

THE ORDER OF THE ESSENES

2527 SUNSET DRIVE

TAMPA 6, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION

UNIVERSAL MIND - VERY REAL
AVAILABLE TO YOU --

In this Instruction is some mention of the work of Dr. Rhine of Duke University, with respect to his investigations relating to extra - sensory perception - or thought transference - apart from any generally recognized mode of perception or communication.

This is by no means the first investigations or series of researches in this field.

Back in 1882 Professor W. F. Barrett, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh founded the English Society for Physical Research, of which Professor Henry Sidgwick, Trinity College, Cambridge, was President, Professor Barrett of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and Professor Balfour Steward of Owens College, Manchester, were Vice-Presidents - and among the members were Fellows of various learned and Royal Societies, members of Parliament and many distinguished scientists.

Experiments such as Dr. Rhine carries on at Duke were conducted, and careful tabulations made of results and calculations made showing that the results were not possible by chance or coincidence. The Mathematical calculations showed that there was not one chance in many millions of the results in particular tests being due to chance or guessing, and all experiments taken together proved the possibility of "mind reading" or thought transference by means other than the recognized sense organs.

As far back as 1897 R. Osgood Mason, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, wrote a book upon the investigations of this English Research Society.

At that time, which was in my lifetime and in the lifetime of many of our students, it was unexplainable, but with the modern findings of science, that thoughts produce infinite electric impulses which can be magnified and registered, it becomes understandable to the layman, in view of radio, television and the things we know and enjoy today.

We trust you grasp the significance of all this; -- that there is no other reasonable explanation than that there is a force which plays upon the human brain, (as we have explained in these instructions) other than the forces from the recognized five senses, and the organic forces, - and it is electronic in nature, and that these electronic waves are broadcast and when attuned to are translated into perception in the human mind, and therefore thoughts do pervade the ether of space, and that this constitutes a part of Universal Mind -- very real and available to you.

Sincerely,

THE ORDER OF THE ESSENES

S. Hamner Davis

Enc. 83



THE Essenes

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INSTRUCTION 83

Assuring to the Acceptable and accepted
HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND SUCCESS.

"AS WE VIEW LIFE THROUGH THE EYES OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION WE FIND THE ENTIRE MATERIAL UNIVERSE TO BE NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN A CREATIVE ENERGY, UNFOLDING DOMINATING IDEAS.

OUR LIVES ARE GOVERNED BY LAWS, NOT IN THE SENSE THAT AN OUTSIDE POWER ISSUES DECREES TO WHICH IT COMPELS OBEDIENCE, BUT IN THAT NATURE'S LAWS ARE REVEALED TO BE SIMPLY THE FIXED WAYS IN WHICH THE CREATIVE PRINCIPLE IS BEING CEASELESSLY EXPRESSED IN THE ENERGY AND POWER MANIFESTED IN OUR MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WORLD.

THIS INEXHAUSTIBLE, ANIMATING ENERGY WHICH IS THE SUBJECT MATTER OF ALL RELIGION, ALL SCIENCE AND ALL PHILOSOPHY CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND USED BY "WHOMSOEVER WILL."

-- Incius Humphrey

THEN WHY NOT?

Joseph Dunninger, the subject of this sketch is now a man forty-eight years of age. He has been before the public as a showman for more than thirty years. He is called the Master Mentalist, and sometimes, the Master Mind of Mental Mystery.

We shall endeavor to strip his latest performances of any mystery. In his youth he was a magician, and he is said to have gotten his inspiration from the magician, Harry Keller.

In taking up what Dunninger now does over the radio, and giving an explanation, we shall take our facts from an article about him appearing in Life Magazine, which was written by Lincoln Barnett.

You will remember that in our last Instruction we stated that as a general rule psychic phenomena appear only when conditions are suitable, and not by design -- they come automatically, and not consciously. This same thought is expressed by Dr. Rhine in this manner: "Telepathy is very difficult to find, and thus far almost impossible to demonstrate to an audience." At the Duke University the best telepathic results have been achieved in what is called "relative isolation."

There is doubtless in the performances of Dunninger much of showmanship, because he has been in the business for many, many years, and it would be the natural thing that he should bring into his performances some little of the "magic" that he practiced as a magician.

Dunninger himself, to his intimate friends, has analyzed the ingredients of his technique as follows: He says that it is sixty percent mind reading, ten percent psychology, ten percent hypnosis, fifteen percent self-hypnosis, and five percent magic. And he adds that that adds up to one hundred percent entertainment.

It is evidently good entertainment, because the man earns from one thousand to five thousand dollars for a performance.

In our explanation, we are going to concede that there is something of magic in it, but upon the evidence, we believe that it is a genuine case of a man exhibiting extra sensory perception, or what is commonly called "mind reading," and demonstrating it in public.

Dunninger offers ten thousand dollars to anyone who can point out any paid employees, stooges, or confederates who could possibly assist him in his telepathic reading. He has performed for the late Thomas A. Edison, and the late Charles Steinmetz, and for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a party, and at each of his performances he has very distinguished people as judges to sit on the stage, who are there for the purpose of observing if there are any confederates or physical means of communication with others. None has ever been found.

The radio network employees would certainly claim the ten thousand dollars if there were any confederate and they could discover it. Dunninger himself says he is right but about ninety percent of the time, and there have been cases where he failed to read the mind or catch the thought of the subject.

Pope Pious XII during his visit to this country, who was at that time Cardinal Pacelli, was one subject whose thoughts he could not catch.

It turned out that the Cardinal was thinking in Latin, and this accounts for the failure in that case.

It is very probable that Dunninger is one who is able to demonstrate to an audience extra sensory perception. How and why he can do it, when it is a most difficult thing, and to most of us it only comes automatically, and not consciously, is we believe revealed by a study of his career and characteristics and expressions. Let us study his background and his training.

Dunninger was the youngest of three boys. His father was a textile manufacturer from Bavaria, his mother a native of Cologne. So we find that there are no hereditary developments which would help in the explanation.

As a boy, he saw a performance of Harry Keller, and like most youths was greatly attracted to "magic," and he began to acquire some decks of cards for slight of hand performances, and other paraphernalia, which is generally sold over the country for the purpose of performing tricks, or legerdemain, and much of his time and thought was devoted to "magic" instead of school studies.

He was fascinated with the subject, and became very proficient, and worked out a great number of tricks, and finally got an engagement to give an exhibition at the Eden Musee on West Twenty-third Street, New York. His engagement there lasted for sixty-five weeks, which evidenced that he was proficient.

One to become what is called a magician must be very quick in movement, must be a very careful observer, and of necessity must subject himself to severe discipline, and must practice his tricks over and over again in order to perfect them and keep the audience from understanding how the feats are performed. It develops the sense of timing. It requires self control. It tends to the mastery of consciousness.

Dunninger's family disapproved of his ambitions to become a magician, and desired that he enter business. To satisfy his mother he took a job in Wannamaker's Department Store where he worked daytimes, and performed his legerdemain at the Eden Musee evenings.

Let us keep in mind this training, but let us go back of that and find him in school. He was interested in magic and legerdemain and naturally was not greatly interested in his studies in the school. This is understandable. His interest and attention was centered upon things other than his studies, and his desires were along the line of legerdemain - fancies rather than facts - perceptions as opposed to reflections.

It is related that it was in his arithmetic class that Dunninger began to cultivate his peculiar gift.

His teacher had a system of inscribing problems on black roller blinds. He would give the class a few minutes to solve the problems, and abruptly he would snap up the blind, and another problem would appear underneath the blind. Dunninger was not good in arithmetic and never had time to finish his problems. One day in exasperation, he "guessed" at an answer and found that it was right, and thereafter he simply "guessed," and always got the answer correctly.

It is amusingly related that the teacher walked around the room and looked over his shoulders, and looked up his sleeves and moved him around from seat to seat in the room, and was aware that he was not working out the problems, and was convinced that he was copying or getting the answers from other students. Dunninger says that it was quite simple, in as much as there were some sixty pupils in the class, and usually about fifty of them solved the problem correctly, and with fifty minds concentrating on the right answer, he says, "How could I miss?"

Now, understand that Dunninger stayed in the theatrical business and in the business of performing legerdemain, tricks and what is called "magic" for many years, and that it is only in very recent years that he has abandoned all the paraphernalia which was customary to magicians like Thurston and Keller and Houdini.

He was engaged in giving performances in magic, or legerdemain. This threw him before audiences. To become good at it he had to go through a great amount of concentration, a great amount of discipline, and he had to very carefully note every detail. We find that he did not have many intimates. This would indicate that he had his mind upon his performances and working out new tricks and new illusions. This made him much alone with himself, and accustomed him to "doing in public." It erased "stage fright" and taught him to be unconscious of self. It also built up self confidence - sureness of himself - and attunement with his audiences.

He sensed that he was catching the thoughts of many people. He began to study along the line of doing like he did in school, "guessing" at the answer.

Now, let us tie all of this together, in connection with our explanation of what mind is.

If a person writes a number on a piece of paper, and thinks about it and holds it in his mind, we find from our explanation that a record is made of it in the electrons of the brain, and the ether of space is bent or diverted or altered as it passes through any brain imprint or impression. The ether of space is composed of electrons, as everything in the world is composed of electrons.

Now this concentration or thought about what is written upon the paper is a measurable electric discharge. Dunninger is surrounded by and penetrated by the same ether of space that passed through the brain picture of the transmitter of the thought. A thought is the focusing of attention upon a brain record or records.

By what he terms self hypnosis he cuts off the working or play of the sensory forces. He in a sense opens his mind, or attunes to whatever will come into it. The ether of space forces are working, and his organic forces are working, but he is not worrying about his income taxes or other extraneous matters, nor is he self conscious. In other words, he shuts off environmental awareness.

Dunninger himself says that he cannot explain it, except he says he "just puts on a record" when he goes into a "mind reading" performance.

He calls it an "inner visual process." He says that he discerns letters, words, numerals, as though inscribed by an unseen hand within the chamber of his mind.

That is exactly the way one would describe it who actually experienced it.

It is related that between tours and after stage performances Dunninger often performs at private parties and banquets of Moose, Elks, and other fraternal organizations. One evening after a club show in New York, he was asked to give an informal encore for the committeemen who had arranged the entertainment. He obliged by unveiling for the first time his mind reading act, which he had been quietly perfecting during off-stage hours.

It is amusingly related that two weeks later his agent received a call from the same club, requesting another booking. "You've just had Dunninger," the surprised agent protested. "Yes, but now we want his other act, his special act." The agent had never heard of Dunninger's special act, and was puzzled, and arranged the date. This time Dunninger gave a full length mind reading performance before an audience of five hundred. This was such a success that he had one final road show after that, and he never appeared as an illusionist again, and sold his equipment to Houdini and Thurston, and stored part of it, and thereafter faced his public with nothing but a pencil, a writing board, and his peculiarly sensitive cerebral cells.

You are familiar with the fact that there have been many so-called mind reading acts performed upon the stage, but it is generally conceded that all of these acts were a trick, and that there were stooges or assistants who were a part in the show and these acts. It is generally conceded, were purely tricks, worked out by the use of elaborate codes, and with the aid of confederates.

Dunninger, however, employs no assistants and has no codes, nor does he collect any sealed questions from the audience. Dunninger works alone and collects nothing.

We can see nothing to his discredit in his desire for publicity, and making capital of the fact that he has read the minds of six Presidents, the Duke of Windsor, Thomas E. Dewey, and countless other notables.

He read the mind of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President, and at the time, Mr. Roosevelt had on his mind, "Will Hughey Long or Ham Fish be the next President of the United States?" Dunninger tactfully replied that neither had a chance, but that his statement should be taken as opinion, and not prophecy. The President enjoyed it so much that he had him come back again, and on this occasion all that President Roosevelt had on his mind was, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, which is the address of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt concentrated and wrote on a piece of paper, "Roberta Jonay, Eleanor Lund, Poughkeepsie 607," In her column the next day she wrote: "The mindreader was so remarkable that some people said they would not like to have him around all the time -- he told me correctly all I had written down."

These things are related to show that he has appeared before highly intelligent people, and that there would be very slight possibility of there being tricks, such as are known to those engaged in what is called legerdemain. Certainly no confederates accompanied or could accompany him in White House performances.

Dunninger has doubtless received columns and pages of publicity, by reason of being an exposé of psychic frauds. He is chairman of the Universal Counsel for Psychic Research, and as such is the custodian of a ten thousand dollar prize, payable to any spiritualistic medium who produces some psychic manifestation he can neither duplicate nor explain. It is said that he has attended some two hundred and fifty

spiritualistic seances, and that on many occasions he has duplicated and surpassed the efforts of the challenger.

The desire for publicity we can understand. We can also understand that he has other reasons for this attitude of mind. A man who has spent a lifetime in developing a natural faculty, would desire to expose fakes in his field of operation.

At this point we want to reproduce one little paragraph in Lincoln Barnett's article about Dunninger, in the Life Magazine. It is as follows: "Studio hands noticed a certain electric quality in Dunninger's preliminary operations. Since his program did not go on the air till 9 P. M. he had been entertaining the waiting audience with a few conjurers tricks. 'I do tricks. I understand magic,' he said truculently, 'but that has nothing to do with my ability to read a mind.'"

We now want to repeat one other little passage: "In his rare, introspective moments, he (Dunninger) describes his reception of thought impressions as an inner visual process. He discerns, he says, letters, words, numerals, as though inscribed by an unseen hand within the chamber of his mind."

Dunninger has often declared that telepathic power is a faculty everyone possesses, but which he developed by hard work and application.

There are a few more specific facts that we desire to call attention to, before taking up an explanation of the processes. Dunninger refuses to endeavor to read any individual mind, and he justifies these refusals by pointing out that before a demonstration his mind goes into a special receptive state. He says, "It's just as though I were putting a record on," and as soon as the performance is over, he takes the record off.

It is noted that each performance takes considerable of his energy, and a pound or two pounds of weight per show.

In refusing to attempt to read some individual's mind, he says, "If I could read anybody's mind any time, do you think that I'd be working for a livelihood?"

Further explaining this, he states that he estimates he can count on no more than six or seven minds out of every ten as being good strong transmitters. He also states that when a person wants to close his mind, "There's nothing I can do."

In hypnosis, it is well known that if a person resists, that they cannot be hypnotized.

At this point, we want to call your attention to the statement in Instruction 82, that the subconscious is aware of conditions and situations in its immediate vicinity, under favoring conditions.

We now call attention to a part of Lincoln Barnett's article. - "The late Thomas A. Edison, and the late Charles Steinmetz one day asked him if he could reproduce telepathically, a diagram for a new machine which Steinmetz had designed and specially built. Sitting beside the uncompleted mechanism, which was covered with a piece of cloth, Dunninger took pencil and paper and began to sketch. 'It was all

Greek to me,' he relates,' but my drawing was ninety-eight percent correct.'"

Before proceeding with a possible explanation, let us examine what some other people have said about his performances.

In "The Phoenix," which is the magician's magazine, Walter Gibson says of him: "I declare without reservation that I have seen Dunninger perform feats to which I see no plausible explanation other than actual telepathy or some coincidental phenomenon." Gibson has been the ghost writer for every famed magician from the famed Houdini and Thurston through Dunninger, and certainly he would know a feat of magic from a real demonstration of telepathy.

Dr. Franklin Taylor of the Princeton Psychology Department became exasperated because his students were excited by Dunninger's demonstration.

Dr. Taylor says: "For my part, I am convinced that whenever a man gets up on the stage and reads minds, he is doing tricks." Here we would remark that the cardinal principle of scientific investigation is to avoid preconceptions.

It is reported that more than once after a successful performance Dunninger has told incredulous admirers, "I am the most surprised man in this audience tonight. How I do it, I simply don't know. I am mystified myself. I am amazed." Knowing his education and background and from a study of natural reactions, this statement has the ring of sincerity.

Now let us take a look at what Dunninger does. There is usually a large audience, and he passes out pieces of paper and sealed envelopes, and he tells the people to write something on the piece of paper and put it in the envelope, and put it in their pocket or under their feet, or wherever they desire. It is to be noted that they do not write upon the paper while it is on the pad or while he has it or while he looks at it, and it is to be noted that he does not take the envelope nor the paper and that there is no other person who takes part in the performance as an assistant. It is also to be noted that he is on the stage while he is getting the mental impressions and telling the people what is written on their slips.

It is to be further noted that Dunninger's education is just a common school education, and that he never studied psychology, and he has never made any study of how he performs the "mind reading," or getting the mental impressions, and he has not presented any studied explanation of how he does it. He does it, and that is explanation enough to him. It is well that he does not study it, because if he did, he would have his mind looking for processes, and explanations, and might lose the power of extra sensory perception, if it is a fact that he has it and his performance is not a performance of legerdemain. We are inclined to believe he is genuine, and will presently give explanations of how it is possible.

In regard to professors of psychology, we have noted through hundreds of volumes upon the subject of psychology that the psychologist is at all times analyzing, and taking things apart. Perhaps you will remember that early in this course of Instructions, we stated that it was not the analytical mind that was the asset of the accomplisher. It is the

mind that puts things together and that has vision and sees an ultimate result that is effective in life's situations.

We do not cast any aspersions upon professional psychologists, but we do note in passing that perhaps Dunninger makes more in one performance than most of them make in one year, and none has seriously offered any explanation of even a possible way the same results could be obtained, other than by extra sensory perception.

We will now call attention to one significant line in the article about him. "Although he has a wide circle of friends, he has no really intimate ones. Loving mystery, he surrounds himself with it, during business hours and afterwards. 'He sells,' as one observer expressed it, 'from the moment he gets up till he goes to sleep at night.'" This is strictly in line with a proper procedure in guarding the mind from extraneous entanglements. It is what one would of necessity do in developing receptivity to etheric forces.

Now let us review a few high spots. We have a boy in school who could not quickly work mathematical problems, and he had answers "pop" into his mind, and he gave those answers. He said he "guessed" the answers.

Later in life he explains that fifty or sixty students had worked out the correct answer, and their answers came into his mind. He did not worry about how he got these answers, and they just seemed to come to him. At this time he did not capitalize upon this ability, and doubtless gave no great amount of thought to it. We find him at eighteen years of age upon the stage.

You, and almost every person, has at some time experienced a telepathic flash. That which occurs once has a basic cause behind it, and if that cause is repeated, the same effect will be again.

Telepathy is but extra sensory perception. Thousands of tests conducted at Duke University under Dr. J. B. Rhine, confirm that statistically, there are four kinds of extra sensory perception. The four kinds are: telepathy, which we are talking about; also, clairvoyance, which is the power of discerning objects not present to the senses, as in the case of Dunninger drawing the design of a machine covered up, which was built by Steinmetz; and third, precognition, or a fore-knowledge of things to take place, such as the example we gave in Instruction 82, where the man had the mental command to stop; otherwise he would have had a fatal collision.

Also, it is statistically confirmed that there is psychokinesis, which is the influence of mind over matter.

Dr. Rhine says, "The ability to transfer thought without the recognized sensory channels is regarded by those who know the evidence, as well established." However, men like Dr. Franklin Taylor of Princeton Psychology Department say, "Although we can find nothing wrong with his statistical reports, we do not go along with Rhine on extra sensory perception."

If psychologists disagree upon statistically proven things, then naturally they might disagree upon the conclusion that Dunninger actually possesses the developed ability to gather extra sensory

perceptions, in public - and would dismiss the whole subject by saying, "I am convinced when a man gets on a stage and reads minds he is doing tricks."

Let us for a moment examine the conditions under which Dunninger works.

There is an audience. There is an air of expectancy. Each person who takes part in the performance, by writing a number or thinking of it is supercharged with emotion. There is projectal power in emotions which accompany a given thought.

If people feel strongly and have great emotions about a thought, that is the thought that can thus be intercepted. We might say it steps up the voltage of the electrical discharge of the mind. The mind that receives these thoughts must be in a receptive state. One cannot be thinking about losing a job, or getting sick, or other personal matters which tend to worry or cause fears, - and be receptive to thoughts other than those attuned to fear.

Dunninger himself says that before a demonstration his mind goes into a special receptive state. That is the only explanation that he can give, but the real explanation is that he practically shuts off the sense forces, and concentrates within his own mind, and just gives expression to the flashes that come into his mind. This is a result of self hypnosis - the fifteen percent element in his own analysis.

If a telephoto machine can flash through the ether of space a photograph across oceans and a continent, there is no reason why a mental picture cannot also go through the ether of space and be received by another mind. We do not say and we do not know whether Dunninger's performance is a legitimate demonstration of telepathy, but we do say it is possible, but it would be possible only to one who trained and one who devoted thought to it, and viewing Dunninger's career impartially we say that his life program was peculiarly fitted to the development of a sixth sense or extra sensory perception and that only such training could enable a man to publicly demonstrate the ability.

We believe with Dunninger that telepathic power is a faculty everyone possesses, and at some time has sensed consciously.

As Dr. Rhine has said, "A type of lawfulness peculiar to mind and contrary to physics is increasingly evident in the extra sensory perception and psychokinetic researches.

This same thing was true in electrical research -- there was a type of lawfulness peculiar to electricity and contrary to physics.

Then why not in mind? It is electron-ic in nature.

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The world seeks and needs Leadership. If you would qualify you must inwardly possess courage, be sincere and feed the fires of enthusiasm, and outwardly must display earnestness which is compounded of these inner qualities. -- Fanatics, crack-pots and peddlers of panaceas for all our ills - spiritual, individual and economic have little else but enthusiasm but they often start conflagrations a hundred complacent intellectuals cannot extinguish.