

Chapter 3

Nature At Work

Natural phenomena, generally referred to as Nature at work, holds many mysteries and surprises for those who choose to investigate. We marvel at the seemingly individual capabilities of animal life forms. Their physical and mental abilities, when measured by standards set by and for men, are often nearly unbelievable, or shall we say "out of this world." Animals, birds, fish and even insects, generally in groups, perform with such precision, purpose and finality that it would tax mankind's similar capabilities to the point of no contest.

Imagine, if you will, countless thousands of people, all destined to be present at a specific location on the surface of the globe at an exact time, and having to do this without the aid of maps, calendars, time tables or navigation aids. If you conclude that such is impossible, then observe what salmon do without seeming effort or care. In short rivers, such as the Quillayute River in northwest Washington, the spawning grounds are a short distance from the ocean, and here the salmon arrive at the mouth of the river fully matured, with fighting hook jaws and sharp teeth, also with eggs and sperm ready for deposit. On the other hand, salmon arriving from the ocean to spawn up the Columbia River are not yet mature

since many must travel well over 1,000 miles, ascending fish ladders or dams to reach the spawning ground. Nevertheless, all meet the time table of season and maturity perhaps with less confusion than could man even with his variety of aids. There are other marvels to consider. The Columbia river has tributaries at various distances from the ocean, yet each species of salmon migrate on schedule and without error, to spawn in the stream from whence they came several years before. In the wild and natural Yukon River of the far north, King salmon are observed spawning well over 3,000 miles from the ocean. What guide and power is used for this wild, uphill journey? Especially since salmon do not eat after leaving the ocean to perform the greatest physical endurance feat of their short life span.

Later we will evaluate such nearly unbelievable physical capabilities, done without a continuous food supply, and relate them to a clean and abundant energy source of pre-atomic nature. But for now, we will concern ourselves with mental capabilities and what they imply.

A properly designed automated device is programed by man to achieve a desired result, and if faced with an obstacle beyond its control, such as a dull or broken tool, it will stop for aid and correction rather than proceed to an unprogramed end result. An automated device has an established goal programed into it, and although alternate steps to achieve the goal may be permissible, altering the goal is not. So, also, salmon climb artificial waterways (fish ladders), which may not have been there when they came down the river as minnows, in order to fulfill their destiny at their specific spawning grounds. If the salmon are barred by an obstruction from reaching their goal, they will die in their attempt to get through. This points to a similarity of man-made, programed devices and salmon; neither has any choice or capability to change their goal. Both the automated lathe and the migrating salmon are fulfilling an act of Mind. The nature of Mind, and how it achieves its purpose, is the question that pushes the inquisitive to investigate and theorize.

It is easy to conceive a wild theory to explain an unusual ability, but it can be embarrassing to try to defend it if the theory is not broad enough to cover parallel situations. For

instance, penguins have been taken away from their habitat as far as 2,000 miles into the open sea and turned loose. When many of them found their way back to their common rookery, it was assumed by some of the experimenters, that the penguins navigated a circular route using the sun as a guide to lead them home. To men of logic, for penguins to thus start from an unknown place and arrive at a specific, distant spot is as a feat of navigation, a very remarkable feat; still it could serve as an answer for lack of a better one. We are, however, stopped short when we are asked to apply this navigating theory to the travels of the female Emperor penguin, who in the midst of antarctic winter, without ever seeing the sun, travels on foot and by tobogganning over fresh ice that has formed during her mating and egg-laying period, to the nearest open water which may be 100 miles away. Here she feeds for a few weeks, then she unerringly heads in the right direction to find her mate who has been incubating the egg at the rookery, which is just a minute spot, scores of miles away in that vast wilderness of ice. Her return trek is made with never a look at the sun and only an occasional glimpse of stars through a generally overcast sky. At times she may be stopped by howling blizzards, but when the blizzard abates she unerringly heads towards the rookery, knowing the way without familiar landmarks or other reference to guide her. Logic tells us that something unknown, beyond the penguin is involved, and that this unknown does not fit into the category of empirical standards.

Many species that migrate, if studied by terms of abilities common to man in physical form, are as science fiction. For instance, eels that spawn near Bermuda, migrate as larvae to both the east coast of America and Europe and the Mediterranean Sea. Then after several years, when they are adults, they migrate and spawn near Bermuda, the area they left as larva. The larva is only a seed of the adult eel form that returns to the spawning ground.

During the late 1950's, the Science News Letter reported the results of a two-year study at Columbia University, which was a study of ant colonies raised in glass enclosures where they

could be observed. It was a thrill to note that they arrived at the same conclusion that my brothers and I had reached when as inquisitive youth we experimented with ant hills. This conclusion was that an ant colony appears to operate as though it has an overruling entity, which entity is that ant colony. Observation and experiments with honeybees leaves the same impression as did the ant colony. If the queen bee of a hive dies, a few bees, as though delegated to do so, alter several cells with a special honey (royal jelly) and stand by to destroy the remaining cells as soon as the first queen bee emerges, so that the hive will have one, and only one new queen bee. Bees also are dispatched in sufficient numbers to bring in an apparently known amount of sweets. If the find is a bit of sweets on a picnic table, bees arrive to transfer it to the hive. When the last bee has taken the last bit, no more bees arrive to even take a look. Is it known to the entity of the hive, rather than to individual bees, that none is left?

Each of these species present a separate and distinct mystery common to that species, and each, if studied separately would require a different approach. We can, however, resolve much of it by one observation and comparison. When we (mankind) domesticate animals and train them to perform or to serve us, we also supply them with harness or other equipment that makes it possible for them to do our bidding. We do not demand or allow them to set their own schedule or method of performing, as the authority and scheduling is ours. It is obvious in the animal's relation to us, that they do not have broad freedom of choice as we do. They have physical bodies which are suited to their purpose even as we do, but they do not have individual consciousness or mental power to the extent that we do; nor are they privileged to know self as we are. Our Mind then, has a freedom of expression and choice which could not be true had we a direct dominion over us. Because the animal kingdom has not been granted broad choice, neither is it expected of them to perform as though they had. Their know-how and compulsion in far-reaching activities of migration, mating and destination, along with the schedule and

power for so doing, belongs in the realm where also the authority and dominion over choice is based.

Mankind feels the physical instinct of reproduction, but nevertheless, has choice of when and where. This is not so with the animal kingdom as their performance is compulsory, and they have no choice but to comply. Even the infertile eggs that fish carry are a part of a plan for them rather than by them. It stands to reason then, that the balance of the schedule—where to deposit them and at what time, is the same. How to find their way and even the power they use, is a part of the plan. The question then, is not the acts but rather one of what Knowing is directing the act, and within what media is this directing accomplished?

What we see when we observe the marvel of living forms performing is a Cosmic drama of two realms in action. One is of Mind substance as a realm of law and order; the other is a realm of electromagnetic substance, which can first be manipulated into living forms and then powered and guided in their performance. This Cosmic drama is a mystery to mankind until it is known to us that it is granted right of choice that divides us from guided forms, and that man is a secondary creator within a setting of Mind and matter.

Energy is known to be in motion in Space beyond the atom, and also in stabilized form within the atom. The living body is constructed of atoms and the energy in motion in Space supplies electrodynamic drive. The forces that make the dual positive and negative atom stable are linked to Mind, which conceived it all into a Cosmic drama of intrigue.

The very last thing that a deep sea fish could discover is salt water. Likewise, it is difficult for man to recognize with his mind, the realm and substance of Cosmic Mind. Mankind's eyes, which are electromagnetic, can detect only electromagnetic substance; his mind that is immersed in the substance of Mind, cannot evaluate the realm of Mind objectively. The discovery must be made by deduction rather than by induction, as there can be no direct physical proof.