## Pathwork Lecture 117: Shame: A Legacy of Childhood Experiences, Even Favorable Ones

1996 Edition, Original Given September 20, 1963

This lecture is given in an **expanded poetic format**, what I call a **Devotional Format** 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 Format so I can take the words into my heart, phrase by phrase, much as I would in reading poetry – that is, **devotionally**.

The blessings to me in developing this format have been truly profound, and my wish is that this Devotional Format will be a blessing to others. I invite you to slowly read and ponder this format 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 and** *italicized*. [My adds of commentary/clarification/interpretation are in brackets, italicized, and <u>not</u> bolded.] To learn more of my Devotional Format and see the lectures I have done in this way, go to <a href="https://www.garyvollbracht.com/pathwork-lectures/pathwork-lectures-devotional-format/">https://www.garyvollbracht.com/pathwork-lectures-devotional-format/</a>

Gary Vollbracht

9	Content
03	Greetings, my dearest friends.
	Blessings for all of you.
	Blessed be your • efforts, your • progress, and your • life as a whole.
	May tonight's lecture again help you advance a step forward on your path.
	Perhaps it may also encourage some new friends to enter this path.

```
This lecture is primarily destined
                  to reach
                       inner areas
                          ready to be uncovered
                              in deep self-exploration.
04
              Your
                   every effort,
                          even if at the moment
                              you feel
                                  · discouraged or
                                  • hopeless,
                       must be
                          crowned with success
                              if you persevere.
              What may now appear as
                   defeat
                       will soon prove to be
                          victory,
                              [and further, the apparent defeat will prove to be a victory and]
                                  an absolutely necessary experience.
              Please remember,
                   when you go through a
                       difficult period,
                          that
                              the difficulty
                                  • is not caused by
                                      this work,
                              but
                                  • [i.e., but rather is caused] by
                                      your unresolved problems
                                         that still exist.
              Remind yourself
                  that
                       awareness
                          is the key -
                                      becoming aware of
                                         what is in you
                                             at the moment.
```

```
My friends,
                   you are not yet
                       sufficiently conscious of
                           what really bothers you.
              If you realize this [i.e., if you realize what bothers you, or realize that you are
                                       not aware of what bothers you],
                   you will know how to proceed
                        in the right direction.
               You will not be
                   in despair,
                        because
                           you will
                               • see the missing link and
                               • cease to be

    confused and

                                   • lost.
05
               Tonight I should like to discuss
                   two specific topics.
              At first they will seem unrelated,
                   but they are not [i.e., but they are NOT unrelated],
                       and we shall establish
                           their connection.
               The first topic is
                   shame.
               This [i.e., Shame]
                   was discussed in the past
                       in certain connections,
                           such as the
                               shame of
                                   • the higher self, or
                               shame of
                                   • certain shortcomings.
              I now will focus on this topic [i.e., this topic of shame]
                   from a very specific perspective.
```

```
06
              When you pursue this path,
                  you discover certain areas in yourself
                       that you are
                          ashamed to acknowledge,
                              even to yourself.
              What you may be ashamed of
                  may be
                      faults,
                          but
                              • not always and
                              • not necessarily.
              You may be
                  as ashamed
                       of
                          • very legitimate needs
                       as you are of
                          • faults,
                  or [i.e., or as ashamed]
                       of
                          • assets.
                              for that matter [i.e., or as ashamed of assets as you are of faults].
              First you are not even aware
                  that such shames exist [i.e., that shames of NEEDS or ASSETS exist].
              It takes a considerable amount of
                  • time and
                  • effort
                       before you become aware of
                          those facets within yourself
                              you are
                                 deeply ashamed to face.
              You cover these facets [i.e., You cover these facets
                                                    that you are deeply ashamed to face]
                  with a pretense
                       that is
                          the reverse
                              of your specific shame.
```

```
07
              Slowly but surely,
                       as your pathwork progresses in the right direction,
                  you learn to
                       admit the shame
                           to
                              • yourself,
                  but are not yet able
                       to reveal it
                           to
                              • others.
              When this phase is reached [i.e., when you are able to admit shame to YOURSELF],
                  a certain amount of
                       self-deception
                          has been eliminated.
              Whatever your
                  • personal particular shame [i.e., Whatever you are particularly ashamed of],
                  • consequent pretense [i.e., and consequent pretense – pretending to BE the
                                                            opposite of what you are ashamed of]
                       may be,
                          varies.
              But whatever it is [i.e., But whatever you are particularly ashamed of
                                                    and consequent pretense to be the opposite is],
                  when you come face to face
                       with such an aspect,
                  it takes a
                       considerable amount of
                          • struggle and
                          • courage
                              to admit
                                 what so far
                                      has been inadmissible.
              When the struggle [i.e., When the struggle against admitting such a heretofore
                                                    inadmissible aspect of yourself to yourself]
                  is overcome,
              a significant amount of
                  • inner freedom and
                  • ease
                       has been reached.
```

```
Such a struggle [i.e., Such a struggle against admitting a heretofore
                                inadmissible aspect of yourself to yourself]
    rarely culminates in
         one ultimate victory.
[Rather]
    The process may have to be
         repeated
            because usually
                the psyche
                    is not ready to face
                        all its pretenses at once.
To the degree you
    • stop pretending to yourself,
  and
    • face what you
         had regarded as
            too shameful to admit,
vou will
    feel
         emotional

    ease and

            • comfort.
Those who have reached the point
    of such self-admission [i.e., self-admission of having specific aspects and traits
                                                                 they are ashamed of]
         can exactly pinpoint
            their
                • shame [i.e., exactly pinpoint specifically
                                               what they are ashamed of],
            their
                • pretense [i.e., their pretense of appearing to be the very
                                       opposite of what they are ashamed of],
            their
                • self-deception [i.e., their self-deception pretending that what they
                                       are ashamed of does not exist in them].
They [i.e., Those who have reached the point of self-admission of having
                               specific aspects and traits they are ashamed of]
    have indeed
         reached a major step
            in self-realization.
```

```
They [i.e., Those who have reached the point of self-admission of having specific
                                                         aspects and traits they are ashamed of]
                  are way ahead
                       compared to those
                           • who are as yet unaware of
                              their own
                                 • shame and
                                 • pretense
                        and
                          • who therefore believe
                              they are
                                 not hiding
                                     anything.
08
              But then there is
                  a further step.
              This next step will give you
                  a wonderful opportunity
                       to measure your liberation.
                              [This step is to examine the question:]
                                 How freely
                                     can you discuss your shame
                                         with your helper?
              The degree of
                  • ease and
                  • emotional comfort
                       with which you can do this [i.e., with which you can
                                     discuss that which you are ashamed of with your helper]
                          indicates
                              your inner freedom.
              This important mark on the path [i.e., This important mark on the path where you
                                               can share your shameful aspects with your helper]
                  is often bypassed,
                       and then
                          you gradually forget
                              the significance
                                 of what you had admitted
                                     to yourself [i.e., to yourself, but NOT to your helper].
```

As long as the partial admission [i.e., As long as this admission to yourself ONLY but not to your helper] is not fully explored, the pretense continues [i.e., the pretending to be the opposite of that aspect of yourself that you are ashamed of continues] toward • the outer world, and even toward • the self. 09 I should like to give specific advice in this respect [i.e., specific advice in respect to your partial admission of your faults to yourself but not admitting them to your helper]. First of all, keep your attention alert in this direction [i.e., notice what aspects of yourself you are ashamed of but which you are not admitting to your helper]. The first stage on this particular road within the path is to become aware of what you have so far hidden from yourself. When this is done to some degree [i.e., When you become aware of what you have heretofore hidden from yourself and hence have not been aware of], ask yourself if you have • utilized such findings, or whether [instead] you have • allowed them [i.e., allowed such findings] to become hazy again.

True liberation cannot come in half-measures. Making the • conscious recognition • half-conscious **again** [i.e., Making the conscious recognition only half-conscious again] is due to the specific reason, my friends, that you may not yet be • ready and • free enough to express to another person your helper the shame that you have finally admitted to yourself. And because you cannot make yourself admit it [i.e., because you cannot make yourself admit to your helper that aspect in you of which you are ashamed], vou **becloud it** [i.e., you becloud that aspect in you of which you are ashamed] again. **The recognition** [i.e., recognition of that aspect in you of which you are ashamed] becomes foggy again. 10 It would be • much better and • vastly more constructive for you to admit to yourself, "I can't yet bring myself to • reveal and • discuss this or that aspect of my personality."

```
Do not force yourself [i.e., Do NOT FORCE yourself to reveal this or that aspect],
    because then
        your anxiety
            will cause
                such a strong counter-current
                   that
                        • the benefit [i.e., that the BENEFIT in revealing to your
                                              helper the aspect you find shameful]
                           may be lost
                     and
                        · you would present
                           the aspect you find shameful
                               in a
                                  • slightly distorted,
                                  • untruthful,
                                  • colored
                                       wav.
         Hence the gain [i.e., the gain in revealing to your helper
                                              the aspect you find shameful]
             would be questionable.
         This [i.e., Revealing the aspect you find shameful but presenting it
                        to your helper in a distorted, untruthful, and colored way]
            would make you
                • feel guilty
             and, in turn,
                • breed
                   new problems
                        in the relationship
                           between

    yourself

                           and
                               · your helper.
This is more harmful
    than
         the free admission,
                "I am not ready to reveal myself."
```

In this admission [i.e., In this admission to your helper that you're not ready to reveal to him or her the aspect in you of which you are ashamed] • you are honest. • You do not use too much force. **Then** [i.e., Then in being honest and not using too much force in what you reveal to your helper] • you do not breed • guilt and therefore [i.e., and therefore do not breed] • resentment. This is infinitely better than • speaking out of a • dutiful and harried self-discipline, [in other words,] doing something you are not yet ready for. 11 Ascertain in your daily review, "This or that factor brings me embarrassment. I feel too uncomfortable to discuss it." Come to terms with it [i.e., Come to terms with what you are too uncomfortable to discuss with your helper], instead of neglecting to face the significance of your lack of freedom [i.e., lack of freedom brought on because you cannot admit such and such a part of you to your helper].

```
Find out
    · where you stand,
    • how far you have come,
    • what remains to be accomplished
         to gain
           your freedom
                from
                   • shame and
                   • pretense.
Come to terms with
    your
         • restraint and
         • inhibition,
                and
                   tell yourself that perhaps
                       • in a week,
                       • in a month,
                       • in a year,
                          you may get to this point.
But in the meantime
    · observe yourself
and perhaps,
    • little by little,
    • without forcing yourself,
        you will reveal
            more than
                you thought you could.
At the beginning [i.e., At the beginning of revealing to your helper that aspect of
           yourself of which you have been too ashamed to discuss with him or her]
    you will be
         • uncomfortable and
        • anxious,
         • embarrassed and
         • inhibited,
but each time
    it will become easier.
```

```
As you gain
                   inner comfort
                       while freely expressing
                          what seemed to be so shameful,
              suddenly
                  you will see
                       that your entire shame
                          was an illusion.
              This [i.e., This degree of inner comfort you experience while freely expressing
                                                           what seemed before to be so shameful]
                   is your yardstick of liberation.
12
              I advise all of you
                   to think about
                       this specific part of the path [i.e., the part of sharing with your helper those
                                              aspects of yourself that seem to be so shameful].
              Are you aware of
                   what you are ashamed?
              • If not [i.e., If you are NOT aware of what you are ashamed of],
                  you will need to find it.
              • If you are [i.e., If you ARE aware of what you are ashamed of],
                   to what degree
                       do you tackle the issue [i.e., to what degree to you tackle the issue of
                                              sharing these aspects of yourself with your helper]?
              Take it [i.e., Take this issue of sharing these aspects of yourself with your helper]
                   into your
                       self-confrontation,
                          by yourself,
                               and
                                  probe deeply,
                                      bringing out
                                         the issue
                                              that causes your shame.
```

```
Do not try to find
    immediate

    reasons and

         • answers,
         • explanations and
         • justifications
            [i.e., Do not try to find immediate reasons, answers, explanations, and
               justifications behind or for aspects of yourself that cause your shame].
[Rather]
    Simply admit
         those aspects [of yourself]
            that cause you shame.
Write down in

    exact and

    • precise
         terms
            • what it is [i.e., what it is specifically that causes you to feel shame]
           and
            · why you feel
                you need to be ashamed [i.e., and why you feel you need to be
                                    ashamed about that specific aspect of yourself].
The usual answer is
    that you are afraid of
         appearing
            • less in the eyes of others,
            • less
                • lovable and
                • respectable,
                    inviting
                        • belittlement and
                        • humiliation.
Find how this general observation
    applies
         specifically
            to you.
Then challenge yourself
    to confront the issue
         of discussing it openly [i.e., of discussing openly
                                       the aspect in you that causes you shame].
```

```
Observe the increase of inner freedom
    as you succeed [i.e., as you succeed in discussing openly with your helper
                                       the aspect in you that causes you shame],
         even if [i.e., even if you succeed]
            only to a small degree at a time.
Maintain your awareness.
Do not
    force
         your self-revelation
            unduly,
                though some courage may be necessary.
If you decide
    to wait [i.e., decide to wait and NOT reveal this aspect of yourself just now],
do not forget the issue;
    continue to observe
         your daily reactions [i.e., your daily reactions to life situations]
            from this angle [i.e., from this angle of being ashamed
                                       to reveal these specific aspects of yourself].
You may be sure that your
    • deep-rooted

    unresolved

         problems
            stand in direct relationship
                to
                   your
                        • shame,
                   vour
                        • inhibitions and
                   your
                        • daily disharmonious feelings.
```

13 **Each private session** [i.e., Each private session with your helper] gives you an opportunity to open this particular door [i.e., open this door of discussing openly the aspect in you that causes you shame] a little further. Each time vou will find it easier to discuss what was formerly inadmissible. After each session [i.e., After each session with your helper], note your reactions, • how far have you come, compared to previous occasions, in revealing yourself, and • how much you still • falsify and • present a different front, if ever so subtly? Perhaps a good way to begin would be to discuss with your helper how you still • have restraints and • feel that you are as yet • unwilling or • unable to give them up. *In this way* [i.e., By discussing with your helper how you are unwilling or unable to give up restraints that prevent you from openly sharing aspects of yourself of which you are ashamed] you touch upon the general area of your shame, without as yet going into details. This may prepare the way and

• create the proper climate.

```
It goes without saying that
                   what is "inadmissible" applies
                       much less to
                          certain facts in your
                               past life
                                  that you do not wish to be known
                       and much more to
                          • an emotional pretense,
                          • a falsification of personality.
              The latter [i.e., What is "inadmissible" to emotional pretense and
                                                             a falsification of personality]
                  is infinitely
                       more
                          important and
                       more
                          damaging
                               [i.e., more important and damaging than what is "inadmissible" in
                                              in certain facts from earlier in your life that you do
                                             not wish to be known].
14
              You cannot begin to know
                   how important this approach is for
                          • progress and
                       your
                          • inner health.
              I also advise those of my friends
                   who are helpers
                       to be aware of this factor,
                          not only
                               in themselves
                          but also
                               as an issue in those they are helping.
              They should remember that
                   to the degree they are still unfree [i.e., still unfree themselves as helpers]
                       in this respect [i.e., in respect to their own freedom of self-revelation],
                          they cannot expect
                               the freedom of self-revelation
                                 from those whom they help.
```

```
It is so important to remember
                   not to whip yourself
                       with self-condemnation
                          if you do not succeed [i.e., if you do not succeed in self-revelation],
                       but to quietly observe
                          where you stand.
15
              Those who claim
                   that there is
                       no area within themselves
                          they cannot
                               • freely and

    comfortably

                                  discuss,
                                      have not found it yet.
              They
                   do not see
                       to what degree
                          they still live in
                               • inhibition and
                               • self-deception.
              If you discover
                   that you are not as far as you thought,
              this should
                  not
                       make you uneasy.
              If you go about
                  your self-discovery
                       in the way I advise,
                               • accepting your present state
                             and
                               • working on it in a relaxed way,
                          there need be
                               • no compulsion,
                               • no guilt,
                               • no impatience with yourself -
                                      only acknowledgement of
                                         your good will [i.e., your good will in going about
                                                                            your self-discovery].
```

16 The second topic I wish to discuss is something we have looked at only in a fleeting way so far. For a long time, in this work to understand and • resolve • images, • misconceptions, · distorted unhealthy attitudes, in short, • everything breeding problems in your life, we concentrated on • unhappy, • painful childhood events and • conditions. We found that they [i.e., We found that these painful childhood conditions] were responsible for creating psychic conditions damaging to your self-unfoldment. • Hurts and • frustrations in childhood have been recognized as the cause for deeply embedded problems in the personality. *Now* [i.e., Now, as our second topic in this lecture,] I would like to shed light on the exact opposite.

```
Apparently
                  • favorable and
                  • positive
                       factors in childhood [i.e., Factors in childhood that APPARENTLY seem
                                                           to be favorable and positive at the time]
                          can be equally responsible
                              for inner distortions.
17
              Offhand, this may appear
                  quite impossible,
                       for it seems
                          so much the opposite
                              of what is currently believed.
              But let us look a little closer at this subject.
              You may note that I said
                  apparently
                       favorable conditions.
              Your
                  evaluation of what is
                       • good
                          or bad,
                       • constructive
                          or destructive,
                       • right
                          or wrong,
                              is often tied in with
                                  what is
                                      momentarily
                                         • pleasurable
                                             or
                                                 • unpleasurable,
                                  or with what
                                      • conforms [to]
                                  or
                                      • is contrary to
                                         • temporary,
                                         • superimposed
                                             values.
```

```
You may deem something
                  • constructive and
                  • good
                       because
                         it seems pleasant to you,
              but you may also
                  say yes to
                      something [i.e., say yes to doing something]
                         unpleasant
                              because it conforms to
                                 the
                                     • superimposed,
                                     • arbitrary
                                        value system
                                            you often follow.
18
              I sometimes mention the
                  difference
                       between
                         • eternal values
                      as opposed to
                         • temporary values.
              Temporary values
                  may remain the same
                      for centuries,
              but that does
                  not make them
                       eternal;
              they [i.e., values]
                  are temporary
                      if their essence
                           is
                              non-eternal.
```

```
They [i.e., These values whose essence is non-eternal]
    • come into being
         because of
            the needs of
                a particular civilization
 and
    • remain
         because of humanity's
           limited ability
                to grasp
                   eternal values.
The temporary needs
    are dictated by
        the conditions of a specific society.
         • Social,
         • economic,
         • political
           factors play a role,
    as does
         • geography,
    as well as the
         • type of spirit
           predominantly incarnated
                in the society.
For example,
    values differ
         drastically
           in a patriarchy
        from those
            in a matriarchy.
    They [i.e., Values]
         differ
             in a monarchy
           and
             in a democracy.
Many other factors
    also contribute
         to make up
            the value system of a society.
```

```
Due to people's
                   inclination to
                       laziness,
                          they
                               • blindly follow
                                  what is established,
                             and
                               • retain values
                                  long past
                                      their temporary usefulness.
              People's
                   • self-alienation
                 and
                   • lack of independent thinking
                       make them
                          cling to
                               what is handed to them.
19
               This is why it is
                  so important on this path
                        to
                          • question everything you

    accept or

                               • reject
                        and
                          • find your own reasons
                              for doing so [i.e., find your own reasons of accepting or rejecting].
               This is the only way
                   eternal values
                        can be found.
```

```
Each
    • case,
each
    • incident,
each
    • issue
         must be
            • tested and
            • probed,

    questioned and

            • sincerely answered
                from the depth
                   of one's own convictions.
They [i.e., Each case, incident, and issue]
    must be
         deeply examined.
Only then
    can
         divine attributes
             be
                • found and
                • accepted -
                        not because
                           • everyone says so,
                        not because [of]
                           • societal standards,
                        but because
                           • one finds it to be true
                               oneself.
The
   • divine attributes and
   • eternal values
         are unchangeable in themselves,
but their
    application
         keeps changing.
It is
    the exact opposite
         with
            temporary values.
```

```
Temporary values
                   often ignore
                       the eternal ones,
              but even when temporary values
                   appear
                       to result in the same outer actions [i.e., result in the same outer actions
                                                        as actions coming from the eternal values],
               their climate [i.e., the climate of temporary values]
                   is very different [i.e., is very different from the climate of eternal values].
20
              · Love,
              • truth,
              • wisdom,
              • courage -
                       what is
                          • good and
                          • constructive
                               • in the long run,
                             and therefore
                               • for all concerned -
                   are
                       the sole criteria
                          of eternal values.
              These values [i.e., These eternal values: love, truth, wisdom, courage]
                   are not accessible
                       through blind acceptance.
              Eternal values
                   may seem
                       • pleasurable
                          while going
                               against
                                  the temporary value system, or
              they [i.e., or eternal values]
                   may be
                       • unpleasurable
                          vet
                               conform to
                                  the temporary value system.
```

```
However,
    if you
         • act according to
            true values [i.e., according to eternal values]
                only because
                    they [i.e., only because the eternal values]
                        conform to
                           the temporary value system
       and
         • remain unaware of
            the eternal values,
    you will
         not be at peace with yourself.
• Any personal
   • choice and
   · decision,
• any

    action or

   • emotional

    direction or

         • attitude,
            is dependent on
                whether or not
                    the decision [i.e., whether or not the choice and decision,
                                any action or emotional direction or attitude]
                        derives from
                           • one or
                           • the other
                                value system [i.e., derives from the temporary OR
                                                      the eternal value system].
There is no formula.
You cannot come into selfhood
    by
         • adhering to
            unexamined values,
    but by [i.e., but rather, you can come into selfhood only by]
         • examining [i.e., examining values],
         • feeling, and
         • living according to your own perception.
```

```
Then [i.e., Then, when you can come into selfhood by examining your values,
                                         feeling, and living according to your own perception,]
                   you can say,
                               "This is the way it is."
21
               The treatment of children
                   has undergone a
                       drastic change
                           in your society
                               in recent times.
               Until a relatively short time ago,
                   • restriction and
                   • severity
                        were generally accepted
                           as
                               the right way [i.e., as the right way to treat and raise children].
              [In these earlier times]
                   The parents'
                       unresolved problems
                          found an outlet
                               in such rules [i.e., in such severe and restrictive rules
                                                             for treating and raising children]
                and
                   they [i.e., and the parents]
                       acted out
                           their pent-up hostility
                               by following
                                  the existing value system [i.e., by following the value system of
                                      severe and restrictive rules for treating and raising children].
              [By contrast,]
                   In recent times,
                       the norm [i.e., the norm for treating and raising children]
                           has been
                               • permissiveness,
                               • lack of discipline,
                               • indulgence [i.e., leniency].
```

```
This [i.e., The parent's normal values in recent times being permissiveness,
                                               lack of discipline, and indulgence]
    does not mean that
         the parents' pent-up hostility
            does not communicate itself
                to the child.
They [i.e., the parents]
    follow the new values [i.e., follow the new values that are opposite to old values]
         by using
            • indulgence and
            • permissiveness
                to compensate for
                    their latent hostility.
Conforming to the new rules [i.e., Conforming to the new rules of indulgence and
                     permissiveness, which are opposite to the rules of earlier times]
    may
         outwardly
            appear
                as love.
[And]
    Real love may certainly
         exist as well,
but to the degree it [i.e., to the degree the parents' real love]
    is diluted
         bv
            • guilt for the hostility
                which is not recognized,
    as well as
         by
            • the guilt for not really
                conforming to present values [i.e., to the present values of love],
the [parents']
   • pleasurable indulgence and
   • permissiveness
         will create
                as many
                    • problematic conditions
                        in the child's psyche
                as

    hurts and

                    • frustrations
                        do.
```

```
22
              If parents
                   • are not sufficiently
                       motivated by
                          love
                 and
                   • are not farsighted enough
                       to restrict the child, if necessary,
              then their
                   • guilt,
                   • confusion and
                   • inability to cope with
                       the problems
                          that a child represents
                               will create
                                  an inner disturbance [i.e., an inner disturbance in the parent].
              To atone for
                   having common human failings,
                       such as
                          • impatience or
                          • irritation,
              parents may
                   • overindulge and
                   • pamper
                       their child.
              The child may experience this [i.e., this overindulgence and pampering]
                   as
                       • favorable and
                       • pleasurable
                          at the moment,
                               but there may be
                                  a negative effect.
              It is not
                   • the act or
                   • its consequences
                       alone
                          that create the damage,
              but the [i.e., but rather the damage to the child is created by the]
                   • guilt,
                   • confusion and
                   • conflict
                       of the parents.
```

```
The identical act [i.e., The identical act by the parents]
    may derive from
         • overindulgence [i.e., false love in being overly lenient and indulgent
                                                  to compensate for parents' guilt],
    or from a
         • clear,

    unconfused

            psyche [i.e., from real love].
The effect on the child
    depends on
         whether
            it is one
                 or
                    the other [i.e., on whether the parents' behavior is motivated by
                       overindulgence and leniency to compensate for the parents'
                       guilt OR real love from the parents' clear, unconfused psyche].
Moreover,
    the child's
         • inborn health or
         • its lack [i.e., or the child's lack of inborn health]
             determines whether [or not]
                 it is affected by
                    the parents' unresolved problems.
This [i.e., The fact that the child's inborn health or lack thereof determines
         whether or not the child is affected by the parents' unresolved problems]
    applies
         not only to
            • inflicted hurt,
         but equally to
            • pleasurable overindulgence.
It [i.e., the parent's behavior due to its own problems]
    too will have
         no adverse effect on the child's psyche
            if
                 no corresponding problems exist [i.e., no corresponding
                                               problems exist in the child's psyche].
```

```
23
              Now let us examine
                   what
                       the specific effects of
                          apparently
                               pleasurable circumstances,
                                  such as
                                      growing up in a
                                          • permissive,
                                          • pampering,
                                          • indulgent
                                              environment,
                                                 are.
              The psyche
                  gets accustomed to it [i.e., accustomed to living in a permissive, lenient,
                                                                     indulgent environment],
                       and
                          when life later
                               prohibits
                                  similar gratification,
                          the personality
                               is driven to seek
                                  to duplicate
                                       the pleasurable state
                                          it once enjoyed.
              He or she
                   seeks
                       what was experienced as
                          love
                               during childhood,
                                  over and over again,
                   but cannot find it [i.e., but cannot find such love – leniency, permissiveness, etc.]
                       because
                          other people [who, unlike the child's parents, are],
                               not bound by guilt [i.e., not bound by the guilt that motivated the
                                              parents to create a permissive and indulgent
                                              environment for the child to atone for their own guilt
                                              feelings, and hence these other people that come into
                                              the child's and later the adult personality's life],
                                       • will have no need to atone for it [i.e., no need to atone for
                                                             the guilt that the parents felt]
                                     and therefore [i.e., and therefore other people]
                                       • will not provide such pampering.
```

```
The inability to repeat [i.e., The inability to repeat as an adult]
    what one once had [i.e., what one once had as a child – permissiveness, etc.]
         causes [i.e., causes in the adult]
            • hurt,

    anger and

            • hostility.
The insistence
    on having
         • the protection [i.e., protection from life's inevitable
                                        pains and disappointments],
       and
         • the real [i.e., the real love]
       as well as
         • [the] pseudo-love
            enjoyed in childhood,
                 is connected with the

    hurts and

                    • frustrations
                         suffered [i.e., suffered as an adult later in life].
In other words,
    just as the
         • parent
            may overindulge [i.e., may be excessively lenient and forgiving to]
                 the child
                    to substitute for
                        feeling
                            • irritated [i.e., for feeling irritated with the child],
                         and
                            • unwilling to tackle the problems the child has,
    so may the
         • child
            use the compulsive need
                for overindulgence [i.e., need for being treated with leniency]
                    to compensate for
                         the negative currents [i.e., currents of irritation, etc.]
                            in the parents
                                that it
                                    unconsciously
                                        • feels –
                                 and sometimes even
                                    consciously
                                        • experiences.
```

```
24
              It is time, my dear friends,
                   to examine those aspects in your childhood
                       which you experienced
                          in a pleasurable way.
              It took considerable insight into yourself
                   to uncover the

    hurts and

                       • frustrations.
              A child is apt to take
                   • for granted, and
                   • as a permanent condition,
                       what it experiences.
              If the child is hurt,
                   it may
                       • suffer from it,
                       • rebel against it,
              but a child
                   cannot evaluate
                       its life circumstances
                          in objective terms.
              The same holds true with
                       the pleasurable aspects.
              Both [i.e., Both painful AND pleasurable aspects of experiences]
                   are part of
                       the general climate
                          the child
                               does not question.
              Therefore
                  you need considerable
                       • probing and
                       • self-examination
                          to become
                               specifically aware of
                                  these elements [i.e., of these painful AND pleasurable elements].
```

```
The experience of the work
                   that some of you have already done in the past,
                       pertaining to the
                          • hurts and
                          • pain
                              during childhood,
                                      will now prove useful in that
                                         it will be easier to become aware of
                                             • the opposite [i.e., the opposite of hurts and pain],
                                             • the pleasure.
              This [i.e., This work with the apparently POSITIVE aspects of childhood experiences]
                   will require
                       • attention,
                       • concentration, and
                       • self-examination.
25
              When you make some headway in this respect,
                  you will discover
                       • how important it is
                          to understand
                              the totality of
                                 your present personality,
                       • how much
                          the past
                              plays a role in your
                                  • mental and
                                  • emotional
                                      makeup.
              You will see how you
                   strive to
                       reproduce
                          not only
                              your feelings about
                                  what you
                                      • did not have,
                          but also
                              [your feelings] about
                                  what you
                                      • did have.
```

```
In other words,
                  you not only
                       attempt to
                          • correct
                               what you lacked
                                  in your childhood,
                   but you also
                       try to
                          • re-create
                              what you did have
                                  then [i.e., what you DID HAVE in your childhood].
              This angle [i.e., This angle of trying to re-create
                                             what you DID HAVE in your childhood]
                   is vastly overlooked
                       in the exploration of
                          human psychic disturbances.
26
              I again emphasize that
                  [outer] conduct alone
                       does not indicate
                          whether
                              the action taken is
                                  • right and
                                  • constructive.
              [Rather,]
                   The inner
                       • conditions,
                       • motivations and the
                       • underlying unification of the psyche
                          make all the difference.
              In one instance
                   it may be right to
                       • be lenient,
              in another [instance]
                  [it may be right] to
                       • restrict
                     and even
                       • punish.
```

```
Those who depend on
    outer rules
        to tell them
           what alternative to choose
                on what occasion.
                   must be
                       • lost and
                       · confused,
                   and their actions will prove
                       • unsuccessful.
But those who
    • know themselves
    • understand their inner problems
         will also
           know
                what choices to make,
                   even long before
                       their inner problems
                          are completely resolved.
One is then [i.e., When one knows themselves
                       and understands their inner problems, one is then]
    in a position
         • to act and
         • to be
           in accord with
                eternal values.
This [i.e., Being in a position to act and to be in accord with ETERNAL VALUES
                when one knows oneself and understands his or her inner problems]
    applies
         • to the treatment of
           children
      as well as
         • to any other
           • human relationship or
           • situation.
Confusion
   always signals that
        knowledge about the self
           is missing.
```

```
27
              So, my friends,
                   examine this new angle [i.e., This angle of trying to re-create
                                              what you DID HAVE in your childhood].
              Be on the lookout for
                   the following:
                       to the degree you
                          • felt unloved [i.e., felt unloved by the parent and therefore in pain],
                       to that degree
                          • guilt-driven-pseudo-love [i.e., guilt-driven-pseudo-love
                                                                            from the parent]
                               will have damaged you.
              Both [i.e., Both guilt-driven pseudo-love and the absence of love]
                  play a role
                       only because
                          psychic unrealities
                               were already in you
                                  before you were born into this life.
              You will see that
                   a great deal of

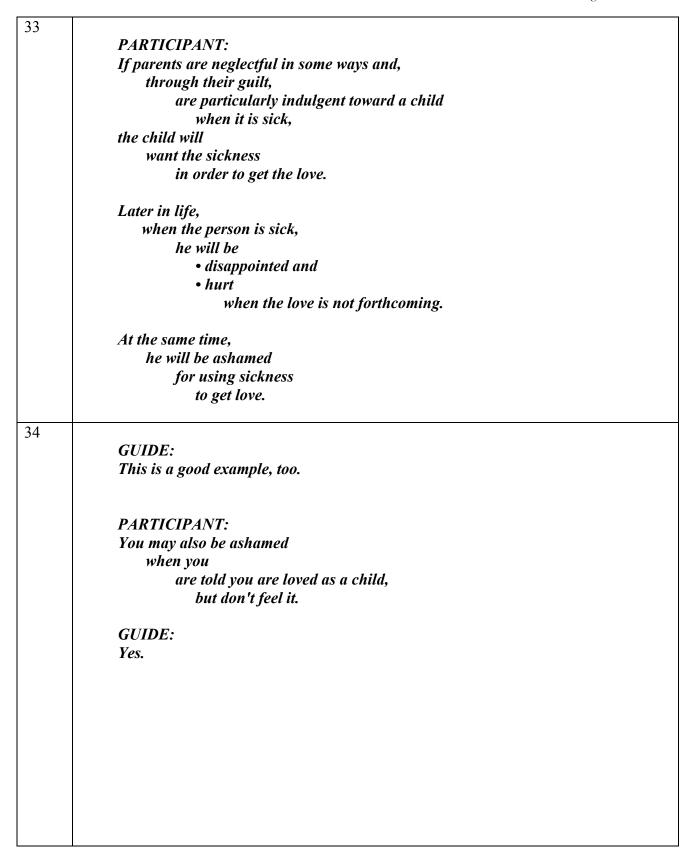
    anger and

    resentment

                          exist
                               not only
                                  in connection to
                                       • what you
                                          • did not have,
                               but also
                                  in respect to
                                      • what you
                                          • did have and
                                          • wish to continue having.
```

28	
20	Offhand, you may wonder
	• what the connection between tonight's
	two topics
	[1. Shame about aspects you do not want to see about yourself and are afraid to share with your helper or with others.] [2. How factors that were apparently favorable and positive in childhood can be as responsible for inner distortions as factors that were painful in childhood.]
	is,
	and
	<ul> <li>why I have chosen to discuss them</li> </ul>
	in one lecture.
	But once
	both subjects
	are more profoundly understood,
	the connection is quite evident.
	It may be constructive, my friends,
	if I now let you participate.
	Can any of you see a connecting link?
	Who has an idea?
29	
	PARTICIPANT:
	I think it would be
	a very shameful feeling
	not to be grateful for
	what was meant to be good,
	• if you didn't feel it was good, or
	• if you were given something
	you did not want.
	you all not want.

30	
	ANSWER:
	This may be quite true,
	v 1
	but what I was actually referring to was
	not that you
	were given
	• something you
	did not want,
	but
	• something you
	very much enjoyed;
	however,
	you may be
	as unaware of
	the damage [i.e., the damage caused by something you enjoyed]
	as [i.e., as you are unaware of the damage]
	of a hurt.
31	
	PARTICIPANT:
	If a girl
	loves her father very much
	she may ask for
	the same love
	in a man, later.
	The child may
	experience the love
	for the father,
	almost in a sexual way,
	and later
	she wants the same love [i.e., same love she had for her father,
	almost in a sexual way]
	from the man,
	but can't get it,
	then she may have
	a shame in this respect
	[i.e., shame about loving the man, as she may have had
	shame about loving her father, almost in a sexual way].
32	
	GUIDE:
	This is a good example.



```
QUESTION:
              Shame is always
                  connected with
                      guilt,
                         isn't it?
              ANSWER:
              Not always.
              It is also possible to feel
                  • shame
                      without
                         • guilt,
               and
                  • guilt
                      without
                         • shame.
35
              PARTICIPANT:
              When the child receives an allowance
                  and he feels guilty for keeping it,
                      while not actually deserving it,
                         he later feels shame
                             for receiving a salary.
              GUIDE:
              Such a case requires
                 further understanding
                      of why
                         this
                             • guilt and
                             • shame
                                for having received an allowance
                                     exists.
```

36	
30	PARTICIPANT:
	I know a case of an
	adopted child
	where the parents gave the child
	too much leeway,
	continuously admiring it.
	This was probably due to
	lack of
	real love.
	Later, when the child was about eighteen years old,
	he became even more demanding
	and the parents
	could not gratify these demands.
	I think the child was ashamed of
	not having his real parents.
37	
	GUIDE:
	This may be so.
	These are partly good examples.
	Such participation
	will help you to assimilate my words better.
	Let me now show you,
	in principle,
	the connection
	between
	<ul> <li>the damage of pleasurable childhood experience</li> </ul>
	and
	• shame.

Page 43 of 50 38 If a human being wants to reproduce pleasurable childhood conditions in later life, it indicates • a desire to remain a child. It indicates greed and • lack of self-responsibility. This may be difficult for some to admit. particularly for those who pride themselves on being mature adults. Most people • wish to be regarded as mature, while at the same time • desiring the advantages of childhood. The • desire to be a child [i.e., to be a child and to receive the pleasure received as a child], as well as • anger for the frustration [i.e., anger for the frustration in not receiving the pleasure received as a child when one is an adult], must create shame. This tendency completely contradicts *the ideal* [i.e., the ideal of being mature and receiving pleasure as an adult] which • is superimposed [i.e., which is then superimposed as a *mask over the personality*] and • is presented • to the world and • to the conscious self [i.e., pretending both to be mature and to receive pleasure as an adult and presenting this mask to the world and to the

conscious self].

As you know, the idealized self-image denies all limitations.

It [i.e., The idealized self-image]
pretends
possessing all that the personality
feels is lacking.

The pretense of the idealized self is the crux of the matter.

**The pretense** [i.e., The pretense of the idealized self – pretending both to be mature and to receive pleasure as an adult]

not only hides

- what the child felt to be missing in its life [and hence what was painful], but also [hides]
  - what it did have [i.e., what it did have and what and was pleasurable] and
    - what it wants to continue having.

If you examine your idealized self,
this double pretense [i.e., The pretense of pretending BOTH to be mature
AND to receive pleasure as an adult]
must be found.

Underneath [i.e., Underneath your idealized self that pretends

BOTH to be mature AND to receive pleasure as an adult]

lies its opposite [i.e. lies the desire to be a child – not an adult -- and the desire to receive the pleasures it had as a child – not pleasures of a mature adult].

**To reveal it** [i.e., to reveal the desire to be a child – not an adult -- and the desire to receive the pleasures it had as a child – not pleasures of a mature adult]] seems a dreadful admission.

You cannot discover
the shame
if you do not
envisage
the exact opposite
of your pretense.

*It is this opposite* [i.e., It is this opposite to the mask of being an adult, namely, the desire to remain a child and to receive the pleasure of its childhood] which creates • the deep shame and which is also connected to both • pleasant and • unpleasant childhood conditions. 40 The consideration of the exact opposite of the idealized self-image should now be taken into this work by all of you. Look for • the shame, and • how it [i.e., how the shame] also connects to certain pleasurable circumstances in childhood. Perhaps you were praised for some real qualities [i.e., qualities you actually had to some degree, but] you suspected you did not possess to the same degree your parents claimed. Or maybe you still think these qualities [i.e., these qualities you actually had to some degree] are absent, because they are diluted with your various • self-doubts and • distortions. Find what is specifically significant for you.

```
If you
   • study this lecture and
   · work through it,
         I promise that your
            • liberation and
            • progress
                will be considerable.
This will indeed be
    the crux of understanding
         • what makes you suffer,
      of [understanding]
         • what alienates you from
            • life and
            • yourself,
      of [understanding]
         • what makes you
            • puzzled and
            • confused.
With this approach
    you have
         a direct key,
            my dearest friends,
                • each and every one of you,
                • each in a different way.
For some friends
    this exploration
         may be premature.
                Many other aspects
                   may have to be explored first.
It is not always a matter of
    the length of time, though [i.e., the length of time on the path, though].
Occasionally,
    someone who has been on the path
         a shorter period
            may discover certain aspects
                [that] another individual
                   will come across
                        only after more extended work.
```

```
It [i.e., The success of this work of self-exploration]
                   all depends
                       on
                          • the type of character and
                          • psychic conditions,
                   as well as
                       on
                          • the attitude to one's problems.
              Wherever you stand now,
                   take this into consideration.
41
              Are there any questions pertaining to this lecture?
              QUESTION:
              If a child was
                   • a favorite and
                   • in a privileged position,
                       is it that later
                          he may
                              unconsciously
                                  claim a similar privileged position?
                                      That he wants special consideration?
42
              ANSWER:
              Yes, indeed.
              This may be
                   absolutely
                       unconscious,
                          for it may be
                              diametrically opposed
                                  to one's
                                      idealized self.
```

```
If the child
    held this special position
         because
            it was
                a good child,
being good
    then becomes
        an integral part
            of the idealized self.
Goodness
    means also
         • self-sacrifice and
         • unselfishness.
Yet this [i.e., Yet self-sacrifice and unselfishness]
    contradicts the claim
        for
            special treatment.
In this inner confusion
    so much is
         • obscure and
         • repressed.
When all the various
    • inner demands and
    • attitudes
         are out in the open,
the
    • clarification,
    • liberation and
    relief
        must be great.
I tell you, my friend,
    you are
         • on the way,
    you are
         • almost there.
```

```
With
                  • asking this question,
               and
                  • the light
                       that flickered in now,
              you are
                   almost there.
               You will also understand
                  your specific
                       God-image.
43
              Love streams
                   to each one of you.
              It is a
                   vibrant force
                       of reality.
              May all of you
                   who make such valiant efforts
                       in self-confrontation
                          realize how
                               • meaningful and
                               • significant
                                  these efforts are.
              Continue –
                       all of you!
              Life will
                   thank you for it [i.e., Life will thank you for continuing
                                              such valiant efforts in self-confrontation],
              but I do not mean this [i.e., but I do NOT mean that Life will thank you]
                   in the sense of a
                       • rewarding or
                       • punishing
                          God.
```

```
[Rather,]
    The cosmic forces
         with which you come into harmony
           by truthful self-examination [i.e., The cosmic forces with which
                       you come into harmony through your faithful continuation
                       in such valiant efforts of self-confrontation]
                respond
                   according to law,
    while
         • self-deception and
         • lack of awareness
           cannot
                bring you into harmony
                   with the cosmic forces.
Be blessed,
    every one of you,
        so that your
           continuous efforts
                will be strengthened,
                   so as to become
                       • freer and
                       • happier.
Be in peace,
         be in God!
```

For information to find and participate in Pathwork activities world wide, please write:

The Pathwork\* Foundation, PO Box 6010, Charlottesville, VA 22906-6010, USA
Call: 1-800-PATHWORK, or Visit: www.pathwork.org

The following notices are for your guidance in the use of the Pathwork® name and this lecture material.

## Trademark/Service Mark

Pathwork® is a registered service mark owned by The Pathwork Foundation, and may not be used without the express written permission of the Foundation. The Foundation may, in its sole discretion, authorize use of the Pathwork® mark by other organizations or persons, such as affiliate organizations and chapters.

## Copyright

The copyright of the Pathwork Guide material is the sole property of The Pathwork Foundation. This lecture may be reproduced, in compliance with the Foundation Trademark, Service Mark and Copyright Policy, but the text may not be altered or abbreviated in any way, nor may the copyright, trademark, service mark, or any other notices be removed. Recipients may be charged the cost of reproduction and distribution only.

Any person or organization using The Pathwork Foundation service mark or copyrighted material is deemed to have agreed to comply with the Foundation Trademark, Service Mark and Copyright Policy. To obtain information or a copy of this policy, please contact the Foundation.