
$A$ selection of verses from the book
The Exsperience of ©nsight by Goseph Goldstin

# Sthat into the moment 

a meditator's inspirational guide

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Please pass this book around should you feel that you do not need it anymore. As the Buddha taught, the gift of Truth excels all other gifts! May all have the chance to know the Dharma.

# SETTLING BACK INTO THE MOMENT 

## Published for free distribution

Reprint of 5000 books on November 2007 by
Kong Meng San Phor Kark See Monastery
Dharma Propagation Division
Awaken Publishing and Design
88 Bright Hill Road
Singapore 574117
Tel: (65) 68495342
E-mail: publication@kmspks.org www.kmspks.org

ISBN-13: 978-981-05-1625-3
ESETT-0120-1107

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A word of thanks to loseph Goldstein for his kind permission to reprint excerpts from his book entitled The Experience of Insight. Illustrations shown on the inside pages do not necessarily exemplify the words.

## PREFACE

This book belongs to a different genre; not a book in the sense of having a beginning and an end; where a reader reads from left to right for continuity.
it is a compilation of excerpts that ably stand alone in meaning whichever way your finger may flip open the pages; for these are words of timeless truths devoid of space and time; words that are meant for your reflection now and here; words that talk straight to your heart and mind; words that are very close to you, as close as your breath.

To the uninitiated, the words may conjure a seemingly new vista of neither looking backwards nor ahead. Keep on reading and be inspired. At least you are aware that sitting and looking at the moment can be such a big subject worth many words. Not


To the initiated, let the words refresh and advise. By thus knowing what the road signs will be and what is expected from oneself in the journey, a yogi is better equipped to disentangle from a maze of wrong turnings and avoid going in circles.

As the saying goes, a journey begins with a single step. We might as well start right now by going through short sessions of meditation daily. After all, mountain climbers started off climbing walls. Mental culture or in this case, Insight meditation is not to be deemed practicable only at a retreat. If at a place where solitude and quietude is of greater magnitude, how could one adjust from home where latitude breeds lassitude?

It is often remarked that opportunity knocks but once. This is utterly not true in the context of insight meditation. Opportunity does not start at the doorstep of a retreat. As Joseph Goldstein puts it ". . . situation of retreats did not happen by chance. It happened because there were strong forces of purity within each of us. . ." If you have the opportunity to attend retreats why waste it. . .

Meditation teachers have always encouraged yogis to familiarize their minds with meditation prior to each actual
 retreat. For instance, one could practise a short session of meditation daily for a week or two (but of course, practising every-day is always called for). If a yogi enters a retreat without getting acquainted with the practice, he or she has to 'struggle' mentally for a few days before the mind settles down. By then, two or three days could have lapsed; a sheer loss for those (earning a living) who have to 'fight' for a week or less of holidays to embark on a retreat.

This does not mean to say that those with lots of time in their hands could say "What is two or three days?" Never heard of death giving priorities. Have you?

Reading this book now and perhaps ten years later will definitely yield a different perspective; a different depth of meaning.

Sketches in the book are not meant to exemplify the words; but are graphics to break the monotony of words.

It is hoped that this compilation will guide many to realizing the fruit of the practice. If this compendium, speaks to a thousand in order to propel one to urgently allow the experience of insight to engulf him or her, the book would have achieved its noble purpose.

Readers are strongly encouraged to read Joseph Goldstein's "Experience of Insight-a simple and direct guide to Buddhist Meditation" (published by Shambala Publication, inc.*) from whose book this compilation is attributed.

Maha sadhu to all the kind people who have helped to defray the cost of this reprint. Finally, may this book successfully arouse continuous effort and confidence in all meditators striving for the Path.

[^0]You may write locally to Sukhi Hotu for the above mentioned book and other titles.


We have all begun
a journey.
A journey into our minds.
A journey of
discovery and exploration
of who and what we are.
Taking the first step is difficult,
and in the first days of practice
there is often
restlessness,
or sleepiness.
some boredom,
laziness, doubts,
and perhaps regret
about getting involved at all.

# It's not an easy thing that we have set about to do, this 

training and purification of the mind.



THAT'S WHAT MEDITATION IS ALL ABOUT.

3 等

is difficult for everyone.
The spiritual quest
we are embarking upon
is a rare and precious undertaking,
so be gentle yet persevering
through any beginning difficulties.


# The highest kind of happiness 

 isVIPASSANA HAPPINESS, the happiness of insight, seeing how things are working.

It is a very happy state
when one begins to appreciate
with a beginner's mind every moment as new, as fresh.
So there is a great delight in existence which comes from a beginner's mind, from a deconditioned mind, a mind that is experiencing directly rather than thinking about everything.

The first days of a retreat may
seem difficult because concentration is not well-developed.


If you are not yet strong, in the beginning you will feel tired and uncomfortable. But as the body gets stronger, climbing becomes easier.

It is the same in meditation. As concentration is developed, it becomes less difficult to stay in the moment.

To practise and understand the
Dhamma is a rare and precious thing.
Few people in the world are presented with this opportunity.


Most people are circling around, driven by ignorance and desire, unaware of the possibility of getting off this wheel of samsara, the wheel of greed and hatred.



The endless cycle of desire for sense pleasures keeps the mind in turbulence and confusion.

When we learn<br>to let go,<br>the lighter the mind becomes.

Then there is no disturbance, no tension, and we begin to free ourselves from our storehouse of conditioning, from our bondage to sense desires.


THE
DEVELOPING OF INSIGHT
MEANS
EXPERIENCING THE FLOW
OF IMPERMANENCE
WITHIN OURSELVES
SO THAT WE BEGIN
TO LET GO,
NOT GRASPING
SO DESPERATELY AT MIND-BODY PHENOMENA.


## DONT WASTE THE OPPORTUNTY




What we're doing
in coming to an understanding of ourselves
is the
NOBLEST THING
that can be done.
It is
the eradication

from the mind of greed, of hatred and of delusion.

It is.....


## .......DIFFICULT AND RARE

and requires
great impeccability.


Impeccability means
cultivating qualities of mind
which bring about
totality and wakefulness
in every moment.


Do not control or
 force our breath in any way. Merely staying attentively to the rising and falling movement of the abdomen.


Just......
keep your attention
on the
movement of the abdomen.
Not imagining,
not visualizing anything
but just
experiencing the sensation of the



Our rising and falling may be...
sometimes Iong
sometimes short
sometimes clear
sometimes иот
sometimes deep
sometimes snalow

No matter what, remember, it is not a breathing exercise; it is the beginning exercise in mindfulness.

## DALIY ACTIVITIES

It is important to develop a steady penetrating awareness with regard to everything we do, from the time of waking up in the morning to the time of going to sleep.

Just upon awakening
be aware

of "rising-falling",
and from that first moment be mindful of the actions involved in getting up and washing,
 beginning to walk. going to sit and then in standing again and going for food.



In lying down
to sleep.
be with the
"rising-falling"
until the last moment before sleep.
This kind of attention will be of great benefit in the meditation practice.

If there is the idea that the practice is only sitting and walking, and the rest of the time is not important, then in all those breaks we lose the momentum that has been building.

Cultivating
a strong awareness in every action throughout the day helps the mind to remain concentrated and still.

It is this kind
of determination and balance of mind
 out of which
enlightenment happens.

Seeing, seeing intending, intending moving, moving
touching, touching

lifting, lifting
opening, opening
putting, putting closing, closing feeling, feeling chewing, chewing tasting, tasting swallowing, swallowing
Be aware of the whole sequence involved.
There is no one behind it, no one who is eating - merely sequence of intentions, movements, taste, touch sensations. That's what we are.

And being very mindful of the flow, we free ourselves from the concept of self.

There
are no circumstances at all which we should consider unworthy of awareness.

The
sudden deep intuition of truth
can happen in a moment, when all
the factors of enlightenment ripen and come together in the right balance.


When / was in India, / lived an the second floor of an ashram.
lased to go up and down the steps many times a day, each time exploring the mechanism of climbing a step, how the knee has to work, how the weight shifts.
lt's an interesting process.
In all of the activities, there should be that hind of interest.

Seeing, exploring how things are happening.

Sosegh-Goldotein

Usually we eat very unmindfully.
Taste comes and goes very quickly.
While food is still in the mouth, because of desire and greed for continuing taste sensations, the arm reaches for more and generally we are unaware of the whole process involved.


Finish
each mouthful before reaching for another.

In this way we become sensitive to our bodies and how much food we need. It's very hard to overeat when you eat mindfully.

Incorporate the eating meditation into your daily practice so there is no gap in the continuity of awareness.

There is no knowing
when the clouds of ignorance will be dispelled.
 even in the process of lying down to sleep. BE MINDFUL!

In every single moment, be watchful,
 awake to what's happening.

through the continuity of AWARENESS


## BARE ATTENTION



This is one quality of mind which is the basis and foundation of spiritual discovery. Bare attention means observing things as they are, without choosing.
without comparing,
without evaluating.
without laying our projections and expectations
on to what is happening:
cultivating instead a choiceless
and non-interfering awareness.

s?

An untrained mind is often reactive,
clinging to what is pleasant,
condemning what is unpleasant,
grasping what is liked,
pushing away what is disliked,
reacting with greed and hatred.
"A TIRING UNBALANCED MIND"
As bare attention is cultivated
more and more
we learn to experience
our thoughts and feelings,
situation and other people,
without the tension of attachment or aversion.


## The awareness

of bare attention is not limited
to a certain time of sitting
in the morning and evening.
To think
that sitting meditation
is the time for awareness
and the rest of the day is not, fragments our lives and undermines a real growth of understanding.

Mindfuiness
is applicable and appropriate
in each moment.
whether we are ....
$\Delta$ sitting.

- standing,
- lying down,

A talking or
$\Delta$ eating.
$C$
幺
WE SHOULD CULTIVATE
THE STATE OF BARE ATEENTION ON ALL OBJECTS, ON ALL STATES OF MIND, IN ALL SITUATIONS.


1$n$ this period of training everything is slowed down so we have the chance to carefully examine what's happening. When mindfulness is welldeveloped, you can do things quickly as well. But this is a time for training, There is no hurry.

Do everything slowly, with silence and awareness.


From the moment you get up, through everything done in the day, be very mindful, make it all meditation.

There is
GREAT VALUE in slowing
down all our activities.
No hurry.
No place to go.
Nothing else to do.
But just a
SETTLING BACK INTO THE MOMENT.


> Hasten in the sense of being
> continuous and unrelenting in our effort, but do so
> with poise and equanimity.
> Persistent and full of effort yet
> very relaxed and balanced.


35 桨

## People progress in different ways.



But no matter how, if we're facing in the right direction, all we have to do is keep on walking.

If it takes a year, or sixty years or five livetimes, as long as we're heading towards LIGHT, that's all that matters.


3＂炛



Or probe into pain, get on the inside of it.

Exercise the mind in a fearless way, not thinking about things but with silent awareness.

At times during
the practice it may seem as if nothing much is happening except a lot of pain, restlessness, agitation and doubt.
But, in fact, every moment of awareness, every moment of mindfulness
 helps to weaken the chain of our attachments.


All we need
is to be facing in the
direction of freedom, not going backwards, not going towards more darkness.


## Be gentle with yourself. Be persevering.

Though it may not be apparent to you, there is a great transformation taking place.

Like fruit ripening on a tree. $?_{2}$



As the sun shines
on it, the fruit ripens, although
from one day to the next, the process may be imperceptible.

In the same way, the
changes and ripening in our mind are also going on.

Now remember........
 the way.
We each have to walk upon the way ourselves.
There is no one who can enlighten another being.

The defilements of

greed,<br>hatred

and
delusion
exist within our own minds.
No one put them there.
No one can take them out.
We have to purify ourselves.



PERHAPS SINCE YOUVE BEEN HERE,
THE THOUGHT HAS COME,

"迬

## THIS IS <br> THE DOUBTING MIND, <br> A <br> VERY BIG <br> OBSTACLE <br> ON <br> THE PATH.



## RECOGNITION

is the most powerful, most effective way


One of the ways to deal with HINDRANCES
as they confront us on the Path is to recognize them,
to see them clearly in each moment.
 desire in the mind.

Try recognizing immediately the particular obstacle that has arisen be it anger, sloth, restlessness or doubt.

")

## Be patient

with everyone but above all, with ourselves.

Let us not be disheartened by our own imperfections but always rise up with fresh courage.

There is no better means of attainment to the spiritual life than by continually beginning again and never thinking that we have done enough.


## PATIENCE <br> means <br> staying in a state of balance regardless <br> of what is happening, <br> staying easy, <br> relaxed <br> and alert.



## PATIENCE

## Do not be driven

 to action by our desires.If we don't have the ability to be
patient,
every desire
which comes
into our minds
compels us to action
and we stay bound
on the wheel of craving.

No one
is going to do it for us.
No one
can enlighten another being.
The Buddha's enlightenment solved his problem, it didn't solve ours..... except to point out the way.
Each of us
have to walk the path for
ourselves.

## Do not

 be discouraged by wandering thoughts or daydreams.Each time there is awareness
of the mind wandering, gently bring it back.

No matter how many times
this happens,
if each time
the wandering mind
is brought back,
the
HOUR WILL BE WELL SPENT.

as obstacles or hindrances.
They are just another object of mindfulness, another object of meditation.

Don't let the mind become lazy and drift along.

## Make the effort

for a great deal of clarity
with respect to what's
happening in the moment.

To meditate upon thoughts is simply to be aware as the thoughts arise that the mind is thinking, without getting involved in the content:
not analyzing the thought and why it came, but merely to be aware that at the particular moment "thinking" is happening.
It is helpful to make a mental note of "thinking, thinking" everytime a thought arises.

Observe without judgement,
without reaction
to content, without taking it
to be mine or I,
without identifying
with it.

Try to be aware of the thought as soon as it arises, rather than some minutes afterward.

When they are noticed with precision and balance they have no power to disturb the mind.


# In the sitting practice, stillness of the body is a great help in achieving stillness of mind. 

As a way of making
the concentration strong,
at the beginning
of some sittings
make a resolution
not to change position
for that hour.

The<br>first few times<br>might be difficult,<br>but if the resolution<br>is impeccable (flawless)<br>you can sit<br>and observe<br>whatever comes.


$\sim$
Even
if you find
the mind
getting restless
or reactive or tense or filled with aversion
towards pain,
there's value in making
the resolution
and
FULFILLING
it.


# Both the <br> concentration and effort factors <br> are greatly strengthened. and <br> after the first few sittings <br> you will find that <br> it becomes easier <br> to stay still. 


--.

Unless
we make the effort to persevere nothing happens.

EFFORT
is the root
of all
achievements,
the foundation
of all
attainments.


## This kind of resolution

 strengthens the mind inseveral ways -
the
effort and energy factors
become very strong,
and
the stillness of body also
strengthens
the concentration
and mindfulness.

## By

making the resolution not to move
for an hour,
we cannot avoid becoming aware of all the moments of unpleasantness and our conditioned reactions to them.


## Restlessness and agitation?

Be mindful of it. Look at it,
examine what that mind is all about, pay close attention to the quality of restlessness.

If ever you are sitting, make it the object of awareness.
Sit and watch. "restless, restless".


Observe without identifying with it.

To be aware.
Aware of how things are happening.
To be wakeful
and
balanced.
To be mindful.
Not clinging.
Not condemning.
Not identifying with things
as being I or self.
Moment to moment
freeing the mind
from
defilements.


## MEDITATION

## If

late in the evening
you
do not feel sleepy continue
the
practice.

Sleep
when you feel really tired. Not just out of habit at a certain hour.



We should never fall into the trap of our conditioning,
thinking that
if we don't get
seven
or eight hours

of sleep,
we're going to be
exhausted.


THAT IS SIMPLY AN OLD HABIT PATTERN.


## STAY SENSITIVE to your changing needs and if you're not feeling tired or <br> sleepy <br> continue the practice through the night.



## There is a strong correlation between the degree



## MODERATION

in eating and sleeping weakens the factor of desire and
brings GREATE CLARIT



There is
NOTHING to hold onto, NOTHING to grasp at, because it is all changing in the moment.


## PAIN


$G_{\text {reacts to every little }}^{\text {enerally our body }}$ discomfort or unpleasant feeling with a slight change in position.

We are usually
unmindful of that whole process:
feeling a little discomfort, then a slight shift of posture.


When there are strong
painful feelings in the body
the tendency is such that the mind and body tense in reaction to pain.
This is an expression of aversion, dislike, avoidance
and it creates an unbalanced state of mind.

## When

we find ourselves
tensing because of pain,
examine the quality
of unpleasantness carefully,
the quality of painfulness.

## Become

MINDFUL of that feeling and the mind will naturally come to a state of balance.


# When <br> the mind is silent, relaxed and attentive, pain is experienced <br> not as a solid mass <br> but as a flow. arising and vanishing moment to moment. 

Sit with a relaxed
and calm mind, observing the flow of sensations, without aversion, without expectation.

# COURAGE 

 t takes courage to sit with pain, without avoiding or masking it; just to sit and face it totally and overcome one's fear.It takes courage to probe and by that probing discover the deepest elements of the mind and body.

It can be quite unsettling at first because many of our comfortable habits get overturned.

It takes a lot of courage to let go of everything that we've been holding onto for security.

To let go, to experience the flow of impermanence.


It takes courage to face and confront the basic and inherent security of this mind-body process.

To confront the fact that in very instant what we are is continually dissolving, vanishing; that there is no place to take a stand at all.

It takes courage to die.

To experience the death of the concept of self; to experience that death while we are living takes the courage and fearlessness of an impeccable warrior.


Concentration becomes strong whenever there's a strong pain in the body.
The mind stays on it easily. without wandering very much.



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## TALKING


distracts our attention and dissipates our energy.

It is of no wonder we don't
often get a good look at what's happening in our minds.


It's beautiful and peaceful to stay in a place of silence of mind.
But that takes a lot of mindfulness
because we're conditioned to a lot of talk.

# A lot of talking creates <br> a spiralling downward. 

We become restless;
we start talking.
Then it becomes
even more difficult to concentrate and the mind becomes yet more restless.



Always
renew the effort to maintain SILENCE.

Silence is an energy giver. It creates a clarity in which all the aspects of the mind are clearly seen.


PHYSICALACTIVITY
WILL
BECOME
EXTREMELY CLEAR



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# It is <br> in silence and work that 

## TRANSFORMATION

 is brought to completion.




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... that is
conserved by not talking
can be used
for the development of AWARENESS and
MINDFULNESS


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KEEPING
SILENCE
AND
SLOWING DOWN
HELPS
NOT ONLY OURSELVES
BUT
EVERYONE
AROUND
US.....
. . . . in seeing someone else being mindful, we ourselves become more awake.


When we see someone else speeding along, it awakens that in


## Be alware OF THE VALUE AND HELP YOU ARE TO OTHERS.

A retreat
IS A
BEAUTIFUL BALANCE:
WORKING
ON OURSELVES
IN SILENCE AND SOLTUDE,
YET BEING IN THE
SUPPORTIVE ATMOSPHERE
OF A GROUP.



--

## ENERGY

has to be aroused
by each one of us
to walk upon
the path of purification.
ENERGY
is a power factor: when it is
cultivated and developed, it overcomes
sloth, torpor and
laziness of mind.

## Energy

has to be balanced
with tranquillity.
It is as if
you are trying to tune the strings on a guitar. If they are too tight or too loose, the sound is not right.


## Even so

in our practice too, we have to be
persistent and persevering
but with a
relaxed and balanced mind, making the effort without forcing.

Being
very tense and anxious
is a great hindrance.

If we put a kettle on the stove and every
few minutes
take the lid off,
it will take
a longer time for the water to boil.


The water
will heat up
quickly if we
just leave
it as it is.

Even so . . . .
. . . . by
being continuous
in our practice,
each moment
builds on
the one before,
and
in a short time
the mind
will develop
an acute strength
and penetrating power.


Be gentle with yourself.
Be persevering.
Though it may not be apparent to you,
there is a great transformation taking place.



The mind can become very malleable.

If you work a piece of clay in making pottery, it becomes soft and easily shaped.

When the awareness and concentration are developed, the mind also has that kind of workability and flexibility.


# Question: <br> What should I do when I get uptight from trying too hard? 

Answer:
When you feel too much tension or
forcing in the practice, go outside and look at the trees, look at the sky.
It's so beautiful, so expansive.
Go outside and
walk around a bit
in a more
relaxed way,
but still
with awareness
of what you are doing.
In a short time,
the place itself
will cool the mind.

## The Buddha

often recommended
being with nature because of its tranquility to the mind.


Often in forgetfulness of our destiny, we become over-involved in collecting things, in attachments and possessions, in wanting to become someone special.

We get involved in many of the activities of LITLE MIND, taking our ambitions, our desires, ourselves, very seriously. We lose the perspective of BIG MIND, we lose the
perspective of death.



If we take death as our adviser we live
each moment with the power and fullness
we would give to our last endeavour on earth.


When
we keep death
at our fingertips
we become less involved,
less compulsive
about the satisfaction
or gratification
of various desires
in the moment.

## When

not so clouded
by desires and fantasies,
we're less inclined
to hold onto things
and more open
to love and generosity.


The
awareness of death provides the space of clarity in which we can understand the process of who it is that we are, and who it is that dies.



## "IDEAL"

The biggest obstacles to settling back are attachments to self-images and concepts of who we are and how we want to be.
They complicate unnecessarily the very simple experience of what it is that's happening.
Often people on the spiritual path get trapped by an image.
An image of what they think it means to be a yogi or a meditator or a spiritual person, creating for themselves that struggle of trying to live up to a certain preconceived way of action or behaviour.

## Attachment to view

 is a
## GREAT BONDAGE.



## A FAMOUS PARABLE

In the cave is a row of people, chained in such a way that they can only face the back wall.

Behind the row of people is a fire and a procession of figures walking by engaged in all the activities of life.

The procession of figures casts shadows on the back wall of the cave. The people who are chained can see only the changing view of shadows, and because that is all they have ever seen, they take these shadows to be ultimate reality.

Sometimes a person who is bound in this way, through great effort, manages to loosen the chains and turn around. He or she sees the fire and the procession and begins to understand that the shadows are not the reality, but a mere reflection on the wall. Perhaps with further effort that person is able to cut the chain completely and emerge into the sunlight, into freedom.


Our predicament is similar to those people chained in the cave. The shadows are the world of concepts in which we live.

Chained to our attachments, we perceive the world through our ideas, our thoughts, our mental constructs, taking these concepts to be the reality itself.

Through the practice of mindfulness of not clinging, not condemning, not identifying with anything,
the mind becomes
lighter and freer.


125 造


IF A MAN IS CROSSING A RIVER
AND AN EMPTY BOAT
COLIDES WITH HIS OWN SKIFF,
Even though he be
A BAD-TEMPERED MAN
HE WIL NOT BECOME VERY ANGRY.
BUT IF HE SEES A MAN IN A BOAT,
HE WIL SHOUT AT HIM TO STEER CLEAR
IF THE SHOUT IS NOT HEARD,
HE WIL SHOUT AGAN,
AND YET AGAN, AND BEGIN CURSING.
AND All because
THERE IS SOMEBODY IN THE BOAT.
YET IF THE BOAT WERE EMPTY,
HE WOULD NOT BE SHOUTING,
AND NOT BE ANGRY.
IF YOU CAN EMPTY YOUR OWN BOAT
Crossing the river of the worlo,
NO ONE WILL OPPOSE YOU,
NO ONE WILL SEEK TO HARM YOU.

## LEARNING-TO-LET-GO

Sharing what we have is a beautiful way of relating to others.

Our friendships are much enhanced by the quality of generosity.
Even more significantly, the cultivation of non-greed becomes a strong force for liberation.

What keeps us bound is desire and grasping in our own minds.

As we practise giving we learn to let go.

LET GO
of our
pre-conceived ideas
of how things are, of how we would like

## things to be.

# LETTING GO 3 $\$$ <br> attachment 

 to our cherished opinions.

## LET GO

of
views,
opinions and
ideas
of all things
and the Dhamma
will be
revealed.




QUESTION:
How do we purify ourselves?
ANSWER:
The whole beauty of the
practice is that the awareness
itself is what purifies.
It is not establishing a certain program for oneself, "/'m going to be pure," which is somewhat a contradiction.

The awareness of what's happening in the moment is what purifies so that there's nothing to get or be, nothing special to do or have: just a sitting back with awareness.


## Volition or intention

is a common factor of mind present in every moment of consciousness.

It is the mental urge or signal which precedes any action. When it is predominant, as they are between radical changes of posture, between sitting and standing, standing and walking, be mindful of them.

X Men we are mindful of volitions and intentions, we then have the freedom to choose whether or not we want to act on them. As long as we remain unaware of intentions, actions will follow automatically.

there was an intention to do so.
It's all very mechanical.
But as the
mindfulness
gets sharper,
we begin
to be aware before talking.


The intention to speak arises and we're mindful of it.

## INTENTIONS

are not always thoughts in the mind, not always words.
Sometimes they are experienced
just as an urge, a signal that something is about to happen.
You need not be looking for words or a sentence in the mind.

Just be aware of that impulse to do something.

And as you begin to notice how
this cause and effect relationship is working in the mind and body,
the concept of self dissolves
into a simple and natural
unfolding of the elements.

For example,
in walking, there is an intention to stop before stopping.
There is an intention to turn before turning.

The foot by itself does not make the turning movement. It turns because of a preceding volition.

There is no one
there, no one
"doing" the turning.
It is an
impersonal
cause and effect relationship.

But, if in starting to turn we are unmindful of how it is that the process is happening, it becomes easy to identify with the idea that there's some "one" who is doing it.
in sitting,
intentions will be noticeable before each movement.

If you change position, there will be an intention to do so.

If you swallow, there will be a preceding intention.

If you open your eyes there will be an intention to open.

## ALL OF THESE SHOULD BE NOTICED.



There is
acting
without an actor,
doing
without a doer,
suffering
without anyone
who suffers,
enlightenment
without anyone
who gets
enlightened.


# CLARITY 

${ }^{66}$ Not being<br>muddled or confused about what is happening. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{7}}$

It's like a room in dim light: if we turn on a strong light, everything becomes sharp and clear.

When there's just a little light in the mind, you can't see things so clearly, you get the general outlines, but without that sharp perception.

With a lot of light in the mind, everything becomes distinct then the process becomes so clear, so easy to understand.

That light is the<br>light of awareness,<br>of mindfulness.



Only after the old water is thrown out can the cup become useful.


## "ors

## THE SKY



The sky is clear and unaffected by what is happening.
The clouds come and go,
the winds come and go,
so does the rain and sunlight, but the sky remains clear.


Then the mind
will stay balanced.
relaxed, observing the flow.

## Clarity <br> with respect to the


being aware of postures,
the interplay
of the physical elements, becoming sensitive to just how much food and sleep is actually needed.

Bringing all the different kinds of bodily energies into balance.

# Clarity <br> with respect to the MIIND - 

emotions,<br>thoughts<br>and different mental states.

Not getting caught up
in the whirlings
of the mind,
staying clear
and balanced in their flow.

## When

the mind is clear
it experiences
the ceaseless change
on a
microscopic level:
instant to instant
we are
being born and dying.


## 0,0

 0)Nevertheless we have to become aware of the clarity itself so as not to cling to it, not to identify with it.

Clarity
is only part of the process.

○ften there is a tendency to condemn the hindrances when they arise. The condemning mind is itself the factor of aversion.

Every act of condemning the hindrances strengthens the enemy. This is not the way.

No judging, no evaluating.
Hindrances come, simply observe them. Mindfulness makes them all inoperative.

They may continue to arise, but they do not disturb the mind because we do not react to them.

All
the hindrances
are impermanent mental factors.
They arise and they pass away, like clouds in the sky.


If we are mindful of them when
they arise and don't react or identify with them, they pass through the mind without creating any disturbance.

There is no magic formula which will release us from suffering.

Each 0 tis hasetopurify
our own mind; for it is the attachment in our mind that keeps us bound.

Try sustaining the effort and continuity of awareness:
the mind which has overcome the power of the hindrances is unshakeable in its balance and pliability.


## Restlessness

There is no "one" who is restless;
rather
it is the working
of a particular
mental factor,
it comes and goes.
If there is
a balanced awareness,
it does not disturb the mind.


## Anger

Freedom from illwill means
freedom from anger. Anger is a burning in the mind, and when expressed causes great suffering to others as well. It is helpful to be able to recognize anger and to let go.

Then the mind becomes light and easy, expressing its
natural lovingkindness.

One of the factors of enlightenment is
INVESTIGATION
OF THE DHAMMA -
an investigative quality
of the mind which
examines,
which explores
just how the elements
of mind and body work.



INVESTIGATION OF THE DHAMMA
is the quality of mind
that is investigating,
probing,
analyzing
the mind-body process,
not with thoughts,
not on the conceptual level
but
with a silent
and peaceful mind.

## Distinguishing

INTUITION AND INSIGHT

## FROM <br> IMAGINATION



Intuition comes out of the silent mind; imagination is conceptual. There is a vast difference.

That's why the development of insight does not come from thinking about things, it comes from the development of a silence of mind in which a clear vision, a clear seeing, can happen.

The whole progress of insight, the whole development of understanding comes at times when the mind is quiet, then a sudden,
"aha, that's how things are!"

# INVESTIGATE 

not with words,
not with thoughts,
not with concepts
but rather
try getting a feel,
a sense of the process
of consciousness
happening together
with the object.


This experience brings freedom from identification with the observer.
$6 f$
There seems to be a distinction between awareness and absorption in something. I can be engrossed in music, without being mindful; very much in the moment, but not being aware of being in the moment. ${ }^{5}$



## That's the difference between

concentration and mindfulness.
You can be very one-pointed on the music yet not very mindful, although there will be some mindfulness there.

What is predominant is the one-pointedness factor, the mind not wavering.

Add to that a sharp mindfulness and there you have the entire practice.

## EPILOGUE

> Keep your eyes
> fixed on the
> Path to the Top,
> but don't forget to look
> right in front of you.
> The last step depends
> upon the first.
> Watch your footing.
> Be sure of the next step.
> but don't let that
> distract you
> from the
> Highest Goal.
> $\square$

BP antion


厂
here is a kind of monkey trap used in Asia. A coconut is hollowed out and attached by a rope to a tree or stake in the ground. At the bottom of the coconut a small slit is made and some sweet food is placed inside. The hole on the bottom of the coconut is just big enough for the monkey to slide in his open hand, but does not allow for a closed fist to pass out. The monkey smells the sweets, reaches in with his hand to grasp the food and is then unable to withdraw it.

The clenched fist won't pass through the opening. When the hunters come, the monkey becomes frantic but cannot get away. There is no one keeping that monkey captive. except the force if its own attachment. All that it has to do is to open the hand. But so strong is the force of greed in the mind that it is a rare monkey which can let go.

It is the desires and clinging in our minds which keep us trapped. All we need to do is to open our hands, let go of our selves, our attachment, and be free.

The Experience of Insight Joseph Goldstein

ISBN-13: 978-981-05-1625-3
Reprinted by: Kong Meng San Phor Kark See Monastery
Dharma Propagation Division


[^0]:    * Shambala Publication, Inc.

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    300 Massachusetts Avenue
    Boston, Massachusetts 02115

