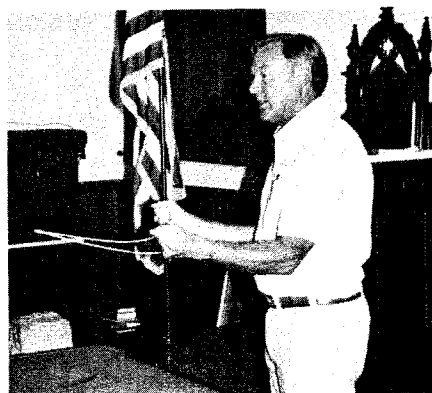HAVE YOU GOT IT STRAIGHT? CONVENTION CHAIRPERSON
BETS ALBRIGHT CONFERS WITH TRUSTEES SIG LONEGREN,
DWIN GORDON AND JIM WEIR WITH WIFE BARBARA

PHOTOS BY
GARY THORNTON

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER,
TRUSTEE FRAN FARRELLY

CALIFORNIA'S DOWSER/WELL DRILLER,
TRUSTEE WAYNE THOMPSON

RESEARCHING THE UNIVERSAL GRID
1979 CONVENTION SEMINAR

by Dr. Z. V. Harvalik, Prof. Dr. Vinzenz Harvalik, and Willi de Boer

This research will be reported in three parts:

Part 1: Willi de Boer, "Historical Remarks about the Universal Grid"

Part 2: Prof. Dr. Vinzenz Harvalik, "The Universal Grid in the Light of Geomagnetic Theories"

Part 3: Dr. Z. V. Harvalik, "Experimental Evidence Shows That the Universal Grid Does Not Exist"

HISTORICAL REMARKS ABOUT THE UNIVERSAL GRID

Willi de Boer

A lot has been written and said about grid systems by many people and a lot of controversy and discussions were transacted that sometimes became heated discussions. The reason for these occurences seemed to be that about half a dozen people and their many adherents claimed that "their" grid shows the best performance in relation to medical dowsing. All these grid systems show structures that are at variance with their environment. They, therefore, can be detected by dowsing. Because of the claims of medical radiesthetic importance, great interest in the nature of these grid systems has been developed. I would like to mention some of the discoverers and re-discoverers of the principal grid systems:

Francis Peyre, a French physician, N S-E W, grid, the German engineer, Wittmann, and physician, Curry, N E-S W + N W = S E and Dr. Hartmann, also a physician, universal grid, whereby the Curry and Hartmann grids are the most prominent ones.

You probably would like to know how the dowser finds the grid. Since I assume that some of you would not remember our paper in The American Dowser, (Volume 18, No. 2, 1978), I would like to refresh your memory by telling you how it is done.

You first find the NS magnetic direction with a magnetic compass, then you dowse along this direction for the EW crossing points on this NS line. After you have 2 or 3 crossing points you determine the EW directions at these crossing points by walking perpendicularly to the NS line, and program yourself for the NS crossing points of the EW lines. After you obtain 2 or 3 crossing points you have a grid of at least 4 rectangles forming the start of a Hartmann Universal Grid. Their EW grid points would be at Danville about 1.5 meters apart while the NS dimensions are 2 meters.

Should you like to establish the Wittmann-Curry grid you would orient your dowsing walk from NE to SW and NW to SE magnetic. These lines constitute essentially the diagonals of the expanded Hartmann grid; they have the dimensions of about 3 meters for our location in Danville. You probably have noticed that essentially the Wittmann-Curry Grid is a variation of the Hartmann Universal Grid or vice versa. Both grid authors apparently profited by Peyre's grid, which they very scantily credited. Which of these grid systems correlate best with the incidence of noxious radiations in conjunction with subterranean water veins I am not able to assess.

Therefore, I will leave this problem to the scientists and physicians.

THE UNIVERSAL GRID IN THE LIGHT OF GEOMAGNETIC THEORIES

Dr. Vinzenz Harvalik

Professor of Geography, Ruhr University,

Bochum, Federal Republic of Germany

The title of my presentation is "The Universal Grid in the Light of Geomagnetic Theories." Perhaps it should be rather "Does a Universal Grid Actually Exist?"

As the consequence of the rotation of the earth, electric currents are generated similarly to those produced in electric generators. Thus, the earth's magnetic or geomagnetic field is produced. The density of the magnetic lines of force of the geomagnetic field is greater at the magnetic poles since the magnetic lines of force converge toward the magnetic poles. It should be mentioned that the intensity of the geomagnetic field at the magnetic poles is 0.624 Gauss, while at the magnetic equator it decreases to 0.312 Gauss.

You probably know that the geographic and magnetic poles are not at the same locations. The magnetic North Pole is located at 76° 10' N and 100° W, while the magnetic South Pole has its geographic coordinates 68° 30' S and 140° E. The different locations of the magnetic and geographic poles cause a mis-direction of the magnetic needle which is called magnetic declination. The geomagnetic field described above in a rather short manner, is strongly influenced by the sun and the moon as well as by the imbalance of the masses of the continents and the oceans. The varieties of the composition of rocks of mountain ranges and other factors such as cosmic radiations cause further anomalies of the geomagnetic field. Therefore, it is understandable that magnetic surveys are difficult problems.
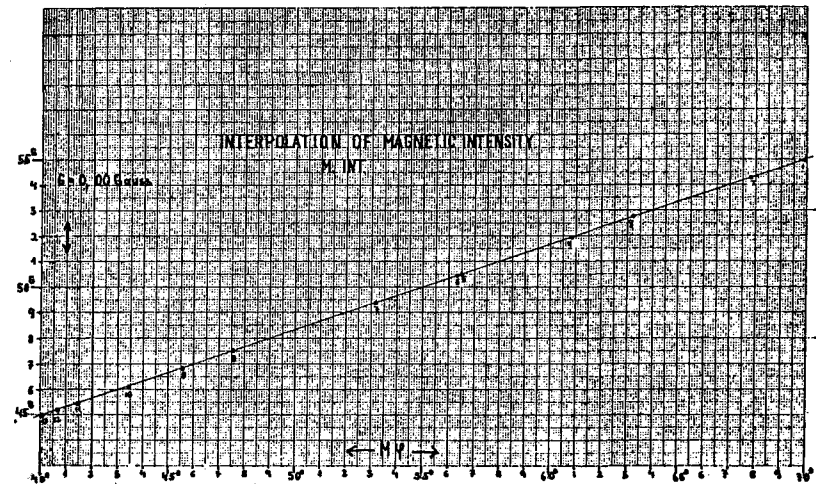

Fig. 1

TAB. 1.

STATION	φ	λ	M.Y (90-ε)	M. INT. (Gauss)	M. INC.	DOW.E-W (cm)	DOW.N-S (cm)
1 NY ALESUND	78,83° N	12,17° E	69,90°	0,5500	82,00°	6900	200,00
2 LONGYEARBYEN	78,25° N	15,50° E	67,81°	0,5429	80,50°	79,10	207,00
3 REYKJAVIK	64,17° N	21,75° E	63,20°	0,5275	75,75°	120,00	200,00
4 NORTH CAPE	71,17° N	26,00° E	60,83°	0,5150	78,80°	92,30	489,75
5 TRONDHEIM	63,33° N	10,33° E	56,50°	0,5050	74,30°	130,00	498,00
6 DANVILLE	44,41° N	72,11° W	56,33°	0,5045	72,42°	450,00	200,00
7 LORTON	38,65° N	77,13° W	53,19°	0,4939	69,05°	470,00	200,00
8 HÅRBØLLE	54,84° N	12,24° E	47,58°	0,4750	69,07°	463,00	499,00
9 BOCHUM	51,50° N	7,20° E	45,53°	0,4683	66,00°	176,00	200,00
10 EBERBACH	49,64° N	8,97° E	43,46°	0,4613	64,57°	250,00	200,00
11 EBIKON	47,01° N	8,31° E	41,46°	0,4545		250,00	200,00
12 DORNBIRN	47,40° N	9,85° E	40,63°	0,4525	63,41°	225,00	200,00
13 RIED/WALL	46,12° N	7,49° E	40,09	0,4500	61,79	230,00	200,00

We measured the geomagnetic field of 13 locations by dowsing, my brother using an "L" rod and myself a "Y" rod. We applied present geophysical information on geomagnetic parameters: The magnetic intensities of the above-mentioned locations by interpolation from the geomagnetic model of the earth and the magnetic inclination measured with a dip angle compass (Fig. 1), (Table I).
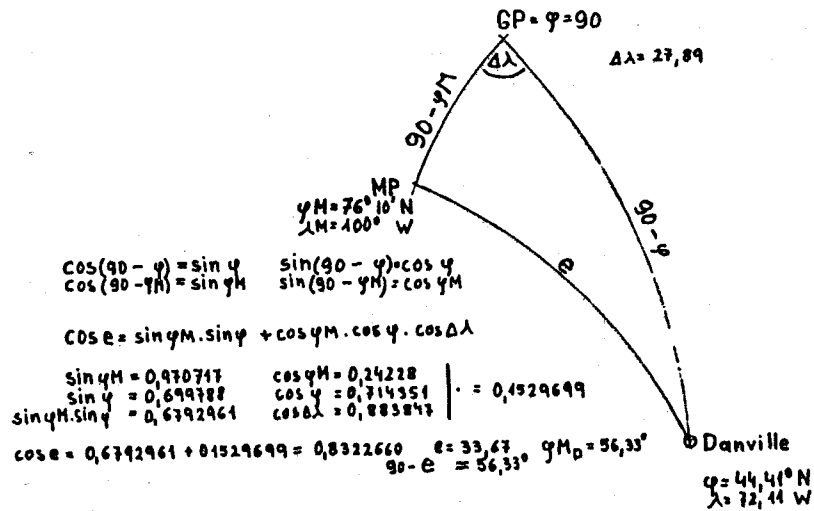
Fig. 2

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DOWSED
E-W DISTANCES AND RELEVANT
GEOMAGNETIC PARAMETERS

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

To determine the various intensities of the geomagnetic field of selected locations and the convergence of the lines of force we had to convert the geographic coordinates of the respective locations to their magnetic ones. On the globe one determines a location by its geographic coordinates, the geographic latitude (ϕ) and the geographic longitude (λ). They generate a system of circles, the latitude circles (ϕ) and the longitude circles (λ), also called meridians. They are perpendicular to each other. A similar system can be construed replacing the geographic poles by the magnetic ones. One obtains then a system of magnetic coordinates, namely the magnetic latitude (M ϕ) and the magnetic longitude (M λ). One can convert geographic coordinates to magnetic ones with the aid of the spherical triangle whose points are the geographic pole (P), the magnetic pole (P_m) and the location (L) whose coordinates are sought (Fig. 2). For us it was of importance to determine the distance (e) of each location to the magnetic pole to be able to calculate its magnetic latitude. This is important to characterize the convergence of the magnetic field of the location (L). Table I shows the locations investigated, their geographic coordinates, their magnetic latitudes, magnetic intensities, magnetic inclinations as well as the dowsed distances between the individual dowsing signals in (N-S) and (E-W) magnetic directions.
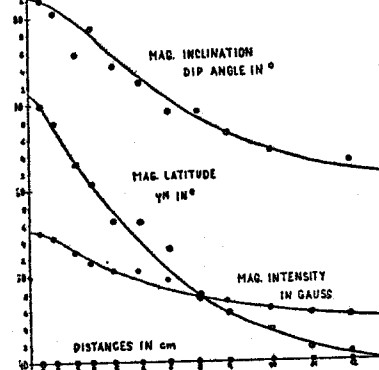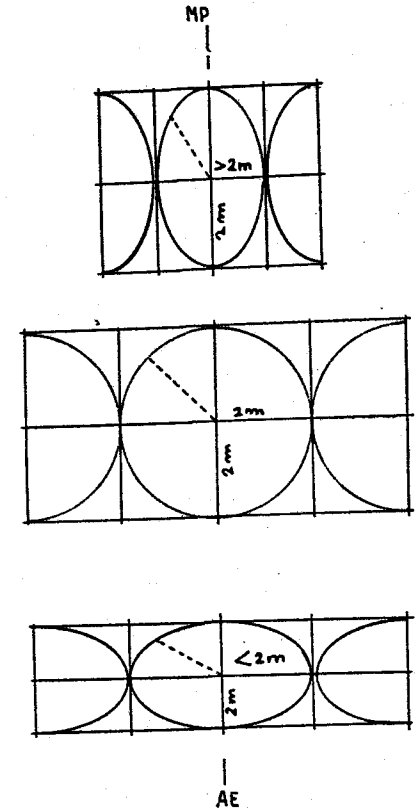
The graph (Fig. 3) indicates good correlations of magnetic latitude, intensity, inclination and the (E-W) magnetic distances between the dowsing signals. If one dowses in the (N-S) magnetic direction, one obtains a dowsing signal about every 2 meters. However, if one dowses in the (E-W) magnetic direction the distances between the dowsing signals become smaller as one approaches the magnetic poles (Fig. 4). These measurements show that the dowsing signals appear at shorter distances as the geomagnetic field intensity increases. This can be best observed when one moves along the (E-W) magnetic direction. Since the intensity of the geomagnetic field does not change in the (N-S) direction dowsing signal distances remain constant at 2 meters as seen in Fig. 4. The observations show that the dowesr is influenced by the geomagnetic field.
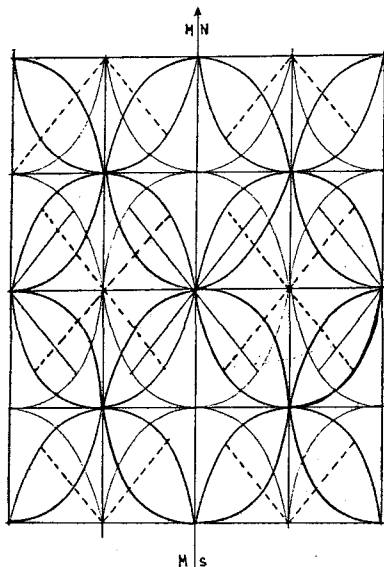
Fig. 5

If one records the locations of dowsing signals obtained along two directions only, e. g. (N-S) magnetic and (E-W) magnetic as Hartmann proposed or (NE-SW) magnetic and (NW-SE) magnetic as Wittmann and Curry suggested, one obtains crossing points which give the impression of grid systems. However, if one dowses in other directions than (N-S) or (NW-SE) one also obtains dowsing signals, which, when connected with each other, do not form grids but ellipses. The influence of the magnetic field on the dowser is thus governed by a mathematical elliptic function should the intensities of the geomagnetic field in the (N-S) magnetic direction be different from those of the (E-W) magnetic directions. Should the (N-S) and (E-W) magnetic intensities be equal, a circular mathematical function is obtained (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

Thus, it is evident that the geomagnetic field varies continuously in its intensity. This continuity of the intensity of the geomagnetic field does not permit sudden discontinuities of its intensity. Therefore, no grid of any kind can exist. The present assumption of an existence of natural magnetic grids as proposed by

some people seems to be based on errors. They probably originated by erroneous assessment of the nature of geomagnetism and therefore, incomplete information obtained by dowsing. Especially fallacious is the assumption that on crossing points of magnetic grid systems geopathic zones become enhanced.

Dear Fellow Dowsers and Friends: You heard about the theoretical reasons why a magnetic grid system cannot exist. But there is also convincing experimental evidence about the nonexistence of an Universal Grid.

First of all no geomagnetic field discontinuity could be observed with very sensitive magnetometers such as the Cesium magnetometer. The relevant measurements were made with such an instrument in the most sensitive mode in Lorton in 1970. Professor D. G. Chadwick, University of Utah, was kind enough to bring with him a portable Cesium magnetometer and performed the measurements. These observations solicited considerable doubt of the real existence of an Universal Grid.

When we discovered that the angle of magnetic inclination (1) which also is an indication of the magnitude of the total geomagnetic field intensity governs the grid dimensons I devised experiments whereby I was able to change the dip angle (angle of inclination) artificially. A 9 meter diameter, 2-turn coil energized by a variable DC source was used. The coil when energized changed the geomagnetic field and thus the dip angle. As a result of this change of the dip angle the grid constants East-West also changed. The North-South dimension did not change, however. These experiments I reported in **The American Dowser,** (Vol. 19, No. 1, page 15, 1979 and in No. 3, page 126 of the same volume). The concluding third part appears in this issue of **The American Dowser** under the title "Artificially Changed Grid Dimensions, Part III (The Universal Grid—A Neuro-physiological Phenomenon?") Our study so far established the facts that man can dowse for:

1) the magnetic orientation (N-S, or E-W).

2) the magnetic inclination (dip angle) thus the dip magnetic latitude.

3) the total geomagnetic field intensity since the dip angle correlates with it.

Our study also seems to point the way to neutralization systems in our body to minimize the effects of protracted exposure to weak ionizing radiations. These radiations are known to dowsers as geopathic radiations that occur as noxious zones. In addition to the neutralization systems related to the noxious zones the

effects of cosmic radiations could also be minimized by said systems.

References:

1) Z. V. Harvalik, W. de Boer: "The Universal Grid," *The American Dowser*, vol. 18, No. 2, page 56 (1978).

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Artificially Changed Grid Dimensions, Part III

(The Universal Grid—A Neuro-physiological Phenomenon?)

Dr. Z. V. Harvalik

In the previous two reports (1, 2) large wire coils of 8.9 meter diameter, either horizontally or 14° inclined, were used to artificially change the dip angle of the Earth-magnetic field. The dip angle change caused a change of the East-West Universal Grid dimension thus confirming that the dip angle determines the dimension of the E-W Grid line.
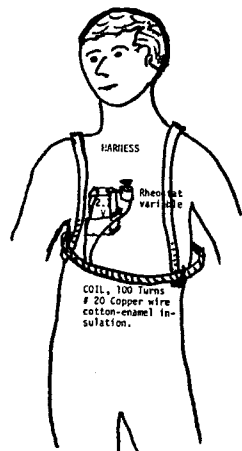
Experimental:

FIG. 1

In this experimental study a small coil, 40 c m in diameter, of 100 turns of cotton-enamel-insulated copper wire was put around the dowser like a loose belt and attached by straps over his shoulders like a backpack (Fig. 1). The coil was energized by a small Ni-Cd two-cell storage battery delivering 2.7 Volt. Current intensities delivered to the coil were regulated by a 100 Ohm variable rheostat of 0.5 Amp capacity. Current reversal in the coil was accomplished by interchanging the battery wires leading to the coil. The purpose of the current reversal in the coil was to reverse the polarity of the magnetic field produced by the altered direction of the current in the coil, and thus change the dip angle of the Earth-magnetic field to lower values.

To check the effect of the coil's magnetic field superimposed on the Earth-magnetic field, a dip needle (magnetic inclination
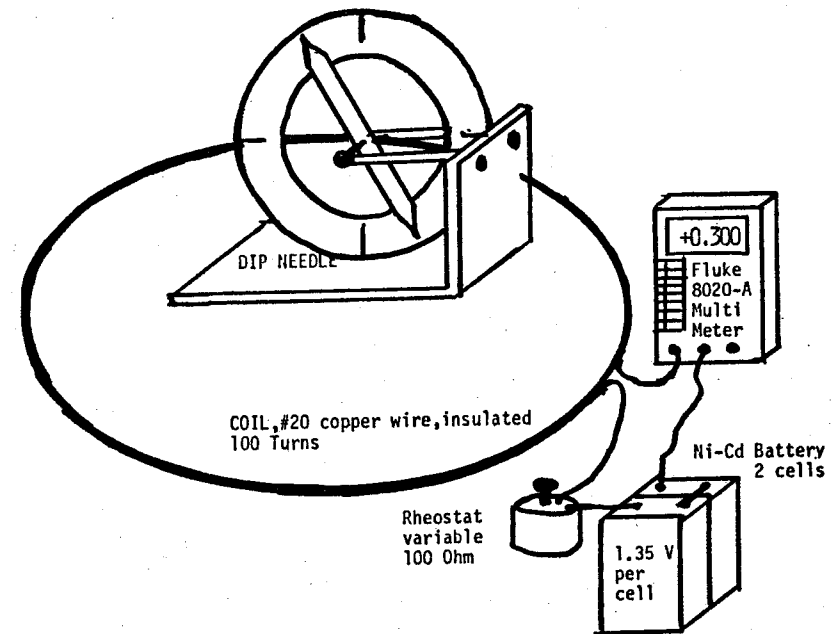

FIG. 2

compass) was placed into the center of the coil previously put on an iron-free table (Fig. 2). The dip angles were determined for various current intensities and tabulated. A similar procedure was used when the current direction was reversed. A Fluke 8020-A Multimeter was used to read the current intensities in milli-amperes.

Using the instructions in (3) the dowser determined the Universal Grid dimensions for the East-West and North-South lines for various current intensities. As mentioned in (1) and (2) already, the N-S Universal Grid dimensions did not change throughout this study and remained at 2.0 meters. Before and after each run the dip angles for the respective current intensities were determined by the method described above. Current intensities, dip angles and E-W Universal Grid dimensions as well as the calculated grid dimensions (4) were tabulated.

In Table I the locations of the grid dimension determination were listed: I-A (yard) is the location where the measurements were made that are reported in (1) and (2). I-B (deck) is the deck located along the south side of the house, and I-C (study) is a room located on the top floor of the house.

Location	Coil Current in Milli-Amp	Dip Angle	E-W GDim. measured	E-W GDim. calculated	Remarks
I-A (Yard)	0.00	69°	1.7	standard	field concurrent with Earth field
	100	76°	1.1	1.15	
	208	80°	0.8	0.82	
	450	84.5°	0.5	0.45	
	65	61°	2.3	2.30	Coil field reversed
	91	49°	3.0	3.11	
	162	5°	4.7	4.73	
I-B (Deck)	0.00	69°	1.7	standard	field concurrent with Earth field
	100	76°	1.18	1.15	
	450	84.5	0.47	0.45	
	65	61°	2.35	2.30	Coil field reversed
	162	5°	4.75	4.73	
I-C (Study)	0.00	69°	1.7	standard	field concurrent with Earth field
	100	76°	1.15	1.15	
	450	84.5	0.42	0.45	
	65	61°	2.28	2.30	Coil field reversed
	162	5°	4.72	4.73	

TABLE I

Results:

From the data presented in Table I-A, -B, -C one could surmise that 1) the magnetic sensors (5) not only react to magnetic field anomalies but also to the direction of the magnetic field and that 2) the inclination angle (dip angle) is recognized by the dowser as the E-W Universal Grid dimension. Thus, it seems, that the Universal Grid, as visualized as a checker board like grid system spanning the whole globe, does not exist. It is a neuro-physiological manifestation of man's ability to react to the dip angle of the Earth-magnetic field as measured by dowsing for the E-W (assumed) Universal Grid dimension. That the Universal Grid does not seem to exist is also borne out by the inability of detecting the Universal Grid with the today's most sensitive magnetometers although the dowsing signals that indicate the presence of an assumed Universal Grid are very strong.

Conclusions:

From above developed information one has to assume that the Universal Grid does not exist as a terrestrial feature on our globe but appears as an additional sensor for dip angle and thus for the inclination of the total Earth-magnetic field. Thus, if a dowser finds that the assumed Universal Grid E-W dimension is, e. g. 1.5 m, by calculation using (4) he can state that the dip angle for that location is 71.6°.

Addendum:

When two dowsers, independently from each other, dowse for the Universal Grid they usually obtain grid lines and their crossings at the same location. This coincidence of grid location could be explained by interactions of the Earth-magnetic field with the "Schumann" radiation (7.8 to 8.0 Hertz).

Preliminary experiments have shown that by injecting very low frequencies of electromagnetic radiations into the area where a dowser tries to locate Universal Grid lines and crossings, the location of such lines and crossings is altered without significantly changing the grid dimensions. More about this puzzling observation will be reported in future issues of **The American Dowser.**

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5) Z. V. Harvalik: "Anatomical Localization of Human Detection of Weak Electromagnetic Radiation: Experiments with Dowsers." *Physiological Chemistry and Physics,* Vol. 10, No. 6, page 525 (1978)

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