

Preface: How to Understand this Book

Back in the 1990s, I wrote two books: *Radionics, Reality, and Man* and *Plants, Soils, Earth Energy, and Radionics*. It had been only a decade since my first psychotronics class, and a few experienced practitioners suggested I was a bit presumptive to publish anything on this subject. Perhaps that was so, but the prominent researchers, practitioners, and educators of that time were doing little to provide the how-to training manuals that novices needed. So, even though my knowledge and experience were limited and my writing style pedestrian, I went ahead and did what I did. I'm not apologetic.

A bit more than twenty years have sailed by and I've written a third book. This one, like *Plants, Soils, Earth Energy, and Radionics*, deals with growing plants and food. I've attempted to marry psychotronics with biodynamics (BD)—a spiritually based approach to gardening and farming that I'm growing to love and appreciate more and more. Though I'm now fairly well-seasoned in psychotronics, I'm quite the novice to biodynamics. So, in the eyes of experienced BD scholars and practitioners, I am, once again, an upstart. They're probably right.

But my dilemma is the same. With the exception of the writings of Hugh Lovel (his fine books and countless articles in *Acres U.S.A.* magazine), little has been written about merging psychotronics and biodynamics. Once again, I feel the urge to pull together the dribs and drabs of things I've learned from others' and my own practical experience.

Please don't misunderstand. I do not possess unique access to the mysteries of nature. I'm not clairvoyant. Nor do I claim much original thinking. Largely everything I write about originated with someone else and builds on their work. This is a compelling reason for the large number of references I use throughout the book. Another reason is my desire to preserve and pass on information. Good references are a trail of bread crumbs that link future researchers and practitioners back to the sources of truly original thinking.

Two Important Ideas

One of the most important ideas I hope the reader will capture is the value and flexibility of dowsing. If you learn to dowse, either through this book or through some other means, you are likely to find it the most empowering skill you have—one that is literally at your fingertips. I dowse so very many times every day, for so many reasons and wouldn't want it any other way. But to be clear, I am neither frivolous nor capricious about dowsing. I do not dowse for information I don't intend to act on. If my only need is to satisfy my curiosity, I use the internet or the library.

The second important matter is the concept of intelligent beings in nature—the devas and nature spirits that I will later refer to as co-creative partners. I wrestled with my cautious self over addressing this subject; I fear it might be a “bridge too far” for many readers. But had I left it out, I'd have stripped the book of its most compelling content. Still, if you find such notions off-putting, you will find that most of the psychotronic and biodynamic techniques I detail can be performed without consciously acknowledging spiritual beings in nature. Personally, though, I think you'll lose something of value.

Don't Try to Do It All

I do not intend this book as a roadmap for others, but it *is* the record of my journey—the roadmap I've followed while exploring

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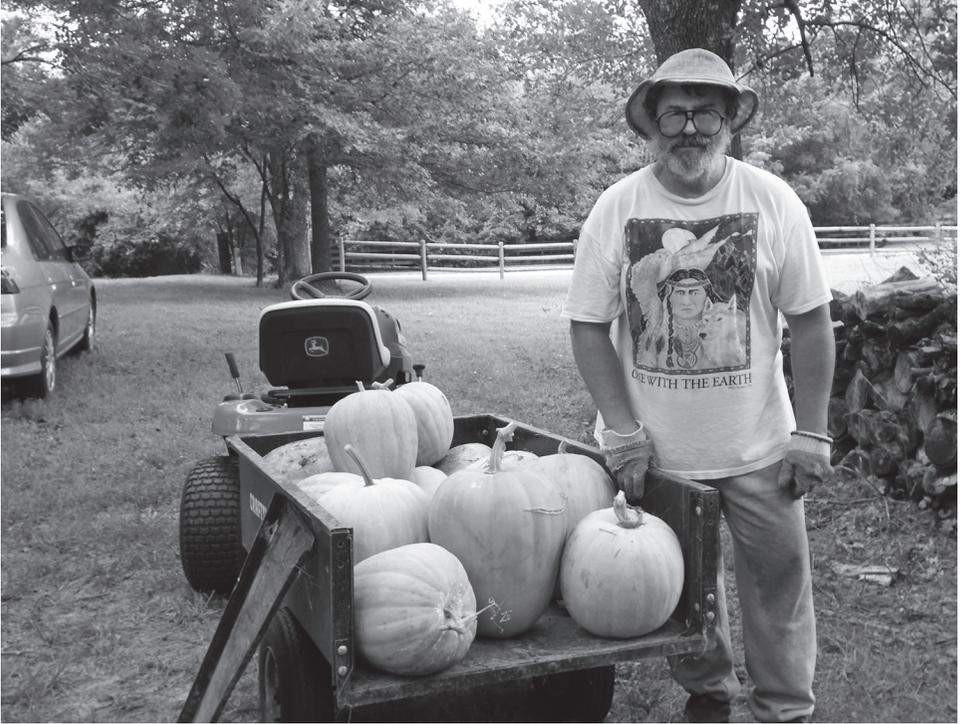
how psychotronics and biodynamics might be joined in the pursuit of a more sustainable and spiritually conscious agriculture. I hope, however, that readers discover ideas and methods that will be interesting and useful to them. Should they find something that truly helps them to grow food or enhance the natural world, that would give me great joy.

Now please enjoy this book.

G. L. Kuepper

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Fayetteville, Arkansas



*The author with an early-fall harvest
of Creek Indian Pumpkin for seed propagation.
(photo taken adjacent to his biodynamic garden near Goshen, Arkansas)*

Introduction

I grew up on a small, southeastern Wisconsin dairy farm in the 1950s and 1960s. I loved that life, but did not see agriculture in my future. At age fourteen, I headed off to Catholic preparatory seminary, thinking I might have a “calling” to the priesthood. Apparently not. After four years of an excellent education and moral guidance by the Capuchins, I found myself at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

By then, I’d missed the Summer of Love in ’67 and Woodstock in ’69, but I was in plenty of time for the social and political turbulence of the early and mid-’70s, including the first Earth Day, pioneered by Wisconsin’s own Senator Gaylord Nelson in April, 1970.

I can’t claim I made a beeline back to agriculture. Frankly, I was disappointed by the unquestioning commitment of the University’s faculty to using pesticides and other chemicals with little or no concern for the environment or food quality. This led me to explore other paths for a while but, eventually, I returned to the University of Wisconsin to earn a Master’s Degree in agronomy in 1977.

I had several interesting prospects on graduation but chose the one that paid the least—a research assistant position at the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, founded by Dr. Barry Commoner (1917–2012). I jumped at this job for a single reason. One of Commoner’s research teams, led by Willie Lockeretz (1943–2019), was conducting the first in-depth evaluation of organic agriculture in the United States.

For roughly three years, I visited and studied dozens of commercial organic farms and farmers in the western Corn Belt. I helped

collect and evaluate soil samples, crop yields, and ecological and economic data. They unveiled an approach to agriculture that was easier on the environment, consumed fewer resources, and was economically competitive with similar conventional farms, even when selling into the same conventional marketplace.

It was during these years that I first heard of biodynamics. I was intrigued, but couldn't understand or relate to it. I tried to read Rudolf Steiner's agriculture course several times, but never got far. I shelved biodynamics, along with other worthy but seemingly incomprehensible ideas, in the back recesses of my mind for some future time.

In the mid-1980s, my wife and I moved to her home state of Oklahoma. There I joined the Kerr Foundation's Agriculture Division, headquartered near Poteau. Little did I know that the Ag Division would, within months, reinvent itself as the Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture.

My first major task was to develop a diverse pick-your-own demonstration farm designed around a model made popular by Dr. Booker T. Whatley (1915–2005).¹ We began the project by purchasing a young three-acre blueberry patch about five miles from the Foundation's headquarters. The blueberry planting, itself, was a huge challenge. Though well-intentioned, the previous grower had misused and overused conventional fertilizers in his effort to compensate for a marginal location. The soil was imbalanced and the plants were stressed; they drew in virtually every blueberry pest and disease known to the region plus a plethora of weeds. The grower resorted to herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides, often making the situation worse.

At the time I became involved, the costs of weed and pest control, plus annual plant replacement, were already unsustainable. Seeking guidance, I tried a range of university testing and

¹ Booker T. Whatley, "The Small Farm Plan," *Mother Earth News*. May/June 1982 (<https://www.motherearthnews.com/homesteading-and-livestock/small-farm-plan-zmaz82mjzkin>).

consultants. They did not help much. Relying on my organic knowledge, I began using more benign inputs, but these seemed too little and too late. Blueberries were the linchpin of our farm model so the entire project was in jeopardy. It was then that I stumbled onto radionics.

I took my first radionics–psychotronics training at a sugarcane plantation near Mercedes, Texas. I was a poor student—slow to understand and not quick to pick up essential skills. Perhaps I was trying too hard; maybe I put myself under too much pressure.

Despite my dismal class performance, I returned to the farm and attempted to apply what I'd learned to the failing blueberries. I focused on radionics analyses and started to formulate foliar nutrition sprays. This was one of the techniques I was most drawn to during training and felt I could do successfully. I hoped that foliar feeding (radionically guided) might support the crop and encourage soil and plant root systems to heal themselves.

To my great satisfaction, the strategy worked. The changes appeared almost immediately. All insect pests and diseases retreated; some vanished completely. The weed populations changed from serious problems, such as Bermuda grass, to much less challenging annual species. Most importantly, the entire planting became healthy and vigorous. Yields rose to competitive economic levels and we never had to replace another plant. I soon began applying these techniques to other crops with comparable success.

As time went on, I occasionally revisited biodynamics. I understood that it shared a similar world view with psychotronics. I was especially influenced by the writings of Hugh Lovel (1947–2020), who artfully brought psychotronics and biodynamics together in his own way. However, it was not until I was semi-retired from the Kerr Center that I would attempt to merge the two in my own fashion. This book presents the background to that effort and my progress to the present.



The author dowses with an SE-5 radionics instrument