## Pathwork Lecture 81: Conflicts in the World of Duality

1996 Edition, Original Given March 3, 1961

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*.

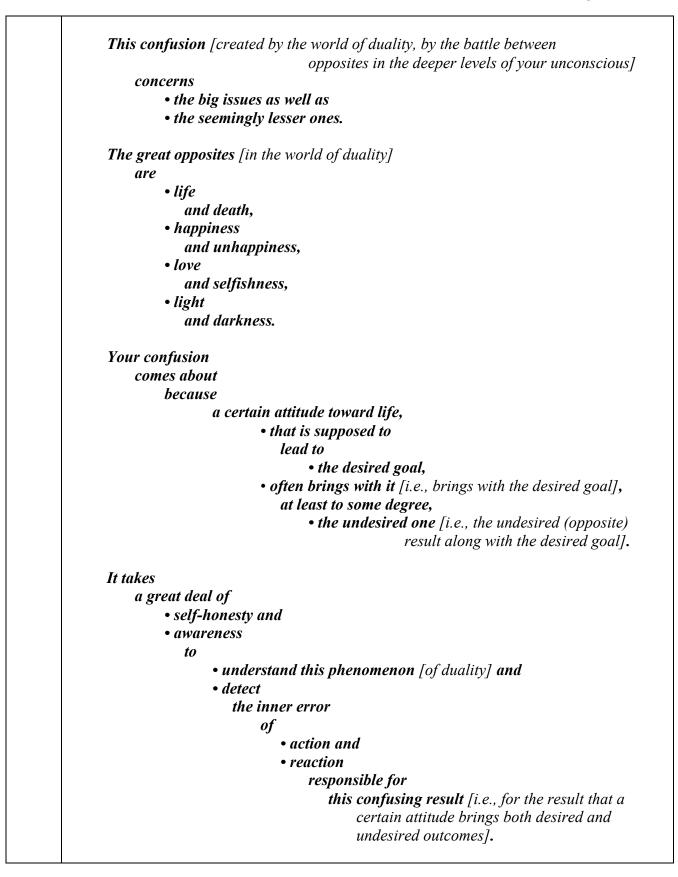
The blessings to me in developing this format have been truly profound, and my wish is that this Devotional Format will be a blessing to others. *I invite you to slowly read and ponder this format of the text – with an open heart to experience the Guide's Presence and Love emerging from among the words 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> <i>bolded.*] To learn more of my Devotional Format and see the lectures I have done in this way, go to <u>https://www.garyvollbracht.com/pathwork-lectures/pathwork-lectures-devotional-format/</u>

Gary Vollbracht

1	Content
03	Greetings.
	God bless all of you, my dearest friends.
	<b>Blessed is this hour</b> [i.e., blessed is this time we now spend together].
04	On this path you are going through various phases. Broadly speaking, so far we have investigated the first level of your unconscious mind.

is the level on which you harbor
wrong
• impressions and
• conclusions
formed into
rigid generalizations
about different aspects of life.
We call
<i>these</i> [generalized] <i>rigid forms in the soul</i> <i>images.</i>
<b>Some of these</b> [rigid generalized forms in the soul, or, images, in the first level of your unconscious mind]
may be in themselves
insignificant,
yet they are important enough
to distort your life.
We have penetrated into
the world of duality,
which is below
this superficial level
<i>of your subconscious mind</i> [i.e., below the superficial layer of your subconscious mind where images reside].
It is on this deeper level
where the battle
between
the opposites is waged.
<b>The battle</b> [between the opposites in this deeper level, in the world of duality, below the superficial layers of the unconscious where images reside]
creates
a tremendous confusion
in your life.



06 Religion symbolizes the struggle between *opposites* [in the world of duality] as the struggle between • God and • the devil. The confusions [i.e., the confusions that result when a certain attitude brings both desired and undesired outcomes] originating from this duality are said to be Satan's trick to deceive humankind *so that it [i.e., so that humankind, in its confusion from duality* in which a certain attitude brings both the desired result and the undesired opposite result] can no longer distinguish between • God's way and • the devil's [way]. That which is intrinsically • selfish and • destructive often appears on a superficial level as • righteous and • holy, and vice versa.

	The distortion
	of
	• truth
	into
	• falsehood
	is part of
	the great battle
	between
	• the forces of light
	and
	• the forces of darkness
	which human beings
	erroneously imagine
	to be raging
	outside themselves;
	<i>they</i> [i.e., human beings]
	tend to believe that
	they are merely victims
	caught in the middle [of this
	battle raging outside
	themselves].
	inemservesj.
07	Having to shaasa
	Having to choose
	between everyday alternatives
	that confront you
	often generates confusion.
	These alternatives
	are not
	crassly
	• "good"
	0r
	• "bad";
	[rather] <b>they both</b> [i.e., both alternatives that one has to choose between]
	stem from
	the same basic struggle [i.e., the struggle of choosing between
	dualistic opposites]
	in the human soul.

08 Modern psychology has recognized the same fundamental problem, calling it • the life instinct versus • the death instinct, or • the pleasure principle versus • the reality principle. In connection with • the reality principle [versus the pleasure principle], however, there is also confusion. So often people are not clear *which principle* [*i.e.*, *which of the two principles, either the pleasure principle or the realty principle*] stands • for God and which • for the devil. Is • the pleasure principle • selfish and therefore • destructive? *Can you indulge in it* [i.e., *can you indulge in the pleasure principle*] without hurting others? And does • the reality principle stand for • duty, • responsibility, • work, • achievement, and is therefore constructive?

	On the other hand, you are told that God is • happiness, • bliss, • light, and [yet at the same time]
	• the pleasure principle makes you yearn for that [i.e., the pleasure principle makes you yearn for happiness, bliss, and light, all aspects of God]. Whether you know it or not,
	right at this point you are engulfed in one of humanity's major confusions [i.e., the confusion of "if God is happiness, bliss, and light, how can my longing for these Godly qualities, longings of the pleasure principle in me, possibly be 'selfish' and 'destructive' and hence of the devil?"].
09	Underneath all the conflicts you have discovered through the work on this path is
	a larger conflict always related to your world of duality.
	Behind [and beneath the superficial level of consciousness where] your • images and • misconceptions [reside] you always find conflict.
	[On this deeper level of consciousness] <b>In one way or another,</b> you find that you are torn between several alternatives.
	By stripping away any superimposed motivations, at the core you are bound to find the basic opposites [of the world of duality within you].

10	
	But
	this level of duality
	on which you are torn between the opposites
	is still
	not the core.
	<b>Behind it</b> [i.e., behind and deeper than this level of duality on which you are torn between the opposites]
	is
	the origin
	of the world of duality,
	just as
	the world of duality
	is where your images originate.
	Strangely enough,
	this underlying source [beneath the world of duality] becomes
	on the next [deeper] level [of consciousness]
	one side
	of the two opposites.
	In other words,
	• the source,
	which is
	• a unified core,
	on the next level of consciousness [i.e., on the level of consciousness more superficial than the level of consciousness of the source, and hence on the level of
	consciousness more superficial than the level of consciousness of the unified core]
	splits into two opposites.
	This underlying core [i.e., the source, a unified core, which underlies
	the world of duality]
	is
	your longing for
	• complete happiness,
	• light,
	• love,
	• bliss,
	• peace.

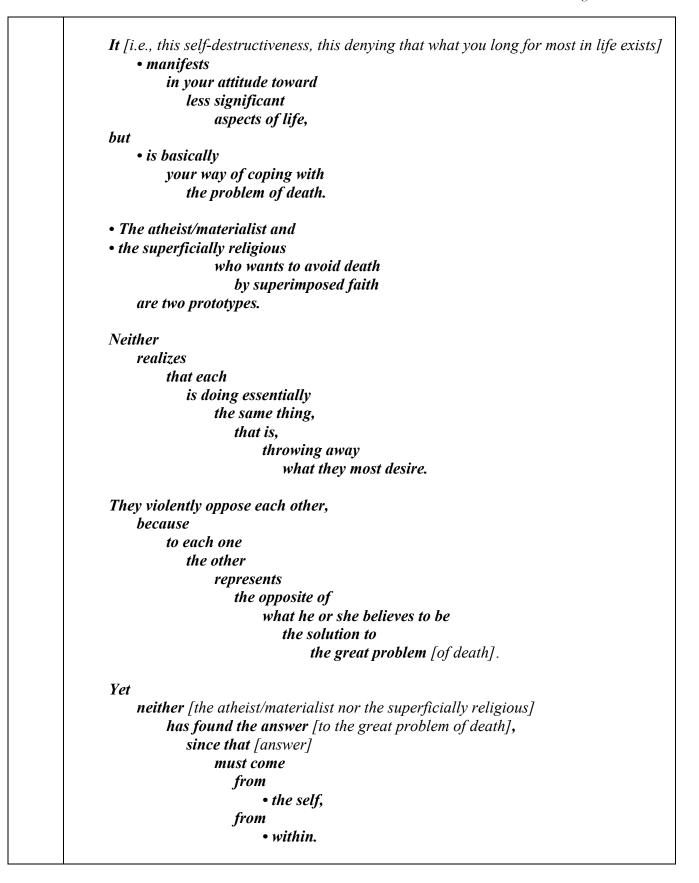
	<i>The original longing</i> [of the soul at its core]
	is for happiness supreme,
	but
	<i>life on earth</i> [i.e., life in the world of duality]
	prohibits such fulfillment.
	F
	This prohibition [against fulfilling the original longing of the soul]
	creates
	• the world of duality,
	and therefore
	• your conflict.
	It is equally true, however,
	to say that
	• the world of duality
	created
	• the prohibition [against fulfilling the original longing of the soul].
	It [i.e., the world of duality]
	created
	life conditions on earth
	which made
	"reality"
	something that opposed
	the pleasure principle,
	to speak in psychological terms;
	in spiritual terms, that
	"reality" on earth
	opposes
	the divine principle of bliss.
11	
	<b>This</b> [opposition between "reality" on earth and the divine principle of bliss
	the soul longs for]
	puts you into
	a vicious circle [in your dualistic life on earth].
	How to
	• get out of it [i.e., how to get out of the vicious circle] and
	• find your way into the light of truth
	<i>is the relevant question</i> [for your life on earth].

	In the first place,
	you have to understand
	what is responsible,
	at least in part,
	for the human being's
	creation of duality
	out of a single core [that underlies the world of duality].
10	
12	<i>Life on earth</i> [in the world of duality]
	necessarily
	involves
	physical death.
	Even if we
	remove many of life's miseries
	• as unnecessary,
	• as created out of confusion,
	physical death [nevertheless]
	still remains.
	It [i.e., physical death] is still
	• a mystery,
	• unknown,
	and therefore
	• frightening,
	in spite of
	religious faith.
	It is a physical death]
	It [i.e., physical death] seems to be
	an end;
	as such
	it is in crass opposition
	to
	the [soul's] longing for life.
	And life,
	in essence,
	means
	bliss.
	04050

	All the religious explanations [concerning death and the possibilities for life continuing after death],
	however true they may be, are still
	conjectures [and theories in the soul's life on earth].
	Thus, by following through in logical steps, we see that
	• the fear of death creates
	<ul> <li>the world of duality [i.e., the world of opposites] and</li> <li>the world of duality [created by the fear of death] creates</li> </ul>
	• a reality that says
	no
	<i>to humanity's longing</i> <i>for complete fulfillment</i> [and bliss, in other words, the world of duality creates a reality on earth that says, "No, you can never have complete fulfillment and bliss on earth"].
	This leaves us with the problem of death.
	It is by dealing with it [i.e., by dealing with the problem of death] that we can break
	<i>the vicious circle</i> [created by the world of duality on earth that says "No" to humanity's longing for complete fulfillment].
13	Humanity has tried to cope with the problem of death for as long as it [i.e., as long as humanity] has existed [on earth].

Unfortunately, *these attempts* [to cope with the problem of death in the world of duality on earth] • were unsatisfactory and • were bound to fail, just as your unconscious attempts to solve psychological problems by • shortcuts and • evasions are doomed to fail. Instead of facing the issue [of death] squarely, you superimpose *ready-made answers* [to the problem of death] which may be true as such, but they [i.e., the ready-made answers to the problem of death] are not true for you personally, because you have not arrived at them [i.e., you have not arrived *at the answers to the problem of death*] using the • strength and • courage that come only from facing the issue [of death yourself]. You chose rather the way of avoidance out of • fear and • weakness. This [avoidance out of fear and weakness] is one way of trying to deal with the problem [of death].

<ul> <li>who cling to faith out of fear are examples of those who want to avoid confronting the reality of death on this earth.</li> <li>Another attempt to deal with the problem of death [as an alternative to avoidance of facing the problem of death through a superficial "faith"] is through negation of the very thing for which one longs most deeply.</li> <li>Humanity longs for • bliss and • eternal life, but many who desire it are terrified of not attaining it [i.e., terrified of not attaining bliss and eternal life].</li> <li>Therefore they rush right into the negation of what they long for most [i.e., they deny that what they long for most even exists in reality].</li> <li>This self-destructiveness [in this denying that what they long for most even exists] can be found</li> </ul>		Many religious people
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	It [i.e., the answer to the great problem of death]
	comes only by
	<ul> <li>courageously facing</li> </ul>
	these
	• problems,
	• questions,
	• confusions and
	• fears, and
	• examining
	how you
	have tried
	• up to now
	• in your particular way
	to cope with them.
15	
15	My speaking of
	the longing for God
	may sound
	• distant and
	• abstract.
	When you
	try to imagine
	the divine bliss
	that spirits enjoy,
	your automatic association
	produces something
	that is usually
	quite different from
	the happiness
	which you
	as human beings
	long for.
	Van imagina
	You imagine
	the bliss of heaven
	as something
	• dull,
	• sterile,
	• uninteresting.

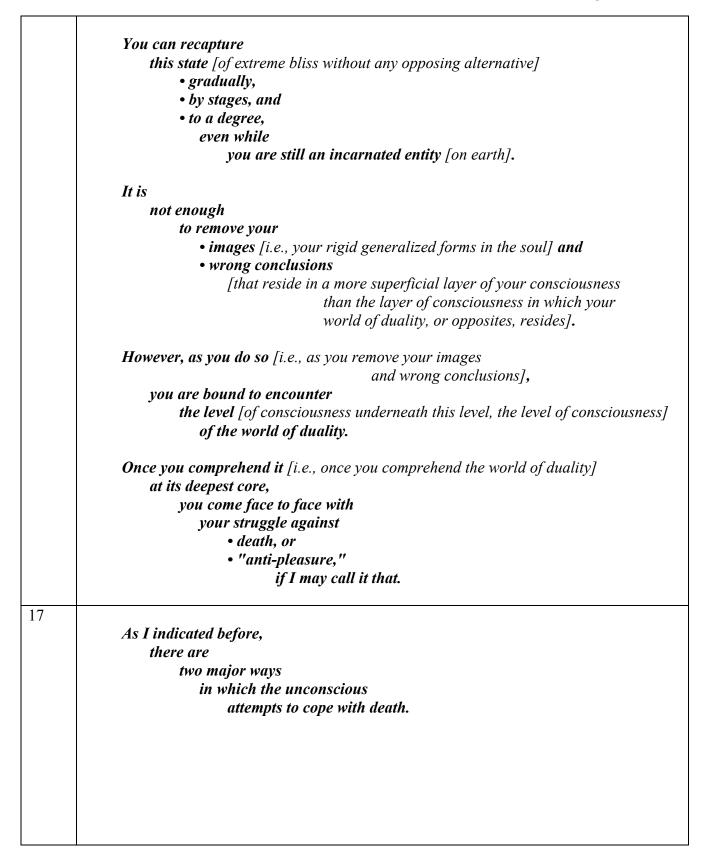
There are many people who believe that the very presence of • unhappiness is what gives • happiness its flavor. Of course, this is not so. Since the word "happiness" to most of you connotes such • vague and • distant spirituality, let us use the phrase "pleasure supreme on all levels of your being" instead.

Your

deep-rooted longing for this • "pleasure supreme" is constantly in conflict with • reality as you know it on earth.

This is the result of your inability to come to terms with death.

16	
	Modern psychology
	claims that
	this deep-seated longing [for pleasure supreme]
	stems from
	the desire
	to return to the womb,
	where the fetus
	lived in a state of being,
	without
	• worry,
	• responsibility, or
	• hardship.
	- nurusnip.
	The more the entity
	grows,
	the more it has to
	face
	the realities of life;
	therefore the struggle [of life]
	becomes
	more intense [as the entity grows].
	more intense fus the entity growsj.
	But
	the longing
	of the human being
	goes back further than
	the mother's womb.
	ine momer 5 womb.
	The truth is
	that
	you all
	have imbedded in your spirit
	the vague memory
	of a life
	in another state of consciousness [prior to your existence
	in your mother's womb],
	when you knew nothing
	but
	supreme bliss
	without any
	opposing alternative.



	<b>Bask</b> for my for the uncourse is a serie with denshi
	Both [ways for the unconscious to cope with death] are based on
	negation [i.e., based on saying something does not exist in reality]:
	• one by
	<i>evasion</i> [i.e., by escaping what exists, here escaping
	the reality of death by the religionist],
	• the other by
	deliberately going into
	what you are most afraid of [and thereby denying the existence
	of its opposite, here the denying eternal life by the atheist].
	In both alternatives
	you struggle
	desperately
	against death.
	You struggle
	no less
	when you
	deliberately
	choose death
	out of cringing fear,
	in a negative spirit
	of weakness.
	It is an altogether different choice
	to accept death
	• in a healthy way,
	• out of strength.
18	
	When I use the word
	"death,"
	I do not mean
	merely
	physical death.
	I refer to
	• all
	the negative aspects of life,
	• everything
	that opposes
	your pleasure drive.

	<i>In that sense</i> [i.e., in the sense that the word death refers to all negative aspects of life as well as everything that opposes your pleasure drive]
	death also means
	• loss,
	• change, and
	• the unknown
	that may actually contain something better than
	the state you are in,
	but by the very fact that
	it is unknown,
	it becomes terrifying.
	There is no human being
	who does not
	die
	many little deaths
	every day.
19	
19	Your attitude
	toward death
	in all its aspects determines
	your ability to
	• live and
	• experience pleasure.
	The healthier
	your attitude
	toward death,
	the more
	the life force
	can flow through you,
	and therefore
	the more
	• healthy and
	• enduring
	will be the gratification
	of your pleasure drive.
	-J J - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

20	
	Your first step
	is to detect
	how much
	you struggle against
	• death.
	Become fully aware of this,
	just as you need to become
	fully aware of
	the constant longing for
	• pleasure supreme.
	<b>Both</b> [i.e., both the struggle against death and the longing for pleasure supreme]
	may be
	very hidden.
	[Then, after awareness of your struggle against death,] Find which
	of the two ways
	you have chosen to cope with death –
	• evading it [i.e., evading death by the religionist], or
	• rushing into it [i.e., accepting death, denying eternal life by the atheist].
	Both
	are present in every human being,
	but one or the other
	may be predominant.
21	
	In the latter attempt [i.e., in your attempt to rush into death],
	you sabotage
	the happiness
	that you could have
	because
	you are too afraid of
	• losing it [i.e., too afraid of losing the happiness] again, or
	• not achieving it [i.e., too afraid of not achieving happiness]
	to the degree that you desire.
	You say,
	• "Death, or
	• loss,
	is unavoidable anyway,
	so I might just as well get it over with [and rush into death or loss]."
	An extreme example of this
	is suicide.

22	
22	Vor motory
	You are torn
	between
	two
	• unsatisfactory and
	• damaging
	attempts
	to negate death [i.e., denying the reality of death either by evading
	it or by rushing into it because you deny eternal life and bliss].
	These
	• artificial,
	• forceful, and
	• cramped
	attempts
1	bring you so much nearer to
	what you want to avoid [i.e., death, or your fear of death],
	and
	you forfeit
	that which you wish to gain [i.e., you forfeit pleasure supreme on
	every level of your being that your soul longs for].
	So it is
	not in
	acceptance [of death] itself
	that you find
	• strength and
	• healing,
	but in
	how
	you choose to accept death.
	Acceptance [of death]
	mixed with
	• fear and
	• negativity –
	both of which lead to
	self-destructiveness –
	is
	altogether different from a
1	• healthy,
1	• strong
	acceptance
1	of the inevitable.
1	

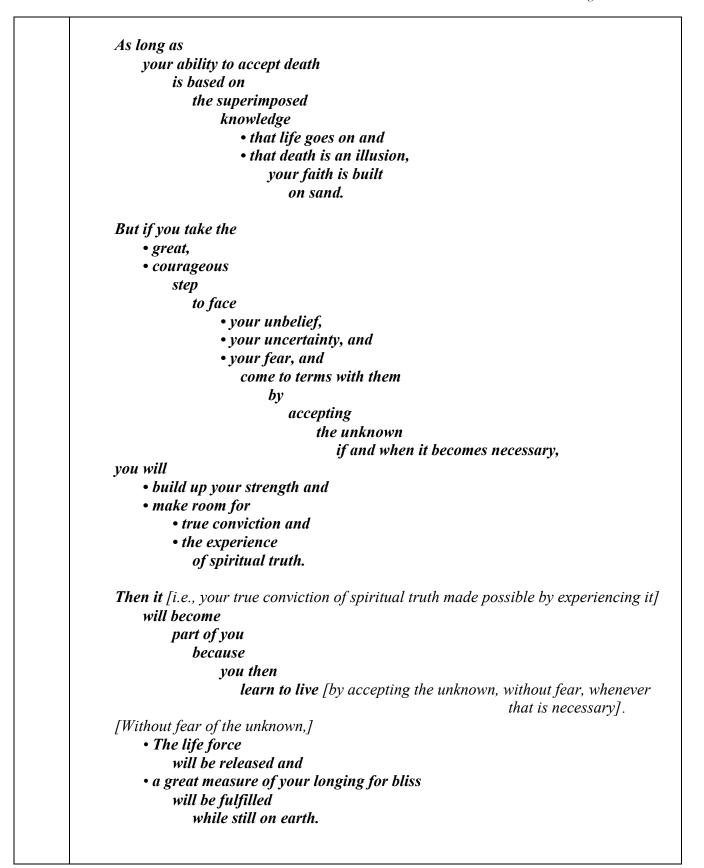
	• Squarely facing it [i.e., squarely facing death in its inevitability],
	<ul> <li>not cringing from it [i.e., not cringing from death in its inevitability], you will come to terms with it [i.e., you will come to terms with death in its in witshilit.]</li> </ul>
	in its inevitability], thereby
	freeing
	the life force in you,
	which remains bottled up
	as long as
	you do not learn to cope with death
	in a healthy way.
23	
	You sense that
	the solution [to the problem of death]
	lies in
	acceptance [of death in its inevitability].
	But
	you also believe that
	in acceptance [of death]
	lies annihilation.
	As long as
	<i>this confusion</i> [about the meaning of the acceptance of death as acceptance of annihilation]
	is not brought into consciousness,
	you cannot begin
	to find your way out of
	the maze [which this confusion brings to the problem of death].
24	
	Faced with this confusion [about the problem of death],
	people often resort to
	religion
	in any of its varied forms.
	But they do it [i.e., they resort to religion]
	in the spirit of
	• evasion and
	• fear.

Thus [i.e., when religion as a solution to the problem of death is used in a spirit of evasion from death or out of fear of death] religion, no matter how true its teachings, will not really help [in addressing the problem of death], just as *the wrong kind of acceptance* [of the inevitability of death] *does not help* [in addressing the problem of death]. *This kind of religiousness [i.e., the kind of religiousness based upon evasion from death or fear of death] will not help* [in addressing the problem of death] because *it [i.e., because religion, even when its teachings are true]* is accepted out of weakness, which pollutes people's motives [which are then based upon evasion and fear rather than on the truth of their own real inner conviction of a deep genuine insight]. **Deeply sensing** the untruth of their motivations [i.e., sensing that their motivations are evasion and fear rather than a response to the truth of their own current real inner conviction of a deep genuine insight, and hence out of integrity with their own current truth], they despise themselves for it [i.e., despise themselves for holding to a religion whose teachings do not match their own current inner truth]. Moreover, the superimposed faith [i.e., the "faith" now superimposed upon what they really *currently believe is true]* has no real power to help them [in facing the problem of death].

	They accept
	• God, and
	• everything that belief in God implies,
	not out of
	• real conviction,
	nor out of
	• a deep, genuine insight,
	but because
	• they are afraid [i.e., afraid to face death without "confessing" their
	superimposed faith, that is, afraid to face death without telling themselves they "accept" God and everything that belief in God implies, even though they sense that on some level deep down, if they are honest, they do not really believe this as their current innermost truth and reality].
	Thus,
	the enemies of religion
	are often right when they say that
	religion
	is an opiate.
	By the same token,
	the enemies of materialism
	are right when they
	reject the materialistic point of view,
	not only
	<i>because it</i> [i.e., not only because the materialistic point of view]
	is not true,
	but also
	because
	the motivation
	<i>for accepting it</i> [i.e., the motivation for accepting the materialistic point of view]
	is fear.
25	
25	
	The more we look into this subject,
	the more we find that
	the solution [to the problem of death]
	lies in
	• facing the unknown and
	• confronting the fear of it [i.e., confronting the fear of the unknown].

	The task is
	learning
	the strength to die,
	for only the person
	who knows how to die
	knows how to live.
26	
	Needless to say,
	you do not have to wait
	to experience
	actual physical death
	in order to
	learn
	how to die.
	Not only
	can your occasional
	conscious fear of
	anything
	that connotes death
	help you [learn how to die],
	but also
	all the other aspects of death
	that comprise daily living [can help you learn how to die].
	If
	you do not know
	how to die,
	you cannot
	live
	because
	you cannot
	reconcile the opposites
	that constitute
	the dualism
	in your own soul.
	Hence
	you cannot
	free the life force
	that lies within
	unutilized.

27 So examine your faith, too, my friends. Do not be afraid to recognize that, to a greater or lesser degree, *it* [*i.e.*, your faith] also is an intellectual superimposition to which you cling out of • weakness and • fear. Such a frank admission will give you the very strength to build • a genuine faith that is also • a conviction and • a knowledge. It [i.e., this genuine faith, this conviction, and this knowledge] will come from an inner experience of the truths which so far you have known only intellectually. *This* [genuine faith, this inner experience of the truths you have heretofore known only intellectually] certainty will come after you have learned to cope with death in the fullest sense.



28	
	Seek and
	you shall find
	an area of your being
	that clings to life
	only in order to
	avoid death.
	<i>This motivation</i> [for living, for clinging to life out of fear of facing and coming to terms with death]
	• is negative and
	• negates [i.e., denies the existence of]
	the life force
	itself.
	useij.
	But
	if you
	• face and
	• come to terms with
	death,
	your embrace of life [rather than being motivated by fear of facing death, and
	hence motivated negatively, and denying the existence of the life force itself]
	will have
	a positive spirit.
	<b>This</b> [embracing of life with a positive spirit that releases the life force, rather than embracing life out of fear of death and thereby denying the existence of the life force] <i>alone</i>
	can solve the problem of duality,
	since duality arises out of negation.
29	
	The problem of duality
	has to be tackled eventually
	along the road of
	<ul> <li>development and</li> </ul>
	• growth.
	8
	For some
	it will surface sooner,
	for others
	later,
	but it [i.e., the problem of duality]
	must come for everyone.

30	
	Do not fear
	that you are being
	disloyal to your faith
	when you
	face that part of it
	which is
	superimposed on
	your terror of death.
	For only then [i.e., only when you face that part of your faith that
	has been superimposed over your fear of death]
	can you
	truly
	become strong,
	from
	• knowing and
	• accepting
	the uncertainty of death
	in small ways,
	every day.
	This strength
	does not come
	• from evasion [i.e., denying the existence of death or of fear of death], or
	• from anything negative.
	You will
	know
	that death
	is an integral part of life.
	To the extent
	that you grow in this direction
	the life force
	will
	• flow through you and
	• give you a foretaste
	of what real
	• happiness,
	• pleasure supreme, and
	• true security
	is,
	even while you are still in the body [on earth].

31	
	Many aspects of
	civilized life
	stand in the way
	of the supreme bliss
	that could be had
	to some degree
	even on earth.
	They [i.e., the aspects of civilized life that stand in the way of supreme bliss]
	are
	a direct result of
	the inner duality,
	which in turn comes from
	the inability to die.
	Civilized life
	constantly imposes on you
	the alternatives
	of
	• pleasure and
	• unpleasure.
	Let us consider, for instance, work
	that is not always according to your
	• creative abilities and
	• inclinations,
	and therefore not according to your
	• liking or
	• pleasure.
	Moreover,
	the conditions of working,
	with all their "musts"
	which stem from
	• political,
	• economic and
	sociological
	factors,
	which again are themselves a result of
	• the inner duality,
	necessitate
	a struggle for living.
	u su uzzic joi uvinz.

This [struggle for living] encourages • ambitiousness, • drives, and • compulsions. *In addition, these* [many factors related to work] often confront one with obligations which may only be necessary within the framework of your present life on earth. In these ways a reality principle is created that stands in clear opposition to the • longing for and • fulfillment of the happiness that could be yours. Here individual inner problems have collectively brought about a state of civilization that makes life [on earth] unnecessarily difficult. Thus your often unpleasant reality • is in many respects unnecessary, and • shows up as a collective manifestation of the inner duality.

	As each person
	begins to
	face this problem [of duality] within,
	he or she
	helps to change
	• the world and
	• these conditions
	in ever so subtle
	but nonetheless decisive
	ways.
	As
	you
	focus on
	this problem [of duality]
	within yourself,
	you become
	able to cope with
	the
	unnecessary
	duality
	in a much healthier way.
	Simultaneously
	you also help to change
	the overly harsh
	collective reality principle.
32	
	Now I wish to touch upon
	another
	• conflict and
	• confusion.
	In the course of this work
	you may have become
	acutely aware of
	the desire for
	• happiness,
	• love,
	• fulfillment, or –
	jugumen, or
	to put it in the words I used tonight _
	to put it in the words I used tonight – • pleasure supreme.

	You have discovered that
	much of this longing
	comes from
	your unfulfillment as a child,
	now manifesting as
	exaggerated craving.
	You learn to
	distinguish between
	• the healthy wish for
	mature love
	and
	• the childish craving need
	to be loved.
	With the help of
	<i>this awareness</i> [of the distinction between the healthy wish for mature love and
	the childish craving need to be loved]
	you free yourself to some extent
	from the craving [to be loved].
	Nevertheless,
	it is necessary for you
	to understand also
	the origin of
	the excessive demand [to be loved].
	The need [to be loved] comes
	from
	a vague memory [of a time prior to your incarnation that is]
	imbedded in the spirit.
33	
	Now you may ask,
	"If this wish [to be loved]
	has a spiritual origin,
	then
	why is it unhealthy?"

Part of the answer is that it is impossible to gratify such excessive expectations [to be loved] on this earth given the reality that humankind has created. *Nor* [when answering the question "If this excessive childish wish to be loved has a spiritual origin, then why is it unhealthy?"] is it enough to say that childish craving is one-sided. while mature love is willing to • give and • love as fully as one wishes to receive. In the adult, • *the childish craving* [to be loved completely and exclusively] subtly merges with • the mature love-capacity, *so the individual's justification* [to receive such complete love] remains that, "If I could only find such completely satisfactory love, I would be willing to give my all." This is often true. *But the answer* [to why longing for such perfect love is unhealthy] lies still deeper.

34 The difference between • the immature desire and • the craving [to be loved] on the one hand, and • the mature wish for • love and • pleasure supreme on the other, is not determined by • intensity of feeling, but by • the time element, and • the prevailing illusion of • self versus • the other. Often • the gratification of an instinct or • the fulfillment of a wish *may produce a conflict* because it may simultaneously prove damaging to another person. [In such a situation,] It may make you selfish. Thus, you feel you have to decide between • *pleasure* [i.e., the pleasure supreme your soul longs for] and • unselfishness [which allows you to sacrifice your pleasure for the benefit of another], both of which are part of the divine purpose. How is one to cope with this duality?

	You may remember a recent lecture
	I gave on the great transition in human development
	[Lecture 75 - The Great Transition in Human Development
	from Isolation to Union].
	In that lecture I showed you
	the illusion of
	• self
	versus
	• the other.
	There is no such a thing as
	a true experience of bliss
	at the expense of another.
	Realization of this truth
	will come
	only as you proceed on this path,
	through all the steps I lead you.
35	
	This wider vision
	will be attained
	also
	by a reflection on
	the time element.
	Instant gratification –
	the child's way –
	often sets
	• one's own pleasure
	against
	• the other's.
	However,
	from an expanded vision,
	this ceases to be true.

The more mature one is, the better one will be able to connect • cause and • effect even if they are not close together. Time is a product of your world of illusion, and therefore the length of time between • cause and • effect makes a great deal of difference in your • comprehension and • evaluation of things. The more a person matures • spiritually and • emotionally, the more the aspects of illusion are outgrown. Although still in time, such a [spiritually and emotionally mature] person begins to sense time's illusory character.

	<i>Practically, this</i> [sense of time's illusory character]
	manifests
	in the ability to see
	• cause
	and
	• effect
	even if
	they do not follow in direct sequence.
	<i>When they</i> [i.e., when cause and effect]
	<i>do follow closely</i> [i.e., when the effect follows its cause almost immediately],
	even a very small child
	begins to make the connection [between cause and effect]
	and learns from it.
	The process of growth therefore
	is determined also
	by the ability to connect
	• cause
	and
	• effect
	even when
	they are separated in time [i.e., even when the effect follows its
	cause but only long after its cause occurred].
36	
20	To learn this,
	you have to connect
	• past
	and
	• present
	• causes
	and
	• effects
	[i.e., you have to connect present effects to past causes].
	[i.e., you have to connect present effects to past eauses].
	Vou logue this ground
	You learn this anyway
	in your work on the path.
	But
	you also have to
	cultivate patience
	as far as the present is concerned.

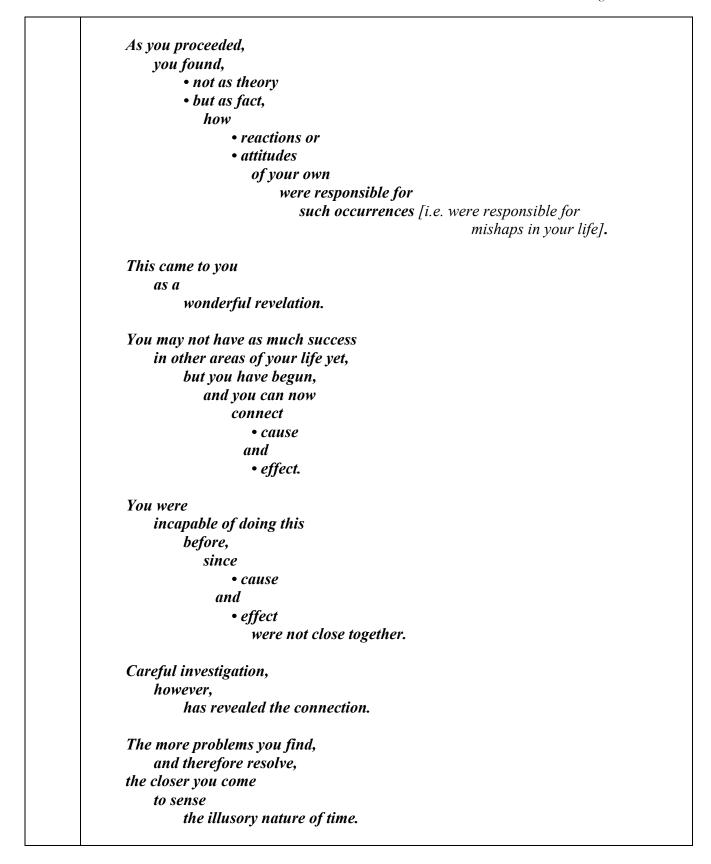
	<ul> <li>If your instinctual drive toward wish-fulfillment interferes with another person's happiness or</li> <li>if for other reasons you cannot at once receive the gratification you long for, you can [then take this opportunity to] cultivate this wider outlook.</li> </ul>
	Take the instantaneousness out of the wish which in itself is healthy, and
	you will • begin to see the law [of cause and effect] taking its natural course, and • find that you can lift yourself out of time
	at least to some degree. So the difficult choice between • happiness [i.e., your soul's real longing for pleasure supreme] and • unselfishness [i.e., sacrificing your happiness for the benefit of another] exists only in the relative time element.
37	When your longing for happiness is not instantly fulfilled, this, too, appears as a kind of death.

It [i.e., times and situations when your longing for happiness *is not instantly fulfilled*] can often feel like bleak misery, and in that sense seems like death to you. When you • give up instant gratification • but retain the attitude of keeping alive, in principle, the wish to obtain what you seek, you are using the healthy way of coping with death. The giving up of the wish itself is really an unhealthy acceptance of death. As you become stronger in the healthy way, you are bound to experience that you do obtain what you want eventually.

	[As you become stronger in the healthy way,]
	You cannot help
	but become aware
	also
	of the illusion of
	the illusion of
	actual physical death,
	not by
	• intellectual superimposition,
	but by
	• your strength
	that comes from
	coping with the
	• little-by-little,
	• everyday
	dying,
	which you confront
	in the healthy manner.
	Once you overcome
	<i>this</i> [daily] <i>conflict</i> [by dealing with everyday little deaths in a healthy way],
	the pathway will be smoothed
	toward that
	real strength of living
	which lies in
	the strength of dying.
	the shengh of uping.
38	
	Are there any questions on this subject?
	QUESTION:
	Can you show us
	how to approach this subject
	• in our everyday life and
	• in this work?
	How can we learn to
	eliminate time?
	cumunuic unic.

39	
	ANSWER:
	This is a misunderstanding.
	Very energy of
	You cannot
	eliminate time
	as long as
	you live on earth.
	You can only
	develop
	• a different understanding [of time],
	• a wider vision [of time].
	Cause and effect
	move closer together,
	and therefore
	the illusory character of time
	lessens in your perception.
	You begin to sense something
	behind time.
40	
	The best practical approach
	with which to begin
	is the process
	you are using
	<i>in this work</i> [i.e., in this pathwork].
	You all began working on this path
	with the conviction that
	so many mishaps in your life
	were caused by
	• other people's faults, or
	• an unkind fate.

r



41	
	So in this respect
	you have
	a new work assignment [i.e., the work assignment of finding more and more problems and mishaps in your life and resolving them by first seeing them as effects from causes you set in motion and then discovering what the actual causes behind these effects were],
	and
	<ul> <li>the more you work on it [i.e., work on this assignment]</li> <li>the closer will you come automatically</li> </ul>
	to sense another dimension
	behind time.
	I do not want to use the word
	eternity [to name this other dimension].
	This other dimension
	behind time
	is still not
	the ultimate,
	for behind this [other dimension behind time]
	is something else still,
	and beyond that
	is yet something else,
	for which
	there are no words at my disposal.
42	
	As to
	the practical approach
	in learning to face death
	in your everyday life,
	it is
	so self-explanatory
	that I hardly need to go into it.
	inai 1 haraij neca io zo inio u.

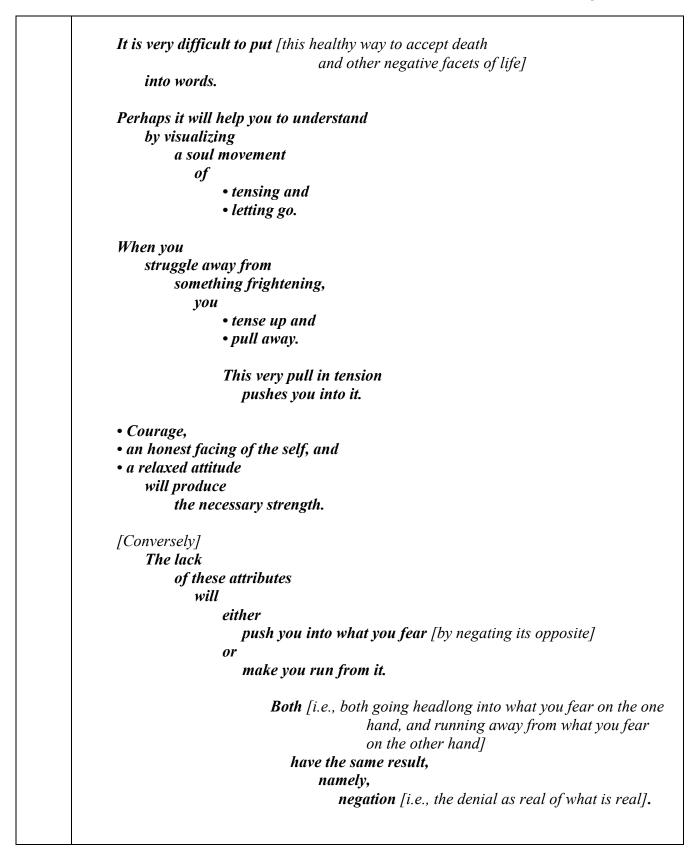
Work first toward the • recognition and • awareness of the basic current of • your longing for pleasure supreme, as well as • your apprehension of death in all its facets. This is not too difficult; it is a matter of focusing your attention. By looking at your various • moods, • emotions, • fears, • apprehensions, and • anxieties – which all represent a form of personal death you will see how you really react to death. Find out which of the two wrong ways of coping [with death] you use in your emotional response [i.e., either, on the one hand, evading death or, on the other hand, denying eternal life and pleasure supreme and thereby accepting death in the wrong unhealthy way]. Learn to become aware of everything from which you cringe; do not repress this fear.

43	
	You will then begin to see
	that you fear
	not only
	• the negative,
	but also
	• change,
	because it [i.e., because change]
	is unknown to you.
	This [fear of the unknown when facing change]
	is the great battle
	between
	another pair of opposites.
	One [side of the pair of opposites] is
	• the surging spirit going forward,
	<i>the other</i> [side of the pair of opposites] <i>is</i>
	• the supposed safety in sameness.
	Stagnation
	is a distortion
	of the timeless element
	of being.
44	
	You may say that
	you are aware of
	• your longing for happiness
	as well as of
	• your fear of the negative.
	No, my friends,
	not one of you
	is aware of
	even the slightest degree
	to which
	these two currents
	exist within you.

	So much is "conditioned away," if I may use this expression.
	<i>This work</i> [i.e., this pathwork] <i>brings into</i> <i>clearer focus</i>
	the awareness of • that for which you basically long, and also • what you fear.
	As this awareness grows, you will understand what I have been talking about.
45	QUESTION: I do not understand what you mean by saying our reality is negative for us, so that we cringe from it.
46	ANSWER: There is • physical death and • sickness, and • the world of matter, bound to decay.
	There is • struggle and • work for daily subsistence, and • obligations imposed upon you that you may not like.
	Life is • constant change, bringing • losses and • unknown factors that create anxiety in you.

	All these seem to
	block the way
	toward the gratification
	of your wish for
	pleasure supreme.
	You do not like it,
	but it is
	your reality
	at this stage of evolution.
47	
	QUESTION:
	Can you explain a little more clearly how
	• healthy acceptance
	differs from
	• unhealthy acceptance,
	for instance in a martyr?
48	
	ANSWER:
	The unhealthy way
	contains,
	above all,
	a spirit of defeatism.
	As I indicated before,
	the very fear of something
	makes you
	rush into it.
	Your repressed desire
	for the exact opposite
	of what you fear,
	whether or not it [i.e., whether or not what you fear]
	is avoidable,
	makes you
	abandon
	<i>the very desire</i> [for the exact opposite of what you fear; for example, you abandon your desire for
	pleasure supreme].

*The healthy way* [to accept death] is to say, "Yes, death is unwelcome. I really do not know what will happen [in death] and therefore I do not like it [because death is unknown]. But it [i.e., but death] is part of life, and when it comes my way, *I will be strong enough to accept it.* Others have gone through it [i.e., others have gone through death], and so will I. *I will meet it* [i.e., *I will meet death*] in full awareness of my uncertainty [about what happens in and after death]. I am now aware that I still fear it [i.e., I still fear death], but I will learn to accept what cannot be avoided, and thus I will eventually lose my fear [of death]." This applies also to every other negative facet of life, and can be practiced every day.



49	
	QUESTION:
	What is your attitude toward
	the ascetic?
	ine uscene:
	Is he running away from it all?
	Does he face up to reality
	or is he avoiding it?
	or is he avolaing it:
	ANSWER:
	In general,
	an ascetic
	tries to buy himself out of
	what he fears.
	He forfeits
	all
	• pleasure and
	• happiness
	by self-imposed hardship.
	In other words,
	he chooses
	unnecessary hardship
	hardship
	because
	he so greatly fears
	another hardship.
50	
	QUESTION:
	How about
	the spiritual ascetic?
	ANSWER:
	Exactly the same.
	Asceticism is so often
	• a great self-deception and
	• a complete denial
	of the life force.

	[In asceticism]
	The principle of death
	is feared so much
	that the life force
	<i>is completely negated</i> [ <i>i.e.</i> , <i>the life force is declared to be unreal</i> ].
	It [i.e., asceticism] is a very
	• self-destructive and
	• damaging
	way of coping with death.
	· · · ·
51	QUESTION:
	How do you account for
	the supreme pleasure
	that comes from
	mastery in
	• achievement and
	• accomplishment
	of the so-called
	unpleasant problems?
	ANSWER:
	Here again,
	it depends on
	• the motive [for mastery in achievement of unpleasant problems] and
	• the way it [i.e., the way the mastery in achievement of unpleasant problems]
	is done.
	<i>If it</i> [i.e., if the motive and the way it is done in the mastery in facing
	unpleasant problems]
	is
	• genuine and
	• healthy,
	the process I have described
	has been lived.

-

	Since the duality
	is a result of negation [i.e., result of denying that the unpleasant problem is unpleasant],
	one can only find the way out of duality
	by no longer
	• <i>negating</i> [i.e., denying that the unpleasant problem is in fact appleasant]
	problem is, in fact, unpleasant] <b>,</b> <b>but</b>
	• <i>facing up to it</i> [i.e., facing up to the unpleasantness of the unpleasant problem].
	<i>This</i> [facing up to the unpleasantness of the unpleasant problem] will then show • the unity
	behind
	• the duality,
	so that
	• pleasure
	and
	• pain
	become one.
	But there are also
	• imaginary,
	• superimposed,
	and therefore
	• unhealthy
	ways
	of doing this [i.e., there are imaginary, superimposed and unhealthy ways
	of facing an unpleasant problem],
	and these are illusions.
52	
52	QUESTION:
	Doesn't
	the healthy state
	deny
	<i>the unpleasant emphasis</i> [i.e., deny the unpleasantness of the unpleasant problem] <b>?</b>
	unpleasant problem]:
	ANSWER:
	No, I would say
	it is just the opposite.
	a is just the opposite.

	Death
	ceases to be,
	but this happens
	in a genuine way
	only after
	<i>it</i> [i.e., only after death] <i>has been worked through</i> <i>by facing</i>
	the fact
	<i>that it</i> [i.e., that death, and its unpleasantness] <i>still exists</i>
	for you.
	<b>By denying it</b> [i.e., by denying death and its unpleasantness], you may encounter
	the danger of • negation and • evasion.
	If
	<i>belief in the end result</i> [i.e., if belief in the end result that life continues and there is no death in reality, or the end result that an unpleasant problem is not ultimately unpleasant]
	is artificially clung to,
	it has the very opposite effect.
	You cannot
	deny
	that which still exists for you.
53	
22	OUESTION:
	Is it
	life and death,
	or
	life or death?
	ANSWER:
	It is
	life and death.

54	
	QUESTION:
	Therefore
	<i>it</i> [ <i>i.e.</i> , <i>death</i> ]
	could not be
	unpleasant,
	-
	otherwise it [i.e., if death were unpleasant
	the answer to this question]
	would be
	<i>life or death</i> [rather than life and death].
	So death
	must be
	a pleasure.
	Doesn't
	the healthy attitude
	therefore
	deny
	the unpleasant emphasis [concerning death]?
55	
	ANSWER:
	Let us not confuse
	• the end result
	with
	• the process
	of arriving at it.
	Many religious philosophies
	have taught this truth [about death being a pleasure rather
	5 I 5 I
	than an unpleasure].
	But
	the end result
	has been used
	to avoid facing
	that which still seems unpleasant,
	[unpleasant] <b>if for no other reason</b>
	than that it is
	unknown.

	Rafore you can
	Before you can truly experience
	that death
	is pleasure
	in a healthy way,
	you first
	have to go through
	your own distortion,
	in which
	death
	seems
	• bleak and
	• frightening.
	<b>Only after going through that</b> [i.e., only after going through the experience that death seems bleak and frightening]
	will you come to the realization
	that
	• life
	and
	• death
	are one,
	that
	• pleasure
	and
	• pain
	are one.
56	
	QUESTION:
	Is it not
	equally illusory
	to think that
	• the problems of everyday life and
	• the crass things you encounter
	are unpleasant?
	Aren't they [i.e., aren't the problems and crass things you encounter]
	pleasant
	for he who has mastered them?

	Therefore this [fact] does deny the unpleasant principle, except in terms of an unhealthy attitude.
57	
	ANSWER:
	Once you have arrived at that state,
	you will find it so.
	But
	until
	a person arrives there
	it would be dangerous
	to try to talk one into it.
	<i>Too much of this</i> [talking one into its being true that death is not unpleasant] <i>has been done already.</i>
	One has to be very careful,
	since
	• evasion and
	• self-deception
	are always
	so close at hand.
	The temptation
	is so great
	because
	humanity
	fears
	to face the truth.
	Truth
	is never
	unpleasant,
	but it may often appear so [i.e., truth may often appear unpleasant]
	in your state of
	• temporary reality and
	• distorted vision.

	People have to
	• let go of
	a truth
	that they themselves
	have not yet discovered
	and at the same time
	• face
	the untruth
	that still lives within.
	You have to look into
	the very difficult
	abyss of illusion,
	as long as
	it is still
	an abyss
	for you.
58	
	COMMENT:
	I think it has to do with
	the interpretation of
	the word "deny."
	If one means [by the word "deny"]
	that something doesn't exist,
	then one is wrong.
	However, if
	<b>by</b> [the word] <b>denial</b>
	one means
	• that something
	is not real,
	• that it
	is an illusion,
	that is different.
59	
	ANSWER:
	Yes,
	that is very true.

But you see, there are so many religions which originally possessed this truth [that "there is no death"] when they taught the denial of death. However, due to an inclination to arrive at the result [that "there is no death"] through shortcuts in order to avoid the unpleasantness of facing the illusory abyss [of facing the illusion of death], humanity clings to such words as "there is no death" and misuses them. The result is superimposed faith that is embraced out of • fear and • weakness. So let us be careful and always keep in mind that what seems most frightening death in all its aspects – must be faced *before it* [i.e., *before death*] denies itself.

60	This was not an easy lecture, my friends.
	It will give you • much food for thought and • material for progress.
61	Be blessed, each one of you.
	Divine
	• strength and
	• love
	envelops you.
	This love
	is a reality.
	May you
	• feel it and
	• carry it with you into your lives.
	Be blessed.
	Be in peace.
	Be in God!

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