

DOWSING EXPERIMENTS WITH "RING SHIELDS"

Dr. Z. V. Harvalik and Wilhelm De Boer

To explore the possibility of shielding the dowser from a dowsing stimulus this study was undertaken. To obtain reproducible results a "beam" of electromagnetic radiation in the 7 meter band was used to stimulate the dowser. The 7 m high-frequency generator was placed on a card table thus causing the "beam" to reach the dowser's body in waist location, the location where probably the dowsing sensors are. The dowser walked perpendicularly to the "beam" and crossed it in the middle of his test walk. (Fig. 1)

The devices to shield the dowser from the "beam" consisted of ring-shaped wires, ribbons and foils of various dimensions. Copper wires with and without insulation (#14, #12, #10), copper ribbons, (0.02 mm thick, 31.2 mm wide) and Aluminum foils (0.01 mm thick, 50 mm and 75 mm wide) were placed like a belt around the dowser's body to cover the kidney region, the possible location of the dowsing sensors.

The dowser had a strong dowsing reaction when passing through the high-frequency "beam", no metallic "belt" attached. When the "belt" was attached around his waist no dowsing signal was observed, regardless of the belt metal and shape, dimensions, when the dowser walked through the "beam".

Identical observations were made when metal "belts" or rather "crowns" were placed on the dowser's head while the "beam" reached his waist which was not shielded by a "belt".

However, when the dowser was equipped with the "belt" and the "crown" he now not only obtained a dowsing signal when he crossed the "beam" but he seemed to be more sensitive to the high-frequency field of the "beam". This was indicated by an increased signal strength. Further studies will be made to ascertain the reality of the signal strength increase when "belt and crown" are used by the dowser.

This study seems to indicate that dowsers can be shielded from electro-magnetic fields by ring-shaped metallic devices which are attached to the dowser either around the waist or the head (belt or crown). If "belt" and "crown" are worn simultaneously not only no shielding effect is observed but also an enhancement of sensitivity seems to have occurred.

The shielding of a dowser by metallic "belts" or metallic "crowns" can be explained by the absorption of high-frequency currents reaching these rings. However, no explanation can be given presently about the loss of shielding when "belt and crown" is used by the dowser.

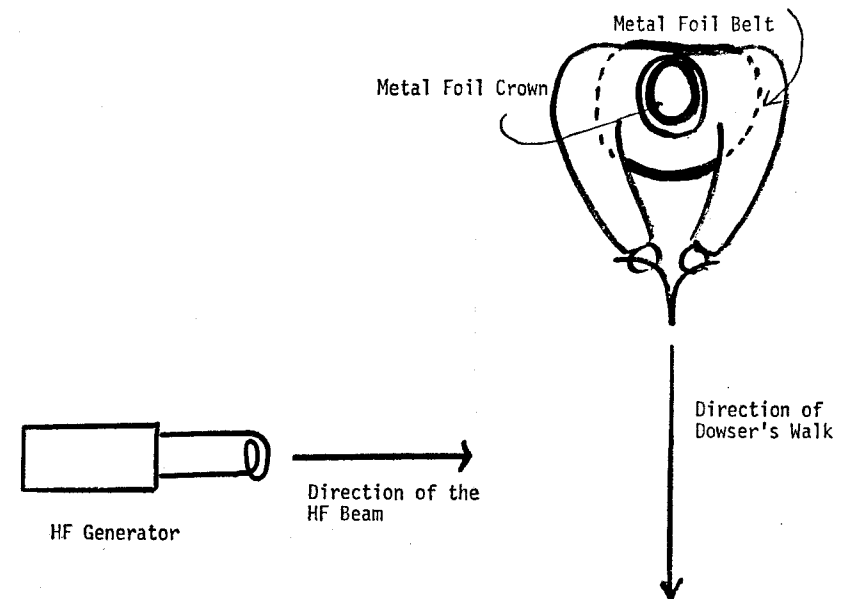


Figure 1

Dowsing Experiences and Problems

PSYCHOGENIC OIL PROSPECTING

Map and Field Dowsing Observations and Techniques

Gordon S. Hartloff

Subject: Psychogenic location of Natural Sources of Oil.

Foreword:

Oil sources like water sources can be map dowsed or field dowsed with or without so-called witnesses.

I am convinced that information received is extremely accurate if the person performing the investigation has properly worded questions in mind and the training to qualify him to interpret the responses.

Activity:

1. My first map dowsing for oil, was on medium scale maps of counties in the southern tier of New York State. I had in mind pools of oil beneath the earth, similar in nature to the pools and lakes of surface water that occur everywhere in that State. The oil was conceived of as being in cavities, sometimes partly filled with gravel or sand.

The finished map showed the outlines of many pools and I tabulated the barrels, available from each, the number and locations of the wells necessary to withdraw the available oil, the number of years required for withdrawal, the depth to pool bottoms and the gas pressure in each.

I learned that the oil is in sand with no cavities but that the gas normally is offset in caverns, faults, and fissures. The gas has been expelled through the ducts of extinct fumeroles or through fissures leading from the oil pool bed to the gas holding cavities.

The oil pool is still pressurized by the gas pocket and will remain so unless gas wells are drilled and the gas supply depleted.

2. My next Gas/Oil investigation was in connection with the seemingly inexhaustible, privately owned gas well of a relative.

This well was drilled during the thirties and has provided gas to a farm home and vegetable storage operation ever since. Initial well head pressure was 325 p.s.i. and the lowest pressure to date has been 260 psi.

I find that the oil pool associated with the gas source is approximately fifteen miles from the well. At some time in the future I intend to locate a well in that area. 155,000 bbls. are available.

3. While at the annual meeting of the ASD in Danville, Vermont, I met Mr. Clarence Hollett, who is from Indiana and who has built up a reputation around Wabash and around Worthington, as a 'doodlebug', the oilfield term for dowsers.

At the convention I dowsed one map for Mr. Hollett, strictly with pools in mind.

In October, while preparing for our annual trip to the Southwest for the winter, I decided to dowse the State of Indiana and then to visit Mr. Hollett on the way west.

I was amazed at the number of pools under that State and especially one which was indicated as presently containing two million, two hundred and forty five thousand barrels.

About November 11th, we arrived at Worthington, and in the evening made contact with Mr. Hollett. We discussed many aspects of dowsing including Clarence's claim to eight successful commercial wells out of nine locations.

At one time he mentioned a well location he was wondering about and placed a red x on his map. My dowsing indicated no oil there, but oil within six to ten feet. He then told me that his dry well had been drilled there.

The very next day, we, Clarence H., my wife Laura, and I, toured a hundred or more miles of the southern Indiana oil fields and had an opportunity to do some "on the spot" dowsing.

The area I had dowsed, as holding 2,245,000 bbls., has already produced over 2,000,000 bbls. Interrogating further I found that it is being replenished by a flowing source fed by remote pools so that at least 4,000,000 bbls. will still become available unless the supplying source is drained upstream.

Mr. Hollett uses a witness on his dowsing fork and determines the relative merit of dowsed areas by a pace counting method. I advised him to proceed more cautiously as we, Laura and I, soon learned that the oil stratae in that area are essentially a lattice work arrangement, at two or even three levels; Salem sand, Geneva and possibly Tokyo. A well, carelessly located, can pass through hard rock between the slots of oil bearing sand or porous igneous rock.

4. Nature of Oil Strata.

a. The layer closest to the surface is essentially sand in parallel ancient rivulets. They may be from three to forty feet wide and separated by ridges of hard rock, usually limestone, from six to twenty feet wide. This strata is usually less than five feet deep. It can be less than 560 feet down or as much as 810 feet, depending on surface undulations. The sand filled slots of this layer in Indiana, average 38 degrees easterly in their heading from true north.

b. The second layer down from the surface is slotted in the same manner as the first but the oil bearing material is igneous rock, porous and fractured. The slots run almost True North and South. The strata may be as much as 15 feet thick and from 700 feet to 1000 feet down.

c. The third layer's strips are also porous and fractured igneous material but the strip widths are between 30 and 200 feet; depths may be as great as 50 feet and they may be down from 1350 feet to 2050 feet. They are inclined westerly 45 degrees to True North.

d. Layer #1 is capped by sandstone and bottomed in limestone, as is layer #2, but layer #3 is capped by sandstone and bottomed in lava. The base rock of strata #3 was laid down 160 million years ago; Strata #2, 80 million years ago; Strata #1, 50 million years ago.

All oil was formed from vegetation and animal life existing on the layer of earthy material above Strata #1, and dating from 40 million years back.

e. There are beds of prehistoric rivers of certain ages, lying beneath the earth's SURFACE. Many of these run from the northern States, and even Canada, all of the way to the Gulf of Mexico. Some are filled with dense sand, oil impregnated, but too retentive to permit obtaining oil from wells drilled into them.

One river encountered to date is an exception in that its rock is so fissured and porous that it lets oil filter through, southerly at a rate detectable by L rods. It is receiving oil from pools in Michigan and replenishing the pools in southern Indiana.

This river was discovered by Mr. Hollett and at least two of his oil leases are astride of it. Wells he intends to drill in the near future will tap it and prove its existence.

The flow in this source I measure at one location at eleven inches per minute. The bed of Pay oil is at Geneva level, 722 feet at that spot.

Commentary:

a. During the tour of the Indiana oil fields we visited a well which had just been completed and from which oil was being pumped. I found that it had been drilled through a fifteen foot wide strip in Strata #1. If it had been drilled about 30 feet westerly, (where Mr. Hollett would have drilled) it would also have been among at least five narrow streams of Strata #2, some 160 feet farther down. Strata #2 is being replenished. Strata #3 does not exist there.

b. A dry well location, westerly from the above well site, was visited next. A large pool of oil and several slots of two stratae, lie between a road and the drill hole. A successful well could have been drilled most anywhere in that space but the drill hole was placed about six feet beyond the pool and in a rock rib between two slots of Strata #2. It was almost as if the location was chosen with the intent to avoid oil.

c. The dry well location of Mr. Hollett previously marked on his map for me to dowse, was next visited and both my wife and I verified that the drill hole is in between slots of both Strata #1 and Strata #2, crossing at about a 40 degree angle to each other. A distance of six to ten feet in any direction would have hit 1 or the other of the strata, and 10 feet in four directions would have intercepted both.

This plugged hole is recoverable by drilling out the plugs and blasting at proper depths.

5. Post Indiana:

After leaving Indiana we dowsed our way across a few other States and found one fantastic source the location of which we do not care to divulge at this time.

6. Arkansas:

Stopping at Hope, Arkansas we parked our trailer, and in our camper, visited Lewisville and Magnolia oil men for two days.

a. At Lewisville we dowsed a well, staked by Mr. Bob Curry and to be drilled soon.

We recommended that he move the stake a few feet as we found that he had placed it between the slots of two strata. He

agreed to move the stake and to let us know the results. He plans to drill only 5,000 feet but has a 3rd strata at 8020 feet to 8088 feet that is very desirable.

We found as follows:

	Dowser G. S. H.	Dowser L. L. H.
#1. Bottom	3070 feet	3210 feet
#2. Bottom	4597 feet	4673 feet
#3. Bottom	8088 feet	8020 feet
Production 20 Yrs..		
#1.	4 bbls./day	5 bbls./day
#2.	15 bbls./day	12 bbls./day
#3.	36 bbls./day	28 bbls./day

Combined production from

3 strata/1 well/35 yrs. 26 bbls./day 35 bbls./day

b. A second well of Bob Curry, north of Magnolia was drilled to 7800 feet, all dry. We recommended that it be continued to 8150 and he will get oil. The oil is strictly in Strata #3. 400 feet away, a well could tap three strata.

c. We learned at Magnolia that the average score of well drillers is one productive well in one hundred.

We learned that the normal technique is to drill a number of holes, logging them carefully and running gamma ray charts. The logs are compared and the cap rock and bedrock depths compared. Additional wells are drilled on the indicated down slope of the bedrock until a valley in the bedrock is located. It is logically assumed that the oil source will be in lowest level of the bedrock.

We also learned that one driller had drilled thirty-six dry holes followed by nine successive producers.

In addition we learned the names of three elderly millionaire or multi-millionaire oil men who drilled very few dry holes. They are all dowsers.

7. Texas:

a. Dowsing in Transit:

Crossing Texas, my wife held L rods frequently, as I drove. She received information on every source we crossed or skirted. We knew the location of oil wells and fields long before we got to them.

One location, westerly from an active field, gave Laura a fantastic response so we stopped and dowsed it. We read it at over 250,000,000 barrels, including the total available replenishment.

8. New Mexico:

Arriving in El Paso, I called a fellow member of ASD and during our discussion he mentioned an oil well drilling operation south of Lordsburg, New Mexico. A well was drilled to over ten thousand feet, with four dowsers agreeing that oil should be there.

The ASD member, Mr. Henry Busch, did not read that there is an oil source beneath that spot.

b. New Mexico map dowsed:

Obtaining a New Mexico State map I dowsed all natural oil deposits beneath its surface.

I find no sources of commercial magnitude in southwestern New Mexico. Many pools have a consolidated sand formation from which oil will not flow. Two prehistoric river beds also have oil in them that is in sand too dense to allow withdrawal.

Under the other three quarters of the State of New Mexico, there are sources of oil of considerable magnitude.

9. Oil Dowsing Tips and Recommendations:

a. Whether you use forks, wands, L Rods or a Pendulum you can be sure of detecting a source of oil if you have in mind what you want to detect.

You must be specific in your thinking. If you think oil, the smallest amount conceivable may give you a response.

If you think 'oil' in commercial quantities, for example, 100,000 bbls., you will receive nothing, over lesser sources. You must think high enough to make drilling a well, worthwhile but not so high as to eliminate sources of marginal quantity but economical to develop.

b. If you think of oil in pools you could miss many fissures, faults and even rivers. If you conceive of oil in caverns you may miss it in sand.

If you are thinking of one source beneath a spot, you may overlook one or two additional sources farther down. Don't put a depth limit on thinking.

c. When dowsing 'on the spot', analyze the source you detect very carefully. Trace its outline. If the area appears to be a pool, recheck it carefully. It may be a lattice like formation or even two or three superimposed lattice like formations. If two or more lattice formations do exist dowse them separately by selective thinking and then pick a drilling location which will penetrate broad intercepting slots of the different levels.

There may be locations where tapping of superimposed sources will provide a greater production total by drilling separate wells for each source. This can be accomplished by a good dowser selectively dowsing each layer and choosing a spot or spots which will tap broad slots of one strata each.

d. If you can interrogate, and any experienced dowser can learn, just mentally ask for the optimum spot to tap the sources individually or collectively to obtain the maximum amount of oil from the source or sources. Follow your rods or fork to the spot

or spots. On the spots ask for the number of sources beneath the spot; then the quantity available from a proper well drilled at that spot; from all sources or each source. The quantity can be requested in barrels per day and/or the total barrels which can be obtained; The number of years it will take to obtain the entire quantity; How many additional wells should be drilled to tap this source; Check and double check even on another day if possible. Remember that thousands of dollars are to be spent upon your say-so; your reputation is at stake and the art of dowsing may get another black eye.

Supplemental questions may be asked as follows: What is the depth to which the well must be drilled; at what distance below the surface will each source be entered by the drill; what is the depth of the oil in each source beneath this spot; will a source of natural gas be encountered above the oil; will the oil at each source level be under pressure and how much; will it be necessary to swab and acidize in order to detect each source; will oil rise to the surface without being pumped; will a source of water be passed through before the oil source is entered; if so, at what depth, what quality, what quantity; what diameter and length of surface casing will be required; what other casing will be required; to what depth should the well or wells be drilled; etc.

When you have asked all of the questions you can think of, to ask about the source details, then ask if a proper well, drilled at this spot will produce in a manner which will make its development, practical and profitable. If the answer is 'No', question further. There may be legal entanglements or problems in the shipping and selling of the product. It is even possible that other developers may move in on adjacent properties and drain your source. It may be necessary to map the perimeter of the sources and lease all land above them.

Investigate thoroughly. A good oil well may not always bring wealth to its owners.

e. If a number of wells are to be drilled over a large source, it may be profitable to locate and drill a water well to provide water for mud. Gas for the operation of the pumps may not be produced along with the oil and the operation of the pumps from remote supplies of any type may cut down on profits.

10. Double Checking:

If there is any hesitancy in the responses you get, reconsider your wording. The format may be ambiguous and allow a perfectly correct answer but not the one you need.

If another dowser is available, get him to verify your findings. If the two of you do not agree, find out what is wrong. Are you both thinking exactly the same questions?

Certain persons receive information that is not updated to the present. Depth, for example, may be referenced to the earth's surface of a thousand years ago. Also, available quantities may have been recently reduced or depleted.

Ask if the information you have received is updated to the present. If you get no immediate response, wait a few seconds or minutes. When the information has been updated you will get a 'Yes'. Recheck the item in question. Two disagreeing dowzers who do this will usually end up agreeing.

11. For every oil well there should be a drilling log and a Gamma ray record. Observe the log as it is produced, especially at the time when the drill is passing through the levels where you have predicted an oil strata. Unless there is gas pressure behind the oil, it can be mudded in and missed until swabbed, acidized or blown. If two or more dowzers agree on a source level, a driller should be made to use care and examine his log closely at that point.

The driller undoubtedly knows methods of strata detection that you have not heard about. He should be cooperative, since it is your money he is earning.

12. a. Addenda.

Subsequent map dowsing of three additional southern tier counties of New York State, was accomplished using interrogation worded to 'Outline the perimeters of all deposits of crude oil beneath the surface of the portion of the earth represented by these maps'. A very complex group of deposits was defined. Again, three levels were indicated and in some instances deposits overlapping each other.

The UPPER Level sources are in parallel faults of considerable length, with average headings of twenty five degrees to True North.

The faults are filled with fractured rock rubble and up to fifteen percent cavity. Oil quantities are limited but readily withdrawable from a single well in most cases. The average depths below the surface is seven hundred and twenty feet. Widths vary from ten to two hundred feet. The oil depth is between two and twenty four feet.

Many fault deposits hold too little oil to be practically tapped and some have retention materials too dense to yield the oil.

The SECOND level is at an average depth of fourteen hundred thirty feet. This is the Pool layer. The pools are irregular in shape and the oil is in sand or gravel. Porosity approximates nine percent and the oil can usually be withdrawn by one well per pool over a six year period.

The THIRD level is a prehistoric river bed at sixty four hundred feet. The bed is filled with igneous rock sufficiently porous to absorb oil but too dense to yield it.

Interrogation with only pools in mind, overlooked about thirty percent of the oil in the area.

12. b. Addenda on findings at Lordsburg.

Psychogenically, I read that the well drilled south of Lordsburg, New Mexico, passed through a ridge of hard rock in strata of consolidated oil and sand at 4410 feet. As a result, no oil was encountered. At the oil/sand level, the log should show a transition from sandstone to limestone.

A prehistoric river bed some miles easterly of the well location, has compacted, oil saturated sand in its bed at a 15,070 foot depth.

Because of the great density of the consolidated sand no oil can be obtained from either source by wells. However dowzers who think only oil and not commercial quantity oil sources, will receive responses over both sources.

ANNUAL GEOPSYCHIC CONVENTION

The first Annual Geopsychic Convention of the Institute of Entelekey was held at Big Sur Lodge, Big Sur, California, November 10 to 25, under the direction of the Rev. Charles L. Sanders, Psychorientologist, assisted by your editor and Bill Cox, publisher of the newsletter, PYRAMID GUIDE. Among the themes of the convention were the development of individual skill in mind control, self actualization and alphasgenic training which prepared for use of "Energy of Force" and for geopsychic detection. This was followed by an intensive course featuring training in Remote Dowsing, Information Dowsing and Map Dowsing with personal coaching at all steps of the instruction.

Two occurrences which took place toward the end of the convention deserve a detailed description for our readers. It should be noted that, at this convention, there was no theorizing on any of the subject matter and no attempt to conduct research. It was accepted by those taking part that there is a psychic element in the dowsing process.

The members were housed in a group of cabins operated by the Big Sur Lodge.

The first occurrence demonstrated geopsychic detection, one of the goals of the convention. As part of the training in Map Dowsing, each person had learned how to set up a sketch of any local area, such as a room in a cabin, using a reference point, a direction line, and a scale of inches to feet. Watching a pointer end being moved over a sketch surface by a helper, simulating a dowser walking over the floor of the room, the dowser, who is seeking out the location of a water vein on the sketch, is holding his device in the "ready" position. He will find the device giving him a response when the pointer end passes over the exact spot on the sketch that corresponds to where the dowser would be over the water vein if he was actually walking on the floor of the cabin room.

To prepare for a geopsychic detection practice session, six participants and your editor were seated in a circle. Using a standard, white 8½ by 11 inch sheet of paper, your editor had prepared a sketch of the floor of the main room of a cabin with which all were familiar.

No dowsing had been done on this cabin floor during any previous dowsing practice. Your editor had not dowsed this floor either. Having selected this particular room because he knew it was a neutral location, he had only determined, using the pendulum, that one could expect to find dowsing evidence of two water veins under the floor.

Your editor showed the sketch to the group of six, making sure that each one recognized the cabin involved and was oriented on the sketch and was able to picture clearly at which side of the sketch was the entrance door, etc. Each member of the group then closed his eyes and underwent the routine needed to prepare for alphagenic concentration. Your editor then talked slowly, describing what he was doing, saying that the pointer end was starting at the front wall of the room, and was moving toward the rear. With eyes still closed, one of the group called out "here", indicating that he "sensed" that the pointer was passing over the water vein location. All this with closed eyes. Again your editor started the pointer end from the front wall of the room, describing its direction, following a path parallel to and about ¾ of an inch from the path of the first movement. Soon two members spoke up "Here". At each call of "Here", a pencil dot was made on the sheet of paper. This routine was repeated with the pointer starting from the center of the room toward the front wall on another parallel path. Seven paths were travelled, giving seven points about ¾ of an inch apart.

The group then relaxed, opening up their eyes. A line was drawn, connecting the seven points determined by geopsychic detection. Your editor then proceeded to map dowse the location

of the water vein on the sketch with the pendulum in the conventional manner. Another line was drawn through the series of spots thus located. The two lines were approximately in the same location. Two points, on the geopsychic line, were slightly off, due to a hesitation on the part of those calling, understandable, this being a first experience with such an unusual skill.

A second sketch was prepared on another sheet on which the second water vein location was dowsed. In this case, your editor started his pointer end path from the rear wall of the cabin room. About the same number of spots were found by geopsychic detection. Pendulum dowsing brought another line of spots. Pencil-drawn lines, connecting the two sets of dots, were quite close together, coinciding closer than in the first try. Later your editor and some members of the group went to the cabin and actually dowsed the cabin floor to confirm the geopsychic and map dowsing and found it essentially correct.

The other occurrence dealt with a feature of the dowsing process about which there are differences of opinion, namely, the nature of the force that causes the movement of the dowsing device.

Students of the psychic phenomena accept the idea of the presence of an aura around every person, visible to a limited number of people. They also recognize that energy, psychic energy, emanates from a person's body.

Students of dowsing know that when a dowser holds a pendulum over the palm of any one, the pendulum will take on movement, apparently energized by some force emanating from that person's palm. Some students have found out that a pendulum placed, closely, within a few inches, of any part of the body will take on movement. And a smaller number know that the end of a flexible wand, held in a similar manner near the body, will take on movement. There is also a demonstration with a single angle rod, with a grip, held over the head, in which the angle rod will take on a continuous circling movement.

Another fact in this field of discussion is that, if the pendulum is held over the seat of a chair from which a person has just arisen, the pendulum, or other device, will take on the same movement that it would if held near the body of the person.

During the last evening of the convention, certain psychic techniques were carried out, using one member of the group at a time, techniques which called for a high concentration of psychic energy. It was found that the pendulum response, just described, would take place, not an inch or so from the body of the person, but in the order of several feet away, while the psychic techniques were being in use.

The next morning a check was made on the same area. It was found that a pendulum response was still to be seen with the pendulum at least three feet away from where the members had been the night before, while taking part in this psychic technique. It would appear that this psychic energy can remain in the air for a considerable period.

To conclude. Occurrence One. The reader can rule out telepathy as the basis for geopsychic detection. Neither your editor, those taking part, or any one absent from the group, had any prior knowledge of the location of the water veins.

Occurrence Two. To your editor's knowledge, no definitive work has been done, up to now, on the measuring of the volume or range of psychic energy as it emanates from one's body. Or recognized that the volume of the energy can be shown, by independent methods, to increase during psychic routines. Dowsing provides a means for such measuring. Such studies could furnish insight into the nature of the device movements when a dowsing search is involved.

Editorial and Comment

The Editorial in the November, 1973, issue listed six specific areas of accomplishment by the Society, speaking of them as "projects". As we continue into the thirteenth year we must not feel that these projects are complete, but that further progress should be made in each category.

There are other objectives which can be listed as projects which as yet have not received much attention. Decisive action on these projects has had to wait until our Society had reached a certain level of maturity and experience, and can show that we are in a position to move with responsibility and sophistication to meet the challenges that projects such as these present.

Listed below are three more projects.

7. Dowsing and the energy crisis. What can competent dowsing do to help bring relief for this country?

An important possible step was outlined in correspondence between your editor and Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior, in 1968-1969. This correspondence led to Geological Survey discontinuing the issuing of books, pamphlets and press releases against the use of dowsing. The important step was the suggestion, offered at different times during the correspondence, that the Federal government offer its good services to bring about an understanding between professional people, such as geologists and geo-physicists who are concerned with developing natural resources and dowsers who are experienced in prospecting. Working together, pooling the expertise of each, could move along dis-

covery of added natural resources much faster than the way that things are done now. This is especially true in prospecting for oil and gas. The dowser and the geo-physicist can both locate areas that give promise of being oil or gas fields. The geo-physicist must indicate places to drill at random. The dowser can outline the boundaries of the deposit and select the best place over that deposit at which to drill.

It has become general knowledge that in the U.S.S.R. such co-operation was brought about by government direction about 1966, although your editor did not know this during the correspondence period of 1968-1969. In the U.S.S.R., this practice has continued and expanded, apparently having proved itself. Our government can initiate and sponsor such co-operation in a way that will work effectively under our free enterprise system. Our Society, without losing its scientific and educational status, can speak for the dowsing process.

What can each of us do? Get in touch with your Congressman. Tell him what dowsing can do, what it has done. Tell him that the Society stands ready to help, and can help, in this energy crisis. Your officers are following up this opportunity to interest the government now. A show of concern from across the country through Congress may be just what is needed to advance this project.

Don't forget that this country is also dependent on foreign sources for certain minerals or ores. A material crisis could arise in these commodities. Dowsing could reveal undiscovered sources of such minerals within our boundaries.

8. The description and comments on the dowsing process as found in current editions of encyclopedias are sadly out of date, if not completely incorrect. Some correspondence has passed between the Society and one publishing firm, without results as yet. There seems to be no reason why the text on dowsing in encyclopedias should be written by some one who is not a dowser and who appears to be sadly out of date with what is actually happening today.

9. Indexing of the material that has appeared in the quarterly publications of this Society since it started. A start has been made. This material is being classified under a number of headings. When completed, it will be a source of information for research on the part of people outside of dowsing who are coming to ask the Society more and more for both general and specific facts. From its start, your quarterly has emphasized the tremendously broad field in which dowsing can be applied. We want this story easily presented to the public.

Under this heading could also be added a complete cataloging of our library. This could be followed by plans to make the material available to members, and so far as practical, to others. We should also have a complete bibliography on the subject of dowsing.

These nine projects are detailed ways of carrying out the several general goals of the Society, visualized when we were organized. They justify our formation. They, and other projects which, I am sure, will take shape in the future, bind us and commit us to further effort. These projects can be shown with pride to prospective members. While we, as members, become better dowsers and gain a fuller understanding of dowsing, we are also acting as good citizens of our countries, helping others.

OBITUARY

The following members have passed away during 1973.

Mrs. Ernest H. Bergmann, R.N., Mill Valley, Calif. who contributed a letter to the November issue of the DOWSER.

J. F. MacDonald, Fredericksburg, Texas, a charter member of ASD and a frequent contributor to the DOWSER.

Howard Fast, Encino, Calif., a long-time loyal worker in the Southern California Chapter.

Edward French, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, who served on the Auditing Committee for several years.

Book Review

THE SECRET LIFE OF PLANTS, co-authors, Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird, ASD Trustee, was published by Harper and Row, 10 East 53rd St., New York, N. Y., 10022 on October 31, price \$8.95. It is an alternate selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

In this new book, the authors explore experiments that have been conducted with plants,—showing their ability to sense a person's thoughts, hostility and danger, as well as their ability to adapt to human wishes, their sex life and curative powers, as well as their spirit life. The authors review the latest findings of sophisticated experiments which show that plants communicate with each other by wave lengths of their fragrance and the color of their petals, and with humans through instantaneous extrasensory perception.

President Norman E. Leighton writes "ASD Trustee Christopher Bird, joining his talents with those of Peter Tompkins, celebrated author of "Secrets of the Great Pyramid", has written "The Secret Life of Plants" which is a real mind boggler or expander, according to your viewpoint.

"It contains 373 pages of the most challenging and interesting prose that has come to my attention in a long time. It deals with the physical, emotional and spiritual relations between plants and man and is based on many thoroughly scientific and documented experiments in this almost unknown field.

"There are frequent references to ASD and some of its members and it is an eminently worthwhile book. Your bookseller either has it or can get it for you. I recommend it without reservation."

* * * * *

A paperback DOODLEBUG EDITION OF TREASURE TRAILS by R. J. Santischi, with Preface by Karl von Mueller, has been published by Examino Press, Segundo, Colo., 81070, price \$4.00, hard cover \$6.00. It is a reprint of the original, a rare book copyrighted in 1938, from a copy in the Examino library. Featured in the text are many dowsing devices in use at that time, with good sketches. Some space is given to prevailing theories on the action of the devices. There are many first hand accounts of dowsing experiences. The book can add to one's contemporary history of dowsing and also contains many timely suggestions for dowsing that are held good today.

* * * * *

DOWSING AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, by Earl V. Shannon, and published by him at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1973, price \$3.00. As the title indicates this book is devoted to theories that Mr. Shannon has worked on, based on twenty five years of field dowsing with the fork and the pendulum. The methods of gathering data and specific experiments carried out which led to the theories could be valuable to others who are researching in this area of study.

Letters to the Editor

The following is taken from a letter addressed to President Norman E. Leighton, May 18, 1973. The details of the map dowsing by John Shelley, Jr., were described in the August, 1971, issue of T. A. D.

Dear Norman,

By the way, the well in India has been drilled and is where John said that it should be. It is 89 feet deep, John said 91 feet. If we only could have been there to ask the drillers to go down two feet more! The water is good—a little brackish to begin with, but it will clear up as it is used. Many things have held this project up but now all is "well."

Adele and Jim Fahey,
66 Carlisle Road,
Westford, Mass. 01886