
GARY LEE ENTSMINGER

Finding The Way

While rereading *Ophelia's Ghost*, I found the novel's heroine, Eva, asking her grandfather:

– *How do the bees find the honey? she asked.*

– *They follow each other.*

– *But how do they know who to follow? There are so many of them.*

Recently, part of the mystery had been solved for her by Karl von Frisch in Germany. Eva read his dense manuscripts describing how honey bees followed their sisters by memorizing an elaborate dance that coded for the location of flowers. In the narrow quarters of the hive, sisters glided in figure eights that translated into distances, bearings, and details of how rich the nectar or pollen source was. The dance internalized, sisters could complete their own journey to the flowers, using the sun's constant path across the sky as a compass.

Birds like bees have a knack for finding the way. They swerve, twist, dive, and zip through openings in the trees, together, barely inches apart never missing a beat. Behavior common to numerous species: hummingbirds, cowbirds, swallows, hawks, ravens—and many others. If it can fly, it probably knows the secret of acrobatic flight and how to use the fields of energy that are always around us.

The Earth and all living creatures project an energy field (or “primary ray” as it’s called in ancient traditions). This is also true of many so-called “non-living” forms, for example a simple magnet, which has two poles—positive and negative—that we can use to find our way home. If we take two bar magnets and turn the similar poles (positive-positive or negative-negative) toward each other, the magnets repel, and we can feel these forces as they resist each other. If we turn the opposite poles toward each other (positive-negative, negative-positive), they attract. Similarly, the positive “north-seeking” end of a compass

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needle points toward the Earth's negative magnetic north pole. Birds and butterflies use these poles and magnetic fields to navigate during migration.

And each of us has either positive or negative polarity. We can determine our personal polarity using a compass and another simple device—a pendulum, which we can make from a short (5-inch) length of thread and a button (or a small seashell or almost anything else we can tie to the thread).

Tie the thread to the button. Extend your right arm horizontally, with the thread held gently between thumb and forefinger, allowing the button to relax. Hold the pendulum about two inches above and away from the positive north-seeking end of the compass needle. After a moment of calm, your pendulum will likely tune in and begin to rock a little and then lock into a steady gyration, either clockwise or counterclockwise. (The pendulum will gyrate the opposite direction over the other end of the compass needle.)

If the pendulum gyrates clockwise over the north-seeking pole of the compass needle, this indicates your positive polarity. Gyration counterclockwise over the north-seeking needle indicates negative polarity. Men often but not always have positive polarity and women negative polarity. To grasp the energy flowing through your body, hold the pendulum over your left palm and notice how it oscillates (rocks back and forth) or gyrates. Or hold the pendulum between you and a friend (or foe) and see the energetic attraction represented by oscillations (or repulsion represented by gyrations).

Pendular oscillations may reflect a connection between the energy field of the person holding the pendulum and the Earth's planetary energy field. A gyration may reflect a disruption in that human-Earth connection. Pendulum experiments suggest that materials like lead or garnets can interrupt hostile energy fields. Bringing lead or garnets into the zone of a pendulum silences a gyration and brings it into a healthy swing. This protective interruption of harmful energy fields is analogous to a lead blanket shielding us from x-rays.

1s and 0s code for the complexities in our computers. Positive and negative energy guides the diversity of life from the atomic level (positive protons and negative electrons) to long-distant phenomena such as animal migrations and telepathic communication.

