Pathwork Lecture 060: The Abyss of Illusion – Freedom and Self-Responsibility

1996 Edition, Original Given March 4, 1960

This lecture is given in an **expanded poetic format**, what I call a **Devotional Version** of the lecture, and in that sense this is **my interpretation** of the **intent** of the lecture. I may have interpreted portions differently from you, and I ask you to ponder the words for your own interpretation. I did this Devotional Version so I can take the words into my heart, phrase by phrase, much as I would in reading poetry -- **devotionally**.

The blessings to me in developing this version have been truly profound, and my wish is that this Devotional Version will be a blessing to others. I invite you to slowly read and ponder this version of the text – with an open heart to experience the Guide's Presence and Love emerging from among the words such that the wisdom comes to live you.

For clarity: The **original text** is in **bold, sometimes** *italicized*. [My adds of commentary/clarification are in brackets, italicized, and <u>not</u> bolded.] To learn more of my Devotional Version and to access the few lectures I have done in this way, go to http://www.garyvollbracht.com/quotes/pathwork-lectures-expanded-versions/

Track	Content
03	
	Greetings,
	my dearest friends.
	Blessed be this evening [i.e., blessed be the time you spend now with this lecture],
	blessings for all of you.
04	
	You all know, my friends,
	that
	• <u>thoughts</u> ,
	• <u>feelings</u> ,
	• attitudes and
	• convictions
	<u>create forms</u> – forms that are
	just as real
	as your earth matter.
	us your <u>curn muncr</u> .

The

- deeper and
- stronger

a conviction is,

the more

- lasting and
- substantial

are these forms.

They [i.e., these forms] exist in your soul and they exist at the same time in the world of the spirit.

If you harbor truthful

- attitudes,
- opinions
- convictions and
- emotions,
 - these forms will exist

in a world of light and

- they will, in your own soul,
 - create and
 - bring you
 - happiness,
 - harmony, and

what you may call

• luck.

Soul forms

of truth

are <u>made of a substance</u> that lasts permanently.

They [i.e., soul forms of truth]
will never dissolve,
nor can they ever be destroyed.

0.7	
05	
	[In contrast to truthful convictions and emotions,]
	• Convictions and
	• emotions
	of
	<u>untruth</u> or
	<u>unreality</u>
	have the <u>opposite character</u> .
	They [i.e., convictions and emotions of untruth or unreality]
	may <u>last a while,</u>
	<u>but their durability</u>
	<u>is limited to</u>
	the length of time
	that these attitudes in the personality
	prevail.
	•
	[As with truthful convictions and emotions,]
	The stronger these [untruthful and unreal]
	• <u>convictions</u> and
	• attitudes,
	• thoughts, and
	• emotions
	<u>are,</u>
	• the greater is their impact,
	• the more substantial their form.
06	
	At times
	I have described
	the <u>path you are taking</u>
	by depicting landscapes
	as you know them on earth.
	There are
	• shrubs and
	• thickets,
	• <u>narrow ledges</u> and
	• <u>cliffs</u> .
	At times
	• the going is
	• <u>rough</u> and
	• <u>tedious</u> ,
	• <u>the way</u>
	• <u>steep</u> and
	• stony.

At other times you find yourselves on a meadow of • rest and • light until you are ready to tackle the next hurdle. All this is not merely symbolic. These forms truly exist. They are the product of your inner • attitudes and • convictions, • thoughts and • emotions. Many of these [attitudes, convictions, thoughts, and emotions] create obstacles through which you have to grope your way. 07 The more unconscious such • attitudes, • convictions, and • erroneous conclusions are, the more powerful they are. This is logical, for anything that is out in the light of conscious awareness, if wrong, is open for correction.

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It [i.e., that which is wrong and is now in the light of conscious awareness]
    laid open
            for consideration
                and thereby
                        made
                           • flexible and
                           • amenable to change.
In your daily life
         you may experience happenings
                that may change
                        a conscious conviction.
However,
         if you are
            unaware
                of a
                   • conclusion or
                   • attitude,
                        it [i.e., the conclusion or attitude of which you are not aware]
                           • is not exposed and
                           • cannot be
                               · reconsidered and
                               • changed:
                                       it is rigid;
                and the more rigid a form,
                        the stronger is its substance.
If this [i.e., if this rigidity of form] is so
         with a form created from
                untruth,
                        you will easily see
                               that it [i.e., a form created from untruth]
                                  must become
                                       a tremendous obstacle in your life.
```

i
"

	This abyss is
	<u>utterly unreal,</u>
	and <u>yet it seems</u>
	very real
	as long as
	you have not taken the necessary steps
	to discover its
	illusory character.
10	
10	• When you cannot
	let go of
	your self-will,
	which may <u>not necessarily mean</u>
	that you [with your self-will] want something
	• <u>bad</u> or
	• <u>harmful</u> , or
	• when you cannot
	accept accept
	the imperfection of this world,
	which means
	that you cannot have
	• life and
	• people
	be according to
	your very own way,
	even though yours
	may be the right way,
	[then] it seems to you
	<u>that you have</u>
	<u>fallen into an abyss</u> .
	You may never have
	translated these feelings
	into such terms.
	But, if you analyze your feelings,
	you will see that this is so.
	There is a strong fear in you that
	whatever happens
	contrary to your will
	means danger.
	meuns uunger.

	Needless to say,
	this [i.e., this fear that what happens contrary to your will means danger]
	does not apply
	• to every situation,
	• to your entire personality, or
	• to <u>every</u> <u>area of your life</u> .
11	
11	By
	• working in this direction and
	• examining your emotional reactions
	to certain incidents,
	you will become aware of
	the abyss of illusion
	in you.
	— -
	I ask you
	not to take my word for it.
	Experience the truth of it!
12	
	This abyss
	varies
	• in depth and
	• in width.
	Only by
	• becoming aware of
	its existence and
	• gradually discovering its unreality
	will this form dissolve,
	little by little.
	This [i.e., becoming aware of the abyss and
	discovering its unreality, so it can dissolve]
	<u>can happen</u>
	only if,
	at one time or another,
	you give yourself up to it [i.e., give yourself up to the abyss].

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In other words.
         • what seems
                so hard to yield to,
         • what seems like
                a personal threat,
                        is really
                               no threat at all.
If someone else
         • does not accept you, or
         • acts contrary to your expectation,
                this in itself is not a threat.
Neither is it a disaster
         if you have to accept
                your own inadequacy.
Yet you cannot find out
         that this is so
                unless you go right through the experience.
• Only after
         accepting
                • your own or
                • the other's
                        inadequacy in the areas
                               where heretofore you could hardly do so,
• only after
        giving up
                your own will
                        where you hung onto it
                               as though your life were at stake,
will you be able to
         truly convince yourself
                that nothing adverse happens to you.
As long as this abyss
         exists in your soul,
                it seems to you
                        that you are gravely endangered
                               if you
```

• <u>yield</u> or • *let go*.

You seem to fall down into the abyss.

	The above one only discount and
	The abyss can only disappear
	if you let yourself
	<u>drop into it.</u>
	Then and then only
	will you learn
	that you do not
	• crash and
	• perish,
	but [rather] that you
	• float beautifully.
	You will then see
	that
	what made you tense with
	• <u>fear</u> and
	• anxiety
	was as illusory
	as this abyss.
13	
	So I repeat:
	the abyss
	cannot disappear
	<u>by itself.</u>
	It can only vanish from
	• your soul and
	• your life
	once you have made the plunge into it.
	The first time
	it may call for
	great effort on your part,
	but each time you try it anew
	it will be easier.
14	
	I hope I will not be misunderstood.
	I do not refer to
	giving up something
	• <u>needlessly</u> , or
	• merely because it is something
	that makes you happy.

```
I do not even refer to
         giving up something you
                • have or
                • possess.
Nor do I speak of
         realistic fears
                that you can face
                        constructively.
I refer only
         • to the subtle little fears
                in your soul,
         • to the
                • frustration and
                anxiety
                        • you cannot quite understand and
                        • for which you often find
                               such poor rationalizations.
When a person near you
         • does not agree with you or
         • has certain faults,
                you may feel
                        • all tense and
                        • full of anxiety.
If you
   analyze these feelings,
         you will discover
                that it amounts to
                       feeling endangered
                               because your world of Utopia
                                      is proven unreal.
                                              This is the phantom fear
                                                      which makes you believe
                                                             your life is at stake.
                                                      Otherwise
                                                             you would not be
                                                                    so fearful.
This is the abyss
         into which you should plunge
                so as to find yourself
                        • floating
```

instead of

• perishing.

15

Last time I discussed the <u>function of</u> <u>Utopia</u>

in the human personality.

I said that

the infant in you

desires everything

- the way it wants it,
- how it wants it, and
- when it wants it.

But it goes further than that.
This desire includes
wanting

- complete freedom
- without responsibility.

You <u>may not be aware</u> that you desire just this.

But I am sure that by

• investigating

some of your reactions and

asking yourself

what they truly mean,

when you come to the <u>root,</u>
you will <u>undoubtedly find that</u>
this childish part of your being
desires just that.

You want to have a

benign authority above you who steers your life in all ways

as you desire.

You wish complete freedom
in every way;
you want to make
independent

- decisions and
- choices.

If these [decisions and choices] prove good, it is to your credit. However, you do not wish to be responsible for anything bad that happens. Then [when bad things happen] you refuse to see the connection between • such a [bad] happening and your own • actions and • attitudes. You are so successful in covering up these connections that, after a time, it takes a great deal of effort indeed to bring the connection out into the open. This is so because you wish to make this authority responsible for the negative things only. 16 Many of my friends who are well advanced on this path will readily confirm that this [infant] part exists in them.

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In the final analysis
                       this unconscious
                              • thought or
                              • attitude
                                      amounts to just that:
                                             you wish
                                                    • freedom
                                                    • without self-responsibility.
              Thus you wish for a
                       • pampering,
                       • indulgent
                              god,
                                  like a parent
                                      who spoils his child.
              If this god
                       cannot be found -
                              and of course he cannot -
                                      • he [i.e., god]
                                             becomes a
                                                monster in your eyes and
                                      • you turn away from
                                                God
                                                    altogether.
17
              The expectations you have
                       of this god
                              you also project
                                  onto
                                      • human beings,
                                             either to
                                                • a specific person or
                                                • a group of human beings, or
                                  onto a
                                      • philosophy,
                                      • creed, or
                                      • teacher.
              It does not matter [onto]
                       • who[m] or
                       • what
                              [you make these projections of expectations you have of god].
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	At any rate,
	your understanding the
	unconscious
	God-image ¹
	will <u>not be complete</u>
	unless you include
	this very basic element in it.
18	
	It is of great importance
	that you find
	<u>in yourself</u>
	the <u>part</u>
	where you desire
	• <u>freedom</u>
	 without self-responsibility.
	With the method of our work,
	it should not be too difficult
	to find
	the many areas
	where you desire just that.
	where you desire just than
	This desire [to have freedom without self-responsibility] can be extreme,
	although it
	• is <u>often hidden</u> and
	• can <u>only be approached</u>
	in an <u>indirect way</u> .
	I cannot show you
	<u>now</u>
	how it should be done
	because the <u>approach</u>
	<u>varies</u> <u>with each individual</u> .
	I shall be glad, however,
	to point out the way
	to each of you
	if you so desire.
	There cannot be a single exception.

¹ 1. See lecture 52.

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You all have just this
                        • hope and
                        • desire
                               at least in some way:
                                       • freedom
                                       • without self-responsibility
                                              to the full extent.
               You may wish to assume
                       self-responsibility
                               in some areas of your life,
                                       often in
                                               • superficial and
                                               • outer
                                                      actions.
              But in the
                        • last and
                        • deepest and
                        • most important
                               attitude toward life
                                       as a whole
                                              you
                                                  • still refuse self-responsibility,
                                                  • yet you desire utter freedom.
19
              If you think this through thoroughly,
                       you will surely see
                               that this [i.e., that having utter freedom with no self-responsibility]
                                       is an impossibility.
                                              It is Utopia!
                                                      You cannot
                                                              • be free
                                                          and at the same time
                                                              • have no responsibility.
               To the extent you
                       shift responsibility
                               from yourself
                                       onto others
                                              you curtail
                                                 your own freedom.
                                                      You put yourself in slavery.
                                                              It is as simple as that.
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Page 17 of 51 20 You will observe the same law at work even in the animal world. A pet has no freedom but [also] it is not responsible for obtaining its own food and shelter. A wild animal [on the other hand] is free, or freer, but it [also] is responsible to look out for itself. This must apply much more to humanity. Wherever you look, you will see that it cannot be otherwise: • the more freedom, • the more responsibility. If you do not desire responsibility according to the degree of your capacity, you have to forfeit freedom. In a superficial way this applies to practically everything • from your choice of profession • to your choice of government. But the area where humanity has overlooked the basic truth, that • freedom cannot exist • without self-responsibility, is not outside

but

• within the human soul, and

• in the human attitude toward life as such.

21 The infant in you • does not see and • does not want to see that connection [between freedom and self-responsibility]. It [i.e., the infant in you] • wants one [i.e. the infant in you wants utter freedom] • without the other [i.e., without self-responsibility], and what it wants does not exist; it [i.e., utter freedom without self responsibility] is • illusion or • <u>Utopia.</u> The price for illusion [i.e., the price for the illusion of thinking you can have utter freedom without self-responsibility] is extremely high. The more you want to evade paying the natural and • fair price in this case [paying by taking] self-responsibility [as the natural and fair price] for freedom the heavier the toll becomes. This, too, is unalterable law. The more you understand about the human soul, the more clearly you will observe this.

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All diseases
                       of the soul
                               are based on just that:
                                       on evasion of the payment
                                               of the rightful price.
               There is a
                        • strong desire and
                        • insistence
                               on having both ways [i.e., having
                                       utter freedom with no payment of self-responsibility],
                                               the easy way.
22
               Ultimately,
                  the price you pay
                       for the evasion [the evasion of paying the price for utter freedom] is
                               • so heavy,
                               • so steep,
                                       my friends.
              You are not aware of it yet [i.e., not yet aware of the ultimate heavy price you pay],
                        but you will be [aware]
                               if you follow this particular road.
              A part of the [ultimate] price
                       is
                           the constant effort
                               you waste
                                       in trying to force life
                                              into the mold of
                                                      your illusion
                                                              in this respect.
              If you could but see
                       all the
                           • inner,
                           • emotional
                               effort,
                                       you would shudder,
                                              because
                                                  all this strength
                                                      could be used quite differently.
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• To let go of the illusion and
              • to assume full self-responsibility [of your life in payment for your freedom]
                       seems so hard to you
                               that
                                  fear of it [i.e., fear of taking self-responsibility]
                                      becomes a good part
                                              of the abyss.
              You seem to think that
                       you will fall right in
                               if you really
                                      assume self-responsibility.
              Therefore,
                 you constantly
                       strain away from it [i.e., strain away from assuming self-responsibility],
                               stemming against it,
                                      and this consumes strength.
23
              You can see now that
                       giving up
                               the world of Utopia [i.e., utter freedom with no self-responsibility]
                                      appears to you as
                                              the abyss.
              Giving up Utopia
                       seems to you
                               the greatest danger
                                      and you stem against it
                                              with all the might
                                                     of your spiritual muscles.
              You lean away from
                       the abyss,
                               losing
                                      valuable strength
                                              for nothing.
              To give up your Utopia [i.e., to give up your infant's illusory world of
                                              utter freedom with no self-responsibility]
                       seems
                          dire misery.
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The world
         becomes
                • bleak and
                hopeless
                        with no chance
                               for happiness,
         because
                your concept of happiness
                        in one part of
                               your unconscious mind
                                       means
                                          utter perfection
                                              in all ways.
But all this [i.e. the belief that happiness means both utter perfection and living in the
                Utopian world of utter freedom without any self-responsibility]
         is not true.
To give up Utopia
         does not make for
                a bleak world.
You need not despair over
         · letting go of
                a desire and
         • venturing into
                what often seems
                       fearsome to you.
The only way
        you can discover
                the illusion of
                        • this fear,
                        • this abyss and
                        • its phantom quality [i.e., the phantom quality of the abyss],
                               is first to
                                  • visualize,
                                  • feel, and
                                  • experience
                                       • its [i.e., the fear's or the abyss's]
                                          existence in you
                                              in the various
                                                 • manifestations and
                                                 • reactions
                                                      of your daily life,
                               and then
```

to jump into it.

Otherwise it cannot dissolve.

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24
               There is a
                       very important
                               general misconception
                                       about life.
              It constitutes the
                       main result of
                               the unreasonable desire for
                                       • freedom
                                       • without self-responsibility.
              It is the idea that
                       you can come to harm
                               • through the arbitrariness of
                                       • the god-of-your-image,
                                       • life, or
                                       • fate, or
                               • through
                                       • the cruelty,
                                       • the ignorance, and
                                       • the selfishness
                                              of others.
              This fear
                        is as illusory as
                               the abyss.
               This fear
                        can exist
                           only
                               because you
                                       deny
                                          your self-responsibility.
                                              Therefore,
                                                      othe<u>rs</u>
                                                         must be responsible.
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If you did not
         cling tenaciously to
                the Utopia of
                       • having freedom and
                       • refusing self-responsibility,
you could <u>easily perceive</u>
         that you are
            indeed
                independent.
You are
        the master of your
                • life and
                • fate;
you –
   and
         no one else –
                create your own
                       • happiness and
                        • unhappiness.
Observation of
         the manifold
                • connections and
                • chain reactions
                       would
                           automatically
                               eliminate
                                  your fear
                                      • of others,
                                      • of becoming a victim.
```

You could <u>link up</u>
<u>all unfavorable incidents</u>
with <u>your own</u>
<u>wrong attitudes,</u>
<u>no matter</u>
<u>how wrong</u>
the other people may be.

But their wrongness cannot affect you.

```
This [i.e., the truth that the wrongness of others cannot affect you]
                       would become clear to you
                               and you would then
                                      lose your fear
                                             of being helpless.
              You are helpless
                       because
                               you make yourself that way
                                      by trying to shift responsibility
                                             away from yourself.
              So you see that
                       fear
                          is the heavy price
                              you must pay
                                  for insisting on
                                      your Utopia [i.e., your demand for utter freedom without
                                             self-responsibility].
25
              In truth,
                       you cannot possibly
                               come to harm
                                      by any
                                         • shortcomings or
                                         • wrong actions
                                              of another person,
                                                 no matter
                                                     how much it may seem that way
                                                        at first glance.
              Those who judge [i.e., who blame the harm that comes to them onto another person]
                       only on the surface
                               will not find either
                                      • truth or

    reality

                                         [in their initial surface judgments of others].
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Many of you are capable of
         • judging profoundly
                in some ways,
         • going to the roots of things.
In other ways, however,
         you are conditioned
                to judge [quickly and only] on the surface.
In this particular respect
         many of you
                refuse to let go of
                       judging on the surface
                because
                        you still hope that
                               the world of Utopia
                                       can actually exist.
Therefore,
         you have to
                fear
                    • other people,
                        • their judgment,
                        • their wrongdoings.
In this [fearful] part of your being,
         you like
                to consider yourself
                        a victim
                               for the very reason I stated previously.
This trend [i.e., the trend to consider yourself a victim]
         in itself
            is a sign of
                refusal
                   to accept self-responsibility.
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```
26
              If you are truly
                       • willing and
                       • prepared
                              to accept
                                     full self-responsibility,
              the vision of truth
                       will prove to you
                              that harm
                                      cannot come to you
                                             through others.
              I can foresee
                       many questions coming up
                              in this connection.
              But let me assure you
                       my friends,
                              that even
                                 a mass disaster,
                                      of which
                                         there have been many
                                             in the history of humanity,
                                                    will miraculously
                                                        • spare some and
                                                        • not [spare] others.
              This cannot be explained away
                       • either by coincidence
                       • or by the act of a
                              monstrous god-of-your-image
                                      who arbitrarily
                                             • favors
                                                a few and
                                             • punishes
                                                some less fortunate creatures.
              The other imagined god
                       who
                          • rewards you for being a good child and
                          • spares you a difficult fate,
                       while another person
                          • has to be tested and
                          • go through hardships
              is also a distortion,
                       no less monstrous than the first [i.e., than the first imagined god
                                                                   who is arbitrary].
```

27	
21	God is in you,
	and that godlike part
	of the divine in you
	regulates things
	in such a wonderful way
	that all your wrong attitudes
	will come to the fore,
	• more strongly at some times,
	• less strongly at other times of your life.
	The <u>apparen</u> t
	• <u>faults</u> and
	• <u>misdeeds</u>
	<u>of others</u>
	<u>will affect</u>
	<u>your own</u>
	 wrong attitudes and
	• inner errors.
	You <u>cannot be affected</u>
	by <u>any</u>
	• <u>wrongdoing</u> or
	• <u>action</u>
	of <u>other people</u>
	<u>if you do not have</u>
	within yourself
	something that responds to it [i.e., responds to the action of others],
	<u>as one note</u>
	<u>resonates to another.</u>
28	
20	Again
	Again, you certainly
	should not take my word for it.
	snoutu <u>not tuke my word for ti.</u>
	All who are on the path
	are bound to find out
	the truth
	<u>if</u>
	they really want to.
L	

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Investigate
   sincerely
         the everyday
            • occurrences,
            • irritations, and
            • annoyances
                 in your life.
Find out
   what in yourself
         • responds, or
         • corresponds
            either
                 to a similar characteristic -
                        although perhaps
                                on a quite different plane -
            or
                 to the exactly opposite extreme
                        of the person
                                who has provoked you.
If you truly
         find
            the corresponding note
                 in yourself,
you will
   <u>automatically</u>
         cease to feel victimized.
Although a part of you
         enjoys just that [i.e., enjoys being the victim],
                 • it [i.e., this joy in being a victim] is a doubtful joy.
                 • It [i.e., this joy in being a victim]
                    • weakens you and
                    • is bound to make you fearful.
                • It [i.e., this joy in being a victim] enchains you utterly.
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By seeing the connection
        between
           your inner wrong
                • currents and
                • attitudes
        and
           the outer unwelcome occurrence,
you will come face to face
         with your inadequacy [i.e., with your inner wrong currents and attitudes],
but this encounter [with your inner wrong currents and attitudes],
        instead of
           • weakening you
                will make you
                   • strong and
                   • free.
You are so conditioned
        to the habit of
                going through life
                       concentrating on
                              the apparent wrong
                                      of the other person
                                             that you feel
                                                     victimized by it.
You
  put blame on
         everybody left and right
                and never find
                       the corresponding note
                               in yourself.
This explains
         how you could be adversely affected.
Even those of my friends
         who have learned to investigate themselves
                with some degree of honesty
                       often fail to do so [i.e., fail to investigate themselves
                                      in honesty]
                              in the

    most apparent

                                  • everyday
                                      incidents.
```

It takes training to condition yourself to follow this road [i.e., to follow this pathwork] all the way. When you discover your own contribution, no matter how subtle, as you go through an unwelcome experience, you will cease being afraid of the world. 29 If your fear of • life and • the inadequacy of others is not to some degree eliminated after such findings, vou have not even scratched the surface. You may have found some contributing factor, but if it [i.e., if finding some contributing factor in you to an undesirable situation] did not have the desired effect on you [i.e., did not change the undesirable situation to a desirable one], you are still dealing with subterfuges [i.e., taking actions that are trying to hide something]. What you find must increase the knowledge in you • that you cannot be truly affected by others, and • that you are the master of your life. **Therefore** you need have no fear.

	In other words,
	your findings
	must
	make you see
	• the truth and
	• the importance
	of self-responsibility.
	
	In addition,
	self-responsibility
	will cease to be something
	to shy away from.
30	
	<u>If this work is done</u>
	in the <u>right way</u> ,
	you will <u>not feel</u>
	g <u>uilty</u> about it.
	In the <u>right approach</u>
	there is
	no room
	for guilt feelings.
	The very nature of
	a guilt feeling,
	which stifles
	your <u>determined effort</u>
	<u>to find ou</u> t
	<u>more</u>
	about yourself,
	seems to say, "I cannot halp it
	" <u>I cannot help it.</u> <u>I have to feel guilty</u>
	<u>for something</u>
	<u>jor something</u> I cannot help."
	<u>I camot neip.</u> Therefore,
	a guilt feeling
	inevitably
	contains an element
	of self-pity.
	Without self-pity
	there could be
	no guilt feeling.
	<u></u>

The • true and • constructive way of searching within yourself must uncover • many errors, • many wrong conclusions, • many • faults and • faulty attitudes. But you will encounter them without a trace of guilt. With the proper attitude, you · accept your inadequacies and • face up to them. In the world of Utopia you • do not. 31 This [clinging to Utopia and not accepting and facing your inadequacies] is a good part of the reason why you reject self-responsibility. By making independent decisions, you are bound to make mistakes. The child in you, clinging to Utopia, believes you must never make a mistake.

```
Making a mistake
                       means
                          falling into the abyss.
              Here again
                       you can test
                              the validity of your fear
                                      by jumping in [i.e., jumping into the abyss]
                                             and finding yourself afloat.
              You then see
                       that it is
                          no tragedy
                              to have made a mistake.
              [However] The infant [in you]
                       • thinks you
                              must perish
                                      if you do [make a mistake], and therefore
                       • thinks that
                              independent decisions
                                      for [matters over] which one is responsible
                                              must not be made.
              It should be noted that
                       this belief [that you must perish if you make a mistake and therefore you
                                                     should never make independent decisions]
                              may manifest
                                      only in a very
                                              • hidden and
                                              • <u>subtle</u>
                                                 way.
32
              Obviously,
                       the illusion
                              that you must
                                  never
                                      be inadequate
                                             leads to
                                                 • your rejection of self-responsibility, and
                                                 • the continued wish to be free.
```

```
• The world of Utopia
               as well as
                        • the fearsome abyss of illusion
                               therefore depend upon
                                       • whether or not
                                               you learn to accept
                                                      your inadequacy, and

    whether or not

                                               you learn to free yourself
                                                      of the phantom conclusion
                                                              that you cannot err.
               The
                  • guilt and
                  • fear
                        of making mistakes
                               is so hard to bear
                                       that you set up
                                               all sorts of
                                                      • phantom thoughts and
                                                      • soul-forms
                                                              that make your life miserable.
33
               In your intellect
                        • you may know
                               all I say here;
                        • you may <u>readily</u> admit
                               to a variety of faults
                                       without the slightest
                                               • guilt or
                                               • fear.
              In this particular respect [i.e., in respect to this set of faults]
                        you have freed yourself of
                               • the abyss of illusion [i.e., the illusion that "if I have any fault
                                               and make any mistake, I will perish"] and
                               • the world of Utopia [i.e., the utopia of having utter freedom and
                                               pleasure with no self-responsibility].
```

```
But there doubtless
         are areas
                where you do not
                   feel
                        in accord with your
                           knowledge.
With these areas
         we do have to be concerned.
It is quite possible
         that you have some faults
                which are
                        infinitely graver
                                than others [i.e., infinitely graver than other faults],
         and yet [in regard to these infinitely graver faults]
                you do not have
                        this feeling of
                               • shame and
                                • guilt.
You can
         • admit them [i.e. admit these infinitely graver faults]
                to yourself and
         • even discuss them
                with others.
                        Here [i.e., here with even these infinitely graver faults]
                           you are free.
Other faults,
         perhaps
                • less severe and at times
                • not even really faults,
                        but mere attitudes, such as
                                • a certain shame,
                                • a kind of anxiety or
                                • a reaction,
                                       may give you
                                               an acute feeling of
                                                  • shame or
                                                  • guilt.
```

• You cannot face it [i.e., you cannot face these less sever faults and attitudes such as a certain shame, anxiety, or reaction] • you [instead] • look away, you • struggle to avoid seeing it. This means that in this respect [i.e., in respect to this set of lesser faults and attitudes], for one reason or another, you • live in your world of Utopia [i.e. you illusory world of utter freedom without self-responsibility] and therefore • struggle against the abyss of illusion [i.e., the illusion that if you have any faults and make any mistake you will perish]. 34 Your whole life must change in many ways if you discover the truth of what I say here. It is not sufficient that you accept these words intellectually; [rather,] **you have to** experience them in yourself. This [i.e., experiencing the truth of these words concerning the consequences both of <u>living in the worlds</u> of <u>utopia</u> and <u>abyss of illusion</u> and thereby being enslaved as well as not living there and thereby being free] can only be done • by hard work in the proper direction and • by your utter resolve to find this particular truth.

On the other hand, you need not have completely dissolved the abyss in order to be liberated to a <u>large degree</u>. It is sufficient that you • see and • observe • its [i.e., see and observe the abyss of illusion's] existence, • its effect on you, and that you • have made some attempts in the right direction. It is sufficient to see the connection between • your erroneous attitudes and • outer happenings that heretofore seemed arbitrary. Once you realize how much you fear giving up Utopia in all its ramifications, you will have taken a tremend<u>ous step towards</u> • real freedom and • true independence. 35 *This* [step towards real freedom and true independence] will free you of your basic fear of life.

```
It [i.e., this step towards real freedom and true independence]
   will release
         heretofore wasted forces
                [thereby enabling these forces to be used] for
                        constructive purposes and
it
   will bring forth in you
        a creativity
                you never dreamed possible.
• Once you
         realize what I say here,
• once
         • it is your own [knowledge] and
         • not superimposed knowledge,
                you will go through life
                        with a completely new attitude:
                               as a free being
                                      without fear.
                You will
                   know
                        with a deep conviction
                          that
                               • no word and

    no teaching

                                  can ever give you
                                      anything better than
                                         your own realization
                                              that
                                                 nothing can come your way
                                                     that is not self-produced.
You do not have to
        be ashamed of it [i.e., you do not have to be ashamed of any fault
                or imperfection giving rise to pain and shortcomings].
You can make
         • the out-picturing of it [i.e., the out-picturing of this fault
                                              or imperfection] and
         • the unfortunate [resulting temporary] circumstances
                you may [now] have to go through
                        as a consequence [of this fault or shortcoming]
                               a very
                                      • constructive and
                                      • productive
                                              medicine for yourself.
```

This [process] will serve • to liberate you rather than • to enslave you. You will realize that you have nothing to be afraid of. You are <u>not</u> the <u>victim of others</u>; you do not have to fight to make others perfect, because you now know that their imperfection cannot harm you. 36 Some of you may think it is strange indeed that this basic spiritual truth has been so obscured throughout the ages. But there is a good reason for that, my friends. Humanity in its development is required to reach a certain basic spiritual understanding before it can use this knowledge in the right way. For, misunderstood, such knowledge could indeed be very harmful.

```
remains dominant,
                he might say
                   "I can
                       • kill and
                       • plunder and
                       • be as selfish as I want.
                   My wrong actions
                       cannot harm anyone else."
And of course
        that is
           not true,
                not in the sense I mean.
I realize, my friends,
        this seems like
                an utter contradiction.
I say here
         on the one hand
                that the wrongdoings
                       of another person
                              cannot harm you.
I say
         on the other hand
                that if you go ahead,
                       following
                          your lowest instincts,
                               that
                                 is
                                      harmful to others.
Both [of these statements]
        are true, my friends.
But [also] both [of these statements]
        can be untrue,
                if you understand them
                       in the wrong sense.
```

If a man's lower nature

It is extremely difficult for me to explain how these apparent paradoxes still hold true. However, I will attempt at a future occasion to make this clear if you still need clarification. But I believe any of you • take this particular approach on your path and • experience the truth of my words personally will know • that both are true and • that these two statements do not contradict each other at all. 37 There is just one thing I would like to add. First, it may appear that it has nothing to do with the apparent paradox; yet when you think more profoundly about it, you will clearly see that it has [a bearing on this apparent paradox]. I have often said, and many of you have experienced it, that • your subconscious affects • the subconscious of another person.

```
This is
         • so true and
         • so apparent
                that all you have to do
                        is open your eyes
                               to have it constantly confirmed
                                       in your life.
You know that
        the human personality
                consists
                        • of various levels or,
                               expressed in a different way,
                        • of various subtle bodies.
The level on which
        you give out
                will affect
                        that particular level
                               of the other person.
What comes out of
         • your true being,
         • your real self,
will affect
         • the real self
                of the other person.
What comes out of
         • any layer
                of your mask self
will affect
         • the
            • similar or
            • corresponding
```

• mask self layer or • defense mechanism

of the other person.

38 I will give you some random examples that I am sure many of you have experienced. When you are • shy and • reticent, it creates in the other person a similar effect, although he or she may express it in an entirely different manner. If you are • not genuine or if you • act out of a level of pride, the other person will respond automatically in kind. If you are • spontaneous and • genuine, you will find such immediate response in the other person. All you have to do is observe this. For that [i.e., for seeing this interchange of corresponding layers between yourself and another] to happen you have to observe yourself, of course, in order to establish from what layer of your personality you have acted.

Only then [i.e., only when you see from what layer of your personality you have acted] can you take the other person's • behavior and • mannerisms and compare them with what you gave out. You will soon stop being deceived by appearances. Your shyness may be open; the other person's shyness may be covered under a mask of brashness. However, you will recognize that they come from the same inner level. This is so important, my friends, and it has very much to do with the apparent paradox that • you cannot be harmed by other people. • Yet it would be harmful to go ahead on that assumption and indulge in the lowest instincts. 39 Now, my friends, if there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them. **QUESTION:** A few times you mentioned • guilt and • shame. Could one be ashamed of something without guilt feelings?

```
40
              ANSWER:
              Yes, of course [one could feel shame of something
                       without guilt feelings].
                       This [evaluation of shame]
                               is always a question of terminology.
              There is
                 a healthy kind of
                       shame
                          that is
                               • constructive and
                               • strengthening.
                          You can also call it
                               • repentance.
              <u>If</u>
                 • you recognize
                       that you have
                          unwillingly
                               hurt others
                                  by one of your
                                      wrong tendencies
                 • and you
                       feel
                          • truly sorry
                               about it
                 • and this gives you
                       incentive [that you need] to change,
                               it [i.e., this kind of "shame" that results in
                                      repentance and changed behavior on your part]
                                  is good.
              [In other words,]
              If shame
                       does not weaken you,
                               but if it [rather] strengthens you,
                                      it [i.e., this kind of "strengthening" shame]
                                         contains no guilt.
```

```
If it [i.e., if shame]
                        is free of
                               • self-pity, of
                                • the flavor of
                                       • "Poor me.
                                       • I could not help it.
                                       • I should be helped.
                                       • People are unfair to me,"
                                       • and so on,
                                               then it [i.e., then this constructive and strengthening
                                                              kind of shame]
                                                  is a
                                                      healthy kind of
                                                          repentance
                                                              that has
                                                                 nothing whatever to do with
                                                                      guilt.
              So it is indeed possible
                        that shame can exist
                               without guilt.
              And it is
                        also possible
                               the other way around,
                                   namely
                                       that a person
                                               · has an acute guilt feeling and
                                               • is not necessarily ashamed.
41
               QUESTION:
              Many times you stated that our
                        psyche
                           is in some way
                               an electromagnetic field.
              <u>Is it</u> [i.e., is this electromagnetic field that is the psyche],
                        from your point of view,
                               in any way similar to
                                       the electromagnetic fields
                                               of modern physics?
                        Or are they [i.e., are these two types of electromagnetic fields simply]
                               different in
                                       vibration rate?
```

```
ANSWER:
42
              The rate of
                       • vibration or
                       • frequency [of these various electromagnetic fields]
                              can be
                                  very different.
              It depends on
                       • what or
                       • who
                          it is.
              The frequency rate of vibration
                       varies
                          • between
                              • an animal and
                              • a plant,
                          • between two animals,
                          • between two human beings, let alone
                          • between all other things.
              Everything
                       that has energy -
                              and you know that
                                      even your material objects
                                             are full of energy -
                              • has or
                               • is
                                  an electromagnetic energy field.
              The nature
                 of these fields
                       varies also
                              between
                                  one object
                              <u>a</u>nd
                                  the other.
```

```
This [variation of energy fields]
        depends on
                the material of which they are constructed,
        and it even varies
                between two objects
                        of the same material,
                               because
                                      many, many other factors
                                              also play a role.
But the basic principle is the same, of course.
Energy fields
        exist in everything,
                from
                   • what is apparently a dead object
                   • what is obviously a live organism.
But their [i.e., but the corresponding energy fields']
         • emanation,
         • frequency,
         • rate of vibration,
         • color,
         • tone,
         • scent, and
         • all other attributes
                vary
                   according to
                        a great number of factors
                               that influence
                                      this magnetic field.
Many of their manifestations
         I could not even describe,
                for
                   • you have not yet discovered them and therefore
                   • they are unnamed
                        in the human language.
Some
  you may never even
        discover on this earth plane.
```

	But <u>in principle</u> ,
	<u>all</u>
	<u>are</u>
	• energy fields
	and <u>as such</u> [all are]
	• certainly the same.
43	
	QUESTION:
	Could this concept
	be applied
	• •
	to our tonal system,
	• <u>within</u> and
	• <u>beyond</u>
	the range of our auditory perception?
	ANSWER:
	Yes, absolutely.
	I can foresee
	a time on your earth plane –
	some of you may still see the beginnings of it –
	when you will <u>have machines</u>
	•
	with which to measure
	a <u>person's frequency rate</u>
	of vibration,
	• in <u>tone</u> ,
	• in <u>color</u> , and
	• in <u>certain other</u>
	manifestations – also
	• in energy emanation,
	if I may call it that.
	<i>yy • •</i>
44	
	QUESTION:
	Also in scent?
	Also in <u>sceni</u> :
	ANGUED
	ANSWER:
	That may take longer;
	it would be <u>much harder</u>
	to establish <u>technically</u> .
	But it may come too, eventually.
	Such a machine
	will prove extremely useful.
l	

45 **OUESTION: Could it** [i.e., could such a machine] also be used for therapy? ANSWER: • Physical as well as • mental therapy. It could be used for all sorts of other things, not to speak of the importance of proving the existence of human beings beyond the physical level. Since we have a question session next time, it would be very constructive if you presented some questions dealing with our subject tonight. 46 I retire with my blessings for each and every one of you, my friends. • The strength and • the light I am allowed to bring from my world is flowing now to each one of you. May it [i.e., may this strength and light from my world] help you, • wherever you are on your path, • whatever your problems are. May you feel the love with which we come to you. Be blessed, be in God!

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