



SPECIAL MONOGRAPH, FROM

## THE MAYANS

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VADE MECUM, VOLVENTIBUS ANNIS

THE MAYANS

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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Special, Private Instructions  
Super-Sensory and Extra-Sensory Perception

This Lesson contains portions of a highly valued Secret Instruction. You who receive it do so as a special mark of Trust which The Mayans bestow upon you. It is only issued to certain members and they are expected to develop their abilities along these lines, to KEEP THE SECRET and to arrange that a receipt be kept with their Will, to insure that this Series of Lessons be returned to The Mayan Order upon their demise, or be passed on to ONE ONLY of their heirs whose name has been Registered with The Mayan Order.

BELOVED COMPANION:

In my last lecture, I described how you can duplicate all of the facts you have so far learned but without any physical contact with your transmitter.

If I were giving you this instruction in person, instead of by the written word, I would ask you to practice over and over again all that has been explained so far. The method is simple: a few words explain all that one of your development needs to understand. The rest is simply practice, practice and more practice. You can never gain too much practice of this principle.

But you ought to add some variety, some novelty to your periods of practice for the sake of sustaining your interest at its highest point. These variations you should now begin to develop and originate yourself. I will suggest a few; you ought to develop many others. Practically the entire secret is now in your possession, the rest is up to you through continued practice while you further develop your skill.

Meanwhile, we will continue with the usual Mayan Instructions, with the understanding that even though your Instructor leaves this special subject, you will continue with your practice, originating many new kinds of "tests". I would like to have you report the tests you originate and describe your success.

When you have obtained a good degree of skill with your demonstrations, I hope that you will not hesitate to show them to others. A series of demonstrations at any meeting of an organization to which you belong will provide you, when you are ready, with some interesting moments and will give the members an enjoyable time and a great deal to think about.

Among other demonstrations which you should now be able to carry out are the following:

1. While you are out of the room, the group selects some small object: a watch, a ring, a handkerchief, or something of this nature and hide it anywhere within the house. When it is hidden, they call you back into the room. You do not know what has been hidden nor where it has been hidden. You select one of those present as your transmitter or

allow your audience to choose one of their number. You instruct the selected one and proceed to find where the article is hidden and what it is, using the methods taught to you.

2. The above should be varied in many ways, using various members of the group as transmitters of thought; being sure that each new transmitter is instructed in HOW to think. Further variations may be had by allowing an article to be hidden outside the house, anywhere on the premises or anywhere beyond the premises in the comparatively near neighborhood. And finally, when you feel that you have progressed to such a point, allow it to be hidden anywhere within whatever number of miles you wish to limit it to. (Actually there is no limit necessary).
3. Use the hand-to-wrist contact for the first one or two tests. Then use the stick or string held taut for another one or two demonstrations. Then perform one or two demonstrations with NO CONTACT, your hand held parallel and below your transmitter's hand at a distance and not touching.
4. Allow a needle to be hidden; the "needle in the haystack" theme always creates a great impression upon those who witness it.
5. Allow your transmitter to choose any book in your library while you are out of the room, open it to any page and mentally select any word on that page, remembering the page and the word, close the book; replace it on the book-shelf and call you back into the room.

You will need some further directions for this. It will perhaps be best the first few times you try this if you went back to the original direct contact where your hand grasps your transmitter's wrist. With your other hand you start with the bottom shelf of books and pointing your finger at the first book, pass to the second book, the third, etc., until you sense the mental command of your transmitter to "Stop". If you do not perceive such a thought, continue pointing at each book on each shelf until you get the impulse. It may occasionally be necessary to go back and point to every book a second or even a third time. Eventually you will get the mental command, "Stop". When you get that mental command, pull out that book.

Ask your transmitter to think the word "Stop" again when you reach the page on which the selected word is located. Start with page one and turn one page at a time until you sense the command to "Stop". Verify that you have located the correct page.

Now tell your transmitter to think "Stop" when your finger points to the word mentally chosen. Again point your finger at one word at a time at every word on the page until again you perceive the impulse to "Stop". That is the chosen or selected word.

You can arrive at this result somewhat quicker by first locating the paragraph on the page that contains the selected word. Then locating the line in that paragraph, then locating the specific word selected. Each of these locations is made separately and for each one, your transmitter thinks the word



"Stop" when you arrive at the correct one.

When you have developed your ability at this demonstration so that you need no contact, there is just one step further to go: that is to learn to do it without even holding the separated hands of your transmitter and yourself parallel; eventually learning to do it with your transmitter standing behind you or to one side or merely near you and without any form of contact. Amazing and impossible as this sounds, You can do it after sufficient practice.

Remember, a large part of your success depends on your transmitter being able to think, to concentrate intensely. A great deal of his cooperation depends on your being able to instruct him so that he understands what he is to do and how he is to concentrate. The rest is a matter of practice on your part, moving always with COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR POWERS. Never guess. Wait for the impulse, the developed "hunch". Learn to stimulate it so that when you want it, it is there, conveying the message to you.

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There is one other very interesting phase of this super-sensory power that you should master. It runs to tests or demonstrations like the following: A group of three or more people are present. Mrs. A is your transmitter. She decides in her mind that you are to go over to Miss B and remove her glasses and put them on Mister A.

There are millions of such little actions which can be thought of but this very simple one will serve as a means of explaining the few new points you are to develop for this whole type of demonstration.

First, you instruct the entire group, suggesting several little demonstrations of this type. You explain that the only requirement is: that no part of the tests have anything to do with your own person or the person of your transmitter. That is, you are not to be directed to put your glasses on Mr. A nor should the test be that you put Miss B's glasses on your transmitter, etc. The tests should involve OTHERS and not yourself or your transmitter. When this is understood you leave the room and the company decide what the test shall be, what act they wish you to perform. When they are ready, they call you. You contact your transmitter and proceed to carry it out.

The test may be far more complex than the example I have given but usually complex demonstrations should be avoided at least at first. Tests like the following are common: Take B's hat and put it under the table. Put the lampshade on B's head. Take the pocket-handkerchief of C and put it in Mrs. C's lap and take Mrs. C's handbag over to Mrs. D, then take Mrs. D's handkerchief and spread it over Mr. C's head. And numerous other amusing demonstrations.

To simply read this and not try it may make all this seem somewhat like a pointless parlor amusement. It is far more important than that. Unfortunately, I cannot now reveal the very special and very timely purpose to which your development and mastery of this leads. That purpose can only be revealed to those who do master this ability completely. I can only hint now that it has to do with the times, with certain activities which may appeal to your patriotism to undertake. To others in this special group who do not feel the inclination to devote a great

deal of time and patience in practice, I still suggest that you will find it worth your while to develop some ability in this direction even if only for your own amusement.

To those of this group whose chief interest in it is confined to its scientific aspects, let me now describe some of the simpler and less spectacular tests carried out over a period of years at Duke University. You may have heard the popular series of tests broadcast over radio networks a few years ago in which the public took part. Your Instructor gave a series of such tests several years before the Rhine Tests of Duke University over the radio from Milford, Kansas, in the year 1932. While many results were scored which seemed to prove conclusively the existence of telepathy, no real attention from the scientific world resulted until the Duke broadcasts were started.

Several members of this class have asked me to obtain for them copies of Dr. Rhine's book which I recommended to you in one of the earlier lessons. The publishers have since notified me that it is "out of print". Perhaps, therefore, I may be permitted to quote briefly from this book. Another book by Dr. Rhine is available, however, which is "The Reach of the Mind". It may be obtained through The Mayan Book House at \$3.75, as well as his latest book, "New World of the Mind" selling at the same price. The Duke University experiments are still being carried on and doubtless there will be further books issued as the data piles up. This University's tests were not the first in the field, though they were first published in 1933.

A full year earlier, Dr. Hans Bender, a young psychologist at the German University of Bonn, back in 1933, began tests which convinced him that Extra-Sensory Perception is a genuine occurrence.

"The work consisted" reports Dr. Rhine, "of tests for clairvoyance made on a single subject - a graduate student, Fraulein D at Bonn. Dr. Bender had discovered the capacities of Fraulein D while he was making some explorations into automatic movements and using an ouija board as part of his technique." In the course of these tests he became aware that his subject was responding to letters without looking at them even when she had not seen or otherwise known their positions. In follow-up tests he became convinced that she was clairvoyant. "although this work was done independently from the experiments at Duke", continues Dr. Rhine, "and followed quite a different method, its confirmation of the American findings is clear at many points in Dr. Bender's report. And, in addition, it made an original contribution to our knowledge of the field."

One of the distinguished members of your Mayan class, in his letters to me, has proved time and again that he possesses this same type of clairvoyance. Often his letters told me precisely what I had been doing at a certain time of a certain day. He lives something more than a thousand miles from my residence and oftentimes he describes acts of mine that were entirely private, not even being known to members of my household.

Let me hasten to explain that clairvoyance does not mean "Mind Reading" although that is the popular understanding. Clairvoyance is a French word meaning merely "Clear-seeing" and implies "seeing with the astral or spiritual senses. It does not imply anything supernatural. All things that are, no matter how

mysterious they may seem in the present state of our knowledge, ARE natural. Only the natural exists. The fact that it DOES exist proves its naturalness.

"God is All, All is God", we say in Mayanry. God created the "Nature" of all things. Therefore all things that ARE, are Nature and are therefore "natural".

Father O-----g, of this Class, possesses on occasions the ability to "sense" the answer to fairly complicated mathematical problems far quicker than he can work them out by regular mathematical processes. But then, the good Fr. O. possesses many rare and unusual talents in his lovable good self-hood.

Dr. Bender, in further experiments with Fraulein D, used 27 cards on which were drawn the 26 letters of the alphabet and also a period. These cards were placed in separate opaque envelopes by an assistant and mixed up so that Bender himself did not know when he chose one, what letter he had. He handed the letter to the Fraulein who was in a reclining position and she held it under a heavy dark cloth. Under this cloth she removed the card from the envelope and handled it freely. The card was covered with heavy cellophane which eliminated any possible tactual clues. This condition in which the Fraulein handled the card was the least guarded one that Bender used.

A number of other ones were tried; among them one where the envelope was placed in a tin box on a shelf and another in which it was pinned to a curtain behind the seated subject. But under none of these conditions did the subject succeed so well as when having actual contact with the cellophane-covered card.

A record was made by Dr. Bender of all remarks the subject made. In some cases she made drawings as well. These drawings give the impression that in a peculiar groping way the subject was unquestionably perceiving the letter on the card in more instances than she could have done by chance alone.

"Bender", says Dr. Rhine, "does not give a statistical treatment of his work and he carried out too few tests; in all, he reported only 134. There were 37 successes. If each envelope be counted as a single trial, only 5 successes could be expected by chance alone. A control experiment which was carried out in connection with this work gives the best assurance that MORE THAN MERE CHANCE WAS OPERATIVE in Bender's experiment.

"In this control test another envelope was chosen against which to match the subject's responses, simply as a check. From Bender's report it is easy to see without the aid of mathematical treatment that the subject did better on the envelopes she was trying to perceive than on the control series that were simply selected arbitrarily.

"Even some of the subject's mistakes were suggestive and illuminating. Something of the form-quality of the letter would show up in these trials more often than not, even if she failed to get the whole letter. For instance, rounded figures would be drawn in cases where the card with which she was working carried a letter such as O, C, or Q, and angular ones for letters like K, T, L.

"It was this similarity of the form-quality to the letter on the card that

specially interested Bender and led him to make what is a unique contribution to the study. He found that when his subject was trying to get a letter form by Extra-Sensory Perception she got first a vague, fragmentary image which became more and more like the letter involved until at last it was clear enough for recognition. Bender knew that the early fragmentary bits of a visual image which his subject got under these conditions, were much like the image a person gets when seeing a similar card imperfectly with normal vision in dim light.

"I do not think that Bender concludes that these results give him anything like an understanding of the basic process of Extra-Sensory Perception. He recognizes that he is dealing here only with a secondary aspect: the result of the process as it appears in the subject's consciousness as a perceptual judgment or choice. The fundamental process below the Conscious level is still beyond reach and is, he points out, not available to introspection. In other words, the subject does not know exactly the real process she is using and hence can tell nothing about it by looking within herself and describing what seems to her to be happening."

"But any advance", concludes Dr. Rhine, "into the uncharted field of Extra-Sensory Perception is important. Even to know, as Bender's study shows, that there is a strong similarity between the way ESP (Extra-Sensory Perception) impressions and the first visual ones come to consciousness is a real advance in our knowledge."

True, Dr. Rhine, and it is my hope that from our present special class in Mayanry who have been entrusted with an actual method for accomplishing direct and far more spectacular experiments, a few will emerge with a developed ability in the Mayan form of ESP experiments that will advance the fund of knowledge in this field tremendously.

Until the next lesson then, Beloved, I leave you to your practice while I look expectantly for your written reports of your experiences.

Peace be with you,

Your Instructor.