' ring round smaller circle and 28' long "reversed F" extending (at 45 deg. to path) from larger.

late July?

Froxfield, Wilts.

Wheat?

180' ring containing offset 12' circle, 20' circle at edge of field.

late July?

Sibson, Cambs.

Wheat

2 rings (c. 180' & 120') connected by s-shaped path.

late July?

nr. Ashbury, Oxon (SU 276844)

Wheat

204' circle containing 2 standing "3/4 moons".

late July?

Tower Hill, Oxon (SU 283837)

Wheat

Arc of 9 circles: (N-S) 2.1m, 3.7m, 5.1m, 8.8m, 12.2m, 9.2m, 5.2m, 3.2m, 2m; end-to-end of arc c. 70m.

late July

Wythall, Hereford & Worcester

Wheat

Two 12' circles (36' apart), one with 9' tail. Adjacent field, circle with appendage.

late July

Somerton, Somerset

Wheat

2 ringed circles, c. 88' apart: 88' ring containing 32' circle & 88' ring containing 44' circle; all swirls c/w.

early August?

nr. Colemore, Hants. (SU 700292?)

Wheat

21' c/w circle within 30' ring.

early August?

Barton-le-Clay, Beds. (TL 073297)

Wheat

"Double-helix" type design of overlapping circles, 560' long x 140'.

early August?

Penryn, Cornwall

Wheat

Ringed circle, & triangle with two sides extending as paths.

early August

Boxley, Kent

Crop?

Ringed circle with emanating "arrow-heads".

1st. August

Tilington, West Sussex

Barley

"Key" shape.

1st. August

Wandlebury, Cambs.

Wheat

Circle.

2nd. August

Chisledon, Wilts. (SU 203794)

Wheat

"Figure-8" type, with standing circles & "3/4moons" inside main (125') circle, smaller circles 72', standing circles 26.5', "moons" 35'.

2nd. August

Chisledon, Wilts. (SU 204792)

Wheat

"C-shape" of circles with smaller circles attached, 28' pointed oval in middle, c. 163' x 85' overall. Largest (mid) circle: 22'.

3rd. August

Nettleden, Herts.

Wheat

Quintuplet-type: central circle 36', surrounded by 200' ring, 4 satellite rings (69') placed on ring, 6' beyond each satellite ring 19' circle. (All swirls c/w except for middle 23' diam. of central circle - a/c.)

4th. August

Warningcamp, West Sussex

Barley

199' dumbbell - small a/c circle 20', large c/w 41' circle surrounded by two rings: a/c 103' x 3' and c/w 153' x 3'.

7th. August

Saltdean, East Sussex

Wheat

c/w 48' circle with curved 14' path to 8' circle.

8th. August

Exmouth, Devon

Barley

Circle & ringed circle.

9th. August

Hopwood, Hereford & Worcester

Barley

Dbl.-ringed circle c. 110' overall diam. (two paths connecting inner and outer rings on one side). 7' circle nearby.

9th. August

Colchester, Essex

Wheat

Large circle with 5 (?) smaller satellites.

11th. August

Oliver's Castle, Wilts. (ST 995646)

Wheat

"Snowflake"-type design. Central circle 72', total path length 96', distance to 1st. satellite 38', 1st. sat. 26', dist. to 2nd. sat. 11', 2nd. sat. 11', dist. to end circ. 5', end circ. 3'6". (Overall length 264'.)

12th. August

Clanfield, Hants. (SU 713168)

Wheat

Dumbbell with path extending from smaller circle. Larger circle c.90', connecting path 50' x 6', smaller circle 48', extending path 50' x 6'.

mid August?

Harbertonford, Devon

Barley

Circle and ring (different fields).

mid August

Bickington, Devon

Barley

Dumbbell with ring.

mid August

Baldock, Herts.

Oilseed rape

Circle & 60' diam. outer ring. (Crop ripe and brown.)

15th. August

Candlesby, Lincs. (TF 448688)

Crop?

72' a/c circle & c.24' a/c circle 4-10' away.

16th. August

Ovingdean, East Sussex

Wheat

15' circle & 2 g'shot and 14' equilateral triangle.

17th. August

Middleton, Hants. (SU 424448)

Wheat

75' circle with appendages.

24th. August

Murcar, Aberdeen

Barley

33.8m a/c circle with "t-bar" extension (shaft 15m, crossbar 17m) with 7.3m a/c circle just beyond end of "t-bar".

30th. August

Kingston, Dorset

Crop?

Circle, dbl-ring & triangle all in line.

late August

East Oakley, Hants. (SU 593509)

Wheat

Ring (c. 6' wide, 55' diam.), close to "flowerpot".

SOIL TESTS BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & ADVISORY SERVICE

Michael Green reports on the results of the ADAS work on UK crop formations in 1995

THE CENTRE FOR Crop Circle Studies was founded in 1990 as a research organisation using scientific method. A number of important scientific research projects have been mounted over the years, sometimes in collaboration with other bodies, as in the case of the American-sponsored Argus project in 1992 (*The Cerealogist* #16, p.10-12). Montague Keen, who had given sterling service as the CCCS Scientific Research Officer, resigned in 1994 and was followed by James W. Lyons, a professional engineer. Jim Lyons, with a special interest in the new physics concerning the subtle energies in nature, was already a noted crop circle researcher who had previously published in *The Cerealogist* (#14, p.11) and *The Circular* (#14, p.18-19; #15, p.24; #16, p.16). He was the keynote speaker at the 1994 AGM of the CCCS (see *The Circular* #18).

Jim Lyons' general theory on the mechanics of how crop formations are formed is set out in his "Summary Statement of ADAS and other 1995 Crop Circle Tests" published in *The Circular* #23 (p.6-7):

"...the fundamental hypothesis (is) that the process of formation...is essentially geophysical in nature and therefore strongly related to processes occurring naturally in the earth's biosphere. The most likely process involves strong vertical electrostatic fields interacting with low-impedance points on the earth, these being at the cross-over of energy lines on the earth's energy grid. This is known to be the effect involved in lightning strikes on the earth's surface...

The basic hypothesis is that these fields strongly influence atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen which, under normal circumstances, remain separate, but combine under the influence of the ambient transient electrical fields forming gases such as NO, N₂O and NO₂. Since the effects are clearly present in the vicinity of the crop and soil, they should also leave tell-tale effects which can be analysed post the event...(in particular) soil tests for nitrate... since this is an accurate test (to within 5 %) and can be carried out cheaply."

In the spring of 1995 I approached ADAS at Cambridge, with the support of the CCCS Council, to test Jim's theory on a range of crop formations in 1995, and personally supervised the operation throughout the summer. The ADAS tests were carried out "blind" at the ADAS research laboratory at Wolverhampton. Eighteen British formations were tested, together with a man-made formation on Montague Keen's land at Pentlow, Suffolk. I would like to put on record my indebtedness to Dr. Mike Fowley and the then head of the plant clinic, David Yarham, for facilitating and monitoring the research at Cambridge, together with Dr. John Evans, head of the UK laboratory services at Wolverhampton.

For the record, I have felt it desirable to set out the results in a quantifiable form for all the formations tested. Copies of the detailed reports on each formation were sent to the CCCS Branch Convenors concerned at the end of the 1995 season. Special thanks to those who carried out the sampling, which involved digging holes in the rock-hard soil in the hot summer of 1995, and which was extremely arduous. I am grateful to ADAS for supplying a sampling procedure protocol and equipment. Some samples were sent directly to ADAS, but in most cases I collected the samples from the field investigators (or had them brought

to me) and took them by hand to Cambridge.

The crop formation soil samples were tested by ADAS for (a) loss of ignition, (b) Nitrogen, and (c) Nitrate-N (C or SO₄ extract) mg/l.

Specimens of crop were also examined at Cambridge for diseases and other features. I am grateful to Dr. Henry Tribe for undertaking tests on the aerobic respiration levels of the soil using an electrolytic respirometer at the Cambridge ADAS laboratories. However, during the summer ADAS recommended that tests should concentrate on the Nitrate-N levels, as apparently yielding the more important diagnostic results. The plant sample reports are therefore not included in this study, nor, I regret, are the analyses provided by Dr. Tribe on the soil respiration levels at the formations at Cambridge (no. 11) and Nottingham (no. 15).

All the tabular figures therefore refer exclusively to the Nitrate-N levels in the soil samples. Nitrate-nitrogen is the main form of soil nitrogen which is available to plants. It is derived from added fertilisers and the mineralisation of organic forms of nitrogen in soil. Considerable natural variation across a field can be expected in these soil properties, depending on spraying levels and the degree to which plants have taken up nitrates in their immediate locality. Rainfall and the solution of nitrates can also be a factor, but fortunately for these tests the summer of 1995 was the driest in living memory, with no appreciable rain during the growing season, and consequently unusually stable soil conditions.

The tables (Figs. 1-3) are not to scale as regards the plans of the formations and the diagrammatic cross-sections. However, the vector points are scaled so as to bring out visually the wide variations in the results.

("Control" = sample taken from outside the formation.)

(1) Southease, East Sussex (8/5/95) Oilseed rape
ADAS Ref. 95006253 (second sampling 14/7/95)
A:84, B:33, C:95, D:38, E:120, F:46 (control), G:78 (control), H:71 (control), I:65

ADAS report: "The pattern is very interesting - high, low, high, low across the formation - a very high reading from one of the controls, though." Due to a mistake in the assessment of samples, the first sampling on 11/5/95 had to be abandoned. However, some figures are still valid. A:63 (inner circle) I:36 (half moon) for the first sampling represent an increase in nitrate levels of 25% and 55% respectively over the two-month interval.

(2) Newington, Oxon (9/7/95) Wheat
ADAS Ref. 95004511 (sampled before 14/7/95)
A:110, B:72, C:81, D:95, E:49 (control), F:53 (control)

The readings from within the circle were markedly higher than the controls.

(3) Alfriston, East Sussex (31/5/95) Barley
ADAS Ref. 95003618 (sampled 1/6/95)
A:11, B:6, C:8, D:6 (control), E:9 (control)

ADAS report: "These results show interesting differences."

(4) Telegraph Hill (nr. Winchester), Hants. (12/6/95) Barley
 ADAS Ref. 95003885 (sampled before 28/6/95)
 A:15, B:17, C:16, D:19 (control), E:20 (control)

Jim Lyons' comment: "...the Telegraph Hill formation, although displaying intriguing geometry, good dowsing and battery effects, did not show up well in soil sampling."

(5) East Grinstead, West Sussex (29/6/95) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95004322 (sampled 29/6/95)
 A:11, B:1.2, C:3.1, D:1.5, E:2.9, F:2.2, G:2.6 (control), H:2 (control), I:4.2 (control)

ADAS comment: "Any slight differences in the levels other than at point A are due to natural variation. The higher level of 4.2 at point I may, therefore, be considered to be not significantly different from the other readings away from the centre."

(6) Pentlow, Suffolk (test formation, before 12/7/95)
 ADAS Ref. 95004470
 A:10, B:6, C:7 (control), D:18 (control), E:7 (lodging)

ADAS comment: "All the levels are fairly low. D was the highest, by a considerable factor, but this seems to have resulted from a quirk of sampling: it was taken from a tramline where there were no plants to extract nitrogen from the soil."

(7) Beckhampton, Wilts. (29/5/95) Barley
 ADAS Ref. 95003251 (sampled 4/6/95)
 A:9, B:18, C:9, D:10, E:7 (control), F:12 (control)

ADAS report: "These are very interesting. The main surprise was the much higher level of Nitrate-nitrogen in the centre sample, considerably higher than elsewhere."

(8) Bratton Castle (nr. Westbury), Wilts. (early June) Barley
 ADAS Ref. 95004512 (sampled 28/6/95)
 A:7, B:13, C:14, D:8, E:9, F:48, G:8, H:9, I:11, J:15, K:9, L:6, M:8, N:12, O:6

Unfortunately the samples and the plant locations were not closely tied-in, although it is probable that the samples were taken from the centre outwards (A-J), K just outside, and the rest of the samples (L-O) were controls.

(9) Litchfield, Hants. (6/7/95) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95004523 (sampled 12/7/95)
 A:4.6 (control), B:6.1 (control), C:7.5, D:6.1, E:5.2, F:4.3, G:7.1, H:6.7, I: 1.26, J:7.6, K:3.4, L:4, M:3.6 (control), N:13 (control)

All the readings are very close except for N which was on a tramline.

(10) West Stowell, Wilts. (25/6/95) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95004531 (sampled 28/6/95)
 A:7.2, B:7.6, C:13, D:6.2, E:5, F:7.2, G:5.2, H:7.5, I:6, J:4.7, K:3.2, L:7.9, M:8.3, N:8.2, O:5.1, P:6.7, Q:8.2, R:10, S:9.5, T:4.8, U:8.t, V:11, W:4.1, X:7.4, Y:9.3

This formation was man-made and gives the typical range of nitrate levels that might be expected (representing the normal fluctuations across a crop field).

(11) Wandlebury (nr. Cambridge), Cambs. (mid-July 1995) Wheat.
 ADAS Ref. 95004795 (sampled 24/7/95 by ADAS staff - no figures supplied)

The smallest circle was added later to the formation. ADAS report: "The soil sampled from the centre area of the (ringed) circle and within the standing crop were analysed at our Wolverhampton laboratory for levels of Nitrate-nitrogen, and at Cambridge were subjected to microbial-induced oxidation testing. The nitrate data did not show any convincing difference. In contrast, the microbial respiration test did show a difference."

(12) Roundway Hill (nr. Devizes), Wilts. (20/7/95) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95005422 (sampled 26/7/95)
 A:11, B:28, C:20, D:16 (control near edge), E:11 (control near edge), F:16, G:16, H:13, I:29, J:17, K:13 (control), L:14 (control)

There are significant variations in readings in this formation.

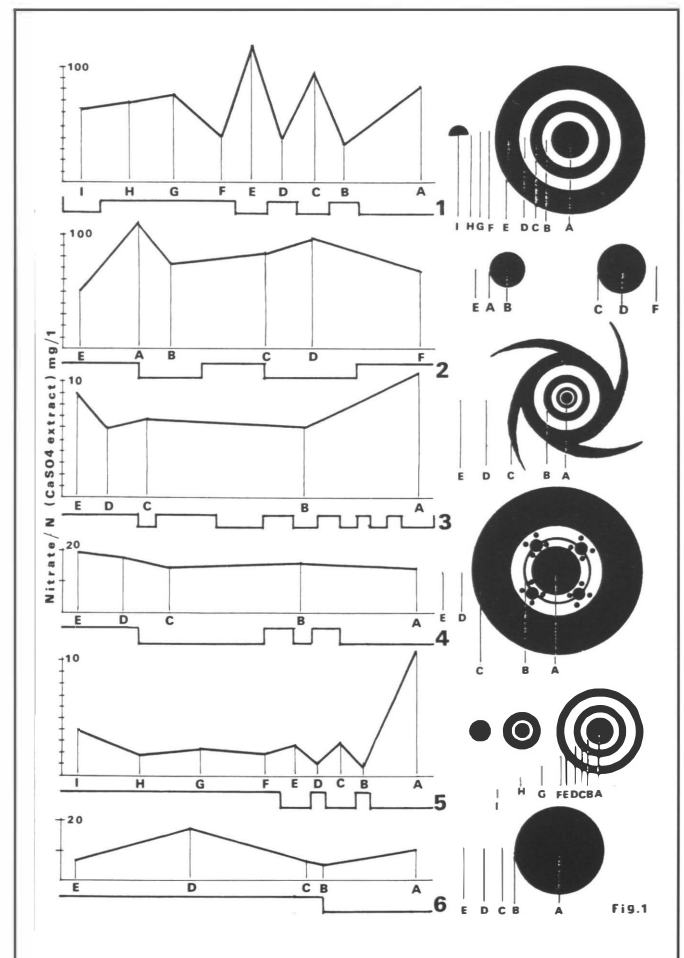
(13) Kirkton of Culsalmond, Grampian (late July) Wheat
 ADAS ref. 95006007 (sampled 26/8/95)
 A:22 (control), B:24, C:25, D:25, E:15, F:15, G:16, H:16, I:23

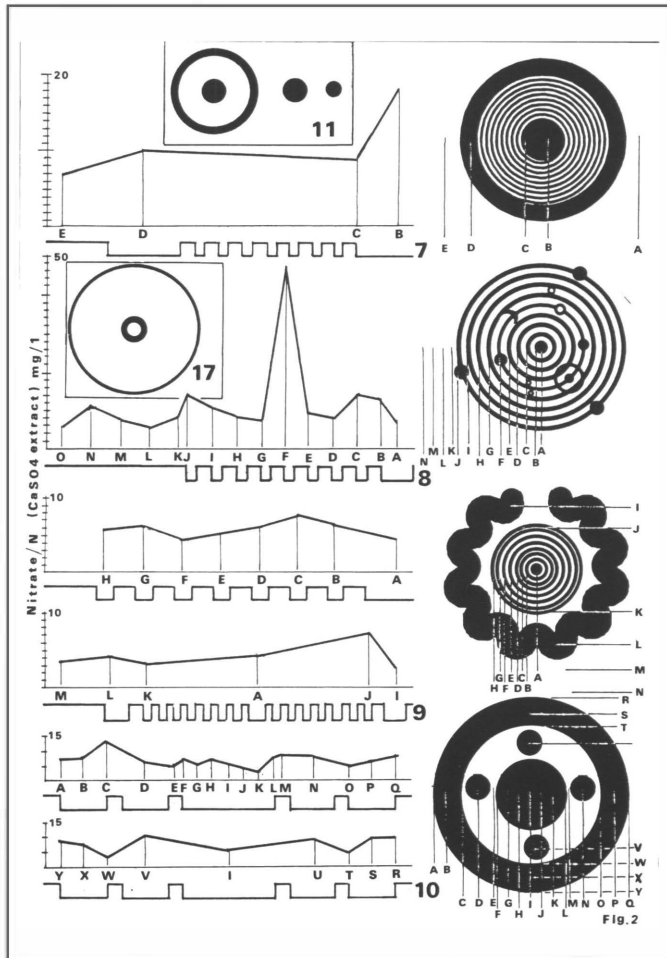
All the levels tend to be rather uniform, well within the normal variation for a crop field.

(14) Warnford, Hants. (mid-July 1995) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95005424 (sampled 2/8/95)
 A:15, B:17, C:12, D:9, E:22, F:9, G:18, H:11, I:14, J:15, K:13, L:16, M:10, N:11, O:11, P:13, Q:14, R:11 (control), S:17, T:17, U:11, V:19

All readings are very close, well within the normal fluctuation of nitrate levels. In 1995 there were a number of spectacular formations in Hampshire and Sussex of a similar character.

(15) Woodhouse Eaves, Leics. (mid-July 1995) Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95005448 (sampled 30/7/95)





A:11 (control), B:8, C:6, D:7, E:6, F:7, G:16, H:8, I:10, J:6, K:8, L:9, M:12, N:8 (control)

The high central reading is notable in this formation.

(16) Arretton Manor, Isle of Wight (22/7/95)
 ADAS Ref. 9505559 (sampled 4/8/95)
 A:74 (control), B:75, C:100, D:56

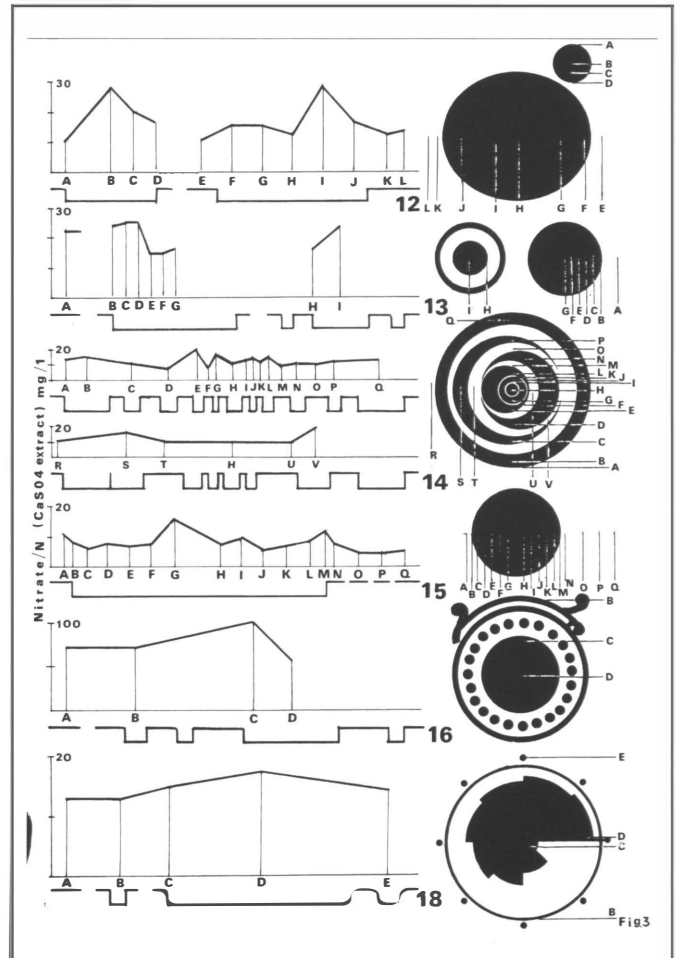
ADAS comment: "The levels of nitrate show no clear linear trend - if we were to draw a straight line through points B, C and D and suppose the level should be the highest at one end, these data do not show this." However, there does appear to be a much higher reading on the edge of the main circle, which cannot be accounted for by a tramline.

(17) Sibson, Cambs. (26/7/95) Barley
 ADAS Ref. 95005678 (sampled before 21/8/95)
 A:100 (centre), B:22 (control)

Jim Lyons comments: "Although only two samples were taken from the single formation near Peterborough, the central figure exceeded the control by over 350%."

(18) Stockbridge Down (nr. Andover), Hants. (mid-July 1995)
 Wheat
 ADAS Ref. 95007732 (sampled before 16/7/95)
 A:13 (control), B:13, C:15, D:17, E:14

All readings are very close, well within the normal fluctuation of nitrate levels in a field crop.



In his summing up of the results of the season's work, Jim Lyons states (*The Circular* #23):

"As an exercise, the soil tests were well worthwhile...Overall, the results obtained from ADAS...are consistent with the postulated hypothesis of formation creation, though in no way does it yet confirm it. The scatter in the results indicates a need for improving protocols in the future. Several formations have shown consistent results from all tests so far undertaken, but it remains to review these together with other test results [eg. BLT] now being prepared. As a first attempt at producing a useful data base, the work was very successful, with the confidence factors focussing highly on those formations located away from the Wessex area."

Although only a small sample of the 1995 British formations were tested, the results may have a rather wider significance than might be thought at first sight. Many of the major and more spectacular formations in Wiltshire and Hampshire fall into distinct types whose overall design or detailed construction suggest the activities of a particular group (human or otherwise). Where a tested formation has the hallmarks of being man-made it is highly likely that all other formations of a similar character are similarly suspect (cf. nos. 8 & 9 above). On this basis, and as a gloss to Jim Lyons' concluding sentence, it would appear that a high proportion of the formations from Wiltshire and Hampshire were man-made in 1995. However, the important feature that emerges from this research exercise is that it now appears possible to distinguish on empiric, scientific grounds between geophysically-created (ie. genuine) and man-made formations.

FORMATION NUMERONICS

Jim Lyons leads us through some mathematical clues and revelations

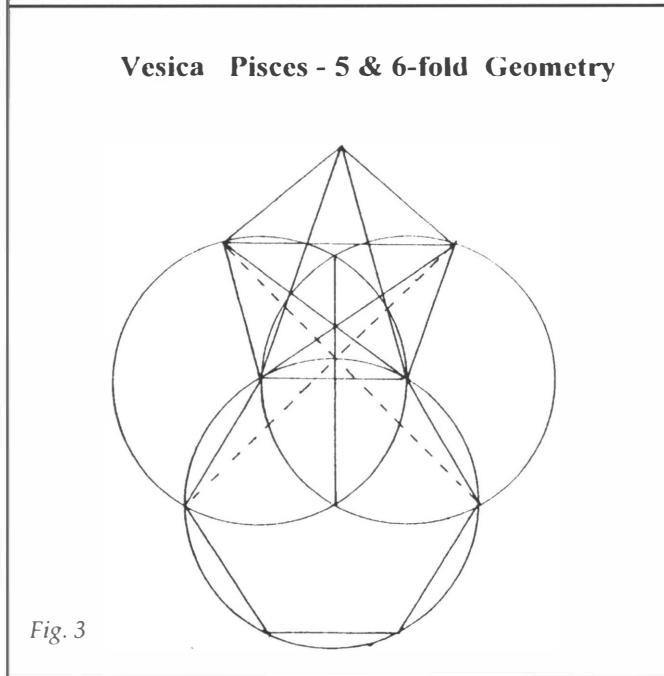
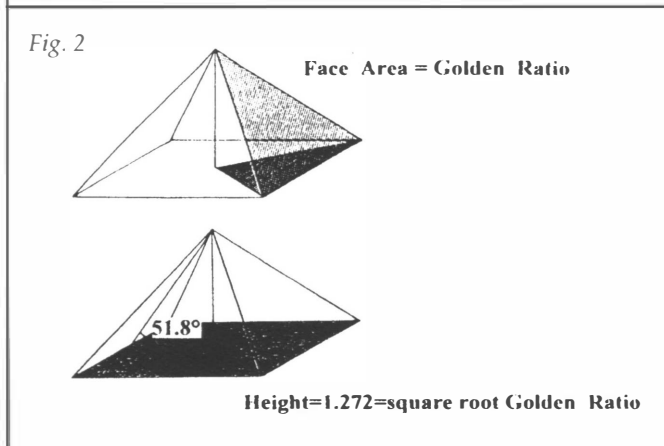
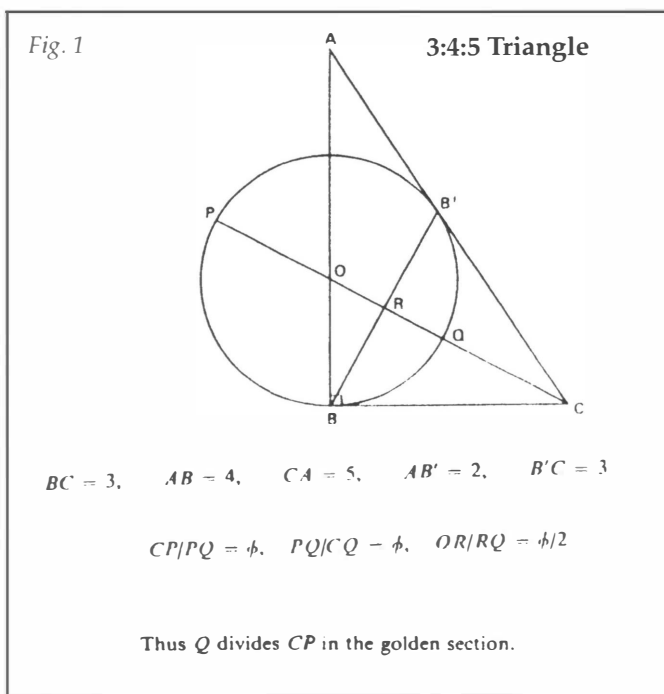
IF THE TITLE is somewhat confusing, do not despair. It is a phrase coined by me to describe the number relationships in Crop Circles. For those either new to the scene or even those with little aspiration to play with numbers, a passing acquaintance with the phenomenon soon shows how certain numerical factors turn up time and time again. Thus Numeronics is the study, according to yours truly, of the numerology of Crop Circles together with the harmonic ratios which link the dimensions of their shapes. If you have been reading articles about formation geometries then without doubt phrases such as 5-fold and 6-fold geometry, diatonic ratios, sacred and fractal geometry etc. are prevalent. In this article, I shall attempt to describe what these terms mean and how they relate to the underlying physics.

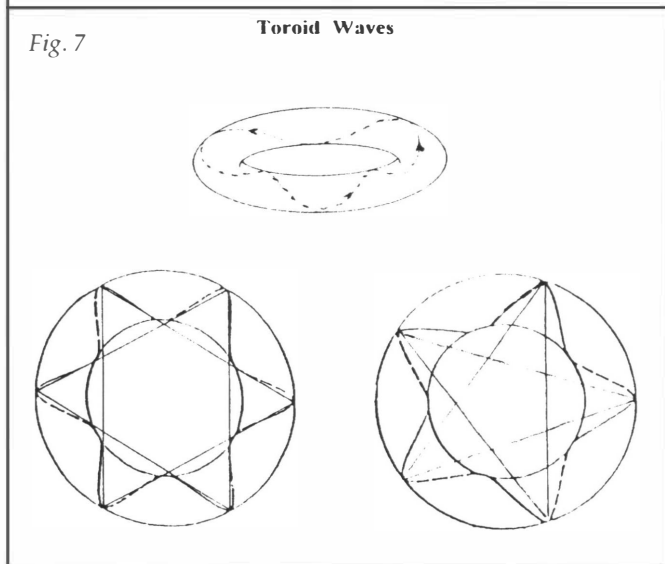
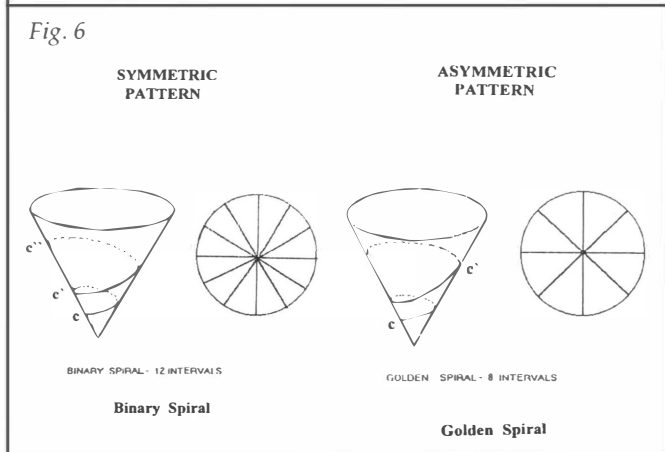
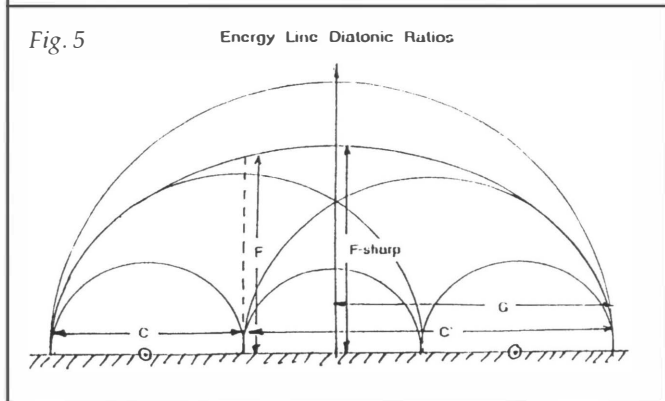
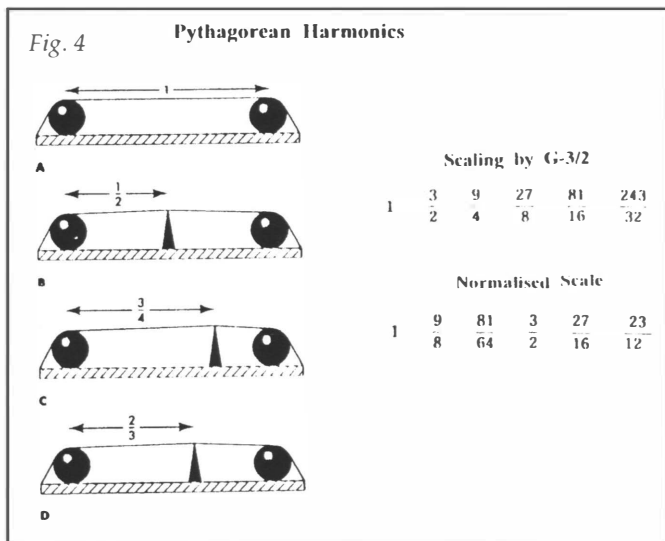
Back to Basics

We will start with the observation that formations often occur close to ancient sites such as Stonehenge and Avebury. Detailed study of these and similar sites throughout the world indicates that underpinning their visible shapes is a whole basis of what is termed Sacred Geometry. As its name implies, this describes shapes found at specific places on the Earth which have been taken up by Man in the design of religious buildings and other related symbology. We shall begin our discussion of this topic with the most basic shape of all, namely, the circle itself. Here we encounter our first number known to all schoolchildren - Pi, or π , a Greek letter relating the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Much to the chagrin of the Greek mathematicians who really only liked whole numbers, this has the value 3.14159... (you can go on forever). If you overlap two circles such that the circumference of one circle touches the centre of the second one, then we end up with a shape termed the *vesica piscis* (the design on the cover of the Chalice Well at Glastonbury is a fine example of this geometry).

The other shape that so intrigued the ancients is the triangle - in particular, one having sides of identical length. This means that all angles in the triangle are identical and have the value 60° . Putting six of these together, we end up with a shape termed a hexagon. Here, without really trying, is another of our significant numbers - 6. This shape fits neatly within a circle. Six-sided shapes are found everywhere in Nature, in particular in minerals - the best known in our tropic being the quartz crystal. It is, in fact, the symbol of the mineral world.

Moving up in number from three sides to four sides gives us a square. This is the shape fundamental to all man-made objects - in particular, buildings. It is, in a way, a transition number for the next number up: 5 is the basis of life. Five fingers and five toes. Two arms, two legs plus one head equals five, the ancient symbol of living matter. As a shape within a circle, this defines what we term a pentagon which, with diameters included, gives us a five-pointed star. This was the sacred symbol of the Greek world, and Pythagoras in particular. It was deemed to have mystical properties. This leads us onto that well known theorem of Pythagoras relating to the square on the hypotenuse. Perhaps the most well known triangle embodying this rule is a 3:4:5 triangle. This shown in Fig. 1 with an added circle whose centre is on the bisection of angle ABC. It turns out that its radius is $3/2$, again a number to remember for later. What is of special note to us here is that the ratio $PQ/CQ = 1.618034$. What is so special about this? It is, in fact, the number Phi, or ϕ , another Greek symbol. This is termed the *golden ratio* and can occur





everywhere where the number 5 is involved. It is $\phi = (1+\sqrt{5})/2$ which can readily be found in Nature in plant shapes and man-made constructions such as the Parthenon and, of particular interest to us, the Great Pyramid at Giza (see Fig. 2). The old relationship between π and ϕ as used by the Egyptians is $\pi = 4/\sqrt{\phi}$, which is not terribly good. I will share with you a much better relationship I have come up with, which is $\pi = 6.\phi^2/5$. This is accurate to laser accuracy, giving errors of less than 10 seconds of arc.

One last thing as regards 5- and 6-fold geometries: linking the two together is an approximate affair, as seen in Fig. 3. Although it looks good, the base angle of the pentagon triangle is not quite 72° as it should be, but is out by about 0.3° . It is nevertheless indicative of the closeness of these two shapes and has implications when we discuss fractal geometries.

Harmonics

Implicit in the above discussion has been the relationship of the relative dimensions of various lengths in geometric figures. All this brings us back to Pythagoras, for now we embark on another topic in which he was a prominent figure. This is the subject of harmonics, or the basis of musical scales. He began these studies with the innocuous technique of plucking a vibrating string and observing the change in its pitch with length variation. The name of the game here is to slide a bridge along a stretched string and see how the note varies with the position of the bridge (see Fig. 4). The most basic interval is, in fact, an octave, or simply 2:1 in frequency (half the length). In Crop Circles, lengths are the observables, usually the diameters of various circles within the formation. Now, there exist other whole number ratios that give us harmonious responses. In particular the most often occurring are - the fourth, a ratio 4:3 and the fifth, 3:2. Starting at the bottom of the octave and going up the 8 white notes on the piano gives:

C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
base			fourth	fifth			octave

The key ratio here is 3:2, a G on the musical scale. Its reciprocal is two thirds and is the number 666 (neglecting the decimal place), the "number of the beast" in mythology. The total chromatic scale of 12 black and white notes (two times one of our favourite numbers, 6) can be derived by raising $(3/2)$ to various powers and then scaling the result by repeatedly multiplying or dividing by 2 to coax the result into a single octave. From all this come two important ratios - $9:8$ or 1.125 , a tone on the scale, and $256:243$ or 1.053 , approximately a semitone on the scale. How does all this relate to our numbers cited above, namely π and ϕ ? Well, remembering we scale by 2 up or down, $\pi/2 = 1.57$ is a bit above a ratio for $G-3:2$. On the other hand, ϕ is near $8/5$, so these two numbers are embedded in the musical scale with varying degrees of accuracy.

Thus we can see the principles of finding musical ratios within the crop formations. We look at the relative sizes of various aspects of their dimensions and - hey presto! - more often than not, Nature plays music for us. In fact, it is not just the formations themselves that possess harmonic ratios: the energy lines to and from the formations are also scaled in this manner. A major energy line is made up of five individual lines. I compare these to a road. We have a double white line in the middle which I dowse as a positive line. Either side of this central line are two lines which are unidirectional in terms of energy flow. They correspond to the flow of traffic on the road and represent the kerb edges. Traffic can flow either way - likewise with the energy lines. Outside these main lines are on both sides the "edges of the pavements", which dowse as negative lines. Together, these

all make up 5 lines which, when viewed end-on (i.e. along an energy line), form a set of ratios which, when drawn as semicircles, show clearly the ratios involved (see Fig. 5).

Inside a formation dowsing reveals two distinct types of spider's web pattern. If twelve segments are detectable, then this corresponds to 12 semitones on the musical scale (one revolution constituting an octave) and constitutes 6-fold geometry, and the key ratio here is 2. Likewise, if 8 segments are found in the circle, then approximately one and a half revolutions are needed to make up an octave of 12 notes. This corresponds to a formation which is based on 5-fold geometry and hence ϕ is involved. Fig. 6 shows these harmonic circles with the octaves represented as spirals on a cone. This is exactly the way certain conical sea-shells are formed, since they too obey the musical scales during their growth. The nautilus is well known for its shape based on a *golden spiral*, related to ϕ .

Toroids and Fractals

In introducing the idea of musical scales in Crop Circles, it is implicitly assumed that vibration - and hence waves - are inherent in the process. Indeed, in their formation, various sightings have claimed wave-like motion in the crop-flattening process, likening this to the opening of a lady's fan. Not wishing to discuss the physics involved here, it is necessary to briefly indicate that this process is similar to waves moving around a doughnut or toroidal shaped object as seen in Fig. 7. Also shown are waves corresponding to 5- and 6-fold geometries, these being of particular interest to the Crop Circle phenomenon. These waves are contained in magnetic shells, just like the Van Allen radiation belts around the Earth. The direction of flow is linked to the flow of energy in the main earth energy lines and is controlled by the same law that regulates the direction of flow in electric motors. What is of interest is the fact that the geometry of the Crop Circles is dictated by the bifurcation of toroids into ever smaller toroids in a nested fashion just like Russian dolls and, indeed, the Van Allen belt themselves. This is our first indication of the phenomenon's link with fractal techniques or the splitting of shapes to form self-similar shapes nested within.

What is apparent from all of this is that there is an overall primary geometry which is programmable to form the shapes we see in the fields. What form this primary geometry takes can be seen in Fig. 8.

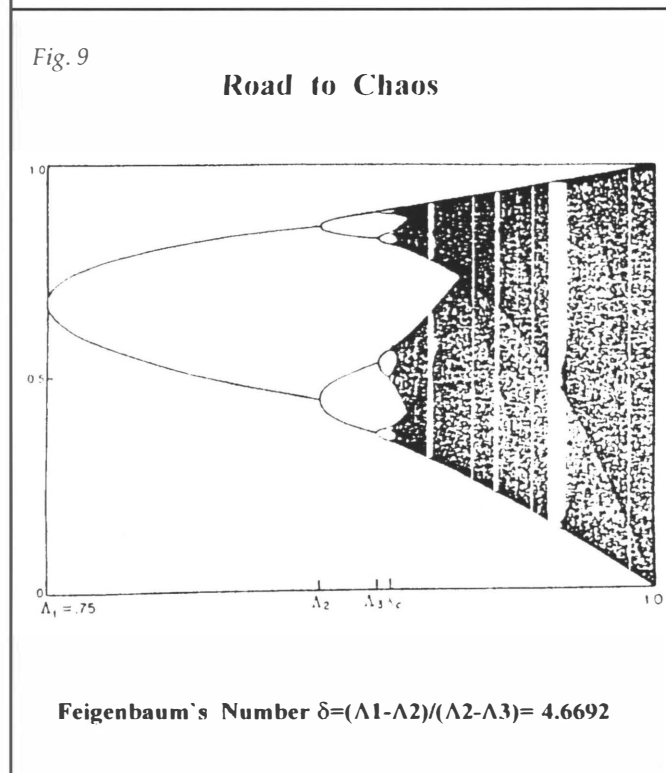
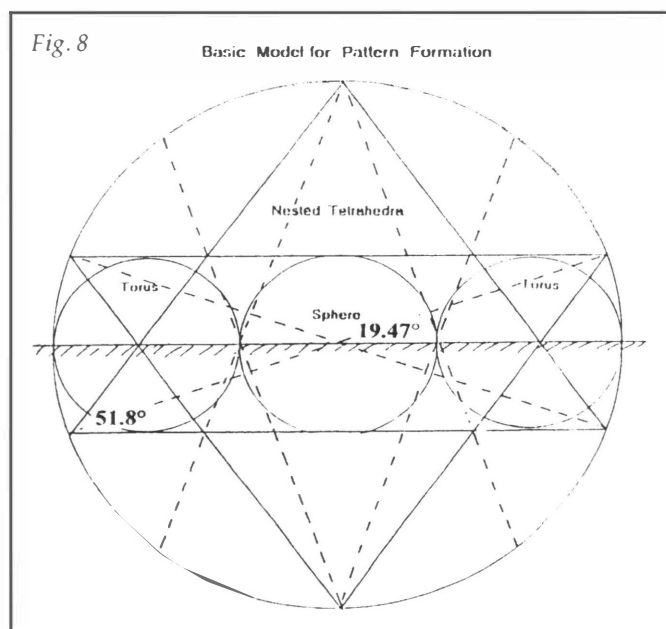
It is, in fact, based on our equilateral triangles we started off with. The basic triangular shape is related to the angles of the pyramids at Giza. These are formed into two intersecting tetrahedrons. Sandwiched between two triangular planes lies a toroid whose annular radius is one third that of the encompassing sphere. Within the toroid hole lies a central sphere of similar radius. These two shapes are what the topologists regard as the building blocks of Nature. This shape reflects that of the Earth plus its radiation belts with the latitude corresponding to that of the tetrahedral planes, namely 19.47° , being that at which the volcano Mauna Loa in Hawaii is located. This angle of latitude is also that corresponding to the Great Spot on Jupiter and Mount Olympus on Mars. In certain Crop Formations this angle has been measured with great accuracy and therefore is indicative of a universal law operating. It is also the angle corresponding to the "Kelvin wedge" in a ship's bow wave. This is the dividing line between chaos and order.

Now we can begin to see the links between Sacred Geometry, the modern ideas of Fractal Geometry as applied to Nature and the organising features of Chaos Theory. In this theory, a key number is the ratio of the separation of contiguous bifurcation points as a process moves towards chaos. This number has been found to be 4.6692 and is called the Feigenbaum number, δ , after its discoverer. Now we can relate all this to our sacred numbers.

We do not expect perfect relationships as we found with those between π and ϕ . However, very good approximations are identifiable. The first to note is that $\delta = \phi \cdot 2 / \ln 2$. This shows a relation between the musical scale numbers and δ .

Another musical link is the semitone ratio $8/9$, which, when equalled over the scale (i.e. intervals of equal temperament), gives $1/2^{1/3}$. This relates to fractals via $0.891 = 5 \cdot \delta / 6 - 3$. A more direct link from δ to ϕ is $\delta = 32 / \phi^4$. There are, in fact, lots of others linking in with π . One example is $\pi = 1 + 10 / \delta$.

That all these geometries are linked is not surprising. Nature has a profound technique for linking its factors together. What we are discovering in the Crop Circle scene are these numerical relationships. These are being achieved by integrating the unlikely topics of Sacred Geometry, musical harmonics, the basic geometries of mathematics - the sphere and the toroid - and new ideas in Chaos Theory and Fractal Geometry. A few years ago I would have said this was ludicrous, but now the Numeronics are plainly there for all to see.



LOOKING AT CROP CIRCLES

Richard Andrews gives us the benefit of his experience in this first part of a close look at certain aspects of crop formations we should be aware of

TODAY MANY PEOPLE are on different agendas and looking at circles from their own perspectives. This has precluded them from information that is staring at them from the floor pattern - i.e. lodging, damage etc. What I want to show is only part of the way we look at crop circles.

You need to clear your mind before starting to examine a formation, otherwise you will already have decided what it is without any information. Remember, those who know the least get very agitated and start to defend their cause without listening to or enquiring about what others are finding. Just when you think you know - you don't! So, with this in mind, let us look quietly at how to approach and look at crop circles.

About some of the crops

Linseed - when in flower, is a light blue and usually today there are short-stem varieties.

Oilseed rape - has a yellow flower and can be from half a meter to two meters high, depending on the variety. This causes problems for many people because they haven't seen what we call "laid by the phenomenon". The stems, which can be as thick as your thumb, should be bent at 90° near the centre of the circle - not broken, snapped off, scratched etc., but still in the round. The stalks shouldn't show damage at all, except where people may have trodden on them. The stalks at the outer perimeter of a circle aren't bent at such an acute angle, but are still laid low. A broken stem can still keep on growing even if only one eighth of it is still left undamaged. It can also be broken below the surface of the ground. Have you noticed that sometimes approximately half of the plants have straight roots and half have them bent at 90°? This bending of the root can be caused by stones or hard objects in the ground. Don't take anything for granted. Things are not always what they seem.

Cereals (barley, wheat, oats etc.) - when laid by the phenomenon, you will notice that the straw is laid from the roots and not knuckled about a quarter of an inch above ground level (which happens when it is force-bent by mechanical means). Some straws are stiffer than others. Barley is the softest, generally. When we have a rook- or crow-laid circle, it will only be in green barley, not other crops, as the rooks like barley in the soft-to-firm stage (i.e. green). The barley won't be laid low unless it is already wind-damaged, which is what has enticed the birds down in the first place. What you will see otherwise is the crop bent at about two-thirds height, seemingly plaited, with little or no grain left on the straws. (And look underneath and on top for bird droppings.) The reason for the plaiting being so far from the ground is that when the bird flies in it lands with its wings spread out so that it doesn't fall to the ground and can work nearer the head of the crop. It then pecks one stalk at a time, from left to right, leaving a plaited canopy about two-thirds up the crop.

Examining a formation

First of all, get permission from the farmer to enter a pattern. When permission is granted, your mind will be free to concentrate on the information in front of you, and not be distracted from the work you are there for by the worry of being told off. Make sure you approach the circle on the best "tramline" (tractor wheel tracks) to enter the circle. Identify the

crop you are in - i.e. wheat, barley, oats, rape, linseed etc. This will help you understand the pattern better when you see it.

When you arrive at the crop circle, spend some time looking at the parts you can see from where you are in the tramline. Note the lay of the floor pattern. Are there any entry-marks in the crop? (This is more important when first at the circle; if it is later, look for damage, added pieces etc.) Then enter, and start a methodical scan, beginning from the centre of the pattern. Observe the centre closely, as this may reveal more than you think. In the south of England you are mainly on chalk soil. This has a greenish tinge where it has been exposed to the weather. The centre may show crushing of the chalk and smudging of this green tinge. Also, you may find a bluish "bloom" (fine coating) on the stalks. This is also easily smudged or scraped away. If there is disturbance to the green tinge on the chalk and/or bloom on the stalks, this indicates mechanical damage - i.e. some instrument has been used in the circle's manufacture.

I have had the privilege of being in circles before they were damaged, which does give a different view - but since 1990 many people who are interested only in being "first in" and showing people round and little else tend to spoil the floor pattern's information.

Before 1990 we had observed changes in some of the patterns - i.e. some two weeks after the circle had appeared - which were quite stark. In 1988 at Corhampton were three circles which were swirled clockwise when the pattern arrived. About two weeks later there were 7 rings and 48 radial lines visible in each circle. This sort of thing still happens today in some circles that have been left alone, but popular ones are defaced before changes are easily found. I do go to circles after they have been harvested, when many more details can be found. (The term "circle" is used here to cover any configuration in crops.)

If you would like any further information on the work I am doing, please write to me c/o *The Cerealogist*.

(Part 2, in next issue: Getting Down to Finer Details in Crop Circles.)

CROP FORMATIONS 1995

An A5 booklet featuring details and graphics of around 150 formations from 1995 is available from:

John Sayer
Hillview
Abbotts Ann
Andover SP11 7BA

Prices: (incl. p&p) UK - £3.50 , elsewhere - £4.00

Cheques made payable to "J. Sayer"

THE GREAT BASS CLEF

John Haddington ponders this year's bonus for the visitors to Stonehenge

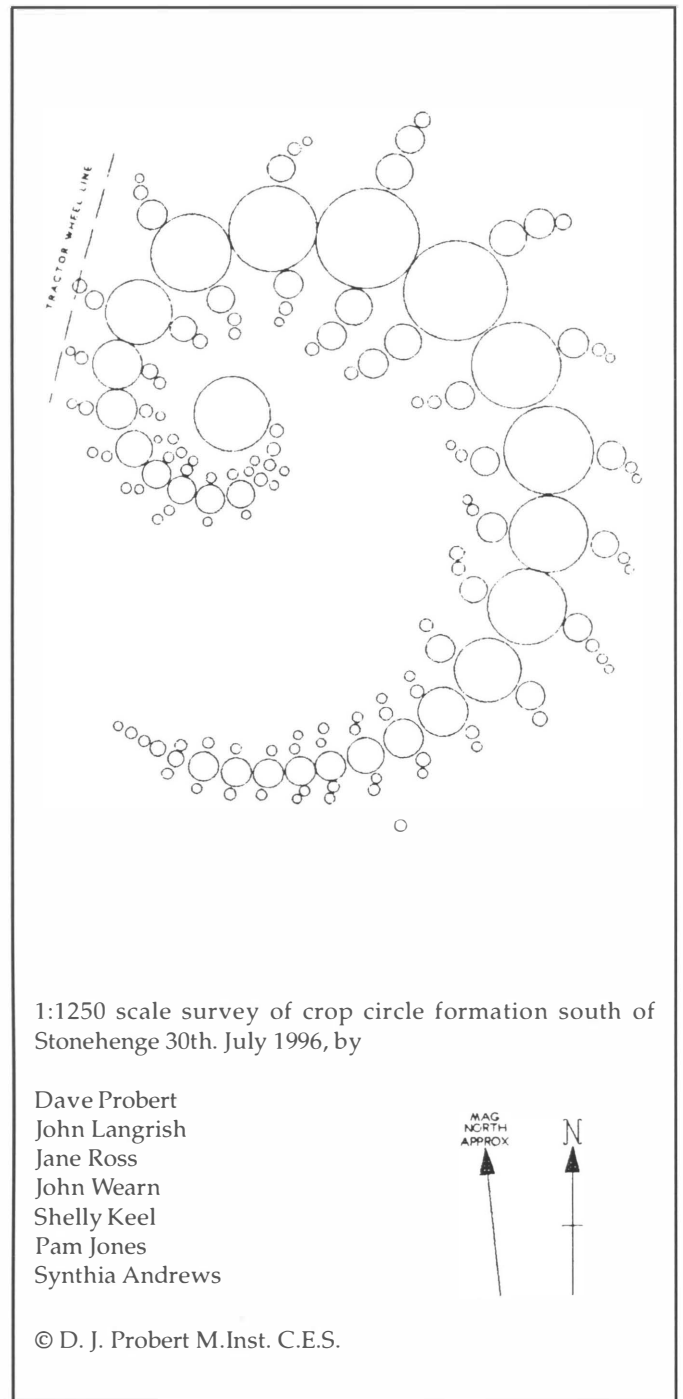
EVERY YEAR I have hoped for something to come along to confound the detractors and sceptical observers of the crop circle phenomenon. However each year there has always been room for them to manoeuvre and decry the splendid designs in the fields as "obvious human artefacts" - "too rough" - "too smooth" - "known" to have been made by a variety of individuals or teams of clandestine artists. The events that occurred first of all at Alton Barnes and then at Stonehenge this year have put a stop to this nonsense.

I was awaiting the event at Stonehenge with great confidence as there had been a variety of signs that a formation would indeed appear there this year. I had secretly hoped that it would happen during the Solstice season as the presence of large numbers of Wiltshire Police in the four mile exclusion zone would have made the undetected human creation of a large formation close to Stonehenge well nigh impossible. I am at present engaged in a photographic project at Stonehenge for English Heritage, and although I obviously could not gain access to the great temple during that time, I managed to position myself on top of the barrow half a mile away and directly opposite the Midsummer Sunrise on the 22nd. and 24th. of June this year. Dawn on the 22nd. of June was spectacular. There was an absolutely clear and cloudless sky and a slight mist around the stones. I was using a 600 mm. lens that enables a full frame picture of Stonehenge in a vertical shot so that the great globe of the sun can be caught suspended over the temple at the critical moment.

Just before the sun hit the horizon the whole atmosphere veritably sizzled with electricity. I looked up for some reason, and there high in the sky directly above Stonehenge was a very bright star-like object. As I looked at it, the star did the most elegant curve in the sky and promptly vanished. The whole thing lasted only a few seconds but added such magic to what was already a most uplifting occasion. Only two of my pictures that morning were any good, as the sun completely blinded the lens as it rose above the horizon. I had a distinct feeling that this little star was the forerunner of greater things to come. I had confided in the director of Stonehenge, Miss Clews Everard, that this would certainly be the year that Stonehenge would get a most wonderful crop circle.

The reason for my confidence was first of all, this is year eight in the geometric progression of designs and Stonehenge has an eight-fold geometry. Secondly, in 1994 the second great "scorpion" (part of the group of the three circle formations that represented the three aspects of Artemis the ancient Earth/Moon Goddess) was aligned with Stonehenge and had eleven circles on its tail. These circles stood for months in the year and as the "scorpion" arrived on the 16th. July eleven months added on to this date gives the 16th. June or the start of the Solstice season, thus indicating Stonehenge, the primary site for observing the Solstice in this country. Last year would not have been an appropriate time for a Stonehenge crop circle for it was the year of seven, or that of the sun. What an amazingly hot and sunny summer that was, and of course there were all those formations that were to do with the Solar System and one other that was to do with Apollo the Sun God. This was the Lichfield formation. It represented the snake and the Omphalos - a symbol of Apollo that is to be found on ancient Greek coinage from Sardis in Asia Minor.

This year while visiting the Spoleto music festival at the beginning of July, I visited a building in the Duomo square that had an exhibition of paintings in the upper rooms. On entering

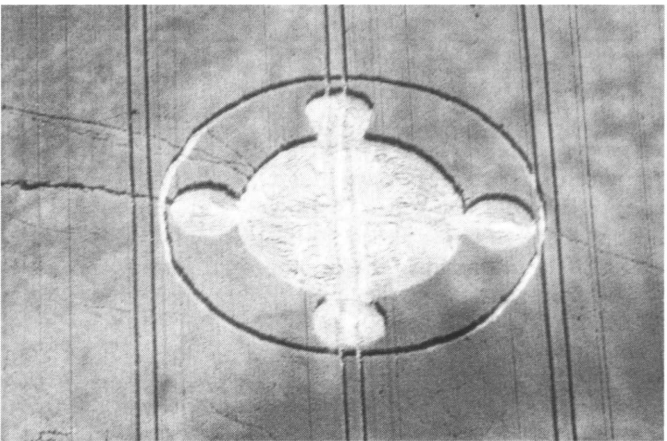
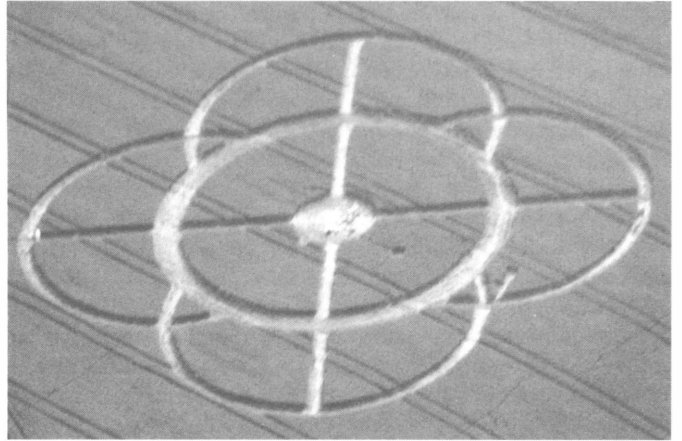
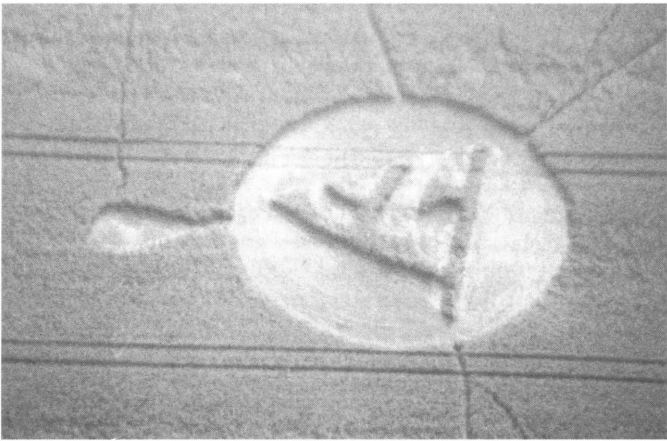
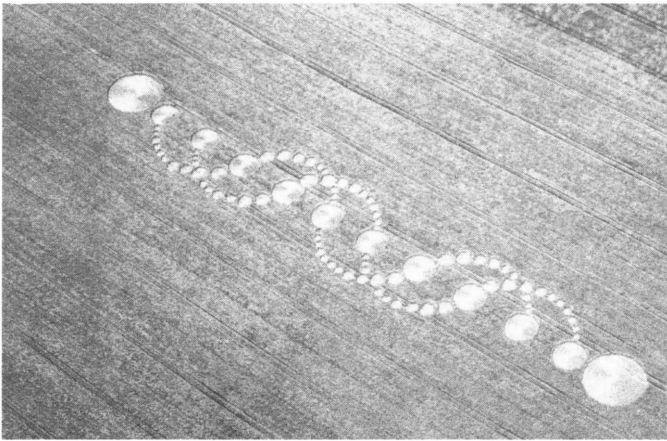
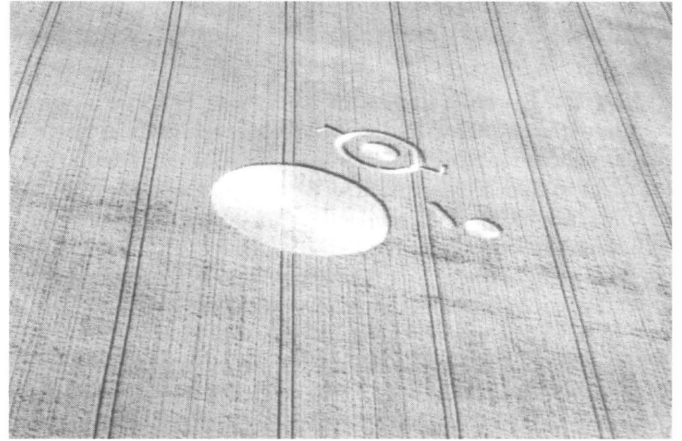
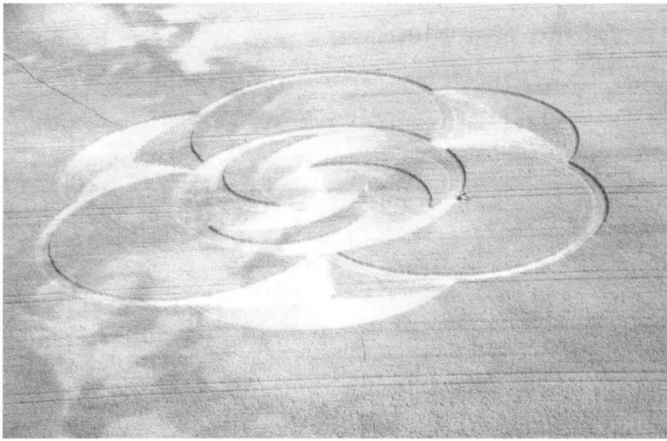


this mini palazzo I was confronted by a 1400 AD shrine to Artemis. A spark of inspiration then came to me. The Cathedral or Duomo at the far end of the square was constructed from the stones of an early temple to Artemis. On close inspection of the stones in the old bell tower there were indeed many of her attributes carved into a variety of these stones. One stone had the bull's head and rosettes, another had a stag, another a peacock, and at the entrance to the Duomo there is a sculpted lion with a benign expression.

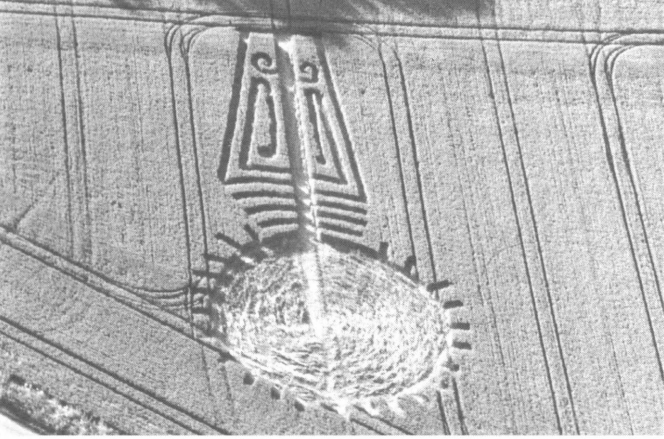
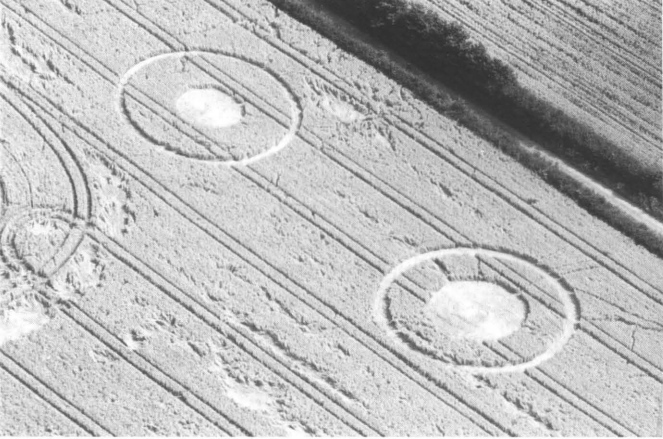
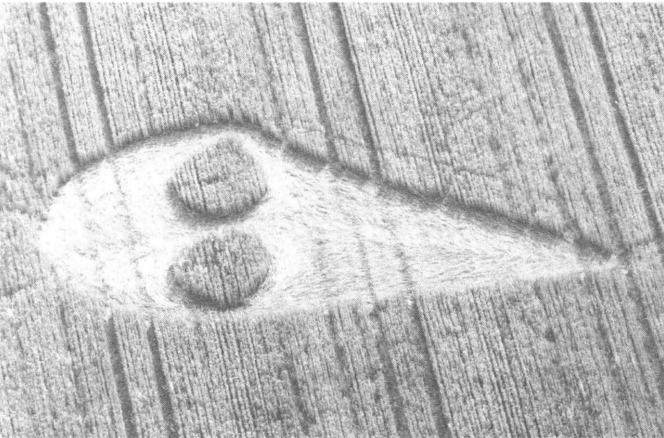
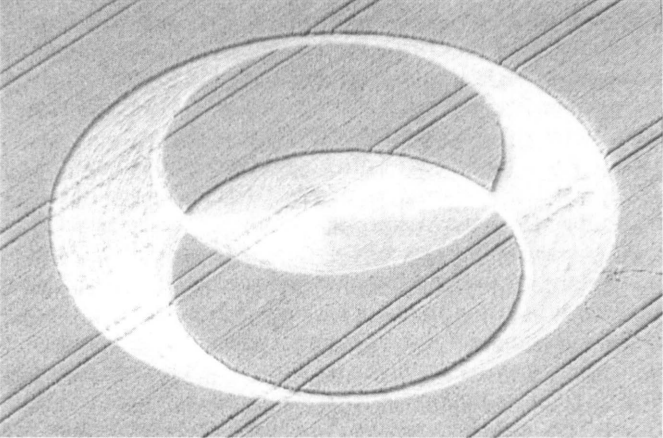
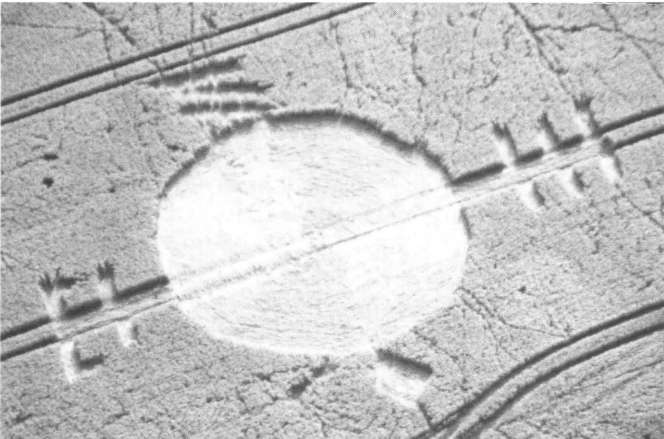
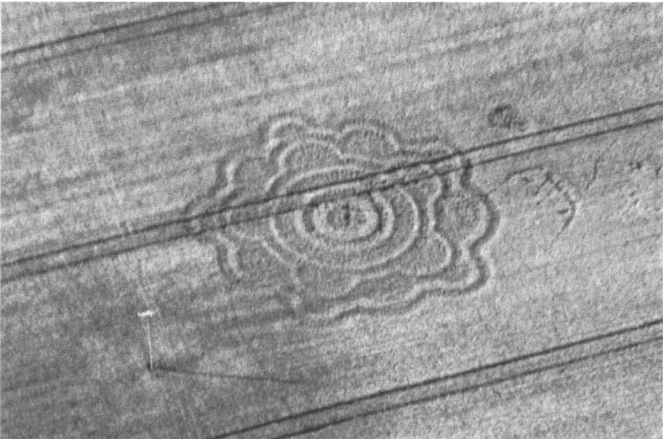
One of Artemis's titles is "The Lady of the Wild Things". Can it be a coincidence that the most well known song of Reg

(cont'd. on p. 16)

PHOTO GALLERY



1996 PART ONE



OF THINGS SEEN IN THE SKY...

Busty Taylor retraces his involvement in UFOs and crop circles

Presley's band The Troggs was "Wild Thing"? Again, is it a coincidence that I arrived back from Italy on the afternoon of July 7th? I very nearly went straight down to Stonehenge but instead visited the Barge Inn and Michael Glickman at Etchilhampton, to see what had happened in my absence. The news of the Great Helix had, of course, not filtered through so I drove home the following day. On Tuesday I got news of the Stonehenge event and immediately set off to photograph it from the air. What a magnificent sight greeted me as we flew over the field. It was hard to believe that such a thing could have been made undetected and so close to the road and, indeed, Stonehenge itself. Later, however, as the story unfolded and the truth emerged that not only had this formation been made in the daytime but in thirty five minutes maximum, it became clear that the phenomenon had gone one better than I could ever have wished for.

But what was it exactly? The "Julia set" according to some, but there had to be more than that to it. It was not until the arrival of the Windmill Hill formation that it became clear that it was following the Fibonacci sequence of: 1 - 3 - 5 - 8 - 13 - 21 - 34 etc. This mathematical sequence is the discovery of Leonardo Fibonacci who lived in the 13th. Century. Its terms occur in the natural world in many botanical species (particularly in those plants whose flowers have petals or scales) and are arranged in the form of a logarithmic spiral. This is, of course, the shape taken by the great helix that has appeared at Stonehenge. This sequence was accomplished both internally and as whole figures. There were 34 circles making up the spine of the Stonehenge formation, and each of the three arms of the Windmill Hill formation had respectively eleven circles, with the third arm having twelve main circles; 34 again. At the end of each arm there were seventeen grapeshot circles on two arms and nineteen on the third. $1+3+5+8=17$. By dividing a number in the sequence by the preceding number you obtain the number 1.618, which is the golden mean. This does not work for the lesser numbers in the sequence, but once you pass the number 144 or 12 squared, it works every time.

Fibonacci at every turn, but where does this lead us? A thought struck me. Harmonics. Musical scales? The diatonic scale? Maybe the Stonehenge formation is also a Bass Clef. I consulted one or two musicians, showing them the aerial photograph. They all thought that this proposition was pretty good, and they had a consensus of opinion that this is the Bass Clef in F.

Following this discussion I sent some e-mail to Prof. Gerald Hawkins. He replied with an interesting historical point: the diatonic scale had first been used as a peel of church bells in the Middle Ages.

F for Fibonacci, or F the ancient symbol for Mercurius in the shape of a large Nautilus shell in the same field as the two snails of 1991. But there is more. If the sequence follows through to the five and the eight and the place names where these formations appear follow on as before then we will have the four elements. Earth = STONEhenge, Air = WINDmill Hill, Water = ?????, Fire = ??????????

Water and Fire have yet to come to complete the equation, but as I write there is still time and a few more weeks of harvest in the North.

Thus it is evident that the phenomenon is demonstrating yet more harmonies of Nature, and it seems almost as if something, or rather somebody, is about to burst into song, a song of rejoicing in the wonders of the Cosmos.

WILD THING!
I GIVE YOU EVERYTHING.
BECAUSE I LOVE YOU.

MY INVOLVEMENT WITH UFOs began at an early age, when I was at primary school in Thruxton. One summer's day I witnessed hundreds of little balls in the sky and these were all very, very high. Consider - in 1948 if anything was flying high it would be leaving vapour trails. These didn't leave any vapour trails, but they were playing tag and chasing one another. These were hundreds of miniature silver balls at a very high altitude, and there were one or two large ones in there as well, but not very many - they were mostly little teeny ones. And they were coming from the north-west, going to the south-east. Of course, later on during my research I came across quite a few reports, including footage, of silver objects that have been captured on film and video around the world. That's the earliest recollection that I have on the UFO side of things.

Not long after that my father, who worked for the Ministry of Defence at the time as a crane-driver, was with some colleagues when they witnessed a stationary object in the sky - and, of course, the talk of the Roswell incident was still in everybody's mind and people were seeing UFOs. And what they did was to line up the crane like a gun-sight. Now, the old-fashioned crane was just a simple jib with a pulley over the top and a pulley at the bottom. And a guy stood behind the crane and he lined up the two pulleys like a gun-sight on this object, to see if it was going to move. They left it there while they had their tea-break and the object sat absolutely stationary in that position for over ten minutes. And it proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that it wasn't a weather-balloon, which a lot of people said it could have been - because it would have moved, and it didn't. Of course, while they were talking away, it just vanished. Literally vanished. So that was another incident at a very young age.

Not long after that, while playing late one night at Weyhill I witnessed what I would say was a "scanner" type light. We were out looking across the farmer's fields, and coming through the trees about 800 yards away you could see a light that was literally right across your peripheral vision, left and right. As it was crossing the field this light could only be seen coming along the ground. It was about a metre wide, just like a band - and we had just enough time to say, "Coo, look at that," and then it passed us, so to speak, as it came across like a line of light on the ground. And we turned around and watched it go across the buildings behind us. It was just like a scanner-type thing and in those days, of course, I don't know if anyone could say they'd seen this kind of light. We couldn't see where it came from or where it was going, but it just literally went across the ground behind us.

Soon after that I moved up to the village of Quarley, which is not far from Thruxton airfield. It was some time in October/November, in the early fifties. We were indoors one night. We had an old Rayburn fire and we were listening to the radio and all of a sudden the fire started to glow as if something was vacuuming it up the chimney. At the same time as this started to happen, we heard this noise, which was similar to the early Sputniks - "dee, dee-dee, dee, dee-dee" etc. At first it sounded like it was outside the building, but as the fire drew on louder, it started to increase in noise as well. In other words, as the fire drew louder, the noise got louder. The object, whatever it was -

we were all looking at one another, wondering what the hell was going on - passed right over the house. The fire at this time was drawing like a furnace. The noise was at its loudest point this time. It then passed over the house and went off from the east to the west. The noise from the fire went down and at the same time the object's noise got less and less.

Not long after that the Sputniks were put up and we could see what satellites looked like, and we used to go out and watch them. And I asked my father a very simple question not long after this: "What would you do, dad, if a spaceship landed out in the field behind us?" And he said, "I'd go with 'em." I asked what he meant by going with them. He said, "Well, if they've got the technology to do that, son, we'd be far better off getting in there and going with them. Just imagine how it's all going mad on this planet. You'd be able to go anywhere you like. Boundless power."

Now, he was a radio ham. He'd built his own crystal set at the age of 14 and he was a self-taught electrician. He understood electronics and could work on radios and TV sets. This was all early in the fifties. When I'd got my driving licence I started to teach people to drive in 1961.

My grandmother lived at Fox Farm, just past Amport House. I was sitting in her house one day and I could hear this low-pitched resonant hum. This has stuck in my mind all my life. I said to her, "What's that noise?" and she just turned around and said, "That's the ley lines talking to you, son." I asked what ley lines were and she said, "You will understand one day." And it's stuck in my mind ever since, that she just simply said it so off the cuff: "Never mind. It's there and you will understand." And that's all she ever said about it.

Now, coming up through the seventies there were a lot of UFO reports in the national press, especially round the Salisbury and Warminster area, about these mysterious objects. And there were one or two shown on the TV at the time. While I was driving the car with pupils *we* began to witness things as well. The next notable incident I can quite honestly say was astounding. It was about 1977 and I was teaching people to drive - it was November again and a lovely moonlit, starry night. A good observation night. We were coming down into Bishopdown, which is on the east side of Salisbury, and while we were going down a slope across the valley to the right we could see Porton Down. On this particular night everything was switched on at the camp and you could see all the surveillance lights. All the buildings had lights. Everything was lit up.

I was looking there, and at the top right-hand corner of the windscreen a very fast object came out of the side in an arc. It came down the windscreen towards the A30, and it was just light enough, with the starlight, for us to see the far horizon. Now, this object came down below the far horizon and it followed the contours of the ground and went straight towards one of the big buildings they had there - down in an arc, along

the ground and towards the building in the space of about three seconds. And as it got to the building it slowed down, and as it slowed down it literally went out. By the time it stopped, it was out. And the people in the car with me said, "What the hell was that? Did you see it as well?" They all saw it. There were three people in the car and they all witnessed it, because we were talking about the UFOs that had been in the paper and we were all looking round. That was about 1977.

In 1969, by the way, while I was coming back from Salisbury - this was about September time - around seven in the evening while it was still light, on the northern horizon as we were passing Middle Wallop airfield I noticed a very bright moon-like object. It looked like the moon, sitting just above the horizon, and which, considering it was still daylight, was very, very bright. And I thought, it can't be the moon - not normally in *that* position, coming up on the *northern* horizon. I kept watching it as we were going up and down the dips going back towards Andover.

A Mr. Bacon, who I'd just taught to drive at that time, also saw this object and reported it to the police, and they in turn admitted they'd had numerous reports of it. This was in 1969 and no-one realised it then, but looking through the UFO books now you can find this particular object, which seems to occur on a very regular basis and it actually looks like the moon, but very large.

Now, going through the eighties: again at Porton Down I witnessed another object sitting there as we were coming up the A30. We took a u-turn to go off to Pitton. We were coming up a slope and an orange ball was sitting in the sky above us and it seemed to have a cone of light underneath it, which had bars going across it. And the interesting thing about the bars was the fact that it was a light coloured bar and then a dark bar - in other words, if you look at the keyboard on a piano, this was the effect. But even more interesting was that these bars were stepping down to the ground in a series of jerks, similar to the flicker you get when you move your fingers in front of a television. And my mate said, "Come on! Put your foot down and let's get up the road and get a look at this!" Of course, as soon as we entered the cone of light it just vanished - and that's a mistake I said I'd never repeat. Once you see the object you should stop in the most convenient place possible and observe. Do not make the mistake of trying to get as close as you can. That was in 1980.

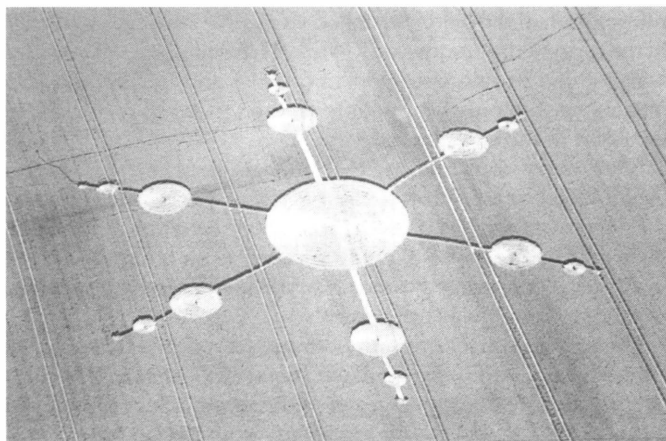
Some time later another object came out of the sky, flickering through the clouds, looking like a car headlight. It was going on and off as it was coming down. This was near Andover and it went down in the Chilbolton area, which is where I saw my first crop circle in 1985. I've had numerous other sightings, but, as I say, in 1985 I got involved with my first crop circle - which is where we'll pick up next time.

PHOTO GALLERY KEY

(pages 14 - 15)

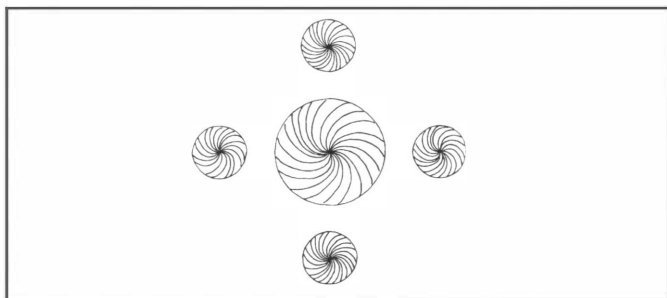
(A) Littlebury Green, Essex (B) Haddenham, Cambs. - J. Baker / (C) Alton Priors, Wilts. (D) West Overton Hill, Wilts. (E) Devizes, Wilts. - J. Sayer / (F) Bower Hinton, Somerset (G) Hannington, Hants. (H) Clarken Green, Hants. (I) Goodworth Clatford, Hants. (J) Middleton, Hants. (K) Ashbury, Oxon - B. Taylor / (L) Avebury, Wilts. (M) Somerton, Somerset - L. Pringle (N) Clanfield, Hants. (O) Sibson, Cambs. (P) East Oakley, Hants. - J.J. Evendon

Right: Oliver's Castle, Wilts. - B. Taylor



PROJECT "VISION" 1996

Lars Uwe Ittig experiments with the mental and spiritual aspects of circle formation



MY INTEREST IN crop circles began in the summer of '93 when I had some UFO sightings while making a crop circle symbol. I realised that the crop circles were no joke, and in the following years I laid out some "forgeries" with the permission of farmers. On the one hand I wanted to repeat the UFO sightings which I had had in '93 and on the other, I wanted to compare my own creations with the crop circle symbols in England. As a result I can say that no UFOs returned in '94 and '95 (except for one small light which appeared in June '94 while I was laying out a circle, and which flew in a zig-zagging way about us - but no one was sure whether it was a UFO or satellite).

The second result came from a study of the aerial photos a friend of mine took of the symbols I had laid out. By comparison, these never had the beauty or perfection of the symbols in England. Furthermore, it was very difficult to lay out complex symbols in the dark of night. You cannot really see what you are doing there because you can only see on the horizontal plane. For exact work you would need to also see from above, but that is not possible. Lastly, I can say that it is very exhausting to press down the crop for some circles because you have to do it very quickly (the dark period of night is very short) - you need some hours to lay out a symbol of a maximum length of nearly 30 metres.

So I began to think about the power which could cause these spiralling circles in the ripening crops. I came to the conclusion that these symbols have a mental and spiritual message - so could they be caused by mental energies from a level where this is the usual kind of communication? That was the simple question.

For the new experiment I chose a field near the Extern Stones, an important and historical place for Germany. No one except myself and some members of the FGK (Scientific Group of Crop Circle Researchers, in Germany) knew the exact location of the field for this project. I then wrote to many different newspapers and magazines in Germany asking them to print a request for volunteers for the project, to whom I wanted to send a photograph of the field which had stuck on it black paper circles in the form of the "requested" symbol (see diagram). The notice was printed in two newspapers (in Kiel and Berlin) and two magazines, but only four people phoned to say they wanted to take part in the experiment.

(One angry man told me that only brilliant people like Uri Geller could create a crop circle symbol by mental energies, and the Parapsychological Institute in Freiburg held the opinion that the experiment was as likely to succeed as an attempt to twist the Eiffel Tower in Paris through 30° by mental energy - in other words, to them it was not possible.)

The mental concentration was targetted on this field and on an exact date - 13th. July - when the symbol should appear. I had the idea that the appearance of the crop circle could maybe be seen and filmed by a night camera (why not?).

I was invited to take part in a television discussion programme on UFOs to be recorded in Dresden on 26th. June and broadcast by ARD on 6th. August, and spoke about my crop circle project. I stayed for two days in Dresden and travelled back on 29th. June.

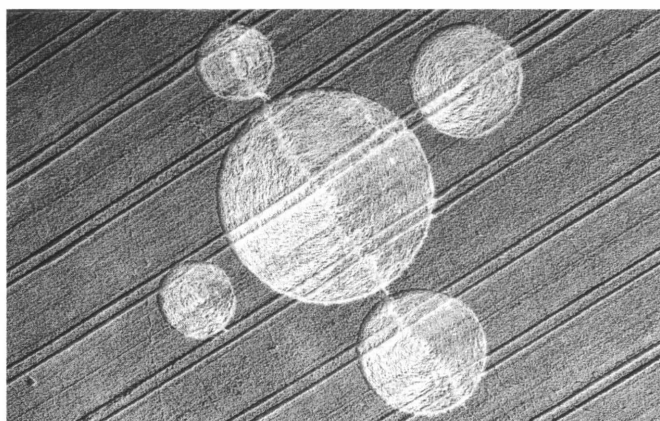
The day before I went to Dresden a woman had phoned me because she wanted to take part in the mental concentration on my symbol. I sent her the sketch and the photos of the Extern Stones and the field. On Monday, 1st. July I received a letter from her dated 28th. June: she was able to visualise things when she meditated with closed eyes and on 27th. June had meditated on the symbol.

While she visualised the sketch of the symbol she suddenly saw a fire-wheel in her mind. The wheel began to move slowly, anticlockwise, but then became faster and faster. She began to see four small circles as small fire-wheels around the big fire-wheel, although they were rather indistinct by comparison. Presently she was able to see a time of the clock before the visualisation ended. Very, interesting, I thought.

On 2nd. July I took the train to visit the farmer who owns the field near the Extern Stones. The weather was very bad - it was raining - and when I met the farmer I asked him not to harvest the field too soon. He suddenly took me into the garden and pointed to a field on a hill. He asked me, "What's up there?" I was really shocked. It was the crop circle formation which we wanted in another field - and this formation was huge! It had been first seen by the farmer on 29th. June, after a night of continuous rain. The field is about 900 metres north-west of the project field. The main circle (see photo) was 30m. diameter, while the right hand side and bottom circles were 15m. and the top and left hand side circles 11 m. diameter. The top, right and bottom circles were separated from the main circle by 1 m. while the left circle (somewhat out of position) was 3m. away from it. There was a 1.10m. grapeshot circle further to the left of this satellite.

When you stood in the circles you could see that the energy which had formed them had not been very strong: the crop was bent at an angle of 20-25° (and not broken, as in my forgeries). There were some standing stalks in the formation, which was very amazing.

What about the theory that crop circles are formed by mental energies - a result of the fact that these symbols show mental and spiritual processes for the human being? It would be a good idea to repeat this experiment in South England, because there are more people who want to take part in this "mental forming". It is no accident, I am certain, but was the enormous mental energies of our minds which formed these crop circles.



HUMS, STONES AND CIRCLES

Ronald Hill investigates the humming often heard near standing stones and crop formations

WHILST CARRYING OUT investigations into anomalies and phenomena on the borders of science and the paranormal it is always most gratifying when one comes across a linkage between seemingly disparate areas of interest.

In cooperation with a group of investigators in the USA, Sweden and Holland I have been pursuing some research into the "Taos Hum". This is a low frequency hum which has been heard all over England in various places since 1958, and has since been reported worldwide. At Taos, a town in New Mexico, many residents have heard it since 1991 with reported mental and physical problems caused by the incessant sound. This hum, as detected in America and Sweden, has a frequency of around 76 Hertz per second and although it can be heard by some people, others in the same vicinity can hear nothing. Likely sources have included underground gas pipelines, steelworks chimneys and ventilation plant, aircraft and diesel engines, and other more esoteric causes. Official explanations given are either that hearers are suffering from tinnitus (a ringing in the ears) or imagination! The prime candidate, however, appears to be low frequency submarine communications which are around 76 Hz/sec in frequency (somewhat higher in pitch than the 50 Hz electric mains hum that we are all familiar with in one way or another).

In order to determine whether the hum has an electromagnetic component, I have made recordings of the low frequency magnetic fields at various places in England. Somewhat to my surprise I discovered that a 76 Hz electromagnetic field was present in the Avenue at Avebury. Subsequent frequency spectrum analysis showed that the strength of this 76 Hz field was actually greater than the 50 Hz power mains hum, which is present practically everywhere.

The field at 7' away from the base of the particular standing stone where the recording was made was weaker than it was right next to the stone. Recordings made at other places in

Avebury showed quite different results from the above and from each other, but in each case the 76 Hz energy field was present. The dotted line in the graphs below shows this quite clearly.

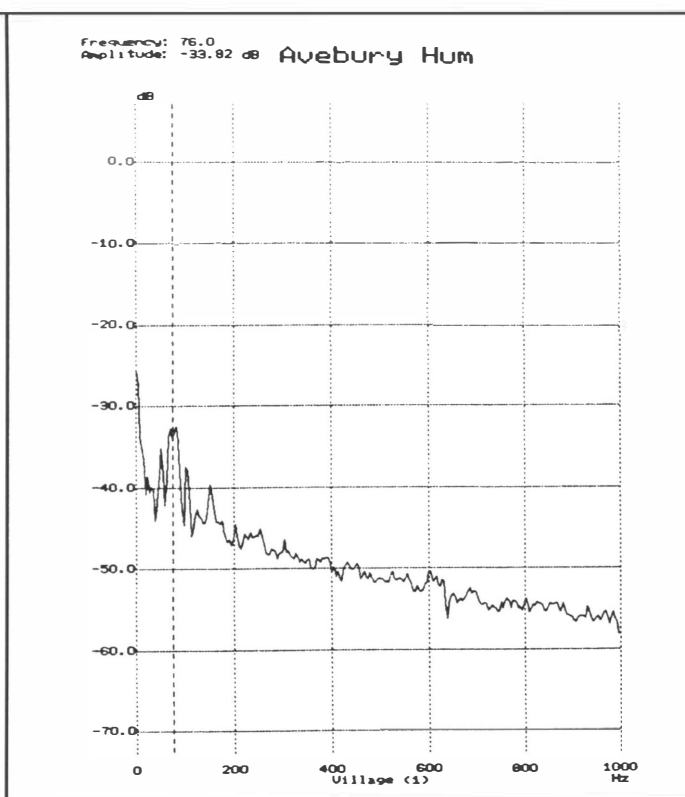
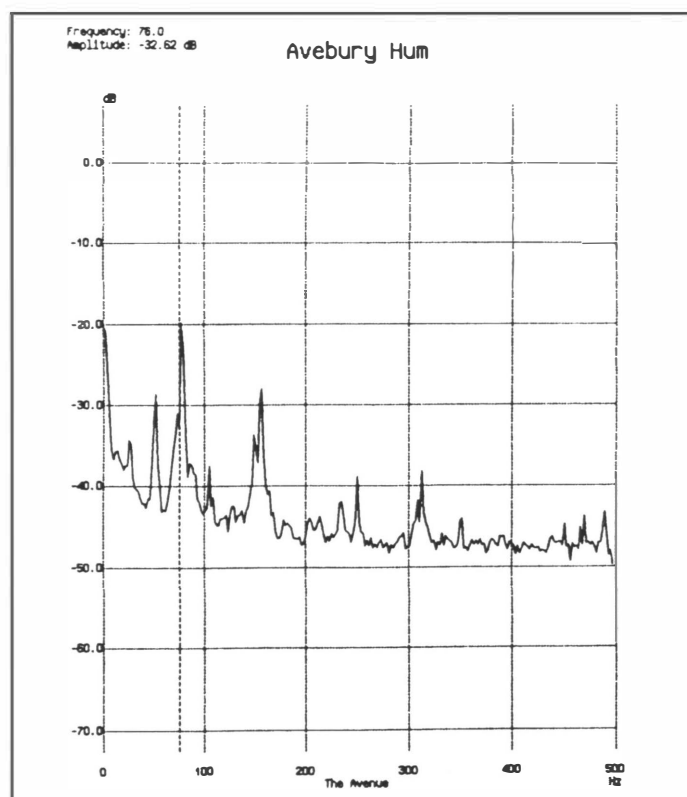
Further investigations have shown that the 76 Hz field can be recorded at Dunwich on the East coast and in open areas, away from houses and industry, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Now for the linkage. When I played recordings of the hum to someone who had seen anomalous lights in the sky on several occasions near the Essex coast, she immediately exclaimed, "That's the hum I heard on the night I saw a UFO!" That part of Essex has become a UFO hotspot during the last year and, coincidentally, the County Council has recently received many calls from residents in villages around the area who complained about a humming sound - once again, some people could hear it whilst others in the same place were quite literally being driven to distraction by it.

People who have been in the vicinity of a newly formed crop circle have often claimed that they have heard a hum; similarly, physiological effects such as nausea and headaches, have affected some of those who have entered a formation. It has now been well established that low frequency sound waves can cause symptoms such as these - indeed, low frequency sound has been seriously considered for use as an offensive weapon.

Likewise, UFO reports often relate that the witness was aware of low-pitched humming noises and subsequent physiological effects. It would seem that we may now have evidence linking this hum with sites associated with Standing Stones, UFO appearances, Lights in the Sky and, possibly, military activities.

As a footnote (and not wishing to imply any conspiracy theory), it is interesting that tape recordings of the hum and data printouts sent to the US almost inevitably disappear without trace and never reach their destination - yet the same information sent at the same time to countries in Europe gets there intact within days.



LETTERS

Equinox Sphinx

From Christine Rhone

Few things are more convenient than taking a book, opening it up literally at random and finding, as the very first sentence seen on the page, the exact information one was looking for. These coincidences are little gifts of the library angel, who is known to haunt libraries and bookshops, but who like many spirits, chooses her own time to appear.

The library angel may have guided my hand to open Bauval and Hancock's *Keeper of Genesis* to page fifty-nine, where the authors state that the Great Sphinx of Giza is a marker of the equinox. More than just marking it in an ordinary way, they say, the Sphinx is an excellent equinoctial marker, because it lies exactly along the east-west axis of the Giza necropolis and its eyes are gazing straight ahead at sunrise on the equinox of spring.

This reading of the Great Sphinx's archeoastronomical meaning happens to coincide exactly with Jean Richer's decoding of star symbolism in art and architecture. In all his work, and not only in *Sacred Geography of the Ancient Greeks*, he interprets the image of the sphinx as a symbol of the equinoctial axis and in particular of the spring equinox. While he did not make a detailed study of Egyptian antiquities or geomancy, he did propose that the Great Sphinx was an equinoctial marker. This equinox sphinx equation is consistent with his studies of many other sphinx representations, found on architectural pediments and portals, coffers, statuettes and pottery throughout the ancient world.

The choice of imagery in the art of antiquity was not arbitrarily chosen for pictorial or decorative effect, but for cosmological reasons. From colossal monuments to small vases and jewellery, both imagery and layout functioned as symbolic referents to space on earth and among the stars. The knitting together of these kinds of space in the work of art was an act of cosmological significance that was central to the stability of ancient societies.

Richer's tables of symbolic interpretation may be applied fruitfully to most of western art through to the Byzantine period. The underlying system of star symbolism in art and architecture was so widespread and consistent because astral beliefs, manifested in religion, art, and landscape engineering were a common denominator among all the great ancient civilizations. The image of the sphinx was used to represent the equinox, and especially the spring equinox, all the way through to the 5th century AD, when, in Byzantine art, it was replaced by the peacock.

One that almost got away - Surrey's secret circle

From Mark Herbert

Every day thousands of people travel on the M25 around London, so when I happened to notice a crop circle on my way to the CCCS Conference last year, I presumed someone else would also have noticed it - and reported it.

All too often in the past when I've come across a formation, someone else has already been there, examined it, dowsed it, and if not got the T-shirt then at least an aerial photograph. It wasn't until much later, though, on joining the CCCS that I found out no one else was aware of there being a circle in this area, so as a new member I feel compelled to share my knowledge and experiences of this formation with others.

I was driving away from the field, along the M25 near

Merstham, Redhill, Surrey, when I looked over my right shoulder and spotted this circle. As I was running late I figured I could stop later and have a closer look. Inspired by the positive mood of the conference I was determined to stop on my home, and reached the circle around dusk.

I walked the perimeter of the field and followed the tractor lines, noticing that the formation looked fairly old but untrampled; the corn was beginning to lift in places. The formation was a double-ringed circle. The outer ring was about 3ft. wide and swirled clockwise, with an anticlockwise swirled circle in the middle about 9ft. across. The corn was bent, not broken, at the nodes, with a criss-cross weaving of the corn. The whole formation dowsed strong energy patterns in the direction the corn lay.

After examining the formation I sat in the middle for a while, and after a few minutes became aware of unusually bright, glowing objects moving in the sky above the hill, which then seemed to disappear almost like magic. After leaving the circle I felt disorientated, with a strong sense of lightheadedness.

This was the first circle I know of in this area and appeared close to where I used to live in Gatton Bottom, Merstham, on the North Downs Way. This hill has earth energy lines running across, connecting with an ancient church and several prehistoric sites on the Downs.

Thousands of people probably passed this formation yet nobody reported it, which makes me wonder how many actually noticed it, or if they did even gave it a second thought, too caught up in their everyday lives to appreciate a unique and beautiful occurrence like this. It certainly taught me a lesson though, made me realise that to assume someone else would take responsibility for reporting it makes me as complacent as them. How can we expect others to take notice, to think about what's happening, raise their awareness, when most of them are probably far too busy to even acknowledge that there is something going on? For my part, I like to feel that I was just so overwhelmed to find this finally happening on my doorstep and naively assumed that others would be too, so the awareness would spread and get back to those who collate all the information. It didn't, though, and if I hadn't been stirred into doing this then maybe this formation would have been completely ignored - its significance lost forever. Each formation is important not just as part of the ongoing phenomenon, but as a unique message in itself. Each time one appears it has relevance, but particularly so when it is in a new area, as it shows how the whole thing is changing, growing.

There were no more circles in the field this year, or in the surrounding area, but I'm hoping for more luck next season. If they do come back, I'll let you know.

The "Alternative Blackbird"

From Penny Lanowska

"Operation Blackbird", the surveillance exercise set up by Pat Delgado and Colin Andrews in the summer of 1990 - in the hope of recording a crop circle in the process of forming - ended with the disappointing perpetration of a hoax below Bratton Castle in Wiltshire on 24th. July. Meanwhile, in Essex, Penny Lanowska experienced something less mundane...

(25th. July 1990, approx. 1.30 - 1.45 am., Woodford Green, Essex.) I had gone out into my garden at the back of the house to let the dog out. It was a very dark, warm night - no clouds, brilliant stars. I was observing the Plough and other star formations in this unusually dark sky. Looking back at the Plough, I realised I was watching a mist-like strip of "cloud" forming under the handle of the Plough. Within moments lights began to emerge

from the right hand side of the "strip of muslin" - which is what this mist looked like.

One light followed immediately behind another. Only when they flew past to my right (north-west to north-east) did I realise they were flying eschelon to the right (seven lights in all). Each light was in the shape of a "plus" sign, or cross. They were like chunks of beautifully-coloured plastic pieces that I could pluck out of the sky. The colour - almost indescribable - a vibrant pinky-orange. They were crosses of vibrant colour flying perfect formation. (The Red Arrows should wish!)

As they passed I became aware of a soft, gentle, low whining - but more like a steady, gentle breeze with a soft, rhythmic beat. They appeared to be flying within what I called "liquid space". From start to finish was approximately 5 - 6 seconds, although it seemed longer. I estimated they were about 2,000' - but who knows?! I know I heard the sound - gentle though it was - and, moreover, I felt as though I had *felt* the sound, like a gentle breeze.

Later, with the help of a knowledgeable friend, I worked out that the speed had been "twice the speed of sound". My husband (alive at the time) had been a former fighter-pilot (Polish, French, RAF and USAF) in World War 2 and thereafter, and had flown piston and jets (over 60 different types) - so this did help establish details, i.e. the height and speed. To my knowledge, the Air Ministry has the sighting on file, as does the Civil Aviation Authority. I also contacted a couple or so groups who I thought should also know.

What I had not known at the time (I found out from my neighbours later) was that on that night observers had apparently been sited to watch/film crop circles being possibly made in a specific area, and that a hoax had been deliberately done to confound the crop circle enthusiasts. It was on television - a feat of misinformation, apparently. I was very glad that I had not known about this intended observation. I understood later Mr. Delgado and his associate were very upset at what had happened. I just wish I could have told them about my sighting that very night. It might have made them feel a whole lot better. It certainly lifted my heart no end.

The language of savages

From James Nicholls

Readers of *The Cerealogist* who look to the extraterrestrial origin of our wonderously mysterious perennial formations may be interested to learn the following.

In February 1971, NASA launched *Pioneer 10*, to which was attached a plaque bearing a "coded" message from planet Earth just in case it should be discovered by some intergalactic "cruiser" chugging around on an interstellar version of a Sunday afternoon jaunt.

Together with the mandatory "Man & Woman" picture (which caused great consternation among feminist groups because the "woman" was passive whilst the "man" was "waving" terribly machoistically) were symbols depicted thus:



These symbols were virtually the same as the earliest known script attributed to the Sumerians some 6000 years ago.

Considering the possibility that any self-respecting extraterrestrial would regard our race as nothing more than a bunch of disparate savages that declare war on each other with alarming regularity, is it just possible that they are attempting to communicate utilising the only language they think we will understand, just as laboratory scientists attempt communication with their experimental rats?

Moreover, it could be the language they gave us in the first place, together with the geometry in the Pyramid, in the vain hope that we would "progress".

How disappointed they must be.

The energy of crops?

From Don Tuersley

Over the years there have been many theories put forward and many tests carried out to ascertain the source of the "energies" that have flattened the crops and caused the anomalies in the structure of the plants and the soil within the circles. I have had an idea floating around in my mind for a while which presents a different sequence of events to that above, and which may at least promote some lateral thinking amongst fellow researchers.

I would like to suggest that the evidence of microwave effects and the damage to nodes is due to the crop being flattened by whatever agency and not by the agency itself. I doubt there has been an extensive study of the effects on cereal crops when subjected to a horizontal attitude instead of the normal vertical presentation to the rest of nature and the surrounding influences. The way that a growing crop will resume its vertical position at the nodes if it has been flattened for any reason suggests that it is imperative for the plant to maintain this attitude until it has reached the ripening stage.

On two occasions both my wife Peggy and myself have witnessed a wave of light or energy pass over the heads of ripening wheat at night - once at Cheesefoot Head and again at Woodborough Hill, where, seconds later, it was followed by a second wave in the same direction. Is it possible that standing cereals have an energy passing through them that could be detected by more sensitive instruments, similar to those designed by Paul Vigay?

It may well be that there is a constant energy flow which, when the crop is flattened in a circular pattern, creates a dynamo effect and an unnatural surge which results in structural damage to the plants and abnormal readings in the soil. It is also possible that instrumental readings and dowsing responses may depend on the age of the crop when flattened, thereby giving varying results from circle to circle, which may mislead researchers when they are determining whether a formation is genuine.

I await the criticisms of those who have more knowledge about plants than myself.

To boldly go...

From Kevin Ollier

It was in 1990 when five friends and I became interested in crop formations - very interested, in fact. We bought the books and videos, attended the conferences, subscribed to *The Cerealogist* and joined the CCCS. We went to Avebury nearly every weekend in July and August for two years, staying up all night "crop-watching". We were travelling from Cheshire then, as well.

The crop circles directly changed my life: we moved to Glastonbury in December '92, became more environmentally aware, less prejudiced about others and their beliefs etc. etc. However, my enthusiasm for the cause - the circles - turned to disillusionment. The reasons were Doug and Dave, Pat Delgado's withdrawal, the mainstream media response and, worst of all, the change in *The Cerealogist* from the ultimate guide for people like us to, by issue 10, almost a "negative hoaxer's journal". Everybody I knew personally with the same interests lost heart for the same reasons I did.

But - things changed in 1996, with thanks to Jim Schnabel, Rosemary Guiley, the "double-helix", Stonehenge, Windmill

Hill, Richard Hoagland and even hopefully a reborn *Cerealogist*?

It was back in early 1992 when I put out a letter to many respected researchers and publications interested in the subject and suggested they combine their finances and offer £10,000 to the person/s who could reproduce, under the same conditions - i.e. pitch darkness - the 1991 Barbury Castle formation, because I "knew" then like I "know" again now that Barbury Castle was not made by human hands - never mind Doug and Daves! Although rejected, there was a crop circle making competition later that year with a £3,000 first prize - and a £500 second prize to a highly critical "all crop circles are hoaxes" freelance journalist, Jim Schnabel. The formations in the competition were good but not quite good enough (some people will know what I mean).

Then four years on, in July of this year, the "Julia Set" appeared near Stonehenge, apparently within 30 minutes, unseen, in broad daylight. The same feeling came upon me when I visited this as it had when I first went to Barbury Castle. The "Julia Set" was not a hoax. My reasons for saying this are the same as my reasons for the "triple Julia" at Windmill Hill not being a hoax: both formations cannot be "seen" from the ground. The only way humans can have duplicated this computer Mandelbrot fractal would be to have had about 30 people using satellite guiding systems and ground technology that we probably don't even possess.

But if I still had any doubt it was soon cleared away, firstly by the stunning revelation and proof in the magazine *UFO Reality* that Jim Schnabel and Rosemary Guiley were CIA agents all along. Well, well, well! The simple question is: why would the CIA be not only interested in but also engineer a hoaxing psychology if there wasn't something of massive significance in the formations? Answer - they wouldn't.

I can assure you that our government is fully aware of this phenomenon and doesn't need convincing by the CCCS or anybody else, and they've probably been aware for longer than even Colin Andrews! But to bring in the Americans to look at hoaxers?

Still, any glimmer of doubt died thanks to Richard Hoagland and the Mars tape (*The Terrestrial Connection*), which includes references to the Barbury Castle formation and Avebury, which I find wonderfully mind-blowing and I just cannot argue with it.

So I call on all those "doubting Thomases" who awoke in the 80s only to doze off between '92 and '96 to re-awaken, because when you do, your strength against your fear and doubt is so much more likely to take you through any conspiracies (which do exist), and any event, that you will become unshakeable and able to do what you should be doing. The evidence for the crop formations being "genuine" far, far outweighs the evidence for them being "hoaxed" and that evidence includes buzzing helicopters and army denials.

Beware, though, of future CIA/MI5 plots to thwart your efforts, such as the circulation of a video allegedly filmed at Oliver's Castle showing a crop circle being formed, allowing the public to excitedly latch on before they are shot down by the admission that it was all a hoax - exactly the tactic used in 1992 when public interest was reaching what it will probably reach again in '97. Last time they had Doug and Dave; this time possibly a video or - just as likely - more Doug and Daves tucked away.

Now the National Farmers' Union are offering £1,000 reward to anyone who reports somebody subsequently convicted for damaging crops. I say to all cropwatchers in 1997, if you see humans in crop fields, photograph them, grass them up, claim the money. Be careful not to catch the farmer, as this could be embarrassing, and be extra careful not to catch the truth - this could be dangerous.

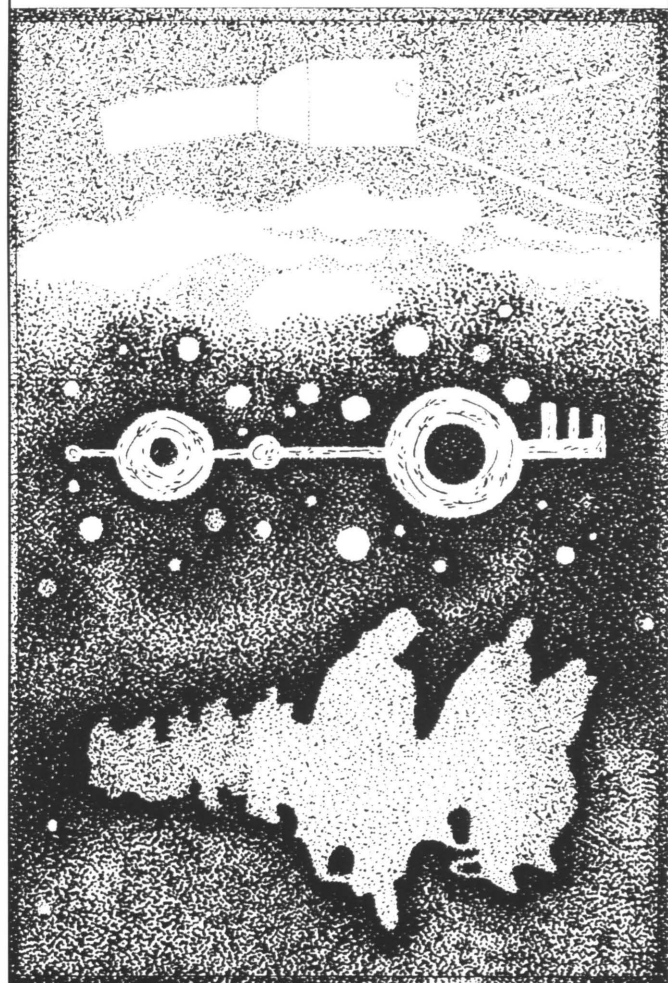
Barbury Castle Syndrome?

From Nigel Thompson

I am writing in the hope that other *Cerealogist* readers might be able to help me in a line of inquiry I am pursuing, which I have been for some time now. When I was in the Barbury Castle formation in 1991 I suffered ill effects for a long time afterwards. It was at its worst when I was actually in the formation. It started almost as soon as I got in it. Why I am asking about this now is that I recently borrowed a copy of Andrew Collins' book *The Circlemakers* and I read that his friend Debbie suffered symptoms which seem identical to my own when she was in the formation, i.e. like flu, headache, nausea etc. I also got the most foul taste in my mouth, which comes back from time to time. I went to my doctor about it because I was still feeling bad months later. It still comes and goes. I've had various blood samples taken but nothing has shown up that they can pinpoint. Someone suggested that I might be allergic to something and all I can think of is the crops. I tried to get information from the Centre for Crop Circle Studies, but they say they don't have anything on file about ill effects in crop circles, which I thought they did. Anyway, if anyone else had this problem in Barbury Castle, please write to me through *The Cerealogist*. Thank you.

CORNELIA

by Christine Rhone



Reality depends on human
consciousness...whether UFO,
Kennet Key or chaingang.

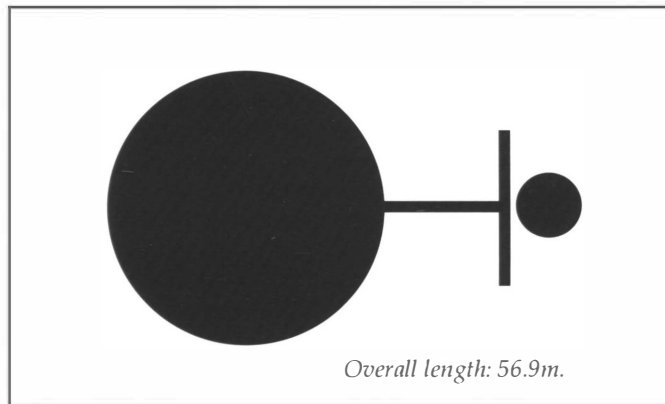
REPORTS AND SKETCHES

Some brief information on the 1996 season

First pictogram in Scotland?

Laurence Winram

(Oriented roughly north/south. Crop - barley. Formed on or before 24/8/96. Located near Potterton about half a mile north of Aberdeen Exhibition Centre on right hand side of main road going north to Fraserburgh, about 500 m. from road.)



I saw a small article and photographs in the local *Press and Journal* newspaper on Monday, 2nd. September '96. I went along to see the formation bright and early at around 7 am. the following day. It was very exciting as I've been following the reports this year, and certainly didn't expect to ever see a circle, let alone a pictogram!

Unfortunately it looked quite old. I spoke to a local man who said he first noticed it from his garage window on the 24th. August, so it could have been formed any time on or before then. Never having seen a formation before, I'm a poor judge of its authenticity, but I've seen many photographs so judging by them and by its multiple layering and symmetry I would say it is genuine.

One strange anomaly was the protrusion of several stalks of barley outside the very top of the main circle, into and underneath all the other stalks sweeping around.

Several people had been in the formation already, but it was not too disturbed. I checked for unbroken stalks but found few, most actually being kinked, but only right at their base, possibly caused by other people looking? It had been raining. Could this cause a kink?

Well, it may not have been a Mandelbrot Set, but I was very chuffed to have seen a formation for myself! I am very keen to keep track of our Scots circles, so if anyone hears of anymore please contact me. Tel: 0131-661-1813.

Circles in Herts.

Richard Shaw

Kings Langley had a row of seven plain circles, but, reluctantly, I concluded that they were probably hoaxed as the three that I examined all seemed to have slight depressions at their centres, suggestive of a pole having been used. Furthermore, all the stalks seemed to have been creased at their bends near the ground rather than bent "naturally" (the same indications were found at Lilley, near Luton). Two other circles on the other side of the hill at Kings Langley were said to have had a bad effect on one observer, but I remained unaffected: probably too thick-skinned!

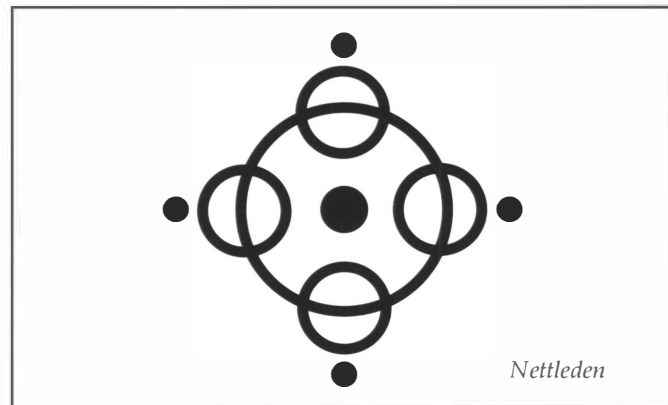
By far the most impressive formation, however, was at Nettleden, near Hemel Hempstead, approximately 500 yards north-west of the church. A circular area was swept counter-clockwise in the centre, but with a subtle reversal of direction to clockwise in the outer portion. The exact line of demarcation was almost impossible to define with any accuracy. Although the stalks were all bent sharply, as in the other circles, I found no indication that any artificial aid had been used in their construction.

The central circle was surrounded by four rings, all swept clockwise and bisected by a large ring running clockwise around the central circle. At the points where this crossed the smaller rings, these appeared to start from one side of the broad ring and overlapped it on the opposite side, making it seem that the broad ring had been laid first. A set of four smaller circles, all swept clockwise, lay outside and beyond the bisected rings.

Two other large circles lay on the opposite side of the village, one on each side of the road running down to Water End on the River Gade. Both seemed unexceptional except for a strange encounter I had in one of them. This was with the widow and two daughters of a former RAF man who, they told me, had actually been present at Roswell, New Mexico, when three alleged aliens were removed by the Americans from a crashed UFO.

According to one of the daughters, her father and other RAF personnel were suddenly called out by the US authorities and taken in trucks to the crash site where they formed part of a protective cordon round the UFO. Her father had said that he and another airman were sitting on the back of the truck, with the UFO, which was lying on its side behind them. Although ordered not to look round, he had done so and saw three apparently dead occupants carried out of the craft. He had described their heads as larger than normal in relation to their bodies, with slanted eyes and slits for mouths, but only holes in places of noses.

Their father was sworn to silence about the incident and was told by the Americans that a sum of money had been placed to his credit in a numbered bank account so that his family would be provided for should anything untoward happen to him. After he died in hospital in, I think, 1986, they rang the bank. But as soon as his widow started to give her husband's name and account number, the bank denied all knowledge of it. The girl's mother, who corroborated her daughter's account, said that her husband was a truthful man who had served on many high-security RAF bases and would never have invented such a tale. Normally he was reticent about the incident, but, following later publicity, told them of his experience.



An Austrian newspaper carried the following report this summer. (Translation by Ute Sayer.)

DID PRACTICAL JOKER START UFO-ALARM?

Mysterious tracks laid down in a wheatfield near Vienna

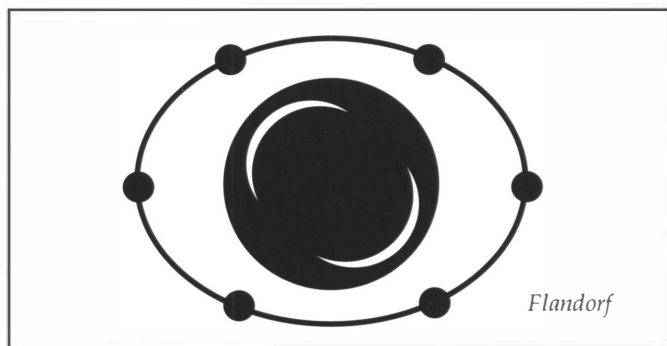
"I find it inexplicable how the marks came into my wheatfield," said Mayor Ernst Fischer from Flandorf (in the area of Korneuburg, northern Austria), in whose parish a UFO alarm was started at the weekend. A huge oval with a diameter of 30 meters and six symmetrical circles can be clearly seen in the field.

"It is fantastic how precisely the oval, which points north-south, is formed," reports the 52-year-old mayor, who doesn't believe in extraterrestrials. He also knows stories about crop circles in England, which after long scientific research turned out to be the work of student pranksters. However, he can't think of a natural explanation for the markings.

The alarm was raised by 75-year-old retired police officer and hunter Rudolph Wiedermann, who climbed into his watchtower at 5.45 am. and suddenly saw the circles below him. "Something's not quite right," he thought, and told the mayor what he had found. The latter informed the police and local services, who discovered during their investigations that 35-year-old hunter Josef Bruny had been on the same watchtower till 10 pm. the previous evening. When he left, nothing could be seen in the field.

"The unbelievable event must have taken place between 10 pm. and 5.45 am. Even if five people had worked in the field together I don't think they could have done that in such a short time", commented Mayor Fischer. "It is also impossible that people can do such a thing in darkness without leaving a trace. And anyway, the main road passes the field."

Also in nearby Drosendorf - as previously reported - there was a UFO alarm at the beginning of July. There, a 76-year-old pensioner watched a UFO. He could vaguely make out some figures in a ball of light. Following investigations, however, the criminal pathologist declared a hoax: the traces of the "spaceship" originated from the black powder used in fireworks.



A general overview

John Sayer

1996 brought a mixed bag in terms of both design and quality of execution. While the few oilseed rape formations which began the season in the UK were on the whole rather ragged, they were soundly eclipsed by the majesty of events at Alton Priors, Stonehenge and Windmill Hill, and although the national media didn't seem to pick up on the subject so much, local TV, radio and press coverage certainly ensured a renewed interest in a phenomenon many people thought had faded away. Not so!

One of the myths of cerealogy has always been that we never find an unfinished formation. This was shown not to be the

case this year with a complex but uncompleted formation in Hampshire, which contained much for the researcher and recreational visitor alike to ponder for future reference - more of which next issue.

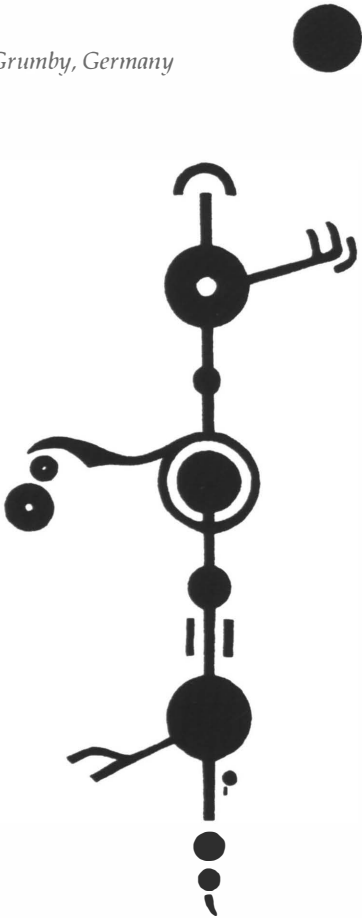
Great excitement was generated by the news that a video tape was doing the rounds which apparently showed two pairs of balls of light flying around over a field close to Oliver's Castle in Wiltshire while a formation appeared in a few seconds in the wheat below them. The video was shown by Paul Vigay at the conference in Andover in September hosted by the Hampshire Crop Circle Research Group and *The Cerealogist*, where he elaborated on the various technical points which indicated that the footage was faked and demonstrated with "one he'd made earlier" himself how simple this was to do. Indeed, his own version was more convincing than the "original"! Nevertheless, there are some who are apparently so desperate for this video to be real, they seem to have blinded themselves to common sense and rationality in defending its authenticity. It has to be accepted in this day and age of technological "miracles" that not only *can* the camera lie, it lies better and better all the time. A picture can speak a thousand words, but they may not necessarily be true. (See, for example, some of the photographs on the Internet at the moment: a formation in Holland seems to be identical to the "Bratton Hoax" which occurred during *Operation Blackbird* in 1991, and the *Global Circles* web page - URL on page 2 - hosts a couple of examples knocked up in a few minutes with basic and cheap software.)

The greatest concentration of circles was, as usual, in the Wessex area - Wiltshire and Hampshire, to be precise, although these counties also had a cross-section of styles and quality typical of the UK as a whole. Back in '91 I considered the Mandelbrot Set formation at Ickelton in Cambridge to have been the most significant event so far: one didn't have to decipher what, if anything, it resembled or represented - it *was* a Mandelbrot Set, and if it had any "meaning", then surely it was that here was a universal "language" which wasn't invented and hadn't evolved. Mathematics. Fractal geometry. This year Stonehenge played host to a formation which some refer to as the "Julia Set". Fractals return!

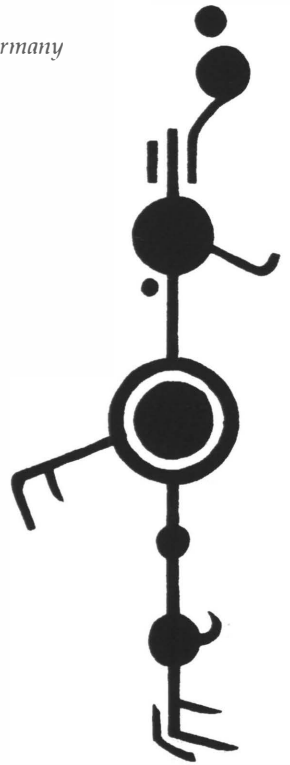
Other formations defied interpretation or description, although they swiftly enough acquired nicknames which reflected their namers' own worldviews. Stories abounded: a pilot flew over Stonehenge when there was nothing in the neighbouring field and forty five minutes later (or thirty, or fifteen, depending on who tells it) the "Julia Set" was in the field - in broad daylight. There were cropwatchers about on the night before the formation appeared in East Field, Alton Priors. By comparing notes with the first person to have seen the formation in the early hours, it had to have happened within a three-hour time slot. To the sceptical and/or cynical these are myths in the making, but what we have to accept is that such accounts *may very well be the simple truth*.

A new feature this year was the teardrop-shaped "signature" which appeared with formations at Roundway Hill (near Devizes), Etchilhampton and Chiseldon. The same shape also appeared, on its own, on Waden Hill, on the northern slope overlooking Avebury. But this time it contained two circles of standing crop, giving the overall impression of being a representation of the face of a "grey" alien (the most famous depiction of which is on the cover of Whitley Strieber's book *Communion*). The accompanying circles on Roundway Hill and Etchilhampton were of a similar and new design, containing triangular glyphs which have been the subject of detailed survey and study by Andreas Müller, which will be featured in the next issue of *The Cerealogist*. At the latest count there don't seem to have been quite as many events as last year - but never mind the width, feel the quality!

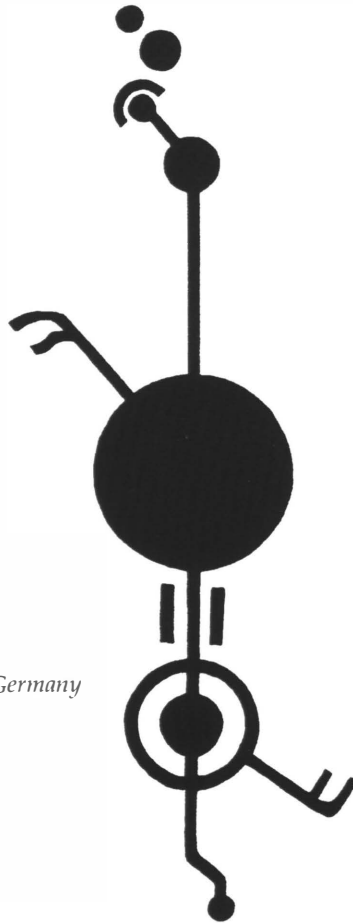
Grunby, Germany



Twedt, Germany



Bredersby, Germany



Etchilhampton, Wilts.



All illustrations on this page by Andreas Müller

Devizes (Roundway Hill), Wilts.



INTERGALACTIC TRIPPERS?

Ronald Hill applies more analysis - this time to the origins of "alien" circlemakers!

AT SOME TIME or other we have probably all come across the suggestion that crop Circles are being made by members of an alien race who could have originated from Earth many aeons ago.

I tended to discount this idea myself, until conducting an analysis based on this year's crop formation reports from the *Crop Circle Connector* page on the Internet plus 1994 entries from the last year of the CCCS Database.

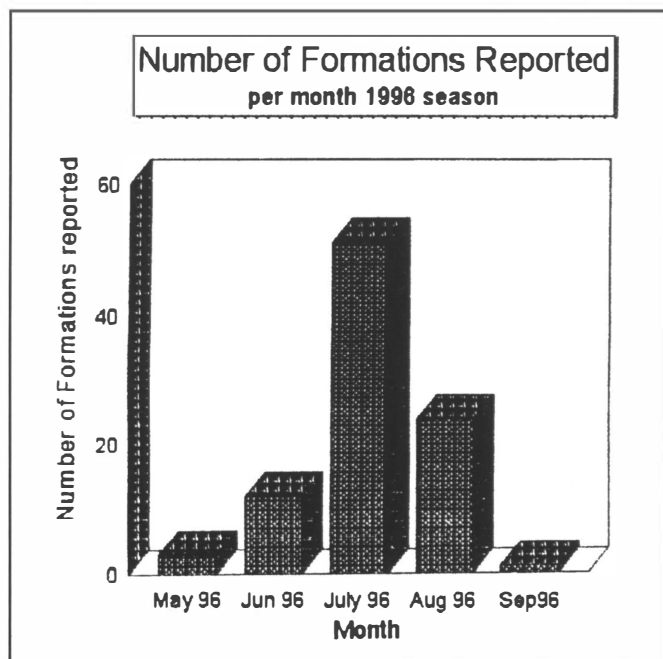
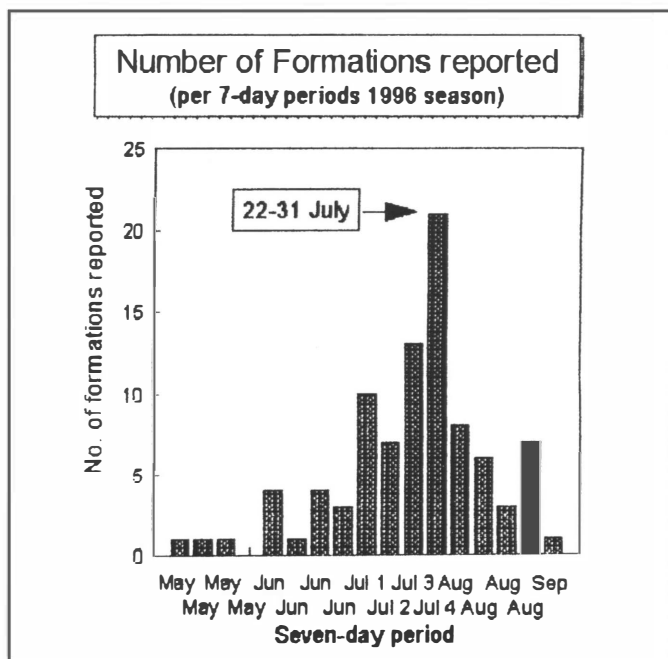
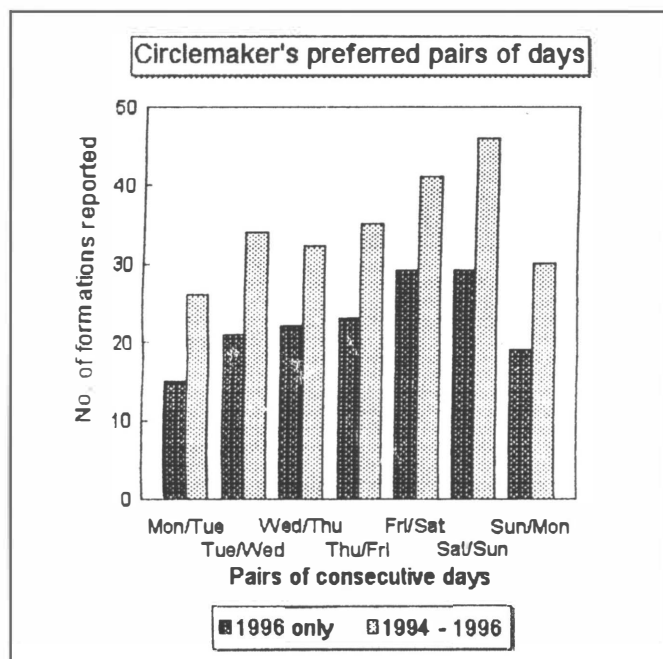
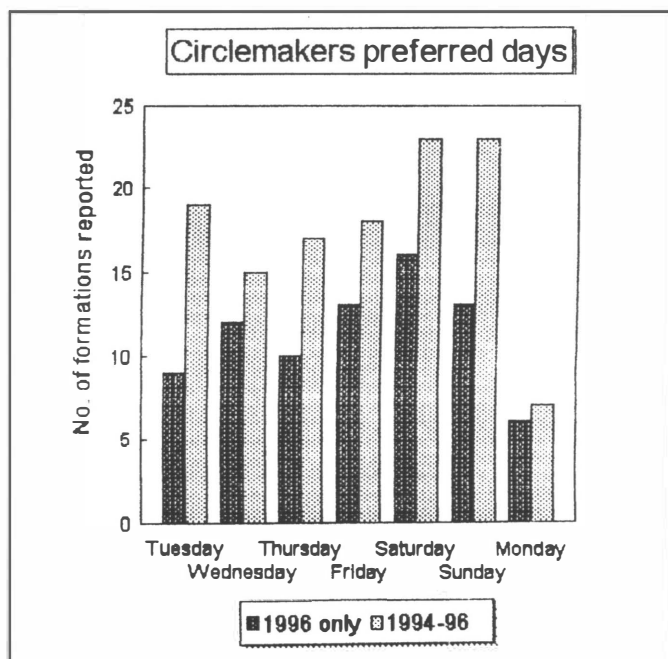
When charts had been compiled showing the distribution of formations with regard to the day, week and month of their being formed or reported, it became clear that the alien circlemakers must have originally hailed from the Earth - indeed their ancestors had undoubtedly had their roots in Britain!

What led me to this startling conclusion? Well, in this country

the working week has been for many years past run from Monday morning to Friday night, and for many people, till Friday mid-day. A look at the accompanying charts shows that the maximum number of formations are reported or formed at weekends - the implication is clear, the aliens are obviously otherwise employed, for the most part, during our working week. Similarly, just like us, they have time off Saturdays and Sundays, and then they visit Earth and make the circles!

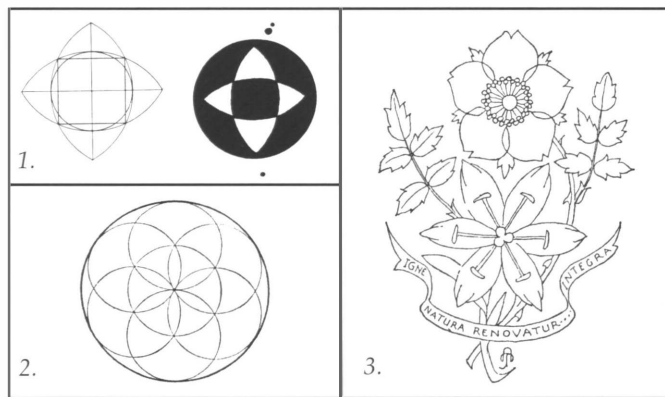
A further link between the Circlemakers and the indigenous British is suggested by the peak in formations between July 22nd and July 31st which coincides with our peak holiday period...

Or perhaps there is a simpler explanation that I have overlooked?



THE LILY AND THE ROSE

John Sayer plunders the work of John Michell in the hope of finding clues...



WHILE RON JONES and I were surveying the formation on Wherwell Hill, Hampshire in 1995, something nagged at me about the design. We could see that the underlying geometry was that of one *vesica piscis* overlapping another at 90°, but I was sure I had seen this construction somewhere before.

Then by a quirk of fate, coincidence or synchronicity, finding myself at a loose end for an hour at Waterloo station this summer, I went for a wander down a sidestreet and came across a secondhand bookshop. In the window was a volume I'd looked at some years ago: John Michell's *City of Revelation*. Ironically, the shop was closed, but I pushed a note through the letterbox asking for it to be reserved for me and picked it up the next day.

A quick flick through, and there it was on page 88 - the basic plan of the Wherwell Hill formation. It wasn't an exact match, but close enough (see Fig. 1). John's caption to the illustration reads, "Two vesica with their longer axes, each 1746 feet in length, placed at right angles, enclose a circle with diameter 1008 and circumference 3168, the dimensions of the Holy City. This figure is the perfect symbol of the cosmic temple as equilibrator of forces."

Page 99 held yet another surprise. Here was the design of the "flower" formation which appeared at Froxfield, Wiltshire in 1994 (Fig. 2). The meaning is a little more complex (and requires a reading of the book), but is involved with the significance of the number of fishes (153) caught by Simon Peter in the account given in *John 21.11*. This design represents "St. Peter and six disciples enter a boat" (the central circle representing Simon Peter and the surrounding six, the disciples).

The third illustration in *City of Revelation* which seemed to be relevant - to the 1996 season in particular - is to be found on page 70 (Fig. 3). As John Michell explains, "Of the various systems of proportion that find their synthesis in the plan of the canonical temple or city, each has its peculiar relevance to the cosmic scheme...the numbers 5 and 6, the hexagon and the pentagon, seen here in Mayananda's drawing as the lily and the rose, were formerly considered as polar opposites, positive and negative respectively. Five has always been regarded as the number of humanity...principally on account of the fact that the proportions of a man's body may be interpreted as conforming to the ratio of the golden section, 1.618...six is the number by which, it is said, the universe was made...The hexagon is a cosmic figure, chiefly associated with the inanimate form in nature, the crystal, the snowflake, the cells of a honeycomb."

Two formations in particular this year seem to represent the lily (Oliver's Castle, photo on page 17) and the rose (Goodworth

Clatford, photo on page 15). Turning to J. C. Cooper's *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Traditional Symbols*, we find the following: "Lily - purity, peace, resurrection, royalty. Sacred to all Virgin Goddesses...also represents the fertility of the Earth Goddess and later of the sky gods...fruitfulness...the feminine principle. Rose - both heavenly perfection and earthly passion; the flower is both Time and Eternity, life and death, fertility and virginity...The rose also typifies silence and secrecy...is wisdom...also the rebirth of the spiritual after the death of the temporal...In the Occident...Lotus - solar and lunar, birth and death, appearing with Egyptian and Hindu sun gods and with semitic moon gods...the Flower of Light, the result of the interaction of the great creative forces of the fire of the sun and the lunar power of the waters...it symbolises spirit and matter as fire and water, the source of all existence...primal and ultimate container and receptacle of life and whatever there is of the divine in human life." Could all this, indeed, be "revelation"?

THE SPRING OF LIFE

Life's college is full of many things,
using the senses without even our knowing,
but when we can appreciate the divisions
then life opens up her meanings.

How close can we get to one another?
How far do we want to share?
Does fear keep us away from new knowledge?
What should life really be for us?

Dip life's chalice into the future well
and drink deeply, but as we do,
make sure we don't waste the subtleties by
quaffing life's richness, without even sensing
or tasting the little capsules of life's minerals:
the little emeralds and jewels of life thrown away
in the search for quantity instead of quality.

What will make us stop and reassess our lives?
Maybe we will never know and go on in ignorance
but many of us have more than one chance,
thank god for it and begin to see the wonders anew.

You only have to stop and let life's spring
bubble up, and as the oxygen bubbles of life
burst before your eyes, you will see new vistas
in things you thought were nothing and
let them pass by, now so full.

When you become close enough to someone,
gaze into their eyes, they are the windows of the soul.
They don't lie or betray. Look at left and right,
see how different they are, they will speak to you
through your eyes. See them open and close as true
feelings are expressed, so fine and clear,
if you should dare to look.

Richard Andrews

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