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should be noted that the sensitivity increase at 60 Hz starts a few Hertz before and ends a few Hertz after the 60 Hz of the power lines pollution. The reason for this almost 10 Hz bandwidth seems to be the superpositions of the signal frequencies of the audio generator with the ambient 60 Hz power line pollution. A similar observation can be made in the 50 Hz band where a ten Hertz band seems to exist of low signal intensity owing to the life time exposure to the 50 Hz electric fields from power lines in Germany.

These experiments have been repeated several times, some in the morning hours, some in the afternoon, and even some shortly after sun set. However, the results remained essentially the same when compared with each other. The frequency range from 0 to 75 Hz has been scanned ten times during these three days and no inconsistencies were observed. Perhaps these "spectra" will aid in the understanding of the dowsing mechanism and the factors which have to be present to evoke a dowsing reaction.

Bibliography

1) *Sensitivity Determination of Dowsers*, Z. V. HARVALIK
The American Dowser, vol. 10, No. 4, page 172 (1970)

2) *Fatigue Effects Influence the Signal of the Dowser*, Z. V. HARVALIK
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DOWSING REACTIONS TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS IN THE FREQUENCY RANGES FROM 1 HERTZ TO 1 MEGA HERTZ

Z. V. Harvalik

A survey of dowsing reaction intensities in the frequency ranges from 1 Hertz to 1 Mega Hertz (1,000.000 Hertz [Hz]) was made to determine whether a super-sensitive dowser (Mr. De Boer) was able to pick up very weak artificially produced alternating magnetic fields.

The measuring technique used in this study was a modification of the Harvalik method of the sensitivity determination of dowsers (1) consisting of the replacement of the DC power source by an audio generator (Heath Kit Audio Generator, AG-9A) and a thermo galvanometer (Weston model 245) in the measuring circuit. The thermo galvanometer served as a current monitor. In most test runs the AC or RF current was 100 micro-amperes except in a few cases when the signal was ambiguous the current was increased to 200 micro-amperes. The intensities were recorded as NO SIGNAL, WEAK SIGNAL (one rotatoin of the Y Rod) and STRONG SIGNAL (two rotations of the Y Rod). The measurements were made in the late mornings and afternoons. The temperatures were between 20° and 25°C, relative humidities between 45% and 55%, sunny with scattered clouds, the barometric pressure being around 770 mm corrected to sea level. The dowser, Mr. De Boer, drank

3 to 4 glasses of water each half day during these experiments since he believes that water intake increases his dowsing sensitivity.

Two modes of measurements were employed: 1) The dowser (Mr. De Boer) was standing approximately midway between the two electrodes holding the Y Rod in "ready" position at the beginning of each test, and 2) the dowser was walking perpendicularly across the line of current flow, starting to walk 5 m from the midpoint of the test course and terminating the walk 5 m beyond the midpoint of the current flow, using also the Y Rod.

In either mode the dowser was asked to assume dowsing positoion with his Y Rod prior to switching-on of the current and assume a non-dowsing position after the run was completed regardless whether or not he obtained a dowsing signal. The dowsing reactions were tabulated on a prepared table the frequency entries arranged in ascending order. The frequencies were changed in a random sequence to avoid "guessing" with interspersed OFF position of the current flow. (sample run in Hz: 21; 5,600; 46,000; OFF; 680; 100; 120; 100; 500,000; 10)

The intervals of the several frequency ranges were as follows:

1 to 100 Hz: 1 Hz interval
100 to 500 Hz: 10 Hz interval
500 to 1,000 Hz: 50 Hz interval
1,000 to 10,000 Hz: 100 Hz interval
10,000 to 100,000 Hz: 1,000 Hz interval
100,000 to 1,000,000 Hz: 10,000 Hz interval

In all frequency ranges the dowser showed reactions with exception of a few fractional ranges in the higher frequencies probably owing to the larger intervals within these ranges.

Four complete series of runs were made covering all the frequency bands mentioned above. The dowser rested 5 to 10 minutes after 10 test runs to avoid fatigue effects. It was very encouraging to observe after tabulation of the four test series that no significant inconsistencies were observed in the readings of frequency vs. signal intensity.

These measurements prove that the dowser reacts to artificially produced alternating magnetic fields over a large range of frequencies. Thus, it is understadable that a dowser can pick-up signals from thunderstorm lightnings, from radio and TV stations, and even indicate the direction of the location of the signal source. This study and the other studies undertaken recently and reported here show again that the signal of the dowser is prevalently caused by magnet fields which may be DC, AC and/or RF fields.

Bibliography

1) *Signal Sensitivity Determination of Dowsers*, Z. V. Harvalik
The American Dowser, vol. 10, No. 4, page 172 (1970)