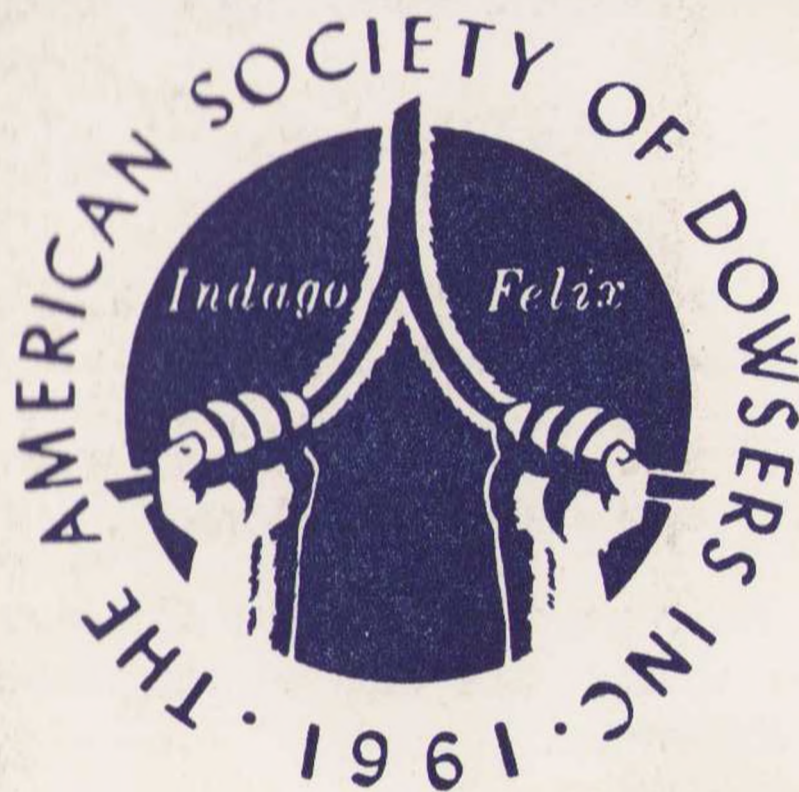


The AMERICAN DOWSER

QUARTERLY DIGEST



VOLUME 17, NO. 4

NOVEMBER, 1977

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DANVILLE, VERMONT

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Section 2. They shall uphold before the public at all times the dignity and the reputation of the Society.

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Section 5. They shall not use their membership in this Society as evidence of qualification as a dowser or as a measure of ability or proficiency.

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NOVEMBER 1977

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ASD is a non-profit, educational and scientific Society with membership open to all interested persons. Schedule of membership is listed inside the back cover. Fiscal year starts October 1st, and the annual convention is held in the fall. The By-Laws of this Society specifically prohibit the printing or other use of the name of this Society on business cards or letterheads or in any other way. One purpose of ASD is to assemble all manner of dowsing theories, ideas, techniques, applications, instrumentation, experiences, etc., for study and evaluation. THE AMERICAN DOWSER attempts to present a representative cross-section of this highly diverse and often clashing material. Views expressed in THE AMERICAN DOWSER are the personal views of the writers, carrying no weight nor authority beyond this, and the publication of those views herein shall not be construed as indicative of concurrence or approval, in any manner, by ASD. THE AMERICAN DOWSER is a wide open forum where the full range of dowsing thought may be freely presented for thorough examination.

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- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
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| Galen O. Hutchison | 1964-1965 |
| Donald Boyer | 1965-1967 |
| Gordon MacLean | 1967-1969 |
| John Shelley, Jr. | 1969-1972 |
| Norman E. Leighton | 1972-1977 |

News and Notes

The 1978 convention dates are September 14, 15, 16, and 17, Danville, Vt. President Ross has appointed Trustee Jennifer Johnston to act as Chairman, and she has selected as assistants Sigfrid Lonegren, Earl Hipps, Paul Sevigny and Raymond Willey. Chairman Johnston requests that comments on the convention just concluded and suggestions for the coming convention be sent her, address 21 Timberland Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99701, as soon as possible so that they can be reviewed by the committee early in January.

Members will be pleased to note that another Local Chapter has been added, the Henry Gross Chapter, (Bath-Brunswick, Me. area) under the chairmanship of Robert Ater.

To expand its service to members and others, a Dowsing School will be conducted on January 21 and 22. See the Section, "Dowsers Co-op. Serv. Corner" for details.

ACROSS THE WATER

The June, 1977, issue of the JOURNAL of the British Society of Dowsers carries an unusual amount of good practical information for the dowser with emphasis on water locating and healing. We note that seven local groups are listed. The following is taken from the notice of the October 8th meeting of the Bristol group. It can be noticed that different and highly interesting targets await the English dowsers.

BRISTOL DOWSERS OUTDOOR MEETING, SATURDAY,
8th OCTOBER 1977, 2:30 P. M.

OBJECT Local legend has been handed down that there are graves in the part of the field between the wood and the road. There is no written record about this but some Bristol Dowsers have been out there and have dowsed many graves, not only there but apparently over the rest of the large field.

It is important to trace the outline of several graves in order to establish which way they face as this gives a clue as to whether they are Elizabethan, Saxon, Roman, Romano British, etc.

There is no sign of a church in the neighbourhood but maybe by dowsing you can locate where one once stood and trace its outline.

Hon. Secretary Bristol Dowsers
c/o MRS. DALBY
GRANGE FELL
BRISTOL, 8.

The Radiesthesia and Radionics JOURNAL, New Zealand, June, 1977, has an article, taken from "A Dweller on Two Planets" by Phylos, in which the writer tells of attending meetings in England about 1955 of the Medical Society for the study of Radiesthesia consisting of about forty doctors.

President's Armchair

It was wonderful to be at Danville again and see so many old friends.

Our Convention Chairman reports record attendance this year, as well as a new high in the value of sales. Measured thus, it was an unparalleled success. It is our earnest hope, also, that the inner values showed increase, for positive attitude and fruitful search go hand in hand.

While applicable to the beginner, the truth of this statement becomes even more important to the dowser as he advances in the art. Deviceless dowsing (without outward movement of any kind) is a case in point. It is the quickest, least cumbersome, and possibly most accurate method of dowsing, yet I have never seen it practiced by a dowser without an open, expectant and positive point of view. Speakers in this Convention, as well as the last, have stressed the function of right and left brain. Perhaps research along that line will shed light on this apparent relationship between attitude and success in dowsing.

One of the new features introduced by Chairman Sevigny this year was a five-minute summary given by each of the seminar leaders. It was very revealing. De facto dowsing is taking on a new meaning for its practitioners, who not only are finding it a way of communicating with the world about them, but with themselves.

I will add an expression of pleasure in having shared recently in a venture of this kind. On a day before, and a day after the Convention, an expedition was mounted in the radiant Vermont countryside to dowse the stones and stone structures of the sort described and depicted in the seminars this year and thought by some to be the work of ancient times. The sites were first dowsed remotely, then developed on the spot. Lines of force were discovered that coincided with 'unusual' stones which, in turn, marked water domes. All was plotted for future inquiry into possible astronomical alignments. Photographs were taken, dowsing data re-

corded on tape, and prospects for future work that suggested themselves were discussed. Three members were involved in the first trip, seven on the second. The first was to a well known site, the second to three that were relatively unknown, two of the latter showing sufficient promise from the dowser's angle to warrant a return.

To see dowsing applied in this way, and to speculate on the contribution dowsing may make to such research is to sense that there is no limit to the dowser's development of his art, or to his usefulness to others. For all members, from beginners to the old hands, may the search be fruitful—happy and successful dowsing to you all.

T. Edward Ross, II

Ideas about Dowsing

POLARITY

Being newly acquainted with the dowsing field I have been experimenting with various devices to find the one that suits me best. I am fortunate in having as a teacher, Jack Livingston, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Dowsers, Inc. and a Life Member of the British Society of Dowsers.

In the process of my education he gave me a set of brass angle rods. I found that sometimes they would work and sometimes I would get very peculiar results. This was put down to inexperience and I continued attempting to get repeatable results over a period of several weeks. One day I found that if I changed the rods from one hand to the other, the rods would either cross over a water vein or one rod would remain stationary and the other cross. Jack found that the rods behaved in the same way for him. He mentioned that another acquaintance, Liz Anderson of Lotus, California, had had the same experience quite recently. Jack, in thinking back, remembered many instances where the rods acted peculiarly.

We tried to find out why there should be a difference. Among the things we checked with a pendulum was polarity of the rods. One rod had the long end positive at the tip and the other showed up to be negative. Both were positive at the 'handle'. The one with the negative end had to be held in the right hand for the rods to cross over our test water vein.

These results seemed to be of significant importance to share with others in the Society who may wonder why their angle rods may not always respond in the same way over a known water vein or give them erroneous answers and not know why.

Jack cut a dozen or so rods and we attempted to pair them. Some were negative all through, others were a mixture. The best combination seemed to be positive at both ends and negative at the bend. But what could we do with the odd rods? In the process of testing polarity in one rod I received an electrical shock and upon testing again, discovered the polarity had changed from negative to positive. Jack and I then set about changing all the odd rods from negative to positive at both ends with a pendulum, leaving the bend negative, to obtain the optimum performance from any pair. Neither of us received any more electrical shocks.

In Jack's observations in teaching use of the rods to new people, a majority of them have rods cross over water veins. A few people have rods that point in opposite directions. It is our feeling that the same problem of polarity would affect the results no matter which way the rods respond for you.

It is quite obvious that only the surface of polarity has been touched by this short article. Further thought on the subject is definitely needed. If any of you have any suggestions or comments we would appreciate receiving them.

Joan McFarlane (and Jack Livingston)
Auburn & Newcastle, California
May 1977

DOWSING FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL BODIES OF HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN ENTITIES

Seminar conducted by **Dr. Jasna Opacic**
Reported by **William Vrooman**

Dr. Jasna Opaci's lecture was a testimonial to the effect that the proper, legitimate and disciplined application of dowsing principles and practices can have upon the course of the enlightenment of one individual. In any short synopsis of such a presentation it is impossible to dwell at any great length upon all of its many facets, illuminating as they may have been. If we may pick out the most important germinal ideas, they might fall in this order: First, one is never very far from help in any situation; Second, the serious study of the fields, levels, polarities and perhaps, frequencies of energies, which make up a total person is essential to that

degree of physical self-maintenance and self-repair required for any sustained effort toward self-enlightenment; Third, the road is not without hazards, watch out for them.

First. We all encounter the equivalent of road-blocks, washed-out bridges, bad weather, even earthquakes, tornadoes and other disastrous events in our lives. Dr. Opacic's message is: Stop. Assess the situation. Study the options. Then dowsing them out and move. Do something, but not before asking for help from higher powers through dowsing.

Second. No one really understands, nor can measure or trace the full and complete pattern of energies which make up all living things, human and non-human. Nevertheless, dowsing can provide a kind of instrumentation not available to science in measuring, tracing and identifying these energies with the end in view of understanding, and, to a degree, to controlling them in the service of individual and collective evaluation.

Third, and the dowser thinks this most significant. Dr. Opacic, from her own experience warned that dowsers, which is to say, any class of sensitives, are always surrounded by discarnate entities eager to express themselves, one way or another, on this material plane from which they have departed. They most easily accomplish this by breaking in and influencing the movement of whatever dowsing instruments are being used, thus giving misleading, wrong, or even harmful responses.

Obviously, we are unable to do justice to such a wide-ranging discussion but Dr. Opacic will no doubt be back for further elaborations.

Dowsing Experiences and Problems

THE GREAT AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

ITS POWER CENTERS AND LEY-LINES

The great American Southwest offers an unusual opportunity to observe and experience the power centers and ley-lines which our friend Terry Ross so ably presented to the Society in his seminar on the Green during the 1976 ASD Convention. (For a report of this seminar see page 189 of the November 1976 AMERICAN DOWSER.) This unusual aspect arises from several factors, the main one of which is due to the nature or grandeur of the region that enables one to see for miles in all directions, and the

second one is that the Indian ruins of the area almost invariably contain one or more power centers.

As you will recall Mr. Ross said that the Englishman Alfred Watkins could actually see these ley-lines as brilliant orange-red going across the country side. Now while most of us dowers probably don't have the ability to physically see these lines with the unaided eye, we can certainly dowse for them and, in other cases, during concentrated relaxation, be aware that they do exist. This latter ability became apparent to me shortly before Labor Day of 1976 while I was driving our recreational van back from Los Angeles to our home in Ocean City, New Jersey. Since I was driving by myself, there was nothing to do but to soak up the scenery, but that changed, as somewhere past Kingman, Arizona, it began to dawn on me that every so often I was passing through a ley-line and that these lines ran from that mountain, over that butte, that chimney rock, etc.

My next step was to figure out some way to confirm these lines as I was driving along. It was quite obvious that I was not going to be able to measure a 6 foot wide ley line at 55 miles per hour, but by setting my pendulum in motion parallel to the direction of travel and at a level where I could see it as well as maintain a good view of the road ahead, I found that by programming the pendulum to swing perpendicular to the line of motion at the moment of crossing a ley-line I could obtain reasonably good results. At 55 mph you are travelling just over 80 feet per second, but even so when I had a reaction with my pendulum as I quickly glanced from side to side, you could see that at the point of major swing, there was an alignment of the ley-line with recognizable features of the land. In fact, you knew when a ley-line was coming up because the pendulum would start moving off its centerline motion well in advance of crossing the line. At times in going across Arizona and New Mexico, these lines would be fairly close together, perhaps two within a mile, and then there would be stretches where they would be 15-20 miles apart. While this technique may not be as accurate as plotting these lines on a map, it works and it certainly adds to the wonder and grandeur of the region to realize that this "universal power", as Mr. Ross calls it, is flowing across the land. The technique works just as well in other regions of our country, but you may not get that long view that is so typical of the great Southwest.

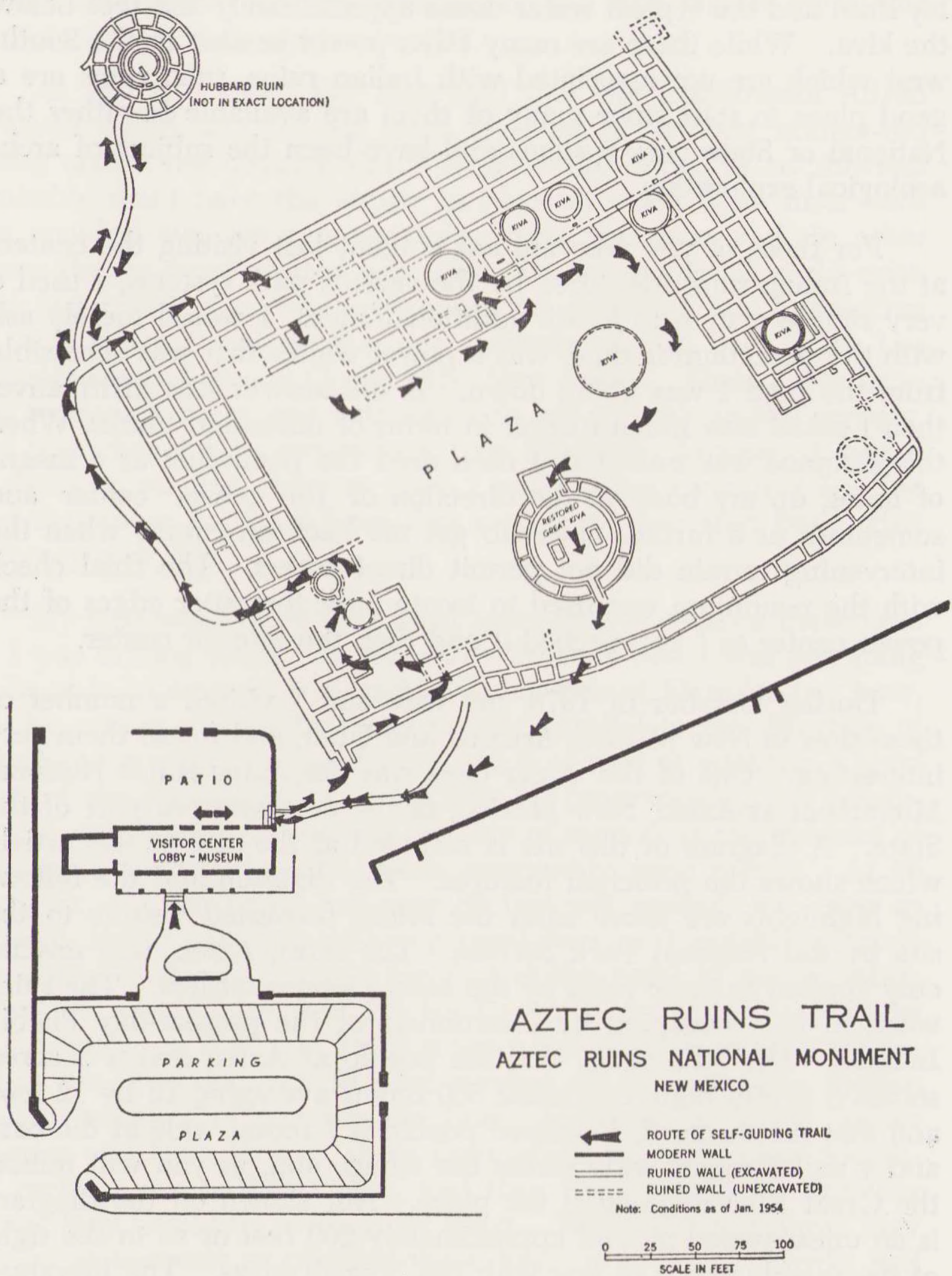
As mentioned earlier, the Indian ruins of the area almost invariably contain one or more power centers, generally located in the "kivas", the underground ceremonial centers. These power centers will have the vertical component, and as a rule two or more

ley-lines and the typical water dome approximately 265 feet below the kiva. While there are many other power centers in the Southwest which are not associated with Indian ruins, such ruins are a good place to start since many of them are available in either the National or State park systems and have been the subject of archaeological exploration.

For those of you who are not content just visiting the centers at the Indian ruins identified by the various park systems, I used a very simple system to locate additional sites. I would merely ask with the pendulum if there was a power center that was accessible from the road I was going down. If the answer was affirmative, then I asked how much further in terms of miles and tenths. When this distance was travelled, I then used the pendulum as a means of lining up my body in the direction of the power center and sometimes as a further check to get me back on course when the intervening terrain did not permit direct access. The final check with the pendulum was used to locate both the outer edges of the power center as I approached it and then the interior center.

During October of 1976, my wife and I visited a number of these sites in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, and found them very interesting. One of the larger ones was the Aztec Ruins National Monument at Aztec, New Mexico, in the northwestern part of the State. A diagram of this site is included at the end of this article which shows the principal features. The diagram and the following highlights are taken from the folder furnished visitors to the site by the National Park Service. The term, Aztec, was mistakenly applied to these ruins by the early pioneer settlers. The ruins were, in fact, occupied by forerunners of the present-day Pueblo Indians. The NPS states that the pueblo at Aztec covers 2 acres, stands 3 stories high, contained 500 rooms averaging 10 by 12 feet, and that the terraced, U-shaped pueblo is 7 rooms wide at the base and 4 and 5 rooms wide across the wings, and, as you will notice, the Great Kiva dominated the plaza. Not shown on the diagram is an unexcavated mound approximately 200 feet or so to the right of the pueblo about in line with the 3 small kivas. The literature indicates this pueblo was built during 1111 AD and 1115 AD, abandoned by the middle of that century, reoccupied by 1225 AD and abandoned once more during the long drought of 1276-99 AD.

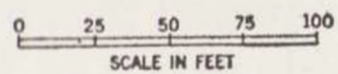
You may wish to dowse this diagram to see if you pick up the power centers and the associated ley-lines, the water domes and the underground streams, and while you're at it, you might as well ponder why this pueblo was abandoned, and whatever other musings occur to you. The prevalent and published belief is that these sites were abandoned because of sharp fluctuations in rainfall after



AZTEC RUINS TRAIL
AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT
 NEW MEXICO

- ← ROUTE OF SELF-GUIDING TRAIL
- MODERN WALL
- RUINED WALL (EXCAVATED)
- - - - RUINED WALL (UNEXCAVATED)

Note: Conditions as of Jan. 1954



REV JUNE 1968 NOV 1960 NM-AZT-7004

1215 AD west of the Continental Divide and periods of long drought, so that by the end of the century most of the pueblos were unoccupied, many were burned or otherwise destroyed, and the occupants scattered. Now, just to titillate you, here are a couple of findings by those that have dowsed this diagram: (1) The precursor to the lack of rainfall in the area was due to the shut-down

of the power centers and the withdrawal of the spiritually advanced beings who operated them due to their foreknowledge that the oncoming generations would misuse this power to such an extent that utter chaos would result on the North American Continent. (2) It took only 80 minutes to go from there to Glastonbury, England, in a seven-man space type scooter. While these may seem "far out", they may not be. There are legends about how the Druids were able to use such power centers for the benefit of their people, and as most of you know who have visited or live in the Southwest, you will quite frequently find drawings by the early Indians which show figures similar to spacemen etched through the desert varnish of the rock walls they drew on. Happy dowsing.

JOHN R. McCREARY

WILSHIRE OIL AND GAS STRUCTURE LOCATED
WITH BAKER INSTRUMENTS
by Carroll T. Baker

An oil and gas structure was located with the use of my instruments and witnessed by Mr. Ralph Tolin, prior to any announcement of oil and gas interest in the area to our knowledge.

Mr. Tolin and I were checking for oil and gas in the old Salt Lake Field with these instruments and as we found little of interest there we decided to investigate the area south of the La Brea Tar Pits. We found good indications of oil and gas on Fairfax below Wilshire Blvd. and followed it South and East for some two miles or to about Windsor Drive. We then re-crossed the area to determine the width of the structure which appeared to be quite large and from all indications a major oil and gas find.

We were much pleased and surprised when Standard Oil Co. of California announced that they had requested permission to locate several drilling districts on this structure, plus a drilling site at Pico Blvd. and Genesee Avenue.

We were also quite gratified to read Mr. Spaulding's newspaper report on the area's possible huge oil reserve. It was most welcome news when Standard Oil Company announced that their first well drilled from this site had come in flowing 576 barrels of 30 gravity oil per day. I feel that this completely substantiates the findings of my instruments in this area and has verified my prediction in the "Report of Wildcat Wells" entitled "PREDICTIONS OF OIL AND GAS WITH BAKER INSTRUMENTS."

GUATEMALAS DISCOVERY AREA, LOCATED

BY MAP DOWSING IN 1974

By Carroll T. Baker

The location of the Reforma fields in Mexico were found by Map Dowsing on October 13th, 1974, as were two undiscovered oil and gas prospects. All of these were plotted and dated on the map and shown as oil and gas prospects.

Then on the 20th of October 1974 another large prospective area on the border of Mexico and Guatemala was located by the same method. This area was also plotted, dated and shown as an oil and gas prospect.

It is in the above mentioned prospect that the La Tortuga and Rubelsanto discoveries were made by Shanandoah Guatemala Inc. These discoveries as described in the attached article appear to have confirmed my findings of 1974 in this area.

MAP DOWSING THE ORKNEY ISLANDS FOR OIL AND GAS

by Carroll T. Baker

Bart Collins' column "Watching the World," in the April 5th, 1976 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal may have more significance than he realized when he titled the article "A good choice by Oxy," in which he refers to Oxy Petroleums wise choice in using a small island in the Orkney Islands for collecting and shipping oil and gas from their fields in the North Sea.

In reading his article I became aware of having map dowsed the Orkney Islands for indications of oil and gas. I found that in April of 1973 I had circled, dated and shown portions of these Islands as a possible hydrocarbon prospect. Then at a later date this area was plotted on the map in an attempt to determine the extent of this prospective area and to estimate the possible petroleum reserves.

These Orkney Islands could contain as much as three billion barrels of oil and tremendous reserves of gas. Yes, this could indeed be: "A good choice by Oxy."

MAP DOWSING SHOWS NEGATIVE RESULTS IN THE BALTIMORE CANYON TROUGH

by Carroll T. Baker

The Baltimore Canyon area has intrigued me for several years now. In fact, since June 12, 1972. It was on that date that the Santa Ana Register Newspaper printed an article stating that twenty oil firms were seeking a well permit to drill for oil and gas in that portion of the Atlantic Ocean.

I map dowsed this area for oil and gas indications at that time and at many other times since that date. I have always received a negative result. The last map dowsing of this area was by using the map on page 46 of the August 23rd, 1976 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal. This map shows the tracts that were bid on in the recent lease sale, as well as many other tracts. My instruments indicate that there is no commercial quantities of oil or gas in this area.

The reaction in this area was the same as I found in the much sought-after Mafla Tracts in the Gulf of Mexico, on December 23, 1973. Since that date the majors have drilled fifteen dry holes and discovered no oil or gas in that area.

FIELD TRIP '77

It Happened at the Danville, Vermont, Convention

More than eighty dowsers, young and old, male and female, gathered in front of the Town Hall at Danville, Vermont, on Friday morning, September 16, 1977, for the scheduled field trip in spite of the occasional bits of liquid Vermont sunshine which were drifting over the area. The main events were to be the diverting of water veins from the basement of the Clark house in Danville, an attempt to divert additional water into the well at the Beattie farm just east of Danville, and the location and digging of a shallow well at the Stortz farm southeast of Danville. Our fearless leader, Paul Sevigny, handed out directions to the drivers and we were on our way shortly after 9:30 A. M., the caravan consisting of thirty or so cars—as Paul so aptly expressed it later, two of the local old timers thought it was the biggest funeral procession they had seen in a long time and whoever it was that died must of have been the meanest man in town as everybody had a smile on their face.

After the group had assembled at the Clark residence, the chief honsho's for this exercise, Dwin Gordon and his dowsing buddy Roland Moore, determined that there were three water veins run-

ning under the Clark house, but that only one of these was affecting the basement, the other two being too deep to be of any problem. Of course, all of this was confirmed by the kibitzers and their assorted dowsing instruments. After confirming that the shallow vein could be diverted, the metal T bar was driven over the centerline of the vein until it was firmly in place and then Mr. Moore carefully hit the T bar at ground level a number of times to divert the vein parallel to the front of the house so that it could flow around the basement—at this point I overheard one of the nearby dowers say in jest that it appeared that Dwin was just the front man and Rolly was the one who really knew what he was doing since he, Mr. Moore, was doing all the work. Allowing a few moments for the vein to respond to the diverting action, Messrs. Gordon and Moore and others determined that the vein had been diverted and had started to flow in the direction desired. Since we had to move on, we did not stay to make sure the vein had cleared the basement, but the Clarks reported their basement dried out within several days, thus confirming, in effect, the diversion of that vein.

The Beattie farm east of Danville on Route 2 was the next scene of attack and here again Messrs. Gordon and Moore were the star performers. The well was in front of the house, a typical New England one where the long house and barn blend into each other. By dowsing with his L rods Mr. Gordon determined that there was a water vein nearly parallel to that which was feeding the well and that it was at a suitable depth that it would flow into the well when diverted. It was discovered however that this new vein had two offshoots that should be plugged first in order that the full flow could be diverted into the well and thus increase the flow even more. These two offshoots were between the house and the well and they were blocked by Mr. Moore driving the T Bar into the ground over the centerline of each offshoot. This done, an appropriate spot on the new vein was selected for driving the T bar into the ground firmly for subsequent tapping with the sledge hammer in the direction of the well, some six to eight feet from the new vein. After a number of well placed blows it was determined that the vein had been diverted and by the time we left there it was reported that the new vein was already flowing into the well. As I stood there watching the traffic on Route 2 slow down to observe all this crowd on the front lawn and seeing all the cars parked on the highway shoulder, I couldn't help but feel that those passing by must have concluded there was one hell of an auction going on there. It is my understanding that subsequently Mrs. Beattie was reported in the local press as stating that they had adequate water, but, of course, she couldn't swear that what the dowers had done was the reason for this.

Our next target was the Stortz farm and this was out in the woods, so to speak. In fact, the house was under construction and access to it was by the equivalent of a logging road which Mr. Sevigny wisely did not permit us to drive on—it turned out to be muddy and slippery in spots even for walking. The site selected for the well was on a small mound composed of very sandy soil. This mound appeared to have a small water dome within it with many little water veins flowing off it like spokes from a wheel. One of these veins was selected and the waiting backhoe operator moved his equipment into position and started digging with everyone expecting him to hit water with every bucket of dirt he brought up after the seven foot mark, but unfortunately this did not prove to be the case and this site was abandoned as no water made its appearance. Another site was selected on the mound a little closer to the house, but the results were the same, much to the disappointment of the assembled crowd. With each dig of the bucket, you would overhear remarks like “just another foot to go,” but as the feet went by, it was concluded by some that the pounding action of the backhoe was driving the water down as the machine was digging in the sandy soil. To say the least this was a frustrating experience, but there was little we could do about it. At Mr. Stortz request, since he did not want to fill in the holes by hand, Mr. Sevigny asked the operator to fill in both holes. There were some of the dowsers who felt that if the holes were left open, the water would return to level within twelve hours or so, but we’ll never know whether they were right or not. Even new dowsers were finding the little veins running off from the small water dome, so you knew there was water around, but that didn’t change the situation as we trudged our way to our cars for the ride back to Danville—as some said for a lunch of “humble dowser pie.”

Happy dowsing,

John R. McCreary

CAN DOWSERS LOCATE GOLD DEPOSITS?

While reading through a book on Maine minerals I came across this enlightening little story about one of our Maine gold dowsers. “Aroostook (county) was heard from in 1895 when Richard Longley located at least five gold deposits with his homemade divining rod. Never let it be said that our Maine dowsers limit themselves to finding water! As a young man he had taken a fancy to a store bought rod. But he didn’t have its price \$150.00. So he made his own rod which for forty-three years showed him, and him alone, where either gold or silver lay.”—I’d say that is a pretty good lesson for our modern dowsers. Keep your cash in your jeans and

make your own dowsing rod. After all it's the skill of the dowser using the rod, not the price you pay for your equipment, that gets the job done.

This story is quoted from WE WALK ON JEWELS—TREASURE HUNTING IN MAINE FOR GEMS AND MINERALS by Jean Blakemore. Published by SETH LOW PRESS, ROCKLAND, MAINE 1961.

Bob Ater

THE CONVENTION FIELD TRIALS

Reported by William T. Vrooman

Friday was Field Trial day at the Convention.

There is a school of thought which holds that this year's Field Trials were a success because they failed.

This takes a lot of explaining. The Society really does take its educational responsibilities seriously. There is always the feeling that a goodly proportion of those who attend our annual Conventions are looking for instant answers to problems which have little to do with dowsing. Friday's events were such as to discourage such hopes.

On the surface of things, Friday morning's efforts to locate and back-hoe two shallow wells came up dry. Friday afternoon's efforts to locate a legendary buried glass jar containing gold coins, also failed.

Beneath the surface of appearances, however, each of the two trials held lessons for all of us. One lesson common to both apparent failures: avoid haste, pressure and distractions. These factors are mortal enemies of successful dowsing searches, and this is not just my conclusion, but that of many wiser heads than mine.

One can only admire the bravery of our Convention Chairman, Paul Sevigny, who for several years now has been organizing and conducting these Trials, knowing in advance that haste, pressure and distraction were his inescapable outriders as annually he led his motley caravans up hill and down dale across the serene Vermont landscape in search of—whatever?

Yet Paul's calm acceptance of apparent success or failure on these Trials is in the best dowsing tradition. There is no way to organize the Trials for proper dowsing attitude—and proper dowsing attitude is everything in serious work. So everyone goes bumping over back country roads every year and thoroughly enjoys the experience. It really is a joy, and in Sacramento and Spokane and Amarillo they'll be laughing about this year's Trials for the rest of the year.

Let's concentrate on the pot-of-gold search on Friday afternoon. There is a romantic story that goes with it. According to a recent story in a treasure-hunter's magazine, a farm family up on the side of Stannard Mountain, not too far from Danville, had been saving their money in the form of gold coins buried in a glass jar in the foundation wall of their farmhouse, to go into the feed and grain business. Around 1912, when they were away from the farm for some reason, the main house was burned to the ground. Arson was suspected, and the gold was never found. An open-ended story, also open sides and top and bottom, yet enough silt remained to infect twenty-eight cars full of people in 1977 with 102° gold fever.

Paul had secured a map of the area in advance, and in the ASD office before the search, he had asked several prominent dowsers to go over separate copies independent of one another. On comparing their results, it seems that five of them had struck the same spot, while two had selected another spot about a thousand yards away. It was decided to go for the first spot, and the caravan set out.

The story of how we got there would take another two pages. We lost two Cadillacs on the way, and CB Radio proved the only way to hold the caravan together: this is rough country. Nonetheless, we finally arrived at a lonely farm on the southern flank of Stannard Mountain. The farmer was a real gentleman about the whole thing. Yes, he did remember the foundations of an old house a quarter of a mile up the hill; and huffing and puffing, sixty or more of us scrambled up a muddy old track to the site. Don't forget, it had been raining the past 24 hours, and everything was soaked.

We found the foundation, and field dowsing located the supposed site at the south-east corner. Paul had brought along a spade and there was no dearth of willing diggers. Soon they had excavated a hole perhaps three feet deep by four feet wide. Several heavy stone slabs had to be removed in the process.

This was a time-consuming process, of course, and meanwhile many were dowsing out the surrounding area for Indian artifacts and so forth. I'm told several interesting finds were made. Ultimately, however, time ran out on us and we abandoned the digs around 5 PM to return to Danville to prepare for the evening's seminars, the treasure still undiscovered.

What does such a search tell us?

In the first place, although theories vary, there is a general acceptance that basic elements, of which gold is one, give an un-

usual family of responses to the dowsing search. Ed Snedecker, the Naugatuck (Conn.) psychic, who has been engaged in several searches involving the elusive gold response, says that gold only throws a straight-up ray at local apparent noon, but that one can catch a reflected ray also at sunrise and sunset. In other words, no free lunch. If you plan on searching for treasure, be patient, be careful and be dedicated.

The second difficulty involved is that these primary elements leave distinct traces behind, once they are removed. It is difficult to separate the original element from its trace. This goes to the old theory of the astral shell: e.g. Napoleon, the individual, has gone on, but Napoleon, the concept, lives on as an astral shell, invested with those qualities imputed to him as long as there are humans who remember him and with their own thoughts fill out his remembered astral shell with concrete attributes. Gold is a thought-form as much as a metal.

Anyhow, we didn't find the gold.

One more note to treasure-hunters: beware the curse.

Put yourselves in the frame of mind of someone who, under pressure of events, is forced to bury a treasure.

Ten to one, you would be so angry at the events which caused you to consign your wealth to an insensitive grave that you would, out of your own mind's bitterness, devise some sort of a curse directed against anyone who might discover, and appropriate to his own use, that treasure which you yourself had slaved so long to amass.

These curses are legendary, and long-lasting. You can determine the presence of such a curse by asking appropriate dowsing questions. If one exists, back off. There are ways to get around such curses, but they are complicated and chancy.

But not all treasures are so encumbered, particularly the treasure in one's own mind. That is what dowsing is really all about: the discovery of the inner treasure, the inner resource, which puts you in touch with all the secrets of this earth on which we stand; and this is only the beginnings of wisdom. On the soaking-wet flank of Stannard Mountain on that gringy Friday afternoon in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont, it somehow seemed appropriate to re-think the whole process, to take heart and to begin again.

Instruction

DOWSING METHODS-DOWSING QUESTIONS

From Modern Dowsing

By Permission

As you come to the point of actual dowsing, it is most important you understand just what you are doing. Right from the beginning, you must be able to picture just what sort of a searching problem you are setting out on, and you must become aware that you can select a certain method or a combination of methods to use in each particular search.

We'll look over the four different dowsing methods you can call on in your searching. You know the many devices can be put into four types, each with its own way of being held, and each with its own movements to look for. Before we take up any actual dowsing, we can go over the several ways you are going to use these devices. We find these can be grouped into four methods.

Very few events in our time have had a greater impact on the complacency of those who accept scientific doctrine as the be-all and know-all of knowledge than the well-documented accounts of the ability of Henry Gross to make practical locations on maps and sketches through a specialized use of his dowsing skill. The startling facts about this use of dowsing over maps as recorded by Kenneth Roberts in his book, **Henry Gross And His Dowsing Rod**, were duplicated by many other dowsers, soon after the book reached the public. Since then, thousands have become competent map dowsers. You will soon be among the hundreds of thousands who will be making locations over maps and using other equally fantastic methods.

While these thousands had to find out how to properly use Map Dowsing and other newly revealed methods largely through trial and error, experimenting by himself, you will be able to start out in an orderly manner, knowing what you are doing as you go along. You will know the methods available and the right occasions to use each method, or how to combine two or more methods to solve a single problem. This classification of methods is based on conclusions after examining and analyzing thousands of searches, my own and those of others. I was able to establish four separate and distinct sets of conditions under which you use dowsing, each condition calling for its own technique.

Four Methods

Based on these four conditions, I have given names to four dowsing methods. They are:

1. Field Dowsing Method.
2. Remote Dowsing Method.
3. Map Dowsing Method.
4. Information Dowsing Method.

One or more of these methods must be used by you, whatever you are searching for—locations, objects or information.

Since the way to use each device may vary somewhat with each method, you must completely understand the conditions where each method is used, and decide which you intend to use, as you grasp your device to start each unit search. For example, you may find that, at first, you must use Remote Dowsing, then go on to Information Dowsing, and end up doing Field Dowsing. You may start with Map Dowsing, switch to Information Dowsing, and then go back to Map Dowsing. For each unit search you must select the device that works best for you with this method. You may find you are changing from one device to another and back again.

A Look At The Four Different Conditions

The conditions where you will use field Dowsing are those where you are called on to make a location within a limited area, on the lawn, in the street, the meadow or woodlot. Your location will be shown by a mark on the surface of the ground. Most people who have heard of dowsing have only heard about Field Dowsing, the traditional use.

You also use Remote Dowsing in the field. In using Remote Dowsing you are not restricted to a limited area, for you work from a distance. You don't generally have to walk over the area. You get your dowsing response while standing at one place. Your target may be one foot away. It may be one mile away, or more.

In Map Dowsing you perform your technique while looking at a map, a sketch, or a copy of a surveyor's drawing. This can be done while you are indoors, with the map on a table.

The Information Dowsing method can be carried on anywhere. While Information Dowsing is usually a supplement to the other three dowsing methods, some searches can be carried on completely by properly planned Information techniques.

Comments On The Four Methods

As you read the detailed descriptions of the four methods, later in this chapter, you will note that Remote Dowsing and Map Dowsing are used to save the dowser's time and energy. Information Dowsing not only saves time, but can aid greatly to increase the scope of the dowsing process.

We can never know to what extent the old-time dowsers made use of Remote Dowsing or Information Dowsing. It is possible that many of the old-time dowsers did work out routines that would today be put into one of these classifications, and talked little about that part of their work. They were subject to enough ridicule from just walking around with a forked stick.

Even today, many people, including those well educated and informed on other matters besides dowsing, refuse categorically to accept the facts of Remote Dowsing, Map Dowsing and Information Dowsing, while grudgingly admitting the possibility of Field Dowsing. As you continue your practice in these methods, you will come to appreciate how puzzling such things must seem to an outsider.

Each of you, as you train yourselves, step by step, in the routine of these methods, will develop confidence that you can, and are, performing what is to be described to you in the text. These methods will become a way of life for you, as casually accepted as any daily living routine which you have known from your childhood. Be prepared to do your part to help others have a sensible attitude toward all that dowsing can accomplish.

Field Dowsing Method

Just as I have figuratively stood by your side and coached you on how to grasp a device and position your hands, I'll now describe to you an imaginary problem, one which we will solve together, as we use first one method and then another. This imaginary problem will allow me to show you the different conditions which call for the use of all of the four methods under actual working circumstances. You will see how we change from one method to another as we go from one unit dowsing search to the next one, all planned to solve the problem with the least amount of time and energy.

A party comes to us. He owns a lot out in the country on which he wants to build a house, and there is no water system nearby. He must first make sure he will have water. To do so he must have a well drilled. This owner calls for us, and we ride out with him to his lot. He shows us where he expects to place the house and where his drainage will be installed. Only a portion of the lot is left in which a well can be located. Where should the well be drilled?

We'll first find the location entirely by Field Dowsing. I'll outline for you what must be done, only enough at this point of the text so you will recognize Field Dowsing, and will be able to distinguish it from the other methods.

You are standing on that portion of the lot where the well must be drilled. You pose the proper question, grasp your device and position your hands, and proceed to walk over the ground. While you will be walking somewhat at random, you will plan your walk so that you will cover all of that part of the lot thoroughly enough to pick up any satisfactory water vein which may be there. When you depend entirely on Field Dowsing, you don't know whether or not there is a good water vein to be found. You are walking over the ground, purely on speculation, at the request of the lot owner. You are using the routine of the traditional dowser, the rural dowser who kept the story of dowsing alive for so many generations. For the purpose of this imaginary problem, we'll assume you do get a response, find a good location, before you have had to walk over the entire area. We'll take up what to do then, in fact we'll go into the entire routine for each of the four types of devices, in a later chapter. Just now, I want to clearly identify Field Dowsing as being distinct from the other methods. Walking over a field, over any ground surface, even over the floor of a building, in anticipation of getting a dowsing response which indicates you are over your target, is Field Dowsing.

You must not underrate Field Dowsing just because it is the old-time method, bringing to mind the rural dowser. You will find, to properly Field Dowse, you must exercise just as much ingenuity, skill and know-how as you will need for the other methods which may seem to have more glamour and are receiving much publicity. In a location problem, you must be able to make the final determination accurately by Field Dowsing. You must pin-point your location. Other dowsing methods allow you to come to this final step quickly. The success of your entire searching routine will depend on how accurately you can use Field Dowsing. With this traditional routine you are able to say to the owner, Start drilling at this spot.

Remote Dowsing Method

Remote Dowsing is also carried on in the field. A unit search is over very quickly. The end result of such a unit search is not a spot or location but a direction. To go back to our imaginary problem, we have driven out to the lot with the owner, and are standing on the part of the land where he wants to drill a well.

Your dowsing question is for a direction line towards your target. Your target, in this case, is the nearest spot on a satisfactory

water vein within the portion of the lot reserved for the well. You stand on the edge of that area, your question firmly in your mind. You face along the lot line, not toward the area itself. You grasp your device, position your hands, fix your gaze straight ahead, and start to turn your body slowly. With your gaze starting along the lot line, you want to sweep, with your eyes, the entire ground surface of the area to be dowsed. At some time, as your body is turning, your device will give a response. You stop turning. Your unit search is over. You are facing in the direction of your target.

You can now walk in that direction, using Field Dowsing, and quickly find your spot. Another method will tell you how to save some more time. Just remember now that Remote Dowsing is simply turning and looking. With the pendulum your routine is simpler still, as you will learn about later.

Map Dowsing Method

You use Map Dowsing when the lot owner brings you a blueprint of the house lot made from a surveyor's drawing. We place this, a map, on a table. The owner shows us where the house will be and the drainage area, leaving the remainder for a well. You will learn how to use a Simulated Remote Dowsing and Simulated Field Dowsing over this map to find a target spot on the map. This spot will correspond to the actual location of the target on the ground. You will have no difficulty identifying Map Dowsing. You will also learn how to be able to take your dowsed map into the field and, without difficulty or delay, orient yourself and mark off the spot on the ground that you determined when working over the map.

I make no mention of distance limitations on map dowsing. None are known. While your practice work may be on maps of places within a mile or less from where you are working, you can be told it is possible to map dowse a location on the opposite side of the globe from where you live if you have a legitimate problem to be solved in so doing

Information Dowsing Method

The Information Dowsing Method has features equally troublesome to believe. Information Dowsing is a handy supplement to all of the other dowsing methods. It can also be used to carry on independent searches when no locations are involved. We'll apply Information Dowsing to the lot owner's problem, showing how it helps the dowser.

To illustrate, we will go back to the description of Remote Dowsing. You received a dowsing response, as, in your turning, you came to face directly toward your target point. You know that, in the direction so indicated, lies the nearest point on a satis-

factory water vein from where you are standing. You know the direction. You immediately wish to know, How far away is this target point? If you know that distance, you can walk casually nearly all of the way, then stop, position your device at the ready, then, walking only a short distance, use Field Dowsing to locate the target point on the ground. You only need to start the Field Dowsing routine when you are close to the target.

By Information Dowsing, you can determine how far away your target is in a positive figure measurement. You use Information Dowsing while you stand at the edge of the lot, taking it up right after you have found out the direction line by Remote Dowsing. When you have marked off your target as a definite spot on the ground, you can call on Information Dowsing to find out the rate of flow in gallons per minute in the water vein and determine the distance down, or depth, of the vein.

When you have learned Information Dowsing competently, and with confidence, as soon as the lot owner comes to you, you can use this routine to determine if there is a satisfactory water vein on the property. You can get Yes or No answers to a wide variety of legitimate dowsing questions that do not involve making a location.

In many such ways Information Dowsing greatly increases the scope of the dowsing process. In all dowsing, and in Map Dowsing and Information Dowsing in particular, we see human capabilities at work which cannot be explained as yet in terms of any orthodox understanding of man's behavior. This situation does not prevent ourselves, as dowsers, from making practical uses of all of these methods.

Only A Preview

These descriptions of the four dowsing methods have been kept brief because they are not instructions on how to apply the methods but rather they are descriptions only. They are identifications of the four methods, offered here to prepare you for the coming instructions. We will take up each of the four different types of devices as they are used in performing the four different methods in complete detail. You will see that some devices work easier and quicker than others. You will learn a variety of routines which can be used to perform Map Dowsing. We will continue to use our imaginary problem, a well on a house lot, to show these various devices as actually handled. At the same time, you will quickly learn how these practices on the house lot can be applied to a wide range of dowsing problems where a location is involved. You will also be building a picture of the possibilities of Information Dowsing, when the search is for facts, not locations.

Editorial and Comment

THE AMERICAN DOWSER extends congratulations to our new president, T. Edward Ross. And takes this opportunity to briefly review the accomplishments of President Emeritus Norman E. Leighton. These include a more than fifty percent increase in membership, world-wide coverage of the Society in the media, the establishment of a Books and Supply Division in ASD, expansion of the annual convention to four days, and evidence of a greatly heightened interest in dowsing across this country and Canada.

Your editor had the privilege of attending the Fall Congress of the British Society of Dowzers, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, at Malvern, England. It was a privilege to meet with dowzers after years of correspondence and learn at first hand of the activities and aims of BSD. Your Editor contributed to the program with a talk on "Dowsing in the U. S. A."

Again the Society expresses its thanks to ASD member Mrs. Josefa V. Rivera, Mexico, Pampanga, Philippines, for another sampler which hangs on the walls of our Danville office. The wording on the sampler, below, carries an appeal to all dowzers:

THE DOWSER'S PRAYER

*Lord, guide my hands,
enhance my sensitivity,
and bless my purpose
that I may be
an instrument
of Your power and glory
in locating what is searched for.*

1977

Josefa Rivera

INDAGO FELIX

OBITUARY

Harrison S. Krider

May 6, 1977

Edward H. Kanzelmyer

July 22, 1977

Reverend Pere Jean Jurion, Paris, France, noted dowser, healer and author, guest of ASD at the 1975 convention, passed away suddenly on April 12, 1977.

Feature

DOWSING BASICS

Talk Given At 1977 Convention

Raymond C. Willey

This talk will be in three parts. The first part will submit a brief review of certain problems facing the student of dowsing. The second part will describe today's dowser as contrasted to the traditional country dowser of former years. In the third part I'll go into detail, describing and analyzing what I call the Unit Dowsing Operation. The Unit Dowsing Operation is something that every dowser does, regardless of his target, every time he undertakes a dowsing search. Sometimes a search is solved by using just one Unit Dowsing Operation. I recently was given a map dowsing assignment that required me to perform over 1600 Unit Dowsing Operations to bring out the conditions that had created the dowsing problem.

There are many here who have well-established dowsing routines. They can compare the description of the Unit Dowsing Operation with their own understanding of their techniques. Those who are still developing their skill will, I hope, acquire a better comprehension of what they are doing from what they hear tonight.

Now there are three areas of disagreement the practice of dowsing that are unresolved because opposing viewpoints haven't been reconciled. These areas of disagreement plague all serious students of dowsing. I'll put them in the form of questions.

Question 1. Is there more than one kind of a dowsing process? In more detail I could say, Does the internal mechanism that allows one to dowse work differently in the case of map dowsing, in getting Yes or No answers to questions where no location is involved, as contrasted to the traditional dowsing that takes place where one walks over a field?

Question 2. Is the dowser himself a passive instrument, stimulated by some sort of outside radiation or other medium, or does the dowser initiate and control the search?

Question 3. Are the movements of the device caused by "unconscious muscular action" or by some as yet unidentified force?

Some one may say, Why bring up these questions? I would reply that these three questions stand as roadblocks, preventing a proper recognition of dowsing by objective scholars. The goals of

A. S. D., as listed in our brochure cannot be achieved until these three questions are resolved.

As long as these three questions remain unanswered we will continue to have a proliferation of theories about the dowsing process that add to a present picture of confusion as seen by the layman, the non-dowser.

This picture of confusion, these unanswered questions, furnish fuel for the militant skeptic.

When these questions are resolved, and I am sure that they can and will be resolved and answered, we will have a frame of reference on which consistent study programs can be built. We will have a frame of reference that will lead to a greater insight into the nature of dowsing. We will have a frame of reference that will help all of us and many others to become more competent and give dowsing a recognized place as a part of legitimate human experience.

I believe that only dowsers themselves can resolve these questions, can find the answers. No matter how hard a layman may try, he or she so far has shown that it is very difficult for the layman to accept as facts all that is done by dowsing. And the significance of much of the process that can be seen is lost to the layman.

Obviously any serious study of dowsing must be built on the acceptance of all of the facts, those things which we can see through our standard senses, and on the significance of those facts.

So far as I can determine, our Society is the only major group of its kind in the world that is committed to no theory about the operation of dowsing. In each issue of *THE AMERICAN DOWSER* we state, "One purpose of A. S. D. is to assemble all manner of dowsing theories, ideas, techniques, applications, instrumentations, experiences, etc., for study and evaluation." We are now sixteen years old as a Society. We have put on record in our quarterly a tremendous amount of material. I am not going to try to bring out answers to these questions tonight. Rather I hope to show what kind of ground work must be done on questions such as these. I am going to bring out some of the facts that have emerged from all of the material which A. S. D. has put on record by making an analysis of the Unit Dowsing Operation. Such an analysis should be helpful in itself. Such an analysis can also indicate the approach needed to resolve these questions.

In working on this talk I ran into interesting situation that ties in with points I want to make about the importance of understanding the importance of the Unit Dowsing Operation. Today's dows-

er, including many members of A. S. D., have come into dowsing during their maturer years and are making a much more diversified use of dowsing than our predecessors.

We know that dowsing has been practiced since before the dawn of history. We can conjecture that the medicine men of primitive times used dowsing routines. We have good reason to believe that in the cultures existing around the eastern Mediterranean Sea in the period covered by Ancient History the soothsayers and prophets who stood high in the social order of that day used dowsing routines. It is likely that novices were very carefully selected while young, the novices that were to be entrusted with the secrets of these dowsing procedures as part of their training.

Our own firm knowledge of the use of dowsing goes back about 400 years. It has probably followed the same pattern up until recently. Only a small number of people practiced dowsing at any one time. And that they usually started while young. A natural aptitude, essentially the ability to remain objective under the pressure of the problems handed them, opportunity to practice, time to practice, a native intelligence which allowed them to profit by their mistakes and a faith that they were using a "God-given gift" assured their development into competent dowsers. From time to time, as elders, they started other young people along the same path.

Within the last 25 or more years the dowsing situation in this country has changed radically. Today there are many who have become associated with dowsing in their '40's, their '50's and even their '60's. Word has spread that many things can be found besides natural resources and locations. These new dowsers are of both sexes. They bring to dowsing a wide variety of backgrounds. Inescapably each new dowser in this Johnny-come-lately category brings to his or her practice his or her accumulated experience in living.

Many active members of A. S. D. are late-comers on the dowsing scene. Many have made great progress in a short time. Such a person, once convinced that dowsing works, can call on an intelligence sharpened by many years of activity in other areas, can move fast toward becoming competent at dowsing.

A. S. D. has provided the opportunity for an exchange of ideas. Late-comers in dowsing are receptive, are eager for more information. And they start right in to make searches, to solve problems.

One may wonder why it is possible to make so much progress so quickly, with all thoughts focussed only on results, with little attention given to dowsing techniques. It may be that Nature

which endowed us with the faculty of dowsing is steering us along with some inner guidance, as mysterious as is dowsing itself. I'm speaking from personal experience. Many ideas on how to use various dowsing devices and how to handle problems arising that new for me as I widened my choice of targets seemed to come from out of the blue.

Unfortunately for most of us this helpful guidance doesn't last indefinitely. Without it, as we try to make progress, trouble comes. We have misses because we were so concerned with results that we forgot some part of our preparation. Not having any clean-cut procedure we might leave out something. And we might have been doing something wrong. Each one of us has had to review his procedures for errors and omissions.

For myself, there came a time when I realized that, whatever my target, whatever my device, whatever my method, there were some things that I had to cover in every search. If this were true, I felt that there must be some common denominator, some ground-roots group of things to be done in every dowsing search. Working all this up into a basic routine, I came to call it the Unit Dowsing Operation. I realized that recognition of the Unit Dowsing Operation doesn't, in itself, supply any total explanation of the total dowsing process. What it does do, is to furnish a check list to follow to make sure that we are fully prepared before we actually undertake a search. The Unit Dowsing Operation allows us to arrange the facts of dowsing, the things that we can see and otherwise perceive, in an organized sequence. We know what part of dowsing is under our own control, what part is our responsibility. The Unit Dowsing Operation also shows us clearly what part of the dowsing process contains its mystery, where study and attention must be concentrated when the three questions I submitted at the start of this talk have been resolved.

For we must admit that dowsing is mysterious from the standpoint of orthodox knowledge and also that up to now the practice of dowsing is still highly individualistic. Such a situation requires that any one discussing the process should be specific in every respect so that every listener can see where the points being made fit into his or her own practice. I must make sure that you understand my terms and line them up with your own picture of the process.

An agreed-on definition of dowsing, a functional definition, is one of the greatest needs today. Many contemporary books and long articles are appearing about dowsing with no such definition, just an assumption that the reader will know what it is all about.

At the A. S. D. convention in 1961, our first, I undertook to prepare a short talk. I looked for a definition on which to base it. In the sources available to me I could only find rough descriptions of the process. I composed the following definition to use in the talk. "Dowsing is the exercise of a human faculty that allows one to obtain information in some manner beyond the power and scope of the standard human senses." I qualified this definition with the statements that dowsing can be alerted only to serve a human need and that dowsing involved the use of devices which would move. This definition has proven to be a reasonably functional definition.

But we need to know more about the process. So we turn our attention to the basic part, the Unit Dowsing Operation. I would define the Unit Dowsing Operation as thus: "The Unit Dowsing Operation covers all that takes place as the dowser undertakes to get an answer to a single dowsing question. This includes gathering and reviewing all of the facts leading up to that particular question, the grasping of the device and the observing of the movements that take place."

What is the significance of looking at the Unit Dowsing Operation? It is the heart of dowsing. A dowser may not realize how many times he performs this Unit Dowsing Operation. Most problems require more than one Unit Dowsing Operation to be solved. A dowser, walking over the ground searching out a random water vein for practice, will use just one Unit Dowsing Operation. The same dowser, getting a location for a well for a house supply, will use several. One Unit will locate the water vein, several will be needed to get a depth reading, "Is the vein more than five feet down? More than ten feet down?" etc., each question counting as a Unit. The same is true for finding the amount of flow. Each time the dowser has grasped his device and watched for its response.

We want to take a close look at the Unit Dowsing Operation. For an understanding of it should help us all improve our practice. To take that close look, to analyze the Unit Dowsing Operation, we can first break it down into four steps. I call them, 1, Preparation for the Search, 2, The Search, 3, The Appearance of Movement, and 4, The Interpretation of the Movements. Each of these steps can then be examined in detail.

Step 1. Preparation for the Search. This step is completely under the control of the dowser. Certain things must be determined, certain decisions must be made, before that the dowser picks up his device to start the actual searching.

a. The dowser must satisfy himself that there is a real need for the search. If the dowser is working on a personal problem,

the dowser must be able to distinguish between his needs and desires. If the dowser is working on a problem for some one else, he must be able to temporarily take over the feel of need that goes with the problem.

b. The dowser must determine whether or not he has a legitimate dowsing problem. Can the answer be found out by some orthodox method within the required time limits? Is the problem some sort of artificial test?

c. The dowser must determine if he has enough background knowledge of the subject of search to properly visualize the problem and frame the question.

d. The dowser must select the method that he will employ for each Unit Dowsing Operation, whether Field Dowsing, Remote Dowsing, Map Dowsing, or Information Dowsing.

e. The dowser must decide on what use he will make of witnesses, samples, colors or charts.

f. The dowser must sum up all of these preparations to make a single question for each Unit Dowsing Operation, so worded that it can only be answered by either Yes or No.

g. The dowser must finally determine if he is "in the mood" to dowse, if he is ready. This is a condition difficult to describe. It can become the most critical part of the dowsing process. I'll refer to this condition of being "in the mood" again in this talk.

All this takes place before that the dowser grasps his device. Some of these points may be part of the general preparation for the search problem and thus become part of each Unit Dowsing Operation. Such preparation may run through several days in certain kinds of problems. When he is ready, the dowser must concentrate on one Unit Dowsing Operation at a time. A properly worded question must be worked out for each Unit Dowsing Operation.

Most dowsers don't realize that they are covering all of these points of preparation. For many of us develop a sort of mental shorthand that condenses many of these detailed items. And many never realize that the device is answering a Yes or No question. But we must not forget that a single mistake in the preparation may result in a dowsing failure.

I am emphasizing Step 1 tonight. I'll quickly run through the other Steps. As soon as the dowser grasps his device in his standard manner, being "in the mood" the Search, Step 2, begins. The actual search takes very little time, less than a second. If you see a dowser, walking over the ground, apparently taking a lot of time, remember at every step the answer is coming back "No. I am not

over a water vein". When the dowser is over the water vein, the answer comes immediately, Yes, as the device moves.

Step 3 serves to tell the dowser that the search has been completed, and that all attention must be given to watching the movements and interpreting them, Step 4. In quick review, the fork and the angle rods have only one movement, always meaning Yes. Lack of movement means No. The wand and the pendulum have a variety of movements. Each dowser has his own code for the Yes movement and the No movement.

Let us look back on these steps and their content. Step 1 is all observable, except the sensing the presence of a genuine need. In this case the dowser has to call on his intuition, if we wish to explain this ability in common terms, to satisfy himself that a human need is present. Or we can say that the dowser becomes aware of the need or lack of it by telepathy, reading the attitude of his client even though the client may try to hide it. The important thing to remember is that everything in Step 1 is under the control of the dowser.

In Step 2 the mystery of dowsing appears. The dowser commits himself to a routine. Nothing factual can be seen, nothing that we can be aware of. The time element is almost instantaneous. Distance between the dowser and his target seems to make no difference in the time element. In getting readings of the depth of a water vein or the rate of flow, the answer seems to come just as soon as the dowser thinks the words in his mind.

Steps 3 and 4 are observable and take little time.

The search may take very little time, but we should consider the wide variety of things that take place in that instant of time.

In a fraction of a second we "obtain information" such as these examples.

The experienced dowser often words a composite question when looking for a water location for a house. He wants an adequate supply of good drinking water, not over 300 feet down, not mineralized, not sulphurized and not contaminated. In that fraction of a second the search performs depth measurements, flow measurements, chemical analyses and bacteriological analyses on all water veins in the area being dowsed, and selects the one that is the best.

In prospecting for ore by dowsing the search performs a chemical analysis to get the percentage of mineral in the ore, and makes an overall measurement of the total amount of ore in a deposit to determine if it is worth while to mine it.

Junior and Senior High School students check their math home work by dowsing for accuracy. The search works as quick or quicker than a computer.

Dowsers ask for weather conditions a few weeks in advance for a particular location and time. The search is a meteorologist.

Some dowsers trouble-shoot for automobile troubles. The search sees through a motor block to find a dirty spark plug.

The dowsing search is used to sort eggs before placing them in an incubator to discover the sex of the expected chicks. The search can make a microscopic examination.

These are the sort of things that laymen find difficult to believe. And these same things we, as dowsers, often take for granted. And we must remember, if we want to explain dowsing to laymen, we must have a story that takes care of all of these points and many more.

I have said very little so far about the movements of the dowsing devices. I want, now, to bring out certain facts about these movements that can help us understand what is perhaps the greatest hazard every dowser faces, and will continue to face as long as he practices.

There are two conditions in which a person with the dowsing faculty can hold a device and see it take on movement when no dowsing search is involved. For we must all realize that these movements are possible, that movements can be seen when no question has been asked, when no information has been sought.

The First Condition. Most of us are familiar with the routine of holding a pendulum by a dowser over the palm of another person, or even that of the dowser himself. The pendulum will go into movement. This will happen also when one with the dowsing faculty holds a pendulum near any living organism. This phenomenon deserves much more study than it has received up to now.

The Second Condition. Another example of putting a dowsing device in movement can be seen when one with the dowsing faculty tells a device to move, using something we'll call "internal direction" to cause the movement. The fork moves down, the angle rods move in or out, the wand and the pendulum can be made to take any sort of movement, either circular or back and forth in any direction.

While comparatively few dowsers spend time practicing these demonstrations, it is my belief that every dowser has the potential to make his or her particular device take on movement.

What is the significance of this fact?

It means that every time a dowser conducts a search, he runs the risk of forcing an answer, the answer that he may be wishing for, even though he may never realize that he is forcing the answer.

How can a dowser avoid doing this?

Let us go back to Step 1 of the Unit Dowsing Operation, The Preparation for the Search. We will run down through the check list of things to be taken care of until we come to the last item. This says that the dowser must be "in the mood" before that he goes on to Step 2.

How does one know that he is "in the mood"? There is no simple way to describe this condition. As the dowser grasps his device he wipes everything out of his mind but the dowsing question. He gives himself over to the mystery of dowsing with confidence. He comes to recognize this state of mind, this attitude toward dowsing. While an experienced dowser cannot always bring himself into this condition, he can recognize when he cannot. If he can't get "in the mood" he should not start to dowse.

Recently some progress from the scientific field has been made toward identifying and understanding this condition. Most of us are familiar with brain wave recordings, the Alpha and the Beta wave. Briefly the Beta wave represents a normal adult mental condition. The Alpha wave is characteristic of children. The Alpha wave is also recorded in people who practice meditation, appearing at the time they have reached the desirable point of relaxation. Recent studies, conducted in both England and in this country, show that the dowser, when "in the mood" had dropped to this Alpha level. I could sum all of this up by saying that the dowser must put himself in a condition of child-like simplicity, all of his adult attitudes temporarily set aside.

For if the dowser goes through all of the other details of his preparation for the search and when he is ready to start he is not "in the mood" but grasps his device just the same, his adult attitudes can intrude, can produce movement with his device by unrealized "internal direction". The dowser gets a false answer, not a dowsing answer.

If a dowser is working on a personal problem, it is almost impossible for him not to have some ideas about the answer. And if he is not "in the mood" his "internal direction" will give him the answer that he wants, without his realizing it.

Suppose that the dowser is looking for a water source for a client. They talk the situation over and the client points out about where he would like to have the well. If the dowser is not "in the mood" this information can influence "internal direction" to pick out the spot the client wants if the dowser goes ahead while not "in the mood". A thousand such examples can be given. Every dowser faces this hazard every time he undertakes a search. He must learn to recognize when he is "in the mood".

I would be unhappy if this description of a dowsing hazard causes any one to lose confidence in his or her use of the process. I hope that this description of the risks we run as dowsers will stimulate all of us to become more perceptive, exert ourselves to recognize when we are "in the mood". I trust that this story will give more insight into the depth of the dowsing process, show us that it calls for us to carry on dowsing with a high degree responsibility, not with the attitude of playing games. We have all been "in the mood". We have all made successful searches. Understanding this part of the process, we can continue to dowse more successfully than ever.

There is another situation where the dowser uses "internal direction" to get a dowsing response, however unintentionally. I believe that this situation is much more common than is realized. I'll give the simplest example. A dowser throws a silver dollar on the lawn. Then he grasps his device and walks over the spot where the dollar lays. And gets a response from his device. Some may feel that this is a dowsing demonstration. If we refer back to the definition of dowsing, we will read "obtain information in some manner beyond the power and scope of the standard senses". In the example I have given no information was obtained. Everyone knew the location of the dollar. What happened is this. The dowser had programmed himself to make the device move by "internal direction" when he was over the dollar. The dowser was not, did not have to be, "in the mood" as no dowsing search was involved.

Let us make a quick review of this talk.

There are three questions about the performance of dowsing, the explanation of what happens, on which there is disagreement among dowsers, among those who are sympathetic with dowsing and also among those who are critical of dowsing. Until these three questions can be resolved there can be little progress in establishing dowsing as a recognized area of human experience. Little progress can be made to bring the benefits of dowsing to all. We cannot look for the backing of the academic and scientific community. And only dowsers can work out the right answers to these questions.

Today's dowser, getting involved in dowsing in his or her maturer years, can examine the process critically and accurately against their accumulated experience in living.

Such an examination will bring out what can be known factually about the dowsing process as shown by an analysis of the Unit Dowsing Operation, and segregate the part that is beyond our

understanding. We need not be concerned if an element of mystery remains. Every branch of science has its mysteries, as puzzling as the mysterious part of dowsing. Electricity has kept its basic secrets. What is the force of gravity? In chemistry substances unite in an organized manner but we don't know why they follow that manner. And in chemistry we have the example of a catalyst, a substance that, just by being present, exerts an influence on the behavior of other substances in its presence.

As dowers, we must think positive. We want to have confidence that answers to the three questions will be found. We want, most of all, to develop consistent and dependable techniques for our searching.

We are privileged to practice and apply a human capability that antedates all of the knowledge of the scientific community, that, in fact, antedates all of the accumulated experience in the use of crafts and skills that we enjoy, and the social and cultural advances of centuries.

Each of us must take this responsibility seriously, and use it to serve the human needs of our time.

Activities of Members

ASD Trustee Bruce Sullivan writes the following:

First, I wish to report that regular classes and instruction on dowsing will be held in both Toronto and Montreal beginning in October, 1977. The Toronto classes will be organized by a non-profit organization called The Skills Exchange, 482 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5R 2Z5 (Tel.: 416-7640 or 921-3357), beginning October 15th & 16th. They currently have a mailing list and distribution of their class programs of 75,000. Price for the class will be \$35.00 plus \$5.00 for materials and will be from the hours of 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Saturday and noon to 3:00 p. m. on Sunday. The classes in Montreal will be organized by the International Institute for Integral Human Sciences at Concordia University, 2130 Bishop Street, Montreal, Quebec, Tel.: (514) 879-8589. The hours of the course and the fees will be the same as in Toronto. All courses will be taught by Bruce L. Sullivan and information on the ASD will be part of the program.

ASD Trustee and Publicity Chairman Ted Kaufmann reports a series of radio programs from Utica to Long Island, New York stations and lectures from the Adirondacks to the metropolitan area. These included coverage of his visit to the New York Aquarium, see "Have You Seen --?" section, this issue.

Past President Norman Leighton continues his radio coverage of Maine on dowsing through station WMGX-FM.

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Mother Lode Chapter, (Central Valley, Calif.) Lee M. Osborne, Chairman, 3304 Keswick Lane, Modesto, Calif. 95350, 209 529-3553

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Southwest Florida Chapter, (Ft. Myers area), Mr. Steve J. Barchak, Secretary, Rte. 3, Box 32, Ft. Myers, Fla. 33901

Ray Willey (S. E. Florida) Chapter, Theodora Penrose, Secretary, 1070 N. E. 87th St., Miami, Fla., 33135

Worcester, Massachusetts Chapter, Mr. George Gershman, Chairman, 70 Newton Ave., North, Worcester, Mass. 01602, 617-755-2681

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It is a pleasure to start this part of the DOWSER with acknowledgement of the first meeting report from our next to newest chapter, Northern Maine Chapter. Dick and Judy Harriman, Rt. 15, Orrington, Me., hosted the gathering on July 18. Dick Harriman spoke about his research on the work of Wilhelm Reich. Bud Dowden, Regional V. P. of ASD from Florida, Chester Turner and Andy Robinson, local dowsers, all assisted in the program. Mention is made of an August meeting being planned.

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Worcester, Mass., Chapter, under the leadership of ASD Trustee George Gershman, met at the Rutland, Mass. summer home of Mr. Gershman on August 20th. An informal program, featuring instruction, was carried out.

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San Diego Chapter holds its meetings on the first Sunday in the month from 2 to 5 P. M. at Room 562, Grossmont College, San Diego. The next meeting will be on December 4th. A free training course in dowsing is a part of each meeting under the direction of Bill Shaw, and Vo Sum discusses dowsing theory.

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Mother Lode Chapter held its September meeting on the 17th at the Grange Hall in San Andreas, Calif. Featured was a "Dowsers' Clinic" with a panel of four and a moderator. Individual instruction followed.

The future schedule calls for a meeting in November, and one every third month, February, May, August and November in 1978. Dates and place will be given in the quarterly.

The Orange County Chapter has scheduled monthly meetings the second Saturday of each month from 2 to 4 P. M., at Santa Ana College, 17th at Bristol St., Santa Ana, Calif. A feature of each meeting will be a review of a current book related to dowsing. And of course instruction is always available. Experiments will be prepared that allow group participation that will bring out both the problems and the value of dowsing.

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The announcement of the October 23 meeting of the Southern California Chapter at Glendale College, from 10:00 A. M. through the afternoon, notes that the Glendale, Calif. Public Library now contains over fifty books on dowsing. The Library Fund of the Chapter is largely responsible for this fine collection. Bill Cox of Aurameter fame and Pyramid Power will have a place on the morning program. "Maestro" Karl von Mueller, publisher of the NATIONAL PROSPECTOR'S GAZETTE will introduce ASD member Ernie Andrews, from Georgia, Adventurer and Achiever, 30 years treasure hunting, and long-time dowser, will talk on "Discovering Abilities You Never Knew You Had". The announcements of the Southern California Chapter carry an appeal as strong as the pull of the dowsing rod itself.

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The Mohawk-Hudson Chapter, eastern New York State, held its summer Field Day and Picnic at Collins Park, Scotia, on July 10, from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Instruction was carried at all levels for the seventy people attending. New officers elected included Sam Garrasi, President, and Gordon Leversee, Secretary-Treasurer. Stafford Rouse spoke on "Our Unrecognized Senses". Ray Willey described some "Important Deep Water Veins at or near Collins Park". Several presented brief talks on their most interesting dowsing experiences. Plans were made for an indoor meeting in the late fall.

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Central Illiana Chapter held its annual meeting at the Best Western Motel in Effingham, Ill. on August 27 and 28. Speakers were Professor of Geology Halsey Miller of the Southern Illinois University, whose subject was "Surface Geology" and Dr. Dwight Watkins, who spoke on diagnosis of illnesses and health. Professor Miller was impressed with the demonstrations of dowsing and intends to study the process. The 1978 annual meeting will be held at the same place on August 19-20, 1978.

Dowsers of Los Angeles County Chapter have a lost helicopter, a lost 11 year old girl and a lost mine as problems. Monthly meetings are being held in Room 103, Holmes Hall, Los Angeles City College, the next scheduled date being December 3, from 1:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M. At the October meeting, Chairman Vince Wi-berg spoke on "Dowsing Findings of Mexico City Pyramids."

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On Tuesday, March 29th, the Southern Maine Chapter had a very interesting meeting at which Frances Emery was the main speaker. Fran told us about her experiences at her early meetings, when she could get no reaction from the rods, but finally she was taught to dowse with her hands, finding that this was her strength. The rest of the meeting at which this happened was spent in locating every vein in the meeting area by her hands alone.

At this meeting she was told that she was probably a natural healer, but this was forgotten for a number of years. Finally she had the urge to try this on a man with a bad hand, feeling the tingle of something going on while she was rubbing the hand. The next morning she had a phone call saying that the hand was completely cured, and that started her off on this new tack.

She gave about five other cases where a definite improvement had been accomplished.

The rest of the meeting was our usual social and instruction time, with refreshments furnished by the Moores, which was appreciated by all. 55 were present at this meeting.

Dowsers' Co-operating Service Corner

In the May, 1977, issue, President Ross made a prediction that certain Ley line activity would take place during the convention (see page 93).

After the convention G. Donald Ingebretson, 56½ Main St., Amherst, Mass., 01002, wrote President Ross in part as follows:

"With that in mind (that the Ley line would arrive at midnight as forecast), I placed myself in the middle of the predicted Ley line corridor, L-rods in my hands. The question that I focused on was 'indicate Ley line if it arrives.' There I stood, not certain of the exact time, and certain that some one would drop a net over me.

“The next item is worthy of any Hollywood producer for sheer drama. The local church clock which rings the hours (one bong only to denote the hour) rang. At that instant my L-rods went flying open.”

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In addition, several dowsers reported to President Ross that they found evidence of the predicted pattern of Ley lines when dowsing on the Danville Green on Sunday morning.

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ASD member Fritz M. Rienhart, Thielpape Road, Hurley, N. Y. 12443, is available for lectures on dowsing related subjects.

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ASD members who wish to be listed in the International Psychic Register, P. O. Box 1816, Erie, Penna. 16507, at no expense can write to the above address for details. The deadline for filing is December 1.

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Alphasonics, P. O. Box 271, Nashua, N. H. 03061, has made tapes of the seminars and talks of the 1977 convention, which are priced at \$5.35 each, plus \$0.30 for postage. These cassette tapes allow ASD members who were unable to attend the convention to have their own permanent record of what took place.

Dr. Reginald Alden	Information for Dowsers
Bob Ater	Dowsing Techniques
Bud Brainard-Bill Lederer	How To Dowse For Daily Living
Herb Douglas	Is Underground Water Causing Illness
George Gershman	Dowsing for Self-Development
Dwin Gordon	Diverting Water Veins
Peter Harmon	Practical Well Drilling
Dr. Z. V. Harvalik	Ley Lines and Megalithic Tombs in Denmark
Gordon Leversee	Dowsing for Persons, Places, and Things
Jack Livingston	Dowsing in the California Drought
Sig Lonegren	Earth Forces and New England Megaliths
Gordon MacLean	Control of Noxious Rays
John McReary	Cosmology and Physiology of Dowsing
Dr. Jasna Opacic	Dowsing for Mental and Physical Health and A Lot More
Charles Pettis III	Dowsing and Ancient Monuments
Dr. Alex Tanous	Dowsing and Other Psychic Phenomena
Ray Willey	Dowsing Basics
Seminar Preview	5 Minute Talks by Each Instructor

Enclose Check or Money Order for Total

ASD BOOKS AND SUPPLIES DIVISION

"Witching for Water, Oil Pipes and Precious Metals" by Prof. Wyman of the University of Wisconsin, price \$5.25.

Teardrop shaped, chrome pendulum, with witness chamber, Abbe Mermet style, price \$12.00.

The above items have recently been added to the stock at Danville. A revised list of all books and supplies can be mailed on request.

Some copies remain of the July, 1977, issue of NEW AGE magazine, featuring ASD member Jack Livingston. This could become a collector's item. There are back issues of THE AMERICAN DOWSER from December, 1973 to November, 1976 for \$1.00 each.

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The Society is sponsoring a Dowsing School at Danville, Vt., on Saturday and Sunday, January 21 and 22, 1978, to be held in the High School. Instruction will be given by an experienced team of ASD members. The provisional schedule will be 9:00 A. M. General Assembly of students and instructors, then at 10:15, a division of students into four groups, Novices, Intermediates, Advanced and a 4th group to practice Deviceless Dowsing. After lunch the four groups will resume, for a 1:30 to 2:30 P. M. session, and another from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M. An evening session will be held from 7:45 to 8:45. Two sessions of the four groups will be held Sunday morning, 9:00 to 10:00 A. M. and 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. The school will close with a general assembly at 11:45 A. M.

The fee for this school is set at \$35.00. If there is room, non-members will be accepted. Registration will be made at the Danville office in advance with fee. And ask about winter motel accommodations. Danville restaurants can provide meals.

Your officers feel that this service should be made available at a reasonable figure. Much detail planning remains. This is the only chance to reach all members through the DOWSER and we urge all interested to seriously consider attending. You will note that, while the instruction will be intensive and practical, time is allowed between sessions to relax and keep "in the mood".

Have You Seen ---?

THE NEW YORK TIMES, September 21, 1977, carried an in-depth report on the convention with a photo showing Paul Sevigny and others on a field trip and mentioning many names. Feature writer John Wilford's treatment of his impressions after exposure to so many dowsers gives the public a challenging view of dowsing.

THE BOSTON HERALD, THE MARION HERALD, Ohio, the SAN DIEGO UNION, and THE SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD all carry a picture, again of Paul Sevigny and others, on September 19, with text about the convention.

THE PATRIOT LEDGER, Quincy, Mass., September 29, by-line John Wilford, has an account of the convention with a picture of the field trip. THE MIDDLETOWN (Conn.) PRESS, had the same story with picture on September 27, and the MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, carried the same story without picture on October 7th. The Portland, Maine, PRESS HERALD, also had the story on September 27th.

The NEWS-TIMES, Danbury, Conn., on September 18, had an excellent picture of ASD member Gordon MacLean, with caption mentioning the convention.

THE CALEDONIAN-RECORD, St. Johnsbury, Vt., had a picture of members registering at the convention and a full article describing the convention program.

WEEK-END MAGAZINE, appearing in Sunday papers across Canada, on September 17, by-line Gary Lennox, reports on the convention, and continues with a discussion of dowsing, including an incident where ASD Trustee Bruce Sullivan assisted the local authorities in locating contraband liquor.

THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS, (Vt.) September 18, has color pictures of the convention and articles by Bill Braun on the field trips.

Two other clippings covering the convention were received without identification reporting positively on current dowsing practice.

THE WESTERN SLOPES CONNECTION Magazine, Nevada City, Calif., July 5, 1977, has a story on dowsing, built around a profile of Jack Livingston, ASD Vice President, with several pictures. The controversy about water sources is discussed. Trustees Christopher Bird and Dr. Z. V. Harvalik are quoted.

The TREASURE HUNTER'S Magazine, Spring, 1977, has an article, "Dowsing, Fact or Fiction", by Deek Gladson. Completely positive about the process, the article gives very many examples of successful dowsing and simple instructions.

THE SANTA BARBARA (Calif.) NEWS AND REVIEW Weekly, Friday, July 15, has a story titled "From Doubter to Dowser" by Pip Klein based on an extensive interview with ASD Vice President Gory O'Loughlin. The contribution of several California dowsers, including ASD members Alvin Kaufman and the late Verne Cameron, are listed. Recent outstanding examples of successful dowsing are given.

The July NEWSLETTER of PSI Associates, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has an article by ASD member Stafford Rouse on dowsing, "Dowsing in the Seventh Sense".

The Worcester, Mass., TELEGRAM, reports on the summer meeting of the Worcester Chapter with a picture of Trustee George Gershman and several students practicing at Cool Sandy Beach, Rutland, Mass. The article is titled "Novice Dowsers Prepare for Convention".

ASD member Cameron St. John is pictured and given generous publicity in two papers with pictures. Jim Kelley reports for the June 23rd THE ARIZONA TERRITORIALIST and Sam Negri for the ARIZONA REPUBLIC, December 14, 1976. Cameron has found water for irrigation in his present location.

The Gloucester (Mass.) TIMES, Dec. 14, 1976, reports on a meeting in which ASD member Enid Hoffman spoke on dowsing in detail. Two pictures accompany the article by Roger Rydell, in which various dowsing instruments are described and uses of the process are explained.

DAILY NEWS, New York, April 16, by-line Peter Coutro, tells of Trustee Ted Kaufmann's visit to the New York Aquarium where he undertook to foretell the sex of the calf which the popular whale Amy Lou was expecting. The NORTH CREEK NEWS ENTERPRISE, September 15, carried a note that Ted was planning to attend the convention.

DAILY NEWS MINER, Fairbanks, Alaska, September 29, 1976, had a very interesting story on Trustee Jennifer Balivet Johnston with pictures. The article reflects Jennifer's personality and makes dowsing become a reality to the reader.

POWELL TRIBUNE, Wyoming, September 22, has a profile on ASD member Weir Battershell, titled "Dowsers, Close to Nature, Are They Gifted?" Weir hosted a meeting for area dowsers during September.

KNICKERBOCKER NEWS, Albany, N. Y., September, 1977. When ASD member Delbert Merrill went to a nearby township to locate a well, the lady of the house, Maureen McTague Dana, interviewed him for the area newspaper. In 25 years of dowsing, Mr. Merrill found water sources for two-thirds of his neighbors within a ten mile radius, besides spending time prospecting for oil and gas.

FATE Magazine, July, 1977, has a first-hand story by ASD member Robert Ater of his map dowsing to locate a group of college students caught during a hike in the White Mts. of New Hampshire by a severe winter storm in April. His findings coincided with the actual spot in which the students had taken shelter in a trail hut, high up on the mountain trail.

BERKSHIRE SAMPLER, Sunday magazine of the BERKSHIRE EAGLE, Pittsfield, Mass., March 20, devotes the cover and seven pages with pictures to the dowsing work of ASD member Gordon Leversee. Titled, "Can a Pendulum over a Map Find People, Dead or Alive?" Detailed accounts of Gordon's experiences in several area cases involving people are given. Several other members of ASD are mentioned in the article.

OREGON JOURNAL, August 1, by-line Don Myers, gives an account of a meeting of the Northwest Society of Dowzers, conducted by Mike Doney, ASD member at McIver State Park.

YORK NEWS-TIMES, Utica, Neb., August 22, pictures ASD member Bill Tomes and has a story by Sigfrid Pelto, describing the demand for Bill to find water for irrigation. He is busy in western Nebraska and Colorado.

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE, N. Y., July 13, by-line Jim McGuire, tells of the meeting of the Mohawk-Hudson Chapter at Collins Park, and includes a discussion of dowsing from an interview given by your editor. The GAZETTE, September 13, had a short note that your editor was attending the convention that week.

Glasgow, Ky., DAILY TIMES, July 11, by-line Steve Norcross, has a full page with a number of pictures describing the oil dowsing of ASD member Clarence Hollett, in particular, the Fred York well No. 1. The trials of oil dowsing are emphasized.

OREGON JOURNAL, September 19, by-line Donal P. Myers, tells of the plans of dowzers Casey Landon and George Lynch to supply the village of Brownsville with water.

READING EAGLE, (Penna.) August 17, reports that in Erie, Penna., Robert Scchueler has been assigned to find the unmarked graves of paupers, buried from 1878 to 1918, so that the land can be used for an industrial park. Eight bodies have already been located.

The Fort Myers, NEWS-PRESS, (Fla.) August 17, also carried an account of the search for unmarked graves in Erie, Penna., as well as the TIMES-PICAYUNE, (La.) August 21 and THE DER-RICK, Oil City, Penna., August 22.

THE DETROIT NEWS, October 6, by-line Alex Ben Brock, shows a picture of Hugo Albrecht with a three-pronged stick, dowsing for water. Comments on dowsing are included and mention is made of ASD.

BROWNWOOD BULLETIN (Texas), September 11, by-line Harriette Graves, shows a picture of 87 year old Finis Allgood using a dowsing fork, noting that he has been dowsing since he was 12 years old. In his early days, he often dug the well after making the location, sometimes as deep as 35 feet. His well count totals nearly 1500.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY HERALD, (Va.) June 14, by-line Jim Morgan, has a profile on Lester Sheetz, 87 years old, with a picture of Lester in action. An area builder is quoted as saying, "I wouldn't sink a well without asking Lester Sheetz where to put it first."

DES MOINES TRIBUNE, (Iowa) July 5, by-line Gary Heinlein, features Lee Roy Hubbs, and his 40 years of dowsing.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, (Utah), April 17, by-line, David L. Beck, puts on record the dowsing of Dick Frisbey. 72 years old, Mr. Frisbey has worked as a professional dowser all of his adult life, the article giving many interesting details.

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, (Mich.) June 13, by-line Priscilla Nelson, carried a profile of dowser Dale Charters "Grand Rapids' Water Wonderman". For forty years Dale has helped his neighbors find water.

BOONE REPUBLICAN, (Iowa) Aug. 5, reports that the Mayor of Rhineland, Wis., is not only a woman but also the town's resident "water witch". "I've been willow-witching for over 30 years" says the 59 year old grandmother.

The following did not include the name of the newspaper:

From Illinois, comes an account of a family which dowses for archeological artifacts. The Glen Hanning family have become well informed on Indian relics. From Gettysburg, Penn., William McCleaf recently dowsed a 112 gpm well for a dairy company. Another well will serve a farm with 1,375 dairy cows. In Colorado, dowser Harry Young, 72 years old, has been finding and drilling wells for 35 years. And from Lopez, Washington, Louis Wash-

burn, is the island's leading dowser. Students from the University of Washington are brought to the island by a geology professor to receive instruction in dowsing from Mr. Washburn. He is a high school teacher.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

MY PENDULUM SAID "NO"

A True Tale

About ten years ago, an enthusiastic friend got me interested in dowsing and, many times since then, my pendulum has helped me make up an undecided mind. Sometimes I have gone contrary to the pendulum's advice and have been sorry. I recall that one time the pendulum told me not to go to a certain square dance but my wife and I drove forty miles to the dance anyway, only to find at the end of our journey that the dance had been cancelled.

As the reader has no doubt guessed, I am a dowser who likes dancing and I enjoy both my hobbies. In November, 1976, I was invited to the organization meeting for a new chapter of the American Society of Dowsers for Modesto, Ca. Unfortunately I already had commitments for that day and could not go. In March, '77 came the announcement of the new Mother Lode Chapter meeting in San Andreas. Again a previous engagement kept me from attending. In June I received a notice of the third meeting of the chapter.

The week-end of the dowsers' meeting was also the week-end of the annual "Cup-O-Gold" square dance festival in Sonora, which is a three-day package of square and round dancing. We had tickets and motel reservations for this affair, also new club outfits.

My wife and I, after some hard thinking, decided that I should go to San Andreas either Saturday morning or Saturday afternoon. That way we could do a little work-shop and attend the big gala on Saturday evening. I would have a chance to meet the members of the new chapter.

We decided to ask the pendulum if I should go. The pendulum definitely said "NO!" This shook us up as there was no apparent reason not to go. My wife urged me to go; I did not like to go against the pendulum as there was no doubt about its movement.

On Friday night at the dance, the mystery increased. There was an announcement over the P. A. that the police were waiting for me outside the hall. There had been a complaint from a neighbor on the hill where my pick-up was parked that gasoline was leaking. I left the dance to check the gas leak. I could find none from any of my three tanks so decided that our dog inside the cab must have barked in such a way as to disturb a neurotic and cantankerous resident. I went back to the dance and afterward drove to the motel without incident.

The next morning my wife still wanted me to go to San Andreas. I got up early to check for gas leaks. There were none and no signs of gas on the pavement. I started the engine and checked again. Now the gas started leaking. I immediately went looking for a repair shop. Very fortunately for a Saturday morning, I found one. Fortunately again, they found a broken gas line and I waited part of the morning while they sent a man for parts and fixed the line. Although it was too late to go to San Andreas, I got in some good dancing.

Had I not listened to the advice of my pendulum, I would have been stranded in the mountains between Sonora and San Andreas with no gas stations, no garages and no telephones. I was disappointed for the third time but in this case the disappointment was far better than being stuck in the heat with only Father Time and a possible but not probable passing motorist to help me with my problem.

MORAL: Your pendulum is a good aid. Use it with respect and take heed of what it tells you.

Oh, yes, I went back and thanked the neighbor on the hill for her part in saving me from a disagreeable experience.

A. J. Soares
P. O. Box 1046
Mariposa, CA 95338
S. A. E. E.

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

Just wanted to inform the Society that I won a Second Award at the Santa Cruz County Fair for a ceramic figure of our well known water dowser in this area.

The sign accompanying the figure said: "Chris P. Skocko—Dowser. Witched Water for the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds."

I am very proud of it, and it got lots of attention.

Charla Jo Crouch,
2074 Green Valley Road
Watsonville, Calif. 95076

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF DOWSERS, INC.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Annual Dues	\$12.00	Family Membership	\$20.00
Annual Dues (Overseas members)	15.00	Sustaining Membership	30.00
Junior Membership (under 18 years)	6.00	Life Membership	150.00

Overseas members wishing airmail delivery of Quarterly—ask for special added rate.

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