

COMPLETE WORKS
OF
PIR-O-MURSHID
HAZRAT INAYAT KHAN
ORIGINAL TEXTS:
LECTURES ON SUFISM

1924 II: June 10-end of December

[CALENDAR]

[PHOTO]

Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan

1882-1927

[HEART and WINGS]

COMPLETE WORKS

OF

PIR-O-MURSHID

HAZRAT INAYAT KHAN

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1924 II: June 10-end of December

Source Edition

Omega Publications

New Lebanon, New York

Previous volumes in this series:

Biography of Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan (1979)

Complete Works of Pir-o-Murshid Hazrat Inayat Khan, Original Texts:

Sayings, Part I (Gayan, Vadan, Nirtan, 1982, revised edition 1989)

Sayings, Part II (Bowl of Saki, Aphorisms, Sayings, 1982, rev. ed. 1989)

Lectures on Sufism:

1922 I: January-August (1990)

1922 II: September-December (1996)

1923 I: January-June (1989)

1923 II: July-December (1988)

1924 I: January-June (2004)

Published by the Nekbakht Foundation; the *Complete Works* are downloadable from **nekbakhtfoundation.org**

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Preface

In 1922, after the first Summer School in Suresnes, France, Inayat Khan was invited to give an additional two-week Summer School in the Netherlands, at the beachside summer home of Baron van Tuyl in Katwijk ann Zee, a little north of The Hague. In those two weeks in September, Inayat Khan gave two series of lectures, *The Problem of the Day* in the afternoon and *The Inner Life* in the evening. The lectures on *The Inner Life* were taken down and transcribed right away, assembled into a book, and available for purchase before Christmas. This evidently caught Inayat Khan's attention as a method of making his teachings available, and in the following Summer School in Suresnes in 1923, he gave two series of lectures intended to be made into books: *The Soul, Whence and Whither*, and *Character Building and The Art of Personality*. The first series was printed as a book before the next Summer School; the second did not appear until 1931.

Thus by 1924, giving series of lectures designed to be edited into a book had become an established pattern. In the 1924 Summer School, Inayat Khan gave four such series: *Cosmic Language*, *The Purpose of Life*, *The Mind World*, and *Health*. These all eventually became books, but somewhat more slowly than *The Inner Life* and *The Soul, Whence and Whither*. *The Purpose of Life* was published serially in *The Sufi Quarterly* in 1926-27, and then as a book in 1927. *Health* appeared in 1931. *The Mind World* appeared in 1935, and *Cosmic Language* not until 1937.

The 1924 Summer School opened on a Friday, June 13, and on that day Inayat Khan gave the opening chapter in the series *Cosmic Language*. The Summer School ended three months later with the fourteenth anniversary of Inayat Khan's departure for the West in 1910, on September 13, a Saturday. The last lecture, given the day before, was the fourteenth and last chapter of *Cosmic Language*.

In the *Cosmic Language* lectures Inayat Khan took up the challenge of communicating the way a mystic experiences the world. Every person, every object, however seemingly insignificant, is speaking all the time, silently or aloud. For the awakened soul it requires no effort to hear this, and the only decision is what to pay attention to and react to. Persons stand before the mystic fully revealed, and the challenge is to find the way to accentuate the positive while overlooking the

negative. By describing this experience, Inayat Khan opened the way to this experience for his listeners and readers. His whole purpose in speaking was to uncover the hidden means of spiritual development to be found in our everyday experience. He did not consider such development as a rare gift for the few, but as the potential of every human being.

On Mondays he gave lectures on *The Purpose of Life*, and in these lectures Inayat Khan addresses both the general purpose of human existence, the common movement towards realization, and the specific purpose of each individual existence. He fully embraces the idea that every single being has his or her specific purpose to fulfill, although he does not regard that purpose as something set and unchangeable, but as part of a dynamic process. He offers many possible ways to discover one's purpose, mainly indicated by one's natural interests. Once the purpose has been discovered, he offers very helpful advice as to how to go about fulfilling it, as well as what pitfalls to avoid.

These lectures on *The Purpose of Life* were the first series from 1924 to be published, appearing serially, a few chapters in each issue, in the fine journal of that time, the *Sufi Quarterly*. In fact, they were in the course of being published when Inayat Khan died in February of 1927, and the already typeset chapters were reprinted as a book later in that same year.

On Tuesdays, Inayat Khan gave classes specifically for the activities of the Sufi Movement. He gave addresses to the Cherags, those ordained to perform the Universal Worship service. This service, created by Inayat Khan in 1921, honours all the major religions and places their scriptures together on the same altar. It was conceived as a vehicle by which the followers of various religions could come together, worship together, and thereby learn to respect one another. In these classes he discusses many aspects of the service itself, as well as its place and purpose in the world. He also sometimes addresses the much smaller group of Sirajs, those given responsibility for the Universal Worship in an entire country. All these addresses were gathered into a collection which has been used in training candidates for ordination, but they have not previously been published.

Also on Tuesdays he gave addresses to the World Brotherhood activity, a branch established particularly to promote a more general awareness of the contribution of the Sufi message to the world-wide reconstruction efforts, since it was only a few

years after the catastrophe of the First World War. He emphasized that although there were many associations formed to promote social welfare, the special Sufi contribution lay in reviving awareness of the centrality of the spirit, particularly in a world increasingly dominated by materialism and commercialism. As a means of spiritual evolution, Inayat Khan emphasized the necessity of developing ever-increasing tolerance, both personally and collectively. He invited every *mureed* to undertake the Brotherhood activity. His addresses to the World Brotherhood became known as Social Gathekas, collected to be available for reading at meetings. However, of all the activities founded by Inayat Khan, the World Brotherhood has perhaps had the greatest difficulty finding a viable way of working in the various Sufi organizations.

Later in the day on Tuesdays he addressed gatherings of some of the higher initiates (there were twelve grades of initiation). One class, called Class for Candidates, was part of the preparation of some of those who had been involved in the Sufi Movement for several years to receive a higher initiation and assume greater responsibility within the organization. He also had gatherings of those already functioning as centre leaders and spiritual guides, which he called Collective Interviews. He said that these were not really classes, but in fact they contain some of his most interesting and profound teachings, and were systematically incorporated later by Murshida Goodenough into the classes (Sangathas and Sangithas) for those with higher initiations.

Each Wednesday he gave two lectures, one on *The Mind World* at 3 pm and another on *Health* at 5 pm.

The lectures on *The Mind World* offer the Sufi view that the mind is a palace of mirrors, where the central phenomenon is reflection. The images which embody thought make an impression upon the mirror, but that impression in turn is reflected on other minds, and in this way we together create the imaginal world which we actually inhabit, with the physical world as just one component. By understanding the nature of this reflection, and learning to control the impressions we accept into our mirror-minds, we can gain mastery over our thinking. Inayat Khan frequently asserts that we have control over our thinking if we choose to take it. Taking that control he sees as an essential step on the path to self-realization. The one who has mastered the restive horse of the mind, Inayat Khan says, is like the one sober person in a vast tavern full of drunkards.

The lectures on health and healing offer a definition of health, something rarely to be found. For Inayat Khan health is a balanced state of the tone and rhythm of the body. The tone is the essential note that belongs to that being, each one of us being a note in the divine symphony. That note is sounding all the time, and only when we become aware of our own tone and the tones of others can we begin to hear the divine music. Rhythm embraces all the pulses of life, the heartbeat, the breath, and the various subtle rhythms which we now identify as brain waves (Inayat Khan clearly was aware of their existence, but had no name for them). Illness may have as a component a loss of balance or a disruption in proper tone and rhythm. Nowadays we might describe this state of health as a dynamic equilibrium. Inayat Khan examines many of the causes of the loss of rhythm, and provides broad principles on how to restore it. His is not a healing system based on particular practices, but rather a broad view of the nature of health and how to maintain it. He identified some pitfalls in the modern practice of medicine, such as identifying certain conditions as incurable. However, in general he supported the scientific effort and always advised his students to receive proper medical attention.

Even in other lectures given during this Summer School, Inayat Khan emphasized the importance of health:

The standard of health as the physician knows today is an energetic, robust body. But the standard of real health is the health of the spirit; not only the body is living, but the spirit is living. The one who is open to appreciate all things, to feel encouraged to do all things that come in his way, who feels joyful, hopeful today to accomplish his duty, ready to suffer the pain that comes upon him, ready to take up responsibility, ready to answer every demand of life as a soldier in the battlefield, that condition of the spirit—a perfect health.

(from “The Purpose of Life”, 18 August 1924, q.v.)

Thursdays seem to have been a day normally without classes, and that may have been the time Inayat Khan held short personal interviews (usually only five minutes) with those attending the Summer School. These brief encounters took place in a room known as the Oriental Room in the family home, Fazal Manzil. This was also the room in which Inayat Khan meditated and practised his music, and these brief meetings were very precious to the mureeds, often the only personal contact possible during the year.

On Saturdays, Inayat Khan meditated for the entire day, and in the early evening began receiving a selected group of mureeds for what was known as the Samadhi Silence. He was accompanied from the Oriental Room down the steep steps by two large men, who held him firmly as he was only barely aware of the outside world. They took him across the street to the Meeting Hall, where curtains had been erected, behind which Inayat Khan continued his meditation. Previously selected mureeds were seated in the hall, and would be invited by Murshida Fazal Mai Egeling to approach one at a time. They would be seated before Inayat Khan, with instructions to keep their eyes open and not to speak. After some time, Inayat Khan would open his eyes and look at them directly for some seconds; when he closed his eyes again, it was the signal to leave quietly. Many mureeds left testimonials that this moment was the most meaningful in all their Sufi training, though virtually none was able to say in words what was conveyed in that moment.

Sundays seem to have been a real day of rest for Inayat Khan. Even though there was a Universal Worship service every Sunday, Inayat Khan did not attend, as he felt it was important to leave this activity to the Cherags and Sirajs to develop.

In the period following the Summer School, Inayat Khan took part in the annual administrative meetings at International Headquarters, Geneva. He then undertook an extended lecture tour of Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Unfortunately, he seems to have been travelling without a secretary, and it is not until he arrived in the Netherlands late in November that we have any records of the lectures (for the forty missing lectures, see Appendix B). Even in the Netherlands not every lecture was written down, but most of them were and thus appear in this volume.

Finally, there are a number of lessons and lectures which are entirely undated, and in our judgment they belong to this period, so they have been included at the very end of this volume.

In the course of preparing Appendix A, we discovered that several Classes for Candidates and Collective Interviews were not used by Murshida Goodenough in the Sangathas or Sangithas, which means that they have never before been available in any form. These may prove of special interest to long-time students of Inayat Khan's teaching.

Editorial History

As Inayat Khan's lectures and talks were given, they were taken down by one or more of his three secretaries. Sherifa Goodenough had become his principal editor very early in the London days, probably by 1916, and continued to write down what he said in longhand. In the early days, all those present had been encouraged to write down what was being said, and Inayat Khan spoke very slowly and gave short lessons. As time passed, his English naturally improved, and he began to give more extensive discourses and to speak faster. Eventually, those present were asked not to write but to listen only, while one or more of the three secretaries made a written record. In 1921 Sakina Furnée became the second secretary, and was asked by Inayat Khan to learn shorthand so as to take down his words accurately. Not long after that, Sakina's cousin, Kismet Stam, also became a secretary and was also asked to learn shorthand. Although cousins, these two young women were of very different temperaments. Sakina learned a Dutch shorthand system, Pont, and recorded each syllable of Inayat Khan's speaking. Kismet learned a French system, Aimé, and took down a normal shorthand with many connective words deliberately left out. Thus Sakina's shorthand is the fullest and most accurate record of Inayat Khan's speaking, backed up by Sherifa Goodenough's longhand and Kismet's shorthand. Wherever Sakina's shorthand record exists, as for nearly this entire book, it forms the solid basis for representing exactly what Inayat Khan actually said.

Once the lecture was given, an accurate transcription was made by the secretaries, with Sakina as the main typist. Then the text was edited according to its eventual intended use. Since many of the lectures in this book were given for the purpose of becoming chapters in books, Murshida Goodenough, Inayat Khan's principal editor, worked with him directly in preparing the lectures for publication; she wrote on some of them, "worked on with Murshid". Naturally, Inayat Khan was not involved in every editing decision, as his frequent travels and his many different responsibilities would leave him without time for extensive consultation. Probably his sessions with Sherifa Goodenough were general in nature, with perhaps a few specific questions about word choice and other clarifications.

Murshida Goodenough's Editorial Practices

Murshida Goodenough left a general note describing Inayat Khan's instructions for editing, which throws light on her practice from 1924 on. She says he instructed her not to print the questions and answers after each lecture, but to incorporate any

interesting and relevant material into the body of the lecture itself. It was of course not yet done in that day to have questions and answers as part of a book, but no doubt Inayat Khan sensed that some very interesting passages in his teaching came in answer to questions, so this was a way to preserve that material without violating the conventions of book publishing at that time.

Sherifa Goodenough followed Inayat Khan's instruction regularly in her editing, beginning with *The Purpose of Life*. As a result, an answer appears inserted into the text without the question which prompted it (although, to make a transition, Murshida Goodenough sometimes has Inayat Khan seeming to ask himself, rhetorically, some simplified form of the question). The effect of incorporating the questions and answers into the text in this way is that the flow of Inayat Khan's speaking and the way he is developing his thought is interrupted by the material from the question. The content is naturally always directly related to what he is discussing. However, Inayat Khan compared his lecturing to his performances of music, and he often developed his thought somewhat like a theme and variations in music, using not so much a logical development as a presentation of various possible ways of looking at the question. When the material from an answer is inserted, it often has the effect of exaggerating one particular way of looking at the question, or of interrupting it and seeming to offer yet another perspective. Sometimes this works well, but sometimes it proves a distraction. Sherifa Goodenough's practice remains consistent from 1924 on. Since our extensive work with these texts has given us an opportunity to consider the effects in detail, we have come to see what seem to us occasional undesirable results from this method, and it therefore gives us special satisfaction to restore the text to something as close to a literal transcript of the words as spoken as possible. We have come to value the material in the questions and answers very highly, and we feel that value is highlighted by its presentation in its original context. In addition, it has now become common practice to present questions and answers in this way.

Another interesting practice found in Murshida Goodenough's editing is changing all first person narratives to third person. Inayat Khan often told stories directly from his own experience, and this gave a certain personal cast to his teachings. Murshida Goodenough, following the practice of the day (she does not claim Inayat Khan's authority for this practice), where the word "I" was banished from written discourse, regularly recast these stories as being about "a sage" or "a wise man", thus rendering even the personal impersonal.

Because these editorial changes really do change both the content and the tone of Inayat Khan's teachings, it is especially important to change the text back to what he actually said and in the order in which he said it. Future editors will be able to decide if they wish to keep Sherifa Goodenough's changes, or present a text closer to the original discourse. One purpose of these *Complete Works* is to give future editors this choice.

Footnotes

There are more than thirteen thousand footnotes in this volume, an admittedly large number. The footnotes represent the editorial history of each lecture, mainly the changes introduced by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, Inayat Khan's chosen editor. The rationale behind these footnotes is that every change, however small, may be of interest to future scholars and those making new editions of Inayat Khan's teaching.

The footnote numbers in the text have been repeated in the following instances:

1. When the note refers to a lengthy set of words rather than just a few, the note number appears both at the beginning and the end;
2. When the same information applies in more than one instance.

References to the various works of ancient Sufis and to scriptures, particularly the Bible and the Qur'an, have been included whenever they could be found. Many works of ancient Sufis still await translation into English or other European languages. Where Biblical references begin with "See", the quotation cited by Inayat Khan does not correspond exactly to standard translations. Often references to the Qur'an prove difficult or impossible to identify precisely.

The Shorthand Record

The transcriptions of Hazrat Inayat Khan's discourses are based on an English adaptation from a Dutch shorthand, a phonetic system (now obsolete) taught at Pont's Shorthand Institute.

Miss J.E.D. (Sakina) Furnée was invited by Hazrat Inayat Khan in 1921 to begin to make English shorthand records of his addresses. She enrolled in the Pont Shorthand Institute and received the initial training, which she then supplemented through instruction booklets issued by the Institute (copies of which remain in our archives). Her acuity for distinguishing the different sounds, i.e., foreign names, titles, literature, etc. as they occurred in the discourses, proved to be remarkable.

Often she heard words with which she was entirely unfamiliar, but her faithful phonetic rendering makes it possible, in almost every instance, to reconstruct what Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan most probably said.

Please see also various descriptions of the shorthand process in the previously published books of the *Complete Works* of 1922 (I and II), 1923 (I and II) and 1924 (I).

Part of the purpose for this new edition of Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan's work pertains to the removal of the various forms of editing which had become part of the text over the years.

It often happened that Sakina Furnée would write down a word in her shorthand, and then cross it out later, substituting a different word. This could have happened because she realized that she had written down the wrong word, one that did not make sense in context, or she recalled what Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan actually said, or she was reminded by one of the two other secretaries authorized to write down the lecture (Murshida Sherifa Goodenough and Kismet Stam) of what was actually said. In our previous books, these crossed-out words have for the most part been simply ignored, as they presumably represent mistakes. In this volume, however, we have adopted the practice of including all these crossed-out words in the footnotes. This is in the name of full disclosure of the shorthand records, and also to make it, so far as possible, unnecessary for anyone in the future to go through the intensely labourious process of learning this obscure shorthand system.

The transcription work involves observing differences that were written in after the discourses were given, such as deciphering the original word symbols hidden underneath a retracing or correction. It is also necessary to distinguish symbols which were written with a pencil thickness other than the original script. Then there are the minuscule changes in the symbols themselves, together with many cross-outs.

And, in addition, one needs to be aware that the speaker's pronunciation hails from British and American English (his wife was American) with an unavoidable, occasional Urdu/Gujerati accent. For the most part, the reconstituting of the words back to the original spoken words, as taken down during the discourses, has been achieved.

The transcriber asks the reader, while reading an unfamiliar form of syntax and even some archaic English, to trust the veracity of the transcription. After all, one is dealing with the thoughts and language of a Sufi musician and philosopher, a native of India born in the late 19th century, who yet was able to present authentic Sufi teachings which continue to attract widespread interest today.

Table of Contents

In the Table of Contents the lectures have been listed under the title which appears on the basic text. In the four lecture series intended to be made into books, the lectures all bear the same title; in order to distinguish them, the first few words have been added following the title. The titles of the lectures were often later changed at International Headquarters in documents prepared for use in the Sufi Centres, and the chapter headings in the books in which the lectures were published also show changes. As far as books and classified series of lectures are concerned, these later titles can be found by consulting Appendix A. Where the exact date is known, it is given; where only the month is known, it is given without a day; where even the month is not certain, it is followed by a question mark; where even the year is not known with certainty, “n.d.” is written, and its inclusion in 1924 II represents our best guess as to where it belongs.

Explanation of Abbreviations

This list, which follows this preface, offers the general meaning of each abbreviation. For this volume, the abbreviations have been adjusted so that generally each reference consists of two letters, or two sets of two letters. This changes the abbreviations from the earliest volumes in this series, where they had one, two, or three letters. The list of documents preceding the notes for each lecture indicates a more specific meaning of the abbreviation for that particular lecture. For information about the mureeds (initiates) who took down or later edited the lectures, please refer to the List of Persons, etc.

Appendix A

Appendix A is designed to show what a particular lecture may have become later on. One use, of course, was as a chapter for a book, which applies especially to this Summer School, where many of the lectures became chapters in books. Another very common use was as a lesson to be distributed to Sufi Centres, which included several different series for different purposes. The Gathas, Githas, Sangathas, and Sangithas were texts for mureeds of particular levels of initiation. The various

Gatheka series were for a more general use. Those in possession of the books or copies of the lessons will be able to use this appendix to discover the source of the material, and then to compare the edited versions with the original lectures.

Appendix B

Appendix B lists the lectures known to have been given but for which we have no record. The title is given where available, as well as the place and date of the lecture. Any readers who know of texts for any of these lectures are requested to make this known to the Nekbakht Foundation archive.

Glossary

Even though explanations of foreign (non-English) terms are generally given only in the glossary, in some instances an immediate understanding of a term is so essential to understanding the statement that a brief explanation has been included in the notes. When Inayat Khan seems to have used a term in a special sense, the usual accepted meaning is given first, and his special meaning afterwards marked “(suf)”. Standard reference sources have been used to make these entries, but especially Dr. M. C. Monna’s *Short Dictionary of the Foreign Words in Hazrat Inayat Khan’s Teachings* (revised edition, Alkmaar, 1991). Because of occasional errors in this dictionary, all entries have been further checked in standard sources.

List of Persons, Places and Works

Of the names of deities, persons, peoples, geographical locations, works, etc., mentioned in the lectures in this volume, a short explanation has been given following the Glossary. In many cases, these might appear to be so well-known or readily available in reference works that no explanation is required. When this series began in the 1980s, finding information in these matters still required access to a reference library. In the intervening years, the development of information technology has made vast amounts of information readily available virtually anywhere through the Internet. Therefore, in this volume we have shortened the entries in the List to just the essential information.

Index

The extensive analytical index at the end of the book may prove useful for private study, for preparing lectures, as well as for scholarly purposes in general. The intent has been to be inclusive and to provide some idea of the content of each reference. Within each entry, a hyphen replaces the word being indexed. The downloadable

version of each book, available at nekbakhtfoundation.org, is also searchable using Adobe Acrobat Reader.

In conclusion, the objects of this book, and indeed of the whole series, may be summed up as threefold:

- to safeguard for posterity the teachings of Pir-o-Murshid Hazrat Inayat Khan gathered in the Biographical Department;
- to serve as the basis of future publications and translations;
- to make the earliest source materials of Pir-o-Murshid Hazrat Inayat Khan's words available to scholars, researchers, students, and the many persons interested today in finding authentic texts of Sufi spiritual teachings.

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Explanation of Abbreviations

Those persons or places mentioned in this list about whom there is further information in the List of Persons, Places, Works, etc., are indicated by (L).

abbr. - abbreviation

a.o.d. - all other documents

an. - annotation(s)

B.v.d.B. - the Rev. Berthi van der Bent Hamel, transcriber of the shorthand of Sakina

bk. - book, edited by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough (L)

bp. - a book preparation, made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, often for the purpose of sending to the publisher for typesetting

cr. - correction

ed. - editing, edited version

er. - early (generally, before 1927)

FS. - Fatah van Seters, a Dutch mureed

Gd. - Murshida Sherifa Goodenough (L)

Gd.hw. - a handwritten document by Sherifa Goodenough, sometimes taken down as Inayat Khan was speaking

Gd.tp. - a typewritten document, typically on Sherifa Goodenough's large-letter typewriter, made from her own or someone else's reporting

Hq. - International Headquarters, Geneva (L)

Hq.tp. - a typewritten document prepared at Hq., sometimes in multiple carbon copies for distribution to Sufi centres

Hq.st. - a stencilled document produced at Hq. for distribution to Sufi centres

hw. - handwriting, handwritten document

Km. - Kismet Stam (L)

Km.tp. - a typewritten copy prepared by Kismet in consultation with Sakina Furnée, typically a finely typed, double-spaced document on very good quality paper

od. - old, meaning from the early days but probably after 1927

Pl. - Pilgrimage, a name used for a summer gathering in Suresnes in later days, for which Sakina Furnée often prepared authentic versions of the teachings of Inayat Khan

P-o-M. - Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan (L)

qa. - question and answer

rp. - reporting, a term used here to mean a manuscript taken down as the speaker
was speaking

SB. - Shabaz Best, a mureed of Inayat Khan who established a Sufi Centre in Rio
de Janeiro, Brazil, and had a large collection of papers for use there

sh. - shorthand

Sk. - Miss Sakina Furnée (L)

Sk.sh. - Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, taken down as Inayat Khan
spoke

Sk.tp. - a typewritten copy prepared by Sakina or under her supervision
from her own or someone else's reporting, or occasionally from another
typescript when no reporting was available to her, typically single-spaced
in multiple carbon copies

SP. - the Supplementary Papers (also known as Dutch Papers), a set of papers which
had not previously been distributed, prepared by Sakina Furnée for use in
Sufi Centres

SQ. - *The Sufi Quarterly*, a Sufi journal (L)

st. - stencil, a stencilled ("cyclostyled") document

tp. - typed, typescript

TR. - Miss Toni de Ridder (L)

TR.hw. - Toni de Ridder's handwritten reporting, taken down as P-o-M.
spoke

un. - unknown

Acknowledgements

In the work on the present volume, the division of labour has been as follows:

Professor Donald Graham has overall responsibility for the work, first identifying the chronology of manuscripts to be compared, then making those comparisons, and finally transcribing the lectures where the original is not in shorthand. He also has prepared the critical apparatus, including an analytical index, and in the Preface has attempted to give the reader an overview of the contents as well as the historical context.

The Reverend Berthi van der Bent Hamel has continued the challenging work of transcribing Sakina Furnée's shorthand into regular English, has provided the footnotes regarding the shorthand record, and has also participated extensively in the proofreading and corrections.

Margaret Lesley has entered the transcribed shorthand text into computer files, and has repeatedly checked the accuracy of the text. Anne King has proven a very helpful proofreader. Earlier in the process of preparing this book, both Mary Jane Parrish and the Reverend Virginia Black had the tasks which ultimately fell to Margaret Lesley, and Mary Jane Parrish has continued as a valued consultant.

Jasmine Julianne Damm has most ably assisted Professor Graham, in quite a few cases actually doing comparison of documents, in which she has become expert. In all cases, she has most carefully checked the accuracy of the comparisons, assuring a higher level of fidelity to the documents.

Joseph N. de Raismes, Esq., helped extensively with the proofreading process in its early stages, as did the Reverend William J. Teska.

Jeanne Marie Koré Salvato has once again done the final proofreading with exemplary thoroughness, as well as managing the project in its final stages. Her long experience with this work and her wide knowledge of Inayat Khan's teachings have proven of great value.

The Glossary and List have benefited from a check by Shaikh-ul-Mashaik Mahmood Maheboob Khan, the Advisor to the Nekbakht Board, and his wife, Ma-Shaika

Harunnisa, who is a native speaker of Gujarati and Urdu, as was Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan. They should not, however, be held responsible for any inaccuracies.

The Secretary of the Board of the Nekbakht Foundation, which owns the archives in which these manuscripts reside and sponsors the publication of these books, Ir. B. Folkersma, worked extensively with Prof. Graham and the Rev. van der Bent Hamel in working out the editorial principles for determining our basic text. Later, after he had left the Board for health reasons, the remaining members of the Board, L. E. B. van der Putt (President), Jan Lucas Inayat van Hoorn (Treasurer), and Johan Molenaar (now Secretary), assisted in the establishment of the final editorial principles. The Board has also generously provided housing, travel, and other financial support for those working on this project over the five years it has taken to complete it.

We all work under the inspiration of the example left to us by Munira van Voorst van Beest (1916-1990), the founding editor, who largely invented the way in which our texts are presented and dedicated the last twenty-six years of her life to this work.

10 June 1924

**Words Spoken by Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan
during the Luncheon of the Marriage-Day
of Maheboob Khan and Shadi van Goens**

I wish [you all to bring]² good health, long life and³ prosperity on this privileged married couple. I appreciate from the bottom of my heart the generous co-operation of all my *mureeds*⁴ and friends in bringing this marriage ceremony to a beautiful accomplishment. This makes me feel that, although born and brought up in a land far away from Europe⁵, yet the friendly feelings⁶, the sympathy we find among our mureeds and friends, feel we are again⁷ home. We find⁸ that we are in our country. In this marriage we see the coming together of the East and West, and in that way fulfilling that object which the Sufi Movement has at heart, of rising above the⁹ barriers which¹⁰ divide the sections of humanity, and of coming together of human beings at the appreciation of the nobility of the soul, whether of East or West.

There is only one source of God [from which is all come, and]¹¹ the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.hw. = a handwritten text made by Sakina Furnée from her shorthand with a few differences.
- Km.tp. = a typescript, possibly made by Kismet Stam, including the few changes in Sk.hw.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The following words were spoken by Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan at the wedding of his brother, Maheboob Khan, to Shadi van Goens, June 10th, 1924" (see List); Sakina recorded this on the backside of the wedding menu; a.o.d.: "Words spoken by Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan during the luncheon of Maheboob Khan and Shadi van Goens." added; the brevity of the remarks was partly due to the very late beginning of the event itself
2. Sk.sh.: "to bring you all" written, then changed in lh. to read "you all to bring"; Km.tp.: "you all to bring"
3. Sk.sh.: "and" alternately could be read as "by"
4. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary
5. Sk.sh.: "Eur." in lh. abbr. for "Europe"
6. A.o.d.: "feeling" instead of "feelings"
7. Sk.hw.: "at" instead of "again", then "again" inserted before "at", then crossed out; Km.tp.: "at" instead of "again"
8. Sk.sh.: "as" was written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Sk.sh.: "the" alternately reads "which"
10. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks like "they", but a.o.d. have "which", which fits the context
11. Sk.sh.: "from which is all come and" inserted after "God"; a.o.d.: "from which we all come, and to which we all go" instead of "of God"

understanding of this conception as we have found in our blessed Mrs. van Goens¹², [to whom]¹³ we are most grateful, and grateful to you all.

12. Sk.sh.: "Mrs. v. G." abbr. for "Mrs. van Goens" (the mother of the bride)

13. Sk.sh.: "to whom" missing, but included in a.o.d., and necessary in context

¹Summer School 1924², June 13th, Friday
³**Cosmic Language**⁴

The whole manifestation in all [its]⁵ aspects is a record upon which the voice is reproduced and that voice is a person's thought. There is no place in the world,⁶ a desert,⁷ forest, a mountain or⁸ a house,⁷ town or a⁹ city where there is no¹⁰ voice continually going on which was once engraved¹¹ upon it, and since then it¹² continued. No doubt every such voice has its limit. One¹³ maybe continues¹⁴ for

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp.1 = a typescript prepared by Sakina or under her supervision, including qa.s.
 Km.hw.= Kismet Stam's handwritten reporting of the lecture, without the qa.s.
 Sk.tp.2 = a typescript found in a binder in the Biographical Department marked "in type Sakina/Kismet"; it closely follows "Sk.tp.1", including qa.s.
 bp. = a typescript made as part of preparation for publication of the book *Cosmic Language*. Some of the qa. section has been highly edited and inserted into the text in various places, the final qa. being included as the last paragraph of Chapter I.
 bk. = the book *Cosmic Language* (1937), compiled by Sherifa Goodenough, Chapter I: Voices, pp. 1-9.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript made at Headquarters, Geneva with the qa.s, "corrected from Pir-o-Murshid's corrections S.G." [Sherifa Goodenough]. These corrections are noted as "(Hq.tp.)Gd.ed."
 Sk.an. = some notes and corrections made by Sakina on a separate list titled "Cosmic Language". It matches "Sk.tp.1" and "Sk.tp.2" documents in her set.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.1: "Reported by Sakina" handwritten at upper left corner and under the date; Km.hw.: "among papers Kismet - in her handwriting" stated by Sakina, upper left corner
2. A.o.d.: "Summer School" omitted; Sk.tp.1,2: "Friday" omitted; Km.hw.: "June 30th 1924 Friday"; then "30th" crossed out and "13?" written above; bp., bk.: date omitted
3. Sk.sh.: "The whole manifestation . . ." is written in lh. underneath the date
4. Sk.sh.: the title "Cosmic Language" was added later in lh.; a.o.d.: "Cosmic Language" included as the title; bp., bk.: also add Chapter I
5. Sh.sh.: "its" written before "all", but then crossed out; Sk.tp.1,2, bp., bk.: "its" moved to after "all" (Km.hw. matches sh. "in its")
6. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "—neither" added
7. Bp., bk.: "a" added
8. Bk.: "nor" instead of "or"
9. Sk.tp.1,2: "a" omitted
10. Bp., bk.: "not a" instead of "no"
11. Sk.sh.: "ingraved" written both in sh. and in lh., a spelling error; a.o.d.: "engraved"
12. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "has" instead of "it"
13. Bp., bk.: "voice" added
14. Sk.tp.1,2: "continuing" instead of "continues"; Km.hw., bp., bk.: "continued"

thousands of years, another voice for several months, another voice¹⁵ for some days, another voice¹⁵ for some hours, ¹⁶moments. For everything that is created intentionally or unintentionally has a life; it has a birth and so it has a death. Plainly speaking, it has a beginning and an end. One can experience this by feeling the atmosphere of different places: sitting upon the rocks of [the]¹⁷ mountains one ¹⁸ often feels the vibrations of the one who has been sitting there before. Sitting in a forest, in a wilderness, one can feel what had brought¹⁹ the history²⁰ of that place. It may²¹ that there was a city before²², that there was a house²³ there, that the²⁴ people lived there; not²⁵ now, it had²⁶ turned into ²⁷wilderness. One begins to feel the history²⁰ of the whole place, it communicates²⁸ with one. Every town has its particular voice, so to speak; it is speaking²⁹ aloud, who lived in that³⁰ town, and how did they live³¹; what was their life, ³²or³³ their³⁴ grade of evolution, it speaks³⁵. It speaks³⁵ of their doings. It speaks³⁵ of the results produced of ³⁶their actions.

People perceive the vibrations of the³⁷ haunted³⁸ houses. It is only because the atmosphere is stirred up³⁹, for⁴⁰ it is intense, and therefore it is often felt

15. Bk.: "voice" omitted

16. Bp., bk.: "or" added

17. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks like "their", but a.o.d. have "the", which fits the context

18. Sk.sh.: three illegible symbols crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

19. Sk.tp.1,2, Km.hw.: "been" instead of "brought"; bp., bk.: "has been" instead of "had brought"; (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "has been in" instead of "had brought"

20. Sk.tp.1,2: "mystery" instead of "history"

21. Bp., bk.: "be" added

22. Bp., bk.: "before" omitted

23. Sk.tp.1,2: "town" instead of "house"

24. Bp., bk.: "the" omitted

25. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "not"

26. Bp., bk.: "has" instead of "had"

27. Bp., bk.: "a" added

28. Sk.sh.: "communes" written, later changed to read "communicates", and "communicates" in a.o.d.

29. Bk.: "telling" instead of "speaking"; Sk.sh.: after "speaking", "over"written, but omitted in a.o.d.

30. Bp., bk.: "the" instead of "that"

31. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "they lived" instead of "did they live"

32. Bk.: "it tells of their grade of evolution" instead of "or their grade of evolution, it speaks"

33. Bp.: "of" instead of "or"

34. Sk.tp.1,2: "the" instead of "their"

35. Bk.: "tells" instead of "speaks"

36. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "by" instead of "of"

37. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "the" omitted

38. Sk.sh.: "hunted" clearly written, but "haunted" must have been intended; a.o.d.: "haunted"

39. Bp., bk.: "up" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "for" omitted in a.o.d.

distinctly. But there is⁴¹ no house⁴², there is no place which has not got its own voice. By this I mean⁴³ the voice that has been engraved⁴⁴ in⁴⁵ it,⁴⁶ that it has become a reproducing record of what has been given to it consciously or unconsciously.⁴⁷

When Abraham⁴⁸ returned from⁴⁹ Egypt after his initiation in the mysteries⁵⁰ of life, he arrived at Mecca⁵¹ and a stone was set⁵² there in memory of that⁵³ initiation which he had just received from that old⁵⁴ esoteric school of Egypt. And the voice that was put into it by the singing soul of Abraham continued, and became audible to those who could hear. The prophets and seers since that time

41. Sk.sh.: "therefore" written, but a.o.d. have "there is"

42. Bp., bk.: "town" instead of "house"

43. Bp., bk.: "is meant" instead of "I mean"

44. Sk.sh.: this sh. form "engraved" transcribes clearly the starting "e" vowel and differs from the previous "ingraved" (see n. 11)

45. Bp., bk.: "upon" instead of "in"

46. Bk.: "so" added

47. Bp., bk.: the answers to qa.s 1 and 4 are inserted into the text here, highly edited; as follows in bk.: "Where many people have lived there is a dominating voice, which is more distinct than other voices. But at the same time, as one feels what a composer wishes to convey through the whole music he writes, with all the different instruments, so even the different voices which are going on together make one result; and that result is like a symphony to the person who can hear them together. Especially a collective thought comes, when one can perceive it, in a town, in a new city. It is a kind of voice of the past and voice of the present, a voice of all as one voice; and it has its peculiar and particular effect. The whole tradition is in the voice. For instance, one who can hear it clearly feels as if the city is speaking about its past, about its present. In remote places sometimes the voices have become buried, and there is a kind of overtone which is most gentle and soothing. For the voices have gone, and the vibration remains as an atmosphere. And if that place was always a desert, it is still more elevating; because it has its own natural atmosphere, and it is most uplifting. And yet if some travellers have passed through it, it brings to us their voice. Even that is much better than what one perceives and feels in cities, in towns; because in nature man is quite a different person. The more he is in nature, the more what is artificial falls away from him, and he becomes more at one with nature. And therefore his predisposition, which is nature and truth, and which is goodness, all comes up and makes life for him a kind of dream, a romance, a lyric; and therefore even his thought there as a human thought begins to sing through nature."

48. Sk.sh.: first "a-Braham" written ("a" in sh. and "Braham" in lh.), then retraced in lh. to read "Abraham" for "Abraham" (see List); a.o.d.: "Abraham"

49. Sk.sh.: "to" written first, but changed to read "from", and "from" in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: "histories" first written, but changed to read "mysteries", and "mysteries" in a.o.d.

51. Sk.sh.: actually Mekka, Dutch for Mecca (see List); a.o.d.: Mecca

52. Sk.tp.1: "sat" instead of "set"; (Sk.tp.1)Sk.cr.: corrected to read "set"; confirmed by Sk.an.; Sk.tp.2: "sat up" instead of "set there"; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: corrected to "sat there"

53. Bp., bk.: "the" instead of "that"

54. Bk.: "the ancient" instead of "that old"

have made pilgrimages to this⁵⁵ stone of Ka'ba⁵⁶. It⁵⁷ continued and is still existing. A place like Mecca, desert—⁵⁸nothing interesting, neither the ground fertile, nor people most evolved, nor business or industry flourishing, no science or art has developed there⁵⁸—has had the⁵⁹ attraction for millions of people who only went for one purpose and that was pilgrimage. What was it?⁶⁰ What is it? It is the voice which has been put in the place,⁶¹in⁶² a stone.⁶³Stone has been made to speak and it is speaking to those whose ears are open.⁶⁴ Every place that⁶⁵ a person sits and thinks a moment on any subject takes it in⁶⁶, the thought of man. It takes⁶⁷record of what he has⁶⁸ spoken, so that no man can hide his thought or feeling; it is recorded [even]⁶⁹ in the seat⁷⁰ he has been sitting and thinking⁷¹. And many more⁷² who can feel by sitting in that place, begin to feel⁷³. Sometimes the effect is quite contrary. A person may feel a thought quite foreign to him, a feeling which does not [belong]⁷⁴ to him, the moment he sits on a certain seat, because in⁷⁵ that seat there was that thought vibrating on.⁷⁶ As a seat can hold the vibrations of their⁷⁷ thought for a much longer time than warmth or cold⁷⁸, so an influence

55. Km.hw.: "that" instead of "this"

56. Ka'ba, a Muslim shrine in Mecca (see List)

57. Bk.: "The voice" instead of "It"

58. Bk.: "with nothing of interest; the ground not fertile, the people not very evolved, no business or industry flourishing, no science or art developed," instead of "nothing interesting, neither the ground fertile, nor people most evolved, nor business or industry flourishing, no science or art has developed there"

59. Bp., bk.: "the" omitted

60. Bk.: "and" instead of "?" to make one question

61. Km.hw., Sk.tp.2: "or" added; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: "?" inserted in hw. above "or", and "of (?)" inserted above "in", the latter affirmed with a check-mark

62. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

63. Bp., bk.: "A" added

64. Bp., bk.: the answers to questions 6 and 7 are inserted here, highly edited; due to the length of this text, it is not shown here; see note 47 for an example of this editing

65. Bp., bk., (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "where" instead of "that"

66. Km.hw.: "up" instead of "in"; Bp., bk.: "up" instead of "it in"

67. Bp., bk.: "the" added

68. Bp., bk.: "has been" instead of "he has"

69. Sk.sh.: "ever" written, but a.o.d. have "even" instead of "ever"

70. (Hq.tp.)Gd.ed.: "in which" added

71. Bp.: "of it" added; bk.: "on while thinking it" instead of "and thinking"

72. A.o.d.: "more" omitted; Km.hw. leaves a space here

73. Bk.: "do so" instead of "feel"

74. Sk.sh.: "belong" retraced in lh. over an illegible cross out, and "belong" included in a.o.d.

75. Bp., bk.: "on" instead of "in"

76. A.o.d.: ". And" instead of "on."

77. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

78. Bp.: "the life of the person who has thought or has spoken" instead of "warmth or cold"

remains in every place where one sits, or⁷⁹ where one lives, or⁷⁹ where one thinks,
⁸⁰ feels; where one rejoices or where one moans⁸¹. And that voice⁸² continues [for]⁸³
 incomparably longer time than the life of the⁸⁴ person who has spoken there⁸⁵.⁸⁶

Q.: Would it not be a great confusion of voice⁸⁷? Is it a question of dominance, where people have been for a long time, a dominant note; or of someone individual?

A.⁸⁸ There is a dominant voice which is more distinct than other voices; but at the same time, as one can feel what a composer wishes to convey through the whole music he writes, with all the different instruments, so even the different voices which are going on together make a⁸⁹ result and that result comes like a symphony to a person who can feel them. Especially⁹⁰ a collective thought comes when one perceives it in a town, in a new city. It is a kind of voice of the past and a voice of the⁹¹ present, and the voice of all as one music; and it has its peculiar and particular effect. This was a wonderful experience for me when I visited Germany after the war⁹², for the contrast between the voice which was before, or the voice which is at the back⁹³ of it, and the voice which is going on just now of the people there. It seems as if there was a lake or a river which is⁹⁴ now become a land. That running

79. Bp., bk.: "or" omitted

80. Bp., bk.: "or" added

81. Bp., bk.: "sorrows" instead of "moans"

82. Bp., bk.: "thus it" instead of "that voice"

83. A.o.d.: "for" added; bp., bk.: "for an" added

84. Km.hw.: "life of the" omitted

85. Bp., bk.: "or thought" instead of "there"

86. Bp., bk.: the final qa. is inserted here, highly edited as follows in bk.: "Also, the ancient people made the tomb of a person where there had been his seat, where there was his atmosphere, where he had lived. The tomb is a mark, which shows that here that person sat. And very often in India, where cremations take place, they make a seat as a mark of the place where the one who died has produced his vibrations. He may not be buried there; but they have made a mark, just to keep that seat, that place."

87. Sk.tp.1,2: "voices" instead of "voice"

88. Bp., bk.: this answer is inserted into the lecture text in highly edited form (see note 47)

89. Sk.tp.1,2: "one" instead of "a"

90. Sk.sh.: "to" written, but crossed out

91. Sk.sh.: "and" first written, but then crossed out and "and a voice of the" added above, and so in a.o.d.

92. P-o-M. is referring here to World War I (1914 - 1918)

93. Sk.tp.1,2: "bottom" instead of "back"

94. Sk.tp.1: "has" instead of "is"; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: "is" changed to "has"

water, which was⁹⁵ life itself, has become all barren and there is earth covering it; and yet one feels that underneath there is water still to be found and yet upon it one feels that one just walks not⁹⁶ the ground. Perhaps there was some water there before? So one sees how the voice of their⁹⁷ whole country can change with the changing of conditions.

Q.: The voice of London and of Paris are perfectly different. Has it something to do with race?

A.: The whole tradition is in the voice. One who can hear it clearly feels as if the city is speaking about its past and present.

Q.: ⁹⁸British empire exhibition . . . ⁹⁹ went there one night, 6 o'clock, sense of fear and anguish, feeling of disaster.⁹⁸ How to explain it? Is it imagination on my part or disappointment somehow?

A.: It is quite possible [that there was]¹⁰⁰ pain under¹⁰¹ the place where you were standing or sitting. It might seem funny that it is true that there are houses where perhaps quarrels have continued for a long time, there dishes and saucers [and glasses]¹⁰² break without reason.

¹⁰³*Q.: My ¹⁰⁴ is a secret place. I was sitting on a little hill and suddenly thought that someone had overwhelmed me; that spot that had offered human sacrifices, millions of years ago . . . ¹⁰³*

Q.: In places remote, where there have been no or little human ¹⁰⁵ events have taken place, what would be the character in deserts or high mountains, they have

95. Sk.tp.2: "is" instead of "was"; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: "is" corrected to "was"

96. Sk.tp.1,2: "on" instead of "not"

97. Sk.tp.1,2: "the" instead of "their"

98. Sk.tp.1,2: This sentence worded: "At the British Empire exhibition, I went there one night at six o'clock, and got a sense of pain and anguish, a feeling of disaster."; in Sk.tp.2, the last nine words "sense . . . disaster" appear to be inserted in a blank space and with a different typewriter

99. Sk.sh.: lost word or words; this question appears to be fragmentary

100. Sk.sh.: "this" first written, then "there was" inserted after "this"; a.o.d.: "that there was" instead of "this there was"

101. Sk.sh.: "under of" written; Sk.tp.1,2: "at" instead of "under of"

102. Sk.sh.: "and glasses" inserted after "saucers", and included in a.o.d.

103. Sk.sh.: this question was apparently not finished and was later crossed out; omitted in a.o.d.

104. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

105. Sk.sh.: an illegible word crossed out; nothing shown in a.o.d.

attractions¹⁰⁶ for people. ¹⁰⁷ Is that because of the absence of voices which are distracting?

A.: Yes, in remote places sometimes the voices have become barren and there is a kind of overtone which is most gentle and soothing, for the voices have gone and the vibration¹⁰⁸ has remained as an atmosphere. And in that place which has always been a desert is still more elevating, because it has its own voice and vibration and yet if some travellers have passed¹⁰⁹ through and if it brought¹¹⁰ to us their voice¹¹¹, even that is much better than the voice¹¹² which we perceive and feel in cities and towns ¹¹³. For the reason when man is in nature he is quite a different person. As nearer to nature he approaches, so the artificiality of his life is [dropped]¹¹⁴ down and he becomes more and more free from superficial life. Therefore his pre-disposition, which is natural and beautiful and is goodness, it only¹¹⁵ comes up and makes life a kind of dream, romance, lyric. [Therefore]¹¹⁶ even his thought there as a human thought begins to sing [there]¹¹⁷ through nature.

Q.: In the case of an individual impression, like Abraham¹¹⁸ on Ka 'ba¹¹⁹ stone, would the duration of that impression depend on the intensity [with]¹²⁰ which it was impressed, or¹²¹ also upon the sacredness of the thought?

A.¹²²Yes, the person who is evolved, his thought has a greater power than the thought itself, than what the thought contains, because the person is the life of the thought. Thought is the cover over that life. Perhaps Abraham would not have been able to [engrave]¹²³ any other stone with that power which he had at that

106. Sk.tp.1,2: "attraction" instead of "attractions"

107. Sk.sh.: a blank

108. Sk.tp.1: "vibrations" instead of "vibration"; (Sk.tp.1)Sk.cr.: corrected to "vibration"

109. Sk.tp.1,2: "past" instead of "passed"; (Sk.tp.1)Sk.cr.: changed to "passed", confirmed by Sk.an.

110. Sk.tp.1,2: "brings" instead of "brought"

111. Sk.tp.1,2: "voices" instead of "voice"; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: corrected to "voice"

112. Sk.tp.1,2: "voices" instead of "voice"

113. Sk.sh.: a blank; "dropped" added in Sk.tp.1,2

114. Sk.sh.: though "prop" is written in sh. here, it does not fit the context; Sk.tp.1,2.: "dropped"

115. Sk.tp.1,2: "all" instead of "only"

116. Sk.sh.: "There is" written, but Sk.tp.1,2 have "Therefore", which fits the context

117. Sk.sh.: "there" inserted after "sing", and included in Sk.tp.1,2

118. Sk.sh.: "Abrah." abbr. in lh. for "Abraham"

119. Sk.sh.: "K." abbr. in lh. for "Ka'ba"; for Ka'ba see List

120. Sk.sh.: "each" retraced to read "with"; "with" in Sk.tp.1,2

121. Sk.sh.: "or" changed to read "only", but "or" retained in Sk.tp.1,2

122. Bp., bk.: this answer inserted into the text (see note 47) in highly edited form

123. Sk.sh.: "ingrave" retraced (poorly) to read "engrave", and "engrave" in Sk.tp.1,2

moment, when he [was]¹²⁴ coming with the fresh impression after his initiation. Perhaps in his whole life he had¹²⁵ done that one work, which was stronger at that one time; as he has said that, "This stone I set¹²⁶ here in the memory of the initiation as a sign of God to be understood as one God. That this will remain forever as a temple made by me." It was a temple of Abraham. Abraham was not a king or a rich man. He could only put that¹²⁷ one stone which lasted for a long time, much longer than many temples put for that purpose, which were brought¹²⁸. The prophet Muhammad¹²⁹ came with a revolt to make the whole Ka'ba clear of all its gods; but nothing would induce him to take away that one stone. And after sweeping away all gods from it¹³⁰ he did not touch that one stone set¹²⁶ by Abraham. His motive was to take away all stones, but he did not. Abraham could have defended when he was alive, but the stone was defending itself.¹³¹ This is only one example, but there are numberless examples to be found. The atmosphere of Benares¹³², and the vibrations of Ajmir¹³³, where Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti¹³⁴ was, and lived and meditated and [died]¹³⁵ there. There is the tomb of the saint, but there is a continual voice going on, a voice so strong that a person who is meditative can sit there and would like to sit there forever. It is in the midst of the city and yet it has a feeling of wilderness, because in that place the saint sat and meditated upon the cosmic music, *saut-i-sarmad*¹³⁶ and [hearing]¹³⁷ [cosmic music]¹³⁸ continually there, [he]¹³⁹ produced cosmic music there.¹⁴⁰

Q.: Would not the thought of the people¹⁴¹ come after that?

124. Sk.sh.: "had" retraced to read "was"; Sk.tp.1,2: "was" instead of "had"

125. Sk.tp.1,2: "has" instead of "had"

126. Sk.tp.1,2: "sat" instead of "set"; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "set" reinstated, and confirmed in Sk.an.

127. Sk.tp.1,2: "this" instead of "that"

128. Sk.tp.1: "built" instead of "brought"

129. Sk.sh.: "Moha." in lh. abbr. for "Muhammad" (see List)

130. Sk.tp.1,2: "there" instead of "it"

131. Sk.sh.: a blank or a pause in speaking

132. Benares: see List

133. Sk.sh.: actually Ajmeer for Ajmir (see List); a.o.d.: Ajmir

134. Sk.sh.: actually "Khaja Moinudin Chisti" in the sh., phonetic for Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (see List)

135. Sk.sh.: "ended" changed to read "died", and "died" in Sk.tp.1,2

136. Sk.sh.: "Saut i Sama" written in sh.; *Saut-i-sarmad*, the eternal sound (see Glossary)

137. Sk.sh.: "nearing"; a.o.d.: "hearing" instead of "nearing"

138. Sk.sh.: "it" crossed out, then "c. m." in lh. abbr. for "cosmic music" above it; "cosmic music" in Sk.tp.1,2

139. Sk.sh. "one" written; Sk.tp.1,2: "he" instead of "one"

140. Sk.sh.: three lines are left blank, and the qa.s continue on the next page

141. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.1,2 include a blank after "people" and at the end of the sentence

A.:¹⁴² No. I should think that it would add to it. For instance, if it was a flute-solo it would make it an *orchestre*¹⁴³, [all]¹⁴⁴ instruments]¹⁴⁵; but that one thought which is going on would be continued.¹⁴⁶ During that saint's lifetime there has been a great experience; that to visit this great master another¹⁴⁷ seer came from Bagdad¹⁴⁸, a very advanced soul. And this was a most [remarkable]¹⁴⁹ meeting in Ajmir. But the one who came was very strict in his religious observances, and the religious people of that time would not have music. So naturally, in order to respect his belief or his way of living, this great sage¹⁵⁰ had to sacrifice his every day musical repetition. But when the time came the symphony began by itself, and everyone¹⁵¹ began to look;¹⁵² this great sage was a great [musician]¹⁵³; [without]¹⁵⁴ his playing the music was going on. Even if the religious [authorities prohibit it]¹⁵⁵, "It is for others, not for you."

Q.: Does a tomb keep the voice?

^{156, 157} It is not the tomb of the person. If a person has lived there—in ancient times people used to make a mark where a person had lived—they made the tomb there where the vibration of that person had been recorded. Mostly the ancient tombs have been made in the places where they sat and meditated and thought. Only in that case the tomb is the¹⁵⁸ excuse. It is only a mark that here they sat. Very

142. Bp., bk.: this answer is inserted into the lecture text in highly edited form (see note 47)

143. Sk.sh.: "*orchestre*", French in lh. for "orchestra", followed by a blank

144. Sk.sh.: here "it" or "its" written first, then changed to read "only"

145. Sk.sh.: "for its instrument" written, but Sk.tp.1,2 have "all instruments", which fits the context

146. Sk.sh.: a large blank

147. Sk.tp.2: "great" added; (Sk.tp.2)Sk.cr.: crossed out

148. This legend concerns Abdul Qader Jilani (see List), the eponymous founder of the Qadiri Order of Sufis

149. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "remarkable" added above and included in Sk.tp.1,2

150. Sk.tp.1,2: "saint" instead of "sage"

151. Sk.sh.: "everyone" partially crossed out; included in Sk.tp.1,2

152. Sk.sh.: "because" crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.1,2

153. Sk.sh.: "human" changed to read "musician" followed by a large blank; "musician" in Sk.tp.1,2

154. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol for "but" was later inserted in the sh. symbol for "without" which would then read "but without"; Sk.tp.1,2: just "without"

155. Sk.sh.: lost words; Sk.tp.1: "(authorities prohibit it,)" added; Sk.tp.2: a long blank

156. Sk.sh.: a blank instead of "A" for Answer; it is uncertain if words are missing; Sk.tp.1,2: answer starts here

157. Bp., bk.: this answer is inserted as the final lecture paragraph, in highly edited form (see note 47)

158. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out; nothing added in Sk.tp.1,2

often in India, where cremation takes place, they¹⁵⁹ make a seat [as]¹⁶⁰ a mark of meditation, where they have used the vibration just to keep that mark.

159. Sk.sh.: "they" retraced to read "in", but "they" in Sk.tp.1,2, which fits the context

160. Sk.sh.: "on" first written, but changed to read "as", and "as" in Sk.tp.1,2

¹Salle de la Géographie, June 14, 1924²

Orpheus

Friends, I would like to give an interpretation of the symbolical meaning of the story of Orpheus³. While not taking your time, I would like to make the interpretation short and avoid telling the whole story.

As there is always a deep meaning in the legends of the ancient Greeks, as there has always been a deep meaning of the Indians and Persians and of the legends of the Egyptians. It is most interesting to watch that, how the art of the Greeks⁴, as well as their legends, had a⁵ meaning attached to them, a much deeper meaning [than]⁶ it appeared outside, with its most beautiful structure⁷. And [by]⁸ seeing this and [by]⁸ studying this, we find the key to the ancient culture, which seems to us that the further we explore⁹ the ancient culture, the more we shall be acquainted with its deepest¹⁰ and profound meaning.

In the first part of the story of Orpheus what we learn is that there is no object that once a person has desired from the bottom of his heart, that that object

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance which seems to predate the other typescripts; Sakina Furnée later made some corrections by hand on this typescript, indicated by "(er.tp.)Sk.cr." in the notes
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, probably working from the Sk.sh.
- Sk.tp. = a text prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her collection known as the set, quite similar to the Km.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Orpheus" and "June 14th, Saturday" in lh. added above the text; Km.tp.: "Pir-o-Murshid was asked to give an interpretation of the story of Orpheus before a musical performance of 'Orpheus.'"
2. Er.tp.: "June 14th. 19 [blank]"; (er.tp.)Sk.cr.: added "24" to complete "1924" and added "(rep. by S. Furnée)"; Km.tp., Sk. tp.: "June 14th 1924" added before "Salle de la Géographie" and "Paris" added after, and in hw. "reported by Sakina"; for Salle de la Géographie, see List
3. Sk.sh.: "O." in lh. abbr. for "Orpheus"; for Orpheus, see List
4. Sk.sh.: "Gr." in lh. abbr. for "Greeks"
5. Er.tp.: "deep" added before "meaning"
6. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol, possibly "as", retraced to read "than"; a.o.d.: "than"
7. Sk.sh.: "con" and "structure" written out separately in lh.; the word "over" is added in sh. above "con"; er.tp.: "con" omitted; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "con" typed but later crossed out
8. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks like "both", but a.o.d. have "by", which fits the context
9. Er.tp.: "compare" instead of "explore"; (er.tp.)Sk.cr.: changed back to "explore"
10. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "depth" instead of "deepest", later corrected in hw. in Sk.tp. to "deepest"

will ever be lost. Even if that object of love that a person has once desired, it was in the deepest depth of the earth that the reason could believe¹¹, not the eye, even then it can be attained¹² if one pursued it sufficiently.

The other thing is that in order to attain an object it is not only the love element which is sufficient, but besides love, wisdom is necessary. It is ¹³wisdom which wakes¹⁴ in humanity¹⁵ and it harmonizes with the cosmic forces, which helps one to attain one's object. And as there is a saying that the one who knows the knowledge of sound knows the science of the whole life—and this saying will be admitted by the wise of all ages and of all countries. The invoking of the gods by Orpheus was in coming into touch with all the harmonious forces which, united together, brought for him that object which he wanted to attain.

But the most fascinating is the [last]¹⁶ part of the story as a picture and as a sense both. As Orpheus was proceeding and Eurydice¹⁷ following him, the promise¹⁸ was this,¹⁹ he was not to look back; the moment he would look back, Eurydice²⁰ would be taken away from him. And the meaning is that the secret of all attainment is faith and if the²¹ faith of a person endured as far as going ninety-nine²² long²³ miles and ²⁴ one mile²⁵ was remaining to the gaining of the object, even then if doubt comes, the attainment is no more to be expected²⁶. From this we learn the lesson, a lesson [which can be used in everything]²⁷ we do in life, in every walk of life, that in attaining anything we need the²⁸ faith. If the²⁸ faith is lacking,

11. A.o.d.: "see" instead of "believe"

12. Er.tp.: "obtained"; (er.tp.)Sk.cr.: "attained"

13. A.o.d.: "that" before "wisdom"

14. A.o.d.: "wakens" instead of "wakes"

15. Sk.tp.: "(harmony)" typed instead of "humanity", later Sk. corrected it in hw. to "humanity"

16. Sk.sh.: indecipherable sh. symbol retraced to read "last"; a.o.d.: "last"

17. Sk.sh. and a.o.d. have "Uridice" for Eurydice (see List)

18. Sk.sh.: "prom." abbr. for "promise", written out in a.o.d.

19. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this,"

20. Sk.sh.: "U." abbr. for "Eurydice", written out (spelled "Uridice") in a.o.d.

21. Km.tp. Sk.tp.: "the" omitted

22. Sk.sh.: the first Arabic numeral "9" crossed out

23. Er.tp., Sk.tp.: "long" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: a blank

25. Sk.sh.: "mile" changed to read "miles"

26. Sk.sh.: "expect" in lh. added

27. Sk.sh.: the sh. reads "can, can use in, for everything"; er.tp.: "which can serve in everything";

(er.tp.)Sk.cr.: "each can use in everything"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "which can be used in everything"

28. Sk.tp.: "the" later crossed out, and also crossed out in Sk.tp., but not in er.tp. or Km.tp.

even the littlest lacking of faith in the form of doubt will spoil the whole thing which we have done. Verily, faith is light and doubt darkness.

An old typescript

15th June, 1924¹**Siraj-Lecture²**

When interest is created in a country and many begin to follow the services, when a large number joins³ the religious activity of the Sufi Movement, then comes a time when there must be every day a service carried on. Six days of the week may be devoted to represent six religions in their different forms and teachings. The day which by the Buddhists is devoted to their religion may be kept for the Buddhist religion, the day which is devoted to Islam may be kept for the religion of Islam. It is better to choose the days which are already considered sacred by that particular set of people, such⁴ as Friday for Islam, Saturday for the Jewish religion, and Sunday for the Christian religion. On these days the life of that particular teacher may be taught and explained. A chain of prophets in that particular streak⁵ may be represented with their life and work. Lectures may be given on their particular teachings so that the service and study both may be continued at the same time. It may be understood that the central theme of the Sufi message, which is unification of religions, must be observed, and in representing every religion one must show how they are one and the same in their essence and how we could learn to see the truth by being able to appreciate its different presentations, not trying to present these religions either by being too much for them or too much against them. Only

Documents:

- Tp. = an old typescript of unknown provenance, which seems to be the earliest record of the lecture, which was not taken down in sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing a few editorial changes from the tp.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. Tp.: On the top right of the typescript is written "15th June 1924", a Sunday, probably the correct date; above it is written in an unknown hand "16 July ?"; Sk.tp.: "June 18th, 1924"; Hq.st.: "June 16th 1924"

2. The word "*Siraj*" meaning "lamp, candle" (see Glossary) is the title given to a person in charge of the Universal Worship service in a country; Sk.tp.: "Address to Sirajs" instead of "Siraj-Lecture"; Hq.st.: "Address to Sirajs" at the top, followed by "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan" and the Sufi Invocation (see List)

3. Hq.st.: "join" instead of "joins"

4. Sk.tp.: "such" omitted

5. Hq.st.: "line" instead of "streak"

we must accomplish our purpose of making the central truth known to humanity by presenting the world-accepted religious authorities in support to our idea.

The seventh day of the week must be used for the Universal Worship. Which day it does not matter as long as it is a day which is the most convenient day for the people to attend to⁶ the service. The Sufi message has not a fixed day as we do not need just now a day fixed for it. Also as we see in every day a sacred day, therefore it is for us to appoint one day of the week most suited to those to come to our services and to the country, on⁷ which the people are in a habit to attain⁸ religious services. Yes, in one way it is better to keep a uniformity, as far as we can, to keep the same day and the same time for the Universal Worship in all countries, that we in our working in different places throughout the world may unite with⁹ one another in thought and in spirit. The strength of such unity is indeed great.

¹⁰Siraj therefore must not only study the six religions which we represent in our services, but also acquaint himself with the form in which services in different services¹¹ and temples take place, in order to be perfectly familiar not only with their teachings but also with their representations. For a Siraj for us is a priest, a pastor, a professor, a doctor, a physician, a healer in social, moral, and spiritual activities. His knowledge of religions and acquaintance with the different forms in which they are presented will prove to be inspiring *Cherags*¹² who work under him and helping immensely thereby the cause.

6. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "to" omitted

7. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "in" instead of "on"

8. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "of attending" instead of "to attain"

9. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "with" omitted

10. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "The" added before "Siraj"

11. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "churches" instead of "services"

12. The word "*Cherag*" meaning "light, lamp" (see Glossary) is a title given to those ordained to perform the Universal Worship service

¹3 o'clock, Monday, June 16th, 1924²³ **The Purpose of Life**

The main⁴ thing that a seeker after truth must realize is the purpose of life. No sooner a soul commences⁵ to feel sober from the intoxication of life,⁶ the first thing it asks itself is that⁷, what is the purpose of my life? Each soul has its own

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, with a text very similar to the shorthand, but with qa.s showing in some instances fuller texts, perhaps Gd.'s own reporting of the qa.s. On two identical copies of this typescript Gd. did editing by hand, indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1" and "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2" in the notes.
- Gd.bp. = a typed book preparation by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, excluding the qa.s.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly* published the lecture series serially, with this chapter (followed by two others) appearing in the September, 1926 issue (Volume II, Number 2), pp. 74-76, showing a few further editorial changes, probably made by Mumtaz Armstrong, the editor of that journal; an identical text (except for punctuation) was published as a book by the Sufi Movement, London, in 1927 (not included in the notes).
- Sk.tp. = a later typescript made by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her collection known as the set, mostly following the text in SQ., but adding some passages and changing a few words, and including the qa.s.

A highly edited version of this lecture appears as the first chapter of *The Purpose of Life* in the first of The Sufi Message Volumes, London, 1960, pp. 189-191; it is not included in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: a single blue line in Sk.'s shorthand book before and after this lecture may indicate that the lecture was not immediately transcribed, or was dictated by someone else; also, "The Purpose of Life, The main thing that a seeker . . ." added later in lh. above the text; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: across the top, Gd. wrote "Originals, worked at with Pir-o-Murshid. S.G." indicating that the editing was done in consultation with P-o-M.; naturally, this does not mean that every editorial alteration was personally approved by P-o-M., and the extent of the consultation is not known; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: the same, except "on" instead of "at"; Sk.tp.: at the top, Sk. typed: "The Purpose of Life, given at the Summerschool 1924. Chapter I"
2. Sk.sh.: "Sunday June 15th" in lh. written with the same dark pencil as the added title, then crossed out; Gd.tp.: "URS. June 15th, '24, 3 p.m." instead of "June 16th"; Urs was a word used for the Summer School (see Glossary); Sk.tp.: "June 16th. 1924.", probably the correct date, as the lectures on "The Purpose of Life" were given on successive Mondays
3. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol precedes "The"
4. A.o.d.: "first" instead of "main"
5. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "does a soul begin" instead of "a soul commences"
6. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "than" added
7. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

purpose, but at⁸ the end all purposes resolve into one purpose, and that ⁹ is that purpose which is the seeking of ¹⁰ the mystic. For all souls, ¹¹through ¹²right and ¹³wrong paths¹⁴, either sooner or later will arrive to¹⁵ that purpose, a purpose which must be accomplished, a purpose for which the whole creation has been intended. But the difference between the seeking soul and the soul who blindly works towards¹⁶ that purpose is as there is¹⁷ between the material and the maker of it. The clay works towards the purpose of forming a vessel and ¹⁸the potter both, but it is the potter's joy and privilege to feel the happiness of the accomplishment of that¹⁹ purpose, not the clay²⁰. And so it is between²¹ the beings who unconsciously are striving towards that purpose and the souls who are²² consciously striving towards it, both coming²³ in the end to²⁴ the same accomplishment. The difference is of the consciousness.

The first step in the spiritual path is ²⁵when a soul realizes its outer purpose in life, for it is not every soul in the world who²⁶ even realizes its outer mission in life, and the soul who does not realize it²⁷ may go on, perhaps for the whole life, and may not realize it even [to the]²⁸ end of²⁹ life. But the one who cares to realize it must sooner or later realize it. For the answer of ³⁰ his question is continually

8. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

9. A.o.d.: "it" in place of "that"

10. SQ., Sk.tp.: "sought by" instead of "the seeking of"

11. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "both" inserted; SQ., Sk.tp.: "by" instead of "through"

12. A.o.d.: "the" inserted

13. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "the" inserted

14. A.o.d.: "path" instead of "paths"

15. A.o.d.: "at" instead of "to"

16. Gd.tp.: the typescript here (as nearly everywhere else) alters the spoken "towards" (the form always spoken by P-o-M.) to "toward"

17. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2: "there is" omitted; Gd.bp.: "like" instead of "as there is"; SQ., Sk.tp.: "like that" instead of "as there is"

18. SQ., Sk.tp.: "so does" added

19. A.o.d.: "that" replaced by "the"

20. A.o.d.: "clay's" instead of "clay"

21. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "with" instead of "between"

22. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "are" moved to after "consciously"

23. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "coming" moved to after "in the end"

24. Gd.tp.: "toward" instead of "to"; Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "towards"

25. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2: "taken" added

26. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "who" crossed out and "that" written above, but the "that" also crossed out; Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "which"

27. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "it" crossed out and "this" written above, but then crossed out and "it" restored

28. Sk.sh.: "at the" crossed out, "to the" in sh. substituted, and "to the" in a.o.d.

29. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "his" added

30. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "to" instead of "of"

being heard in his³¹ own heart. [As]³² Sa'di says that³³ every soul is created for a certain purpose and the light of that purpose has been kindled in that soul. If there is already a flame lit even before the person was born on earth, it remains for the person then to find³⁴ for himself the purpose of his life, although³⁵ everything outside himself points to that purpose just the same.

³⁶One might ask, would the outer purpose lead to the inner purpose of life? Certainly it would. Everything one does, spiritual or material, it is only a stepping-stone for him to arrive at the inner purpose, if he only takes it to be so. If he is mistaken, the mistake is for himself,³⁷ in himself. He is working towards the inner purpose,³⁸ towards the ultimate purpose³⁹ just the same. For all is created to work one scheme and therefore [each individual]⁴⁰ is acting towards the accomplishment of that⁴¹ divine plan⁴². ⁴³The right and wrong⁴⁴ all must sum up in the end of⁴⁵ the accomplishment of divine purpose.⁴³ If there is a difference, the difference is for⁴⁶ that particular individual.

There are⁴⁷ five aspects which give one the tendency towards the accomplishment, towards⁴⁸ the inner purpose: desire to live, desire to know, desire for power, desire for happiness,⁴⁹desire for peace. These five things work consciously or unconsciously in the profound⁵⁰ depth of every soul. It is by⁵¹ these

31. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: "man's" instead of "his"

32. Sk.sh.: "As" added, and Sa'di (see List)

33. SQ., Sk.tp.: a comma instead of "that"

34. A.o.d.: "out" added

35. Sk.sh.: "ever" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: here Gd. inserted a paragraph freely edited from the fourth q.a. after this lecture; for full documentation of a similar instance, see 13 June 1924, note 47

37. A.o.d.: "for himself," omitted

38. Sk.tp.: "towards the inner purpose," omitted

39. Gd.tp., Gd.bp., SQ.: ", towards the ultimate purpose" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "in each himself, even individually" written, then "himself" and "even" crossed out; a.o.d.: "each individual"

41. A.o.d.: "that" replaced by "the"

42. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "purpose" instead of "plan"

43. Gd.bp., SQ.: this sentence omitted

44. Gd.tp.: "done," added

45. Gd.tp.: "of" replaced with "in"

46. A.o.d.: "for" replaced by "of"

47. Sk.sh.: "4" (Arabic numeral) crossed out

48. A.o.d.: "of" instead of ", towards"

49. A.o.d.: "and" added

50. Sk.sh.: "inner" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

51. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2: "It is by" crossed out; Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "It is by" omitted

five things working within one prompt one either⁵² to do right or ⁵³wrong. And yet these five aspects belong to the one purpose in the accomplishment of which the purpose of⁵⁴ the whole creation is fulfilled. When the desire to live brings one in touch with one's real life, a life which is not subject to death, then the purpose of that desire is fulfilled⁵⁵. When one has been able to perceive fully the knowledge of one's own being, in which is to be found divine knowledge and ⁵⁶mystery of the whole manifestation, then the purpose of knowledge is fulfilled⁵⁷. When one is able to get in touch with the almighty power, then the desire for power is accomplished⁵⁸. When one has been able to find one's happiness in one's own heart, independent of all things outside, the purpose of ⁵⁹the desire for happiness is fulfilled⁶⁰. When one has been able to rise above all conditions and influences which disturb the peace of the soul, and ⁶²found one's⁶³ peace in the midst of the crowd and away from the world, in him the desire for peace is fulfilled⁶⁴. It is not in either⁶⁵ one or the other of these five desires that there is the accomplishment of the purpose. It is in the fulfilment of these five desires that one's ⁶⁶ purpose is [accomplished]⁶⁷, the purpose for which every soul was born on earth.

Q: If you know that something will give you peace, happiness, knowledge and ⁶⁸

52. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "either" moved to after "to do"

53. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "to do" added

54. Gd.tp.: "which the purpose" typed in the margin, and "of" omitted (probably inadvertently)

55. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "accomplished" instead of "fulfilled"

56. Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "the" added

57. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "satisfied" instead of "fulfilled", but then "satisfied" crossed out and "fulfilled" restored; Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "attained" instead of "fulfilled"

58. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "achieved" instead of "accomplished"

59. Sk.sh.: "the purpose" crossed out; but retained in a.o.d with "of" added

60. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "attained" instead of "fulfilled"

61. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "is" in place of "has been"

62. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "has" inserted, followed by Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.

63. Sk.sh.: "freedom" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2, Gd.bp., SQ., Sk.tp.: "satisfied" instead of "fulfilled"

65. A.o.d.: "either" omitted

66. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "one's"

67. Sk.sh.: "accomplishment" written; a.o.d.: "accomplished" instead of "accomplishment"

68. Gd.tp.: "and" omitted

love, but will [deprive]⁶⁹ someone else of it, ⁷⁰what⁷¹ has one to choose?⁷⁰

A: I will again repeat the same thing. The ⁷² one who has found happiness in his own heart, ⁷³who has found the knowledge of himself, in that case, the one who has found the peace in his innermost self,⁷³ then he is not taking peace out of [anyone]⁷⁴ else. He has come ⁷⁵ to the fountain ⁷⁶where it never lacks, where there comes a perfection.⁷⁶

⁷⁷Q.: When he has not yet arrived to that state?

A.: Even then that person has not lost. The one who gives knowledge never loses.

Q.: I want knowledge to come and my sister also, but one of us has to stay at home.

A.: The best thing is both to get it.⁷⁷

Q.: What is the best way for a person ⁷⁸who is uncertain as to their⁷⁹ life's purpose, ⁸⁰to attain knowledge as to the real purpose of their⁸¹ life⁸⁰?

A.: ⁸²If one follows the [bent]⁸³ of one's mind, ⁸⁴the track to which one⁸⁵ is attracted, ⁸⁶one's inner inclination, ⁸⁷that is never satisfied with anything less⁸⁷, ⁸⁸but there is

69. Sk.sh.: a blank above which "deprive" has been added; a.o.d.: "deprive"

70. Gd.tp.: "which would you choose, to profit by it yourself or to let the other person have it?" instead of "what has one to choose?"

71. Sk.sh.: "have" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

72. Gd.tp.: "that I have said in my lecture, that the" in place of ". The"

73. Gd.tp.: "in his own nature" followed by a blank instead of "who has found the knowledge of himself, in that case, the one who has found the peace in his innermost self,"

74. Sk.tp.: "any" written, seemingly incomplete; Gd.tp.: "from someone" instead of "out of any"; Sk.tp.: "anyone" instead of "any"

75. Gd.tp.: "to the source of knowledge," added

76. Gd.tp.: "where it never lacks, where there comes a perfection." omitted

77. Gd.tp.: this qa. and the following qa. omitted

78. Gd.tp.: "to understand his" instead of "who is uncertain as to their"

79. Sk.tp.: "his" instead of "their"

80. Gd.tp.: "to attain knowledge as to the real purpose of their life" omitted

81. Sk.tp.: "one's" instead of "their"

82. Sk.sh.: "There is a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

83. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks like "bend"; Gd.tp., Gd.bp., SQ.: "bent"; Sk.tp.: "bend" typed, but then corrected by Sk. in ink to "bent"

84. Gd.tp.: "if one follows" added

85. Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "one"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "it" changed back to "one"

86. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp.: ", if one follows"

87. Gd.tp.: "continual inclination (which is not satisfied with anything else)" in place of "that is never satisfied with anything less"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "continual inclination" crossed out

88. Gd.tp.: "one feels" instead of "but there is something before one"

something before one,⁸⁸ there is something waiting for me⁸⁹, which will be my⁹⁰ satisfaction. Besides, if one is intuitive and ⁹¹mystic, then the conditions tell one which⁹¹ is the purpose of one's life. For nature has such a perfection of wisdom that⁹² one sees that for all little beings,⁹³ insects and germs and worms they⁹⁴ are given the sense to make their little houses and to protect themselves and to make a store for⁹⁵ their food. The bees, who have the gift of making honey, so that⁹⁶ nature has taught every soul to [seek]⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ its purpose. It has made every soul for this⁹⁹ purpose and it is continually calling that soul to accomplish¹⁰⁰ that purpose. But¹⁰¹ if the soul does not hear that¹⁰² call¹⁰³ it is not the fault of nature¹⁰⁴. Therefore,¹⁰⁵ how to find one's purpose? By¹⁰⁶ waking from the sleep.

¹⁰⁷*Q.: Will the soul that seeks unconsciously to the end of life realize the purpose when it reaches the sphere of the jinns¹⁰⁸?*

A.: Certainly it must, because beyond there is a greater wakening¹⁰⁹ one veil is thrown away.

¹¹⁰*Q.: Is it better to try to accomplish¹¹¹ one's purpose or to help others to*

89. Gd.tp.: "(which one does not know at the time)" added

90. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: "bring me" instead of "be my"

91. Gd.tp.: "mystical, it is easier still, because then it continually tells one what" in place of "mystic, then the conditions tell one which"

92. Gd.tp.: full stop in place of "that"

93. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "for all little beings,"

94. Gd.tp.: "and germs and worms they" omitted

95. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

96. Gd.tp.: ", are taught how to make honey;" in place of "so that"

97. Sk.sh.: "make" written, then crossed out

98. Sk.sh.: a blank; later "more" added, somewhat vaguely; Gd.tp.: "seek" instead of "make [blank]"; Sk.tp. "(seek)"

99. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "that" in place of "this"

100. Gd.tp.: "see" in place of "accomplish"

101. Gd.tp.: "Besides" instead of "But"

102. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

103. Gd.tp.: "and sleeps" added

104. Gd.tp.: ", which is continually calling" added

105. Gd.tp.: "if I were to say in a few words" added

106. Gd.tp.: "I would say by" instead of "? By"

107. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: In margin, Gd. wrote "(Place elsewhere)(S W & W)", the latter indicating the book *The Soul: Whence and Whither*, published in 1924 (on which she may have been working at this time)

108. Sk.sh.: "J." in sh., then "Jinns" added in lh. (see Glossary); Gd.tp.: "Djinns"

109. Sk.sh.: a space

110. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1: In the margin, Gd. wrote "omit" referring to this qa.

111. Gd.tp.: "see" instead of "accomplish"

accomplish¹¹¹ their own¹¹² purpose?

A.: The one¹¹³ who is not capable¹¹⁴ of accomplishing¹¹⁵ his own purpose may, instead of accomplishing¹¹⁵ the purpose of another, spoil it. He¹¹⁶ better engage¹¹⁷ himself first in accomplishing¹¹⁵ his own purpose. When he sees that he can accomplish¹¹⁸ his own¹¹⁹ purpose,¹²⁰ he will feel more power,¹²¹ wisdom and¹²² greater inclination for helping¹²³ another in¹²⁴ his purpose, and he will evolve¹²⁵ also, but accomplishing another's purpose; his joy in accomplishing another's purpose will be greater than in accomplishing his own purpose. As I always have said: that forced renunciation is not a virtue. If a person is not capable of renunciation¹²⁶ he better not renounce¹²⁷, because he is not ready for it. Renunciation can only be a virtue when you feel joy in renunciation; for there is nothing in the world which can give you a greater joy than renunciation.

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¹²⁹It is not the beginning, it is the end. ¹³⁰If it is used¹³¹ as a virtue in¹³² the beginning, it is a mistake. For how can there be¹³³ a virtue which brings one pain?

112. Gd.tp.: "own" omitted

113. Gd.tp.: "One" instead of "The one"

114. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out; apparently P-o-M. had a change of thought in mid-sentence; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: " and," omitted

115. Gd.tp.: "seeing" instead of "accomplishing"

116. Gd.tp.: "had" added

117. Sk.tp.: "engages" (by mistake)

118. Gd.tp.: "see" instead of "accomplish"

119. Gd.tp.: "own" omitted

120. Gd.tp.: "and when he sees his purpose"

121. Gd.tp.: "more" added

122. Gd.tp.: "a" added

123. Sk.sh.: ", for helping" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "help" instead of "for helping"

124. Gd.tp.: "to see" instead of "in"

125. Gd.tp.: "to consider helping another to see his purpose his own" instead of "also, but accomplishing another's"

126. Sk.sh.: "r." abbr. in lh. for "renunciation"

127. Sk.sh.: "r." abbr. in lh. for "renounce"; Sk.tp.: "renunciate", a rare form of renounce (O.E.D.)

128. Sk.sh.: though there is a line left open as for a new question, no question is written; therefore the answer appears to continue here; Gd.tp.: "Q. Then renunciation ought to be the ultimate purpose of everyone?" instead of the blank line; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.1,2: In the margin Gd. wrote "put somewhere else"

129. Gd.tp.: "A.: Yes, it is so. But" added

130. Gd.tp.: "And" added

131. Sk.sh.: "used" in sh. partially crossed out; Gd.tp.: "made" instead of "used"

132. Gd.tp.: "for" instead of "in"

133. Gd.tp.: "one call that" instead of "there be"

Virtue must bring one happiness.¹³⁴ Very often man does in little things at a certain time in a fit of goodness, one wants to do good. In a spell of kindness one is kind and in reaction he thinks,¹³⁴ why did I do it?¹³⁵ He has lost two things,¹³⁶ what he has done and the¹³⁷ virtue besides.

Q.: Is that the difference of sacrifice and surrender?

A.: True, one [is]¹³⁸ weakness, the other greatness.

¹³⁹*Q.: Is the word “surrender” not renunciation, equivalent?*

A.:¹³⁹ Surrender¹⁴⁰, as long as it is only used in imaginations¹⁴¹, it is¹⁴² better than in action.¹⁴³ As long as one surrenders¹⁴⁴. For all worship and surrender is due to one¹⁴⁵, and that is God.

¹⁴⁶*Q.: Is there a difference between sacrifice, renunciation, surrender?*

A.: They¹⁴⁶ all three show different things¹⁴⁷. Sacrifice is a loss,¹⁴⁸ something one loses or¹⁴⁹ something one gives up, and in surrender^{150 151} it is not necessary to give up or to lose, but to humble oneself, to give in¹⁵². If you are humble, it is a

134. Gd.tp.: "If one has done something for another and then cried in the room, 'How unhappy I am that I have been so kind to another person!' he had better not have been so kind. And very often in a spell of kindness man does a thing for another person and then he feels" instead of "Very often man does in little things at a certain time in a fit of goodness, one wants to do good. In a spell of kindness one is kind and in reaction he thinks."

135. Gd.tp.: "He is a great loser because" added

136. Gd.tp.: ": he has lost" added

137. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

138. Sk.sh.: "as" retraced to read "is"; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "is"

139. Gd.tp.: "Q.: Is the word 'surrender' not renunciation, equivalent? A.:" omitted

140. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. in lh. for "Surrender"; Gd.tp.: "Surrender." written out and put in quotation marks

141. Gd.tp.: "used only in imagination" instead of "only used in imaginations"

142. Gd.tp.: "much" added

143. Gd.tp.: "If one surrenders to the Divine Being only in one's imagination it is much better." instead of "As long as one surrenders ."; Sk.tp.: "As long as one surrenders " omitted

144. Sk.sh.: a gap after "surrenders"

145. Gd.tp.: "Being" added

146. Gd.tp.: "Question: Is there a difference between sacrifice, renunciation, surrender? Answer: They" omitted. "Renunciation. Sacrifice. Surrender." added instead; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.2: In the margin, Gd. wrote "place elsewhere"

147. Gd.tp.: "have different shades that show different meanings" instead of "show different things"

148. Gd.tp.: "is a loss," omitted

149. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: ". Renunciation" instead of "or"

150. Gd.tp.: ". Surrender" instead of "and in surrender"

151. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

152. Gd.tp.: "in other words to surrender" added

surrender. If you are respectful, it is a surrender. It is something¹⁵³ which a wise¹⁵⁴ person practises every moment¹⁵⁵ because¹⁵⁶ conditions are not always as one wished¹⁵⁷ them to be. And there come very often times when one has to surrender, because there are only three conditions: either¹⁵⁸ break, or be broken, or surrender. The¹⁵⁹ surrender, therefore,¹⁶⁰ is the middle path which Jesus Christ has taught: if someone slaps¹⁶¹ you on one side of the face, then¹⁶² turn the other side¹⁶³.¹⁶⁴ Why did he not teach the other two things?¹⁶⁵ The answer is that they already know them¹⁶⁶.

153. Gd.tp.: "And therefore surrender is a thing" instead of "It is something"

154. Gd.tp.: "nice" instead of "wise"

155. Gd.tp.: ", and sometimes one surrenders" instead of "every moment"

156. Gd.tp.: "the" added

157. Gd.tp.: "wishes" instead of "wished"

158. Gd.tp.: "things: to" instead of "conditions: either"

159. Gd.tp.: "The" omitted

160. Gd.tp.: ", therefore," omitted

161. Gd.tp.: "one strikes" instead of "someone slaps"

162. Gd.tp.: "cheek" instead of "side of the face then"

163. Matthew 5:39; Gd.tp.: "cheek" instead of "side"

164. Gd.tp.: "But one may say," added

165. Gd.tp.: "And" added

166. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "them"

¹Monday, 16th June, 5 o'clock ²

Healing³

Illness from the Sufi point of view⁴ is an inharmony, either physical inharmony⁵ or mental inharmony⁵. One acts upon the other. What causes inharmony⁵? The lack of tone and the lack of⁶ rhythm. How can it be interpreted in a⁷ physical terminology? *Prana*⁸ or life or energy is the tone. Circulation, regulation⁹ is the rhythm: regulation⁹ in the beatings of the heart¹⁰, of the pulse;

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, mainly following the text of Sk.sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared in later years by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision as part of her collection known as the set. It closely follows Km.tp., and represents Sakina Furnée's last judgment as to what the text should be.
- Gd.tp. = one early typescript on Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's large-lettered typewriter, shows a few differences from Sk.sh. in the text and extensive differences in the qa., perhaps indicating an independent reporting, possibly by Gd. herself. Four other typescripts (without qa.) show extensive editing, preparing the material for publication. Rather than presenting these documents individually, the changes in them all have been consolidated into one heading, Gd.tp.
- bk. = the book *Health* by "Hazrat Inayat" published by Rider & Co., London, in 1931.

This lecture, as well as the others in the series on healing incorporated into the book *Health*, appears in volume IV of the Sufi Message series, similar to the text in the book, but further edited. This series is not included in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Illness from the Sufi p.o.v." (point of view) written in lh. along the margin
2. Gd.tp.: "URS. June 15th, '24, 5 p.m." instead of "Monday 16th June, 5 o'clock" (for urs, see Glossary); bk.: no date or time
3. Gd.tp.: "Health" instead of "Healing"
4. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"; Gd.tp, bk.: "from the Sufi point of view" omitted
5. Sk.sh.: "I." is probably an abbr. for "inharmony", though "illness" cannot be excluded as a possibility here; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "illness" instead of "inharmony"
6. Gd.tp., bk.: "the lack of" omitted
7. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "a"
8. For *prana*, see Glossary
9. Gd.tp., bk.: "regularity" instead of "regulation"
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "head" instead of "heart"

¹¹circulation [of the blood]¹² through the tubes or¹³ veins¹⁴ of the body¹⁵. In physical terms the lack of circulation means congestion, and the lack of prana or life or energy means weakness. These two things attract illness and are the cause of illness. In mental terms the rhythm is the action of¹⁶mind, whether¹⁶mind is active in harmonious thoughts or¹⁷inharmonious thoughts, if¹⁶mind is strong, firm and steady or if the mind is weak. If one continues to think on¹⁸harmonious thoughts, it is just like regular beating¹⁹ of the pulse and good circulation of blood. If this²⁰harmony of thought is broken²¹ then congestion comes in mind²². Then a person loses memory, depression comes as a²³ result; what one sees is nothing but darkness. Doubt, suspicions²⁴, distrust and all manner of distress and despair comes²⁵ when²⁶mind is congested in this way.

The prana, life,²⁷energy of²⁶mind is²⁸ when the mind can be steady on thoughts of harmony, when²⁹ the³⁰ mind can balance its thoughts, when²⁹ it cannot be easily shaken, when²⁹ doubts and confusions³¹ cannot easily overpower³² it. Whether it is nerve³³ illness, whether it is mental disorder, whether it is physical illness,³⁴all different aspects of illness have at the root of them only³⁵ one cause,

11. Gd.tp., bk.: "and the" added

12. Sk.sh.: "of the blood" inserted after "circulation", followed in a.o.d.

13. Bk.: "tubes or" omitted

14. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "tubes and veins"; Gd.tp.: "veins and tubes" instead of "tubes or veins"

15. Gd.tp., bk.: "of the body" omitted

16. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added before "mind"

17. Gd.tp., bk.: "in" added before "inharmonious"

18. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "on"; bk.: changed back to "on"

19. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "beatings"

20. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "this"

21. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol Sk. used is unclear and could be read as either "blocked" or "broken"; a.o.d. have "broken"

22. Gd.tp., bk.: "the mind becomes congested" instead of "congestion comes in mind"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "a"

24. Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bk.: "suspicion" instead of "suspicions"

25. Gd.tp., bk.: "come" instead of "comes"

26. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

27. Gd.tp., bk.: "or" added

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "maintained" added after "is"

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "then" instead of "when"

30. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol appears to be "which", the context calls for "the" (the sh. symbols are similar); Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "the" added later in ink

31. Gd.tp.: the plural "s" at the end of "confusions" later crossed out in ink; bk.: "doubt and confusion" instead of "doubts and confusions"

32. Sk.sh.: "overpower" later placed in parentheses

33. Km.tp., Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bk: "nervous" instead of "nerve"

34. Gd.tp.: "whether it is [blank]," typed, later crossed out in ink

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "only" omitted

and that cause is inharmony. The body which becomes once³⁶ inharmonious turns into a receptacle of inharmonious influences, of inharmonious atoms. It partakes of³⁷ them without knowing and so is³⁸ mind. Therefore, the body which is already lacking health is more susceptible to catch an illness than the body which is perfectly healthy. And so the mind which already has³⁹ in it a disorder is more susceptible to taking⁴⁰ every suggestion of disorder, and in this way it becomes⁴¹ worse.

It is experienced by the physicians⁴² of all ages that element attracts⁴³ the same element. And so it is natural that illness attracts illness, but in plain words inharmony attracts inharmony, whereas harmony attracts harmony. Ordinarily we see in our everyday life a person who has nothing the matter⁴⁴, ⁴⁵only weak physically, or whose life is not regular, is always susceptible to catch illnesses. Then we see a person who ponders often upon inharmonious thoughts is very easily offended. It does not take long for him to get offended; a little thing here and there makes him feel irritated because the⁴⁶ irritation is already there. It wants just a little touch to make it a deeper irritation.

Besides this, the harmony of the⁴⁶ body and mind [depends]⁴⁷ upon one's external life: the food one eats, the way one lives, the people one meets, the work one does, the climate in which one lives. No doubt, under the same conditions one person may be ill, the other person may be well. The reason is that one is in harmony with the food he eats, with the weather he lives in, with the people with⁴⁸ whom he meets, with conditions that are around him. There is another person who revolts against the food he eats, against⁴⁹ people he meets, against⁴⁹ conditions that

36. Gd.tp.: "has become" instead of "becomes once"; bk.: "has once become"

37. Bk.: "of" omitted

38. Gd.tp., bk.: "it is with the" instead of "is"

39. Gd.tp.: "had" instead of "has"; bk.: changed back to "has"

40. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "catch" instead of "taking"; Gd.tp.: "take" instead of "taking"

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "goes from bad to" instead of "becomes"

42. Gd.tp., bk.: "scientists" instead of "physicians"

43. Sk.sh.: "element" written again, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

44. Gd.tp., bk.: "with him" added

45. Gd.tp., bk.: "and is" added

46. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted

47. Sk.sh.: "depend" written, but a.o.d. have "depends", which is correct

48. Gd.tp., bk.: "with" omitted

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

are before⁵⁰ him, against the weather⁵¹. ⁵²The outcome is that he is not in harmony and the⁵³ same result he perceives and experiences in his life. Illness is the result⁵⁴, disorder is the result.

This idea can be very well demonstrated by the present method that the physicians have adopted: to inject the same element in a person which makes him ill. There is no better demonstration of this idea, that this makes the person in harmony with a thing which is opposed to his nature. If one understood that⁵⁵ one can inject oneself with all the opposing influences which come, and put oneself in harmony with them, and then see what result one experiences. The woodcutters do not get sunstroke. The [sailors]⁵⁶ do not get cold. The reason is that they have injected themselves with the element with which they have [to]⁵⁷ meet in life, the element which will oppose their system, their nature.⁵² Therefore,⁵⁸ in short, the first lesson in health is the understanding of this principle that illness is nothing but inharmony and ⁵⁹the secret of health lies in harmony.

Q.: What is the best way for a physician to heal⁶⁰?

A.: Where there is a need of manipulation⁶¹, but in cases when⁶² it is not needed one

50. Gd.tp., bk.: "surround" instead of "are before"

51. Gd.tp., bk.: "he must live in" added

52. Gd.tp., bk.: this part of the paragraph was extensively rewritten by Gd. in order to incorporate material from the penultimate qa. after the lecture; because the changes are so extensive, Gd.'s final version (bk.) is written out here in full: "The reason is that he is not in harmony; and the similar results he perceives and experiences in all things in his life; disorder and illness are the result. This idea can be very well demonstrated by the present method that the physicians have adopted, to inoculate a person with the same element which makes him ill. There is no better demonstration of this idea than the practice of inoculation. This puts a person in harmony with the thing that is opposed to his nature. If one understands this principle one can inoculate oneself with all that does not agree with one and that to which one is continually exposed and there is no way of getting away from. The woodcutters do not as a rule get sunstroke, the seamen do not catch cold easily. The reason is that the former has made himself sunproof while the latter has made himself waterproof."

53. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

54. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "results"

55. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

56. Sk.sh.: an illegible word in lh. retraced to read "sailors" in lh.; followed by Km.tp., Sk.tp. Gd.tp.

57. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, then "to" in sh. written over it; "to" in a.o.d.

58. Gd.tp., bk.: "Therefore," omitted

59. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" added

60. Gd.tp.: "without manipulation of any kind" added

61. Gd.tp.: ", manipulation is needed" added

62. Gd.tp.: "where" instead of "when"

can⁶³ heal without it. The healing with⁶⁴ manipulation⁶⁵ is a different kind of healing. It is between the work of a physician and⁶⁶ healer. One who manipulates is not necessarily a healer; it⁶⁷ is a masseur.⁶⁸ Healer's work is with thought, with prayer. If a person has an extra magnetism with which he manipulates⁶⁹ he will make more success, but that is a different thing.⁷⁰ Healing is quite⁷¹ a different work.

Q.:⁷² The power of thought. ⁷³ They bring⁷⁴ to the person who is inharmonious⁷⁵ a better vibration?

A.: The⁷⁶ power of thought comes from the healer and a different vibration comes [also]⁷⁷ from the manipulator⁷⁸. Of course⁷⁹ thought has vibration⁸⁰ also. They⁸¹ are more subtle than the vibrations that are⁸² given [in]⁸³ massage;⁸⁴ therefore, the⁸⁵ thought vibration⁸⁰ can do much more work⁸⁶ than the vibration put by the⁸⁷ massage. No doubt there are certain cases in which massage⁸⁸ is very⁸⁹ necessary and together with healing, this can help. But when one sees the work of healing

63. Gd.tp.: "may" instead of "can"

64. Gd.tp.: "without" instead of "with"

65. Sk.sh.: the word "manipulation" indicated here by a ditto mark ("") under the previous appearance

66. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "a" added; Gd.tp.: "of a" added

67. Gd.tp.: "he" instead of "it"

68. Gd.tp.: "The" added

69. Sk.sh.: "man." abbr. for "manipulates"; Gd.tp.: "even with his manipulation" instead of "with which he manipulates"

70. Gd.tp.: "Manipulation is not necessarily healing." added

71. Gd.tp.: "quite" omitted

72. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "It is by" added; Gd.tp.: entire question omitted, and "Power of thought" substituted

73. Sk.sh.: a space; this question appears to be fragmented

74. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "the bringing" instead of "they bring"

75. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "who is inharmonious" omitted, later added in ink

76. Gd.tp.: "The" omitted

77. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol is unclear; Gd.tp.: "also"

78. Gd.tp.: "manipulation" instead of "manipulator"

79. Gd.tp.: "The" instead of "Of course"

80. Km.tp., Sk.tp. Gd.tp.: "vibrations"

81. Gd.tp.: "but the thought vibrations" instead of "They"

82. Gd.tp.: "can be" instead of "are"

83. Sk.sh.: "a" changed to read "in", followed by a.o.d.

84. Gd.tp.: "And" added

85. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

86. Gd.tp.: "cure much more" instead of "do much more work"

87. Gd.tp.: "vibrations which are produced by" instead of "vibration put by the"

88. Sk.sh.: "m." in lh. abbr. for "manipulation" or "massage"; "massage" in a.o.d.

89. Gd.tp.: "very" omitted

distinctly⁹⁰, it is apart, different.

Q.: Would you approve of inoculation⁹¹ for ⁹²diseases?

A.: I approve of everything that cures.

Q.: How can you make yourself more in harmony in order to be stronger⁹³ against illness⁹⁴, ⁹⁵not to catch influenza⁹⁶?

A.: In the first place to keep the tone of the mind and body in order, and that is to nourish the body and [to]⁹⁷ exercise it, together with harmonizing one's thoughts and feelings. And even then if the germs of influenza⁹⁸ came⁹⁹, to fight with them, to¹⁰⁰ get rid of them.

Q.: Can mental healing cure faulty bones and wrong structure?

A.: Yes, there is nothing that healing cannot cure if the healer knew how to heal and if the one to be¹⁰¹ healed knew how to respond to his¹⁰² healing.

Q.: Why is it that when we hear music from a distance ¹⁰³ and it is only an indistinct mass of sound,¹⁰³ the general impression is always¹⁰⁴ minor harmony?

A.: ¹⁰⁵You could have just [as]¹⁰⁶ well¹⁰⁷ written "inner harmony". The sum total of all things is beautiful. As we read in *Qur'an*¹⁰⁸, "God is beautiful, and he loves

90. Gd.tp.: "clearly" instead of "distinctly"

91. Sk.sh.: actually Sk. wrote "inauculation" in lh. then corr. to read "inoculation"

92. Gd.tp.: "the cure of" added

93. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "strong"

94. Gd.tp.: "strong against influences" instead of "stronger against illness"

95. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "f.i." added; Gd.tp.: "for instance"

96. The Italian word "*influenza*" means the same as the English word "influence"

97. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out, corr. to read "to", followed in a.o.d.

98. Sk.sh.: "infl." abbr. in lh. for "influenza"

99. Gd.tp.: "come"

100. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of ", to"

101. Gd.tp.: "to be" omitted

102. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "his"

103. Gd.tp.: "and it is only an indistinct mass of sound," omitted

104. Gd.tp.: "of a" instead of "always"

105. Gd.tp.: "(Inner harmony)" added

106. Sk.sh.: "have"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "as" instead of "have"

107. Gd.tp.: "just as well have" instead of "have just, have well"

108. *Qur'an*, see List; Gd.tp.: "the Koran"; P-o-M. characteristically said just "Qur'an", not, as is customary, "the Qur'an"

beauty”¹⁰⁹. And¹¹⁰ when we compare things, one thing is more beautiful than another. But when we take the glance of the whole, as¹¹¹ one¹¹² perfect whole, then we get that beauty which is the essence of beauty, which is at its back of it.¹¹³ So also¹¹⁴ with music. When we listen to music, close to it, we hear¹¹⁵ the faults come to our ears, but from a distance what comes to us is a sum total. The inharmony¹¹⁶ is dropped, only¹¹⁷ the harmony comes¹¹⁸ to our ears,¹¹⁷ refined.¹¹⁹ So we enjoy the beauty which is at the back of everything and¹²⁰ all things. This question on music we can turn into a picture of life and look at life in the same way. The faults and shortcomings and the lack of beauty that¹²¹ we see, it all sums up,¹²² if we do not take note of it so closely as we do.¹²² If we stand¹²³ at a distance and look at¹²⁴ it as one¹²⁵ sum total of all things, then we get the essence of it, all the useless part [is]¹²⁶ left out.

Q.: [How]¹²⁷ is it possible to inoculate yourself with¹²⁸ inharmonious thoughts¹²⁹ when . . . ?

A.:¹³⁰ If you think them wrong, you need not think of them. You naturally [do

109. This is actually a *hadith* (see Glossary) or saying of the Prophet Muhammad rather than a quotation from the Qur'an

110. Gd.tp.: "So" instead of "And"

111. Gd.tp.: "whole, as" omitted

112. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "a" instead of "one"

113. Gd.tp.: three fragmentary lines typed, then crossed out in type

114. Gd.tp.: "And so" instead of "So also"

115. Gd.tp.: "every instrument" instead of "music, close to it, we hear"

116. Gd.tp.: "the whole [blank]" instead of "inharmony"

117. Gd.tp.: "what comes to us is the harmony of the whole. The re-echo comes to us" instead of "the harmony comes to our ears,"

118. Sk.sh.: "music of the spheres" inserted after "comes"

119. Gd.tp.: "And" added

120. Gd.tp.: "everything and" omitted

121. Gd.tp.: "which" instead of "that"

122. Gd.tp.: a blank instead of "if we do not take note of it so closely as we do."

123. Gd.tp.: "stood" instead of "stand"

124. Gd.tp.: a blank instead of "look at"

125. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "one"

126. Sk.sh.: a vague mark added later, meaning "of"; a.o.d.: "is" added

127. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol retraced to read "How"; a.o.d.: "How"

128. Sk.sh.: "with" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

129. Sk.sh.: a space; the space and "when . . ." omitted in a.o.d.

130. Gd.tp.: Gd.'s version of this answer is so different that, rather than footnote the many changes individually, here follows her version as it appears in the typescript: "If you think them wrong, you don't need to think of them. Naturally you do not eat anything you dislike. If that is so, the thought which you do not like you should not think upon. It is natural the mind should reject it if it does not like it. If there is a part of your mind which thinks, "I don't like it," and there is a part which likes it, then unconsciously

not]¹³¹ eat¹³² anything you dislike. If that is so, the thought which you do not like you should not think upon¹³³ it. It is natural, the mind should not¹³⁴ reflect it if you do not like it. But if unconsciously a part of your mind likes it, a part dislikes it, [then]¹³⁵, a part holds the thought. Many people say, "I hate to think about it," but they think about it just the same; the more they think about it by repeating that "I hate it." It is nothing: if one does not like any thought, one is the master of one's mind, put it out. If one has no possession over¹³⁶ one's mind, then what else one possesses? There is nothing else one can call one's own in this world. The only domain one has is¹³⁷ one's mind. If one has no power over one's own domain, then what is he here for? ¹³⁸The inoculating resistance must be understood in a different way. For it is what comes from the others. ¹³⁹That is the thing one must get inoculated¹⁴⁰ with; and this inoculation¹⁴¹ is tolerance to forgive, to endure, that is inoculating. One meets with experiences, a thousand a day when one lives in the world, opposing, experiencing with which one has to [assimilate]¹⁴² or one must become ill. Either one or the other. When the conditions are inharmonious, attack you from around and no other way to escape, then inject yourself. Be able to [tolerate]¹⁴³ it, able to assimilate it, to meet it, to face it; and in this way to be done

you like it. For there are many people who say, "I hate to think about it," and yet they think of it. If one is the master of one's mind one can put it out of one's mind. If one has no key of one's mind, then nothing one possesses. There is nothing one can call one's own here. The only thing he possesses is his own mind. And if he has no power over his mind, then what is he here for? Yes, the inoculation must be understood in a different way. It is the inoculation which comes from the others, that is the thing one must get inoculated with. To tolerate, to endure, to forgive, that is inoculation. One meets experiences from morning to evening, opposing experiences that one has to inoculate oneself with, or one becomes ill. There is no other way. When the conditions are inharmonious, when inharmonious influences from all around attack you, and there is no way of escape, the only way is to inject yourself, and that means to be able to tolerate, to assimilate, to be able to face it, and in this way to be done with it."

131. Sk.sh.: "do not" inserted, and included in Km.tp., Sk.tp.

132. Sk.sh.: "eat not", with "not" crossed out

133. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: above "upon" is typed "about", but it is later crossed out in ink

134. Sk.sh.: parentheses added, vaguely around "not" in sh.

135. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "then", and "then" in Km.tp., Sk.tp.

136. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "of" instead of "over"

137. Sk.sh.: "it is" written, then crossed out

138. Sk.sh.: a "Q." in lh. in the margin has been crossed out: apparently the "A." is continuing; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: from this point on, the rest of this answer is omitted

139. Sk.sh.: "To" written, then crossed out

140. Sk.sh.: "inoc." in lh. abbr. for "inoculated"

141. Sk.sh.: "i." in lh. abbr. for "inoculation"

142. Sk.sh.: "a" appears to be an unfinished word followed by a large space; "assimilate" in Gd.tp. (see note 130)

143. Sk.sh.: "take" retraced to read "tolerate", and "tolerate in a.o.d.

with it.¹³⁰

¹⁴⁴*Q.: Do you think it wrong to allow a person to die if suffering from a hopeless¹⁴⁵ disease?*

A.: I would not advise a doctor or a relation or anyone to kill that person who was suffering very much with disease in order to save him from pain. For nature is wise and every moment that [one]¹⁴⁶ passes on this physical plane has its purpose. We human beings are too limited to judge and to decide for ourselves to put an end to a person's life who is suffering. Yes, we must try to make less suffering for that person, everything in our power to make this person feel better. Of course that¹⁴⁷ artificial means of keeping man alive for hours or days, that is not the right thing to do, for that is going [against]¹⁴⁸ nature's wisdom and against its¹⁴⁹ divine plan. It is as bad as killing a person; the¹⁵⁰ tendency is that man always goes further than he ought to, and that is where he makes a mistake.^{144 151}

144. Gd.tp.: this entire qa. omitted

145. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "helpless" instead of "hopeless"

146. Sk.sh.: "a" written, which could secondarily be read "ever"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "one"

147. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "these" instead of "that"

148. Sk.sh.: "against" inserted, followed by Km.tp., Sk.tp.

149. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "its"

150. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

151. Sk.sh.: the "X" mark, with which Sk. indicates the closure of a lecture, is missing here

1

Tuesday, June² 17th, 1924

Cherags Class

I wish to say a few words to my workers and friends in their³ path of Universal Worship⁴.

We must realize that here before us there awaits a duty, a task which is beyond comprehension. The more we try to explain it in words, the little⁵ of it we make. But those among us desiring to render their services for⁶ the cause must realize that this aspect of the Sufi Movement which is called Universal Worship will one day be the future⁷ religion of the world. I do not mean to say that all existing⁸ in the world will come and join the Sufi Movement; by this⁹ I mean to say that all will partake of the message directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously in the future. Those among us whose souls without the slightest

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, mainly following the text of Sk.sh.
- er.tp.1 = a typescript of unknown provenance, poorly typed, showing a somewhat altered text from Sk.sh.
- er.tp.2 = another typescript of unknown provenance, showing a few further editorial changes.
- SB.tp. = a typescript from the legacy of Shabaz Best, an early Sufi leader who supervised a centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; this text is similar to er.tp.2, but with a few further alterations.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared in later years by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision as part of her collection known as the set. It closely follows Km.tp. with a few minor differences.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Cherag's Class, I wish to say a few words . . . We must realize" in lh. added above the text; Km.tp.: "Cherags' Class"; er.tp.2, Hq.st.: "Address to Cherags" handwritten at top; for *Cherag*, see Glossary
2. Sk.sh.: "June" in lh. later inserted; the sequence of pages in Sk.'s copy book confirms this; SB.tp.: "Number 1" with no date
3. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"
4. Sk.sh.: "U.W." in lh. abbr. for "Universal Worship"; for Universal Worship, see List
5. Er.tp.2, SB.tp.: "less" instead of "little"
6. SB.tp.: "to" instead of "for"
7. Er.tp.2, SB.tp.: "future" omitted
8. SB.tp.: "religions" added
9. In some mss., "by this" belongs to the first part of the sentence, but most have it as part of the phrase following the semi-colon

doubt accept this, and believe it¹⁰, then what remains for them is to make up their minds to do what little they can in furthering the cause. One must be [conscious]¹¹ of its significance before one begins to work. And its significance is: the future religion of the world.

Yes, just now we feel¹² the great lack of workers, but with the poverty we do not need to be disappointed, because we perceive the promise [and the demand]¹³, which is increasing every day, inwardly incomparably more than what we see outwardly. So far Europe and United States¹⁴ seem respondent¹⁵, but now in Asia a wakening¹⁶ is anticipated. We do not need to be discouraged by our small number and ¹⁷scanty means that is¹⁸ at our disposal. If we only knew what is in store for the message, if we only realize whose message it is, ¹⁹if we realize to whom we offer our services²⁰ in serving the cause. He is responsible for it whose message it is.¹⁹ We are only workers. We must do our best and leave it to [him]²¹ whose message it is to accomplish it. No doubt when we look at the vast world and our limited means and small number of workers, it is distressing; but instead of allowing ourselves²² to be distressed, we ought to become²³ courageous and feel a greater responsibility that we are so few, that our task is so great, that our means is²⁴ so little. For if we were large in numbers²⁵, then perhaps the responsibility would be divided and the task for each would be easy. But if it²⁶ is²⁷ not so, we should be wide awake and feel more responsible and at the same time feel more privileged and blessed to have to work at this time of need, for there are²⁸ many friends, but

10. Km.tp., Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "it"

11. Sk.sh.: "consciously" inadvertently written instead of "conscious"; a.o.d.: "conscious"

12. Er.tp.1: "just now" and "we feel" reversed (later changed back in pencil)

13. Sk.sh.: "on the demander" written, which has no clear meaning; a.o.d.: "and the demand"

14. Sk.sh.: "U.S." in lh., abbr. for "United States"

15. SB.tp.: "responsive"; "respondent" is an unusual but established usage (OED)

16. Er.tp.1: later altered in pencil to "an awakening"; Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "an awakening"

17. Er.tp.2: "the" added

18. Er.tp.2, SB.tp.: "are" instead of "is"

19. Er.tp.1,2, SB.tp.: this passage omitted, later added in pencil in er.tp.2

20. Km.tp.: the "s" at the end of "services" omitted, later added in ink

21. Sk.sh.: "a" in sh. corrected to read "him"; "him" in a.o.d.

22. Km.tp., Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "ourself" instead of "ourselves"

23. Er.tp.2: "becomes", but the "s" added at the end later crossed out

24. Er.tp.2, SB.tp.: "are" instead of "is"

25. Km.tp.: "larger in numbers", but the "r" at the end of "larger" later crossed out; er.tp.1, Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "large in number"; er.tp.2: "a large number"; SB.tp.: "a great number"

26. Er.tp.1: "it" missing, later added in pencil

27. Er.tp.2: "is" missing, later added in pencil

28. Km.tp.: "are" omitted, later added in ink

²⁹friend³⁰ in the³¹ need is the great friend³².

And how shall we work? With enthusiasm, but enthusiasm as a battery, not as an outward thing, because enthusiasm used outwardly is lost; it does³³ nothing; it accomplishes³⁴ nothing. It is just like³⁵ a leak in the battery. The enthusiasm goes out. It must be preserved and used behind the battery, providing all the power that is necessary. One may say³⁶, "Yes, I am enthusiastic, how shall I use it?" There are a thousand ways if one only were wise. We do not³⁷ need to work as the³⁸ missionaries of the different churches. That is not our mission. Why? Because we are not the missionaries of any particular church. If we are, we are the missionaries of all³⁹churches. ⁴⁰Our task is different. [We]⁴¹ must not be compared with the missionaries⁴⁰ of the world. Someone⁴² asked me of which church I was a⁴³ minister? I said, "Of God."

So then we may be taken as priests or clergymen or missionaries; we are not. If we are, we are the missionaries of God; for his cause,⁴⁴message,⁴⁴love⁴⁵ we devote our life and service⁴⁶, not for a community or sect or⁴⁷ a limited circle of humanity. And with this spirit, when we stand we shall find many ways open for us to work. When a person says to me, "I cannot work because people are not responding⁴⁸"; "I cannot do anything, because the weather is so bad"; or, "I cannot accomplish anything because no one listens"; or, "I cannot do because I cannot work outwardly"; or, "I cannot do⁴⁹ because I am not gifted, because there is opposition from my family, or from those around me, or from those hostile to the

29. Km.tp.: "a" added in pencil; er.tp.1,2: "a" in type

30. Sk.tp.: "friends", later altered in ink to "a friend"

31. Er.tp.2, SB.tp., Hq.st.: "the" omitted

32. P-o-M. was perhaps thinking of the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed" (unattributed)

33. Sk.sh.: "it does" written, then crossed out, then added anew

34. Km.tp.: "accomplished", later altered in ink to "accomplishes"

35. Km.tp.: "like" omitted, later added in ink

36. Er.tp.1,2, SB.tp.: "ask" instead of "say"

37. Sk.sh.: either Sk. or P-o-M. inadvertently repeated "not" here; a.o.d.: a single "not"

38. Er.tp.2: "the" omitted, later added in pencil

39. SB.tp.: "the" added

40. SB.tp.: this passage omitted

41. Sk.sh.: "Both" retraced to read "We"; a.o.d.: "We"

42. Er.tp.2: "Womeones" instead of "Someone" (probably a typing error)

43. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "a", later changed to "a" in ink

44. Er.tp.1,2, SB.tp.: "for his" added

45. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "(service?)" added, but later crossed out in Sk.tp.

46. Hq.st.: "s" added to make "services"

47. Er.tp.2: "a sect of" instead of "sect or", the "of" later altered in pencil to "or"

48. Km.tp., er.tp.1, Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "respondent"; er.tp.2, SB.tp.: "responsive"

49. SB.tp.: "anything" added

cause, those who live in my house, from my⁵⁰ neighbours or associates”—these excuses all summed⁵¹ up in one thing, and that is that the person is not yet ready to do the thing. Once the desire is born in the heart, nothing in the world can stand before you. He will make a way through the⁵² rocks; nothing can stand before you as a⁵³ hindrance. Remember, therefore, that no excuse of any kind must disappoint you once your heart has heard the call from within. You must go on in spite of all⁵⁴ disturbing⁵⁵ and opposing influences, and with faith and trust you will overcome all difficulties and climb the summits.

56

50. Er.tp.2: “or” typed, later changed to “my” in ink

51. Er.tp.2, SB.tp., Sk.tp., Hq.st.: “sum” instead of “summed”

52. Er.tp.1: “the” omitted, later added in pencil

53. Km.tp.: “a” omitted, later added in ink

54. Sk.sh.: “they will” written, then crossed out, then added anew; a.o.d.: omitted

55. Er.tp.1,2, SB.tp.: “disturbances” instead of “disturbing”

56. Km.tp.: “God bless you.” added on the right at the end of the lecture

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

June 17th¹, 1924

Address to Sirajs

2

The candles which are lighted in the Universal Worship are seven in number. Their shape is not necessary to³ be so and so. It is the *Siraj*'s outlook⁴ to regard the condition of the people among whom the church is working.

As to the scriptures, the six scriptures which are read are particular ones, not with the strictness of principle, but in order to keep the uniformity of our movement. By having six scriptures it is not meant that we ignore any other divine scripture given by the great souls to humanity. Since the number of such the scriptures is unlimited, we accept them all in our heart with the outer symbolism of the six recognized scriptures.

But a Siraj living in a country remote from Asia and Europe may find in his land some certain religions more prevalent than those known and accepted in our Universal Worship. In that case he may gain the permission from the Siraj-un-Munir of the Church of All to have the scriptures which are prevalent in that

Documents:

- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, made from an unknown original (no sh. record exists of this talk). On a copy of this typescript, Sakina Furnée exceptionally inked in a few editorial suggestions, indicated in the notes by "(Sk.tp.)Sk.ed."
- Hq.tp. = a typescript from the archives of Headquarters, Geneva, showing a few differences from the text of Sk.tp. Some of the changes are the same as or similar to those appearing in (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed., indicating that Sakina Furnée may have been involved in preparing this text, or her suggested changes in Sk.tp. may have come from this text.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. The date originally typed on Sk.tp. is altered in ink to June 17th, which is also the date given on the Hq.st. and contained in other records of the Summer School 1924; therefore, this date, June 17th, has been assigned to the talk
2. Hq.st.: "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan (1882-1927)" added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List)
3. (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed., Hq.tp.: "need not" instead of "is not necessary to"
4. (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed.: "with the Siraj" instead of "the Siraj's outlook"; Hq.tp.: "for the Seraj"; for *Siraj*, see Glossary

particular part of the country introduced among others.

As to the scriptures which already are⁵ in use in the Universal Worship, it is better that the same translation may be used by all, though it is not always possible, i.e. in one language a scripture has been translated by one person and in another language by another person. In that case it is the outlook of⁶ the Siraj to find the best among the existing translations to be read in the language of his own country.

As to the order of the service it is most essential that it is performed in the same manner everywhere for the reason that uniformity may be maintained. The translation of the prayers must be accurate; for the sake of literary beauty [they]⁷ must not be different from the main points that the prayer suggests⁸. In other words, it is not the sense of the idea of a sentence that must be translated, but every word must be translated faithfully. It must be known that the sacredness of these prayers of the Universal Worship is in the exact meaning of every word. It has power and inspiration behind it, which must be maintained in the translation.

The black colour of the robe means self-effacement. In order to keep uniformity, the particular cloth, shape and colour must be maintained.

The symbol of the Sufi Movement (the five pointed star and crescent in the heart [and]⁹ wings) comes from Egyptian origin, showing the tradition of that school of mystery¹⁰, which may be called the mother of all occult and mystical schools. This emblem may be kept intact without alteration, that the uniformity among all the churches of the Universal Worship may be maintained.

But Sirajs must realize that all outer form is not so important as the inner life. Therefore, the inner life must not be sacrificed by disputing or differing over the outer forms. The responsibility of upholding the faith of the *Cherags* [rests]¹¹ upon the Sirajs, who will try not¹² to allow any antagonism to rise in the minds of the *Cherags*, who develop¹³ themselves¹⁴ by serving the cause and helping humanity.

5. Hq.st.: "are" omitted (inadvertently)

6. Hq.tp.: "for" instead of "the outlook of"

7. (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed.: "they" added, and so in Hq.tp. and Hq.st.

8. Hq.tp.: "prayers suggest" instead of "prayer suggests"

9. Sk.tp.: "at" written; (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed.: "and" instead of "at", followed by Hq.tp. (but not Hq.st.)

10. Hq.tp.: "mysticism" instead of "mystery"

11. Sk.tp.: "rest"; (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed.: "rests" instead of "rest", and so in a.o.d.; for *Cherag*, see Glossary

12. Hq.tp.: "not" omitted inadvertently, later added in ink

13. Hq.tp.: "devote" instead of "develop"

14. (Sk.tp.)Sk.ed.: "themselves" crossed out

June, Tuesday 17th, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

Esotericism must be considered something beyond conception. That here [is]³ something⁴ which is in⁵ conception is not⁶ esotericism⁷, it is exotericism⁸. Often I am asked by the workers of the Sufi Order, if anyone asks us what is Sufism, what shall we answer? What are its tenets? What are its principal doctrines, dogmas⁹? We may give the Objects of the Movement¹⁰, the Thoughts of the Sufis¹¹, the ideas from our publications; but this¹² is not the answer. If Sufism was tangible, then it would not be Sufism. All different ideas that you receive from your initiator, they are¹³ initiator's¹⁴ ideas, they are not Sufism. You may give them to another, because it is something¹⁵ you have benefited with¹⁶ yourself as Sufism; yet for you to understand for yourself, you must know that Sufism¹⁷ is beyond all

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the class, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance, fairly close to the sh. text.
- Hq.st. = a stenciled (cyclostyled) copy prepared by Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi Centres as part of the series Sangatha III (see Glossary).
- Sk.tp. = a text prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her collection known as the set, mainly following the text of Hq.st.

Notes:

1. Er.tp.: "June 17th 1924"; Hq.st., Sk.tp.: no date
2. Sk.sh.: "Class for Candidates" in lh. and "candidates" in sh. written above this lecture; er.tp.: "Class for Candidates"; Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "Tassawuf" (see Glossary)
3. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "is" omitted, then retraced alongside "here" to read "here is", and so in a.o.d. except er.tp., where "here" omitted
4. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "is, that" instead of "here something"
5. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "within" instead of "in"
6. Er.tp.: "no" instead of "not"; Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "cannot be" instead of "is not"
7. Sk.sh.: "es." in lh. abbr. for "esotericism", written out in a.o.d.
8. Sk.sh.: "ex." in lh. abbr. for "exotericism", written out in a.o.d.
9. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "principles, what are its dogmas, its doctrines" instead of "principal doctrines, dogmas"
10. For the Objects of the Sufi Movement, see List
11. For the Ten Sufi Thoughts, see List
12. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "that" instead of "this"
13. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "your" added before "i's" [initiator's]
14. Sk.sh.: "i's." in lh. abbr. for "initiator's"
15. Hq.st.: "by which" added; Sk.tp.: "that" added
16. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "by" instead of "with"
17. Sk.tp.: from this point on, written as "Sufi-ism" instead of "Sufism"

ideas. Therefore, if it came to argue on this point with those belonging to the occult, mystical, esoteric schools of different denominations on the point of the difference between their own philosophy and Sufism, you will find yourself at a loss if you will discuss on comparative doctrines, dogmas or principles.

For no doctrines, dogmas, or principle¹⁸ Sufism stands, calling them its own. The Sufi says, "Wisdom does not belong to me¹⁹ or my sect. It cannot be labelled with the word Sufi. Wisdom belongs to the human race; wisdom belongs to God. I, as any other being, desire to understand better, every day more and more, and it is my pleasure and privilege to share what I consider good and beautiful with my fellow-man²⁰." Never in the history of the world has Sufism been made a sect which wanted to make many of the same sect; it has never been nor will it ever be. It is an esoteric²¹ school of long traditions; it remains as such. Yes, it happens that the message, born of the²² school, is destined to²³ reach far and wide. That²⁴ gives us a different task, of spreading the message, which stands apart from the Sufi Order, which is our²⁵ esoteric school. It has been our honour that the seekers came to us, in all ages; we did not go to²⁶ seek them and this dignity we must always [maintain]²⁷.

Now the question is that²⁸, how shall we make for ourselves intelligible what Sufism is; even²⁹ if we [did]were not [try] to tell it²⁹ fully to the non-initiated³⁰.³¹ It may be answered that Sufism is the essence of religion³². It is like the soul, not the³³ body; and as we cannot grasp the³⁴ soul as something

18. A.o.d.: "principles" instead of "principle"

19. Sk.sh.: "alone" inserted after "me"; a.o.d.: "alone" included

20. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"

21. Sk.sh.: "es." abbr. in lh. for "esoteric", written out in a.o.d.

22. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "the"

23. Sk.sh.: "deliv." in lh. crossed out (left unfinished), omitted in a.o.d.

24. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "This" instead of "That"

25. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "an" instead of "our"

26. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "go to" omitted

27. Sk.sh.: "uphold" crossed out, "maintain" both in sh. and in lh. placed in parenthesis after "uphold"; a.o.d.: "maintain"

28. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "that" omitted

29. Sk.sh.: "if we were not able to tell it" in sh. crossed out, then "if we did not try to tell it" in lh. inserted, and so in a.o.d.

30. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "uninitiated" instead of "non-initiated"

31. Sk.sh.: a space, perhaps P-o-M. paused at this point

32. Hq.st.: "religions" instead of "religion"

33. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "the" omitted

34. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "imagine" instead of "grasp the"

material, so we cannot [imagine]³⁵ the essence, which is spirit. Only what can give us an insight into what is Sufism, is the result we perceive³⁶ from it. And what result is it [we attain]³⁷? It is a gradual unfoldment of our soul. It is the light rising within ourselves³⁸ and illuminating for us the life outside. It is the joy that we feel at experiencing all the beauty and our horizon of a sublime vision being every day wider. We become more appreciative to³⁹ all that is good and beautiful, and so we express it in our thought and feeling and action. We feel a glorious⁴⁰ energy, courage, power, patience, hope. Life becomes for us worth living. We may not find ourselves in this world at home, but Sufism makes our visit here on earth more enjoyable. Nevertheless the homesickness is felt ever so much more keen. We feel in ourselves greater power, growing [inspiration]⁴¹, greater self-control, and expression of our soul in all things we do. We feel harmonious within ourselves and comfortable in our atmosphere.

It is not the medicine that counts; it is the result that it produces that counts. Sufism is the process by which this above-said result is perceived. By making it doctrines, dogmas, tenets, principles, we only make it what it is not. The simple ones who are not content⁴² with little explanation or with no explanation may be left to please themselves. It is not by [any]⁴³ rigid principle⁴⁴ that we [have]⁴⁵ to attract humanity, it is by our own being.

35. Sk.sh.: "grasp" in sh. crossed out and changed to read "imagines" in lh.; "imagine" in a.o.d.

36. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "attain" instead of "perceive"

37. Sk.sh.: "we attain" in lh. added after "is it"; er.tp.: "we attain" instead of "is it", reading "And what result we attain?"

38. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "gradually" added

39. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "of" instead of "to"

40. A.o.d.: "greater" instead of "glorious"

41. Sk.sh.: though "aspiration" is written, the first vowel is very similar to the "i" symbol for "inspiration" in sh.; a.o.d.: "inspiration"

42. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "contented" instead of "content"

43. Sk.sh.: "our" in sh. crossed out, and "any" in lh. inserted after "our"; a.o.d.: "any" instead of "our"

44. Hq.st., Sk.tp.: "principles" instead of "principle"

45. Sk.sh.: "we are" crossed out, and "have" inserted after the second "we"; a.o.d.: "we have" instead of "we are, we"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹8 o'clock, Tuesday, June 17th, 1924²

Towards the one etc. –³

Collective Interview

My mureeds⁴,

The work which we are doing just now is of making a building, a building in which to preserve the message for the time when humanity will be wakened to appreciate it, to value it, that it may not be too difficult to find it, for it is preserved somewhere when the building is made⁵. And what this building is⁶? It is the building which may be called in other words an embodiment of the [illuminated]⁷ souls. Its parts and particles are those who are born to serve God and humanity, who are meant to give their life to the service of the cause. And it is the⁸ building which is our⁹ sacred temple and it is this building towards¹⁰ which our life and our work is dedicated.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript from a set typed in the early days by Kismet Stam of most of the lectures from 1924 Summer School, generally showing few changes from the shorthand.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, perhaps made as a preparation for the stencilled copies.
- Hq.st. = a stencilled (cyclostyled) set of Sangatha I (see Glossary) from Headquarters, Geneva, made for distribution to Sufi Centres; there are also in the files a typed copy and another on microfiche which are identical in wording to this stencilled version, and therefore not included in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Int." (abbr. for "Collective Interview") and "The work which we are doing just now" in lh. added above the text; Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "Collective Interview" at top; Hq.st.: "Wasiat" (see Glossary) at left margin; this lecture appears on pp. 79-80bis of the series Sangatha I (see Glossary)
2. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "Tuesday 8 o'clock" omitted and "1924" added after "June 17th"
3. Sk.sh.: apparently P-o-M. began with the Sufi Invocation (see List), but Sk. noted the very beginning only; Km.tp.: no "Towards the One etc. –"; Hq.tp.: "Towards the one etc—" and "My mureeds" omitted; Hq.st.; the whole Invocation
4. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis for an initiate (see Glossary)
5. Hq.st.: "in the building so made" instead of "when the building is made"
6. Hq.tp, Hq.st.: "is" moved to after "what"
7. Sk.sh.: possibly "illuminated" (as in the Sufi Invocation, see List); a.o.d.: "illuminated"
8. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "the"
9. Hq.st.: "a" instead of "our"
10. Hq.st.: "to" instead of "towards"

If one asked: How must the devotion of a mureed be expressed towards¹¹ Murshid¹², towards the cause? The answer will be: The best way of expressing devotion is by understanding Murshid and by understanding the cause. One may be asked¹³: But we serve¹⁴? Yes, service in this cause is most appreciated and valued at this time [of]¹⁵ need, when the number of servers is¹⁶ very small. Nevertheless, service without understanding Murshid and understanding the cause may not always be satisfactory. Many work at a building, but the architect makes a plan. If every worker of the building did¹⁷ his own plan and his choice of work, the building would be broken to pieces before it was erected.

The [desire]¹⁸ for working¹⁹ is not enough; the understanding of the law of harmony with one's co-workers is most necessary. People will say: But I cannot understand why in this beautiful building, where there should be a carved pillar, you have put a simple wood. Why, when the floor is so well made, the frames of the window are still left unfinished? Why, when the walls are so nicely made, the ceiling seems to be incomplete? Why, when the house is so nicely painted, there are fences still²⁰ standing around the house? I will only answer as an architect would answer, that the building is not yet finished; you are too impatient²¹ to form your opinion upon something which is not yet completed²². ²³ Another one comes along and said²⁴, "I have a beautiful pillar, carved nicely²⁵; I²⁶ have it, use it for your²⁶ building." I appreciate that²⁷ great love, and I value that pillar which is

11. P-o-M. always said "towards" but Murshida Sherifa Goodenough generally changed this to "toward"; only the first instance of this change will be noted in each lecture

12. P-o-M. refers to himself here. *Murshid* is a title used by Sufis for a spiritual guide; often a substitute for the name of P-o-M. (see Glossary)

13. A.o.d.: "may ask" instead of "may be asked"

14. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "what service" instead of "we serve"

15. Sk.sh.: "and"; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "and"

16. Hq.st.: "so" added

17. A.o.d.: "had" instead of "did"

18. Sk.sh.: "desire" traced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "desire" included; Hq.st.: "The" omitted before "[desire]"

19. Hq.st.: "work" instead of "working"

20. Hq.st.: "is a fence" instead of "are fences still"

21. Hq.st.: "unjust" instead of "impatient"

22. Hq.st.: "complete" instead of "completed"

23. Sk.sh.: a space

24. A.o.d.: "says" instead of "said"

25. Sk.sh.: "nicely" partially crossed out, retraced for clarification

26. Hq.st.: "had it made for your beautiful" instead of "have it, use it for your"

27. Hq.st.: "the" instead of "that"

brought with such love²⁸; but at the same time I cannot use it when I have my plan before me. ²⁹ I cannot accept any pillar –brought³⁰ to me and put it ³¹
[although]³² this fence as beautifully carved? ³³

This temple of the Sufi Movement which we build may not be compared with the material building. It is a living building. And what is the nature of ³⁴living being? All that does not belong to him, to his system, to his being, that does not remain with him; it falls out. And so this living building will only³⁵ hold that which belongs to him³⁶, that which is fit³⁷ in it, that which is meant to be a part of it. That which does not belong to³⁸ it cannot endure, will not remain there. If it existed today, tomorrow it will fall away. It must fall³⁹, it cannot remain. It must be seen at the time of its finish⁴⁰, when it is completed. It is that time to form an opinion if it is made beautifully⁴¹ or wrong, not just now. Everything in its beginning has its shortcomings. A building which will keep the message of God for years to come cannot be made in a day; it takes a lifetime.

[Then]⁴² what remains is one thing and that is trust in the architect. You can trust the architect if you can⁴³ understand his point of view⁴⁴. If you cannot understand his point of view then everything he does is wrong. Since I have no doubt about the great devotion and sincerity that my mureeds possess, I must say that our struggle is great. No end of disturbing influences and obstacles and

28. Hq.st.: “the desire to help” instead of “such love”

29. Sk.sh.: a large blank; Hq.st.: “When I have my plan before me” repeated

30. Sk.sh.: “brought” crossed out; “become” in a.o.d.

31. Sk.sh.: a large blank after “put it”; Km.tp.: “Although this fence is beautifully carved. . .”; Hq.tp.: “Although this fence is beautifully carved. . .”, then crossed out, and “even with great love and devotion by a person who says: ‘Remove this fence and put this pillar; it is beautifully carved.’” added, and so in Hq.st.

32. Sk.sh.: “although” has been traced through an illegible symbol, followed by “more”, which is then crossed out

33. Sk.sh.: half the line left blank

34. Hq.st.: “a” added

35. Km.tp.: “also” instead of “only”

36. Hq.st.: “it” instead of “him”

37. Hq.st.: “fitted” instead of “fit”

38. Sk.sh.: “to” crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

39. Hq.st.: “away” added

40. Hq.st.: “finishing” instead of “finish”

41. Hq.st.: “right” instead of “beautifully”

42. A.o.d.: “Then” instead of “That”

43. Hq.st.: “can” omitted

44. Sk.sh.: “p.o.v.” abbr. for “point of view”

oppositions we meet and⁴⁵ cannot help meeting⁴⁶. And with all this we shall go on. We never shall⁴⁷ be disappointed. We never shall give up our task, but at the same time one thing must be understood, that against all difficulties for us to stand together, we want one thing, and that is harmonious cooperation, and that is⁴⁸ only possible in understanding Murshid and the cause.

45. Hq.st.: "we" added

46. Hq.st.: "them" added

47. Hq.st.: "shall never"

48. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5¹ o'clock, Wednesday, June 18th, 1924

²

Mind World

³Mind world in the terms of the Sufi poets is called *aina khana*⁴, which means the palace of mirrors⁵. Very little one knows⁶ of the phenomena⁷ that this palace of mirrors has in it. Not only among human beings, but also⁸ in the lower creation one finds the phenomena of reflection. In the first place, one wonders how the small germs and worms, little insects who live on other⁹ small lives, reach to¹⁰ their food, attract their food. In fact, their mind becomes reflected upon the little lives, which then become their food. The scientist says that the animals have no mind. Yes,¹¹ it is true to a certain point. They have no mind,¹²what the scientist calls mind according to his terminology, but according to the mystic it is¹³ the same intelligence¹⁴as in man, to a smaller degree is to be found¹⁴ in the lower creation¹⁵.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismat Stam, close to the shorthand. Also in our files is an Sk.tp. for the set, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = two copies of a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, already showing considerable editing, and then edited further by hand. All these changes are indicated under "Gd.tp." to simplify the notes.
- bp. = a typescript prepared by Gd. for the book
- bk. = *The Mind World*(London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and is therefore only mentioned in the notes in the instances where it differs from that manuscript.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the number "6" crossed out and "5" written in front of it
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" and "M. W. in the terms of Sufi poets" in hw. added above the title
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added
4. For *aina khana*, see Glossary
5. Gd.tp., bp.: here and elsewhere, the phrase "Palace of Mirrors" capitalized
6. Bk.: "one knows" moved to the beginning of the sentence, before "very little"
7. P-o-M. characteristically used only the plural form of this word
8. Sk.sh.: "among" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Km.tp.: "earth" instead of "other"
10. A.o.d.: "to" omitted
11. Bk.: "Yes," omitted
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "not" added
13. Gd.tp., bp.: "it is" omitted
14. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "which is in man to be found in a smaller degree" instead of "as in man, to a smaller degree is to be found"
15. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "creatures" instead of "creation", and so does bk.

They have a mind, but not so clear; and therefore, comparatively, one might say it is as having no mind. But at the same time ¹⁶the mystic, who calls the mind a mirror, ¹⁷for him even the mind in the lower creation is also a mirror¹⁷; it may not be so clear, yet it is a mirror.

Friendship, hostility, the fights which take place among birds and animals, they become¹⁸ mates, all this takes place, not as thought or imagination, but as a¹⁹ reflection from [mirror]²⁰ to mirror²¹. What does it show? It shows that the language of the lower creation is more natural than the language man has made, and gone far off²² that natural, intuitive way of expression.

You may ask any horse rider²³ the joy of horse²⁴ riding, which he considers greater and better than any other form of sport's enjoyment²⁵. He may not be able to give the reason of it, but the reason is the²⁶ phenomenon of reflection. When the reflection of his thought is²⁷ fallen upon the mind of the horse, then²⁸ two minds have become face to face²⁹, and the horse knows where the rider wishes to go, and the more there is sympathy between the rider and the horse, the greater joy one experiences in riding. After having [ridden]³⁰ upon a horse³¹, instead of feeling tired one feels exalted. The joy is greater than the tiredness, and more³² communication there is between the mind and the rider³³, the greater the joy the rider derives from it and so does the horse. The horse begins to feel a³⁴ sympathy

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" added

17. Gd.tp., bp.: "for him even the mind in the lower creation is also a mirror" omitted, but partially restored by hand in one Gd.tp.

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "their becoming" instead of "they become"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

20. Sk.sh.: "near" clearly written; possibly "mirror" was intended as the symbols are similar, yet differentiated; a.o.d.: "mirror"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "one mirror to the other" instead of "near to mirror"

22. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "off"; Gd.tp., bp.: "he has gone far from" instead of "gone far off"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "rider about" instead of "horse-rider"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "horse" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "sport or enjoyment" instead of "sport's enjoyment"

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "the"

27. Bk.: "has" instead of "is"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "when" instead of "then"

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "are focused to each other" instead of "have become face to face"

30. Sk.sh.: "rode" written, then "rid" added above "rode"; Km.tp.: "ridden"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "riding on horseback" instead of "having ridden upon a horse"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "the greater" instead of "more"

33. Km.tp.: "(of the horse)" added after "the mind"; Gd.tp.: "the mind of the horse and of the rider" instead of "the mind and the rider"; bp.: "the mind of the rider and the horse" instead of "the mind and the rider"; bk.: "the mind of the horse and the rider"

34. Bk.: "a" omitted

with his rider in time.

There is a story of an Arab, a³⁵ rider who fell in³⁶ the battlefield and³⁷ there was no one near to take care of his dead body, and the horse stood there three days without having eaten³⁸ anything,³⁹ in the hot⁴⁰ sun, till people came and found the dead body. It⁴¹ was guarding its master's body against [vultures]⁴². I know⁴³ of a dog, it⁴⁴ cried⁴⁵ three days after the death of its mate, and died at the end of the third day. That is the reflection by which they communicate with one another.

Often one sees in the circus horses and other animals working wonderfully according to the instruction given to them. Is it their mind? Have they learned it? No, they have not learned it. It is not in their minds. It comes at that⁴⁶ instant when the man⁴⁷ stands with the whip. Where does it come from? From their mind; it is⁴⁷ mirrored upon their mind. If they were left alone they would not work, they would not think about it.⁴⁸ Elephant⁴⁹ in Burma⁵⁰ work in the forests bringing the⁵¹ logs of wood. But⁵² the man who trains them, it is his thought⁵² mirrored upon them makes them⁵³ do the work. When one studies it minutely one finds that it is not a training, it is a reflection.⁵⁴ Always⁵⁵ when the man is thinking⁵⁴ in his mind, the animals are doing it⁵⁶. They, so to speak⁵⁷, become the hands and legs of their

35. Gd.tp., bp.: “, a” omitted to read “an Arab rider”

36. Gd.tp., bp.: “on” instead of “in”

37. Bk.: “and” omitted and a new sentence begun

38. Gd.tp., bp.: “eating” instead of “having eaten”

39. Sk.sh.: “and” crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

40. Gd.tp., bp.: “scorching” instead of “hot”

41. Bk.: “The horse” instead of “It”

42. Sk.sh.: the word “vultures” added later in lh., rendering the originally written sh. symbol illegible; “vultures” in a.o.d.

43. Gd.tp., bp.: “The story is known” instead of “I know”

44. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “, it”

45. Bk.: “howled” instead of “cried”

46. Gd.tp., bp.: “is at that” instead of “comes at that”; bk.: “is at the”

47. Gd.tp., bp.: “stands there with his whip that the reflection from his mind is” instead of “stands with the whip. Where does it come from? From their mind; it is”

48. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the first part of the first qa.

49. Gd.tp., bp.: “Elephants” instead of “Elephant”

50. Sk.sh.: “Birma” in lh., for Burma

51. Gd.tp., bp.: “carrying” instead of “bringing the”

52. Gd.tp., bp.: “it is the thought of the man who trains them” instead of “the man who trains them, it is his thought”

53. Gd.tp., bp.: “that makes that they” instead of “makes them”

54. Gd.tp., bp.: “that what man thinks” instead of “. Always when the man is thinking”

55. Sk.sh.: “Always” retraced to read “although”

56. Gd.tp., bp.: “it” omitted

57. Sk.sh.: “sp.” abbr. for “speak”

master. Two beings become one in one⁵⁸ thought. As there is a verse in Persian, that when two hearts become one, they can remove⁵⁹ mountains. There can⁶⁰ be a relation established between man and an animal, when they can become one⁶¹. But it is difficult to establish⁶² that oneness among human beings.

⁶³The story of Daniel who entered in the cave of the lions, and the lions were tamed instantly. Did he will them to do⁶⁴ so? No. ⁶⁵Did he teach them to be calm⁶⁶ and quiet? No.⁶⁵ It was the calm and peace of the heart of Daniel⁶⁷ reflected upon the lions⁶⁸ made them quiet like him. His own peace became their peace. They became⁶⁹ peaceful. One might ask: After Daniel left the cave of lions⁷⁰, did they remain the same? I have doubts about it.⁷¹ It⁷² does not mean that there is not⁷³ some remnant is left⁷⁴ there, but then⁷⁵ the predisposition of lions wakened. No sooner Daniel was⁷⁶ out of the cave,⁷⁷ lions woke to lionhood again.

Very often birds and pet⁷⁸ animals give one⁷⁹ a warning of death in the family. One might think that they know from somewhere, or they have a mind, they think⁸⁰ about it. No.⁸¹ The condition is reflected⁸² upon them. ⁸³ The condition

58. Gd.tp., bp.: this second "one" omitted

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "can make a way through" instead of "remove"

60. Sk.sh.: "about" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

61. Gd.tp., bp.: ", when they can become one" omitted

62. Sk.sh.: a second "to establish" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

63. Gd.tp., bp.: "There is" added

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "be" instead of "do"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "Did he teach them to be calm and quiet? No." omitted (though it is added back in hw. in one typescript of Gd.tp.)

66. Sk.sh.: inadvertently an "s" symbol for "l" in "calm"

67. Sk.sh.: "D." in lh. abbr. for "Daniel"

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

69. Sk.sh.: "docile" indistinctly written, then crossed out; omitted in a.o.d.

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "had left the lions' cave" instead of "left the cave of lions"

71. Gd.tp.: this sentence omitted, but one typescript has "One may have" added in hw.; bp.: "It is open to doubt."

72. Sk.sh.: "may" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "there is not" omitted

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "remainder is not left" instead of "remnant is left"

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "then"

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" moved to before "Daniel"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "than the" added

78. Bp.: "pet" omitted

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" omitted

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "that thinks" instead of ", they think"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "No." omitted

82. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

83. Sk.sh.: there appears a small "x" mark (normally indicating end of lecture) at the bottom of this page; however, this lecture continues

of the person who is dying, the thought of those around him⁸⁴, the condition of the cosmos at that time, the whole environment⁸⁵ there is reflected upon their mind and they know, they begin to express their feeling, and that becomes⁸⁶ a warning for⁸⁷ the coming death.

⁸⁸One might ask:⁸⁹ If it is a palace of⁹⁰ mirrors, do animals project their thought or⁹¹ feeling upon a⁹² human being? Does man reflect the feeling of an animal? The answer is⁹³ yes. Sometimes human beings who are in sympathy with a pet animal feel its pain without any other reason. The animal cannot explain its pain, but they feel⁹⁴ to what degree the animal is suffering. Besides, a most amusing⁹⁵ thing is that in⁹⁶ farms one sees shepherds, being reflected by the feelings of the animals, make noises, sing or dance in the same way as the animals would do⁹⁷ and showing⁹⁸ in many ways the traits of animals.

It is most interesting to watch how the phenomena of reflection between animal and man manifest to the view of one who sees it keenly, and it explains to us that language is an external means by which we communicate with one another, but always real⁹⁹ language is this reflection which is projected and reflected between one another¹⁰⁰ and this is the universal language. And once this language is understood, not only¹⁰¹ with human beings¹⁰², but even with the lower creation, one can communicate. It is not a story when people said that the saints in the ancient times used to speak with animals, with birds; it is the truth. Only they did

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "who are around that person" instead of "around him"

85. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "everything" instead of "in the"

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "they become" instead of "that becomes"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "for"

88. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is marked in front of "One"

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "One might ask:" omitted

90. Gd.tp., bp.: "pet animal who" instead of "palace of"

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of "or"

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

93. Gd.tp., bp.: "The answer is" omitted

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "it," added

95. Bk.: "curious" instead of "amusing"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "on" instead of "in"

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "do" omitted

98. Gd.tp., bp.: "show" instead of "showing"

99. Sk.sh.: an "x" mark is added underneath "real"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the natural" instead of "always real"

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "and the other" instead of "another"

101. Bk.: "can one communicate" inserted here, and "one can communicate" at the end of the sentence removed

102. Gd.tp.: "one can communicate" moved from the end of the sentence to here (in one typescript altered to "can one communicate")

not speak in their¹⁰³ language such as we use in our everyday life,¹⁰⁴ in that natural language by¹⁰⁵ which all souls communicate with one another.¹⁰⁶

Furthermore, the bullfight that takes¹⁰⁷ place in Spain and [elephant fights which]¹⁰⁸ are known in India, it is not most¹⁰⁹ often that the elephants fight in the forest. It is the mind of the spectators who wish the bulls to fight or the elephants¹¹⁰. It is this mind gives a stimulance¹¹¹ to their fighting nature and their desire reflects¹¹² upon the animals make¹¹³ them, instantly¹¹⁴ they are free, inclined to fight¹¹⁵. Thousands of persons who watch these sports, they¹¹⁶ all expect them to fight, and this¹¹⁷ expectation of so many minds being reflected upon these poor animals gives them all the strength and desire for fighting. Besides,¹¹⁸ there are snake charmers who are supposed to attract snakes from their holes. Yes, it is music of the flute, but it is not always the music. It is the mind¹¹⁹ of the snake charmer reflects¹²⁰ upon the snakes there¹²¹ attracts the snake out of the hole¹²².¹²³ Music becomes an excuse, a medium.

But again,¹²⁴ there are some men who know a magic to drive certain flies from a house or from a garden, and it has been experienced that in one day's time

103. Gd.tp., bp.: "with them in" instead of "in their"

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "they spoke in" added

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "by"

106. Sk.sh.: a division mark here separates this lecture into two parts; it is unclear if the first question began here.

107. A.o.d.: "bullfights that take" instead of "bullfight that takes"

108. Sk.sh.: "animal" written, then crossed out, followed by a blank; "elephant fights" substituted in lh.; Km.tp.: "elephant fights"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the elephant fights that"

109. Bk.: "most" omitted

110. Gd.tp., bp.: "elephants to fight" instead of "bulls to fight or the elephants"

111. Gd.tp., bp.: the previous sentence continued with "that gives a stimulus" instead of "It is this mind gives a stimulance" (stimulance is a rare but attested form; see OED)

112. Km.tp.: "reflected" instead of "reflects"; Gd.tp., bp.: "that desire reflected" instead of "their desire reflects"

113. A.o.d.: "makes" instead of "make"

114. Gd.tp., bp.: "the instant" instead of "instantly"

115. Bp.: "inclined to fight" moved to before "instantly"

116. Gd.tp., bp.: ", they" omitted

117. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "this"

118. Gd.p., bp.: "Besides," omitted

119. Sk.sh.: "of the mind" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

120. Gd.tp., bp.: "reflected" instead of "reflects"

121. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "there"

122. Km.tp.: "snakes out of their hole"; Gd.tp., bp.: "snakes out of their holes"

123. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added

124. Gd.tp., bp.: "But again," omitted

they were able to drive all the flies from a place. It is ¹²⁵mind reflecting upon their little insignificant minds.¹²⁶ There is so much that we could learn in little things which can reveal to us the greatest secret of life, if only our eyes were open and if we were keen¹²⁷ to observe the phenomena.

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Q.: The mind of the insects; would that¹²⁸ indicate that the greater mind or just that¹²⁹ that man did develop¹³⁰ a side of his mind? The fly-side of his mind, [is it the]¹³¹ evidence of mind or¹³²?

A.: It is the evidence of mind, not a peculiarity of mind. The human mind is incomparably great in power and concentration, and naturally it projects thought upon the object it chooses to project. It is only the one who knows how to focus his mind, the man who drives away flies from a place, he¹³³ does not mean that he has in his mind a fly element, only that he can focus his mind upon flies, which another would not be able to do. Because a person¹³⁴ does not generally give¹³⁵ his thought to it, cannot himself¹³⁶ imagine that such a thing can happen or that there would be an effect of it. And because he does not believe it, he cannot concentrate his mind and even if he concentrates¹³⁷ his mind¹³⁸, he would have no result.¹³⁹

It is automatic reflection.¹⁴⁰

The reason is that¹⁴¹ as it is said in ¹⁴²Qur'an that, "We have made man chief of

125. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" added (one Gd.tp. has "the mind of the man")

126. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted edited forms of the latter part of the first, second and fourth qa., and additional material from a source as yet unidentified, probably a qa. from another lecture

127. Gd.tp., bp.: "eager" instead of "keen"

128. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

129. Km.tp.: "that" omitted

130. Km.tp.: "had developed" instead of "did develop"

131. Sk.sh.: "as the [indecipherable] of" written; Km.tp.: "is it the" instead

132. Km.tp.: a series of dots to indicate missing words

133. Km.tp.: "it" instead of "he"

134. Km.tp.: "who" added

135. Sk.sh.: "give" indistinctly written

136. Km.tp.: "himself" omitted

137. Km.tp.: "concentrated" instead of "concentrates"

138. Sk.sh.: "he could not" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "he would not", but also crossed out

139. Sk.sh.: a line is drawn across the page here

140. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line has been left blank

141. Km.tp.: "this:" instead of "that"

142. P-o-M. characteristically did not say "the" before Qur'an, as is customary

creation.”¹⁴³ This¹⁴⁴ means that all beings around him, large or small, they are all attracted to his magnetism, they all look up to him; for he is the representative of¹⁴⁵ they unconsciously¹⁴⁶ know it and surrender to it.

Q.: Can that power of projection be increased?

A.: Yes,¹⁴⁷ it can be increased with the increase of will power. It can develop of will, of thought, by deepening the feeling, by the power of concentration.

Q.: Should it not be a great danger if everyone knew it?

A.: I think the less man knew, the better. It is just as well that every man does not know it.

Q.: The man has will power to affect the snakes or the flies¹⁴⁸. It takes a long time to acquire it;¹⁴⁹ a special thing trained in his nature, that will power only works in that direction. Have they not acquired a special power at the expense of other powers?

A.: Yes, one develops by focussing one's thought to a certain object, one's concentration, and therefore one can do that particular thing better than any other thing by his will power. Then will power, once developed, will be useful in any [other]¹⁵⁰ direction. Those who play the brass instruments in the military band, they naturally develop the power of blowing instrument¹⁵¹, and they will be able to play the wood instrument¹⁵¹, clarinet or flute. But¹⁵², if they once have practised the horn, they can blow the trumpet¹⁵³ better than the flute. They are accustomed to that¹⁵⁴ one thing, for¹⁵⁵ they are¹⁵⁶ unaccustomed with other instruments. So it is with concentration. If the snake-charmer went near the bank and wanted to attract

143. This quotation from the Qur'an has not been found to date

144. Km.tp.: "That" instead of "This"

145. Sk.sh.: the final half of this line left blank; Km.tp.: a series of dots to indicate missing words

146. Km.tp.: "all" typed, then crossed out and replaced by "unconsciously" in hw.

147. Sk.sh.: "it cannot" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "it cannot" omitted

148. Sk.sh.: a symbol written, then crossed out, rendering it illegible

149. Km.tp.: "it is not" added

150. Sk.sh.: "another" written, then changed to read "other"; Km.tp.: "any other"

151. Km.tp.: "instruments"

152. Sk.sh.: "it can" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

153. Km.tp.: "horn" instead of "trumpet"

154. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

155. Km.tp.: "for" omitted

156. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

a purse he cannot very well do it. He can attract [snakes]¹⁵⁷, not very well a purse.
[No doubt, once will power]¹⁵⁸ develops, it will be useful in all things one does.

¹⁵⁹

157. Sk.sh.: "snake"; Km.tp.: "snakes"

158. Sk.sh.: "As no doubt one's will wants power, it" written; Km.tp.: "No doubt, once will power" instead of "As no doubt one's will wants power, it"

159. Km.tp.: four additional qa. here, as follows:

Q. Horses are reported to have solved extremely complicated mathematical problems . . . ?

A. It is the reflection of the teacher's mind projected upon the mind of the horse. For horse is not capable to make a mathematic, nor it can be. It is a kind of mediumistic process that upon the mind of the horse a mathematical idea is projected. It is possible that even the person who does it does not know it, but his very effort of making the horse do it has shown the success.

Q. How can we make our mirror clearer and keener?

A. By living a life of kindness.

Q. Is this mirror clear in the childhood?

A. No, in the childhood it is clear. But then as one grows it becomes corrupted; it has to be made clear afterwards.

Q. I have seen an exhibition of animals, sheep, and so on. The shepherds had faces like sheep, and the keepers looked like sheep in their features.

A. It is natural.

1

² Friday, June 20th, 1924

Cosmic Language

The secret in the idea of a blessing [to]³ be found in the holy places lies in this principle, that the holy place is no longer a place, it has become a living being. The prophets for ages having proclaimed⁴ the name of God and the law of the divine being in the Holy Land⁵ makes it still living, and has attraction for the whole world. They say that Sa'di⁶ has on his grave roses springing up for ages, that his grave has never been without roses. I can believe it.⁷ ⁸The *Rosegarden* that he has written⁹ in the thought of beauty. Although this¹⁰ mortal body of Sa'di¹¹ has perished, but¹² that¹³ beauty of his thought, once voiced, is still continuing, and if it maintained roses in the place of his burial for centuries, it is not¹⁴ surprising¹⁵.

Often people wondered why ¹⁶Hindus, with such great philosophical

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., with qa.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp., but including only some of the qa., not mentioned in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = three typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including some qa., all showing further editing.
- bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk., without qa.
- bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, close in wording to bp. and mentioned in the notes only where the text differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Cosmic L., The secret in the idea" in lh. added above the text; Km.tp.: "Cosmic Language"; bp., bk.: "CHAPTER II.;" bk.: "VOICES (continued.)"
2. Sk.sh.: "5 o'clock" in lh. added in front of the date
3. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks like "would", but a.o.d. have "to", which fits the context
4. Bk.: "having proclaimed" moved to before "for ages"
5. The Holy Land refers to the historical territory of Palestine; one Gd.tp. changes "the Holy Land" to "Jerusalem"
6. For Sa'di and his *Rosegarden* (*Gulistan*), see List
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "It is credible." instead of "I can believe it."
8. Bk.: "For" added
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "he has written" moved to before "the *Rosegarden*"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "this"
11. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. for "Sa'di"
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "passed, yet" instead of "perished, but"
13. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "that"
14. Bk.: "would not be" instead of "is not"
15. One Gd.tp. substitutes "astonishing" for "surprising"
16. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

minds¹⁷, with their¹⁸ deep insight into mysticism, would¹⁹ believe in such a thing as a sacred river. It is true that it is symbolical, but beside²⁰ that²¹, there is another meaning to it²². The great *mahatmas*²³ sitting on the top of Himalaya²⁴, where²⁵ Brahmaputra²⁶ stream starts,²⁷ and²⁸ then becomes divided into two streams²⁹ till it again unites and becomes³⁰ one. It is, really speaking, a phenomena³¹; deep in its symbolism as well as in its actual nature. In its symbolism, it³² begins as one stream and then turns³³ into duality, and after two streams having³⁴ separated for miles, then³⁵ they are attracted to one another, and then they meet in a place which is called *sangam*³⁶ at Allahabad³⁷, which is a place of pilgrimage. This gives us in its interpretation the idea³⁸ of the whole manifestation, which is one in the beginning, dual in its manifestation, and it³⁹ ⁴⁰unites in the end.

But beside⁴¹ this, the thoughts of the great mahatmas flowing with the water combined with this living⁴² stream of Brahmaputra⁴³ [coming]⁴⁴ into the world. It brought the vibrations of the great ones, and it spoke as a voice of peace⁴⁵, of

- 17. Bp.: "mind" instead of "minds"
- 18. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "their"
- 19. Gd.tp., bp.: "should" instead of "would"
- 20. P-o-M. characteristically used "beside" instead of "besides"; a.o.d.: "besides"
- 21. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "that"; one Gd.tp. adds "in" before "this"
- 22. One Gd.tp. omits "to it"
- 23. For *mahatma*, see Glossary
- 24. Gd.tp., bp.: "the Himalayas" instead of "Himalaya"
- 25. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added
- 26. For Brahmaputra, see List
- 27. Bk.: "the Ganges and Jumna streams rise"
- 28. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of "and"
- 29. Bk.: "take different directions" instead of "becomes divided into two streams"
- 30. Bk.: "they again unite and become" instead of "it again unites and becomes"
- 31. P-o-M. characteristically used only the plural, "phenomena", of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"
- 32. Bk: "the rivers" instead of "it"
- 33. Bk.: "begin as one and turn" instead of "begins as one stream and then turns"
- 34. Bk.: "the two have been" instead of "two streams having"
- 35. Gd.tp., bp.: "then" omitted
- 36. For *sangam*, see Glossary
- 37. For Allahabad, see List
- 38. Bk.: "ideal" instead of "idea"
- 39. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted
- 40. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol connected to "unites" has been crossed out thus rendered illegible
- 41. A.o.d.: "besides" instead of "beside"
- 42. Sk.sh.: above "living" an "I" in sh. is added, then crossed out
- 43. Bk.: "Ganges" instead of "Bramaputra"
- 44. Sk.sh.: "going" changed to read "coming"; a.o.d.: "coming"
- 45. Gd.tp., bp.: "power" instead of "peace"

wakening, of blessing, of purity,⁴⁶ of unity, to those who heard it. Nevertheless, those unconscious of that⁴⁷ blessing have also been blessed by bathing in the sacred⁴⁸ river. For it was not only water, it was a thought beside⁴⁹, the⁵⁰ most vital thought,⁵¹ thought of power and⁵² life in it. Those who [have]⁵³ perceived, they⁵⁴ have perceived it,⁵⁵ its secret. For in many poems in the Sanskrit⁵⁶ language one reads how in these⁵⁷ waves of Ganges and of Jumna⁵⁸ the seers heard the voice of the evolved souls, and felt the atmosphere as a breath-current coming through the water of those advanced beings. There is a tank in Mecca⁵⁹, a tank from which the prophets of all ages have drunk water. This tank is called Zemzem⁶⁰. They did not only drink water, they received from it what was put in⁶¹ it, and then they charged it with what they had to give in it⁶². Even till⁶³ now the pilgrims go there and receive that water as a blessing.

There is a story in the Puranas by⁶⁴ Mahabarata that five Pandavas⁶⁵ were travelling, and they arrived in a place where each one found his merit lost⁶⁶, for each one⁶⁷ was gifted in something. They were confused, disappointed and they were wondering as to⁶⁸ the reason of such an experience, and the wise one among them, by the power of contemplation⁶⁹, found in the end that it was the effect of the

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "same" instead of "sacred"

49. Gd.tp., bp.: "besides" instead of "beside"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "a"

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "with" added

53. Sk.sh.: "were" retraced to read "have", and "have" in a.o.d.

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of ", they"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

56. Sk.sh.: "Sanskrit" in lh.

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "these"

58. Sk.sh.: "Jamna" in lh.; a.o.d.: "Jumna"; see List

59. Sk.sh.: "Mekka" for "Mecca"; see List

60. Sk.sh.: "Sam Zam", retraced to read "Lam Zam", for "Zemzem" (see List)

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "had been put into" instead of "was put in"

62. Gd.tp.: in one Gd.tp., "in it" omitted; bk.: "to it" instead of "in it"

63. Bk.: "till" omitted

64. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "by"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "East that five brothers" instead of "Puranas by Mahabarata that five Pandavas" (see List)

66. Sk.sh.: the sh. reads "a lost", but a.o.d. have just "lost"

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" omitted

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "about" instead of "as to"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "concentration" instead of "contemplation"

place. The place had lost its life; it was a dead place, and everyone who came there felt as if he had no life in him. That⁷⁰ inner life had gone. We see that in a⁷¹ land which has been used for many thousands of years, and afterwards it⁷² has lost the strength, the vitality of the earth. If [externally]⁷³ the land can [lose]⁷⁴ it, then inwardly⁷⁵ also the vibrations⁷⁶, the breath⁷⁷ can be lost. Often one feels most inspired in one place, in another place most depressed; in one place confused, in another place the head⁷⁸ feels dull, it⁷⁹ finds nothing of interest, nothing to interest⁸⁰ in⁸¹. One may think it is the effect of⁸² weather, but really⁸³ there are places most beautiful in nature outwardly, wonderful weather⁸⁴, and yet you do not feel inspired.⁸⁵

⁸⁶It is amusing that once I happened to arrive during my travelling in India⁸⁷ at a place where there was a tomb of a most powerful person who had died, and on hearing about it I found out that most often when a person visits⁸⁸ this tomb, he gets⁸⁹ fever. It amused me and [I]⁹⁰ asked, “What is the reason of it?” They said that this great personality was hot tempered. Although most spiritual, he could not tolerate anyone. He would keep everyone at a bamboo’s distance, and so now anyone going near his tomb gets a fever. I thought from a distance I must bow and leave.⁸⁶

70. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” instead of “That”

71. Gd.tp.: “in” instead of “that in a”; bk.: “this in” instead of “that in a”

72. Gd.tp., bp.: “it” omitted

73. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction, with “externally” added above it; a.o.d.: “externally”

74. Sk.sh.: “lose” added above a blank; a.o.d.: “lose”

75. Gd.tp., bp.: “internally” instead of “inwardly”

76. Gd.tp., bp.: “vitality” instead of “vibrations”

77. Gd.tp., bp.: “of the land” added

78. Gd.tp., bp.: “one” instead of “the head”

79. Gd.tp., bp.: “one” instead of “it”

80. Bk.: “attract” instead of “interest”

81. Gd.tp., bp.: “one” instead of “in”

82. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

83. A.o.d.: “really” omitted

84. Gd.tp., bp.: “a wonderful climate” instead of “wonderful weather”

85. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the fifth and sixth qa.s after this lecture

86. Gd.tp., bp.: this entire story omitted

87. Sk.sh.: “Indi”, abbr. for “India”

88. Km.tp.: “visited” instead of “visits”

89. Km.tp.: “got” instead of “gets”

90. Sk.sh.: “I” inserted after “and”, and “I” in Km.tp.

⁹¹I also happened to see⁹², where a great healer used to sit, a place, ⁹³ and throughout all⁹⁴ his life he healed thousands of patients. Many he healed instantly. In the same place his grave was made and till now people are attracted to his tomb, and those⁹⁵ who touch that⁹⁶ place⁹⁷ are healed instantly.⁹¹

It only speaks to us what⁹⁸ Jalal-ud-Din Rumi⁹⁹ had¹⁰⁰ said centuries ago: that fire, water, earth, air, before everyone they are objects; before God, they are living beings, they work at his command. This explains to us¹⁰¹ the meaning of what Rumi¹⁰² has said,¹⁰³ that all objects, all places are as talking machine¹⁰⁴ records. What is put into them, they speak. ¹⁰⁵ Either your soul hears it or your mind, according to your development. Now it seems that people are beginning to believe in what they call psychometry. What is it? It is learning the language that the objects speak. That¹⁰⁶ apart from the colour,¹⁰⁷ the¹⁰⁸ object has, or a form¹⁰⁹, there is something in that object that speaks to you. Either it belongs to that object or it belongs to the one who has used that object, but it is in it. Sometimes one may bring an object in the house, and the moment they¹¹⁰ have brought it, the other objects are breaking¹¹¹, and till¹¹² that object is there, there is always a kind of loss. It can bring inharmony in the house; an object can bring illness,¹¹³ can bring a bad luck. Therefore, those who knew their¹¹⁴ psychological effect that comes from the

91. Gd.tp., bp.: this story moved to before the story of the Pandaras

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "In India there is a place" instead of "I also happen to see"

93. Sk.sh.: a space, omitted in a.o.d.

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "all" omitted

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "many" instead of "those"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "that"

97. Gd.tp., bp.: ", which is called Miran Datar," added; for Miran Datar, see List

98. Bk.: "It only speaks to us what" omitted

99. For Jalal-ud-Din Rumi, see List

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "had"

101. Bk.: "This explains to us" omitted

102. Sk.sh.: "R." in lh. abbr. for "Rumi"

103. Bk.: "is" instead of comma

104. Bp.: "gramophone" instead of "talking machine"

105. Sk.sh.: a space

106. Sk.sh.: "in spite of it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

107. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

108. Gd.tp., bp.: "an" instead of "the"

109. Bk.: "the colour or form an object has" instead of "the colour the object has, or a form"

110. A.o.d.: "you" instead of "they"

111. Bk.: "begin to break" instead of "are breaking"

112. Gd.tp. bp.: "As long as" instead of " , and till"

113. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

114. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "their"

object, they¹¹⁵ always avoided getting old objects, ¹¹⁶ however beautiful and precious. They always bought a new object for their use.

But of course¹¹⁷ one cannot do that¹¹⁸ with jewels; they have to be old. And most often it is in the jewels that one finds more effect upon a person, on his character, on his life, on his affairs, in¹¹⁹ his environment, than from anything else. One may obtain a jewel which would bring a¹²⁰ good luck of every kind from the moment the jewel has been brought, or it may produce a contrary effect. Very often a person does not think of it, yet the effect is just the same; it is continuing¹²¹. Beside¹²² that,¹²³ upon one's health, upon the¹²⁴ condition of mind, on one's feeling there is an effect of¹²⁵ what one wears. If it is a jewel, it has the voice of thousands of years, perhaps. As [old]¹²⁶ the jewel is, so much tradition it has behind and¹²⁷ it explains it. Intuitive persons,¹²⁸ sensitive and feeling, can easily¹²⁹ perceive the vibrations of old stones. It seems as if they speak to them.

Beside¹³⁰,¹³¹ all one gives to another in the form of food, or sweet, or drink, or fruit, or flower, one gives with it¹³² one's thought, one's feeling. It has an effect. Among the Sufis in the East there is a custom:¹³³ either a piece of cloth, or a flower, or a fruit they give to someone,¹³⁴ some grains of¹³⁵ corn, and that means that it has¹³⁶ a meaning behind it. It is not what is given in that object, but what is given with it.

115. Gd.tp., bp.: "objects" instead of "the object, they"

116. Sk.sh.: a space

117. Gd.tp., bp.: "no doubt" instead of "of course"

118. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "that"

119. Gd.tp., bp.: "on" instead of "in"

120. Gd.tp., bp.: "pearl which could bring" instead of "jewel which would being a"

121. Gd.tp., bp.: "continual" instead of "continuing"

122. A.o.d.: "Besides" instead of "Beside"

123. Bk.: "this, there is a effect" instead of "that,"

124. Gd.tp., bp.: "on one's" instead of "upon the"

125. Bk.: "from" instead of "there is an effect of"

126. Sk.sh.: illegible sh. symbol, probably "old"; a.o.d.: "old"

127. Gd.tp., bp.: "it;" instead of "and"

128. Bk.: "who are" added

129. Gd.tp., bp.: "consciously" instead of "easily"

130. A.o.d.: "Besides" instead of "Beside"

131. Gd.tp., bp.: "with" added

132. Gd.tp., bp.: "with it" omitted

133. Bk.: "of giving to someone" added

134. Bk.: "they give to someone," omitted

135. Sk.sh.: "of" indistinctly written, alternative reading "and"

136. Bk.: "there is" instead of "that means that it has"

How little we know when we say that¹³⁷, "I believe in what I see." If one can see that,¹³⁸ how the influence works, how thought and feeling speak, and how the objects partake of¹³⁹ it and give to one¹⁴⁰ another, how thought and feeling, the life and influence is¹⁴¹ conveyed by the medium of an object, it is most wonderful.

Q.: Horses are reported to have¹⁴² extremely complicated mathematical problems . . .?

A.: It is the reflection of the teacher's mind projected upon the mind of the horse. For horse is not capable to make a mathematic; nor it can be. It is in a kind of mediumistic process that upon the mind of the horse a¹⁴³ mathematical¹⁴⁴ idea is projected. It is possible that even the person who does it, does not know it; but his very effort of making the horse do it has showed¹⁴⁵ the success.

Q.: How can we make our mirror clearer and keener?

A.: By living a life of kindness.

Q.: Is this mirror clear in the childhood?

A.: More¹⁴⁶ in the childhood it is clear, but then as one grows, it becomes corrupted. It has to be made clear afterwards.

Q.: I have seen an exhibition of animals, sheep, etc.¹⁴⁷ The shepherds had faces like sheep and their keepers, they look like sheep in their features.

A.: It is natural.

Q.: If an artist is born in a dead country, can his talent be developed there?

137. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

138. Gd.tp., bp.: "that," omitted

139. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" omitted

140. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" omitted

141. Gd.tp., bp.: "are" instead of "is"

142. Km.tp.: "solved" added

143. Sk.sh.: a cross out, rendering the sh. symbol illegible

144. Sk.sh.: "m-kal" in lh., semi-phonetic abbr. for "mathematical"; Km.tp.: "mathematical"

145. Sk.sh.: "showed", archaic for "shown", retraced to read "shown"

146. Km.tp.: "No" instead of "More"

147. Km tp.: "a.s.o." [and so on] instead of "etc."

A.: Certainly not. There is no nourishment to his talent. His artistic impulse, will become paralysed. Every plant in itself is not sufficient. It must have the air, the sun, the water.

Q.: Can a prophet inspire a dead town by just passing there?

A.: The answer of this is given in the first four lines of *Gayan*¹⁴⁸.

Q.: Can any object be charged with good vibrations when in¹⁴⁹ itself it is a bad omen?

A.: There are certain bitter things which can be made sweet, but at the same time, the bitter is there. There are eatables in which people put different things in order to take away a certain smell of¹⁵⁰ them, but still it is there.

Q.: Is it in the power of a human being to change the influence of an object?

A.: This also can be answered by the first four lines of *Gayan*¹⁴⁸.

Q.: Can the bad influences attached to places and¹⁵¹ things be gotten rid of and turned to good?

A.: Certainly, since at¹⁵² the depth of all things and beings¹⁵³ is good.

148. The first four lines of P-o-M.'s book of sayings, *Gayan*, reads: "When a glimpse of Our Image is caught in man,/ when Heaven and earth are sought in man, then/ what is there in the world that is not in man?/ If one only explores him, there is a lot in man." (for *Gayan*, see List)

149. Sk.sh.: "it" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

150. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "in", then changed to "after"; Km.tp.: "out of" instead of "of"

151. Km.tp.: "places and" omitted

152. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

153. Km.tp.: "there" added

Monday, June 23rd, 1924

Purpose of Life¹

²

The desire to live is not only seen among human beings, but also it is³ continually working through the most insignificant little⁴ creatures creeping on earth and living on⁵ the ground. When one sees how even the smallest insect wishes to avoid any pursuit after it, and how it seeks a⁶ shelter against every⁷ attempt made to touch it, fearing that its life may be⁸ taken away from it, that shows that even to⁹ the smallest creature in the world, in whom man cannot find¹⁰ the¹¹ trace of mind, has the¹² desire to live. It is this desire [that developing]¹³ in the lower creation in many and varied aspects shows in fear, in the tendency to seek a⁶ shelter, in the intelligent way of looking around¹⁴ as the hare does in the forest¹⁵, as

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Gd.bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including several inserts from the qa. after this lecture and elsewhere.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, September 1926 (vol. ii, no. 2). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text is identical to that in S.Q., it is not included in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript mostly follows the text in S.Q. and bk., although it includes the qa.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Purpose of Life" in lh. added above the text, then one line lower "The desire to live . . . , 3 o'clock" also in lh. added
2. Sk.sh.: along the margin "the purpose of life" is added
3. Sk.sh.: "by" written; a.o.d.: "it is seen also" instead of "also it is"
4. Sk.sh.: "little" crossed out, then "little" added again
5. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "on"
6. A.o.d.: "a" omitted
7. A.o.d.: "any" instead of "every"
8. A.o.d.: "be" omitted by mistake (added later in hw. in Sk.tp.)
9. A.o.d.: "to" omitted
10. Sk.sh.: "trace" crossed out, then "find" added instead, and "find" in a.o.d.
11. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"
12. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"
13. Sk.sh.: "then develops" written; a.o.d.: "that developing"
14. SQ., Sk.tp.: "round" instead of "around"
15. A.o.d.: "fields" instead of "forest"

the deer¹⁶ is continually [conscientious] of protecting¹⁷ itself from [other]¹⁸ animals.

This desire [developed]¹⁹ in man shows a⁶ still greater phenomena of intelligence, where²⁰ war and peace are brought about with the desire of living. The cause behind war is also²¹ to live, the cause of peace is also²² to live. There is not one normal soul living on the²³ earth who has no²⁴ desire to live. Yes, a person most distressed, in a despair,²⁵ in²⁶ mood of unhappiness, will say at that moment that²⁷ I would rather not live; that²⁸ I seek death. But it is not the normal condition.²⁹

When a person is in his normal condition of mind, his one desire, his innermost desire is to live. What does it show? It shows that all other desires³⁰ man has acquired after coming on earth;³¹ this desire to live he has brought with him on earth. Only that by not understanding the meaning of his desire, the nature

16. SQ., Sk.tp.: "that" inserted

17. Sk.sh.: "conscientiously of protecting" written; Gd.bp.: "conscientious of protecting"; SQ., Sk.tp.: "careful to protect"

18. Sk.sh.: "others" written; a.o.d.: "other" instead of "others"

19. Sk.sh.: "develops" written; a.o.d.: "developed" instead of "develops"

20. A.o.d.: "where" omitted

21. A.o.d.: "the desire" instead of "also"

22. A.o.d.: "the desire" added

23. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

24. A.o.d.: "not the" instead of "no"

25. A.o.d.: "in a despair," omitted

26. A.o.d.: "a" added

27. A.o.d.: "the moment" instead of "that moment that"

28. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

29. A.o.d.: at this point, Gd. inserted a passage from another lecture, the source of which has not yet been identified. Since this passage is not known to have been recorded elsewhere, it is here quoted in full from Gd.bp.: "One may say, why is death not a desirable thing, since it is only a getting rid of the dense body? But can we not turn the dense body into a light body? Even matter can turn into spirit. If the divine blood begins to circulate through the veins of a person, this body is no longer a heavy body; it becomes as light as the vapour. It is heavy when the weight of the earth is fallen upon it, but when the weight of the earth is taken away from it, it is lighter than the air. But, one may say, is not death an increase of life? It is another phase of life. The body is a complete instrument; why must we not make the best of it? Why must one hasten death if one can be here and do something worth while? Sometimes one longs for death because one does not know what it is one [has] to do here, one is not yet acquainted with the purpose of life; it is that which makes him long for death. Every moment in life has its mission; every moment in life is an opportunity. Why should this opportunity be lost? Why not use every moment of one's life towards the accomplishment of that purpose for which we are here? It is the question of bestirring ourselves to make the best use of every moment of life. That itself will give such a happiness to a person that he will not wish to go. Even if the angels of death came and were dragging him towards death, he will say, Let me stay here a while longer; let me finish something which I would like to finish. That must be the attitude."

30. Sk.sh.: "which" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

31. SQ., Sk.tp.: "but" added

and character of his desire³², the secret of this, he allows this desire to be³³ broken by what is called³⁴ death, by mortality. If ³⁵desire to live was³⁶ his innermost³⁷, if it was³⁶ a divine substance in him, [then]³⁸ there was³⁶ the answer to this desire also, there was³⁶ a possibility of the fulfilment of this desire. But when one does not dive deep into the secrets of life, one, without the knowledge of life and death, becomes subject to disappointment, and that disappointment is death.³⁹ The mistake is that man wishes to live through the mortal part of his being; that is what brings disappointment, for he knows only that part of his being which is mortal and he identifies himself with his mortal being. Hardly one among thousands realizes that life lives and death dies; that which lives cannot die. What dies is that which does⁴⁰ not live, which is only⁴¹ phenomena⁴² of life that they make⁴³ even that which is not living, for the moment, a kind of illusion of life.

When we study the dead body, it is the greatest study one⁴⁴ can make; that no sooner life has left it [than]⁴⁵ the whole charm of the body has gone. Why is

32. A.o.d.: "its nature and character" instead of "the nature and character of his desire"

33. A.o.d.: "submits to its being" instead of "allows this desire to be"

34. Sk.sh.: "broken" written, then crossed out, omitted in a.o.d.

35. A.o.d.: "the" added

36. A.o.d.: "is" instead of "was"

37. A.o.d.: "desire" added

38. Sk.sh.: "that" written; a.o.d.: "then" instead of "that"

39. A.o.d.: at this point Gd. inserted another passage, possibly from the same as yet unidentified source as note 29, which is also printed here in full from Gd.bp.: "One may say, If the desire to live is natural, would it not be better to live and prolong the youthfulness of body, and how can that be done? There are three aspects the Hindus have personified as Brahma, Vishnu, Maheish, the Creator-God, the Sustainer-God, and the Destroyer-God. In retaining youth there comes a conflict between the two gods, the Creator-God and the Destroyer-God, because the Destroyer-God is destroying, the Creator-God is creating. If the Creator-God is stronger, then he will win a victory over the Destroyer-God. Nevertheless, there is nothing which is void of beauty in this world. If the soul has received the divine blessing, it will enjoy every aspect of life. Infancy is interesting, childhood has its beauty, youth has its spirit, age has its knowledge and dignity, its wisdom and beauty. There is no note on the piano which has not its particular part in the symphony of nature. Whether it is the seventh octave lower or the seventh octave higher, whether it is sharp or flat or natural, whatever key it is, as soon as the harmonious hand has touched it, it creates harmony, it makes of it a symphony. And so we are all as notes before that Divine Musician, and when his blessing hand touches, whatever be one's life condition, whether child or youthful or old or young, the beauty will manifest and add to life's symphony." Note: "Maheish" (see List) is a title for Shiva (see List, also for Brahma and Vishnu)

40. A.o.d.: "will" instead of "is that which does"

41. A.o.d.: "it is only a" instead of "which is only"

42. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" (P-o-M. characteristically used only the plural of this word)

43. A.o.d.: "it makes" instead of "they make"

44. A.o.d.: "we" instead of "one"

45. Sk.sh.: "when" written; a.o.d.: "than" instead of "when"

there not that attraction that has always been there? Why it becomes⁴⁶ void of all beauty, magnetism, and attraction? Why [do]⁴⁷ those who loved that person from his dead body retire⁴⁸, wish to remove it? What has gone from it? What is dead in it? The part which was⁴⁹ subject to death⁵⁰ is dead.

The life which lived in it is still alive, only this body was covering a life. Now that life has left, but the living being has⁵¹ not [been]⁵² dead. It is that mortal covering⁵³ which was covering the body⁵⁴ is dead. Is it not, then, the absence of that⁵⁵ knowledge which gives a person fear of death? What is it⁵⁶ after all? There is the saying of the Prophet⁵⁷ that the illuminated souls never fear⁵⁸, death is the last thing they fear. And yet one does not fear for anything more than for one's life. One could sacrifice anything in the world, wealth or⁵⁹ rank or⁵⁹ power or possession, if one could live. If living is an innate desire, then it is most necessary to find the process, the way how to get into touch with the real being ourselves⁶⁰, which may be called our being, our self⁶¹, and thus to become free from what is called mortality. It is the ignorant one who knows only the ground floor of his house; by going to the first floor⁶² of his house, he thinks he is [dead]⁶³. He does not know that he has only left the ground floor and goes to⁶⁴ the first floor. Why did⁶⁵ this ignorance exist? Because he never tried to go to the first floor. The ground floor is quite enough for him. The first floor did not interest him⁶⁶, though

46. A.o.d.: "is the body" instead of "it becomes"

47. Sk.sh.: "do", necessary in context, not written; a.o.d.: "do" added

48. A.o.d.: "retire" moved to before "from his dead body"

49. A.o.d.: "is" instead of "was"

50. Sk.sh.: "death" retraced to read "dead"

51. A.o.d.: "is" instead of "has"

52. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out and retraced to read "been"

53. A.o.d.: "cover" instead of "covering"

54. A.o.d.: "that life that" instead of "the body"

55. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

56. A.o.d.: "death" instead of "it"

57. In the religion of Islam, "the Prophet" refers to the Prophet Muhammad (q.v., List)

58. A.o.d.: "death" added; this *hadith* (see Glossary) of the Prophet has not been identified

59. A.o.d.: "," instead of "or"

60. A.o.d.: "that real being of ourselves" instead of "the real being ourselves"

61. Sk.sh., SQ.: "ourself", one word instead of two (not standard English)

62. In British (European) usage, the "first floor" is the floor above the ground or entrance level

63. Sk.sh.: "death" retraced to read "dead"; a.o.d.: "that he is dead" instead of "he is dead"

64. A.o.d.: "is going on" instead of "goes to"

65. A.o.d.: "does" instead of "did"

66. A.o.d.: "does not exist for him" instead of "did not interest him"

[it]⁶⁷ was a floor in his own house.⁶⁸

Is immortality to be gained, to be acquired? No, it is to be discovered. It is only to make one's vision more keen⁶⁹, in other words to explore one's self;⁷⁰ that is the⁷¹ last thing one does. Man is⁷² most pleased to explore the tomb of Tutankhamen⁷³ in Egypt in order to explore⁷⁴ mysteries. ⁷⁵He does not see what mystery is hidden in his own heart.⁷⁵ Tell him⁷⁶ about any mystery existing outside himself, he is most glad⁷⁷ to explore it. But when you tell him⁷⁶ to see in himself⁷⁸, he thinks⁷⁹ it is too simple. He thinks⁷⁹, I know myself, I am a mortal being, I do not⁸⁰ want to die. But death awaits⁸¹ me. Difficulties we⁸² make, complexities we⁸² raise by our⁸³ own [complex]⁸⁴ intelligence. What human likes⁸⁵ the straight way? We like⁸⁶ zig-zag way. We⁸² enjoy puzzles. Even if there is a door before us, we⁸⁷ say: No I do not like⁸⁸ it; ⁸⁹[if the same door before him, he cannot wish to go in the door]⁸⁹; it is a great⁹⁰ joy not to be able to find the door⁹¹. One who is enjoying

67. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol before "was"; a.o.d.: "it" followed by "is" instead of "was"

68. Sk.sh.: a space

69. A.o.d.: "keener" instead of "more keen"

70. A.o.d.: "and" added

71. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

72. A.o.d.: "People are" instead of "Man is"

73. Sk.sh.: "Tot Ank Ahman in Egypt" written in lh., a variant for Tutankhamen (see List); the tomb of Tutankhamen had been discovered in 1922

74. A.o.d.: "find" instead of "explore"

75. A.o.d.: the previous sentence continued to read "regardless of the mystery hidden in their own heart" instead of "He does not see what mystery is hidden in his own heart"

76. A.o.d.: "them" instead of "him"

77. A.o.d.: "themselves, they are delighted" instead of "himself, he is most glad"

78. A.o.d.: "themselves" instead of "himself"

79. A.o.d.: "they think" instead of "he thinks"

80. A.o.d.: "don't" instead of "do not"

81. Sk.sh.: "him" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. A.o.d.: "they" instead of "we"

83. A.o.d.: "their" instead of "our"

84. Sk.sh.: "complexities" written; a.o.d.: "complex"

85. A.o.d.: "They do not like" instead of "What human likes"

86. A.o.d.: "They like the" instead of "We like"

87. A.o.d.: "them, they" instead of "us, we"

88. Gd.bp., SQ.: "look for" instead of "like"

89. Sk.sh.: "at the door" inserted after "to go", then this sentence is corr. to read: "If the same door before him he cannot wish to go in the door"; a.o.d.: "if a door opens before them, they do not wish to come out by that door, they prefer to be in the puzzle"

90. A.o.d.: "greater" instead of "great"

91. A.o.d.: "for a long time" added

thus⁹² the [puzzle]⁹³ is horrified when he sees the door out.

The saying of the [Prophet]⁹⁴ is, “Die before death.” What does it mean? It does not mean make a⁹⁵ suicide. It only means study the condition of death. If you do⁹⁶ not die, play it.⁹⁷ Play death and find out what it is. The whole mystical cult is that play, playing death. That play becomes the channel⁹⁸ by which to understand the mystery hidden behind life.⁹⁹ The different planes of existence, which are hidden behind the cover of this physical body, then begin to manifest to the person who plays death. All different ways of concentration, of meditation which are prescribed by the teachers to the pupils¹⁰⁰ are all this¹⁰¹ process of playing. They in themselves are nothing; they are¹⁰² play. What is important is what one finds out as an outcome of this play, what one discovers in the end; that is most important¹⁰³. Of course the play begins with self-negation and a person who likes to say twenty times in the day, “I do not like very much [to say]¹⁰⁴ I am not”; but he does not know that this claim of “I” is the root of all his trouble. It is this claim which makes them¹⁰⁵ feel hurt by every little insult, by every little disturbance. The amount of pain that this illusion gives him is so great that it is just as well that he gets¹⁰⁶ rid of it. But that is the last thing [he would]¹⁰⁷ do. He would give up his last penny, but not¹⁰⁸ “I”; he would hold it. It is the dearest¹⁰⁹ thing, that is the [whole]¹¹⁰ difficulty and the only hindrance in the path of [spiritual perfection]¹¹¹.

92. Sk.sh.: “to thus finds” written, then “to” and “finds” crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

93. Sk.sh.: “puzzles” written; a.o.d.: “puzzle”

94. Sk.sh.: “prophets” written; a.o.d.: “Prophet” (meaning Muhammad) ; this *hadith* of Muhammad is well-known

95. A.o.d.: “commit” instead of “make a”

96. A.o.d.: “One need” instead of “If you do”

97. A.o.d.: “One should” added

98. A.o.d.: “means” instead of “channel”

99. A.o.d.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the second qa. after this lecture

100. A.o.d.: “teacher to the pupil” instead of “teachers to the pupils”

101. A.o.d.: “that” instead of “this”

102. A.o.d.: “a” added

103. A.o.d.: “; that is most important” omitted

104. Sk.sh.: “say” added after “much”; a.o.d.: “I does not like to say” instead of “I do not like very much”

105. A.o.d.: “that makes him” instead of “which makes them”

106. A.o.d.: “he got” instead of “that he gets”

107. Sk.sh.: “we will” crossed out, then “he would” written over the cross out, and “he would” in a.o.d.

108. A.o.d.: “the thought of” added

109. Sk.sh.: “I” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

110. Sk.sh.: “whole” inserted before “difficulty”, and “whole” in a.o.d.

111. Sk.sh.: “perfection” written, then crossed out and “spirituality” retraced to read “spiritual” and “perfection” inserted after “spiritual”; a.o.d.: “spiritual path”

Very often people ask me¹¹² how long has one to go in¹¹³ the spiritual path? I say¹¹⁴ there is no limit to the length of it¹¹⁵, and yet if you are¹¹⁶ ready, it does not [need]¹¹⁷ a long time. It is one¹¹⁸ moment and you are¹¹⁹ there. How true it is that¹²⁰ the wise of the¹²¹ past ages said to their followers, “Do not go directly in the temple, first walk fifty times around it!” The meaning was that¹²², “First get a little tired, then enter. Then you will¹²³ value it.” One values something for which one¹²⁴ makes an effort. If it comes without it¹²⁵, it is nothing to him. If [government] asked to give¹²⁶ a tax for the air one breathes, people will protest against it. Yet they do not know that there is no comparison between the air and the money they possess. The value of one is incomparably greater than the value¹²⁷ of the other, and yet the most valuable things are attained with least effort. But¹²⁸ therefore, the very reason [that]¹²⁹ they are attained with least effort, man does not [want to]¹³⁰ attain more¹²⁸; he¹³¹ would rather [have something]¹³² which is attained with [a great]¹³³ effort and in the end it is¹³⁴ nothing.

112. A.o.d.: “me” omitted

113. SQ., Sk.tp.: “on on” instead of “in”

114. A.o.d.: “I say” omitted

115. Sk.sh.: “it” retraced to read “this”; Gd.bp.: “this”; SQ., Sk.tp.: “the path”

116. A.o.d.: “one is” instead of “you are”

117. Sk.sh.: “ask” written, then crossed out and “need” substituted, and “need” in a.o.d.

118. A.o.d.: “a” instead of “one”

119. A.o.d.: “one is” instead of “you are”

120. A.o.d.: “what” instead of “that”

121. A.o.d.: “the” omitted

122. A.o.d.: a colon instead of “that”

123. A.o.d.: “will” omitted

124. A.o.d.: “he” instead of “one”

125. A.o.d.: “effort” instead of “it”

126. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, corr. in lh. to “government”, with the “-ment” crossed out; a.o.d.: “government asks” instead of “[government] asked, to give”

127. A.o.d.: “the value” omitted

128. A.o.d.: “one does not realize their importance” instead of “therefore the very reason that they are attained with least effort, man does not want to attain more”

129. Sk.sh.: “why” written, then crossed out and “that” substituted

130. Sk.sh.: “will not” written, then crossed out and “want to” inserted

131. A.o.d.: “one” instead of “he”

132. Sk.sh.: two symbols rendered illegible due to retracing of “have something” over them; a.o.d.: “have something”

133. Sk.sh.: “the” crossed out, and “a” inserted before “greatest”, which is retraced to read “great”; a.o.d.: “a great”

134. A.o.d.: “may prove to be” instead of “it is”

It is¹³⁵ simple to think why every being should¹³⁶ have this¹³⁷ innate desire of living¹³⁸, if a¹³⁹ continual life was¹⁴⁰ impossible. For there is no desire in the world which has not its answer. The answer of¹⁴¹ every desire^{142 143} is somewhere; the fulfilment of every desire must come one day. Therefore it is [without doubt]¹⁴⁴ that this desire of living must be fulfilled and the fulfilment of this desire is in going¹⁴⁵ above the illusion which is caused by the¹⁴⁶ ignorance of the secret of life and by the illusion of death¹⁴⁷.

Q.: How can one arrive at a realization of God's process in himself¹⁴⁸ and others?

A.: There is a process. In this process what is first necessary is to make God intelligible. The second step in this¹⁴⁹ process is to make one's heart focused to the God who is made intelligible. The third process is to reflect God on all things and all beings one sees. But if the first thing is not done right, then nothing will be done right. It is the first thing which must be first accomplished well.

Q.: If no spiritual or even mental life is developed in one¹⁵⁰ person, what survives –in what is called¹⁵¹ death? Is it the¹⁵² personality?

A.: Yes, man¹⁵³ constitutes in himself spirit and matter. What is matter? Crystalized spirit. What is spirit? The original substance. Spirit may be likened

135. A.o.d.: "very" added

136. A.o.d.: "should" moved to after "Why" at the beginning of the sentence

137. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

138. A.o.d.: "to live" instead of "of living"

139. A.o.d.: "a" omitted

140. A.o.d.: "is" instead of "was"

141. A.o.d.: "to" instead of "of"

142. Sk.sh.: "desire" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

143. Sk.sh.: "it" written , but omitted in a.o.d.

144. Sk.sh.: "doubtly", an unattested form, is written in sh.; Gd.bp.: "doubtless" ; SQ., Sk.tp.: "without doubt"

145. A.o.d.: "getting" instead of "going"

146. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

147. A.o.d.: "and by the illusion of death" omitted

148. Sk.tp.: "presence in themselves" instead of "process in himself"

149. Sk.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

150. Sk.tp.: "a" instead of "one"

151. Sk.sh.: "in what is called" crossed out and "the spiritual" substituted; Sk.tp.: "their physical"

152. Sk.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

153. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

to a running water; matter, the ice. But if there is the water and ice both? The water will run; the ice will stop where it is. It does not mean that ice has not its return to its original condition. It may¹⁵⁴, but its time has not yet come. Therefore the water will first proceed, the ice will stay where it is. The substance therefore stays where it is, but the life, the spirit passed away. What is necessary therefore for a person is to make the spirit independent¹⁵⁵ of the mortal cover, even if it be for a moment. By that the fear of death naturally vanishes, because then one begins to see the condition after death here on the earth. It is this physical cover which has imprisoned, so to speak, the soul in it, and the soul finds itself in prison and it cannot see itself; what it can see is the cover. Rumi¹⁵⁶ explains it most beautifully in a poetry, which he has written on sleep, because it is in the sleep that the soul naturally becomes independent of this mortal garb. There he says that, "Those suffering pain forget their pain when they are in the arms of sleep. The kings forget of their crown and throne. The soul finds itself in that sphere which is its own and comes back in this prison recuperated"¹⁵⁷, and the continual going¹⁵⁸ of the soul—if there is—it is the freedom from this imprisonment. Rumi begins his book *Masnavi*¹⁵⁹ with this lamentation of the soul to free itself. But is it to free the soul by actual death, by suicide? No. No mystics have done it. It is not necessary. By playing death, which I have said in my lecture, that one arrives to the knowledge of life and death, and it is the secret of life which will make the soul free.

Q.: What is the inner meaning of the text in the Bible: "Greater love has no man than this, that he lays down his life for his friend"¹⁶⁰? The man would get the best part and the friend would not be grateful.

A.: I think the first is a separate question. Yes, but who lays down his life for his

154. Sk.tp.: "has" instead of "may"

155. Sk.tp.: "intelligent" (apparently by mistake) instead of "independent"

156. For Rumi, see List

157. Gd.bp., SQ., bk.: in her editing of this passage to insert it into the body of the text, Gd. checked E. H. Whinfield's translation of the *Masnavi* (*Masnavi i Ma'navi*, London, 1887, p. 11) and found the passage P-o-M. had loosely quoted. It reads as follows: "Every night Thou freest our spirits from the body/ And its snare, making them pure as razed tablets./ Every night spirits are released from this cage,/ And set free, neither lording it nor lorded over./ At night prisoners are unaware of their prison./ At night kings are unaware of their majesty./ Then there is no thought or care for loss or gain,/ No regard to such an one or such an one."

158. Sk.tp.: "longing" instead of "going"

159. For *Masnavi*, see List

160. See John 15:3

fellow-man? The one whose life has become his fellow-man's life. Therefore¹⁶¹ he is larger. If he lays down his life for his fellow-man he still lives, because his life is no longer his. His fellow-man's life is his life too. But¹⁶² does it matter if the friend was not grateful? If we do anything for the friend to be grateful then it is not done in the right spirit. If one awaits for gratefulness then one finds price of what one has sold in return to gratefulness¹⁶³. Whatever he does for another, even one gives one's life for another, it must be without the thought of return of appreciation, even in the form of gratefulness. For what one does for another, one does for himself¹⁶⁴.

161. Sk.tp.: the "fore" at the end of "Therefore" omitted, but later added in hw.

162. Sk.tp.: "What" instead of "But"

163. Sk.sh., Sk.tp.: the last part of this sentence, which may not be clear (perhaps it should read "for" instead of "to"), is here presented exactly as it has been transcribed from the sh., which is also exactly how it is typed in her typescript

164. Sk.tp.: "oneself" instead of "himself"

5 o'clock, 23 June, 1924

Healing¹

The disorder in² the tone of the body³ and ⁴irregularity in⁵ the rhythm are the principal causes of every illness. ⁶This disorder of the tone may be explained thus,⁶ that there is a certain tone that the breath is vibrating throughout the body, through every channel of the body, and this tone is a particular tone continually vibrating in every person. And when the mystics have said that every person has its⁷ note, it is not necessarily the note of ⁸piano; it is the note which is going on as a tone, as a breath. Now, if a person does not take care of himself and allows himself to be influenced by every wind that blows, he, like the water in the sea, goes up and down, disturbed by the air. ⁹A person who is susceptible to rejoice in a moment¹⁰ and to become depressed in a moment, he changes his moods. He cannot keep that tone which gives him¹¹ equilibrium and which is the secret of

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are six separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all six has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bp. = a typescript prepared by Gd., representing her final editing to send to the publisher.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. It shows all the editorial changes made in bp., which are not noted, and a few more, which are.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "healing" written above the text, encircled; then "Healing" (as a title) and "The disorder in the tone . . ." in lh. added above the text
2. Gd.tp., bp.: "Disorder of" instead of "The disorder in"
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "of the body" omitted
4. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "the" inserted before "irregularity"
5. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "in" changed to "of", but in others "in" restored
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "The explanation of this disorder of the tone is" instead of "This disorder of the tone may be explained thus:"
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "its"
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added
9. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, Gd. inserted here an edited form of the sixth qa. after this lecture, and so in bp.
10. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "in a moment" omitted, but restored in others
11. Km.tp.: "him" omitted, later added in ink

health.

How few know that it is not the¹² pleasures and merrymaking that give¹³ one good health. On the other hand, the¹⁴ club life as is known today, the disorder¹⁵ and¹⁶ merrymaking one day and ten days becoming¹⁷ ill, for they do¹⁸ not take care of their¹⁹ equilibrium.

Besides, a person who²⁰ becomes sensitive to every little thing that comes across, it changes the rhythm of that tone,²¹ the note of that²² tone. It becomes a different note to which his body is not accustomed and that causes all illness. Too much despair or too much joy—everything that is too much—must be avoided. Although there are natures who always seek extremity; they must have a joy and²³ amusement so much that they are tired of it, or²⁴ then they must, they have a collapse with sorrow and despair, and it is among these people that you will find an illness always continues²⁵. But besides this,²⁶ if an instrument is not kept in a²⁷ proper tune, if it is knocked by everyone who²⁸ comes and handled by everyone, then the instrument goes²⁹ out of order. The body is an instrument, the most sacred instrument,³⁰an instrument which God himself has made for his divine purpose. If it is kept in tune, not allowed the strings to come³¹ loose, then this instrument becomes the means for³² that harmony for which God created man. ³³How this³⁴

12. Bk.: “the” omitted

13. Gd.tp., bp.: “gives”

14. Gd.tp., bp.: “contrary, that” instead of “other hand, the”

15. Km.tp.: “dinner” (a possible alternative reading) instead of “disorder”

16. Gd.tp., bp.: “is” instead of “the disorder and”

17. Gd.tp., bp.: “one becomes” instead of “becoming”

18. Gd.tp., bp.: “that does” instead of “they do”

19. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “their”

20. Gd.tp., bp.: “When a person” instead of “Besides, a person who”

21. Gd.tp., bp.: “the rhythm of that tone,” omitted

22. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” instead of “that”

23. A.o.d.: “an” instead of “and”

24. Km.tp.: “and” instead of “or”

25. Sk.sh.: “continues” changed to read “continuing”, and so in Km.tp.; Gd.tp.: “continued”

26. Gd.tp., bp.: “But besides this,” omitted

27. Gd.tp., bp.: “a” omitted

28. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “who”

29. Gd.tp., bp.: “it gets” instead of “the instrument goes”

30. Sk.sh.: “and” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

31. Gd.tp., bp.: “and the strings are not allowed to become” instead of “not allowed the strings to come”

32. Gd.tp., bp.: “of” instead of “for”

33. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, “Now” added

34. Bp.: “that” instead of “this”

instrument must³⁵ be kept in tune? In the first place the strings of gut or the wires of steel, both require cleaning. These³⁶ lungs and veins of³⁷ the body, they require also³⁸ cleaning; it is that which keeps³⁹ them ready for their work. And how to clean them? By carefulness in diet, by sobriety and by breathing⁴⁰ correctly, because⁴¹ it is not only the water and earth which⁴² are used for cleansing. The best means of cleansing⁴³ is the air and the property which⁴⁴ is in the air, the property which⁴⁴ we breathe in, and if we knew⁴⁵ how by the help of breath⁴⁶ to keep these channels clean, then this secures health. It is this which maintains the tone, the proper note of each person without being disturbed. When a person is vibrating his own note, which is according to his particular evolution, then he is himself. Then he is tuned⁴⁷ to the pitch for which he is made, the pitch where⁴⁸ he ought to be,⁴⁹ he naturally feels comfortable.

⁵⁰And now coming to the rhythm. There is a rhythm of pulsation, the beating of the pulse in the head and [in the]⁵¹ heart, and whenever the rhythm of this beating is disturbed, it causes all illness because it disturbs the whole mechanism which is going on and⁵² the order of which depends⁵³ upon the regularity of rhythm. If a person suddenly hears of something of⁵⁴ fear, the rhythm is broken. ⁵⁵If a person is hurt by having heard⁵⁶ something [which disturbs]⁵⁷, the rhythm is

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "must" moved to before "this instrument"

36. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "These" changed to "The", but in others restored to "These"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "of"

38. Gd.tp.: "also require" instead of ", they require also"; bp.: "they also require"

39. Km.tp.: the "s" on the end of "keeps" added in ink

40. Bp.: "properly and" added

41. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "because" changed to "therefore", but in others restored to "because"

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "the earth that" instead of "earth which"

43. Km.tp.: "cleaning" instead of "cleansing"

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "which"

45. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "know" instead of "knew"

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "breathing" instead of "breath"

47. Sk.sh.: "for the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "in which" instead of "where"

49. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, omitted in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: one bracket placed at the start of "And now . . ."

51. Sk.sh.: "everything" written, but a.o.d. have "in the", which makes sense in context

52. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

53. Sk.sh.: "on" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "causing" instead of "of"

55. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "If a person . . . the rhythm is broken" omitted, perhaps inadvertently; bp.: omitted

56. Gd.tp.: one typescript has "known" instead of "heard", others have "hearing" instead of "having heard"

57. Sk.sh.: just "disturb" written; Km.tp.: "which disturbs"; Gd.tp.: "disturbing"

broken,⁵⁵ his⁵⁸ pulsation changes.⁵⁹ Every shock given to a person breaks his rhythm. One very often notices that however successful an operation, it leaves a mark even for the whole life. Once the rhythm⁶⁰ broken, is most difficult to get it aright⁶¹.⁶² Gentleness which is taught morally is a different thing, but even gentleness in action and movement is also necessary. ⁶³ Every move⁶⁴ one makes, ⁶³ every step one takes, there must be rhythm. For instance, you will find many⁶⁵ examples, if you will⁶⁶ look for them, of the odd⁶⁷ movements a person makes, and he can never keep well because his rhythm is not right.⁶⁸ That is why illness continues. May be that⁶⁹ no illness one can trace⁷⁰ in that person, and yet the very fact of his movements not being in rhythm will keep him out of order. Regularity in habits, in action, in repose, in eating, in drinking,⁷¹ sitting,⁷¹ walking, in everything gives one that rhythm which is necessary and which completes the music of life. Someone asked Babur⁷², the Mughal emperor who ruled for a⁷³ hundred years,⁷⁴ what was the secret of his long life in the midst of the turmoil that he lived in? And he said, "Regularity of life."

And when we come to the mental part of our being, that mechanism is still more delicate than our body. There is a tone also and every being has a different tone according to his particular evolution, and everyone feels in a⁷⁵ good health when his own tone is vibrating. But if that tone does not come to its proper pitch, [then]⁷⁶ a person feels lack of comfort, all illness arising from it. Every expression of passion, joy, anger, fear which breaks the continuity of this tone interferes with

58. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "his"

59. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the sixth qa. after this lecture

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" added

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "right" instead of "it aright"

62. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted a edited version of the first qa. after this lecture, and so in bp.

63. Gd.tp., bp.: "In" added

64. A.o.d.: "movement" instead of "move"

65. Bp.: "many" omitted

66. Bp.: "will" omitted

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "awkward" instead of "odd"

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "and", continuing the sentence

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "It may be that"

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "can be traced" instead of "one can trace"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" added

72. Sk.sh.: "Babar" wr. in lh.; for Babur, see List

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "a"

74. Sk.sh.: "that"; Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "when" crossed out and retraced to read "then", and "then" in a.o.d.

one's health. Behind the thought there is feeling and it is the⁷⁷ feeling which sustains that tone; the thought is on the surface. In order to keep the continuity of that tone, the mystics work especially⁷⁸ for it. There used to be a custom in the ancient times.⁷⁹ Instead of using any organ in churches, they used to keep one tone, four or five persons together, with their lips closed, humming that one tone all of them.⁸⁰ This custom still exists in some places.⁸⁰ I was most impressed by it to hear⁸¹ it again, after having come⁸² from India⁸³, when I heard it⁸⁴ in Russia in a church. The secret of keeping that⁸⁵ continual ringing of their⁸⁶ bell, that the churches did⁸⁷ at all times, and even till now it exists,⁸⁸ it was not only a bell to call people; it was⁸⁹ to tune them up to their tone. It was to suggest that⁸⁹ there is one⁹⁰ tone going on in you; get yourself tuned to it. And if that tuning is not done, and a person has gotten⁹¹ above his illness, still weakness remains.⁹² External cure is no cure if mentally a person is not cured. If his spirit is not cured, the mark of illness remains there. And the rhythm of mind is broken when the⁹³ mind is going on a speed which is faster or [at a speed which is]⁹⁴ slower than there ought to be.⁹⁵ A person who⁹⁶ goes on, one thought after another thought⁹⁷, and so he⁹⁸ goes on

77. Km.tp.: "the" added in ink

78. Gd.tp.: some typescripts have "specially", but others restore "especially"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of full stop

80. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "hearing" instead of "to hear"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "coming" instead of "having come"

83. Sk.sh.: "Indi." in lh. abbr. for "India"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "when I heard it" omitted

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"

86. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

87. Km.tp.: "had" instead of "did"; Gd.tp., bp.: "have had" instead of "did"

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "is that" added

89. Gd.tp.: some typescripts have "tone; it was to say that" instead of "to tune them up to their tone. It was to suggest that"

90. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "one"

91. Sk.sh.: "gotten" (American English) retraced to read "got" (British English); a.o.d.: "got" instead of "gotten"

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "An" added

93. Gd.tp., bp.: "a person's" instead of "the"

94. Sk.sh.: "at a speed which is" inserted after "or"; Km.tp.: "on a speed which is"; Gd.tp., bp.: "in a speed which is"

95. Gd.tp., bp.: ", or" instead of full stop

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "who" omitted

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "thought" omitted

98. Gd.tp.: in one typescript, "he" omitted

thinking on⁹⁹ a thousand things in one minute¹⁰⁰, however intelligent¹⁰¹, he cannot be normal.

As¹⁰² a person who holds on to¹⁰³ one thought, and lingers on there¹⁰⁴, instead of making a¹⁰⁵ progress, he also clings to his depressions, his fears, his disappointments¹⁰⁶, and that makes them¹⁰⁷ ill.¹⁰⁸ I do not mean to say¹⁰⁹ that the rhythm of the mind of every¹¹⁰ person must be like the mind¹¹¹ of another person. No, in¹¹² each person's rhythm is peculiar to himself.¹¹³ But¹¹⁴ if one can sustain the proper rhythm of one's mind, that is sufficient to keep¹¹⁵ oneself really¹¹⁶ healthy.¹¹⁷ Mental illnesses are more subtle¹¹⁸ than physical illnesses. Though till¹¹⁹ now mental illnesses have not been thoroughly discovered. And when a thorough discovery will be¹²⁰ made of mental illnesses, we shall find that all external illnesses have some connection with them.

The mind and body both¹²¹ stand face to face. The body reflects its

99. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "on"

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "five minutes" instead of "one minute"

101. Sk.sh.: "intelligent" retraced, but the retracing undecipherable; Km.tp.: "intellectual" instead of "intelligent"; Gd.tp.: "intelligent he may be" instead of "intelligent"; bp.: "intellectual he may be"

102. A.o.d.: "Or" instead of "As"

103. Gd.tp., bp.: "on to" omitted

104. Gd.tp.: instead of "lingers on there", "broods on that" or "broods on it"; bp.: "broods on it"

105. Gd.tp.: some typescripts omit "a", as does bp.

106. Gd.tp.: "disappointment" instead of "disappointments"

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "him" instead of "them"

108. Gd.tp.: in two typescripts, Gd. inserted here "It is irregularity of the rhythm of mind which causes mental disorder." in hw., and this sentence appears also in bp.

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "It is not meant" instead of "I do not mean to say"

110. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "every"

111. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "the mind"

112. Km.tp. Gd.tp.: "in" omitted

113. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the fifth qa. after this lecture

114. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" omitted

115. Sk.sh.: "other" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

116. Km.tp.: "really" omitted; Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "oneself really"

117. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, Gd. inserted an edited version of the first and the fourth qa. here, and so in bp.

118. Gd.tp., bp.: "subtler" instead of "more subtle"

119. Gd.tp., bp.: "up to" instead of "till"

120. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "will be"

121. Gd.tp.: some typescripts omit "both"

[order]¹²² and disorder of¹²³ the mind, ¹²⁴mind reflecting¹²⁵ at the same time the¹²⁶ harmony and inharmony of¹²⁷ the body. ¹²⁸Therefore [if]¹²⁹ the body is ill, there is some part of that illness reflects¹³⁰ upon the mind. If the mind is ill, there is something of it reflects¹³⁰ upon the body.¹²⁸ And this reason it is¹³¹ that you will find¹³² many who are ill outwardly also have some illness of mind. Does it not show us¹³³ that man is music, that life is music,¹³⁴that this whole creation is a symphony, [that this]¹³⁵ whole universe is music?^{134 136}

In order to play our part best the only thing we can do is to keep our tone and rhythm in a proper condition, [in which is]¹³⁷ the fulfilment of our life's purpose.¹³⁸

Q.: How to bring back¹³⁹ the rhythm if once lost¹⁴⁰?

A.: It must be brought back with great wisdom because a sudden effect¹⁴¹ to gain the rhythm may make one lose it worse. If the rhythm is gone too low¹⁴², or too fast, by trying to bring it to its regular condition, one may break¹⁴³rhythm and by breaking¹⁴³rhythm¹⁴⁴ one may break oneself. This is a gradual process; it must be

122. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "order" added above this blank, included in a.o.d.

123. A.o.d.: "upon" instead of "of"

124. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

125. Km.tp.: "-ing" on the end of "reflecting" omitted, added in ink

126. Gd.tp., bp.: "its" instead of "the"

127. Gd.tp., bp.: "disharmony on" instead of "inharmony of"

128. Gd.tp., bp.: these two sentences omitted

129. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then crossed out and changed to read "if", and "if" in Km.tp.

130. Km.tp.: "reflected" instead of "reflects"

131. Gd.tp., bp.: "it is" moved to before "ths reason" and "for" added ("it is for this reason")

132. Gd.tp.: "that" added

133. Bp.: "us" omitted

134. Gd.tp., bp.: this last part of the sentence omitted

135. Sk.sh.: "this, the" written; Km.tp.: "that this"

136. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the seventh and eighth qa. after this lecture

137. Sk.sh.: "in each is in there" written, then "in there" crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "in which is" instead of "in each is in there"

138. Sk.sh.: a single blue mark by Sk., normally indicating the end of the lecture

139. Gd.tp.: "regain" instead of "bring back"

140. Gd.tp.: "it has once been lost" instead of "once lost"

141. A.o.d.: "effort" instead of "effect"

142. Gd.tp.: "slow" instead of "low"

143. Gd.tp.: "the" added

144. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

wisely done. If the rhythm has gone too fast, it must be brought gradually to its proper condition. If it is too slow it must be gradually increased to its proper speed¹⁴⁵. It requires patience and strength to do it. For instance, someone who tunes ¹⁴³violin wisely does not at once move the peg and brings¹⁴⁶ it to the tone, because¹⁴⁷ in the first place it is impossible and he always risks breaking the string, and however minute may be the difference¹⁴⁸ in the tone, one can bring it to its proper place by careful tuning, by which¹⁴⁹ effort is spared and the thing is accomplished to perfection.

Q.: Must¹⁵⁰ church bells strike some special¹⁵¹ note in order to create the desired¹⁵² effect? Why are old bells more impressive?

A.: It is not necessary that the church bells should strike a¹⁵³ special note and if they did there must be a mystic to know which¹⁵⁴ note will be harmonious to all people. Nevertheless, everyone who hears the church bells, he is respondent¹⁵⁵. He forgets his note and he attaches his soul¹⁵⁶ to that note with all others, and in that way he can receive through that¹⁵⁷ bell a universal harmony and he can tune himself with it. But as I always say that¹⁵⁸ the blessed one will receive blessings in all things. The one who is not ready closes himself from that blessing¹⁵⁹, wherever he may reach¹⁶⁰.

¹⁶¹ *Q.: Why are old bells more impressive?*

A.¹⁶¹ ¹⁶²They tell us the old tale.

145. Gd.tp.: "made quicker" instead of "increased to its proper speed"

146. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "bring"

147. Gd.tp.: "because" omitted

148. Km.tp.: "distance", corrected in ink to "difference"

149. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "the" than "which", the context and a.o.d. call for "which"

150. Km.tp.: "Among" instead of "Must"

151. Km.tp.: "some strike a special" instead of "strike some special"

152. Gd.tp.: "produce the right" instead of "create the desired"

153. Gd.tp.: "some" instead of "a"

154. Gd.tp.: "what" instead of "which"

155. Gd.tp.: "responsive" instead of "respondent"

156. Gd.tp.: "himself" instead of "his soul"

157. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

158. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

159. Gd.tp.: "all blessings" instead of "that blessing"

160. Gd.tp.: "be" instead of "reach"

161. Gd.tp.: this question omitted, and the "A." for "answer"

162. Gd.tp.: "The answer is" instead of "A."

Q.: Can a mother¹⁶³ help her suffering baby to find back¹⁶⁴ its tone and rhythm, by her thought of love¹⁶⁵?

A.: Certainly, the healing that a mother gives very¹⁶⁶ often unconsciously to the¹⁶⁷ child, the physician cannot¹⁶⁸ in a thousand years. The song she sings, however much¹⁶⁹ inefficient¹⁷⁰, it comes from the profound depth¹⁷¹ of her being. It brings with it the healing power; it tunes¹⁷² the child in a moment. The caressing, the petting¹⁷³ of the mother does more good than a medicine to the child. When it is out of harmony,¹⁷⁴ when its rhythm is disturbed, when the¹⁷⁵ tone is not in its proper place¹⁷⁶, the child feels more than a grown-up person. The mother even without knowing¹⁷⁷, instinctually¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹feels like petting¹⁷³ the child when it feels¹⁸⁰ out of rhythm, singing to the child when they feel¹⁸¹ out of tone¹⁸².

Q.: How is one to find out which¹⁸³ is one's proper tone and rhythm, physically and mentally?

A.: In answer to¹⁸⁴ this I happened¹⁸⁵ to think of an amusing instance¹⁸⁶, that a friend¹⁸⁷ accompanying me with all his pleasure and kindness to accompany me,

163. Gd.tp.: "by her loving thoughts," added

164. Gd.tp.: "back" omitted

165. Gd.tp.: "by her thought of love" omitted

166. Gd.tp.: "can give" instead of "gives very"

167. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

168. Gd.tp.: "give" added

169. Gd.tp.: "much" omitted

170. Sk.sh.: "unefficies" in lh. apparently for "inefficient"; Km.tp.: "uneficient"

171. Gd.tp.: "depths" instead of "depth"

172. Gd.tp.: "cures" instead of "tunes"

173. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "patting" (a possible alternative reading) instead of "petting"

174. Gd.tp.: "When it is out of harmony," omitted

175. Gd.tp.: "its" instead of "when the"

176. Gd.tp.: "good" instead of "in its proper place"

177. Gd.tp.: "it" added

178. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "instinctively" instead of "instinctually"

179. Gd.tp.: "she" added

180. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "feels"

181. Km.tp.: "it feels" instead of "they feel"; Gd.tp.: "it is" instead of "they feel"

182. Gd.tp.: "tune" instead of "tone"

183. Gd.tp.: "can one find out what" instead of "is one to find out which"

184. Gd.tp.: "answering" instead of "answer to"

185. Gd.tp.: "happen" instead of "happened"

186. Gd.tp.: "incident" instead of "instance"

187. Gd.tp.: "A pupil" instead of "That a friend"

feels¹⁸⁸ a great discomfort¹⁸⁹ at times because he could not walk as slow¹⁹⁰ as I did. Being simple and frank¹⁹¹ [he] expressed [it]¹⁹² to me. I saw it too.¹⁹³ But in answer to it¹⁹⁴, I said, "It is a majestic walk." The reason was that his rhythm was different. He cannot¹⁹⁵ feel¹⁹⁶ comfortable in some other rhythm. He must be trotting along in order to feel comfortable. And so one can feel the tone and rhythm in oneself. One can feel that, when¹⁹⁷ what gives one a¹⁹⁸ comfort and what gives one a¹⁹⁸ discomfort in everything one does. If one does not feel it, that shows that one does not¹⁹⁹ give attention to it²⁰⁰. The wisdom is to understand oneself.

Q.: How one can control [the]²⁰¹ heart that beats²⁰² too violently²⁰³, causing constant interruptions in²⁰⁴ rhythm through fear, shyness²⁰⁵, anxiety²⁰⁶?

A.: It comes by a kind of abnormal condition. It is not a normal condition.²⁰⁷ Normal condition is to be able to stand firm through fear, joy and anxiety; not to let every wind blow one hither and thither like a scrap of paper, but to endure it all and to stand firm and steady through all such influences. One might say that²⁰⁸: Is not water subject to it, if not the rock? I will say in answer to this,²⁰⁹ "Man is made [neither to be water nor a rock]²⁰⁹. He has all in him. He is the fruit of the whole creation; he ought to be able to show his evolution in his balance.

188. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "felt" instead of "feels"

189. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol

190. Gd.tp.: "slowly"

191. Km.tp.: "frank" changed to "straight", but then changed back in ink; "he" added

192. Sk.sh.: only "expressed" written; Km.tp.: "it" added; Gd.tp.: "this" instead of "it"

193. Gd.tp.: "I saw it too," omitted

194. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "it"

195. Gd.tp.: "could not" instead of "cannot"

196. Sk.sh.: "feel" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

197. Gd.tp.: "that, when" omitted

198. Gd.tp.: "a" omitted

199. Gd.tp.: "not" omitted, apparently by mistake

200. Gd.tp.: "one's being" instead of "it"

201. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "the"; Gd.tp.: "prevent the" instead of "control the"

202. Gd.tp.: "from beating" instead of "that beats"

203. Gd.tp.: "from fear and anxiety" added

204. Gd.tp.: "continual interruptions of" instead of "constant interruptions in"

205. Km.tp.: "shame" instead of "shyness"

206. Gd. tp.: "through fear, shyness, anxiety" omitted

207. Gd.tp.: "The" added

208. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

209. Sk.sh.: "either to be water is, or rock" written; Km.tp.: "neither to be water nor a rock"; Gd.tp.: sentence reads: "that man neither is made to be rock nor water"

Q.: How is it that often when people are out of their minds, their²¹⁰ physical health is perfect? ²¹¹Is there any general cause for²¹² mental disorder causing great suffering?

A.: Very seldom you will²¹³ find a case where a person is mentally ill and physically perfectly well. He may be seemingly well. Once I happened to go to see the insane asylum in New York, and the physicians very kindly brought²¹⁴ before me the different skulls showing how²¹⁵ the different cavities in the brain in²¹⁶ the spots of decay have²¹⁷ caused that²¹⁸ insanity, and then²¹⁹ the life of the person. This gives²²⁰ answer to this question.²²¹ There is always on the physical body a sign of it. It may be an apparent²²² suffering, something²²³ at the back of²²⁴ it, yet²²⁵ not known. I asked him²²⁶, “I would like to know²²⁷ if this²²⁸ cavity has²²⁹ brought about²³⁰insanity or²³⁰insanity²³¹ has brought about²³⁰cavity²³²? ” His idea²³³ was that this²³⁴ cavity has²³⁵ brought about²³⁰insanity. It is not always.²³⁶ It is not always that the mental²³⁷ brings a²³⁸ physical illness.²³⁹ Sometimes from a²³⁸ physical body

210. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “their”

211. Sk.sh.: “A.” in lh. written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

212. Gd.tp.: “of” instead of “for”

213. Gd.tp.: “will one” instead of “you will”

214. Gd.tp.: “laid” instead of “brought”

215. Gd.tp.: “how” omitted

216. Sk.sh.: “in” retraced to read “and”, and “and” in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

217. Gd.tp.: “having” instead of “have”

218. Gd.tp.: “that” omitted

219. Gd.tp.: “in” instead of “, and then”

220. Gd.tp.: “And that gives the” instead of “This gives”

221. Gd.tp.: “, that” instead of period

222. Sk.sh.: the “y” of “apparently” crossed out, and “apparent” in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

223. Gd.tp.: “or it may be some decay” instead of “something”

224. Sk.sh.: “of” crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

225. Gd.tp.: “it is” added

226. Gd.tp.: “But I asked them” instead of “I asked him”

227. Sk.sh.: a blank, perhaps a pause in speaking

228. Gd.tp.: “whether the” instead of “if this”

229. Gd.tp.: “has” omitted

230. Gd.tp.: “the” added

231. Sk.sh.: “ins.” in lh. abbr. for “insanity”

232. Sk.sh.: “ca.” in lh. abbr. for “cavity”

233. Gd.tp.: “No doubt their argument” instead of “His idea”

234. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “this”

235. Gd.tp.: “had” instead of “has”

236. Gd.tp.: “But it is not always so.” instead of “It is not always.”

237. Gd.tp.: “mind” instead of “mental”

238. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “a”

239. Gd.tp.: “Very often, but not always.” added

the²⁴⁰ illness goes to the mental plane.²⁴¹ Sometimes, ²⁴²from mental plane it goes to the physical body.²⁴²

²⁴³ Q.: *Is there any general mental²⁴⁴ cause?*²⁴³

A.: There are many causes, but if ²⁴⁵there is a general cause, it is the lack of that music the²⁴⁶ which²⁴⁷ we call order.

240. Gd.tp.: "plane" instead of "body, the"

241. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of the full stop

242. Gd.tp.: "illness goes from the mental plane to the physical plane." instead of "from mental plane it goes to the physical body."

243. Gd.tp.: this question omitted, but the answer included continuing the previous answer

244. Km.tp.: "mental" omitted, but later added in ink

245. Gd.tp.: "in one word I may say, if" added

246. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

247. Sk.sh.: "which" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

248. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: another qa. included, reading as follows in Km.tp.: "Q.: *What is the value and right use of I-consciousness in the music of the soul?* A.: The I-consciousness is for a purpose, and for the ultimate purpose. Only the I-consciousness must not be imprisoned in a certain cover, labeled with a certain personality to which one identifies oneself. The right use of that I-ness is to identify oneself to that I-ness rather than with what that I-ness holds before itself. And so gradually to raise one's consciousness from the lower planes to the higher plane till one arrives to the point where he finds the I-ness that he has always had a divine significance." In Gd.tp. it is edited as follows: "Q.: *What is the value and right use of the 'I' consciousness?* A.: The 'I' consciousness is for a purpose, for the ultimate purpose. Only the 'I' consciousness must not be imprisoned in a certain cover, labeled with a certain personality with which one identifies oneself. The right use of the 'I' consciousness is to identify oneself with that 'I' consciousness rather than with what that 'I' consciousness holds before itself, and so gradually to raise one's consciousness from the lower planes to the higher planes till one arrives at the point where he finds the 'I' consciousness that he has always held a divine significance."

Suresnes, June 24th, 1924¹

Address to Cherags²

I wish my *Cherags*³ to remember that they must not be too narrow in working for the cause nor too broad-minded, for in both these things they may spoil the cause. When a Cherag forces his belief upon those unripened and incapable of appreciating the beauty of it, he will prove himself to be narrow. By wanting to prove their belief to be better than that of another, they expose themselves to all sorts of arguments which will never end, for argument creates argument. If they stand for the cause so that by their enthusiasm they show any contempt for the belief of another, they will defeat their own cause.

And what I mean by too much broadness is to feel, “I am holding the services, that is enough, that is all that can be done; if anyone wishes to come a thousand times, let him come; if he does not care to come, I don’t mind, all paths are God’s paths, let him go to heaven or hell, it does not matter as long as he goes somewhere.” This is broad-mindedness no doubt, but if a parent were so broad-minded with the child, what would be the result? Is not the Cherag the representative of the divine message? Has his responsibility not some essence of the parental attitude of the divine being? It is natural and it is the best thing anyone can do to wish to share his good with another. It is through this tendency that the workers of religion have accomplished their task. There has never been any other

Documents:

- Er.tp. = a typescript of unknown provenance, which appears to be the oldest document (though this is hard to determine, since the text is identical in all the documents).
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared in later years by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision as part of her collection known as the set. It is based on an unknown original, since the Cherag’s Classes were not taken down in sh., except the one on June 17th.
- SB.tp. = a typescript from the legacy of Shabaz Best, an early Sufi leader who supervised a centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; this text is essentially identical to Sk.tp., and may have preceded it.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: the date “24th June” added later in ink; SB.tp.: no date
2. Sk.tp., SB.tp., Hq.st.: “Address to Cherags” added as a title; SB.tp.: “Number 2” added; Hq.st.: “Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan” and the Sufi Invocation (see List) added
3. For the word *Cherag*, indicating a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship, see Glossary

reason for it.

The message is like the rain-water; every year it falls, the water is preserved. The rain which fell ten years ago may still be there; it is nothing but water. Yet the water of this year has its own significance, its own purpose. The past does not supply the need of the present, nor does the present supply the need of the future. The need of every time is to be fulfilled at that time. Therefore, the workers of the message need not feel that because there is the water kept in the reservoir for twenty years, we do not need the rain just now. Their work is to engage themselves in the present supply and to use it for the best advantage of the farms.

Without doubt arguments on different points must be avoided, even if you are in the right and the other person in the wrong. One must know that every person who argues has at the back of his argument the ego, *nafs*⁴. The psychology of the *nafs* is that it does not like to be contradicted, even if the person knows he is in the wrong; because he said so, it was his argument and he will stand by it. You will by disputing make him more firm in his point of view, which otherwise he would have given up in time.

Therefore, in short, I wish to say that you must take every person as he is, without antagonizing him in any way. You will accept his argument first by looking from his point of view, and secondly you will be able to bring him closer to your point of view.

If the Cherag is qualified in taking the service correctly, that is not enough. He must be able to inspire those who come in touch with the message, and deepen in their hearts that belief which is the main object of the whole message.

4. For *nafs*, see Glossary

June 24th, 1924 ¹

Class for Candidates ²

One often notices a tendency in the traveller³ on the spiritual path who considers⁴ the change of spiritual practices as a sign of progress. But this is an error and it comes from the habit that one has made by [studying]⁵ the knowledge of the outer world as it is taught in the schools, [and]⁶ colleges and universities, one thing after another. So he is accustomed to feel that by getting a new practice he is advancing forward⁷. In reality it is quite the opposite. It is not the change of practice⁸, it is the continuity of that⁹ which brings it to a desired result.

One sees the same in music. The best player of music, an¹⁰ instrument, considers the scales as the most important thing to play.¹¹ While¹² the others will go on from one music to another, but the best player will still continue his scales. So is it¹³ with the singer. It is not by [changing]¹⁴ the song a¹⁵ singer becomes great.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing differences from the shorthand.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, which is nearly identical with Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript, close to the Hq.st., part of the series Sangatha III, called *Ryazat* (see Glossary), showing editorial changes and omissions.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for distribution to Sufi Centres in the series Sangatha III, called *Ryazat*, showing editorial changes and omissions.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: a question mark is placed after the date; Km.tp.: "1924" added; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: date omitted
2. Sk.sh.: "Class for candidates" added above the text; "candidates" in sh., then lh.; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added, then "Sangatha III, p.20, Ryazat" written by hand in the left margin; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "RYAZAT." added
3. Km.tp.: "travellers" instead of "traveller"
4. Km.tp.: "consider" instead of "considers"
5. Sk.sh.: "study" retraced to read "studying"; a.o.d.: "studying" instead of "study"
6. Sk.sh.: "on"; a.o.d.: "and" instead of "on"
7. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "forward" omitted
8. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "practices" instead of "practice"
9. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "them" instead of "that"
10. Km.tp.: "and" instead of "an"
11. Sk.sh.: "With the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
12. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "while" omitted
13. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "it is" instead of "is it"
14. Sk.sh.: "change" retraced to read "changing"; Km.tp.: "changing"; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "changing of"
15. Hq.st.: "that the" instead of "a"; Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

It is by singing that¹⁶ song more and more efficiently that brings the singer to fame. In this is the secret of spiritual progress. Most often it is the lack of patience that keeps a person back from advancing. Spiritual practices in time become a capital that brings an interest. This interest makes the capital larger and larger. In order to be rich, therefore, one does not need a new coin every day. The same coin can make one rich. The benefit¹⁷ one derives from a practice in the first month that he has begun¹⁸ is much smaller compared to the benefit he derives by the same practice in the next year. And the way the benefit increases cannot be explained in words, [it becomes]¹⁹ unimaginably greater, which comes as a²⁰ reward of patience. It is not the²¹ change of practice which is necessary to progress. It is one's belief in the effect of the practice. It is²² the centralizing²³ of one's mind upon it. It is the hope with which one looks forward to the effect that the practice brings. When a person says, "No, I do not feel anything with this practice"²⁴, he may just as well go on saying that and he will never feel anything from it. The fact is that it is²⁵ not that the practice²⁶ does not do²⁷ anything; it is²⁸ that he denies²⁹ unconsciously what the practice may³⁰ bring to him. There is sometimes money invested which does not bring interest for some time. That does not mean that that³¹ money is lost. The day when the interest will commence, it will come to him³². Therefore, what is needed is patience in the absence of the effect that one expects [to derive from it]³³.

³⁴I was telling a story which I shall repeat again. It is a story of a sage,

16. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "the same" instead of "that"

17. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "that" added

18. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "it" added

19. A.o.d.: "it becomes" added

20. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

21. Km.tp.: "the" omitted

22. Sk.sh.: "this" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

23. Sk.sh.: actually "centerlising" written, but "centralizing" in a.o.d.

24. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "practice"

25. Hq.tp.: "that it is" omitted

26. Sk.sh.: "Pr." abbr. for "practice"

27. Sk.sh.: "do" an ed. broken underlining added; Hq.st.: "bring to him" instead of "do"; Hq.tp.: "bring him" instead of "do"

28. Hq.tp.: "but" instead of "it is"

29. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "derives" instead of "denies"

30. Km.tp.; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "will" instead of "may"

31. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

32. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "you" instead of "him"

33. Sk.sh.: "to derive from it" is added in the margin of the next line; a.o.d.: "to derive from it" added

34. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: the following two paragraphs are omitted

[Bullah Shah,]³⁵ who is known in Multan near Punjab to have been a great [saint of his time]³⁶. The story is, when he was young he was sent to a school. A teacher gave [him a first letter,] ³⁷*alif* ³⁸, like the figure of one (1).³⁹

This gives⁴⁰ [us]⁴¹ such a lesson that the great teacher is God. The teacher on earth teaches us a path. If we take this⁴² path, then in the end we must arrive there, because through human God teaches; it is God who teaches. If we do not⁴³ turn back, if we go on forward, if we have patience with the delay in arriving at that goal which we impatiently and restlessly seek, our success is sure. The grace of God is such that he helps even the thief,⁴⁴ robber, [ill]-doer⁴⁵ in his motive to let him see what comes out of his deed. Will he not help the one who is honestly seeking in this path? As the Prophet says that if you take one step to God, God takes a hundred steps to you.^{34, 46}

35. Sk.sh.: "Bollah Shah" in lh. retraced to read "Bullah Shah" in the margin; Km.tp.: "Bullah Shah" added; for Bullah Shah, see List

36. Sk.sh.: "saint of his time" added in the margin; Km.tp.: "saint of his time" added

37. Sk.sh.: "him a first letter" added in the margin; Km.tp.: "him a first letter" added

38. Sk.sh.: "Alif" written in lh., for *alif*, see Glossary

39. Sk.sh.: a broken dotted line, indicating lost words; Km.tp.: "(see 'Pearls from the Ocean Unseen') p. 23" added, referring to a book (see List) where the story is told in full

40. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "a" omitted

41. Sk.sh.: "us" inserted; Km.tp.: "us" added

42. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

43. Sk.sh.: "again" indistinctly written, then crossed out; could also be read as "act"

44. Km.tp.: "the" added

45. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol has been retraced before "doer" to read "ill"; Km.tp.: "the ill-doer"

46. *Hadith qudsi* (see Glossary) of the Prophet Muhammad: ". . . whoso seeketh to approach Me one span, I approach him one cubit; and whoso seeketh to approach Me one cubit, I approach him two fathoms . . ." Wm. Stoddart, *Sufism*, (New York, 1976), 80.

June 24th, 1924

Brotherhood¹

²I wish to say a few words to the workers of brotherhood.²

Brotherhood meetings, which are conducted in different places, need a new force given to them, and that force comes by giving to³ them a new ideal. If month after month we held a meeting and read, according to the habit, *Gathekas*⁴, that does not suffice our purpose⁵. Besides⁶ these meetings we ought to be active in doing something, and at this time the need of the world is so great that there can be never⁷ too many servers of the cause.

There are many different things that we shall find to do for the betterment⁸ of the people. But some⁹ things as there are before us at present, we always can think about them and try what we can do to accomplish them. There is one¹⁰ great need and that is a world language¹¹, a¹² universal language. This is a matter to think about, to discuss, and to do what one can do in that¹³ way, because the need is very great to make the language of all nations one language. The misunderstanding that

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh.
- er.tp. = a typescript, poorly typed (and therefore not the work of Sk., Km., or Gd.), lacking qa., with "sent to Geneva, 1928" in pencil at the upper left; perhaps the basis of the Hq.st., which it resembles in wording.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough on her large-lettered typewriter.
- Hq.st. = a stencilled (cyclostyled) typescript, prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi Centres, not based on Sk.sh., Sk.tp., or Gd.tp., and lacking qa.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Workers"; er.tp.: "Class for Representatives of the World Brotherhood"; Hq.st.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Representatives"
2. Hq.st.: this sentence omitted
3. Sk.tp.: "to" later crossed out in ink
4. *Gathekas* - see Glossary
5. Gd.tp.: "purposes" instead of "purpose"
6. Er.tp.: "For besides" instead of "Besides"
7. Hq.st.: "never be" instead of "be never" (and so indicated in ink on Sk.tp.)
8. Sk.sh.: "betterm." in lh. abbr. for "betterment"
9. A.o.d.: "such" instead of "some"
10. Er.tp., Hq.st.: "a" instead of "one"
11. Sk.sh.: the initial letter of "language" looks more like an s than an l
12. Er.tp.: "of" instead of "a"
13. Er.tp., Hq.st.: "this" instead of "that"

exists today is [the lack of]¹⁴ knowledge of one another's language, and this¹⁵ lack of knowledge of one another's language produces the lack of understanding of one another. The people of one land¹⁶ do not understand the psychology of the people of another nation. Imagine how¹⁷ many souls¹⁸ who could be your great friends, and by that¹⁹ friendship [much]²⁰ can be accomplished. You cannot continue to be friends only because you do not know the language of one another. By this, naturally, we become narrow; we only seek our own surroundings, who understand our own language, we only know about the people who [surround]²¹ us. We understand them,²² we live with them a life of a [turtle]²³ in the well²⁴, who does not know about²⁵ the [well]²⁶, whose whole [life]²⁷ is a²⁸ well.

This can be accomplished by two things. One thing is to promote the desire among your friends of learning more languages. If the people in the East will learn the language²⁹ of the West, if people in the West will learn Eastern language²⁹, what a great benefit it can bring to the world. Besides, a person who is born and brought up in a country, if he knows the language of his own people, that is not enough. He must at least know one more language in order to communicate with the people of another country. But besides this, there must be a universal language³⁰ to communicate with one another. For a world movement like ours, if all that is given in the form of literature was expressed in a universal language, the message, which might reach to the other end of the world in a hundred³¹ years, could then reach in ten years' time; a channel of communication would be open. It is deplorable to

14. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out and "the lack of" inserted, and "the lack of" in a.o.d.

15. Er.tp., Hq.st.: "that" instead of "this"

16. Sk.sh.: "land" retraced to read "nation", and so in a.o.d.

17. Er.tp.: "who" instead of "how" (later corrected in ink to "how")

18. Hq.st.: "there are" added (and added later in ink in Sk.tp.)

19. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

20. Sk.sh.: "much" retraced over a now indecipherable sh. symbol, and "much" in a.o.d.

21. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "surround" written above, and "surround" in a.o.d.

22. Gd.tp.: "We understand them," omitted

23. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "trattle" written underneath; er.tp.: "one trattle"; Hq.st.: "turtle"; Sk.tp.: "turtle" added later in ink in a blank; "trattle" is an obscure, mainly Scottish word meaning "idle talk" or "the rounded droppings of sheep, etc." (OED), neither an appropriate meaning here

24. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol added above "well" in lh.

25. Sk.tp.: in ink, "about" cancelled and "anything except" substituted

26. Sk.sh.: "vell" inadvertently misspelled, then crossed out, then "well" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "well"

27. Sk.sh.: "live"; a.o.d.: "life" instead of "live"

28. Gd.tp.: "(in the)" instead of "a"

29. A.o.d.: "languages" instead of "language"

30. Sk.sh.: "l." abbr. for "language"

31. Sk.sh.: "a hundred" (or "one hundred") written in Arabic numerals; Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "a hundred"

think that at this present moment, when we have communications of post and telephone³² and radio and wireless³³, and yet we cannot communicate soul to soul, heart to heart, by the lack of language; because³⁴ living word has a great³⁵ influence. No translation can convey the idea as the language itself can. It would centralize the education of all countries if it³⁶ were one language. The quick development of Western music must be traced in that universal notation³⁷ system, [which exists]³⁸ in all European nations. A composer of any part of Europe can convey his soul's expression to any part of the world. There lies the secret of the development of music which³⁹ we see today. One cannot imagine⁴⁰ how a great many difficulties will be solved and many great things will be accomplished if once a universal language became prevalent in [the world]⁴¹.

It is not we who are to decide that⁴² question; it rests⁴³ with the world. But we can bring this question to the fore,⁴⁴ making it known to the multitude in order that something which may be accomplished after a long time may be hastened by our humble efforts.⁴⁴

⁴⁵[Q.:] *Would the Esperanto language answer the purpose?*

[A.:]⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ Yes, but I do not know how far that language has advanced.

[Reply:] ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸*Many nations attend it already. It is a great success, they had lectures*

32. Sk.sh.: "tel." in lh. abbr. for "telephone"; "telegraph" in a.o.d.

33. In P-o-M.'s day, the wireless communication invented by Marconi at the end of the 19th century was used both for radio telephones and for telegraph

34. Er.tp., Hq.st.: "because" omitted; Sk.tp., er.tp., Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "the" added

35. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "greater" instead of "great"

36. Hq.st.: "there" instead of "it"

37. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "notation" omitted

38. Sk.sh.: "can exist" is written, which does not fit the context; a.o.d.: "which exists" instead of "can exist"

39. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted before "we"

40. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "a" omitted

41. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; er.tp.: "Europe" typed, but crossed off in type, and then "the world" typed; Sk.tp., Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "the world" (followed by "(Europe)", later crossed out, in Sk.tp.)

42. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

43. Gd.tp.: "vests" instead of "rests" (probably a typing error)

44. Sk.sh.: this entire part of the sentence has been crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

45. Sk.sh.: this section appears without having been marked either "Q." or "A."

46. Sk.sh.: a blank

47. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Reply:" added

48. Sk.sh.: "there is a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Gd.tp.

*in Esperanto.*⁴⁹

⁵⁰ In the States they have advertating⁵¹ for a⁵² ⁵³. Esperanto is practically rejected as a universal organization⁵⁴ now no longer.

^{55, 56} It is a question in the solution of which there is a great accomplishment.

[Q.:]⁴⁵ Must it be a new language? Cannot the language which is here the⁵⁷ largest [number of]^{58,59} [people who speak it]⁶⁰ be taken?⁶¹

[A.:]^{45 62} Yes, that would be the best, if people accept⁶³ it.

[Q.:]⁴⁵ What will you do with the national jealousy that is shown in the States? They argue on that very point.

[A.:]^{45 64} At the League of Nations this was also a question on the foreground. This was the only drawback why a national language should come to the fore. Therefore, instead of English they made it Spanish. I was very much [surprised]⁶⁵ as I thought it was the least known in the world, but it seems that those attending the League⁶⁶ of Nations there was a greater number speaking Spanish.⁶⁷

49. Sk.sh.: "E." in lh. abbr. for "Esperanto"

50. Sk.sh.: it is not clear whether this is a question or a continuing answer; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Someone:" added

51. Sk.sh.: "adverting" probably mistakenly written instead of "advertising"

52. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: instead of "adverting for a", a series of dots indicating something missing (the other documents lack qa.)

53. Sk.sh.: the latter part of this sentence is left blank

54. Sk.sh.: "o." in lh. abbr. for "organization"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "language"

55. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Answer:" added

56. Sk.sh.: in the margin the letter "M" is written for "Murshid", the title by which P-o-M. was usually addressed

57. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "has" instead of "is here the"

58. Sk.sh.: "number" inserted after "largest"

59. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "of" added

60. Sk.tp.: "followers" written, then crossed out, and added by Sk. in ink: "people who speak it"

61. Sk.sh.: a large blank

62. Sk.sh.: a blank and the letter "M" for P-o-M.

63. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "accepted"

64. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol in the margin

65. Sk.sh.: "in" apparently crossed out and replaced by "surprise" in sh., partially traced over "in", followed by a blank; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "surprised"

66. Sk.sh.: "L." in lh. abbr. for "League"

67. Sk.sh.: "Sp." in lh. abbr. for "Spanish"

[Someone:]⁶⁸ It is the business language.

Q.: What would be the answer⁶⁹ to people who say there are so many brotherhood meetings already, why must we come to yours?

A.: If you have your own brotherhood, go to yours. Here is a universal brotherhood. If you will, you can come here. Besides, there is one thing, and that is, there cannot be too many brotherhood meetings. The need of brotherhood is so great that if there were a thousand brotherhood leagues it is never enough.

Q.: If we would choose one Eastern language to learn, would Arabic be best?

A.: Any language spoken⁷⁰ suits you best. There are some [minds to whom]⁷¹ a particular Eastern language suits.⁷² Some Arabic⁷³, some Persian. Therefore, one cannot recommend one language, but such as Sanskrit, Arabian, Persian,⁷⁴ Hindustani will be best for philosophical purposes.

Q.: In which would we get the largest Sufi literature?

A.: Persian. It would help our movement very greatly if some of us learned some Eastern languages.

Q.: Is Hindustani universally spoken in India⁷⁵?

A.: Yes. Sanskrit seems to be the most difficult. But I think it is the most easy to some⁷⁶, because it is phonetic.⁷⁷ [Each letter represents]⁷⁸ a certain sound, [and]⁷⁹ each vowel is an additional mark. There is no difficulty of spelling^{80 81}. It is

68. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Someone:" added, indicating another speaker, not P-o-M.

69. Gd.tp.: "the question be" instead of "be the answer"

70. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "spoken"

71. Sk.sh.: "maybe too unknown" is written, which does not fit the context; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "minds to whom"

72. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Some Sanscrit," added

73. Sk.sh.: "Sanskrit" in lh. added above "Arabic"

74. Sk.sh.: "S., A., P.," in lh. abbr. for "Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian"

75. Sk.sh.: "Indi." in sh. abbr. for "India"

76. Sk.sh.: "some" retraced to read "learn", and so in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

77. Sk.sh.: a blank

78. Sk.sh.: "in each letter, represent" written, which does not make sense in context; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Each letter represents"

79. Sk.sh.: "on" written, which does not fit the context; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "and"

80. Sk.sh.: "sp." abbr. for "spelling"

81. Sk.sh.: "spelling" clearly written again; a.o.d.: "spelling" only once

musical. There is no need of—once when one has learned the letters—[there is]⁸² no difficulty of spelling. Arabic and Persian⁸³, most beautiful language⁸⁴.

*[Someone:]*⁸⁵ In the States you⁸⁶ are using the [gramophone]⁸⁷ to learn the languages.

82. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “there is” added

83. Sk.sh.: “A. + P.” abbr. in lh. for “Arabic and Persian”, and so in Sk.tp.; Gd.tp.: “Arabic and Persian are” instead of “A. + P.”

84. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “languages” instead of “language”

85. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “Someone:” added, indication a speaker other than P-o-M.

86. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “they” instead of “you”

87. Sk.sh.: “graphophone” is clearly wr. in lh., then “m” added above the “ph”; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “gramophone”

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

8 o'clock, Tuesday, June 24th, 1924**Collective Interview**¹

What do I expect from my *mureeds*²? I expect a right attitude towards that motive for which they have taken this journey in the spiritual path. What is that³ right attitude? In the first place to be clear of⁴ their spiritual motive. ⁵My mureeds are not promised to⁵ be made wonderful people, that they will work wonders, that they will perform miracles, that they will make prophecies, that they will show [phenomena]⁶, that they will cast devils. It is not meant that they should see colours or lights or phantoms, fairies or *houris*⁷ in order to become spiritual. It is not wished for that my mureeds will become so learned that they will dispute and argue and gain a success of⁸ arguments and disputes. ⁹By the spiritual attainment what we mean⁹ is that my mureeds will try and make [themselves]¹⁰ best fit¹¹ to serve their fellow-man¹². If I at the end of my life could claim this, I shall¹³ be most satisfied and the purpose of my life will be fulfilled; and if I will see this motive in whatever degree being fulfilled in the life¹⁴ of my mureeds, it is this which will

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, in preparation for distribution to Sufi Centres.
- Hq.st. = a stencilled (cyclostyled) version prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, distributed to Sufi Centres, identical in wording to Hq.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv." in lh. abbr. for "Collective Interview", "What do expect . . ." was added later above the text; Sk.tp.: "Collective Interview"; Hq.tp.: "Sangatha II" and "Nasihat" (see Glossary)
2. Sufis use the word *mureed* to designate an initiate (see Glossary)
3. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "that"
4. Hq.tp.: "as to" instead of "of"
5. Hq.tp.: "It is not promised to my mureeds that they will" instead of "My mureeds are not promised to"
6. Sk.sh.: "phenomenance" written (possibly Inayat Khan said "phenomenons" as a plural for phenomenon); Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "phenomena" instead of "phenomenance"
7. For *houri*, see Glossary
8. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "of"; Sk.tp.: "over"
9. Hq.tp.: word order reversed to read: "What we mean by the spiritual attainment"
10. Sk.sh.: "selves" inserted after "them"; Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "themselves"
11. Hq.tp.: "fitted"
12. Sk.tp.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"
13. Hq.tp.: "will" instead of "shall"
14. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "lives"

bring me satisfaction.

You may ask, How are we to make ourselves fit¹¹ for service? Do you give us any studies for it? Do you give us some exercises? The answer is, Yes, but even the studies on¹⁵ exercises will not make an effect if we shall not try ourselves to make our attitude towards our fellow-men¹⁶ right. By all occult studies, mystical attainments, by the knowledge of philosophy, by piety, and by religion, what we arrive at is only one thing, and that is to be best suited to¹⁷ serve our fellow-men¹⁶. And if we do not attain this, then nothing else has been profitable, we have accomplished nothing.

Buddha has taught, as the main principle of all religion, harmlessness. But how is that harmlessness to be learned¹⁸? By considering the feeling of all those we come in contact with in our everyday life. If you will express¹⁹, many will take²⁰ quietly, and we²¹ may go on being thoughtless, not knowing that we have²² caused anyone hurt or harm. I have not advised you yet to go and work in the vivisection²³ to prevent cruelty to animals; for there is so much to be done for human beings. If we cannot consider our brother,²⁴ will not consider our²⁵ neighbour. If we will not be conscientious towards²⁶ our fellow creature, we shall not be able to consider our duties towards the lower creation. How often unconsciously we hurt and harm one another by just a little thoughtlessness, a lack of consideration;²⁷ with all our knowledge, goodness, and piety²⁸ we cannot prove spiritual. The struggle of life is such²⁹ which keeps a person on his nerves and a person²⁹ without meaning³⁰ moves carelessly, not knowing if his movements cause a hurt or harm to those who

15. Hq.tp.: "and" instead of "on"

16. Hq.tp.: "fellow-man"

17. Sk.tp.: originally something else, now indecipherable, typed, corrected in handwriting to "suited to"

18. Hq.tp.: "learnt" (an old spelling) instead of "learned"

19. Hq.tp.: "yourself thoughtlessly" added; Sk.tp.: a blank, filled in by hand with "yourself thoughtlessly"

20. Hq.tp.: "it" added

21. Hq.tp.: "one" instead of "we"

22. Hq.tp.: "one has" instead of "we have"

23. Hq.tp.: "anti-vivisection league" instead of "vivisection"

24. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "we" added

25. Sk.sh.: "brother" written; Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "brother" omitted

26. Hq.tp.: "with regard to" instead of "towards"

27. Hq.tp.: "if we have not consideration for others," added

28. Sk.sh.: an illegible lh. word is added in parentheses

29. Hq.tp.: "that it gets on a person's nerves and" instead of "which keeps a person on his nerves and a person"

30. Hq.tp.: "to, he" added

come in his way. I will repeat the saying in the *Gayan*, that,³¹“My bare feet, walk gently that the thorns will make [no]³² complaint, saying that³³ ‘We were trampled³⁴ thoughtlessly’.” If you will receive any harm,³⁵ hurt from others, know that³⁶ is the nature of life. You cannot expect better. You must be thankful that it is not more, it could have been worse. Take it quietly and veil it over³⁷.

It is not for those who work in their³⁸ spiritual path to take a³⁹ revenge, to return evil for evil.⁴⁰Then what difference there is between the spiritual and material? It is true that all⁴¹ pleasure and pain that comes to man, it all comes from God, but it comes through the mediumship of man. Very often [will]⁴² you, therefore, [be]⁴³ the instrument for punishment? No. You will be the means of reward. In this way you will differ⁴⁴ from others. It is this quality in my mureeds which will bring me satisfaction.⁴⁵

Furthermore, if evil is returned with evil, it only increases evil more and more in the world. Therefore, to return good for the⁴⁶ evil is the only thing. That one must try to do. A question arises that⁴⁷, How the evil must be answered? Its answer is, With forgiveness. One might ask, if the evil was greater than the forgiveness we have, then how shall we answer it? Answer it with tolerance. But if one thought that the evil was greater [still]⁴⁸, then⁴⁹ the tolerance one has, how

31. The text of the saying as published in the *Gayan* (see List), is : “My bare feet! Step gently on life's path, lest the thorns lying on the way should murmur at being trampled on by you.” *Complete Works, Sayings I*, p. 9 (q.v. for other versions of the saying)

32. Sk.sh.: “a” inadvertently instead of “no”; Hq.tp.: “may make no” instead of “will make a”; Sk.tp.: “will not make a” instead of “will make a”

33. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

34. Hq.tp.: “on” added

35. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “or” instead of comma

36. Sk.tp.: “it” added

37. Hq.st.: “over” omitted

38. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “walk in the” instead of “work in their”

39. Hq.tp.: “a” omitted

40. Hq.tp.: “If that is done” added

41. Sk.sh.: “all that” written, then crossed out; Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “the” instead of “, all that”

42. Sk.sh.: “would” written, then crossed out, then “will” inserted, and “will” in Hq.tp., Sk.tp.

43. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “be” added

44. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “be different” instead of “differ”

45. Sk.sh.: a line left blank after “satisfaction”

46. Hq.tp.: “the” omitted

47. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

48. Sk.sh.: “you will” written in sh., but this symbol is similar to “still”, which is perhaps what was spoken;

Hq.tp.: “still”; Sk.tp.: omitted

49. Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: “than” instead of “then”

shall one answer [it]⁵⁰? The reply will be that⁵¹, Answer it with indifference. Life is an opportunity and every moment that is spent thoughtlessly in causing hurt or harm, moved by the passing emotions and impulses, is lost; it will never come again. The best way of taking the⁵² advantage of this opportunity that we have of living with⁵³ the sun is to do our best to bring pleasure to another in thanksgiving.

50. Sk.sh.: "as" crossed out and "it" inserted, and "it" in Hq.tp., Sk.tp.

51. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

52. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

53. Hq.tp.: "under" instead of "with"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, Wednesday, June 25th, 1924¹**Mind World**²

[This phenomenon differs]³ in its nature and character, especially by the⁴ reason of the nature of different [personalities]⁵. In the first place, the person whose thought becomes reflected in the heart of another may have a concrete form in his thought, may be able to hold it as one design or a picture. In that case the reflection falls on⁶ the heart of another man⁷, clearly. But if the mind is so weak that it cannot hold a thought properly, then the thought is moving, and it cannot reflect in⁸ the mind of another properly. If the memory⁹ of the person is not in good condition, then the picture there is not clear. If a person's mind is not clear, if it is upset¹⁰, if it is too active, then that mind cannot take¹¹ reflection fully.

The mind is likened to the¹² lake of water¹³. If there is wind blowing and the water¹⁴ disturbed, then the reflection will not be clear; but when the water is

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript probably made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, on which she did editing by hand, indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.
- bp. = a typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book, lacking qa.s.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is nearly identical to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: the date, but not the time; Gd.tp., bp.: no date or time
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World, this phenomenon differs . . ." added above the text; Gd.tp.: "The Mind-World II"
3. Sk.sh.: "These phenomena differ"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "This phenomenon differs"; bp.: "The phenomenon of reflection differs"
4. A.o.d.: "the" omitted
5. Sk.sh.: "personality"; a.o.d.: "personalities"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "on"
7. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "mind" instead of "man"
8. Bp.: "in" omitted
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "mind" instead of "memory"
10. Sk.sh.: the "up" of "upset" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "convey the" instead of "take"
12. Bp.: "a" instead of "the"
13. Gd.tp.: "of water" omitted
14. Bp.: "is" added

still, the reflection¹⁵ is clear. And so it is with ¹⁶mind. The mind which is still is capable of receiving reflection, the mind which is powerful, capable of making a thought, a picture, holding a thought, his¹⁷ thought can project beyond any boundaries that may be standing there to hinder it¹⁸. Nothing can ¹⁹come between the mind and another mind, if they are [really focused]^{19, 20}.

No person with ²¹affectionate heart, [of]²² tender feeling, will deny the fact how²³ two sympathetic souls communicate with one another. Distance is never a barrier²⁴ for²⁵ these phenomena²⁶. Have we not seen in the recent war, the womenfolk of the soldiers, their mothers, [their]²⁷ wives, [their]²⁷ little²⁸ children, linked with their dear ones fighting at the front and felt²⁹ their conditions and knew³⁰ when a soldier was wounded or was dead?

Many will say that it is the thought which reaches, but at the³¹ same time, even the thought vibrations are³² in their profound depth become a picture; they are³³ a design. One thought³⁴ is one particular design, one particular picture, becomes reflected, and by ³⁵being so mirrored³⁶ the other person feels it in an instant. The reflection³⁷ is not like a conversation; in ³⁸conversation every word

15. Sk.sh.: "r." abbr. for "reflection", written out in a.o.d.

16. Bp.: "the" added

17. Bp.: "its" instead of "his"

18. Bp.: at this point, Gd. inserted an edited version of the fourth qa. after the lecture of 16 July 1924 (q.v.), concerning the mirror quality of the mind and heart

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "remove two minds that are focused to one another" instead of "come between the mind and another mind, if they are really focused"

20. Sk.sh.: "in really focus" written; Km.tp.: "really focused" instead of "in really focus"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "an" added

22. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "of"; Km.tp.: "a"; Gd.tp., bk.: "with"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "the fact how"

24. Sk.sh.: "barr." in lh. abbr. for "barrier", then the second "r" crossed out; a.o.d.: "bar"

25. Gd.tp.: "to" instead of "for"

26. A.o.d.: "this phenomenon" instead of "these phenomena"

27. Sk.sh.: "your" retraced to read "their", and "their" in a.o.d.

28. A.o.d.: "little" omitted

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "feeling" instead of "felt"

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "knowing" instead of "knew"

31. Sk.sh.: although the shorthand symbol looks more like "which" than "the" (they are similar), the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

32. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "they" instead of "are"; bp.: "are" omitted

33. Gd.tp., bp.: "; they are" replaced by a comma

34. Gd.tp.: a blank followed by "that"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "thought" written in the blank

35. Bp.: "its" added

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "upon him," added

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "Reflection" instead of "The reflection"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

unfolds the idea and so the idea³⁹ gradually becomes manifest⁴⁰, but in the reflection of thought, it is⁴¹ in one instant the whole idea is reflected, because the whole idea is there in a⁴² form of a picture, and it is mirrored in the mind which has received it.

It is this theory which opens before us the mystery that lies in the communication⁴³ between the living and⁴⁴ dead. The idea of obsession may be thus explained, that a reflection of the thought of someone on the other side, held fast by a living creature on the earth, becomes an obsession. Very often a young anarchist may assassinate someone; in the end you will find that there has not been such a great enmity between this⁴⁵ person whom he has killed, the mystery was behind it. Some enemy of the person who was killed, on the other side, has reflected his thought⁴⁶ in this passive mind for⁴⁷ who, through his enthusiasm and strength, feels⁴⁸ inclined to kill⁴⁹ someone, himself not knowing the reason, and has caused someone's death.

Especially among anarchists one finds such cases, owing to their extreme point⁵⁰ of view. Their heart is in a condition to be receptive. They can receive a good reflection or a bad reflection and act accordingly. But you⁵¹ might ask,⁵² is it possible that a person living on the earth⁵³ be able to project his thought on those who are⁵⁴ on the other side? And the answer is that⁵⁵ every religion has taught the lesson. But [the] intellectual evolution [of]⁵⁶ man at this time has not grasped it fully. For instance, among Hindus there exists⁵⁷ a custom today to offer to the dead

39. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "manifested"

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "of thought, it is" omitted

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "connection" instead of "communication"

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "him and the" instead of "this"

46. Sk.sh.: a blank

47. Sk.sh.: a large blank; Km.tp.: a comma instead of "for"; Gd.tp., bp.: "of a young person" instead of "for" and blank

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "felt"

49. Sk.sh.: "passive" in lh. after "kill"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "points"

51. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "one" instead of "you"

52. Bp.: "But you might ask," omitted

53. Bp.: "should" added

54. Sk.sh.: "not" written, but it does not fit the context; a.o.d. lack "not"

55. Bp.: "And the answer is that" omitted

56. Sk.sh.: "But intellectual evolution a" written; a.o.d.: "But the intellectual evolution of"

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "exists"

all that he loved in the form of flowers and colours, in the form of natural environment and the river, the stream, the mountains behind⁵⁸. All this that their dear one loved, they make⁵⁹ it all an offering to him.

Among some people there is a custom to make delicious dishes, ⁶⁰incense burning, flowers and perfume, and then, after having offered⁶¹ to the dead, they partake of it. But even⁶² if they partake of it, it may appear⁶³ amusing⁶⁴, yet it is their experience which is reflected, and therefore it is right for them to partake of it, though it is offered to the dead, because it is through them that the [dead]⁶⁵ experience it⁶⁶. They are the medium for the dead to receive that⁶⁷ offering. Therefore, if they partake of it, it means⁶⁸ they give it to the dead. That⁶⁹ is the only way how⁷⁰ they can give it. This teaches us⁷¹ another idea, that those who moan⁷² after their dear ones, they⁷³ certainly continue to give those who have departed pain. Because from this world, instead of having a better experience and reflecting it to them, they gather pain and offer it to their dead. The most wise⁷⁴ thing that one could do for those who have passed is to project the thought of joy and happiness, the thought⁷⁵ of love and beauty, the thought⁷⁵ of calm and peace. It is ⁷⁶this way that one can help the dead best.⁷⁷

⁷⁸At the present time, when materialism is growing⁷⁹ prevalent, very few

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "environments, the river, stream, mountain, tree" instead of "environment and the river, the stream, the mountains behind"; bk.: "environments, river, stream, mountain, tree"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" added

60. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "to have"; bp.: "to prepare"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "offering it" instead of "having offered"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: "Beacuse" instead of "But even"

63. Gd.tp., bp.: "seem" instead of "appear"

64. Bp.: "strange" instead of "amusing"

65. Sk.sh.: "death" retraced to read "dead"

66. Km.tp.: "dead experiences it"; Gd.tp., bp.: "dead receives it"; bk.: "dead receive it"

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "dead to receive that" omitted

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "they offer it," instead of "it means"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "It" instead of "That"

70. Bk.: "that" instead of "how"

71. Bp.: "us" omitted

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "mourn" instead of "moan"

73. Bp.: ", they" omitted

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "wisest" instead of "most wise"

75. Bp.: "the thought" omitted

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" added (also added in ink in Km.tp.)

77. Here Gd. inserted an edited version of the fifth qa. after this lecture, concerning influencing a person who has passed beyond this world

78. Sk.sh.: a single bracket before "At"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "growingly" instead of "growing"

recognize the cases of obsession. Very often those obsessed are sent to the insane asylum, where they are given medicine⁸⁰ or different treatments,⁸¹ physicians thinking that there is something wrong with the brain of the person, with his mind, something has gone wrong with the nerves of the person. But in many cases, that is not the case⁸², that is the outcome of it. When once a person is obsessed, naturally he has lost his rhythm, his tone, and therefore he does not feel himself, he feels queer. A continual discomfort causes a disorder in his nervous system, causing thereby different diseases. But at the root of it there is obsession.⁸³ In short, either a communication between living beings, or a communication between the living and the ones⁸⁴ who have passed from this earth, is in the reflection, a reflection which depends upon the power and clearness of mind.

Q.: Could there not be some obsessions which would be beneficial to the ones⁸⁵ who receive them?

[A.:]⁸⁵ Yes, it is possible. But what generally happens is this, that the souls who are attached to the earth [are either]⁸⁶ earthbound, or the inspirers or protectors of the earth. Those inspirers and protectors of the earth, [their]⁸⁷ love comes like a stream. No doubt it would come to the individual, but at the same time it is mostly for the multitude. Therefore, it cannot be classed with what we call, in general terms⁸⁸, obsession. It can be called a bliss. But then the other souls, who are earthbound, when the soul is reflected,⁸⁹ it is for the reason for a want, and however great a reason or a want be, it is an imperfection, because it is limited. Besides, the creation is a phenomenon where every [individual]⁹⁰ must have⁹¹ freedom, to which

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "medicines"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "so" instead of "the case"

83. Here Gd. inserted an edited form of the first and second qa. after this lecture, concerning obsession and automatic writing

84. Bp.: "souls" instead of "ones"

85. Sk.sh.: an "A" has been erroneously placed here (abbr. for "Answer"), whereas it is missing in the line below it

86. Sk.sh.: "or" written, then above "or" "are" is added in lh., and "of" retraced to read "either" in sh.; Km.tp.: "are either"

87. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "their"

88. Km.tp.: "term" instead of "terms"

89. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "those souls reflect" instead of "the soul is reflected,"

90. Sk.sh.: "person" crossed out and retraced to read "individual", and "individual" in Km.tp.

91. Km.tp.: "his" added

he has the right. When that freedom is deprived by obsession, however much help⁹², that person remains in a limited condition. Furthermore, it is possible that obsession⁹³ might⁹⁴ become most interesting to the obsessed one and if the obsessed one was cured from the obsession, he does not feel himself. He feels that there is⁹⁵ some life that he had experienced for a long time, is⁹⁶ taken away from him.

Q.: Would you explain the strong concentrated effort for automatic writings and the appreciation of it?

A.: The inclination for automatic writing⁹⁷ comes from mediumistic tendency. A person who has a mediumistic tendency⁹⁸ is naturally inclined to⁹⁹ automatic writing. The reason is that by automatic writing he begins to feel in connection. He forms a connection with some souls floating in the air. It does not matter whichever soul he contacts; from that soul he begins to take¹⁰⁰ reflection, and then he begins to put it on the paper. There are some who, if once became interested in one soul on the other side, and the soul on the other side became interested in that¹⁰¹ particular soul, then there is formed a continual communication. Then it is natural that day and night, or often in the day or night, a communication is established, but there¹⁰² is a danger in this play. It is interesting to begin, but then it could be most difficult to get rid of. I have seen a person who had put himself in spirit communication so profoundly that the spirits would not leave¹⁰³ him alone one moment. It was just like a telephone ringing every moment of the day and the most amusing thing is that he used to live with them. The thing that amused me most was, "I do not want you! Go away!", but they came again, day and night. Poor man, exposed to the telephone¹⁰⁴ ringing, could not protect himself. Once he laid himself open to them, he focused himself with the other world, and then he could not close the doors. Besides this, it is a great strain on nerves, for the reason that

92. Km.tp.: "helped" instead of "help"

93. Sk.sh.: "may be" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

94. Km.tp.: "might" omitted

95. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "there is" omitted

96. Gd.tp.: "is" omitted, but restored in (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.

97. Sk.sh.: the "a.r." abbr. for "automatic writing" (as the "w" is silent, the "r" is used for "writing"), written out in a.o.d.

98. Sk.sh.: "m.t." in lh. abbr. for "mediumistic tendency"

99. Sk.sh.: "all" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

100. Km.tp.: "its" added; Gd.tp.: "the" added

101. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

102. Sk.sh.: "are" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

103. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted before "him"

104. Sk.sh.: "teleph." in lh. abbr. for "telephone"

the nerves must be very fine in order to get the communication. The intuitive centres in the body are made of fine nerves, finer than one can imagine. They are not matter, they are not spirit, they are between. When once these fine¹⁰⁵ nerves have become sensitive, then the communication is open with the other side. But then the difficulty is this, that their¹⁰⁶ gross vibrations of this earth are too hard on the nerves and the nerves cannot answer the demands of this gross world, this material world; they become too fine. The result is that a [nervous]¹⁰⁷ illness comes from it. It is for the betterment of some mediums who were used by the great explorers of spiritualism that I showed my disapproval to that line; not as an unbeliever, nor as someone who makes fun of these things. Only, for the welfare¹⁰⁸ of these simple ones, who are made use of, and whose [lives are]¹⁰⁹ ruined in order that the others may find out some secret of it. But what secret do they find after all? Nothing. It is not the spectator who will find the secret of the play. It is the player himself. If they want to experience, they must experience themselves—this is where is the joy—and take consequences. But this way of taking an innocent young person, [a]¹¹⁰ weak [person, a]¹¹¹ mediumistic person, putting him into a trance and profiting out of his ruination, neither it brings a blessing, nor it brings that knowledge which illuminates the soul.

Q.: When a person dies insane, does that condition of confusion last a long time after death?

A.: It depends. As on the earth, some patients soon after having a disease find a physician, a healer who has healed a condition, that¹¹² has helped them to be cured. Then there are others who go on for some time before they are cured, so it is in the hereafter. Nevertheless, perfection belongs to the other world; imperfection to this. And as the soul approaches perfection, so it is made free gradually from all limitation and imperfection that the soul did experience¹¹³ when on the earth.

105. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol inserted after "fine"

106. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "their"

107. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; Km.tp.: "nervous" instead of "nerve"

108. Sk.sh.: actually written "wel fare" in sh.

109. Sk.sh.: "life" changed to read "live"; Km.tp.: "lives are"

110. Sk.sh.: "a" inserted before "weak", and included in Km.tp.

111. Sk.sh.: "person, a" inserted after "weak"; Km.tp.: "person, a"

112. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

113. Km.tp.: "had experienced" instead of "did experience"

Q.: Is there any¹¹⁴ risk when one is treading the spiritual path, of obsession?

A.: I do not know what connection there is¹¹⁵ between spiritual path and obsession. They are two things: either you exist, or someone else exists in you. They are two things.¹¹⁶ In the spiritual path it is you exist in God. God exists in you and you exist in God. It is the oneness between yourself and God that is the spiritual path. In the other you are apart from the spirit that obsesses you. It is a different path altogether. It is no path, it is an idleness, a chaos.

Q.: Can we influence a soul that has passed beyond this world to such an extent that we can make him commit any special action on the mind of another person on earth?

A.: It is a thing possible in theory, but I should say: Why trouble that spirit? If you are able to influence that spirit, why not influence that person on earth?

¹¹⁷

114. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "Some people imagine that there is a" instead of "Is there any"

115. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "There is no connection" instead of "I do not know what connection there is"

116. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "They are two things." omitted

117. In Km.tp. and Gd.tp., another four q.a.s follow:

Q.: Is it not painful for the dead to know the beloved ones left behind dress in black as a sign of mourning?

A.: It is as we look at it. It is true that this impression is bad; and yet there is that one feeling that so many sympathize with one. There is that happiness. There was a great thinker, and he was sitting in his house, and a maid came and said to this man that, "I saw a funeral go of someone, he must be received in heaven." The thinker was very amused; how did she see him in heaven. He asked her, "How did you see him in heaven; how do you know that he will be received there?" She said, "I did not see him in heaven, but I saw some in the funeral who were wiping their eyes with the handkerchief. This made me think that he will be received in heaven." What we learn from it is that it is sure that if he lived in life and won the sympathy of some few, certainly there must have been something good in him; he must be received in heaven.

Q.: Artistic mind visualizes easily. But for those who do not visualize or hold mental pictures easily, is mind communication more difficult?

A.: Yes, for them it is difficult to project their thought; but not difficult to reflect thought.

Q.: Can one focus one's mind on a not receptive, distant mind?

A.: Receptive or unreceptive, the one who can focus mind, can. Of course, the receptive receives sooner, and with less difficulty.

Q.: Can obsession only be caused by the dead, or also by a living person?

A.: By both. Only in the case of the former it is called obsession, in the case of the latter it is called impression.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, June 27th¹, 1924

Cosmic Language²³

There are many ancient places where one finds stones [engraved]⁴, woods⁵ carved with some [artistic]⁶ designs. Sometimes there are letters written, letters which today no one can read.⁷ On the rock of a mountain, on a stone they are [engraved]⁴, and yet one endowed with the gift of intuition can read them from the vibrations, from the atmosphere, the feeling that comes from them. They are [engraved]⁸ outwardly; inwardly they are a continual record, a talking record⁹ which is always expressing what is written upon it. No traveller with intuitive faculties open will deny the fact that in the lands of ancient traditions he will have seen numberless places which, so to speak, sing aloud the legend of the past.

Then one sees the atmosphere of the trees in the forest¹⁰, in the gardens,

Documents:

Sk.sh.	=	Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	=	an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., with qa.s
Sk.tp.	=	a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to Km.tp. and the sh., but including only some of the qa.s
Gd.tp.	=	two typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including some qa.s, each showing further editing in hw. indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.
bp.	=	a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk., without qa.s
bk.	=	<i>Cosmic Language</i> by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, close in wording to bp. and mentioned in the notes only where the text differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the "6" has been retraced to read "7" (Friday was the 27th of June in 1924)
2. Sk.sh.: "Cosmic Language, Friday" added in lh. above the text; Km.tp.: "Cosmic Language"; Gd.tp., bp.: "Chapter III"; bk.: "Chapter III. Impressions."
3. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol has been crossed out, rendering it illegible
4. Sk.sh.: "ingraved" changed to read "engraved", and so in a.o.d.; "ingrave" is an obsolete form of "engrave" (OED)
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "roots" instead of "woods"
6. Sk.sh.: "artifact" written; a.o.d.: "artistic" instead of "artifact"
7. Bk.: "they are engraved" moved from after "on a stone" to the beginning of the sentence
8. Sk.sh.: "engraves" used as a noun; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "engraved"; Gd.tp., bp.: "engravings"
9. Sk.sh.: "rec." abbr. for "record"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "forests"

which also express the past; the impressions that have been given to them,¹¹ those who sat under them. Very often people have superstition¹² about a tree being haunted, and this one finds very much more¹³ in the East. In plain words, a vibration has been created there¹⁴, consciously or unconsciously, by someone who has lived there, who has [taken]¹⁵ a¹⁶ shelter of the tree and pondered about¹⁷ a certain thought, upon a certain [feeling]¹⁸ which the tree has¹⁹ taken up and²⁰ the tree is repeating it²¹. Perhaps that person has forgotten²²; the tree is still repeating that thought²³, what²⁴ has been given to it.

²⁵In the tropical countries, when²⁶ in the ancient times people used to travel on foot through²⁷ the forest²⁸ and woods, and used to²⁹ take shelter under a certain tree, all that they thought and felt the tree has taken in³⁰ and those with intuitive faculty³¹ have heard it clearer³² than a person³³ would hear³⁴ from a living person; ³⁷for the tree can express the voice³⁵ that has been put into it more clearly than the³⁶ rock³⁷.

And the same thing one finds among the animals, the pet animals who live

11. Gd.tp., bp.: "by" instead of comma

12. Gd.tp., bp.: "superstitions"

13. Sk.sh.: "more" originally written, then retraced to read "known", and "known" in Km.tp., Sk.tp.

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "there" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "taking" retraced to read "taken", and so in a.o.d.

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

17. A.o.d.: "upon" instead of "about"

18. Sk.sh.: a space, with dotted line underneath; Sk.tp.: "(feeling)"; Gd.tp., bp.: "feeling"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" instead of "has"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: ", which" instead of "and"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "expressing" instead of "repeating it"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "that thought" omitted, and sentence continued with "what has been . . ."

24. Sk.sh.: "what" retraced to read "we", which, however, makes no sense in context

25. Bk.: the phrase at the end of the sentence, "for the tree . . . than the rock", moved here to the beginning

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "where" instead of "when"

27. Sk.sh.: the "th" of "through" has been retraced, thickly, with ink

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "forests"

29. Bk.: "used to" omitted

30. Km.tp.: "up", later corr. in ink to "in"; Sk.tp.: "up (in)"; bp.: "up" instead of "in"

31. Gd.tp.: "faculties" and in one tp.; "open" added; bp.: "faculties open"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "more clearly" instead of "clearer"

33. Bp.: "one" instead of "a person"

34. Bk.: "it" added

35. Gd.tp.: in one ms., a blank instead of "voice"

36. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

37. Bk.: this phrase, "for the tree . . . than the rock" moved to before "In the" at the beginning of the paragraph

and partake the³⁸ thought and feeling by the contact of man. There exists a superstition about a horse³⁹ especially. ⁴⁰They are very particular, those who know to⁴¹ buy a horse which has good vibrations, besides⁴² the health and race⁴³ the horse has. Very often⁴⁴ a horse of a very good race⁴⁵ and perfect in health⁴⁶ may prove to be unlucky and the reason is that the disappointment of someone who has been riding upon this⁴⁷ horse has been left there, recorded upon the heart of the horse. Perhaps the condition of that person is changed, but that which the horse has kept in it is still continuing.

Myself, I was very impressed⁴⁸ in Nepal⁴⁹ by seeing⁵⁰ a horse and an elephant which [were]⁵¹ kept only for the Maharajah of Nepal to ride upon⁵². ⁵³It seemed as if these⁵⁴ two animals were conscious of their⁵⁵ rider. You could see⁵⁶ from their dignity that they knew that they [belonged]⁵⁷ to the Maharajah⁵⁸. ⁵⁹Every move⁶⁰ that the horse would make, ⁶¹the look that the elephant would give, you could⁶² feel a Maharajah⁶³ there present. It is not only that, but all that belongs⁶⁴ to

38. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "the" omitted

39. Bp.: "horses" instead of "a horse"

40. Bk.: "Those who know are very particular to buy . . ." instead of "They are very particular, those who know, as to buy . . ."

41. Sk.sh.: "and" in sh. fused with "to", which, however, makes no sense in context

42. Bk.: "considering" added

43. Bp., bk.: "breed" instead of "race"

44. Km.tp.: "very often" ends the previous sentence rather than starting this one

45. Bk.: "breed" instead of "race"

46. Gd.tp.: in one ms., "perfectly sound" instead of "perfect in health", and so in bp.

47. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

48. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "much" added after "very"; in another and in bp., "Myself, I was very impressed" omitted; bk.: "I was myself once very impressed"

49. P-o-M. went with his father to Nepal when he was fifteen years old, in 1897

50. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "there were" instead of "by seeing", and so in bp.

51. Sk.sh.: "was" retraced to read "were"; a.o.d.: "were"

52. Bk.: "on" instead of "upon"

53. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "and" added and previous sentence continued

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "those" instead of "these"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "their"

56. Gd.tp.: in one ms., "it" inserted

57. Sk.sh.: "belong"; a.o.d.: "belonged" instead of "belong"

58. Sk.sh.: "Mahar." in lh. abbr. for "Maharajah" (see List)

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "In" added

60. Bk.: "movement" instead of "move"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" added

62. A.o.d.: "would" instead of "could"

63. Sk.sh.: "M." in lh. abbr. for "Maharajah"

64. A.o.d.: "belonged" instead of "belongs"

⁶⁵Maharajah, as pain or pleasure, as life and experience⁶⁶, all seemed to have been [recorded]⁶⁷ upon that horse and⁶⁸ elephant. And the most surprising thing is this⁶⁹: the elephant was not larger than other elephants⁷⁰; ⁷¹on the other hand, it was smaller than the other elephants; as⁷¹ most often it is the largeness⁷² that gives dignity to the elephant. And so⁷³ was the horse⁷⁴; but the size did not count. It was the spirit, a life that you could see in those animals which would⁷⁵ express⁷⁶ the feeling the animals possessed⁷⁷ in their hearts.

This wakens [us]⁷⁸ again to another field of thought, and that is what an⁷⁹ association can create in a person: the association of a sad person, of a happy person⁸⁰, of a foolish person,⁸¹ of a wise person; the association of a noble person, and of a low person⁸². The associate partakes of⁸³ the person he associates with and vibrates it⁸⁴, and you can almost hear it spoken in the atmosphere of that person, in the⁸⁵ expression of that person, in thought, speech⁸⁶ and action of that person⁸⁷. A person, however happy, will have a line of melody of a⁸⁸ wretchedness if he had⁸⁹ associated with a miserable person; it continues, it sings the⁹⁰ song separate from

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "expression" instead of "experience"

67. Sk.sh.: "recording" written; a.o.d.: "recorded" instead of "recording"

68. Sk.sh.: parentheses added around "horse and"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that horse and"

69. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

70. Sk.sh.: "s" added to create the plural

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "on the other hand it was smaller than the other elephants; as" omitted, "and" substituted

72. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "size" instead of "largeness", but later "largeness" restored; bk.: "its size" instead of "the largeness"

73. Gd.tp.: "Nor" instead of "And so"

74. Bk.: "nor was the horse larger than other horses" instead of "And so was the horse"

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "that could" instead of "which would"

76. Bk.: "expressed" instead of "would express"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "that the animals had" instead of "the animals possessed"

78. Sk.sh.: "once" written; a.o.d.: "us" instead of "once"

79. Km.tp.: "an" omitted, but later added in ink

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "or of a happy one" instead of "of a happy person"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "person,"

82. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "one who is noble-minded or of one who is low" instead of "noble person, and of a low person"; bp.: "noble-minded person or of one who is low"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "from" instead of "of" (but "of" in bk.)

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "what he partakes" instead of "it"

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "the"

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "in his speech" instead of "of that person, in thought, speech"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "of that person" omitted

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "had"

90. Gd.tp., bp.: "its" instead of "the"

the whole⁹¹ symphony⁹². It [has]⁹³ its peculiar tone; you can always ⁹⁴distinguish it. A wise person who has associated with a foolish person⁹⁵ has kept a line. It is quite a different melody, it is ⁹⁶a different key, it is⁹⁷ a different pitch from his original song. A person who has associated with a noble [minded]⁹⁸ person, with a person of high quality, in spite of all his shortcomings, you will see a line marked, distinctly audible to the hearts that listen.

It is not a thing of little importance to consider association. It is of ⁹⁹great importance from a psychological point of view¹⁰⁰; it makes all the difference. For a wise person is not always positive against a foolish person, nor ¹⁰¹a good person is¹⁰¹ always positive against a wicked person¹⁰². The one who is positive cannot always be positive; he has his times when he must be negative as a change. And therefore the¹⁰³ association certainly brings to one that which is received by the contact and¹⁰⁴ therefore there is a great wisdom in that saying that a person is known by his associates. In the East a¹⁰⁵ great¹⁰⁶ thought has been given to it, especially from a spiritual point of view. ¹⁰⁷Those who seek after the spiritual truth, for them¹⁰⁸ the association with the¹⁰⁹ friends in the same path is more precious than anything in the world. Everything else comes after, and¹¹⁰ association is held as the first and most important thing¹¹¹.

91. Km.tp.: "whole" omitted, later added in ink

92. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "sympathy" instead of "symphony", later corr. in ink to "symphony"

93. Sk.sh.: "may" inadvertently written for "has", "has" in a.o.d.

94. Sk.sh.: an indistinguishable scribble in the margin

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "person"

96. Bk.: "in" added

97. Bk.: "has" instead of "is"

98. Sk.sh.: "mind"; a.o.d.: "minded"

99. A.o.d.: "a" added

100. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

101. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" moved to before "a good person"

102. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "person"

103. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "the" crossed out; bp.: "the" omitted

104. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "and" crossed out; bp.: "and" omitted and sentence ended here

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

106. Bk.: "much" instead of "great"

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "For" added

108. Gd.tp.: in one ms. " , for them" omitted, and so in bp.

109. Gd.tp.: in one ms. "the" omitted, and so in bp.

110. Gd.tp., bp.: "an" instead of "and"

111. Sk.sh.: underneath "thing", " . . . ?" has been written; apparently Sk. had a question here

¹¹² Someone said: "I was invited once to the felling of a tree. It was the first time in my life¹¹³. When they began their operations I heard the tree cry. I fainted for the first time in my life. I could not go out for the whole day."¹¹²

114

Q.: Is it not painful for the dead to know their loved¹¹⁵ ones left behind dressed in black as sign of mourning?

A.: It is as we look at it. It is true that this impression is bad and yet there is that¹¹⁶ feeling that so many sympathize with one. There is that happiness. ¹¹⁷There was a great thinker and he was sitting in this house and a maid came and said to this man that, "I saw a funeral go of someone; he must be received in heaven." The thinker was very amused, how did she see him in heaven? ¹¹⁸[He asked her]¹¹⁹, "How did you see him in heaven, how do you [know]¹²⁰ that he will be received there?" She said, "I did not see him in heaven, but I saw someone¹²¹ in the funeral who was [wiping] the [eyes with the]¹²² handkerchief. That made me think that he will be received in heaven." What we learn from it is that it is sure that if he lived in life and won the sympathy of some few, certainly there¹²³ must have¹²⁴ been something good in him, he must be received in heaven.

Q.: How can we¹²⁵ overcome disagreeable vibrations ¹²⁶of people over one's

112. Sk.sh.: this paragraph was written by Sk. in lh. in the margin; Sk. wrote "not adopted" in the margin; it is not clear who is speaking here

113. Sk.sh.: "time that I" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

114. Sk.sh.: later "(Mind World)" added above the first question, indicating that this qa., like several that follow, actually refer to the lecture on Mind World of June 25 rather than this lecture; in Sk.tp. those questions, although given on this date, were typed with that Mind World lecture rather than with this lecture

115. Sk.sh.: "loved" retraced to read "beloved"

116. Km.tp.: "that" omitted, but added in hw.; "one" added

117. Sk.sh.: "There is a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

118. Sk.sh.: "belief" retraced to read "asked", perhaps intended to read "He asked"

119. Km.tp.: "He asked her" instead of "Her belief. He"

120. Sk.sh.: "how" changed to read "know", and "know" in Km.tp.

121. Km.tp.: "some" instead of "someone"

122. Sk.sh.: "eyes with the" inserted after "waving the"; Km.tp.: "were wiping eyes with the"

123. Sk.sh.: "may be" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

124. Km.tp.: "must have" inadvertently repeated, but then crossed out

125. Gd.tp.: "one" instead of "we"

126. Gd.tp.: "coming from one's immediate associates, with whom we are obliged to associate" instead of "of people over one's immediate surrounds? With whom we have to live by daily"

immediate [surroundings]¹²⁷ A.¹²⁸ with whom we have to live by¹²⁹ daily?

What,¹³⁰ being positive. But it is true, that always¹³¹ one cannot be positive. But at such¹³² times one may retire from the associates. One need not see them every moment of the day. One can always manage to change one's programme¹³³ of everyday life. But at the same time, as you evolve, so your contact becomes¹³⁴ more powerful than the influence of the other person. ¹³⁵Therefore the other person is more benefited by you than the harm that you receive. Besides, if by receiving a little harm, if you were¹³⁶ able to do more good to a person, it is just as good. It is only a matter of self-discipline and love¹³⁷ can conquer all things.¹³⁸ In every person, however wicked, there¹³⁹ is somewhere a good string¹⁴⁰. Again, you must know where to get it.¹⁴¹

¹⁴²If one always thought about it, one can always touch the best point of the person and overlook the other point. Nevertheless, it is a struggle.

Q.:¹⁴³ Artistic mind visualizes easily, but for those who do not visualize or hold mental pictures easily, is mind communication more difficult?

A.: Yes, for them it is difficult to project their thought, but not difficult to reflect thought.

Q.:¹⁴³ Can one focus one's mind on a not receptive, distant mind?

A.: Receptive or unreceptive, the one who can focus mind can. Of course the

127. Sk.sh.: "surrounds" written; Km.tp.: "surroundings" instead of "surrounds"

128. Sk.sh.: "A," normally meaning "Answer" appears here in the middle of the question, and does not appear at the beginning of the answer

129. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "and be" instead of "by"

130. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "By" instead of "What,"

131. Gd.tp.: "always" moved to after "cannot"

132. Gd.tp.: "some" instead of "such"

133. Sk.sh.: "programme" in lh., the British spelling (U.S. English "program")

134. Gd.tp.: "you certainly become" instead of "your contact becomes"

135. Gd.tp.: "And" added

136. Gd.tp.: "you are" instead of "if you were"

137. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote "=", normally meaning "is"; Km.tp.: omitted

138. Gd.tp.: one ms. ends here, with a page possibly missing

139. Sk.sh.: "there" crossed out, but retained in Km.tp.

140. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote "string", then "stream" in lh. underneath "string"; Km.tp.: "string"

141. Sk.sh.: the rest of this line left blank; Km.tp.: "it" omitted

142. Sk.sh.: "Q." in lh. before this sentence, and "It", both have been crossed out

143. Sk.sh.: "M.W." added later above this question, indicating intended change to a different lecture series; see note 114

receptive receive sooner [and]¹⁴⁴ with less difficulty.

Q.:¹⁴³ Can obsession only be caused by the dead or also by a living person?

A.: By both, only in the case of the former, it is called obsession. In the case of the latter it is called impression.

Q.:¹⁴⁵ How can we protect ourself from association [with]¹⁴⁶ a wicked person?

A.: In order to answer this one must go into the law of harmony. That a person harmonizes with two¹⁴⁷ persons. [He]¹⁴⁸ harmonizes with his [like]¹⁴⁹, and he harmonizes with his opposite. A wise person may harmonize¹⁵⁰ with a thoughtful person, and a wise person may harmonize with a foolish person, because half-wise is a greater trouble for a person than a foolish person, because his half-wisdom makes a barrier. The foolish person is open. Therefore a harmony can be established at once. Another wise person has his wisdom closer and there was a kind of response between. Therefore there is a harmony back¹⁵¹

Therefore it is not surprising very often one finds two persons becoming¹⁵² most harmonious or great friends, who in the evolution [there is such a]¹⁵³ vast difference that one cannot understand how it can be possible. Many instances one finds, that is where is the¹⁵⁴ reason, but as I have said that association must¹⁵⁵ make an effect, wise or foolish, and however a person be, thoughtful and wise, upon his thought and wisdom there can come a cloud by the association, perhaps the cloud may be dispersed after a time, but it can cover the light of the sun. Cloud is much smaller compared to the sun, but very often it can cover the whole sun of our sight. The influence of a wicked person may cover the light of a good, wise person, and it may remain so till the clouds have dispersed.

144. Sk.sh.: "as" changed to read "and"; Km.tp.: "and"

145. Sk.sh.: "Cosm. L." in lh. abbr. for "Cosmic Language" later added above this question

146. Sk.sh.: "way" retraced to read "with", and "with" in Km.tp.

147. Sk.sh.: a partial sh. cross out to read possibly "both"

148. Sk.sh.: though "Me" is written inadvertently, "He" must have been meant; Km.tp.: "He"

149. Sk.sh.: "light" written, but a secondary sh. reading may be "like"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "like"

150. Sk.sh.: "h." abbr. for "harmonize"

151. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank; Km.tp.: "between" instead of "back", with "because" in hw. underneath

152. Km.tp.: "become" in hw.; Sk.tp.: "become" instead of "becoming"

153. Sk.sh.: "can as such over" written; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "there is such a" instead of "can as such over"

154. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

155. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol rendered illegible by having been crossed out

Q.: Do we leave our impression on pet dogs and do such hurry dogs' evolution?

A.: Yes, certainly it does¹⁵⁶, but I have doubts about our own evolution.

156. Sk.sh.: "not" written; Km.tp.: "not" omitted

3 o'clock, June 30th, 1924

The Purpose of Life ¹

The desire for knowledge can be traced in all living beings, in the lower creation as well as in mankind. If one notes² the movements of the birds and animals in the forest, one sees that besides their seeking for their food, their playing with their mates, their protecting themselves against³ their enemy, they are all interested in every sensation that comes to them through their five senses. The⁴ sound, the⁴ colours⁵, the⁴ touch, every sensation, perfume⁶, has an effect upon them. One can trace in the animal nature⁷ desire to know something and it is this tendency⁸ in human evolution can be recognized as curiosity. From childhood, this tendency seems predominant, and the more a child shows this tendency, the more promising the child is, because that shows that so much more the soul part of the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including an insert from the qa. of another lecture, as yet unidentified, but without the qa. which follows this lecture.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, September 1926 (vol. ii, no. 2). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa. is not included. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a few additional editorial changes, which are.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes, except in one instance where a typesetting error was corrected.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript mostly follows the text in SQ. and bk. (and this part is therefore not mentioned in the notes), although it includes a version of the qa., which is also preserved on a separate sheet with text identical to Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The purpose of life" in sh., and "the Purpose of Life, the desire for knowledge . . . , Monday" in lh., added above the text
2. A.o.d.: "notices" instead of "notes"
3. A.o.d.: "from" instead of "against"
4. A.o.d.: "The" omitted
5. A.o.d.: "colour" instead of "colours"
6. A.o.d.: "scent" instead of "perfume"
7. A.o.d.: "animals the natural" instead of "animal nature"
8. A.o.d.: "desire which" instead of "tendency"

child is [to]⁹ the fore. Among the¹⁰ grown-up persons, what strikes us the¹⁰ most in their personality is that brilliancy¹¹ of intelligence¹², apart from all their goodness and virtue. If this is such an important thing in life, it must have as a result the¹³ most important achievement, and what that achievement is¹⁴? This achievement is the knowledge of that¹⁵ ultimate truth, which fulfills the purpose of life.

A curious soul begins by trying to know everything that it sees, that it came¹⁶ in contact with. What it wants to know first is the name of an object, what it is called,¹⁷ what it is, what it is [used]¹⁸ for, how is it used¹⁹, how to make the best of a thing, how to be profited²⁰ by it to the utmost. The classification of²¹ this knowledge he calls²² learning. The different divisions of learning, called by different names, are the classification of that knowledge which he gained²³ by his study of the outside world. But the²⁴ life is so short and the field of²⁵ knowledge is so vast that a person may go on and on studying. He has perhaps studied a²⁶ branch of knowledge and he will²⁷ find that one life is not sufficient for him²⁸ even to be fully acquainted with that one particular branch of knowledge. And there is another person; he is not satisfied with only touching one branch of knowledge, he wants to touch many branches of knowledge. He may become acquainted, to a certain degree, with different aspects of knowledge. It will²⁹ perhaps make him, if he reached somewhere, what may be called an all around³⁰ man. Yet that is not the

9. Sk.sh.: "on" written, but it does not fit the context; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "on"

10. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

11. A.o.d.: "brilliance" instead of "brilliancy"

12. Sk.sh.: "beside all their" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

13. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"

14. A.o.d.: "is that achievement" instead of "that achievement is"

15. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "that"

16. A.o.d.: "comes" instead of "came" (SQ. has the typesetting error "somes", corr. in bk. to "comes")

17. A.o.d.: "what it is for," added

18. Sk.sh.: "use" written, but the context calls for "used", as in a.o.d.

19. A.o.d.: "to use it, how it is made," instead of "is it used"

20. Bp.: "profit" instead of "be profited"

21. A.o.d.: "The classification of" omitted

22. A.o.d.: "is what we call" instead of "he calls"

23. A.o.d.: "one gains" instead of "he gained"

24. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

25. A.o.d.: "this" added

26. A.o.d.: "may perhaps study one" instead of "has perhaps studied a"

27. A.o.d.: "may" instead of "will"

28. A.o.d.: "it" instead of "him"

29. A.o.d.: "may" instead of "will"

30. Sk.sh.: "all around", an adaptation from "all-round"; a.o.d.: "all-round"

thing which will suffice the purpose of his life. Farabi³¹, [the]³² great Arabic scientist in the ancient times, he had a claim³³ that he knew many sides of knowledge, but when it came to show³⁴ his equipment in the knowledge of music he proved to be lacking [in the]³⁵ essential part, which was not in the theory of music, but in music itself³⁶.

But the³⁷ knowledge can be divided into two aspects: one aspect is the knowledge which we call learning; the other aspect is knowing. Learning comes from the reason: it is so because it is so. It³⁸ is knowledge, but there is³⁹ knowing which cannot be explained as “because”. It can only be said that it is so. It cannot be anything else. The knowledge [with its]⁴⁰ “because”⁴¹ attached is contradicted a thousand times over. One scientist, one inventor, one learned person has one argument. Another one comes; he says, “This is not the same as I think it is. I have found out the truth about it, which the one who saw before did not perceive perfectly⁴². ” It has always been and will be⁴³ always⁴⁴ with the outer knowledge. But with that knowing which is the essential⁴⁵ knowledge, there has never been a difference and there will never be. The saints, sages, seers, mystics, prophets of all ages, whichever country⁴⁶ they were born, when they have touched this realm of knowing, they have all agreed on that⁴⁷ same one thing. It is therefore that they called it truth. It is⁴⁸ not because this was the conception of one person, or it was the speculation⁴⁹ of another person, or it was the doctrine of a certain prophet, or

31. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote “Fen abi” instead of “Farabi”, as she probably was not familiar with the name (see List)

32. Sk.sh.: “real” crossed out; “the” in a.o.d.

33. A.o.d.: “claimed” instead of “he had a claim”

34. A.o.d.: “showing” instead of “show”

35. Sk.sh.: “that” written; a.o.d.: “in the” instead of “that”

36. A.o.d.: “the practice of music” instead of “the music itself”

37. A.o.d.: “the” omitted

38. A.o.d.: “That” instead of “It”

39. A.o.d.: “a” added

40. Sk.sh.: “of” retraced to read “with”, followed by “it is”; a.o.d.: “with its”

41. Sk.sh.: “it has” written, but omitted in a.o.d.

42. A.o.d.: “rightly” instead of “perfectly”

43. A.o.d.: “be” moved to after “always”

44. Bp.: “so” added

45. A.o.d.: “central” instead of “essential”

46. A.o.d.: “in whatever part of the world” instead of “whichever country”

47. A.o.d.: “this” instead of “that”

48. A.o.d.: “was” instead of “is”

49. A.o.d.: “this was the expression” instead of “it was the speculation”

it⁵⁰ was the teaching of a certain religion. No, it was the knowing⁵¹ of every knowing soul, and every soul, whether in the past, present, or future, will arrive at that knowing that⁵² will realize the same thing. Therefore, it is in that knowledge that there is to be found the satisfaction,⁵³ the purpose of one's coming on the earth.⁵⁴

And now one may ask me⁵⁵, What is that knowledge? How can one attain to it? The first condition is to separate this outer knowledge from the inner knowing. False and true,⁵⁶ two things cannot go together. It is in separating truth from falsehood. I would rather use your word, real from the unreal⁵⁷. The knowledge gained from the outer world is the knowledge of the cover of all things, not of the spirit of all things. It is therefore that that knowledge cannot be essential knowledge. It is not the knowledge of the spirit of all things can be unreal⁵⁸, it is knowledge of the cover of all things which we⁵⁹ call knowledge, which we call learning, which we study⁵⁹ and to which⁶⁰ we give the greatest importance.⁶¹ One might ask, then why should we not try to get at⁶² the bottom of all things outside? Shall we not reach by this way to the same knowledge? Yes, but that is not possible. The easiest way and the possible way is to attain to the knowledge of the self, and⁶³ it is the after-effect of this attainment that will give one keen sight into things which are outward and⁶⁴ into the spirit of things which are outward.

The question is about oneself, the knowledge of self, what that knowledge is? Do we not know ourselves?⁶⁵ None of us for one moment will think that we do not know ourselves. That is the difficulty. Everyone says, I know myself better than I know anybody else. What is [there]⁶⁶ to be learned in myself? Is it the

50. A.o.d.: "people, or this" instead of "prophet, or it"

51. A.o.d.: "knowledge" instead of "knowing"

52. A.o.d.: "whenever it arrives at that stage when it knows" instead of "will arrive at that knowing that"

53. A.o.d.: "of" instead of comma

54. Sk.sh.: Sk. left a blank line following "earth"

55. A.o.d.: "me" omitted

56. Bp.: "the" added

57. A.o.d.: "the real from the unreal" instead of "truth from falsehood. I would rather use your word: real from the unreal"

58. A.o.d.: "can be unreal" omitted

59. A.o.d.: "study and call learning" instead of "call knowledge, which we call learning, which we study"

60. A.o.d.: "it" instead of "which"

61. A.o.d.: at this point, Gd. inserted an edited version of a qa. from another lecture, not yet identified

62. A.o.d.: "to" instead of "at"

63. A.o.d.: ", and" omitted, and a new sentence started

64. A.o.d.: "outside things" instead of "things which are outward and"

65. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol

66. Sk.sh.: "it" written, but it does not fit the context; a.o.d.: "there" instead of "it"

knowledge of⁶⁷ anatomy of the body? In answer to this I will say,⁶⁸ Yes, the first thing is to understand the constitution of the body; that is the first lesson. By the study of this, one will find that there are five different aspects which [constitute]⁶⁹ our physical body. The mystic, for convenience, calls⁷⁰ them: earth, water, fire, air, and⁷¹ ether. But it⁷² must not be compared with the scientific terms. It is [only for]⁷³ the convenience of the⁷⁴ mystic. Then one can⁷⁵ see the different senses, the organs of sense⁷⁶. Each sense represents one of these elements.

Then coming to the natural tendencies and needs of life,⁷⁷ every action one does has a relation with one of these five elements. This study of the mechanism of the body⁷⁸ will make one understand that something which, always, I called to be⁷⁹ myself is nothing but⁸⁰ mechanism, a mechanism made of five elements, the elements which are borrowed from the outer world. And one will find that my mind, which experiences through all these organs of⁸¹ senses, [still remains]⁸² aloof as a spectator who conceives and perceives from the outward⁸³ world by the mediumship of this mechanism which I call my body. This knowledge to a deep thinker will wake⁸⁴ to the fact that he is not his body, although consciously or unconsciously there is one perhaps among a⁸⁵ million persons who clearly realizes that my body is my instrument, that⁸⁶ I am not my body.⁸⁷ The one who realizes "I am my body" is imprisoned in his body.⁸⁷ The one who has come to realize that

67. A.o.d.: "knowledge of" omitted

68. A.o.d.: "In answer to this I will say," omitted

69. Sk.sh.: "constitutes" written, but a.o.d. have "constitute", which is correct

70. A.o.d.: "Mystics, for convenience, call" instead of "The mystic, for convenience, calls"

71. A.o.d.: "and" omitted

72. A.o.d.: "these" instead of "it"

73. Sk.sh.: "for only" written; a.o.d.: "only for" instead of "for only"

74. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"

75. A.o.d.: "will" instead of "can"

76. A.o.d.: "the senses" instead of "sense"

77. Sk.sh.: "and" written; a.o.d.: a comma instead of "and"

78. A.o.d.: "of the body" omitted

79. A.o.d.: "to be" omitted

80. A.o.d.: "a" added

81. A.o.d.: "organs of the" instead of "these organs of"

82. Sk.sh.: a blank; later "still remains" added, and "still remains" in a.o.d.

83. A.o.d.: "outside" instead of "outward"

84. A.o.d.: "will awaken a deep thinker" instead of "to a deep thinker will wake"

85. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "a"

86. Bp.: "that" omitted

87. A.o.d.: this sentence omitted

"[My]⁸⁸ body is my ⁸⁹ instrument," then he⁹⁰ is the controller of this prison. He is the engineer of this machinery.

And then there comes the next step⁹¹ of knowing oneself, and that is to explore what one calls ⁹²mind. By a minute study of mind one will find ⁹³the different qualities, such as reason, memory, thought, feeling and the ego, all these five things constitute mind. One will find that there is a surface⁹⁴ and there is a bottom to it. Its bottom is the heart, its surface is mind. Each quality of mind represents one of these five elements. This again takes us in⁹⁵ a thought that even the mind, which is above this⁹⁶ physical body, is a mechanism. And the more one is acquainted with ⁹⁷mechanism, the more one is able to manage it to its best advantage. And it is ⁹⁷ignorance of the secret of this mechanism that keeps man unaware of one's⁹⁸ own domain. This knowledge makes one think that, "Neither I am⁹⁹ my body, nor I am⁹⁹ my mind. I am the engineer who has these two possessions, these two machineries to work with to the best advantage of ¹⁰⁰life." Then one begins to ask¹⁰¹, "What am I¹⁰²?" For to a certain degree even the mind is a mechanism which is borrowed from a certain surface¹⁰³, as the body is a mechanism which has been borrowed from the^{104 105}physical plane, which has been gathered together, which is¹⁰⁶ constructed. It is a construction.¹⁰⁷ Therefore neither mind is the self, nor body. One thinks it is myself only because one cannot see oneself; therefore, anything he¹⁰⁸ sees, one calls it¹⁰⁹ "This is myself."

88. A.o.d.: "My" added

89. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

90. A.o.d.: "then he" omitted

91. A.o.d.: "stage" instead of "step"

92. A.o.d.: "the" added

93. A.o.d.: "that" added

94. A.o.d.: "to this" added

95. A.o.d.: "to" instead of "in"

96. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "this"

97. A.o.d.: "the" added

98. A.o.d.: "his" instead of "one's"

99. A.o.d.: "am I" instead of "I am"

100. Bp.: "in" instead of "of"

101. Sk.sh.: "then" repeated, but omitted in a.o.d.

102. A.o.d.: "I am" instead of "am I"

103. A.o.d.: "the outer sphere" instead of "a certain surface"

104. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

105. Sk.sh.: "a" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

106. A.o.d.: "and" instead of ", which is"

107. A.o.d.: "It is a construction." omitted

108. A.o.d.: "of everything one" instead of "anything he"

109. A.o.d.: "says" instead of "calls it"

The self becomes acquainted with everything but itself. So, therefore, that mechanism¹¹⁰ which the self has used has become a kind of cover upon that¹¹¹ light which fulfils the purpose of life. Once this is intellectually realized, [it]¹¹² does not suffice the purpose, but it begins one's journey in the search of truth. This must be realized by the process of meditation, the process with¹¹³ which the self can separate itself from body and afterwards from mind. For the self, deluded all through life, is not [ready]¹¹⁴ to understand, is not prepared to understand the¹¹⁵ truth. It [rejects]¹¹⁶ against¹¹⁷ truth, it fights it¹¹⁸. It is like the story told in the *Divan*¹¹⁹, that a lion once saw a cub of lion¹²⁰ wandering through wilderness¹²¹ with the sheep. The lion was very surprised. Instead of running after the sheep, it¹²² ran after this cub of lion¹²⁰, and this¹²³ little lion was trembling¹²⁴ and very much¹²⁵ frightened. This¹²⁶ father-lion said, "Come my child¹²⁷, with me; you are a lion." "No," said the [cub]¹²⁸, "I tremble¹²⁹. I am afraid of you. You are different from my playmates. I want to run with them, play with them,¹³⁰ be with them." "Come, my son¹³¹," says¹³² the lion. "You are my child." "No," says he¹³³, "No, I am not a lion. You are a lion, I am afraid of you." The lion said, "I will not let you go; you must come

110. A.o.d.: "mind" instead of "mechanism"

111. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "that"

112. A.o.d.: "it" added

113. A.o.d.: "by" instead of "with"

114. Sk.sh.: "easy"; a.o.d.: "ready" instead of "easy"

115. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

116. Sk.sh.: "rejects" in lh. added underneath "reflects", and so in a.o.d.

117. A.o.d.: "against" omitted

118. A.o.d.: "truth" instead of "it"

119. For *Divan*, see Glossary; P-o-M.'s book of poetry with that title contains a version of this story on pp. 40-1

120. A.o.d.: "lion's cub" instead of "cub of lion"

121. Sk.sh.: "wisderness", inadvertently for "wilderness"

122. A.o.d.: "he" instead of "it"

123. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "this"

124. Bp.: Gd. typed "trumbling" by mistake

125. A.o.d.: "much" omitted

126. A.o.d.: "The" instead of "This"

127. A.o.d.: "son" instead of "child"

128. Sk.sh.: inadvertently Sk. wrote "sheep"; a.o.d.: "cub" instead of "sheep"

129. Gd.tp.: ", I tramble" [sic] added; bp.: ", I tremble" added

130. A.o.d.: "I want to" added

131. A.o.d.: ", with me" added

132. A.o.d.: "said" instead of "says"

133. A.o.d.: "said the cub" instead of "says he"

with me." The lion took it near¹³⁴ the lake and said, "Now you look at yourself¹³⁵ and see for yourself¹³⁶ with your own eyes if you are a lion or if you are a sheep."¹³⁷ This will tell you what meditation means. Meditation means¹³⁸ looking at the lake of heart, the image reflects.¹³⁷

139

Q.: If one meditates upon the divine image in the sound of the trees, wind, or in oneself, will one get realization?

A.: Meditation is a process, a process which is not always the same. There¹⁴⁰ is a gradual change from one¹⁴¹ thing to another. Now, for instance, if in oneself the meditation has not been mastered, then in the nature one cannot see it. If something is not constructed within, it will not project outside. As today someone asked me a question: Which God must we worship? Is it the personal God that¹⁴² we must worship, or is it the abstract God that one must worship? I said, It is the personal God that we must begin to worship, and it is the abstract God in whom we must allow our soul to unfold. If we begin our religious life with abstract God, then it is begun with a wrong end, because what is something which is going to be the result we have experienced as the beginning. It is as tasteless as putting a [drop]¹⁴³ of essence of meat, instead of drinking soup. The joy is not only in the nourishment, but in the action itself, the eating and drinking of the food. There is a joy in the action, not only in the nourishment. The realization of the abstract God is the satisfaction after that action of worship which we begin with the personal God. But sometimes one asks a question, God¹⁴⁴ made by our thought, to worship, it is just like worshipping an¹⁴⁵ idol made of rock. Yes, the argument is

134. A.o.d.: "him to the shore of" instead of "it near"

135. A.o.d.: "look in it" instead of "you look at yourself"

136. A.o.d.: "for yourself" omitted

137. A.o.d.: instead of these last two sentences, "This explains what initiation means and what the initiator teaches to his disciple as meditation. Once the image is reflected in the lake of the heart, self-knowledge comes by itself."

138. Sk.sh.: "looking in the lake the image reflects" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

139. Sk.sh.: two lines appear to have been left blank; the qa. which follows was not included in the text of this lecture, but may have been added to another lecture, not yet identified

140. Sk.tp.: ", which" instead of "There"

141. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol is added above "one"

142. Sk.sh.: "that" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol, but then repeated

143. Sk.sh.: sh. symbol (now illegible) retraced to read "drop", with the following "a" crossed out; Sk.tp.: "drop"

144. Sk.sh.: an incomplete sh. symbol

145. Sk.sh.: "idol's" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

right. If one remains¹⁴⁶ in the same stage of worshipping the personal God for ever and ever, one has not benefited by that worship fully. But if one has worshipped the personal God as the means to attain to the knowledge of God, which is to be found in the God of [abstract]¹⁴⁷, then it is right. Suppose an artist made a beautiful picture, a picture which that artist had never made throughout his whole life—the best, once made in life—and looked at it and was so impressed by it that the artist could not believe for one moment that it was something that he had made. But he saw in it something beyond him and prostrated before that picture which he had made. Well, that is the way when he begins to understand the art. That is the moment when he begins to profit by the art. Then what is the personal¹⁴⁸ God? The personal God is the art¹⁴⁹ of idealizing, the greatest art, the best art there is. Then you have idealized the object of your worship with all things perfect, with all that is lacking in the world, love and justice and forgiveness and power, beauty, greatness, you have used your best qualities of appreciation, of admiration, of idealizing your object. When you have humbled yourself before that object you have made, you have begun your journey in the spiritual path; for it is this beautiful self-negation which is artistic. The ego of that ascetic who calls himself God is rigid, void of beauty, void of art. It is in the end this path that helps one to efface oneself entirely in that object of worship, which one calls divine, that object in which¹⁵⁰ one sees God; and by doing so, then the door opens. It certainly opens in its time; then one enters into the abstract qualities of the spirit to realize the ultimate truth.

146. Sk.tp.: "remained" instead of "remains"

147. Sk.sh.: "abstract" traced through a symbol thereby rendered illegible

148. Sk.sh.: "art" written; Sk.tp.: "art" omitted

149. Sk.sh.: "is the art" written twice; Sk.tp.: second "is the art" omitted

150. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "the" than "which" (they are similar), the context and Sk.tp. call for "which"

5 o'clock, June 30th, 1924

Healing¹

Movement is life and stillness is death. For² in movement there is the significance of life and in stillness we see the sign of death. One might ask³ from a metaphysical point of view⁴ if there is such a thing as stillness⁵. I will answer,⁶ No. But what we call⁷ movement, or at least⁸ which is perceptible to us in some form, whether it is⁹ visible or audible or in the form of sensation or vibration, the movement which is not perceptible to us we name stillness. The word "life" we only use¹⁰ in connection with that¹¹ perceptible existence, the movement of which we perceive. Therefore, with regard to our physical health, movement is the principal thing. The regularity¹² of movement, of its rhythm, in pulsation and in the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are three separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all three has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bp. = a typescript representing her final editing prepared by Gd. to send to the publisher. The text is very similar to the text of bk., and therefore bk. is mentioned in the notes only when the text differs from bp.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Healing, movement in life, and stillness . . ." in lh. added above the text
2. Km.tp.: "For" omitted
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "if, looking" added
4. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v.", abbr. for "point of view"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "there is a stillness" instead of "if there is such a thing as stillness"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "I will answer" omitted (in one ms. of Gd.tp., instead of omitting the whole phrase, Gd. altered "will" to "would")
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "no" added
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "no movement" added
9. Km.tp.: "it is" omitted, but later added by hand
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "only use" instead of "use only"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "regulation" instead of "The regularity", continuing the previous sentence

circulation of the blood, all¹³, it causes¹⁴ death and decay, all¹⁵ to be traced in the lack of movement. All different aspects of diseases are to be traced [in the]¹⁶ congestion; every decay is caused by congestion and¹⁷ congestion is caused by the lack of movement.

There are parts of the body where the veins,¹⁸ nerves are stuck to the skin and there is no free circulation. There arise all diseases. Outward¹⁹ diseases of that manner²⁰ we call skin diseases; when it inwardly works²¹ it manifests in the form of²²certain pain. A physician may bring to us a thousand different reasons as the causes of different diseases, but this is the one and [central]²³ cause of²⁴ each [disease]²⁵, and of all diseases: lack of movement, in other words²⁶ the lack of life.

This mechanism of the body is made to work according to a certain rhythm, and is maintained by a perpetual rhythmic movement. The centre of that perpetual current of life is the breath²⁷. The different remedies that man has found in all ages often brought²⁸ an immediate cure²⁹ to the sufferer³⁰. But they are not always cured, for the cause of the disease remains unexplored. At the back of every³¹ illness the cause is some irregular, unnatural living in the way of food or drink or action or repose.

If I were to define death, it is³² a change that comes by the inability of the

13. Sk.sh.: "all" written twice, the first "all" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d., with a new sentence starting with the second "all"

14. Sk.sh.: the "s" at the end of "causes" is inadvertently written as "l"; Km.tp.: "which" instead of "it causes"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the cause of" instead of "it causes"

15. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "all"

16. Sk.sh.: a correction, but illegible; Km.tp.: "in the"; Gd.tp., bp.: "in"

17. Sk.sh.: "but" written, but it does not fit the context; a.o.d.: "but" omitted

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "Outer" instead of "Outward"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "kind" instead of "manner"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "works inwardly" instead of "inwardly works"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

23. Sk.sh.: "centre" written, but the context calls for "central"; a.o.d.: "central" (in one tp., Gd. has "the central")

24. Sk.sh.: "in" written; a.o.d.: "in" omitted

25. Sk.sh.: "diseases" in sh., the last "s" crossed out, and "disease" in a.o.d.

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "which is in fact" instead of "in other words"

27. Sk.sh.: a large blank

28. A.o.d.: "bring" instead of "brought"

29. Bk.: "for the time" added

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "sufferers" instead of "sufferer"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "all" instead of "every"

32. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "Death is" instead of "If I were to define death, it is", and so in bk. (but not in bp.)

body to hold what we call the³³ soul. The body has a certain amount of magnetism, and there³⁴ is the sign of its perfect running order. When, owing to the³⁵ illness either suddenly or gradually, the body³⁶ has lost that magnetism by the power of which it holds the soul, it, so to speak, helplessly loses its grip upon something that it was holding, and it is this losing of the grip³⁷ is³⁸ known by us as death. Generally it is a³⁹ gradual process. A little pain, a little illness, a little discomfort first manifest.⁴⁰ One does not take note⁴¹ of it, which in⁴² time grows⁴³ to become⁴⁴ an illness. Very often diseases are maintained by the patients, not knowing that they are maintaining them, just by their ignorance of their condition, by their neglect to⁴⁵ themselves. There is a larger⁴⁶ number of patients who leave their condition to be studied by the doctor; they do not⁴⁷ know what is the matter with them, from the beginning to the end of⁴⁸ illness. As in the ancient times the simple believers trust⁴⁹ the priest to send them to heaven or to the other plane⁵⁰, so today the patient gives himself in the hands of the⁵¹ doctor. Can anyone with a⁵² keen observation imagine that there is anyone besides⁵³ oneself⁵⁴ who is capable of knowing about oneself as one can know if he wished to know about himself⁵⁵? Is it a fault? No, it is the⁵⁶ habit. It is a kind of neglect of oneself that one does not

33. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "the" omitted, but added by hand; bk.: "the" omitted

34. Km.tp.: "which" instead of "there"; Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of ", and there"

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "the body" moved to before "either"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

38. Sk.sh.: "end-up" written; a.o.d.: "end-up" omitted

39. Bp.: "a" omitted, but restored in bk.

40. Bk.: a long dash instead of a full stop and the beginning of a new sentence

41. A.o.d.: "notice" instead of "note"

42. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "the" added in type, but then crossed out by hand

43. Bp.: "grow" instead of "grows"

44. Bp.: "be" instead of "become", but "become" in bk.

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "to"

46. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "large" instead of "larger"

47. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "don't" instead of "do not"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

49. A.o.d.: "trusted" instead of "trust"

50. A.o.d.: "place" instead of "plane"

51. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "a" instead of "the"

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

53. Km.tp.: "beside" instead of "besides"

54. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "himself" instead of "oneself", but "oneself" restored by hand

55. Gd.tp.: in one tp., Gd. altered "if he wished to know about himself" to "if one wished to know about oneself", and so in bp.

56. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "the", but corr. in hw.; Gd.tp., bp.: "a"

think about one's own⁵⁷ condition oneself, and wants the physician to tell him⁵⁸ what is the matter with him⁵⁹. The pain is in oneself. One can be [the]⁵⁹ best judge of one's life; it is oneself who can find out the cause of one's illness because oneself⁶⁰ knows one's life best. Numberless souls today live⁶¹ in this way, ignorant of their own condition of life, dependent⁶² upon someone who has studied the⁶³ science outwardly. Even the physician cannot help one properly if one did not know one's own⁶⁴ condition clearly. It is one's own clear knowledge of one's complaint that enables one to give the physician a correct idea. In the cloth where⁶⁵ there is a little hole, if one does not look at it, it will tear easily and become a larger⁶⁶ hole; so it is with health. If there is something a little wrong with it, one neglects it, absorbed in the life as it is, and so it allowed it to become worse every day, nearing⁶⁷ thereby the death which could⁶⁸ have been avoided otherwise.

The question is, But is it necessary that we must think of our body and our condition of health⁶⁹? Yes, so long as we do not become⁷⁰ obsessed by ourselves. If one thinks about one's health so much that one becomes obsessed by it,⁷¹ it is certainly wrong, because it is not helping oneself, it is working against oneself⁷¹. If one pities oneself and says, Oh how ill I am, and how terrible it is, and if I shall be well⁷², then the impression becomes a kind of fuel to the fire. He⁷³ is continually adding, he is⁷⁴ feeding his illness by the thought of it. But⁷⁵ on the other hand, if⁷⁵ one became⁷⁶ so⁷⁷ neglectful of oneself that one said⁷⁸, "Oh, it does not matter, it is

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "own" omitted

58. Gd.tp.: in one ms., "him" changed to "one" by hand; bp.: "him"; bk.: "one"

59. Sk.sh.: "can" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "can"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "oneself"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "living" instead of "live in"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: "depend" instead of "dependent"

63. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "the" omitted, and so in bp., but "the" restored in bk.

64. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "own" omitted, and so in bp.

65. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "where" omitted, but added by hand

66. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "large" instead of "larger"

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "drawing closer" instead of "nearing"

68. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "would" instead of "could"

69. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "of the condition of our health" instead of "our condition of health"

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "are not" instead of "do not become"

71. Bp.: "it is working against oneself" moved to before "it is certainly wrong"

72. Gd.tp.: "shall I be well" instead of "if I shall be well"; bk.: "shall I ever be well"

73. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "He" changed to "One" by hand, and so in bk.

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "continually adding, he is" omitted

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "if" moved to before "on the other hand"

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "becomes" instead of "became"

77. Sk.sh.: "negl." written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "says" instead of "said"

after all an illusion,” he⁷⁹ will not be able to keep that thought. Then⁸⁰ the pain will increase. ⁸¹ It is as much⁸² necessary to take care of oneself as much necessary⁸³ it is to forget about one’s illness. For an illness comes to a person hiding, as a thief enters the house quietly; he works without the knowledge of the dwellers in it and robs them of their best treasures. If one keeps⁸⁴ a guard against it, it is not a wrong thing, as long as one does not⁸⁵ contemplate⁸⁶ on one’s illness.

⁸⁷One might ask, Is it worthwhile to live long⁸⁸? Why must we all not end with⁸⁹ life? What is it after all? But this is an⁹⁰ abnormal thought. A person with a normal body and mind will not think it⁹¹ in this way. When this abnormal thought grows⁹², it culminates into⁹³ insanity, which causes many people to make a⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ suicide. The natural tendency⁹⁶ of every soul is to desire⁹⁷ to live⁹⁸ a life of perfect health, to make the best of one’s coming in the⁹⁹ world. Neither God nor¹⁰⁰soul is pleased with the desire for death, for death does not belong to the soul. It is a kind of agitation,¹⁰¹revolt that comes¹⁰²in¹⁰³ the mind of someone, who then says, I prefer death to life. To have a desire to live and yet to live a life of suffering is also

79. Gd.tp.: in one tp., “one” instead of “he”, and so in bk.

80. Gd.tp., bp.: “when” instead of “. Then”

81. Sk.sh.: a blank, with “agitation” added in lh.

82. Gd.tp., bp.: “much” omitted

83. Gd.tp., bp.: “much necessary” omitted

84. A.o.d.: “kept” instead of “keeps”

85. Gd.tp.: in one tp., “not” omitted

86. Sk.sh.: “contemplates” written; a.o.d.: “contemplate”; Gd.tp., bp.: “all the time” added

87. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before “One”

88. Gd.tp., bp.: “be living” instead of “live long”

89. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: “this”

90. Gd.tp.: in one tp., “an” omitted

91. Gd.tp., bp.: “it” omitted

92. Km.tp.: “is an abnormal thought” instead of “abnormal thought grows”

93. Gd.tp., bp.: “in” instead of “into”

94. Gd.tp., bp.: “commit” instead of “make a”

95. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

96. Gd.tp., bp.: “desire” instead of “tendency”

97. Gd.tp., bp.: “wish” instead of “desire”

98. Sk.sh.: after “desire to live”, “desires to live”; Gd.tp., bp.: “to wish” instead of “desires to live”

99. Gd.tp., bp.: “this” instead of “the”

100. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

101. Gd.tp., bp.: “a” added

102. Km.tp., bp.: “up” added

103. Gd.tp.: in one tp., “to” instead of “in”

not a wise thing. And if wisdom is anything, one must spare no effort to come to the proper condition of health.

¹⁰⁴

104. Gd.tp.: in one tp. there follow here three qa.s designated "Healing June 30, 1924" but which are not in the sh., and which actually belong to lectures from the Purpose of Life series; perhaps Gd. was considering including them in the text of this lecture, but then changed her mind; in any case, it seems clear that they do not belong to this lecture

July, 1924¹

Questions and Answers

In answer to a Bolshevik² lecture held by Mr. Resink³

Q.: Is there any danger for us in working for brotherhood?

A.: We have our brotherhood in the fatherhood of God. In God we are secure, danger awaits him whom it belongs⁴.

Q.: Is there any mystery attached to our brotherhood movement?

A.: No mystery, simply truth of our being. When not known it is a great mystery; while it is being known, it becomes a small mystery; when once known, it is no longer a mystery. We do not connect with our brotherhood work any mysteries. It is in the path of initiation in the Sufi Order that life's mystery is solved.

Q.: Must we study the Hegelian⁵ philosophy? Must we practise communism to the best advantage of our work?

A.: We are at liberty to study and practise all we think best, but we must first seek the kingdom of God.

Q.: Must we keep our mind free from all disturbing influences while we are on the

Document:

Sk.tp. = a typescript, as dictated by P-o-M. to Sakina Furnée.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "as dictated by Murshid and reported by Sakina" added in Sakina Furnée's handwriting above the text

2. Sk.tp.: "bolsjewik" written, Dutch for Bolshevik, which Sk. may not have known how to spell in English

3. Sk.tp.: The complete wording above the qa. is the following: "Questions ans answers, both prepared by Murshid, in answer to a bolsjewik lecture (this lecture to be found in file of Summer School lectures given by mureeds, summer 1924), held by Mr. Resink during the Summer School of July 1924), which had created disturbance in the minds of many mureeds." There is a handwritten note of Sakina Furnée in addition to the text in which she remarks, "Mr. Resink's stay in the Summer School brought disturbance in the minds of several mureeds. He was given to understand gently that his presence and influence was not desired. After a short time in Suresnes he left, never to return again."

4. Sk.tp.: the sentence is written this way in the unique ms.; probably "awaits him to whom it belongs" was intended

5. Sk.tp.: "Heglarian" typed, undoubtedly a mistake for "Hegelian"

path?

A.: Certainly; you, I, each, and all. Many forces from the seen and unseen work to pull one away from the line to which we are destined. And in guarding against it lies our test, whether we keep on our track or lose it. However, he who pulls a soul away from the path is first lost.

Q.: Are ancient truths dead? Must we make new mysteries now?

A.: Truth is the very being of God, truth who is alpha and omega. The one who considers the truth dead is dead himself. Neither the truth is old nor is it new. As Solomon⁶ said, "There is nothing new under the sun."⁷ How dare we say that we shall make new mysteries, if we had a bit of sense? Is the truth that Christ gives, is lost? Or what Krishna has given, has gone? Is the truth which Moses gave, is forgotten? Has Muhammad's teaching disappeared? Is the teaching of Buddha not known? It is all but one truth. Once a person has solved the mystery himself, he has solved the mystery of the whole life. It is towards this that the Sufi Movement works.

6. Sk.tp.: actually "Salomon" typed, the Dutch spelling of Solomon

7. Ecclesiastes 1:9

July 1st, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

³

The principal thing in the esoteric knowledge is to distinguish between reality and individuality. What a person knows of himself is individuality. What he is generally ignorant of is reality. But the knowledge of one thing for another thing is like a disinfectant. It is not the knowledge of individuality which makes one⁴ [enabled]⁵ to look into reality, although it keeps [one's eyes]⁶ covered from the vision of reality. One reads in ⁷Qur'an, the Prophet being addressed as the one⁸ covering⁹ himself with a mantle. The idea is that whenever the Prophet wanted to communicate¹⁰ with God, he used to cover himself with a mantle. In other words, as if he meant to say that, "I am not capable of coming in thy presence as long as myself is before me," that, "Myself must be first covered in order that I may see thy presence." When a person goes with his individuality to seek¹¹ reality, it is like

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand, including the qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough for the series Sangatha III (see List), where it is called *Ryazat* (see Glossary), showing editorial changes and some handwritten additions in Sakina Furnée's handwriting, including a highly edited version of the qa.s.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for distribution to Sufi centres as Sangatha III (*Ryazat*), including a highly edited version of the qa.s. It is nearly identical to Hq.tp., and therefore only mentioned where it differs from Hq.tp.. Most of the handwritten changes and additions in the Hq.tp. were included in the typescript of the Hq.st.

Notes:

1. Hq.tp.: the date was later added by hand; Hq.st.: date omitted
2. Sk.sh.: no title; Km.tp.: the title "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added
3. Sk.sh.: "Sangatha III, p.41 *Tassawuf*" (see Glossary) in lh. added; Km.tp.: "Sangatha," added and "Tassawuf," written on the right side above the text; Sk.tp.: "Sangatha," added, then, "III, p.41" added by hand, "Tassawuf," written on the right side above the text; Hq.tp.: "TASSAWUF," added
4. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: "enable"; Km.tp.: "enabled"; Hq.tp.: "unable"
6. Sk.sh: "oneself" appears to be written; a.o.d.: "one's eyes" instead of "oneself"
7. Hq.tp.: "the" added
8. Sk.sh.: "knower" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Sk.sh.: "with a" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.
10. Sk.sh.: "communicate", of which the ending "-cate" is partly merged with "meant" on the line below
11. Sk.sh.: "seek" indistinctly written

himself seeking himself; one¹² cannot find. The truth is that individuality is the cover of¹³ reality. If one wants to realize the reality, one must lift this cover from it. Therefore, the Sufi's main idea is the pursuit of reality. It is the knowledge of reality alone which makes him a¹⁴ Sufi.

Sufi means *saf*¹⁵, in other words pure. Pure from what? Pure from distinctions¹⁶ and differences. And what causes distinctions and differences? One thing, and that is individuality. However humble a person, still he claims to be "I". That means he is something. He is not a big thing, he is a small thing, but he is something. He occupies a part of existence for himself, an existence which does not belong to him. Why does it not belong to him? Because he has no power over it. The existence which he holds fast, calling it "me", may be taken¹⁷ away from him. Therefore, he is not the right owner of what he calls his possession, or rather himself. To efface from one's heart this¹⁸ illusion of possessing a self which is not really oneself, but a passing phase¹⁹, a dream, or²⁰ phenomena²¹, it is that which will open the eyes of the soul to look at reality. Once the soul has looked at reality, it becomes reality. It rises above change and death. It widens its sphere. It touches heaven and earth in a moment. It spreads over lands and seas²². Then the self is no longer that small self; the phenomena²³ of this realization is too great for words to explain. The virtues that spring from that²⁴ realization, the inspiration which rises from it, the blessing which²⁵ is gained by it, the peace which is attained by it, is beyond comprehension.

12. Hq.tp.: "and" instead of "one"

13. A.o.d.: "over" instead of "of"

14. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted

15. For *saf*, see Glossary

16. Sk.sh.: "distinctions" indistinctly written

17. Sk.sh.: "maybe takes" is an alternate reading here

18. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "this"

19. Sk.sh.: "faze" in lh. added, then a "p" inserted in front of the "f"

20. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "or"; Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "or"

21. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses the plural form of "phenomenon"; Hq.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

22. Hq.tp.: "land and sea" instead of "lands and seas"

23. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

24. Hq.tp.: "virtue that springs from this" instead of "virtues that spring from that"

25. Sk.sh.: "which" indistinctly written

*Q.: What is the practice to separate these two things?*²⁶

A.: The practice is to concentrate one's mind in²⁷ an object, that in the thought of that object one may forget oneself. That is the first and most difficult lesson to learn, and once that lesson is learned, the further journey becomes very easy. There is an amusing story, but at the same time²⁸ most remarkable. This is [written]²⁹ in one of³⁰ the lives of one of³⁰ the great *murshids*³¹, one³² of the murshids of the chain of³³ which we have the initiation,³⁴ a saint who has been recognized as a great blessing in the north of India³⁵.³⁶ He was a seeking soul from childhood and³⁷ had little education, too little for words, except that which he learned from his mother. The mother was simple but blessed. And the question when the child asked her³⁸, "Mother, what is the best occupation³⁹ in the world?" The mother in her simplicity said, "Son,⁴⁰ search for⁴¹ God." The first thing⁴², as Christ has said, "Seek ye the kingdom of God first and all things will be added."⁴³ He said, "Where are we to seek him?" She said, "As far as I know the seekers of God, some find him in their religion, in their church, some in the⁴⁴ nature, some go to the forest, some in the

26. Hq.tp.: "By what practice can one separate these two things?" instead of "What is the practice to separate these two things?"

27. Sk.sh.: "in" appears to be retraced for clarity; Km.tp.: "upon" instead of "in"; Hq.tp.: "on" instead of "in"

28. Hq.tp.: "it is" added

29. Sh.sh.: "writ"; a.o.d.: "written"

30. Hq.tp.: "one of" omitted

31. Sufis use the word *murshid* for a spiritual teacher, see Glossary

32. Hq.tp.: "one" omitted

33. Hq.tp.: "from" instead of "of"

34. Hq.tp.: "It is the life of" added

35. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

36. Hq.tp.: "That" added

37. Hq.tp.: "he" added

38. Hq.tp.: "And when the child asked the question" instead of "And the question when the child asked her"

39. Km.tp.: "education" instead of "occupation"

40. Hq.tp.: "the" added

41. A.o.d.: "after" instead of "for"

42. Hq.tp.: "is the first thing" instead of "The first thing", and the quotation ends here

43. Hq.tp.: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added." instead of "Seek ye the kingdom of God first and all things will be added."; see Matthew 6:33

44. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

[mountains]⁴⁵, each their⁴⁶ different ways, child; whichever way⁴⁷ suits you the⁴⁸ best.” “Will you allow me, mother, if I will⁴⁹ take your leave to go in search of⁵⁰ God, wherever I feel that⁵¹ I can find him?” She said, “Yes, son⁵², good⁵³. Go wherever you like; as you are earnest to search⁵⁴ God, I will let you go.” So he went in the wilderness and after a long time he came⁵⁵. ⁵⁶“What did you [depend]⁵⁷ upon for your maintenance, child?” He said, “On⁵⁸ the herbs and different things, fruits of⁵⁹ the forest.” “Did you find him?” He said, “Not yet.” ⁶⁰“Well then,⁶¹ because you did depend⁶² upon something of the earth for your life.” Next time then⁶³ he goes, “Got⁶⁴ the hunger, must have something”, but his hunger became different. This physical hunger was not the important thing in his life then. There was another hunger. He said, “Yes,⁶⁵ I do not know what my body was⁶⁶ fed with, but I was fed with the thought of God, that thought satisfied my hunger. ⁶⁷Yet, I have not found him.” She said, “Yes, because [you]⁶⁸ depended upon the thought⁶⁹.” So he went again; not even the thought that⁷⁰ he depended upon. He lived, so to speak, in the life itself, as we read in the Bible a most esoteric phrase,

45. Sk.sh.: “mounts”; Km.tp.: “mountains” instead of “mounts”; Hq.tp.: “some go to the forest, some in the mountains” omitted

46. Sk.sh.: “each” retraced to read “their”; however “their” follows “each”; a.o.d.: “there are” instead of “each their”

47. Hq.tp.: “way” omitted

48. Hq.tp.: “the” omitted

49. Hq.tp.: “will” omitted

50. Hq.tp.: “and search after” instead of “in search of”

51. Hq.tp.: “I feel that” omitted

52. Hq.tp.: “sir” instead of “son”, but “son” in Hq.st.

53. Hq.tp.: “good” omitted

54. Hq.tp.: “seek” instead of “search”

55. Hq.tp.: “home?” written by hand above the line, but not added in Hq.st.

56. Hq.tp.: “His mother asked,” added

57. Sk.sh.: “depend” is traced through a now illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: “depend”

58. Hq.tp.: “Upon” instead of “On”

59. Hq.tp.: “in” instead of “of”

60. Hq.tp.: “She said,” added

61. Sk.sh.: a blank, or a pause; Hq.tp.: “Well then,” omitted

62. Hq.tp.: “depended” instead of “did depend”

63. Hq.tp.: “then” omitted

64. A.o.d.: “Of course” instead of “Got”

65. Hq.st.: “Yes,” omitted

66. Hq.tp.: “we must be” instead of “my body was”

67. Hq.tp.: “But” added

68. Sk.sh.: “near” retraced to read “nearly”, neither of which makes sense in context; a.o.d.: “you” instead of “near”

69. Sk.sh.: “thought” indistinctly written

70. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

that “We live, move and make⁷¹ our being in God.”⁷² It was that problem that he had realized then⁷³. When he comes to mother⁷⁴, “Yes,” he said, “I have lived in him, but yet I have not found him, mother⁷⁵.” The mother said that⁷⁶, “You have made preparation, my son. Now you must go and seek a murshid.” Now he goes⁷⁷ and seeks a murshid⁷⁸. ⁷⁹Murshid was deeply impressed, but *mureeds*⁸⁰ [laughed]⁸¹ and scoffed at him and thought⁸², “Quite abnormal, unbalanced, unnatural⁸³.” They did not know what to make of him. A soul who has⁸⁴ always lived⁸⁵ in the forest, in the wilderness,⁸⁶was not well versed [in] the⁸⁷ things of the world, so little acquaintance he had⁸⁸. ⁸⁹Mureeds could not understand him. He made no effort⁹⁰ for⁹¹ anyone⁹² to understand him. ⁹³Murshid asked him one thing⁹⁴. ⁹⁵He said, “My son, what have you loved in your life? Is there anything you have liked most?”⁹⁵ He said, “I have hardly been⁹⁶ in the world to like anything, except the cow that was in the house; that was the one thing⁹⁷ I have always liked to serve⁹⁸.” The murshid

71. Hq.tp.: “have” instead of “make”

72. See Acts 17:28, Paul’s speech in Athens

73. Hq.tp.: “solved there” instead of “realized then”

74. Hq.tp.: “And then he came to his mother” instead of “When he comes to mother”

75. Hq.tp.: “mother” omitted

76. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

77. Hq.tp.: “He went” instead of “Now he goes”

78. Hq.tp.: a number of dots instead of “seeks a murshid”; then “(sought a murshid)” added by hand; Hq.st.: “sought a murshid” instead of “seeks a murshid”

79. Hq.tp.: “The” added

80. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary; Hq.tp.: “the” added

81. Sk.sh.: “laughter”; a.o.d.: “laughed”

82. Hq.tp.: “saying that he was” instead of “and thought”

83. Sk.sh.: “in” added above “un”; Hq.tp.: “quite unnatural, quite unbalanced” instead of “unbalanced, unnatural”

84. Hq.tp.: “As for him” instead of “A soul who has”

85. Hq.tp.: “living” instead of “lived”

86. Hq.tp.: “he” added

87. Sk.sh.: “of the” crossed out, then “in the” substituted; a.o.d.: “in the”

88. Hq.tp.: “with the things of the world” added

89. Hq.tp.: “The” added

90. Hq.tp.: “nor did he make any effort” instead of “He made no effort”

91. Sk.sh.: “in” retraced to read “at”, neither of which makes sense in context; a.o.d.: neither “in” nor “at”

92. Hq.tp.: “the mureeds” instead of “anyone”

93. Hq.tp.: “The” added

94. Hq.tp.: “question” instead of “thing”

95. Hq.tp.: “He said, ‘My son . . . you have liked most?’” omitted

96. Hq.tp.: “was hardly” instead of “have hardly been”

97. Hq.tp.: “that” added

98. Sk.sh.: “serve” retraced to read “love”; Km.tp.: “love” instead of “serve”, then “serve” written by hand above the line; Sk.tp.: “love” instead of “serve” and then “(serve)” added; Hq.tp.: “it, and have always attended to it” added; Hq.st.: “and have always attended to it” added

said^{99, 100} he [gave]¹⁰¹ him one of the rules¹⁰² to contemplate upon the cow.¹⁰³ He said, "Yes."¹⁰⁴ The other mureeds went¹⁰⁵ for five¹⁰⁶, ten minutes¹⁰⁷ for contemplation and walks¹⁰⁸. But he went¹⁰⁹ and no one saw him afterwards. Murshid remembers¹¹⁰, "Where is he gone for¹¹¹?" The mureeds said, "No one has seen him, we have been looking for him, but we do not know where he is gone."¹¹² [Perhaps]¹¹³ he has gone¹¹⁴." "But"¹¹⁵, murshid said, "¹¹⁶I thought¹¹⁷ of him quite differently. ¹¹⁸Go and see where he is; he may be in his home¹¹⁹." They went and knocked at the door of the¹²⁰ room, but there was no answer. The door was closed. They came to murshid and said, "¹²¹There is no answer." Murshid said, "I will go and see." [He]¹²² opens the door, and sees that ¹²³mureed was sitting in the contemplation¹²⁴. Murshid¹²⁵ said, called¹²⁶ him by his name; his name was Farid¹²⁷.

99. Hq.tp.: "Murshid said, 'Yes.'" instead of "The murshid said"

100. Sk.sh.: "That is" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.; Hq.tp.: "Yes," added

101. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "gave" added

102. Hq.tp.: "rooms" instead of "rules"

103. Hq.tp.: "to sit for concentration, and he said, 'Concentrate upon the cow.'" instead of "to contemplate upon the cow."

104. Hq.tp.: "He said, 'Yes.'" omitted

105. Hq.tp.: "concentrated" instead of "went"

106. Hq.tp.: "or" added

107. Sk.sh.: "min." abbr. for "minutes"; Hq.tp.: "in the room of concentration" added

108. Sk.sh.: an "s" is added after the "k" of "walk"; Km.tp.: "walks"; Hq.tp.: "and then went for walks and different things" instead of "for contemplation and walk"

109. Hq.tp.: "since he went he disappeared" instead of "he went"

110. Hq.tp.: "wonders" instead of "remembers"

111. Km.tp.: "for" omitted; Hq.tp.: "gone for" omitted

112. Hq.tp.: a number of dots instead of this whole phrase, then "(With his looks . . .)" typed over the dots then crossed out and "(no one has seen him, we have been looking for him, but we do not know where he is gone.)" substituted by hand; Hq.st.: the same wording as in shorthand

113. Sk.sh.: "Perhaps" retraced through the now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "Perhaps"

114. Hq.tp.: "he has taken your leave and gone, and he will never appear again" instead of "he has gone"

115. Hq.tp.: "But" omitted

116. Hq.tp.: "No, I do not think of him like this," added

117. Hq.tp.: "I think" instead of "I thought"

118. Hq.tp.: "Will you" added

119. Hq.tp.: "he may be in his home" omitted

120. Hq.tp.: "his" instead of "the"

121. Hq.tp.: "The door is closed," added

122. Sk.sh.: "On" retraced to read "He"; a.o.d.: "He"

123. Hq.tp.: "the" added

124. Hq.tp.: "concentration" instead of "the contemplation"

125. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "murshid"

126. Hq.tp.: "calls" instead of "said, called"

127. Hq.tp.: "Jamid" instead of "Farid", then "Jamid" crossed out and "Farid" substituted by hand; Hq.st.: "Farid"

“Farid¹²⁷! Come out!”¹²⁸ ¹²⁹“The horns are too large to come out from this door.”

The object of concentration had become himself. Then¹³⁰ that is the uncovering of individuality; that which¹³¹ he had thought¹³² himself to be no longer remained before him. The¹³³ object that he took¹³⁴ before him, he became¹³⁵ that. That is the first¹³⁶ step. The murshid said that¹³⁷, “Those who will perhaps attain to this in all their life time¹³⁸, ¹³⁹he has attained to this the¹⁴⁰ next day. There is little further to go; there is the goal¹⁴¹“. For that person the goal is at hand. And it is in this way that God is sought.

128. Sk.sh.: “He comes out.”; a.o.d.: “Farid, come out!” instead of “Farid! He comes out.”

129. Hq.tp.: “He said,” added

130. Hq.tp.: “Then” omitted

131. Hq.tp.: “once” added

132. Hq.tp.: a number of dots after “thought” but not in Hq.st.

133. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the” (they are similar), the context and a.o.d. call for “the”

134. Hq.tp.: “takes” instead of “took”; Hq.st.: “has taken” instead of “took”

135. Hq.tp.: “becomes” instead of “became”

136. Hq.tp.: “next” instead of “first”, then “next” crossed out and “first” substituted by hand; Hq.st.: “next” instead of “first”

137. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

138. Km.tp.: “life’s time” instead of “life time”; Hq.tp.: “life” instead of “life time”

139. Hq.tp.: “and” added

140. Hq.tp.: “the” missing, then “the” added by hand

141. Hq.tp.: “there is the goal” omitted

An early typescript of unknown provenance

1st July, 1924**Siraj-lecture**¹

The strength of our religious movement lies in its wide spreading. The more services will take place in a country, the stronger will be our work. Even if in one city or² several places a service is held, the more³ influence and blessing⁴ the Universal Worship will spread⁵ among the people. The less we are, the greater our difficulty, and our greatest difficulty will be lessened by the increase of the numbers⁶ of our religious workers. One must not think that if in one city of a country the Universal Worship is held it answers the need of the people; it does not answer. The service is not for the *mureeds*⁷ alone, it is for the people; mureeds only strengthen by attending to⁸ it. There is a saying that the blood of the martyrs was the foundation of the church. We don't⁹ ask for it. We ask for the faith of the [servers]¹⁰ to become the foundation of the church.

We have no wish nor¹¹ shall we ever desire to make an exclusive church in addition to many already existing. Our object is to establish an all-inclusive

Documents:

- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance which seems to be the most original record of this talk, which was not taken down in sh.
- tp. = another typescript of unknown provenance, showing a few editorial changes from the er.tp.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing a few editorial changes from er.tp. and not identical to tp.
- Hq.st. = a Headquarters, Geneva, stencil, issued in book form in 1976.

Notes:

1. Tp.: "Address to the Serajs" (everywhere in this ms. the word "Siraj" is spelled "Seraj"); Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "Address to Sirajs"; Hq.st.: "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan" and the Sufi Invocation (see List) added; for Siraj, see Glossary
2. Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "in" instead of "on"
3. Tp., Hq.st.: "more" omitted
4. Er.tp.: two words were typed after "blessing" and then crossed out in type, now indecipherable
5. Tp.: "all the more" added
6. Er.tp.: the "s" at the end of "numbers" crossed out in type; Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "number"
7. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
8. A.o.d.: "to" omitted
9. A.o.d.: "do not" instead of "don't"
10. Sk.sh.: "servicers" written, not an established usage; a.o.d.: "servers"
11. Er.tp.: after "nor" are four typed words, crossed out in type, now indecipherable

worship in which all people of different nominations¹² may join in the worship of one God.

We do not desire for workers in our religious movement to be exclusively devoted to this task. They must be left free to do any work, business, profession, industry, to make their living and to give part of their time to this religious work, giving at the same time an example to those who think they have their business or profession and therefore cannot give their time for a spiritual work.

As we do not wish to¹³ form an exclusive community, so we do not wish to make a priesthood. The ordination of Siraj and *Cherag*¹⁴ is a spiritual benediction, which make¹⁵ them channels to bless and serve their fellow man¹⁶ in a humble guise. Yet this may not debar them from their home life or from their occupations¹⁷ by which they make their living. No doubt, some of them who are blessed by providence so that they have their time at their own¹⁸ may give it freely to the work of the church; the remaining time they may give to the social work, to their study and meditation. Healing would be a good occupation for those working in the religious direction, for healing goes together with the religious work, although it is only for those who feel inner call to this work and have inclination for it, who feel confidence in their success in it.

The other work that the server of the religious movement may do is teaching. The responsibility of the Siraj is to spread the work in the country he is appointed a Siraj, and to control the work done by the Cherags most wisely and tactfully, and to defend the cause in case of persecution, at the same time taking the greatest care to cause no antagonism among workers, followers of the message, and others. It is better to waive every offence that comes from anywhere than to defend it without discrimination. In offending, the one who offends commits himself, but in defending,¹⁹ the one who defends has to commit himself. It is most wise²⁰ to avoid committing oneself, for that is the path of freedom.

12. A.o.d.: "denominations" instead of "nominations"

13. Er.tp.: after "to" a word typed and then crossed out in type, now indecipherable

14. The word *Cherag* indicates someone ordained to perform the Universal Worship Service (see List)

15. All documents read "make"; nonetheless, grammatically it should read "makes"

16. A.o.d.: "men" instead of "man"

17. Sk.tp.; Hq.st.: the "s" dropped to make "occupation"

18. A.o.d.: "disposal" added (probably inadvertently omitted from er.tp.)

19. Er.tp.: before "the" the word "he" was typed, then crossed out in type

20. A.o.d.: "wisest" instead of "most wise"

July 1, 1924

Brotherhood¹

A few words to the workers of the Brotherhood.

What shall we answer if someone asked us if there is a certain principle on which to build a state, a community? Today there seems to be everywhere a desire to² form [a]³ community, to form a new state. The reason is that man is rebelling against⁴ the existing laws, against the existing customs⁵, against existing conditions. The Sufi message has not yet directed its activity [in]⁶ that direction and just now we have too many things already to give our mind to. Therefore, we cannot give our attention to this subject. But that does not mean for one moment that we are opposed to what they call communism⁷ or socialism or [Bolshevism]⁸. How could we with any thought work against something about which we do not know fully? We, who are practising in our everyday life, at least try to practise tolerance towards our fellow-man⁹. We who understand that all different activities, however unjust, crude and brutal in appearance, may have at the back of them perhaps

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance, poorly typed and showing limited knowledge of English.
- Km.tp. = a typescript probably made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, mostly identical to Km.tp. and therefore only mentioned in the notes where it differs from Km.tp. (mostly in some editorial changes made in the last part of the lecture, which appear to have been done by Sakina Furnée).
- Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough on her large-lettered typewriter. For some reason, this lecture was not included in the Headquarters' series Social Gathekas, made from addresses to the Brotherhood activity.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the title "Brotherhood" in lh. was added later above the text; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Address to World Brotherhood Workers" at the top as a title; er.tp.: "sent to Hq." written by hand
2. Sk.sh.: "make a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
3. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"
4. Sk.sh.: "against" inserted after "rebellling", and "against" in a.o.d.
5. Er.tp.: "governments" instead of "customs" but later corrected by hand to "customs"
6. Sk.sh.: "it" clearly written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "it"
7. Er.tp.: "community" was typed first, then "communism" typed over it
8. Sk.sh.: "bolsjewism" in lh., Dutch for "Bolshevism" (see List); a.o.d.: "bolsjewism"
9. A.o.d.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"

some¹⁰ love for humanity, some good object, which we have not yet come to understand. Therefore, if we do not partake of these activities¹¹, that does not at all mean that we are opposed to them. We are only occupied with our both¹² hands full, with the little works that we have taken to accomplish. And if we can work in our own little things that we have undertaken to do and accomplish,¹³ we shall feel that we have been able to perform our duty. Are we not helping all movements which work for the welfare of humanity, in wakening the spirit of brotherhood among people? Is it not a contribution sufficient to ask of us, if we cannot do more?

As to my knowledge, the work of spiritualizing¹⁴ is greater than forming people into a community. Communities will form and break if they¹⁵ are not spiritual, if they have¹⁶ not understood the right¹⁷ ideal, if they are not tuned to that pitch¹⁸ which is a normal pitch¹⁹ for a normal²⁰ being to be tuned to. [There] will²¹ always be differences; human nature is such that man really does not know what he wants. He wants a rule of life, and he wants to refuse to follow it. Both things he is anxious to have. He is looking for a rule of life, and continually he is revolting against it.

Is communism the fad of today? It has always been. It has always been practised in different ways and then it has always been broken when degeneration²² sprung²³ in it [when they]²⁴ did not understand the full meaning of it. Therefore, it is not the act²⁵ of forming community²⁶ which is essential; the essential thing is to

10. Er.tp.: "somethin" (for "something"?") typed, but the "thin" crossed out by hand

11. Er.tp.: "this activity" later corr. by hand to "these activities"

12. Km.tp.: a mark in hw. to indicate reversing to "both our"

13. Sk.sh.: "and" written, but then parentheses places around "and"; a.o.d.: "and" omitted

14. Sk.sh.: "humanity" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

15. Er.tp.: "you" instead of "they"

16. Er.tp.: "do" instead of "have", but "have" typed above the line

17. Er.tp.: "right" is changed to read "fight" by hand

18. Sk.sh.: "pitch" may secondarily be read as "path"

19. Sk.sh.: "pitch" may secondarily be read as "path"; "pitch" in a.o.d.

20. Sk.sh.: above "normal" is "human" added, then both placed in parentheses; a.o.d.: "human" instead of "normal"

21. Sk.sh.: "They will" crossed out, then "There will" substituted, and "There will" in a.o.d.

22. Sk.sh.: "de" written in lh. "generation" in sh.

23. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "up" added

24. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "when they" added

25. Er.tp.: "action" instead of "act"

26. Sk.sh.: "C." written in sh., abbr. for "communism" or "communities"; a.o.d.: "communities"

wake²⁷ that tendency of brotherhood towards one's fellow-man²⁸, the desire for service. It may not seem to be a big work, because one attributes bigness to something complex. This is too simple. Therefore it may not seem large enough. But this is the only thing there is to us. After all the philosophical knowledge one attains, after all the mysticism one understands, after all meditations and virtues one acquires in life, there only arises as a result of all the²⁹ blessing one desire, and that desire is to be best fitted to serve our fellow-man²⁸. If that³⁰ is the last thing, then that is the first lesson also. It is first and last. It is simple, yet it is the essential thing in life to do.

³¹Brotherhood movement can have one more activity, and that activity is to guide the youth of the present time without them knowing that they are being guided, and to offer one's services³² in their worse³³ moments in a manner that if³⁴ one hand does, the other hand does not know. The³⁵ youth today is more in need of a service, a loving service, than at any³⁶ other time, because today the hands of the parents have become feeble to hold their children. The³⁵ education gives³⁷ them³⁸, but not all things, and they are left open to all influences, with an ego left as an uncut diamond. The³⁵ youth today is not willing to listen, it is not willing to [learn]³⁹ from you, it is not willing to humble itself. The³⁵ youth today is not so respondent⁴⁰ as the⁴¹ youth was before. And therefore its unripe⁴² condition attracts upon it many difficulties and troubles which the³⁵ youth before did not have. And it lacks⁴³ the knowledge to answer different demands of life and to avoid different

27. A.o.d.: "waken" instead of "wake"

28. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"

29. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

30. Er.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

31. Sk.tp.: "The" added by hand

32. A.o.d.: "service" instead of "services"

33. Sk.sh.: "worse" added in lh.; er.tp.: "worse" altered to "worst" in hw.; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "worst" instead of "worse"

34. Sk.tp.: "if" is typed, but later crossed out and "what" substituted by hand

35. Sk.tp.: "The" later crossed out by hand

36. Sk.tp.: "many" typed, but the "m" crossed out by hand

37. Er.tp.: "given" typed, then corrected by hand to "gives"

38. Sk.tp.: "something" added by hand

39. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "learn" written above the blank, and "learn" in a.o.d.

40. Sk.tp.: "respondent" typed, but altered by hand to "responsive"

41. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out by hand

42. Er.tp.: "this unripened" instead of "its unripe", but "this" altered in hw. to "its"

43. Er.tp.: "they lack" instead of "it lacks", but altered in hw. to read "it lacks"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "they lack" instead of "it lacks"

disasters, dangers, difficulties that might⁴⁴ fall upon⁴⁵ him⁴⁶. Your duty towards human beings and your inclination to serve people must give you the inclination to render your services to the youth⁴⁷ who are needing help. Without any pretence of spiritual⁴⁸ or religious knowledge you possess, just a friendly help, a word of⁴⁹ advice, an act of friendliness in the time⁵⁰ of need here and there will enable you to do a great work for our brotherhood movement.

Q.: Why is the youth of today so difficult to handle? Is it due to the parents?

A.: Yes, there are two things, the bringing up of the youth is not the same as before. The conditions around the youth are not the same and as the life has changed so the youth has changed. In one way it has become more responsible for itself, but in the other way, there⁵¹ remains a kind of uncut diamond. Something which may be called an ideal, that seems to be lacking today, and the lack of which is a kind of pain to both men and women, and it is a loss⁵² to humanity in general. I do not say that everywhere it is the same case. There are exceptions, but generally it is so.

Q.: In families of position and great wealth I have noted a slackening⁵³ of that maternal⁵⁴ influence. The children were given into hands of governesses,⁵⁵ more with⁵⁶ influences of outside people. Will that not count to⁵⁷ the irresponsible attitude of the youth to life?

A.: Yes. Besides, the parents have a certain part to perform in the child's education, apart of all in the school. That part is much more important than [what

44. Er.tp.: "may" typed instead of "might", but altered in hw. to "might"

45. Sk.tp.: "might fall upon" altered by hand to "befall"

46. Er.tp.: "them" instead of "him", altered in hw. to "him"

47. Gd.tp.: "youths" instead of "youth"

48. Er.tp.: "spirituality" instead of "spiritual"

49. Er.tp.: "an" instead of "of", altered in hw. to "of"

50. Er.tp.: "at the time" instead of "in the time"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "at time"; Sk.tp.: "at times"

51. Er.tp.: "it" typed instead of "there", then changed by hand to "there", then changed back to "it"; Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "there"

52. Sk.sh.: a blank

53. Er.tp.: "slackning" typed, altered by hand to "slackening"; Gd.tp.: "slackning" instead of "slackening"

54. Gd.tp.: "material" instead of "maternal"

55. Sk.sh.: a blank

56. Er.tp.: "to" instead of "with"

57. Er.tp.: "account for" instead of "count to"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "account to" instead of "count to"

they learn in the]⁵⁸ school. If there is no communication between those at ⁵⁹home [and the]⁶⁰ child, then there remains a kind of wall between two souls, whether it is a⁶¹ mother or⁶² father. And the child lacks that strength and inspiration which⁶³ he could have otherwise had from his parents.

Q.: If these⁶⁴ conditions as a whole are changing⁶⁵ so rapidly, ⁶⁶ it is only⁶⁷ the plan of God. There are certain new elements, characteristics to take the place of something formerly, which is not lost, but is yet at the characteristics subdormant⁶⁸.

A.: It is according to our attitude in which we look at life. It is all the plan of God, all that [is]⁶⁹ happening for the best, then reaches⁷⁰ ultimate end time⁷¹. But if we are seeing that things are lacking, and if we can perfect it and render our service⁷² in order to complete what is lacking, it is best. I am sure that I would rather take that point of view⁷³ of yours, to think that it is all God's plans⁷⁴ and working for the best; in each⁷⁵ case⁷⁶I would not be able to perfect it. In the case⁷⁷ if I had the means or power or⁷⁸ inspiration to help, then I would⁷⁹ rather take the other point

58. Sk.sh.: "the part in the" crossed out and "what they learn in the" inserted instead, and "what they learn in the" in a.o.d.

59. Er.tp.: "the" added

60. Sk.sh.: "at which" crossed out, then "and the" added above; er.tp.: "of the" instead of "at which"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "and the" instead of "at which"

61. Er.tp.: "a" omitted

62. Er.tp.: "of" typed, but then altered by hand to "or"

63. Sk.sh.: "too" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. Er.tp.: "the" instead of "these"

65. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "changed" instead of "changing"

66. Sk.sh.: a blank

67. Er.tp.: "is it not" instead of "it is only"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "it is all" instead of "it is only"

68. Sk.sh.: "subdormant" added in lh.; er.tp.: "in the characteristic subdominant" typed instead of "at the characteristics subdormant", but "characteristic" altered by hand to "character"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "in the character subdominant" instead of "at the characteristics subdormant"

69. Sk.sh.: "of "; a.o.d.: "is" instead of "of"

70. Sk.sh.: "reaches" alternately may be read "in the"

71. Er.tp.: "reaches the ultimate end" instead of "reaches ultimate end time"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "in the ultimate end it will" instead of "reaches ultimate end time"

72. Er.tp.: "services" instead of "service"

73. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." an abbr. for "point of view"

74. Sk.sh.: "plans" retraced to read "plan", and "plan" in a.o.d.

75. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "each"

76. Sk.tp.: "that" added by hand

77. A.o.d.: "In the case" omitted

78. Er.tp.: "of" instead of "or"

79. Er.tp.: "could" instead of "would"

of view. What is lacking? Is there any means by which⁸⁰ I can do something to help that lack⁸¹?

Q.: Is⁸² it not something to do with the after-effect of the great war? All the lack of discipline and passions [let]⁸³ loose then.⁸⁴

A.: I think [what]⁸⁵ you say has a great truth in it. Such unbalanced conditions bring about unbalanced result⁸⁶. War is an unbalanced condition. Of course, there is another way of looking at Boy Scouts and Girl Guides⁸⁷. It is a very good⁸⁸ thing to learn discipline, but something learned at home is something different. Just as⁸⁹ make a cake at home or buy it from a *confiserie*⁹⁰. But at the same time, wakening the parents as well would do some good. That those who can give some little attention to the⁹¹ children, they⁹² could do⁹³ so.

[Q.:]⁹⁴ [Would]⁹⁵ this Brotherhood of the Sufi Movement as such, would for both⁹⁶ not have a message of⁹⁷ economical or social line?

*[A.:]⁹⁸ [In]⁹⁹ the future I do not know, at the present our hands are full with the duties we have. Therefore, we leave our *mureeds*¹⁰⁰ free to take interest in any*

80. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “the” than “which”, the context and a.o.d. call for “which”

81. Er.tp.: “lacks” instead of “lack”

82. A.o.d.: “Has” instead of “Is”

83. Sk.sh.: “set”; a.o.d.: “let” instead of “set”

84. Er.tp.: added by hand, “Is not the movement of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides doing good work?”

85. Sk.sh.: “it” retraced to read “what”, and “what” in a.o.d.

86. A.o.d.: “results” instead of “result”

87. Sk.sh.: “G.G.” in lh., abbr. for “Girl Guides”, written out in a.o.d.; for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, see Glossary

88. Sk.sh.: “good” retraced to read “true”, but “good” in a.o.d.

89. Er.tp.: “to” added

90. Sk.sh.: “confiserie” in lh., French for “confectioner’s shop”; Er.tp.: “at a pastry shop” instead of “from a confiserie”

91. Gd.tp.: “their” instead of “the”

92. Er.tp.: “, they” omitted

93. Sk.sh.: “do some” written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “some” omitted

94. Sk.sh.: the “Q.” for “question” appears to be missing; a.o.d.: “Q.” for “Question”

95. Sk.sh.: “Is” placed in parentheses; er.tp.: “Would” instead of “Is”; Sk.tp.: “Would” in hw. instead of “Is”; Gd.tp.: “Is” omitted

96. Er.tp.: “, would for both” omitted; Sk.tp.: “would it” instead of “, would for both”, later put in parentheses by hand; Gd.tp.: “would it” instead of “, would for both”

97. Sk.tp.: “of” altered by hand to “in the”

98. Sk.sh.: no “A.” for “Answer”; a.o.d.: “A.” for “Answer.”

99. Sk.sh.: “At”; a.o.d.: “In” instead of “At”

100. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

question of the world welfare, and they may do, personally inspired¹⁰¹ by the message which they receive in the Sufi Movement. So in this way through individual mureeds a good work can be done. But at the same time, the Movement cannot occupy itself with any more activities than it has just now at hand.

101. Sk.sh.: “want” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday evening, July 1st, 1924**Collective Interview**¹²My mureeds³,

I would like to say a few words on the subject of the attitude that the mureed is to have.² There is a trust between the *murshid*⁴ and mureed which establishes a link between them, a link which is known by the symbol of the sacred thread among [Brahmans]⁵ and among the followers of Zarathustra⁶. They only have a thread, but that thread in reality is that link which is established between a murshid and a mureed. If this link is not solid, if this link is not sincere, then there is no communication between them. Then there is a gap. The initiation is the outward sign of that link, a link which can alone maintain⁷ by the faith that a mureed has and by the confidence which Murshid returns in answer to that faith.

In the Sufi Order a book study is not placed on⁸ an important place; it is secondary. In the Sufi Order meditation is not considered to be the only thing; even that is secondary. For this is not only a mystical philosophy, but it is a religious philosophy, and in this the delicacy of this sacred thread, which we call by the word link, is the most essential thing. A mureed may be advanced in meditation, qualified in his studies, but that alone is not sufficient. Without the sacred thread, which is this link between Murshid and mureed, the object of joining the Sufi Order is not fulfilled.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the Sk.sh.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, as part of a series of privately circulated lessons known as Sangatha II (see List).

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the title "Coll. Intv." abbr. for "Collective Interview", and "I would like to say a few words on the attitude that the mureed is to have", added later in lh.; Hq.tp.: "Sangatha II" and the Sufi Invocation (see List) added, followed by "Wasiat" (a category of teachings, see Glossary) and the title, "The Attitude that the Mureed is to Have."
2. Hq.tp.: "My mureeds," and the first sentence omitted
3. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
4. The word *murshid* is the title Sufis use for a spiritual guide (see Glossary)
5. For Brahman, see Glossary; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "Brahmans"
6. For Zarathustra, see List
7. Hq.tp.: "be maintained" instead of "maintain"
8. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "on"

Then there is a question: Is it a condition that a mureed can only prove to be a mureed, or will be considered as a mureed, if he was a worker? And the answer is, not in the least. It is not necessary that in order to be a real mureed one must be a worker for the cause. As long as one⁹ is engaged from the day of initiation in working out his own liberation, he is fulfilling the obligation of a mureedship. I would consider it most [unjust]¹⁰ on my part if I asked, as a return of¹¹ my service to a mureed, his service to the cause. It would be give and take; I would call it a business. He alone can be¹² worker who, in sympathy with Murshid, most sincerely wishes to take on himself some of his burden to relieve him a little from the heavy load he has to carry through life. Also that mureed who thinks that in working for the cause he does not only help Murshid, but also he renders his service¹³ to God and humanity. If there was not this reason, there seems to be no other reason to become a worker.

In what way shall a mureed show his faith to his murshid? In the first place he has faith in Murshid's personal being. In the second place, he has faith in Murshid's teaching. In the third place, he has faith in Murshid's way of working. If he lacks in¹⁴ either of these or¹⁵ any of these three aspects of faith, he certainly does not show full capacity of being a mureed. If a mureed is a worker, then these three forms of faith must be more developed. If absorption in the work takes away the faith in any of these three aspects, that work will not prove of a great importance, of a great value.

One¹⁶ mureed with a real faith is preferred to a thousand mureeds lacking that substance. One worker linked with the sacred thread, who has the understanding of Murshid's point of view¹⁷, his attitude towards life, is greater than a thousand workers. Anything half done is like not done. It is better to do or not do, instead of doing it half, because half doing is a¹⁸ waste of time. It is better to do a little thing, but perfectly, than a great thing without perfection.

Reality is the origin of every soul, and reality it is which every soul is

9. Hq.tp.: "a person" instead of "one"

10. Sk.sh.: "injust" retraced to read "unjust", also "unjust" in lh. added; "unjust" in a.o.d.

11. Sk.sh.: "of" and "as" are written close together; Sk.tp.: "as" omitted; Hq.tp.: "for" instead of "of as"

12. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "a" added

13. Sk.sh.: actually "ervice" first written, then "le" sound placed in front; probably "se" was intended for "service"

14. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

15. Hq.tp.: "in either of these or" omitted

16. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "A" instead of "One"

17. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view", written out in a.o.d.

18. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted

seeking after, wise or foolish, [righteous or wicked]¹⁹. In the search of reality, therefore, either to be real in every path that one goes, or not to take that path, but to avoid unreal²⁰ in everything if one can possibly manage²¹. As I have said, it is love of truth which helps the realization of truth²².

Our need of workers is indeed great, but at the same time it is only the genuine workers who understand the above-said idea fully²³ will be able to answer our need. No doubt, it is his cause and he is responsible for it. He will provide our greatly felt need of workers. Only it is for us to find out in ourselves the real and the sure way of working. My mureeds, among whom²⁴ there are many who have the greatest wish to do their utmost to serve the cause, I know, and I am most thankful for it. And as they will know and understand more and more what is asked of a mureed and waken to the²⁵ mureedhood, that will strengthen Murshid and the cause greatly to go on further in spite of all the²⁵ difficulties we²⁶ may have to meet.

19. Sk.sh.: "lights or . . . " after "foolish,"; Sk.tp.: an ellipsis (...), with "(righteous or wicked)" added later in ink (possibly taken from Hq.tp.), instead of "lights or . . . "; Hq.tp.: "righteous or wicked" in type

20. Hq.tp.: "unreality" instead of "unreal"

21. Hq.tp.: "to" added

22. Although P-o-M. is apparently quoting something he said or wrote on another occasion, the source is not known

23. Hq.tp.: "who" added

24. Hq.tp.: "Among my mureeds" instead of "My mureeds, among whom"

25. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

26. Hq.tp.: "he" instead of "we"

5 o'clock, July 2nd, 1924¹**Mind World**²

A thought may be compared with the moving picture projected upon a curtain. It is not one picture, but it is several parts of the same picture³ changing every moment, completes⁴ the picture, and so is with the thought. It is not always that every person holds a picture in his mind; as a rule a person makes a picture by a gradual process of completing it. In other words, the thought picture is made in parts and when the thought is⁵ complete, all parts make to form a picture⁶. It is according to this theory that the mystics have made *mantra shastra*⁶, the science of the psychical⁷ phenomena⁸ of words, which the Sufis have called *zikar*⁹. That¹⁰ for a concentration of thought, the holding of a thought in mind is not sufficient. In the first place it is impossible¹¹ for every person; only for a certain person it is¹²

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the shorthand, including qa.s.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared for editing by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough (though not typed on Gd.'s typewriter), already showing considerable editing, but then edited further in ink indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes, including some qa.s.
 bp. = a manuscript prepared by Gd. for use in preparing the book.
 bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is nearly identical to the bp., and is therefore only mentioned in the notes in the few instances where it differs from that manuscript.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: the date included, but not the time; a.o.d.: neither date nor time
2. Sk.sh.: "Wednesday" in lh. added after the title, then "a thought may be compared . . ." added underneath the title and repeated in sh. as well; Sk.tp.: no title; a.o.d.: "III" in place of title (indicating this became the third chapter of the book *The Mind World*)
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "this picture that," instead of "the same picture"
4. Gd.tp., bp.: "complete" instead of "completes"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "completed, the parts meet to form one picture" instead of "complete, all parts make to form a picture"
6. For *mantra shastra*, see Glossary
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "psychological" instead of "psychical"
8. Sk.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"
9. Sk.sh.: "zikar" written in lh. for "zikr" (see Glossary, *dhikr*); Gd.tp.: "zikar" crossed out, and "wazifa" (see Glossary) substituted in ink, and so in bp.
10. Gd.tp., bp.: the previous sentence continued with "because" instead of "That"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "not possible" instead of "impossible"
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "is it" instead of "it is"

possible to hold a certain¹³ thought as a picture. If there is any possibility of completing a thought, it is only by repetition. It is therefore that the Eastern art also shows the same tendency. If a border around the¹⁴ wall is made of roses, it is a rose repeated twenty thousand times, that the picture of¹⁵ complete rose may be made¹⁶ at the end of one glance cast over it.

If there are many objects before one, no object one can¹⁷ hold in thought. Therefore, the best way that the mystics adopted of contemplation¹⁸ was to repeat a word suggestive of a certain thought, a word that caused the picture of a certain idea by its repetition. Yet one¹⁹ repetition cannot suffice the purpose; in order to engrave upon a stone a certain figure, a line drawn with pencil is not sufficient. One has to carve it, and so, in order to make a real impression of a thought, of²⁰ an idea, deeply engraved on the subconscious mind, an engraving is necessary. That is done by the repetition of a word suggestive of the desired²¹ idea. No repetition is wasted, for every repetition not only completes it but deepens it, making thereby a clear impression upon the²² subconscious mind.

Apart from the mystical process, one sees persons in one's everyday life who have perhaps repeated in their minds the thought of pain, of hatred, of²³ longing, of a disappointment, of²³ admiration, of love, conscious of the work it has done within themselves; and yet a deep impression of it has been produced in the depths²⁴ of their heart, and that becomes projected upon every person they meet. One cannot help being drawn to a loving person; therefore²⁵, one is unconsciously drawn to an affectionate person. One cannot cover one's eyes from the feeling²⁶ of hatred that comes from someone. One cannot ignore the feeling of pain that comes forward from a person, for the pain is engraved in his heart. This is the

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "certain" omitted

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

16. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, but missing in a.o.d.

17. A.o.d.: "can one" instead of "one can"

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "contemplating" instead of "contemplation"

19. Bp.: "the" instead of "one"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "a thought, of" omitted

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "a certain" instead of "the desired"

22. Bp.: "the" omitted

23. Bp.: "of" omitted, but included in bk.

24. Sk.tp.: "depth" instead of "depths"

25. Gd.tp.: "therefore" before the semi-colon, rather than after

26. Gd.tp., bk.: "feelings" instead of "feeling" (but "feeling" in bp.)

phenomena²⁷ of reflections, reflection²⁸ of one mind upon another. There are persons who may sit together, who may²⁹ work together, who may²⁹ live together for their³⁰ whole life, and yet they may be closed to one another. It is the same reflection. If the heart of one person is closed, its influence is to close the heart of another. A person with closed heart will close the hearts of others everywhere he goes. Even the most loving person³¹ will helplessly feel the doors of their³² hearts close³³, to their³⁴ greatest regret, not knowing what has happened. It is an unconscious phenomena²⁷.

Therefore, the³⁵ pleasure and the³⁵ displeasure, affection and irritation, harmony and agitation, all is³⁶ felt when two persons meet, without speaking a word. It is our words which hide reality. If not³⁷, the phenomena²⁷ of mirror land is such that, if³⁸ the whole universe is nothing but a palace of mirrors, one reflecting the other mirror. If we do not see it, it cannot³⁹ mean that we cannot see it. It only means that our eyes are not always open, so we remain ignorant of the condition.

If this is true, there is nothing in this world which a person can hide. As ⁴⁰Qur'an⁴¹ says that⁴² on the Day of Judgment your hands and feet will give evidence of your doings.⁴³ But I declare that⁴⁴ every moment of the day is a judgment day. We need not wait to the⁴⁵ Judgment Day for this phenomena²⁷. We see it, we experience it always, yet we do not pay attention to it sufficiently, that

27. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically used only the plural form of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

28. Sk.sh.: "R." abbr. for "reflection"; "reflections" in bp.; "reflection" in bk.

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "who may" omitted (very typical of the editing to remove seemingly unnecessary repetition)

30. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"

31. Sk.tp.: "persons" instead of "person"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "their"

33. Bp.: "heart closed" instead of "hearts close"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "their"

35. Bp.: "the" omitted (twice)

36. Bk.: "are" instead of "is"

37. Bk.: "it was not for our words" instead of "not"

38. Sk.tp.: "if" later crossed out in ink for the grammar; Gd.tp., bp.: "it seems as" added before "if"

39. A.o.d.: "does not" instead of "cannot"

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

41. For Qur'an, see List

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

43. Sura 24 (al-Nur, the Light) of the Qur'an, verse 24 reads (in the Yusuf Ali translation), "On the Day when their tongues, their hands, and their feet will bear witness against them as to their actions."

44. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "I declare that" omitted

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "till" instead of "to the"

never can⁴⁶ we have a kind feeling and⁴⁷ goodwill towards another⁴⁸, ⁴⁹an irritation, an agitation and⁵⁰ antagonistic feeling⁵¹, hostile inclinations, which⁵² we can keep⁵³ from another.

And this is sufficient for us to know that main⁵⁴ truth, that absolute truth of the whole universe, that the source is one, the goal is one, the⁵⁵ life is one, and⁵⁶many are only its covers.

Q.: Is subconscious mind non-individualistic?

A.: Not necessarily; the surface of the subconscious mind⁵⁷ is non-individualistic⁵⁸, but the depth of the subconscious mind is universal, absolute. In the depth of the subconscious mind every person can find the ultimate mind, absolute mind.

Q.: Could one in reality call subconscious mind the soul, in some aspect?

A.: No, mind is always mind, for⁵⁹ soul is always soul. Mind is an instrument of the soul, as a machine is to an engineer.

Q.: If a person with closed heart has reflected that condition on another, how is this best remedied?

A.: If a person wishes to throw a glass⁶⁰ upon you when walking under his window, what will you do? You will go away from there. You will escape, that is what one can do. It is a cold water, it will fall. Of course, that is an ordinary answer. The true answer is that you have to get the key of every heart. Once you have gotten⁶¹

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "whenever" instead of "that never can"

47. Gd.tp., bp.: ", a" instead of "and"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "another"

49. Bp.: "or" added

50. A.o.d.: ", an" instead of "and"

51. Bp.: "feeling" omitted

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "inclination," instead of "inclinations, which"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "cannot keep it" instead of "can keep"

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "innermost" instead of "main"

55. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the" omitted

56. Bk.: "the" added

57. Sk.sh.: "s.m.", abbr. for "subconscious mind"

58. Sk.sh.: "N.I." in lh., abbr. for "non-individualistic"

59. Sk.tp.: "for" omitted

60. Sk.tp.: "glance" instead of "glass"

61. Sk.tp.: "got" instead of "gotten"

the key, you are able to open it. And the question is: Where are we to find that key? Is that key love? Yes, certainly; with the power of love that key is held. But the key itself is not love. That key is wisdom. There are many loving beings who cannot open the heart of another because they have the power to hold the key, but they have not gotten⁶¹ the key. Love is a power, but the key is the tact, wisdom, that understanding of a person, his psychology.

Q.: Suppose⁶² two strong opposed⁶³ personalities are in the⁶⁴ presence of one another, but –this–⁶⁵

A.: It must be a war.⁶⁶

⁶⁷Q.: But the stronger always throw reflection⁶⁸ upon the weak?⁶⁹

A.: [Not at all.]⁶⁹ It is the one who happens to be for the moment⁷⁰ negative⁷¹ receives the reflection, the positive projecting⁷² it, and mostly it is then⁷³ when both are unconscious. It is not always the stronger person who is positive at every moment, nor is it the weaker person who is always negative. For the phenomena²⁷ is always done unconsciously. One mind acts upon the other mind without two persons knowing it and sometimes the effect is felt afterwards.

Q.: Then the depth of man's mind is unindividualized; must man try to individualize all that belongs to the mind to obtain wisdom?

A.: Man need not try to individualize. It is already⁷⁴ individualized⁷⁵. If he tried

62. Sk.sh.: "suppose" actually written with a "k" instead of "p" sound

63. Gd.tp.: "opposite" instead of "opposed"

64. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

65. Sk.sh.: "this" crossed out, and the remainder of the sentence is left blank; Sk.tp.: "but this" omitted; Gd.tp.: "but this" omitted, and "Will the stronger reflect the less strong?" added

66. Gd.tp.: "It must be a war" appears to be part of the question

67. Sk.tp.: "does the stronger always throw reflection upon the weaker?", continuing the previous question; Gd.tp.: this question omitted

68. Sk.sh.: a blank

69. Sk.sh.: "Not at all" inserted before "It is"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Not at all." added

70. Sk.sh.: a space, perhaps indicating a pause

71. Gd.tp.: "who" added

72. Gd.tp.: "projects" instead of "projecting"

73. Gd.tp.: "done" instead of "then"

74. Sk.sh.: a blank

75. Sk.sh.: "indivi." in lh., abbr. for "individualized"; Sk.tp.: "individualized"

[the]⁷⁶ other thing he⁷⁷ would be better. Everything in life gives one inclination [to]⁷⁸ individualize⁷⁹. What one calls individuality comes from mind. It is not individualizing mind, but the mind itself is the individual. But there is no necessity of doing anything in this respect to mind. What is necessary is the raising of the consciousness higher [and]⁸⁰ higher, in order to widen the horizon of one's vision.

Q.: Can there be⁸¹ property⁸² spoken of⁸³ individual souls?

[A.:]⁸⁴ I do not⁸⁵ know what is meant by "souls" here. But in my words, I call that "soul" which owns no property. If it ever⁸⁶ owns property it is because it is caught by the property. But [it is trying]⁸⁷ every moment⁸⁸ to detach itself from the property it owns. It is the illusion that the soul gets of a certain property of mind or body and until⁸⁹ that illusion remains, the soul is caught by that⁹⁰ property. But in reality that property does not belong to that⁹⁰ soul, nor the soul belongs to that property. It is this realization which⁹¹ is behind the thoughts of the ascetics. Nevertheless, if anyone came to me and said, ⁹²Is it good to hold the property for the soul?⁹² I will say, It is best for the soul to realize that all property is its own property. The least⁹³ property it realizes to be itself⁹⁴, the better it is for it⁹⁵. The only thing that is harmful⁹⁶ is to be owned by the property. [There is a]⁹⁷ saying of⁹⁸ Qur'an⁹⁹, "We

76. Sk.sh.: "over" crossed out, then retraced to read "the", and "the" in Sk.tp.

77. Sk.tp.: "it" instead of "he"

78. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "to", and "to" in a.o.d.

79. Sk.sh.: "I." in lh. abbr. for "individualize"

80. Sk.sh.: "of" changed to read "and"; "and" in Sk.tp.

81. Gd.tp.: "one speak of" instead of "there be"

82. Sk.tp.: "property" corrected in ink to "properly"

83. Gd.tp.: "in connection with" instead of "spoken of"

84. Sk.sh.: "A." for Answer" is missing here, but included in a.o.d.

85. Gd.tp.: "don't" instead of "do not"

86. Gd.tp.: "ever" omitted, but added again in ink

87. Sk.sh.: "it's tried"; Sk.tp.: "it is trying"; Gd.tp.: "it is", with "tried" added in ink

88. Gd.tp.: "mind" instead of "moment", later corrected to "moment" in ink

89. Gd.tp.: "as long as" instead of "until"

90. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

91. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "which"

92. Gd.tp.: reworded to read, "Is it good for the soul to hold property?"

93. Gd.tp.: "larger" instead of "least"

94. Gd.tp.: "its property" instead of "itself"

95. Gd.tp.: "for it" omitted

96. Gd.tp.: "for it" added

97. Sk.sh.: "The priest says" written, then crossed out; Sk.tp.: "There is a"

98. Sk.tp.: "in" instead of "of"

99. Gd.tp.: "The Qur'an says" instead of "There is a saying of Qur'an"

have made all that is in heaven and earth for man.”¹⁰⁰ If that is so, there is nothing good or beautiful which¹⁰¹ is not for man. And it is no sin if he owns¹⁰² it as long as he is not owned by it.

100. The closest verse to this we have found in the Qur'an is Sura 22 (al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage) verse 65, which reads (in the Yusuf Ali edition), “Seest thou not that God has made subject to you (men) all that is on the earth?”

101. Gd.tp.: “that” instead of “which”

102. Gd.tp.: “owned” instead of “owns”

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, July 4th, 1924¹**Cosmic Language²**

In preparing everything³ one does not only put his⁴ magnetism in it, but the voice of one's soul is produced in the thing one prepares. For instance, it is not difficult for an intuitive person to feel⁵ in the food that comes before him the thoughts of the cook. It is not only the grade of evolution that the cook is⁶, but for⁷ at that particular time, what the cook is thinking⁸ is produced in it. If the cook is irritated while cooking, if she⁹ is grumbling, if [she]¹⁰ is sighing, if she is miserable, wretched—all that is prepared with the food which comes before you. It is their¹¹ knowledge of this fact which made the Hindus accept for a cook a high-caste

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	= an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the Sk.tp. and the sh., with qa.s.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh., including the qa.s.
Gd.tp.	= three typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including some qa.s, each showing further editing in hw. indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.
bp.	= a typed ms. prepared by Gd. for use in editing the bk., without qa.s.
bk.	= <i>Cosmic Language</i> by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, close in wording to bp. and mentioned in the notes only where the text differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: the date indicated, but not the time; a.o.d.: neither date nor time
2. Sk.sh.: as a title "In preparing everything . . ." added above the text; then "Cosmic Language" added before the title, and "Friday" before the date, both encircled. A "Q" for "Question" is written, erroneously, along the margin; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "Cosmic Language" at top; Gd.tp.: "IV" indicating the chapter number; bk.: "Chapter IV. The Magnetism of Beings and Objects"
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "anything" instead of "everything"
4. Gd.tp., bp.: "one's" instead of "his"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "find" instead of "feel"
6. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "is"
7. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "for" omitted
8. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "what the cook is thinking" moved to before "at that particular time"
9. Sk.sh.: "she" crossed out; Sk.tp., Km.tp.: "it"; Gd.tp., bp.: "she"
10. Sk.sh.: "it"; Gd.tp., bp.: "she" instead of "it"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "their"

Brahman¹², whose evolution was greater¹³, whose life was pure¹⁴, whose thoughts were elevated—that person was taken for a cook. It is not the custom of the past, [it is]¹⁵ the custom even¹⁶ today. The Brahman, who is sometimes the *guru*¹⁷, the teacher of other castes, [also]¹⁸ [is a]¹⁹ cook. Besides that, [in]²⁰ the ancient times, when human psychology²¹ was keenly observed in everything one did, every person, whatever be his rank or position in life, was made equipped²² in cooking and preparing dishes for himself and for his friends, and a great mark of appreciation and affection was showed²³ by the²⁴ people who invited some relation or friend²⁵ to²⁶ come in their house to place before him²⁷ the²⁸ dishes that they themselves²⁹ prepared. It was not the dishes, it was the thought that was put into it.

The life at the present time³⁰ seems to have taken away many considerations of the psychological³¹ character. But, either³² in the East or³³ West, there was a time when³⁴ knitting and weaving clothes was [known]³⁵ by every little girl, and to give one's brother or sister or beloved one³⁶ or relative³⁷ made by one's own hand was a

12. For Brahman, see Glossary; bk.: "Brahmin" (here and in the following instance), an alternative and U.S. spelling

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "great"

14. Km.tp., Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "purer", but changed back in (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed. to "pure", and so in bp.

15. A.o.d.: "it is" added

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "even"

17. For *guru*, see Glossary

18. Sk.sh.: "all" retraced to read "also", and "also" in a.o.d.

19. Sk.sh.: a blank, with "is a" written underneath; a.o.d.: "is a" instead of the blank

20. A.o.d.: "in" added

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "personality" instead of "psychology"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "qualified" instead of "made equipped"

23. A.o.d.: "shown" instead of "showed"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "relations or friends" instead of "relation or friend"

26. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced to read "who", and "who" in a.o.d.

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "in placing before them" instead of "to place before him"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" added

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "day" instead of "time"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "personal" instead of "the psychological"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "whether" instead of "either"

33. Gd.tp., bp.: "in the" added

34. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: in one ms., Gd. suggested "the art of"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the craft of" added

35. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "known" added, and "known" in a.o.d.

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" omitted

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "relation some little thing" instead of "relative"

custom. Now it³⁸ is easily bought at³⁹ the shop, but⁴⁰ no one knows who has made it, whether grudgingly or grumpingly⁴¹ or what⁴². Especially at this time, when the workman⁴³ is at⁴⁴ revolt, what the workman⁴⁵ has put into the object⁴⁶ he has made for you is a question.

In sewing for the one a person⁴⁷ loved, ⁴⁸every stitch that a person has taken⁴⁹, a thought naturally has gone with it⁵⁰. And if it is produced⁵¹ with love and affection, every stitch has produced⁵² a new thought and⁵³ completes that living, that⁵⁴ of love-giving,⁵⁵ thus that great⁵⁶ help inwardly⁵⁷ that every soul is in need of.

But then, besides, the wagons which are⁵⁸ made, carriages, ships, ⁵⁹ the use of which is a risk for⁶⁰ man's life, by whom are they made? Who knows what was the condition of the mind of the builders of ⁶¹Titanic⁶²? Was there a peacemaker teaching them to keep in⁶³ a certain rhythm of mind while making it? Everything that is made has a magical influence in it. If it is⁶⁴ made with a thought quite contrary to what is needed, it only means dangers awaiting for⁶⁵ the ship, for⁶⁵

38. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "a thing" instead of "it"

39. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "but" omitted

41. Sk.sh.: "grumpingly" is clearly written in lh., not an attested word (OED); perhaps "grumpily" was intended; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "grumbling"

42. Bk.: "how" instead of "what"

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "workingman" instead of "workman"

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "at"

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "workingman", but changed back to "workman" in bk.

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "in the objects" instead of "into the object"

47. Bk.: "she" instead of "a person"

48. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "at" inserted

49. Bk.: "girl has made" instead of "person has taken"

50. Bk.: "a thought naturally has gone with" moved to before "every stitch that a person has taken" ("it" omitted)

51. Bk.: "done" instead of "produced"

52. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "produces" instead of "has produced"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "and"

54. A.o.d.: "thought" instead of " , that"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "love, giving" instead of "love-giving,"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "great" omitted

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" added

58. Bk.: "which are" omitted

59. Sk.sh.: a large blank

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "which are used at the risk of" instead of "the use of which is a risk for"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

62. For the Titanic, see List

63. Km.tp.: "up", changed in hw. to "in"; Sk.tp.: "(in)"

64. Gd.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

65. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "for" omitted in each of these four phrases

the train, for⁶⁵ a wagon, for⁶⁵ a car. Very often without reason you find a boat in danger, something breaking without a substantial reason. The thing is that⁶⁶ in its [make] up⁶⁷ the thought of destruction has been given, it is working through it, it is something more living than the object itself. So it is when a house is built. What thought has been given to it by the one who is⁶⁸ building it and⁶⁹ those who⁷⁰ worked on it? It all counts.⁷¹ In short, we understand by this that⁷² all things either⁷³ individual or multitude prepared⁷⁴, there is a thought attached to them⁷⁵, and that thought must [result]⁷⁶ accordingly.

In all things there is God, but the object is the instrument and the person is life itself. In the object a⁷⁷ person puts life. When a certain thing is being made, it is⁷⁸ that time when⁷⁹ that life is put by that person⁸⁰, which goes on with it⁸¹ as a breath in a body. This also gives us a hint that when we take to a patient flowers, and we have a healing thought with it⁸², the flowers carry⁸³ the thought of healing, and as the patient will look at the flowers, he will receive from the flowers healing which has been put there. In⁸⁴ eatable or sweet, anything⁸⁵ we take to a friend with a thought of love, that means⁸⁶ the use of it must⁸⁷ create a harmonious, a happy result with the person⁸⁸. Therefore, every little thing given and taken in love, with⁸⁹ harmonious and good thought, has a greater value than the object itself. For it is

66. Bk.: "The thing is that" omitted

67. Sk.sh.: "made-up"; a.o.d.: "make up"

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "is"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "and"

70. Gd.tp.: a blank after "who"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the third qa. after this lecture, immediately followed by an edited version of the second qa.

72. Gd.tp.: "in" added; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "to" added

73. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "an" added

74. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the multitude has prepared" instead of "multitude prepared"

75. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "to them" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "result" added above it, and "result" in a.o.d.

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "at" added

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "when" omitted

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "into it" instead of "by that person"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "and on" instead of "with it"

82. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "them" instead of "it"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "convey" instead of "carry"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "Any" instead of "In"

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "that means" omitted

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "may" instead of "must"

88. Bk.: "him" instead of "the person"

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

not the object, it is what is behind it. Does it not teach us then⁹⁰ that it is not always doing and⁹¹ ⁹² preparing things in our everyday life⁹³, but ⁹⁴it is giving⁹⁵ both⁹⁶ the things which we make and prepare a⁹⁷ life with a harmonious and⁹⁸ constructive [thought]⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰that your¹⁰¹ work may become a thousand times greater in effect and in its real value.

This also teaches us that while doing a small¹⁰² thing we would¹⁰³ be accomplishing a very great thing when¹⁰⁴ we did it ¹⁰⁵with this idea at the back of it, that we are not only¹⁰⁶ making a thing, but we are making it living. Does it not open before us a vast field of work that we could do easily, without much cost or effort? And in result that work could be of a much greater importance than anyone could think or imagine. Is it not at the same time a great blessing to be able to put¹⁰⁷ a thing of greater¹⁰⁸ importance without any outward pretence? Even while writing a letter, a person sometimes puts in the letter¹⁰⁹ what words cannot explain, and yet the letter conveys it. There may be one word written with a living¹¹⁰ thought behind it; that word will have a greater effect than a thousand pages¹¹¹. Do we not always feel¹¹² a letter speaking? It is not always what is written in it. It brings the person to us, and what mood that person is in, his evolution, his pleasure, his displeasure,

90. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "then" omitted

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "and" and no blank

92. Sk.sh.: "as none, like well body" added in the margin, but not included in other documents

93. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: a blank, filled in with "in our everyday life" in hw.

94. Bk.: "that" added

95. Km.tp.: "on" added in tp., "to ?" in hw.; Sk.tp.: "to" added

96. Sk.sh.: "both" retraced to read "and"; a.o.d.: "both" omitted

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "a"

98. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

99. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol rendered illegible by retracing it to read "thought"; a.o.d.: "thought"

100. Bk.: "so" added

101. Gd.tp., bp.: "our" instead of "your"

102. Gd.tp., bp.: "certain" instead of "small"

103. Gd.tp., bp.: "should" instead of "would"

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "something very great if" instead of "a very great thing when"

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "with this attitude," added

106. Gd.tp., bp.: "only" moved to after "thing"

107. A.o.d.: "do" instead of "put"

108. Gd.tp., bp.: "great" instead of "greater"

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "the letter"

110. Gd.tp., bp.: "loving" instead of "living"

111. Gd.tp., bp.: ", perhaps" instead of "pages"

112. Gd.tp., bp.: "almost hear" instead of "always feel"

his joy,¹¹³ his sorrow; the letter conveys more than what is written in it.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁵The great souls who have come to the earth at different times, conditions oppose¹¹⁶ them and they found difficulty¹¹⁷ at every move to accomplish¹¹⁸ what they wanted to. Yet they have produced the voice, the¹¹⁹ living voice. That living voice continued long after they had left, and spread in time throughout the whole universe, accomplishing what they had once wished. Their¹²⁰ one moment of thought, the effect of which¹²¹ took perhaps centuries to build something, but¹²²something most¹²³ worthwhile, something beyond man's comprehension.

If we could only think¹²⁴ what spirit is, we could esteem the human being much more than we now do¹²⁵. We trust man so little, we believe in¹²⁶ man so little, we respect man so little, we esteem the possibilities he has so little. If one¹²⁷ only knew what is¹²⁸ at the back of every strong and weak soul, we [could]¹²⁹ know that there is every possibility and we could¹³⁰ never underestimate anyone, nor have a lack of respect for a man in spite of all the lackings¹³¹ he may have. You would realize¹³² that it is the creator¹³³ creates¹³⁴ through all the different forms, but it is one creator and all that is produced¹³⁵ and prepared and¹³⁶ made and composed, it is all¹³⁷

113. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of a comma

114. Gd.tp.: here Gd. originally inserted an edited version of the second qa. after the lecture, but then later decided to move it to right after the inserted third qa. earlier in the lecture

115. Bk.: "Consider" added

116. Gd.tp., bp.: "opposed" instead of "oppose"; Gd.tp.: "to" added in one ms., but then crossed out

117. Gd.tp., bp.: "difficulties" instead of "difficulty"

118. Gd.tp., bp.: "in accomplishing" instead of "to accomplish"

119. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

120. Gd.tp.: "That" instead of "Their"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "The effect of that" instead of "Their"

121. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the effect of which" omitted

122. Bk.: "it was" added

123. Gd.tp., bp.: "most" omitted

124. Bk.: "understand" instead of "think"

125. Bk.: "do now" instead of "now do"

126. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" omitted

127. Sk.tp.: "we" instead of "one", changed in hw. to "one"; Gd.tp., bp.: "we"

128. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

129. Sk.sh.: "could not" retraced to read "could"; Km.tp., Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "would"; bk.: "should"

130. Gd.tp., bp.: "would"; bk.: "should"

131. Gd.tp., bp.: "lack" instead of "lackings"

132. Gd.tp., bp.: "We would recognize" instead of "You would realize"; bk.: "We should recognize"

133. Km.tp.: "who" added

134. Gd.tp., bp.: "creating" instead of "creates"

135. Gd.tp., bp.: "built" instead of "produced"

136. Gd.tp.: "it is all" instead of "and"

137. Gd.tp.: "and composed, it is all" omitted; bp.: "made" added

by that one being working ¹³⁸ through this world of variety.

¹³⁹

Q.: Can one really draw a¹⁴⁰ horoscope house, etc., as astrologers say? Then the state of mind of the builders is only a state of consequence of the stars.¹⁴¹

A.: This particular address which I have given is quite to the contrary of this idea, because this shows the power of mind, the power of thought. And as soon as you come to the idea of the astrology¹⁴², the power of thought is forgotten¹⁴³, and the world is made into a machine. But please do not make a mistake then, because Murshid says so, he is against astrology, because you may perhaps some other¹⁴⁴ time [hear my]¹⁴⁵ address in support to astrology.

¹⁴⁶Q.: Does the life influence put in things by man decrease with the passing time or does it remain always the same?

A.: Its life is according to the intensity¹⁴⁷ that¹⁴⁸ you strike a note. ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰

With a certain intensity you may strike a note [on]¹⁵¹ piano and it will continue the sound so long, and with less intensity and sound a lesser time. It is the intensity. [And]¹⁵² at the same time it is the string which you strike and the instrument on which you strike. One instrument the string will continue to vibrate a much longer time. On one instrument, the string will not go very long, just so long and then it

138. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol has been crossed out above a blank

139. Gd.tp.: on the ms. of the qa.s, Gd. wrote "URS July 4th, 1924"; "Urs" (see Glossary) was a word used for the Summer School

140. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "the"

141. Gd.tp.: Gd. wrote the question as: "Can one draw the horoscope of a ship?" and crossed out the qa. and wrote "omit" in the margin

142. Sk.sh.: "astr." abbr. in lh. for "astrology", written out in a.o.d.

143. Sk.sh.: Sk. encircled the symbols which read "forgotten"; "for God" is an alternate reading

144. Sk.sh.: "in"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "in" omitted

145. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "my" written in later; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "hear my"

146. Gd.tp., bp.: Gd. extensively edited the following two qa.s for inclusion in the lecture, and wrote "include" in the margin

147. Sk.sh.: "feeling" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

148. Sk.sh.: "that" changed to read "with", then "which" inserted after it; a.o.d.: "with which"

149. Sk.sh.: a blank

150. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then the remainder of this line left blank; a.o.d.: "the" omitted

151. Sk.sh.: "in" retraced to read "on", and "on" in a.o.d.

152. Sk.sh.: "At" retraced to read "And", and "And" in a.o.d.

will quiet down; and so it is the [note]¹⁵³ you take and ¹⁴⁹ striking, according to that effect is made.

Q.: Have we to think these thoughts attached to things as a vibratory power given to them?

¹⁵⁴ I would call it a life power. But in order to define it, I would say a vibratory power, but from a mystical conception vibrations may be considered from three aspects: audible, visible, and perceptible. Now the vibrations which are put in an object, neither are audible nor visible, they are only perceptible¹⁵⁵. But perceptible to what? To the intuitive faculty of man. But do I mean by this that the one who lacks intuitive faculty¹⁵⁶ does not perceive it? He perceives it too, but unconsciously.

¹⁵⁷ I have, I would like to tell ¹⁵⁸. —a very—¹⁵⁹ Murshid picture ¹⁵⁷.

¹⁶⁰*Q.: What the Hindus practise, cremation, the Bible all through considers it as a crime, being a hindrance for their¹⁶¹ evolution. Also advanced scientists come to the idea that cremation hinders evolution by the destroying of certain cells, time,¹⁶² evolutions of matter are destroyed. [Who]¹⁶³ is right?*

A.: In the first place I have not yet read, it may be some reason¹⁶⁴ in the Bible against cremation¹⁶⁵, but I have not yet read it, so I do not know whether Bible is against.¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ a known,¹⁶⁸ the scientist¹⁶⁹ are beginning to approve of it¹⁷⁰. I would like to give

153. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: “note” instead of blank

154. Sk.sh.: although not indicated by Sk., it appears that here the “Answer” starts

155. Sk.sh.: “a., v., p.” in lh. are successive abbr. for “audible, visible, perceptible”

156. Sk.sh.: “faculty” indistinctly written

157. Sk.sh.: these two incomplete sentences have not been identified as either q. or a., and are omitted in a.o.d.

158. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this sentence is left blank

159. Sk.sh.: “a very” crossed out

160. Gd.tp.: in the margin is written a note, “Include with Gatha Etekad Funeral Customs Cremation”, where in fact an edited version of this material appears (for Gatha and Etekad, see Glossary)

161. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “the” instead of “their”

162. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “high” instead of “time,”

163. Sk.sh.: “How” partially crossed out to read “Who”, and “Who” in Km.tp., Sk.tp.

164. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “somewhere” instead of “some reason”

165. Sk.sh.: “C.” abbr. for “cremation”

166. P-o-M. is correct, the Bible contains no such texts

167. Sk.sh.: a blank

168. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “As to” instead of blank followed by “a known,”

169. Sk.sh.: an “s” added to read “scientists”; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “advanced scientists, I know the scientists” instead of “scientist”

170. Sk.sh.: “there” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

a personal idea upon it apart from Bible, [Hindus]^{171 172}, scientists, etc.¹⁷³ There may be advantage¹⁷⁴ and did not¹⁷⁵ according to anything¹⁷⁶ it of scientific¹⁷⁷ disadvantage¹⁷⁸. I look upon it that a person has always had a kind of horror [of]¹⁷⁹ being burnt by fire. Of course, in a cold country one wishes to draw closer to the fire, but in the tropical countries, except at the time of cooking meals, they [keep]¹⁸⁰ away from it. The religious descriptions of agonies has always been pictured with fire.¹⁸¹ It may be [expressed]¹⁸² with the picture of fire, because that is the one horrible experience one knows, how one feels on being burnt by fire, that it is¹⁸³ agony. That even the agony of pain, of¹⁸⁴ wound, may also be compared with¹⁸⁵ fire. I do not mean to say that it does not do perhaps good to a person who wishes to purify himself by¹⁸⁶ his worst enemy, so to speak, the fire—for the one who knows how to profit by things, he can be profited by anything, by the worst thing in the world. But for an average person I should think that merely the thought of this body which one has loved all through life being burnt by fire would give him a great shock. Although the [tortures]¹⁸⁷ of this¹⁸⁸ body¹⁸⁹ he may not experience, yet the remaining part of his being, even by the thought of it, would have a terrible shock. There is another way of looking at it, that according to¹⁹⁰ Jesus Christ that, “Give all that is¹⁹¹ to Caesar that is due to [Caesar]¹⁹²,¹⁹³ and give all to God that is due to

171. Sk.sh.: “Hind.” in lh. abbr. for “Hindu”; Km.tp.: “Hindu” with “s” added in lh.; Sk.tp.: “Hindus”

172. Sk.sh.: “over it” written; Km.tp.: “over it” omitted

173. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “a. s. o.” [and so on] instead of “etc.”

174. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “advantages” instead of “advantage”

175. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “did not” omitted

176. Sk.sh.: “anything” retraced to read “other”, and “other” in a.o.d.

177. Sk.sh.: “s.” in lh. for “scientific”; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “(an)other point of view” instead of “anything it of s.”

178. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “disadvantages” instead of “disadvantage”

179. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “of” added

180. Sk.sh.: “keep” has been retraced over a now illegible symbol, and “keep” in a.o.d.

181. Although sometimes, for example in Dante’s *Inferno*, the ultimate punishment in the centre of the Inferno (Hell) is being encased in ice

182. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable group of sh. symbols; “expressed” in a.o.d.

183. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “an” added

184. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “a” instead of “of”

185. Sk.sh.: “with” retraced, making the original sh. illegible

186. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “of” instead of “by”

187. Sk.sh.: “torcher” in lh. covers another now illegible word in lh.; then “tortures” in lh. added, and “tortures” in Km.tp., Sk.tp.

188. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “the” instead of “this”

189. Sk.sh.: “has” written, then retraced by an illegible sh. symbol; omitted in a.o.d.

190. Sk.sh.: “for”; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “for” omitted

191. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “that is” omitted

192. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “Caesar” added

193. Sk.sh.: “but” followed by a blank; Sk.tp., Km.tp.: “but” and blank omitted

God”¹⁹⁴. We must return all that belongs to its origin. Fire there is a [heat]¹⁹⁵ to¹⁹⁶ us, it departs of the region of [heat; there is]¹⁹⁷ a part of air. After death that departs to the air element by itself. [The]¹⁹⁸ consciousness of the highest regions departs to the regions to which it belongs. What remains, then, this body of clay of the earth, as Omar Khayyam¹⁹⁹ says. When it falls flat in the arms of the earth, naturally all that the soul had borrowed through manifestation, it returns to its origin. It is natural, therefore, that the physical body is earth-due²⁰⁰. And if it was paid back to the earth, it is just like giving the child in its mother’s arms. It seems to me a most natural process. There may be much against it perhaps, but this seems to be²⁰¹ a most harmonious idea.

194. See Matthew 22:21, Mark 12:13-17, Luke 20:20-26

195. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: “heat”

196. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “in” instead of “to”

197. Sk.sh.: “here; they receive” written; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “heat; there is” instead of “here; they receive”

198. Sk.sh.: “, its”; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “. The” instead of “, its”

199. For “Omar Khayyam”, see List

200. Sk.sh.: “earth-due” retraced, vaguely, with an “s” in lh. through the hyphen; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “earth’s due”

201. Km.tp., Sk.tp.: “to be” omitted

¹

[Viladat Day Address]

Beloved ones of God, friends, co-workers and *mureeds*²,

The kind words in which you have congratulated me on my birthday and you have brought your most sincere wishes to me on this day, which I most heartily appreciate, and it is beyond words to really express how much I esteem your sympathy³ and your devotion. I take the devotion of yours which comes to me from your seeking heart, your heart which seeks after truth, which seeks after God. Therefore the devotion that comes from you, I place it on the altar of God in whose service we all unite together and try to do our best. The way we are connected in God's plan is such that our joy and pain, our success and our difficulties, all, we share together. And I feel strengthened to feel that with me there are sincere friends interested in the ideal, the ideal for which we give our life.

We have this year something especially⁴ to be happy and that is the coming of Murshida Rabia Martin⁵. She brings to us the fraternal feelings of our friends and

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
The sh. of this particular address is throughout less exact in execution compared to the other discourses, perhaps due to animated, faster speaking by P-o-M. which would explain a hasty sh. execution.
- od.tp. = an old typescript, poorly typed, of unknown provenance.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set, very close to the od.tp. and therefore mentioned in the notes only in the few instances where it varies from the od.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Pir-o-Murshid" in lh. later added above the text; the journal *Sufism* (September, 1924, no. 14) has the following account of this lecture: "Then Pir-o-Murshid spoke of his deep gratitude for the work that has been so far accomplished and of his confident hopes for the future. He paid tribute to his workers in all countries, and said: 'I take the devotion which comes to me from your seeking hearts, hearts which seek after Truth, which seek after God; and I place that devotion on the altar of God in Whose service we are united.'" It was a custom for leaders from various countries to make reports on P-o-M.'s birthday (July 5, known as Viladat Day, see Glossary), and for him to respond with a talk expressing his gratitude
2. The word "*mureed*" is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
3. Sk.sh.: "sympathy" in P-o-M.'s day included the meaning "empathy"
4. Od.tp.: "especial", with the initial "e" later crossed off; Sk.tp.: "special"
5. Sk.sh.: "M²" in lh., an abbr. for Murshida (see Glossary); for Rabia Martin, see List

co-workers from the United States⁶. Murshida, who is as a mother to her vast number of mureeds in the United States, she has proved in her life to be a most sincere worker and a sincere friend. I noticed with interest and I was proud to know how Murshida was received in India⁷ on her recent visit. It is not by one sect, but it is all the different caste⁸ and sects of Indians⁹ whom¹⁰ she has touched, her living the Sufi spirit has impressed upon her and she may show¹¹ the example of ¹²Sufi teaching to the world in India. ¹³ As M.¹⁴ Dussaq¹⁵ has just said, this gives us¹⁶ the demonstration of our ideal, of our principle, of our ideal¹⁷ for which we work of human brotherhood, that there remain no differences¹⁸ of East or West or¹⁹ North or South, when a human being goes [to]²⁰ another human [being]²¹ with her²² heart open, with that [oneness]²³ which²⁴ unites us all in God.

I must thank Miss LLoyd, Shefayat²⁵, who has done a great deal of good work in her land. Words cannot explain fully how I appreciate the work of Murshida Green²⁶ and Miss Dowland, Sheikha²⁷. Also, the co-operation of Miss Sydney²⁸, which we value so much.

We are most fortunate to have in France a friend, a co-worked²⁹ such as our B^{aronne} d'Eichthal³⁰. She has proved to be a backbone of our cause; and the co-

6. Sk.sh.: "U.S." in lh. abbr. for "United States", written out in a.o.d.

7. Sk.sh.: "Indi.", abbr. for India, written out in a.o.d.

8. Od.tp.: "castes"

9. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote the sh. symbol for "Indiers", a Dutch plural for people of India; od.tp.: "India" with "ns" added in hw.; Sk.tp.: "Indians"

10. Sk.sh.: the symbol "m" is added to read "whom", the correct form; a.o.d.: "whom"

11. Od.tp.: "them and she has shown" instead of "her and she may show"

12. Od.tp.: "the" (later crossed out in od.tp., but not in Sk.tp.)

13. Sk.sh.: a blank

14. Od.tp.: "As" crossed out and M. written out (Monsieur)

15. For M. Dussaq, see List

16. Od.tp.: "that we shall give" instead of "this gives us"

17. Od.tp.: the second "of our ideal" omitted

18. Sk.tp.: "remains no difference" instead of "remain no differences"

19. Od.tp.: ",of" instead of "or"

20. Sk.sh.: "a" changed to read "to", and so in a.o.d.

21. Sk.sh.: "being" traced over a now illegible sh. symbol, and so in a.o.d.

22. Od.tp.: "his" instead of "her"

23. Sk.sh.: "oneness" both in sh. and lh. added later, and "oneness" in a.o.d. instead of "of"

24. Sk.sh.: "I -U" written, alternative reading "I knew", crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

25. For Miss LLoyd, Shefayat (see Glossary), see List

26. For Murshida Green, see List

27. For Miss Dowland, Sheikha (see Glossary), see List

28. For Miss Sydney, see List

29. Sk.sh.: "worked" retraced to read "workers"; a.o.d.: "worker"

30. "Baronne", French for Baroness; for d'Eichthal, see List

operation of M^{me} Detraux³¹ in the work of the Sufi Order in France, has been most valuable. I must thank here³² all the workers and mureeds in France who have brought their good wishes³³ on this day.

We are fortunate to have a sincere friend and a co-worker as Bⁿ van Tuyll³⁴. The great zeal with which he has made efforts to establish the Movement in Holland and that he has³⁵ carried out through all difficulties, we certainly recognize a great work done by him. We also thank the committee of Holland³⁶ and the co-workers who have especially shown a great effort in serving which³⁷ cause. The response that Holland has taken is such that it gives us a promise of carrying the message further to the north, and it is due to the sincere workers and their great efforts in cooperating with the work.

A great thanks is due to Miss Alt³⁸ for having left her land in order to serve³⁹ the message in Italy and the progress there has been⁴⁰ made by her and the work done by her in a short time in Rome, is most valuable. I hope that by the cooperation of Mrs. Sheaf⁴¹ due for⁴² working in Florence and the work of Miss Alt in Rome, the message will advance, will progress in Italy.

We are most thankful to B^{aronesse} van Hogendorp⁴³ for her service to the cause. We value it⁴⁴ very much for her sincerity⁴⁵ is genuine. And we miss Mr. Armstrong⁴⁶, whose work and co-operation in the Order has been of a great value. The work that our blessed Khalif⁴⁷ Mr. Dussaq has done⁴⁸ is beyond words to

31. "M^{me}" abbr. for Madame; for Detraux, see List

32. Sk.sh.: "here" changed to read "heartily"; od.tp.: "heartedly" instead of "here"; although the form "heartedly" is sometimes used in combinations (for example, big-heartedly), there is no attestation in the OED of its use alone, and so it probably represents a mistake by P-o-M. for "heartily"

33. Od.tp.: "and" typed, but then crossed out in type, and not in Sk.tp.

34. "Bⁿ" abbr. for "Baron", written out in a.o.d.; "v." abbr. for "van", written out in a.o.d.; for van Tuyll, see List

35. Sk.sh.: "has" later to read "had"

36. Sk.sh.: "H." in lh. abbr. for "Holland", written out in a.o.d.

37. Sk.sh.: "which" retraced to read "the", and "the" in a.o.d.

38. For Miss Alt, see List

39. Sk.sh.: Sk. frequently writes an "l" for an "s", so also here; later an "s" was added underneath

40. Od.tp.: "the progress that may be" instead of "progress there has been", but then altered in ink to "the progress that may has be(en)"; Sk.tp.: "the progress that has been"

41. For Mrs. Sheaf, see List

42. Od.tp.: "who is" instead of "due for"

43. For Baroness van Hogendorp, see List

44. Od.tp.: "ther" typed, but then crossed off and "it" substituted in hw.; Sk.tp.: "it"

45. Od.tp.: "which" added, later crossed out

46. For Mr. Armstrong, see List

47. For Khalif, see Glossary

48. Od.tp.: "it" added, later crossed out (no "it" in Sk.tp.)

express. To feel that on the post of the General Secretary⁴⁹ for the International Movement⁵⁰ we have someone like our blessed Khalif in whom we can entirely trust, it is a great relief⁵¹, consolation⁵². Also, we are very happy to know⁵³ that⁵⁴ Countess⁵⁵ Pieri⁵⁶ has given us a great help all the time in co-operating in the cause. We are fortunate also⁵⁷ to have M. Zanetti⁵⁸, an able organizer such as him—we expect a great deal of work being done by his⁵⁹ co-operation. We are most fortunate⁶⁰ that we have our Sheikha M^{me} Meyer⁶¹ to work for us⁶² in German-Switzerland⁶³ We are sure that her spiritual attitude and her sympathetic feeling will do a great good work. We are also thankful for the cooperation of M^{lle}⁶⁴ Burkhardt⁶⁵ and the M. Baur⁶⁶.

Now I have to thank most heartily⁶⁷ Murshida Goodenough⁶⁸, a friend in need, a mureed who has from the first day of her coming to the Order up till now proved to be as faithful as she is; as words cannot express⁶⁹ that such friends⁷⁰ can exist in the world, whom you can trust as I do⁷¹ Murshida Goodenough.

And now our thanks are to Fazal Mai⁷², that this beauty in which we are

49. Sk.sh.: "G.S." in lh. abbr. for "General Secretary" (officially Secretary General), written out in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: "Intl." in lh. abbr. for "International"; "M." in lh. then "Movement" in lh.

51. Sk.sh.: a blank, later a "?" added here

52. Od.tp.: the blank and ", consolation" omitted

53. Od.tp.: "to know" omitted

54. Sk.sh.: a blank

55. Sk.sh.: "Co^{es}" in lh. abbr. for "Countess", written out in a.o.d.

56. For Co^{es} Pieri, see List

57. Sk.tp.: "also" omitted, but later added in hw.

58. For M. Zanetti, see List

59. Od.tp.: "him" typed by mistake for "his", later corrected by hand ("his" in Sk.tp.)

60. Sk.tp.: "also" added, later crossed out

61. For Sheikha M^{me} Meyer, see List

62. Sk.sh.: "too" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

63. Sk.sh.: "Swl." in lh. abbr. for "Switzerland"

64. Sk.sh.: "M^{le}" in lh. abbr. for "Mademoiselle" (French for Miss)

65. For M^{le} Burkhard, see List

66. For M. Baur, see List

67. Od.tp.: "heartedly" instead of "heartily"

68. Sk.sh.: "Mda. G." in lh. abbr. for "Murshida Goodenough" (see List)

69. Od.tp.: "explain" instead of "express"

70. Od.tp.: "a friend" instead of "friends", later corrected to "friends"

71. Od.tp.: "Miss" added, later crossed out (not there in Sk.tp.)

72. For Fazal Mai [Egeling], see List

sitting, and this what brings us together, all⁷³ the credit of this is due to Fazal Mai⁷⁴. She has been the centre of our family and so the centre of our heart, and I hope that you will all take her as such.

May I thank you all for your most sympathetic attention and your patience for this, my address.

May God bless you.⁷⁵

73. Sk.sh.: "this all is" written, then crossed out; then the repeated "all" retraced to read "so"; a.o.d.: "this all, all is" omitted

74. Sk.sh.: "F.M." in lh. abbr. for "Fazal Mai", written out in a.o.d.; Murshida Fazal Mai Egeling purchased the property in Suresnes where P-o-M. and his family lived after 1922, including a large property across the street (rue de la Tuilerie) where a lecture hall was located, in which P-o-M. gave his teachings

75. Sk.tp.: an exclamation point (!) instead of the full stop

3 o'clock, July 7th, 1924

Purpose of Life¹

It is the want of all one desires to achieve that gives one the desire for power. One desires power to hold something, to make something, to attain to² something, to work something, to attract something, to use something, to rule something, to assimilate³ something. If it is [a]⁴ natural desire; there is an answer for this desire⁵, for there cannot be a desire to which there is no answer. The answer [to] the desire is in knowing that desire fully. Whatever power gains⁷ by outside efforts in life, however great it might seem for the moment, it proves fatal when it comes to be examined. Even such great powers as the nations which existed just before the war⁸, it took them no time to fall into pieces. There was army, there was navy, there was money,⁹ there was property, state. [An]¹⁰ empire such [as]¹¹ the empire of

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including an insert from the first qa. of this lecture, but without the other qa.s. which follow this lecture.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 3). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are not included. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a few additional editorial changes, which are.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript mostly follows the text in SQ. and bk. (and this part is therefore not mentioned in the notes), although it includes a version of the qa.s., where the differences from the sh. are noted.

Notes:

- 1. Sk.sh.: "The Purpose of Life, It is the want of all one . . . " in lh. added above the text; also in sh. "the purpose of life" and "Monday" added
- 2. A.o.d.: "to" omitted
- 3. Sk.sh.: "assimisate" of which the third "s" is corr. to an "l" symbol
- 4. A.o.d.: "a" added
- 5. A.o.d.: "to this" instead of "for this desire"
- 6. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "of"
- 7. A.o.d.: "is gained" instead of "gains"
- 8. P-o-M. refers to the First World War, 1914-1918
- 9. A.o.d.: "there was money," omitted
- 10. Sk.sh.: "And" written, then altered to read "An", and "An" in a.o.d.
- 11. Sk.sh.: "and" erroneously for "as"; "as" in a.o.d.

Russia, to build it, how long it took! But for it to break¹² did not take a long time¹³. If the outer power, in spite of its great appearance for the moment, proves fatal in the end, then there must be some power hid¹⁴ somewhere, a power which may be called worthwhile, and that power is hidden in the person.

A person in the intoxication of outer powers that he possesses overlooks the cultivation or the development of inner power, and depending upon the power which did¹⁵ not belong to him, at once¹⁶ becomes victim to the power that he holds. Because, when the outer power becomes greater and the inner power becomes¹⁷ smaller, that¹⁸ greater power eats up the personal power. [So]¹⁹ it is that the heroes, [the]²⁰ kings, ²¹the emperors, [the persons with great]²² power—army power or wealth power or outer influences²³—in their hands, have become victim to the same power upon which they always depended. And one [thinks, if]²⁴ the outer power is not to be depended upon, then where is that power to be found and²⁵ which one can depend upon? And that power is to be found within²⁶ oneself. And what power is it? In the terms of the Sufis that power is called *iman*²⁷, conviction. And how is that power built? That power is built²⁸ by what the Sufis call *yaqin*²⁹, which means belief. It is the³⁰ belief that culminates into³¹ conviction. The one who has no power of belief³² will never arrive to³³ a conviction.

But now there is a question, that³⁴ even a power developed in one's

12. A.o.d.: "it" added

13. A.o.d.: "one moment" instead of "a long time"

14. A.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"

15. A.o.d.: "that does" instead of "which did"

16. A.o.d.: "one day" instead of "at once"

17. A.o.d.: "power becomes" omitted

18. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "that"

19. Sk.sh.: "Such"; a.o.d.: "So" instead of "Such"

20. Sk.sh.: "there"; a.o.d.: "the"

21. Sk.sh.: "one," written here, but omitted in a.o.d.

22. Sk.sh.: "their personality with little"; a.o.d.: "the persons with great"

23. A.o.d.: "influence" instead of "influences"

24. Sk.sh.: "thing, that if there is" written, then "there is" crossed out; a.o.d.: "thinks, if"

25. A.o.d.: "and" omitted

26. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "within"

27. The word *iman* is a Sufi term for faith or self-confidence (see Glossary)

28. Sk.sh.: "but" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

29. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote *jakin* (phonetic in Dutch) for *yaqin*, a Sufi term for certainty (see Glossary)

30. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

31. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "into"

32. A.o.d.: "inclination to believe" instead of "power of belief"

33. A.o.d.: "at" instead of "to"

34. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

personality, is it not a limited power? True, it is a limited power. But by following that teaching which Christ has given in ³⁵words that³⁶, "Seek ye the kingdom of God first³⁷ and all will be added³⁸," that power is gained which is unlimited power. If not, there was no meaning in calling God almighty. The benefit of this word almighty is in its realization. This teaches us in the first place that all might is one might. Although outwardly we see different powers, one greater than the other, either in harmony or in conflict—limited powers working for or against one another—but³⁹ by the inward realization one finds that there is but one power. In support to⁴⁰ this Qur'an⁴¹ says ⁴²nothing is powerful except [it shows]⁴³ the same one power, the power of the all-powerful. In other words, in the limited aspects⁴⁴ which we see and in its absolute being, there is one and the only power; it is therefore that power was called⁴⁵ almighty power, that there is no might to stand against it⁴⁶, there is no power to work against it⁴⁷, that all aspects of strength and power are of⁴⁸ it⁴⁹, from it,⁵⁰ in it, and will be assimilated by it in the end.

As long as man is striving for power, as everyone is striving in some way or the other, without the knowledge of that power which is all-sufficient, there will always be a disappointment ⁵¹, for he will always find limitedness. His ideal will always go forward and he will find himself short of power. It is only by getting in touch with the almighty power that he will begin to realize the all-powerful and the phenomena of the almighty.

And the question is, how should one get in touch with that almighty power? As long as before one stands one's little personality, as long as one cannot get rid of it, as long as one's own person and all that is related and connected with it interests

35. A.o.d.: "the" added

36. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

37. A.o.d.: "first" moved to before "the kingdom"

38. A.o.d.: "things shall be added unto you" instead of "will be added" (Gd. altered the quotation to conform with the text of the Authorized Edition of 1611; see Matthew 6:33)

39. A.o.d.: "but" omitted

40. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "to"

41. A.o.d.: "the Qur'an" (the documents all spell it Koran, the common spelling of that time)

42. A.o.d.: "that" added

43. Sk.sh.: "show"; a.o.d.: "it shows"

44. A.o.d.: "aspect" instead of "aspects"

45. A.o.d.: "we call" instead of "was called"

46. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "it"

47. A.o.d.: "it" omitted

48. A.o.d.: "from" instead of "of"

49. SQ.: "it" omitted

50. SQ.: "are" instead of "from it,"

51. Sk.sh.: a large blank

one, one will always find limitations. And that power⁵² is touched only by one way, and that is the way of self-effacement, which in the Bible is called self-denial. People interpret it otherwise; self-denial means⁵³, they say, to deny to oneself all the happiness and pleasures of this earth. If it was to deny the happiness and pleasure of this earth, then why this earth was⁵⁴ made? Only to deny? If it was made to deny, it was very cruel. For the continuing⁵⁵ seeking of man is for happiness. Self-denial⁵⁶ is to deny that⁵⁷ little personality which⁵⁸ creeps up with everything, to efface this false ego which prompts one to feel his little power in this thing or that thing⁵⁹. And how is it to be attained? It is to be attained not only by prayer or by worship or by believing in God. It is to be attained by forgetting oneself in God. ⁶⁰Belief in God is the first step. What is to be attained by the belief of⁶¹ God is forgetting⁶² oneself in God. If one is able to do it, one has attained⁶³ a power which is beyond human comprehension. The process of attaining this is called *fana*⁶⁴ by the Sufis. ⁶⁵
Fana is not necessarily a [destruction]⁶⁶ in God. *Fana* results into what may be called a resurrection in God, which is symbolized by the picture of Christ. The Christ on the cross is narrative of *fana*, which⁶⁷ means: I am not. And the idea of resurrection [explains]⁶⁸ the next stage, which is *baqa*⁶⁹ and ⁷⁰ which means destruction⁷¹, which means the rising towards the almighty⁷² ⁷⁰. ⁷³Divine spirit is to be

52. Sk.sh.: an unclear sh. symbol; though probably "power" is meant here; a.o.d.: "power"

53. A.o.d.: "means" moved to after "they say,"

54. A.o.d.: "was" moved to before "this earth"

55. A.o.d.: "continual" instead of "continuing"

56. A.o.d.: "Self-denying" instead of "Self-denial"

57. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

58. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "which"

59. A.o.d.: here an edited version of the first qa. after the lecture was inserted

60. A.o.d.: "The" added before "belief"

61. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "of"

62. A.o.d.: "losing" instead of "forgetting"

63. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. The word *fana* is used by Sufis to mean annihilation (see Glossary)

65. Sk.sh.: a large blank

66. Sk.sh.: "distraction" written; a.o.d.: "destruction"

67. A.o.d.: "; it" instead of ", which"

68. Sk.sh.: "experience"; a.o.d.: "explains" instead of "experience"

69. Sk.sh.: "is *baqa*" in lh. inserted later; the word *baqa* is used by Sufis to mean eternity, permanence in God (see Glossary); a.o.d.: "is *baqa*"

70. Sk.sh.: a blank

71. A.o.d.: "Thou art" instead of "destruction"

72. A.o.d.: "toward all-might" instead of "towards the almighty"

73. A.o.d.: "The" added

recognized in that rising towards almighty⁷⁴. This fana⁷⁵ is not attained by torturing oneself, by tormenting oneself, by⁷⁶ giving great many troubles to oneself for⁷⁶. Nor, as⁷⁷ many ascetics do, for even after torturing themselves, they will not come to the⁷⁸ realization if they were not meant to. It is by denying one's little⁷⁹ self, the false self which covers one's real self, in which the essence of divine being is to be found.

⁸⁰*Q.: What attributes should one place in the realm of self-denial?*

A.: Only to deny that idea of one's own being, the being which he knows to be oneself and [to]⁸¹ affirm God in that place. Deny oneself and affirm God;^{82, 83} that is the perfect way of humbleness. This is perfect humility. When a person shows his humbleness, "Oh⁸⁴ my, am I not a little creature?", he says [he is]⁸⁵ something;⁸⁶ perhaps he thinks himself to be much greater than that. Even he takes vanity in saying, "I am a little humble⁸⁷ creature." Therefore, that humility is no use. When one completely denies oneself, there are no words to say. There is nothing to say. Praise and blame both become the same. There is nothing to be said.

Q.: Has God a consciousness of the whole creation apart, and above the consciousness he has⁸⁸, a separate being?

A.: This may be explained that every part of one's body is conscious of the pain that is. If it suffers by pain, a sting, that particular part is conscious of it. But at the same time it is not that particular part that alone is conscious of it. There is all consciousness in man which partakes of that sense; that means that all consciousness

74. A.o.d.: "toward all-might" instead of "towards almighty"

75. Sk.sh.: "f." abbr. for "fana"

76. A.o.d.: "giving oneself a great many troubles" instead of "giving great many troubles to oneself for"

77. A.o.d.: "as" instead of "Nor, as"

78. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "the"

79. Sk.sh.: the initial letter in "little" looks like an "s", and another undecipherable symbol follows

80. Bp., SQ.: qa.s not included, except the edited version of the first qa. which was inserted into the lecture

81. Sk.sh.: "an" written, then crossed out; Sk.tp.: "to" instead of "an"

82. Sk.sh.: "This" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

83. Sk.tp.: "is" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

84. Sk.tp.: "I" instead of "Oh"

85. Sk.sh.: after "says" there are three symbols: "is, he is, not is" poorly retraced; Sk.tp.: "he is"

86. Sk.sh.: a large blank

87. Sk.tp.: "humble" omitted

88. Sk.tp.: "consciousness" instead of "the consciousness he has"

of man also experiences the same pain which a part of his body experiences. And sometimes an illness in a part of the body has an effect upon the whole body. No doubt, the part of the body that is affected by illness may⁸⁹ show the sign of illness there. The other part of the body may not show the illness. Yet, in some measure it is affected and they suffer⁹⁰ from it. Then, if God is all and in all, then he does not only experience life through all forms and through all entities separately, but also collectively, as the pain of one organ the whole body experiences.

Q.: Shall one always try to heal by prayer, or can it not be that by doing so one works against the will of God? ⁹¹ How can one recognize this?

A.: Prayer is an invocation and invocation has an effect, such as waking someone from sleep or calling someone's attention, when he is absorbed in something else. Prayer, therefore, makes one focus⁹² to the divine ideal. And thereby it helps one. The case of Shams-i Tabriz⁹³ was different. Shams-i Tabriz⁹⁴ had arrived to that stage which was beyond prayers, he had become prayer himself; not only prayer himself, but he had become the culmination of prayer. But for us who live in the world against this continual turmoil of worldly life, our condition is such that no sooner we open our eyes to the light, the dust is thrown in them. We cannot help to close them. So it goes on. Some by the fear of the dust never open them. The⁹⁵ others open⁹⁶ them, and then when the dust is there, they close them to keep them from the dust. And through that⁹⁷ we have to go on, and continue in our spiritual strife. There is so much in our lives to bring us illusion, rising just like water, drowning every little impulse we have to realize truth.⁹⁸ Unless we had a great power to fight against it and great eagerness to continue through it, it is a most difficult task. How many seeking souls have been disappointed for the same reason?

89. Sk.sh.: "him" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

90. Sk.tp.: "it suffers" instead of "they suffer"

91. Sk.sh.: an illegible cross out

92. Sk.tp.: "focused" instead of "focus"

93. For Shams-i Tabriz, see List

94. Sk.sh.: "Sh." in lh. abbr. for Shams-i Tabriz

95. Sk.tp.: "The" omitted

96. Sk.sh.: an indeterminable symbol, "you", "they", or "the", crossed out

97. Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

98. Sk.sh.: a large blank

Hardly one reaches there, because life that we live [is creative of]⁹⁹ illusion from [morning]¹⁰⁰ till evening¹⁰¹.

¹⁰²

99. Sk.sh.: "an" retraced to read "creative self-", but "is creative of" in Sk.tp. instead of "as an"

100. Sk.sh.: "morn"; Sk.tp.: "morning" instead of "morn"

101. Sk.sh.: ", is" written here, but omitted in Sk.tp.

102. Sk.tp.: here appear three more questions and answers, noted as "(asked on another occasion)" which are actually after "Healing" of 7th July 1924, q.v.

15 o'clock, July 7th, 1924

Healing ²

In the ancient times people attributed to every illness a spirit of illness³ as a cause. There was a spirit known of every kind of illness, and they believed that that⁴ particular spirit brought that illness. The healers made attempts to cure every patient that came with that illness and they were successful in making him⁵ well. Today that spirit of illness has come to⁶ a material manifestation, when the physicians now declare that every illness has a germ, or⁷ a microbe. Every day a new invention brings to their eyes a new microbe, and if⁸ every day a new microbe was discovered⁹ till the end of the world, numberless¹⁰ microbes will be¹¹ discovered and¹² numberless diseases.

In the end it will be very difficult to find one man healthy, for there must be

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including, however, only two of the six q.a.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes except for one minor correction in the fifth qa.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are five separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all five has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bp. = a typescript representing her final editing prepared by Gd. to send to the publisher. The text is very similar to the text of bk., and therefore bk. is mentioned in the notes only when the text differs from bp.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Monday" in lh. added to the date
2. Sk.sh.: "Healing, in the ancient times" in lh. added above the text
3. Km.tp.: "of illness" later added by hand
4. Gd.tp., bp.: second "that" omitted
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "them" instead of "him"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "caused" instead of "come to"
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" omitted
8. Bp.: "if" omitted, but restored in bk.
9. Sk.sh.: "before" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
10. Sk.sh.: "numberless" is actually written
11. Sk.sh.: "catched" written here, but omitted in a.o.d.
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "there will be" added

some microbe. If it is not of a recognized¹³ disease—of a disease which is not yet discovered—¹⁴ if it is a world of [innumerable]¹⁵ lives, it will always show innumerable lives. ¹⁶Each life having its purpose¹⁷, constructive or destructive, will show even in a microbe that purpose¹⁷; and so this discovery of microbes¹⁸ of diseases will go on with the increasing¹⁹ of diseases. ²⁰ For to prevent microbes from existing is not always²¹ in the power of man. Sometimes he will destroy them, but often he will find that²² each microbe destroyed, it²³ will produce in return many more microbes.

What is life? Every atom of it is living; call it radium, or electron, or atom,²⁴ or a germ, or²⁵ a microbe. The old people²⁶ thought that they were spirits, living beings, in the absence [of] the tools²⁷ which today distinguish²⁸ these spirits in the form of microbes. And yet it seems that the ancient healers had a greater grip upon the illness, for the reason that they did not see the outer microbe²⁹ only, but the microbe in³⁰ its spirit. In destroying the microbe³¹ they did not only destroy the outer microbe, but their inner microbe, in the form of the spirit of the germ. ³²And the most interesting thing is that in order to drive away that spirit which they thought had possessed the³³ patient, they burned or they placed³⁴ certain chemicals, which even now can prove to be destructive of the germs of diseases.

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "an old" instead of "a recognized"

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "it must be of a newly discovered disease" instead of "—of a disease which is not yet discovered—"

15. Sk.sh.: "un-numerable" written, then retraced to read "innumerable", and "innumerable" in a.o.d.

16. Sk.sh.: "In"; a.o.d.: "In" omitted

17. Gd.tp., bp.: "power" instead of "purpose"

18. Sk.sh.: "mic." abbr. for "microbes"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "increase" instead of "increasing"

20. Sk.sh.: a large blank

21. Bp.: "easy" added, but then crossed out

22. Sk.sh.: "in"; Gd.tp., bp.: "in" omitted

23. A.o.d.: ", it" omitted

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "or atom," omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: ", or" omitted

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "people of old" instead of "old people"

27. Sk.sh.: "the tools" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "of science" instead of "the tools"

28. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "distinguish"; Gd.tp., bp.: "distinguishes" instead of "distinguish"

29. Gd.tp.: in one typescript, Gd. substituted "manifestation" in type, and then altered it to "malady" by hand, here and in the following four instances of "microbe"

30. Gd.tp.: in one typescript, Gd. altered "in" to "of", but then changed it back to "in"

31. Sk.sh.: "ism" added to "microbe", but not in any other document

32. Sk.sh.: "In the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

33. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "the" (but "the" in bp.)

34. Gd.tp.: "before him" added; bp.: "before them" added instead

35

Now we come to the idea that³⁶ with every measure that the physicians will take to prevent the germs³⁷ of diseases from coming, in spite of all the success³⁸ they will make, there will be greater failures³⁹. For even if the germ is destroyed, it exists, its family exists somewhere. Besides the body which has once become the abode of that particular germ has become a receptacle of the same germ⁴⁰. If the physician will destroy the germ of disease from the body of an individual, that does not mean that he will destroy it from the universe. This problem, therefore, must be looked at from another point of view⁴¹: that everything that exists in the objective world has its living part and more important part existing in the subjective, and that part which is in the subjective is held by the belief of the patient. As long as the patient believes that he is ill, he is giving [sustenance]⁴² to that part of the⁴³ disease which is in the subjective. Not once, even if a thousand times the germs of the diseases⁴⁴ were destroyed from his body, these⁴⁵ will be created there, because the same⁴⁶ source from where⁴⁷ the germs spring is in his belief, not in his body, as the source of the whole creation is within, not without. The outer treatment of several of⁴⁸ such diseases is just like cutting the plant from its stem; the root remains there in the ground. The root of every illness, being in the subjective part of one's being, in order to drive away that illness, one must dig out the root by taking away the belief of⁴⁹ illness, even before the outer germ was destroyed. The germ of illness cannot exist without the force, the breath, which it receives from the subjective part of one's being. And if the source of its [sustenance]⁵⁰ was once destroyed, then the cure is sure.

Very few can hold a thought, but many are held by a thought. If such a

35. Sk.sh.: this line has been left blank

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "Now we come to the idea that" omitted

37. Sk.sh.: "from" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

39. Bp.: "a greater failure" instead of "greater failures"

40. Bp.: "germs" instead of "germ"

41. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

42. Sk.sh.: "substances"; a.o.d.: "sustenance" instead of "substances"

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "the"

44. A.o.d.: "disease" instead of "diseases"

45. A.o.d.: "they" instead of "these"

46. A.o.d.: "same" omitted

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of "where"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" omitted

49. Bp.: "the" added, but not in bk.

50. Sk.sh.: "substance"; a.o.d.: "sustenance" instead of "substance"

simple thing as holding a thought were⁵¹ mastered, the whole life would be mastered. When once a person gets into his head that "I am ill," and when it is confirmed by a physician, then his belief becomes watered like a plant. Then his continual reflection of it falling upon his illness like the sun makes the plant of illness grow. And therefore it would not be an [exaggeration]⁵² if one might say that, consciously or unconsciously, the patient is the gardener of his own illness.

Now the question is, Is it, then, a right thing not to trouble about microbes? If a physician has⁵³ found it, if he shows⁵⁴ it to us, must we not believe it? You cannot help believing it if you have gone so far as to let the physician show it to you. We⁵⁵ have helped the physician to believe it. And now you must believe,⁵⁶ you cannot help believing something which has been shown to you, which is before you.

Of course,⁵⁷ if you rise above this, [then]⁵⁸ you have touched the truth. For when you rise above facts you touch reality. One might ask, is it not deluding⁵⁹ oneself to deny facts? It is no more [deluding]⁶⁰; then one is already deluded. Facts themselves are delusions⁶¹. It is the rising above this illusion⁶² that enables one to touch reality. As long as the brain⁶³ is muddled with fact⁶⁴, it will be growingly⁶⁵ absorbed every day in the puzzle of life, making life for man [more]⁶⁶ confused than ever before. It is therefore that the master has taught that⁶⁷, "Seek ye the kingdom of God first"⁶⁸. That itself⁶⁹ means, rise above facts first, and⁷⁰the light that you

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "were" ("were" is correct here)

52. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "exaggeration"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" omitted

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "showed" instead of "shows"

55. Sk.sh.: "We" retraced to read "You", and "You" in a.o.d.

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "And now you are thinking, Must I not believe it?" instead of "And now you must believe,"

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "No doubt," instead of "Of course,"

58. Sk.sh.: "when"; Gd.tp., bp.: "then"

59. Sk.sh.: "delude" added underneath "deluding"

60. Sk.sh.: "deluding" faintly inserted (in a different sh. composition from the one she used above); "deluding" in a.o.d.

61. Gd.tp.: in some typescripts, "delusions" altered to "illusions"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: "delusion" instead of "illusion"

63. Gd.tp.: in one typescript, "breath" typed instead of "brain", but corrected by hand to "brain"

64. A.o.d.: "facts" instead of "fact"

65. Sk.sh.: "glowingly"; Sk. occasionally writes an "l" for an "r", so alternately "growingly"; a.o.d.: "growingly"

66. Sk.sh.: ", man"; a.o.d.: "more" instead of ", man"

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "first" moved to before "the kingdom" to conform with the Authorised Version of 1611; see Matthew 6:33

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "This" instead of "That itself"

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "by" added

gain from there, throwing⁷¹ upon fact⁷², you will see the facts in a clear light. By this it is not meant at all that you should close your eyes to facts. It is only meant that⁷³, look up first, and [when]⁷⁴ your eyes are once charged with⁷⁵ divine light, then when you cast your glance, your eyes⁷⁶ on the world of fact⁷⁷, you will have a more and⁷⁸ more clear⁷⁹ vision, the vision of reality.⁸⁰ There is no lack of honesty if you deny the fact of illness. It is no [hypocrisy]⁸¹ if you deny it to yourself first; it is only a help. For there are many things in life which⁸² exist, being sustained by your [acknowledging]⁸³ their existence. ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵Fear, [confusion]⁸⁶, depression, pain, even your success and failure, these all are sustained by your acknowledging their existence.⁸⁴ Deluded by the outwardly appearing facts, one holds them in thought as a belief, but by denying them one roots them out; and they cannot exist, starved by⁸⁷ the sustenance for which they depended⁸⁸ upon you.

89

Q.: How to [equilibrate]⁹⁰ inner and outer power?

A.: By balance.

Q.: Have not the great prophets, in spite of their great God-realization [been]⁹¹ limited in the power they had at their command?

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "thrown" instead of "throwing"

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "throwing upon fact" moved in two typescripts to before "the light"

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

74. Sk.sh.: "thus" crossed out and "when" inserted, and "when" in a.o.d.

75. Gd.tp.: "with" changed to "by" in some typescripts

76. Gd.tp., bp.: ", your eyes" omitted

77. A.o.d.: "facts" instead of "fact"

78. Sk.sh.: the first "more" retraced to read "much"; a.o.d.: "much" instead of "more and"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "clearer" instead of "more clear"

80. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of a qa. from another lecture, but ultimately decided not to use it here

81. Sk.sh.: "hypocism" is actually written for "hypocrisy"; Gd.tp., bp.: "hypocrisy"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "which"

83. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "acknowledging"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: this entire sentence omitted

85. Sk.sh.: "Poor" written, then crossed out, omitted in a.o.d.

86. Sk.sh.: "compassion" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "confusion" instead of "compassion"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "by"

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "depend" instead of "depended"

89. The qa.s are only in the sh. and Km.tp.; Sk.tp. has only the last two qa.s, and a.o.d. have none

90. Sk.sh.: "equilibrate" in lh. corr. to read "equilibrate", the modern spelling

91. Sk.sh.: "being" written, then crossed out, and "been" substituted, and "been" in Km.tp.

A.: The life of the prophets is not to be envied. Though their realization was of God, their life was to be among the crowd. It is being in the world which does not belong to them, a world of limitations with the thought of perfection. Therefore, although in many things they showed perfection, still the limitation has always been there. The very fact that they had to live in the midst of the world, in the midst of people, made them limited; it could not be otherwise.

Q.: Please explain closely the difference between this merging in God as a conscious force and the medium?

A.: In the first place it starts as the medium. The sun-glass shows the quality of sun, although it is not sun. It is exposed to the sun, yet begins to show the quality of sun. It partakes in itself the sun, whereas other objects do not partake the sun so as the glass does. So it is with the souls who focus their heart to God, then God becomes reflected in their heart. And the beauty and power which is to be found in God as perfection, that beauty and power begins to show among the souls who partake of it, just like the sun-glass does with the sun, and they express it in their lives. There is a term used among Sufi: *akhlaq Allah*⁹², which means the divine manner. Divine manner is not refinement nor politeness, nor a put-up manner of pleasing persons. It is a divine impulse which expresses itself in the form of manner which does not only win the friend, but impresses even the foe. Are there not in this world people of good manner? Many. But this outward refinement in the end proves to be empty. But the manner the great souls such as Buddha and Krishna, Moses and Mohammed and a great many other souls who have shone in⁹³ their times, has not only won the persons before whom it was shown, it has left its impression for centuries to come. A manner which has won the whole universe, so to speak, that is God's manner expressed through man. One cannot teach this manner, but it comes when the heart is focussed to God. Not only manner but inspiration, power, all that is [in]⁹⁴ God becomes manifested through man. Then man is not a super-man, that is a small word for him. That man is the God-man.

Q.: Does not this question mean the complete recognition of the God within?

A.: Certainly. But when this realization comes, then there is no more God within.

92. Sufis use the term *akhlaq Allah* to mean the manner of God; see Glossary

93. Sk.sh.: "of" written; Km.tp.: "of" omitted

94. Sk.sh.: "upon" written, then retraced to read "in", and so in Km.tp.

There is God [within]⁹⁵ and without. As soon as God is realized, that⁹⁶ God does not remain within. It is before realization that God within is found, and it is God within which will help to find the perfect God. But once God is realized he is within and without, in all.

Q.: What have we to do when we begin to feel ill?

A.: This is a very nice question, because you may not lose time. That is the time as I say that ⁹⁷ to pull oneself together, because illness is falling, falling into pieces and against it must be the different action⁹⁸ to pull oneself together.

Q.: To where is the role of the microbes limited?

A.: ⁹⁹We realize that there is one life, then there are forces, there are influences which are working towards destruction. There [are]¹⁰⁰ other influences which are working towards construction. Influences which are working towards destruction have¹⁰¹ manifest in all form¹⁰² towards destruction. ¹⁰³ As the animals with poison, as the human being with revenge, spite and [bitterness]¹⁰⁴, with destructive thoughts and tendencies. ¹⁰⁵ Do we not see among human beings the desire to hurt or harm another, and the¹⁰⁶ delight in it? For them it is¹⁰⁷ a game, it is their play; they are not wakened to the feeling of doing harm to another. It is just for them an amusement, a pastime, a try of their power. So if among human beings who have now come to the point of God-evolution, if destructive element exists and the majority, then it is natural then¹⁰⁸ among germs and worms, they¹⁰⁹ must be the destructive element which comes in some form or the other. With all this destruction and destructive activity, if there is anything man can¹¹⁰ do, it is to do the reverse of

95. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, corrected but still indecipherable; Km.tp.: "within"

96. Km.tp.: "then" instead of "that"

97. Sk.sh.: a blank space

98. Sk.sh.: "they"; Km.tp.: "the" [*sic*] instead of "they,"

99. Sk.sh.: "There is as" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

100. Sk.sh.: "is" changed to read "are", and "are" in a.o.d.

101. Km.tp.: "have" omitted

102. Sk.tp.: "form" cr. to "forms" by hand

103. Sk.sh.: a large blank

104. Sk.sh.: "pettiness"; Km.tp.: "bitterness" instead of "pettiness"

105. Sk.sh.: a large blank

106. Km.tp.: "they" instead of "the"

107. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "over"; Km.tp.: "of" omitted

108. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "then"

109. Km.tp.: "there" instead of "they"

110. Sk.sh.: it is unclear if another symbol was written underneath "can" in sh.

it, contrary to it. That is the only one way of going¹¹¹ above destruction and causing less destruction. But if one saw that this is destructive and to answer it with [destruction]¹¹² that¹¹³ would be worse and worse. There would be no end to it. If one follows¹¹⁴ the theory of “tooth”¹¹⁵, it could continue forever till both have no teeth left in their mouths¹¹⁶. If there is a destruction of¹¹⁷ one side, there must be on the other side compassion. That is the only way of going¹¹¹ above it. But very often people think, “Is it not a weakness?” Yes, apparently, but it is a strength just¹¹⁸ the same. But if your compassion has made you so weak that you are eaten up?¹¹⁹ I will answer, Can compassion be eaten away? Is it such a small thing that it can be eaten up? The good has a greater power than evil. Compassion is more powerful than revenge. Even an apparent loss will prove to be¹²⁰ gain in the end. If a dreadful dragon has swallowed a pill of compassion, do you think the pill is lost? No, it will turn the dragon¹²¹ into compassion.

111. Km.tp.: “getting” instead of “going”

112. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, resembling “destruction”; Km.tp.: “destruction”

113. Sk.sh.: “that” may be read alternately “they”

114. Km.tp.: “followed” instead of “follows”

115. Sk.sh.: “tooth” as pertaining to the Biblical “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth” (see Exodus 21:24); Km.tp.: “tooth for tooth” instead of “tooth”

116. Km.tp.: “mouth” instead of “mouts”

117. Km.tp.: “on” instead of “of”

118. Sk.sh.: “all” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: a large blank

120. Km.tp.: “a” added

121. Sk.sh.: “dr.” abbr. for “dragon”

July 8th, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

³The exercises which a *mureed*⁴ practises must be considered as a winding, the winding which keeps the mechanism of the clock going on⁵. When one cannot continue the [practices]⁶ at a regular time that has been appointed for them, one fails to keep the spirit in its right pitch and regular rhythm. Nevertheless, human being is not only a machine; [that]⁷ is a part of his being. Therefore, a thought which is automatically created⁸ in oneself by a practice, a mureed must continue by his own will, that he does not only practise at the time of doing the exercises, but he continues [the]⁹ thought all along through the day, that the same thought may be continued at night while¹⁰ he is asleep, in his subconscious mind. It is this that brings him the real benefit of it.

For instance, combining the rhythm of breath with the steps one takes when walking and continuing mentally the thought of one's *fikar*¹¹. Repeating *wazifa*¹² with each step one takes while walking can bring one a thousand times greater

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand, including the qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, which is nearly identical with Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.st. = a stencil without the qa.s prepared for the Sangatha III, called "Ryazat", showing editorial changes.

Notes:

- 1. Hq.st.: date omitted
- 2. Sk.sh.: the title of this discourse is missing; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES."; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES.", then "Sangatha III. p.74, Ryazat." added by hand; Hq.st.: "RYAZAT" added; for *ryazat*, see Glossary
- 3. Sk.sh.: "On"; a.o.d.: "On" omitted
- 4. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary
- 5. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "on"
- 6. A.o.d.: "practices" instead of "practice"
- 7. Sk.sh.: above "there", "that" is added; Km.tp.: "there" crossed out and "that" substituted by hand; Sk.tp., Hq.st.: "that" instead of "there"
- 8. Hq.st.: "repeated" instead of "created"
- 9. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted over "continues"; a.o.d.: "the" added
- 10. Hq.st.: "whilst" instead of "while"
- 11. For *fikar*, see *fikr* in Glossary
- 12. For *wazifa*, see Glossary

benefit than only doing it at an appointed hour. The object is to make oneself one's thought by repeating it in the breath, in the form of a¹³ word, with every action, with every movement. It is in this way that one gets¹⁴ the full benefit of one's exercise¹⁵. Sufis that¹⁶ lived in nature interpreted the sound of the birds in the form of their wazifa. They took it as their *zikar*¹⁷ and so sitting in the nature they always heard it. Instead of them¹⁸ repeating the zikar, the birds repeated it for them. So they blessed the birds and awakened themselves.

For a Sufi, no sound is without any meaning, for he interprets that sound to himself in the realm [of the]¹⁹ the meaning he wants. Besides, the sound of the nature, which is continually heard through the wind and through the running of the water and through all things that are moving, becomes the greatest meditation there could be if one gives²⁰ attention to it, which develops wonderful realization, by which one receives the fullest benefit which comes from²¹ the sound²² around one.

Q.: What is the meaning of wazifa?

A.: Wazifa²³ is a word which is a sacred word. It is not one word; there²⁴ are many words. That word is given for a certain purpose. It is given to a person just like a pill or a mixture is given [for]²⁵ an illness, in [a]²⁶ need of any kind. For instance, a person who is needing in his life to complete it for a certain thing.

Q.: When [one]²⁷ says a wazifa five hundred times, it is sometimes difficult. It becomes so automatic. It is difficult if it becomes automatic and the thoughts are

13. Hq.st.: "a" omitted

14. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

15. Hq.st.: "exercises" instead of "exercise"

16. Hq.st.: "who" instead of "that"

17. For *zikar*, see dhikr in Glossary

18. Hq.st.: "their" instead of "them"

19. Sk.sh.: "at" retraced to read "of the"; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "at"

20. A.o.d.: "gave" instead of "give"

21. Hq.st.: "all" added

22. Sk.sh.: "sound" has a broken editorial underlining; a.o.d.: "sounds" instead of "sound"

23. Sk.sh.: "W." abbr. for wazifa

24. Km.tp.: "it" instead of "there"

25. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "for"

26. Sk.sh.: "one" retraced to read "a"; Km.tp.: "a"

27. Sk.sh.: "one" is added above "a"; Km.tp.: "one"

wandering. Is it [absolutely]²⁸ essential to keep one's thoughts?

A.: It is in the subconscious²⁹ it is working just the same, even if it is [automatically]³⁰. For instance, a person has closed his eyes and he has written with closed eyes [a]³¹ certain name on the wall; he has not seen it, but when his eyes will be open, he will see what he has written. So a mechanical writing is the same. The very fact of repeating is that a part is aware of it. It is doing its partial effect just the same. When a person will be conscious of his subconscious mind, then he will find it there. But that must [not]³² be taken . . . ³³ One must³⁴ repeat and think of its meaning; that develops concentration.

Q.: ³⁵

A.: It is the work of the initiator who gives the wazifa³⁶ to a person. With the wazifa he must tell the meaning of it. He must never give a wazifa without telling the meaning.

Q.: Can one also use the artificial sounds?

A.: Yes. For instance, a person is rowing³⁷. Every time he rows there is a sound that is made. A person is perhaps breaking the stone³⁸ or carpenting³⁹. If mentally he repeated [with]⁴⁰ every stroke his wazifa, he will be most benefited by it⁴¹ to engrave one's innermost.

⁴²

[Q.:]⁴³ The dervishes⁴⁴ use the sound of the birds. He does it by hearing another

28. Sk.sh.: "absolute"; Km.tp.: "absolutely" instead of "absolute"

29. Sk.sh.: "subconscious" retraced to read "subconsciousness"; Km.tp.: "subconsciousness" instead of "subconscious"

30. Sk.sh.: "automatical"; Km.tp.: "automatically" instead of "automatical"

31. Sk.sh.: "by"; Km.tp.: "a" instead of "by"

32. Sk.sh.: "not" added above "must"; Km.tp.: "not"

33. Sk.sh.: the line is left blank after "taken"; Km.tp.: a number of dots, indicating lost words

34. Sk.sh.: "think on" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

35. Sk.sh.: the question line has been left blank; Km.tp.: a question mark

36. Sk.sh.: "W." abbr. for "wazifa"

37. Sk.sh.: actually "ruin", then crossed out, but reinstated and "rowing" added

38. Sk.sh.: "and" written and retraced for clarity; Km.tp.: "and" omitted

39. Sk.sh.: this sentence remains unfinished; Km.tp.: a comma

40. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "with"; Km.tp.: "with"

41. Sk.sh.: this sentence remains unfinished; Km.tp.: a comma

42. Sk.sh.: this line has been left blank

43. Sk.sh.: the next three paragraphs are not preceded by a "Q." or "A."; Km.tp.: "Q." for question added

44. For *dervish*, see Glossary

thing in it than the bird says. The bird makes a noise and he makes something else out of it. Now, a man living in a town, can he also turn the sound⁴⁵ of the town? [A.:]⁴⁶ Yes, he can make the most unharmonious⁴⁷ sounds into harmonious. In Wissous we had a church bell just near. Many came and said, "What a nuisance, all the time that bell going on, night and day." For me that⁴⁸ bell was a great blessing. The way that the bell was⁴⁹ ringing; it was saying the zikar in such a clear sound, [because]⁵⁰ it comes from tradition. They do not consciously know, but they were taught in the past to ring the bell in that particular way. It is clearly the second half of the zikar. It was so uplifting. It would make the whole village in an atmosphere of zikar.

[Q.:]⁵¹ *What with the noise of the town?*

[A.:]⁵² It is hard to make the noise into a good sound. But when one gets accustomed to harmonize⁵³ with the worst sound⁵⁴, even those one can⁵⁵ turn into something better. But we must not begin with the worst. Besides, there is another side to it. There is the ascetic way and a *salik*'s⁵⁶ way. The way of the ascetic is to try with the hard thing which you cannot bear. The way of the salik is to go near [beauty]⁵⁷ to find beauty and to be inspired by beauty. For instance, there is a *maharaja*⁵⁸ just now in India⁵⁹; he was very fond of music. He has an excellent teacher of music. The first thing he taught was, "⁶⁰Listen to the music of a person who is not thoroughly competent." That was his advice. There was a meaning of⁶¹ it. Now the sense of this person has become so delicate, if the tune of the instrument is a slight little bit out what it [ought]⁶² to be. That is artistic way. That is a

45. Km.tp.: "sounds" instead of "sound"; but it remains "sound" in Sk.tp.

46. Km.tp.: "A." for answer added

47. Km.tp.: "inharmonious" instead of "unharmonious"

48. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

49. Sk.sh.: "running" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

50. Sk.sh.: "became" written, then crossed out, "because" substituted; Km.tp.: "because"

51. Km.tp.: "Q." for question added

52. Km.tp.: "A." for answer added

53. Sk.sh.: actually "harmoniousized" written

54. Km.tp.: "sounds" instead of "sound"

55. Sk.sh.: "not" clearly written; Km.tp.: "not" omitted

56. For *salik*, see Glossary

57. Sk.sh.: "purity"; Km.tp.: "beauty" instead of "purity"

58. For *maharaja*, see Glossary

59. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

60. Sk.sh.: "do not" indistinctly written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

61. Km.tp.: "for" instead of "of"

62. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "ought"; Km.tp.: "ought"

different way. It is the⁶³ troublesome way. It is all right for a maharaja⁶⁴. But when it comes to a man of the world, what would happen? These are extra extraordinary ways. There was [another]⁶⁵ king [in the ancient days]⁶⁶; he was made to become fine by having perfume around him, and all fragrance and everything beautiful and [nice]⁶⁷. There came a time when he declined and he was taken a prisoner and he was to be given a death sentence. So one person in the court of the king said, "Please, do⁶⁸ not do such a thing; do not execute him like every person." "What to do?" "If you do not wish him to live, there is an easy thing." "What?" He said, "Take him in the quarters where the people⁶⁹ live who have no sense of cleanliness and then you see." As soon as he was taken in those quarters he could⁷⁰ no longer live; one breath of that sense⁷¹ was enough to kill him. Nevertheless, there is one thing not to ignore and this⁷² is that beauty in the form of fragrance or in the form of sound, music, or in the form of colour helps one to elevate very quickly. Although there is a disadvantage, because the path is very difficult, since one's life's consequences are not one's own, one becomes [helpless]⁷³ ⁷⁴ . ⁷⁵ One cannot support the⁷⁶ crudeness of the environments. So it is with the great ones who live in the solitude in the Himalayas. They become spiritually perfect and elevated, most miraculous and spiritual beings. But as soon as you bring them at⁷⁷ the crowd [they]⁷⁸ cannot exist. The coarse⁷⁹ vibrations of personalities all [around]⁸⁰ make it most difficult for them to exist. Therefore, the middle path is the best path and [at the]⁸¹ same time to be firm. But in order to get strength if one ignored delicacy, or

63. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

64. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "maharaja"

65. Sk.sh.: "another" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol

66. Sk.sh.: "in the ancient days" inserted after "king"; Km.tp.: "in the ancient times"

67. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol partially retraced to read "nice"; Km.tp.: "nice"

68. Sk.sh.: "do" retraced for clarity

69. Sk.sh.: actually "speople" written here for "people"

70. Sk.sh.: "not"; Km.tp.: "not" omitted

71. Sk.sh.: "sense" in sh. clearly written

72. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

73. Sk.sh.: "helpless" traced through a now illegible sh.symbol

74. Sk.sh.: a blank

75. Sk.sh.: "Although"; Km.tp.: "Although" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "the" could also be read as "which"

77. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

78. Sk.sh.: "cannot" retraced to read "they cannot"; Km.tp.: "they cannot" instead of "cannot"

79. Km.tp.: "course" instead of "coarse"; Sk.tp.: "course" corrected to read "coarse"

80. Sk.sh.: "alright" (a British variant spelling of "all right") retraced to read "around"; Km.tp.: "around""

81. Sk.sh.: "each"; Km.tp.: "at the" instead of "each"

in order to attain to delicacy if one did not develop firmness, then also one has lost everything.

July 8th, 1924¹

Address to Sirajs²

³

The special care that our Sirajs will take is in sustaining the interest of the *Cherags*⁴, for if the officers of the army are allowed to become antagonized, then the general can no longer sustain his position.

This age is a different age, and cannot be compared with the past ages. The spirit of men, even of religious men, is quite different from what it was in the ancient times. It wants a very delicate handling. You will find sometimes a Cherag doing the work differently from the rules of the Church of All, differently from the way he should do it, taking perhaps a greater initiative, showing more enthusiasm than is necessary. If you will accuse him of his faults you only antagonize him, and it may be that if he has a capability⁵ of becoming a self-martyr. He will take your correction in the spirit of persecution, and will make it a religious work to fight against you. Therefore, it is wise sometimes to make the rein loose, but by this I do not mean that you must give up the rein from your hands. There are times when a person obsessed by his own ideas is difficult to change; your desire to correct him will only make him stronger, for there are many if they know you wish them to go to the south, for the very same reason they will go to the north. They would otherwise have gone to the south. It is your telling them which made them go to the north.

May Sirajs, therefore, consider the responsibility and delicacy of working. Since the Cherags in the Sufi Movement are not paid workers, as the clergy or the⁶ priest, nor are they soldiers who are paid to fight, we must consider that their

Documents:

Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, based on an unknown reporting, apparently not sh.

Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, identical in wording to Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: originally "1923" was typed, corrected in ink to "1924"

2. For *Siraj*, see Glossary

3. Hq.st.: "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan (1882-1927)" added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List)

4. For *Cherag*, see Glossary

5. Sk.tp.: on one copy of Sk.tp. "has a capability" is changed to "is capable" in ink in an unidentified hw.

6. Sk.tp.: on one copy of Sk.tp. "the" is changed in pencil to "a" in an unidentified hw.

service comes out of their devotion. That is something to regard with full appreciation and handle them most delicately.

July 8th, 1924¹

Brotherhood²

A few words on the brotherhood principle [in]³ which the workers may engage themselves and by which⁴ they would be doing a very charitable work, to read *gathekas*⁵ to patients in the hospitals, to read the Sufi literature⁶ to the prisoners if they were allowed to go there.

Besides, there are two objects some time or other for us to accomplish⁷ as a brotherhood activity. One object is a prison reform, that those put in a prison, sometimes [imprisoned]⁸ for the whole life and sometimes for⁹ part of their life,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance showing some differences from the shorthand and with handwritten corrections in an unknown handwriting.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, with some handwritten corrections.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, showing some differences from the shorthand.

Notes:

1. Er.tp.: "July 9th. 1924." then "9" crossed out and "8" substituted by hand; Sk.tp.: "July 1924", later "8th" added by hand; Gd.tp.: "July 8th 1924."; Hq.tp.: "8th July 1924." later added by hand

2. Sk.sh.: "Brotherhood" in lh. added later for the title; er.tp.: "To the Representatives of the World Brotherhood." added; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "ADDRESS TO WORLD BROTHERHOOD WORKERS" added; Hq.tp.: "ADDRESS to the World Brotherhood Representatives. III" added

3. Er.tp.: "principle" instead of "principles"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "principle in" instead of "principles"; Hq.tp.: "There is a task in" instead of "A few words on the brotherhood principles"

4. Er.tp.: first "which by" written, then changed by hand to "by which"

5. For *gatheka*, see Glossary

6. Er.tp.: "scriptures" instead of "literature" then crossed out and "lecture" substituted by hand; Hq.tp.: "Scriptures" instead of "literature"

7. Sk.tp.: "some time or other for us to accomplish" corrected by hand to read "for us to accomplish some time or other"; Hq.tp.: "for us to accomplish some time or other" instead of "some time or other for us to accomplish"

8. Sk.sh.: "in prison"; a.o.d.: "imprisoned" instead of "in prison"

9. Er.tp., Hq.tp.: "a" added

need a spiritual help in order to endure their¹⁰ whole life¹¹ sentence, or¹² to make the best use of the part of life that they live¹³.

The work that can be done in the hospitals¹⁴ with the patients is the most blessed work that the brotherhood workers could accomplish, because when a person is in the [hospital]¹⁵ he has all his time¹⁶ his own, he can grasp things, his heart is open owing to the suffering, he has time to contemplate upon it. And there is no medicine, no treatment which can help the person to the extent that the spiritual message can. Your work there will be more valuable than a medicine and more important than a treatment.

Besides this, in the education, in the adult schools such as there are in England, or in other private schools, if it was difficult to introduce it just now¹⁷ in the government schools, one [could]¹⁸ give¹⁹ an opportunity of going and give²⁰ an interpretation of the message of unity.²¹ By this you will be²² doing a great service to the cause and at the same time to God and humanity.

There is one thing in favour of the brotherhood workers, that they do not go to the different places as religious missionaries. They go only as²³ servers without any outward religious appearance. And those sensitive to a religious²⁴ ideal, who would close their hearts otherwise, would in this case open their hearts when a brotherhood worker goes because he does not go there as a clergyman or as a priest, he only goes as a friend to entertain the patients in their time of²⁵ suffering.

10. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

11. Gd.tp.: "life's" instead of "life"

12. Sk.tp.: "and" instead of "or", then crossed out and "or" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "or"

13. Sk.tp.: "there" added by hand; Hq.tp.: "there" added

14. Sk.sh.: actually "hostitals" in sh. for "hospitals"

15. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol here is unfinished, either "and" or "to" are probable; a.o.d.: "hospital" instead of the incomplete symbol

16. Er.tp.: "by" added by hand

17. Er.tp.: first typed "just now to introduce it", then changed by hand to read "to introduce it just now"

18. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "good" for "could", and "could" in a.o.d.

19. Sk.sh.: "give" encircled and "get" added underneath; er.tp.: "give" crossed out then "get" typed above the line; Sk.tp., Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "get" instead of "give"

20. Hq.tp.: "giving" instead of "give"

21. Sk.sh.: lost words

22. Sk.tp.: "be" later added by hand

23. Er.tp.: first typed "as only" instead of "only as" then marked to reverse

24. Gd.tp.: "appearance. And those sensitive to a religious" omitted

25. Gd.tp.: "of" omitted

8 o'clock, Tuesday, July 8th, 1924¹

Collective Interview²

*My mureeds*³,

There are certain [considerations]⁴ ⁵necessary while treading the path of initiation.⁶ It is a process of melting. A personality is first put to melt by the initiator, and it is after the melting of the personality, then something is made out of it. And if it was not allowed to melt, either by oneself or by the environments and conditions,⁷by friends and associates, then the efforts would be wasted. It is the same process as the goldsmith works with the metal. If the process is interrupted or interfered with by any influence, then the result is not desirable.

The path of initiation is not a path of study. I have seen people who have not only read fifty volumes, but have written fifty volumes and published them, and not yet ready for the⁸ initiation. It is not an act of brain, it is a process of [the]⁹ spirit¹⁰ melting, going from that hard metal aspect to the form of liquid, the ice turning into water. Therefore, the mureed must guard himself against any disturbing influences¹¹ that would interfere in this process, knowing that it is his

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript, prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi Centres, part of the Sangatha I set, where it was pages 63 and 64. It is not known by whom the editorial changes were made, but normally this was the task of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- Hq.st. = a stencilled (cyclostyled) version prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, distributed to Sufi Centres, identical in wording to Hq.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "July" in lh. wr. with double "y's then corr.; Km.tp.: "July 8th. 1924", with no time; a.o.d.: no date or time
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv. Sangatha I p. 63,64 Talim" added in lh. above the text; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "Collective Interview" at top; Hq.tp.: "Talim" a category, added (for Sangatha and Talim, see Glossary)
3. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary); Hq.tp.: "My mureeds," omitted
4. Sk.sh.: "consideration" first crossed out, then "considerations" added, and "considerations" in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
6. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line left blank
7. Hq.tp.: "or" added
8. Hq.tp.: "fit for" instead of "ready for the"
9. A.o.d.: "the" added
10. Hq.tp.: "spiritual" instead of "spirit"
11. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "influence" instead of "influences"

responsibility. The teacher would have guarded against it if the mureeds were [children]¹²; the mureeds, who are grown up, must feel responsible for themselves.

And there is another consideration to be taken, that the process of spiritual development is an expansion, and this expansion is brought about by the widening of the outlook. The outlook depends upon the attitude of mind. If a mind is focussed to thinking of small things, then this process of widening the outlook will not be complete¹³. For instance, if you want to look at a coin, naturally the whole sight will be fixed upon that coin. The¹⁴ horizon of your vision naturally will be as large as that coin for that moment. On the other hand, if you were looking at a wide horizon, the scope of your vision will be incomparably wider.

Spiritual progress [is]¹⁵ the lifting of consciousness in order¹⁶ that the consciousness may expand to perfection. Therefore, it is a continual work of trying to look into a wider sphere. By this attitude a person, without learning to be spiritual, will naturally become spiritual. His outlook on life will become different. Little things that people take to heart will seem to him of little importance. Things that people become confused with will become clear to him. Things that matter so much to everyone will matter little¹⁷ to him. Many things that frighten and horrify people will not have the same effect upon him. [Disappointments]¹⁸ and¹⁹ failures will not take away his hope and courage. His thought, speech, and action, as his outlook, become²⁰ wide. So, everything he says or does will be different. What we call nobleness, that natural nobleness which belongs to the soul, will blossom. For spiritual attainment is not in making a life-riddle²¹ for oneself, but²² in the solving of the problem of life, the²³ spirituality is realized.

12. Sk.sh.: a series of dots in a large blank, and so in Km.tp.; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "children" instead of dots and blank

13. A.o.d.: "completed" instead of "complete"

14. Sk.sh.: "surface" written, then retraced for clarity; a.o.d.: "surface" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "raises" written; a.o.d.: "is" instead of "raises"

16. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol crossed out, possibly reading "again"

17. Hq.tp.: "not matter" instead of "matter little"

18. Sk.sh.: "Disappointment"; a.o.d.: "Disappointments" instead of "Disappointment"

19. Sk.sh.: "is" added above "and"

20. Hq.tp.: "becomes" instead of "become"

21. Hq.tp.: "life a riddle" instead of "a life-riddle"

22. Hq.tp.: "it is" added

23. Hq.tp.: "of life," omitted, and "the" changed to "that"

1July 9th, 1924

Mind World

The impression that is made upon the mind has quite a different character² from the impressions³ made upon objects.⁴ Man is living⁵, therefore creative. Whatever impression his mind takes, it does not only hold, as a stone holds, an impression, but it produces the same several times in a moment, and⁶ thus keeping it a living impression. And it is that life of the impression which is held in mind which⁷ becomes audible to the ears of the heart. It is therefore that we all more or less feel the thought or the feeling of another; his pleasure, his⁸ displeasure, his joy or disappointment,⁹ for it is [continually]¹⁰ repeated¹¹ by the mind⁹.

The impression in the mind does not stand still as a picture. The phenomena¹² of memory is such that one creates all that the memory holds. Not only the vibrations that the memory holds, but the¹³ vibrations or forms¹⁴ in answer

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., with qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared for editing by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough (though not typed on Gd.'s typewriter), already showing considerable editing, but then edited further in ink indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.
- bp. = a typescript prepared by Gd. for the book.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is nearly identical to the bp., and is therefore only mentioned in the notes in the few instances where it differs from that manuscript.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" in sh. and "Wednesday 5 o'clock" in lh. added; then "Mind World, The impression that is made . . ." added as title
2. Sk.sh.: "care", abbr. for "character"
3. Bp.: "impression that is" instead of "impressions"
4. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank
5. Sk.sh.: "living" retraced to read "live"
6. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "and" omitted
7. Bp.: "that" instead of "which"
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "his"
9. Sk.sh.: "for it is continual repeated by the mind "; Gd.tp.: "it is continually repeated in his mind"
10. Sk.sh.: "continual repeating"; Km.tp., bp.: "continually repeated" instead of "continual repeating"
11. Sk.sh.: "repeating, it is caught" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
12. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically used only the plural of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"
13. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "the"
14. Gd.tp.: "vibration" followed by a blank instead of "vibrations or forms"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "or forms" put in blank, and "vibrations" restored

to it. For instance, a person has a deep impression of fear in his mind. The consequence is that mind is at work to produce an object of its fear. In the dream, in imagination, in a wakeful state,¹⁵ fear is created. One can easily understand that in the dream it is created, but how in the wakeful state? Everything that is around a person, his friends, his foes, conditions, environments, all take¹⁶ a form which will frighten the mind that is holding in it¹⁷ fear. How wonderful then the phenomena¹⁸ of mind is; the mind is its question, and it is¹⁹ itself its answer. Therefore, miseries are attracted,²⁰ especially by those who fear miseries. A²¹ disappointment is brought about by those who expect a disappointment. A²¹ failure is caused by holding the impression of a failure. I have often heard people saying²², "Oh, I will²³ never succeed, I will²⁴ never succeed. Everything I do goes wrong." There is something wrong. It is very good that there are stars, that they attribute their misery²⁵ to the stars. But really speaking, it belongs²⁶ to them, it is they who are holding it²⁷ in their mind. When a person is continually thinking that²⁸, "Nothing right will happen, nothing good will come," failure is anticipated, that²⁹ if all the stars of heaven were in his favour, even then he will meet his³⁰ failures³¹. In this way man is the creator of his conditions³², of his³³ fate. Many there are who see no prospects before them in life. Does that mean that the world, the universe is so poor that it cannot provide for all the³⁴ need? There is abundance. But by thinking continually that there is no way out of it, a person becomes fixed in his thought³⁵ and brings about despair.

15. A.o.d.: "that" added

16. Km.tp.: "takes" instead of "take"

17. Bp.: "its" added

18. Km.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena" (see note 12); Gd.tp., bp.: "plane" instead of "phenomena"

19. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

20. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

21. Bk.: "A" omitted

22. Bk.: "Often people say" instead of "I have often heard people saying"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "I shall" instead of "Oh, I will"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "shall" instead of "will"

25. Bp.: "miseries" instead of "misery"

26. Bp.: "they belong" instead of "it belongs"

27. Bp.: "them" instead of "it"

28. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "that" omitted

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "then" instead of "that"

30. Bp.: "with" instead of "his"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "failure" instead of "failures"

32. Bp.: "condition" instead of "conditions"

33. Km.tp.: "conditions, of his" omitted, later added by hand

34. Km.tp.: "they" instead of "the"; Gd.tp., bp.: "their"

35. Bp.: "thoughts" instead of "thought"

³⁶But whatever³⁷ man is thinking or feeling, he is at the same time [emanating]³⁸ it³⁹ as a [fragrance]⁴⁰. He is creating around⁴¹ himself an atmosphere which expresses what he says, or what he feels⁴². And it does not⁴³ convey to the others⁴⁴ his thought and feeling, but it creates for him an answer. For [instance,]⁴⁵ a person who, before leaving home, thinks that⁴⁶, “⁴⁷I may⁴⁸ have an automobile accident⁴⁹,” he is preparing the accident, he⁵⁰ is reflecting that thought perhaps upon some driver of automobiles⁵¹. His thought has struck him⁵² and when he has approached⁵³ that auto⁵⁴, there is an accident. And so it is with his success. When he goes out in the world and says that⁵⁵, “In [this my]⁵⁶ business I shall⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ be⁵⁹ successful,” he attracts all that is necessary to make him successful.

⁶⁰Does it not prove to us that this is a mirror-land, a mirror-land with a living phenomena⁶¹, ⁶²because the mirrors are living. It is not only projecting and reflecting that takes place in the mirrors, but a phenomena⁶¹ of creation that all that

36. Gd.tp.: in the margin, Gd. wrote “a b d e” and then crossed off “b”; these refer to the q.a.s after the lecture, which she apparently thought of inserting at this point, but did not

37. Gd.tp., bp.: “when” instead of “whatever”

38. Sk.sh.: “im-ating” in lh. corr. to read: “emanating”; Km.tp.: “emanating”; Gd.tp., bp.: “emitting”

39. Bp.: “what he thinks or feels” instead of “it”

40. Sk.sh.: the word “fragrance” has been written over a now illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: “fragrance”

41. A.o.d.: “round” instead of “around”

42. Bp.: “it” instead of “what he says, or what he feels”

43. Km.tp.: “(only)” added in tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: “only” added

44. Gd.tp.: “the other” instead of “the others”; bp.: “another” instead of “the others”

45. Sk.sh.: “it was”; a.o.d.: “instance,” instead of “it was”

46. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

47. Sk.sh.: “I shall” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

48. Gd.tp., bp.: “must” instead of “may”

49. Sk.sh.: “accid.”, abbr. for “accident”

50. Bp.: “he is preparing the accident, he” omitted

51. Sk.sh.: “autom.” abbr. for “automobile(s)”; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.; “motor driver” instead of “driver of automobiles”

52. Bp.: “the driver” instead of “him”

53. Bk.: “approaches” instead of “has approached”

54. Km.tp.: “automobile” instead of “auto”; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: “motor” instead of “auto”

55. Bp.: “that” omitted

56. Sk.sh.: “my this”; Km.tp.: “this my” instead of “my, this”; Gd.tp., bp.: “this” omitted

57. Gd.tp.: “wish” instead of “shall”; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: “think” instead of “shal”; bp.: “I think”

58. Sk.sh.: “I will”; Km.tp.: “I will” omitted, but retained in Gd.tp., bp.

59. Sk.sh.: “all” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

60. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. added edited versions of the 7th, 2nd, 5th, and 6th q.a.s after the lecture, in that order; her note in the margin of Gd.tp. reads: “b(Jy 16), b, c, e” with “e” later crossed out (these letters, however, do not correspond to what she actually added)

61. A.o.d.: “phenomenon” (see note 12)

62. Bp.: “living” added

is projecting and reflecting⁶³ is created at the same time, and⁶⁴ materializes⁶⁵ sooner or later. It is in this that the Sufi finds the mystery⁶⁶ of mastery, that besides all the ideas of fate and worldly influences and heavenly influences, there is a creative power in mind⁶⁷ which works. In one person perhaps the creative faculty of his being is at work one⁶⁸ degree⁶⁹ and ninety nine [degrees]⁷⁰ is a⁷¹ mechanical part of his being⁷² at work. In another person, perhaps,⁷³ who is more involved⁷⁴,⁷⁵ ninety nine degrees of creative power is⁷⁶ at work and perhaps one degree of the⁷⁷ mechanical part of his being. It is the mechanical part of one's being which is subject to conditions, environments, and which is [helpless]⁷⁸. And it is the creative part of one's being which is creative, which produces phenomena, and in this aspect the divine essence is to be found.

- - - - -

⁷⁹*Q.: Two third of reflected thought would then be [accountable for]⁸⁰ accidents which we feel not to have anticipated by thoughts.*

A.: Yes, it is so.

[*Q.:]*⁸¹ *Is it in this way that⁸² warning⁸³ of accidents⁸⁴ people get?*

63. A.o.d.: "projected and reflected" instead of "projecting and reflecting"

64. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "and" omitted

65. A.o.d.: "materialized" instead of "materializes"

66. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "secret" instead of "mystery"

67. Bp.: "man" instead of "mind"

68. Sk.sh.: a second "one" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

69. Sk.sh.: actually "degreer" written clearly

70. Sk.sh.: "degree"; a.o.d.: "degrees"

71. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "is a"; Gd.tp., bp.: "are the" instead of "is a"

72. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "is"; Gd.tp., bp.: "is" omitted

73. Bp.: ", perhaps," omitted

74. A.o.d.: "evolved" instead of "involved"

75. Bp.: "perhaps" added

76. Bp.: "are" instead of "is"

77. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

78. Sk.sh.: "hopeless" written as understood by Sk. as P-o-M. spoke; a.o.d.: "helpless"

79. Gd.tp.: Gd. noted in the margin, "Include all q's and a's"; however, this first qa. was omitted

80. Sk.sh.: "countable"; Km.tp.: "accountable for"

81. Sk.sh.: the "Q" for "Question" is missing, but added in a.o.d.

82. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "Sometimes" instead of "Is it in this way that"

83. Gd.tp.: "warnings" instead of "warning"

84. Sk.sh.: "which people get" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp.: "sometimes" followed by an unreadable word; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "each people in this way"

[A.:]⁸⁵ Yes, sometimes. But sometimes also a fortune⁸⁶ teller tells you that such and such thing is going to happen to you. An accident in this year, a trouble, an illness in such month. In the life of one it comes true, in the life of another it does not come true. And you will also⁸⁷ find that in the life of the one who was impressionable this comes true because he had taken to heart that such a thing is going to happen. Therefore, in the East, especially in India⁸⁸, where the science of astrology⁸⁹ is so advanced and for so many thousand of years [the lives of]⁹⁰ the people [depended]⁹¹ upon it, you⁹² have a saying that, Never consult a foolish astrologer⁹³. ⁹⁴ He may be a good astrologer, but never consult⁹⁵ him, he may say things that may impress you. When this is not taught, what happens? That a person easily says such things without thinking about it, in joke. For one person to say to another person, "Do not go⁹⁶, you will be killed," it is an easy thing, a joke, but he does not know that it may make an impression upon that person and that impression may create a cause for a⁹⁷ death.
⁹⁸

⁹⁹—In the case man questions to travel in the same carriage, his wife came, and said, "You must not go tonight", [although]¹⁰⁰ this was an intuition, is quite a different thing.—⁹⁹

Q.: Will you please tell more about¹⁰¹ how one [can wipe out]¹⁰² all the innumerable pictures which hinder him?

85. Sk.sh.: the "A" in lh. for "Answer" is missing, but added in a.o.d.

86. Sk.sh.: "t." written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

87. Sk.sh.: "also" retraced to read "always", and so in Km.tp.

88. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

89. Sk.sh.: "astrol." in lh. abbr. for "astrology"

90. Sk.sh.: "which lived of"; Km.tp.: "the lives of" instead of "which lived of"

91. Sk.sh.: "defended" written, then crossed out then "depended" added, and "depended" in Km.tp.

92. Km.tp.: "they" instead of "you"

93. Sk.sh.: "astrol." in lh., abbr. for "astrologer"

94. Sk.sh.: a blank

95. Sk.sh.: "cons.", abbr. for "consult"

96. Km.tp.: "there" added

97. Km.tp.: "his" instead of "a"

98. Sk.sh.: this entire line has been left blank

99. Sk.sh.: this entire sentence has been crossed out, it is unclear if this was a question or answer; omitted in a.o.d.

100. Sk.sh.: "although" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

101. Gd.tp.: "Will you please tell me more about" omitted

102. Sk.sh.: "wipes"; Gd.tp.: "can wipe out" instead of "wipes"

A.: The whole process of the Sufi teaching¹⁰³ is this: to make the plate of mind clear. Rumi begins his *Masnavi*¹⁰⁴ by speaking on this question, that he says, “The heart is like a mirror and the first and the most important thing that one has to do with this mirror is to make it clean. Take away all the rust there is.”¹⁰⁵ This can be done by the practice of concentration. The horses in the forest will not come if you call them to come to you, nor will walk if you wish them to walk, because they are untrained horses. So are our thoughts and imaginations. They go about in the mind without harness, without the rein. When that¹⁰⁶ is taken in hand, then it is just like [the]¹⁰⁷ teacher of a circus, who tells the horse to come and the horse comes; and he tells the horse “Go!” and the horse goes. They tell the horse to run, and says, “Stop!” and the horse stops.¹⁰⁸ This is the first and most important lesson that you have to learn in the Sufi work. This is the foundation of the whole mysticism and practice of philosophy, that you are able to move about your thoughts as you want them to. When you wish to think of rose, lily must not come in your thought. When you think of a horse, elephant must not appear before you. You must keep it away. It teaches to come, hold and expel every thought [that you do not wish at the time]¹⁰⁹ when you will. In this way, you become the master of your thoughts. You¹¹⁰ control them, and use them to your benefit.

Q.: If one has an impression before starting on a journey, they¹¹¹ should not go with a thought of accident; he goes and an accident occurs. Is that the subconscious mind?

A.: This I do not call impression. This I call intuition. Intuition that warns you, it is quite a different thing. Impression is what one gets by one’s own suggestion or the suggestion of another, and that¹¹² materializes. That is the impression I am just now telling about.¹¹³ I have not yet touched that realm of intuition, this will follow.

103. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: “method” instead of “teaching”

104. For Rumi and *Masnavi*, see List

105. See Nicholson, *Mathnavi* (Cambridge, 1930), Book II, p. 327, “The mirror of the heart must be clear . . .”

106. Km.tp.: “this” instead of “that”

107. Sk.sh.: “a” crossed out then retraced to read “the”, and “the” in Km.tp.

108. Sk.sh.: “The working with the teachers” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

109. Sk.sh.: “that you do not wish, cannot take,” inserted; Km.tp.: “that you do not wish at the time”

110. Km.tp.: “train them, you” added

111. Km.tp.: “you” instead of “they”

112. Km.tp.: “this” instead of “that”

113. Sk.sh.: a large blank

Q.: If they fear¹¹⁴ warning of an accident¹¹⁵ is the result of another person's thought, can we [avoid]¹¹⁶ the danger by using our own thought power [to counteract]¹¹⁷?

A.: Yes, we can, if we knew how to do it, because that¹¹⁸ is the practice of denial. We again come to the work that is done in the Sufi work¹¹⁹. Self-denial apart, even to deny the thoughts and impressions which we could¹²⁰ not wish to come. It is not [allowing]¹²¹ our mind to be stained by those impressions which we do not desire¹²² to impress our mind; that helps one to [avoid]¹²³ it. The mystery of what we call omen is to be found in the [law]¹²⁴ of impressions. ¹²⁵For they [say]¹²⁶ that if you are going to do something, and¹²⁷ if ¹²⁸cat crosses your way, ¹²⁹ill luck you meet¹³⁰. It is easy to understand; in the first place, the swift action of a¹³¹ cat makes a great impression on¹³² a person. It forms a line before you, a line of action, and that line, [impressed]¹³³ upon you, [it]¹³⁴ gives you the thought of a cross. You are intending to go straight and then¹³⁵ your line is crossed by a horizontal action, against your

114. Km.tp.: "Therefore," instead of "If they fear"

115. Sk.sh.: "acc." in lh. abbr. for "accident"

116. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp.: "(avoid)" added

117. Sk.sh.: "and counteract our own"; Km.tp.: "to counteract" instead of "and counteract our own"

118. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

119. Gd.tp.: "method" instead of "work"

120. Km.tp.: "would" typed, then replaced by "do"

121. Km.tp.: "allowing" instead of "allowed"

122. Sk.sh.: "our" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

123. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "avoid" filled in with a dotted underlined; Km.tp.: "avoid"

124. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "law"

125. From this point to the end of this answer, Gd. left it out of her typescript entirely, and instead used this text to make a paper in the series of lessons, the Gathas (see Glossary); this became Gatha *Etekad, Rasm u Ravaj* (see Glossary), series III, no. 8. Once it became so designated, it had its own editing history. For this passage, there is the following set of manuscripts:

Documents:

Gt.tp.1= Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's Gatha typescript, representing her preparation of the text for reproduction to distribute to Sufi Centres.

Gt.tp.2= another Gatha typescript by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, mostly identical to Gt.tp.1 and mentioned in the notes only in a few instances where it differs slightly.

Hq.st. = a stencil reproduced at Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi Centres.

126. Sk.sh.: "see" retraced to read "say", and "say" in a.o.d.

127. Hq.st.: "and" omitted

128. Gt.tp.1: "a" added

129. Sk.sh.: "and"; Gt.tp.2.: "an" instead of "and"; Gt.tp.1: "and" omitted, and "you meet an" added; Hq.st.: "and" omitted, and "you meet with" added

130. Hq.st., Gt.tp.1: "you meet" omitted

131. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "the" instead of "a"

132. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "upon" instead of "on"

133. Sk.sh.: "that of line, impresses"; Gt.tp.2: "this line impressed"; Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "that line impressed"

134. Sk.sh.: "it" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

135. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "then" omitted

[perpendicular]¹³⁶ action which means, in action, your¹³⁷ hands nailed and feet tied. It gives the picture of the idea. The whole mystery of omen¹³⁸, which used to be believed by the ancient people and [that]¹³⁹ are considered [superstition]¹⁴⁰, there is¹⁴¹ this mystery of impression. Naturally, when a person is starting to go out to¹⁴² accomplish a certain work and he happens to see [beautiful]¹⁴³ flowers,¹⁴⁴ fruits that give¹⁴⁵ a promise of his desire being fruitful¹⁴⁶, [its]¹⁴⁷ bearing flowers for [him]¹⁴⁸, the sign of success. A person going forward with this impression certainly will¹⁴⁹ meet with success. Whereas, if a person sees burning wood, or a sack of coal, which all show¹⁵⁰ destruction, fire which burns up, a person going to do something, impressed by this, certainly loses. Besides¹⁵¹, there used to be a custom that, when someone from the¹⁵² family was going out to accomplish something, no one must say any word that will¹⁵³ hinder his success. Even they did not ask the person, Where are you going? Because¹⁵⁴ even asking raises a question. And¹⁵⁵ question stands before one: Why? Where? ¹⁵⁶That [means] a stone¹⁵⁷ on the way. Before Why? and Where?¹⁵⁶, a person would be¹⁵⁸ discouraged, even in answering. That¹⁵⁹ strength of will with which he is going may be exhausted in answering Why? and Where? and then he may not find¹⁶⁰ [that]¹⁶¹ energy and power to accomplish what

136. Sk.sh.: a blank; Gt.tp.2: "perpendicular"; Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "vertical"

137. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "one's" instead of "your"

138. Hq.st.: "omens" instead of "omen"

139. Sk.sh.: "they"; Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "that"

140. Sk.sh.: "superstitious"; a.o.d.: "superstitions"

141. Gt.tp.1: "but behind them" added before "there is"; Hq.st.: "has behind it" instead of "there is"

142. Hq.st.: "go out to" omitted

143. Sk.sh.: "beautifully"; Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "beautiful" instead of "beautifully"

144. Hq.st.: "or" instead of the comma

145. A.o.d.: "gives" instead of "give"

146. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "fulfilled" instead of "fruitful"

147. Sk.sh.: "it"; Gt.tp.1: "its"; Hq.st.: "of its"

148. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "him"

149. Hq.st.: "will certainly" instead of "certainly will"

150. Gt.tp.2: "shows" instead of "show"

151. Hq.st.: "Besides" omitted

152. Gt.tp.1: "of the" instead of "from the"; Hq.st.: "in a"

153. Hq.st.: "would" instead of "will"

154. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "of" omitted

155. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "The" instead of "And"

156. Hq.st.: "That meets a stone on the way. Before Why? and Where?" omitted

157. Sk.sh.: "That meets a stone"; Gt.tp.1: "It means an obstacle" instead of "That meets a stone"

158. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "become" instead of "be"

159. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: "The" instead of "That"

160. Gt.tp.1: "he has no more" instead of "he may not find", but later crossed out and "he may not find" handwritten

161. Sk.sh.: "then"; a.o.d.: "that" instead of "then"

he is going to accomplish. This is the inner psychology of mind¹⁶² the [knowledge]¹⁶³ of which makes things easy. One must not become superstitious¹⁶⁴ by holding¹⁶⁵ beliefs, but one must know the science, the mystery, which is hidden behind all such things, which apparently¹⁶⁶ seem small and little, but their result sometimes is¹⁶⁷ most important.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁹Q.: *Ought we not to get over¹⁷⁰ impressions as cats and spiders make on¹⁷¹ people¹⁷²?*

[A.:]¹⁷³ I think we must get above all impressions, not only such as cats and spiders.¹⁶⁹ All impressions that are¹⁷⁴ against us, we must get above it. Only what is needed is to know the science, that we may act wisely towards others. Suppose we get above it, or we do not care [for]¹⁷⁵ it and believe in it, yet we may trouble others. For the sake of helping others, if we were thoughtful¹⁷⁶, that would make a great difference in our lives, in the lives of our friends.

Q.: *How can one release the greater¹⁷⁷ creative energy of a mind that has been accustomed merely to repeat automatically the same practices¹⁷⁸ over and over?*

A.: By giving the person quite the other direction, a direction which would interest him most. In support to [what]¹⁷⁹ I have said, I remember an incident. A maid had learned a new theatrical song, a song¹⁸⁰ the words of which were that, “¹⁸¹How suddenly my fate has changed.” She took such a liking to it that everywhere she was moving about in the house she hummed it and said the words, and what was

162. Sk.sh.: a blank

163. Sk.sh.: another blank; a.o.d.: “knowledge”

164. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: “impressed” instead of “superstitious”

165. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: “different” added

166. Gt.tp.1, Hq.st.: “may” instead of “apparently”

167. Gt.tp.2: “is sometimes” instead of “sometimes is”

168. The section which was made into the Gatha ends here (see note 125)

169. Gd.tp.: this q. and the first sentence of the a. crossed out

170. Gd.tp.: “such” added

171. Sk.sh.: “on” either crossed out or “one” traced through “on”

172. Gd.tp.: “give us” instead of “make on people”

173. Sk.sh.: apparently the “A.” for “Answer” is missing here

174. Gd.tp.: “Every impression that is” instead of “All impressions that are”

175. Sk.sh.: “of” changed to read “for”, and “for” in Km.tp.

176. Sk.sh.: “of”; Km.tp.: “of” omitted

177. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: “One can release the” instead of “How can one release the greater”

178. Km.tp.: “reflections” instead of “practices”

179. Sk.sh.: “would” retraced to read “what”, and “what” in Km.tp.

180. Km.tp.: “a song” omitted

181. Sk.sh.: “My” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

the outcome? She was looking down from the balcony and suddenly dropped down and was found dead. And those who knew said she was especially happy three days before it, and was singing this song. Then there is another example. The emperor Zafar¹⁸² of Delhi, in the Mughal dynasty, was a great poet, and a poet of highest order. So delicate in his ¹⁸³ expression, such a great master¹⁸⁴ of words, his imaginations so beautiful and refined; his poetry was nothing but a beautiful picture, a piece of art. And so was the person¹⁸⁵, but as it is natural that an artist, a poet, interests himself more in tragedy than in comedy, so that¹⁸⁶ poet began to write the words of tragedy. What was the consequence? After the book was finished, his tragedy in life began. He came to decline and the [whole]¹⁸⁷ life was [reflected]¹⁸⁸ in the same tragedy. The life repeated the same poetry which he had written.

182. For Zafar, see List

183. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

184. Km.tp.: "mastery" instead of "master"

185. Gd.tp.: "poet" instead of "person"

186. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

187. Sk.sh.: "healthy"; Km.tp.: "whole" instead of "healthy"

188. Sk.sh.: "passed" written, then crossed out, "reflected" substituted, and added in hw. in Km.tp.

¹5 o'clock, July 11th, 1924

Cosmic Language

²The works of art which³ [have] been⁴ made, in spite of⁵ all⁶ the skill that is put into them and the ideas they convey to us, there is a feeling in them,⁷ behind them. When I⁸ was visiting Berlin, I⁹ saw around the Kaiser's¹⁰ palace statuary made¹¹, a¹² work of art everywhere around it¹³ suggestive of horror, of terror, of destruction. As soon as I¹⁴ saw it, [I thought]¹⁵, no wonder it happened like this, for it¹⁶ was produced beforehand.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., with qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = two typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, including some qa.s, each showing further editing in hw. indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.
- bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk., without qa.s (though edited versions of some of the qa.s are included in the text, as noted).
- bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, mentioned in the notes only where the text differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Cosmic Language", and "Friday" (encircled) in lh. added above text; Km.tp.: "Cosmic Language" as a title
2. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "In" added
3. Gd.tp. bp.: "that" instead of "which"
4. Sk.sh.: "has been" crossed out, then "have been" substituted, and "have been" in a.o.d.
5. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "notwithstanding" substituted for "in spite of", but then cancelled; Gd.tp., bp.: "independently" instead of "in spite"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "all" omitted
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of comma; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "but" instead of comma
8. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "a sage" instead of "I" (Gd. made an editorial decision to put this and the two following personal accounts into third person narratives, as personal accounts were sometimes still considered inappropriate; however, when it came to final editing for the book, she changed them all back to first person)
9. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "he" instead of "I"
10. For Kaiser, see Glossary
11. Bk.: "set" instead of "made"
12. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "some" instead of "a"
13. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "everywhere around it" move to before "some work of art"
14. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the sage" instead of "I"
15. Km.tp.: "I thought" inserted; Gd.tp., bk.: "I said"; bp.: "he said"
16. Bk.: "this statuary" instead of "it"

A piece¹⁷ of art may be beautiful to look at, it may have a great skill in it, and yet the mind of the artist is working with it and the effect that the picture will have is not what it suggests outwardly, but what it speaks aloud as the voice of its heart. In every picture, in every statue,¹⁸ in every artistic¹⁹ construction you can see this, that there is a voice [hidden]²⁰ in it, continually speaking²¹ on²² what purpose the²³ art was created. Sometimes an artist is [unaware]²⁴ of what he is creating; he is following his imagination. He may be working against his own piece²⁵ of art. He may be bringing²⁶ about an effect he has²⁷ not desired for himself or for the person [to]²⁸ whom that piece²⁹ [of]³⁰ art will be given.

Once I³¹ went to see a temple.³² I³³ could not call that³⁴ temple beautiful, but it was wonderful, unique of its kind. No sooner my eyes fell³⁵ on the colour scheme and the pictures which stood there as a³⁶ prominent feature of that temple, I³⁷ was surprised to think that³⁸, How could³⁹ such a temple have existed⁴⁰ so long; it must⁴¹ have been destroyed long past⁴². And not long after, I⁴³ heard that the

17. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "work" instead of "piece"

18. Bp.: "in every statue," omitted

19. Sk.sh.: "artifact" is a possible alternative reading to "artistic"

20. Sk.sh.: "hid" written; a.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"

21. Bk.: "telling" instead of "speaking"

22. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "for" instead of "on"

23. Bk.: "work of" added

24. Sk.sh.: "another" written, then "unaware" added above, then crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "unaware"

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "work" instead of "piece"

26. Km.tp.: "bring" instead of "be bringing", corrected in hw. to "be bringing"

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" instead of "has"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "to" added

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "work" instead of "piece,"

30. Sk.sh.: "his" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "his"

31. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "a mystic" instead of "I"

32. In all probability, P-o-M. here refers to a visit to Rudolph Steiner's original Goetheanum in Dornach, near Basel, Switzerland. The original temple was constructed of wood and featured round shapes and an etched glass window containing Christ by the side of Lucifer and Ahriman, the symbolism of which P-o-M. elsewhere says he considered destructive. It burned to the ground in 1922, not long after P-o-M.'s visit, whereupon Rudolph Steiner designed a new building in the Expressionist style, constructed of reinforced concrete, which still stands

33. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "He" instead of "I"

34. Sk.sh.: "beauty" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

35. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "did his eyes fall" instead of "my eyes fell"

36. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

37. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "than he" instead of "I"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

39. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "could" moved to after "temple"

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "ever exist" instead of "have existed"

41. Bk.: "should" instead of "must"

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "ago" instead of "past"

43. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "he" instead of "I"

temple was⁴⁴ destroyed. The idea is that the constructor of that temple was so absorbed in⁴⁵ his scheme that he forgot the harmony of that theory⁴⁶ which was to make the plan of it, which⁴⁷ resulted into⁴⁸ failure.

Once a friend took me⁴⁹ to see the pictures made by her husband. No sooner I happened to see⁵⁰, it brought to me⁵¹ the whole history of the person, how his soul continued⁵² through life, the agonies through which it went. The whole thing was expressed in the pictures. And what was the condition of the possessor of it⁵³? Nothing but sorrow and depression.⁵⁴

And so it is with poetry. Among the Hindus there is a psychology of poetry which is taught to the poet before ⁵⁵ he was⁵⁶ allowed to write a⁵⁷ poetry—for it is not only the rhythm and the swing of mind and thought that is to be expressed, but to write a poetry is⁵⁸ to construct something, to make something or to mar something. The poetry [has]⁵⁹ sometimes an effect for the prosperity or for the decline of great ones, in whose praise the poetry was⁶⁰ made. It has a science⁶¹ attached to it. A person may speak highly of a personality in poetry, yet the construction of words or the ideas⁶² behind it may be harmful. It does not only harm the person for whom it is⁶³ made, but sometimes, if that personality is strong, it falls upon the poet, thus destroying him for ever.

And so it is with music. It is very good for a musician to make a kind of imagination of a magic⁶⁴ music, that the flood came and the city was drowned⁶⁵ and

44. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "had been" instead of "was"

45. Sk.sh.: "about" written; a.o.d.: "about" omitted

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "spirit" instead of "theory"

47. Bk.: "and this" instead of "which"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "into"

49. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "a mystic" instead of "me"

50. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "did he happen to see them than" instead of "I happened to see"

51. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "him" instead of "me"

52. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "went on" instead of "continued"

53. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "those pictures" instead of "it"

54. Here Gd. inserted edited versions of the first two qa.s

55. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol inserted after "before"

56. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "is" instead of "was"

57. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "a" omitted

58. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "poetry means" instead of "a poetry is"

59. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "Poetry has" instead of "The poetry had"

60. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "it has been" instead of "the poetry was"

61. Sk.sh.: "science" in sh. has also "sense" in lh. added, then "science" in lh.

62. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "idea" instead of "ideas"

63. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "was" instead of "is"

64. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "magical" instead of "imagination of a magic"

65. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "destroyed" instead of "drowned"

everybody else, those⁶⁶ who lived in the city. For the moment it might seem⁶⁷ to him a fun⁶⁸, a queer imagination, but it has its work⁶⁹.

⁷⁰The most interesting thing is that through art, poetry, music, or through the movements that one makes in dance, a thought,⁷¹ a feeling is created and⁷² the effect of which is the outcome of the whole action. The art, so to speak, is a cover.⁷³

How wonderful it is to notice that art in its every aspect is something living, speaking either good or evil. Yet,⁷⁴ it is not without⁷⁵ meaning. One sees in the frescoes in the old houses in Italy and the art which⁷⁶ is produced in statuary in⁷⁷ the ancient times, that it almost speaks⁷⁸ to you the history of the past. It tells⁷⁹ you of the person⁸⁰ who has made it⁸¹, his stage of evolution, his motive, his soul, and the spirit of that time. This teaches us that our thought and feeling unconsciously is⁸² produced upon all things we use—a place, a rock, a tree, a seat, upon things that we prepare—but in the⁸³ art, an artist completes the music of his soul, of his mind. It is not automatic; it is a conscious effort⁸⁴ very often, an effort⁸⁴ which results into a certain⁸⁵ effect. This shows that it is not enough⁸⁶ for us, it is not sufficient for us⁸⁷ to learn art, or to practise⁸⁸ it, but in order to

66. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "else, those" omitted

67. Sk.sh.: "see" actually written, then retraced to read "seem", and "seem" in a.o.d.

68. Bk.: "an amusement" instead of "a fun"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "influence" instead of "work"

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" added

71. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "or" instead of the comma

72. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "and"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "and" replaced by a comma

73. Here Gd. inserted an edited form of the third qa.

74. Bk.: "Yet," omitted

75. Gd.tp.: "what" instead of "without"; (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "only" inserted before "what", and the sentence continued after "meaning"

76. Bk.: "what art" instead of "the art which"

77. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "of" instead of "in"

78. Km.tp.: "but they almost speak" instead of "that it almost speaks"; Gd.tp.: "but it almost speaks"; bk.: "these works of art almost speak"

79. Km.tp., bk.: "They tell" instead of "It tells"

80. Sk.sh.: "of" inserted after "person"

81. Bp.: "had made them" instead of "has made it"

82. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "are" instead of "is"

83. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "the" omitted

84. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "effect" instead of "effort"

85. Bk.: "in another" instead of "into a certain"

86. Gd.tp.: "(sufficient)" added

87. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "it is not sufficient for us" omitted

88. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "pursue" instead of "practise"

complete art⁸⁹, one⁹⁰ must understand the psychology of art, through which one accomplishes the purpose of one's [life]⁹¹.⁹²

Q.: Will not an artist be afraid of⁹³ making something bad?

A.: It is better that he was afraid, that he would be careful. Yes, if he does not know, then he will try to know it.⁹⁴I was very amused one day, a person brought to me a disk and he took the trouble for explaining to me the disk, I should have understood. It was so interesting that I had to ask him, "Please play something else." In the absence of magician, the pupil came in the work and called the forces of water and he could not stop the flood.⁹⁵ Afterwards came the teacher and stopped the flood. Of that idea the disk was made. I said, "It was a beautiful idea, but do not play it please." It is very easy to enjoy a picturesque idea, but one never thinks that it is not only the idea, but that it is the outcome of it. Is it destructive or constructive? In the boats there is an improvement. Especially in the Canal⁹⁶ in Havre⁹⁷. The first thing you see in the cabin⁹⁸ is a picture of a person who is sinking. That is the first omen you see. Of course you may say it is instructing, but it is not psychological instructing. If there was such a construction needed I should have [distributed]⁹⁹ the picture after, then it would be of some use. A ship will not drown at once after starting. Even [if]¹⁰⁰they were not [drowned]¹⁰¹; the impression is not a good impression.

¹⁰²—Speaking in the States of individualism of the modern jazz music.—¹⁰²

89. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed., bp.: "it" instead of "art"

90. Bk.: "we" instead of "one"

91. Sk.sh.: "live", then "life" inserted, and "life" in a.o.d.

92. In her typescripts, Gd. here inserted edited versions of qa.s three, five, and six; in the bk., however, these were not included

93. Sk.sh.: "doing" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "doing," omitted

94. Sk.sh.: although a "Q." is written in lh., it appears that P-o-M. is continuing his answer

95. The music here discussed is *L'Apprenti sorcier* (Eng. trans.: *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*) composed in 1897 by Paul Dukas (1865-1935)

96. "Canal" probably refers to the passage between France and England, known as The English Channel in English and La Manche in French

97. Havre refers to the French port Le Havre, see List

98. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

99. Sk.sh.: twice "distribute" written over one another in different format; Km.tp.: "distributed"

100. Km.tp.: "if" added

101. Sk.sh.: "drown"; Km.tp.: "drowned"

102. Sk.sh.: "Speaking in the States . . . music." is crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.; it is not clear who is speaking

Q.: Is it not unwise to fill a school room or chapel with scenes of death even of saints and masters?

A.: It is more than unwise, I should use some other word for it. Especially when it is with connection of saints and masters, who never die.

Q.: How does one learn the inner meaning of a certain piece of music?

A.: Once you have read *The Soul: Whence and Whither*¹⁰³ you begin to feel that in every plane¹⁰⁴ the cover of that particular plane is required in order to experience the life in that plane; and so music is a world, poetry is a world, the art is a world. A person who lives in the world of art, it is he who knows art, he appreciates art. And so the person who lives in the world for¹⁰⁵ music, he knows music, he lives in it. And in order to have an insight into music one must live in it and observe¹⁰⁶ this world more keenly. In other words it is not only sufficient that one must be musical and one must occupy one's heart and soul with music, but also to develop intuition that he may see music keenly.

Q.: ¹⁰⁷Is that to say that drama and tragic poetry [do]¹⁰⁸ more harm than?

¹⁰⁹ They have¹¹⁰ a deep insight into life, that reading or hearing such [works]¹¹¹ as Shakespeare, Dante, hearing Beethoven¹¹² harm us.¹¹³ There are many things that harm us, but there are many things which may harm which are more interesting. Besides this, there are minds who are more attracted to tragic than to anything else. It is natural because it¹¹⁴ is a sore; and that sore feels for the moment living, a sensation which is perhaps agreeable. It may be called pain, but at the same time it is an agreeable pain when the sore is scratched. The tragedy has that effect. Of course, too much of tragedy is not desirable for anybody; but an artistic mind, a person who loves poetry, finds several things in tragedy. It would be depriving oneself a great joy not to read Shakespeare, but when people write a

103. A book of P-o-M. made from lectures given in the summer of 1923

104. Sk.sh.: "need its own" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

105. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

106. Km.tp.: "absorb" instead of "observe"

107. Sk.sh.: "For poetry written" written, then crossed out and followed by a blank, and omitted in Km.tp.

108. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "to" instead of "do"; "do" in Km.tp.

109. Sk.sh.: a blank, here, though the "A." for "Answer" is missing, P-o-M. starts his answer; in Km.tp. the question continues through "harm us"

110. Km.tp.: "give" instead of "have"

111. Sk.sh.: "words" written; Km.tp.: "works" instead of "words"

112. Sk.sh.: "Beet." in lh. abbr. for "Beethoven", followed by a blank [probably "will not" was said]; for Shakespeare, Dante and Beethoven, see List

113. Km.tp.: the question ends here, followed by an "A." for "Answer"

114. Km.tp.: "there" instead of "it"

poetry in connection with some person, [a]¹¹⁵ king or a sovereign, or anyone, then it is a direct effect. The poetry of Shakespeare¹¹⁶ is general, it is a play; that has an effect, a serious effect too. It is according to the psychological point of view¹¹⁷; I do [not]¹¹⁸ wish to say that it is Sufi, for Sufis¹¹⁹ are very fond of poetry, and their passion of poetry goes sometimes very far. But even that is not psychological; according to psychology that is not right.

Q.: Is in the end the idea of beauty and ugliness to resolve to that of the constructive or¹²⁰ destructive nature of the work of art?

A.: Certainly. Harmony is beauty, and lack of harmony is ugliness. Harmony is constructive and inharmony destructive.

Q.: Is it not a great mistake of the [artists]¹²¹ of modern time to take the subjects of the earth, instead, as Wagner¹²² puts it, make creation by x.¹²³ the reproduction of the higher worlds?

A.: Well, they would do it today also if they would reach it. The condition is reaching. It is the same old wine now which was before. The question is if one drinks it, he will get the same intoxication which the people in the past used to get. If a man becomes more earthly it is not the fault of heaven. The past did not hold any bliss which is not to be found [in]¹²⁴ the present. The bliss which is most valuable is eternal; it is always there. It is for us to prepare ourselves to get it.

115. Sk.sh.: "or" written; Km.tp.: "a" instead of "or"

116. Sk.sh.: "Sh." in lh. abbr. for "Shakespeare"

117. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

118. Sk.sh.: "I do of" changed to read "I do not", and "I do not" in Km.tp.

119. Sk.sh.: a "Q." for "Question" and the word "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

120. Km.tp.: "and" typed, then replaced in hw. by "or"

121. Sk.sh.: "artist" written; Km.tp.: "artists" instead of "artist"

122. For Wagner, see List

123. Sk.sh.: "x." in lh., an abbr. for an undetermined word; Km.tp. has a series of dots instead of "x."

124. Km.tp.: "in" added

3 o'clock, July 14th, 1924

The Purpose of Life ¹

Happiness, which is sought after by every soul, has its secret in the knowledge of [the]² self. ³Man seeks⁴ for happiness⁵ not because the⁶ happiness is his sustenance, but because happiness is his own self⁷. Therefore, [in]⁸ seeking for happiness man is seeking for himself. What gives man inclination to seek for happiness is the feeling of having lost something which one had always owned, which belongs⁹ to one, which was once¹⁰ one's own self. Although the absence of happiness which a soul has experienced from the day he has come on earth, and which has increased every day more and more, makes one forget that his own being is a happiness. He thinks happiness is something which is acquired. As man thinks that happiness is something which is acquired, he continually strives in every direction to attain to it. In the end, after all his striving, he finds that the real happiness does not belong in what he calls pleasures. Pleasures may be called

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 3). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the q.a.s are never included, but in this case there appear exceptionally to have been none. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not mentioned in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The Purpose of Life, Happiness which is sought . . ." in lh. added above the text; also "The Purpose of Life" in sh., and "Monday" in lh., both encircled; SQ.: "Chapter V" at the top
2. A.o.d.: "the" added
3. Sk.sh.: "Why does" written; a.o.d.: "Why does" omitted
4. Sk.sh.: "seek"; a.o.d.: "seeks" instead of "seek"
5. Sk.sh.: "is" written; a.o.d.: "is" omitted
6. A.o.d.: "the" omitted
7. A.o.d.: "being" instead of "self"
8. Sk.sh.: "the" written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "the"
9. A.o.d.: "belonged" instead of "belongs"
10. A.o.d.: "once" omitted

shadows¹¹ of happiness. There is an illusion of happiness, although all the illusion [which stands]¹² beside reality is more [interesting]¹³ for¹⁴ an average man than reality itself. A happiness which is momentary, a happiness which depends upon something outside of oneself, is called pleasure. Very often¹⁵ we confuse, in our everyday language, [the distinction]¹⁶ between pleasure and happiness. A pastime, an amusement of entertainment and¹⁷ merriment and¹⁸ gaiety, that takes one's thoughts away from the responsibilities and worries and trouble¹⁹ and limitations of life and gives one consolation of a moment²⁰, one begins to think that they²¹ are the ways of happiness. And as one cannot keep them in hand and as one often finds that seeking for what may be called a pleasure, the loss sometimes is greater than the gain, then he begins to look for something that would really²² be the means of his happiness. It is this, very often, that wakes the²³ soul to look for the mystery of religion, for the sense in philosophy, for the secret of mysticism, if he could find some happiness there. But even all these things²⁴ help one to find happiness, but²⁵ they are not happiness themselves. It is the soul who is happiness itself²⁶, not all other things that²⁷ he seeks after and that²⁸ he thinks that it²⁹ will give him happiness.

The very fact that man is continually craving after happiness shows that the real element, which may be called man's real being, is not what has formed his body and what has composed his mind, but what is he³⁰ in himself. The mind and body are vehicles. Through the mind and body man experiences life more fully,

11. A.o.d.: "a shadow" instead of "called shadows"

12. Sk.sh.: "they stand" written; a.o.d.: "which stands" instead of "they stand"

13. Sk.sh.: "in esteem" written in lh., then crossed out, then "interesting" in sh. added, and "interesting" in a.o.d.

14. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

15. Sk.sh.: "you can" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

16. Sk.sh.: "to distinguish" written; a.o.d.: "the distinction" instead of "to distinguish"

17. A.o.d.: a comma instead of "of entertainment and"

18. A.o.d.: a comma instead of "and"

19. A.o.d.: "and trouble" omitted

20. A.o.d.: "a moment's consolation" instead of "consolation of a moment"

21. A.o.d.: "these" instead of "they"

22. Sk.sh.: "both" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "will really" instead of "would really"

23. A.o.d.: "wakens a" instead of "wakes the"

24. SQ.: "only" added

25. SQ.: "yet" instead of "but"

26. A.o.d.: "himself" instead of "itself"

27. A.o.d.: "outer things which" instead of "other things that"

28. A.o.d.: "which" instead of "that"

29. A.o.d.: "that it" omitted

30. A.o.d.: "he is" instead of "is he"

more clearly, but they are not happiness in themselves, nor [does]³¹ what is experienced through them [give]³² the real happiness. What he experiences through them gives pleasure and³³ illusion of happiness for a time being. It is not only that the [pleasures cost]³⁴ more than they are worth, but very often in the path of pleasure, when a person is seeking after happiness, as he goes on further, he is creating more and more unhappiness for [himself]³⁵. Very often it happens. Every side he turns, everything he does, every plan he thinks out and carries out, thinking that this will give him a happiness, it produces a greater trouble because he is seeking after happiness in a wrong direction.

A person might ask, Is, then, the secret of happiness in the way of the ascetics, in tormenting oneself, in torturing oneself, in suffering³⁶ as they have done for ages? Even that does not give a³⁷ happiness; it is only a distraction from the worldly pleasures, which produce illusion. The ascetic shuts himself up in order to have an opportunity of taking another direction. But very often it so happens that the one who lives an ascetic life is himself unaware³⁸ what he is doing and for what desire³⁹ and therefore, if one lived⁴⁰ the whole life an ascetic life, even then he cannot derive a full benefit from it. His loss is then greater than his gain, for even asceticism is not a happiness. It is only a means of self-discipline, it is [a drill]⁴¹ in order to [fight]⁴² against temptations which draw one continually in life and which hinder⁴³ one's path to happiness. Not understanding this, a person may go on living an ascetic life and can never be benefited by it⁴⁴. Many have understood self-denial as the way to happiness and they interpret self-denial in [the]⁴⁵ form of asceticism, to deny oneself⁴⁶ all pleasures which are momentary. That⁴⁷ is another point of looking⁴⁸ at it. The creation is not intended to be

31. A.o.d.: "does" added

32. Sk.sh.: "gives"; a.o.d.: "give" instead of "gives"

33. A.o.d.: "is just pleasure, an" instead of "gives pleasure and"

34. Sk.sh.: "pleasure costs" written; a.o.d.: "pleasures cost" instead of "pleasure costs"

35. Sk.sh.: "him" written; a.o.d.: "himself" instead of "him"

36. A.o.d.: "oneself, in suffering" omitted

37. SQ.: "a" omitted

38. A.o.d.: "of" added

39. A.o.d.: "what it is intended for" instead of "for what desire"

40. A.o.d.: "he lives" instead of "one lived"

41. Sk.sh.: "drilling" written, then crossed out, "drill" in lh. rewritten for clarification of sh.; a.o.d.: "a drill"

42. Sk.sh.: "find" retraced to read "fight", and "fight" in a.o.d.

43. Sk.sh.: the "s" at the end of "hinders" crossed out, and "hinder" in a.o.d.

44. A.o.d.: the passage continues with "like a soldier who has drilled all his life and never fought"

45. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "a"

46. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "of" omitted

47. A.o.d.: "There" instead of "That"

48. A.o.d.: "from which to look" instead of "of looking"

renounced. We read in Qur'an that⁴⁹ all that is on earth and in heaven is created for man⁵⁰. Therefore⁵¹ all that is beautiful and pleasing, all that gives⁵² pleasure, is not to be renounced. The secret of the whole thing is that what is made for man, that⁵³ man may hold it, that he must not be held by it. When man renounces the path of happiness, real happiness, in order to pursue pleasures, it is then that he does wrong. If in the pursuit of happiness which is ultimate happiness he goes on through life, then for him to be an ascetic and deny to himself all pleasures is not necessary.

There is a story⁵⁴ of Solomon⁵⁵, that Solomon⁵⁶ had a vision that God revealed himself to him and said, "We shall grant you all that is at the world, anything you like: wealth, or power, or learning, or land, or possession⁵⁷, anything you wish. All that is before you, anything you may ask."⁵⁸ Solomon answered⁵⁹, "I prefer, to all things, wisdom."⁶⁰ The deity said then⁶¹, "If you prefer to all things of the world wisdom, then we shall give you wisdom and all things besides."⁶² This shows that it is not the renouncing of the things, but it is [making]⁶³ the best use of [them]⁶⁴, making the right use of [them]⁶⁴. It is not going away from the⁶⁵

49. A.o.d.: "that" omitted, a comma added, and the rest of the sentence put in quotation marks as though it were a quotation

50. See, for example, *The Holy Qur'an*, Sura XXII:65 in Yusuf Ali's translation, "Seest thou not that Allah has made subject to you (men) all that is on the earth . . . ?"; although a specific verse identical to P-o-M.'s words has not been found, the idea he expresses appears frequently in the Qur'an

51. A.o.d.: "Wherefore" instead of "Therefore"

52. A.o.d.: "joy and" added

53. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

54. A.o.d.: "told" added

55. Sk.sh.: Sk. actually wrote "Salomon" in lh. (Dutch spelling of this name) instead of Solomon (see List)

56. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. for "Solomon"

57. Sk.sh.: "possession" retraced to now read "position"

58. A.o.d.: sentence changed to a question, "Ask what I shall give thee?", following the Biblical text (Authorised Version of 1611); see 1 Kings 3:5-14

59. A.o.d.: "said" instead of "answered"

60. A.o.d.: "Give me an understanding heart, wisdom, and knowledge." instead of "I prefer, to all things, wisdom." (See note 58)

61. A.o.d.: "And God said to him" instead of "The deity said then"

62. A.o.d.: text changed to, "Because thou hast asked this thing and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast thou asked for riches for thyself, but hast asked for thyself understanding; behold I have done according to thy word: lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honour, and I will lengthen thy days."; see 1 Kings 3:5-14

63. Sk.sh.: "make" written; a.o.d.: "making" instead of "make"

64. Sk.sh.: "it" written; a.o.d.: "them" instead of "it"

65. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

life, but it is⁶⁶ being among the crowd, being amidst⁶⁷ the⁶⁸ life and yet not be attached⁶⁹ by it⁷⁰.

One might say, It would be a cruel thing to be detached [from] everybody⁷¹ who wants our love and kindness and sympathy. ⁷²The answer is that you do not need to take away your love and kindness and sympathy.⁷² You can have⁷³ the whole world if you will not be of the world. If one keeps one's [thoughts centred upon]⁷⁴ the idea of the real happiness which is attained by the realization of⁷⁵ self, and if one does not allow anything to hinder that, then at⁷⁶ the end one arrives to the⁷⁷ happiness which is the purpose of⁷⁸ the coming of our⁷⁹ soul on earth.

66. A.o.d.: "it is" omitted

67. Sk.sh.: "the crowd" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

68. A.o.d.: "in the midst of" instead of "amidst the"

69. Sk.sh.: "touched" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

70. Bp.: "being attached to it" instead of "be attached, touched by it"; SQ.: "to be attached to it"

71. Sk.sh.: "for everybody" written; a.o.d.: "from anybody" instead of "for everybody"

72. A.o.d.: "The answer is that you do not need to take away your love and kindness and sympathy" omitted

73. A.o.d.: "attach yourself to" instead of "have"

74. Sk.sh.: "thought-centre open" written; a.o.d.: "thoughts centred upon" instead of "thought-centre open"

75. A.o.d.: "the" added

76. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

77. A.o.d.: "at that" instead of "to the"

78. Sk.sh.: "of" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

79. A.o.d.: "every" instead of "our"

¹July 14th, 1924

Healing

I do not mean to say² that the fact³ of germs should altogether be ignored, for it is not possible to ignore something which you see. Besides, I do not mean to say⁴ that the discovery of microbes has not been of some use for⁵ the physician to [attend to]⁶ the patient better. But at the same time, one⁷ can be too sensitive⁸. One can exaggerate [the idea of]⁹ germs¹⁰ more than [there]¹¹ really exists. But there is one thing, that there is one person who is susceptible to take these¹² germs and to be their victim. There is another person who assimilates [these]¹³ germs and this assimilation¹⁴ destroys them. In other words, one is destroyed by germs and one destroys germs.¹⁵ Then the key must be found, a key to rise above the susceptibility of being given to germs. It is not only germs. The climate, has weather not an effect upon a person, more or less? One is more susceptible to it,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, which is not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are four separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all four has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bp. = a typescript representing her final editing prepared by Gd. to send to the publisher. The text is very similar to the text of bk., and therefore bk. is mentioned in the notes only when the text differs from bp.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931.

Notes:

- 1. Sk.sh.: "I do not mean to say . . ." and "Monday" (encircled) later added above the text
- 2. Gd.tp., bp.: "It is not meant by this" instead of "I do not mean to say"
- 3. Km.tp.: "facts" instead of "fact"
- 4. Gd.tp., bp.: "nor is it meant" instead of "Besides, I do not mean to say"; bk.: "Besides, it is not meant"
- 5. Gd.tp., bp.: "use to" instead of "some use for"
- 6. Sk.sh.: "obtain over"; Km.tp.: "obtain to"; Gd.tp., bp.: "attend to" instead of "obtain over"
- 7. Gd.tp., bp.: "you" instead of "one"; bk.: "one"
- 8. Gd.tp., bp.: "to germs" added
- 9. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction over an illegible cross out; Km.tp.: "to . . ."; Gd.tp., bp.: "the idea of"
- 10. Gd.tp., bp.: "making it" added
- 11. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Km.tp.: "there" instead of "it"; Gd.tp., bp.: neither "it" nor "there"
- 12. Gd.tp., bp.: "those" instead of "these"
- 13. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "these"; "those" in Gd.tp., bp.
- 14. Gd.tp., bp.: "thus" instead of "this assimilation"
- 15. Sk.sh.: this passage marked by double slashes; Gd.tp., bp.: this entire passage omitted from "Then the key" to "its effect."

another is less susceptible to it. And the one who is more susceptible to it is not necessarily delicately weak. Very often a person may be bodily strong, and yet he is most conscientious about exposing himself to the weather. I have seen singers taking care of their throat everyday most carefully—getting cold on the day of their concert by fearing the effect of weather, by being too conscientious about it. They unconsciously cultivate in themselves the idea of its effect.¹⁵ They say contagious diseases are taken by taking the microbes from one person to another. In breath, in air, in everything, they fly and they go from one person to another. But it is not always the microbes. It is very often the [impression]¹⁶, when a person has seen his friend having caught cold and who¹⁷ thought that¹⁸, “I fear if I will¹⁹ catch it,” certainly he has got it; as soon²⁰ as he has been afraid and has been impressed by it, he has caught it.

It is not always necessary that the germs of cold have gone from one person to another by the way of breath. The impression that a person has taken can create them. For behind the whole creation there is thought-power²¹. We often see that the more a person is afraid of a thing, the more he is pursued [by it]²², for unconsciously he concentrates upon it.²³ There are germs and impurities, but then²⁴ there are elements to purify them. These²⁵ five elements,²⁶ earth, water, fire, air and ether²⁷, as spoken²⁸ by the mystics, do not only compose germs, but also destroy them, if one only knew how to make use of these²⁹ five elements in order to purify one's body with them all, also one's mind. As there is the need of³⁰ sun and water for the plants³¹ to grow, so there is need of the five elements for the³² person to keep in a³³ perfect health. These²⁵ five elements he breathes according

16. Sk.sh.: “impression” has been written over a now illegible sh. symbol, and “impression” in a.o.d.

17. Km.tp., bp.: “has” instead of “who”

18. Gd.tp.: “he thinks” instead of “who thought that”

19. Km.tp.: “shall” instead of “will”; Gd.tp., bp.: “I shall” instead of “if I will”

20. Km.tp.: “caught” instead of “got”; Gd.tp., bp.: “will catch the disease” instead of “has got it; as soon”

21. Gd.tp., bp.: “that power” instead of “thought-power”

22. Sk.sh.: “by it” is added above “pursued”, and included in a.o.d.

23. Gd.tp.: an edited version of the qa. after the lecture is inserted at this point; bp.: the inserted passage is crossed out in tp. and retyped at the end, where it is also placed in bk.

24. Gd.tp., bp.: “then” omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: “Those” instead of “These”

26. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

27. Sk.sh.: Sk. retraced an “a” symbol to read “e” of “ether”

28. Gd.tp., bp.: “of” added

29. Gd.tp., bp.: “those” instead of “these”

30. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

31. Bp.: “plant”; bk.: “plants”

32. Gd.tp., bp.: “a” instead of “the”

33. Gd.tp., bp.: “a” omitted

to his capacity of³⁴ breath. But by breath every person does not attract the same³⁵ properties. For everyone attracts from the breath elements according to his particular constitution. One attracts more fire element³⁶ in his breath, the other one attracts water element more³⁷, the other one attracts the earth element more³⁸. Sometimes one receives an element which one does not require.

Besides, the sun currents have the greatest³⁹ healing power, [more]⁴⁰ than anything else. A person who can breathe well, who knows how to breathe perfectly, who can attract⁴¹ sun currents in his body, can keep the body pure from every kind of influence⁴². No microbes of destruction can exist if the sun currents can touch every part of the body which is within, and that is done by the breath.⁴³ The Sufis in the East have shown in their lives, living a long and perfectly healthy life. Emperor Babur⁴⁴, with his responsibility of an emperor at a difficult time, was able to live more than a hundred⁴⁵ years.⁴³ It is natural [that]⁴⁶ the parts⁴⁷ of the earth which⁴⁸ are hid⁴⁹ from the sun—which are not touched by the air—became⁵⁰ damp, and there several little lives are created and the germs of destruction are born there; [the air]⁵¹ in that place [becomes]⁵² dense. If that is true, [then]⁵³ the body needs it too. The body needs the sun and the air. Every particle within⁵⁴ the lungs and⁵⁵ intestines and veins and tubes of the body all need the sun and the air, and it

34. Gd.tp.: in one tp., Gd. has "for" instead of "of"

35. Sk.sh.: "proportion" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "elements"; bk.: "element"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "more" moved to before "water element"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "more earth element" instead of "the earth element more"

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "a greater" instead of "the greatest"

40. Km.tp.: "more" added above line

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "is attracting" instead of "can attract"

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "impurity" instead of "influence"

43. Sk.sh.: this passage ("The Sufis . . . a hundred years.") marked by double slash marks; Gd.tp., bp.: this passage omitted

44. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote "Barwar" instead of "Babur"; for Emperor Babur, see List

45. Sk.sh.: "100" written in Ar. num. and each digit underlined; P-o-M. may have said "a hundred" or "one hundred"

46. Km.tp.: "that" added above line; Gd.tp., bp.: "It is natural [that]" omitted

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "places" instead of "parts"

48. Sk.sh.: "which" in sh. partially crossed out

49. A.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"; both forms are correct, but P-o-M. may have said "hid" and the Dutch typist, Kismet Stam, may have typed "hidden"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "become" instead of "became"

51. Sk.sh.: "there" written, with "air" in sh. added later above; a.o.d.: "the air" instead of "there"

52. Sk.sh.: "become"; a.o.d.: "becomes"

53. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "and" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "then" instead of "and"

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "Every particle within" omitted

55. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

is⁵⁶ taken in by the perfect way of breathing. And even the benefit of this is derived⁵⁷ by mind. For even the mind is composed of five elements, the elements in their most fine⁵⁸ condition. Rest and repose, as well as action and movement must have a certain balance and⁵⁹ certain rhythm. If there is no balance between [activity]⁶⁰ and repose, then also health⁶¹ is not secure. Our great mistake is that with every little complaint the first [thing]⁶² we think of is of⁶³ the doctor. We never stop to think that⁶⁴, "What has been the cause in myself? Have I been too active? Too lazy? Have I not been careful about my diet, about my sleep? Have I not breathed in all the elements which are necessary to keep this mechanism of body and mind going?"

Frightened by every illness, man first turns⁶⁵ to the doctor. As long as the illness has not appeared before him, he does not mind [if it is]⁶⁶ growing inwardly in him,⁶⁷ without him⁶⁸ having noticed it. It may continue to grow for a long time, for years. Man, absorbed in his outward activities, never thinks that he is giving a home to his [worst] adversary⁶⁹ in his body. Therefore, very often illness is caused by negligence. Then there are others who become too careful; they think [of nothing]⁷⁰ else except of their illness. That is the first question before them, "How shall I be well?" Pondering upon one's⁷¹ illness, they give a kind of fuel to that fire of illness from⁷² their thought, keeping it burning without knowing that [it]⁷³ is by their unconscious effort the illness is kept alive. In order to keep⁷⁴ health in perfect order, one must keep a balance between body and mind, between action⁷⁵

56. Bk.: "they are" instead of "it is"

57. Bp.: "received" instead of "derived"; bk.: "derived"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "finest" instead of "most fine"

59. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "and"

60. Sk.sh.: "activating"; a.o.d.: "activity" instead of "activating"

61. Gd.tp.: "breath" instead of "health"; bp.: "the breath"

62. A.o.d.: "thing" added

63. Km.tp., bk.: "of" omitted

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

65. A.o.d.: "runs" instead of "turns"

66. Sk.sh.: "if it is" inserted, and so in a.o.d.

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "in him," omitted

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "him"

69. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "worse adversary" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "worst enemy" instead of "worse adversary"

70. Sk.sh.: "nothing of anything" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "of nothing" instead of "nothing of anything"

71. A.o.d.: "their" instead of "one's"

72. Gd.tp.: some tp. have "by" instead of "from"

73. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "there" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "there"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "activity" instead of "action"

and repose, and [it is the]⁷⁶ psychological outlook on one's health which helps more than any medicines⁷⁷.

⁷⁸ I remember an instance that I was seeing a patient who was suffering by⁷⁹ an illness for more than twenty years and had lost every hope of getting better. Several physicians had been consulted; many different treatments had been experienced. I told this patient⁸⁰ a simple thing to do. I did not teach any special practices, but just an ordinary little thing to [do]⁸¹ in the morning and in the evening. And to the great surprise of those at home, this patient⁸⁰ began to move [her]⁸² hands and legs, which was first thought to be impossible, and this gave them a great hope, that a patient who had always been⁸³ in bed could do this. And to the patient⁸⁰ it⁸⁴ was such a great surprise. I went to see them after a few days and I asked those around the patient, "How is the patient progressing?" They said that⁸⁵, "The patient⁸⁶ is progressing very well. We could have never thought that this person could move her hands and legs, that is the most wonderful thing; but we cannot make this patient⁸⁰ believe now, after twenty years' suffering, that⁸⁷ she could ever be well. This illness has become such an impression upon this patient⁸⁰ that she thinks that this is a natural thing for her, and that to be well is a dream—it is an unreality." This gave me the idea that when a person lives in a certain condition, after a long, long time, that condition becomes his friend, unconsciously. He does not know it. [He]⁸⁸ may think that he wants to get out of it, yet there is some part of his being that is holding⁸⁹ it in his hand. Even if outwardly he says that he does not want to be ill, but unconsciously he is holding⁸⁹ his illness just the same.

76. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "its"; Gd.tp., bp.: "it is the" instead of "its"

77. Km.tp.: "medicine" instead of "medicines"

78. Sk.sh.: "STORY" in lh. caps. added in the margin front of "I remember", underlined and marked with a double slash; Gd.tp.: the entire passage from this point to the end of the lecture omitted in some tp.

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "from" instead of "by"

80. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "her" or "she" instead of "this patient" or "the patient", and so in bk.

81. Sk.sh.: "put" written; a.o.d.: "do" instead of "put"

82. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "its"; Gd.tp., bp.: "her" instead of "its"

83. Bp.: "been always" instead of "always been"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "it"

85. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

86. Gd.tp., bk.: "She" instead of "The patient"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

88. Sk.sh.: "He" traced through, rendering the original symbol unreadable; "He" in a.o.d.

89. Gd.tp., bp.: this passage ("it in his . . . he is holding.") omitted

One day, in order to see a⁹⁰ peculiarity of human nature, I asked a person who was brought to me⁹¹ to be cured of an obsession. So I asked this person⁹² how long this obsession⁹³ has⁹⁴ been? That⁹⁵ person explained to me how horrible the obsession was, how terrible the life was of this person⁹⁶. I heard it for half an hour, everything that the person⁹⁷ said against the obsession. But in order to see [an]⁹⁸ amusing part of human nature, I asked this person⁹⁹, "You do not really mean to say that you want to get rid of this¹⁰⁰ spirit? If I had this spirit I would keep it. After all these years that you had it, it seems unjust, too cruel with this spirit. [If]¹⁰¹ this spirit¹⁰² had not cared for you, it would not be with you all these years. In this world is it easy for a person to be so long with one? This spirit is most faithful." Then the person was saying¹⁰³, "I do not really want to get rid of it." I was very amused¹⁰⁴¹⁰⁵ how¹⁰⁶ at the back of it this person wanted a sympathy and help, and assistance,¹⁰⁷ but did not want to give [up]¹⁰⁸ the spirit. It was not that the spirit was obsessing this person, but the person who was obsessing the spirit.

¹⁰⁹*Q: Would you tell the students how [necessary]¹¹⁰ it is to understand of the psychic impression of an illness?*

90. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. corr.; Gd.tp.: one tp. replaces "in order to see an" with "remembering this", and so in bk.

91. Sk.sh.: "a, it" both written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Gd.tp., bp.: ". So I asked this person" omitted

93. Sk.sh.: "O." abbr. for "obsession"

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" instead of "has"

95. A.o.d.: "This" instead of "That"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "life was for her" instead of "the life was of this person"

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "she" instead of "the person"

98. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out then "a" substituted; Km.tp., bp.: "an"; Gd.tp.: in one tp., "recollecting this" instead of "in order to see the", and so in bk.

99. Gd.tp., bp.: "her" instead of "this person"

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"

101. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "And"; Gd.tp., bp.: "If" instead of "And"

102. Sk.sh.: "spirit" indistinctly written

103. Gd.tp.: in one tp., "she said" instead of "the person was saying", and so in bk.

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "to see" added

105. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "but" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "but" omitted

106. Km.tp.: "now" instead of "how"

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "and assistance," omitted

108. Sk.sh.: "it"; Gd.tp., bp.: "up" instead of "it"

109. Gd.tp., bp.: an edited form of the qa. appears here

110. Sk.sh.: "moral"; Km.tp.: "necessary" instead of "moral"

A: Psychic nature is more susceptible to gross vibrations and especially what they call those inclined to spirituistic¹¹¹ seances. Their body becomes so susceptible to any kind of nervous illnesses, also to obsessions, that they really speaking prepare themselves to welcome in their own spirit any other spirit.¹⁰⁹

111. Sk.sh.: "spirituistic", a word apparently coined by P-o-M.; a.o.d.: "spiritualistic"

July 15, 1924

Address to *Cherags*¹

Our greatest need today² is the building of a temple, however small, but something which will be a miniature form to be copied in the different countries. Therefore to make a miniature temple will not be such a difficulty if only we will all agree upon one idea. One might say that in the past, when the message of God was given, they gave it standing in the shade³ of the trees, on the banks of the rivers, and on the tops of the mountains. Yes, it was so for that time, but you would not have listened to a Sufi message if your *murshid*⁴ talked about it at the street corners. That time has passed; it was in a hall that you heard your *murshid*⁵ lecture, and the lecture was advertised and made known according to modern custom⁶. When the soul, the dweller of the heavens, has to adorn itself with a physical body, it is natural that even the message of God must be given under proper conditions. You would not be proud of your *murshid* if he went and spoke in Hyde Park⁷ in London, with hundreds of people joking about it. No, that would hurt your feelings. You yourself would like your *murshid* to stand in a frame which you consider worthy of the dignity of the divine message. Besides, for everything a convenience is necessary; even for God it was necessary to make the world in which to manifest himself, the roof⁸ the sky, the floor the earth. Even God himself could not have accomplished his purpose without having made this

Documents:

- Od.tp. = an old typescript of unknown provenance, the oldest document in the archives, but apparently not the most complete; therefore, Sk.tp., based on a more complete document, has been used as the basic text.
- Sk.tp. = a later typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set, apparently based on an unknown original document.
- Hq.tp. = a stencilled copy prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, showing only minor differences from Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. Od.tp.: "Cherag's Lecture" instead of "Address to Cherags"; Hq.st.: "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan" and the Sufi Invocation (see List) added; for *Cherag*, see Glossary
2. Od.tp.: "today" omitted
3. Od.tp.: "shades" instead of "shade"
4. The word *murshid* is used by Sufis to indicate a spiritual teacher or guide (see Glossary)
5. Hq.st.: "murshid's" instead of "murshid"
6. Od.tp.: "customs" instead of "custom"
7. For Hyde Park, see List
8. Od.tp.: "of" inserted after "roof"

material manifestation through which to accomplish it. For us to hold weekly services⁹, to have every day devotional meetings¹⁰, to have our silences¹¹ together, we badly need a hall¹², a place not only representative of the Sufi message, but that it should be the Sufi atmosphere of love, harmony, and beauty. We do not stand for ugliness; we put in a foremost place art, music, harmony, and beauty, and for us something which, even though small but expressive of our ideal, for us such a place is necessary.

And now the question becomes, Why is it not coming? When we think of the words a Sufi says, "When two hearts unite they move mountains,"¹³ and when we are so many, united in one thought, what is hindering? If anything hinders it is oneself, nothing else. It is for us to unite in heart and soul in the common cause and accomplish this little thing in which, even if it is against your own wishes, you would certainly like to please your own murshid! I see no one among my *mureeds*¹⁴ who does not desire to please his murshid. Also this will make a material beginning, after which will follow buildings in different countries, perhaps twenty or even a hundred times larger. For America will not be contented with the one floor; they will want twenty floors and they will have it. In England, large cities like London will not be contented with a small cottage, they will have grand buildings. It will all come, but must we not make a beginning, a small beginning,¹⁵ just to make it easy for us to meet together, to meditate together, to have silences together? In order to unite our forces, what is first needed is to unite in this thought, that a certain thing must be done. All must agree on this first step to be taken before thinking how it must be done, for when the question how it must be done comes first, then all the mureeds have different ideas,¹⁶ their minds clash, and it all drops. The question "how" comes afterwards. Now we must all agree that it must be done; the rest will follow in its natural course.

There are a large number of mureeds here. A hall suitable to hold silences would allow that at every silence all mureeds who would wish to come to every silence could be present. They are deprived of this now for want of room, or

9. P-o-M. here refers to the Universal Worship Service held on Sunday afternoons (see List)

10. There were daily services to recite certain prayers

11. On Saturdays, P-o-M. would meditate throughout the day, and then sit in the hall and receive mureeds one by one, opening his eyes briefly; this was known as the Silence

12. There was a small hall in Suresnes which held 40-50 people; evidently, the number at the Summer School had exceeded this number

13. Murshid attributes it to "a Persian poet" in "Marriage" (vol. 14 of the Sufi Message Volumes) and "a Sufi" in Cherag's papers

14. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)

15. Od.t.p.: "a small beginning," omitted, but added later in ink

16. Od.t.p.: "and" added

otherwise they could come. Many prefer a silence to anything else and would rather miss a lecture than a silence. And not only when Murshid is holding silence, but at all times it would be open for those who wish to sit in a devotional centre. Whether temple or not, the mureeds will come, but by making accommodation there will be more facility and a larger welcome.

Q.: . . .¹⁷

A.: With every modesty on my part, I am born artist and cannot be contented with any old building. And should I not wish that the Sufi message should be given in a building expressing love, harmony, and beauty?

Q.: There are two different plans and wishes; some think that bungalows for mureeds must be built first as it becomes more and more an impossibility to find lodgings¹⁸ for so many mureeds. Others believe that the first thing is to build the temple. Will you tell us with what to begin?

A.: Is it not written, “Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven”¹⁹?

17. Od.tp.: no question, only a series of dots, and so in a.o.d.

18. Hq.st.: “lodging” instead of “lodgings”

19. Matthew 6:33

July 15th, 1924¹**Class for Candidates²**

What is it that makes a *mureed*³ be received further in the higher initiations? Is it his knowledge of Sufism? Is it his gift of speech, is it his qualification⁴ in writing, is it his capability of teaching? Yes, all these things; but the most essential thing besides these above-said things is his practical application of it in his life.

A⁵ question arises, In what way? His attitude to his *murshid*⁶, to his initiator, his attitude to his teachings, his attitude to his working, his way with his fellow mureeds, his fellow workers, also with strangers. The Sufi [path of]⁷ initiation is different, for the reason that it is acquired by reflection. The mureed who reflects Murshid more clearly shows according to that reflection his advancement in work. The results, which have been known to us in the history of the Sufis in the past, have been most wonderful. The way how Rumi⁸ has spoken in his words the message that Shams-i Tabriz⁹ brought shows the example of what a reflection can do. Yes, in Buddhistic school, also in the¹⁰ Vedantic¹¹ school, where there is a great deal of study attached to their cult, reflection is considered to be most important.

A Buddhist is not only a worshipper of Buddha, but he is someone who attains to Buddhahood. He wishes to reflect Buddha. And so is with mureed. The

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown provenance, fairly close to the sh. text, including a qa.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared by Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi Centres as part of the series Sangatha III, category Tassawuf.

Notes:

1. Hq.tp.: date omitted
2. Sk.sh.: this address, without any title, follows in sequence in Sk.'s sh. copybook of the Classes for Candidates; er.tp.: "Class for Candidates" as a title; Hq.tp.: "Tassawuf" (a category—see Glossary) and "Sangatha III" (a level of teaching—see Glossary)
3. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
4. Hq.tp.: "qualifications"
5. Hq.tp.: "The" instead of "A"
6. The word *murshid* is the title Sufis use for a spiritual guide (see Glossary)
7. Sk.sh.: "way" written, then "which path of" in sh. inserted; er.tp.: "way" crossed out, then "of the" added, then that too crossed out, and "path of" added; Hq.tp.: "path of" instead of "way"
8. For Jalal-ud-din Rumi, see List
9. For Shams-i Tabriz, see List
10. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted
11. Vedanta: the main school of Hindu philosophy (see List)

first step of the mureed is to reflect his murshid, which is called *fana-fi-sheikh*¹². The next step then is to reflect *rasul*¹³, the divine ideal in the spirit. When he has once attained to that, they¹⁴ can be more easily attained if the first thing is attained—for once a soul learns not to be himself, then he can become any self—then there is *fana-fi-Allah*¹⁵, the third stage, in which a mureed loses himself in God. In this loss there is no loss, it is a gain. In the guise of an apparent loss, perfection is gained.¹⁶ ¹⁷It is that law that traditionally¹⁸ made the [chain]¹⁹, that is how the [chain]¹⁹ was developed.¹⁷ ²⁰That is why as much as one effaces oneself, so much further one proceeds in the²¹ spiritual journey. It is not so difficult as it appears to be²² and yet it is difficult if one has not found the way to it. It is an attainment which is gained by someone who is firm and steady, sympathetic and self-effacing. For the whole process of the spiritual attainment is in losing the false ego for the highest gain.²³

²⁴

²⁵That cannot be gained by questioning, that²⁶ can only be gained by trusting.

²⁴

²⁷Without trust we cannot do anything. Even when a child is born, if he did not trust what his parents have said, he would not learn the language.

12. For *fana-fi-sheikh*, see Glossary

13. For *rasul*, see Glossary

14. Er.tp.: "which" instead of "they"

15. Sk.sh.: "Fila" in lh. has been crossed out, and "f'Illah" in lh. substituted in the margin (for *fana-fi-Allah*, see Glossary)

16. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol for a break in speaking

17. Hq.tp.: this sentence omitted

18. Er.tp.: "traditionals" instead of "traditionally"

19. Sk.sh.: "chan" in lh. is added above the sh. "shain"; er.tp.: "chain", perhaps correct, referring to the "chain" or *silsila* of teachers in a Sufi Order

20. Sk.sh.: above the text on a new page (12) of Sk.'s sh. book, first "lecture" in lh. was written, then crossed out, and "address continued" in lh. added instead

21. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

22. Er.tp.: "to be" omitted and comma added

23. Hq.tp.: the document ends here

24. Sk.sh.: a blank line indicating a pause or lost words

25. Er.tp.: "Q." (for Question) added before this sentence; it is not clear who is speaking

26. Sk.sh.: "cannot" written, then crossed out, and omitted in er.tp.

27. Er.tp.: "A." (for Answer) added before this sentence

July 15th, 1924

Brotherhood¹

Today I wish to ask my workers of Brotherhood² to ask any questions regarding to³ the continuing of the work.

Q.: I want to ask you if⁴ we⁵, the Cherags⁶, are⁷ going⁸ to you in the summer, then we cannot continue the service in our towns⁹. People have expressed their wishes to continue¹⁰. When will the time come that it is a greater need to continue the service¹¹?

Documents:

Sk.sh.	=	Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	=	a typescript made by Kismet Stam.
Gd.tp.	=	a typescript prepared by Murshida Goodenough, showing some editorial changes.
Sk.tp.1	=	a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing a few handwritten editorial changes which are indicated as Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.).
Sk.tp.2	=	an abbreviated typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, which consists of the 6 th , 8 th , 9 th and an added qa. (presented here in a footnote), omitting the qa.s about cherags.
er.tp.	=	An early typescript, which was sent to Headquarters, showing some handwritten corrections made by Sk. The 3 rd and 7 th qa.s are omitted, and the typescript ends after the 9 th qa. (10 th and 11 th qa.s omitted).

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Brotherhood" (see List) in lh. later added above the text; Km.tp.: "ADDRESS TO WORLD BROTHERHOOD WORKERS." added; Gd.tp.: "Meeting of the World Brotherhood."; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "ADDRESS TO WORLD BROTHERHOOD WORKERS (4)"; Sk.tp.2: "ADDRESS to the World Brotherhood Representatives. IV."

2. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.); Sk.tp.2: "Brotherhood workers" instead of "workers of Brotherhood"

3. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "to" crossed out

4. Er.tp.: "if" crossed out

5. A.o.d.: "we" omitted

6. A *Cherag* is a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship (see Glossary)

7. Er.tp.: "are" crossed out

8. Er.tp.: "that go" instead of "going"

9. Er.tp.: "they cannot continue the services during that time in their town" instead of "then we cannot continue the service in our towns"

10. Er.tp.: "that it might be continued" instead of "to continue"

11. Sk.sh.: "on" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1: "and" followed by a number of dots indicating missing words instead of "on"; er.tp.: "services" instead of "service on"

A.: Of course, if you had left your service¹² in order to go for an amusement or¹³ pastime, it would have been different. But you have left your service¹² in order to come here, to take all that is needed for [the]¹⁴ service¹² and then to go and continue it¹⁵ again. So you are doing the service for your friends who are interested in the service just the same.

= ¹⁶

Q.: I think it is of infinitely more value to come here, but I think he has in mind their need also. They do not like it; it [weakens]¹⁷ our position.

¹⁸

[A.:]¹⁹ Therefore, we are [trying]²⁰ to have more Cherags in every city, that in the absence of two [or]²¹ three Cherags²² that²³ [others]²⁴ may continue the work. If your co-workers in your city will continue, even now it would be a good thing. Although we consider two months of the year as a vacation for the Sufi Movement, we²⁵ used to consider first August and September²⁶.

[Q.:]²⁷ [Someone:]²⁸ In the States²⁹ the service goes on just the same.

[A.:]³⁰ Service must be continued if it can be managed to do so. No,³¹ but if in a place there is only one Cherag and that Cherag has to come here? In order to come

12. Er.tp.: "services" instead of "service"

13. Er.tp.: "a" added

14. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted; "the" added in a.o.d.

15. Er.tp.: "them" instead of "it"

16. Sk.sh.: several lines are left blank here, however with an "=" mark at the end, normally indicating a change from lecture to qa.; this "=" appears several times in this session, its meaning here not clear

17. Sk.sh.: "weakens-through"; a.o.d.: "weakens" instead of "weakens-through"

18. Sk.sh.: a line left blank

19. Sk.sh.: although the "A." for "Answer" is missing, it appears that P-o-M. is speaking the answer; a.o.d.: "A."

20. Sk.sh.: "tried"; a.o.d.: "trying" instead of "tried"

21. Sk.sh.: "plus"; a.o.d.: "or" instead of "plus"

22. Sk.sh.: "2+3 Ch." written

23. Er.tp.: "that" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: "other"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.1, er.tp.: "others" instead of "other"

25. Er.tp.: "are" inserted

26. Sk.sh.: "Aug., Sept." in lh. abbr. for "August, September", followed by a blank

27. Er.tp.: "Someone: In the States . . . a month or two and comes here.", these four sentences omitted

28. Sk.sh.: one illegible symbol or word is added in the margin; a.o.d.: "Someone:" added, indicating a comment of someone of the audience

29. The United States of America

30. Sk.sh.: "A." missing; a.o.d.: "A." for "Answer" added

31. A.o.d.: "No," omitted

here, in order to receive, it is better that he takes a³² leave of³³ a month or two and comes here.²⁷

Q.: If there is no Cherag, can the service be continued in an [informal]³⁴ service?

A.: Yes, by taking the permission from the Headquarters or from the National Representative³⁵ of the country.³⁶

[Q.:]³⁷ So then it will become an informal service, or does one³⁸ continue with the universal service?

[A.:]³⁹ The Universal Worship goes on always.

=⁴⁰

Q.:⁴¹ In regard [of]⁴² a practical question of brotherhood meetings: In New York,⁴³ so many different nationalities,⁴⁴ would it be there for⁴⁴ a brotherhood⁴⁵ to invite [teachers]⁴⁶ of other religions to talk⁴⁷ over⁴⁸ their religion in⁴⁹ Brotherhood meetings?

A.: Yes, you may call [a]⁵⁰ Zoroastrian⁵¹ or Hindu⁵²,⁵³ someone who is an authority in⁵⁴ some religion.

32. A.o.d.: "his" instead of "a"

33. A.o.d.: "for" instead of "of"

34. Sk.sh.: "unformal" is clearly written in sh.; Km.tp., Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1: "informal"; er.tp.: "unformal"

35. Sk.sh.: "Headquarters" wr. in lh. (see List) and "Nat. Repres." abbr. for "National Representative" wr. in lh.

36. Sk.sh.: two lines are left blank after "country", and two separate sentences which follow lack "qa." designation

37. Sk.sh.: "Q." missing; a.o.d.: "Q." for "question" added

38. Er.tp.: "it" instead of "one"

39. Sk.sh.: "A." missing; a.o.d.: "A.." for answer added

40. Sk.sh.: the symbol "=" on a blank line, normally indicating a change to qa.

41. Sk.tp.2: "In regard...different nationalities," omitted

42. Sk.sh.: "over"; Km.tp., Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1, er.tp: "or" instead of "over"

43. Km.tp., er.tp.: "where there are" written above the line; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1: "where there are" added

44. Sk.sh.: a blank

45. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the . . . of brotherhood" instead of "there for a brotherhood"; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "the (work) of the brotherhood"; Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "a good thing"

46. Sk.sh.: "teachers" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol; "teachers" in a.o.d.

47. Sk.tp.2: "speak" instead of "talk"

48. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "over"

49. Sk.tp.2: "at" instead of "in"

50. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "a"; a.o.d.: "a"

51. Sk.sh.: "Zoroastran" in lh. for Zoroastrian

52. Km.tp.: "Hindu" written by hand; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "a Hindu or a Buddhist" instead of "Hindu"; Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "a Buddhist" instead of "Hindu"

53. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.), Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "or" added

54. Sk.sh.: "a"; a.o.d.: "a" omitted

Q.: I have heard from Cherags⁵⁵, ⁵⁶ “Yes,⁵⁷ we have our service, but it comes that people come and ask of other religions. Then we are ashamed that there are other religions we know nothing about it”; ⁵⁸I know that by⁵⁹ and by, we can learn. But is there not a manner to teach ⁶⁰ a class for Cherags⁶¹ to learn the other religions?

A.: We are beginning now a study of comparative religions⁶² a [text]⁶³ book among Cherags, in order to present [religions]⁶⁴ in their right form. [Regarding]⁶⁵ brotherhood activity, if the person was⁶⁶ known to the National Representative of that country, any person who can speak on religions⁶⁷ or philosophical subject⁶⁸ can be invited to speak on⁶⁹ brotherhood [meetings]⁷⁰, because our brotherhood meeting always opens its platform to any speaker on philosophical or religious subjects.

Q.: Would there be any objection to having brotherhood⁷¹ meetings at which⁷² different speakers would be called, to make them interesting to the public at large and then have that followed by devotional service ⁷³?

A.: Yes, sometimes it would be a convenient thing, but sometimes not. For instance, we invite to a brotherhood meeting people without thinking about their ideas; [they]⁷⁴ may come there and be interested by it, and come four,⁷⁵ ten times. The more they become acquainted with us, the more they will tolerate us. But if we begin to have before them a kind of universal service, they will perhaps be horrified

55. Sk.sh.: “Ch.s.” in lh. abbr. for “Cherags”

56. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: the beginning of a quotation

57. Sk.sh.: “Yes” could also be “then”; a.o.d.: “Yes”

58. Sk.sh.: “a” written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: end of quotation instead of “a”

59. Sk.sh.: “in” retraced to read “by”; a.o.d.: “by”

60. Sk.sh.: a blank

61. Sk.sh.: “up”; a.o.d.: “up” omitted

62. Sk.sh.: “from” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

63. Sk.sh.: “text” in lh. inserted, then crossed out; a.o.d.: “text” (Gd.tp.: “textbook” in one word)

64. Sk.sh.: “religion” traced over “a one”; a.o.d.: “religions”

65. Sk.sh.: “Only” written, and “Only” in Km.tp., Gd.tp.; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): “Only” crossed out and “Regarding” (written in the margin) substituted

66. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): “was” crossed out and “is” written above the line

67. Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: “religious” instead of “religions”

68. Sk.tp.1: “subjects” instead of “subject”

69. Sk.tp.1: “at” instead of “on”

70. Sk.sh.: “meeting”; a.o.d.: “meetings”

71. Sk.sh.: “Br.” abbr. for “brotherhood”

72. Sk.sh.: “which” retraced to read “they”

73. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “services” instead of “service”

74. Sk.sh.: “which” retraced to read “they”; a.o.d.: “. They” instead of “which”

75. Sk.tp.1 (Sk.cr.), Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “five,” added

and never come again. [Therefore,⁷⁶⁷⁷better⁷⁸ first [let them come]⁷⁹ to brotherhood [meetings]⁸⁰ and acquaint⁸¹ [themselves]⁸² with our [ideas]⁸³ and then⁸⁴, if they think⁸⁵, “What a pity there is not a devotional service,” then⁸⁷ they can be invited to⁸⁸ come in and see what it is. But it is better that [the] brotherhood [activity]⁸⁹ goes⁹⁰ forward to welcome people who are of different thoughts⁹¹ and ideas.⁹² This⁹³ is the first thing to unite.

= ⁹⁴

⁹⁵—I do not grasp that the Universal Worship is, it is better that in the beginning it is so.—⁹⁵

The brotherhood has a special mission, to acquaint ourselves with the⁹⁶ people, because strangers are always apt to look at you with suspicion and doubt, however good and correct it is. The first thing is that they will form an opinion. Really it is true that so many people will form an opinion without thinking; it is very easy to form an opinion at once before thinking. ⁹⁷ We shall be in that way exposed⁹⁸,

76. Sk.sh.: “There” written; a.o.d.: “Therefore”

77. Sk.sh.: “but” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

78. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “better” omitted

79. Sk.sh.: “let them come” inserted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “let them come” added; Sk.tp.1 (Sk.cr.), Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “let them first come”

80. A.o.d.: “meetings” added

81. Sk.sh., Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “acquaint”; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.), Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “get acquainted” instead of “acquaint”

82. Sk.sh.: “themselves” inserted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “themselves” added; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): “themselves” crossed out

83. Sk.tp.1, Sk.tp.2: “ideas” instead of “idea”

84. Sk.tp.1 (Sk.cr.): “then” crossed out

85. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

86. Sk.sh.: the initial letter of “think” looks like an “s” rather than “th”; Km.tp., Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1: “and said” added after “think”

87. Sk.tp.2: “then” omitted

88. Sk.sh.: “a” written; a.o.d.: “a” omitted

89. Sk.sh.: “brotherhood activities”; a.o.d.: “the brotherhood activity” instead of “brotherhood activities”

90. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): “goes” crossed out and “comes” written above the line, and “comes” in Sk.tp.2 instead of “goes”

91. Sk.tp.2: “thought” instead of “thoughts”

92. Sk.sh.: “then” written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

93. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: “that” instead of “this”

94. Sk.sh.: Sk. normally uses the symbol “=” on a blank line to indicate a change to qa.

95. Sk.sh.: this section, apparently unfinished, is missing “Q.” and “A.”; the first sentence, “I . . . so . . .”, is crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

96. Sk.tp.2: “the” omitted

97. Sk.sh.: a blank; the remainder of this page shows many blanks

98. Gd.tp.: “opposed” instead of “exposed”

which⁹⁹ shall¹⁰⁰ not be for benefit¹⁰¹. When in the beginning the plants are small, little¹⁰² seedlings, [anyone]¹⁰³ can walk upon them, they can be destroyed. When the plants¹⁰⁴ turn¹⁰⁵ into trees¹⁰⁶, it protects itself, they stand¹⁰⁸ on¹⁰⁹ its stem; [it is strongest]¹¹⁰; it is¹¹¹ its own defence. ¹¹² In the beginning in the Movement also, it¹¹³ must [be regarded]¹¹⁴ with special care. ¹¹² What we need most is¹¹⁵ the psychology of human nature, ¹¹² not of individuals, but of the multitude. ¹¹²

[Q.:] ¹¹⁷ Each town has¹¹⁸ a different psychology ¹¹² ?

[A.:] ¹¹⁹ Yes, ¹²⁰at the same time the first lesson which we have to learn is the one principle which is behind human nature. Then [it becomes]¹²¹ easy for us to study different towns. But the first thing is the psychology of human nature, that [is the]¹²² main thing.

= ¹²³

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99. A.o.d.: "they" instead of "which"

100. Sk.tp.2: "will" instead of "shall"

101. A.o.d.: "benefitted" instead of "for benefit"

102. Sk.tp.2: "they are" instead of "little"

103. Sk.sh.: "any" retraced to read "anyone"; a.o.d.: "anyone"

104. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "a plant" instead of "the plants"; Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "the plant"

105. Sk.sh.: "grow" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

106. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.), Sk.tp. 2, er.tp.: "turns" instead of "turn"

107. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.), Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "a tree" instead of "trees"

108. A.o.d.: "it stands" instead of "they stand"

109. Sk.sh.: alternative reading: "not"

110. Sk.sh.: "It is strongest"; Km.tp., Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1: "its strength" instead of "it is strongest"; Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "it is strong" instead of "it is strongest"

111. Sk.sh.: "it is" repeated, then placed in parentheses, then "is" inserted

112. Sk.sh.: a blank

113. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "this" instead of "it", Sk.tp.2: "they" instead of "it"

114. Sk.sh.: "regard"; a.o.d.: "be regarded" instead of "regard"

115. Sk.tp.2: "to know" added

116. Sk.sh.: a line left blank

117. Sk.sh.: "Q." missing; a.o.d.: "Q." for "Question" added

118. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "Has each town" instead of "Each town has"

119. Sk.sh.: "A." missing; a.o.d.: "A." for "Answer" added

120. A.o.d.: "but" added

121. Sk.sh.: "they become" written; a.o.d.: "it becomes" instead of "they become"

122. Sk.sh.: "a"; a.o.d.: "is the" instead of "a"

123. Sk.sh.: Sk. uses this symbol: "=", on a blank line, to indicate a changeover in speaking, which here is unclear

124. Sk.tp.2.: Here Sakina inserted a qa. from an as yet unidentified source, as follows: "*Q.: Would this Brotherhood of the Sufi Movement, as such, not have a message in the economical or social line? A.: In the future I do not know. At present our hands are full with the duties we have. Therefore, we leave our mureeds free to take interest in any question of world welfare, and they may be personally inspired by the message which they receive in the Sufi Movement. So in this way through individual mureeds*

¹²⁵—Q.: *When you, yourself are not afraid as—* ¹²⁶

[A.:]¹²⁷ Too much of everything is wrong. If you are too conscientious of what people will think and say, then also you will keep the Movement back from furthering. If you ignore people's ideas and feelings, then also you may cause a harm to the Movement, because you will do too much. In spite of *Murshid's*¹²⁸ enthusiasm [for]¹²⁹ the cause, there is not one word or¹³⁰ action Murshid does without thinking what effect it will have upon the individuals and upon the multitude.

[Q.:] ¹³¹—*Sometimes people have told me, why have you not told me that these services*¹³² *have—* ¹³³ ¹³¹

[A.:]¹³⁴ We must strike the happy medium, not to be too careful nor to be too neglectful, and that is the most difficult thing because it wants¹³⁵ balance. We could do too much of anything easily, either be too careful and keep the message back from furthering, or be too eager to further it and thereby spoil it. ¹³⁶

a good work can be done. But at the same time the Movement cannot occupy itself with any more activities than it has just now in hand."

125. Sk.sh.: this sentence has been crossed out

126. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: a number of dots and a question mark

127. Sk.sh.: "A." missing; a.o.d.: "A." for "Answer" inserted

128. Sk.sh.: "M.'s" abbr. for "*Murshid's*"; in Sufi terminology, Murshid means a spiritual guide or teacher; in this case P-o-M. himself (see Glossary and List)

129. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "for" instead of "of"

130. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "or"

131. Sk.sh.: this sentence, "Sometimes . . . have" has been crossed out; a.o.d. "Q." for "Question" added, and question kept

132. A.o.d.: "this service" instead of "these services"

133. Sk.sh.: a blank after "have"; a.o.d.: "have" omitted; Km.tp.: a space left before a question mark; Gd.tp.: a number of dots before a question mark; Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "(is being held)?" added by hand

134. Sk.sh.: "A." missing; a.o.d.: "A." for "Answer" added

135. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): "wants" crossed out and "needs" substituted

136. Sk.tp.1(Sk.cr.): Sakina wrote by hand underneath the text: "(all the Q+A in this July 15th copy which are omitted in the Hq. stencil pertain to the services of the Universal Worship.)"

8 o'clock, July 15th, 1924¹

Collective Interview ²

There is a question which I am often asked, if it is a good thing for a *mureed*³ to concern himself with his own progress, or if it is a good thing for a mureed to help others. Also, I have seen some mureeds only concerned with their own progress and others only⁴ concerned with the idea of helping others. And to my amusement I have heard from them saying that⁵, "I do not⁶ care for myself, if I spiritually evolve⁷, if only I could be of some help to the others." It is an unselfish proclamation, but unpractical at the same time. He cannot help others who⁸ cannot help himself. And therefore, in order to be able to help others, the mureed must know that it is his first duty to help himself also. But⁹ the attitude that, "I only concern¹⁰ with myself, I do not care for the others," is not also¹¹ a right attitude. Neither nature nor art can give you sufficient joy if there is¹² no one to share with you your joy. To help others spiritually only means to exchange our joy, to share

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
Gd.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough with handwritten editorial changes.
Hq.tp.	= a typescript prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, in preparation for distribution to Sufi Centres, as part of the collection Sangatha I, in the category "Nasihat".

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Tuesday" in lh. encircled, written in front of the date; Km.tp.: "1924" typed after the date and "8 o'clock" omitted; Gd.tp.: "URS. July 15th, 1924. 8 p.m." (for Urs, see Glossary)

2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv., Sangatha I, There is a question . . ." in lh. added above the text; Km.tp.: "COLLECTIVE INTERVIEW"; Gd.tp.: "Sangatha I. Nasihat." (for Sangatha and Nasihat, see Glossary) written by hand above the text; Hq.tp.: "Sangatha. I.", followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), then "Nasihat"

3. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)

4. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "some" instead of "others only"

5. Gd.tp.: "saying that" crossed out, and omitted in Hq.tp.

6. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "don't" instead of "do not"

7. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "evolve spiritually" instead of "spiritually evolve"

8. Hq.tp.: "if he" instead of "who"

9. Hq.tp.: "And" instead of "But"

10. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "I only concern"; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "I am only concerned" instead of "I only concern"

11. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "also not" instead of "not also"

12. A.o.d.: "was" instead of "is"

the beauty of spiritual ideas with another. There is nothing more interesting in life than this, if one only has the right notion of it. If one does¹³ it with pride and conceit, then not only a¹⁴ spiritual work, but even the¹⁵ most material work proves to be spiritless. To help oneself spiritually and to help others must be the right idea.

¹⁶Then to think that¹⁷, “Yes, I will help others when I become worthy.” But¹⁸ if he waits to become worthy he may just as well¹⁹ wait for the whole life, for no one sensible enough will think²⁰ himself worthy or even consider himself worthy²¹. The day when [he thinks he is]²² worthy, he will prove²³ to be the most unworthy.

Then²⁴ there is an idea that it is wrong to give one’s spiritual idea²⁵ to another. Yes, if you urge upon another, it is wrong. But you cannot help pointing out beauty which you enjoy yourself. If you are really earnest, and if you really²⁶ love your fellow-man²⁷, it is natural for you. There is no crime²⁸ in inviting other travellers to join with you while eating or drinking; it is only a pleasure. It only gives you a fuller satisfaction of that²⁹ food and drink. Waiting for perfection is a³⁰ presumption. Perfection is attained as one goes along, and one must take with one those who will come to the same ideal that one is travelling to. Yes, one must not urge one’s belief upon others. One must not be displeased with our³¹ fellow-men if they do not believe as we do. One³² must leave them alone if they are content³³ with their belief. For it is not the belief, it is its³⁴ result which is important. The

13. Hq.tp.: “sees” instead of “does”

14. Hq.tp.: “the” instead of “a”

15. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “a” instead of “the”

16. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “But” added

17. Hq.tp.: “that” omitted

18. Hq.tp.: “But” omitted

19. Sk.sh.: “well” written twice; a.o.d.: second “well” omitted

20. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “call” instead of “think”

21. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “or even consider himself worthy” omitted

22. Sk.sh.: “he is” crossed out then “he thinks he is” substituted; Km.tp.: “he thinks he is”; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “he will feel that he is”

23. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “himself” added

24. Hq.tp.: “Then” omitted

25. Hq.tp.: “ideas” instead of “idea”

26. Hq.tp.: “really” omitted

27. Km.tp.: “fellowmen” instead of “fellow-man”

28. Gd.tp.: Gd. erroneously typed “cride”; which became “pride” in Hq.tp.

29. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “the” instead of “that”

30. Gd.tp.: “a” crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

31. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: “one’s” instead of “our”

32. Hq.tp.: “We” instead of “One”

33. Gd.tp.: “contented” instead of “content”

34. Hq.tp.: “the” instead of “its”

result is happiness, peace, wisdom. If that is attained without one's own belief, one has no right to urge one's belief upon a person who is quite happy in his own belief. We do not need to trouble with those who are content³⁵ with their³⁶ ideas, for we have many others who are not content³⁵ with their lives; we must first work with them. If not, we could³⁷ be losing our time in giving it to souls who are not yet wakened to the³⁸ idea³⁹, who are not yet ready for it⁴⁰, who are not inclined to accept it⁴⁰. I must repeat to my mureeds that it is not necessary that in order to become a mureed you must become a worker for the cause. This is not desired⁴¹ of [you]⁴². The object of the Sufi Movement is fulfilled if it has answered your life's purpose, whatever be your life's vocation. If the message has been helpful⁴³ in your life, has brought to you some blessing, the object of the message is fulfilled. It is only⁴⁴ nice when you feel out of your admiration for your⁴⁵ ideal, out of your sympathy with *Murshid*⁴⁶, out of your devotion to the cause, that you must serve the cause. Then alone your service is accepted.

Although the need of workers is ever so great, when we think of the laudable⁴⁷ object we have before us,⁴⁸ that we shall not think we have begun our work⁴⁹ till we had ten thousand workers to begin our activity in the world. One might think it is too much to ask, but I think it is very little to ask considering what we have before us.⁴⁸ No mureed with earnest feeling of service and true devotion for the cause, with sympathy for⁵⁰ his murshid, will shrink, once he has realized the need, from offering his services at the present moment. Although we do not bind, we shall never bind mureeds, making them obliged to do the work for the cause. It must come from their own heart as a call from within; then alone the work they

35. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "contented" instead of "content"

36. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "own" added

37. Km.tp.: "would" instead of "could"

38. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "our" instead of "the"

39. Hq.tp.: "ideas" instead of "idea"

40. Hq.tp.: "them" instead of "it"

41. Hq.tp.: "required" instead of "desired"

42. Sk.sh.: "it"; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "you, that" instead of "it" and sentence continued

43. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "to you" added

44. Gd.tp.: "only" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

45. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "your"

46. The word *Murshid* is the title Sufis use for a spiritual guide, in this case referring to P-o-M. himself (see Glossary)

47. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "great" instead of "laudable"

48. Gd.tp.: the passage "that we shall not . . . before us" crossed out; Hq.tp.: the passage "that we shall not . . . before us" omitted and sentence continued with "no mureed with earnest feeling . . ."

49. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction

50. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "with" instead of "for"

will⁵¹ do will be of value. I have not the slightest doubt that this our need will be granted us. I am waiting; it is only a matter of time. He is responsible whose work it is; we have only to answer the call.

51. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "that we" instead of "they will"

¹²July 16th, 1924

Mind World

The phenomena³ of reflection is such that every action, every thought is reflected in oneself, and there arises a production. It produces something, something which forms a direction in one's life and which becomes a battery behind everything one does, a battery of power and a battery of thought. There is a saying that the⁴ man's real being speaks louder than what he says. It shows that in this phenomena⁵ of reflections⁶ every person is exposed to all the mirrors, and nothing there is⁷ in the world that is hid⁸. What one does not say, one reflects. So, therefore, there is no secret.

The word⁹ used by Solomon¹⁰, "under the sun,"¹¹ is¹² for night and day both. The real sun is the intelligence, and in the light of that sun all mirrors, which are human hearts, reflect all that is exposed to them without any effort on the part of man. This is the reason why the desire of a person, if it is a real wish, becomes fulfilled sooner or later, because it is reflected and through that reflection it

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, very close to the sh.; also Sk.tp., identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, and also, in a different type, a highly edited version of the qa.s beginning at the fifth, and in a different order.
- bp. = a typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is nearly identical to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: Mind World. The phenomenon of reflection is . . . in lh. added above the text
2. Sk.sh.: "Wednesday" in lh. added diagonally and encircled in front of the date; a thin pencil mark is traced through the number "5" in "15th" to read "16th", the correct date
3. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural form "phenomena"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"
4. Bp.: "that the" replaced by a colon
5. A.o.d.: "phenomenon"
6. Bp.: "reflection"
7. Bp.: "there is" moved to before "nothing"
8. A.o.d.: "hidden"
9. Bp.: "words"
10. Sk.sh.: "Salomon" in lh., the Dutch spelling for "Solomon"
11. See Ecclesiastes 1:3
12. Bp.: "are" instead of "is"

becomes living. That reflection gives it a life because it is not in the dead mirrors¹³, it is a living mirror, which is the¹⁴ human heart. It is not to be surprised¹⁵ that if a master of the house wished to eat fish the cook had the desire to bring it. It is natural. It is not to be surprised¹⁵ if you had just thought of a friend and the friend happens to come and meet you while you are going to do something else. It is unexpected outwardly;¹⁶ it is arranged. It is arranged¹⁷ because of¹⁸ your reflection rising in the mind of your friend has arranged your meeting.

Someone asked me¹⁹ if we shall meet in the hereafter those around us here. I²⁰ answered, "Yes, we shall meet in the hereafter those whom we love and those whom we hate." This person was rather pleased with the first thing, but rather²¹ displeased with the next²². I²⁰ further explained that²³, "You think of two persons, the person who²⁴ you love most and the person whom you hate most. You cannot help thinking²⁵: either one can be²⁶ praying for the friend or cursing the enemy, but he will be thinking often of both."²⁷ So he naturally is attracting them both.^{27 28} The most wonderful thing is that those whom you love or²⁹ hate in life, you meet them [unexpectedly]³⁰. Without any intention on your part, you attract them. The person asked then³¹, "What shall we do?" I²⁰ said, "The best thing is not to hate anyone, only to love; that is the only way out of it." As soon as you have forgiven those³² you hate you have got rid of them;³³ then you have no reason to hate them, you just forget.

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "mirror"

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "nothing to be surprised at" instead of "not to be surprised"

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "inwardly," added

17. Gd.tp., bp.: second "It is arranged" omitted and previous sentence continued

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" omitted

19. Bp.: "a sage" instead of "me", and in the whole passage that follows, P-o-M.'s personal account is changed to the impersonal

20. Bp.: "The sage" instead of "I"

21. Bp.: "much" instead of "rather"

22. Bk.: "other" instead of "next"

23. Bp.: "that" omitted

24. A.o.d.: "whom" instead of "who"

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "of them" added

26. Sk.sh.: "curse" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "And" added

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "you" added

30. Sk.sh.: "unexpectedly" (an unattested form, OED) written; a.o.d.: "unexpectedly"

31. Km.tp.: "then" included in the question which follows; Gd.tp.: "me" instead of "then"; bp.: "then" omitted

32. Bp.: "whom" added

33. Sk.sh.: a space

It is this reflection which we see in the success and failure of business. When a person goes to another person on a³⁴ business, he reflects. If he has failure in his mind, he reflects failure in the other person. From all around, what comes is the condition of bringing about a failure for him.³⁵ He, so to speak, causes his own failure.³⁵ If a person goes with a success in mind, one³⁶ reflects success in the heart of everyone whom he meets and nothing comes out of it but success. Therefore, it is those who are obsessed by failure, they have failure³⁷. Who have³⁸ impression of success, they have success. We read in the history there have been heroes, generals, kings who had success after success. And there are many examples in everyday life to be found who have failure after failure; there is no end of failure³⁹, everything they touch [is shattered]⁴⁰. Why? Because the destruction is there. They have it in themselves; only it is reflected in all things they touch.

⁴¹ Amir⁴² says—he was a great Hindustani poet—⁴¹ ⁴³ , “My eyes, you have the light of the Perfect One and if⁴⁴ you cannot see, it is not the lack of light in you; it is only because you keep covered.” Man is seeking for a clear vision continually, wanting to see light continually⁴⁵, and yet he covers the⁴⁶ very eyes, the sight which has divine light in him, by covering his heart. No one can teach anyone, nor anyone can⁴⁷ acquire that power of seeking clearly. Man is naturally a seer. When he does not see it is a surprise. The seers do not only see an individual when an⁴⁸ individual comes before them. They are capable to see⁴⁹ if ten thousand persons are sitting before you⁵⁰, all as a multitude and each as an individual. The

34. Gd.tp., bp.: “on some” instead of “person on a”

35. Gd.tp. bp.: this sentence omitted

36. A.o.d.: “he” instead of “one”

37. Gd.tp., bp.: “that have failures” instead of “they have failure”

38. Gd.tp., bp.: “Those who have the” instead of “Who have”

39. Gd.tp., bp.: “failures”

40. Sk.sh.: “touch” followed by a space with dashes, indicating lost words; Gd.tp., bp.: “is shattered”

41. Gd.tp., bp.: “The great Hindustani poet Amir says” instead of “Amir says—he was a great Hindustani poet—”

42. For Amir Minai, see List; the loose quotation is from a poem Inayat Khan and Jesse Duncan Westbrook (see List) published in *Hindustani Lyrics* (London, 1918)

43. Sk.sh.: a blank

44. Gd.tp., bp.: “if” omitted

45. Gd.tp., bp.: “continually” omitted

46. Gd.tp., bp.: “his” instead of “the”

47. Gd.tp., bp.: “can” moved to before “anyone”

48. Bp.: “the” instead of “an”

49. Gd.tp., bp.: “of seeing” instead of “to see”

50. Gd.tp., bp.: “them” instead of “you”

reason⁵¹ is as large⁵² the mirror becomes, so⁵³ more reflections it accommodates in itself. And therefore in one person a multitude at one and the same time can be reflected⁵⁴; their heart and soul and mind and all. No doubt, it begins by receiving⁵⁵ the reflection from one, but as the heart expands, so it takes⁵⁶ reflection of the multitude.

It is in this that there is the mystery of spiritual hierarchy. It is only the expansion of heart. Do we not see in our everyday life, there is one person who says, "Yes, I can love a⁵⁷ person whom I love, but then I cannot stand the others." It is only the limitation of the heart. There is another person who says, "Yes, I can love my friends, those with whom I feel at home, I feel a contact, but then with⁵⁸ the strangers I cannot love them, I am closed." And he really is closed for⁵⁹ the strangers. He may be a loving person, but in the presence of the⁶⁰ strangers his love is closed. And⁶¹ as more free the heart becomes⁶² of this limitation, naturally it becomes larger. Because length of the⁶³ heart, as Nizam⁶⁴ has said in his poetry⁶⁵, is unimaginably great. Nizam⁶⁶ says that if the heart of man were expanded, it could⁶⁷ accommodate the whole universe in it, just like a drop in the ocean.⁶⁸ The [heart]⁶⁹ can be⁷⁰ larger than the universe, it can hold⁷⁰ all. And the heart that can hold all can receive⁷¹ the reflection from all. Therefore,⁷² the whole process of evolution is getting larger. Getting larger means getting freer from limitations; and it is the outcome of this condition that the vision becomes clearer.⁷³

51. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "that the larger" instead of "as large"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "so"

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "can be reflected" moved to before "at one and the same time"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "with seeing" instead of "by receiving"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

57. Bp.: "the" instead of "a"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "not" instead of "with"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "before" instead of "for"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

61. Gd.tp.: "in proportion" added

62. Bp.: "the heart becomes" moved to before "more free"

63. Gd.tp., bp.: "the length of his" instead of "length of the"

64. For Nizam, see List; Gd.tp., bp.: "Asaf" instead of "Nizam"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "verse" instead of "poetry"

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "Asaf" instead of "Nizam"

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "would" instead of "could"

68. The source of this quotation has not yet been identified

69. Sk.sh.: "art" retraced to read "heart", and "heart" in a.o.d.

70. Gd.tp.: "so large that the whole universe one can hold," instead of "larger than the universe, it can hold"; bp.: "so large that one can hold the whole universe,"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "see" instead of "receive"

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "Because" instead of "Therefore,"

73. Sk.sh.: a space

One might ask,⁷⁴ how can the minds of the multitude be reflected in the heart? In answer to this I will say,⁷⁵ in the same way as⁷⁶ the picture of their⁷⁷ group is taken in the photographic⁷⁸ plate. There may be a whole lot of⁷⁹ crowd. The photographic plate⁸⁰ will take them all. If it cannot take it then it is not large enough. The heart is capable as a photographic plate to take⁸¹ reflection. If it cannot take⁸², it means it is limited, it is small.⁸³ Once I asked my *murshid*⁸⁴ about the secret of telepathy. He said it is not a secret, it is the actual condition, we live in it, we move in it, we make our being in it.⁸³ The whole life is an absolute intelligence. It is a mirror-land in which all is reflected. When we think of it [deeply]⁸⁵, we feel that in the daylight we close our eyes and sleep.

⁸⁶*Q.: When it is in our own hands to have success or⁸⁷ have failure, wherefore the prayer is used?*

A.: It is in our own hands to say a prayer or not to say a prayer; it is doing our work, when we are doing it. When we are praying we are doing it. It is a work. Prayer is a certain kind of work. If we did not do it, it would not be.

Q.: But there are people who are unsuccessful, who have failure after failure and yet pray.

A.: Praying from the depth and praying from the surface are two prayers. Which Christ has called “vain repetitions,”⁸⁸ one can do it, one can just repeat the prayer and one may not feel it. One may not fix his mind on the meaning of the prayer.

74. Bp.: “One might ask,” omitted

75. Bp.: “In answer to this I will say,” omitted

76. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “as”

77. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “their”; bp.: “a” instead of “their”

78. Sk.sh.: “fotografic” written in lh., the Dutch spelling for “photographic”

79. Gd.tp., bp.: “whole lot of” omitted

80. Sk.sh.: “f.p.” in lh. abbr. for “photographic plate”

81. Gd.tp., bp.: “of taking” instead of “to take”

82. Bp.: “them” added; bk.: “it” added

83. Bp.: these two sentences omitted

84. Sufis use the word *murshid* to designate a spiritual guide (see Glossary); in this case, P-o-M. refers to his own guide, Abu Hashim Madani (see List)

85. Sk.sh.: “deep” written; a.o.d.: “deeply”

86. Bp.: Gd. omitted all the thirteen questions and answers here, not even incorporating any of the material into the body of the lecture, as she usually did; however, she did incorporate some of the material from these qa.s into the text of other lectures in the series

87. Km.tp.: “to” added

88. See Matthew 6:7

If the depth⁸⁹ of one's heart hears the prayer, God has heard it, because God hears from⁹⁰ the ears of man. The man who prays, through his own ears God hears it.

Q.: But the man who is not open to prayers⁹¹ so⁹² deeply; how will one come to betterment?

A.: By practice. A person who is not able to draw a straight line, by drawing a thousand⁹³ times, he will learn⁹⁴ to draw [it]⁹⁵, and so he will learn to.

Q.: ⁹⁶ If there is only one mirror in each, does the heart reflect to the mind or the mind to the heart?

A.: In the first place it must be known that mind is the surface of the heart. The heart is the depth of the mind; therefore, heart and mind are one and the same thing. If you call over to⁹⁷, therefore, in the same mirror it is reflected. Mirror is a very good word, because it has both: the mind and the heart.

Q.: Why is it for some so easy to love and difficult to hate; for others the reverse?

A.: ⁹⁸It is a kind of attitude. A person who takes the right attitude or a harmonious attitude, naturally loves; at least his first desire is to love. And the one who takes a wrong attitude, which means an inharmonious attitude, then his first⁹⁹ impulse is to hate. Very often such persons hate the best person, the most worthy person in the beginning. Then it¹⁰⁰ may be won; then they¹⁰¹ may change, but the¹⁰² first impulse is to hate. These are the two different attitudes.¹⁰³

89. Sk.sh.: "of it"; Km.tp.: "of it" omitted

90. Sk.sh.: "from" retraced to read "through", and "through" in Km.tp.

91. Km.tp.: "apt to pray" instead of "open to prayers"

92. Sk.sh.: "so" retraced to read "beliefs"

93. Sk.sh.: "thousand" wr. in Ar. num.; then changed to read "100,000"; Km.tp.: "a hundred, a thousand"

94. Sk.sh.: "learn" inadvertently traced through to insert "get accustomed" in lh. here, and "get accustomed" in Km.tp.

95. Sk.sh.: "there" written; Km.tp.: "it" instead of "there"

96. Sk.sh.: an illegible cross out

97. Km.tp.: "" instead of "over to"

98. Gd.tp.: "Yes, that is so, that is quite true." added

99. Sk.sh.: "at" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

100. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "they" instead of "it"

101. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "they"

102. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

103. Gd.tp.: "These are the two different attitudes." omitted

Q.: If we wish something ardently from another person do we not deprive that person from¹⁰⁴ his freedom of choice by pulling him into¹⁰⁵ our direction? ¹⁰⁶

[A.:]¹⁰⁷ Unhappily; and yet the whole mechanism of the world is [such]¹⁰⁸ that it is done, either consciously or unconsciously. The whole¹⁰⁹ mechanism is [made]¹¹⁰ like this¹¹¹. One does not know it, but¹¹² behind all minds [there is]¹¹³ one mind, and therefore all these phenomena^{5, 112}, it is a kind of [puppet]¹¹⁴ show. ¹¹⁵Outwardly there [are]¹¹⁶ dolls dancing, fighting, killing, but behind it all there is one person.
¹¹⁷ The one who is enjoying is the spectator. ¹¹⁷ The one who enjoys the most is the one who is making the play.¹¹⁵

*Q.: What is then the secret that the one who is behind all these dolls and¹¹⁸ makes one a sinner and the other a saint?*¹¹⁹

A.: You may blame also a playwright¹²⁰ who has written in that play [for]¹²¹ one a very nice part and another [part]¹²² is quite different from it, which is¹²³ not very desirable. If he had not written both parts, the drama¹²⁴ would not be complete. ¹²⁵What about a musician? If¹²⁶from the beginning to the end it were one note, what

104. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "from"

105. Gd.tp.: "in" instead of "into"

106. Sk.sh.: a space

107. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "Answer" is not registered in the margin; added in a.o.d.

108. Sk.sh.: "whole mechanism of the world is just"; Gd.tp.: "mechanism of the whole life is such"

109. Sk.sh.: "acts" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

110. Sk.sh.: "acts" written, then retraced for clarity; Km.tp.: "made" instead of "acts"

111. Gd.tp.: "of life is done in this way, is run in this way" instead of "is, acts like this"

112. Gd.tp.: "it is the play of minds and one mind behind all" instead of "behind all minds one mind, and therefore all these phenomena"

113. Km.tp.: "there is" added

114. Sk.sh.: "perpetual" in lh. crossed out and "puppet" substituted in lh.; Km.tp.: "perpetual" typed, then crossed out in type and "puppet" typed above; Gd.tp.: "puppet"

115. Gd.tp.: "and there is one person behind, making the dolls move. The person who does not see the one behind,— and the one— is the spectator who is standing to see this play, and who is enjoying it most is he who is making all this play." instead of "Outwardly . . . who is making the play."

116. Sk.sh.: "there is" and an illegible corr. have been crossed out together; Km.tp.: "are" instead of "is"

117. Sk.sh.: a blank

118. Km.tp.: "and" omitted

119. Gd.tp.: this q. omitted

120. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "play writer"

121. Gd.tp.: "for" added

122. Sk.sh.: "as" retraced to read "part"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "part"

123. Gd.tp.: "quite different from it, which is" omitted

124. Gd.tp.: "play" instead of "drama"

125. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

126. Gd.tp.: "a musician had made all his composition in one note, the music would not be complete." instead of "from the beginning to the end it were one note, what would it be?"

would it be?¹²⁶ ¹²⁷They¹²⁸ are high and low notes. ¹¹⁷ All these make [the]¹²⁹
¹³⁰picture complete.¹²⁷

*Q.: ¹³¹But the man who is behind all must be obliged to both.*¹³¹

A.: Yes, ¹³²there is no doubt about that; he must be obliged ¹¹⁷ to both¹³². ¹³³He has the reins of all the pictures in his hands, and therefore his fingers are testing the joy and sorrow of all.¹³³ The person who is moving the dolls, in his fingers there are all dolls¹³⁴, and while moving his hands, feels it¹³⁵. Because¹³⁶ this outward¹³⁷ picture just is¹³⁸. ¹³⁹ When we go from that¹⁴⁰ picture to reality¹⁴¹ we see that the dolls already¹⁴² of the same essence as¹⁴³ the player of the dolls¹⁴⁴. ¹⁴⁵Therefore, the relation is not such as the player of the dolls and the puppet¹⁴⁶ show. The relation of the player of the dolls and the dolls is¹⁴⁷ much closer. There is no distance here.¹⁴⁵ I may perhaps¹⁴⁸ give this example in another way. That there are some persons in the East, sometimes a person finds them,¹⁴⁹ who are qualified in moving their hands before a light and the moving¹⁵⁰ hands they make pictures on the wall and while

127. Gd.tp.: "And so different persons in their love and their hate and their different passions and all mae [sic, made?] the play." instead of "They are high and low notes. . . picture complete."

128. Km.tp.: "There" instead of "They"

129. Sk.sh.: "your" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "your"

130. Sk.sh.: "one's" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

131. Gd.tp.: "Then the man behind must be much obliged also to the sinner?" instead of "But the man who is behind all must be obliged to both."

132. Gd.tp.: "he is much obliged to both, there is no doubt about that" instead of "there is no doubt about that; he must be obliged to both"

133. Gd.tp.: "Q. I don't understand." instead of "He has the reins . . . sorrow of all."

134. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "for" omitted

135. Gd.tp.: "he is feeling it" instead of "his hands, feels it"

136. Gd.tp.: "In" instead of "Because"

137. Gd.tp.: "outer" instead of "outward"

138. Km.tp.: "just" omitted, "is" followed by a number of dots; Gd.tp.: "it is a separate picture, the player is different and the dolls are different" instead of "just is"

139. Sk.sh.: a blank; Gd.tp.: "But" added

140. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

141. Gd.tp.: "the play behind" instead of "reality"

142. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "are" instead of "already"

143. Gd.tp.: "not separate from" instead of "of the same essence as"

144. Km.tp.: "and the puppet show" added; Gd.tp.: "of the dolls" omitted

145. Gd.tp.: "In the other play there is a distinction between the player and the dolls." instead of "Therefore, the relation . . . There is no distance here."

146. Sk.sh.: "popet" in lh. retraced to read "puppet"

147. Sk.sh.: "must" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

148. Gd.tp.: "perhaps" omitted

149. Gd.tp.: "sometimes a person finds them," omitted

150. Km.tp.: "by moving" instead of "the moving"; Gd.tp.: "by moving their" instead of "the moving"

doing it, they make all sorts of forms, and¹⁵¹ every form has a significance¹⁵².¹⁵³
¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵The king and queen come. All is just done by the movement of his hand¹⁵⁶.
The whole story is¹⁵⁵ performed by that one person.¹⁵⁷ It is, after all,¹⁵⁸ what is it?
If it is something undesirable he has made¹⁵⁹, it is also his hand¹⁶⁰. [If] it is¹⁶¹
something desirable¹⁶² he has made, it is also his hand. If he had¹⁶³ not [made]¹⁶⁴ the
variety, they¹⁶⁵ would¹⁶⁶ not be the¹⁶⁷. It gives the others the¹⁶⁸ amusement, and
the others¹⁶²¹⁶⁹a great satisfaction. In the end his hands are not affected by it. The
shadows are [shadows]¹⁷⁰, his hands¹⁷¹remain his hands. It is momentary, it passed
away¹⁷¹.

Q.: Why¹⁷² must¹⁷³ we try and become a saint then¹⁷²?

A.: Because it is our¹⁷⁴ inner inclination¹⁷⁵ to become a saint. If a person has an
inclination to become a sinner, he is not invited there. But [it is not his

151. Sk.sh.: "even" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

152. Gd.tp.: "has a significance" omitted, with a space in the text

153. Sk.sh.: "Behind the whole story is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

154. Sk.sh.: a blank

155. Gd.tp.: "Perhaps the whole story" followed by a large blank instead of "The king and queen come.
All is . . . The whole story is"

156. Km.tp.: "hands" instead of "hand"

157. Gd.tp.: "And yet that one person we do not see; what we see is shadows falling on the hands of that
person." added

158. Gd.tp.: "And" instead of "It is, after all,"

159. Gd.tp.: "he has made" omitted

160. Gd.tp.: "he himself" instead of "also his hand"

161. Sk.sh.: "It is" written; Km.tp.: "If it is"; Gd.tp.: "If" without "it is"

162. Gd.tp.: "it is he himself, and if there had not been this variety, there would not a complete story"
instead of "he has made . . . amusement and the others"

163. Sk.sh.: "all" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

164. Sk.sh.: "make" written; Km.tp.: "made" instead of "make"

165. Km.tp.: "there" instead of "they"

166. Sk.sh.: "be" written, then crossed out and omitted Km.tp.

167. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: a blank

168. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Km.tp. call for
"the"

169. Gd.tp.: after a blank, Gd. begins a new paragraph with an indented "him a great satisfaction. . ."

170. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "are shadow"; Gd.tp.: "were shadows" instead of "are shadow"

171. Gd.tp.: "are not affected by it" instead of "remain his hands. It is momentary, it passed away"

172. Gd.tp.: "should we try to become saints" instead of "must we try and become a saint then"

173. Sk.sh.: "not" written; Km.tp.: "not" omitted

174. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "it is our"

175. Gd.tp.: "is" added

inclination]¹⁷⁶ to be a [sinner]¹⁷⁷. Even¹⁷⁸ if a sinner had¹⁷⁹ his greatest delight in being a sinner¹⁸⁰, I would never call that a sin, I would call it a virtue. But it is not so. It is not¹⁸¹ his delight, his happiness, it is only a passion that¹⁸² comes in him¹⁸³ and through that passion he does wrong¹⁸³. After that he is not happy¹⁸⁴. No soul can¹⁸⁵ continually rejoice¹⁸⁶ in [something]¹⁸⁷ wrong¹⁸⁸ and if he did, he continually rejoices in wrong, it is not wrong¹⁸⁸. What brings¹⁸⁹ you joy and happiness [cannot]¹⁹⁰ be wrong.

¹⁹¹Q.: *Why did Christ, who was nothing but¹⁹² love, attract so much hate¹⁹³?*

A.: No, he did not attract hate¹⁹³. He only caused in the¹⁹⁴ hearts fear, fear of losing their power, that is all. And through the madness they did what they did. If a hate is caused against a loving person it is owing to the ignorance of the¹⁹⁵ person who hates them¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷. If he were a little more wise¹⁹⁸ he would not.

176. Sk.sh.: "it is not his inclination" added above an illegible correction; Km.tp.: "it is not his inclination; Gd.tp.: a large blank without "But"

177. Sk.sh.: "to be a seer" written; Km.tp.: "to be a sinner"; Gd.tp.: a large blank, followed by "even in the worst sinner"

178. Gd.tp.: "Even" omitted

179. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.; Gd.tp.: "has" instead of "had – has –"

180. Gd.tp.: "sinning so" instead of "being a sinner"

181. Gd.tp.: "so. It is not" omitted

182. Gd.tp.: "which" instead of "that"

183. Gd.tp.: "and through that passion he does wrong" omitted

184. Gd.tp.: "it is not his happiness, he is seeking something else" instead of "he is not happy"

185. Km.tp.: "can" omitted; Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "can"

186. Km.tp.: "rejoices"; Gd.tp.: "rejoicing"

187. Gd.tp.: "something" added

188. Gd.tp.: "and if he did, he continually rejoices in wrong, it is not wrong" omitted

189. Gd.tp.: "can bring" instead of "brings"

190. Sk.sh.: "can" written; Km.tp.: "cannot" instead of "can"; Gd.tp.: "it cannot" instead of "can"

191. Gd.tp.: the qa.s continued in a different typescript

192. Gd.tp.: "all" instead of "nothing but"

193. Gd.tp.: "hatred" instead of "hate"

194. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

195. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "the"

196. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "them"; Gd.tp.: "him" instead of "them"

197. Sk.sh.: "over there" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

198. Gd.tp.: "wiser" instead of "more wise"

¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰—That is the theory that²⁰¹ it must be a virtue, because ²⁰² it is the right thing to choose. It is his limit,²⁰³ choice of goodness.—²⁰⁰

Q.: What is the innermost nature of the five elements?

A.: ²⁰⁴Five elements are a process of development. The development of one essence in each step of development becomes a certain element. It is distinguished as such because of its distinct²⁰⁵ quality and it is recognized after it has manifest²⁰⁶ in a concrete physical form. ²⁰⁷ For instance, if we could²⁰⁸ not have known earth, water, fire, air as we know in the physical, [concrete]²⁰⁹ sphere, we could²¹⁰ not have found out that it is the same element, or the²¹¹ variety of elements, which is to be traced²¹² in the finer worlds, or in²¹³ finer planes²¹⁴, that even in the mind such aspects as memory, thought, feeling, reason, [retaining]²¹⁵ of thought, all this represents²¹⁶ one particular element. Then we also find that not only the body, but [even]²¹⁷ the²¹⁸ breath has five different elements and according to that particular²¹⁹ element being [predominant]²²⁰ at a certain time we act. A person is angry at the time when there is the fire element going through his breath. A person is respondent and outgoing at the time²²¹ when the water element is predominant in his breath. A

199. Sk.sh.: it is unclear whether a new question is begun here, after the usual blank line between "Answer" and "Question"

200. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol, and the entire sentences: "That is the . . . choice of goodness." crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

201. Sk.sh.: "you" written, doubly crossed out

202. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

203. Sk.sh.: "your" written, doubly crossed out

204. Gd.tp.: "The" added

205. Gd.tp.: "distinctive" instead of "distinct"

206. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

207. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

208. Km.tp.: "would" instead of "could"

209. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "concrete" in lh. added above the space; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: ", concrete" omitted

210. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "would" instead of "could"

211. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

212. Gd.tp.: "found" instead of "traced"

213. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "in"

214. Gd.tp.: "plane" instead of "worlds, or in finer planes"

215. Sk.sh.: Sk. began to add "retain" in lh. underneath, then wrote "detaining" over it; Km.tp.: the "d" at the beginning of "detaining" crossed out by hand, and "r" substituted to make "retaining"; Gd.tp.: "retaining"

216. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "these represent" instead of "this represents"

217. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then "I have" inserted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "even" instead of "over"

218. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out, then "the" reinserted; Gd.tp.: "our" instead of "the"

219. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that particular"

220. Sk.sh.: "predormant" (an unattested word, OED) written; Km.tp.: "predominant" instead of "predormant"; Gd.tp.: "predominant in the breath"

221. Gd.tp.: "responsive and . . ." instead of "respondent and outgoing at the time"

person is inclined to retire, he feels heavy, when there is earth predominant²²² in his breath. A person feels a desire to express himself, he imagines, or he is active physically, when the air element is predominant in his breath²²³. Especially it is most interesting to watch this in little children, the moods that come to them. Sometimes they get such a kind of²²⁴ battery in them that one child in the room is equal to one hundred²²⁵ children. That is their²²⁶ air element²²⁷; he does not know what to do with himself. And there are other times²²⁸ he is as good as gold²²⁹.

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²³¹ *How do you change?*

²³² Every person has one element²³³ which belongs to²³⁴ his personality, individuality, which is predominant in this person; on this²³⁵ his characteristic is based. But throughout the whole day it is necessary that the breath must go through all five elements. It is necessary for health, and so one has to go through these ²³⁶elements. Only if one had²³⁷ control over oneself, then of course one assimilates all these forces and turns them into one vital power which is called magnetism. It is the assimilation of these forces which run through the blood and ²³⁸—
²³⁹Ether produces melancholy, depression. It is [not]²⁴⁰ an active element; inertia.²³⁹

222. Gd.tp.: "produced" instead of "predominant"

223. Gd.tp.: "in his breath" omitted

224. Gd.tp.: "kind of" omitted

225. Sk.sh.: "100" wr. in Ar. num., so it is not possible to tell if P-o-M. said "one hundred" or "a hundred"; Km.tp.: "hundred"; Gd.tp.: "a hundred"

226. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "their"

227. Gd.tp.: "That is their air element" omitted

228. Gd.tp.: "when" added

229. Sk.sh.: "kalm and quiet" added in different pencil writing (actually Sk. wrote an "s" instead of an "l"); Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "calm and quiet" added

230. Sk.sh.: a line is left blank

231. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "Question" missing; added in Km.tp.; question missing in Gd.tp., and the previous answer continued

232. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "Answer" missing; added in Km.tp.

233. Gd.tp.: "predominant" added

234. Gd.tp.: "makes" instead of "belongs to"

235. Gd.tp.: "and it is on that" instead of "individuality, which is predominant in this person; on this"

236. Gd.tp.: "five" added

237. Gd.tp.: "has" instead of "had"

238. Sk.sh.: "—" apparently denotes lost words or sentence, also missing in Gd.tp.

239. Gd.tp.: "Ether produces . . . element; inertia." omitted

240. Sk.sh.: "one" retraced to read "not"; Km.tp.: "not"

Q.: When someone is ill, he has not element²⁴¹ in equilibrium²⁴² in his body. How can we²⁴³ see which element fails, or which is too much in our breath? How can we control that²⁴⁴?

A.: That is what we learn in ²⁴⁵Sufi²⁴⁶ culture. In [practising]²⁴⁷ our [meditations, silences]²⁴⁸, that [is]²⁴⁹ what we learn: how to govern life's subtle forces and how to use them to the best purpose.

241. Km.tp.: "the elements" instead of "element"; Gd.tp.: "all the elements"

242. Gd.tp.: "the right order" instead of "equilibrium"

243. Gd.tp.: "one" instead of "we"

244. Gd.tp.: "is lacking and which is in excess" instead of "element fails. . . we control that"

245. Gd.tp.: "the" added

246. Sk.sh.: the initial letter in "Sufi" looks more like an "L" than an "S"

247. Sk.sh.: "practising" missing the "g" at the end; Km.tp.: "practices"; Gd.tp.: omitted

248. Sk.sh.: in "silences" an "l" written first, then also "s" next to it; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "meditations, silences" instead of "meditation, silence"

249. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "is"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

1July 18th, 1924**Cosmic Language**²

God is omniscient, omnipotent³, and⁴ all-pervading, and⁵only being. This suggests to us that⁵absolute is living being, the only being, that there is no such a thing as [death]⁶,⁷there is no such a thing as an end, that every thing, every being, every particle has a continuity, because the life is continued⁸.⁹End or death is only a change. Therefore, every thought that has once crossed the mind, every feeling that has once passed through the heart, every word that is once spoken and perhaps never thought about any longer, every action once done and forgotten is given a life and it continues to live. It is just as a voyager who is travelling¹⁰, and on his way he has some seeds in his hands and throws them at¹¹ the ground. When the plants grow¹² in that place, he never saw¹³ them, he just threw them¹⁴ and they are there.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Unusually, this lecture is not followed by qa.s
Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
Gd.tp. = two typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, each already edited and showing further editing in hw., all included under Gd.tp.
bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk.
bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, showing further editing from the bp. and containing an insertion from another source.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Friday" in lh. added in front of the date and encircled; Gd.tp.: "Urs" (see Glossary) before date
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" crossed out, then "Cosmic Language, God is omniscient . . ." added above the text; Gd.tp.: "Cosmic Language"; bp., bk.: "Chapter VI"
3. Sk.sh.: "omn." abbr. for "omnipotent"
4. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and" omitted
5. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" added
6. Sk.sh.: "dead" written, then parentheses placed around "dead", then "death" added; Km.tp., Gd.tp., bk.: "death" (however, bp. retains "dead")
7. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that" added
8. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "life is continual" instead of "the life is continued"
9. Sk.sh.: "And" written, then crossed out (alternate reading: "An"); omitted in a.o.d.
10. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "like a traveller who is journeying" instead of "as a voyager who is travelling"
11. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "at"; bk.: "on"
12. Km.tp.: "plant grows" instead of "plants grow"
13. Gd.tp., bp.: "has never seen" instead of "never saw"; bk.: "never sees"
14. Bk.: "the seeds" instead of "them"

The earth has taken them, and the water has reared them,¹⁵ and the sun¹⁶ has grown them. The air has¹⁶ helped them to grow. This life is an accommodation, and in this¹⁷ everything, as thought or word or act¹⁸ or feeling, once given [birth]¹⁹ is taken care of and is brought up, reared,²⁰ and brought to a²¹ fruitfulness. Hardly one thinks²² that there could be such a thing. One thinks²³, "It is spoken, it is²⁴ gone." One thinks,²⁵ "It is done and it is²⁶ finished with." One thinks,²⁷ "It was felt and now it is no longer there."²⁸ It is only a [change]²⁹, a [change]²⁹ of which we are conscious. We know of something and then it is no longer before us, and we think it is gone. It is there still; it remains and it pursues its course, for it is life and in everything there is a life, and life lives, and as all is life, there is no death.

No doubt [birth]³⁰ and death, beginning and end, are the names of the different aspects of this mechanical working of the whole universe. It is a kind of automatic working that gives us an idea of something beginning and something ending. When once you ring the bell, the action takes only a moment, but the resonance lasts. But it lasts to our knowledge until³¹ it is audible and then it passes³² further and it is no longer audible to us, but it exists. It exists³³ somewhere, it goes on. If a little pebble thrown in the sea puts the water to³⁴ action, one hardly stops to think to what extent this vibration acts upon the sea. What one can see is³⁵ little waves³⁶ and circles that the pebble produces before one and one sees it³⁷, but the

15. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "them," omitted

16. Bk.: "and air have" instead of "has grown them. The air has"

17. Bk.: "it" instead of "this"

18. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "action" instead of "act"

19. Sk.sh.: "word" written; a.o.d.: "birth" instead of "word"

20. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "raised" instead of "brought up, reared,"

21. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "a" omitted

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "One hardly thought" instead of "Hardly one thinks"; bk.: "One would hardly think"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "thought" instead of "thinks" (however bk. has "thinks")

24. Gd.tp.: "and it is" instead of ".it is"; bp., bk.: "and" instead of ", it is"

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "One thought," instead of "One thinks,"

26. Bk.: "it is" omitted

27. Bk.: "Or," instead of "One thinks,"

28. Bk.: "But" added

29. Sk.sh.: "changing" written; a.o.d.: "change" instead of "changing"

30. Sk.sh.: "d" inadvertently written at the end of "birth" instead of "th"

31. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "as long as" instead of "until"

32. Bk.: "on" added after "passes"

33. Gd.tp.: "silently" instead of ". It exists"; bp., bk.: ". It exists" omitted

34. Bk.: "in" instead of "to"

35. A.o.d.: "the" added

36. Sk.sh.: Sakina started "v", then crossed it out and "waves" written

37. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "them" instead of "it"

vibration that³⁸ it has produced in the sea, which is³⁹ much further than man can ever imagine. What we call the space, it⁴⁰ is a much finer world. If we call it a sea, it is a sea with the finest fluid.⁴¹ If we call it a land, it is a land which is incomparably more fertile than the land we know.⁴¹ This⁴² takes in it everything and it brings it up, it rears it. It allows it to grow, which our⁴³ eyes do not see, our⁴³ ears do [not]⁴⁴ hear. Does this thought not make us responsible for every movement we make, for a⁴⁵ thought that we think, for every feeling that passes through our⁴⁶ heart, that⁴⁷ there is not one moment of our life is [wasted]⁴⁸ if we only knew⁴⁹ how to utilize our activity here, how to direct our thought, how to express it in words, how to further it with our movement, how to feel it, that it may make its⁵⁰ own atmosphere. What responsibility! A⁵¹ responsibility that every man has is greater than a king's responsibility⁵². It seems that⁵³ every man has a kingdom of his own of⁵⁴ which he is responsible, and a kingdom which is in no way smaller than any kingdom known to us, but incomparably larger than the kingdoms of the earth.

This teaches us to be thoughtful and conscientious and to feel our responsibility at every move we make. And when⁵⁵ man does not feel this, he is unaware of himself, he is unaware of the secret of life. He is like⁵⁶ a drunk⁵⁷ man walking in the⁵⁸ city. He does not know what he is doing, either for himself or against himself.⁵⁹ Now you might⁶⁰ ask a question,⁵⁹ How can a thought live, in what way does it live? Has it a body to live, has it a mind, has it a breath? Yes. The first

38. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "which" instead of "that"

39. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "reaches" instead of "which is"

40. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "it" omitted

41. Km.tp.: this sentence omitted, but added in hw.

42. Km.tp.: "That" instead of "This"

43. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "one's" instead of "our"

44. Sk.sh.: "not" missing, but added in a.o.d.

45. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "every"; a.o.d.: "every"

46. Sk.sh.: "mind" inserted after "our"; Gd.tp.: "one's mind or" instead of "our"; bp., bk.: "mind or" added

47. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "for" instead of "that"

48. Sk.sh.: "waste" written; Km.tp.: "wasted" instead of "waste"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "wasted" without the preceding "is"

49. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "know" instead of "knew"

50. Gd.tp.: one typescript changes "it may make its" to "we may make our", but then changes it back

51. Bk.: "The" instead of "A"

52. Sk.sh.: "r." abbr. for "responsibility"

53. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "as if" instead of "that"

54. A.o.d.: "for" instead of "of"

55. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "every" instead of "when"

56. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "goes on as" instead of "is like"

57. A.o.d.: "drunken" instead of "drunk"

58. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

59. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "Now you might ask a question:" omitted

60. Sk.sh.: "for" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

thing we must know is that a breath which directly comes⁶¹ from the source seeks a body, an accommodation which to sustain⁶². A thought is as a body. That breath⁶³ which runs from the source as a ray of that spirit which may be likened to the sun, this makes the thought an entity. It lives as an entity. It is these entities that are called in the Sufi terms *muwakkal*⁶⁴, which means elementals. They live, they have a certain purpose to accomplish. They are given it⁶⁵ by man, and behind them there is a purpose to direct their⁶⁶ life.

Imagine how terrible,⁶⁷ in a moment's absorption⁶⁸ a person expresses his wrath, his passion, his hatred and⁶⁹ a word expressed in it to⁷⁰ live and to⁷¹ carry out its purpose. It is like creating an army of enemies around oneself. Perhaps one thought has a longer life than another⁷². It depends upon what body⁷³ has been given to it. If the body is stronger then it lives longer, according to⁷⁴ the energy of mind the strength of the body of that thought depends.⁷⁵

Elementals are created by man. When [mechanically]⁷⁶ the winds blow and⁷⁷ storms rise⁷⁸ and create all destruction, one looks at it as a mechanical action of nature. But it is not only mechanical action, it is directed by man's feelings, intense feelings of human beings. These feelings turn into huge [lives]⁷⁹. They push

61. Bk.: "comes directly" instead of "directly comes"

62. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "in which to function" instead of "which to sustain"

63. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "thought" instead of "breath"

64. Sk.sh.: "mawakel" written, but then the "e" crossed out and "u" added to read mawakul; a.o.d.: "mawakul"; see *muwakkal* in Glossary

65. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "birth"; a.o.d.: "birth"

66. Sk.sh.: "their" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

67. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

68. Gd.tp.: in one typescript, "abstraction" written instead of "absorption", but then changed back

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" added

70. Bk.: "at such a moment must" instead of "in it to"

71. Bk.: "to" omitted

72. Bp., bk.: "the other" instead of "another"

73. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "on what life" instead of "upon what body"

74. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: ". On" instead of ", according to"

75. Bk.: here Gd. inserted a paragraph taken from another place, as yet unidentified, as follows: "Once someone asked me what the elementals are like. I answered, "Elementals look exactly like your thoughts. If you have the thoughts of human beings, then the elementals have human forms; if you have the thoughts of birds, then the elementals have the forms of birds; if your thoughts are of animals, then the elementals have the forms of animals; for elementals are made of your thought."

76. Sk.sh.: "mechanical"; a.o.d.: "mechanically" instead of "mechanical"

77. Sk.sh.: "of the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "run" instead of "rise"; bk.: "rage" instead of "rise"

79. Sk.sh.: "live" written; Km.tp.: "lives" instead of "live"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "beings, the beings that direct" instead of "live"

as a battery behind storms and winds⁸⁰ and floods and volcanoes⁸¹. And so it is thoughts which alone⁸² direct⁸³ such as the⁸⁵ rainfall, which brings⁸⁶ the mercy of God on earth⁸⁷. In the East they call the rain the divine mercy. The sunshine when the sky is clear, all other blessings of nature, the pure air,⁸⁸ exhilarating, and so⁸⁹ the spring, good crops, fruits and flowers and [vegetables]⁹⁰, all different [blessings]⁹¹ from the earth or heaven, which are given⁹² to us are also directed by forces behind them. [As]⁹³ the mechanical⁹⁴ working⁹⁵ raises the vapours of⁹⁶ the sky and they all fall together⁹⁷ and cause rain, so the thoughts and feelings and [words]⁹⁸ and actions, they⁹⁹ have their mechanical work to do also, and that work directs in mechanical¹⁰⁰ action of the universe. This shows to us [that]¹⁰¹ it is not only a mechanical work of the¹⁰² nature, but human [intelligence]¹⁰³, [mechanically]¹⁰⁴ working, directing the whole working of nature. This gives one an idea that man's responsibility is greater than any other being¹⁰⁵ in the world. We read in¹⁰⁶ Qur'an that¹⁰⁷, "We sent¹⁰⁸ our trust on the mountains, and they could not bear the load; and we sent¹⁰⁸ our trust

80. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "winds and storms" instead of "storms and winds"

81. Sk.sh.: "vulcanos" written in lh. (the Dutch spelling)

82. Bp.: "that" added; bk.: "that other" added

83. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "also" instead of "alone"

84. Bk.: "call for blessing" instead of "alone direct"

85. Bk.: "the" omitted

86. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "must bring" instead of "which brings"

87. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "others" instead of "earth"

88. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that is" added

89. Bk.: "so" omitted

90. Sk.sh.: "vegetable"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "vegetables" instead of "vegetable"

91. Sk.sh.: "blessing"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "blessings" instead of "blessing"

92. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "come" instead of "are given"

93. Sk.sh.: "Is" written; a.o.d.: "As" instead of "Is"

94. Sk.sh.: actually "mechacal" for "mechanical"

95. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of nature" added

96. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "to" instead of "of"

97. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "form together in clouds" instead of "fall together"

98. Sk.sh.: "works"; a.o.d.: "words" instead of "works"

99. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "they" omitted

100. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" instead of "in mechanical"

101. Sk.sh.: "this" written; a.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

102. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" omitted

103. Sk.sh.: "intelligent" written; a.o.d.: "intelligence" instead of "intelligent"

104. Sk.sh.: "mechanical"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "mechanically" instead of "mechanical"

105. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "being's" instead of "being"

106. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

107. Bk.: "It is told in the East that God said" instead of "We read in Qur'an that"

108. Bk.: "laid" instead of "sent"

upon the trees and they were unable¹⁰⁹ to take our trust. We then sent¹⁰⁸ our trust on man and it is man who has borne it.”¹¹⁰

This¹¹¹ trust is our responsibility, not only our responsibility to those around us or¹¹² to those [whom]¹¹³ we meet in everyday life, or to the work that we are engaged in, or to the interest that we [have]¹¹⁴ in life, but our responsibility towards this whole creation, that¹¹⁵ what we contribute to this creation from us,¹¹⁶ something agreeable to bring about better¹¹⁷ condition¹¹⁸ in the sphere, on¹¹⁹ the world, on the earth’s harmonious condition¹²⁰. If we do so, then we know our responsibility. If we are unaware of it, we have not yet known the purpose of our being here. There is a¹²¹ childhood, when the¹²² child knows nothing. He destroys all¹²³ things of value and beauty, owing to his curiosity, his fancy. But when the child is grown up he begins to feel his responsibility. The sign of maturity is the feeling of responsibility, and¹²⁴ so when a soul matures it begins to feel its responsibility. And it is from that moment a person begins his life. It is from that moment that a¹²⁵ soul is born again. For so long as a¹²⁵ soul is not born again, it will not enter into¹²⁶ the kingdom of God. The kingdom of God is here. As long as man is not conscious of his responsibility, he does not know the kingdom of God. It is his being conscious of this¹²⁷ responsibility which wakens him to the kingdom of God, and in which is the [birth]¹²⁸ of the soul. ¹²⁹

109. Sk.sh.: “unable” written twice, with the first “unable” crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

110. This passage in the Qur'an has not yet been identified

111. Km.tp.: “That” instead of “This”

112. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: a comma instead of “or”

113. Sk.sh.: “who” is clearly written; a.o.d.: “whom”

114. A.o.d.: “have” instead of “give”

115. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “that” omitted

116. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “whether” instead of “from us,”

117. Bk.: “and harmonious” added

118. A.o.d.: “conditions” instead of “condition”

119. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “in” instead of “on”

120. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: “earth harmonious conditions” instead of “earth’s harmonious condition”; bk.: “earth” instead of “earth’s harmonious condition”

121. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “a” omitted

122. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “a” instead of “the”

123. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “all” omitted

124. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “and” omitted

125. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “the” instead of “a”

126. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “into” omitted

127. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “becoming conscious of his” instead of “being conscious of this”

128. Sk.sh.: “word” written; a.o.d.: “birth” instead of “word”

129. Sk.sh.: a division sign is indicated here; however, it appears that the discourse is continued

Furthermore, in support to this idea I shall mention¹³⁰ the word that is used for the God-conscious people in [the]¹³¹ Sanskrit language, and that word is Brahman. Brahman¹³² means the¹³³ creator. No sooner a soul has¹³⁴ realized this idea which is spoken, today¹³⁵ he begins to know that every moment of his life is creative, either automatically or intentionally¹³⁶. And¹³⁷ if he is responsible for his creation, he is responsible for every moment of his life; that¹³⁸ there is nothing wasting in life¹³⁹, whatever be the condition, however helpless, however¹⁴⁰ miserable, and¹⁴¹ yet his life is not wasted. That¹⁴² there is the creative power which is¹⁴³ working through every move¹⁴⁴ he makes, through¹⁴⁵ every thought¹⁴⁶ he thinks¹⁴⁷, through¹⁴⁵ every feeling¹⁴⁶ he has. He is always doing something. And there is another word [in]¹⁴⁸ Sanskrit which is *dwija*¹⁴⁹; which means¹⁵⁰ “the soul who is born again”. The moment one has realized it¹⁵¹, the soul is born again, because his¹⁵² realization of life is¹⁵³ different then, his¹⁵² plan of life becomes different, his¹⁵² action becomes different.

Now to go¹⁵⁴ a little further, there are souls who sometimes seem¹⁵⁵ doing nothing and a person thinks, “Yes, they are most spiritual persons, I suppose. But what do they do?” Because what we know about doing is hustling and bustling¹⁵⁶

130. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “there is” instead of “I shall mention”

131. Sk.sh.: a space, followed by “Q.” in lh. crossed out, yet left visible as a “Q.”; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “the”

132. Sk.sh.: “Br.” in lh.; for Brahman, see Glossary

133. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: a comma instead of “. Brahman means the”

134. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “has” moved to before “a soul”

135. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “than” instead of “which is spoken, today”

136. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “outwardly or inwardly” instead of “automatically or intentionally”

137. Sk.sh.: “if he is” written twice, the first crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

138. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “then” instead of “that”

139. Gd.tp.: “that is wasted in life” instead of “wasting in life”; bp., bk.: “in life that is wasted” instead of “wasting in life”

140. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “or” instead of “, however”

141. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “and” omitted

142. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “For” instead of “That”

143. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “which is” omitted

144. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “that” added

145. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “through” omitted

146. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “that” added

147. Gd.tp.: one tp. changes “thinks” to “has”, but then changes it back

148. Sk.sh.: “and” retraced to read “in”, and “in” in a.o.d.

149. Sk.sh.: “*dwija*” (see Glossary) is written in lh.; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “*duija*” instead of “dwija”

150. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “meaning” instead of “which means”

151. A.o.d.: “this” instead of “it”

152. Bk.: “one’s” instead of “his”

153. Sk.sh.: “has” written, then retraced to read “is”; a.o.d.: “is”

154. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “going” instead of “to go”

155. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “to be” added

156. Sk.sh.: first “ir” in sh. is written, then “bussling” in lh. for “bustling”

here and there¹⁵⁷, however little important¹⁵⁸, but yet that is something done.¹⁵⁹ But as evolved a person is, so¹⁶⁰ even if outwardly he may not seem¹⁵⁵ doing something, inwardly¹⁶¹ he is doing, and he can do much greater¹⁶² work than outwardly is noticed¹⁶².

There is a story of a *majdhub*¹⁶³. *Majdhub*¹⁶⁴ is a person who is not considered as an active person in the world. Many think of him as someone who is not all there¹⁶⁵. In the East there are some who know about them¹⁶⁶ and they have some¹⁶⁷ regard for them. There used to be a *majdhub* in Kashmir¹⁶⁸ some centuries ago and he¹⁶⁹ was allowed by the Maharajah¹⁷⁰, and¹⁷¹ moved¹⁷² about in the palace, in the garden¹⁷³ whenever he wanted to. And he was given a peaceful¹⁷⁴ ground where to [dwell]¹⁷⁵, where¹⁷⁶ he used to walk in every¹⁷⁷ corner of the Maharajah's¹⁷⁸ garden¹⁷⁹. And there was a little¹⁸⁰ miniature toy [gun]¹⁸¹ which was in the canal¹⁸²

157. Gd.tp., bp.: "and doing something" instead of "here and there"; bk.: "and being busy all the time" instead of "here and there"

158. Bk.: "unimportant" instead of "little important"

159. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "yet something must be done. That is the thought." instead of "but yet that is something done."

160. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "But when a person is evolved," instead of "But as evolved a person is, so"

161. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "inwardly" omitted

162. Gd.tp., bp.: "works inwardly than outwardly one can notice" instead of "work than outwardly is noticed"; bk.: "works inwardly than one can notice outwardly"

163. The word *majdhub* (see Glossary) was typically written "madzub" by P-o-M.'s secretaries and editors, and printed that way in publications, as it was an unknown word

164. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "majdhub", and "madzub" in lh.

165. Bk.: "quite balanced" instead of "all there"

166. Bp., bk.: "such beings" instead of "them"

167. Bk.: "some" omitted

168. For Kashmir, see List

169. Sk.sh.: "used" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

170. Sk.sh.: actually "maharajha" in lh.

171. A.o.d.: "to" instead of "and"

172. Km.tp.: "move" instead of "moved"; Gd.tp., bp.: "rove" instead of "moved"; bk.: "roam" instead of "moved"

173. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and the gardens" instead of "in the garden"

174. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "piece of" instead of "peaceful"

175. Sk.sh.: "develop"; a.o.d.: "dwell" instead of "develop"

176. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "where" omitted

177. Km.tp.: "any" instead of "every"

178. Sk.sh.: "M.'s" abbr. for "Maharajah's"

179. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "gardens he was allowed to" instead of "garden"

180. Bk.: "little" omitted

181. Sk.sh.: a now illegible sh. symbol retraced to read "gun"; Km.tp.: "gun"; Gd.tp.: "gun" typed originally, then crossed out and "cannon" substituted, and "cannon" in bp., bk.

182. Sk.sh.: "cannal" was written, but the second "n" crossed out; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "which was in the canal" omitted

which was¹⁸³ in the garden, and sometimes this majdhub used to get [a]¹⁸⁴ fancy to play with it. He used to take this gun and he would turn it either to the south¹⁸⁵ or north¹⁸⁶, and¹⁸⁷ would make all sorts of gestures. And after¹⁸⁸ those gestures he would be very¹⁸⁹ delighted. It¹⁹⁰ used to seem as if he was¹⁹¹ fighting and after that¹⁹² it seemed¹⁹³ as if¹⁹⁴ he was victorious¹⁹⁵. It was that time that Maharajah¹⁹⁶ used to give his¹⁹⁷ orders to his army, now¹⁹⁸ prepared¹⁹⁹ for fight²⁰⁰ and there was success. The battlefield which²⁰¹ was perhaps going on for many²⁰² years,²⁰³ slowly, nothing happening²⁰⁴. When this person had done this, then²⁰⁶ [a]²⁰⁷,²⁰⁵ result was²⁰⁸ achieved.

I have seen this person myself²⁰⁹ in Hyderabad, [a]²¹⁰ majdhub to whom a man came and said,²¹¹ whose habit²¹² was to insult everybody, to frighten him,²¹³ to

183. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "which was" omitted

184. Sk.sh.: "and" written; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "and"

185. Sk.sh.: "d" written instead of "th" at the end of "south"

186. Gd.tp., bp.: "or somewhere and then he would turn it" added; bk.: "or elsewhere and then he would turn it again" added

187. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "he" added

188. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "making" added

189. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "very" omitted

190. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "He" instead of "It"

191. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "were" instead of "was"

192. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "fighting" added

193. Gd.tp., bp.: "used to seem" instead of "seemed"

194. Bk.: "that now" instead of "as if"

195. Gd.tp., bp.: "and he was delighted" added; bk.: "and delighted" added

196. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "Maharajah"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "Ranjit Singh" added after "Maharajah", see List

197. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "his" omitted

198. Bk.: "to" instead of ", now"

199. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "prepare" instead of "prepared"

200. Sk.sh.: a blank

201. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "war" instead of "battlefield which"

202. Sk.sh.: an additional ", many" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

203. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and it was going on" added

204. Gd.tp., bp.: "and nothing was done" instead of "nothing happening"; bk.: "and nothing happened" instead of "nothing happening"

205. Bk.: ", but every time the madzub played with the cannon," instead of ". When this person had done this, then the"

206. Gd.tp., bp.: "did so" instead of "had done this, then"

207. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, "a" substituted; Km.tp.: "a"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the"

208. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "results were" instead of "result was"

209. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "There was" instead of "I have seen this person myself"

210. Sk.sh.: ", old"; a.o.d.: "a" instead of ", old"

211. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "to whom a man came and said," omitted

212. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "it" added

213. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "to frighten him," omitted

call such names that people went²¹⁴ away from him. ²¹⁵Still [one]²¹⁶ man dared to go there, in spite of all insult²¹⁷. The majdhub said, "What do you want?" He said, "My case is going to take place²¹⁸ in the court. There are five days²¹⁹ now, ²²⁰I have no money, no means; what shall I do?" "Yes, but²²¹ tell me what is the condition? But, you will²²² tell me the truth?" He said, "Yes." He²²³ told him all. ²²⁴This majdhub listened to it, and on the ground he wrote, "There [seems]²²⁵ to be nothing in this case, that is why²²⁶ it must be dismissed." ²²⁷ And he said, "Go, it is done²²⁸." The person went in²²⁹ the court. From the opposite party many lawyers²³⁰ and barristers²³¹, [on]²³² his part there was²³³ none, because he was a very²³⁴ poor man. The judge heard the case²³⁵ and wrote²³⁶ down²³⁷ the same²³⁸ words as²³⁹ this person [had]²⁴⁰ said²⁴¹.

What does it mean? It only explains to us the words Christ has said, "Enter the kingdom of God,"²⁴² that every soul has in himself a kingdom of God. To become conscious of this mystery of life is to open one's eyes to the kingdom of God, and then, whatever one does, it²⁴³ has a meaning, it has²⁴⁴ an influence. It is

214. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "would go" instead of "went"

215. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "But" added

216. Sk.sh.: "a"; a.o.d.: "one" instead of "a"

217. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the insults" instead of "insult"

218. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "coming on" instead of "going to take place"

219. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "six days from" instead of ". There are five days"

220. Bp., bk.: "and" added

221. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "The madzub said," instead of "Yes, but"

222. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "you will" omitted

223. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "So the man" instead of "He said, 'Yes.' He"

224. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "And" added

225. Sk.sh.: "seemed"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "seems" instead of "seemed"

226. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "so" instead of "that is why"

227. Sk.sh.: a space

228. Sk.sh.: the first symbol in sh. has been altered, unclearly; variant reading: "born"

229. Bk.: "man went to" instead of "person went in"

230. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "lawyers" looks more like an "s" than an "l"

231. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "barristers and pleaders were there" instead of "lawyers and barristers"

232. Sk.sh.: "and"; a.o.d.: "on" instead of "and"

233. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "were" instead of "was"

234. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "very" omitted

235. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "from both" added

236. Bk.: "then spoke" instead of "wrote"

237. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "down" omitted

238. Sk.sh.: an alternate reading from the sh. is: "you say" for "the same"

239. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that" instead of "as"

240. Sk.sh.: "has"; a.o.d.: "had" instead of "has"

241. Bk.: "the majdhub had written on the ground" instead of "this person has said"

242. See Luke 18:17, etc.

243. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: ", it" omitted

244. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: ", it has" omitted

never lost²⁴⁵. If it is not materialized, it does not matter, it is spiritualized. Nothing has²⁴⁶ gone, nothing is lost here. If it has not been produced in this plane, it is²⁴⁷ produced on another plane²⁴⁸, because there is always an action and reaction. It only means that what one does, it is either²⁴⁹ materialized in this plane, if it is not materialized²⁵⁰ it is reflected²⁵¹ on the other plane and from there again²⁵¹ materialized; that is all. It is only a matter of time.²⁵² When²⁵³ a person thinks, "I have²⁵⁴ thought and thought upon a certain subject and yet it has not come true, it has not been realized,"²⁵⁴ it²⁵⁵ means that the time and²⁵⁶ conditions have not allowed it to be materialized²⁵⁷. But²⁵⁸ it must be materialized, it will be sent back.²⁵⁸

245. Sk.sh.: an extra "s" is crossed out

246. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "is" instead of "has"

247. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "has been" instead of "is"

248. Sk.sh.: "there not, it is reflected on some plane" inserted after "plane"; Km.tp.: "But then it is reflected on this plane," added; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "But then it reflects on this plane," added

249. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "if it is not" instead of "it is either"

250. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "if it is not materialized" omitted

251. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "from that plane on this plane and then" instead of "on the other plane and from there again"

252. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: the whole sentence, "It is only a matter of time." omitted

253. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "If" instead of "When"

254. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: one tp. and the bp. and bk. omit, "thought and thought upon a certain subject and yet it has not come true, it has not been realized," and substitute "I have not materialized it,"

255. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "only"

256. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" added

257. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "materialize" instead of "be materialized"

258. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "if it is once sent out, it must be materialized." instead of "it must be materialized, it will be sent back."

3 o'clock, July 21st, 1924

The Purpose of Life ¹

²

The secret behind the whole manifestation is vibration, vibration which may be termed movement³. It is the different degrees of this⁴ vibration⁵: when divided by lines, they⁶ form planes of existence. Each plane of existence differs⁷ in the rhythm of the movements⁸ of these vibrations. And when we take the⁹ life as a whole, we can draw one line: the beginning and the end, or the⁹ spirit and the⁹ matter, or God and man. And we shall find that the rhythm which begins life¹⁰ is fine and without disturbance, and the rhythm which is felt at the far¹¹ end of this line is gross and disturbing. And [these]^{12 13}two rhythms may be named as the life of sensation [and]¹⁴ the life of peace.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 3). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qas are never included, but in this case there appears exceptionally to have been none. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes, except in two cases of typographical changes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: in sh. "the purpose of life" encircled at far left and "Monday" in front of date
2. Sk.sh.: in lh. later added "The Purpose of Life, the secret behind the whole" and "Chapter VI"
3. Bk.: the word "movement" put in italics for emphasis
4. Bp.: "differences of" instead of "different degrees of this"
5. Bp.: "that," added
6. Bp.: "they" omitted
7. Bp.: "different" instead of "differs"
8. Bp.: "movement" instead of "movements"
9. Bp.: "the" omitted
10. Bp.: "the line" instead of "life"
11. Bp.: "far" omitted
12. Sk.sh.: "this" written; bp.: "these" instead of "this"
13. Sk.sh.: "takes" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
14. Sk.sh.: "at" retraced to read "and"; bp.: "and"

These are two opposite things. The life of sensation gives a momentary joy; the life which is the first aspect of life, it¹⁵ gives peace, an¹⁶ everlasting peace. The joy, however great, it¹⁷ is rising and falling. It must have [its]¹⁸ reaction. Besides, it depends upon sensation, and what sensation¹⁹ depends²⁰ upon? Sensation depends upon the outer life; there must be something besides you to cause the sensation. But peace is independently felt within oneself. It does not depend²¹ upon the outer sensation. It is something that belongs to one. It is²² something that [is]²³ one's own self. If one were to ask someone who lives continually in a kind of excitement of worldly pleasures, whom providence has granted all pleasures imaginable, if that person were asked that²⁴, "What do you wish besides all this that you experience?" He will say, "To be left alone." Then, when madness comes, he will crave for sensations²⁵, but when that passion has gone, what he is longing for in reality is for²⁶ peace. Therefore, there is no pleasure in the world, however great, no experience, however interesting,²⁷ can give one that satisfaction which peace alone can give. A sovereign may be happy sitting on the throne with his crown, with many attendants²⁸ before him, but he is satisfied when he is alone by himself, and when he is²⁹ alone, [all else]³⁰ seems to him nothing, it has no value. The most precious thing for him is that moment when he is by himself. I had³¹ once seen Nizam³², a great ruler in his great³³ grandeur, enjoying the royal grandeur around him, and then again I saw the same person³⁴ sitting alone on a little spread³⁵, and it was at that time that he was himself. It is the same thing with everyone. Delicious dishes, sweet fragrance,

15. Bp.: "it" omitted

16. Bp.: "and culminates in the" instead of "an"

17. Bp.: "it" omitted

18. Sk.sh.: "it is"; bp.: "its" instead of "it is"

19. Sk.sh.: "s." abbr. for "sensation"

20. Bp.: "does sensation depend" instead of "sensation depends"

21. Bp.: "is not dependent" instead of "does not depend"

22. Bp.: a comma instead of ". It is"

23. Bp.: "is" added

24. Bp.: "that" omitted

25. Bp.: "sensation" instead of "sensations"

26. Bp.: "for" omitted

27. Bp.: "that" added

28. Sk.sh.: "attendances" in lh. added

29. Sk.sh.: "he is" corrected to read "one is", then crossed out and "he is" restored; bp.: "and when he is alone" omitted

30. Sk.sh.: "by oneself" written; bp.: "all else" instead of "by oneself"

31. Bp.: "have" instead of "had"

32. For the Nizam (of Hyderabad), see List

33. Bp.: "all his" instead of "his great"

34. Bp.: "sovereign" instead of "person"

35. Sk.sh.: "spread" clearly written in lh.; bp.: "carpet"

music, all other pleasures of line and colour, beauty in all its aspects, which seem to answer one's life³⁶ demands, fail³⁷ in the end when compared with that satisfaction which a soul experiences in itself, in which it finds³⁸ its own property, its own belonging, [something that one]³⁹ need not seek outside of himself⁴⁰, that it⁴¹ can find within itself⁴², and something which is [incomparably]⁴³ greater and of more value⁴⁴ than anything else in the world, something which cannot be bought nor sold, something which cannot be robbed by anyone, and something which is more sacred and holy than any⁴⁵ religion or prayer. For all prayer and devotion is to attain to this peace, and⁴⁶ man, good and kind, a person most learned and qualified, strong and powerful, with all these attributes cannot be spiritual if his soul has not attained that rhythm which is a natural rhythm of its being, a rhythm in which alone exists life's satisfaction. Peace is not a knowledge, it⁴⁷ is not a power, peace is not a happiness, but peace is all this. It⁴⁸ is productive of happiness. Peace inspires one with knowledge of the seen and unseen, and in peace is to be found the divine power⁴⁹.

It is not the⁵⁰ excited one who conquers in this continual battle of life; it is the peaceful one who tolerates all, who forgives all, who understands all, who assimilates all things. The one who lacks peace, with all his possessions, the [properties]⁵¹ of this earth or [qualities]⁵² of mind or⁵³ both, he⁵⁴ is poor. He has not got that wealth which could be called divine and without which man's life is useless. For the⁵⁵ life is in peace, a life which will not be robbed by death. The secret of mysticism, the mystery of philosophy, all is to be attained after the attainment of

36. Bp.: "life's" instead of "life"

37. Bp.: "fails" instead of "fail"; SQ.: changed back to "fail"

38. Sk.sh.: "its" written, then the "s" crossed out; bp.: "it feels"

39. Sk.sh.: "for something which they"; bp.: "something that one" instead of "for something which they"

40. Bp.: "oneself" instead of "of himself"

41. Bp.: "one" instead of "it"

42. Bp.: "oneself" instead of "itself"

43. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out and "incomparable" in sh. added; bp.: "incomparably"

44. Bp.: "more valuable" instead of "of more value"

45. Bp.: "any" omitted

46. Bp.: ". A" instead of ", and"

47. Bp.: "peace" instead of "it"

48. Bp.: "these, and, besides, peace" instead of "this. It"

49. Bp.: "presence" instead of "power"

50. Sk.sh.: a symbol crossed out, unreadable

51. Sk.sh.: "properties" could also be "prosperous", indistinctly written; bp.: "property"

52. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "qualities" added; bp.: "quality"

53. Bp.: "or" omitted

54. Bp.: ", he" omitted

55. Bp.: "the" omitted

peace. You cannot deny recognizing wisdom⁵⁶ in a person who is a person of peace. It is not the talkative, it is not the argumentative who prove⁵⁷ to be wise. He may have⁵⁸ a worldlier wisdom, but not true wisdom⁵⁸. True wisdom is⁵⁹ in the peaceful, for the⁶⁰ peacefulness is the sign of wisdom. It is the peaceful who is observing⁶¹; it is peace that gives him the power and conditions⁶² to observe keenly. It is the peaceful, therefore, who can conceive, for peace helps him to conceive. It is the peaceful who can contemplate. ⁶³Where there is a less of peace one⁶³ cannot contemplate properly. Therefore, all things pertaining to spiritual progress in life depend upon peace.

And now can⁶⁴ question is, What makes one be out of⁶⁵ peace? The answer is, that⁶⁶ love of sensation. A person who always is⁶⁷ seeking to experience life in movement, in activity in whatever form, wants⁶⁸ more and more of those experiences⁶⁹. In the end [he]⁷⁰ depends⁷¹ upon the life which is outward⁷², and so he loses, in the end, his peace, the peace which is his real self. When a person says⁷³, "That person has lost⁷⁴ his soul," the soul is not lost, the soul has lost its peace. Absorption in the outer life every moment [of]⁷⁵ the day and night, thinking and worrying and working and fighting and struggling [along]⁷⁶ in the end robs one of one's real self⁷⁷. Even if it gains, as the price of that fighting, something which

56. Bp.: "refuse to recognize the divine" instead of "deny recognizing wisdom"

57. SQ., bk.: "one who proves" instead of "who prove"

58. Bp.: "intellect, worldly wisdom, and yet may not have pure intelligence, which is real wisdom" instead of "a worldlier wisdom, but not true wisdom"

59. Bp.: "to be found" added

60. Bp.: "the" omitted

61. Bp.: "observant" instead of "observing"

62. Bp.: "and conditions" omitted

63. Bp.: "One who has no peace" instead of "Where there is a less of peace one"

64. Sk.sh.: "can" retraced to read "the"; bp.: "the"

65. Bp.: "lack" instead of "be out of"

66. Bp.: "that" omitted

67. Bp.: "is always" instead of "always is"

68. Sk.sh.: "once" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

69. Bp.: "that experience" instead of "those experiences"

70. Sk.sh.: "becomes"; bp.: "he" instead of "becomes"

71. Bp.: "dependent" instead of ", depends"

72. Bp.: "outside" instead of "outward"

73. Bp.: "about someone" added

74. Sk.sh.: "alost" is written; P-o-M. may have said this, or it may be a slip of the pencil; bp.: "lost"

75. Sk.sh.: "over" written; bp.: "of" instead of "over"

76. Sk.sh.: "alone" written; bp.: "along"

77. Bp.: "soul" instead of "real self"

is outside of⁷⁸ oneself, another one⁷⁹ who is a greater fighter still will take it away⁸⁰ one day.

⁸¹He might think that, Is it⁸¹ not our necessity in life that keeps us absorbed in the outer life and does not give a moment for us to experience peace? In answer to this I must say that⁸², Suppose the outer life has taken ten hours of the day, you still have two hours; if sleep has taken ten hours of the day, they have still⁸³ two hours spare to attain peace. What one has to do is to seek that rhythm which is in the depth of our being. It is just like the sea: the [surface]⁸⁴ of the sea is ever-moving. The depth of the sea is still, and so it is with our life. If our life is thrown in the sea of activity, it is on the [surface]⁸⁵. We still live in the profound depth⁸⁶, in that peace. Only, the thing is⁸⁷ to become conscious of that peace which can be found within ourselves. It is this which can bring us the answer of all our troubles⁸⁸. ⁸⁹If not, when we want to solve one problem, there is another difficult problem coming.⁹⁰ There is no end of the trouble⁹¹. There is no end of⁹² the difficulties of our⁹³ life⁹⁴. ⁹⁵If we get excited over them, this will be continuity,⁹⁶ we shall never be able⁹⁷ to solve [them]⁹⁸. ⁹⁹We might wait, that¹⁰⁰ perhaps the conditions will become

78. Bp.: "of" omitted

79. Bp.: "someone" instead of "another one"

80. Bp.: "snatch it from our grasp" instead of "take it away"

81. Bp.: "One might ask if it is" instead of "He might think that: Is it"

82. Bp.: "that" omitted

83. Bp.: "you still have" instead of "they have still"

84. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; bp.: "surface"

85. Sk.sh.: "surf", probably an abbr. for "surface"; bp.: "surface"

86. Bp.: "depths" instead of "depth"

87. Sk.sh.: "with one" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

88. Bp.: "problems" instead of "troubles"

89. Sk.sh.: a space indicating a pause

90. Sk.sh.: "When another difficult" written here, but omitted in a.o.d.

91. Bp.: "to our problems" instead of "of the trouble"

92. Bp.: "to" instead of "of"

93. Bp.: "the outer" instead of "our"

94. Sk.sh.: "life" retraced to read "lives", but "life" in a.o.d.

95. Bp.: "And" added

96. Bp.: "this will be continuity," omitted

97. Sk.sh.: Sk. attempted to retrace "able"

98. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced to read "them", and "them" in a.o.d.

99. Bp.: "Some think:" added

100. Bp.: "that" omitted

better. [We]¹⁰¹ shall see¹⁰². But when will conditions become better? ¹⁰³ They will become¹⁰⁴ worse. ¹⁰⁵

Whether¹⁰⁶ conditions will¹⁰⁷ become better or worse¹⁰⁸, the first thing is¹⁰⁹ to seek the kingdom of [God]¹¹⁰ within ourselves, [in which there]¹¹¹ is¹¹² [our] peace¹¹³. As soon as we have found it¹¹⁴, we have found our support, we have found ourselves¹¹⁵. And in spite of all the activities on movements¹¹⁶ on the [surface]¹¹⁷, we shall be able to keep that peace undisturbed only if we hold it fast by becoming conscious of it.

101. Sk.sh.: "I" retraced to read "We", and "We" in a.o.d.

102. Bp.: "then what to do" added

103. Sk.sh.: a blank

104. Bp.: "still" added

105. Sk.sh.: another blank

106. Sk.sh.: "Whether" retraced to read "With the", but "Whether" in a.o.d.

107. Bp.: "will" omitted

108. Sk.sh.: Sk. first wrote "v", then retraced to "w" for "worse"

109. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

110. Sk.sh.: "but" retraced to read "God", and "God" in a.o.d.

111. Sk.sh.: "Where the" inserted before "which", then "which" crossed out; bp.: "in which there"

112. Sk.sh.: "your" inserted after "is"

113. Bp.: "in which there is our peace" instead of "which is peace"

114. Bp.: "that" instead of "it"

115. Bp.: "our self" instead of "ourselves"; bk.: "our *Self*", with "*Self*" capitalized and put in italics for emphasis

116. Bp.: "activity and movement" instead of "activities on movements"

117. Sk.sh.: "surf" written, probably an abbr. for "surface"; bp.: "surface"

July 22, 1924

Address to *Cherags*¹

There comes the question, What is the explanation of the message from the metaphysical point of view? A Cherag will be asked to explain it, for an intellectual mind is not satisfied with belief only; he wants to know the reason, the process. And the answer is that the wisdom of the whole creation, from the beginning of creation till now, attained by all living beings, is gathered up in one mind. It is that mind which is the divine mind, it is that mind which is the spirit of guidance. It is that mind which knows all, and that mind, as a sun, shines out, whose light is reflected in the planets and stars, and² yet it functions as the moon. It is therefore that the crescent has been made the sign of the message, because the symbol it pictures is the respondent attitude of the moon to the sun, and the gradual development of the crescent, which perfects its work in the form of a full moon. That God's message is received through a human being is not surprising, for it is in the moon that the sun functions³ its light, and so there is the explanation of the divine message.

Documents:

- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, made from an unknown original, for her set.
 Hq.tp. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, identical in wording to Sk.tp. except for the correction in note 1.

Notes:

1. The word *cherag* designates a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship Service; see Glossary
2. Sk.tp.: inadvertently, "an" typed instead of "and"; Hq.tp.: "and"
3. The OED offers no instances of the verb "function" being used transitively, although the meaning seems clear enough

July 22nd, 1924

Class for Candidates¹

A seeker on the path of truth often wonders if he is really progressing. But if there is any hindrance to the progress it is his wondering about it. To wonder "if I am progressing?" is like for a little child² "if I am really growing?". Certainly he is growing³. The one who seeks the spiritual path is sought⁴ after by⁵ spirit. Ups and downs of life must not confuse one. If there is any going backward⁶, it is the thinking of going backward⁶ that causes it.

There is no spiritual progress [in knowing]⁷ more things than one has known. On the contrary. The spiritual progress is to be seen in the attitude one takes towards⁸ things, in one's outlook on life. Spiritual progress is the ennobling of the soul within and without. If there is any sign of a person who is progressing spiritually, [it]⁹ is that he is softened in his nature, [melted]¹⁰ in his feelings, gentler in his doings, more thoughtful, more considerate, more knowing, therefore more understanding. And it is the understanding which makes one forgiving.

The best way of growing spiritually is allowing oneself to grow, not pushing oneself in the spiritual path forward. Natural progress is the best progress. One who

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh. text.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared by Headquarters, Geneva (probably by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough), for distribution to Sufi Centres as part of the series Sangatha III (see Glossary). Some of the changes are editorial, but some seem to come from an independent source, probably Gd.'s own notes to the class or her memory of what was said.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: no title given; Sk.tp.: "Class for Candidates"; Hq.tp.: "Riyazat, Esotericism" (for Riyazat, see Glossary)
2. Hq.tp.: "to wonder" added
3. Sk.sh.: "when one seeks the spiritual path" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
4. Sk.sh.: "sought" retraced to read "of"
5. Hq.tp.: "the" added
6. Hq.tp.: "backwards" instead of "backward"
7. Hq.tp.: "in knowing" added
8. Hq.tp.: "toward" instead of "towards"
9. Hq.tp.: "it" added
10. Sk.sh.: "melt" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "melted" instead of "melt"

is convinced of arriving [one day at]¹¹ his destination must sooner or later reach it. It is not also practising the meditative exercises, but living them in one's everyday life, that brings one to spiritual realization.

In the [East]¹² an adept has an attitude that "everyone is better than me". This attitude helps him very much, for it is a humble attitude, and this gives a manure¹³ to the ground which becomes fertile and bears spiritual fruit.

Q.: ¹⁴Do you not think that there is a tendency to force the growth with the Western students¹⁴?

A.: Yes¹⁵. A person becomes overanxious¹⁶ to reach the goal; that his soul is yearning every moment, not knowing that this [overanxiousness]¹⁷ is itself¹⁸ the hindrance and there is nothing else. It is just like in running the¹⁹ race. A person who is overanxious of winning the race²⁰ feels his legs heavy to run. At other times he will not feel heavy, but at that time when he is in the race he will feel heavy. In²¹Persian language²² there is a word for God, and that word is *Khuda*²³. The meaning of *Khuda*²⁴ is self-revealing²⁵. Once the emperor Aurangzeb²⁶ asked the great Sufi of Gwalior, Sarmad²⁷, to come and join the prayers at the state²⁸ mosque, for he knew

11. Sk.sh.: "sooner or later to" crossed out, then "one day at" added above the crossed out words, and "one day at" in a.o.d.

12. Sk.sh.: "end"; Hq.tp.: "East" instead of "end"

13. Sk.sh.: actually "manure" written first, then the "i" crossed out

14. Hq.tp.: "Is there not a tendency in the West to force the growth" instead of "Do you not think that there is a tendency to force the growth with the Western students"

15. Hq.tp.: "there is a tendency" added

16. Sk.sh.: the "over" of "overanxious" written in sh. first, then added above in lh.

17. Sk.sh.: "o.a." abbr. for "overanxious", written in lh. also; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "overanxiousness"

18. Hq.tp.: "itself is" instead of "is itself"

19. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context calls for "the", which was retraced to read "their"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "the"

20. Hq.tp.: "the race" omitted

21. Hq.tp.: "the" added

22. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "language" looks more like an s than an l

23. For *Khuda*, see Glossary

24. Sk.sh.: "K." abbr. for "Khuda", and Sk. wrote "Khudda" in lh.

25. Hq.tp.: the word "self-revealing" underlined

26. Sk.sh.: first "Au" in lh., then crossed out, then "Orengzeb" written, later "Au" added above the "O"; for Aurangzeb, see List

27. Sk.sh.: actually "Sarman" in lh. written for "Sarmad"; Sk.tp.: "Sarman" typed, but later changed by hand to "Sarmad"; for Sarmad, see List

28. Sk.sh.: "state" in sh. crossed out, but then "state" added in lh.

that this man who is venerated and revered by so many, by his coming [millions]²⁹ of people will be influenced. He used to live in the nature in mountains, alone, in the solitude. He wrote [a verse]³⁰ in answer to this invitation in which he says³¹, "God is called Khuda³²; he³³ comes by himself. If it is his nature to come by himself, why must I go in his pursuit? He must come if it is the right time for him to come." One might ask that³⁴, "Must we have that tendency?" If we had that, then we need not do³⁵ anything if a spiritual person³⁶ ³⁷. ³⁸My answer is, "No, we must not have this³⁹ tendency." But we must know this. For the difference [between]⁴⁰ Sarmad⁴¹ and us [is]⁴² that he was in nature, one with God, we are in the crowd, in this worldly life, every moment of which robs us from our spiritual goal. So for us to strike the path is the only thing that saves⁴³ us, or would save us. Nevertheless, striking the spiritual path is right, but being overanxious of progress would not prove advisable in the end.⁴⁴

⁴⁵Really speaking, the spiritual progress is easier than anything else, because it is more natural than anything else. All other things we do are artificial. Even the action of eating, it⁴⁶ is artificial. We cook food which nature has made for us. We change it⁴⁷ and by changing it we change our body. Our natural strength which is⁴⁸ produced to digest⁴⁹ raw things has been lost for ages. And so living in artificial things, [what is]⁵⁰ most natural to us we have [forgotten]⁵¹. Are the birds and

29. Sk.sh.: "million"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "millions" instead of "million"

30. Sk.sh.: "out" written, then retraced to read "a verse", and "a verse" in a.o.d.

31. Hq.tp.: "said" instead of "says"

32. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

33. Hq.tp.: "who" instead of "he"

34. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

35. Hq.tp.: "don't need to do" instead of "need not do"

36. Hq.tp.: "in the spiritual pursuit" instead of "if a spiritual person"

37. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: a series of dots, indicating missing words

38. Hq.tp.: "And" added

39. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

40. Sk.sh.: "between" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol, and "between" in a.o.d.

41. Sk.sh.: "S." in lh., then "arman" inserted after "S." for "Sarmad"

42. Sk.sh.: "whereas"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "is" instead of "whereas"

43. Sk.sh.: first "laves" written, then the first letter corrected from "l" to "s"

44. Sk.sh.: an entire line left blank; Hq.tp.: "Q. Is it the question of being quite simple about it, that then you grow and you don't know that you grow?" added

45. Hq.tp.: "A.: Yes, that is so, that is the only one thing that matters. But" added

46. Hq.tp.: ", it" omitted

47. Hq.tp.: ". We change it" omitted

48. Hq.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

49. Sk.sh.: actually "di-stant" written for "digest"; Hq.tp.: "eat"

50. Sk.sh.: "they are" written; Sk.tp.: "which is" instead of "they are"; Hq.tp.: "what is"

51. Sk.sh., Sk.tp.: a missing word or words; Hq.tp.: "forgotten"

animals not spiritual? Certainly they are. They get that benefit because they live in nature, they are natural. We need striking that path because our life is not so natural as it ought to be. Besides, spiritual realization and learning are two things. I have told you that once, after six months, my *murshid*⁵² spoke to me about the inner things, metaphysics. For six months after my initiation he never spoke to me on that subject, always about different things, ordinary things. And as my mind was metaphysical⁵³, the day when he spoke about it, I jumped at it. The first thing was I began to look in my pocket if there was a notebook to write it down and no sooner I took out⁵⁴ my notebook and pencil, my murshid finished. I was expected to keep my heart as an open notebook, that what fell upon it should be engraved in it forever. And that is true and⁵⁵ so it happened. Do you think that now so many years have passed, I have forgotten what I was taught⁵⁶? Not one word. It has been thrown⁵⁷ as a kind of seed in the ground⁵⁸ which takes⁵⁹ its root, and which has grown in it⁵⁸. Never forgotten, every word!

But there is still more shocking⁶⁰ story of another⁶¹ murshid, and it is not very long before, it is only thirty years ago that⁶² this happened. There was a *mureed*⁶³ of a murshid who lived in Hyderabad, a most brilliant youth with sparkling intelligence, a mind that would instantly grasp any idea that was placed before him⁶⁴. And⁶⁵ really it was most interesting for murshid to talk with him. One day murshid was perhaps experiencing his ecstasy⁶⁶, inner joy, a moment when he was in his exaltation. This mureed as usual asked him a question; murshid said, "Silence." He obeyed. And would you believe, never again he spoke a word to anyone? ⁶⁷Came home, the people expected him at home to speak; he never spoke. He came to

52. The word *murshid* is used by Sufis to mean a spiritual guide; see Glossary

53. Sk.sh.: the "physical" of "metaphysical" retraced to read "physically"

54. Sk.tp.: "out" omitted, but added later by hand

55. Hq.tp.: "that is true and" omitted

56. Hq.tp.: "he had taught (told)" instead of "I was taught"

57. Hq.tp.: "taken" instead of "thrown"

58. Hq.tp.: "what has been taken by the soul as a seed has grown" instead of "which takes its root, and which has grown in it"

59. Sk.sh.: "takes" retraced to read "has"; Sk.tp.: "has taken" instead of "takes"

60. Hq.tp.: "striking" instead of "shocking"

61. Hq.tp.: "another" omitted

62. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

63. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

64. Hq.tp.: "it" instead of "him"

65. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

66. Sk.sh.: "extacy" written in lh. for "ecstasy"

67. Hq.tp.: "He" added

murshid, he never spoke. Murshid never asked him to speak and this [instant]⁶⁸ [dated]⁶⁹ the greatness of that soul, that the moment [he]⁷⁰ closed his lips he was lifted up from earth to heaven, so to speak. The power that developed [in]⁷¹ him brought the whole Hyderabad at his feet. The people who had not known the murshid knew through him. People from⁷² miles at a distance began to be healed. His presence inspired the minds, healed [bodies]⁷³, illuminated souls without one word he would speak. He was then given a name Shaikh Khamush⁷⁴, which means⁷⁵ the silent saint, and the life of this saint was wonderful. Numberless souls were benefited by him and it would not take one moment for him to inspire a person. Just his glance would⁷⁶ inspire. Of course,⁷⁷ I do not say that this is the⁷⁸ principle to follow. We are in a different world, at⁷⁹ a different time, but we can appreciate the thing just the same. We can see the secret of it, and⁸⁰ by it can be benefited by it⁸¹, that from morning till evening many unnecessary words we could avoid, and that means extra added force.

68. Sk.sh.: "instance" written; Hq.tp.: "instant" instead of "instance"

69. Sk.sh.: "debted", written in lh., crossed out and then "dated" added above the crossed out word, and "dated" in a.o.d.

70. Sk.sh.: "one" retraced to read "he"; a.o.d.: "he"

71. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

72. Hq.tp.: "For people for" instead of "People from"

73. Sk.sh.: "body"; Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "bodies" instead of "body"

74. Sk.sh.: "Shakha Musha"; Hq.tp., Sk.tp.: "Shaikh Hamush" instead of "Shaka Musha", and "Hamush" later changed in Sk.'s hw. to "Khamush" (see List)

75. Hq.tp.: "which means" omitted

76. Hq.tp.: "could" instead of "would"

77. Hq.tp.: "Of course," omitted

78. Hq.tp.: "this is a" instead of "that this is the"

79. Hq.tp.: "at" omitted

80. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "and"

81. Hq.tp.: "by it" omitted

July 22nd, 1924**Brotherhood**¹

I have very often spoken to my workers and friends and yet I think that it cannot be spoken too often,² the subject of noiseless³ working.⁴ The deep study⁵ of philosophy⁶ teaches us that life cannot tolerate living beings: no sooner a head is⁷ raised,⁸ there is a knock upon it.⁹ If you keenly¹⁰ observe the picture of the forest and what goes on there, you will see the moving picture of it. No sooner the rabbit¹¹ has¹² lifted its head,¹³ the wild dog is waiting¹⁴ there, it has grabbed it. [It does not give]¹⁵ its reason to do¹⁶ it; it does it because it wants to do it. Among birds, among animals, among all living creatures [we see]¹⁷ the same thing. We do not see¹⁸ it in man. It is not because it is not in man. On the contrary, this is more pronounced in man, but the life of man covers it. We, whose only motive is to

Documents:

Sk.sh.	=	Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
od.tp.	=	an old typescript of unknown provenance.
Gd.tp.	=	a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
Km.tp.	=	a typescript made by Kismet Stam, very close to Gd.tp.
Sk.tp.1	=	a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision.
Sk.tp.2	=	another typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing many more changes, probably reflecting Gd.'s editing.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: Brotherhood in lh. added; Gd.tp., Km.tp., od.tp., Sk.tp.1: "Address to World Brotherhood Workers"
2. Sk.tp.2: "on" added
3. Od.tp.: originally "noiselessness" written, but the the "-ness" crossed out
4. Sk.sh.: a blank
5. Sk.sh.: the beginning of "study" looks more like "dj" than "st"
6. Sk.tp.2: "life" instead of "philosophy"
7. Sk.tp.2: "is there a head" instead of "a head is"
8. Sk.tp.2: "than" instead of the comma
9. Sk.sh.: a blank
10. Sk.tp.2: "keenly" omitted
11. Sk.sh.: "rabbit" written in lh., and this misspelling also appears in the typescripts
12. Sk.tp.2: "has" omitted
13. Sk.tp.2: "than" instead of the comma
14. Sk.tp.2: "for it" added
15. Sk.sh.: "Gives" written; Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "It" added before "gives"; od.tp.: "Gives" changed in hw. to "It does not give"; Sk.tp.2: "It does not give"
16. Sk.tp.2: "for doing" instead of "to do"
17. Od.tp.: "you" added, but crossed out; Sk.tp.2: "we see" added
18. Sk.sh.: "see" retraced to read "it"

render our services to our fellow-men, we must think¹⁹ that this is of the least importance, that anyone should know us to be something, or that we are working, or doing some²⁰ good. Why must they that [have]²¹ nothing to²² do with our work? We can work more safely²³ by working quietly than with noise. Besides noise will²⁴ accomplish little; their own noise intoxicates them so much that they are tired before the work is finished. They are exhausted before they have accomplished. They are disappointed before success is achieved. We see it in our everyday life.

If someone wishes to follow the main principle of Sufism and desires to become a real worker of the Movement, this is the first thing to be learned: to do quiet work. [We see]²⁵ in the children the tendency of making²⁶ the whole house [know]²⁷ if a dolly's²⁸ bed is being made. And the same tendency [is]²⁹ in the grown-up people; they will³⁰ make the whole town know first what they are going to do and then they will³¹ begin to do a little thing.³² By that time they will have aroused sufficient [antagonism]³³ against them³⁴,³⁵ so that they will become a victim³⁶ as soon as they will³⁷ have³⁸ begun their³⁹ work.

19. Sk.sh.: "of the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

20. Sk.sh.: lost words; od.tp.: "thing" typed, but then crossed out

21. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out and "have" inserted instead, and "have" in Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1,2; od.tp.: "has", later changed to "have" in hw.; Sk.tp.2: "know who have" instead of "that has"

22. Sk.sh.: "process without magnetism is not kept by the world" written below a blank, then encircled, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

23. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

24. Sk.sh.: "will" retraced to read "people"; a.o.d.: "noisy people" instead of "noise will"

25. Sk.sh.: "Besides" written; a.o.d.: "We see" instead of "Besides" (however, in od.tp. "Besides" is typed, but then crossed out)

26. Sk.tp.2: "letting" instead of "making"

27. Sk.sh.: "known"; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.1,2: "know"; Km.tp.: "known", but then the "n" at the end crossed out

28. Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1,2: "doll's" instead of "dolly's"

29. Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "is" added; Sk.tp.2: "is with" added and the following "in" omitted

30. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "children" instead of "they will"

31. Od.tp.: originally "children" instead of "they will", but then crossed out and "they will" written in lh.

32. Sk.sh.: a blank

33. Sk.sh.: a space, then "antagonism" in lh. filled in the space, and "antagonism" in a.o.d.

34. Sk.sh.: a space

35. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Sk.sh.: "vic-" retraced to read "victim"; Sk.tp.2: "victims" instead of "a victim"

37. Od.tp.: "children" typed, but later altered in hw. to "they will"

38. Sk.sh.: "a-have" written; a.o.d.: "have" instead of "a-have"

39. Od.tp.: "to" instead of "their", but later altered by hand to "their"

The⁴⁰ devotion for the cause, the desire to work, all⁴¹ these things are appreciated and considered most precious. But to⁴² work tactfully⁴³ and wisely, gently and quietly is the most important thing. What five noiseless workers can accomplish, five hundred noisy workers cannot accomplish. [If]⁴⁴ people think that⁴⁵ there is nothing to hide in it, there is nothing to hide. If our work is true and right, what is there to be hidden? Yes, it is true, but what about the psychology of human nature? Every [fluttering]⁴⁶ of the leaves will make the wolf jump and see what is there. That is human nature. Souls will not wait patiently to see the results⁴⁷ of your good work. The first impulse in man is, "What is it? Why is it? I will strike against it." He does not want to stop to think, to see what it is. He has no time to stop, his life is too busy. Every human⁴⁸ being is [not]⁴⁹ so thoughtful and wise as to see the results of [your]⁵⁰ work? No. And therefore you will have to create the results of your work before you appear, [so]⁵¹ that you will not appear with intentions, but with results of your work. Let the world see you then.

Then comes a question that⁵², "Will it not paralyse propaganda?" No, it only will⁵³ put away the undesirable way of propaganda⁵⁴. It is not our claim which must make people recognize us, it is our work. It is our service which must prove the worth of our work. When a person says, "I am doing good," and what little good he does, he can never prove to be sufficiently⁵⁵ good. It is the one who says, "I am doing nothing," and does what little he can, that person, what little he will do⁵⁶ will make it worthwhile. From every point of view⁵⁷ this principle must be learned, to

40. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "Which" than "The", the context and the other documents indicate "The"; Sk.tp.2: "The" omitted

41. Sk.tp.2: "all" omitted

42. Od.tp.: "a" instead of "to", but later altered by hand to "to"

43. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "thoughtfully" instead of "tactfully"

44. Sk.sh.: "Often" written; Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1,2: "If" instead of "Often"

45. Sk.tp.2: "that" omitted and quotation marks added around the following phrases

46. Sk.sh.: "flettering" in Ih., apparently a misspelling, corrected to read "flattering"; a.o.d.: "fluttering", except Sk.tp.2, which has "rustling" instead of "fluttering"

47. Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "result" instead of "results"

48. Od.tp.: originally "moment" was typed, then crossed out and "human" typed above

49. A.o.d.: "not" added

50. Sk.sh.: "human" written; Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "your" instead of "human"

51. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.2: "so"

52. Sk.tp.2: "that" omitted

53. Sk.tp.2: "will only" instead of "only will"

54. Sk.sh.: "prop" in Ih. abbr. for "propaganda"

55. Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "sufficient" instead of "sufficiently"

56. Sk.tp.2: "he" added

57. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." in Ih. abbr. for "point of view"

make as little noise as possible. By that we shall be able to accomplish much more. Besides, it will help us spiritually.

Q.: It is only a question of attitude, ⁵⁸ not a question of how you⁵⁹ make propaganda?

A.: Yes, it is so.

Q.: In other words, the propagandist is the propaganda?

⁶⁰[A.:] Yes. ⁶¹Now suppose a worker went from here—I am just making up a story in order to explain⁶²—to Germany. He went and said,⁶³ “You have been very bad people during the war⁶⁴ and that is why you have got this punishment. And now the Sufi message is coming for your safety, to⁶⁵ save you from this punishment.” And⁶⁶ went⁶⁷ to the clergymen of Frankfurt⁶⁸ and said, “The⁶⁹ religion was all right so long, but now your religion is dead.” ⁷⁰

Then he goes and says⁷¹, “All that⁷² material learning will do you no good; here is something we bring.” So⁷³ every good worker thinks⁷⁴, “We are not doing a good work; here is a man who is doing a good work.” Another person goes quietly, sees different things, institutions, learns from them what he can learn, and gives what little idea he [can]⁷⁵ for their use. In this way he serves the cause in a better way.

58. Sk.sh.: a blank

59. Sk.tp.2: “we” instead of “you”

60. Sk.sh.: starting here and in the section that follows the “Q.” and “A.” are not further designated; a.o.d.: “Q.” and “A.” for q.s

61. Sk.sh.: “M.” for “Murshid” entered in front of “Now”

62. Sk.sh., Gd.tp., Km.tp., od.tp., Sk.tp.1: parentheses placed around “I am just making up a story in order to explain”

63. Sk.tp.2: “to another country and went to different people and said to one,” instead of “—I am just making up a story in order to explain—to Germany. He went and said,”

64. Sk.tp.2: “during the war” omitted

65. Sk.sh.: “to” indistinctly written

66. Gd.tp.: “he” added

67. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: “then” added

68. Sk.sh.: “Frankfort” in lh., Dutch spelling; Sk.tp.2: “the town” instead of “Frankfurt”

69. Sk.sh.: “The” retraced to read “Your”, and “Your” in a.o.d.

70. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line and the next line are left blank; od.tp., Sk.tp.2: “Now we have come to bring you a new religion.” instead of blank

71. Sk.tp.2: “went and said” instead of “goes and says”

72. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: “this” instead of “that”

73. Sk.tp.2: “Then” instead of “So”

74. Od.tp.: “will think” instead of “thinks”; Sk.tp.2: “there would think” instead of “thinks”

75. Sk.sh.: “seems is” written; Sk.tp.2: “can” instead of “seems is”

When he has some friends, and they begin [to see]⁷⁶ from his own life his real devotion to a certain cause, they certainly⁷⁷ begin to feel impressed that here is a person with balance,⁷⁸ good will, [who]⁷⁹ wants to do good in life. His example is something that we should follow; this person has a certain ideal. It is interesting. I should like to know about it. Then he says, "This is the idea of unification of the religions, [of] bringing⁸⁰ humanity together. We all can do⁸¹ it. It is not I [especially]⁸², but every person; we all can do in our little way." Naturally, a person will have a group of friends who will be most happy to share the study⁸³ of the mystery [of]⁸⁴ life, for every soul is yearning for it. There is the desire [in]⁸⁵ every person to know more about one's soul, one's life. There is not one person who [has not this interest]⁸⁶. Our customers are everywhere, in every country.⁸⁷ Here before you⁸⁸ is the [example]⁸⁹. Murshida Martin⁹⁰ was coming⁹¹ from India⁹² in the ship. Some [persons]⁹³ met her, became her friends,⁹⁴were impressed by her ideal. She had not given a lecture or preaching⁹⁵ there, just they had met her. They told their friends in Switzerland⁹⁶, "We have met someone who interests us very much, whom we liked." That is the idea.⁸⁷ A quiet gentle work, done without very much noise and talk about it, is much better than make⁹⁷ things rigid.

76. Sk.sh.: "to see" inserted after "begin", and "to see" in a.o.d.

77. Sk.tp.2: "will" added

78. Sk.tp.2: "and" added

79. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "who" added

80. Sk.sh.: "a-bringing" written; a.o.d.: "of bringing"

81. Sk.tp.2: "get to" instead of "can do"

82. Sk.sh.: "specially" written; a.o.d.: "especially" instead of "specially"

83. Sk.sh.: "study" indistinctly written

84. Sk.sh.: an "s" inserted after "mystery", then "of" traced through a now illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "mysteries of"

85. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "in"; a.o.d.: "in"

86. Sk.sh.: a blank; Gd.tp., Km.tp., od.tp., Sk.tp.1: a series of dots to indicate something missing; Sk.tp.2: "has not this interest"

87. Sk.tp.2: this passage about Mda. Martin omitted

88. A.o.d.: "there" added

89. Sk.sh.: a symbol retraced by another symbol, rendering both illegible; a.o.d.: "example"

90. Sk.sh.: "Mda. M." in lh. abbr. for "Murshida Martin" (see List)

91. Od.tp.: "going" instead of "coming"

92. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

93. Sk.sh.: an "s" inserted after "person", and "persons" in a.o.d.

94. Od.tp.: "they" added

95. Od.tp.: "speaking" instead of "preaching"

96. Sk.sh.: "Swl." abbr. in lh. for "Switzerland"

97. Od.tp.: "much" instead of "make"; Sk.tp.2: "making" instead of "make"

Besides, there seems to be a kind of revolt in many minds about organization. Of course⁹⁸, one can fight⁹⁹ with them and argue. But it will continue, and it is not their fault. It happens that they only see the organization¹⁰⁰, they do not see its necessity. It wants a little more thought given to it,¹⁰¹ that it is not¹⁰² only a thing in itself, but¹⁰³ the¹⁰⁴ necessity, that without it a movement cannot develop. If that is the thing¹⁰⁵, then we must know that it is better¹⁰⁶ the [less]¹⁰⁷ we [bring¹⁰⁸ up]¹⁰⁹ that aspect before¹¹⁰ people, the better it is. For the organization is for the idea, not the idea for the organization. And when a person is interested in the idea and when he is fully convinced of it, he will not mind organization; however against¹¹¹, he will see the necessity of it. But¹¹² before he has known the idea fully, then¹¹³ the organization is brought to him, it is just like¹¹⁴ stone given instead of bread. A person runs away from it.

For instance,¹¹⁵ a person came to see me in Belgium¹¹⁶ who seemed to be intelligent and tried to find out if [there]¹¹⁷ was some truth in such ideas. When this¹¹⁸ person came, if I would have told that person that¹¹⁹ the truth of this idea depends upon your¹²⁰ organization, this person would have showed¹²¹ herself¹²²

98. Sk.tp.2: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

99. Sk.sh.: actually "flight" inadvertently

100. Sk.sh.: "o" in lh. for "organization"

101. Sk.tp.2: "to see" added

102. Gd.tp.2: "not" omitted

103. Sk.tp.2: "there is" added

104. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

105. Sk.tp.2: "so" instead of "the thing"

106. Sk.tp.2: "it is better" omitted

107. Sk.sh.: "least" written; Sk.tp.2: "less" instead of "least"

108. Gd.tp., Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "brought" instead of "bring"

109. Sk.sh.: "bring up" retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol

110. Sk.tp.2: "the" added

111. Sk.tp.2: "much against it he may have been" instead of "against"

112. Sk.tp.2: "if" added

113. Sk.tp.2: "then" omitted

114. Sk.tp.2: "a" added

115. Sk.tp.2: "when I was in a certain town" added

116. Sk.tp.2: "in Belgium" omitted

117. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "there", and "there" in a.o.d.

118. Sk.tp.2: "the" instead of "this"

119. Sk.tp.2: "said" instead of "told that person that"

120. Sk.sh.: "the" vaguely written, inserted and with an (editorial) dotted underlining; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "your"

121. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "shown" instead of "showed"

122. Sk.sh.: "showed herself" has an (editorial) underlining

[against it]¹²³. The first thing was that I [explained]¹²⁴ to that¹²⁵ person¹²⁶ the idea, for I saw that the¹²⁷ person was in a¹²⁸ great doubt, in a condition of doubting; everything that¹²⁵ person doubted¹²⁹. I never said one word about organization. I thought if this person is helped with the idea, is it not enough for us? If the present need of this person¹³⁰ is satisfied, our work is done. After having heard of the idea, the¹³¹ person became very interested and [said]¹³², "If there was any rule of life, anything to observe or practice, I will do it." This person¹³³ was given the practices. There was no mention of organization. After some time this person¹³⁴ came by¹³⁵ herself to me and said, "Is there any organization? Is there anywhere that I could feel that there is a centre where I could find the source of it?" I said, "Yes." Now this person¹³⁴ willingly offered herself to sympathize with a cause like this, to do what she can for the Movement. But that came afterwards. No doubt, one cannot always have the same [principle]¹³⁶, for every place differs¹³⁷ and every¹³⁸ individual¹³⁹, but one must know when to apply which principles¹⁴⁰.

[Murshida Martin]:¹⁴² We¹⁴³ can extract help from sympathizers. Even if they never join us, still they can be great helpers by their sympathy.

123. Sk.sh.: "too" written; od.tp.: a blank instead of "too"; Sk.tp.2: "against it" instead of "too"

124. Sk.sh.: "explain"; a.o.d.: "explained" instead of "explain"

125. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

126. Sk.tp.2: "her" instead of "that person"

127. Sk.tp.2: "this" instead of "the"

128. Sk.tp.2: "a" omitted

129. Sk.tp.2: "everything" instead of "; everything that person doubted"

130. Sk.tp.2: "her present need" instead of "the present need of this person"

131. Sk.tp.2: "this" instead of "the"

132. Sk.sh.: "sat" corrected to read "said"; a.o.d.: "said"

133. Sk.tp.2: "She" instead of "This person"

134. Sk.tp.2: "she" instead of "this person"

135. Od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "by" omitted

136. Sk.sh.: "principle" retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol

137. Sk.tp.2: "is different" instead of "differs"

138. Gd.tp.: "every" omitted

139. Sk.sh.: "after" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., od.tp., Sk.tp.2: "differs" instead of "after"

140. Sk.tp.2: "principle" instead of "principles"; the typescript ends here

141. Sk.sh.: this line is left blank

142. Od.tp.: "Murshida Martin" added before this remark, apparently indicating that this was said by Mda. Martin instead of P-o-M.

143. Od.tp.: "You" instead of "We"

¹⁴⁴Very often they can [be of]¹⁴⁵ a great use and they can be frightened¹⁴⁶ like a bird, if you tell them of ¹⁴⁷ organization¹⁴⁸. After they are acquainted with you, they themselves will offer their service¹⁴⁹. You need not ask them.

144. Od.tp.: "Pir-o-Murshid" added, indicating that this final remark was by P-o-M.

145. Sk.sh.: "share" inserted after "can"; a.o.d.: "be of" instead of "share for"

146. Od.tp.: "you can frighten them", later corr. by hand to read "they can be frightened"

147. Sk.sh.: a blank

148. Sk.sh.: "O." abbr. for "organization"

149. Od.tp.: "services" instead of "service"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday, July 22nd, 1924¹**Collective Interview**²

What offering does [the]³ Sufi message bring to the modern world? It brings intuition to the world of science, harmony to the world of art, unity to the social world, and ⁴divine-in-man to the world of religion. The Sufi Message is not only a religious message, although religion is the central theme, and so the Sufi Message expressed in religious realm will answer the purpose to which it is destined. The Sufi message has its work with all different sides of life. With some it will work directly, with some indirectly, proving at the same time that in God and in the knowledge of God there is the answer of every question; that no aspect of life, material or spiritual, there is, which does not need God and his knowledge.

Therefore, it is not necessary for my *mureeds*⁵, well-wishers of the cause, to give too much thought as to the ways and means of bringing the message to a success. For as I have always said that truth and success are not two things, although from a worldly point of view⁶ they may seem far apart. But what is generally known as a success is that success which passes away, which is limited. Unlimited success belongs to truth and truth alone is the success. With this conviction we are bound to success. Our meaning of success is truth and nothing in the world can hinder; obstacles sooner or later will be removed, hindrances will be broken. Therefore, it is not necessary to strain our minds over different⁷ plans and schemes in which way

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript by Murshida Goodenough, probably from her own reporting, with a few later editorial changes indicated by "(Gd.tp.)Gd.ed." in the notes.

Notes:

1. Gd.tp.: "URS. July 22nd, 24. 8 p.m." and underneath in ink "(rep. by S. Goodenough)", indicating that Mda. Goodenough took down the talk in hw. and made the typescript from her own ms.
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv., What offering does the message . . ." added above the text ("Coll. Intv." is a lh. abbr. for "Collective Interview")
3. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted; and included in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.
4. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "the" added in hw.
5. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
6. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." in lh., abbr. for "point of view"
7. Sk.tp.: "difficult" instead of "different"

to bring about a successful [result]⁸. For if we did it⁹, then what difference there is between our ideal and the ideal of some others whose idea of success is different?

Mureeds who will faithfully stick to the message and collaborate harmoniously¹⁰ and prove sincere to the end promise that success to which we must reach. Man's plan will go so far and will go no further. God's plan will reach [everywhere]¹¹; nothing can hinder. Therefore, our work must be to swim with the tides. It is not effort, worries, or anxieties which will bring about¹² the object which we have near to our heart to fulfilment. It is our faith, it is our trust which will be our strength in our strife and which in the end will be that conviction in which is the fulfilment of the purpose of life.

It does not matter how few we are at this period of ¹³infancy of the Message, for it is not the number, it is [innerness]¹⁴ that counts. By this it does not mean that we must close the doors of the Movement, it only means we must not overstrain ourselves. Our power is in peace, our strength is in endurance, our virtue is [in]¹⁵ forgiveness, and the beauty of our work is in humbleness. It is the regularity of the rhythm of work and harmony of the working forces which secure¹⁶ our Movement and promise¹⁷ success.

8. Sk.sh.: "result" added above the last syllable of "successful"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "successful result"

9. Gd.tp.: "it" omitted

10. Gd.tp.: "in the cause" added

11. Sk.sh.: "ever where" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "everywhere"

12. (Gd.tp.)Gd.ed.: "about" crossed out in ink

13. Gd.tp.: "the" added

14. Sk.sh.: "innernessness" clearly written in lh.; Sk.tp.: "innerness"; Gd.tp.: "in-earnestness"

15. Sk.sh.: "by" retraced to read "in"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "in"

16. Gd.tp.: "secures" instead of "secure"

17. Gd.tp.: "promises" instead of "promise"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock , July 23rd, 1924¹**Mind World**²

The heart, which is called a mirror in the³ Sufi terms, has two different actions which it performs. Whatever is reflected in the heart, that does not only remain a reflection, but a creative power productive of a phenomena⁴ of the⁵ similar nature. For instance, a heart which is holding in itself and reflects⁶ the rose will find roses everywhere. Roses will be attracted to that heart. Roses will be produced⁷ for it. As this reflection will⁸ [become]⁹ stronger, so it will become creative of the phenomena⁴ of roses. A¹⁰ heart that holds and reflects a wound will find wounds everywhere, will be attracting wounds, will be causing¹¹ wounds. For that is the nature of the phenomena⁴ of reflection.

Very often people have¹² a superstition of a person, lucky or unlucky,¹² coming to the house. A lucky person brings good luck,¹³ an unlucky¹⁴ person brings

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
Gd.tp.	= a typescript of Mursida Sherifa Goodenough, and also, made on a different typewriter, edited versions of two of the qa.s.
bp.	= a typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
bk.	= <i>The Mind World</i> (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. The date appears only in Sk.sh. and Km.tp., and the time only in Sk.sh.
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" in sh. encircled, "Cosmic L." in lh. encircled, both crossed out, then "MindWorld" added, and "Wednesday" in lh. added, encircled, then in lh.: "Mind World, the heart is called a mirror . . ."; Km.tp.: "Mind World"; Gd.tp.: "The Mind World. VI."; bp.: "Chapter VI"; bk.: "VI"
3. Bk.: "the" omitted
4. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"
5. Bp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"
6. A.o.d.: "reflecting" instead of "reflects"
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "from it and" added
8. Sk.sh.: "be" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Sk.sh.: "becomes" written; a.o.d.: "become"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" instead of "A"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "creating" instead of "causing"
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "superstitions about a lucky or an unlucky person" instead of "a superstition of a person, lucky or unlucky,"
13. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added
14. Sk.sh.: "less" added (apparently to make "luckless")

bad luck. What is it? It is only that the one who reflects bad luck creates bad luck wherever he goes. He produces bad luck in his environment. ¹⁵I have heard a matron saying that¹⁵, "Since this maid has come in my house, every day glasses break and saucers break and things become spoiled and destroyed." I¹⁶ could see the reason of it. I¹⁷ said, "As long as she will live in your house there¹⁸ will always be this breaking¹⁹." There are many instances where²⁰ one finds that in²¹ a business, in²² an industrial place²³, one person goes perhaps who joins it.²⁴ Perhaps he has not much means, but he has himself,²⁵and since he has joined it, there is a²⁶ success²⁷ in that business, that industry, every day greater and greater. ²⁸This person has perhaps outwardly brought nothing, but inwardly he has that reflection which is²⁹ a real phenomena³⁰ than when this person would have outwardly brought something.²⁸

The more we think of this phenomena³¹, the more we find that³²there is one thing³³ that is reflected in our mind and then³⁴ we reflect it [on] the³⁵ outer life, and every sphere that our heart has touched, it has charged that sphere with that reflection.³⁶ A man whose heart is reflecting with joy everywhere³⁷, wherever he goes he³⁸ will make people happy. The sorrowful, the troubled ones, the

15. Gd.tp.: "I have heard a mistress of a house say that" instead of "I have heard a matron saying that";
bp.: "A mistress of a house said to a sage" instead of "I have heard a matron saying that"

16. Bp.: "The sage" instead of "I"

17. Bp.: "He" instead of "I"

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "there"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "continue" instead of "always be this breaking"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "where" omitted

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "a person joins" instead of "in"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" omitted

23. Bk.: "office" instead of "place"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of "one person goes perhaps who joins it."

25. Sk.sh.: "in" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

26. Bk.: "a" omitted

27. Sk.sh.: "on" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

28. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

29. Sk.sh.: "is" changed to read "has", and "has" in Km.tp.

30. Km.tp.: "greater phenomenon" instead of "real phenomena"

31. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "if" inserted

33. Bk.: "anything" instead of "one thing"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and then"

35. Sk.sh.: "in the" crossed out, then "on the" added above, and "on the" in a.o.d.

36. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of part of the fifth qa. after the "Mind World" lecture of 27 August 1924, q.v.

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "joy" instead of "with joy everywhere"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "he" omitted

disappointed ones³⁹, those heartbroken, they will all begin to feel a⁴⁰ life, a fuel⁴¹ will be given to their⁴² souls because this person is reflecting joy. And the one who reflects pain and depression will spread in his environments the same⁴³, giving pain or sorrow⁴⁴ to others. And the⁴⁵ life is such that there is no end of pain and sorrow and trouble, and what we need is the souls who will reflect joy in order to liberate those in trouble and⁴⁶ sorrow and pain.

Now there is another aspect of this reflection, and that is of⁴⁷ what one thinks, one becomes. One becomes identified with it⁴⁸. And therefore that⁴⁹ object which is in one's thought, that object becomes one's own property, one's own quality.⁵⁰ A child who is impressed by soldiers from⁵¹ childhood, he⁵² acts like a soldier. When he is grown up he becomes a soldier; the quality of a soldier is developed in him. The child who has thought of an artist and has been impressed by an artist, his art, his personality, that reflection has grown⁵³ in him and⁵⁴ as he grows, so that quality of that art⁵⁵ becomes developed and he turns to be⁵⁶ an artist.⁵⁷ And when you read the history of great poets, philosophers, musicians, their rare merit has not⁵⁸ only come by their practices, by their exercises⁵⁹, by the gift that is in them.⁶⁰ Very often it has come by the impression that they have taken of someone.

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "ones" omitted

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "food" instead of "a fuel"

42. Sk.sh.: "their" retraced to read "the", but "their" in a.o.d.

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "the same in his environment" instead of "in his environments the same"

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "and will give pain and sorrow" instead of "giving pain or sorrow"

45. Bp.: "the" omitted

46. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" omitted

48. Sk.sh.: "it" crossed out, then rewritten

49. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"

50. Bp.: here Gd. inserted another edited passage from the fifth qa. after the "Mind World" lecture of 27 August, 1924, q.v.

51. Km.tp.: "his" added, but crossed out

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "he" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: "gone" a possible alternative reading; Km.tp.: "gone"; Gd.tp., bp.: "grown"

54. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "the artist" instead of "that art"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "into" instead of "to be"

57. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "not"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "by their studies, by the practices" instead of "by their practices, by their exercises"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: a question mark (?) instead of a full stop

A reflection, which has been in their heart developing gradually⁶¹, has produced in their soul the qualities which belong⁶² to the object of their impression⁶³.

There are numberless examples⁶⁴ to be found in the history of the world, but especially in the spiritual⁶⁵ work, a work which cannot be accomplished by the⁶⁶ whole life's study, nor can be finished by the meditation of a hundred years in the⁶⁷ solitude, full time⁶⁸. ⁶⁹And attain to spiritual knowledge only⁷⁰ by meditation or by learning⁷⁰ is like saying that⁷¹, I will make a language in my lifetime. But no one has been able to make a perfect language in his lifetime. It is the⁷² tradition which makes a language. It is centuries since⁷³ people have developed language. ⁷⁴It cannot be made by a person himself⁷⁵. It is something that the⁷⁶ person has inherited, acquired. And so⁷⁷ is in [the]⁷⁸ reflection that a person develops that attribute which is⁷⁹ belonging to this⁸⁰ object which one⁸¹ holds in thought.

There are examples to be found in the world who have⁸², by retaining a thought, have created on the physical plane its manifestation, ⁸³phenomena⁸⁴. The reason is that the reflection⁸⁵ is not only a picture as is produced in the mirror, but ⁸⁶reflection in the heart is the most powerful thing. It is life itself, and it is creative.

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "developed gradually in their heart" instead of "in their heart developing gradually"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: "belonged" instead of "belong"

63. Gd.tp., bp.: "they are impressed by" instead of "of their impression"

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "of this" inserted

65. Sk.sh.: "world" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

66. Bk.: "a" instead of "the"

67. Sk.sh.: "their"; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

68. A.o.d.: ", full time" omitted

69. A.o.d.: "To try" added

70. Bk.: "only" moved to after "learning"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "during centuries that" instead of "centuries since"

74. Sk.sh.: "It may be" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "one person alone" instead of "a person himself"

76. Bk.: "each" instead of "the"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" inserted

78. Sk.sh.: "in their" written; Km.tp.: "in the" instead of "in their", but then "in the" crossed out and "each" written above, but then "each" crossed out and "in the" restored; Gd.tp., bp.: "in the"

79. Bk.: "the attribute" instead of "that attribute which is"

80. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"; bk.: "the"

81. Bk.: "he" instead of "one"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "of people who" instead of "who have"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "its" added

84. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "phenomenon" instead of "reflection"

86. Bp.: "that" inserted

Therefore, the person who has understood the secret of reflection has understood the mystery of life.

⁸⁷*Q.: You spoke about that there is a person breaking many things in the house. If such a one who has a reflection in the heart, is he able to make this person stop this breaking?*

A.: The first problem that is before us is of ourselves; the next problem is about the other person. If we are able to clear reflections from our own heart, then the next thing is to clear the reflections⁸⁸ of the heart of another. But what first becomes accomplished is to clear reflections of our own heart, reflections that hinder our path. For instance, a businessman came to me⁸⁹ and said, “I cannot understand, there is some sort of bad luck with me that I always fail. Why did I fail? ⁹⁰ I cannot understand. ⁹¹ I went to some spiritualists, some clairvoyants, people who make horoscope. ⁹²One says one thing, another another thing. I cannot make out what is right.” I said, “The right and wrong is in yourself. Listen⁹³ to yourself. First find out what is going on in your mind. Is it not the memory of the loss you had? It is a kind of continual voice⁹⁴ in your heart. The horoscope⁹⁵ man [will]⁹⁶ say it is something⁹⁷ that is around you, the spiritualist some ghost behind you. The real thing is that there may be this thing or not. But the real thing is that in your heart a voice is going on, that you have failed. Can you [make]⁹⁸ this voice silent? As soon as you get rid of this reflection all will be well.” “What must I do?”, he said. I said, “Determination.” “And how to do it?” I said, “Promise me that from now on you will never give a thought to the past failures. Past is past; present is before you. Pursue with hope and trust and courage, all will be well.” You will always find

87. Gd.tp., bp.: all the qa.s following this lecture omitted, except edited versions in another type of the third and fourth qa.s in Gd.tp.

88. Sk.sh.: “r.s.” abbr. for “reflections”

89. Sk.sh.: “over” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

90. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol written and crossed out

91. Sk.sh.: “Q.” in lh. written in the margin for “Question”, then crossed out

92. Sk.sh.: “They all say,” crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

93. Sk.sh.: “listen” written a second time, then second “listen” crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

94. Sk.sh.: “this” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

95. Sk.sh.: “horosc.” in lh. abbr. for “horoscope”, written out in Km.tp.

96. Sk.sh.: “shall” retraced to read “will”, and “will” in Km.tp.

97. Sk.sh.: “you have” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

98. Sk.sh.: “keep” crossed out, then “make” added above, and “make” in Km.tp.

those who say that “Everything is going is⁹⁹ wrong with me,” ¹⁰⁰ hearing the voice inside¹⁰¹, it is their own failure that is talking with them. As soon as you¹⁰² are able to make this voice silent, the failure is ended; a new page in the history of the¹⁰³ life is turned. They can look forward in the¹⁰³ life with a greater courage and hope. I call the person brave who, [in]¹⁰⁴ the face of a thousand failures will say, “Now I am not going to fail. The failure was only a preparation of my success.” That is the right spirit.

Q.: If all souls coming towards the earth are alike in the essence, why are some people good by nature, [while]¹⁰⁵ others have to work and struggle for goodness during a whole lifetime?

A.: They all come from the same [essence]¹⁰⁶, but not from the same root. They come from the different paths. Their experience is different and their path is their preparation. The explanation of this question is to be found in ¹⁰⁷ *The Soul, Whence and Whither*¹⁰⁸, that man has not only the past [on]¹⁰⁹ the earth, but he has the past with his soul.

¹¹⁰*Q.: Is not vanity a great hindrance to have a [perfectly]¹¹¹ clear heart?*

A.: Certainly, but¹¹² I would call that vanity egotism, conceit, pride. ¹¹³ Vanity is a very light word. For vanity is a poetic word, and according to the Eastern idea vanity is a beautiful word. A poet says, it is in Persian: “My vanity, have¹¹⁴ you not been the means for all good and bad I have done?” Because when we look at it from a different point of view¹¹⁵, from that poetic point of view, we see that it is vanity

99. Sk.sh.: “is” secondarily may read “once” (indistinctly written); omitted in Km.tp.

100. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol; Km.tp.: “the”

101. Km.tp.: “aside” instead of “inside”

102. Km.tp.: “they” instead of “you”

103. Km.tp.: “their” instead of “the”

104. Sk.sh.: “at”; Km.tp.: “in” instead of “at”

105. Sk.sh.: “why” written; Km.tp.: “while” instead of “why”

106. Sk.sh.: “senses” clearly written; “sources” is also similar; Km.tp.: “essence” instead of “senses”

107. Sk.sh.: a space, “r.r.” filled in, then crossed out; then again “r.r.” (mirror?) written

108. *The Soul, Whence and Whither* is a book made from lectures of P-o-M. published in 1924

109. Sk.sh.: “with” written; Km.tp.: “on” instead of “and”

110. Gd.tp.: this qa. appears in a separate tp. on Gd.’s large-lettered typewriter, with “Vanity” written in Gd.’s hw. at the top, apparently intended for insertion into another text

111. Km.tp.: “perfectly” instead of “perfect”

112. Gd.tp.: “but” omitted

113. Sk.sh.: a space indicating a pause or lost words

114. Sk.sh.: “have” retraced to read “what”, but “have” in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

115. Sk.sh.: “p.o.v.” abbr. for “point of view”, written out in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

which very often gives inclination to goodness, to chivalry. I will give you an example: Two children were fighting for one toy¹¹⁶, wanting to snatch from each other's hands¹¹⁷, and both¹¹⁸ crying.¹¹⁹ I asked the elder one¹²⁰ — I said to the third¹²¹ one that, “This boy,¹²² this boy¹²³ is a very good boy, he is a [really]¹²⁴ good boy, and he does not mind if his brother takes away his toy¹²⁵ because he is above it. He is a [really]¹²⁴ good boy, he does not care. He is pleased to see his little brother play with his¹²⁶ toy; even his own toy he can give¹²⁷!”¹²⁸ I did not say it to the child, but I [said]¹²⁹ it to someone else.¹²⁸¹³⁰ What did¹³¹ it touch¹³²? The ego: “I am a good boy, I must prove to be so.” A kind of feeling of honour¹³³, of dignity,¹³⁴ that “I am considered so, I must prove to be so.” But of course, there is another side of¹³⁵ it, and that is pride and conceit that blinds¹³⁶ a person’s vision and keeps one [back]¹³⁷ from the true process¹³⁸ and real attainment¹³⁹.

116. Sk.sh.: “id” written, but missing in a.o.d.

117. Gd.tp.: “hand” instead of “hands”

118. Gd.tp.: “were” added

119. Gd.tp.: “I happened to” in type and “(come into the room)” in hw. added

120. Gd.tp.: “I asked the elder one” omitted

121. Gd.tp.: “younger” instead of “third”

122. Sk.sh.: “I did not speak to the elder one” inserted after “one” and before “this”, where it appears in Km.tp., but is omitted in Gd.tp., where there is only one “This boy”

123. Gd.tp.: “(the elder boy)” inserted

124. Km.tp.: “really” instead of “real”

125. Gd.tp.: “He does not mind” inserted

126. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “his”

127. Gd.tp.: “it” added

128. Gd.tp.: this sentence omitted

129. Sk.sh.: “set” erroneously written for “said”; Km.tp.: “said”

130. Gd.tp.: “It teaches” added, then “teaches” changed to “touches”

131. Sk.sh.: an editorial underlining beneath “What did”; Gd.tp.: “does” instead of “did”

132. Gd.tp.: “teach” instead of “touch”, but then changed to “touch”

133. Sk.sh.: “honour” retraced to read “horse”, but “honour” in a.o.d.

134. Gd.tp.: “a feeling” added

135. Gd.tp.: “to” instead of “of”

136. Gd.tp.: “, and that is blinding” instead of “that blinds”

137. Sk.sh.: “back” inserted before “from the”, and “back” in Km.tp., but not in Gd.tp.

138. Gd.tp.: “progress” instead of “process”

139. Gd.tp.: “back” placed here

¹⁴⁰Q.: *When God is to be found in every¹⁴¹ worm¹⁴², plant, animals, bird or stone, why Muhammad¹⁴³ has [commanded to]¹⁴⁴ remove¹⁴⁵ idols¹⁴⁶?*

A.: ¹⁴⁷The answer is that it is not every soul who is developed enough to see God in the idol, ¹⁴⁸in the stone, ¹⁴⁸in all things. When a person has ¹⁴⁹come to this realization he has come to a perfection. The prophet's work is not only pertaining to himself, but to humanity. He is the educator of the world and he has a certain responsibility towards¹⁵⁰ his fellow men, to bring them gradually from that stage in which they are to spiritual realization.¹⁵¹ You read in ¹⁵²Qur'an where it is said,¹⁵³ "Thou art in all objects, and in all conditions I see thee."¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵Nothing he has¹⁵⁶ left; every name, every form, every condition he has considered as the being of God. But this¹⁵⁷ was for himself. But to elevate the multitude, who were just¹⁵⁸ absorbed in that¹⁵⁹ play with the idols, their¹⁶⁰ time had come that they must be lifted up. There is a childhood and there is a youth. The works which are for a child are good for the child, till he is a child. When the child is grown up his conception must be developed, his ideas must be [raised]¹⁶¹, he must not be kept in the same [condition]¹⁶². So ¹⁶³is about the multitude.

140. Gd.tp.: this qa. appears on a separate paper, with "Idolatry" written by hand at the top, apparently intended for use in a compilation on that subject by Gd.

141. Sk.sh.: "ever" abbr. for "every", written out in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

142. Gd.tp.: "form" instead of "worm"

143. Sk.sh.: "Mahommad" is written in lh., a variable spelling for "Muhammad"

144. Sk.sh.: "condemned" in lh. crossed out and "commanded" added above; Km.tp.: "commanded to" instead of "condemned a"

145. Gd.tp.: "command the removal of the" instead of "Muhammad has condemned a remove"

146. Sk.sh.: actually "idols", secondary reading "ideals"

147. Gd.tp.: "It is a very good question." added

148. Gd.tp.: "and" added

149. Gd.tp.: "be" added, but then crossed out in type

150. Gd.tp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

151. Km.tp.: "And if an idol or a particular form of worship or prayer or anything that he saw hinders their progress, it is his duty to work against it. But he is not against in his realization." added; Gd.tp.: the same added, except "sees" instead of "saw" in the first sentence; since these sentences do not appear in Sk.sh., their origin is uncertain

152. Gd.tp.: "the" added

153. Gd.tp.: "Kuli hagan, hadi kul," instead of "where it is said:"

154. Gd.tp.: "thee" omitted

155. Gd.tp.: "Then" added

156. Gd.tp.: "has been" instead of "he has"

157. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

158. Gd.tp.: "which was" instead of "who were just"

159. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

160. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"

161. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "raised" instead of indecipherable symbol

162. Sk.sh.: "character" then retraced to read "condition"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "condition"

163. Gd.tp.: "it" added

Q.: A reflection coming to us from without, from an ideal we see before us, must it enter the heart by means of the mind, which is the surface, or does it come directly to that heart¹⁶⁴ through the one essence?

A.: It depends. If [it]¹⁶⁵ comes from the surface of the heart it touches the surface. If it comes from the depth of the heart, it reaches the depth. Just like a voice of an insincere person, it comes from the lips and it reaches the ears. The voice of a sincere person, it comes from the depth and it reaches the profound depth of those who hear it. What comes from the depth enters the depth and what comes from the surface remains on the surface.

164. Km.tp.: "heart" added in lh.

165. Sk.sh.: "one"; Km.tp.: "it" instead of "one"

July 23rd, 1924¹

Words Spoken during the Celebration of Murshida Martin's Birthday

Murshid²

My *mureeds*³,

It gives me such a great pleasure that the extent of which⁴ cannot be expressed in words, to congratulate Murshida Martin⁵ on her birthday and to congratulate⁶ ourselves [of having this]⁷ occasion that today she is among us.

In the history of the Sufi Movement the Murshida forms the first part⁸.⁹ She¹⁰ begins the history of the work and she stands in the Movement today as the stem¹¹ of that¹² [tree].¹³ Besides, when I think of the day when I had met Murshida

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript with several errors made by an unknown typist, which Murshida Goodenough corrected and then used for editing the talk.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh., as part of a complete set of papers of P-o-M.'s lectures.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript, which begins with other remarks given by others on the occasion, and continues with the words of P-o-M.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the date above this discourse is missing; however, it belongs to a series of addresses given on July 23, 1924, according to the consecutive page numbering in the sh. notebook, but there is no title mentioned; Gd.tp.: "July 23rd. 1924" at the top; Sk.tp.: "Murshid's words spoken during the celebration of Murshida Rabia Martin's birthday, on July 23, 1924, at Suresnes, during the Summer School." added at top; for Murshida Rabia Martin, see List

2. Sk.sh.: "Murshid" (see Glossary) in sh. is written at left at the top of the page to indicate that the discourse was given by P-o-M.; before he spoke, two other speakers (Mr. Fatha Engle and Miss Gladys Lloyd) had offered their congratulations to Murshida Martin; Hq.tp.: "Pir-o-Murshid" instead of "Murshid"

3. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

4. Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "which"

5. Sk.sh.: "Ma. M." in lh. abbr. for "Murshida Martin"

6. Sk.sh.: "co.", abbreviation for "congratulate"

7. Sk.sh.: "over we have" written; Gd.tp.: "of having the" instead of "over we have"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "of having this"

8. Sk.sh.: "forms" indistinctly written, "part" is unconventionally composed (shortened) and "reason" may be read alternatively; Sk.tp.: "speaker" instead of "part"; Hq.tp.: a blank, with "speaker" added in hw.

9. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause

10. Gd.tp.: "With her" instead of "She"

11. Sk.sh.: the "m" of "stem" has been crossed out

12. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "this"

13. Sk.sh.: a blank after "that"; Gd.tp.: "the tree" instead of "that [blank]"; Sk.tp.: "this tree"; Hq.tp.: "this [blank]" instead of "that [blank]", with "tree" written in the blank in hw.

and now, between that day and now, it has been a history of the gradual unfoldment, not only of Murshida's soul but of the whole Movement together with it¹⁴. And as I have always said that one real mureed, one real friend, is more than one¹⁵ million, that¹⁶ example you see here in Murshida, a friend who has continued the [work]¹⁷ during my absence, the trust which was given to her as her most secret and sacred trust, and proved faithful in carrying out the work which had no end of difficulties. One can imagine the pioneer work to be done in a country without the presence of Murshid. If one can only imagine what difficult task it is, and then to have that patience to stick to it for¹⁸ years. In six months a [person]¹⁹ would become heartless²⁰, "There is no response, there is no Murshid behind me²¹." The Order at that time was not existing in the form as it is now. Where that strength came²² from? Was it the surface of the mind? No, it was the depth of the heart. The Murshida was in it with the depth of the heart, with the soul; nothing could change her, nothing could shake her faith, but the more difficulties she had, the greater strength she received. And besides the help she has been to her mureeds, to whom she has been the healer and consoler and inspirer, she has proved that question which²³ someone asked me yesterday, "Why are there no prophets among women?" Here is the example. In India²⁴, a country where the spirituality is tested, just like²⁵ in the house of a jeweller the gold is tested. It is a country where for thousands of years the real and the false [have]²⁶ come and gone. They have seen it all and they know it all. When Murshida²⁷ went to the Sufi centre of Delhi, which exists for ages, centuries, [where]²⁸ living saints exist, there²⁹ Murshida had at once a welcome. To³⁰ her first address, there were three thousand persons eager to hear the message. In

14. Hq.tp.: "it" omitted, but added later by hand

15. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "one"

16. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

17. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "work"

18. Sk.sh.: "for" indistinctly written

19. Sk.sh.: "personality"; a.o.d.: "person" instead of "personality"

20. Gd.tp.: "disheartened that" instead of "heartless"

21. Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "me"

22. Gd.tp.: "did that strength come" instead of "that strength came"

23. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "which"

24. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India", written out in a.o.d.

25. Gd.tp.: "as" instead of "like"

26. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "have"

27. Sk.sh. "M.", abbr. for "Murshida"

28. Sk.sh.: "which" retraced to read "where"; a.o.d.: "where"

29. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "there", later changed to "there" by hand

30. Gd.tp.: "At" instead of "To"

Hyderabad³¹, from poor [villages]³², from all societies and classes of³³ people attended her lecture and heard of the message which is being given in the Western world and with such a great response that they thought that, "If Murshida³⁴ would stay here among us, we would³⁵ consider it our greatest privilege."

I therefore wish Murshida on her birthday a very long life, a good health, and a successful career; and the same I hope you all wish her.

God bless [you]³⁶. I am sure that you all join most heartily³⁷ in all the³⁸ expressions.

³⁹

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31. Sk.sh.: "Hydr." in lh. for Hyderabad

32. Sk.sh.: "from poor" followed by an indecipherable symbol; Gd.tp.: "from poor [indecipherable]" omitted; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "from poor villages"

33. Gd.tp.: "of" crossed out

34. Hq.tp.: "Murshid" instead of "Murshida"

35. Gd.tp.: "should" instead of "would"

36. Sk.sh.: "God bless"; Gd.tp.: "God bless" omitted, and previous sentence continued adding "and"; Sk.tp.: "God bless you" instead of "God bless", and the following sentence omitted

37. Gd.tp.: "heartedly" instead of "heartily", later changed by hand to "heartily"

38. Gd.tp.: "these" instead of "the"

39. Gd.tp.: "May God bless you." at end

40. Gd.tp.: on this tp. Sk. later wrote in lh. "Pir-o-Murshid on the occasion of Murshida Martin's birthday"

¹5 o'clock , July 25th 1924

Mind World [Cosmic Language]²

The mind has five different³ aspects, but the aspect which⁴ is most known is the aspect which may be called by the word mind. Mind means the creator of thought, the creator of⁵ imagination. Mind is a soil upon which, in the form of thoughts and imaginations, plants grow. They live there, although as there is a continual springing-up⁶ of plants, the⁷ plants and trees which are⁸ created before are [hidden]⁹ to¹⁰ one's eyes and the¹¹ new plants¹² which are created¹³ there¹⁴ are before

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = several typescripts prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = two typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, each already edited and showing further editing in hw., both included under Gd.tp. In these tps. the questions and answers have been incorporated into the text of the lecture.
- bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk.
- bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, chapter VII (pp. 53-64), showing further editing from the bp., but mentioned only where it differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Mind World, the mind has five different aspects..., Friday" (encircled) has been added later above the text, then "Mind World" in lh. crossed out; Gd.tp.: in the upper right-hand corner, "URS", a word used at that time for the Summer School in Suresnes
2. Although this lecture has the title "Mind World", it does not seem to belong to the series of lectures of that title given during this same Summer School and later edited as the book *Mind World*, but rather to the series on "Cosmic Language"; most of Sk.tp.s have "Mind World" at the top, but one has "Mind World" crossed out and "Cosmic Language" typed in its place; bk.: "Chapter VII. Thought and Imagination" instead of "Mind World"
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "different" omitted
4. Bk.: "that" instead of "which"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of ", the creator of"
6. Sk.sh.: actually "spriking-up" written
7. Bk.: "those" instead of "of plants, the"
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "have been" instead of "are"
9. Sk.sh.: "hid"; a.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "from" instead of "to"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "those" instead of "the"; bk.: "only those" instead of "the"
12. Sk.sh.: "eyes" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
13. Bk.: "rising" instead of "created"
14. Sk.sh.: "there" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

one's consciousness. It is there¹⁵ that ¹⁶thoughts and imaginations which are [forgotten]¹⁷, one does not think always about them,¹⁸ nor they are before one. But at the same time, whenever one wishes to find that thought which was once thought¹⁹, it is immediately to be found there²⁰, for it exists there. That part which the²¹ consciousness does not see immediately, that part of mind²² is called sub-consciousness.²³ It is called sub-consciousness because the consciousness²³ remains on the [surface]²⁴, making clear to us this²⁵ part of our thoughts and imaginations that²⁶ we have just thought and that we are busy looking at them²⁷. Nevertheless, once a person has²⁸ an imagination, a thought, it still exists.

One might ask,²⁹ In what form does it exist? The answer is,³⁰ The form which the mind has given it. The soul takes a form in this physical world, a form which is borrowed from this world; so the thought takes a form which is borrowed from the world of mind. A clear mind, therefore, can give a distinct body³¹, a distinct form to the thought. A mind which is unclear³² produces indistinct thoughts, and one can see the truth of this in dreams. The dreams of the clear mind³³ are clear and distinct; the dreams of those not clear in their³⁴ mind are confusing³⁵. Besides, it is most interesting to watch³⁶ that ³⁷dreams of the artist, of the poet, of the

15. A.o.d.: "therefore" instead of "there"

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "one does not think always about" (from later in the sentence) inserted here; bk.: "one does not always think about"

17. Sk.sh.: "forgot", which alternately may be read "for God"; a.o.d.: "forgotten" instead of "forgot"

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "one does not think always about them," omitted here

19. Sk.sh.: "by" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "once thought" instead of "was once thought by"; Gd.tp., bp.: "has been once thought by one" instead of "was once thought by"; bk.: "has been once shaped by one"

20. Bk.: "there" omitted

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "that part of mind" omitted

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "What is called consciousness" instead of "It is called sub-consciousness because the consciousness"

24. Sk.sh.: "centre"; a.o.d.: "surface" instead of "center"

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of "that"

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "them" omitted

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" added

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "One might ask:" omitted

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "In" instead of "The answer is:"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "life" instead of "body"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "confused" instead of "unclear"

33. Gd.tp., bp.: "clear-minded" instead of "clear mind"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "of unclear" instead of "not clear in their"

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "confused" instead of "confusing"

36. Bk.: "see" instead of "watch"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

musician, who live in beauty, who think of beauty, are beautiful. ³⁸Dreams of those whose mind has doubt or fear or confusion are of the same character. This gives us the proof that ³⁹mind gives a body to the thought. The mind supplies form to each⁴⁰ thought and with that form the thought is able to exist. The form of thought is not only⁴¹ known to the person who thinks, but also to the person⁴² who reflects it⁴³, in whose heart it is reflected. Therefore, there is a silent communication among⁴⁴ people, ⁴⁵thought forms of one person reflecting in the mind of another. And these thought forms are more powerful and are more clear⁴⁶ than words. They are more impressive, very often, than a spoken word; because language is limited, the thought has a greater scope of expression.⁴⁷

^{48,49}Someone asked me⁵⁰ what the elementals look⁵¹ like. I answered,⁴⁹ elements⁵² look⁵³ exactly like your thoughts. If you have [the thoughts]⁵⁴ of human being⁵⁵, they⁵⁶ have a human form⁵⁷. If your thoughts are⁵⁸ of birds, then they [have

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

40. Km.tp.: "the" typed instead of "each", but later altered by hand to "each"

41. Km.tp.: "only" omitted, but later added by hand

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "person"

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "the thought" instead of "it"

44. Km.tp.: "between" typed instead of "among", but later altered by hand to "among"

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "clearer" instead of "more clear"

47. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fifth qa. after the lecture; bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the first qa. after the lecture

48. Bk.: this entire paragraph omitted

49. Gd.tp.: one typescript has "What are the elements like?" instead of "Someone asked me what the elementals look like. I answered,"

50. Gd.tp.: other typescripts and bp.: "a mystic" instead of "me"

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "are" instead of "look"

52. A.o.d.: "elementals" instead of "elements"

53. Sk.sh.: "like" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

54. Sk.sh.: "it, thought"; a.o.d.: "the thoughts" instead of "it, thought"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "beings" instead of "being"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "then the elementals" instead of "they"

57. A.o.d.: "have the form of human forms" instead of "a human form"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "you have the thoughts" instead of "your thoughts are"

the form of⁵⁹ birds. If your [thoughts are]⁶⁰ of animals, then [they have animal]^{61 62} forms⁶³, for the elementals are made of your [thoughts].⁶⁰

There is another most interesting side in studying the nature [of]⁶⁴ mind, that every mind attracts and reflects thoughts of its kind; just like⁶⁵ there is a part of the earth which is more suitable for the⁶⁶ flowers to grow and there is⁶⁷ another part of the earth which is⁶⁸ more suitable for the⁶⁶ fruits to grow⁶⁹ and there is⁷⁰ another part of the earth where weeds grow. And therefore this reflection that [falls]⁷¹ from a mind upon another mind, it⁷² only falls upon the mind which attracts it. And it is therefore that like is attracted⁷³ to its like. If a robber goes, if⁷⁴ a thief⁷⁵ goes in⁷⁶ Paris, he certainly will meet with a [thief]⁷⁷. He will easily find out where the thief lives. He will at once recognize⁷⁸ him because the mind has become a receptacle of the same kind of thoughts. As soon as their glance meets, there is a communication established, the thoughts are alike.

One sees it in everyday life how like attracts like. The reason is that⁷⁹ mind has developed a certain character, and the thought pictures of that particular character [appeal to it]⁸⁰, and it is so very interesting for a person who sees this

59. Sk.sh.: apparently Sakina omitted writing a verb here; Km.tp.: "have the form of" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "the elementals have the form of" instead of "they"

60. Sk.sh.: "thought"; Km.tp.: "thoughts" instead of "thought"; Gd.tp., bp.: "thoughts are" instead of "thought"

61. Sk.sh.: "animals" retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol

62. Sk.sh.: "thought" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

63. Km.tp.: "they have animal forms" instead of "then animals thought forms"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the elementals have the forms of animals" instead of "then animals thought forms"

64. Sk.sh.: ". For"; a.o.d.: "of" instead of ". For"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" instead of "like"

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "there is" omitted

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "which is" omitted

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "to grow" omitted

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "then" instead of "there is"; bk.: "yet" instead of "there is"

71. A.o.d.: "falls" instead of "fall"

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "attractive" instead of "attracted"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "goes, if"

75. Sk.sh.: "thief" indistinctly written

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "to" instead of "in"

77. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol seems to read "chink"; a.o.d.: "thief" instead of "chink"

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "see" instead of "recognize"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

80. Sk.sh.: "appeals", with "to it" inserted; Km.tp.: "appeal to it"; Gd.tp., bp.: "appear in it"

phenomena⁸¹ in everyday⁸² life, that there is not one moment that⁸³ he does not see the truth of it. High minds always will⁸⁴ attract the higher thought. From wherever it comes, it will come to them, it will be attracted⁸⁵ by⁸⁶ that ground, by that mind which is there⁸⁶. An ordinary mind is attracted to ordinary thoughts⁸⁷. For instance, a person who has a habit to criticize⁸⁸ people is very eager to open his ears to criticism, because that is the subject that⁸⁹ interests him; there is his pleasure. He cannot resist that temptation of hearing bad⁹⁰ of another, because it is most dear to his heart, for he does⁹¹ it himself. The person to whom that thought does not belong, to his ears it is a foreign note. It⁹² does not want to hear. His heart has no pleasure in it; it wants to throw off anything that is inharmonious.⁹³ Therefore the mind world is man's kingdom, his property; whatever he sows, that he reaps. What he keeps that property for⁹⁴ that is produced in there^{93, 95}.

Now in going⁹⁶ into the deeper metaphysics, what is it that forms the thought picture? It is a very subtle question. A material scientist will say that there are thought atoms which go⁹⁷ and form⁹⁸ the form; joining together, they compose⁹⁹ the thought form. And if he wants to make it more objective, he will say:¹⁰⁰ In the brain there are little thought pictures, just like moving pictures;¹⁰¹[these]¹⁰² moving

81. Sk.sh.: P-o-M.characteristically uses "phenomena" instead of "phenomenon"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "ordinary" instead of "everyday"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "when" instead of "that"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "reflect, will" added

85. Sk.sh.: "both" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "the ground of mind which is prepared for it" instead of "that ground, by that mind which is there"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "things" instead of "thoughts"

88. Sk.sh.: "criticize" indistinctly written; Gd.tp., bp.: "of criticizing" instead of "to criticize"

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of "that"

90. Gd.tp., bp.: "ill" instead of "bad"

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "speaks" instead of "does"

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "; he" instead of ". It"

93. Sk.sh.: separating slants have later been placed at "Therefore . . . in there"

94. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "there"

96. Km.tp.: "coming" instead of "in going"; Gd.tp., bp.: "going" instead of "in going"

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "group" instead of "go"

98. Bk.: "make" instead of "form"

99. Km.tp.: "it composes" instead of "they compose"

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of the colon

101. Gd.tp., bp.: "and they, moving successively, complete a form" instead of "that moving mechanically make a thought, and a person seer"

102. Sk.sh.: "that" written, underscored with dots and a space before and after; Km.tp.: "these" instead of "that"

mechanically make a thought, and a person [sees]^{101,103}. For a¹⁰⁴ person does not see further than his body; therefore¹⁰⁵ he wants to find out the whole¹⁰⁶ secret¹⁰⁷ in his body and¹⁰⁸ the physical world. In reality,¹⁰⁹ brain is only an instrument to make thoughts more clear. Thought is greater, vaster, deeper and higher than brain.

The picture of thought is made by the impressions of mind, there is no doubt. If mind¹¹⁰ had no impressions, the thought would not be clear. For instance, a blind person who has never seen in his life¹¹¹ an elephant will not be able to form an idea of an elephant because his mind has not the form ready there to compose at the command of¹¹² will. For the mind must know first in order to compose it. Therefore,¹⁰⁹ mind is a storehouse of all forms which once a¹¹³ person has seen. But, one might say,¹¹⁴ Can a form not be reflected upon the¹¹⁵ blind person's mind? Yes, yet it will remain incomplete. If a thought is projected on a blind person, he takes it half, because that part which he must give¹¹⁶ from his own mind, he has not. He only takes the reflection which is projected upon him and¹¹⁷ therefore he has a vague idea of the thing; but he cannot make it clear to himself, because his mind has not yet formed that idea.

The form of thought which¹¹⁸ mind holds is reflected upon the brain¹¹⁹ and made more clear to the inner sense^{119, 120, 121}. By inner sense I mean that¹²² inner part of¹²³ five senses. For outwardly it is these five organs which give us an idea of five

103. Km.tp.: "sees" instead of "seer"

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "a"

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "and so" instead of "therefore"

106. Gd.tp., bp.: "whole" omitted

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "of the whole life" added

108. Sk.sh.: "he" written, then crossed out; and omitted in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "he"

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

110. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "the mind had" instead of "mind has"

111. Bk.: "in his life" moved to before "seen"

112. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

113. Sk.sh.: an illegible mark is added to "a"

114. Gd.tp., bp.: ", one might say," omitted

115. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

116. Gd.tp., bp.: "take" instead of "give"

117. Gd.tp., bp.: a full stop instead of "and"

118. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

119. Bk.: "and made more clear to the inner sense" omitted

120. Gd.tp.: "senses" instead of "sense"

121. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of qa. 3 after the lecture

122. Gd.tp., bp.: "senses is meant the" instead of "sense I mean that"

123. Gd,tp., bp.: "the" added

senses. There is only one sense. Through five different outer organs, they¹²⁴ experience different things and give¹²⁵ us a thought that there are¹²⁶ five senses.

There are people visionary¹²⁷ who have conceptions of the different colours and¹²⁸ [thoughts]¹²⁹ and imaginations and feelings,¹³⁰ and different [imaginary]¹³¹, [forms]¹³² of thoughts and feelings¹³⁰. Of course¹³³, this is more symbolical rather¹³⁴ than actual¹³⁵ form¹³⁶.^{137,138} This is suggestive of a thought in the form of colour or line and the¹³⁹ symbolical expression is suggestive of the meaning behind it. And if there is a natural colour to a thought it is the colour of the mind¹³⁷. It shows the element to which the thought belongs, whether the thought belongs to¹⁴⁰ fire element or¹⁴¹ water element or¹⁴² to the earth element;¹⁴³ which means it is the feeling¹⁴⁴ which is behind that feeling¹⁴⁴ produces its colour around the thought as an atmosphere surrounding it. And some¹⁴⁵ visionary people, when they¹⁴⁶ see [the]¹⁴⁷ thought form¹⁴⁸ in the form¹⁴⁹ of a¹⁵⁰ colour, it is what surrounds the thought which¹⁵¹

124. Gd.tp., bp.: "we" instead of "they"

125. Gd.tp., bp.: "this gives" instead of "give"

126. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "that there are"

127. Gd.tp., bp.: "visionary" moved to before "people"

128. Sk.sh.: "and" retraced to read "of", and "of" in a.o.d.

129. Km.tp.: "thought" changed to "thoughts" by hand; Gd.tp., bp.: "thoughts" instead of "thought"

130. Bp.: "and different imagery forms of thoughts and feelings" omitted

131. Sk.sh.: "imaginings"; Km.tp.: "imaginary" instead of "imaginings"

132. Sk.sh.: "forms" written over a vague, now illegible sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "forms"

133. Gd.tp., bp.: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

134. Bp.: "rather" omitted

135. Km.tp.: "exactly" instead of "actual"

136. Gd.tp., bp.: "form" omitted

137. Bk.: "The colour of thought corresponds with the condition of the mind" instead of "This is suggestive of a thought in the form of colour or line and the symbolical expression is suggestive of the meaning behind it. And if there is a natural colour to a thought it is the colour of the mind"

138. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" added

139. Bp.: "that" instead of "the"

140. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

141. Gd.tp.: one typescript has "whether the thought belongs to the" instead of "or"; other typescripts and bp.: ", to the" instead of "or"

142. Gd.tp.: one typescript has "whether it belongs" instead of "or"

143. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of qa. 7 and then qa. 4 after this lecture

144. Gd.tp., bp.: "fire" instead of "feeling"

145. Sk.sh.: "some" retraced to read "someone"; Gd.tp., bp.: "when such" instead of "some"

146. Gd.tp., bp.: "when they" omitted

147. Sk.sh.: "his" crossed out, then "the" inserted, and "the" in a.o.d. except one typescript of Gd.tp., which has "understand the secret that [blank] have", which, however, is later altered by hand to "when they see the"

148. Gd.tp.: one typescript has "forms" instead of "form"

149. Sk.sh.: "about" retraced to read "by"; a.o.d.: "about" omitted

150. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

151. Km.tp.: "it" instead of "which"

is the atmosphere of the thought¹⁵², which¹⁵³ is according to the element that¹⁵⁴ belongs to that thought.¹⁵⁵ But the form of thought is also its effect, its [effect]¹⁵⁶ upon the form and expression of the person. For a thought has a particular language which manifests in a kind of letter¹⁵⁷, if one could read it. This language¹⁵⁸ can be read in the face and form of the¹⁵⁹ person. Every person reads this to some¹⁶⁰ extent, but it is difficult to define the letters, the alphabets¹⁶¹ of this language. There is one mystery which opens a door to the thought language, and that is the vibrations, and the¹⁶² direction the vibrations take. A thought works upon¹⁶³ and around a person's form and becomes manifest¹⁶⁴ upon¹⁶³ his visible being to the eyes. And it has a certain law which governs its work and that [law]¹⁶⁵ is the law of direction. If the forces are going to the right or to the left, or upwards or downwards, it is this direction of¹⁶⁶ vibrations of thought which produces a picture¹⁶⁷ that a seer can see this picture as clearly as a letter. No doubt, for a seer it is not necessary to read it¹⁶⁸ from the visible form of a person, his thought¹⁶⁹. Because he cannot be a seer if he was¹⁷⁰ not open¹⁷¹ to a reflection,¹⁶⁷ that every thought is reflected in him, which makes things even more clear. Besides that, he need not see the picture of the thought on the visible form in order to know it; the atmosphere tells him. The thought itself calls out, "I am this thought," whatever it be, because thought has a tongue, thought has¹⁷² a voice, thought has a breath, and thought¹⁷³ has life.

152. Gd.tp., bp.: "what is around it" instead of "which is the atmosphere of the thought"; bk.: this phrase omitted

153. Gd.tp., bp.: "what" instead of "which"

154. Gd.tp., bp.: "character which" instead of "element that"

155. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of qa. 7 and then qa. 4 after the lecture

156. Sk.sh.: "effect" retraced through two sh. symbols, rendering them illegible

157. Bk.: "writing" instead of "letter"

158. Sk.sh.: actually "sanguage" written first, then corrected to read "language"

159. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

160. Gd.tp., bp.: "a certain" instead of "some"

161. Gd.tp., bp.: "alphabet" instead of "alphabets"

162. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Km.tp. call for "the"; Gd.tp., bp.: "what" instead of "the"

163. Sk.sh.: here the first vowel is "o" as in "open" instead of the "u" for "upon"

164. Gd.tp., bp.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

165. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol in sh., then "law" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "law"

166. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

167. Gd.tp., bp.: "so" added

168. Gd.tp., bp.: "the thought" instead of "it"

169. Gd.tp., bp.: "his thought" omitted

170. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "was"

171. Sk.sh.: "open" actually written with a "b" consonant instead of a "p" for "open"

172. Gd.tp., bp.: "language," instead of "tongue, thought has"

173. Gd.tp., bp.: "thought" omitted

Q.: What is imagination?

A.: Imagination is an uncontrolled thought.

Q.: Is it good to have strong imagination?

A.: I should think it is good to be strong oneself. If one has strength, then imagination is strong and thought is strong and one's self is strong. Furthermore, strong imagination means a strength going from oneself reaching out without one's control. [Therefore]¹⁷⁴ a strong imagination is not always promising. It is the strength of thought which is desirable, because what is thought? Thought is a controlled imagination.

Q.: Will you explain more precisely what role brain plays in thinking?

A.: The brain is [likened]¹⁷⁵ to a photographic¹⁷⁶ plate. The thought falls upon the brain just like the reflection falls upon the photographic plate¹⁷⁷. You may ask,¹⁷⁸ one's own thought, or the thought of another? Both. But there is another process, and that process is that the thought is developed as the photographic plate. And what is it developed with? Are there some solutions in which the photographic plate is to be put? Yes, and that is the intelligence; through one's own intelligence it is developed and made clear.

Q.: Has one elemental a superiority over another? For instance, is a thought colour by fire element superior to one colour by another element?

A.: No. There is [no]¹⁷⁹ superiority to the element. Superiority of thought is according to the outlook of the mind. For instance, a person standing on the ground is seeing a horizon before him; it is a different outlook. Another person standing on the top of a tower, from there he is looking at the wide horizon, his outlook is different; it is according to the outlook that the thought is superior or inferior. Besides, no one can take a thought, any thought picture before oneself and say, This is an inferior thought or a superior thought. Thought is not an earthly coin which is superior or inferior; what makes it superior or inferior is the motive behind it.

174. Sk.sh.: two indecipherable symbols, of which the second is "I" or "all"; Km.tp.: "Therefore" instead of two indecipherable sh. symbols

175. Sk.sh.: "like"; a.o.d.: "likened"

176. Sk.sh.: "photographic" written in lh., "foto" being the Dutch spelling for "photo"

177. Sk.sh.: "f.p." in lh., abbr. for "photographic plate"

178. Sk.sh.: "in" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

179. Sk.sh.: "new" clearly written; Km.tp.: "no" instead of "new"

Q.: If thought has a body is [it]¹⁸⁰ bound to a place then or does it spread equally in the whole universe?

A.: It is [a]¹⁸¹ subtle question. In the first place I [shall]¹⁸² say, If a person is in a prison, is his mind always in prison or can it reach further out of prison? Certainly it can. It is the body of the man that is in prison. His mind can reach anywhere. Well, [then]¹⁸³, in the mind world a thought [produced]¹⁸⁴, maybe that the thought may be captive by the object, or motive, or by its cause¹⁸⁵ or application in the sphere, in the horizon in which it is working out its destiny; nevertheless, it is thought [that]¹⁸⁶ it is capable of reaching any¹⁸⁷ part of the universe in a moment's time.

Q.: How to destroy undesirable thoughts? Must this always be done by the one who has created [them]¹⁸⁸?

A.: Yes, it is the creator of the thought who must destroy it and it is not every person's power to destroy it. Yet, the mind who¹⁸⁹ has reached the¹⁹⁰ mastery, the mind who¹⁹¹ can create as it wishes, so¹⁹² the same mind can destroy it¹⁹³.

Q.: What are the predominant characteristics¹⁹⁴ in connection with the five elements?

A.: A thought connected with earthly gain is certainly earthly¹⁹⁵. A thought of love and affection represents¹⁹⁶ water element, spreading out sympathy. A thought of revenge and destruction and harm and hurtment¹⁹⁷ represents fire. A thought of

180. Sk.sh.: "there" retraced to read "it", and "it" in Km.tp.

181. Sk.sh.: "of"; Km.tp.: "a" instead of "of"

182. Sk.sh.: "will" retraced to read "shall", and "shall" in Km.tp.

183. Sk.sh.: an illegible insertion; Km.tp.: "then"

184. Km.tp.: "produced" instead of "produces"

185. Sk.sh.: "cause" retraced to read "source", and "source" in Km.tp.

186. Km.tp.: "that" added

187. Gd.tp.: "every" instead of "any"

188. Sk.sh.: "them" inserted after "created", and included in Km.tp.

189. Gd.tp.: "which" instead of "who"

190. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

191. Gd.tp.: "which" instead of "the mind who"

192. Gd.tp.: "so" omitted

193. Gd.tp.: "it" omitted

194. Gd.tp.: "of thoughts" added

195. Gd.tp.: "of the earthly element" instead of "certainly earthly"

196. Gd.tp.: "the" added

197. The OED has no attestation of the word "hurtment", probably coined by P-o-M.; Km.tp.: "hurt" instead of "hurtment"; Gd.tp.: "hurt and harm" instead of "harm and hurtment"

enthusiasm, courage, hope, inspiration¹⁹⁸ represents air. A thought of retirement, solitude, quiet, peace represents ether.

198. Gd.tp.: "aspiration" instead of "inspiration"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹3 o'clock, July 28th, 1924

The Purpose of Life

In the language of ²Hindus duty is called *dharma*, which means religion. The more one studies, therefore,³ the nature and character of what we call duty, the more one begins to feel⁴ that it is in the spirit of duty that there is the soul of religion. If duty were⁵ not so sacred as to play such an important rôle⁶ in one's life, a form of religion would be nothing to a thoughtful soul. It is⁷, therefore, wise on the part of the ancient people who called religion duty, or duty religion. For religion is not in performing a ceremony or a ritual. Religion,⁸ the true religion, is the feeling or the sense of duty. Duty is not necessarily the purpose of life, but it is a⁹ lighthouse on¹⁰ the port, which shows one that¹¹ here is the landing¹² place, here you arrive, here is

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
 SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 3). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the q.s are never included, but in this case there appear exceptionally to have been none. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
 bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. Exceptionally, this typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The Purpose of Life, In the language of . . ." and the date, "July 28th, 1924, 3 o'clock", later added above the text
2. Bp.: "the" added
3. Bp.: ", therefore," omitted
4. Bp.: "find" instead of "feel"
5. Bp.: "was" instead of "were"
6. Bp.: "part" instead of "rôle"
7. Bp.: "was" instead of "is"
8. Bp.: "Religion," omitted
9. Bp.: "as the" instead of "a"
10. Bp.: "in" instead of "on"
11. Bp.: a colon instead of "that"
12. Sk.sh.: "sending" actually, inadvertently for "landing"; a.o.d.: "landing"

your destination. It may not be the final destination, but still in duty one finds a road which leads¹³ to the final¹⁴ purpose of life.

It seems that, though the knowledge of duty is acquired when a child has come in the world, but¹⁵ the child has brought with him in the world the sense of duty, and according to this sense of duty which the child shows in him, his promise, his¹⁶ good future. A person may be most learned, qualified, capable¹⁷, powerful, influential, and yet¹⁸ he has no sense of duty, you cannot rely upon him. As soon as you find out that in a person there is a living sense of duty, you at once feel confident¹⁹, you feel you can depend upon this person. And this feeling that you get is greater than any other impression a person could make upon you; in this is all virtue and strength and power and blessing. You value a friend whom you can trust; you value a relation in whom you can have confidence. Therefore, all the qualifications that man possesses, they all seem to be on the surface, but behind them there is one spirit which keeps them alive and which²⁰ makes them really valuable, and this²¹ spirit is the sense of duty.

Those who have won its²² confidence of the whole nation—perhaps one person [it] has²³ been in the history of man²⁴ who has won the trust of a multitude—he has²⁵ proved to be really great, and that is accomplished by developing the sense of duty.

Now there are five different aspects in considering the question of duty. One aspect is to think of our duty towards the younger generation, towards children, towards our own children and towards the other children²⁶ even, to them we have a certain duty²⁷. Those who are younger than us²⁸ in years, we have a certain duty towards them. Our friends, our acquaintances who have not yet evolved enough to

13. Bp.: "one" added

14. Bp.: "final" omitted

15. Bp.: "yet" instead of "but"

16. Bp.: "he gives promise of a" instead of "his promise, his"

17. Bp.: "capable, qualified" instead of "qualified, capable"

18. Bp.: "if" added

19. Bp.: "confidence" instead of "confident"

20. Bp.: "which" omitted

21. Bp.: "that" instead of "this"

22. Bp.: "the" instead of "its"

23. Sk.sh.: "he has" retraced to read "it has", and "it has" in bp.

24. Bp.: "the world" instead of "man"

25. Bp.: "they have" instead of "he has"

26. Bp.: "those of others" instead of "the other children"

27. Bp.: "even, to them we have a certain duty" omitted

28. Bp.: "we" instead of "us"

see things as we do, there is our duty towards them. And if²⁹ one was conscious of this, one would find many things in life which require one's attention, and if they are overlooked, one has really neglected one's duty. Whatever³⁰ our position in life, rich or poor, we still have a kingdom, and that kingdom is our self. We can help and serve in thought, in³¹ deed, in word, in an action needed at a certain moment.³² Every attention given to this question, everything³³ done in this respect, however material outwardly³⁴ it might seem, a religious action is performed.

Another aspect of duty is³⁵ to our fellow creatures, to one's co-workers, to the friends and acquaintances to³⁶ whom one comes in contact in everyday life, with whom one does not feel the feeling of elder or younger, or any difference. We have a duty toward³⁷ them: in the first place, to study their³⁸ psychology of their nature. If we have to teach them, not to teach them as a teacher. If we help them, we must not help them as a benefactor. To understand their psychology,³⁹ whatever help we give them, to do it in such a way that even we ourselves would⁴⁰ not know about it. That is the best way of service⁴¹. For it is most difficult even to do good, if we did not know how to do it. If we were able to win the affection of our fellow-man⁴² and to do some little service unassumingly, without the thought of appreciation or return, we certainly have performed a religious action.

And the third aspect of duty is towards those advanced in years, to have sympathy for them, to have respect for them⁴³ for their age, for the experience they have gained. Even if they have not that qualification or learning that we have, it does not matter. Perhaps they know something more than we do⁴⁴. We cannot learn all things⁴⁵. There are things that experience teaches. There are things that age brings to them. A person, however intelligent and capable, if in him that sentiment

29. SQ.: "once" added

30. Bp.: "be" added

31. Bp.: "and" instead of ", in"

32. Bp.: "In" added

33. Bp.: "something" instead of "everything"

34. Bp.: "outwardly" moved to after "it might seem"

35. Bp.: "the duty" added

36. Bp.: "with" instead of "to"

37. Bp.: "towards" instead of "toward"

38. Bp.: "the" instead of "their"

39. Bp.: "To understand their psychology," omitted

40. Bp.: "do" instead of "would"

41. Bp.: "serving" instead of "service"

42. Bp.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"

43. Bp.: "for them" omitted

44. Bp.: "which we do not know" instead of "than we do"

45. Bp.: ", we cannot know all things" added

for the⁴⁶ age, that respect for his elder brother, that consideration for those who have⁴⁷ advanced in years⁴⁸ has not yet been born, he has not yet known religion. For in this is the foundation of religion. It is said that the children⁴⁹ of the Prophet one day called a servant⁵⁰ by his name and the Prophet heard it⁵¹; the first thing he said was, "My children⁵², call him uncle, he is advanced in age." Besides, there is a psychological action and reaction, that those who have reached the ripe⁵³ condition of life, they have arrived at a psychological time⁵⁴ when their good will for the younger ones comes as a treasure, a living treasure. Besides their⁵⁵ intoxication of life, one's absorption in worldly activities, that ever growing energy which one experiences in the⁵⁶ youth, one's power and position and knowledge and capability make one overlook this consideration. But if an opportunity is lost, it is lost; it will never come again. We are all in this world travelers, and those near to us, or those whom⁵⁷ we see, they are ones whom we meet on our journey. And therefore it is our⁵⁸ opportunity⁵⁹ of thinking of our duty towards them. Neither we shall⁶⁰ be with them always, nor they shall⁶¹ be with us. The⁶² life is a dream in which we are thrown in a⁶³ continual⁶⁴ dream which is ever changeable⁶⁵. Therefore, an opportunity lost in giving consideration to little things⁶⁶ in our everyday life, which makes⁶⁷ a part of our duty, it⁶⁸ is like⁶⁹ forgetting our religion.

46. Bp.: "the" omitted

47. Bp.: "are" instead of "have"

48. Bp.: "—his mother, father, brother or sister, teacher or friend—" added

49. Bp.: "a child" instead of "the children"

50. Bp.: "slave" instead of "servant"

51. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

52. Bp.: "child" instead of "children"

53. Bp.: "ripened" instead of "ripe"

54. Bp.: "stage" instead of "psychological time"

55. Bp.: "Sometimes the" instead of "Besides their"

56. Bp.: "the" omitted

57. Bp.: "whom" omitted

58. Bp.: "an" instead of "our"

59. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

60. Bp.: "shall we" instead of "we shall"

61. Sk.sh.: "they shall" crossed out and then rewritten above; bp.: "will they" instead of "they shall"

62. Bp.: "The" omitted

63. Sk.sh.: "ever" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. Sk.sh.: "dream, inner" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

65. Bp.: "ever-changing" instead of "ever changeable"

66. Bp.: "of considering our little obligations" instead of "in giving consideration to little things"

67. Bp.: "form" instead of "makes"

68. Bp.: ", it" omitted

69. Sk.sh.: "forget" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

And the fourth aspect of duty is a⁷⁰ duty to ⁷¹a seemingly greater power, a situation⁷² which is before us. For instance, a state which is engaged in holding the responsibility of the good and the welfare of the country. We have a duty towards it. A religion in which we are initiated, we seek guides with it, we receive blessing from it, we have a duty towards it. Whether spiritual or whether worldly, we have a certain duty to regard it we cannot ignore. For if we revolt against it, if we ignore the good it has done to it, it means that we are against religion. For their situation which surrounds us in the harmony and peace of which we live, or in the guides and instructions that come from it. We progress through life; that situation, whether state or religion, must be [regarded]⁷³ with a sacred feeling. For a person who has no sentiment, who has no sense of duty, he not only towards man or the state or religion, but even towards God he will not have it.⁷¹

And the fifth aspect of our duty is to ⁷⁴the creator, to the sustainer and to the⁷⁴ forgiver of our shortcomings. One might say that⁷⁵ we had not desired to come here. Why were we sent here? But⁷⁶ it is said in a moment of the⁷⁷ disturbance of mind. If the mind is still, if the sense is in its right condition, a person will say this⁷⁸, "If there was nothing else given to me in life, even to be allowed to live under the sun is the greatest privilege. Yes," one says, "I toil and I earn money and that is my sustenance, which I make." Who is to be given credit for it? But it is not the money we eat. What we eat is not made in the bank, it is made by the sun and the moon and the stars, and the earth and the⁷⁹ water of⁸⁰ the nature which is living before us. If we had no⁸¹ air to breathe, we would die in a moment. These, nature's gifts which are before us, how can we be thankful for them?

70. Bp.: "our" instead of "a"

71. Bp.: this entire passage rewritten to read: "the State, to the nation, and to all those personalities whom we find therein, above or below—a king, a president, a commander, an officer, a secretary, clerk, porter, or servant; a spiritual source of upliftment, such as a Church, a spiritual centre and personalities connected with it, priest or clergyman, one's counsellor or teacher—towards all these we have a duty, and in observing this alone we accomplish *dharma*, our duty."

72. Sk.sh.: "situation" retraced to read "intuition"

73. Sk.sh.: "regard" clearly written; a.o.d.: "regarded"

74. Bp.: "God, our creator, sustainer, and the" instead of "the creator, to the sustainer, and to the"

75. Bp.: a colon instead of "that"

76. Sk.sh.: a "d" has been clearly written, a symbol close to the "b" in sh.; therefore, alternately, "does" may be read

77. Bp.: "the" omitted

78. Bp.: "that" instead of "this"

79. Bp.: "the" omitted

80. Bp.: a comma instead of "of"

81. Bp.: "not" instead of "no"

And besides, as a person will develop spiritually, so he will see that it is not only that his body needed food, but it is⁸² his mind, his heart, his soul, a food that this mechanical world cannot provide. It is the food that God alone can give, and it is therefore that we call God⁸³ sustainer. Besides⁸⁴, at the time when neither there was a⁸⁵ strength in us, nor sense enough to earn our livelihood, at that time our food was created. When one thinks of this, and when one thinks of every little creature, a germ and⁸⁶ worm that no one⁸⁷ looks after,⁸⁸ that no one⁸⁹ takes note⁹⁰ of, also receives its sustenance, then one⁹¹ begins to see that there is a sustainer, and that sustainer⁹² we find in God, and towards⁹³ him we have a duty. And in spite of the [justice] we see and [injustice]⁹⁴ we see on the surface of this world, a keen insight into one's own life will teach us⁹⁵ that there is no comparison between our faults⁹⁶ and our good actions. The good actions, in comparison to our faults, are so few that if we were judged, we would⁹⁷ not have one mark to our part. It does not mean that [justice]⁹⁸ is absent there. It only means that⁹⁹ what is beyond law is love¹⁰⁰.

And what is love? God. And how do we see God's love, in what form? In many forms, but the most beautiful form of the love of God is his compassion, is¹⁰¹ divine forgiveness. Considering these things, we realize that we have¹⁰² duty towards God.

It is these five different aspects of duty¹⁰³ when we consider and when we begin to live¹⁰⁴, then begin to give us the sense of a religious life. Religious life does

82. Bp.: "also" added

83. Bp.: "the" added

84. Bp.: "Furthermore" instead of "Besides"

85. Bp.: "was there" instead of "there was a"

86. Bp.: "or" instead of "and"

87. Sk.sh.: "even ever" added

88. Bp.: "that no one looks after," omitted

89. Bp.: "ever" added

90. Bp.: "notice" instead of "note"

91. Sk.sh.: "sees" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Sk.sh.: "one" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

93. Bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

94. Sk.sh.: "just we see and unjust" written; bp.: "justice and injustice" instead of "just we see and unjust"

95. SQ.: "us" omitted

96. Sk.sh.: "faults" may alternately be read "false"

97. Bp.: "should" instead of "would"

98. Sk.sh.: "just"; bp.: "justice" instead of "just"

99. Bp.: a dash instead of "that"

100. Bp.: "what is beyond law? Love" instead of "what is beyond law is love"

101. Bp.: "his" instead of "is"

102. Bp.: "a" added

103. Bp.: "that" added

104. Bp.: "them" added

not mean living in a religious place, or in a [cemetery]¹⁰⁵, or in a church, or in a religious form. This¹⁰⁶ is all outward. The true religion is living and being conscious of this¹⁰⁷ sense of duty that we have towards¹⁰⁸ man and towards¹⁰⁸ God.¹⁰⁹ But one might ask that¹¹⁰, “Duty is responsibility, how can we be delivered from this great load of responsibility?”¹¹¹ Two ways. He is already delivered of this load of responsibility¹¹² who has no sense of responsibility. He does not want to take it up as a responsibility. He is quite happy. He does not mind what anybody thinks of him, who¹¹³ he hurts, who¹¹⁴ he harms, what he does¹¹⁵; he minds his own business, quite happy¹¹⁶. He is delivered already. And if there is another delivery¹¹⁷, it is attained by living the life of duty. It is by going through it. For going through¹¹⁸ it, it¹¹⁹ will raise a person higher and higher; when¹²⁰ he will rise above it, and he will¹²¹ most thankful to have¹²² gone through this¹²³ path of duty, the sacred path of *dharma*, that by which¹²⁴ finally he has been able to arrive at a stage of realization in which alone is to be found the purpose of life.

105. Sk.sh.: an illegible, incomplete word in lh., then “cemetery” added, and “cemetery” in bp.

106. Bp.: “religion that” instead of “religious form. This”

107. Bp.: “the” instead of “this”

108. Bp.: “toward” instead of “towards”

109. Bp.: here a passage inserted: “Someone may say: how is it that a person who lives a life of duty is often void of love, beauty, and poetry? I do not think that duty has anything to do with depriving a person of love, harmony, and beauty. On the other hand, when the real spirit of duty wakens in a person, it is that which begins poetry. If there is a beautiful poetry to be found, if there is anyone who has experienced love, harmony, and beauty, it is that person who understands the sense of duty. For instance, a newborn child—he has come from heaven, he is as happy as angels, he is beautiful in infancy, he is an expression of harmony, and he is love himself, and yet he does not know love, harmony, and beauty. Why? Because he does not yet know duty. And the moment the spirit of duty is wakened in a person, poetry begins, and when poetry is begun, then love, harmony and beauty manifest to his view fully.”

110. Bp.: “that” omitted

111. Bp.: “In” added

112. Sk.sh.: “r.” abbr. for “responsibility”

113. Bp.: “he does not mind whom” instead of “who”

114. Bp.: “nor whom” instead of “who”

115. Bp.: “, what he does” omitted

116. Bp.: “happily” instead of “happy”

117. Bp.: “deliverance” instead of “delivery”

118. Sk.sh.: “For going through” written twice

119. Bp.: “, it” omitted

120. Bp.: “, till” instead of “when”

121. Bp.: “be” added

122. Bp.: “that he has” instead of “to have”

123. Bp.: “the” instead of “this”

124. Bp.: “this” instead of “which”

15 o'clock, July 28th, 1924

Healing

As the³ medical science has advanced during this modern time, the different diseases and complaints that one feels⁴ are more distinguished and very fine⁵. ⁶Each such⁷ complaint has been given a certain name, and in that way, even if a person had a little complaint, after their⁸ examination by a physician, he is told the name of the complaint that he has. His complaint may be as big as a molehill, but it is turned into a [mountain]⁹. It¹⁰ is no greater misfortune than hearing from a doctor then¹¹ that one has taken an illness which is dangerous, the name of which is frightening. What then happens? That name, being impressed in the heart of man, creates the same element and in the end man sees the truth¹² of something about which he was told by the physician.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are five separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all five has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp." Only one Gd.tp. has the qa.s after the lecture, not incorporated into the text. Exceptionally, there is no one Gd.tp. which may be designated as bp., a final preparation for the typesetting of the book.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. The text includes the changes made in Gd.tp., which are therefore not noted, and also a few others, which are.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Monday" in lh. encircled, inserted before the date
2. Sk.sh.: Healing, as the medical science . . . " added above the text
3. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted
4. Gd.tp.: "finds" instead of "feels"
5. Km.tp.: "defined?" in lh. suggested as alternative to "very fine"; Gd.tp.: "verified" instead of "very fine"
6. Sk.sh.: "In"; a.o.d.: "In" omitted
7. Gd.tp.: some tp.s have "single" instead of "such"; bk.: "single"
8. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"
9. Sk.sh.: "mount" written; a.o.d.: "mountain" instead of "mount"
10. Gd.tp.: "There" instead of "It"
11. Gd.tp.: "then" omitted
12. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "reality" instead of "truth"

If this is true, that¹³ the impression that the words of a fortune-teller make upon one brings¹⁴ his fortune-telling in the end realized¹⁵ in many cases. The fortune-teller is not always a saint. He is not always a clairvoyant who has seen it. He may be an imaginative person, he has said something and that impression [has]¹⁶ gone¹⁷ with the person, and yet he realizes in the end that comes¹⁸ true.¹⁹ Then a physician²⁰, who is authorized by the medical authorities, in whom one immediately lays²¹ his trust, even if he was mistaken in finding the real disease, [because]²² it is hardly among a hundred physicians there is one who has insight into the real nature and character of a disease, and it is after seeing a hundred patients he can say about one correctly the nature and the²³ character²⁴ of his complaint. Then what a great danger there is for a²⁵ person to be impressed at the beginning of his illness by a right or wrong remark made by a physician as to his illness.

²⁶The ancient people, among them²⁷ the physicians only knew the names of diseases, but the physician was not allowed to say to the patient what complaint he has²⁸, because from a psychological point of view²⁹ it would be doing wrong. For it was not only a material³⁰ medical science, but there was a psychological idea attached to it.

I have seen numberless cases having³¹ come to me frightened by something that a physician has³² said to them. Perhaps there is nothing the matter with them, a little illness. Perhaps they have not yet realized³³ what it is, but they are frightened just the same. And if there is an imaginative patient,³⁴ then he has a wide scope of

13. Gd.tp.: "then" instead of "that"

14. Gd.tp.: "bring about the realization of" instead of "brings"

15. Gd.tp.: "realized" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "he" or "his", the same symbol in sh., clearly written; a.o.d.: "has" instead of "he"

17. Gd.tp.: "on" added

18. Gd.tp.: "it came" instead of "comes"

19. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause

20. Gd.tp.: "what an impression a physician makes" instead of "a physician"

21. Gd.tp.: "places" instead of "lays"

22. Sk.sh.: "between" written; a.o.d.: "because" instead of "between"

23. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: "character" in lh. traced through a now illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "character"

25. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "the" instead of "a"

26. Gd.tp.: "Among" added

27. Gd.tp.: "among them" omitted

28. Gd.tp.: "had" instead of "has"

29. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

30. Gd.tp.: "material" omitted

31. Gd.tp.: "having" omitted

32. Gd.tp.: "had" instead of "has"

33. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "he has not understood" instead of "they have not yet realized"

34. Sk.sh.: "when" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

his imagination. Everything that goes³⁵ wrong he attributes³⁶ it to something he has heard from the physician. He relates every condition of his life to that particular remark. ³⁷The life such as we live in the world, so many things to do, so many responsibilities resting upon us of home and of outside³⁸ world, the strife that is inflicted³⁹ upon us by our life in this world, we naturally have⁴⁰ ups and downs physically. Sometimes one is tired, sometimes one needs a rest, sometimes one must fast one day, ⁴¹there is no inclination for food. If one attributes all these little things⁴² to an illness that a physician has [once]⁴³ said, then⁴⁴ he is certainly making his illness strong. For the root of illness is in ⁴⁵mind, and when that illness⁴⁶ is watered all the time by that feeling and thought⁴⁷, then illness is realized in the end.

Now⁴⁸ when thinking of⁴⁹ the surgical world, there is no doubt wonderful operations are being done, and a great help humanity has experienced by [surgical]⁵⁰ operations. And yet it is still experimental and it will perhaps take one⁵¹ century more or⁵² longer for surgery⁵³ to mature. It is in its infancy just now. No doubt,⁵⁴ the first impulses⁵⁵ of surgeon⁵⁶ is to look at a case and only so from that⁵⁷ one point of view, and that is how by surgery that⁵⁸ person can be cured. He has no other thought in his mind. He has not of⁵⁹ spare time to think that there is another

35. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "goes"

36. Gd.tp.: "attaches" instead of "attributes"

37. Gd.tp.: "In" added

38. Gd.tp.: "the outer" instead of "outside"

39. Gd.tp.: "reflected" instead of "inflicted"

40. Bk.: "our" added

41. Gd.tp.: "one day" repeated before "there"

42. Sk.sh.: "for"; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

43. Sk.sh.: "it is" retraced to read "once", and "once" in a.o.d.

44. Gd.tp.: "told of" instead of "said, then"

45. Gd.tp.: "the" added

46. Gd.tp.: "if that root" instead of "when that illness"

47. Gd.tp.: "thought and feeling" instead of "that feeling and thought"

48. Gd.tp.: "Now" omitted

49. Gd.tp.: "we look at" instead of "thinking of"

50. Sk.sh.: "wonderful" written, then crossed out, and "surgical" substituted; Km.tp.: "in surgical" instead of "by wonderful"; Gd.tp.: "by surgical"

51. Gd.tp.: "take perhaps a" instead of "perhaps take one"

52. Gd.tp.: "more or" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: "surgery" in lh. retraced for clarity

54. Bk.: "No doubt," omitted

55. Gd.tp.: "impulse" instead of "impulses"

56. Sk.sh.: "surg." in lh. abbr. for "surgeon"; Gd.tp.: "a surgeon"

57. Gd.tp.: "see from" instead of "so from that"

58. Gd.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

59. Gd.tp.: "no" instead of "not of "

possibility. If he is a wise surgeon⁶⁰ he gives you a wise⁶¹ confidence, yet he knows that it is an experiment. It is a person, it is not a⁶² wood or a stone that can be carved and engraved upon. It is a person with feeling, it is a soul which is experiencing life through its⁶³ every atom, that [it]⁶⁴ has a soul which is not made for a knife. Now a person has to go through this experience, fearing death⁶⁵, preferring life to death. Very often what happens⁶⁶ that what was considered wrong before⁶⁷ operation is⁶⁸ after⁶⁷ operation thought that it was⁶⁹ right. Of course⁷⁰, there is to be proved⁷¹ some wrong [because]⁷² operation has been performed. And it is not something that is finished, but it is something which has its action upon⁷³ nerves and then upon the spirit of man, and then [its reaction]⁷⁴ upon life again. Do we not see that after one⁷⁵ operation a person's whole life has become impressed with it? A certain strain on⁷⁶ nerves, a certain upset⁷⁷ in the spirit has been caused. The care of the surgeon continues only till⁷⁸ the patient is apparently well, outwardly well. But what about the after-effect of it⁷⁹ on the spirit of the person, on the mind of the person⁸⁰, its reaction⁸¹ on his life? The surgeon does not know it, he is not concerned with it. Cure means absolute cure, within and without. By this I do not mean to say⁸² that

60. Sk.sh.: "s." in lh. abbr. for "surgeon"

61. Gd.tp.: "a word of" instead of "you a wise"

62. Gd.tp.: "piece of" added

63. Gd.tp.: "its" omitted

64. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "it", and "it" in a.o.d.

65. Sk.sh.: "fearing death" later placed between parentheses

66. Gd.tp.: "is" added

67. Gd.tp.: "the" added

68. Gd.tp.: "is" moved to after second "operation"

69. Gd.tp.: "to have been" instead of "that it was"

70. Gd.tp.: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

71. Gd.tp.: "has to be produced" instead of "is to be proved"

72. Sk.sh.: "because"; Km.tp.: "because" instead of "between"; Gd.tp.: "because the" instead of "between"

73. Gd.tp.: one tp. adds "the"

74. Sk.sh.: "it is their action" written, then "their action" placed in parentheses; a.o.d.: "its reaction" instead of "it is their action"

75. Gd.tp.: "an" instead of "one"

76. Gd.tp.: "the" added

77. Sk.sh.: "upset" later placed between parentheses

78. Gd.tp.: "until" instead of "till"

79. Sk.sh.: a blank, normally indicating a pause

80. Gd.tp.: "his mind" instead of "the mind of the person"

81. Sk.sh.: "reaction" later placed in parentheses

82. Gd.tp.: "it is not meant" instead of "I do not mean to say"

surgery⁸³ has no place⁸⁴. I say⁸⁵ it is a most⁸⁶ important part of the medical work⁸⁷, but at the same time it must be⁸⁸ avoided when it can be avoided. One must not readily jump into it. A young person with strength and energy thinks, “What is it? I [can]⁸⁹ go through it.” But once done, it means⁹⁰ there remains an impression for the whole life.

Man is given⁹¹ as his heritage intuition, and it is intuition which is the bottom of every science. At this time when the⁹² science is taken as a book study,⁹³takes away that part that the⁹⁴ intuition must perform. If in the medical world there was an intuitive development introduced, I am sure⁹⁵ if many physicians were occupied in finding remedies that can avoid operation⁹⁶, a very great work could be accomplished. It is amusing, but⁹⁷ once, when the operation of⁹⁸ appendicitis began to be known in the United States⁹⁹, it was a fashion among the rich people to have that operation, because a few days at home¹⁰⁰ and then the physicians began to choose, [so]¹⁰¹ the appendicitis¹⁰² patients among those who have the¹⁰³ means to stay at home for some time¹⁰⁴. It was the fashion.¹⁰⁵ One¹⁰⁶ asked, “Did you have it?”

83. Sk.sh.: “surgery” in lh. later placed in parentheses

84. Gd.tp.: “in the scheme of life” added

85. Gd.tp.: some tp.s have “I say that” instead of “I say”; other Gd.tp.s and bk. omit “I say”

86. Sk.sh.: “most” partially altered, however illegibly

87. A.o.d.: “world” instead of “work”

88. Sk.sh.: “be” might be read as “both”; a.o.d.: “be”

89. Sk.sh.: “can” added later; a.o.d.: “can”

90. Gd.tp.: “it means” omitted

91. Sk.sh.: a second “given” written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: the second “given” omitted; Gd.tp.: “has” instead of “is given”

92. Gd.tp.: “the” omitted

93. Gd.tp.: “it” added

94. Gd.tp.: “the” omitted

95. Gd.tp.: “surely” instead of “I am sure”

96. Gd.tp.: “operations”

97. Gd.tp.: “that” instead of “but”

98. Gd.tp.: “for” instead of “of”

99. Sk.sh.: “U.S.” in lh. abbr. for “United States”

100. Gd.tp.: “are quite pleasant” added

101. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol retraced to read “so”; a.o.d.: “also” instead of “so”

102. Sk.sh.: “ap.” in lh. abbr. for “appendicitis”; Gd.tp.: “the” omitted before “appendicitis”

103. Sk.sh.: “those” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.; Gd.tp.: “had the” instead of “have the”

104. Gd.tp.: “and rest” added

105. Gd.tp.: “It was the fashion.” omitted

106. Gd.tp.: “Everybody” instead of “One”

"Yes, I have¹⁰⁷ it." It was a kind of duel playing then¹⁰⁸; one has to say, "I have gone through it."

And now coming to the use¹⁰⁹ of drugs. Any physician, after his lifelong experience, will find out that at any time, if he had¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹prescribed drugs and¹¹² whatever result he has got of curing¹¹³ for that time, and yet he has not done right¹¹⁴. The after-effect of drugs sometimes is so depleting¹¹⁵ and the confusing that it creates¹¹⁶ in the brain and the¹¹⁷ mind, that it ruins¹¹⁸ a person's life. I have seen¹¹⁹ many persons after a medical treatment.¹²⁰ Their illness once accustomed¹²¹ to drugs, have made the¹²² body a kind [of]¹²³ receptacle of¹²⁴ drugs; it lives¹²⁵ upon it¹²⁶ and cannot live without it. In order to digest their food they must have something, in order to sleep they must have something, in order to feel cheerful they must take¹²⁷ some drug. Now [as these]¹²⁸ natural things, such as digesting one's food, such as feeling joyful,¹²⁹ cheerful, such as¹³⁰ sleep¹³¹, which are natural blessings, if these blessings¹³² depend upon outer, material things, then¹³³ how can that person be called healthy? In order to make the best of today they take it, and then tomorrow it¹³⁴ becomes worse.

107. Gd.tp.: "had" instead of "have"

108. Gd.tp.: "just like having played that" instead of "a kind of duel playing then"; bk.: "just like a play, that" instead of "a kind of duel playing then"

109. Sk.sh.: first "juice" written, then corrected to "use", and "use" in a.o.d.

110. Gd.tp.: "has" instead of "had"

111. Sk.sh.: "pr." for "prescribed" written, then the full word written

112. Bk.: a comma instead of "and"

113. Gd.tp.: "in curing people" instead of "of curing"

114. Gd.tp.: "yet he was not right" instead of "and yet he has not done right"

115. Sk.sh.: actually "depleating" in lh. written, then the "a" crossed out

116. Gd.tp.: "confusion that they create" instead of "confusing that it creates"

117. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

118. Gd.tp.: "they ruin" instead of "it ruins"

119. Gd.tp.: some tp.s omit "I have seen", but others and bk. retain "I have seen"

120. Gd.tp.: "for" instead of full stop

121. Sk.sh.: "accust." abbr. for "accustomed"

122. Gd.tp.: "having made their" instead of "have made the"

123. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "of", and "of" in a.o.d.

124. Gd.tp.: "for" instead of "of"

125. Gd.tp.: "they live" instead of "it lives"

126. Bk.: "the drug" instead of "it"

127. Gd.tp.: "have" instead of "take"

128. Sk.sh.: "is this" written; Km.tp.: "as these"; Gd.tp.: "when these"

129. Gd.tp.: "being gay and" instead of "such as feeling joyful,"

130. Gd.tp.: "such as" omitted

131. Gd.tp.: "sleeping comfortably" instead of "sleep"

132. Gd.tp.: "if these blessings" omitted

133. Gd.tp.: "then" omitted

134. Gd.tp.: "it" omitted

When one considers ¹³⁵the human body is an instrument which¹³⁶ God created¹³⁷ for his own experience, then what a mistake it must be to allow this body by the drugs and medicines¹³⁸ to become unfit for the use of ¹³⁹divine spirit. I do not mean¹⁴⁰ by this that medicine is not necessary; medicine has its place, even drugs are needed when there is that necessity. But when for every little thing¹⁴¹ that can be cured by some other means, for that a drug is given¹⁴², then¹⁴³ in the end health goes out of one's hands¹⁴⁴ and even drugs cannot give that¹⁴⁵ person rest. The best medicine is a pure diet, nourishing food¹⁴⁶, fresh air, regularity in action and repose, cleanliness¹⁴⁷ of thought, pureness of feeling, and confidence in the perfect being with whom we are linked and whose expression we are. That is the essence of health. The more one realizes this, the more secure will be his health.
¹⁴⁸

Q.: I asked a modern operator¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰what the [reaction]¹⁵¹ is of X-rays¹⁵² upon the patient three, four years afterwards. He said we do not know. We only know the immediate¹⁵³ result. Even that [is in its infancy]¹⁵⁴.
¹⁵⁵

135. Gd.tp.: "that" added

136. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "which"

137. Km.tp.: "creates" instead of "created"

138. Sk.sh.: "unfit" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

139. Gd.tp.: "the" added

140. Gd.tp.: "It is not meant" instead of "I do not mean"

141. Gd.tp.: "instance, for little things" instead of "every little thing"

142. Gd.tp.: "a drug is needed" instead of "for that a drug is given"

143. Gd.tp.: "then" omitted

144. Gd.tp.: some tp.s and bk. have "hand" instead of "hands"

145. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

146. Sk.sh.: actually "foo" written for "food"

147. Gd.tp.: "clearness" instead of "cleanliness"

148. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted edited and rearranged versions of the first two qa.s after the lecture

149. Sk.sh.: "who receive" written, then "receive" crossed out; Km.tp.: "who receive" omitted, and question continued; Gd.tp.: the whole question omitted entirely

150. Sk.sh.: Even though "A." for "answer" is written, it appears that the q. continues, followed by a blank line; Km.tp.: "A." omitted

151. Sk.sh.: "acts" retraced to read "reaction", and "reaction" in Km.tp.

152. Km.tp.: "X-ray" instead of "X-rays"

153. Sk.sh.: "immediately" retraced to read "immediate", and "immediate" in Km.tp.

154. Sk.sh.: "in his unfinished" written, then "unfinished" retraced to read "infancy"; Km.tp.: "is in its infancy"

155. Sk.sh.: one line left blank

¹⁵⁶ There is a case, once a person came to me with a complaint about [kidneys]¹⁵⁷ and the doctors had warned¹⁵⁸ this person that if ¹⁵⁹operation will not take place in one week's¹⁶⁰ time, then they are not sure about the life of this person. They had given up hope for the life of this person. This person was asked by everyone who cared for this person, her relatives¹⁶¹ and friends, that she must¹⁶² have an operation. But I did not advise¹⁶³, I said it must be avoided if it can¹⁶⁴ be avoided. And this person now was going to the clinic for ¹⁶⁵operation, reading the Rose Garden¹⁶⁶ on the way, and read in the Rose Garden¹⁶⁷ the address on faith. This person said, "I am not going to the clinic¹⁶⁸, I have changed my mind, I am going to Murshid¹⁶⁹." And this person, instead of going to the clinic, came to see me in Switzerland¹⁷⁰. I told this person also for another X-ray examination, seeing that¹⁷¹ what these persons say about this¹⁷² examination. ¹⁷³Now what opinion will these persons form, the same opinion or something else?¹⁷³ However, whether the opinions came together I do not know¹⁷⁴, but I have doubt¹⁷⁵. But the result was that this person did not go for ¹⁷⁶operation, and the result was a marvellous cure. I know¹⁷⁷ another person whom a physician had examined and said the¹⁷⁸ person must die within three months before that person, because¹⁷⁹ if that person was impressionable¹⁸⁰ he would have taken that

156. Sk.sh.: "M." for Murshid is placed in the margin, apparently P-o-M. began to speak; a.o.d.: "A."

157. A.o.d.: "kidneys" instead of "kidney"

158. Sk.sh.: the "ed" ending of "warned" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

159. Gd.tp.: "an" added

160. Sk.sh.: "place" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

161. Gd.tp.: "relations" instead of "relatives"

162. Gd.tp.: "might" instead of "must"

163. Sk.sh.: "advo." (for "advocate") started, then changed to read "advise", and "advise" in a.o.d.

164. Gd.tp.: "could" instead of "can"

165. Gd.tp.: "the" added

166. P-o-M. refers to his book *In an Eastern Rose Garden* (see List), first published in 1921; the chapter entitled "Faith" is on pp. 95-107

167. Sk.sh.: "R.G." in lh abbr. for "Rose Garden"

168. Sk.sh.: "cl." in lh. abbr. for "clinic"

169. "Murshid", a title (see Glossary), was the usual way of referring to P-o-M.

170. Sk.sh.: "Swl." in lh. abbr. for "Switzerland"

171. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

172. Gd.tp.: "the X-ray" instead of "this"

173. Gd.tp.: "whether they say as the other physicians or not." instead of "Now what opinion will these persons form, the same opinion or something else?"

174. Gd.tp.: "did not hear" instead of "do not know"

175. Gd.tp.: "doubts" instead of "doubt"

176. Gd.tp.: "the" added

177. Gd.tp.: "knew" instead of "know"

178. Gd.tp.: "that this" instead of "the"

179. Gd.tp.: "they had said it." instead of "because"

180. Gd.tp.: "had been imaginative" instead of "was impressionable"

impression. But he¹⁸¹ came before me and¹⁸² said, "What¹⁸³ nonsense¹⁸⁴, nonsense, die in three months, I am not going to die in three¹⁸⁵ hundred years!" And to our great surprise the doctor died¹⁸⁶ within three months and this man brought us the¹⁸⁷ news. He was quite unaware of his own death. The whole thing is that what we must learn is to respect the human being, that a human being is beyond birth and death, that a human being has a divine spirit in him; that all illnesses and pains and sufferings are only his trials and¹⁸⁸ tests. He is above them, and we must try to raise him above illnesses.

Q.: When¹⁸⁹ matter is the outcome of vibration, how have we to think vibration¹⁹⁰ in modern science? The idea of vibration being taken¹⁹¹ as a certain movement of particles of matter?

A.: Yes, but what causes the certain movement of¹⁹² matter, of a¹⁹³ vibration¹⁹⁴ is felt by us. Vibration¹⁹⁵ is realized by our sense¹⁹⁶ in this form, a certain movement of the particles of matter. But [vibration of itself]¹⁹⁷ is a¹⁹⁸ movement. It is therefore that¹⁹⁹ power of word is sometimes greater²⁰⁰ than any medicine or any other treatment or operation, because the words cause²⁰¹ certain vibrations in one's own being²⁰², in the atmosphere, in one's environment, bringing about thereby a cure which nothing else can bring about. When we see a healthy person and a person suffering by²⁰³

181. Sk.sh.: "he" written twice; a.o.d.: one "he" omitted

182. Gd.tp.: "to me and he" instead of "before me and"

183. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

184. Sk.sh.: "non." abbr. for "nonsense", then "nonsense" written in lh.; a.o.d.: one "nonsense" omitted

185. Gd.tp.: "two" instead of "three"

186. Gd.tp.: "the doctor died" moved to after "within three months"

187. Sk.sh.: "your" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

188. Gd.tp.: a comma instead of "and"

189. Gd.tp.: "As the" instead of "When"

190. Gd.tp.: "how must we think of matter" instead of "how have we to think vibration"

191. Gd.tp.: "Should we think of vibration" instead of "The idea of vibration being taken"

192. Gd.tp.: "particles of" added

193. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of ", of a"

194. Gd.tp.: a full stop after "vibration", and then "Vibration" repeated as the beginning of a new sentence

195. Gd.tp.: a comma instead of ". Vibration"

196. Gd.tp.: "senses" instead of "sense"

197. Sk.sh.: "vibration in of self" written, then "in" crossed out and "it" inserted before "self", to read "vibration of itself"

198. Km.tp.: "never [blank]" instead of "is a"

199. A.o.d.: "the" added

200. Gd.tp.: "stronger" instead of "sometimes greater"

201. Gd.tp.: "word causes" instead of "words cause"

202. Gd.tp.: "body" instead of "being"

203. Gd.tp.: "from" instead of "by"

some illness and we take²⁰⁴ the condition of their pulsation and of the circulation of the²⁰⁵ blood, we shall find that ²⁰⁶ behind it all, there is a movement, there is a vibration which is going on. In one person in its²⁰⁷ proper condition, there is health. In the other person the vibration²⁰⁸ is not in its right condition, therefore there is illness. It is a physician in America who ²⁰⁹ happened to think of it, only the difficulty²¹⁰ is that when [a]²¹¹ scientist thinks of such a thing, even if it comes by intuition, he pursues it by going from the bottom of the [mountain]²¹² to²¹³ the top and it is very difficult to climb the [mountain] and very often before he climbs the [mountain] his life has²¹⁴ ended. I have now heard that the person is dead. [His]²¹⁵ was a very good idea, although he had not yet come to the secret of it²¹⁶. Yet, as an idea it inspired many physicians in the United States²¹⁷ and in the world, and it created a great excitement in the medical world. But as the mystics say that²¹⁸, "Seek ye the kingdom of God first and all will be added"²¹⁹; that is another way. That is not going from the bottom to the [top]²²⁰, which is so difficult, it is climbing. It is [reaching]²²¹ the top first, and then all is easy. The one²²² who is on the top of the [mountain]²²³, it is easy for him to move anywhere he likes from the top. It does not take that energy, it does not weigh him down. [Avicenna]²²⁴ the great physician of the ancient times, on whose discoveries the [medical]²²⁵ science was based, he was

204. Gd.tp.: "think" instead of "take"

205. Gd.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

206. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol inserted

207. Gd.tp.: "that vibration is in" instead of "in its"

208. Sk.sh.: "v." abbr. for "vibration"; Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

209. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. insertion

210. Gd.tp.: "difference" instead of "difficulty"

211. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "a", and "a" in a.o.d.

212. Sk.sh.: "mi" begun, then retraced to read "mount"; a.o.d.: "mountain" instead of "mount", here and in two following cases

213. Gd.tp.: "toward" instead of "to"

214. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "has"

215. Sk.sh.: "He" written, then "His" in lh. added above "He", and "His" in a.o.d.

216. Gd.tp.: "got [long blank]" instead of "yet come to the secret of it"

217. Sk.sh.: "U.S." abbr. for United States

218. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

219. Gd.tp.: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all other things will be added to you" instead of "Seek ye the kingdom of God first and all will be added" (see Matthew 6:33)

220. Sk.sh.: "up" written, then retraced to read "top", and "top" in a.o.d.

221. Sk.sh.: "reach" written, then retraced to read "reaching", and "reaching" in a.o.d.

222. Gd.tp.: "One" instead of "The one"

223. Sk.sh.: "mount"; a.o.d.: "mountain" instead of "mount"

224. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "We see now"; Gd.tp.: "Avicenna," instead of "We see now" (for Avicenna, see List)

225. Sk.sh.: "mechanal" written in lh., then "ac" added above, then the "c" crossed out; Km.tp.: "medical"; Gd.tp.: "medieval"

a Sufi who used to sit in meditation, and through intuition he used to give his prescription²²⁶.²²⁷ Just now a physician in England²²⁸ has discovered the great treasure that this man has given to the [medical]²²⁹ science and he is now writing a book to interpret, in the modern language [the ideas] of Avicenna²³⁰.

Q.: How do you explain the cure by faith²³¹ in [certain]²³² cases?

A.: Cure by faith in all cases, [certain]²³² cases or whatever may be the nature or character of any²³³ case, that²³⁴ is the²³⁵ first²³⁶ thing.²³⁷ No treatment or anything can bring²³⁸ better result²³⁹ if faith was²⁴⁰ lacking. Faith is the first²⁴¹ remedy, all else comes afterwards²⁴².

Q.: Remedies are to be²⁴³ given, but faith is not to be given to a person²⁴⁴.

A.:²⁴⁵ That is why faith is so sacred. It²⁴⁶ cannot be given, it must be discovered within oneself²⁴⁷. But there is no one in the world²⁴⁸ without faith, only it is covered for a time being²⁴⁹.²⁵⁰ What covers it? It is a kind of pessimistic attitude towards²⁵¹

226. Gd.tp.: "prescriptions" instead of "prescription"

227. Sk.sh.: a break, possibly indicating a pause

228. Gd.tp.: "in England" omitted

229. Sk.sh.: an illegible word in lh.; a.o.d.: "medical"

230. Sk.sh.: a word in lh. rendered illegible by a cross out, then "Avicenna" retraced; Km.tp.: "Avicenna"; Gd.tp.: "the ideas" added before "of Avicenna"; P-o-M. refers here to the work of Dr. Otto C. Gruner (see List), who assembled the book *In an Eastern Rose Garden* and whose still cited commentary on Avicenna was published in 1930

231. Gd.tp.: "can the cure by faith be explained" instead of "do you explain the cure by faith"

232. Sk.sh.: "sudden" written, then retraced to read "certain"; Km.tp.: "sudden"; Gd.tp.: "certain"

233. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "any"

234. A.o.d.: "This" instead of "That"

235. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

236. Gd.tp.: "one" instead of "first"

237. Gd.tp.: a sentence, "Without faith even medicine cannot help." added

238. Gd.tp.: "can give" instead of "or anything can bring"

239. Gd.tp.: "results" instead of "result"

240. Gd.tp.: "be" instead of "was"

241. Gd.tp.: "only" instead of "first"

242. Gd.tp.: "but the [blank]" instead of "all else comes afterwards"

243. Gd.tp.: "to be" omitted

244. Gd.tp.: "not given" instead of "not to be given to a person"

245. Gd.tp.: "Yes," added

246. Gd.tp.: "That" instead of "It"

247. Gd.tp.: ", it must be discovered within oneself" omitted

248. Gd.tp.: "who is" added

249. Gd.tp.: "from a person" instead of "for a time being"

250. Gd.tp.: "And" added

251. Gd.tp.: "A kind of pessimistic outlook toward" instead of "It is a kind of pessimistic attitude towards"

life; there are people who are pessimistic²⁵² outwardly, there are others who are pessimistic unconsciously; they themselves do not know that they are pessimistic. One can [fight]²⁵³ with the whole world, but ²⁵⁴cannot fight with his own doubts²⁵⁵. And the one who can break the clouds of his²⁵⁶ doubts, he has accomplished everything²⁵⁷ in the world.

252. Sk.sh.: "p." abbr. for "pessimistic"

253. Sk.sh.: "find" written, then retraced to read "fight", and "fight" in a.o.d.

254. Gd.tp.: "he" added

255. Gd.tp.: ", he cannot break his own doubts" added

256. Gd.tp.: "own" added

257. Sk.sh.: "everything" written, then crossed out, and "the quest" inserted; Km.tp.: "the greatest thing (everything)" instead of "everything"; Gd.tp.: "the greatest things" instead of "everything", and then "(?everything in the world)" also typed after the end of the sentence

Suresnes, 29th July, 1924¹

Address to Cherags²

I wish to speak to my Cherags on the subject of the attitude they must have in life. Will they live in the world like a religious priest, like a clergymen, or like a person living a worldly life? The answer is, they will live like everybody else, an unpretentious life, without any apparent show of a religious position; no outward form which could show anyone that "this person is different from me". To do one's everyday duty at home or outside the home, whatever be one's profession or business, and then to perform the function of cheragship as one's contribution to humanity, as one's service to the cause. For spirituality is an inner ideal, the less shown the better it is, and you can come closer to a person by being like him rather than by appearing more religious than that person is.

The psychology of human nature, especially today, is such that if a man is not closely connected with religion, his first tendency is to be antagonistic towards any sign of religion or spirituality. As soon as he sees that he says, "I have run away from my own church, and now some other priest wants to get hold of me." He shakes like a turtle and wishes to hide himself in the hard shell he has built round himself as a defence that will not allow him to be touched. You may have the best intention to serve him, but it will be depreciated, and you will be discouraged.

Human psychology is such that there is something in every soul that hardens as soon as the soul thinks that there is a battle. There is a soldier part in every soul; it may be guarding something to its own disadvantage, but nevertheless it fights. As soon as friendly conversation takes place, then there is established a way between two hearts. If you appear to him like everyone else, as an ordinary person, he will

Documents:

- Sk.tp. = a typescript by Sakina Furnéé for her set, made from an unknown reporting.
- SB.tp. = a typescript handed down from the papers of Shabaz Best, an English mureed who had a Sufi Centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- Hq.tp. = a stencil prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, identical in wording to Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "29th July" added by hand; SB.tp.: no date or place, but "29/7" and "?? 1924" handwritten on the document; Hq.tp.: the date "July 1st 1924" (causing this talk to be placed in the wrong order in the book of Cherags' classes) followed by "(29-7'24)", the correct date (for Cherag, see Glossary)
2. Hq.st.: "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan" and the Sufi Invocation (see List) added

come closer to you and listen to you³ with greater response because he will know that you are in the same boat as he, subject to all problems and difficulties. And once he opens his heart to you, you have a ground before you to sow some seeds of wisdom, in which is the fulfilment of your life's mission.

I was travelling one day and met an Italian on the boat. He was a modern student, quite opposing⁴ to the church, and he knew of nothing but matter. He looked at me in my robe with the certainty that I was a priest, and yet he had some curiosity about me which gave him an inclination to speak a word with me. His first question was, "Are you a priest?" And he was much consoled when I said, "No." "Then what are you?" I said, "I am a human being." "But," he said, "you are dressed like a priest." I said, "This is the dress of my country, you will find many priests and others dressed like this." This broke the monotony and we became friends. Then he asked, "What are you, what is your work?" I said, "My work is anything I like to do." Then he still thought, "He certainly is a priest." Maybe in order to test me he said, "I do not believe in God." I said, "But you believe in something." "Yes," he said,⁵ "I believe in eternal matter." I said, "My belief is not far from yours." He was surprised, he expected me to be cross, to defend my God ideal. He said, "I mean what I say." I said, "What you call eternal matter, I call spirit. Matter cannot be eternal; you call it eternal, but it is the same aspect that I call spirit." He was touched, but not ready to accept. We talked on many different points of materialism that might create in me revolt, but I went along with him in his material discourse till I brought him to a point when he would have thrown away any book on religion, but was very pleased to read my book through all the voyage to America. He did nothing but read, and the outcome was that he said, "May I have the honour to make you my guest when you will⁶ come to Milan. I am sure my people will be very glad to welcome you." Many subjects arose on which we could have disputed all the way, but that would not have brought a⁷ fruitful result. Our way is not the way of the rock which breaks everything that falls upon it; our way is the way of the water that surrounds the rock. If the mountain does not open its heart, the water surrounds it and takes it into its own heart.

Arguments and disputes have no end. No two persons can think alike, the evolution of two beings is never equal. Even if they think alike on four points, on one point they differ. The success of our religious work is in unpretentious working,

3. SB.tp.: "and listen to you" omitted

4. SB.tp.: "opposite" instead of "opposing"

5. SB.tp.: "He said, 'Yes,'" instead of "'Yes,' he said,"

6. SB.tp.: "will" omitted

7. SB.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

to keep our knowledge in humble guise, and to make use of it in establishing friendship⁸. There is only one way of teaching spiritual things and that is the way of sympathy. Build a bridge of sympathy with every person you come in contact with, then a channel is established through which your ships may pass, loaded with the treasures of spiritual ideas.

8. SB.tp.: "friendships" instead of "friendship"

1Urs², July, 1924

The Work We Have to Accomplish

I should like to speak a few words this afternoon on the subject of the work we have to accomplish. The work has two aspects, namely, the work we have to do individually with ourselves, and the work we have to do collectively in the world.

The individual work has also two aspects. The first is the spiritual attainment, the highest and the ultimate for which the whole creation has been purposed, to attain consciously the goal which all will reach in the end, consciously or unconsciously, to make with open eyes that journey which all make blindly, conscious of every stage of the journey. This is realization which it is not given to all to attain. Yet there is hope for everyone. The Qur'an says, "When man takes one step towards us, we take ten steps toward him."³

The other aspect concerns our life in the world. It is to develop in ourselves all beautiful qualities and every good manner, that we may manifest and enjoy the beauty for which the world was created. This is the progress in the right way toward the goal, which is the only religion there is.

And the work that we have to do collectively, with the multitude, is the work in the service of the message. The message is the renewal of the life of the world given at a time when the world is in decay, a new outpouring of divine light, a special presence of God upon earth. And the work we have to do is to help in every way so that the light may shine in every part of the world and⁴ reach every seeking soul and shine upon them who receive it unconsciously. For when it is received consciously, it is received individually, and kindles a spark in the heart which expands until it becomes a flame.

Documents:

Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée, nearly identical to the Gd.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "Address to mureeds." added (for mureed, see Glossary)
2. "Urs", a Sufi word meaning "wedding" (see Glossary), was used to refer to the Summer School in Suresnes; no exact date appears on any manuscript, and July 29 is a speculative date from the position of the lecture in the shorthand copybook
3. Actually a shortened form of a *hadith* of the Prophet Muhammad
4. Gd.tp.: "and" crossed out, and "that it may" substituted; Sk.tp.: "that it may" instead of "and"

This work has two aspects, one of which is in relation with God and is expressed in the Universal Worship, the worship with recognition of every messenger of God, with respect for every religion and every form of worship. The other is the spreading in the world, by every means, the recognition of the human brotherhood in the fatherhood of God. For every other brotherhood, whether of calling, of creed, of community, of nation, or of race, has a limitation. The brotherhood in God alone is without limitation and unites all the children of the earth without any difference or distinction.

We sympathize with all associations and individuals working for the same object, considering them as fellow workers. We do not desire that any such communities or associations should affiliate themselves with us or form a league with us, for if they are working with the same aim they are already with us in spirit, and if not, of what use would be a merely outward connection? We shall not seek the adherence of any personalities, however important work they may be doing in the world, however prominent, however eminent they be. And if any such join us, it will be those among them in whom there is some greatness, for they are people who, in order to be somebody in the world, have become something; they have come to the front as a politician, as a financier, or in commerce or industry, and have become somebody. The Sufi's work is to become nothing in order to know himself as everything, and the work of brotherhood is of little use without the realization of the Sufi's aim. If then such a one can understand and realize his own nothingness, there is something great in him.

We have an entire confidence in the success of the message, for we know that ours is the cause of truth and that truth and success are not two things, they are one. And it is easy to see how they are one. Truth is what is. *Haqq*⁵, truth, is a Persian name for God, the existent, the only being; *To On*⁶ the Greeks have called him. And to succeed is to be.

You will not hear from those who know talk of these mysteries and those mysteries, greater mysteries and lesser mysteries. You will not hear from them such talk as that Atlantis⁷ is rising from the Atlantic ocean, and it is coming up so fast that it will be here within our lifetime, and then we shall have those slabs of stone on which the secrets of the universe are written. Or that in Abyssinia⁸ there is a lake, and in the lake an island, and on the island a palace, and in the palace a library, a

5. For *haqq*, see Glossary

6. Greek for what exists; see Glossary

7. For Atlantis, see List

8. For Abyssinia, see List

library of scrolls and parchments on which are written the mysteries of all the planes, the wisdom of the ancients, things unknown to any living being. Nor that there is such and such a society here, its founders and directors in the Caucasus, unknown, though we have their portraits. Nor that the rulers of the world are in Tibet, all of the founders of religions, the teachers of truth, still in their mortal [bodies]⁹, nor yet that the Western churches, the northern and the southern, have lost the essence of their¹⁰, but there is one church, far away, that has preserved a fragment of it, and if you are very lucky you may hear the report of the re-echo of what that is.

Not so. Those who have power in both worlds are not always so far away as some would have us think. God is nearer to us than what we call ourselves, and with open eyes and open hearts we see his spirit of guidance in our very midst.

The knowers of truth, perhaps, will tell us that in this understanding, or in a realization, there is the key to the mystery of life, to the knowledge of being, showing us where is the key, putting it in our hands that we may ourselves unlock the door and enter ourselves into the realm of knowledge and power. Curiosities are baubles, toys for childish minds. The mystery is our own being, our coming into this world, our passing out of it; these are mysteries. The purpose of our life is what it boots us to know. Sleep itself is a great mystery, but man is too much accustomed to what surrounds him to feel the wonder of it. He is amused by trifles and blind to what is of moment.

Never has there been an age that had so lost its hold upon the higher side of life as has the present age, nor one that was absorbed as this age in the material existence. The eyes of man at the present time are fixed upon the earth. And as it is the nature of man to seek for what really exists, he seeks it on the earth. The physical world and the reasoning faculty are all that seems to him to have a definite existence, and some say the reasoning faculty rises from matter. The testimony of this can easily be found in the very precise and definite use of terms for objects, and in the altogether inexact and undefined use of words for the things of the intelligence. All that is not physical experience is called speculation. In former ages man had kept his link with the inner world. In the mysteries of the Greeks, initiation was given. And the mysteries were the Sufi schools of that time. The exaltation that they experienced through this, the inspiration that they derived from it, were so great that, "Without the mysteries," a Greek writer says, "life would be intolerable." Some knowledge survived in the Middle Ages, and was lost more and more until the present day when, in general, nothing but a lifeless word or form remains. And the

9. Gd.tp.: "bodies" is typed over "garbs"; Sk.tp.: "bodies"

10. Gd.tp.: apparently word(s) missing here; Sk.tp.: a number of dots

quest is made through material science, i.e. through a framework of reasoning on to the processes of life. And as man comes to realize the limitations and the arbitrary character of this method, he searches elsewhere a little.

It is acknowledged on all sides that though there has been a great material progress in the present age, there is no moral advance, and inspiration is lacking more every day. At this time the message is given to the world; it is trusted to us to preserve it, and not as a record only, but in living hearts and illuminated souls.

We shall never commit ourselves to one policy, no more than we shall recognize one form of religion only. Policy, as administration, is the manner of living harmoniously within the community, of preserving and freeing the forces of the community to work for their own advantage and to the advantage of the collectively. Foreign policy is the way of harmony with other nations. In both, every system and every method is good in its place and time. Our aim will always be constructive, never destructive. We shall not pull down but build up. Uniformity is not unity; unity is the unity of divers parts. No two leaves of a tree are alike. Justice is not an enforced equality. No two things or beings in nature are equal or uniform. True justice is in letting each thing and being be itself individually. When our consciousness is focussed to the truth, our feelings are right, and our actions are right. So with the community, when its consciousness is centred in its true centre, the feeling will be right, the thought right, and the actions that result will be right actions. Our aim is to cultivate the feeling of brotherliness, harmonious relations, and the beauty of human life.

By realizing the unity of the whole being, and in the consciousness of unity producing in ourselves first, then spreading in the world, the sense of harmony, the spirit of brotherliness, we shall accomplish the purpose of our life.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

July 30th, 1924

1

Mind World

A clear vision depends upon a clear heart, open for reflection. Jalal-ud-din Rumi² begins his *Masnavi* by speaking about the³ mirror quality of the heart, also by telling that this mirror quality sometimes disappears when a kind of rust takes place upon⁴ the heart. And then he goes on telling⁵ us that by purifying the heart from this rust, one makes this mirror of⁶ heart clear to take reflection⁷. Once I asked my⁸ *murshid*⁹ about the science of telepathy. He¹⁰ said, "It is the¹¹ reflection. If your heart is clear then only¹² you must know how to focus it, and you need not do anything else,¹³ and all that is before it will be reflected in it." Therefore, it is not surprising if the seers see the soul of every person as clearly as

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = two identical typescripts of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, on one of which she made extensive revisions by hand; also, made on a different typewriter, edited versions of several of the qa.s, with gaps filled in handwriting, along with a typed copy, not quite exact, with a note at the bottom: "(incomplete; completed by Murshida Goodenough)".
- bp. = a typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Mind World, a clear vision depends" in lh. added, then "Wednesday", encircled, in lh. added; bk.: "Chapter VII"
2. For Jalal-ud-din Rumi and *Masnavi*, see List
3. Sk.sh.: "the", then an "m" and "r" symbol traced through "the"; a.o.d.: "the"
4. Gd.tp., bp.: "covers" instead of "takes place upon"
5. Bk.: "to tell" instead of "telling"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "of"
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "reflections" instead of "reflection"
8. Gd.tp.: "A mystic, he asked his" instead of "Once I asked my"; bp.: "A mystic tells he once asked his" instead of "Once I asked my"
9. The word "*murshid*" is used by Sufis to indicate a spiritual guide (see Glossary); in this case, P-o-M. refers to Abu Hashim Madani, his murshid (see List)
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "The Murshid" instead of "He"
11. Km.tp.: "the" added by hand; Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "only" moved to after "you must"
13. Gd.tp., bp.: "It is a mirror" added, starting a new sentence

an open letter, for it is the nature of the sight. If the sight is perfect it must see whatever is before it. It cannot help seeing. It is not that the man¹⁴ desires to see; it is natural. When¹⁵ the eyes are open, all that is before him¹⁶ is reflected in him¹⁶.¹⁷

So the seer cannot help seeing the soul of another, perceiving the thoughts and feelings that a person has. If he made an attempt to do¹⁸, it would not be right on his part. ¹⁹No one must intrude upon another's²⁰ privacy. No one has a right to try and find out the thoughts and feelings of another person. But as ²¹eyes cannot help seeing what is before them, so the heart²², once made clear and pure from the rust, then the heart²³ sees as the eyes see. But the eyes can see so far and no further. The dimension²⁴ which is before the eyes is different; before the heart there is another dimension²⁵ and that is the heart of ²⁶man. When the eyes see their²⁷ surface, the heart sees the depth of the²⁸ person. Never, therefore, think that a real mystic does not see into a person's life. Never think that a mystic is unable to see a certain side of a person's nature. No, he sees all, if only his heart is clear.

²⁹Now the question is: What is the rust? What is it made of? The rust is made of the dense outcome of the mind itself. ³⁰It does not come from outside, it comes of its³¹ own self.³⁰ It is its dense part. It comes from³² the surface and thereby it covers³³, covering at the same time its mirror quality. The heart becomes covered by confusion, by³⁴ fear, by³⁴ depression, by all manner of

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "sight" instead of "man"

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "that if" (continuing the sentence) instead of "When"

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "them" instead of "him"

17. Sk.sh.: "My----" written, then crossed out and the remainder of this line is left blank

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "The heart is the soul's private chamber;" added

20. Bp.: "anyone's" instead of "another's"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

22. Sk.sh.: "heart" retraced for clarity

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "the heart" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: "dimension" written in lh.

25. Sk.sh.: "dim." in lh. written first, then, with different pencil "ension" added

26. Sk.sh.: "man," written, then crossed out, then written again

27. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" added

30. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

31. Sk.sh.: "it" added above "its", then crossed out

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "which comes to" (continuing the sentence) instead of "It comes from"

33. Sk.sh.: second "covers" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of second "covers"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "by" omitted

excitement that disturbs the rhythm of its mechanism. As the health of body depends upon its tone and rhythm, so the health of the heart depends upon the regularity of its tone and rhythm. A man may be virtuous in his actions, pure in his thoughts, kind in his feelings; at the same time, if he has ups and downs, then the rhythm is not kept aright³⁵. Then he cannot see the mirror clear³⁶, for the mirror is clear, but when the mirror³⁷ is continually moving, the reflection is blurred, the reflection does not show itself clear.

Once we think of it, we begin to think what a wonderful instrument this human personality is in order to perceive³⁸ life and to experience³⁹ life fully. If there were a mirror sold for a million dollars which showed the conditions⁴⁰ of thought and feeling of every man⁴¹, there would be a great demand of⁴² it. You will collect⁴³ numberless orders, even for a million dollars⁴⁴, for such a machine⁴⁵. And here man has it.⁴⁶ He is unaware⁴⁷ of it. He does not believe in it; therefore, he neglects it. And as he does not believe in it, he would rather spend that much money and buy that⁴⁸ mirror than try and cultivate that something⁴⁹ in which he does not believe. And as man does not believe in it,⁵⁰ he does not believe in himself. And as man⁵¹ does not believe⁵² himself, he does not believe in God. His belief of God is most superfluous⁵³. Numberless souls believe in God, and yet⁵⁴ they know not if God⁵⁵ really exists. Only they believe because others believe in God. They have no proof, and here live the⁵⁶ whole life without a

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "right" instead of "aright"

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "reflection clearly" instead of "mirror clear"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "mind" instead of "mirror"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "for perceiving" instead of "in order to perceive"

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "experiencing" instead of "to experience"

40. Sk.sh.: "of the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "individual" instead of "man"

42. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" instead of "of"

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "The man who had that would get" instead of "You will collect"

44. Sk.sh.: "d." in lh. abbr. for "dollars", written out in a.o.d.

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "an invention" instead of "a machine"

46. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" (continuing the sentence) instead of full stop

47. Sk.sh.: "unaware" placed in parentheses

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "that"

49. Gd.tp., bp.: "a thing" instead of "that something"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "And as man does not believe in it," omitted

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "he" instead of "man"

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" added

53. Gd.tp.: "superficial" instead of "superfluous"; bp.: "mostly superficial" instead of "most superfluous"

54. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "he" instead of "God"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "they live their" instead of "here live the"

proof of the being of⁵⁷ God. And there is no other way of getting the proof of God's [existence]⁵⁸ except the one way by which to get that proof⁵⁹. That is to become acquainted with oneself; that is to experience the phenomena⁶⁰ which is⁶¹ within one⁶². And the greatest phenomena⁶³ that⁶⁴ one can experience are⁶⁵ the phenomena of⁶⁶ one's heart. Would there⁶⁷ be anything more interesting in life, more precious to give life to, if you⁶⁸ thought that you could⁶⁹ be an instrument of knowing all that is in the person who⁷⁰ is before you: his nature, his character, his condition, his past, his present, his future, his weakness, and his strong points? Nothing in the world could be more interesting and more precious than arriving at this stage, than experiencing this, more⁷¹ than wealth or power or position or anything in the world. And this is something which is attained without cost, even without the hard work which man does for his everyday⁷² livelihood. When we think of this, we find⁷³ that man thirsts to have some⁷⁴ water, standing near the stream. What man thirsts after is within himself, in himself⁷⁵, and what keeps him from it is the lack of belief in himself, in truth, in God.

⁷⁶People try to study the outer life, but for the study the sight must be the first thing. This outer side⁷⁷ can show the surface of things; it is the insight⁷⁸ that is the seeking of the soul. The⁷⁹ science as we know⁸⁰ is built on the study that

57. Gd.tp., bp.: "belief in" instead of "being of"

58. Sk.sh.: "exist" retraced to read "existence", and "existence" in a.o.d.

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "way by which to get that proof" omitted

60. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", the plural, is characteristically the only form of this word used by P-o-M.; Km.tp.: "phenomenon", but "phenomena" in Gd.tp., bp.

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "are" instead of "is"

62. Bp.: "oneself" instead of "one"

63. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

64. Bp.: "which" instead of "that"

65. Km.tp.: "is" instead of "are"; Gd.tp., bp.: "which is" instead of "are"

66. Km.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the phenomena of" omitted

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "Could there, therefore," instead of "Would there"

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "than" instead of "if you"; bk.: "than the"

69. Km.tp.: "can" instead of "could", but "could" in Gd.tp. bp.

70. Bp.: "that" instead of "who", but bk. restores "who"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "precious" added

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "everyday" omitted

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "feel" instead of "find"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" instead of "to have some"

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "in himself" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "People"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "sight" instead of "side"

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "inside sight" instead of "insight"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" omitted

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

one has made of the things which are visible, which are on the surface, and therefore that study is incomplete. That study can be completed by seeing [the]⁸¹ inside of things, of even⁸² the beginning of science can⁸³ be traced as the outcome of intuition. The ancient physicians used to follow the wild animals, such as the bear and different other animals⁸⁴, who sought for different herbs when they were in need of curing themselves from⁸⁵ some illness, because the⁸⁶ intuition was clear pertaining to the things they [must take]⁸⁷ for their cure⁸⁸. Physicians used to live a⁸⁹ life of solitude, [a]⁹⁰ life⁹¹ of meditation. They used to live a pure life, and from that they used to get⁹² their inspiration, and from that inspiration they knew what to give in order to cure different diseases. The science which we know today is borrowed from what has been known to them, although it was not called science at that time. It is a heritage of the ancient people which we get just now and⁹³ name it⁹⁴ science. But its beginning is⁹⁵ in intuition, and if ever a scientist today discovers something new, something wonderful, he is again indebted, not to his⁹⁶ outer studies, but to his⁹⁷ intuition. If this is true, then the faculty of intuition must be developed. The heart must be made clear; then,⁹⁸ even if a person were not⁹⁹ a spiritual man¹⁰⁰, but not [a]¹⁰¹ man of science, that¹⁰² he could be completed, be¹⁰³ benefited by¹⁰⁴ his study and practice in life.

81. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "For" (beginning a new sentence) instead of "of even"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "even" added

84. Bk.: "others" instead of "different other animals"

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "from"

86. Bp.: "their" instead of "the"

87. Sk.sh.: "needed" crossed out, then replaced by "must take", and "must take" in Km.tp.

88. Bk.: the entire phrase "pertaining to the things they [must take] for their cure" omitted

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

90. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "a"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the"

91. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "life" looks like an "I"

92. Bk.: "got" instead of "used to get"

93. Bk.: "get just now and" omitted

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "is"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "his"

97. Gd.tp.: "the" substituted for "his", but then crossed out; bp.: "his" omitted

98. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "then,"

99. Gd.tp., bp.: "to be" added, but omitted in bk.

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "person" instead of "man"

101. Sk.sh.: "over" retraced to read "a", and "a" in Km.tp.; Gd.tp.: "if he was to be a", but "was" later altered to "were"; bp.: "if he were to be a"

102. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

103. Gd.tp., bp.: "completed, be" omitted

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "by"

Q.: Is love to our fellow-men¹⁰⁵ the means to clear the heart, and contemplation or¹⁰⁶ love to God the means to focus it?

A.: ¹⁰⁷Love is the¹⁰⁸ original quality of the heart. One need not love in order to [cultivate]¹⁰⁹ the heart¹¹⁰, but the heart¹¹¹ cultivated always¹¹² is full of love; for love is something which one cannot learn, which¹¹³ one cannot force¹¹⁴ oneself to learn; [love]¹¹⁵ must rise itself. If the heart is in its natural condition, it rises of itself. It is not something to be taught nor acquired.¹¹⁶ It is something which naturally springs. ¹¹⁷

And then the question is how to clear the heart. It must be clear from all impressions good or bad. One must erase anything from it in contemplation¹¹⁸. It is by that way that the heart is made clear; therefore *zikar*¹¹⁹ is taught.

Q.: Is heart in this lecture the same as soul?

A.: No, the heart is heart and soul is soul. For the soul cannot be rusted, it is always pure from rust.

Q.:¹²⁰

105. Gd.tp.: "fellow-man" instead of "fellow-men"

106. Gd.tp.: "contemplation or" omitted

107. Sk.sh.: "The means to focus" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

108. Sk.sh.: "art" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

109. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction upon corrections of symbols (perhaps an attempt to write "cultivate"); Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "cultivate"

110. Sk.sh.: a division marker placed between "heart" and "but"

111. Sk.sh.: "heart" crossed out, but included in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

112. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "already" instead of "always"

113. Gd.tp.: "which" omitted

114. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "it" added above it, but not in Km.tp.

115. Sk.sh.: "but" retraced to read "love"; Km.tp.: "love"; Gd.tp.: "love, love"

116. Gd.tp.: the whole sentence "It is not something to be taught nor acquired." omitted

117. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line has been left blank

118. Hd.tp.: altered by hand to "continuation"

119. For "zikar" see *dhikr* in Glossary

120. Sk.sh.: it is unclear if the "Question" has been left off this line; neither has the "Answer" been indicated; Km.tp.: "Q.: followed by a question mark, then "A." on next line

But¹²¹ can be master¹²² in their terms. If the soul allows heart to be master¹²² to¹²³ the¹²⁴ heart is master¹²². [But when the soul is master of the heart,]¹²⁵ it is better. The outcome is quite different. One may be called from God and the other from the other person. When the body masters¹²⁶ mind and the mind the soul, then it is from the other soul.

Q.: When [by¹²⁷ kindness¹²⁸] the mirror of the heart gets disturbed by working and helping others, perhaps [pure]¹²⁹ people who behave [stupidly]¹³⁰, that we give up helping?¹³¹

A.: We must help, but we must help ourself first. If we are not kind¹³² and say that, "I shall calm down another person," instead of calming down we shall disturb the other person. We must first become quiet in order to calm¹³³ the other person. Besides that, if we have not earned [and]¹³⁴ acquired¹³⁵ that¹³⁶ means by which to help others, with all our [kindness and]¹³⁷ good will, we shall not be able to help. So first we must gain and acquire what is needed and then to share with the others.

¹³⁸*Q.: If a seer can read the future of another person, can he also see¹³⁹ his own future?*

121. Km.tp.: "Both" instead of "But"

122. Km.tp.: "mastered" instead of "master"

123. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced to read "then"; Km.tp.: "then the" instead of "to"

124. Sk.sh.: "s." written, then crossed out, abbr. for "soul"

125. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "But when the soul is master of the heart," written in the blank, and underlined with broken lines, then "soul is master" is crossed out; Km.tp.: "But when the soul is master of the heart,"

126. Km.tp.: "the" added

127. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out and "by" added above; Km.tp.: "by"

128. Sk.sh.: "quietness" written; Km.tp.: "kindness" instead of "quietness"

129. Sk.sh.: "pure" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol

130. Sk.sh.: "stupid" written; Km.tp.: "stupidly" instead of "stupid"

131. Km.tp.: a line of dots

132. Sk.sh.: "kind" retraced to read "quiet"; Km.tp.: "quiet" instead of "kind"

133. Sk.sh.: "too" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

134. Sk.sh.: "or" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "and"

135. Sk.sh.: the "r" in "acquire" looks like an "l"

136. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

137. Sk.sh.: "quietness over" written, then "over" retraced to read "and"; Km.tp.: "kindness and" instead of "quietness over"

138. From this point on, there is a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, on which she has filled out gaps in the text in handwriting (no source is known for this handwritten material)

139. Gd.tp.: "read" instead of "and see"

A.: Certainly¹⁴⁰, it is only a matter of turning that instrument, instead of turning¹⁴¹ it to the person, to turn [it]¹⁴² to oneself, and there he sees. When once a person learns this and understands it, he rises above all things such as palmistry¹⁴³ or horoscope or crystal reading or anything. ¹⁴⁴It does not mean that he thinks that these¹⁴⁵ things are of no use. He sees that for those of whom they are of use, they may¹⁴⁶ use them, but for him there is no use¹⁴⁷ of these things.

Q.: Is the future settled forever?

A.: Yes. It is settled. But this principle must not be taken as a hindrance to one's action, because¹⁴⁸ one's own action against things that one¹⁴⁹ does not wish in one's¹⁵⁰ life,¹⁵¹ includes¹⁵² that settled future. Besides this, destiny, or the way to the destiny¹⁵³, can be changed. But the outcome cannot be changed; the depth remains the same; the surface changes. The [outline]¹⁵⁴ remains the same, the details change. For instance, a great healer went to a person who was ill and¹⁵⁵, all the power he had he used to cure this person. But it is possible that this person¹⁵⁶ was not meant to be cured, did¹⁵⁷ not respond to this healer. There was something that kept him back, and therefore he could not accomplish. There is a wonderful experience. I had known a person who said, "Every time I am called to get some post for my living, I am refused. Can you do something to avert this misfortune?" I said, "Yes, certainly. Now this next time you are going to get that post, sure, quite certain." ¹⁵⁸"What shall I do?" "¹⁵⁹Only one thing: every day

140. Gd.tp.: "he can" added

141. Sk.sh.: "turning" written, then crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

142. Sk.sh.: "off" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "it"

143. Sk.sh.: actually "palmistry" written in lh.

144. Sk.sh.: "He does not" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

145. Gd.tp.: "those" instead of "these"

146. Gd.tp.: "one" followed by "(may)" with a "?"

147. Sk.sh.: "use" in sh. underlined with dots; Gd.tp.: "need" instead of "use"

148. Sk.sh.: "once" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

149. Gd.tp.: "he" instead of "one"

150. Gd.tp.: "his" instead of "one's"

151. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of the comma

152. Gd.tp.: "included in" instead of "includes"

153. Sk.sh.: "d." in lh. abbr. for "destiny"

154. Sk.sh.: "outward" changed to read "outline"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "outline"

155. Sk.sh.: "every" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

156. Gd.tp.: ", who" added

157. Gd.tp.: "does" instead of "did"

158. Gd.tp.: "He said:" added

159. Gd.tp.: "I said, 'There is" added

you will do your exercises for such a long time." "Yes,"¹⁶⁰ he said. He went—perhaps he did four or five days his exercises, and when three days were left before he was called, he slept during his¹⁶¹ exercises,¹⁶² did not feel like doing his exercises. Then his¹⁶³ chance was lost. He came to me and¹⁶⁴ said, "I have lost only two days; I could not¹⁶⁵, because I slept." "Why did you sleep?"¹⁶⁶¹⁶⁷ Again¹⁶⁸ a call came and I said, "Now¹⁶⁹ do it." He did it for some time and then he [caught]¹⁷⁰ cold and did not do it.¹⁷¹ In the end¹⁷² he went to that place, but was refused.¹⁷³ And I asked¹⁷⁴, "Did you continue your practices?" He said, "No, I caught cold."¹⁷⁵ Third¹⁷⁶ time he came to me and said, "Now I am going to do it, even if I shall be taken¹⁷⁷ to my grave." He went on, cold or grave, [in spite]¹⁷⁸ at the¹⁷⁹ he continued; and in¹⁸⁰ the end¹⁸¹ when he continued¹⁸², there was a success.¹⁸³ Is it because it was meant that it ought to be done, not at that time, but at this time? Or was it because of his practices?¹⁸³ In both¹⁸⁴ is equal truth. It was meant that [he must]¹⁸⁵ change his mental attitude in order to get it. Also,¹⁸⁶

160. Gd.tp.: "Yes," moved to after "he said"

161. Gd.tp.: "at the time of" instead of "during his"

162. Gd.tp.: "and then he" added

163. Gd.tp.: "And when the" instead of "Then his"

164. Gd.tp.: "he" instead of "and"

165. Gd.tp.: "done it five days; only two days I did not" instead of "lost only two days; I could not"

166. Gd.tp.: "Why did you sleep?" omitted

167. Sk.sh.: a blank

168. Sk.sh.: "Again" indistinctly written

169. Gd.tp.: "Now" omitted

170. Sk.sh.: "got" changed to read "caught"; Gd.tp.: "and then he went and caught a cold or cough came (?) instead of "and then he caught cold"

171. Sk.sh.: a blank

172. Gd.tp.: "In the end" omitted

173. Gd.tp.: "He came to me and said, 'You have promised me, but it does not come out.' added"

174. Gd.tp.: "I said" instead of "And I asked"

175. Gd.tp.: "I said, 'It is not my fault, you did not do it.'" added

176. Gd.tp.: "And the third" instead of "Third"

177. Gd.tp.: "they take me" instead of "I shall be taken"

178. Sk.sh.: "in spite" inserted

179. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: "in spite" instead of "cold or grave [in spite] at the" "

180. Sk.sh.: "in" retraced to read "to"

181. Gd.tp.: "in the end" omitted

182. Gd.tp.: "it" added

183. Gd.tp.: "Now you may ask me, 'Is it that it is meant to be, or whether it was his practices which brought him to it? I will say'" instead of "Is it because it was meant that it ought to be done, not at that time, but at this time? Or was it because of his practices?"

184. Gd.tp.: "there" added

185. Sk.sh.: "he must" traced over a now illegible sh. symbol, and "he must" in Gd.tp.

186. Gd.tp.: "Also," omitted

it was meant that he was to get it after two failures. If he would not have¹⁸⁷ done his practices he would¹⁸⁸ not have got it. No, it would not have happened.¹⁸⁹ It was meant that he should come to me and that I should tell him¹⁹⁰ [and] after two times¹⁹¹ [missing]¹⁹², it should happen a¹⁹³ third time. But if the destiny¹⁹⁴ is fixed, why must we do the work? But it is also a part of destiny to do the work.¹⁹⁵ That must be included¹⁹⁶ in the destiny. But¹⁹⁷ if I did not work, what then? That also, that¹⁹⁸ is included¹⁹⁶ in destiny.

187. Gd.tp.: "had not" instead of "would not have"

188. Sk.sh.: "he" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

189. Gd.tp.: "No, it would not have happened." omitted

190. Sk.sh.: "it him" retraced to read "him and", and "him and" in a.o.d.

191. Gd.tp.: "twice" instead of "two times"

192. Sk.sh.: "may happening" in sh. written, then crossed out and "mishappen" in lh. added above, then retraced to read "mystery"; a.o.d.: "missing"

193. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

194. Gd.tp.: "In this way, when we look at things, that we find the destiny that was made, if it" instead of "But if the destiny"

195. Gd.tp.: "One must know that it is also part of the destiny that you must work." instead of "But it is also a part of destiny to do the work."

196. Sk.sh.: "included" in this sentence has been retraced at the beginning either to affirm the "in" or to cover "ex", which may have been written in the first place

197. Gd.tp.: "You may say" instead of "But"

198. Gd.tp.: "I will say that that also" instead of "That also, that"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹ 5 o'clock, August 1st, 1924 ²

Cosmic Language ³

Memory is a mental faculty, [as]⁴ distinct⁵ as mind, a recording mechanism⁶ which records all that falls upon it by any⁷ of the five senses. What one sees⁸, what one⁹ hears¹⁰, what one⁹ smells¹¹, what one⁹ touches¹², what one⁹ tastes¹³, it¹⁴ is recorded upon the memory. A form of¹⁵ picture, an image once seen, sometimes remains in the memory for the whole life if it is fully¹⁶ recorded by the memory. In the life of the world one hears so many words during the day, and yet some words which the memory has recorded remain for the whole life as

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, very close to the shorthand, including the qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, which is nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned in the footnotes where there is a difference from Km.tp.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough showing editorial changes, including the qa.s.
 bp. = a typescript prepared by Gd. for use in typesetting the bk. A part of the qa.s are incorporated into the text.
 bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, close to the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Cosmic L." in lh., "L." abbr. for "Language", and "Friday" (encircled) written in front of the date; Gd.tp.: URS. added (for Urs, see Glossary)
2. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "1924" instead of "5 o'clock"; bp., bk.: date omitted
3. Sk.sh.: "Memory is a mental faculty..." in lh. added above the text; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "COSMIC LANGUAGE." added; bp.: "CHAPTER VIII" added; bk.: "CHAPTER VIII. MEMORY." added
4. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "a"; a.o.d.: "as" instead of "is"
5. Sk.sh.: "distinct" indistinctly written
6. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "machine" instead of "mechanism"
7. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "way" instead of "any"
8. Sk.sh.: actually "see"
9. Bp., bk.: "what one" omitted
10. Sk.sh.: actually "hear"
11. Sk.sh.: actually "smell"
12. Sk.sh.: actually "touch"
13. Sk.sh.: actually "taste"
14. Bp., bk.: "it" omitted
15. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"
16. Km.tp.: "only" instead of "fully"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "well" instead of "fully"

living as ever. So is¹⁷ music. Once a person has heard of¹⁸ wonderful music and it is recorded on his memory¹⁹, it remains forever and ever. And memory is such a living machine that you may²⁰ produce that music²¹ at any time. It is²² all²³ there. A good perfume, once experienced, once perceived, a person remembers²⁴. Besides, the feeling of taste remains, also²⁵ the feeling of touch,²⁶ memory holds it, and²⁷ it does not remain in²⁸ memory as in the notebook, for as the notebook is dead, so what remains in the notebook²⁹ is dead. But memory is living, so whatever is recorded³⁰ in that³¹ memory is living also, it³² has a living sensation.

A pleasant record [of]³³ memory is sometimes so precious that one wishes to sacrifice this objective world to a pleasant³⁴ record of memory³⁵. I was very touched once on seeing a widow whose³⁶ relatives³⁷ wished me³⁸ to tell her to go in the³⁹ society to mix with⁴⁰ people, to live a life. I⁴¹ went there to advise her on that subject, but when she told me⁴² gently that⁴³, "All the experiences of this world's⁴⁴ life, however pleasant, they would⁴⁵ not offer⁴⁶ me pleasure. My only

17. Bp., bk.: "it is with" instead of "is"

18. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "of"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of" omitted

19. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "mind" instead of "memory"

20. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "can" instead of "may"

21. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "record" instead of "music"

22. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

23. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "all" omitted

24. Bk.: "it" added

25. Bp., bk.: "also" omitted

26. Gd.tp.: "the" added

27. Bp., bk.: "it, and" omitted

28. Bp., bk.: "the" added

29. Sk.sh.: "n.b." abbr. for "notebook"

30. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and so what remains" instead of "so whatever is recorded"

31. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "that"

32. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and" instead of "it"

33. Sk.sh.: "had" indistinctly written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "had"

34. Bp., bk.: "such a" instead of "a pleasant"

35. Bp., bk.: "of memory" omitted

36. Bp.: "A sage was once asked by the" instead of "I was very touched once on seeing a widow whose"

37. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "relations" instead of "relatives"

38. Bp.: "of a widow" instead of "wished me"

39. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" omitted

40. Gd.tp.: "mix with" crossed out

41. Bp.: "He" instead of "I"

42. Bp.: "him" instead of "me"

43. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out, and omitted in bp., bk.

44. Km.tp.: "worldly" instead of "world's"

45. Gd.tp.: "they" crossed out, "would" omitted; bp., bk.: "do" instead of "they would"

46. Gd.tp.: "offer" crossed out, "afford" written by hand in the margin; bp., bk.: "afford" instead of "offer"

joy is the memory of my beloved one⁴⁷. Other things give me unhappiness, other things make me miserable. If I find joy it is in the thought of my beloved.” I⁴⁸ could not say one word to change her mind. I⁴⁸ thought it would be a sin on my⁴⁹ part to take one⁵⁰ away from her joy. If⁵¹ her⁵² memory would have been⁵³ a misery for her, I⁵⁴ would have preached her otherwise, but it was⁵⁵ a happiness for her,⁵⁶ the only happiness.⁵⁷ I⁵⁸ thought this⁵⁹ was the living *sati*⁶⁰. I⁶¹ only did⁶² a great esteem for her and I⁶³ could not speak⁶⁴ one word, for⁶⁵ in memory there is the secret of heaven and hell to be found, as Omar Khayyam⁶⁶ has said in his *Rubaiyat*⁶⁷, “Heaven is the vision of fulfilled desire. Hell there⁶⁹ is⁷⁰ the shadow of a⁷¹ soul on fire.”⁷² What is it? [Where]⁷³ is it? It is only in the memory. Therefore, memory is not a small thing. It is not something which is [hidden]⁷⁴ in the brain. It is something living and it is something so vast that a limited mind cannot conceive of⁷⁵. It is something which is a world in itself.

47. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “one” omitted

48. Bp.: “He” instead of “I”

49. Bp.: “his” instead of “my”

50. A.o.d.: “her” instead of “one”

51. Sk.sh.: “of” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

52. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “the” instead of “her”

53. Gd.tp.: “was” instead of “would have been”; bp., bk.: “had been” instead of “would have been”

54. Bp.: “he” instead of “I”

55. Sk.sh.: “such” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

56. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “it was” added

57. Bp.: “He was very touched.” added

58. Bp.: “He” instead of “I”

59. A.o.d.: “that” instead of “this”

60. For *sati*, see Glossary

61. Bp.: “He” instead of “I”

62. A.o.d.: “had” instead of “did”

63. Bp.: “he” instead of “I”; bk.: “I” omitted

64. Gd.tp., bp.: “speak not” instead of “not speak”

65. Bk.: “for” omitted

66. Sk.sh.: “Khayiam” in lh. written, then retraced to read “Khayyam” (for Omar Khayyam, see List)

67. Sk.sh.: “Rubayat” written in lh.; for “Rubaiyat”, see List

68. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “and” added

69. A.o.d.: “there” omitted

70. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: “is” omitted

71. Sk.sh.: “of the” written, then crossed out then “for a” added; a.o.d.: “of a” instead of “of the”

72. See the FitzGerald translation, LXXII

73. Sk.sh.: “Wherever” written, then retraced to read “Where”; a.o.d.: “Where”

74. Sk.sh.: “hid” written; a.o.d.: “hidden” instead of “hid”

75. Bk.: “it” added

But then people ask, "What is it then if one⁷⁶ has lost his memory? Is it caused by a disorder in the brain?" In the first place, no one ever⁷⁷ loses his memory. One⁷⁸ may lose his memory, but memory⁷⁹ does not lose him, because the memory is one's own being. What happens is that the disorder of ⁸⁰brain makes it incapable of distinguishing what memory⁷⁹ contains. Therefore, a person who has lost ⁸¹memory in his lifetime, owing to the disorder of ⁸²the brain, has his⁸³ memory just the same. That memory will become more clear⁸⁴ to him after death.⁸⁵ Also if he⁸⁶ lifted himself from his objective being, he would find his memory intact. The only thing is that the memory cannot function in the brain which is out of order.⁸⁷

To have a good memory is not only a good thing, it is a bliss. It is a sign of spirituality, because it shows that the light of ⁸⁸intelligence is clear and it is illuminating every particle of the brain. ⁸⁹Good memory is the⁹⁰ sign of great souls. Besides, memory is the treasure where the knowledge one has has been stored. If one⁹¹ cannot draw the knowledge one⁹² has collected from one's⁹³ memory, then his dependence upon the book is of little worth. As I have once told you that⁹⁴ after six months that I was⁹⁵ received by my *murshid*⁹⁶ as his pupil, once he began to speak on [metaphysics]⁹⁷. Being of a metaphysical tendency⁹⁸

76. Bp., bk.: "a person" instead of "one"

77. Bk.: "really" instead of "ever"

78. Bp., bk.: "A person" instead of "One"

79. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "memory"

80. Bp., bk.: "the" added

81. Bp., bk.: "his" added

82. Bp., bk.: "in" instead of "of"

83. Gd.tp.: "he has" instead of "has his"; bp., bk.: "his" omitted

84. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "clearer" instead of "more clear"

85. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 5th qa. after this lecture

86. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "a person" instead of "he"

87. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 1st qa. after this lecture

88. Bp., bk.: "the" added

89. Bp., bk.: "A" added

90. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

91. Bp., bk.: "a person" instead of "one"

92. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "he" instead of "one"

93. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "his" instead of "one's"

94. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out; bk.: "As I have once told you that" omitted

95. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "had been" instead of "was"

96. Sufis use the word "*murshid*" for a spiritual teacher, see Glossary

97. Sk.sh.: "metaphysical"; a.o.d.: "metaphysics" instead of "metaphysical"

98. Gd.tp.: a space instead of "tendency"; bp., bk.: "inclination" instead of "tendency"

myself, I jumped at the thought of it. But you must know that⁹⁹ during those¹⁰⁰ six months I never was¹⁰¹ impatient. I had never shown any eagerness on my part of knowing¹⁰² something more than what I was allowed to know. I was quite content¹⁰³ at the feet of the master; that was everything to me. Nevertheless, it was a great stimulance¹⁰⁴ to my mind to hear from Murshid¹⁰⁵ something from¹⁰⁶ metaphysics. And as soon as I took¹⁰⁷ my notebook out of¹⁰⁸ my pocket, my murshid ended the subject. He said nothing, but I learned¹⁰⁹ from that day a [lesson]¹¹⁰ that¹¹¹ by this he means that my notebook must not be the storehouse [of]¹¹² my knowledge. There is a living notebook and that is my memory, a notebook which I will¹¹³ carry with me all through life and through the hereafter.

No doubt, things belonging to the earth we always write on¹¹⁴ paper, the figures of ten, twenty¹¹⁵, and hundreds, but things pertaining to the spiritual order of things, to the divine law, they¹¹⁶ are of much greater importance. Notebook cannot contain them,¹¹⁷ notebook is not made for them. It is¹¹⁸ the memory where¹¹⁹ they must be treasured. For memory is not only a recording machine, but¹²⁰ at the same time it is a fertile ground; what¹²¹ is put¹²² there is creative

99. Bk.: "But you must know that" omitted

100. Bp.: "these" instead of "those"

101. Bk.: "was never" instead of "never was"

102. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "to know" instead of "on my part of knowing"

103. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "contented" instead of "content"

104. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "stimulus" instead of "stimulance"

105. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "him" instead of "Murshid"

106. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "from"; bk.: "about" instead of "from"

107. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "out" added

108. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "from" instead of "out of"

109. Sk.sh.: "learnt" written, but the first letter looks more like an "s" than an "l"; "learnt" is the old spelling for "learned"

110. Sk.sh.: "series" written, then crossed out, then "lesson" added; a.o.d.: "lesson"

111. Bp., bk.: "that" omitted

112. Sk.sh.: "one" clearly written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "one"

113. Km.tp.: "shall" instead of "will"

114. Gd.tp.: "the" added

115. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "and twenty, and thirty" instead of "twenty"

116. Bp., bk.: "they" omitted

117. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "The" instead of "Notebook cannot contain them,"

118. Bp., bk.: "in" added

119. Bp., bk.: "where" omitted

120. Bk.: "but" omitted

121. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction added

122. Sk.sh.: "put" written, then crossed out, but "put" retained in a.o.d.

continually; it is doing something there. So, therefore, you do not¹²³ have something which¹²⁴ you have deposited there¹²⁵, but¹²⁶ there is its interest also.¹²⁷

Sometimes memory is weak¹²⁸ by a great¹²⁹ strain upon it. When one tries to remember, he¹³⁰ puts a strain upon something which is natural. It is the nature¹³¹ to remember, but¹³² you must remember, after¹³³ you¹³⁴ will forget, for the very fact that you have strained it¹³⁵. One must not¹³⁶ impress one's mind more deeply than it naturally becomes impressed with¹³⁷.¹³⁸ Your attention is quite enough. Will power must not be used to remember things, and it is a wrong method that at present people are applying when they say that in order to remember it, we¹³⁹ must will it. By willing one weakens the memory¹⁴⁰. Besides this, a balance between activity and repose is necessary.

Memory is never lost; what happens is that when¹⁴¹ mind is upset¹⁴²¹⁴³ the memory becomes blurred, because it is the stillness of mind which makes one capable of distinguishing all that one's memory contains. When¹⁴⁴ mind is upset, when a person is not tranquil, then naturally with all the record the¹⁴⁵ memory has, one is not able to read it. It is not true that memory gives away what is stored in it. It is only that man loses the rhythm of his life by overexcitement¹⁴⁶,

123. Bk.: "only" added

124. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that" instead of "which"

125. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "there" omitted

126. Bk.: "but" omitted

127. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 8th qa. after this lecture

128. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "weakened" instead of "weak"

129. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "greater" instead of "great"; bk.: "too great a" instead of "a great"

130. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "it" instead of "he"

131. Bp., bk.: "of memory" added

132. Sk.sh.: a space, lost word or words; Km.tp.: a number of dots; Sk.tp, bp., bk.: "when you put a strain upon it" instead of that space; Gd.tp.: "when you put a strain upon it, that" instead of the space

133. Km.tp.: "if" instead of "after"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "then" instead of "after"

134. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "it" instead of "you"

135. Gd.tp.: a space; bp., bk.: "will make it forget" added

136. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "try to" added

137. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "with" omitted

138. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 2nd qa. after this lecture

139. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "things, one" instead of "it, we"

140. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the memory" omitted

141. Bp., bk.: "the" added

142. Sk.sh.: "upset" placed in parentheses

143. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

144. Bp., bk.: "the" added

145. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

146. Sk.sh.: "overexcitement" placed in parentheses

by¹⁴⁷ nervousness, by the¹⁴⁸ weakness of nerves, by¹⁴⁹ anxiety, by¹⁴⁹ worry, by¹⁴⁹ fear, by¹⁴⁹ confusion, and it is that which causes a kind of turmoil in the mind and one cannot distinctly find¹⁵⁰ things which have been once recorded in the memory.¹⁵¹ Therefore,¹⁵² one need not work with memory in order to make it clear. What is required is to make oneself tranquil and rhythmic¹⁵³ and peaceful in order to make memory distinct.

Q.: During the time that someone has lost his memory, are the impressions given in¹⁵⁴ that time also recorded later on¹⁵⁵?¹⁵⁶

A.:¹⁵⁷ No, because¹⁵⁸ the time when [one]¹⁵⁹ has lost his memory, at that time the memory is not actively taking the records of what is happening¹⁶⁰.

Q.: Is it, therefore, not necessary to use the brain when trying to remember something? Does not association of ideas help?

A.: Yes, it is not necessary to use the brain when trying to remember something, because by using the brain one only strains it. The memory is at [the]¹⁶¹ command of a person; instantly, if he wants to know about something without his straining the brain, it must come. It is an automatic mechanism¹⁶². It must bring¹⁶³ automatic¹⁶⁴ all that you wish to be brought¹⁶⁵. If it does not¹⁶⁶, there is

147. Bp., bk.: "by" omitted

148. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted; bp., bk.: "by the" omitted

149. Bp., bk.: "by" omitted

150. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "feel" instead of "find"

151. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 4th qa. after this lecture

152. Bp.: "Therefore," crossed out, and omitted in bk.

153. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "rhythical" instead of "rhythmic"

154. Gd.tp.: "during" instead of "given in"

155. Gd.tp.: "later on" omitted

156. Gd.tp.: "Do they come back later on?" added

157. Sk.sh.: "Yes, they too do" written, then crossed out, followed by a blank (dots) and omitted in Km.tp.; Gd.tp.: "Yes, they do too" in the text

158. Gd.tp.: "no, because" omitted

159. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "one"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "one"

160. Gd.tp.: "record of things given to it" instead of "records of what is happening"

161. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "each"

162. Gd.tp.: "machine" instead of "mechanism"

163. Sk.sh.: a blank, followed by an indecipherable sh. symbol

164. Sk.sh.: "automatic" in lh. indicated by ditto signs ("") written underneath the previous "automatic"; Km.tp.: "automatically" instead of "automatic"; Gd.tp.: "before you instantly" instead of "automatic"

165. Gd.tp.: "know" instead of "be brought"

166. Gd.tp.: "work in that way" added

something wrong¹⁶⁷. ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹Association certainly¹⁷⁰ helps. It is just –like¹⁷¹ if one cannot think of [it]¹⁷², ¹⁷³if one has lost the thought of “horse” of one’s¹⁷⁴ mind, “stable” reminds¹⁷⁵ him.

Q.: Is not there a danger in losing oneself in the memory of that which lies behind us?

A.: There is an answer [to]¹⁷⁶ this in the *Gayan*¹⁷⁷. It is said, ¹⁷⁸“If you wish to live in the past, dream on. If you wish to live in the present, walk¹⁷⁹ on. But if you wish to prepare the future, you must do all to prepare it.”¹⁷⁸

Q.: What can a person do who cannot learn by heart easily¹⁸⁰ to better this condition?

A.: He must make his mind tranquil, that is¹⁸¹ the first thing, that¹⁸² is the mental way of making memory better¹⁸³. But a physical way of making memory better is to eat less and sleep normally, not work too much, not worry very much and to keep all anxiety and fear away.

167. Gd.tp.: “with it” added

168. Sk.sh.: a blank

169. Sk.sh.: “A.” written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “A.” omitted

170. Gd.tp.: “Yes, certainly it” instead of “Association certainly”

171. Sk.sh.: “like” crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp., but not in Gd.tp.

172. Sk.sh.: “it” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d., but retained here for the sense

173. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “if one cannot think of it” omitted, and “a” added

174. Gd.tp.: “from his” instead of “of one’s”

175. Gd.tp.: “will remind” instead of “reminds”

176. Sk.sh.: “in” written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “to” instead of “in”

177. A book of sayings by P-o-M.; see List

178. Gd.tp.: “If you live in the vision of the past, dream on, do not open your eyes to the present. If you live in the eternal do not worry about the morrow. But if you live for the time to come, do all you can to prepare for the future.” instead of “If you wish to . . . to prepare it.” Gd. corrected the text to follow the published text of the *Gayan*

179. Km.tp.: “work” instead of “walk”

180. Gd.tp.: “easily learn by heart” instead of “learn by heart easily”

181. Km.tp.: “this is” instead of “that is”; Gd.tp.: “as” instead of “that is”

182. Km.tp.: “this” instead of “that”

183. Gd.tp.: “of making memory better” omitted

Q.: Through what¹⁸⁴ [vehicle]¹⁸⁵ [does the]¹⁸⁶ memory [function]¹⁸⁷ after death?

A.: Mind is distinctly different from the body, which means the mind is something apart, standing independent of the body. The mind is dependent [on]¹⁸⁸ the body to perceive the outer experiences, which it takes through the senses. But the mind is independent of the body to hold its treasures¹⁸⁹ which it has collected through the outer world, and to retain them. As we are accustomed to experience everything¹⁹⁰ by the vehicle of this body,¹⁹¹ even our feelings that make¹⁹² us dependent for some time upon the body. But it does not mean that we cannot experience all that belongs to mind without the help of body.

Q.: Is intuition a help or a factor?

A.: It is both, as every factor¹⁹³ is a help; intuition is a help and of the greatest help.

¹⁹⁴*Q.: I know a person who after an overdose of drugs¹⁹⁵ slept for fifteen days and after this¹⁹⁶ had lost his memory. What should he do to regain it?*

A.: He must take another dose.¹⁹⁴

Q.: If there is a living memory of something of the past, how to¹⁹⁷ erase it from record?

184. Gd.tp.: "which" instead of "what"

185. Sk.sh.: "can we" written, then crossed out, then "vehicle" substituted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "vehicle" instead of "can we"

186. Sk.sh.: "call"; Km.tp.: "call" omitted; Gd.tp.: "does the" instead of "call"

187. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "functions"; Gd.tp.: "function" instead of "functions"

188. Sk.sh.: "of"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "on" instead of "of"

189. Gd.tp.: "the things" instead of "its treasures" then crossed out and "its treasures" written by hand in the margin

190. Sk.sh.: "equal" is here indicated by an equal sign (=), then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "equal" omitted

191. Sk.sh.: "Q.: As" written, then crossed out; it appears that P.o.M. continued speaking; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Q.: As" omitted

192. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "makes" instead of "make"

193. Sk.sh.: "factor" repeated by way of a ditto mark (") underneath the previous "factor"

194. Gd.tp.: this whole qa. omitted

195. Km.tp.: "drug" instead of "drugs"

196. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

197. Gd.tp.: "can one" instead of "to"

198. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" added

A.: That is what we learn in the Sufi path. This¹⁹⁹ is the work which we accomplish by concentration and contemplation²⁰⁰. ²⁰¹It is not an easy thing. It is the most difficult thing, but it is the most valuable thing there is. It is therefore that we keep our teaching²⁰² free from speculation²⁰³ and belief for a²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵. For we believe in actual working with our self²⁰⁶. What [if]²⁰⁷ I told you one thing²⁰⁸, and next²⁰⁹ day you will doubt²¹⁰ and say, “I cannot understand.”²¹¹ ²¹²I said, “There was²¹³ a house in the seventh heaven and a palace²¹⁴ in the sixth heaven²¹⁵“, what does it do to²¹⁶ you? It will only answer your curiosity. It will take you nowhere. It is therefore that by the way of meditation we attain to this, that we can erase from the memory what we wish to, and we can keep in memory what we wish to keep²¹⁷, and in this way we are able to make our heaven ourselves. There is the whole secret of esotericism, in controlling the mind, as²¹⁸ in working the mind²¹⁹ as an artist would work on a canvas and produce whatever he likes. When we become artists²²⁰ and²²¹ are able to produce on the canvas of our heart²²² all that we wish and erase all we wish that²²³ we get to that mastery for which our soul craves. That fulfills the²²⁴ purpose for which we are here, then

199. Gd.tp.: “That” instead of “This”

200. Gd.tp.: “meditation” instead of “contemplation”

201. Gd.tp.: “For” added

202. Gd.tp.: “teachings” instead of “teaching”

203. Gd.tp.: “speculations” instead of “speculation”

204. Sk.sh.: “belief for a” is vaguely composed, followed by a blank; Km.tp.: “belief” written by hand, followed by a number of dots; Sk.tp.: “for a” omitted; Gd.tp.: “beliefs and doctrines” instead of “belief for a”

205. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol followed by a blank; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “and dogmas” added

206. Gd.tp.: “work with ourselves” instead of “working with our self”

207. Sk.sh.: “dilemmas” inserted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “if” added

208. Gd.tp.: “one day and you believed one day” added

209. Sk.sh.: “it” inserted

210. Gd.tp.: “doubted” instead of “will doubt”

211. Gd.tp.: “did not believe” instead of “say, ‘I cannot understand’”

212. Gd.tp.: “If” added

213. Gd.tp.: “is” instead of “was”

214. Sk.sh.: “pal.” abbr. for “palace”

215. Gd.tp.: a space instead of “in the sixth heaven”

216. Gd.tp.: “for” instead of “to”

217. Gd.tp.: “keep” omitted

218. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “and” instead of “as”

219. Gd.tp.: “with it” instead of “the mind”

220. Sk.sh.: “ar.” abbr. for “art”, “artist”, or “artists”, followed by a blank

221. Gd.tp.: “become artists [blank] and” omitted

222. Km.tp.: “mind” instead of “heart”

223. Gd.tp.: “, then” instead of “that”

224. Gd.tp.: “, we fulfill that” instead of “. That fulfills the”

[we become the]²²⁵ master of our destiny. [It is]²²⁶ distillation²²⁷. ²²⁸ That is the object²²⁹ that we perceive in²³⁰ life.

225. Sk.sh.: "becomes the" placed in parentheses, then "we become" substituted, which is then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "we become the"

226. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "It is" added; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "It is" added

227. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "difficult" instead of "distillation"

228. Sk.sh.: a vague line, apparently to indicate several lost words; Km.tp.: a number of dots; Gd.tp.: "but" added

229. Sk.sh.: "the object" crossed out, but retained in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

230. Gd.tp.: "the purpose of our" instead of "that we perceive in", then crossed out and "that we pursue in" substituted

August 1, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

The fundamental principle of esoteric teaching as suggested by Shiva, Mahadeva³, is of a⁴ great interest for an adept. The five senses which are occupied⁵ outwardly perceiving⁶ outward experiences, must be turned inwardly⁷. For instance, first the organs must be turned inwardly and then naturally, automatically senses⁸ will [turn]⁹ inwardly⁷. For instance, in closing the eyes, still the eyes are looking outward; [no]¹⁰, they must be turned inwardly⁷. One might ask, "Where must they be turned?" They must be turned in three centres inwards¹¹, making them¹² one.¹³ These three positions¹⁵:¹⁴¹⁶ between the

Documents:

Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.

Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand.

Sk.tp. = two identical typescripts made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s , nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.

Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha III, where it is called Ryazat, showing editorial changes.

Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for distribution to Sufi centers as Sangatha III (Ryazat).

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "8" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "August 8th(?) 1924" added; Hq.tp.: "8th aug. 1924" added by hand, later "8th" crossed out, "1!" substituted and "p.19" added; August 1 appears to be the correct date

2. Sk.sh.: "Class for Candidates" added above the text; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added, then "Sangatha III, p. 29, Ryazat" added by hand on one of her typescripts; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "RYAZAT." added (for Sangatha and Ryazat, see Glossary)

3. For Shiva, Mahadeva, see List

4. Hq.st.: "a" omitted

5. Sk.sh.: the "cc" in "occupied" looks like "pp"

6. Sk.sh.: "the experiences outside life" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

7. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "inward" instead of "inwardly"

8. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the senses" instead of "senses"

9. Sk.sh.: "tuck" retraced to read "turn"; a.o.d.: "turn"

10. Sk.sh.: "no" added in the margin; a.o.d.: "no," added

11. Km.tp.: "inwardly" instead of "inwards"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "inward"

12. Sk.sh.: "them" indistinctly written

13. Sk.sh.: a star and an opening bracket is placed here

14. Sk.sh.: "towards the forehead, in the centre and on the bridge of the nose" written, then crossed out; a.o.d. this passage omitted

15. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "These three positions:" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: a star with the words "inwards" is placed in the margin; Km.tp.: this sentence appears before "these three positions"

eyebrows in the centre, on the bridge of the nose, and downwards towards the tip of the nose.¹⁶

One might ask, "What if we turn the eyes to the two sides, right and left, inwardly?" The answer is that it does not centralize the light¹⁷ of the eyes, it only separates it; and by separating it, it breaks¹⁸ it. It is the negative and positive forces to be brought together, not to be pulled¹⁹ asunder. Therein is the power of sight, [in]²⁰ insight. Now one might ask, "What about the sense of taste which is the tongue?" The tongue²¹ is turned by the adept inward, towards the palate²², with closed mouth. One might ask, "What about the ears?" The ears are closed and the hearing is directed inwardly⁷ by closing the ears. Then one might ask, "What about ²³smell?" That is done by closing the nostrils and by²⁴ centring breath inwardly⁷ in the centre of the forehead²⁵. One might ask, "What about the sense of touch?" Centralizing the energy by closing²⁶, also by sitting cross-legs²⁷.

It must be understood that man is a [five-pointed]²⁸ star: one point is his head, two upper points are his [arms]²⁹, and the two other points are his legs, a star which is exhausting its energy, life and magnetism by shooting out its influences outwardly. And when once³⁰ ³¹the energy is centralized by all five senses, also by the position of sitting in meditation, then the negative and positive, the two powers which work in man, *jalal* and *jamal*³² powers and the seat of which is the right side and the left side of man, these two powers unite in the centre. And from that an illumination is produced, which becomes the light on the path of man and makes everything in his path easy. A man who earnestly practises this preserves³³ his magnetism and energies with faith and trust, without

17. Km.tp.: "sight" instead of "light"

18. Sk.sh.: the "rea" in "breaks" looks like "la"

19. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "put" instead of "pulled"

20. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "in"; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "of"

21. Sk.sh.: "t." abbr. for "tongue"

22. Sk.sh.: the "l" on "palate" is doubled

23. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the" added

24. Sk.sh.: "smell" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

25. Sk.sh.: "forehead" placed in parentheses

26. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the hands" added

27. A.o.d.: "cross-legged" instead of "cross-legs"

28. Sk.sh.: "five-point"; a.o.d.: "five-pointed" instead of "five-point"

29. Sk.sh.: "hands" written, then crossed out, then "arms" substituted; Km.tp.: "arms"

30. Sk.sh.: "once" written, then crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

31. Sk.sh.: "as" written; Km.tp.: "once" instead of "as"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "all" instead of "as"

32. For *jalal* and *jamal*, see Glossary

33. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "preserving" instead of "preserves"

failing; nothing there is in the world that he will find too difficult to accomplish, because it is by this process that man becomes like a luminous star.

¹² 3 o'clock, August 4th, 1924

The Purpose of Life

Man has not been born on the earth to eat and drink and sleep, as all in the lower creation³ do, but man⁴ has been born on earth to learn how to utilize this fertile earth to its best advantage, how to appreciate the treasures this earth holds, and how to use them rightly. And it is in this that man becomes connected with the earth. The soul who⁵ comes from heaven, its connection with the earth has in it a secret which leads towards⁶ the purpose of life. It is easy for a person to say that⁷, "We come from the⁸ heaven and we are bound⁹ to heaven, and while four days dwelling [on]¹⁰ this earth, what is there [that belongs]¹¹ to us? Besides, is it not all sin, [all]¹² that belongs to the earth? It is better to escape¹³ it and leave all this which in the end is of no worth." It is true, but it is not natural. The

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
 SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 4). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are never included. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
 bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes for the body of the lecture. However, it includes the qa.s which are noted; the second qa. is incorporated into the text but also appears in the qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "the purpose of life, man has not been born," in lh. added later; bp.: "Chapter VIII"
2. Sk.sh.: "purpose of life" in sh. and "Monday" in lh. both added and encircled
3. Bp.: "the lower creatures" instead of "in the lower creation"
4. Bp.: "he" instead of "man"
5. Bp.: "that" instead of "who"
6. Bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"
7. Bp.: "that" omitted
8. Bp.: "the" omitted
9. Sk.sh.: "bound" retraced to read "born"
10. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out; bp.: "on"
11. Sk.sh.: "what belong"; bp.: "that belongs"
12. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "all"; bp.: "sinful, all"
13. Bp.: "from" added

natural thing is to know how to appreciate all that is created on the earth. We appreciate it by valuing it. The beauty of the mineral kingdom which one sees in the jewels and gems,¹⁴ one better than the other. It¹⁵ is not something to be overlooked, to see that¹⁶ through a stone¹⁷ divine light could shine¹⁸ and makes that stone incomparably greater than the pebbles in¹⁹ the [street]²⁰,²¹ how wonderful a phenomena²² that even in the²³ stone God shows his beauty.²⁴ The perfume²⁵ of flowers, the sweetness of fruits, the delicious tastes²⁶ that different objects of the earth give one²⁷, it seems that it was²⁸ not created for no purpose. In gold, in silver, in metal, in all objects we see in the world there seems to be a certain purpose to be accomplished here, and the one who is frightened²⁹ of it, that it will take hold of him, runs away. And what does he do? He loses both, heaven and the³⁰ earth. He has left heaven already; he is leaving the earth. The one who holds it is buried under it. It grows on him and swallows him. That is another aspect of the earth and the love of the earth³¹. But the one who understands the purpose of the earth and³² its treasures and³³ utilizes it³⁴ to the best advantage, not only for himself, but for his fellow-men, it is this³⁵ person who has lived in this world fulfilling the purpose of his life.

Do we³⁶ only see spiritual persons among those who are sitting in the caves of the [mountains]³⁷ of Himalaya? Do³⁶ we not see wonderful personalities

14. SQ.: "each" added

15. Bp.: a comma instead of ". It"

16. Sk.sh.: "they" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

17. Bp.: "the" added

18. Bp.: "shines" instead of "could shine"

19. Bp.: "on" instead of "in"

20. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol due to a double correction, above which "street" in lh. is added; bp.: "road"

21. Bp.: "to see" added

22. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses "phenomena" instead of "phenomenon"; bp.: "phenomenon"

23. Bp.: "a" instead of "the"

24. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

25. Bp.: "perfection" instead of "perfume"

26. Bp.: "flavours" instead of "tastes"

27. Bp.: "have" instead of "give one"

28. Bp.: "they were" instead of "it was"

29. Bp.: "afraid" instead of "frightened"

30. Bp.: "the" omitted

31. Bp.: "its law" instead of "the love of the earth"

32. Bp.: "of" added

33. Bp.: "and" omitted

34. Bp.: "them" instead of "it"

35. Bp.: "that" instead of "this"

36. Sk.sh.: "you" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

37. Sk.sh.: "mounts"; bp.: "mountains" instead of "mounts"

in the midst of the world? Very often people say that a person who has struggled all along³⁸ through his life with business and industry and [worldly things]³⁹ has become hardened. But I think that the one who has really gained victory over the earth, who really has made a success which can be called a success, has learned something from it. It is not everyone who becomes successful in their⁴⁰ earthly affairs, it is one among many. And the one who comes to the top, he⁴¹ had his difficulties, he⁴¹ had his problems, he endures;⁴² his patience has⁴³ been tested. He has gone through a sacrifice. He has understood human nature, standing in the midst of the market⁴⁴. If he has not⁴⁵ read one book of philosophy, if he has not meditated one day, still he has arrived to⁴⁶ a plane, to⁴⁶ an understanding where he knows something which is⁴⁷ worth knowing.

I considered myself most privileged at times when I had a conversation with businessmen, with persons who always busied themselves with the things of the earth and who have really reached to the top and I have simply marvelled to think that instead of hardening them, it has softened their nature to some extent, it has given them a sense which can come by spiritual understanding, which is a religious sense. It has developed [in]⁴⁸ them a fairness. By having gone through this world of injustice and having seen⁴⁹ in the business world what one sees, they have come to the point of honesty where they begin⁵⁰ to see life [from]⁵¹ a different point of view. And besides that, it is they [who]⁵², if anyone⁵³ ever comes forward and says⁵⁴, "For a philanthropic⁵⁵ purpose, for the good of

38. Bp.: "along" omitted

39. Sk.sh.: "worldly things" filled in over a series of dots, followed by a space; bp.: "worldly things"

40. Bp.: "the" instead of "their"

41. Bp.: "has" instead of "he"

42. Bp.: "his endurance," instead of "he endures;"

43. SQ.: "have" instead of "has"

44. Bp.: "crowd" instead of "market"

45. Sk.sh.: "one" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

46. Bp.: "at" instead of "to"

47. Bp.: "which is" omitted

48. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

49. Sk.sh.: "seed" actually written here

50. Sk.sh.: "begin" indistinctly written; bp.: "one begins" instead of "they begin"

51. Sk.sh.: "from" inserted; bp.: "from"

52. Sk.sh.: "who" inserted; bp.: "it is they who" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: "it" inserted, then crossed out

54. Sk.sh.: "that" inserted

55. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

humanity, I give so many millions⁵⁶ for the⁵⁷ education, for your⁵⁸ hospitals," they⁵⁹ do it. And I would very much wonder if a person who had⁶⁰ always kept himself away from money⁶¹, if he had the charge of many millions, if he⁶² would like to part with [some]⁶³.

The only idea is that⁶⁴ whether a purpose⁶⁵ is earthly or heavenly, to be true to the purpose of life is the first moral we have to learn. For even an earthly purpose, however material it may seem, it⁶⁶ will prove in the end to be a stepping stone, if you⁶⁷ had nothing but this⁶⁸ ideal before you⁶⁷, that goal of all souls⁶⁹.

No doubt, all things pertaining to the earth have their influence upon a person. It hardens one. It makes one's heart cold.⁷⁰ It takes away that tender sentiment that a person has towards⁷¹ his dear ones, toward those who⁷² he loves and on whom he depends, toward his fellow-men. It makes [one]⁷³ more and more greedy and greed makes one unjust. Man becomes avaricious⁷⁴ and this⁷⁵ cup of desire is never filled, one is never satisfied; the more⁷⁶ comes, the less there seems to be there. Nevertheless, if one did⁷⁷ not go through these experiences⁷⁸, which is man's⁷⁹ test, and one made another way to cross, then one has given up a great experience, an experience which really makes the soul noble. A person whom you may not understand⁸⁰ for ten years otherwise, you can

56. Sk.sh.: "miljoenen" in lh., Dutch for "millions"

57. Bp.: "the" omitted

58. Sk.sh.: "your" retraced to read "the", and "the" in a.o.d.

59. Bp.: "it is they who" instead of "they"

60. Bp.: "recluse who has" instead of "person who had"

61. Sk.sh.: "money" indistinctly written

62. Bp.: ", if he" omitted

63. Sk.sh.: "small" written, then crossed out, then "some" added in lh., and "some" in a.o.d.

64. Bp.: a comma instead of "that"

65. Bp.: "person" instead of "purpose"

66. Bp.: "it" omitted

67. Bp.: "one" instead of "you"

68. Bp.: "that" instead of "this"

69. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause or lost word(s); bp.: "that goal of all souls [blank]" omitted

70. Bp.: "and" instead of full stop

71. Bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

72. Bp.: "whom" instead of "who"

73. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "one", and "one" in a.o.d.

74. Sk.sh.: actually "avaricious" written; bp.: "covetous" instead of "avaricious"

75. SQ.: "his" instead of "this"

76. SQ.: "that" added

77. Bp.: "does" instead of "did"

78. Bp.: "this experience" instead of "these experiences"

79. Sk.sh.: unclear script in sh. "man's", alternately "music's"; bp.: "man's"

80. Bp.: "have understood" instead of "understand"

understand in one day, as soon as there is a money⁸¹ question. It at once brings out what is⁸² in that person. This shows that it is a great test, a test through which one should go, and ⁸³ one should experience a path which is a part [of]⁸⁴ one's destiny. Therefore, a religious and⁸⁵ spiritual man, even if he with contempt looks⁸⁶ at a person engaged in the things of the earth, he⁸⁷ must know that it is his path, and a path which is his religion. If he proves to be honest in his business dealings, if he keeps his heart open to those dear and near to him, those to whom he has his obligations, if he keeps the flame of⁸⁸ love of mankind lit in his heart through it all, he in the end will arrive at a stage where he is greater than a saint because he has maintained⁸⁹ the flame of saintliness through a continual⁹⁰ blowing wind.

We must not always try to get away from difficulties⁹¹, for in the end we shall not manage to get away from difficulties⁹². The life on the⁹³ earth is difficult and with the evolution of the earth it will be even more difficult. Every day it will be⁹⁴ more difficult.⁹⁵ And⁹⁶ what we can do is to make ourselves strong enough to go through it⁹⁷ and it is only⁹⁸ this strength, one⁹⁹ conviction that through¹⁰⁰ whatever path we sojourn¹⁰¹, that¹⁰² we shall arrive to¹⁰³ the spiritual goal, and whatever be our life, professional¹⁰⁴, industrial, commercial—it does

81. Sk.sh.: "money" retraced

82. Bp.: "hidden" added

83. Sk.sh.: a word crossed out, rendering the sh. illegible, and nothing indicated in a.o.d.

84. Sk.sh.: "part" written, then retraced to read "path"; bp.: "part of"

85. Bp.: "the religious or" instead of "a religious and"

86. Bp.: "looks with contempt" instead of "with contempt looks"

87. Bp.: ", he" omitted

88. Sk.sh.: "of the" crossed out, then "of" substituted; bp.: "his" added

89. Bp.: "kept alive" instead of "maintained"

90. Bp.: "continually" instead of "continual"

91. Sk.sh.: "want" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Bp.: "them" instead of "difficulties"

93. Bp.: "the" omitted

94. Bp.: "become" instead of "be"

95. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the answer to the second question after the lecture

96. Bp.: "And" omitted

97. Bp.: "the life on earth" instead of "it"

98. Bp.: "by" added

99. Bp.: "of" instead of "one"

100. SQ.: "by" instead of "through"

101. Bp.: "journey" instead of "sojourn"

102. Bp.: "that" omitted

103. Bp.: "at" instead of "to"

104. Sk.sh.: "professial" for "professional"

not matter—we shall live religion, the¹⁰⁵ nature's¹⁰⁶ religion, turning our life into a religion, making of our life a religion. And so with every earthly success [even]¹⁰⁷, we shall be taking steps forward towards¹⁰⁸ spiritual attainment.

[Q.:]¹⁰⁹ *It seems to me to be a great test for the Western world in the midst of the activity to maintain the flame when the wind is blowing, than in the countries where there is more leisure.*

A.: Yes, quite true.

Q.: Will you please explain a little more fully why life on earth will become even more difficult as evolution progresses?

A.: ¹¹⁰When we take the world as a human being, for instance, picture it as a human being, a human being is making his life from infancy to age. In the [infancy]¹¹¹, however much the infant is dependent¹¹², yet he is ¹¹³sovereign, quite happy in the arms of the mother, in the care of the father; nothing to worry him, nothing to trouble him, no attachment, there is no [enmity]¹¹⁴, he is as¹¹⁵ happy as angels in heaven. ¹¹⁶So was the beginning of the world, the ¹¹⁷ human race especially. The Hindus have called it the golden age. And then comes youth, ¹¹⁸with its spring and delicacy, with its responsibility together with it. Youth has its own trials, its own experiences, its own fears. This unsettled condition of the earth was called by the Hindus the silver age, which means the age with all the treasures, that springtime of youth. But then, as the¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰life goes forward, the world comes in the stage of what may be called a middle age, age of cares, of

105. Bp.: "the" omitted

106. Sk.sh.: actually "nyture's"

107. Sk.sh.: "ever" retraced to read "even", and "even" in a.o.d.

108. Bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

109. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "Question" is missing here; Sk.tp. has "Q."

110. Bp.: "For" added

111. Sk.sh.: "instance" retraced to read "infancy"; bp.: "infancy"; Sk.tp.: "the infancy"

112. Bp.: "dependent the infant is" instead of "much the infant is dependent"

113. Bp., Sk.tp.: "a" added

114. Sk.sh.: "enmity" in lh. written above an illegibly corrected word in lh.; bp., Sk.tp.: "enmity"

115. Sk.tp.: "as" omitted

116. Bp.: "And" added

117. Sk.sh.: "beginning of" inserted; bp.: "beginning of the"; Sk.tp.: "beginning of"

118. Sk.sh.: "youth" inserted, repeated, and a second "youth" in bp.

119. Bp.: "the" omitted

120. Sk.sh.: "after" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

worries, of anxieties and responsibilities. The Hindus have named it the copper age. And as life advances, so it has much to bear. A¹²¹ fruitful tree with the weight of fruits becomes bent, and so is the progress. With every step forward there are its obligations and responsibilities. Nevertheless, we must not look forward to difficulties. It¹²² is one thing that [saves]¹²³ us and that is hopefulness. That part is the metaphysical part¹²⁴ which I have spoken. Now what I am speaking is the psychological attitude we must¹²⁵ have.¹²⁶ Always hope for the best and we certainly shall see¹²⁷ the best.

Q.: How is it that a person who lives a life of duty is often void of love, beauty and poetry?

A.: I do not think that duty has anything to do with depriving a person with¹²⁸ love, harmony and beauty. On the other hand, the real spirit of duty wakens in a person. It is this which begins poetry. If there is a beautiful poetry to be found, if there is anyone who has experienced love, harmony and beauty, it is that person who understands the soul of [duty]¹²⁹. For instance¹³⁰, a child newly born, he has come from heaven. He is as happy as angels, he is [beautiful]¹³¹ himself. He [is]¹³² an expression of harmony and he is love himself. Yet he does not know love, harmony and beauty. Why? Because he does not yet know duty and the moment the¹³³ [spirit]¹³⁴ of duty is wakened in a person, poetry begins. It is that sense which begins poetry. And when poetry [has]¹³⁵ begun, then love, harmony and beauty manifest to his view fully.

121. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "A"

122. SQ.: "There" instead of "It"

123. Sk.sh.: "leaves"; bp., Sk.tp.: "saves" instead of "leaves"

124. SQ.: "about" added

125. Sk.sh.: "must" retraced to read "come", then "to" inserted; bp., Sk.tp.: "ought to" instead of "must"

126. Sk.sh.: a space or pause

127. Sk.tp.: "have" instead of "see"

128. Sk.tp.: "of" instead of "with"

129. Sk.sh.: "beauty" retraced to read "duty"; Sk.tp.: "duty"

130. Sk.sh.: "instance" retraced for clarity, with possibly another symbol underneath

131. Sk.sh.: "dutiful" retraced to read "beautiful"; Sk.tp.: "beautiful"

132. Sk.sh.: "He" retraced to read "He is", and "He is" in Sk.tp.

133. Sk.sh.: "the" could also be "here" (the sh. is vague); Sk.tp.: "the"

134. Sk.sh.: "spirit" is traced through an underlying symbol, rendering it illegible; Sk.tp.: "spirit"

135. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol inserted and crossed out, then "has" substituted; Sk.tp.: "has"

Q.: What is the best action for someone connected with business matters, who is not the principal actor in a transaction, who disapproves of details, and¹³⁶ feels it unwise to cut the connection completely?

A.: He is not the man [in]¹³⁷ question. He is a man quite apart [from] the¹³⁸ subject, because he is not doing his duty. He is not giving his heart and soul to the work, because that is the test.¹³⁹ That is where he learns. If he does not learn from details, if he keeps himself apart, then he is nowhere.

Q.: You¹⁴⁰ mean as long as he refuses to accept responsibility¹⁴¹?

A.: Yes, responsibility, that is the idea. I would prefer a person either retiring absolutely from responsibility [of]¹⁴² accepting all consequences, or being responsible of everything in his life. And everything in his life which¹⁴³ he can be responsible [for]¹⁴⁴, for he must not depend upon others. Because it all teaches him a lesson. What is our daily life? Even the smallest thing in everyday life is a lesson for us to learn and we must make the best of our opportunity. There is nothing in the world, however small and [unimportant]¹⁴⁵ [work]¹⁴⁶ that comes [along]¹⁴⁷ in life, it is not something to be rejected. It is something to be met with [all that is done is accomplished]¹⁴⁸; [if]¹⁴⁹ it has not been¹⁵⁰ anything, it has [given us] a¹⁵¹ small experience and that is worth it.

136. Sk.sh.: "yet" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

137. Sk.sh.: "who" crossed out, then "in" inserted; Sk.tp.: "in"

138. Sk.sh.: "to the" written, then crossed out, then "from the" added, and "from the" in Sk.tp.

139. Sk.sh.: "It is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

140. Sk.tp.: "I" instead of "You"

141. Sk.tp.: "responsibilities" instead of "responsibility"

142. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and "of" added; Sk.tp.: "or"

143. Sk.sh.: "where" written, then crossed out; Sk.tp.: "where" omitted

144. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, then "for" substituted; Sk.tp.: "for"

145. Sk.sh.: "i important" written first, then the symbol for "un" placed in front

146. Sk.sh.: "first" retraced to read "work"; Sk.tp.: "unimportant work"

147. Sk.sh.: "along" retraced through a now illegible symbol; Sk.tp.: "along"

148. Sk.sh.: a space indicating lost words, later "all that is done it is accomplished and" added above; Sk.tp.: "All that is done it is accomplished." added

149. Sk.sh.: "instance" retraced to read "if"; Sk.tp.: "If"

150. Sk.tp.: "done" instead of "been"

151. Sk.sh.: "it, a a" written, then retraced to read "given us a"; Sk.tp.: "given us some"

15 o'clock, August 4th, 1924

Healing²

Most of the cases of physical and mental illnesses³ come from the exhaustion of nerves. Everybody does not know⁴ to what extent to use nerve⁵ force in everyday life and to what extent to control it. Very often a good person, a kind, loving, affectionate person, gives out his energy at every call from every side and so, continually giving energy, in the end finds⁶ nerves troubled and weakened. In the end the same person who was once kind and nice and polite cannot keep up that⁷ niceness, because when the funds of energy are⁸ expired, then there is no control. There is no power of endurance. There is no patience to take things easily. Then one becomes irritated⁹ and troublesome¹⁰ and tired and disgusted with things, the same person who has once proven¹¹ to be good and kind. Very often it may be called abuse of goodness. For it is not always giving out that answers the demands of everyday life, it is the balanced condition of one's body and mind which answers the demands of life to satisfaction.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = three typescripts on which Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked, editing this lecture. The editing in all three has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bp. = a final preparation for the typesetting of the book, including the editing done in Gd.tp. and some further editing.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. The text includes the changes made in bp., which are therefore not noted, and also a few others, which are.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Monday", in lh. encircled, inserted in front of the date
2. Sk.sh.: "Healing, most of the cases" added later above the text; bp.: "Health VII" (the title of the book and the chapter number)
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "illness" instead of "illnesses"
4. Gd.tp., bp.: "Not everybody knows" instead of "Everybody does not know"
5. Km.tp.: "nervous" instead of "nerve"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" added
7. Gd.tp.: some tp.s have "this", others and bp.: "his" instead of "that"
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "have" instead of "are"
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "irritable" instead of "irritated"
10. Sk.sh.: "troublesome" indistinctly written; Gd.tp., bp.: "troubled" instead of "troublesome"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "proved" instead of "proven"

And sometimes it becomes a passion for a person to waste one's¹² energy either in doing something or in speaking continually. And this passion can grow to such an extent that even when this person¹³ has lost a great deal of his energy, then also he will find his satisfaction in giving out still more. In the presence of that person others will feel depleted, because he has no energy left as¹⁴ trying to give out what little he has and this¹⁵ [irritation]¹⁶ and strain falling¹⁷ upon the others, it makes them nervous also. The¹⁸ weakness of nerves [is]¹⁹ not only the cause of physical diseases, but it leads to insanity. There is one main²⁰ cause of²¹ physical diseases as well as for²² mental diseases: overstrained nerves, exhausted nerves. And that person²³, in spite of all virtues²⁴ and goodness, goodwill and desire to do right, will prove to be doing wrong, to his own surprise, because he has lost self-discipline. His high ideals, they²⁵ are of no use to him, for he has not himself in his²⁶ hand. His qualification, his knowledge, his attainments²⁷, his morals, they²⁸ will all prove to be futile²⁹ in³⁰ absence of that [nervous]³¹ force which keeps man fit³² and capable in³³ doing all that is proper for him to do³⁴ [in the]³⁵ world.

The lack of soberness also causes the [nervous]³¹ exhaustion because all things made of alcohol³⁶ and things that intoxicate consume the energy of the

12. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "one's"

13. Sk.sh.: "this person is"; a.o.d.: "that person" instead of "this person is,"

14. A.o.d.: "he is" instead of "as"

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"

16. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, then traced through to read "irritation"; a.o.d.: "irritation"

17. Gd.tp.: "falls" instead of "falling"; bp.: "fall"

18. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" omitted

19. Sk.sh.: "all" retraced to read "is"; a.o.d.: "is"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "principal" instead of "main"

21. Km.tp.: "of" retyped to "for"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "for" instead of "of"; bp.: "of"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" instead of "for"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "whose nerves are exhausted" added

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "virtue" instead of "virtues"

25. A.o.d.: "they" omitted

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" omitted

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "attitude" instead of "attainments"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "they" omitted

29. Sk.sh.: "fertool" in sh. inadvertently, then crossed out and first "fertile" in lh. added, then crossed out, then "futile" in lh. retraced; a.o.d.: "futile"

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

31. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; a.o.d.: "nervous" instead of "nerves"

32. Sk.sh.: "fit" indistinctly written (the final consonant looks more like "k" than "t")

33. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "in"

34. Gd.tp.: "to do for him" instead of "for him to do", but changed back in bp.

35. Sk.sh.: "and" retraced to read "in the"; a.o.d.: "in the"

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "Therefore all alcoholic things" instead of "because all things made of alcohol"

nerves, eat³⁷ the energy of the³⁸ nerves. One might ask why a person takes a delight in such thing³⁹? And the answer is that it is again a passion. It is an excitement of⁴⁰ nerves for the moment,⁴¹ anything that gives⁴² an intoxication⁴³, they⁴⁴ excite⁴⁵ nerves⁴⁶⁴⁷ for the moment and one feels, so [to speak]⁴⁸, more cheerful for that moment, but depending⁴⁹ upon something outside; and then⁵⁰ the reaction comes when the effect of that intoxicant has left.⁵¹ Then he feels twice more⁵² weak and exhausted than⁵³ before, and he then [needs]⁵⁴ twice the amount of drug or alcohol in order to⁵⁵ feel as cheerful as he once felt for a few hours. And so one goes on and on until he has no power over his mind or⁵⁶ body; he becomes a slave to something he takes. That is the only time when he thinks he lives, and [at]⁵⁷ other times, when it is not there,⁵⁸ he feels miserable. That becomes his world⁵⁹, his heaven, his paradise, his life.

All manner of excess in passion, in⁶⁰ anger, all manner of sensual life and rejoicing in it makes one [robbed]⁶¹ of the energy and⁶² power and vitality of nerves. Besides, every effect that is created in voice, in word, in singing⁶³, it is⁶⁴

37. Km.tp.: "eats" instead of "eat"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "delight in such things" instead of "a delight in such thing"

40. Gd.tp.: some tp.s add "the", as does bp.

41. Sk.sh.: "anything" written twice, then the first crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

42. Gd.tp.: "many things that give" instead of "anything that gives"; bp.: "for the momentary things that give"; bk.: "anything that gives"

43. Sk.sh.: actually "intoxication" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "for the moment" added

44. Gd.tp , bp.: "that" instead of "they"

45. Bk.: "excites" instead of "excite"

46. Sk.sh.: "n." abbr. for "nerves"; Gd.tp., bp.: "excite the nerves"

47. Sk.sh.: "is" written; a.o.d.: "is" omitted

48. Sk.sh.: "too up" clearly written; a.o.d.: "to speak"

49. Km.tp.: "dependent" instead of "depending"; Gd.tp., bp.: "one depends" instead of "depending"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "then" omitted

51. Sk.sh.: a blank

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" instead of "more"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" instead of "than"

54. Sk.sh.: "needs" inserted; Km.tp.: "needs"; Gd.tp., bp.: "he needs" ("he" moved from before "then")

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "make him" inserted

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of "or"

57. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "at"; Km.tp.: "at"; Gd.tp., bp.: "at the"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "when it is not there," omitted

59. Sk.sh.: "world" retraced to read "worlds"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of ", in"

61. Sk.sh.: "rob"; Km.tp.: "robbed" instead of "rob"; Gd.tp., bp.: "robs one" instead of "makes one rob"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: ", the" instead of "and"

63. Km.tp.: "language" instead of "singing"

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "is created" instead of "it is"

by the [nervous]⁶⁵ power. The whole secret of magnetism is in nerves. ⁶⁶There is⁶⁷ the sign of a person with health, physically and mentally⁶⁸, is that he develops that influence which is expressed by the [nervous]⁶⁵ power ⁶⁹and it has its influence upon all things.⁷⁰ Strength gives one more⁷¹ power, weakness causes a greater weakness.⁷² And the system that is today of keeping patients closed⁷³ in the hospitals and⁷⁴ in ⁷⁵asylums is just like making them captives to the disease. The atmosphere of the place and the very thought of being in the hospital makes one feel ill. And so is the life in ⁷⁵asylums; however efficient [the]⁷⁶ treatment may be, it gives a⁷⁷ person an impression that he is out of his mind, there is something wrong with his mind, and the atmosphere all around, that it⁷⁸ all suggests the same thing. Besides,⁷⁹ it would be kinder on the part of the⁸⁰ society, on the part⁸¹ of the family, if ⁷⁵patients could be taken in hand by friends and⁸² relations in their difficult times. They can be much more helped than putting⁸³ them in places where they can think⁸⁴ nothing but of⁸⁵ their illness. I have seen myself many cases which relations and friends have taken in their hands⁸⁶ and they have been helped much more than⁸⁷ help that one receives⁸⁸ in the hospital.

65. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; Gd.tp., bp.: "nervous"

66. Gd.tp., bp.: here is inserted a passage from the qa. beginning, "The whole secret of a public man. . ."; the editing of which is indicated with that passage in the qa.

67. Km.tp.: "Therefore" instead of "There is"; Gd.tp.: "There is" omitted; bp.: "Therefore"

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "physical and mental" instead of "physically and mentally"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "The proper condition of the nerves enables one to impress," added; bk.: this sentence added not here, but later in the lecture

70. Bp.: here is inserted a passage from the qa. beginning "A person nervously . . .", but not in bk., where the passage appears later

71. Km.tp.: "more" omitted

72. Bk.: here is inserted a passage from qa. beginning "The proper condition. . ."

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "shut up" instead of "closed"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

76. Sk.sh.: "treating" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "the"

77. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

78. Km.tp.: "it" omitted; Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "that it"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "Besides," omitted, but restored in bk.

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

81. Gd.tp.: some tp.s omit "on the part", as does bp.

82. Gd.tp.: "or" instead of "and"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "They could be more helped than by putting" instead of "They can be much more helped than putting"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" added

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "of" omitted

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "in hand" instead of "in their hands"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "by the" added

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "they receive" instead of "one receives"

One⁸⁹ might say that⁹⁰ modern⁹¹ treatments require a certain place prepared⁹² for such things, and there they have everything, besides the physician to look after⁹³, and that is the only way how in large cities such cases can be looked after. Yes, it is true, and one cannot help where the situation is difficult; still, where one⁹⁴ can be helped⁹⁵ one must try to help.

Nervous diseases are very often treated by physicians⁹⁶ by giving medicines. There is no medicine in the world which can do good to nerves⁹⁷, for nerves are the most natural part of one's being. It is a⁹⁸ part of one's being which is linked with the physical world and⁹⁹ the mental world. It is the central part of one's being, and there is no better remedy for one's¹⁰⁰ nerves than nature, a life of rest and repose, quiet, proper breathing, proper nourishment, and someone to treat this¹⁰¹ patient with wisdom.¹⁰² ¹⁰³It is the knowledge of psychology of human nature that is necessary, more than medical knowledge, to treat nervous patients.¹⁰³ By understanding the law of environments and the climatic influences, by understanding what influences the persons make¹⁰⁴ upon such a [patient]¹⁰⁵, one can cure the person.

Q.: Are the nerves the storehouse of vital energies or only conductors? What role do they play in the process of thinking?

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "Someone" instead of "One"

90. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" added

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "medical" instead of "modern"

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "proper" instead of "prepared"

93. Gd.tp., bp.: "them" added

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "one"

95. Km.tp.: "help" instead of "be helped", later altered by hand to "be helped"; Sk.tp.: "be helped", later altered by hand to "help"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "by physicians" omitted

97. Bk.: an exclamation point (!) placed here for emphasis instead of a comma

98. Gd.tp., bp.: "They are the" instead of "It is a"

99. Gd.tp., bp.: "with" added

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "one's" omitted

101. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

102. Gd.tp.: here is inserted in some tp.s an edited passage from the qa. (beginning with the second sentence of the answer); the editorial changes are shown with the qa.; other tp.s have this passage at the end of the lecture; bp.: "nervous patients" instead of "this patient with wisdom", but bk. restores "this patient with wisdom"

103. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "have" instead of "make"

105. Sk.sh.: "patient's" changed to read "patient", and "patient" in a.o.d.

A.: ¹⁰⁶A nervous system¹⁰⁷ is a kind of battery for the whole mechanism of the mind and body, for the mechanism of mind, because¹⁰⁸ it is the clearness of ¹⁰⁹nervous mechanism and ¹⁰⁹good working of ¹⁰⁹nervous mechanism¹¹⁰ which enables us to make our –thought paths–¹¹¹ clear to us ¹¹² or to imagine or think or memorize¹¹³. And when the nervous system¹¹⁴ is not clear, then one cannot keep things in memory¹¹⁵. ¹¹⁶It cannot hold thought. One cannot concentrate. One cannot think very much. One cannot keep on one thought¹¹⁶ and all different conditions of mental disorder begin to show. With¹¹⁷ the body, the nervous system is called by Yogis “centres”. The different centres are¹¹⁸ the parts¹¹⁹ of the nervous system, ¹²⁰centres through which one experiences intuition, one feels, one observes keenly. Besides, this¹²¹ proper condition of ¹⁰⁹nerves enables one to impress. A person [nervously]¹²² depleted, even if that person was on¹²³ the right, he¹²⁴ cannot impress it ¹²⁵ upon the other¹²⁶ because there is no strength behind it. And so even he may be on¹²⁷ the right and¹²⁸ he will have to say, “What¹²⁹ to

106. Sk.sh.: “Nerves are a kind” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

107. Gd.tp., bp.: “Nervous energy” instead of “A nervous system”

108. Gd.tp., bp.: “therefore” instead of “because”

109. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

110. Sk.sh.: “n.m.” abbr. for “nervous mechanism”

111. Sk.sh.: “thought paths” crossed out, then an illegible sh. symbol retraced to read “thoughts”; Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: “thought” instead of “thought paths”

112. Sk.sh.: a blank with a vague pencil marking; Gd.tp., bp.: “ourselves” instead of “us [blank]”

113. Gd.tp., bp.: “or to hold our thought, or to imagine, or to think, or to memorize” instead of “or to imagine or think or memorize”

114. Sk.sh.: “n.s.” abbr. for “nervous system”; Km.tp.: “nervous mechanism” instead of “nervous system”, but “mechanism” later crossed out and “system” substituted; Gd.tp., bp.: “nervous system”

115. Gd.tp., bp.: “mind” instead of “memory”

116. Gd.tp.: “One cannot conceive things in the mind, one cannot keep on one thought,” instead of “It cannot hold thought. One cannot concentrate. One cannot think very much. One cannot keep on one thought”; bp.: “, conceive things in the mind, keep on one thought”

117. Sk.sh.: “With” retraced to read “Within”; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “With”; bp.: “Within”

118. Sk.sh.: “nerves” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

119. Gd.tp., bp.: “the points” instead of “nerves, the parts”

120. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” added

121. Gd.tp., bp.: “The” instead of “Besides, this”

122. Sk.sh.: “nerves” written, followed by an editorial mark and an erasure, and then “of” inserted; a.o.d.: “nervously”

123. Gd.tp., bp.: “he were in” instead of “that person was on”

124. Gd.tp., bp.: “, he” omitted

125. Sk.sh.: a blank

126. Gd.tp., bp.: “another” instead of “the other”

127. Km.tp.: “one” typed, but the “e” later crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: “in” instead of “on”

128. Gd.tp., bp.: “, yet” instead of “and”

129. Gd.tp., bp.: “am I” added

do?" There is no power to go forward, no power¹³⁰ to stand on¹³¹ his own right. Besides,¹³² everything one does, acts or plays, or sings, or speaks, it is nervous energy that is necessary. The whole secret of success of a public¹³³ man: a public person on [the]¹³⁴ stage of concert place¹³⁵ is his nervous power. The success of the [lawyer, the]¹³⁶ barrister,¹³⁷ is his nervous power¹³⁸. You will always find¹³⁹ a good barrister who has made a name has that power and that is a magnetism. Now you may ask¹⁴⁰ where to get it¹⁴¹ and¹⁴² how a¹⁴³ get it? But¹⁴⁴ our body and mind is a receptacle¹⁴⁵ of that power, it is made for it¹⁴⁶. We are that power. The magnetism of a human being is much greater than anything else in the world. No flower, fruit, gem, jewel¹⁴⁷ has such magnetism¹⁴⁸ as humankind¹⁴⁹ has, if he knows how to retain it, how [to]¹⁵⁰ keep himself in that condition. Because only¹⁵¹ the scientific [discoveries]¹⁵² of radium, electrons¹⁵³ and all different [atoms]¹⁵⁴, there is no atom in the world which is more radiant than the atoms with which the human body is composed, an atom which is¹⁵⁵ not only attractive

130. Gd.tp., bp.: "no power" omitted

131. Gd.tp., bp.: "for" instead of "on"

132. Gd.tp.: "in" added

133. Sk.sh.: "person" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

134. Sk.sh.: "the" written through a now illegible sh. symbol

135. Km.tp.: "or a concert place" instead of "of concert place"; Gd.tp.: "or in the concert hall"

136. Sk.sh.: "lawyers" written; a.o.d.: "lawyer, the"

137. Sk.sh.: "barrister"; Km.tp.: "the barrister" instead of "barrister"; Gd.tp.: "the barrister in the court" instead of "barrister"; bp.: "of the barrister in the court"

138. Sk.sh.: "n.p." abbr. for "nervous power"

139. Gd.tp., bp.: "It will always be found that" instead of "You will always find"

140. Gd.tp.: one tp. has: "And the question is:" instead of "Now you may ask"; another has: "And now you will ask:" and the third has: "And now one will ask:"; bp.: "and now the question is:"

141. Gd.tp., bp.: "the nervous energy" instead of "it"

142. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "and"

143. Sk.sh.: "a" inadvertently for "I"; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "a"

144. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" omitted

145. Gd.tp., bp.: "are a battery" instead of "is a receptacle"

146. Gd.tp., bp.: "they are made of it" instead of "it is made for it"

147. Gd.tp., bp.: "No jewel, no gem, no flower, no fruit, nothing in the world" instead of "No flower, fruit, gem, jewel"

148. Gd.tp., bp.: "magic" instead of "magnetism"

149. Gd.tp., bp.: "a human being" instead of "humankind"

150. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then retraced to read "to", and "to" in a.o.d.

151. Km.tp.: "all" instead of "only"; Gd.tp., bp.: "with all" instead of "only"

152. Sk.sh.: "ies?" written in lh. next to the end of "discovers" in sh.; a.o.d.: "discoveries"

153. Sk.sh.: "electr." abbr. for "electrons"; Gp., bp.: "and" added before "electrons"

154. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: "atoms" instead of blank

155. Gd.tp., bp.: ", atoms which are" instead of "An atom which is"

to the human eye, but it attracts¹⁵⁶ the whole creation to¹⁵⁷ human being.¹⁵⁸ The [tigers]¹⁵⁹ surrender [to] him. The elephants [work]¹⁶⁰ by his command. But when he loses his proper spirit then it is just like losing the salt. As it is said in the Bible, “You¹⁶¹ are the salt of the earth and [when]¹⁶² ¹⁶³you have lost the salt there is nothing else to give savour to it”¹⁶³. When man’s own being¹⁶⁴, his own spirit is more radiant than anything else, then there is nothing else that can give him more spirit, because¹⁶⁵ he himself is the spirit, in him is [the]¹⁶⁶ spirit¹⁶⁷.

156. Gd.tp.: “attract” instead of “it attracts”; bp.: “attracts”; bk.: “attract”

157. Gd.tp., bp.: “towards the” instead of “to”

158. Sk.sh.: “the horse . . .” added in the margin, also “camels” in lh. followed by “carry his load”; Km.tp.: “The horse . . .”; Sk.tp.: “The horse (serves man);” Gd.tp., bp.: “The horse serves man,”

159. Sk.sh.: “camels” in lh. crossed out, then “tigers” added above; Km.tp.: “The camels carry his load, the tigers surrender to him”; Gd.tp., bp.: “The camel carries his load, the tiger surrenders to man”

160. Sk.sh.: “woke” written, then retraced to read “work”, and “work” in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: “walk” instead of “work”

161. Gd.tp., bp.: “Ye” instead of “You”

162. Sk.sh.: “ever” written, then retraced to read “when”, and “when” in a.o.d.

163. Gd.tp.: “the salt hath lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted” instead of “you have lost the salt there is nothing else to give savour to it”; see Matthew 5:13 (the editing reflects the text in the Authorised Version of 1611)

164. Gd.tp., bp.: “body” instead of “being”

165. Gd.tp., bk.: “, because” omitted and a new sentence begun with “He himself”; bp.: “because” omitted and the lecture ends here

166. Sk.sh.: “here” written, then retraced to read “the”, and “the” in Km.tp.

167. Gd.tp., bk.: “, in him is here spirit” omitted

August 5th, 1924

1

Brotherhood

*My mureeds*² and co-workers:

Have we³ heard from different sources that we might take interest in the actual condition of people? ⁴Yes, as a brotherhood movement, no doubt it is our work and our aim. Only, as our movement is at present in its infancy, one cannot expect much from an infant. If an infant can exist and live a healthy life, that is something accomplished. It is not that we lack enthusiasm, courage or hope. It is not that we neglect matters which should not be neglected. It is only that everyone does not see things⁵ from our point of view⁶, and if we begin to consider every person's point of view then we are likely to lose our own point of view. Every person expresses his point of view from the spirit he has, from his own condition of mind, his own mentality, his own attitude towards life. If he is agitated [towards]⁷ life, if he speaks to us, he will tell us we are all wrong. If he goes to the shop at⁸ the *confiseur*⁹ he will say all the cakes are bad. If¹⁰ he goes

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript on Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's large-lettered typewriter, showing a few differences from the sh., and possibly representing Gd.'s own reporting, with qa.s.
- Km.tp. = a typescript probably prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the Gd.tp., with qa.s.
- Sk.tp.1 = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée, identical in wording to the Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Sk.tp.2 = another typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing editorial changes most likely made by Gd., without qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Brotherhood" (title) in lh. underneath the date; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "Address to World Brotherhood Workers" as a title; Sk.tp.2: "Address to World Brotherhood Representatives VI"
2. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
3. A.o.d.: "Having" instead of "Have we"
4. Sk.tp.2: "I will say," added
5. Gd.tp.: "things" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"
7. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then retraced to read "towards", and "towards" in Gd.tp. and Km.tp., but "against" in Sk.tp.2
8. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "of" instead of "at"
9. Sk.sh.: "conf." in lh. abbr. for "confiseur", French for "confectioner"; Sk.tp.2: "confectioner's shop" instead of "shop at the confiseur"
10. Sk.sh.: "he is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

to the market he will¹¹. The wrong is in him¹². If we take up another¹³ point of view and try to take up¹⁴ where shall we end? There¹⁵ is no end to such [things]¹⁶.

But the first thing that we have¹⁷ to consider¹⁸ is this, that¹⁹ what is the length²⁰ of our programme²¹. Is it a few hours, days, years, or centuries? And in order to even see²² the length²³ of our programme²⁴ we ought to rise to the spirit of the message to see [it]²⁵. And according to the [length]²⁶ of the programme²⁷, things that ought to come in the middle or at the end of the programme²⁸ cannot be done [now]²⁹. For even in the life of an individual there is a youth, childhood, middle age. Every age has its special work to accomplish. A child cannot dream of what a middle age³⁰ person does. A youth cannot think of things as a middle age³⁰ person.

On our side we are doing our very best. Every moment of our life, thought,³¹ energy, as much as we can devote to it, we devote as our life permits us. No doubt we cannot³² do enough in service³³; it is never enough. Nevertheless, we must see it from our own point of view. If we depend upon this

11. Sk.sh.: a blank; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: a series of dots; Sk.tp.2: "say the produce is bad" instead of the blank

12. Sk.tp.2: "himself" instead of "him"

13. A.o.d.: "another's" instead of "another"

14. Sk.sh.: a blank; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: a series of dots instead of "and try to take up [blank]"; Sk.tp.2: "and try to take up [blank]" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "There" indistinctly written

16. Sk.sh.: "thing"; a.o.d.: "things" instead of "thing"

17. Sk.tp.2: "to do is" added

18. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

19. Sk.tp.2: "is this, that" omitted

20. Sk.sh.: neither "length" nor "legacy" clearly written; a.o.d.: "length"

21. Sk.sh.: "progr." in lh. abbr. for "programme"

22. Sk.sh.: for the first letter in "see", it appears first an "l" was written, then altered to "s"

23. Sk.sh.: "a-length" written; a.o.d.: "length"

24. Sk.sh.: "pr." in lh. abbr. for "programme"

25. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.2: "it" instead of "[blank]"

26. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol traced through a now also illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "length"

27. Sk.tp.2: "we must work" added

28. Sk.sh.: "p." for "programme"

29. A.o.d.: "now" added

30. A.o.d.: "aged" instead of "age"

31. Sk.tp.2: "and" added

32. Sk.tp.2: "can never" instead of "cannot"

33. Sk.tp.2: "serving" instead of "service"

person and³⁴ that person coming, [to tell]³⁵ us how to do³⁶, we are of no use. We³⁷ better not take up such a responsible³⁸ work. If there is a [responsiblity]³⁹ towards]⁴⁰ our [work]⁴¹, we⁴² know what is before us and how to [meet]⁴³ it. I have seen certain⁴⁴ societies of the occult or a⁴⁵ mystic⁴⁶ work, how⁴⁷ in order to be successful they have tried what they call in English⁴⁸catering; prepare⁴⁹ every kind of supply for every kind of demand. And, for the time being, it seemed as if it would be a successful matter⁵⁰. But it was a momentary success and resulted into destruction of the society. Because the⁵¹ varied and many demands of human life ate up all that⁵² the society prepared and their hunger was not satisfied.⁵³ As every individual is destined for a certain [purpose]⁵⁴, so the message is [destined for a certain purpose]⁵⁵. And it is the main thing that the workers have to accomplish, and if results are not seen just now, and⁵⁶not much⁵⁷ accomplished, it does not matter. It is not a programme⁵⁸ of two days. It is not a bubble that has⁵⁹ come and will disappear. It is a process, as the English say, "Slow and sure." Nevertheless, it is a question which we must think about. We must keep our eyes open. We must try to study for ourselves, that we may not

34. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "a" omitted

35. Sk.sh.: "tells" written; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "to tell"; Sk.tp.2: "and telling"

36. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

37. Sk.tp.2: "had" added

38. Km.tp.: Km. first typed "responsibility", but then corrected it to "responsible"

39. Sk.sh.: "r." abbr. for "responsibility"

40. Sk.sh.: "person" written; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "towards" instead of "person"; Sk.tp.2: "responsibility, it is"

41. Sk.sh.: "responsibility"; Gd.tp., Km.tp.: " work" instead of "responsibility"

42. Sk.tp.2: "to" instead of "we"

43. Sk.sh.: "meet" has been retraced through a now illegible symbol; "meet" in a.o.d.

44. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "certain" omitted

45. Sk.tp.2: "a" omitted

46. A.o.d.: "mystical" instead of "mystic"

47. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "now" instead of "how"

48. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol in the margin in front of "catering"

49. Sk.tp.2: "preparing" instead of "prepare"

50. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "method" instead of "matter"

51. Sk.sh.: "very" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

52. Sk.tp.2: "that" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: a space

54. Sk.sh.: "person" written, then placed in parentheses, then "purpose" inserted instead, and "purpose" in a.o.d.

55. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol followed by a blank; a.o.d.: "destined for a certain purpose"

56. Sk.tp.2: "if it seems there is" added

57. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "is" added

58. Sk.sh.: "progr." in lh. abbr. for "programme"

59. Sk.sh.: "appears" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

have to depend upon others and have to say we are not acquainted with this [question]⁶⁰.

⁶¹I therefore ask my Brotherhood representatives and mureeds to study the five questions of⁶² whatever class they can reach: hygienic, [social]⁶³, moral⁶⁴, mental [and]⁶⁵ spiritual condition. We do not need to take all questions. Each of you may take one of these questions and study them and be prepared with the presentation of the subject with an article on the subject, bringing to us a thorough information of your study.

For the next Summer School⁶⁶ all the Brotherhood meetings which will take place there, every lecture given will deal on the subject of the actual condition of humanity; and your lectures will be pertaining to one of these subjects. And those who can prepare papers beforehand may do so and will be welcomed at Geneva in the month of April when we shall be having a meeting to discuss this question and there will be an opportunity of reading such papers written after a practical study on these questions.⁶¹

Q.: By that⁶⁷ advice, choosing one special subject, you would do one thing well, the Brotherhood would accomplish some one thing definitely?

A.: For⁶⁸ instance, one person goes and sees the condition in the poor class, another sees the conditions in good classes, another of the average health, another the moral condition of humanity, another spiritual condition. That is enough for the present to work. We shall not yet touch economical⁶⁹ and political conditions⁷⁰. It is not because we are opposed to [these questions]⁷¹, it is only because we are in our infancy. There is much to be done [in]⁷² those realms.

60. Sk.sh.: "quest" clearly written; a.o.d.: "question"

61. Sk.sh.: this section, the end of this discourse, has been crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

62. Sk.tp.2: a comma instead of "of"

63. Sk.sh.: "economical" in lh. written, then crossed out, then "social" substituted in the margin, and "social" in a.o.d.

64. Sk.sh.: "moral" in lh. is preceded by an illegible sh. symbol which is crossed out

65. Sk.sh.: "and" in lh. retraced through a sh. symbol, now rendered illegible; a.o.d.: "and"

66. Sk.sh.: "S.S." in lh. abbr. for "Summer School"

67. Gd.tp., Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

68. Sk.sh.: "For" indistinctly written

69. Sk.sh.: "econ." in lh. abbr. for "economical"

70. A.o.d.: "condition" instead of "conditions"

71. Sk.sh.: "that quest" written; a.o.d.: "these questions"

72. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol, then "those" retraced, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "in"

⁷³But if we do⁷⁴ these four realms and those who cannot come to the Summer School next and to Geneva⁷⁵ may send their paper.⁷³

Q.: Just what realm do you mean by the social?

A.: The condition of people, the dealings of people with one another, between one individual to another, one class to another.

Q.: [But]⁷⁶ economical question⁷⁷ comes⁷⁸ very close to social?

A.: [By taking]⁷⁹ economical question⁸⁰, we enter into deep waters. We are not yet prepared. If we could swim in the water we do not mind. Now we go just as far as the shores. We are too young just now.

Q.: Do not⁸¹ you mind statistical study?

A.: Yes, that is what I mean by social.

—*Q.: But the mental only covers the artistic⁸²?* ⁸³

Psychology⁸⁴—⁸⁵

Q.: What could one put under the head of spiritual? ⁸⁶ Religions?

A.:⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ Yes, [religions come]⁸⁹ under it.

Q.: You meant only in the countries⁹⁰ where we live in?

A.: Yes, or where we happen to be.

73. Sk.sh.: the sentence "But . . . paper" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

74. A.o.d.: "in" added

75. Sk.sh.: "Genève", French for "Geneva"

76. Sk.sh.: "Is the" written, then replaced by "But"; a.o.d.: "Does"

77. Sk.sh.: "not very" written, then "very" crossed out; a.o.d.: "not very" omitted

78. A.o.d.: "come" instead of "comes"

79. Sk.sh.: "Yes" written, then crossed out and "By taking" substituted in the margin; "By taking" in a.o.d.

80. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

81. A.o.d.: "not" omitted

82. Sk.sh.: "artistic" crossed out

83. Sk.sh.: a space

84. Sk.sh.: "Psychology" appears in the "Answer" line, but the "A." of answer is missing

85. Sk.sh.: this qa. crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

86. Sk.sh.: a blank

87. Sk.sh.: "Spiritual" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

88. Sk.sh.: a blank

89. Sk.sh.: "religion comes"; a.o.d.: "religions come"

90. A.o.d.: "country" instead of "countries"

Q.: About the spiritual, you meant that we gave a statement of the different new religious forms?

A.: Yes, if your mind takes that trend, you may. Or if you see among individuals or communities a kind of spiritual going back or forward. Just to write your own impressions and the details about the conditions which you see.

Q.: Is the idea more to⁹¹ gather informations⁹²?

A.: The first thing that we can do is to gather informations⁹², then to discuss and see in what way the workers of Brotherhood can work to better conditions. We must know first before we can go out to help.

91. Sk.sh.: “give” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. All documents have “informations”, which, however, is not standard English, where “information” has no plural

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday,¹ August 5th, 1924*Sirajs*²

There is much that we have to copy in administration and in principle from the Vatican³: their most wonderful organization, their perfect discipline, their religious courtesy, besides their principle of keeping themselves and their followers from being involved into things that do not belong to them. Human nature is susceptible to changes, which come from different influences; especially a religious mind is an idealistic mind. A devotee is emotional and therefore is capable of partaking good or bad, all that comes. Therefore, those upon whom the Movement depends, workers or *mureeds*⁴, they must be kept undisturbed by outer undesirable influences, especially at this time when our Movement is⁵ infant. It is in the glasshouse that beautiful flowers and plants are reared and preserved, not in the open.

We, who have the charge of the Universal Worship⁶ and who have the responsibility of leading this religious movement, have a responsibility of the parents towards their children. As parents must be careful about the mentality of their children, that it is not disturbed by bad associations, so we must be careful with the workers of the Universal Worship, also with the followers of our religious movement.

Documents:

- Sh.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a later typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set, close to the sh.
 Hq.tp. = a stencilled copy prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, showing only minor differences from Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. A.o.d.: day of week missing
2. Sk.tp.: "Address to Cherags" typed, then "Cherags" crossed out and "Sirajs" handwritten; Hq.st.: "Address to Sirajs", followed by "Inner Teachings of Sufi Inayat Khan (1882-1927)", followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List); for the word *Siraj*, see Glossary
3. Sk.sh.: actually "Vatikan" in lh., the Dutch spelling
4. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
5. A.o.d.: "an" added
6. The Universal Worship (see List) is a religious service, of which Sirajs are the senior officials

It is upon the religious work that the spreading of the message depends. If they are wrong channels, [leaking]⁷ vessels, punctured pitchers⁸, the message will not be given in its pure aspect to the world.

Therefore, as from one's own children one removes all manner of bad influences⁹ coming from their playmates or servants, so we must guard [against]¹⁰ the different influences which surround them. Our difficulty is greater because our work is with the grown-up. Our work with them is to grow their soul, and while their soul is growing, it is most essential for us to keep a watch as a gardener¹¹ keeps his watch as his most sacred duty upon his plants¹². Verily, thriving of the plant is a credit of the gardener.

¹³—Those who have not heard the article on the organization¹⁴ and those who would like to hear it once more may stay on.—¹³

7. Sk.sh.: "leaking" in lh. added underneath "leading", and "leaking" in a.o.d.

8. Sk.sh.: actually "pitthers" written in lh.

9. A.o.d.: "influence" instead of "influences"

10. Sk.sh.: "against" in sh. inserted, and included in a.o.d.

11. Sk.sh.: actually "ganderer" in sh., then "gardener" in lh. added

12. Sk.sh.: a blank indicating missing words

13. Sk.sh.: this entire sentence has been crossed out; a.o.d.: this sentence omitted

14. P-o-M. probably refers here to a text titled "Organization" which is included in his autobiography (*Biography of Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan*, East-West, London and The Hague, 1979, pp. 234-40)

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday evening, August 5th, 1924**Collective Interview**¹²

Tact is a thread which connects heaven and earth making them one. Tact, therefore, is not learned by a³ worldly cleverness. Earthly qualifications do not make a man really tactful. He may imitate a tactful person, but polish is different from gentleness. What does tact come from? Tact comes from the profound depth of ⁴human heart, for it is a sense which is developed by human sympathy. ⁵Selfish person, therefore, cannot prove to be tactful to the end. He will perhaps begin by tactfulness, but end in losing that spirit, because false tactfulness will not endure. It is the real alone that can endure, object or person, both. Tactfulness comes by our consideration for one another, and that consideration comes by our feeling for one another, sympathy for one another. And what is consideration? Consideration is a feeling that all that is displeasing and distasteful and disagreeable to me, I must not cause the same thing which displeases me to another. And tactfulness as a wisdom develops from this sense. And man may be most learned, most capable, most influential, and yet [may]⁶ not be tactful.

Tactfulness is the sign of the great ones: great statesmen, kings, leaders, heroes, the most learned men, the great servers of humanity, they⁷ were tactful. They won their enemies, their worst adversaries, by their tactfulness. They

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh., identical to Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, for inclusion in the series Sangatha I (see Glossary), where it appears on p. 71.

Notes:

1. Hq.tp.: the Sufi Invocation (see List), followed by the word "Nasihat" (a category of teaching, see Glossary)
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll.Intv., Tact is a thread which connects . . ." in lh. added above the text
3. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted
4. Hq.tp.: "the" added
5. Hq.tp.: "A" added
6. Sk.sh.: "never" retraced to read "may"; Km.tp.: "he may"; Hq.tp.: "may"
7. Hq.tp.: ", they" omitted

accomplished most difficult things in life to accomplish by the power of tactfulness. One never can say that: I have enough of⁸ tactfulness. It is never enough. A real tactful person finds more faults with himself, having not proved to be tactful enough in his everyday life, than a tactless person.

As one becomes more tactful so one finds more faults⁹ with himself. Because there are many shortcomings, actions automatically manifest, words slip off from the tongue, then the tactful one thinks and sees that he did not do right. But as Sa'di¹⁰ says, "When once it is done, and¹¹ then you, [tactful]¹² one, repents¹³ for¹⁴ it, that¹⁵ is not the time for it¹⁶ to repent. You ought to have controlled yourself first."

One becomes tactful by self-discipline. One develops tactfulness by self-control. A tactful person is subtle, fine, poetic. He shows real learning and fine intelligence. Many say: But how can we be tactful and at the same time truthful? Many look at the tact¹⁷ of a¹⁸ tactful person and say "hypocritical". But what is the use of this¹⁹ truth which is thrown at a person's head as a big stone, breaking with it his head. A truth which has no²⁰ beauty and fineness²¹, what kind of truth it is? The Qur'an²² says, "God is beautiful"²³; therefore, truth must be beautiful. If it was²⁴ not beautiful, then the beauty-seeking soul of²⁵ intelligent beings would not have sought after truth.

It is not always necessary that we must say things which could²⁶ just as well not have been said. Very often it is a weakness on the part of a person to

8. Hq.tp.: "of" omitted

9. Hq.tp.: "fault" instead of "faults"

10. For Sa'di, see List

11. Hq.tp.: "and" omitted

12. Sk.sh.: "tactful" retraced, rendering the previous word illegible; Km.tp.: "tactful"; Hq.tp.: "thoughtful"

13. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "repent" instead of "repents"

14. Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

15. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

16. Hq.tp.: "for it" omitted

17. Hq.tp.: "fineness" instead of "tact"

18. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

19. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

20. Km.tp.: "not" typed originally, but the "t" crossed out

21. Hq.tp.: "what sort of truth is it" instead of "and fineness, what kind of truth it is"

22. Sk.sh.: actually "Koran" written in Ih.

23. Actually a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad

24. Hq.tp.: "were" instead of "was"

25. Hq.tp.: "souls and" instead of "soul of"

26. Sk.sh.: "have been" written; Km.tp.: "have been" written, then put in parentheses; Hq.tp.: "have been" omitted

drop a word which could have been avoided. It is the tactful soul who becomes large, because he does not always express outwardly. Therefore, naturally,²⁷ his heart, which accommodates wisdom,²⁸ becomes larger. It becomes a reservoir of wisdom, of thoughtfulness. It is the tactful person who becomes popular²⁹, it is the tactful person who³⁰ is [loved]³¹, it is to³² the tactful person³³ that people listen. Besides, it is by a³⁴ tactfulness that we maintain³⁵ harmony of our life³⁶. If not, life would turn into a stormy sea. The influences coming from all around in our everyday life are enough to disturb our peace of our lives, and if we were tactless in addition to it, what would [then]³⁷ become. Then there would be one continual storm in our lives and there could never be peace. It is by tactfulness that we make a balance against all inharmonious influences which have a jarring effect upon our spirit. If inharmony comes from all sides and if we are creative of harmony, it counterbalances and it makes our life easy for us to bear³⁸.

Besides,³⁹ what is goodness, piety, or orthodoxy [without]⁴⁰ wisdom, without tactfulness? What a good person accomplishes⁴¹ by his goodness if he is not able to give a pleasure, a happiness by what he says or does? What⁴² his piety or spirituality is of use⁴³ if he is not creative of happiness for those who come into⁴⁴ contact with him? It is therefore by tactfulness that we begin our work of healing ourselves and others.

27. Hq.tp.: "naturally," omitted

28. Hq.tp.: "it" inserted

29. Sk.sh.: actually "popalur" in lh.

30. Sk.sh.: "It is the tactful person who" is repeated by ditto marks

31. Sk.sh.: "love"; Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "loved"

32. Hq.tp.: "to" moved to the end of the sentence

33. Sk.sh.: "it is", "the tactful person" repeated by way of ditto marks

34. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted

35. Hq.tp.: "the" added

36. Hq.tp.: "lives" instead of "life"

37. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a lost word or words; Km.tp.: "(then)" added by hand in a blank; Hq.tp.: "then" instead of a blank

38. Sk.sh.: "bear" could also be "better"

39. Hq.tp.: "Besides," omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "without" has been retraced, rendering the previous word illegible; "without" in a.o.d.

41. Hq.tp.: "does a good person accomplish" instead of "a good person accomplishes"

42. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.; Hq.tp.: "Of what use is" instead of "What"

43. Hq.tp.: "is of use" omitted

44. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "into"

⁴⁵I must tell my *mureeds*⁴⁶, make them aware of this fact that⁴⁵ the Sufis of all ages will be⁴⁷ known for their beautiful personality. It does not mean that among them there have not been people with great powers, wonderful powers and wisdom; but beyond all, what is most known of the Sufis is their human side of nature, that tactfulness that⁴⁸ tuned them with wise and foolish, with poor and rich, with strong and weak, with all who⁴⁹ [they] met⁵⁰, everyone on his plane, who spoke to everyone in his own language. And what did Jesus Christ teach when he said to the fisherman that, “Come here⁵¹, I will make you the⁵² fishers of men.”⁵³ It does not mean that: I will teach you ways that you will get the best of men. It only meant that your tactfulness, your sympathy will spread its arms, as⁵⁴ mother’s arms spread for her little one, before every soul that comes.

The Sufis say that neither we are here to become sages⁵⁵ nor to live as animals do, we are here to sympathize with one another and bring them happiness, which we always seek. Yes, there are many thorns on the path of life, but when we look at [ourselves]⁵⁶, we have the same faults, if not more, less, the faults of others, which prick as stings, as thorns. Therefore, if we spared⁵⁷ others of the thorns that come⁵⁸ out of us, that much help we would give to our⁵⁹ fellowman⁶⁰. And that is not a small help. It is in tactfulness that we accomplish our sacred duty, we perform our religion. For how do we please God? We please God by trying to please mankind.

45. Hq.tp.: this part of the sentence omitted

46. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

47. Hq.tp.: “have been” instead of “will be”

48. Hq.tp.: “which” instead of “that”

49. Hq.tp.: “They” instead of “who”, starting a new sentence

50. Sk.sh.: “met” crossed out, then added in lh.

51. Hq.tp.: “hither” instead of “here”

52. Hq.tp.: “the” omitted

53. Mark 1:17

54. Hq.tp.: “the” added

55. Hq.tp.: “angels” instead of “sages”

56. Sk.sh.: “ourself” retraced to read “ourselves”, and “ourselves” in a.o.d.

57. Hq.tp.: “spare” instead of “spared”

58. Hq.tp.: “thorn that comes” instead of “thorns that come”

59. Hq.tp.: “other” instead of “our”

60. Hq.tp.: “fellowmen” instead of “fellowman”

Suresnes, 5th August, 1924

Cherags Meeting¹

Our position in the world and our work gives us a greater responsibility than the priest or the clergyman has, for this reason, that the priest and the clergyman have something already built for them for their protection. They are already in a mechanism which has been built for a long time, and they have the benefit of it. And we have to stand in the position of the clergyman and priest to those who come to us, and at the same time we have to expose ourselves to doubts, antagonism, criticism, opposition,² and all manner of difficulties that a worker has to face. The priest and the³ clergyman of all countries have a community to support them, have followers to stand by them; we have to go without either the first thing or the other. Then what is there that gives us the strength to stand all opposition and difficulty and the lacks which we find in our work? Only one thing, and that is our faith in the cause. That is the only one strength we have, and it is by this strength that we stand against all things that hinder our work. It is this strength, therefore, that must be developed. If there were not this element in my *Cherags*⁴, they would not have been ordained; the ordination is given in understanding that they have that faith. Their ordination shows Murshid's trust in them.

Nevertheless, this faith must be kept uncovered, undisturbed, and so it must be strengthened. From what must it be kept undisturbed? From doubts, for doubts are the clouds which come from outside and cover the light within, making one wonder, "Am I on the right or on the wrong path?" One thinks that by that one proves oneself more intelligent, but it is on the contrary. Intelligence

Documents:

- er.tp. = an early typescript of uncertain provenance
 Hq.tp. = a stencilled copy prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. For Cherag, see Glossary; Hq.tp.: "Address to Cherags" instead of "Cherags Meeting", followed by "Inner Teachings Sufi Inayat Khan (1882-1927)" and the Sufi Invocation (see List)
2. Hq.tp.: "opposition" omitted
3. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted
4. The word *Cherag* is used to indicate a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship Service (see Glossary)

is not linked with doubts, intelligence is linked with the inner light, intuition. If the bottom of your heart has given you faith and strength, then the outside influence⁵ must not disturb the peace of your mind, making it restless and producing ever rising “why and which”, for this only disturbs the peace of mind. However intelligent a doubting person may seem, you will find in the end that the person is lacking in intelligence, and not only lacking intelligence, but lacking power, because power and wisdom both come from self-conquest. Our reward in the work is our sacrifice.

Q.: Only few meet or contact the teacher; others follow the light they know. But do they really⁶ lose by not knowing the teacher?

A.: Every soul has his own privileges in life and if he questions “Why did I deserve them, and why have others not got them?”, he will go on asking and listening to the answers, and if even a thousand answers were given, the question would not be answered. The best way is to be thankful for ⁷privileges and to hope that all we think good and valuable for ourselves⁸ may be given to all.

Q.: Must souls, to be saved, only come through the one door?

A.: Every soul is a door and the one triumphal arch is God himself, where all must meet. And when the door of the self is opened, then the person is safe. The safety of all souls is under one arch, and that arch is God, knowledge of God, knowledge of the truth, which is the saviour. All our work is to lead our fellows to that realization which alone will save.

Q.: Why are we, the few, so privileged?

A.: Always the few, the privileged, reach the many. In the history of the world the sacrifice of the few adds to the benefit of the multitude. Our work is pioneer work, our troubles have no end. Nevertheless, we must not compare the privileges with the troubles; privilege is always a privilege. The greatest privilege is that we are allowed to become human beings, that we are allowed to

5. Hq.tp.: “influences” instead of “influence”

6. Both documents have the words “they” and “really” underlined, possibly indicating that the questioner emphasized these words while speaking

7. Hq.tp.: “our” added before “privileges”

8. Hq.tp.: “for ourselves” omitted

be under the sun, to feel there is something to reach to, and that life has allowed us to work in the field of service.

I would like to add a few words about the work. We must make a balance between two most important things in order to make our attitude right in working the religious order of the Universal Worship: to be accurate in conducting the form, the formal side of the Universal Worship, in arranging the altar, in standing facing the altar and facing the people, in doing every movement and in uttering every word, on one side; on the other side, to rise above the restriction⁹ of form. If not, we shall be like the priest who disputed for six months over one particular ceremony, one saying it should be done this way, the other saying no, the other way. If we make ourselves so material as to cling to the form in such a way that we differ, dispute, and discuss over it, we shall not always be able to perform our spiritual duties with the right attitude. For it is the spiritual feeling which is the main thing, not the form, and yet knowing this form side, not neglecting it. It must be done carefully, skilfully, artistically, keeping to the uniformity which has been prescribed for us.

9. Hq.tp.: "restrictions" instead of "restriction"

¹August 6th, 1924

²

Mind World

The soul is likened to the caterpillar³. As a caterpillar⁴ reflects all the beauty of colours that it sees, and out of it turns himself⁵ into a butterfly, so is the soul. When in ⁶angelic world it reflects ⁶angelic beauty, manifesting itself into⁷ the form of an angel. When in the world of genius it reflects the *jinn*⁸ qualities, covering thereby⁹ itself with a form of the jinn. When in the world of man it reflects human qualities, manifesting itself therefore in the form of man. If the caterpillar is impressed by one form only,¹⁰ by a number of forms of leaves¹¹ and flowers and colours, it reflects it¹² and it becomes it¹². Very often you will see that a caterpillar has the colour of the surrounding that it is in,¹³ the leaves or the flowers or whatever is before it, it becomes that. It does not partake the colour and the form of trees and flowers which are at a distance, which it has not contacted¹⁴. The same is the condition of the soul: all that it comes in contact

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript of the lecture edited by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, and also edited versions of the first two qa.s after the lecture (the second included in the book, the first not).
- bp. = a typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book, including the second qa.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Wednesday" in lh. encircled, added beside the date
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World, the soul is likened to" in lh. added, also "Mind World" in sh. written in the margin; Km.tp.: "Mind World" at top as a title; bp.: "CHAPTER VIII"; bk.: "VIII" indicating the chapter number in the book
3. Sk.sh.: actually "cattepillar" in lh., then corrected to read "caterpillar"
4. Sk.sh.: "c." in lh. abbr. for "caterpillar"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "itself" instead of "himself"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "into"
8. For *jinn*, see Glossary
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "thereby" moved to after "itself"
10. A.o.d.: "or" instead of "only,"
11. Sk.sh.: actually "leave" in sh., without "s" for plural; a.o.d.: "leaves"
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "them" instead of "it"
13. Bk.: "its surroundings:" instead of "the surrounding that it is in,"
14. Gd.tp., bp.: "touched" instead of "contacted"

with, it partakes of its quality, of its¹⁵ colour and perfume, reflecting it in time. It becomes¹⁶ the same¹⁷ which it reflects.

This shows¹⁸ to us that the mirror quality which the heart shows, it does not show only when the soul is on the earth, but it shows from the beginning of the soul's adventure towards¹⁹ manifestation. Therefore,²⁰ soul's captivity and freedom both come from itself. Qudsi²¹, the great Persian, has said, "It is thou thyself who becomest a captive and again thyself becomest free from this captivity." Both these things, captivity in this body of clay and liberation from this dense earth, both things²² the soul does itself and it does²³ by one law, and that is the law of reflection. There may be different ideas, as dogmas or as²⁴ speculations, expressed by the²⁵ different wise people as to the soul's coming to²⁶ earth, as to the soul's return from here. But the thoughtful souls, however different they may be in their conception of²⁷ divine law of nature, they²⁸ cannot deny for one single moment this principal law working as the most powerful factor in²⁹ soul's journey towards³⁰ manifestation and in³¹ soul's return to the goal.

Therefore, naturally, a mystic thinks, "What is past is past; what is done is done; I do not trouble about it. What I am concerned³² with is to make the present moment as I wish it to be, and to make the path³³ which leads to my destination in the future easy for me." It is³⁴ on this principle the whole

15. Bk.: "of its" omitted

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "becoming" instead of "becomes"

17. Bk.: "that" instead of "the same"

18. Bk.: "proves" instead of "shows"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

21. Sk.sh.: actually Sakina first wrote "could see" in sh., then crossed out and added "Kudshi" in lh., and "Kudshi" in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: "Kudsī"; they all refer to Qudsi, the Mughal poet-laureate (see List)

22. Bp.: "both things" omitted

23. Bp.: "brings about itself, and it brings them about" instead of "does itself and it does"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "on" instead of "to"

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "they" omitted

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

32. Sk.sh.: "concerned" indistinctly written over a possibly different start of the sh. symbol

33. Gd.tp., bp.: "road" instead of "path"

34. Bk.: "It is" omitted

³⁵mysticism has been based. The Sufi concerns himself little what yesterday happened³⁶. Yes, if the knowledge of yesterday had³⁷ a relation with the things of today, if that knowledge can³⁸ help one³⁹ to make life better, in that case alone he consults with⁴⁰ the past, but not for the sake of the past. As Omar Khayyam says, "Tomorrow, why tomorrow I should⁴¹ be myself with yesterday's seventy⁴² thousand years,"⁴³ which means: If I lived for seventy⁴⁴ thousand years in the past, what is it to me just now? The greatest problem that faces man is today, just now, how can I make my life best for myself, for others? If he occupies himself with this science, there is not one single moment that he can spare. It will occupy his whole life to make the best of just now⁴⁵. And after all it is just now⁴⁵ which repeats, and it is now⁴⁶ that makes the future.

Besides, it is the science of reflection, the study of which and the practice⁴⁷ of which brings a person to that attainment which is the seeking of every soul. As Zeb-un-Nissa⁴⁸, the Persian poetess says, "If thou art thinking⁴⁹ of the blooming rose thou shalt⁵⁰ become a rose, and if thou art thinking⁴⁹ of the⁵¹ crying [nightingale]⁵² thou shall become a nightingale. Such is the mystery of life. If thou thinkest of ⁵³divine spirit, thou wilt reflect it and thou wilt be⁵⁴ it."

35. Bk.: "of" added

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "happened yesterday" instead of "yesterday happened"

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "had"

38. Sk.sh.: "make" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "him" instead of "one"

40. Gd.tp.: the word "with" is crossed out, but then rewritten by hand; bp.: "with" omitted

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "may" instead of "should"

42. Bk.: "sev'n" instead of "seventy" (conforming to the text of the FitzGerald translation)

43. Sk.sh.: "yrs." abbr. for "years"; the quotation is from *The Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, FitzGerald translation, quatrain 20, where the text reads, "Why, To-morrow I may be/Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years."

44. Bk.: "seven" instead of "seventy"

45. Bk.: the words "just now" put in italics for emphasis

46. Bk.: the word "now" also put in italics

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "the study and practice" instead of "the study of which and the practice"

48. Sk.sh.: actually "Zeb-un-Nisa" in lh. for "Zeb-un-Nissa"; for Zeb-un-Nissa (see List)

49. A.o.d.: "thinkest" instead of "art thinking"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "wilt" instead of "shalt"

51. Sk.sh.: "of the" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

52. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: "nightingale"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

54. Gd.tp., bp.: "become" instead of "be"

⁵⁵One might ask a question that⁵⁶: Why does not a mosquito turn into a butterfly? For a mosquito⁵⁷ also lives sometimes⁵⁸ among beautiful plants and flowers. And the answer is that⁵⁹ mosquito is not [interested]⁶⁰ in listening, he⁶¹ is [interested]⁶⁰ in speaking. It does not learn, it teaches; so it remains what it is.⁶²Caterpillar⁶³, on the contrary, is silent.⁶⁴It silently meditates, gently moves⁶⁵, quietly sits and meditates. That is why in the end it turns into the beautiful⁶⁶ butterfly.

⁶⁷*Q.: Are there not two ways to live in the present: the belief physical⁶⁸ and the contemplative eternal? How to balance them?*

A.: By being conscious of both. Neither to dive deep in the eternal so much that one does not know what time it is, and⁶⁹ nor to be involved in the physical so that one is unaware of immortality. As there is the night and day, so there is the changing⁷⁰ of consciousness from physical to spiritual, from spiritual to physical, just like action and repose. By keeping such⁷¹ balance between these two conditions, a person lives a complete life.

55. Sk.sh.: "Murshid" written in the margin together with the "Q." for "question.;" the answer is missing, or perhaps P-o-M. raised the question; Km.tp.: this paragraph set off from the lecture, but not typed as a qa.

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "a question that" omitted

57. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "mosquito"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "sometimes dwells" instead of "lives sometimes"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

60. Sk.sh.: "interesting"; Gd.tp., bp.: "interested"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "he"

62. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added

63. Sk.sh.: "Cater." abbr. for "Caterpillar"

64. Sk.sh.: "It is" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

65. Bk.: "moves gently" instead of "gently moves"

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "beautiful" omitted

67. Gd.tp.: Gd. edited this qa., apparently for inclusion in the text of the lecture, though ultimately it was not included, replacing the q. with "One can balance the spiritual and physical life" and then continuing with the answer; bp.: this qa. omitted

68. Km.tp.: "physically" instead of "physical"

69. Gd.tp.: "and" omitted

70. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "change" instead of "changing"

71. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "such"

Q.⁷²: Why is it that one soul reflects the properties of a murderer⁷³ and another soul⁷⁴ that⁷⁵ of a saint, being both⁷⁶ [souls]⁷⁷ [equally]⁷⁸ divine. What law covers that⁷⁹ phenomena⁸⁰?

A.: As I have already said that the⁸¹ soul is likened to a caterpillar, who⁸² first reflects and then becomes it⁸³, so is the⁸⁴ murderer and the saint. But one thinks: Did⁸⁵ a murderer reflect on a murderer? Yes, he⁸⁶ gradually tuned himself to that reflection by trying to do a little⁸⁷ harm here and there, by trying to erase from his heart that sympathy, that⁸⁸ [kindness]⁸⁹, that⁸⁸ tenderness, by trying to be blind to that aspect of his own being, and by trying to cause harm and hurt to others without feeling⁹⁰ he has⁹¹ developed. And very often,⁹²a young murderer is reflecting some⁹³ thought, either on this side or on the other⁹⁴ side. ⁹⁵Very often they⁹⁶ are arrested⁹⁷ from anarchists most innocent person⁹⁸ who had no enmity for the person whom they have killed,⁹⁵ only it has come as a reflection on their⁹⁹

72. Gd.tp.: "Someone may ask" instead of "Q."; bp.: "One may ask"

73. Sk.sh.: "mu" or "mo" written first, then corrected to "murderer"; a.o.d.: "murderer"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "the other" instead of "another soul"

75. A.o.d.: "those" instead of "that"

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "both being" instead of "being both"

77. Km.tp.: "souls" instead of "soul"; Gd.tp., bp.: "soul" omitted

78. A.o.d.: "equally" instead of "equal"

79. Km.tp.: "governs this" instead of "covers that"

80. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural of this word; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "phenomenon"; bp.: this whole sentence omitted

81. Bp.: "A.: As I have already said that the" omitted

82. Bk.: "which" instead of "who"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "what it reflects" instead of "it"

84. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "the"; bp.: "so it is with that" instead of "so is the"; bk.: "so it is with the"

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "Does" instead of "Did"

86. Bp.: "has" added after "gradually"; bk.: "has" added before "gradually"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "hurt or" instead of "little"

88. Bp.: "that" omitted

89. Sk.sh.: "quietness" clearly written; a.o.d.: "kindness" instead of "quietness"

90. Gd.tp., bp.: "another" instead of "others without feeling"

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "gradually" added

92. Sk.sh.: "either" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

93. Sk.sh.: "some" retraced to read "somebody's", indistinctly written, and "somebody's" in a.o.d.

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "another" instead of "on the other"

95. Gd.tp.: this passage later crossed out, and the following substituted: "He has no enmity against the person he killed", but this editing not followed in bp.

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "there" instead of "they"

97. Sk.sh.: actually "arrested"

98. Km.tp.: "persons" instead of "person"; Gd.tp., bp.: "people"

99. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

mind, projected by a person¹⁰⁰ who was really bitter to that person¹⁰¹. ¹⁰²This person has only become an instrument. But one might say¹⁰³, "Is he not responsible for it?" Yes, for he prepared his mind for this¹⁰⁴ reflection.

Q.: Last time you said that the fire element was destructive, fear-giving, revengeful. But is there not a good side to the fire element? Is there not a fire element in love?

A.: What was not complete¹⁰⁵ last time, I wish to¹⁰⁶ complete this time. I say yes, love, devotion, affection, they all come from fire element; but you must see how different aspects of fire have their different influences. There is a glow, there is a flame, and there is smoke. The glow produces warmth, the smoke produces confusion and darkness, and flame illuminates and gives light, ¹⁰⁷and so is love. Love in the form of affection is glow; in the form of devotion is a flame, in the form of a blind passion is a smoke.

Q.: Why are some very musical people always [disappointed]¹⁰⁸ even by the best music? Is it because their soul remembers the music of the sphere¹⁰⁹?

A.: I do not think they can be disappointed with the best music. The question is: Was it a best music? If it was a best music to them [they]¹¹⁰ would not be disappointed, if it was a best music for someone else, that person would not be disappointed. Somebody's best music cannot be another person's best music.

Q.: But what about the innocent child¹¹¹ reared in a bad environment or in a murderer's family?

A.: It is all reflection, as I have said. Certainly, association of childhood makes a great impression upon a person. Therefore, it is a great responsibility for the

100. Bk.: "someone" instead of "a person"

101. Gd.tp., bp.: "an enemy" instead of "really bitter to that person"

102. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added, continuing the previous sentence

103. Gd.tp., bp.: "says" instead of "might say"

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"

105. Km.tp.: "completed" instead of "complete"

106. Km.tp.: "shall" instead of "wish to"

107. Sk.sh.: a single bracket has been placed in front of "and"

108. Sk.sh.: "disappointed" has been retraced over a now illegible sh. symbol, and "disappointed" in Km.tp.

109. Km.tp.: "spheres" instead of "sphere"

110. Sk.sh.: "it"; Km.tp.: "they" instead of "it"

111. Sk.sh.: actually "shield"

parents to become the example and impression for the child, that the child may be rightly guided in life. It is the parents' great responsibility. But if we said what is just and what is unjust, it will be very difficult to judge ourselves the whole scheme of nature. As Mme Goodenough¹¹² has said in her lecture this afternoon, that if in the play there were only good things and there were not murderers and comedians who make the play complete, it would be a very uninteresting play. If this world were full of pious and good people, this world would be¹¹³ uninteresting, too. It is just as well that people are of various kind, and we all evolve in the end, slowly but surely. With all our faults and weaknesses and infirmities, there is one desire: to evolve. So, therefore, there is a hope for every person.

112. Sk.sh.: "Mme G." in lh., indicating Murshida Goodenough; Km.tp.: "Murshida Goodenough"

113. Sk.sh.: "very" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, August 8th, 1924¹ **Cosmic Language**

2

Will³ is not a⁴ power, but it is all⁴ the power there is. ⁵If one asked me with what God created the world, I will say, by his will. Therefore in us, what⁶ we call will power in reality is a God-power. For⁷ a power, by recognizing⁸ its potentiality, increases and proves to be the greatest phenomena⁹ of life. If there is any secret that can be learned behind the mystery of the world of phenomena, it is the¹⁰ will power; and it is by the¹⁰ will power that all we do, physically or mentally, is accomplished. Our hands, with all their perfect mechanism, cannot hold a glass of water if there was¹¹ no will power to support¹² them.

A person may seem to be healthy; if will power fails him he will not be able to stand. It is not the body which makes¹³ us¹⁴ stand upright¹⁵; it is our will

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., including qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore only mentioned where it differs from Km.tp.
 Gd.tp. = two typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, each already edited and showing further editing in hw., both included under Gd.tp. In these tp.s., two of the questions and answers have been incorporated into the text of the lecture, and the others are not included.
 bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk.
 bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, chapter IX (pp.75-82), showing further editing from the bp., but mentioned only where it differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "language" in lh. repeated above the sh.; "Friday" encircled in front of the date
2. Sk.sh.: "Will is not a power, but . . ." in lh. added above the text
3. Sk.sh.: "Will" retraced for clarity and repeated in lh.
4. Bk.: the words "a" and "all" appear in italics for emphasis
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "With what did God create the world? By will." instead of "If one asked me with what God created the world, I will say, by his will."
6. Bk.: "what" moved to before "in us" and the comma omitted
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "For" omitted and previous sentence continued
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "which by our recognizing" instead of "by recognizing"
9. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural, "phenomena", of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "was"
12. Sk.sh.: "suppu . . ." retraced to read "support"
13. Sk.sh.: "in" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
14. Sk.sh.: "us" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.
15. Sk.sh.: "upright" later placed in parentheses

power. It is not the strength of body which¹⁶ makes us move about; it is will power which is holding the body, which is making it go. Therefore, in reality birds do not fly with their wings, they fly with will power. Fishes do not swim with their body, they swim with their will power. And when man has the will to swim, he swims like a fish. Tremendous things¹⁷ man has¹⁸ been able to accomplish by will power; success and failures¹⁹ are its phenomenas²⁰. It is only the phenomena²¹ of will which brings²² one to a²³ success, and when will fails, however much²⁴ qualified and intelligent a²⁵ person, he fails. Therefore, it is not a human power, it is a divine power in man.

And its work with mind is still greater. For no man can hold a thought in his mind for a moment if there were²⁶ not the strength of will to hold it. If a person cannot concentrate, cannot keep his thought still for a moment, it means will power fails him, for it is will which holds a thought.

Now coming to the question what will power is made of. In poetic words, will power is love. In metaphysical terms, love is will power. And²⁷ if one says God is love, it really means God is will. For the love of God manifested²⁸ after the creation, but the will of God caused the creation. Therefore, the most original aspect of love is will. When a person says, "I love to do it," it means, "I will to do it." And when a person says "I will to do it," it²⁹ is a stronger word³⁰ than to [love] to do [it]³¹.

It is a fuller--³²

16. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "which"

17. Bk.: "Tremendous things" moved to after "accomplish"

18. Km.tp.: "men have" instead of "man has"

19. A.o.d.: "failure" instead of "failures"

20. Sk.sh.: since, as noted above, P-o-M. uses "phenomena" as a singular, he apparently made a plural here by adding "s"; a.o.d.: "phenomena" instead of "phenomenas"

21. A.o.d.: "phenomenon"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "will bring" instead of "brings"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "much" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "be" instead of "were"

27. Sk.sh.: "in" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "manifests" instead of "manifested"

29. Bk.: "which" instead of "it"

30. Bk.: "expression" instead of "word"

31. Sk.sh.: "a-love to do for" written, then retraced illegibly, or possibly crossed out, and the remainder of this line left blank; Km.tp.: "to love to do it" instead of "a-love to do for"; Gd.tp., bp.: "I love to do it"

32. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line left blank; Km.tp.: "(expression)" added by hand; Gd.tp., bp.: "It is a fuller --" omitted

He fancies to do it.³³ ³⁴That means, I will³⁵ to do it.³⁶

The Qur'an says, "We said: 'Be', and it became."³⁷ It is such a key to the world of phenomena, to the progressing³⁸ world, to the advanced thought—this is the key which shows how the manifestation came to³⁹ existence. It came to⁴⁰ existence in answer to that will which expressed itself in⁴¹ " 'Be', and it [became]⁴²." And that⁴³ phenomena⁴⁴ does not only belong to the origin of things. This phenomena⁴⁴ belongs to the whole being of things, to the whole process of manifestation.

We are apt to look at this whole creation as a mechanism, as a [man today]⁴⁵ [looks]⁴⁶ at it. And we do not stop to think that,⁴⁷ how can a mechanism exist without an engineer? And what is mechanism⁴⁸? Mechanism is only an expression of the will of an engineer⁴⁹, an engineer who for his convenience made the mechanism. But as we do not see before us the engineer, we only see the mechanism, and⁵⁰ then [we involve]⁵¹ in the laws of⁵² this mechanism,⁵³forget the engineer, by whose command⁵⁴ this whole mechanism is going on. As Rumi, the great inspirer and philosopher, has said in his *Masnavi*⁵⁵ that⁵⁶ the earth, water,

33. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "And" added; bk.: "and" added, but "That" omitted

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "fully love" instead of "will"

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "It does not mean, I love to do it." added, and after that is inserted an edited form of the fourth qa. after the lecture

37. Qur'an, Al-Baqara (The Cow), 2:117

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "progressive" instead of "progressing"

39. Bp.: "into" instead of "to"

40. Bk.: "in" instead of "to"

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "saying" added

42. Sk.sh.: "boday" actually, clearly written; a.o.d.: "became"

43. Bk.: "this" instead of "that"

44. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

45. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating lost words; Sk.tp.: "(man today)" filled in the blank; Gd.tp., bp.: "man today"

46. Sk.sh.: "look"; a.o.d.: "looks"

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "that," omitted

48. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "mechanism"

49. Sk.sh.: "eng." in lh. abbr. for "engineer"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the engineer" instead of "an engineer"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" omitted

51. Sk.sh.: "what evolves"; Km.tp.: "we involve"; Gd.tp., bp.: "we involve ourselves"

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "the working of" added

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added

54. Sk.sh.: "command" retraced for clarification

55. For Jalal-ud-din Rumi and his *Masnavi*, see List

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" replaced by a colon

fire, air—these seem to us as things, as objects, but before God they are living beings. They stand as his obedient servants and they obey the [divine]⁵⁷ will.

A part of that will we [inherit]⁵⁸ as our ⁵⁹divine heritage, and it is our consciousness of it which makes it greater. If ⁶⁰we are not conscious of it, it becomes smaller. It is the optimistic attitude towards life which develops will. ⁶¹Pessimistic⁶² attitude⁶³ reduces it, robs it of its great power. Therefore, if there is anything that hinders our progress in life, it is our own selves. But it is proved a thousand times over that there is no one in the world who can be our worst⁶⁴ enemy than ourselves, for at every failure we see our own selves⁶⁵ [standing in]⁶⁶ our own light.

The earth holds the seed and the result is that a plant springs out of it ⁶⁷and bears fruit⁶⁸. And so [is]⁶⁹ the heart⁷⁰ holds the seed of thought. There also a plant springs and brings the fruit of fulfilment. But it is not only the thought, but the power of holding the thought which is of a very great importance. Therefore, that factor of ⁷¹heart, a factor which holds the thought, is of a very great importance for the fulfilment of life's purpose.

Often a person says that:⁷² I try my best, but I cannot concentrate my mind; I cannot make my mind still. It is true, but it is not true that he tries his best; best does not end there. Best really brings the purpose to its fulfilment.

The mind is just like a restive horse. Bring a wild horse and yoke [it]⁷³ to a carriage, it is such a frightening⁷⁴ experience for it that it will kick and jump and run and try to destroy the carriage. And so [upon]⁷⁵ the mind it is a weight to

57. Sk.sh.: "divine's"; a.o.d.: "divine"

58. Sk.sh.: "inherite" in lh. corrected to read "inherit"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "own" added

60. Sk.sh.: "we were" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added

62. Sk.sh.: "Pess." in lh. abbr. for "Pessimistic", written out in a.o.d.

63. Sk.sh.: "makes it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "worse" instead of "worst"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "ourselves" instead of "our own selves"

66. Sk.sh.: "judging" written, then retraced to read "standing"; Km.tp.: "standing in"; Gd.tp., bp.: "to be standing in"

67. Sk.sh.: a blank

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "and bears fruit" omitted

69. Sk.sh.: "is" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp., but retained in Gd.tp., bp.

70. Gd.tp., bp.: ": the heart" added

71. Bk.: "the" added

72. Bp.: a comma instead of "that:"

73. Sk.sh.: "head" written; a.o.d.: "it"

74. A.o.d.: "strange" instead of "frightening"

75. Sk.sh.: "open" clearly written; a.o.d.: "upon"

carry when you make the mind take one thought and hold that thought for a while. It is that time when⁷⁶ the mind becomes restless⁷⁷ because it is not accustomed to ⁷⁸discipline. Yes, the mind by itself will hold a thought; a thought of disappointment [or]⁷⁹ pain or ⁸⁰grief or⁸¹ sorrow or a failure, it⁸² will hold so fast that you cannot take it⁸³ away from the grip of mind, ⁸⁴which it holds ⁸⁵itself. But when you ask ⁸⁶to hold a⁸⁷ particular thought, it will not. It⁸⁸ says: I am not your servant, sir!⁸⁹ When once mind is disciplined by concentration, by the power of will, then the mind becomes your servant. And once mind has become⁹⁰ your servant, then what more do you wish? [Then]⁹¹ your world is your own. You are the king of your kingdom, once mind may listen to you⁹².

Yes⁹³, of course⁹⁴ one might say: Why should we not let the mind [be]⁹⁵ free also, as we are free? But we and mind are not two things. It is like saying:

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "at that time" instead of "that time when"; bk.: "then that" instead of "that time when"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "restive" instead of "restless"

78. Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added (but not in bk.)

79. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol indicates a sound between "either" and "or" as in "e'r..."; Sk.tp.: "or"; Gd.tp., bp.: "or a"

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

81. Gd.tp., bp.: ", a" instead of "or"

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "the mind" instead of "it"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

84. Sk.tp.: "(that)" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "that"

85. Sk.tp.: "(by)" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "by"

86. Sk.tp.: "(it)" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "the mind"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "a"

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "at that time the mind" instead of ", it will not. It"; bk.: "then the mind" instead of ", it will not. It"

89. Gd.tp., bp.: "I will not hold it." instead of "I am not your servant, sir!"

90. Km.tp.: "becomes" (apparently a typographical error) instead of "become"

91. Sk.sh.: "That" clearly written; a.o.d.: "Then" instead of "That"

92. Km.tp.: "once mind has listened to you" instead of "once mind may listen to you"; Gd.tp., bp.: ", once mind may listen to you" omitted

93. Km.tp.: "Then" instead of "Yes"

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "No doubt" instead of "Yes, of course"

95. Sk.sh.: "let" crossed out and "be" substituted, and "be" in a.o.d.

Let [horse]⁹⁶ be free and ⁹⁷rider be free also⁹⁸. ⁹⁹But the horse will go to the north¹⁰⁰ and rider [will go to the]¹⁰¹ south then they [will be]¹⁰² more¹⁰³

¹⁰⁴

But what are we then? ¹⁰⁵We are nothing. ¹⁰⁶

Discipline has a place in man's life and self-discipline, however much¹⁰⁷ difficult and tyrannical to ourselves it might seem in the beginning, still that is what it is¹⁰⁸ which in the end makes the soul the master of self. It is not in vain that the great sages and adepts lived¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ascetic life. There was a purpose in it. It is not something to follow, but it is something to understand that¹¹¹: what use they made of it, what they accomplished by it. It was self-discipline. It was the development of will power, and [all]¹¹² the lack that we find in life is the lack of will. And all the blessing that comes to us ¹¹³comes by the power of will.¹¹⁴

Q.: What is the best way to systematically develop will power?

A.: Will power is systematically developed by Sufis by first putting the body into a discipline. It must sit the posture that it is prescribed to [sit]¹¹⁵ with. It must stand in a place where it is asked to stand. The body must not become restless,

96. Sk.sh.: "ross"; Km.tp.: "horse" instead of "ross"; Gd.tp., bp.: "the horse" instead of "ross"

97. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

98. Gd.tp., bp.: "also" omitted

99. Sk.sh.: here begins a fragmentary section over 3 lines with gaps

100. Gd.tp., bp.: "Then the horse wants to go to the south" instead of "But the horse will go to the north"

101. Sk.sh.: dashes indicate lost words; Km.tp.: "will go to the"

102. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "will be" inserted

103. Km.tp.: "then there will be no . . . " instead of "then they [will be] more"; Sk.tp.: "then there will be no (going together)"; Gd.tp., bp.: "and the rider wants to go to the north. How can they go together? There are souls who would even say, Let us be free, and they will be free." instead of "and rider [will go to the] south then they [will be] more"

104. Sk.sh.: this entire line is a blank

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "Then" added

106. Sk.sh.: the remainder of the line is left blank

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "much" omitted

108. Gd.tp., bp.: "yet that it is" instead of "still that is what it is"; bk.: "yet it is that" instead of "still that is what it is"

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "led" instead of "lived"

110. A.o.d.: "an" added

111. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

112. Sk.sh.: "well"; a.o.d.: "all" instead of "well"

113. Gd.tp., bp.: ", it" added

114. Gd.tp., bp.: here is added an edited form of the sixth qa. after the lecture

115. Sk.sh.: "set"; Km.tp.: "sit"

tired, fatigued, by what is asked of it. The body must answer the demands of the person to¹¹⁶ who¹¹⁷ it belongs and the moment one begins to discipline the body, then he begins to see how disobedient the body has always been. It is then he finds out that this body which he has called "mine, myself" and for the comforting¹¹⁸ of it, I have done everything possible and I have closed my eyes against¹¹⁹ everything else in order to give my body comfort, rest, nourishment, and here this [infidel]¹²⁰ seems to be most faithless, most disobedient. So the body is trained in this way. By physical exercises and by sitting or standing or walking, [doing]¹²¹ things which body is not always accustomed; and yet these are the things which are for the betterment of the physical body.¹²² And then the discipline of mind that comes by concentration. When the mind is thinking about something else, you wish the mind to think about¹²³ one thought that you have before you, then the mind becomes very restless. It does not want it¹²⁴ to stand on one spot because it has always been moving without a discipline. As soon as you discipline it, it becomes just as a wild horse. Very often people tell me that in the day they have such a difficulty, and at the moment they want to concentrate, at that time it jumps, other times it moves. Yes, because the mind has an entity, it becomes restive, it feels¹²⁵ like a wild horse [feels]¹²⁶. Why should I be disciplined by you? At the same time this mind was meant to be an obedient servant. This body was meant to become your tool to experience life. If they are not in order¹²⁷, if they do not act as you wish them to¹²⁸, then you cannot [hope]¹²⁹ for a real¹³⁰ happiness¹³¹ in this world¹³².

Q.: Will you please explain the difference between concentration and silence?

116. Sk.sh.: "to" inserted, and included in Km.tp.

117. Km.tp.: "whom" instead of "who"

118. Km.tp.: "comfort" instead of "comforting"

119. Sk.sh.: "against" traced through a now illegible symbol, and "against" in Km.tp.

120. Sk.sh.: an illegible lh. word, with an attempted correction; Km.tp.: "infidel"

121. Sk.sh.: "to the"; Km.tp.: "doing"

122. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is added after "body"

123. Km.tp.: "upon" instead of "about"

124. Km.tp.: "it" omitted

125. Sk.sh.: "feels" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "feels"

126. Sk.sh.: "will" retraced to read "feels", but "will" in Km.tp.

127. Sk.sh.: "in order" crossed out, then "order" added again

128. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol added to "to", then crossed out

129. Sk.sh.: "over . . ." written, then traced through to read "hope", and "hope" in Km.tp.

130. Km.tp.: "comfort, for a real" added

131. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol was added, then crossed out

132. Sk.sh.: "a real cust." later added, "cust." abbr. for "custom"

A.: Concentration¹³³ is the holding of a certain thought before you. Silence is the relaxing of mind and body. It is a repose, it is a healing.

Q.: Can will become so strong that it perfectly controls the body, making it perfectly healthy? What is then death?

A.: Death is not something different from will power. Death is will just the same. Even death is caused by a will power. But one thinks that one does not invite one's death. Yes, one does not invite, but the pulse will become feeble, and the greater will impresses this feeble will, turning it into itself, because it belongs to the greater will. The smaller will belongs to the greater will. Sufi¹³⁴ calls the smaller will *qadar*¹³⁵, the greater will, [*qaza*]¹³⁶. He attributes the greater will to God and smaller will to man. It is the smaller will which becomes [feeble]¹³⁷ and the greater will reflects upon it its command¹³⁸, and it is this command¹³⁹ which the smaller will unconsciously accepts. On the surface a person will still want to live, but at¹⁴⁰ the bottom of his will he has resigned. If he had not resigned he would not [die]¹⁴¹. He has first resigned in the¹⁴² depth¹⁴³ before his life is¹⁴⁴ [taken]¹⁴⁵ away from him.

Q.: Please say if will and consciousness are the same fundamentally.

A.: Yes, it is two expressions of one thing which make them distinct¹⁴⁶. This duality comes out a¹⁴⁷ unity. It is God's own being, in expression is will, in response is consciousness. In other words, in action it is will, in stillness it is consciousness. Just like fundamentally¹⁴⁸ sound and sight are one and the same thing; in one condition the same vibrations are audible, in another condition the

133. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "Concentration", written out in Km.tp.

134. Km.tp.: "Sufis" is typed, but the "s" at the end later crossed out

135. See *qadr* in Glossary

136. Sk.sh.: the "r" of "qazar" in lh. is crossed out; for *qaza*, see Glossary

137. Sk.sh.: "feebled" written, then the "ed" ending is crossed out; Km.tp.: "feeble"

138. Km.tp.: "it is commanded" instead of "its command"

139. Sk.sh.: "c." abbr. for "command", written out in Km.tp.

140. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

141. Sk.sh.: "would" retraced to read "would not", then "not" retraced to read "die", filling in a blank; Km.tp.: "die"

142. Sk.sh.: "in the" inserted, and included in Km.tp.

143. Sk.sh.: "depth" written, then crossed out, followed by a space; Km.tp.: "depth" followed by several dots

144. Sk.sh.: "taking" crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

145. Sk.sh.: "take"; Km.tp.: "taken" instead of "take"

146. Sk.sh.: a blank

147. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "a"

148. Sk.sh.: "fundamentally" written, with "ly" in lh. crossed out; Km.tp.: "fundamentally"

friction¹⁴⁹ of vibrations produces light. It is therefore that the nature and the character of sound and light is one and the same. And so is the nature and character of consciousness and will; [both]¹⁵⁰ fundamentally belong to God's own being.

Q.¹⁵¹: How do you distinguish between practices¹⁵² for concentration and meditation?

A.: Concentration is the beginning of meditation, for¹⁵³ meditation¹⁵⁴ is the end of concentration¹⁵⁵. It is an advanced form of concentration which is called meditation. ¹⁵⁶

It is a subtle [form of concentration]¹⁵⁷ which is meditation. Meditation is more profound than concentration ¹⁵⁸

But once concentration is accomplished ¹⁵⁹ fully it makes it easy for a person to meditate.

Q.¹⁶⁰: Power of will does not seem to depend of ourselves, it is given to some as a grace, a blessing.

A.: It does not depend of [ourselves]¹⁶¹, but it is ourselves. It is grace and blessing no doubt, but at the same time it is to be found in ourselves, it is our [very]¹⁶² being.

Q.: Is will the positive and love the negative of God in manifestation?

A.: Certainly it is.

149. Km.tp.: "strength" instead of "friction"

150. Sk.sh.: "because"; Km.tp.: "both" instead of "because"

151. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "Question" is crossed out, but retained in Km.tp.

152. Sk.sh.: "between" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

153. Km.tp.: "for" omitted

154. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "meditation"

155. Sk.sh.: "c." abbr. for "concentration"

156. Sk.sh.: the rest of this line left blank

157. Sk.sh.: lost words and the ending of this line is left blank; Km.tp.: "form of concentration"

158. Sk.sh.: the rest of this line left blank

159. Sk.sh.: a lost word or pause

160. Sk.sh.: it is unclear whether this statement is actually a question or continued discourse

161. Sk.sh.: clearly "I-selve" composed ; Km.tp.: "ourselves" instead of "I-selve"

162. Sk.sh.: "way" retraced to read "very", and "very" in Km.tp.

Q.: Is it then by the planning¹⁶³ for¹⁶⁴ placing¹⁶⁵ of human will in harmony with divine that the world [redeemers]¹⁶⁶ are made?

A.: Certainly it is.

¹⁶⁷Resignation¹⁶⁸ of human will to divine will is the real crucifixion; after that¹⁶⁹ crucifixion follows resurrection. But in the first [place]¹⁷⁰, how one can get to it is to seek the pleasure of God, to try and seek the pleasure of God. And it is not difficult when one has begun to seek the pleasure of God.¹⁷¹ It is only when one does not begin to seek the pleasure of God¹⁷². One might ask the whole life: "What is the pleasure of God¹⁷²?" and one might not know it. And when one adopts another way, which the Sufis have always [adopted]¹⁷³, that seek the pleasure of your fellowmen, and that is the very thing that man refuses¹⁷⁴ to do¹⁷⁵; that is where he denies it¹⁷⁶. He is [quite willing to]¹⁷⁷ seek the pleasure of God. He says: [No]¹⁷⁸, I will not do so. [In any case,]¹⁷⁹ either in seeking the pleasure of his fellowmen or¹⁸⁰ of God, in¹⁸¹ both he is seeking –the–¹⁸² one and the same thing,¹⁸³ being; for there is very often a resignation to begin with. Of course, after he has resigned and when he is tuned to the divine will, then he need not resign¹⁸⁴ because then [his wish becomes]¹⁸⁵ the divine impulse.

163. Sk.sh.: actually "pla-l-ning" for "planning"

164. Km.tp.: "planning for" omitted

165. Sk.sh.: actually "pl-ing" for "placing"

166. Sk.sh.: three dashes, but then "redeemers" in lh. added above the dashes; Km.tp.: "redeemers"

167. Sk.sh.: a "Q" for "question" written, then crossed out and the preceding "Certainly it is" inserted; Km.tp.: "Q." omitted

168. Sk.sh.: "resignation" (lower case) written in lh.

169. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

170. Km.tp.: "place" added

171. Sk.sh.: a blank

172. Sk.sh.: three dashes indicating a repeat of the words "the pleasure of God"

173. Sk.sh.: "so" written, then crossed out, followed by a blank; Km.tp.: "adopted"

174. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "to"; Km.tp.: "of" omitted

175. Sk.sh.: a series of dashes crossed out

176. Km.tp.: "that is where he denies it" omitted here; however, after "God" at the end of the next sentence, an elipsis (...) added, followed by "but . . . that is where he denies it"

177. Sk.sh.: the words "quite willing to" have been inserted, encircled, meaning to replace the crossed out dashes; Km.tp.: "quite willing to" added

178. Sk.sh.: "his"; Km.tp.: "No," instead of "his"

179. Sk.sh.: "In any case" added in the margin; Km.tp.: "In any case,"

180. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

181. Sk.sh.: "In" partly crossed out

182. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

183. Km.tp.: "thing," omitted

184. Sk.sh.: "resign" either retraced for clarity or to write another word (illegible)

185. Sk.sh.: "he shall become"; Km.tp.: "his wish becomes" instead of "he shall become"

Q.: Is the power of will the same as the power of soul?

[A.:]¹⁸⁶ Yes, it is the power of soul and spirit, and the power of man and God, all.

186. Sk.sh.: the “A.:” for “answer” is missing, but Km.tp. has it

¹³[August 8, 1924]²

Farewell Words to Murshida⁴ Martin

It is beyond words for me to thank you⁵ for all we have felt of your presence among us. Your stay here in the Summer School⁶ has been⁷ invaluable in its blessings. You have been a strength to me as you have always been in my work in the Western world, and a great harmonizing influence among my *mureeds*⁸. Your visit to India⁹ has been for me a conviction, a conviction¹⁰ to see that this alchemy that has been used in the Western world and the gold produced here was¹¹ tested in India and proved to be real, in a place where the gold is¹² tested.

And your going, although is for us a sad thing to part on¹³ the physical plane, although in spirit we are one. But still it gives me a¹⁴ new hope, a¹⁵ new courage that in the United States,¹⁶ where¹⁷ there are numberless souls hungering for the message, that you will now come in contact with them and will bring them

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp. = an early typescript of unknown origin, somewhat poorly typed, and containing also Murshida Martin's response following P-o-M.'s remarks.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, closely following the sh., and without Mda. Martin's response.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Murshid" added in lh. above the text
2. Sk.sh.: date missing, but the sequence of the page indicates August 8th, 1924, and this date appears on a.o.d.
3. Er.tp.: "Farewell words to Murshida Martin" typed at top, followed by "spoken by Murshid" added by hand; Sk.tp.: "Murshid's words of farewell to Murshida Rabia Martin on her leaving Suresnes for the U.S.A." typed at top
4. Sk.sh.: "Ma" abbr. for the title "Murshida" (see Glossary), written out in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: "It is beyond words for me to thank you" in lh. added underneath the title
6. Sk.sh.: "S. S." in lh. abbr. for Summer School
7. Er.tp.: "has been" omitted (inadvertently), and later added by hand
8. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
9. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"
10. Sk.sh.: "c." abbr. for "conviction"
11. Sk.sh.: "was" retraced for clarity, an illegible symbol added underneath
12. Sk.sh.: a blank
13. Er.tp.: "on" typed over another, illegible word
14. Er.tp.: "a" omitted, but later added by hand
15. Er.tp.: "and" instead of "a"
16. Sk.sh.: "U.S." in lh. abbr. for United States
17. Sk.sh.: "they are" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

an answer to the¹⁸ craving, an answer in the form of the message. I wish you, therefore, every success in your task, and may God bless you.

18. A.o.d.: "their" instead of "the"

¹²4 o'clock interview³, Friday, August 8th, 1924⁴

Class for Candidates

The seer's discerning of the condition of those before him and away from him is likened to the process⁵ of eating and digesting. The food, of whatever sort it may be, grains or spinach⁶, sweet or sour, it is felt in the mouth. Once it is swallowed, then what is felt about it is the feeling, not outer distinction⁷, but the inner essence. Therefore, what is known to the mouth is the taste it has, the feeling it has, the savour it has. But what is known to the body is ⁸assimilation, its⁹ subtle properties. What happens is that man's mind¹⁰ is fully occupied in distinguishing by the experience of ¹¹mouth, and therefore he remains unaware of that subtle distinction¹², which also he makes after he has swallowed the food. Therefore, every good¹³ person, every [kind-hearted]¹⁴ person, every [pure-

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Sk.tp. = two typescripts made by Sakina Furnée, identical to the Km.tp., and therefore not mentioned in the footnotes.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for inclusion in the Sangatha III, "Tassawuf", showing some additional differences from the shorthand.
- Hq.st. = a stencil very close to the Hq.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Class for Candidates" in lh. added, then "Sangatha Series III" in lh. added; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES," then "Sangatha III," added; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES," and "Sangatha III," added, then "p. 30. Tassawuf." added by hand; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "TASSAWUF" added (for Sangatha and Tassawuf, see Glossary)
2. Sk.sh.: "candidates" written again in lh.
3. A.o.d.: "Candidates, 4 o'clock interview" omitted
4. Sk.sh.: "Friday, Aug. 8th 1924" added above the text; Km.tp.: "August 8th. 1924." added; Hq.tp.: "8th aug. 1924. p. 20" added by hand
5. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, followed by an illegible symbol, also crossed out; a.o.d.: "and" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "spinage" written in lh.; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "cereals or vegetable" instead of "grains or spinach"
7. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "distinctions" instead of "distinction"
8. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the" added
9. Sk.sh.: "its" indistinctly written, and could alternately be read as "towards"; a.o.d.: "its"
10. Km.tp.: "mouth" instead of "mind"
11. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the" added
12. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "those subtle distinctions" instead of "that subtle distinction"
13. Hq.tp.: "good" omitted; Hq.st.: "(good)" instead of "good"
14. A.o.d.: "kind-hearted" instead of "kind-heart"

hearted]¹⁵ person is capable of discerning the condition of every soul. And why he cannot discern is only because his sense is not occupied with experiencing the subtle distinctions which are experienced not by mind, but only¹⁶ by the soul. When the twelve apostles on the descending of the Holy Ghost learned to understand all languages, it does not mean that they began to learn, [to]¹⁷ understand English, French, German language¹⁸. They understood each soul's language, as a person with keen sense would feel this¹⁹ subtle savour, the taste and the effect of the food he eats after having swallowed it.

Now suppose there are two persons, the seer and the person who²⁰ he sees, whose condition he perceives. His part of the work, whose condition once²¹ being perceived, is like the action of the mouth in eating. His mind is busy in experiencing a certain condition. And [the]²² work of the seer is the condition of the [sense]²³ that after swallowing that food, how the sense distinguishes its²⁴ subtle distinctions. Therefore,²⁵ seer²⁶ reanalyses something which the person whom he sees has analysed with his mind. In the case of a²⁷ seer, it is becoming one with another person, experiencing what his mind has²⁸ experienced, the same thing with one's soul. For the seer's mind has not experienced and therefore that part he lacks. What he gets is the subtle part of the experience, which goes in the soul of the seer. It does not mean that the seer cannot perceive mind, but by perceiving mind the seer limits his powers, because he descends. By keeping himself in the soul, although he gets subtle experience of another person, but²⁹ in time the sense develops so that the seer knows the condition of a person even more than the person himself knows. And the language of the seer by which he

15. A.o.d.: "pure-hearted" instead of "pure-heart"

16. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "only" omitted

17. A.o.d.: "to" added

18. Hq.tp.: "Hebrew, Greek, and Latin language" instead of "English, French, German language"; Hq.st.: "and German" instead of "German language"

19. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

20. A.o.d.: "whom" instead of "who"

21. A.o.d.: "is" instead of "once"

22. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol inserted; a.o.d.: "the"

23. Sk.sh.: "whole body" written, then crossed out, "sense" substituted; a.o.d.: "sense"

24. Sk.sh.: "its" indistinctly written, and could alternatively be read as "towards"; a.o.d.: "its"

25. A.o.d.: "the" added

26. Sk.sh.: "they" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

28. A.o.d.: "had" instead of "has"

29. Hq.st.: "but" omitted

perceives the condition of another mind is the subtle perception in his soul, which in time becomes so³⁰ distinct that for him it is louder than a spoken word.

30. Hq.tp.: "so" omitted

¹2 o'clock, Monday², August 11th, 1924

The Purpose of Life

There are two temperaments³ generally we see in the world. One who says, I wish⁴ not hear music on Sunday, it is a religious day. The liking for colours is emotional; not to⁵ look at pictures, it is passionate. ⁶Any perfume or⁷ fragrance, he thinks it is superfluous⁸. ⁹Then there is another temperament who¹⁰ feels the vibrations of the colours, who enjoy the¹¹ delicious food, who¹⁰ admires the straight line and the curve, who¹⁰ is touched, who is¹² moved by music, who¹⁰ feels exalted by the beauty of nature. And what difference do we find in these two temperaments? The difference¹³ is that one is living,¹⁴ the other lacks life. He is living because he is respondent¹⁵ to all aspects of beauty, whether the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
 SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 4). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are never included. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are therefore not mentioned, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
 bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes for the body of the lecture. However, it includes the qa.s which are noted.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The Purpose of Life, There are two temperaments" in lh. added
2. Sk.sh.: "Monday" in lh., encircled, written before the date
3. A.o.d.: "different" added before "temperaments" and "that" after
4. A.o.d.: "will" instead of "wish"
5. SQ.: "Do not" instead of "not to"
6. A.o.d.: "To enjoy" added
7. A.o.d.: ", to like" instead of "or"
8. A.o.d.: "is sensual" instead of "it is superfluous"
9. A.o.d.: "And" added
10. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "who"
11. A.o.d.: "that enjoys" instead of "who enjoy the"
12. A.o.d.: "and" instead of ", who is"
13. Sk.sh.: "documents" written, but then the "s" ending crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
14. A.o.d.: "and" instead of comma
15. A.o.d.: "responsive" instead of "respondent"

beauty appears¹⁶ to his eyes or ears or to the¹⁷ sense of taste or touch. And¹⁸ the other one is incapable of enjoying it.

¹⁹As I remember a person telling me, when I offered to sing before him a song I had made, he said, “I do not like music, but I will try to hear you.” I said, “I would rather sing to a wall than sing before you. I will be quite happy without you, singing to myself.”¹⁹

Man in his innermost is seeking for happiness, for beauty, for harmony and yet, by not responding to the beauty and harmony which is before him, he wastes his life, which is²⁰ opportunity for him to experience and enjoy life. What self-denial it is²¹ to deny the divine beauty which is before us! If²²the divine beauty which surrounds us,²³which is before us, if we deny it to ourselves,²³ then the beauty which is within will not unfold itself, because the condition is that the soul is born with its eyes open outwardly. It does not see the life within, and²⁴ the only way of waking²⁵ to the life within, which is most beautiful, is to first²⁶ respond to the beauty which is²⁷ outside. This world²⁸, with all its unlimited beauty, nature, with sublimity, [personalities]²⁹ with divine immanence, if we ignore this all³⁰, why have we come and what have we accomplished here? The person who ignores³¹ it, he turns his back to³² something which he is continually seeking after. He is his own enemy. By this he cannot be spiritual, he cannot be religious to deny himself with³³ all that is beautiful around him, he cannot be [exalted]³⁴. For if beauty [within]³⁵ was the only purpose of life, God would not have created man and sent him on earth. Besides this, it is the vision of the

16. A.o.d.: “appeals” instead of “appears”

17. Sk.sh.: “to the” retraced, adding “he” in front of “to the”; a.o.d.: “to his” instead of “to the”

18. A.o.d.: “And” omitted

19. A.o.d.: this paragraph omitted

20. A.o.d.: “an” added

21. A.o.d.: “is it” instead of “it is”

22. A.o.d.: “we deny ourselves” added

23. A.o.d.: “which is before us, if we deny it to ourselves,” omitted

24. A.o.d.: a full stop instead of “and”

25. Sk.sh.: “waking” retraced to read “wakening”, and “wakening” in a.o.d.

26. A.o.d.: “first to” instead of “to first”

27. A.o.d.: “which is” omitted

28. Sk.sh.: “wall” retraced to read “world”

29. Sk.sh.: “personality”; a.o.d.: “personalities”

30. SQ.: “all this” instead of “this all”

31. Sk.sh.: “ignore” retraced for clarification

32. A.o.d.: “on” instead of “to”

33. A.o.d.: “by denying himself” instead of “to deny himself with”

34. Sk.sh.: “exalted” in lh. traced through a now illegible composition, then “example” in lh. added, then crossed out; a.o.d.: “exalted”

35. Sk.sh.: “without”; a.o.d.: “within”, which fits the context

beauty on the earth which wakes³⁶ the vision for³⁷ the beauty which is in the spirit. Yes,³⁸ one says that it is sensual³⁹ and it deprives one from⁴⁰ spiritual illumination. Yes,³⁸ it would,⁴¹ if⁴² a person would⁴³ be wholly absorbed in it, and would⁴³ only⁴⁴ live in it and would not think that there was something else beside⁴⁵. Because the beauty which is outside no doubt⁴⁶ has a transitory character. It is passing and therefore it is not dependable. ⁴⁷The one who depends upon this beauty and [has]⁴⁸ become absorbed in it, and by having become absorbed in it has become unaware of⁴⁹ that beauty which is everlasting, no doubt for that person this is wrong. But at the same time, no soul has ever arrived to behold⁵⁰ the vision of the spiritual beauty which is to be found within without being wakened⁵¹ to the beauty⁵² which is external.⁵³

In my⁵⁴ explanation, ⁵⁵spiritual⁵⁶ means living⁵⁶. A spiritual person who is wakened to the beauty of a⁵⁷ poetry, who is quick to admire the subtlety of the poetry, who is appreciative of the beauty of melody, a⁵⁸ harmony, who can enjoy art and be exalted by the beauty of nature, who lives as a living being, not as dead, it is that person who may be called spiritual. And you will always find the tendency of spiritual personalities being⁵⁹ interested in every person in their lives. That is the sign, because⁶⁰ they are living. A person who is shut⁶¹ in himself, has

36. A.o.d.: "wakens to" instead of "wakes"

37. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "for"

38. A.o.d.: "Yes," omitted

39. Sk.sh.: "sensual" in lh. clearly written; a.o.d.: "sensuous" instead of "sensual"

40. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "from"

41. A.o.d.: "be" instead of comma

42. Sk.sh.: "perhaps" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

43. A.o.d.: "were to" instead of "would"

44. A.o.d.: "only" moved to after "live"

45. A.o.d.: "besides it" instead of "beside"

46. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

47. A.o.d.: "For" added

48. Sk.sh.: "is"; a.o.d.: "has"

49. A.o.d.: "turned his back on" instead of "become unaware of"

50. A.o.d.: "at beholding" instead of "to behold"

51. Sk.sh.: actually "wake"

52. Sk.sh.: "beauty" retraced to read "duty", but "beauty" in a.o.d.

53. A.o.d.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the first four qa.s after the lecture

54. Sk.sh.: "if" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

55. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "of" omitted

56. Bp.: "spiritual" and "living" underlined for emphasis; SQ.: "spiritual" and "living" in italics

57. A.o.d.: "a" omitted; P-o-M. sometimes used the word "poetry" to mean "poem"

58. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

59. Bp.: "of" added before "being"; SQ.: "to be" instead of "being"

60. SQ.: "that" instead of ", because"

61. A.o.d.: "up" added

closed⁶² himself, has made four walls around himself, that will⁶³ become his grave. He is buried in it. The person who is living, he naturally sees all, and as he sees all he sympathizes⁶⁴ with all. He responds to all, he appreciates all in everybody. And in this way he wakens⁶⁵ in himself the sublime vision of the immanence of God.

66

Q.: A child that dies very young cannot come to that spirituality through beauty of life and⁶⁷ what of that?

A.: But the child is more respondent to beauty sometimes than the grown up persons, because grown up person has developed in his nature a pessimistic attitude for⁶⁸ a prejudice sometimes; and by that prejudice⁶⁹ he is incapable [to]⁷⁰ appreciate that beauty, which a⁷¹ little child can appreciate. When we look at a person we make a barrier of preconceived ideas of that person before we look at him.⁷² A child, an angel on earth, looks at him as he would look at his best friend,⁷³ no enmity, no prejudiced⁷⁴ idea towards anyone; therefore, the child is open to beauty. The child does not know that the fire⁷⁵ is burning, it burns⁷⁶. The child only knows that the fire is beautiful. Therefore, a child is so blessed that every moment of his life he lives in a complete vision of beauty. As long as that⁷⁷ state lasts, that soul is in the Garden of Eden. It is exiled from the day when the mind has touched the earthly human nature; from that day he is exiled from the Garden of Eden.

62. A.o.d.: "he closes" instead of "has closed"

63. A.o.d.: "can" instead of "will"

64. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

65. A.o.d.: "wakes"

66. Sk.sh.: an "x" is marked in the margin and with "=" and "/" signs to the right, probably for editing purposes

67. Sk.tp.: "and" omitted

68. Sk.tp.: a comma instead of "for"

69. Sk.sh.: "pr" abbr. for "prejudice", written out in Sk.tp.

70. Sk.sh.: "that" written; Sk.tp.: "to" instead of "that"

71. Sk.tp.: "a" omitted

72. Sk.sh.: missing words, line left blank

73. Sk.sh.: "he is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

74. Sk.sh.: "pr." in lh. abbr. for "prejudiced"

75. Sk.tp.: "which" added

76. Sk.sh.: "burns" retraced for clarity

77. Sk.sh.: an illegible mark has been added above "that", then "j." abbr. for "joy"; Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

Q.: If within the soul there were⁷⁸ not the capacity of appreciation of beauty, he would not be able to perceive beauty without first . . . ?

A.: The soul has born in itself a natural craving of beauty. It is the lack in the person if he does not seek it rightly. Is there any person, ascetic or hermit or anyone, who is not a lover of beauty, who is not capable of appreciating it? He denies to himself that beauty which he could have admired freely.

Q.: Is the quality of appreciate⁷⁹ beauty, is that⁸⁰ more spiritual than the craving for knowledge?

A.: Where does knowledge come? The knowledge comes by observation. Observation comes by the love of beauty. The first thing is that the flower⁸¹ attracts one's attention; then one begins to find out where this flower comes from. What is its nature and character? What benefit it is? How to rear this plant? The first thing is that one is attracted by its beauty; the next thing is that one wants to find out its nature. From that comes all learning.

Q.: (?)⁸²

A.: [That]⁸³ is a kind of ⁸⁴artificial learning [that is not a natural learning]⁸⁵. ⁸⁶It may be called time-saving⁸⁷. That a person says, "Now people have learned in their lives and discovered for us. And [now]⁸⁸ by reading that book, I have learned." [But]⁸⁹ he does not know that he has not learned⁹⁰ what that person has learned. The person who has learned the book of Luther Burbank, he may read fifty books, but he has not learned what Luther Burbank⁹¹ has learned. He has been getting his experience himself. His enjoyment is such that he cannot

78. Sk.tp.: "was" instead of "were"

79. Sk.tp.: "appreciating" instead of "appreciate"

80. Sk.tp.: ", is that" omitted

81. Sk.sh.: "flower" symbol indistinctly written

82. Sk.sh., Sk.tp.: a "(?)" has been placed here, the question apparently absent

83. Sk.sh.: "All" retraced to read "That", and "That" in Sk.tp.

84. Sk.sh.: an "a" in lh. added in front of "artificial"

85. Sk.sh.: "that is not a natural learning" inserted, and included in Sk.tp.

86. Sk.sh.: "It is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

87. Sk.sh.: the initial letter of "saving" looks like an "I"; Sk.tp.: "saving"

88. Sk.sh.: a retraced symbol, illegible; Sk.tp.: "now"

89. Sk.sh.: "But" retraced over a now illegible symbol, and "But" in Sk.tp.

90. Sk.sh.: actually "learnt" (not mentioned in further instances)

91. Sk.sh.: "L.B.", abbr. for "Luther Burbank", written out in Sk.tp.

explain⁹² it. Another person cannot enjoy what he had⁹³ enjoyed unless he did the same thing.

Q.: True education is bringing that out which is within?

[A.:]⁹⁴ That is the thing.

Q.: Does not a soul [miss] ⁹⁵ very much when⁹⁶ he cannot bear music?

A.: A Hindu poet has said that the animals are attracted by music. The snakes are charmed by music. The birds and animals feel it and if man does not do it, I do not know what to call him. But what⁹⁷ happens is that it is not that the soul is not craving for music; that the person says, "I do not like it" only means⁹⁸ that he does not like to enjoy it. He does not want to enjoy it. It does not mean that he is not capable of [enjoying]⁹⁹ it.¹⁰⁰ By saying it, he makes a kind of auto-suggestion of it.¹⁰¹ The same thing when¹⁰² one says: I do not like children.¹⁰³ He impresses something [upon]¹⁰⁴ him which really does not belong to that soul.

¹⁰⁵ [We]¹⁰⁶ must be master of our life. By disliking our dislike¹⁰⁷, we begin to like all things. ¹⁰⁸

Sometimes dislike forms a kind of vanity. When a person says "I dislike perfume," it means he is so proud that he is above it. "It cannot reach me¹⁰⁹." Certainly he is, but [he]¹¹⁰ could be best if he could enjoy it.

92. Sk.sh.: "explain", partially readable, retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol, and "explain" in Sk.tp.

93. Sk.tp.: "has" instead of "had"

94. Sk.sh.: The "A." in lh. for "Answer" added later, but there in Sk.tp.

95. Sk.sh.: "means" written, which could secondarily be read as "miss", followed by a blank; Sk.tp.: "miss"

96. Sk.sh.: "when" crossed out, but retained in Sk.tp.

97. Sk.tp.: "often" added

98. Sk.tp.: "can only mean" instead of "only means"

99. Sk.sh.: "enjoyed"; Sk.tp.: "enjoying"

100. Sk.sh.: "enjoyed it" clearly written

101. Sk.sh.: a line left blank

102. Sk.sh.: "which" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

103. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is blank

104. Sk.sh.: "open" clearly written; Sk.tp.: "upon"

105. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol followed by a blank

106. Sk.sh.: "We" retraced through a now illegible symbol, and "We" in Sk.tp.

107. Sk.tp.: "dislikes" instead of "dislike"

108. Sk.sh.: the remainder of the line is blank

109. Sk.tp.: "him" instead of "me"

110. Sk.sh.: "he" traced through a now illegible symbol; Sk.tp.: "he"

¹¹¹ Q.: *I have a friend that¹¹² I invited to hear a band play. She did not* ¹¹³

A.: It all depends upon not being [respondent]¹¹⁴ to beauty. It does not mean that the soul does not like it, but [thousands]¹¹⁵ will go to see [a boxing match, who hits]¹¹⁶ worse the other. There is nothing beautiful to see there. But [still]¹¹⁷ there¹¹⁸ is such a large number of people going there. It is psychology. Man keeps himself from progress¹¹⁹. As I very often remember newspaper reporters in the United States¹²⁰ used to come and would speak to me on the different subjects and would be very impressed by the ideas, and next day a very ugly article would appear. I would have great hopes after their response. One day I saw a reporter after having seen his article, I said, "I had a ¹²¹ hope ¹²² in you, I found such an understanding. What is it?" He said, "You are quite right. I was very interested and still am interested. When by it, [I took it]¹²³ to my superior officer, he said, 'It is too sweet. It is for the man in the street'¹²⁴. Even the President must read that paper. [That is why we want to]¹²⁵ keep on your¹²⁶ lowest level possible.'" It is a great pity, for instance a writer, a young writer develops a sense of beauty in his writing, they take¹²⁷ it to the agent, who sends this writing to the magazine. He looks at it and the first thing he says is, "It will not take." That means it is very nice. He has no fault to find with it, only it will not take. He is looking from the mind which [will]¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ read it. He wants to bring that great gift to the penny¹³⁰ paper level, if he can write an article. That shows that mankind is always dragging back. The soul's progress towards spirituality is¹³¹

111. Sk.sh.: it appears that this sentence was inserted, written in with a different pencil

112. Sk.tp.: "whom" instead of "that"

113. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is blank; Sk.tp.: dots added to show something missing

114. Sk.sh.: "responding" written; Sk.tp.: "respondent"

115. Sk.sh.: in the margin is written "Boxing match" in lh.; Sk.tp.: "thousands" instead of "thousand"

116. Sk.sh.: "the hit" written; Sk.tp.: "a boxing match, who hits" instead of "the hit"

117. Sk.sh.: "you will"; Sk.tp.: "still" instead of "you will"

118. Sk.sh.: "there" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

119. Sk.sh.: "off" crossed out as well as an "a" written above "off"; Sk.tp.: "off" omitted

120. Sk.sh.: "U.S." in lh. abbr. for "United States"

121. Sk.sh.: a now illegible sh. symbol due to cross outs; "great" first, then "little", then "seen" possibly

122. Sk.sh.: a blank

123. Sk.sh.: a now illegible symbol (due to being corrected) changed to read "look"; Sk.tp.: "I took it" instead of "look"

124. Sk.tp.: "that . . . " added

125. Sk.sh.: "That is why we want a" inserted; Sk.tp.: "That is why we want to"

126. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "your"

127. Sk.tp.: "and takes" instead of "they take"

128. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "will", and "will" in Sk.tp.

129. Sk.sh.: an illegibly retraced symbol

130. Sk.sh.: "of"; Sk.tp.: "of" omitted

131. Sk.sh.: "one always" inserted after "is"

drawn¹³² back. The one who will make a progress in their¹³³ path of beauty will have to make a great many sacrifices and will have to keep to own¹³⁴ point of view¹³⁵. The young artists have not been understood in their time.¹³⁶

Q.:¹³⁷ –The greatest artists [have not been understood in their time]–¹³⁸

[A.:]¹³⁹ Yet they have¹⁴⁰, become great because¹⁴¹ they did not care whether anyone appreciated them. They did not do their work for the world's appreciation. They¹⁴² did it because they wanted to do it. It is living and will always live.

Q.: What is that¹⁴³ tendency in man that keeps him back from progress?

A.: At the present time the world is becoming very commercial. Even to such an extent that, absorbed in commercialism, it overlooks the sense of beauty. The sense of beauty is being sacrificed to commercialism¹⁴⁴. At the same time there is no purpose accomplished in it.¹⁴⁵ It is in its wakening to beauty in all aspects that accomplishes the purpose of the soul; this is the fault of this particular time.¹⁴⁵

Q.:¹⁴⁶

[A.:]¹⁴⁷ Last time in Rome I met a writer, an editor of newspaper. I was telling him about that question, of how much a newspaper can help. Because [today]¹⁴⁸ the paper is a medium between the thinking people and those who form¹⁴⁹ the

132. Sk.tp.: "always dragged" instead of "drawn"

133. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "their"

134. Sk.sh.: "own" retraced to read "his"

135. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"; the rest of the line is blank

136. Sk.tp.: this sentence omitted

137. Sk.sh.: a "Q" for "question" in lh. has been traced through to read "A" in lh.

138. Sk.sh.: "and" written and then this sentence crossed out; Sk.tp.: "have not been understood in their time." instead of "and"

139. Sk.sh.: apparently P-o-M.'s answer starts here; Sk.tp.: "A.:"

140. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

141. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted

142. Sk.sh.: "did not" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

143. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

144. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "commercialism", then written in lh.

145. Sk.sh.: the first part of this sentence, which was cut and pasted onto the document, is encircled and numbered for editing purposes; Sk.tp.: the part of this sentence after the semicolon appears first, followed by the part before it

146. Sk.sh.: this line left blank

147. Sk.sh.: the "A." in lh. for "Answer" is missing; however, P-o-M. is apparently answering

148. Sk.sh.: "they" written, then crossed out, "today" substituted, and "today" in Sk.tp.

149. Sk.tp.: "follow" instead of "form"

thought. And it could be such a great thing if the newspaper world would take up¹⁵⁰ in their mind as their sacred task to elevate humanity. Then¹⁵¹ he said, "That is quite right. But do you know that what is our education? Just now to become an editor we have to write so many words¹⁵² in so much time. That is where we begin. Else we cannot pass our examination. If we have to write so quick as that, how we,¹⁵³ we have no time to think."¹⁵⁴ I quite admitted the fact, but at the same time that does not take us any further¹⁵⁵. ¹⁵⁶It is, I was once very amused in Boston. Reporter came to me and his first question was that, which hall it was where I was going to lecture? I thought it was the question about the subject, because that would be the important thing to speak about. But his most important thing [was the hall]¹⁵⁷. As¹⁵⁸ unfortunately the hall was not so large as he had anticipated and all our conversation turned to be for¹⁵⁹ nothing, because the hall was not large enough for the editor to admit the article. Nevertheless, whatever be the condition of the world, those who walk the spiritual path, they do not need to be disappointed because their striving for spirituality is not because the others must appreciate, it is because they wish to¹⁶⁰ tread the spiritual path. And therefore if they keep in their mind that the truth, the divine truth is the most beautiful thing in the world and that by appreciating, by responding¹⁶¹, by admiring the beauty in all its aspects, by recognizing divine in all beauty, in the sweetness of the fruit, the colour of the flower, the fragrance of roses, in the light of the stars, in all things, in this way man expands; and it is this which allows the soul to [unfold]¹⁶² itself and manifest¹⁶³ divine spirit.

150. Sk.tp.: "it" instead of "up"

151. Sk.tp.: "Yes," instead of "Then"

152. Sk.sh.: "for" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

153. Sk.tp.: a series of dots followed by a question mark instead of "we,"

154. Sk.sh.: "The only" written, but then crossed out and the rest of the line left blank; Sk.tp.: "The only" omitted

155. Sk.sh.: "for music people" added underneath "any further"

156. Sk.sh.: though "Q." for "question" appears here, P-o-M. apparently continues to speak; Sk.tp.: "Q." omitted, and also the following "It is"

157. Sk.sh.: the rest of the sentence left blank; Sk.tp.: "was the hall"

158. Sk.sh.: "as" written a second time

159. Sk.tp.: "for" omitted

160. Sk.sh.: "trend" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

161. Sk.tp.: "respondence" instead of "responding"

162. Sk.sh.: "enfold" written, then crossed out, then retraced to read "unfold", and "unfold" in Sk.tp.

163. Sk.tp.: "the" added

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, August 11th, 1924

Healing¹

2

One often wonders to what extent ³spirit has power upon⁴ the⁵ matter. And the answer is that, as the matter is the outcome [of]⁶ the⁵ spirit, spirit has all the⁵ power on the⁵ matter. One becomes pessimistic after having tried the power of thought to cure oneself or to cure others and failed, and then one begins to think that perhaps⁷ it is not the spirit that can help, it is something outside. I do not mean⁸ for one moment that the things outside cannot help, but I shall repeat just the same⁹ that ³spirit has all the⁵ power to cure a person from¹⁰ every malady. No doubt, in order to cure every malady the spirit must reach to¹¹ that state ¹²as to cure it perfectly. At¹³ the present age a person realizes that intelligence¹⁴ is born of matter; by the biological study one begins to realize that first there was matter,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough worked extensively editing this lecture. There are five separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all five has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp." Only one Gd.tp. has the qa.s after the lecture, not incorporated into the text. Exceptionally, there is no one Gd.tp. which may be designated as bp., a final preparation for the typesetting of the book.
 bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931, without qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Healing" in lh. and "Monday" in lh. (encircled) added; Km.tp.: "Healing"; Gd.tp.: "Health VIII"; bk.: "VIII"
2. Sk.sh.: "One often wonders..." in lh.
3. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added
4. Sk.sh.: actually "open" written here
5. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then retraced to read "of", and "of" in a.o.d.
7. Gd.tp., bk.: "perhaps" omitted
8. Gd.tp., bk.: "It is not meant" instead of "I do not mean"
9. Gd.tp., bk.: "I shall repeat just the same" omitted
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "of" instead of "from"
11. Gd.tp., bk.: "to" omitted
12. Bk.: "so" added
13. Gd.tp., bk.: "In" instead of "At"
14. Gd.tp., bk.: "spirit" instead of "intelligence"

and then it evolved, and then in man it developed and sprung¹⁵ up as an ¹⁶ intelligence, as a human intelligence. But according to the mystic the whole thing is a play of the intelligence: in the rock, in the tree, in the plant, in the animal and ¹⁷man, the intelligence has gone all along and developed itself, and through man it comes to its pure essence. And it is coming to the pure essence that makes man become aware of his origin.

In Christian Science they teach that matter does not exist. Even if they do not explain it fully, nevertheless there is one life, it is that one aspect that¹⁸ we call matter and¹⁹ spirit. And the motive²⁰ behind it is that we must realize that there is one life, and that²¹ is all spirit. Even matter, which is a passing state, it is a passing state of spirit. And spirit is intelligent, intelligence itself, besides powerful and free from death and decay. As it is free from death and decay,²² it is capable of giving its life even to the dense substance which has been made out of itself, and that is matter. And therefore it is beyond words to tell to what extent ³thought, the feeling, and the attitude help one to become cured.²³

There are many illnesses, but hopelessness is the first²⁴ illness. When a person has lost hope, this illness cannot be cured. And hope is the part of intelligence, hope is the strength²⁵ of intelligence. If intelligence worked against all disorder, whether physical or mental or moral disorder, certainly cure can be obtained.

The mystics have always known and practised in a most perfect way the idea which is coming out in its most elementary way²⁶ in the thought preached by Coué²⁷, that by repeating to oneself that²⁸, "I am well, I am better, I am better," one becomes better. There are many who do not see the reason of it, but you will

15. Gd.tp., bk.: "sprang" instead of "sprung"

16. Sk.sh.: an illegible word crossed out

17. Km.tp.: "in" added

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

19. Gd.tp., bk.: "or" instead of "and"

20. Sk.sh.: a "t" added above "motive"

21. Gd.tp., bk.: "it" instead of "that"

22. Gd.tp., bk.: "As it is free from death and decay," omitted

23. Gd.tp., bk.: Here Gd. Inserted an edited form of the first qa. after the lecture, followed by a passage beginning "No doubt sorrow causes" taken from another lecture, not yet identified

24. A.o.d.: "worst" instead of "first"

25. Sk.sh.: "strength" indistinctly written

26. Gd.tp., bk.: "form" instead of "way"

27. Gd.tp., bk.: "generally talked about" instead of "preached by Coué"; for Coué, see List

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

see that as ²⁹days will pass, the most material³⁰ people will begin³¹ to realize the truth of it, that ³²is the attitude of mind, it is the willingness to be cured, it is desire to get above an³³ illnesses, it is an inclination to fight against disorder which help³⁴ one to health.

There is a difference between belief and thought. One might say that³⁵, "I am thinking every day to become well, but that does not do me any good³⁶." Which³⁷ idea is that³⁸: Yes, thinking³⁹ is one thing, believing is another thing⁴⁰. When you compare belief⁴¹ with thinking³⁹, the⁴² one is automatic, the other is more living. And the person who says, "I am thinking this⁴³," or "I am practising this every day, but I do not⁴⁴ get any benefit," it only means that he is practising one thing and he is⁴⁵ believing some⁴⁶ another thing. He is believing⁴⁷ that "I will⁴⁸ be well," and he is believing⁴⁹ that "I am ill." It may be he unconsciously believes⁵⁰, but there is a belief that "This does⁵¹ not cure me," that⁵², "I shall [continue to be ill.]"⁵³ ⁵⁴At the same time he will⁵⁵ be repeating a thousand times a day, "I am⁵⁶ well, I am⁵⁶ well," he does not believe it.⁵⁷

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

30. Gd.tp., bk.: "materialistic" instead of "material"

31. Gd.tp.: "become" instead of "begin", later altered to "come"; bk.: "come"

32. Gd.tp., bk.: "it" added

33. Sk.sh.: "an" retraced to read "one's", and "one's" in a.o.d.

34. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

36. Gd.tp., bk.: "come to pass" instead of "do me any good"

37. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "The" instead of "Which"

38. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted; bk.: "Which idea is that" omitted

39. Gd.tp., bk.: "thought" instead of "thinking"

40. Gd.tp., bk.: "belief is another" instead of "believing is another thing"

41. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "belief is compared" instead of "you compare belief"

42. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted

43. Gd.tp., bk.: "this" omitted

44. Gd.tp., bk.: "don't" instead of "do not"

45. Sk.sh.: "practising some" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

46. A.o.d.: "some" omitted

47. Sk.sh.: "believing" retraced to read "practising", and "practising" in a.o.d.

48. A.o.d.: "shall" instead of "will"

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "another thing" added

50. Gd.tp., bk.: "his unconscious belief" instead of "he unconsciously believes"

51. Sk.sh.: "does" retraced to read "will", and "will" in a.o.d.

52. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: a blank; "continue to be ill." in sh. is added in the margin, and "continue to be ill." in a.o.d.

54. Gd.tp., bk.: "And" added

55. Gd.tp., bk.: "may"

56. Gd.tp., bk.: "shall be" instead of "am"

57. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted a passage beginning "When a child is ill . . . ", taken from the q.a.s after "Healing" of August 25, 1924, q.v.

The way how mystical healers have brought about wonderful cures is beyond comprehension. What thought power can do is [seen]⁵⁸ in their work. No doubt, if a person is ⁵⁹hindrance to healing influences, then, of course,⁶⁰ even a healer cannot do his work properly. But if a person's attitude is right, if one believes that spirit has all the power to cure, certainly he can be cured. The mystics have proved in their lives that not only their power can cure, but even death stands before them as their obedient servant. Death for them⁶¹ is not a constable which⁶² arrests and takes a person when the time has come. Death for them is a porter that carries their baggage when traveling.

A⁶³ pessimistic person, healing apart, even medicine will not do any good over⁶⁴ him. If he does not believe in it, it [has]⁶⁵ no power on him. If belief makes the power of medicine perfect, then how much more ⁶⁶belief can do if one believed in the power of the spirit upon matter. What generally happens is that one does not know if there is a spirit. Often one asks a question, if there is any spirit, for what he knows is only⁶⁷ matter. ⁶⁸As once a person asked me⁶⁹, when traveling in⁷⁰ the ship, a young Italian came to me and said, "I only believe in the eternal matter." I said, "Your belief⁷¹ is not very different from my belief." He was very surprised to see a priest—he thought that I was a priest—saying such a thing. He said, "What is your belief?" I said, "What you call eternal matter, I call eternal spirit.⁷² What does it matter? It is a difference of words, because one is eternal. You call it matter, I call it spirit.⁷³" He became very interested from that time⁷⁴. Before it⁷⁵ he was very ⁷⁶afraid.

58. Sk.sh.: "believe" written, then retraced to read "seen", and "seen" in a.o.d.

59. A.o.d.: "a" added

60. Gd.tp., bk.: ", of course," omitted

61. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "one" and another has "the mystics", but bk. retains "them"

62. Gd.tp., bk.: "who" instead of "which"

63. Gd.tp., bk.: "The" instead of "A"

64. A.o.d.: "to" instead of "over"

65. Sk.sh.: "it is" written, then retraced to read "it has" (indistinctly written), and "it has" in a.o.d.

66. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

67. Gd.tp.: some tp.s omit "only", as does bk.

68. Gd.tp.: some tp.s reorder this passage in different ways

69. Gd.tp.: "said to me" instead of "asked me"; bk.: "said" instead of "asked me"

70. Gd.tp., bk.: "on" instead of "in"

71. Sk.sh.: actually "deal" written instead of "belief"

72. Sk.sh.: "You call." written, then crossed out and followed by a space, all omitted in a.o.d.

73. Gd.tp., bk.: "It is one eternal." added

74. Sk.sh.: "because" inserted, then crossed out

75. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "it"

76. Bk.: "much" inserted

The secret of healing is to rise by the power of belief above limitations of this world of variety, that one may touch, by the power of⁷⁷ intelligence⁷⁸, oneness of the whole being. It is there that one becomes charged with the almighty⁸⁰ power and it is by the power of that attainment that one is able to help oneself and others⁸¹ in their pain and suffering. Verily, spirit has all the power there is.⁸²

Q.: In thinking of this oneness in the human being, where would one consider it as existing⁸³ as force along the nerve⁸⁴ channels, this divine essence of oneness of intelligence?

A.: Yes, through the nerve⁸⁴ channels, through the veins and tubes, feeling that it is the divine blood circulating through one's veins, which is perfect, which is complete, which is pure. That helps one very much. In other words, what is illness?⁸⁵ Illness is inharmony.⁸⁶ And it is very often to be noticed that every illness follows an inharmony somewhere in one's life outwardly or inwardly, as every failure follows inharmony somewhere. If a person were to analyze his life most minutely, one will find the cause of every illness and every failure in inharmony existing somewhere in one's mind or spirit or in one's life somewhere. If inharmony causes [illness]⁸⁷ and failure, so⁸⁸ harmony⁸⁹ causes cure. If one can harmonize one's life in every way, in every form, certainly it must result in a perfect harmony and this will manifest also as a⁹⁰ cure from an illness.

Q.: What was first created: the ultimate atoms or the sun?

77. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

78. Sk.sh.: "born" crossed out, and "which born" omitted in a.o.d.

79. A.o.d.: "the" added

80. Sk.sh.: written as "all mighty"

81. Sk.sh.: "in the," written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. Sk.sh.: a slash added at the end of this line

83. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "it" omitted

84. Km.tp.: "nervous" instead of "nerve"

85. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, preceded as well as followed by a blank; all omitted in a.o.d.

86. Sk.sh.: "Q" for "question" in lh. added later in the margin, then crossed out

87. Sk.sh.: "...", then "illness" inserted, and "illness" in a.o.d.

88. Km.tp.: "so" omitted

89. Sk.sh.: "i" begun, then "harmony" started over the "i" and written out

90. Gd.tp.: "a" omitted

A.: What first existed was the⁹¹ motion, the⁹¹ movement which the Vedantists⁹² call *nada*⁹³, and in the Bible it is called the word, the vibration. It is the outcome of vibration which manifests⁹⁴ in radiant atoms, not the atoms which are known to us just now, but atoms which existed before the sun. It is the centralizing of the all-pervading radiance that made the sun, and the atoms afterwards became different from the atoms which existed before.

Q.: If two people are inharmonious, is it necessarily the weaker one who falls ill⁹⁵? Why would one be ill⁹⁶, the other feels⁹⁷ no results?

A.: Perhaps the⁹⁸ one is a little more harmonious⁹⁹, so he is waiting his time.

Q.: Is it true that if one has a limb taken off, one can get it back through thinking¹⁰⁰?

A.: I have not said through thinking¹⁰¹.¹⁰² It is Coué who¹⁰³ said it. This question must be asked to¹⁰⁴ Coué. I have said spirit.¹⁰⁵

Before spirit there is nothing impossible. If there was something impossible we would not call¹⁰⁶ God almighty¹⁰⁷.

Q.: What about young children?

A.: Young children are susceptible to partake inharmonious vibrations of the others, and it is that inharmony that causes them pain. It is wonderful to notice that with infants and with little children, every person they meet has a result. They can just be in the presence of a person and you will see them cry all day long; or even to such an extent that, if the children are fine in spirit, an

91. Gd.tp.: “the” omitted

92. For Vedanta, see Glossary

93. For *nada*, see Glossary

94. Km.tp.: “manifested” instead of “manifests”

95. Sk.sh.: “ill” retraced

96. Sk.sh.: this symbol written with a slant, making it either “well” or “ill”, but then retraced it to read “ill”; Km.tp.: “well”; Gd.tp.: “ill”

97. Km.tp.: “feel” instead of “feels”

98. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “other” added

99. Km.tp.: “inharmonious” instead of “harmonious”

100. Gd.tp.: “thought” instead of “thinking”

101. Gd.tp.: “that thought” instead of “through thinking”

102. Sk.sh.: “I will” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

103. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “has” added

104. Gd.tp.: “of” instead of “to”

105. Sk.sh.: the rest of this line left blank

106. Gd.tp.: “have called” instead of “call”

107. Sk.sh.: written as “all mighty”

inharmonious person may come to your¹⁰⁸ house and go, and the children may not see¹⁰⁹ it. The children will be inharmonious¹¹⁰ all day long. Sometimes they are so sensitive that they can be mischievous, just because a shadow has fallen upon them. Therefore they are susceptible to influences.

Q.: [Has]¹¹¹ everyone who is ill¹¹² the strength to compel himself [to]¹¹³ belief¹¹⁴ to become¹¹⁵ better, or must he¹¹⁶ be helped?

A.: As I have said that all the strength is in the spirit, everyone has the strength to the extent that he is close to the spirit. But everyone can trace¹¹⁷ a spark of that spirit in oneself¹¹⁸, and everyone must know that there is a responsibility that he has for his own health as a healer¹¹⁹ for himself, that he has a part to play in his own life¹²⁰ that is not a physician's responsibility, nor a healer's.¹²¹ Of course, if he cannot help himself fully, he can ask another to help him,¹²² ¹²³he must be ready first to play a¹²⁴ part as a physician and¹²⁵ healer¹²⁶himself. First to see¹²⁷ what is lacking, what is the matter with him, how [to]¹²⁸ heal? If he cannot do it¹²⁹, he can¹³⁰ ask another one¹³¹. But he must be the first to desire¹³² it and¹³³

108. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "your"

109. Gd.tp.: "have not seen" instead of "not see"

110. Gd.tp.: "naughty" instead of "inharmonious"

111. Sk.sh.: "Has" added in the margin, and added in a.o.d.

112. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out, and omitted here in a.o.d.

113. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out and changed to read "to", and "to" in a.o.d.

114. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the belief" omitted

115. Gd.tp.: "be" instead of "become"

116. Sk.sh.: an illegible mark above a blank

117. Gd.tp.: a blank instead of "trace"

118. Gd.tp.: "himself" instead of "oneself"

119. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp., but restored in Gd.tp., where the following "for" is omitted

120. Gd.tp.: "to himself" instead of "in his own life"

121. Sk.sh.: "At the secret I, we must be ready" in the margin, then crossed out

122. Gd.tp.: this passage missing

123. Km.tp.: "but" added; Gd.tp.: "at the same time" added

124. Gd.tp.: "his" instead of "a"

125. Gd.tp.: ", as a" instead of "and"

126. Gd.tp.: "to" added

127. Sk.sh.: "what is his condition" inserted after "see", and included in a.o.d.

128. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced over a now illegible sh. symbol, and "to" in a.o.d.

129. Gd.tp.: "well enough" added

130. Gd.tp.: "may" instead of "can"

131. Gd.tp.: "to help him" instead of "one"

132. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

133. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank; Km.tp.: a line of dots; Gd.tp.: "and" omitted

¹³⁴Q.: Suppose there was something¹³⁵ organically wrong, would a¹³⁶ time have to elapse¹³⁷?

A.:¹³⁸ It is according to the faith¹³⁹.

Q.: Suppose that the faith was¹⁴⁰ very great?¹⁴¹

A.: No, the faith would speed the condition. As great a faith¹⁴², so quick the time¹⁴³.¹⁴⁴

Q.: What is the working¹⁴⁵ of curing illness¹⁴⁶ by magnetism? Is that also¹⁴⁷ a belief in the person to whom it is done¹⁴⁸?

A.: That is quite¹⁴⁹ a different thing. It is only another form of prescription. There is a prescription given by a physician, a certain medicine is given to act or react¹⁵⁰ on¹⁵¹ a certain condition. Well,¹⁵² so the *prana*¹⁵³, which is the life energy that¹⁵⁴ is given in a certain form in order to give a patient what he is lacking¹⁵⁵. So it is not as material¹⁵⁶ as an external¹⁵⁷ remedy, but it is objective¹⁵⁸ just the same.

Q.: So the person has to have faith?¹⁵⁹

134. Sk.sh.: the "Q." and "A." placed within brackets for editing purposes

135. Gd.tp.: "If something is" instead of "Suppose there was something"

136. Gd.tp.: "period of" added

137. Sk.sh.: actually "ellipse" written, then the second "l" crossed out

138. Gd.tp.: "Perhaps yes," added

139. Sk.sh.: actually "face", then retraced to read "faith"

140. Km.tp.: "were" instead of "was"

141. Gd.tp.: "If the faith were as great as possible, would there still have to be a time for nature to work" instead of "Suppose that the faith was very great"

142. Gd.tp.: "the faith is" instead of "a faith"

143. Gd.tp.: "of healing" added

144. Gd.tp.: between this question and the next is inserted this qa.: "Q.: Is there a secret in the healing at Lourdes? A.: The spirit is the secret."

145. Gd.tp.: "manner" instead of "working"

146. Km.tp.: "illnesses" instead of "illness"; Gd.tp.: "illness" omitted

147. Gd.tp.: "also" omitted

148. Gd.tp.: "of the patient" instead of "in the person to whom it is done"

149. Gd.tp.: "another thing, that is quite" added

150. Sk.sh.: "react" placed in parentheses

151. Gd.tp.: "against" instead of "on"

152. Gd.tp.: "Well," omitted

153. Gd.tp.: "power" instead of "*prana*"; for *prana*, see Glossary

154. Gd.tp.: a comma instead of "that"

155. Gd.tp.: "lacks" instead of "is lacking"

156. Gd.tp.: "so much" instead of "as material"

157. Gd.tp.: "objective" instead of "external"

158. Gd.tp.: "external" instead of "objective"

159. Gd.tp.: this question missing

A.: ¹⁶⁰It is not only a magnetized person, but also¹⁶¹ a person who takes a medicine. If he¹⁶² has no faith, even medicine does not do him any good.

¹⁶³

¹⁶⁴*How is it that some¹⁶⁵ feel everything spiritually¹⁶⁶?*

¹⁶⁷*Q.: When they pass¹⁶⁸ through spiritual difficulties, they feel ill. It reflects on their health. ¹⁶⁹ Other people do not feel it.¹⁶⁷*

A.: It is only a question of temperament, of [consciousness]¹⁷⁰. There is a person, if he has not said at a particular time one word just as he should have said, he is feeling remorse about it for six months. There is another person who has said a thousand things and fought and quarrelled, and when he has gone¹⁷¹ out of that house, it is all gone¹⁷². He is quite cured for¹⁷³ it, because it is nothing to him. It has become his habit; he lives in it. There are germs and worms who live in the mud, they are quite happy in it. It is their life, their being. But [there is]¹⁷⁴ another person of delicate sense, if a person¹⁷⁵ passes through there, it gives him an unpleasant feeling. So it is¹⁷⁶ the difference of persons. There is such a vast variety¹⁷⁷ among human beings and individual nature¹⁷⁸, as vast ¹⁷⁹as [there]¹⁸⁰ is variety between animals and birds. ¹⁸¹Sometimes there is such a difference in

160. Sk.sh.: "A person who is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

161. Gd.tp.: "even" instead of "also"

162. Gd.tp.: "a person" instead of "he"

163. Sk.sh.: one entire line left blank

164. Km.tp.: "Q." for "Question" appears here

165. Km.tp.: "persons" added

166. Gd.tp.: "spiritual difficulties cause illness in some people and not in others" instead of "some feel everything spiritually"

167. Gd.tp.: this passage omitted

168. Km.tp.: "Q.: When they pass" omitted

169. Sk.sh.: a blank indicating lost word(s)

170. Sk.sh.: "conscious"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "consciousness"

171. Gd.tp.: "got" instead of "gone"

172. Gd.tp.: "it is nothing to him" instead of "it is all gone"

173. Sk.sh.: "for" retraced to read "over"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

174. Sk.sh.: "there is" inserted after "But", and included in a.o.d.

175. Gd.tp.: "he" instead of "a person"

176. Gd.tp.: ". It is" inserted

177. Sk.sh.: "between" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

178. Gd.tp.: "natures" instead of "nature"

179. Gd.tp.: "a variety" added

180. Sk.sh.: "there" traced through another sh. symbol, rendering it illegible; a.o.d.: "there"

181. Gd.tp.: "And" added

evolution a¹⁸² ¹⁸³ that one cannot imagine what¹⁸⁴ gulf there is between one person and another. There is a story told that four persons were brought before a wise king who was to judge them for¹⁸⁵ the same crime. ¹⁸⁶ The king said for¹⁸⁷ one that he must have sentence to¹⁸⁸ death. The other, he said,¹⁸⁹ he must be sentenced for¹⁹⁰ whole life's imprisonment. For the third one he said he must be exiled. And for the fourth one he said, "Bring him to my chamber." And this fourth one was brought to his chamber. The king looked at him and said, "I did not anticipate¹⁹¹ such a thing being done by you. Do not show your face again to me." That is¹⁹² all. He gave him no other punishment. The ministers and everybody, they¹⁹³ were all disturbed¹⁹⁴ of the¹⁹⁵ thought: Why,¹⁹⁶ it is one crime, and four different [punishments]¹⁹⁷?¹⁹⁸

What was¹⁹⁹ the result? ²⁰⁰The person who was exiled, he was quite happy,²⁰¹ he thought, "So much the better! I got²⁰² away from my belongings, from²⁰³ those near and dear to me, got²⁰² rid of some responsibility of life." The other one who was sentenced for²⁰⁴ the whole life²⁰⁵, he became friends with the prisoners. He was enjoying life very well²⁰⁶. But this man, he went home and he made a suicide. For the king did not see the law²⁰⁷.²⁰⁸He did not judge them according to the law

182. Sk.sh.: "a"; Km.tp.: "a" omitted; Gd.tp.: "between human beings, in his evolution, in his condition" instead of "in evolution a"

183. Sk.sh.: a blank

184. Sk.sh.: "is" written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "is" omitted

185. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

186. Sk.sh.: a space left blank

187. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

188. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "to"

189. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of the comma

190. Gd.tp.: "to the" instead of "for"

191. Sk.sh.: "anticipate" written in lh. here

192. Gd.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

193. Gd.tp.: ", they" omitted

194. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

195. Km.tp.: "They" instead of "of the"

196. Gd.tp.: "to think that" instead of "of the thought: Why,"

197. Sk.sh.: "punishment"; a.o.d.: "punishments" instead of "punishment"

198. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line left blank

199. Gd.tp.: "And what did they see in" instead of "What was"

200. Gd.tp.: "That" added

201. Gd.tp.: "he was quite happy," omitted

202. Gd.tp.: "get" instead of "got"

203. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of ", from"

204. Gd.tp.: "to" instead of "for"

205. Gd.tp.: "life's imprisonment" instead of "life"

206. Gd.tp.: "and engaged his life in that" instead of "He was enjoying life very well"

207. Gd.tp.: "(law?)" instead of "law", indicating strong doubt about the word

208. Sk.sh.: "Did" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

of book. He judged them according to the psychology of human nature. He saw the difference between the four²⁰⁹.

209. Km.tp.: "persons" added; Gd.tp.: "He saw the difference between the four" omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

August 12th, 1924**Ordination Cherags¹**

We are happy today to welcome in our circle of Cherags, in our circle of workers,² some more friends. And all I have to say just now is that we shall renew the idea in our minds³ that we are the pioneer workers of the message and upon⁴ us a great responsibility rests. Our service to the cause, therefore⁵, is a greater work⁶ for the very reason that at this time, when we are so few and the movement is infant, if there is anything that could keep us firm and steady, it is only our belief in truth and our devotion for⁷ the cause. I shall call the ordination to begin.⁸

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the talk, taken down as P-o-M. was speaking, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = Sakina Furnée's later typed-out version, made from her sh.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript on which Murshida Sherifa Goodenough made a few editorial changes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Kismet" in lh. "and others" in sh. added after the title; Sk.tp.: "Ordination of Cherags" instead of "Ordination Cherags"; Gd.tp.: "Ordination into the Church of All" instead of "Ordination Cherags"; for Cherag, see Glossary
2. Sk.sh.: "friends" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
3. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol added above "minds"
4. Sk.sh.: Sk. inadvertently wrote "open" instead of "upon"
5. Gd.tp.: typed word corrected in ink to "therefore", making it impossible to read what was typed
6. Sk.sh.: "work" retraced to read "worth"; Sk.tp.: "of greater worth" instead of "a greater work"; Gd.tp.: in the margin, under a question mark and in parentheses, "(of greater worth)", indicating a question about the actual wording
7. Gd.tp.: "for" crossed out and "to" substituted by hand
8. Gd.tp.: the entire last sentence omitted

August 12th, 1924

Brotherhood¹

*Mureeds*², friends and collaborators³, I would like to speak on the subject of our principal work in the working of Brotherhood⁴. There are institutions for different kinds of social work already existing. It does not mean that we must not do the work, but it only means that we must specialize our part of service in the work of brotherhood. Besides social institutions there are many brotherhood federations existing. They are all working for a greater ideal, all working for the best for humanity, most of them working⁵ sincerely, earnestly to serve humanity to the⁶ best. ⁷Therefore, we are not only the one⁸ brotherhood that takes up all this work. There are others, also, but if we shall be conscious of our special work, we shall be able to render a⁹ service which is really worthwhile. And that work is the wakened¹⁰ of spiritual ideal, in other words of divine spirit in mankind, which is the basis of brotherhood. But you might ask that¹¹, for any other thing to work we can find intelligible methods. In what way [to]¹² proceed?

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = Kismet Stam's typescript of the lecture, close to the sh., but without qa.s. Sakina Furnée made an exact copy of this typescript (Sk.tp.), which is not mentioned in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's typescript, made on her large-lettered typewriter, showing some editorial changes, including qa.s.
- FS. = a copy of the lecture in the handwriting of Fatah van Seters, a Dutch mureed, showing several editorial changes and omissions.
- SB. = a typewritten copy of the lecture from England, probably from the legacy of Shabaz Best, an English mureed who for many years had a centre in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, similar to FS., but with a few differences.

Notes:

1. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Address to World Brotherhood Workers" instead of "Brotherhood"
2. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate, see Glossary
3. FS., SB.: "co-workers" instead of "collaborators"
4. Sk.sh.: "Br.h." abbr. for "Brotherhood"
5. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "working" omitted
6. FS., SB.: "to the" omitted
7. Sk.sh.: "But by" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
8. FS., SB.: "only" moved to replace "one"
9. FS., SB.: "a" omitted
10. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "wakening" instead of "wakened"; FS., SB.: "awakening" instead of "wakened"
11. FS., SB.: "that" omitted
12. A.o.d.: "to" added

For instance, if I told you that we must work to bring a¹³ little pleasure and ease to the sick people at¹⁴ the hospitals, then at once comes an idea how to proceed. And it is not very difficult then, for you to find out how to do it.

But [a]¹⁵ thing so simple as this, as it seems, to waken divine spirit, it is not so very easy to work out. It is easy in saying; it is not easy in doing. And the more you will do this work, the more you will find that if there is anything which is most difficult, it is this. It is like [digging]¹⁶ the ground and not allowing the dust to rise. It is like carrying water and not allowing the pitcher to be¹⁷ wet. It is almost as impossible as that. And therefore our task is not easy. When speaking it seems simple. It seems as if it is the best¹⁸ that one could do. But when we bring it to work, it is the most difficult thing to accomplish. It is not any particular method¹⁹ that I would give you that would help you very much, nor²⁰ it is²¹ a particular method that you will adopt. It is accomplished in the first place by one's own spiritual [unfoldment]²² and [as]²³ one [unfolds]²⁴ spiritually, so²⁵ one naturally takes with himself²⁶ others who are [inclined]²⁷ to come along the same road. It is just like²⁸ a person with any vice²⁹ can easily influence others who have a tendency to that vice and take them along with [him]³⁰. So it is a person spiritually inclined³¹ will take with himself those who are inclined to the spiritual unfoldment. Besides³² power of good will³³ always prove³⁴ to be strong: People say³⁵ might is right, but really right is might in the end; it might seem in the

13. Sk.sh.: "a" indistinctly written, alternate reading "to"

14. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

15. Sk.sh.: "one"; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "one"

16. Sk.sh.: "dipping" has "digging" in lh. added underneath, and "digging" in a.o.d.

17. FS.: "be" missing

18. A.o.d.: "least" instead of "best"

19. Sk.sh.: "meth." abbr. for "method"

20. Sk.sh.: "nor" indistinctly written

21. FS., SB.: "is it" instead of "it is"

22. Sk.sh.: the prefix "en" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "unfoldment"

23. Sk.sh.: "us" clearly written, then crossed out, and "as" added; a.o.d.: "as"

24. Sk.sh.: "unbolds" written, but then corrected to read "unfolds", and "unfolds" in a.o.d.

25. FS., SB.: "so" omitted

26. FS., SB.: "him" instead of "himself"

27. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "inclined" added, and "inclined" in a.o.d.

28. FS., SB.: "as" instead of "like"

29. Sk.sh.: actually Sakina wrote "wise", then crossed it out, and "vice" substituted; a.o.d.: "vice"

30. Sk.sh.: "them" retraced to read "him", and "him" in a.o.d.

31. FS., SB.: "who" added

32. FS., SB.: "the" added

33. Gd.tp.: "will" added

34. FS., SB.: "proves" instead of "prove"

35. Sk.sh.: "right is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

beginning that might is right, but it is never right, it is right alone which³⁶ is might. Therefore our strength is in the path of truth which we follow and our service can be most easy and [at]³⁷ the same time most difficult.³⁸ Most easy, because [we do] not³⁹ need to find mechanism to do service: a word dropped here or there, a little kindness done to those come in contact with us, a little sympathy shown to one in trouble, all this will waken that divine spirit in those we meet. And we shall be able to develop that sympathetic attitude⁴¹ towards one another, that⁴² loving⁴³ attitude. If we can carry out that⁴⁴ object we really have accomplished a great deal.

Q.: Some of the people engaged in brotherhood work sometimes ask the question in relation in⁴⁵ politics. I always say we can answer those questions in political point in the path of providence.

In the path of⁴⁶ providence⁴⁷ is the ruler and which governs.⁴⁸

A..⁴⁹ At the same time as I have said that, when we ask ourselves a question that⁵⁰: Why is it⁵¹ not a satisfactory condition in the political world? Why is it going on like this, with all the intelligent people that seem to be at the head of it?⁵² And all the leagues and institutions, why do [we]⁵³ not come to a better understanding? You will give a thousand answers and dispute upon a thousand arguments, but

36. Gd.tp.: "when it" instead of "which"

37. Sk.sh.: "in" retraced to read "at", and "at" in a.o.d.

38. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause or lost words

39. Sk.sh.: "would not" retraced to read "could not"; alternate reading "do not"; a.o.d.: "we do not"

40. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

41. Sk.sh.: "attitude" crossed out, but retained in Km.tp., Gd.tp.; SB.: "feeling" instead of "attitude"

42. Sk.sh.: "that" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

43. FS., SB.: "serving" instead of "loving"

44. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

45. A.o.d.: "with" instead of "in"

46. A.o.d.: "In the path of," omitted

47. Sk.sh.: "in the path of providence" actually repeated by means of ditto marks from the previous sentence

48. Sk.sh.: it is not clear if this line is part of the q. or part of the a. here, but in the other documents it is clearly part of the question; Km.tp., FS., SB.: "the governor" instead of "which governs"; Gd.tp.: "governor" instead of "which governs";

49. Sk.sh.: the "A." in lh. for "answer" has been written here

50. FS., SB.: "that" omitted

51. FS., SB.: "there" instead of "it"

52. Sk.sh.: a blank

53. Sk.sh.: "you" retraced to read "we"; Km.tp.: "they" typed first, then crossed out and replaced by "we", and "we" in a.o.d.

where shall we come in the end? The end is that [politics]⁵⁴ must be spiritualized, [economics must be]⁵⁵ spiritualized. ⁵⁶How can it? By any method of [spiritualizing]⁵⁷ it, by putting ⁵⁸. Who is judge? The one who judges, what power has he⁵⁹? He only, to bring the judge⁶⁰ to practice. Therefore⁵⁶ the main thing even to help the economical⁶¹ world, the [political]⁶² world, is to help mankind to spiritualize. Only the difficulty is that we⁶³ say: But when⁶⁴, if we shall⁶⁵ go on like this, calling one person in a few years'⁶⁶ time? Five persons perhaps⁶⁷ come to us who have some real mission in the [political or]⁶⁸ economical world to perform. By this, what is there accomplished? ⁶⁹Why not do something special? But there are many who are together [doing]⁷⁰ something in the world. Many federations, institutions are working along those⁷¹ lines. They are not waiting for us. They are [doing]⁷² themselves. Our part of work⁷³ is different. It is such that outwardly it is perhaps a limited number of mureeds who are working, but inwardly the Absolute is working. Therefore, we must not be disappointed that we are so few. The Absolute is working⁷⁴ towards the fulfilment of God's [goal]⁷⁵, to the spreading of divine wisdom. May be that two, three, four, five years we go on without any apparent result⁷⁶, and you will find that suddenly a result has come out. No one knows how, but it is there. And since we do not seek any credit for our work, since we do not hold the fruits that will come out from

54. A.o.d.: "politics" instead of "politic"

55. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "economic" in lh. and "may be" in sh.; a.o.d.: "economics must be"

56. FS., SB.: this passage, "How can . . . Therefore", omitted

57. Sk.sh.: "spiritualize" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "spiritualizing" instead of "spiritualize"

58. Sk.sh.: blanks before and after "by putting", indicating lost words; Gd.tp.: "by putting" followed by a series of dots

59. Gd.tp.: "he" omitted

60. Gd.tp.: "To try the judgment" instead of "He only, to bring the judge"

61. Sk.sh.: "ec" in lh. abbr. for "economical"

62. Sk.sh.: "politician"; a.o.d.: "political" instead of "politician"

63. Sk.sh.: "for"; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

64. FS., SB.: "when" omitted

65. FS., SB.: "shall" omitted

66. FS., SB.: "at a" instead of "in a few years"

67. FS., SB.: "perhaps" omitted

68. Sk.sh.: two indecipherable sh. symbols; a.o.d.: "political or"

69. Sk.sh.: "But" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

70. Sk.sh.: "together" clearly written in sh.; a.o.d.: "together" omitted and "doing" added

71. FS. SB.: "these" instead of "those"

72. Sk.sh.: an indefinable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "doing"

73. FS., SB.: "working" instead of "work"

74. Sk.sh.: "Absolute is working" repeated by way of ditto marks from the previous line

75. Sk.sh.: "call" written, which may be secondarily read as "goal"; a.o.d.: "goal"

76. Km.tp.: "results" instead of "result", but later the "s" crossed out in ink

this as our property, since we are willing to give the crops to the owner of the farm, so long⁷⁷ there is no objection how long we work. Our work is just like filling pitchers from the sea and putting it into the ocean. We do not know how much water we have taken and how much we have put⁷⁸. ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ It is taken from the sea and put into the ocean. And if we are content⁸¹ with this aspect of our work, that if we never saw in our lifetime a result, it is in this spirit we should work⁸². We do not mind, as long as our conscience says we have worked sincerely and earnestly. That is [sufficient]⁸³ for us.⁸⁴ Besides this⁸⁵, if one patient with⁸⁶ plague goes in a⁸⁷ country, the plague starts and becomes an epidemic⁸⁸ in the country. Do you think that an [earnest]⁸⁹ worker of Brotherhood will not prove to be a power in the end? He will take the germ . . . ⁹⁰ his [being]⁹¹ there will be a marvel. ⁹²I want my mureeds to waken to that spirit, that trust, that optimism, that our sincere desire to⁹³ serve God and humanity must have its effect. ⁹⁴Wherever we go, wherever we move, whatever country we enter, that⁹⁵ the seed of⁹⁶ message is thrown. It does not matter if we do little or more, for as the spirit we develop in ourselves⁹⁷, so much greater⁹⁸ phenomena⁹⁹ will manifest. It will develop¹⁰⁰itself. Only we ought¹⁰¹ to be earnest, [sincere]¹⁰² about it, to trust in it,

77. FS., SB.: "so long" omitted

78. FS.: "in" added; SB.: "into the ocean" added

79. Sk.sh.: "It is not a sum." written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

80. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

81. FS., SB.: "contented" instead of "content"

82. FS., SB.: "we do not mind, there is no objection how long we work" instead of "it is in this spirit we should work"

83. Sk.sh.: "sufficiently"; a.o.d.: "sufficient"

84. Sk.sh.: here Sakina placed a separation mark for questions to begin; however P-o-M. began to speak again

85. FS., SB.: "that" instead of "this"

86. FS., SB.: "a" added

87. Sk.sh.: "But is the conviction" is written here as a marginal note, then crossed out

88. Sk.sh.: "epid." in lh. abbr. for "epidemic"

89. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable lh. word; a.o.d.: "earnest" instead of the indecipherable word

90. Sk.sh.: a space with " . . . "; FS., SB.: "of it where he goes" instead of " . . . "

91. Sk.sh.: a retraced sh. symbol, now indecipherable; a.o.d.: "being"

92. Sk.sh.: "want" written; a.o.d.: "want," omitted

93. Sk.sh.: "work" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

94. FS., SB.: "that" added and the previous sentence continued

95. FS., SB.: a comma instead of "that"

96. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

97. FS., SB.: "we develop this spirit in life" instead of "the spirit we develop in ourselves"

98. Gd.tp.: "the" added

99. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", P-o-M. used only the plural of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

100. FS., SB.: "in" added

101. Gd.tp., SB.: "thought" typed, and then the "th" crossed out

102. Sk.sh.: "sincerely" written; a.o.d.: "sincere" instead of "sincerely"

to have a faith in it. By that we shall find that the words of Christ are the ultimate truth,¹⁰³ "Faith will remove [mountains]¹⁰⁴."¹⁰⁵

Q.: What attitude have we as Brotherhood workers¹⁰⁶? Have we¹⁰⁷ to take socialism [and Bolshevism]¹⁰⁸?

A.: Our attitude must be [compassionate] and¹⁰⁹ appreciative, friendly towards all. There is no religion, no church, no institution¹¹⁰, nothing against which we stand. For we are friend¹¹¹ of one thing, and that is a desire to do good. We do not stand there as the judge of their methods. Because¹¹² we have no right to judge. If a person is earnest, leave [him]¹¹³ alone; if he is democrat, aristocrat, Bolshevik¹¹⁴, as long as his motive is good.¹¹⁵ Because if we shall involve ourselves into trying to judge different methods,¹¹⁶ there comes a Bolshevik¹¹⁷ with his own ideas, [a communist]¹¹⁸ man¹¹⁹.¹¹⁵ Since I have been working, I have found many people who have made the whole method of how the world must be [made]¹²⁰ better, brought to me¹²¹. I said that¹²², "Why not practice it?"¹²³ He said, "There is the difficulty." I said, "Then, my friend, go back,"¹²⁴ get that power and inspiration to¹²⁵ your method. You have no faith in your own¹²⁶ method. You become

103. Sk.sh.: "Where Christ says" in sh. inserted at the margin; a.o.d.: "where he says" added

104. Sk.sh.: "mounts" written; a.o.d.: "mountains"

105. See Matthew 17:20

106. SB.: "workers" missing

107. A.o.d.: "Have we" omitted

108. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then retraced to read "and", then "bolsjewism" (Dutch for Bolshevism, see List) vaguely inserted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "towards socialism and bolsjewism"; FS., SB.: "towards socialism and communism and bolsjewism"

109. A.o.d.: "compassionate" instead of "compassion and"

110. A.o.d.: "institutions" instead of "institution"

111. FS., SB.: "friends" instead of "friend"

112. Sk.sh.: "we are" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

113. Sk.sh.: "him" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

114. Sk.sh.: "dem., arist., bolsj." in lh. abbr. for "democrat, aristocrat, bolshevist"; Km.tp.: "democratic, aristocratic, bolshevist"; FS., SB.: "a democrat, aristocrat, bolshevist"

115. FS., SB.: this passage, "Because . . . man", missing

116. Sk.sh.: a blank

117. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: spelled "bolsjewist"

118. Sk.sh.: "econ." in lh. abbr. "economic", then "communist" in lh. added

119. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "a communistic man" instead of "an econ. man of [blank]"

120. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "made", and "made" in a.o.d.

121. FS., SB.: "Someone who had made a method came and brought his method to me" instead of "brought to me"

122. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

123. Sk.sh.: "I said that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

124. Gd.tp., SB.: "and wait and" instead of comma

125. Sk.sh.: "to" written twice; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: a series of dots after "to"; FS., SB.: "for" instead of "to"

126. Gd.tp., FS., SB.: "own" omitted

something first. Become a living being; then [any]¹²⁷ method you will take, that will take." We have to become living. In the Bible¹²⁸: "No one who is not born again will enter into the kingdom of heaven¹²⁹." In their¹³⁰ desire¹³¹ to be born again, to waken the spirit to the divine. We can not go away from that main principle, "Seek ye the kingdom of [God first]"¹³² in the social, political, economical¹³³; that gives such power, such inspiration, faith, trust, conviction¹³⁴, whatever be the method. In the first place, wrong method will not appeal to you. Therefore, method is not ¹³⁵first thing. The spirit of God is first thing.

136

[Q.:]¹³⁷*I have often wondered in¹³⁸ that¹³⁹ spirit of tolerance which we have and try¹⁴⁰ to see that all are working for good¹⁴¹ in their own way, yet in our way we¹⁴² [make]¹⁴³ [an]¹⁴⁴ exception¹⁴⁵ for third . . .¹⁴⁶ Why should we make an exception?¹⁴⁷*

[A.:]¹⁴⁸ The reason is this, that we are an infant institution and we are living in the world and subject to the laws of the world. And [since]¹⁴⁹ it is so,¹⁵⁰ we do not

127. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "any", and "any" in a.o.d.

128. Gd.tp.: "it is said" added; FS., SB.: "is said" added

129. FS., SB.: "God" instead of "heaven"; the quotation is from John 3:3

130. Sk.sh.: "In their" written, then crossed out, but retained in Gd.tp.

131. A.o.d.: "It is" instead of "In their desire"

132. Sk.sh.: ". . ." indicates the second part of this Biblical quotation; a.o.d.: "God first"; FS., SB.: "and all things will be added unto you." added; the quotation is from Matthew 6:33

133. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "economical world" instead of "economical"; FS., SB.: "economical activities" instead of "ecomonical"

134. FS., SB.: "confidence" instead of "conviction"

135. A.o.d.: "the" added

136. Sk.sh.: Sakina marks "=", normally ending of the discourse

137. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" missing; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Q." for "Question" added

138. FS., SB.: "One might ask: with" instead of "I have often wondered in"

139. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

140. FS., SB.: "in trying" instead of "try"

141. Sk.sh.: "good" retraced to read "goodness"

142. FS., SB.: "why do we in our work" instead of "yet in our way we"

143. Sk.sh.: "make" retraced over a now illegible symbol, and "make" in a.o.d.

144. Sk.sh.: "a, of"; a.o.d.: "an" instead of "a, of"

145. Sk.sh.: a blank

146. Km.tp.: "of three" instead of "for third . . ."; Gd.tp., FS., SB.: "of three activities" instead of "for third . . ."

147. Sk.sh.: "exception?" is followed by a blank, also the next line is blank; FS., SB.: "Why should we make an exception?" omitted

148. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" is missing; Km.tp.: "A." for "answer"; Gd.tp.: "Answer:"

149. Sk.sh.: "with"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "since" instead of "with"

150. FS., SB.: "It is also that" instead of "And since it is so,"

wish to involve ourselves into¹⁵¹ the [political]¹⁵² struggles¹⁵³ and troubles as many others do. [Suppose]¹⁵⁴ here we are¹⁵⁵ the French government¹⁵⁶¹⁵⁷ asks us what is it¹⁵⁸? We have to prove our¹⁵⁹ argument to the French government¹⁶⁰. We are so few persons. We have to prove by¹⁶¹ our method to the [millions]¹⁶² of people who have perhaps not the same point of view¹⁶³ and idea¹⁶⁴ as we. What would be the use of it? It is only a line of conflict. We want to keep ourselves from taking¹⁶⁵ a line of conflict.¹⁶⁶ Not conflict with the existing social laws. It does not [because]¹⁶⁷ we ignore¹⁶⁶; all these things are necessary for¹⁶⁸ the world. But our work is purely spiritual. In order to do it well we must not have our mind [troubled]¹⁶⁹ with conflict. As soon as we become worldly, the spiritual thread is loose¹⁷⁰.

¹⁷¹

¹⁷² Suppose a [politician]¹⁷³ if he has read a¹⁷⁴ spiritual work, if he has done his [exercises]¹⁷⁵, meditations, if he tries to look at the point of view as we try to,¹⁷²¹⁷⁶ Who knows that this point of view will not reach politicians even, in two,¹⁷⁷

151. FS., SB.: "in" instead of "into"

152. Sk.sh.: "politics"; a.o.d.: "political" instead of "politics"

153. Gd.tp.: "strength's" [sic] instead of "struggles"

154. Sk.sh.: "suppose" added in the margin, and "Suppose" begins the sentence in a.o.d.

155. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: " . . . "

156. FS., SB.: "under a government" instead of "the French government"

157. FS., SB.: "if it" added

158. FS. SB.: "you are doing" added

159. Sk.sh.: "over" inserted

160. Sk.sh.: "Fr. G." in lh. abbr. for "French government"; FS., SB.: "government"

161. A.o.d.: "by" omitted

162. Sk.sh.: "miljoens" in lh. is part Dutch and part English for "millions"; a.o.d.: "millions"

163. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

164. FS., SB.: "ideas" instead of "idea"

165. FS., SB.: "teaching" instead of "taking"

166. FS., SB.: this passage, "Not conflict . . . we ignore", omitted

167. Sk.sh.: "because" retraced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "mean because" instead of illegible symbol

168. SB.: "to" instead of "for"

169. Sk.sh.: "trouble"; a.o.d.: "troubled"

170. FS., SB.: "loosened" instead of "loose"

171. Sk.sh.: Sakina marks the ending of the discourse "="; however, P.o.M. continues speaking

172. FS., SB.: this passage, "Suppose . . . try to", missing

173. Sk.sh.: an illegible lh. word retraced illegibly; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "politician"

174. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

175. Sk.sh.: "exercise"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "exercises"

176. Sk.sh.: "who" written, then crossed out; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: " . . . "

177. FS., SB.: "or" instead of the comma

five years' time? It might reach such heads that we do not know even. Then our service is done just the same. We are not asking for credit.

August 12th, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

As an individual outwardly passes through five different stages of life, so inwardly a soul passes through five different stages of life³. As there is infancy, childhood, youth, middle age and advanced years, so there is an unfoldment of the soul which shows five⁴ stages towards the ripening of the soul. And therefore, whatever be the age outwardly, the soul can have its own stage of development; it does not depend upon the outer age. There is one time when the⁵ life to a soul is attractive; there is another stage when the⁵ life to the soul is tempting. There is another stage when life to the soul is a bewilderment. There is another stage when life to the soul is futile, and there is another stage when life to the soul is most beautiful.

It is the soul's infancy when the⁵ life to the soul is attractive. Everything, right or wrong, good or bad, has an attraction for that soul. It is ready to jump in a pit, to fall in a [ditch]⁶, to run into thorns, to fall in a⁷ mud; everything is attractive, good or bad, whatever⁸ comes along; that is the soul's infancy. ⁹Soul at that time is new and vigorous, appreciative and observing, just like an infant. For an infant even fire is most beautiful; it would like to put some fire in its pocket. And that is the condition of ¹⁰generality. You must never think that infant souls are seldom to be found. You must know that the largest number of

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing a few differences from the shorthand.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha III, where it is called Tassawuf, showing more differences from the shorthand.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Tuesday evening" added in lh. before the date; Hq.tp.: date omitted
2. Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added, then "Sangatha III, p. 31, Tassawuf" written by hand above the text; Hq.tp.: "Sangatha III" and "TASSAWUF." added (for Sangatha and Tassawuf, see Glossary)
3. Hq.tp.: "of life" omitted
4. Hq.tp.: "different" added
5. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "ditch" retraced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "ditch"
7. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "a"
8. Hq.tp.: "which" instead of "whatever"
9. Hq.tp.: "The" added
10. Hq.tp.: "the" added

humanity is¹¹ infant souls. I will¹² never forget¹³, one day in Calcutta I saw a *majzub*¹⁴ standing in the midst of the street, laughing wholeheartedly¹⁵. No one would know what was there for this *majzub*¹⁶ to laugh, there was nothing apparent. But it took me some time to find out that¹⁷ what made him laugh so. And I found out that everything made him laugh: the rushing¹⁸ of the people so absorbed in¹⁹ involved in their little fancies and their²⁰ interests in life, the great importance that every person gave to the little things of life which amount to very little in the end, and to see them so excited and so absorbed in their little fancies, that was enough for the *majzub*²¹ to laugh for hours together²² and amuse himself. Anyone tuned to that pitch sees²³ from there how it looks; before him it was a doll's play.

²⁴And then comes an age when everything does not attract the soul. All that the soul has taken to heart, it is that which attracts. "Their heart is where the²⁵ treasure is."²⁶ That is the time when ²⁷comes the time of temptation; everything that one desires, one wishes to have, one values, one gives importance to, it is that after which one goes, and²⁸ that is where is his temptation. What very often happens is a disappointment, but still, if one thing disappoints, there is another i.²⁹ again to make him forget his disappointment³⁰. There is something else.³¹ And so he goes on, one thing after another, always building hopes, always

11. Hq.tp.: "are" instead of "is"

12. Hq.tp.: "shall" instead of "will"

13. Sk.sh.: "forget" is placed in parentheses

14. For *majzub*, see Glossary

15. Km.tp.: "whole heartily" instead of "wholeheartedly"

16. Sk.sh.: "majzub" repeated by way of a ditto (") mark

17. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

18. Km.tp.: "running" instead of "rushing"

19. Sk.sh.: "on" added above "in"; a.o.d.: "and" instead of "in"

20. Hq.tp.: "their" omitted

21. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "majzub"

22. Hq.tp.: "for hours together" omitted

23. Hq.tp.: "seeing" instead of "sees"

24. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin

25. A.o.d.: "their" instead of "the"

26. See Matthew 6:19

27. Hq.tp.: "there" added

28. Hq.tp.: "and" omitted

29. Sk.sh.: "i." abbr. for an unknown word; Km.tp.: "temptation" instead of "i."; Hq.tp.: "thing ready" instead of "i."

30. Hq.tp.: "it" instead of "disappointment"

31. Hq.tp.: "There is something else." omitted

fixing his mind upon things, always fighting³² that it came³³ to nothing and again always ready to be given in to temptations. And so he goes on through life. There is never an end to his temptations; if not one thing, then³⁴ another thing. And there is never a³⁵ satisfaction gained in the things that he is tempted with, for they are³⁶ the shadows covering reality.

And there is a third stage, that³⁷ which is like³⁸ to the middle age of the soul, when life is not necessarily attractive, not³⁹ ⁴⁰ tempting, it is wonderful. It offers him an interest to look through it, to study it, to understand it. And this very world in which he has lived several⁴¹ years, then begins to change at every moment. His field of study becomes vast; every experience, every condition, every action, every person teaches him. What he has learned today, he unlearns tomorrow, because there is another experience and⁴² a new experience, perhaps contrary to⁴³ what he knew⁴⁴ yesterday. And so he goes along the way of unfoldment and life offers greater and greater wonder⁴⁵ in all things one sees. He observes and he sees and he wonders, and at times he is completely bewildered at it. Nature apart, its mystery, its secret, its character aside, human nature that one sees from morning till evening,⁴⁶ the ways of the wise and the ways of the foolish and the ways of the right-doer and the⁴⁷ wrong-doer and how things change and turn and hide and manifest. It gives him⁴⁸ so much to think about and to study and to observe, that [not]⁴⁹ one moment in his life seems to have been wasted: it is filled with a wonderful vision.

⁵⁰Then there is a stage further, when the soul begins to lift the curtain which hides hopes. He begins to lift, so to speak, the curtain which hides human

32. Sk.sh.: "fighting" clearly written; a.o.d.: "finding" instead of "fighting"

33. Hq.tp.: "it comes" instead of "that it came"

34. Hq.tp.: "there is" instead of "then"

35. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted

36. A.o.d.: "only" added

37. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

38. Sk.sh.: "-ned" ending to form "likened" is missing here; a.o.d.: "likened"

39. Hq.tp.: "nor" instead of "not"

40. Sk.sh.: "tempt" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

41. Sk.sh.: as originally written, the first letter of the word is "l", but then it is retraced as an "s"

42. Km.tp.: "and" omitted; Hq.tp.: "another experience and" omitted

43. Hq.tp.: "contradicting" instead of "contrary to"

44. Hq.tp.: "has known" instead of "he knew"

45. Hq.tp.: "wonders" instead of "wonder"

46. Hq.tp.: "that" added

47. Hq.tp.: "ways of the" added

48. Hq.tp.: "one" instead of "him"

49. Sk.sh.: "not" inserted after "that", and included in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: "4." and a single bracket are placed in the margin; Hq.tp.: "And" added

nature. It seems as if a veil is [lifted]⁵¹ from all things and from all conditions and that the colours which once⁵² seemed bright become [faded]⁵³. The light of gems and jewels becomes pale. He sees behind the⁵⁴ attachments and detachments, and love and hate, thin threads⁵⁵ sustaining them. He sees, as Omar Khayyam⁵⁶ says, "A hair's difference between the⁵⁷ right and wrong."⁵⁸ Heaven and earth seem to him touching one another. Gulfs between things which are opposite have been⁵⁹ removed from his sight. Then he begins to feel indifferent, he begins to feel independent. He is not hurt at the pinpricks of everyday life, nor he feels⁶⁰ exalted by red roses. He builds hopes, but not as every person; he has only one hope and that hope is in reality; all other hopes for him mean nothing. His indifference is not unfriendly, his independence is not conceited. By indifference he does not neglect others; only his indifference is his independence. He does not mind if neglected. By his indifference he does not avoid doing all he must do for others, only he is independent of the doing of the⁶¹ others for himself. It is that right kind of indifference and independence⁶² which is called in⁶³ the language of⁶⁴ Hindus *vairagya*⁶⁵; this⁶⁶ spirit becomes developed.

⁶⁷And then follows that ideal stage of the soul's unfoldment ⁶⁸ when the world with all its limitations and persons⁶⁹ with all their faults, they are all tolerated, they are all forgiven. There is a continual expansion of sympathy and love, which continues to expand just like a little pool of water expanding and turning into an ocean. And in this expansion the divine spirit expands⁷⁰ and man with all his limitations stands only as a cover, hiding that divine perfection which

51. Sk.sh.: "lift" written; a.o.d.: "lifted" instead of "lift"

52. Sk.sh.: "once" retracted for clarity

53. Sk.sh.: "fade" written; a.o.d.: "faded" instead of "fade"

54. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

55. Sk.sh.: "threads" indistinctly written

56. For Omar Khayyam, see List

57. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

58. See Rubaiyat, stanza L and LI

59. Hq.tp.: "opposed seem" instead of "opposite have been"

60. Hq.tp.: "does he feel" instead of "he feels"

61. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

62. Hq.tp.: "independence and indifference" instead of "indifference and independence"

63. Sk.sh.: "in" alternately can be read as "at"

64. Hq.tp.: "the" added

65. For *vairagya*, see Glossary

66. Hq.tp.: "that that" instead of "this"

67. Sk.sh.: "5." and a single bracket are placed in the margin

68. Sk.sh.: a blank or a pause

69. Hq.tp.: "people" instead of "persons"

70. Hq.tp.: "expresses" instead of "expands"

is expanding⁷¹ behind it. To that soul then the world is not attracting⁷², nor tempting, neither it is⁷³ wonderful nor futile. It is most beautiful. “God is beautiful and he loves beauty.”⁷⁴

71. Hq.tp.: “expressing” instead of “expanding”

72. Hq.tp.: “attractive” instead of “attracting”

73. Hq.tp.: “nor is it” instead of “neither it is”

74. A *hadith* of the Prophet Muhammad

Wednesday, August 13th, 1924

1

Collective Interview ²

3

What I have found⁴ in my study and experience of the mentality of *mureeds*⁵, I have found⁶ ⁷ one mureed most easy to go on further, and with another most difficult. And I have asked myself what is the reason of it?

The one with whom it is difficult to go on with⁸ very often is intelligent, learned, qualified. The one with whom it is easy is sometimes not so much learned in the sense of the worldly⁹ ¹⁰ sense of the word. And I have found that always, whenever there is a difficulty, it is a kind of twist in his own mind, in the mind of the pupil, that he has made a kind of knot¹¹ in his mind and the thread is not smooth all through; there is a knot. And that¹² takes a long time to unravel the knot. It takes a great effort and patience, and even then it is not always [easy to]¹³ unravel¹⁴ it.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Hq.tp. = A typescript, cyclostyled for distribution at Headquarters, Geneva, and probably edited by Gd. It was part of a series known as Sangatha II, where it has the title "Khawas" meaning "special teaching". It appeared on p. 35 of that collection.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "collective" in lh. and "interview" in sh. added underneath the date; Km.tp.: August 13th, 1924"
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv." abbr. for Collective Interview; Hq.tp.: "Sangatha II" followed by the Sufi Invocation, followed by the title "Khawas" (see Glossary)
3. Sk.sh.: "What I have found in my studies . . . ", then "Aug." and a crossed out date (12?), corrected to read "13th" (the correct date)
4. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
5. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
6. Hq.tp.: "is that" instead of "I have found"
7. Sk.sh.: "with" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
8. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp.: "he" added; Hq.tp.: "with" omitted
9. Hq.tp.: "world's" instead of "sense of the worldly"
10. Sk.sh.: "about" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
11. Sk.sh.: "knoght" in lh. written, then "gh" crossed out
12. Hq.tp.: "It" instead of "And that"
13. Sk.sh.: a now indecipherable sh. symbol (due to correction), followed by "even" in sh., then retraced to read "to", then crossed out; Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "easy to"
14. Sk.sh.: "unravel" repeated from the line above by way of ditto marks

With the one who easily understands there is also a reason. The reason is this:¹⁵ all other knowledge is acquired, but the knowledge of divine¹⁶ truth belongs to the soul. And¹⁷ when it is given to the soul, it is not something that is new. It is something that the soul has always known, to which the soul is wakened. I have¹⁸ often found with some pupils by giving them the idea of divine knowledge, which was¹⁹ perhaps for the first time in their lives, and²⁰ yet they seem²¹ to have²² it always in their heart. It was just a kind of wakening to something which was there. That is the real way of attaining to the spiritual knowledge. And that is the true knowledge which belongs to the soul, which has always been there. For the soul itself is truth. The soul itself is divine knowledge. When [the]²³ soul becomes self-conscious it understands spirituality. It does not need to learn or acquire it. It knows it. It is its belonging.

But with the children of this world the difficulty is that what is simple, they do not value it²⁴. What is difficult, head-breaking and heart-breaking, that is²⁵ something which puzzles them, which they cannot understand, which confuses them, they think that is something because it gives an exercise to their mind. The simple truth they think it is too simple. But they do not know that by giving one's mind to the simple truth one enters another puzzle²⁶, and the whole life changes for that person. His attitude changes, his outlook on life changes, and so the vision²⁷ of the same world which he has once seen changes entirely, turning it into another world.

15. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this."

16. Sk.sh.: actually "diwine" in sh. written first, then corrected to "divine"

17. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

18. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "very" instead of "have"

19. Hq.tp.: "given" added

20. Hq.tp.: ", and" omitted

21. Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "seemed" instead of "seem"

22. Hq.tp.: "had" added

23. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

24. Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

25. Hq.tp.: "that is" omitted

26. Sk.sh.: "puzzle" partially crossed out; Hq.tp.: "world" instead of "puzzle"

27. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "vision" looks like an "f" rather than a "v"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, August 13th, 1924

1

Mind World

There are many teachings, doctrines, speculations and ideas to be found as to the hereafter. But if there was² anything that could explain the nature and the character of the hereafter, it is one word, and this³ is reflection. From whatever point of view⁴ one looks at it, it is one thing and that is reflection, either from the point of view of the one who believes in heaven and hell after death, and⁵ from the point of view⁶ of the one who believes in the⁷ reincarnation which follows after death. For there is not one place made like a town for the ones who have done good deeds, that all the good people would⁸ be in a⁹ town which is called heaven or paradise, and the other town for the ones who have been sentenced to the other place. In the first place, each individual has his own way of looking at life, and according to his attitude towards life, according to his outlook on life, there is his hereafter. And therefore the heaven of one person cannot be the heaven of another person¹⁰, neither the¹¹ hell of one person can¹² be the hell of another person.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., with the full set of qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, in which edited versions of most of the qa.s have been inserted into the body of the text
- bp. = a fine typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" written in lh. added above the text, then "there are many teachings . . ." in lh. added underneath
2. Gd.tp.: "were" instead of "was"; bp.: "is" instead of "was"
3. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"
4. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." in sh. abbr. for "point of view"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "or" instead of "and"
6. Sk.sh.: "after" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted
8. Bk.: "should" instead of "would"
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "a"
10. Bk.: "person" omitted
11. Sk.sh.: "hap" or "help" in sh. added above a blank
12. Gd.tp., bp.: "can" moved to before "the hell"

As there are different ideals of different people, so there is a peculiar world of every person. And what that world is¹³? That world is his soul¹⁴. And what does that world contain? That world contains all that the soul¹⁴ contains. The soul is therefore¹⁵ like¹⁶ photographic¹⁷ plate. A photographic plate¹⁸ might¹⁹ contain the reflection of one person or it may contain a reflection of a group or of a view of thousands of souls. It is capable of accommodating in itself the reflection of a world before it. So is the soul. Then one says [accommodating]²⁰ that²¹, What is the hereafter? The hereafter of each one is what his soul contains. If his soul contains a heaven, the hereafter is heaven. If²² soul contains something else, then the hereafter is that.

But then one might say²³ that²⁴, Is it not the soul which comes as a²⁵ reincarnation? Yes, a soul; certainly, a soul comes. But what soul, which soul? A soul which has a reflection in it. It is that reflection which is its reincarnation.²⁶ Then one might ask a question that²⁷, Does it not make everything so unreal, just like the whole²⁸ play of shadows? But is it not it²⁹? If it is not the play of shadows, then what is³⁰? If one finds reality in unreal³¹, if that is consoling for him he may console himself for some few days. But unreality is unreality. Unreality will not prove to the end satisfactory³² because satisfaction lies in the knowledge of truth. For the time being if unreality satisfies one,³³ that this is real or³⁴ may continue to think in the same way. But it³⁵ must be said, that in the end this will not prove to be real. In order to avoid the future disappointment one

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" moved to before "that world"

14. Gd.tp., bp.: "spirit" instead of "soul"

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "therefore" omitted

16. A.o.d.: "likened to a" instead of "like"

17. Sk.sh.: "photographic" (following the Dutch spelling) written in lh. for "photographic"

18. Sk.sh.: "f. pl." in lh. abbr. for "photographic plate", written out in a.o.d.

19. Gd .tp., bp.: "may" instead of "might"

20. Sk.sh.: "accommodating" in lh. added above a blank

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

23. Km.tp.: "ask" substituted, but then "say" restored

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" added

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "whole" omitted

29. Bp.: "that" instead of "it"

30. Gd.tp., bp.: "is it" instead of "it is"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "unreality" instead of "unreal"

32. Bk.: "satisfactory" moved to before "to the end"

33. Gd.tp., bp.: "to think" added

34. Sk.sh.: "or" retraced to read "he", and "he" in a.o.d.

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "it"

must find it out sooner in³⁶ life, if one is able³⁷ of grasping and then assimilating the main³⁸ truth.

Now the question comes³⁹: What is the nature⁴⁰ of the soul that experiences the condition⁴¹ ⁴²of heaven or hell in the hereafter? The nature⁴⁰ of the soul is that it is surrounded by what it has collected. As Christ has said that⁴³, "Where your treasure is, there your heart will⁴⁴ be also."⁴⁵ So whatever soul has treasure⁴⁶ in this life, it is that which is the future of that soul.

One might ask⁴⁷ what difference there is⁴⁸ between these two distinct ideas, that one says that the soul goes on in the⁴⁹ reincarnation, going from one thing to another. There is another person who says,⁵⁰ After death the soul experiences heaven or hell, and so it goes on towards⁵¹ God. It⁵² is only the difference of two different ways of looking at this one particular soul. The one who calls personality as⁵³ soul, he sees that personality continuing from one condition to [another]⁵⁴, that⁵⁵ personality which one has once seen has not ceased to exist in the world, but it is going on with its reflection⁵⁶, repeatedly, one after another. And⁵⁷ if one considered⁵⁸ that personality as soul, he calls it the chain of their incarnations⁵⁹, one after the other⁶⁰.

36. Gd.tp., bp.: "one's" added

37. Gd.tp., bp.: "capable" instead of "able"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "ultimate" instead of "main"

39. Gd.tp.: "arises" instead of "comes"; bp.: "Now the question comes" omitted

40. Gd.tp., bp.: "condition" instead of "nature"

41. Bp.: "conditions" instead of "condition"

42. Sk.sh.: "that experience" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "will" moved to before "your heart"

45. Matthew 6:21

46. A.o.d.: "treasured" instead of "treasure"

47. Bp.: "One might ask" omitted

48. Bp.: "is" moved to before "there"

49. Sk.sh.: "wheel of" inserted after "in the", and included in a.o.d.

50. Bk.: "and another that" (continuing the previous sentence) instead of "There is another person who says,"

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

52. Gd.tp., bp.: "There" instead of "it"

53. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "as"

54. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "one other"; a.o.d.: "another"

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

56. A.o.d.: "reflections" instead of "reflection"

57. Sk.sh.: "cannot" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

58. Km.tp.: "considers" instead of "considered"; Gd.tp., bp.: "when one sees" instead of "if one considered"

59. Sk.sh.: "reincarnations" placed between editorial parentheses; Gd.tp., bp.: "several" added before "reincarnations"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "another" instead of "the other"

The other person, who sees the soul as independent of personality⁶¹, who considers personality as the garb⁶² of the soul, but not soul itself, then he⁶³ sees the actual condition of that ray of ⁶⁴intelligence which may⁶⁵ come into⁶⁶ the world of⁶⁷ projecting . . . ⁶⁹ he see⁷⁰ . . . ⁶⁹ he also sees this projecting outwardly as manifestation ⁷¹ in this he sees stages as explained in *The Soul: Whence and Whither*⁷², towards manifestation and towards withdrawing or journeying towards the goal⁶⁸. But one might say that⁷³, Is there not anything of that soul left to go on, the soul which has journeyed to the goal ⁷⁴ certainly left [something behind]⁷⁵ when the body is left in the earth. There is something⁷⁶ has⁷⁷ become of that⁷⁸ body; either that⁷⁹ body has been [eaten]⁸⁰ by an animal, and that the⁸¹ animal's being has become atonement⁸² with his body; or several⁸³ [insects]⁸⁴ have eaten it and through⁸⁵ them it has [manifested]⁸⁶ to⁸⁷ some result this body has reached just the same. But at the same time we do not consider that body as the⁸⁸ person.

61. Sk.sh.: an unfinished symbol starting with "pu" or "per", followed by "p.", abbr. for "personality"

62. Sk.sh.: "garb" indistinctly written, alternate reading "cape"

63. Bp.: "he" omitted

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "divine" added

65. A.o.d.: "has" instead of "may"

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "into," omitted

67. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "as", and "as" in a.o.d.

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "a soul, he sees it as projection outward and withdrawing inward. He understands this projecting as manifestation and withdrawing as returning to the goal" instead of "projecting . . . towards the goal"

69. Sk.sh.: ". . .", indicating missing words

70. Sk.sh.: "see" retraced to read "sees"

71. Sk.sh.: an entire line left blank

72. *The Soul: Whence and Whither*, a book made from lectures given by P-o-M. in 1923, had been recently published at the time of the 1924 Summer School

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

74. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "something behind" added

76. Sk.sh.: "There is something" crossed out, but included in Km.tp., and "something" kept in Gd.tp., bp.

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "there has something"

78. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "that"

79. Bp.: "this" instead of "that"

80. Sk.sh.: "eaten" in lh. added above "eat"; a.o.d.: "eaten"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

82. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: P-o-M. used the word "atonement" in its etymological sense of at-one-ment; Gd.tp., bp.: "at one" instead of "atonement"

83. Bk.: "several" omitted

84. Sk.sh.: "insects" inserted above a blank, and included in a.o.d.

85. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "through" looks more like a "p"

86. A.o.d.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

87. Bp.: "to" omitted

88. Gd.tp., bp.: "this body as that" instead of "that body as the"

We say that it⁸⁹ was the body of that person, that person has gone away, and therefore we do not take⁹⁰ account what has become⁹¹ of that body. But if we study and analyze the different conditions that⁹² the body has gone through, we shall⁹³ find that it has been able to give a form to⁹⁴ different creatures and different objects, to the trees and plants and⁹⁵ flowers perhaps, or to little insects or germs or worms,⁹⁶ and directly or indirectly⁹⁷ it has reached for⁹⁸ birds⁹⁹. Besides, the little lives,¹⁰⁰ blown by the wind have reached far and have been breathed by many and have been absorbed in the [breath]¹⁰¹ or food¹⁰² or water by many¹⁰³ [beings]¹⁰⁴. If we look at it that way, we shall find that nothing that has been once created¹⁰⁵ has been entirely lost. It has been just¹⁰⁶ changing and that changing¹⁰⁷ has put it to¹⁰⁸ a new life. And¹⁰⁹ therefore death¹¹⁰ has been nothing but a kind of illusion to our eyes. And that¹¹¹ behind this illusion, there has been something accomplished¹¹² [towards]¹¹³ the maintenance¹¹⁴ of life.¹¹⁵ And then we come to what we call the world of mind, of personality.¹¹⁶ This¹¹⁷ is another

89. Bp.: "this" instead of "that it"

90. Sk.sh.: "to, of" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

91. Gd.tp., bp.: "what has become" omitted

92. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

93. Gd.tp., bp.: "shall" omitted

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "become the food for" instead of "been able to give a form to"; bk.: "become food for"

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "manure for" instead of "to the trees and plants and"

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "and fruits and plants" instead of "or to little insects or germs or worms,"

97. Sk.sh.: the ending of both "directly" and "indirectly" looks like "ies" rather than "y"

98. Gd.tp., bp.: "the animals, the" instead of "for"

99. Sk.sh.: "and were born" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

100. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause or lost words; Gd.tp., bp.: "that have been created from it" instead of blank

101. Sk.sh.: "bread" written, then the "d" of "bread" crossed out and "th" added instead to read "breath", and "breath" in a.o.d.

102. Gd.tp., bp.: "or food" omitted

103. Sk.sh.: "a" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

104. A.o.d.: "beings" instead of "a being"

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "born" instead of "created"

106. Bp.: "just" moved to before "been"

107. A.o.d.: "changed and that change" instead of "changing and that changing"

108. Sk.sh.: a second "to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "And" omitted

110. Gd.tp., bp.: "the death of the body" instead of "death"

111. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

112. Sk.sh.: a space

113. Sk.sh.: "it is" written; Km.tp.: "towards"; Gd.tp., bp.: "toward"

114. Gd.tp., bp.: "continuance" instead of "maintenance"

115. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the third qa. after the lecture

116. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fourth qa. after the lecture

117. Gd.tp., bp.: "The personality" instead of "This"

garb¹¹⁸ [upon]¹¹⁹ the soul; ¹²⁰this also goes on. Just as the body goes on journeying¹²¹ into a thousand things, the personality also. Either swallowing by one¹²⁰ or [partaken]¹²² by many wayfarers coming from the source, arriving at manifestation, proving at the same time the same ¹²³ personality, for it is the same personality.

The caterpillar¹²⁴ is a¹²⁵ representative of the flower, of the tree, of the plant that it has absorbed in itself; the caterpillar¹²⁶ is ¹²⁷reincarnation of that¹²⁸.¹²⁹Yet caterpillar is itself an entity, which is known by us as it appears to be. A personality¹³⁰, representing a finished person, certainly has absorbed in it that¹³¹ it is reflecting; in other words, that which it has taken in itself, which has been projected upon it, which it has borrowed. And it is of that personality that it may claim to be the reincarnation¹³².¹³³

But when we come to the soul, around which the body [was]¹³⁴ a cover and the personality was a cover, it is just a divine ray. When we recognize that¹³⁵ as a [soul]¹³⁶, which is difficult for every mind to grasp. But when¹³⁷ inspiration, intuition¹³⁸, permit¹³⁹ to grasp it clearly, then he sees¹⁴⁰ a soul, not a personality, not a body, but a soul, an independent entity by itself, originally¹⁴¹ an angel, a

118. Sk.sh.: "garb" indistinctly written; alternate reading "cape"

119. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "upon"; Km.tp.: "upon"; Gd.tp., bp.: "of"

120. Gd.tp., bp.: "The personality is also taken by one" instead of "this also goes on . . . swallowing by one"

121. Sk.sh.: actually "j" in lh. begun, then "ourneying" completed for "journeying"; Km.tp.: "turning" instead of "journeying"

122. Sk.sh.: "partaking" retraced to read "partaken", and "partaken" in Km.tp.

123. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out

124. Sk.sh.: "catterp." [sic] in lh., abbr. for "caterpillar"

125. A.o.d.: "a" omitted

126. Sk.sh.: "c.p." in lh. inserted, an abbr. for "caterpillar"

127. A.o.d.: "the" added

128. Gd.tp., bp.: "which it has taken in itself" added

129. Gd.tp., bp.: "And" added

130. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "personality"

131. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" added

132. Sk.sh.: "reincarnation" enclosed in editorial parentheses

133. Gd.tp., bp.: Here Gd. inserted an edited form of the seventh qa. after the lecture

134. Sk.sh.: "which is" retraced to read "was", and "was" in a.o.d.

135. Gd.tp., bp.: "understand the ray" instead of "recognize that"

136. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is not finished; Km.tp.: a series of dots to indicate something missing; Gd.tp., bp.: "soul"

137. Gd.tp., bp.: "if" instead of "when"

138. Gd.tp., bp.: "intuition, inspiration", the order reversed

139. Gd.tp., bp.: "permits a mind" instead of "permit"

140. Gd.tp., bp.: "he has seen" instead of "then he sees"

141. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" instead of "originally"

*jinn*¹⁴². And even passing through those conditions something that is arriving at its origin, which is the only purpose which¹⁴³ is at the bottom of its heart.¹⁴⁴ As the seer says that¹⁴⁵, This whole manifestation before me is the play of dolls¹⁴⁶. It continues for the night, and in the morning all¹⁴⁷ over.

One might ask, If that is the condition, then what are we supposed to do? By considering it unreal we do not¹⁴⁸ arrive at anything. But at the same time, by not considering it unreal we stay in the unreal and we do not open our eyes to the real. The idea, therefore, is to make the SB. of this world which is unreal, and at the same time to hold fast with both hands that¹⁴⁹ knowledge of reality, which alone is the saviour, in which we find our liberation.

Verily, truth is inspiring, and truth¹⁵⁰ alone will [save]¹⁵¹.

Q.: How do you explain the mummifying of people¹⁵²?

A.: Well, I do not see any particular aim in it. On the other hand, I think man uses his artificial ways in order to deprive nature to play its own part. Man has come from nature, why put him in an artificial's¹⁵³ He comes from nature . . . it is just paying the debt back.

Q.: In regard to mind, what connection mind has with mummy¹⁵⁴?

A.: Mind has to a certain extent attachment to body, too—¹⁵⁵ even after having passed from here. It somehow or other feels attracted to it, but as higher the soul so less attracted. And therefore it is better for that reason to get above the earthly things in one's own life during the lifetime.

142. Sk.sh.: actually “*jinni*” written; see *jinn* in Glossary; Gd.tp., bp.: “djinn” (an alternative English spelling of *jinn*)

143. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “which”

144. Gd.tp., bp.: Here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fifth qa. after the lecture

145. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

146. Gd.tp., bp.: “us is that play of shadows” instead of “me is the play of dolls”

147. Gd.tp., bp.: “is” added

148. Gd.tp., bp.: “seem to” added

149. A.o.d.: “the” instead of “that”

150. Sk.sh.: “all inspires” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

151. Sk.sh.: “love” retraced to read “save”, and “save” in a.o.d.

152. Sk.sh.: “people” traced through the original symbol, now illegible, and “people” in Km.tp.

153. Sk.sh.: “-“ a vague dash is written after “artificial's”, leaving an open ended question; Km.tp.: the “s” omitted, and dots instead, followed by a question mark

154. Sk.sh.: “mum.” in lh., abbr. for “mummy”, later added above; Km.tp.: “mummy”

155. Km.tp.: “and” instead of “too—“

Q.: Is each soul an individual ray or has one ray more than one soul in¹⁵⁶ it, like a group¹⁵⁷?

A.: Even the word “individual” has a certain illusion in it. For instance, man thinks his body separate from everybody¹⁵⁸ else. He sees that the body is the¹⁵⁹ sign that he is an individual. And at the same time each atom of his body has an individual, an exclusive life. Every blood cell has its exclusive life. It has its illness. It has its death, it has its birth. And once I had an interesting talk with a¹⁶⁰ physician who used to go into blood research. And I was very interested to see how every blood cell is a living being and that it can die. That it can be ill and that it can [cause]¹⁶¹ death to the other blood cell¹⁶² also. Of course, this cover of the body hides it from our eyes. And so far as we can see, we see that this is individual. But how many individuals¹⁶³ in us? Besides, a family also has a kind of individual significance, a country, a nation¹⁶⁴ a kind of individual significance¹⁶⁵, a world¹⁶⁶, a planet also¹⁶⁷ has a kind of individual appearance. And yet as every cell of the body, it all makes a part of the body, and so we all make a part of a city, and all cities make a part of the world, and a plane¹⁶⁸ [makes]¹⁶⁹ a part of the¹⁷⁰ world, and all planets make a part¹⁷⁰ of the cosmos. Which is the individual? There is one individual. And then all else which we can see for the¹⁷¹ moment we may call it individual. When we no longer see it we may no longer call it.¹⁷² It is as we see it. When we see an entity standing remote, exclusive, separate, we call it an individual. But it is according to our eyes that we see it separate. But there is a time when we do not see it as a separate entity. We see it linked up with all else that exists. Therefore, naturally a Sufi, after absorbing life keenly, he arrives at seeing one individual, and sees

156. Sk.sh.: two illegible markings are added above “in”

157. Sk.sh.: “like a group” changed to read “of a group soul”; Km.tp.: “soul” after “group”

158. Sk.sh.: “everyb.” abbr. for “everybody”

159. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and Km.tp. call for “the”

160. Sk.sh.: “person” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

161. Sk.sh.: “cause” inserted, and included in Km.tp.

162. Km.tp.: “cells” instead of “cell”

163. Sk.sh.: “divils” abbr. for “individuals”, with “individuals” in Km.tp.

164. Km.tp.: “has” added

165. Km.tp.: the typed word “significance” is crossed out, and “appearance” added

166. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol inserted

167. Km.tp.: “also” missing

168. Km.tp.: “planet” instead of “plane”

169. Sk.sh.: “make” written; Km.tp.: “makes” instead of “make”

170. Km.tp.: “world, and all planets make a part” omitted

171. Sk.sh.: although the symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and a.o.d. require “the”

172. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

the whole being reflected in one individual. It is to¹⁷³ that idea that we have to develop.

Q.: Can personality be regarded as a picture which the soul projects in order to manifest to the outer world?

A.: I would not¹⁷⁴ say personality is a picture which the soul reflects in order to manifest on that [design]¹⁷⁵. It is something which the soul partakes. For instance, a person was¹⁷⁶ going¹⁷⁷ on a journey and on the way there was, he found the snow and he was covered with snow. Then he comes in a place where it is dry, but at the same time he has brought snow with him. And so it is with the manifesting soul. The soul which is manifesting has brought with it a personality. It is that personality which is now¹⁷⁸ guiding his destiny in the physical world, which is now building his [form]¹⁷⁹ in the physical¹⁸⁰ world designing his destiny in the physical world and therefore something which the soul has already brought. If one has to give¹⁸¹ it a name, one can give¹⁸¹ it. But the soul originally does not start as a personality. It starts as a divine ray.

Q.: The soul as a separate divine ray, does it remain separate during the vivifying¹⁸² of different ray incarnations¹⁸³, or does a new ray have¹⁸⁴ ?

A.: A new ray vivifies in each incarnation. For the action of the soul is not going out and then coming half¹⁸⁵ back and then coming forward. Neither the action of the breath¹⁸⁶ is that. The action of the soul is the¹⁸⁷ same as the action of breath. It goes out fully and then comes¹⁸⁸ back fully.¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ Each breath must touch the

173. Sk.sh.: "one" inserted later, but not included in any other document

174. Km.tp.: "not" omitted

175. Sk.sh.: "design" traced through another symbol, rendering it illegible, and "design" in Km.tp.

176. Km.tp.: "is" instead of "was", then corr. to "was" in Ih.

177. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

178. Sk.sh.: "building his" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

179. Sk.sh.: "term" written; Km.tp.: "form"

180. Sk.sh.: a blank

181. Sk.sh.: "have" alternate reading

182. Sk.sh.: "vivifying" written, then retraced to read "vivifying"

183. Km.tp.: "reincarnations" instead of "ray incarnations"

184. Sk.sh.: the sentence remains unfinished

185. Sk.sh.: actually "hast" or possibly "hasty"

186. Sk.sh.: the "r" in "breath" looks more like an "l"

187. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Km.tp. call for "the"

188. Km.tp.: "goes" instead of "comes"

189. Sk.sh.: a blank indicating lost words, followed by "it is not", which is crossed out, and then followed by another blank

190. Sk.sh.: "In"; Km.tp.: "In" omitted

innermost of one's being in order to exist; that life is impossible without being charged every moment by the innermost spirit, that with every breath according to the verse¹⁹¹ of Sa'di¹⁹², which you will read in the *Message¹⁹³ of the Spiritual Liberty*¹⁹⁴, that every breath that a person takes touches the very depth of one's spirit and that it would impossible for anyone to live if the breath did not touch the depth of life. Therefore, really speaking, we think that it is nourishment or food or outward things that keep us alive. But if there is really anything that maintains [us]¹⁹⁵ it is the life of God which we take at every moment with our inhaling and exhaling¹⁹⁶.

Q.: Does destruction by fire bring¹⁹⁷ almost annihilation? For instance a body burnt to ashes and ashes¹⁹⁸ flying into the water?

A.: No, even that does not end. In India¹⁹⁹ the chemists make ashes of pearls and of gold and of copper and of sulphur²⁰⁰ and of silver. And these ashes, as burnt as they are, still retain the essential property²⁰¹ of which they are the ashes, and the power that they have is so great sometimes that they really work [wonders]²⁰² by the people who use them. The human body is more radiant²⁰³, more wonderful, more powerful in every way and more living than any other substance in the world. If that body is burnt to ashes, has it lost all its property²⁰⁴? No, this will reach the fishes, if he²⁰⁵ was put in the water.^{206 207} This will reach plants, germs and worms and the little living beings who live in the earth, and so it will go on through a process of regeneration, and it is utilized to the advantage.

191. Sk.sh.: the first letter of "verse" looks like an "f", but then the "f" retraced to read "v"

192. For Sa'di, see List

193. Sk.sh.: "M." in lh. abbr. for "Message", then the word partially inserted in lh., and written out in Km.tp.

194. P-o-M. refers to *A Sufi Message of Spiritual Liberty*, his first book published in the West (see List)

195. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to form "us", and "us" in Km.tp.

196. Sk.sh.: "in haling" in sh., then "in haling" in lh. added, then "ex" in lh., "haling" in sh.

197. Sk.sh.: "bring" indistinctly written; alternately "belief" written here

198. Sk.sh.: "a." abbr. for "ashes"

199. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

200. Sk.sh.: "soulphur" in lh., corr. to read "sulphur"

201. Sksh.: "prop.", abbr. for "property", written out in Km.tp.

202. Km.tp.: "it really works wonders" instead of "they really work wonder"

203. Sk.sh.: actually "radant" in sh.

204. Km.tp.: "properties" instead of "property"

205. Km.tp.: "it" instead of "he"

206. Sk.sh.: "One" vaguely written, missing in Km.tp.

207. Sk.sh.: "a"; Km.tp.: "a" missing

Q.: Is the personality you speak of the same as the²⁰⁸ deeds and thoughts?

²⁰⁹ As continuing in the hereafter ²¹⁰ the five ²¹¹

²¹²A.: Certainly it is. But at the same time, you can look at it from a different point of view. There are two points of view of looking at it. One point of view²¹³ is that a body that remains with one as one goes on in life, and the other point of view is that²¹⁴ by cutting nails a part of the body is separated by it. By cutting the hair²¹⁵

that part which is separated is not lost, not destroyed; but one does not think about it, what has become of it. But something has become of it. And so is every thought and every feeling; as I have said in my lecture during these days, that sometimes the thoughts become elementals. Each²¹⁶ become living beings. They become as living as living creatures. They work for you or against you; and if that is true, then different parts of one's body, sometimes people without hands²¹⁷ in the war, hands cut, or fingers gone. That part which is gone, that person does not think about it. But that part is used by nature, too, that part is existing somewhere. The world is a place where nothing is lost; it is continuing its work. [The]²¹⁸ finger²¹⁹, a leg has not been lost, it is going on. And so is every thought that has become perhaps [separated]²²⁰ from one's mind. It has gone in the sphere. It is still continuing its life. And as the parents find that the children live after them, so a [thought]²²¹ is also continuing its own life in the mind-sphere. But at the same time, by losing one finger, a leg, one has not lost one's body. And so [the]²²² feeling going out, man has not lost his personality. That person²²³ is making²²⁴ his hereafter.

208. Sk.sh.: "dog's" in lh. written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

209. Sk.sh.: an "A." for "answer" written, then crossed out, then restored, but the q. continues in Km.tp.

210. Sk.sh.: a blank

211. Sk.sh.: "the 5" written, followed by a space; "the 5" omitted in Km.tp.

212. Sk.sh.: here follows the actual answer

213. Sk.sh.: "point of view" sketchily executed

214. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

215. Sk.sh.: an entire line left blank

216. Km.tp.: "They" instead of "Each"

217. Sk.sh.: "without hands" partially crossed out; Km.tp.: "wounded" instead of "without hands"

218. Sk.sh.: "It" written; Km.tp.: "The" instead of "It"

219. Sk.sh.: "finger" indistinctly written

220. Sk.sh.: "separate", without the "-ed" ending; Km.tp.: "separated"

221. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp.: "thought"

222. Sk.sh.: "here"; Km.tp.: "the" instead of "here"

223. Km.tp.: "personality" instead of "person"

224. Sk.sh.: "has" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

Q.: When the expression of an old soul is not true, as every soul is a new soul, a new ray of God?

A.: What really happens of this, [that]²²⁵ instead of calling it old personality, we call it old soul. But we must always understand it as old personality because the soul as we know it, only we know it garbed²²⁶ under a personality. And therefore in its ordinary sense, it is its personality which generally we call soul. In that sense we may say “old soul”. But really speaking it is old personality.

Q.: A person may live in a hideous and wicked environment and reflect it unwillingly. Does this person not have to make himself negative, so as to hinder²²⁷ reflection.

A.: He must run away from there if he can. One must not choose hideous²²⁸ or²²⁹ wicked environments. One must always avoid such things, but at the same time, the one who will find fault will find fault with everything. Even good things become bad for him. But the one who is appreciative and wants to turn bad things into good things, he will do so.²³⁰ Nothing comes . . .²³⁰ Everything falls short of our ideal. What we can do to retain our progress in the path to the ideal is to add what it lacks. For instance, what we see lacking in a person, we must add to the²³¹ person what lacks, thus making the perfect vision of the divine, which is the aim of our [life’s]²³² observation and study.

²³³ *Q.: Does it not depend²³⁴ upon the evolution of consciousness of the soul on all planes in how far it can reincarnate²³⁵?*

A.: Certainly it does.

225. Sk.sh.: “this”; Km.tp.: “that”

226. Sk.sh.: “garbed” indistinctly written

227. Sk.sh.: “hid.”, abbr. for “hinder”, and “hinder” in Km.tp.

228. Sk.sh.: “hids.” in Ih. abbr. for “hideous”, and “hideous” in Km.tp.

229. Km.tp.: “and” in tp., corr. to “or” in Ih.

230. Sk.sh.: a blank

231. Sk.sh.: “the” retraced to read “that”, and “that” in a.o.d.

232. Sk.sh.: “a-life” written; Km.tp.: “life’s”

233. Sk.sh.: Sk. placed a “finish” marker here; however, another “Q.” follows

234. Sk.sh.: “depend” very indistinctly written

235. Sk.sh.: “of here”; a.o.d.: “of here” omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹August 15th, 1924, 5 o'clock**Cosmic Language**²

When we analyse the word reason, it opens before us a vast field of thought. In the first place, every good-doer³ and ⁴evil-doer has a reason to support his doing. When two persons quarrel, each says he is on⁵ the right, because each has a reason. To the third person, perhaps, the reason of ⁶one may appear to be more reasonable, or perhaps of⁷ the ⁸ other, or perhaps he will say⁹ both have no reason, "I have the reason¹⁰." All disputes, arguments and discussions seem to be based upon reason, and yet reason is something which, before one has analysed¹¹, is nothing but an illusion, ¹² which¹³ keeps one

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = three typescripts by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, each already edited and showing further editing in hw., all included under Gd.tp. In these tp.s, two of the questions and answers have been incorporated into the text of the lecture, and the others are not included.
 bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk.
 bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, chapter X (pp. 83-95), showing further editing from the bp., but mentioned only where it differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Friday" in lh. encircled, added above the text, followed by "Aug. 16th, 1924", but the date retraced to read "15th", as in Km.tp.
2. Sk.sh.: "Cosmic L., when we analyse . . .", the "L." in lh. abbr. for "Language" added above; Km.tp.: "Cosmic Language"; Gd.tp., bp.: "Chapter X", and bk. adds "REASON"
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "doer of good" instead of "good-doer"
4. Gd.tp., bp.: "every" added
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "on"
6. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added
7. Gd.tp., bp.: "perhaps of" omitted
8. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol, crossed out; Gd.tp., bp.: "reason of the"
9. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "reason on my side" instead of "the reason"; bk.: "and that he has reason on his side" instead of "I have the reason"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added
12. Sk.sh.: Sakina wrote a note here to turn to p. 211 of her sh. notebook for "continuation" of this address
13. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of "which"

continually in over¹⁴ perplexity. The cause of all inharmony, all disagreement is the perplexity which is caused by not understanding one another's reason.

But one might think, what is the¹⁵ reason? Where does it belong? The¹⁵ reason¹⁶ belongs to earth and heaven both. Its depth¹⁷ heavenly, its [surface earthly]¹⁸. And that which fills the gap in the form of reason between the earth and heaven is that middle part of it that unites it. And therefore the¹⁵ reason can be most confusing and the¹⁵ reason can be most enlightening. In the language of the Hindus the¹⁵ reason is called *buddhi* or *buddh*,¹⁹ from which comes the title of Gautama Buddha²⁰. But what reason it is²¹? It is the depth of reason; it is the most²² reasoning which belongs to heaven, and there is another reasoning which belongs to²³ earth. If one²⁴ person says²⁵, "Why did you eat another person's cake²⁶?" He says, "Because I was hungry²⁷." He has a reason. It wants another reason to think, "Why, I must have [eaten]²⁸ another person's cake, although I was hungry²⁹." But it was another person's cake³⁰. That is another reason altogether. Do you think that the thieves and robbers and great [assassins]³¹, they³² have no reason? Sometimes they have great reason³³, but reason on the surface. Can a thief not say, in order to justify his doing, by saying that,³⁴ "What

14. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "over"; Gd.tp., bp.: "over" omitted

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "r." in lh. abbr. for "reason"

17. Km.tp.: "is" added after "depth", but then crossed out; Gd.tp.: one tp. has "depths" instead of "depth"

18. Sk.sh.: two symbols retraced to read "surface earthly", rendering the underlying symbols illegible; a.o.d.: "surface earthly"

19. For *buddhi* and *buddh*, see Glossary

20. For Gautama Buddha, see Buddha in List

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "is it" instead of "it is"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "perfect" added

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "one"

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "to someone" added

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "take another person's raincoat" instead of "eat another person's cake" (P-o-M. had used the illustration of a raincoat on another occasion, and apparently Gd. decided to substitute that illustration here instead of a cake)

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "it was raining" instead of "I was hungry"

28. Sk.sh.: "ate"; Km.tp.: "eaten" instead of "ate"

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "not take another person's raincoat, although it was raining" instead of "have ate another person's cake, although I was hungry"

30. Gd.tp., bp.: ", yet that was not my raincoat" instead of "But it was another person's cake"

31. Sk.sh.: "assassinate" clearly written; Gd.tp., bp.: "the great assassins" instead of "and great assassinate"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "they" omitted

33. Sk.sh.: "R." abbr. for "reason", placed in parentheses for editorial purposes; a.o.d.: "reasons"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "by saying that," omitted

is it to that rich person if he lost so much [money]³⁵; here I am a poor man, I could make the best³⁶ use of it. I have not robbed him with his³⁷ every penny; I have just taken as much as I wanted to³⁸. It is useful, I can do some good with it.” Besides, reason is the servant of mind. The mind feels like praising a person, the reason at once brings a thousand things to praise³⁹ this person⁴⁰, in favour of this person⁴¹. The mind has a desire to hate a person; at once reason brings perhaps twenty⁴² arguments in favour of hating that person. And so we see a loving friend can find a thousand things that are good and beautiful in his friend. An adversary, in the best person in the world, will find a thousand faults⁴³ and he has reasons. In French⁴⁴ conversation they say: You have reason⁴⁵. But I should⁴⁶ say that every one has reason. It is not that⁴⁷ sometimes one has a reason; everyone always has⁴⁸ a reason, only it depends which reason⁴⁹. Is it the earthly reason, or is it the heavenly reason, or is it the middle reason, which reason⁵⁰? It is natural that heavenly reason does not agree with the earthly reason.⁵¹

⁵²But now coming to the essence of things: where do we get reason? Where do we learn it? The earthly reason we learn from our earthly experiences. When we quarrel⁵³ a person,⁵⁴ we say this is right and this⁵⁵ is wrong. It is only that⁵⁶ we have learned on⁵⁷ the earth that⁵⁸ this is right and this⁵⁹ is wrong. A⁶⁰

35. Sk.sh.: “mona” retraced to read “money”, and “money” in a.o.d.

36. Gd.tp., bp.: “a better” instead of “the best”

37. Gd.tp., bp.: “of” instead of “with his”

38. Gd.tp., bp.: “to” omitted

39. Gd.tp., bp.: “in praise of” instead of “to praise”

40. Bk.: “him” instead of “this person”

41. Gd.tp., bp.: “in his favour” instead of “in favour of this person”

42. Sk.sh.: “20” traced through a now illegible symbol or another Arabic numeral; a.o.d.: “twenty”

43. Bk.: “will find a thousand faults” moved to before “in the best person”

44. Sk.sh.: “French” retraced for clarity

45. Gd.tp., bp.: “Vous avez raison” (French) instead of “You have reason”

46. Gd.tp., bp.: “one can” instead of “I should”

47. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” moved to after “sometimes”

48. Gd.tp., bp.: “has always” instead of “always has”

49. Gd.tp., bp.: “it is” added

50. Bk.: “, which reason” omitted

51. Sk.sh.: “But” crossed out and the remainder of the sentence left blank, and omitted in a.o.d.

52. Sk.sh.: a single bracket added in the margin here

53. Km.tp.: “call” instead of “quarrel”

54. Gd.tp., bp.: “we quarrel a person,” omitted

55. Km.tp., bk.: “that” instead of “this”

56. Gd.tp., bp.: “because” instead of “that”

57. Gd.tp.: one tp. has “of”, the other (and bp.) “from”

58. Gd.tp., bp.: “to say” instead of “that”

59. Km.tp.: “that” instead of “this”

60. Gd.tp., bp.: “An innocent” instead of “A”

child who is just born⁶¹, and who has not yet learned to distinguish⁶² [what]⁶³ we call⁶⁴ right and ⁶⁵wrong, to him it is nothing. He has⁶⁶ not yet acquired that earthly reason.

⁶⁷And then there is a reason which is beyond earthly reason. The person who has eaten someone's cake⁶⁸ has a reason, because he was hungry⁶⁹. But there is a reason beyond it, and that⁷⁰ is that it did⁷¹ not belong to him. He should have rather starved⁷² than had⁷³ taken this cake⁷⁴. That is another reason; that is reason behind reason.

But then there is⁷⁵ the essence⁷⁶ of reason which is heavenly reason. It is that reason which everyone does not understand⁷⁷. It is that reason which is [discovered]⁷⁸ within themselves by the seers and saints, by the⁷⁹ mystics and prophets. It is upon this reason that religions are founded, that⁸⁰ on the ground of this reason that⁸⁰ the ideas of mysticism and philosophy spring up⁸¹ as plants, and bear fruits and flowers. When a mureed⁸² is expected to listen to the reason of his teacher instead of disputing over it, it is in order to regard⁸³ that heavenly reason behind⁸⁴, and to know that there comes a time in one's life when one's eyes are open to that⁸⁵ essential reason. And what that reason is⁸⁶ called? That reason is

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "on the earth" added

62. Sk.sh.: "distinguish" retraced for clarification

63. Sk.sh.: "by" retraced to read "what", and "what" in a.o.d.

64. Gd.tp., bp.: "to say this is" instead of "to distinguish by we call"

65. Gd.tp., bp.: "this is" added, but not in bk.

66. Sk.sh.: "not" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

67. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is added in the margin here

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "taken someone's raincoat" instead of "eaten someone's cake"

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "it was raining" instead of "he was hungry"

70. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "does" instead of "did"

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "got wet through in the rain" instead of "starved"

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "have" instead of "had"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "raincoat" instead of "cake"

75. Sk.sh.: "this" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "sense" instead of "essence"

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "not everyone understands" instead of "everyone does not understand"

78. Sk.sh.: "discovered" traced through a now illegible symbol, and "discovered" in a.o.d.

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "sages and" instead of "saints, by the"

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "up" omitted

82. Bk.: "pupil" instead of "mureed"

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "recognize" instead of "regard"

84. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" moved to before "that"

called *buddhi sattva*⁸⁷. ⁸⁸ Buddhi means reason, sattva means essence. And one might think,⁸⁹ how is one to arrive at that reason? The answer is⁹⁰ by arriving at that rhythm which is called sattva. There are three rhythms: *rajas*, *tamas*⁹¹ and *sattva*. A person whose rhythm of life is *tamas* knows earthly reason, whose life is *rajas*, he knows beyond earthly reason, a reason which is hid⁹² behind a reason. He⁹³ begins to see or live in the rhythm of *sattva*, he begins to see the causal⁹⁴ reason which is⁹⁵ the profound depth⁹⁶ of the whole being, and that is God's⁹⁷ reason.⁹⁸

No doubt that at⁹⁹ the modern¹⁰⁰ times, at¹⁰¹ this present time the¹⁰² education is a great hindrance with the children. The children are taught to reason freely with their parents. By reasoning freely, when they come to a certain age, they do not stop to think. Before they think [they]¹⁰³ dispute, they argue¹⁰⁴, why not¹⁰⁵? And in this way they never get to that heavenly reason. For in order to arrive to¹⁰⁶ that heavenly reason, a responsive attitude is necessary, not¹⁰⁷ exerting attitude. What today a child learns¹⁰⁸ is¹⁰⁹ an exerting attitude. He exerts his energy¹¹⁰ upon others; [and]¹¹¹ by the lack of that response¹¹² he then

87. Sk.sh.: "satwa" in lh. corrected to read "sattva"; for *buddhi* and *sattva*, see Glossary

88. Sk.sh.: a blank

89. Gd.tp., bk.: "And one might think," omitted

90. Gd.tp., bp.: "The answer is" omitted

91. Sk.sh.: actually "tama" written, but properly "tamas" in Sanskrit; bk.: "tamas" before "rajas"; for *rajas* and *tamas*, see Glossary

92. A.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"

93. A.o.d.: "And the one who" instead of "He"

94. Gd.tp., bp.: "cause of every" instead of "causal"

95. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" added

96. Gd.tp., bp.: "depths" instead of "depth"

97. Sk.sh.: the "s" of "God's" is indistinctly written and retraced for clarity

98. Gd.tp., bp.: here is inserted an edited version of the first qa. after the lecture; for the editorial changes, see that qa.

99. Gd.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "that at"

100. Sk.sh.: "mod." abbr. for "modern", and "modern" in a.o.d.

101. Bk.: "in" instead of "that at the mod. times, at"

102. Bk.: "the" omitted

103. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, then retraced to read "they", and "they" in a.o.d.

104. Gd.tp., bp.: "argue, they dispute" instead of "dispute, they argue"

105. Gd.tp., bp.: "why" added

106. Gd.tp., bp.: "at" instead of "to"

107. Gd.tp., bp.: "an" added

108. Gd.tp., bp.: "to do" added

109. Gd.tp., bp.: "to take" added

110. Sk.sh.: "energy" underlined for editing purposes; Gd.tp., bp.: "knowledge" instead of "energy"

111. Sk.sh.: "or" written, then retraced to read "and", and "and" in a.o.d.

112. Gd.tp., bp.: "responsive attitude" instead of "response"

loses his opportunity of ¹¹³touching that essence of reasons¹¹⁴, which is the spirit of Buddhi Sattva.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁶Once a *murshid*¹¹⁷ was going through¹¹⁸ the city and then he came back home and when he came back home¹¹⁹ he said, “O! I am filled with joy. I am filled with joy! There was such an exaltation¹²⁰ in the presence of the Beloved.” The¹²¹ mureed thought that¹²² there was someone¹²³, a beloved¹²⁴. “Then¹²⁵ I must go [also]¹²⁶.” [He]¹²⁷ went into¹²⁸ the city and went here and there¹²⁹. He came back and¹³⁰ said, “Horrible, most horrible world¹³¹. Everyone seems¹³² to be sitting upon¹³³ one another’s throat¹³⁴. That is¹³⁵ the picture I see¹³⁶. I felt nothing but a depression, as if my whole being is¹³⁷ torn to pieces.” “Yes,” murshid said, “right you are¹³⁸.” Then he said, “What is the reason? Why must you have been so exalted and I am¹³⁹ torn to pieces? I cannot bear it, it is horrible.” “Yes,” murshid said, “You did not walk to¹⁴⁰ the rhythm that I have walked¹⁴¹ through

113. Gd.tp., bp.: “ever” added

114. Gd.tp., bp.: “reasons” instead of “reason”

115. Gd.tp., bp.: here is inserted an edited version of the second qa. after the lecture; for the editorial changes, see that qa.

116. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin here

117. Sufis use the word *murshid* to indicate a spiritual guide; see Glossary

118. Gd.tp., bp.: “had been to” instead of “was going through”

119. Gd.tp., bp.: “on his return” instead of “then he came back home and when he came back home”

120. Sk.sh.: “exalted” in lh. added

121. Gd.tp., bp.: “Then his” instead of “The”

122. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

123. Gd.tp.: in one tp. “such” instead of “someone”, but omitted in the others and in bp.

124. Gd.tp., bp.: “and an exaltation, how wonderful” added

125. Gd.tp., bp.: “Then” omitted

126. Sk.sh.: “over” in lh. retraced to read “also”; Gd.tp., bp.: “and see also if I cannot find one” instead of “over”

127. Sk.sh.: a space, then “he” added above the space, and “He” in a.o.d.

128. Gd.tp., bp.: “through” instead of “into”

129. Gd.tp., bp.: “went here and there” omitted

130. Gd.tp., bp.: “he” added

131. Gd.tp., bp.: “how terrible the world is” instead of “most horrible world”

132. Gd.tp., bp.: “All seem” instead of “Everyone seems”

133. Gd.tp., bp.: “on” instead of “upon”

134. Gd.tp., bp.: “throats” instead of “throat”

135. Gd.tp., bp.: “was” instead of “is”

136. Gd.tp., bp.: “saw” instead of “see”

137. Gd.tp., bp.: “was” instead of “is”

138. Gd.tp., bp.: “you are right” instead of “right you are”

139. Gd.tp., bp.: “But explain to me’, the mureed said, ‘Why you must be so exalted after going out, and why I must be so” instead of “Then he said, ‘What is the reason? Why must you have been so exalted and I am”

140. Gd.tp., bp.: “in” instead of “to”

141. Gd.tp., bp.: “in” added

the city." And that walking means,¹⁴² it is not only the slow walking¹⁴³, but that rhythm of mind with which the mind is moving, that rhythm with¹⁴⁴ observation, with which the observation is going on¹⁴⁵. It is that which makes the [difference]¹⁴⁶ between one person and another. It is that which¹⁴⁷ brings about the difference between the reasoning of¹⁴⁸ one person and another person¹⁴⁹. And a¹⁵⁰ person who says, "¹⁵¹I will not listen to your reason," no doubt he has his¹⁵² reason, as everybody has a¹⁵³ reason. But at the same time,¹⁵⁴ he can¹⁵⁵ have a better reason still if he were¹⁵⁶ able to listen, if he was¹⁵⁷ able to understand the reasoning¹⁵⁸ of another.

The rhythm¹⁵⁹ of a person's mind is just¹⁶⁰ like this: that¹⁶¹ it is just like making circles. One person's mind has made one circle in a minute. Another person's mind makes one¹⁶² circle in five minutes¹⁶³. The reason is different. The mind of another person makes perhaps¹⁶⁴ a¹⁶⁵ circle in fifteen minutes¹⁶⁶.

142. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

143. Km.tp.: "rhythm" in tp., then crossed out and "walking" added in hw.; Gd.tp., bp.: "rhythm of the walk" instead of "walking"

144. Bp.: "of" instead of "with"

145. Gd.tp., bp.: "gained" instead of "going on"

146. Sk.sh.: "differences"; a.o.d.: "difference"

147. Gd.tp., bp.: "this that" instead of "that which"

148. Gd.tp., bp.: "the reasoning of" omitted

149. Gd.tp., bp.: "person" omitted

150. Gd.tp., bp.: "But the" instead of "And a"; bk.: "The" instead of "And a"

151. Gd.tp., bp.: "But" added, but omitted in bk.

152. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "he has his"

153. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

154. Gd.tp., bp.: "at the same time," omitted

155. Gd.tp., bp.: "could" instead of "can"

156. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "were", but "were" restored in bk.

157. Bk.: "were" instead of "was"

158. Gd.tp., bp.: "reason" instead of "reasoning"

159. Km.tp.: "reasoning" typed, but then altered to "rhythm"; Gd.tp., bp.: "reason" instead of "rhythm"

160. Gd.tp., bp.: "just" omitted

161. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

162. Gd.tp., bp.: "has made a" instead of "makes one"

163. Sk.sh.: "min." in lh. abbr. for "minutes"

164. Gd.tp., bp.: "Another person's mind has made a" instead of "The mind of another person makes perhaps"

165. Km.tp.: "one" instead of "a"

166. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "minutes", written out in a.o.d.; Gd.tp., bp.: "; his reason is different again" added

As¹⁶⁷ longer it takes, so¹⁶⁸ wider becomes¹⁶⁹ the horizon¹⁷⁰, and so more keen¹⁷¹ his outlook on life. Therefore, the¹⁷² reasoning is a ladder. By this ladder one can rise, and through¹⁷³ this ladder one can¹⁷⁴ fall.¹⁷⁵ For if one did¹⁷⁶ not go by reasoning upwards¹⁷⁷, then [it]¹⁷⁸ will help one to go downward too, because every [step]¹⁸⁰ one goes¹⁸¹ downwards there is a reason for it, as there is a reason for every [step]¹⁸⁰ upwards¹⁸¹.

No doubt, this is a¹⁸² distinction¹⁸³ to understand the three different aspects of reason¹⁸³. In reality, there is one reason¹⁸⁴. One might divide the human body into [five?]¹⁸⁵ parts; at the same time, it is one body, it is human¹⁸⁶ person. Nevertheless, reason is a great factor and has every possibility in it of every curse and of every blessing.

*Q.: What might we call the middle part of the reason? Is that the sense of discrimination?*¹⁸⁷

167. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" instead of "As"

168. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "so"

169. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "becomes"

170. Sk.sh.: "becomes the horizon" placed in editorial parentheses; Gd.tp., bp.: "of his vision" added

171. Gd.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "more keen"

172. Gd.tp., bp.: "Therefore the" omitted

173. Gd.tp., bp.: "from" instead of "through"

174. Gd.tp., bp.: "may" instead of "can"

175. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol is added above a blank

176. Gd.tp., bp.: "does" instead of "did"

177. Bk.: "upwards" moved to before "by reasoning"

178. Sk.sh.: "the" written above a blank, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "it" instead of "the"

179. Gd.tp., bp.: "if for" added

180. Sk.sh.: "stop" clearly written in both places; a.o.d.: "step" instead of "stop"

181. Gd.tp., bp.: "one takes upward there is a reason, so there is a reason for every step downward" instead of "downwards there is a reason for it, as there is a reason for every step upwards"

182. Gd.tp., bp.: "is a" omitted

183. Gd.tp., bp.: "is understood to enable one to understand that" instead of "to understand the three different aspects of reason"; bk.: the same as in Gd.tp. and bp., except that "made" is substituted for "understood"

184. Gd.tp., bp.: "there is one reason in reality, it is one faculty" instead of "In reality, there is one reason"

185. Sk.sh.: a blank indicated by a dash, then "5?" in Arabic numerals vaguely added; Km.tp.: "five (?); Gd.tp. bp.: "three"

186. Gd.tp., bp.: "one" instead of "human"

187. Gd.tp., bp.: as noted above, the qa.s have been incorporated into the body of the lecture at two points; however, the editing that was done to make this possible is shown here with the qa.s; the question omitted

A.: Yes,¹⁸⁸ reason is attached to an impulse and ¹⁸⁹attached to thought. The reason which is attached to thought is the middle part of the¹⁹⁰ reason. The reason which is attached to¹⁹¹ the¹⁹² impulse is the middle¹⁹³ lower part of the¹⁹² reason¹⁹⁴. But the reason which is revealing in itself¹⁹⁵ is heavenly reason. This reason unfolds divine light. It is¹⁹⁶ by wakening to this reason that one finds¹⁹⁷ living in the heart of God. There is a story that Moses was passing with¹⁹⁸ Khidr¹⁹⁹. Khidr²⁰⁰ was the²⁰¹ murshid²⁰² when Moses²⁰³ was being prepared for prophetship. Moses was first given the lesson of discipline, to keep quiet under all circumstances. When they were walking through the beauty of nature, the teacher and pupil both were quiet. The teacher was exalted in seeing the beauty of nature, the pupil also [filled]²⁰⁴ with²⁰⁵ it, and so they arrive at the bank²⁰⁶ of a river, where Moses saw a little child drowning and the mother crying aloud, for she could not help, and here²⁰⁷ Moses could not keep his lips closed. He had to close²⁰⁸ his [discipline]²⁰⁹ and say, “Master, save him, he²¹⁰ is drowning!” The master²¹¹ said, “Quiet,” but Moses could not keep quiet. He was restless seeing an innocent child drowning.

188. Gd.tp., bp.: “A.: Yes,” omitted

189. Gd.tp., bp.: “reason is” added

190. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” omitted

191. Sk.sh.: “which is attached to” repeated via ditto marks from the previous sentence

192. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” omitted

193. Sk.sh.: “the middle” repeated via ditto marks from the previous sentence

194. Sk.sh.: “part of the reason” repeated via ditto marks from the previous sentence

195. Gd.tp., bp.: “inspiring” instead of “revealing in itself” (one Gd.tp. adds “to the soul”, but this is not retained in the other tp. or bp., bk.)

196. Gd.tp., bp.: “comes” instead of “is”

197. Gd.tp.: one tp. adds “oneself”, but this is not retained in the other tp.s or bp., bk.

198. Sk.sh.: “ben” written, then retraced to read “his”; a.o.d.: “ben” omitted

199. For Khidr, see List; Gd.tp., bp.: “through a country” added

200. Sk.sh.: “K.” in lh. abbr. for “Khidr”

201. Km.tp.: “the” omitted

202. Gd.tp., bp.: “of Moses” added

203. Sk.sh.: “M.” abbr. for “Moses”

204. Sk.sh.: “fills”; Km.tp.: “filled” instead of “fills”

205. Gd.tp., bp.: “felt” instead of “fills with”

206. Sk.sh.: “nk.” abbr. for “bank”, then retraced for clarity; Km.tp.: “arrived at the bank”; Gd.tp., bp.: “arrived on the bank”

207. Gd.tp., bp.: “then” instead of “here”

208. Sk.sh.: “close” clearly written, later a stippled underlining added; Km.tp.: “. . . .” instead of “close”

209. Sk.sh.: “disciple” written, then retraced to read “discipline”; Km.tp.: “discipline”; Gd.tp., bp.: “break that discipline”

210. Gd.tp., bp.: “the child” instead of “he”

211. Gd.tp., bp.: “murshid” instead of “master”

He could not keep his lips closed.²¹² The master²¹³ said, "Quiet". ²¹⁴Moses was quiet. But the [heart]²¹⁵ of Moses was restless. He could not think what to say. Is it that ²¹⁶master is so inconsiderate, cruel, thoughtless or powerless²¹⁷? He could not understand which is²¹⁸ which. He could not dare²¹⁹ say one thing²²⁰ and yet it made him very uncomfortable. And as they²²¹ went further there was²²² a boat, a boat which was²²³ sinking and Moses said, "Master, master, the²²⁴ boat is sinking. It is going down!" The master came²²⁵, gave²²⁶ him the order of discipline²²⁷ of being quiet. ²²⁸Then Moses was quiet, but he was still more²²⁹ uncomfortable. When they arrived home, he asked, "Master, I thought that you would have saved this little innocent child drowning, you would have saved this²³⁰ boat which was going²³¹ into the water, but²³² you, you did nothing. I cannot understand. But I would like to have an explanation." The master said, "You saw and I saw²³³. We both saw, so there was no use of you²³⁴ telling me. I see it; you do²³⁵ not need to tell me what is²³⁶ happening²³⁷. If I²³⁸thought that it was meant

212. Gd.tp., bp.: "He said again, 'Master, master, save him! The child is drowning.'" instead of "He was restless seeing an innocent child drowning. He could not keep his lips closed."

213. Gd.tp., bp.: "Murshid" instead of "The master"; bk.: "Khidr" instead of "The master"

214. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" added, continuing the previous sentence

215. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "heart"; Gd.tp., bp.: "mind"

216. Bk.: "the" added

217. Gd.tp., bp.: "so thoughtless, so inconsiderate, so cruel, or the master is powerless" instead of "so inconsiderate, cruel, thoughtless or powerless"; bk. "so thoughtless, so inconsiderate, so cruel, or is the master powerless"

218. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "is"

219. Sk.sh.: "dare" retraced to read "bear"

220. Gd.tp., bp.: "to think such a thought" instead of "say one thing" (one tp. has "utter" after "to think", apparently as an alternative, but rejected)

221. Sk.sh.: "it" added above "they"

222. Gd.tp., bp.: "they saw" instead of "there was"

223. Gd.tp., bp.: "a boat which was" omitted

224. Gd.tp., bp.: second "master" omitted and "that" instead of "the"

225. Sk.sh.: "came" retraced to read "he"

226. A.o.d.: "had given" instead of "came, gave"

227. Sk.sh.: "to be" written, then crossed out, but restored in a.o.d. and the following "of being" omitted

228. Bk.: "So" added

229. Gd.tp., bp.: "most" instead of "more"

230. Gd.tp., bp.: "that"

231. Gd.tp., bp.: "down" added

232. Sk.sh.: "you did not" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d. along with the following "you,"

233. Gd.tp., bp.: "What you saw, I saw also" instead of "You saw and I saw"

234. Gd.tp., bp.: "your" instead of "you"

235. Gd.tp., bp.: "because I saw, you did" instead of "I see it; you do"

236. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "is"

237. Gd.tp., bp.: "for I knew" added

238. Gd.tp., bp.: "had" added

to be saved or if . . .²³⁹ I would have done it without you saying it.²⁴⁰ Why did you take the trouble of saying it to [me]²⁴¹ and spoil your vow of silence?" He said²⁴², "The child who was drowning was meant to bring about a conflict between²⁴³ nations and millions and millions²⁴⁴ of lives were going to be destroyed in that conflict. When he was drowned this has²⁴⁵ averted the other danger which was to come." Moses looked²⁴⁶ with a²⁴⁷ great surprise. [Then]²⁴⁸ he²⁴⁹ said, "This boat which was drowning which²⁵⁰ you saw, this was the boat of [robbers]²⁵¹ and they were²⁵² just now²⁵³ sailing in order to attack²⁵⁴ a large ship, which is coming [full] of pilgrims²⁵⁵, and in that [there are several pilgrims]²⁵⁶ [who are]²⁵⁷ coming.²⁵⁹ And they were going to ruin the boat²⁶⁰ and then what is left in the boat to [take]²⁶¹ it and²⁶² bring it home. Do you think, Moses,²⁶³ that you and I can be judge of it? The judge is behind; he knows his doing, he knows his works²⁶⁴. When you were called to keep²⁶⁵ quiet, your work was one, and that²⁶⁶ was to keep your lips closed

239. Sk.sh.: " . . . " indicates lost word(s); Gd.tp., bp.: "better to interfere, I could have done it." instead of "meant to be saved or if..."

240. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

241. Sk.sh.: "he" inadvertently instead of "me"; Gd.tp., bp.: "telling me"

242. Bk.: "continued" instead of "said"

243. Gd.tp., bp.: "two" added

244. Bk.: "thousands and thousands" instead of "millions and millions"

245. Gd.tp., bp.: "has" omitted

246. Km.tp.: " " , indicating something missing; Gd.tp., bp.: "at him" added

247. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

248. Sk.sh.: "When" partially crossed out, then retraced to read "Then", and "Then" in a.o.d.

249. Bk.: "Khidr" instead of "he"

250. Gd.tp., bp.: "that was sinking, that" instead of "which was drowning which"

251. Sk.sh.: "Ramerroe" in lh. written, then crossed out, then "robbers" in sh. substituted, and "robbers" in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp.: "pirates"

252. Gd.tp., bp.: "was" instead of "they were"

253. Bk.: "just now" omitted

254. Gd.tp., bp.: "wreck" instead of "attack"

255. Gd.tp., bp.: "full of pilgrims" instead of "which is coming of the pilgrims"

256. Sk.sh.: "they are savers, P."; a.o.d.: "there are several pilgrims"

257. Sk.sh.: "want" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

258. Sk.sh.: "which is"; a.o.d.: "who are" instead of "which is"

259. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

260. Gd.tp., bp.: "This boat was going to wreck that ship" instead of "And they were going to ruin the boat"

261. Sk.sh.: "take" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol

262. Gd.tp., bp.: "and then to take what was left in the ship and to" instead of "to [take] it and bring it home"

263. Gd.tp., bp.: ", Moses," omitted

264. Gd.tp., bp.: "work" instead of "works"

265. Gd.tp., bp.: "told to be" instead of "called to keep"

266. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "your work was one, and that"

and to see everything as I was seeing²⁶⁷, silently²⁶⁸, in reverence²⁶⁹.²⁷⁰ You might ask me that: Must²⁷¹ we all take the same attitude? If a person was being troubled or in a difficulty²⁷² shall we not go and help? Yes, I say, yes²⁷³. But at the same time, if a spiritual person did²⁷⁴ not seem to do what you expected [him]²⁷⁵ to do, ²⁷⁶you need not trouble²⁷⁷ about it. But²⁷⁸ you must know that there is some reason; ²⁷⁹ you need not trouble about it²⁸⁰. For as²⁸¹ more you evolve, your²⁸² reason becomes different, and therefore²⁸³ no one has the power to judge another, but to²⁸⁴ do oneself one's best.

Q.: That is why that the great ones have been [misjudged]²⁸⁵. Because the little ones try to judge [them]²⁸⁶.

A.: What has become [of]²⁸⁷ Jesus Christ; in one place there was earthly reason, in the other place²⁸⁸ there was heavenly reason. ²⁸⁹I will tell you a story of my insolence that will interest you. Once I looked at my murshid, and there came to my restless²⁹⁰ mind an insolent²⁹¹ thought, and that thought was²⁹²: Why should a

267. Gd.tp., bp.: "doing" instead of "seeing"

268. Gd.tp., bp.: "silently" moved to between "see" and "everything"

269. Gd.tp., bp.: ", in reverence" omitted

270. Gd.tp., bp.: here was inserted a new paragraph, from an unknown source (probably another lecture of P-o-M. or qa.s after such a lecture): "There is a Persian verse which says, 'It is the gardener who knows which plant to rear and which to cut down.'"

271. Gd.tp., bp.: "Shall" instead of "You might ask me that: Must"

272. Gd.tp., bp.: "If a person was being troubled or in a difficulty" omitted

273. Gd.tp., bp.: ", you may help" instead of "I say, yes"

274. Gd.tp., bp.: "does" instead of "did"

275. Sk.sh.: "in" inadvertently for "him"; a.o.d.: "him"

276. Sk.sh.: Sk. began "ye" but then crossed it out; omitted in a.o.d.

277. Gd.tp.: "to talk" instead of "trouble"; bp.: "do not need to talk" instead of "need not trouble"

278. Gd.tp., bp.: "For" instead of "But"

279. Sk.sh.: an illegible correction traced through a now illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d. have nothing

280. Gd.tp.: "to judge him" instead of "trouble about it"; bp.: "do not need to judge him" instead of "need not trouble about it"

281. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "as"

282. Gd.tp.: one tp. has "so" instead of "your", but the other tp. and bp. have "the more your"

283. Gd.tp., bp.: "so" instead of "therefore"

284. Gd.tp., bp.: "one may" instead of "to"

285. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol before "judge"; Km.tp.: "misjudged"

286. Km.tp.: "them?" instead of "me"; Gd.tp., bp.: the whole q. omitted

287. Km.tp.: "of" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "What happened with"

288. Gd.tp., bp.: "place" omitted

289. Gd.tp.: "A sage said to his pupils," added, but this addition and the original sentence omitted in bp., bk.

290. Bk.: "inquisitive" instead of "restless"

291. Bk.: "a" instead of "an insolent"

292. Bk.: "and that thought was" omitted

great soul, such as my murshid, should²⁹³ wear gold-[embroidered]²⁹⁴ shoes²⁹⁵? But I checked myself at once, and it was only a thought, it would not escape²⁹⁶ my [lips]²⁹⁷. But there it was known. I could not cover my insolence with my lips. The heart²⁹⁸ was open book²⁹⁹. ³⁰⁰You know what answer came from my murshid³⁰¹? He said, “The treasures of the world³⁰² at my feet, ³⁰³ the gold of my shoes³⁰⁴. ”

293. Gd.tp., bp.: “should” omitted

294. Sk.sh.: “gold-embroidery”; a.o.d.: “gold-embroidered”

295. Gd.tp., bp.: “slippers” instead of “shoes”

296. Gd.tp., bp.: “could never have escaped” instead of “would not escape”

297. Sk.sh.: an “s” (plural) added to read “lips” followed by a space; a.o.d.: “lips”; Gd.tp., bp.: “it was under control” added

298. Sk.sh.: “heart” indistinctly written

299. Sk.sh.: actually “o—book” in sh.; Km.tp.: a series of dots instead of “open book”; Gd.tp., bp.: “My heart was open before my murshid as an open book. He instantly saw in it and read my thought” instead of “The heart was open book”

300. Km.tp.: “Do” added; Gd.tp., bp.: “And do” added

301. Gd.tp., bp.: “he gave me” instead of “came from my murshid”

302. Gd.tp.: “earth lie” first written, but then altered to “earth I have”; bp.: “earth I have”

303. Sk.sh.: a blank

304. Gd.tp., bp.: the blank and “the gold of my shoes” omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹Tuesday, August 15th, 1924 ²**Class for Candidates**³**Candidates**⁴

In the continuity of meditation lies the secret of its benefit. The exercises which are given to *mureeds*⁵, they are to make the habit of practising a concentration, a meditation. But to get the full benefit out of these exercises is to continue these exercises in one's everyday life, ⁶ in one's work. For instance, continuing *fikar* while walking, hearing *zikar* in the church bell⁷, repeating *wazifa*⁸ with every action one does, ⁹ contemplating at the time when one retires to bed¹⁰, the time when one wakes up at night, at the time¹¹ when in the morning one has been [awakened]¹². From the moment that one has recovered the sense of the objective world after sleep one must begin to become conscious of one's meditation, so that meditation¹³ does not become a part of one's everyday

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, including the qa.s, showing some differences from the shorthand.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from Km.tp.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha II, where it is called Ryazat, including the qa.s, showing a further differences from the shorthand.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Interv" in lh. abbr. for "Collective Interview" written (apparently by mistake), then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
2. Sk.sh.: "Tuesday, Aug. 15th"; Km.tp.: "August 15th. 1924"; Hq.tp.: no date
3. Sk.sh.: "Class for Candidates" in lh. added, then "In the continuity of meditation" in lh. added; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added; Sk.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added and "Sangatha II. p. 92, Ryazat" added by hand on the left side above the text; Hq.tp.: "SANGATHA II" added followed by the Sufi Invocation, then "RYAZAT." added on the left side above the text (for *sangatha* and *ryazat*, see Glossary)
4. A.o.d.: "Candidates" omitted
5. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary
6. Sk.sh.: lost words
7. Hq.tp.: "churchbells" instead of "church bell"
8. Sk.sh.: actually "Wazife" written in lh.; for *fikar*, *zikar* and *wazifa*, see Glossary
9. Sk.sh.: a blank
10. Sk.sh.: actually "bath" written here; a.o.d.: "bed"
11. Hq.tp.: "at the time" omitted
12. Sk.sh.: "end" added to "awake" in lh.; a.o.d.: "awakened"
13. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "meditation"

life, but a continual work. In this way one quickly profits¹⁴ by it, and¹⁵ the result that is achieved in ten years' time is achieved in one year.

One must not divide one's everyday action and one's meditation, for that is a very slow process for arriving at a fruitful result. There are Sufis who with every mouthful that they eat repeat their prayer; every step¹⁶ they take in the house or outside of the house they continue their fikar, with every breath during the day and night their meditation is continued. The results that one can achieve by this are beyond words. Our everyday life is full of such influences which distract us from our meditation, from our object in the spiritual path; every right and wrong thing, every good and bad thing both, in some way or the other, distract us from our real goal. And the most important thing in our life is to keep on the track, that nothing else may¹⁷ pull us asunder, may push us astray. And that we can only do by one thing and that is a continual meditative thought, from morning till night, in everything we do.

By doing so, in a few years' time what happens is that meditation becomes our second nature, and without us¹⁸ knowing we continue to do our meditation, and that is the right process;¹⁹ then meditation²⁰ goes on as a natural course. Then the mechanism is started from which to expect our life's purpose to be accomplished.

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[Q.:]²² You would mean by that [when]²³ we are perhaps talking to people the undercurrent must remain?²²

[A.:]²⁴ That²⁵ is brought about²⁶ gradually, by connecting the meditation with the

14. Sk.sh.: "profits" indistinctly written

15. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then retraced to read "the one"; a.o.d.: this first "the" omitted

16. Hq.tp.: "that" added

17. Hq.tp.: "might" instead of "may"

18. Hq.tp.: "our" instead of "us"

19. Sk.sh.: "when" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

20. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "meditation"

21. Sk.sh.: a line is left blank

22. Sk.sh.: the "Q.: for "Question" is missing; Km.tp.: "Q.: added; Hq.tp.: this whole question is missing

23. Sk.sh.: "as" retraced to read "when"; Km.tp.: "when"

24. Sk.sh.: It remains unclear whether the "Q." for "question" here is meant to be an "A."; Km.tp.: "A.: for "answer" instead of "Q.:"; "Q.: in Hq.tp.

25. Sk.sh.: "comes" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

26. Hq.tp.: "Is that brought about" instead of "That is brought about", turning the whole phrase into a question

breath; then it goes automatically, uttered inwardly. ²⁷What happens is when breath continues to automatically repeat the meditation, then all senses begin to express the same thing and to receive the same sense from everywhere. All senses automatically work in the same way as the breath directs them. Therefore the [whole]²⁸ life becomes a meditation. In the first year²⁹ of course it is difficult³⁰. The second year it becomes easy. And the third year one accomplishes it. If a person went after it, in three years' time a person really gets it.

[Q.:]³¹ All one at the time?³²

[A.:]³³ Of course when a prescription is given, ³⁴
if³⁵ there are³⁶ two, ³⁷three exercises are³⁸ given, ³⁹ at the same time, the exercise that is to be continued must be one. Just like for a musical composer, every composer has perhaps to think about a design to write. But a real composer⁴⁰ when his soul has become a composer⁴¹ he does not need thinking. It is just there, he is always a composition. It is always going on. He has just to put⁴² down⁴³ [on]⁴⁴ the paper; night and day there is something going on.

27. Sk.sh.: "A." for "Answer" here; Km.tp.: "A." for "Answer" omitted here

28. Sk.sh.: "whole" inserted after "the"; a.o.d.: "whole" added

29. Sk.sh.: "year" indistinctly written

30. Sk.sh.: "difficult" indistinctly written

31. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is missing; a.o.d.: "Q.: added

32. Km.tp.: "Only one at the time?" instead of "All one at the time?"; Hq.tp.: "Is it of importance to keep one and the same exercise for a length of time?" instead of "All one at the time?"

33. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" is missing; a.o.d.: "A." added

34. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

35. Hq.tp.: "if" omitted

36. Sk.sh.: "there are" indistinctly written

37. Hq.tp.: "or" added

38. A.o.d.: "are" omitted

39. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

40. Sk.sh.: "who attains" written, but then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

41. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "composer"

42. Hq.tp.: "it" added

43. Sk.sh.: "each" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

44. Sk.sh.: "not" (note?) written; a.o.d.: "on"

¹3 o'clock, August 18th, 1924 ²

The Purpose of Life

There is a continual desire working in every soul to see things perfect according to the perception³ of perfection, and as they go⁴ on with this desire, observing, analysing and examining things and beings, they become⁵ disappointed and disheartened, and besides they become⁵ impressed with the lacks they see⁶ in conditions, in persons, in beings.

No doubt there is one thing that keeps one alive, and that is hope. If it is not right today, tomorrow⁷ will become right. If it is not perfect just now, afterwards it will become⁸ perfect. And so on this hope a person lives. And if once he gives⁹ up this hope, then the life, so to speak,¹⁰ ends. If one is disappointed in one person, one thinks¹¹ in another person one thinks¹² one can find something¹³ one expects. If under one condition one is disappointed, he

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, December 1926 (vol. ii, no. 4, pp. 194-198). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are never included, but the text of some of them is incorporated into the lecture. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp. and a very few additional editorial changes, which are noted.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes for the body of the lecture. However, it also includes the qa.s, which are noted.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "The Purpose of Life, there is a continual . . . " in lh. added at left margin
2. Sk.sh.: "Monday" in lh. encircled, placed near the date at right
3. Bp., SQ.: "one's own conception" instead of "the perception"
4. Bp., SQ.: "one goes" instead of "they go"
5. Bp., SQ.: "he becomes" instead of "they become"
6. Bp., SQ.: "he sees" instead of "they see"
7. Bp., SQ.: "it" added
8. Bp., SQ.: "after some time it will be" instead of "afterwards it will become"
9. Bp., SQ.: "one has given" instead of "once he gives"
10. Bp., SQ.: ", so to speak," omitted
11. Bp., SQ.: "that" added
12. Bp., SQ.: "one thinks" omitted
13. Bp., SQ.: "all that" instead of "something"

hopes¹⁴ another condition¹⁵ will bring about the fruitfulness of his expectations. The teachers and the prophets who¹⁶ have pointed upwards¹⁷, that symbolically teaches us that it is¹⁸ looking forward to something more hopeful to happen. It is in this¹⁹ that one lives and that is the secret of happiness and peace. But once a person develops that idea, that there is nothing to look forward to in life, he has finished his life²⁰.

You will see among friends²¹ those who live and those who make others live [are]²² the ones who look forward to life with hope and courage. It is they whom we can call living beings,²³ and there are others who do not live, for they do not look forward to life. They have lost hope. In order to be saved they will cling to the hopeful. But if the hopeful also had a limited hope in them, then they would sink also with them. Such souls are as dead.²⁴ But²⁵ it is in this outlook in which to²⁶ find the secret of the idea of paradise, a²⁷ paradise which has been taught²⁸ by the elevated souls in all times—in all scriptures²⁹ you will find a reference to paradise. It is a hope in the hereafter, hope in the future, that when one finds that there is no justice,³⁰ one begins to feel, yes, there is justice. Where does it exist?³⁰ It exists somewhere. I shall find it one day, if not here³¹ in this life, I shall find it in the hereafter. But there is a day when there will come the fulfilment of my hope, my desire. This person lives and this person lives to see

14. Bp., SQ.: "for" added

15. Bp., SQ.: "which" added

16. Bp., SQ.: "who" omitted

17. Bp., SQ.: "upward" instead of "upwards"

18. Bp., SQ.: "in" added

19. Bp., SQ.: "It is in this" omitted, and previous sentence continued

20. Bp., SQ.: "living" instead of "his life"

21. Bp., SQ.: "around you that" instead of "among friends"

22. Sk.sh.: "make others live or"; bp., SQ.: "help others to live are" instead of "make others live or"

23. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "and", normally indicating a new paragraph

24. Bp., SQ.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the fourth and fifth qa.s after the lecture; the editing is shown with the qa.s

25. Bp., SQ.: "But" omitted

26. Bp., SQ.: "that we can" instead of "in which to"

27. Bp., SQ.: "the" instead of "a"

28. Bp., SQ.: "spoken of" instead of "taught"

29. Sk.sh.: "scriptures" indistinctly written as well as retraced

30. Bp., SQ.: "to be found in life, or beauty is lacking, or wisdom is not to be found anywhere, goodness is rare, then he begins to think that justice must exist somewhere, all beauty, wisdom, goodness are to be found somewhere, and that is in paradise." instead of "one begins to feel, yes, there is justice. Where does it exist?"; it seems likely that Gd. introduced this passage from another lecture where P-o-M. discussed paradise

31. Bp., SQ.: "here" omitted

his desire fulfilled. For, in reality, the lack that one finds in a person, in a thing, in an ³² affair, in a condition, these lacks³³ will not always remain.

For all will be perfect³⁴; all must be perfect³⁴. It is a matter of time. And it is desire, that perfection, that we are all working and the whole nature and creation is working and it is in this perfection that the³⁵ thinkers and the great ones of all times have seen their paradise. There is a reference to it in the Bible. ³⁶I do not exactly remember the words that it is said, that till every bit of it will be paid³⁷ its fulfilment, [until the uttermost farthing]³⁸, which means that there will not remain a lack of anything we have once thought in the mind, either beauty, harmony, comfort, peace, or whatever they have once wished, that it must be fulfilled. Because through man it is God who desires. Therefore, it is not the desire of man, it is the desire of God, and it has its fulfilment. ³⁹It has a day when it will be, it must be fulfilled. ⁴⁰No doubt, a desire on the part of man to fulfill the wish of his fellowman is a godly action because he is bringing this paradise which is waiting for this person, who is expecting a desire to be fulfilled, and he has fulfilled it.³⁹ Life on the physical plane is limited, but the power of desire is unlimited. If we⁴¹ find a difficulty to be⁴² fulfilled on the physical plane, yet [it retains its power]⁴³ just the same, and ⁴⁴desire is powerful enough to accomplish its work, rising above, or when it is freed from this physical plane of limitations. It is therefore in the paradise a hope⁴⁵ has been given by the great ones. There is another⁴⁶ place in the Bible where it is said in the⁴⁷ prayer that⁴⁸, "Thy will be

32. Sk.sh.: a space

33. Sk.sh.: "lacks" indistinctly written

34. Sk.sh.: "ed" in lh. added to "perfect" to create "perfected"

35. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

36. Sk.sh.: a slant (editorial) is placed in the margin

37. Matthew 5:18

38. Sk.sh.: a large blank, then "until the uttermost farthing" written in lh. ("farthing" is hastily written, and looks more like "faithly"); the reference is to Matthew 5:26, "Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

39. Bp., SQ.: this passage omitted

40. Sk.sh.: a bracket is placed in front of each of the next three sentences, normally indicating a new paragraph

41. Sk.sh.: "we" retraced to read "desire", and "desire" in bp., SQ.

42. Bp., SQ.: "finds a difficulty in being" instead of "find a difficulty to be"

43. Sk.sh.: "desire fulfilment" written, then crossed out, then "it retains its power just the same" added above, of which "just the same" was later crossed out, followed by a blank; bp., SQ.: "it retains its power"

44. Bp., SQ.: "the" added

45. Bp., SQ.: "that a hope in paradise" instead of "in the paradise a hope"

46. Bp., SQ.: "a" instead of "another"

47. SQ.: "the" omitted

48. Bp., SQ.: "that" omitted

done on earth as⁴⁹ in heaven,”⁵⁰ which means that, Why, [there]⁵¹ is a difficulty even in⁵² the will of God to be done on earth, because of limitations, therefore there is a difficulty for every person’s wish—because⁵³ in the wish of every person there is the wish of God—as⁵⁴ there is a difficulty in the physical world, because this is the world of limitations. But⁵⁵ the desire knows no limitation⁵⁶, only desire becomes beaten up, enfeebled, worn out by continually facing⁵⁷ the limitations of this physical [plane]⁵⁸. If by chance, hope sustained it⁵⁹ and faith cherished it, there is no desire, either small or great⁶⁰, which will not be fulfilled one day, if not on earth, in heaven. It is this⁶¹ fulfilment of the desire which may be called paradise.⁶² Someone went to Ali and asked him, “You tell us about heaven and⁶³ the hereafter and the paradise and⁶⁴ the granting of the desires⁶⁵ there. What if it [were]⁶⁶ not true, then all our efforts on this earth will⁶⁷ be wasted.” “Nothing will be wasted”, said Ali. He said, “If it were⁶⁸ not fulfilled, then you and I will⁶⁹ have the same experience, but [if]⁷⁰ it was⁷¹ that there was⁷² a paradise, then you will be the loser and I will⁷³ gain, for I have worked⁷⁴ for it

49. Bp., SQ.: “it is” added (see Matthew 6:10)

50. Matthew 6:10

51. Sk.sh.: “there” inserted in the margin; bp., SQ.: “as there” instead of “Why”

52. Bp., SQ.: “for” instead of “in”

53. Bp., SQ.: “though” instead of “because”

54. Bp., SQ.: “though” instead of “as”

55. Bp., SQ.: “yet” instead of “But”, continuing the previous sentence

56. Bp., SQ.: “limitations” instead of “limitation”

57. Sk.sh.: “eas” actually written instead of “ac” in “facing”

58. Sk.sh.: “life” crossed out, then “plane” substituted, and “plane” in a.o.d.

59. Bp., SQ.: “it” omitted

60. Bp., SQ.: “smaller or greater” instead of “small or great”

61. Bp., SQ.: “that” instead of “this”

62. Bp.: here Gd. inserted a quotation from the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam (see List), “Heaven is the vision of fulfilled desire, Hell is the shadow of a soul on fire” and the poet’s name; SQ.: the same quotation, but without the poet’s name; this quotation paraphrases the Edward FitzGerald (see List) translation, stanza 72 in the 2nd edition, and stanza 67 in the 3rd and 4th editions

63. Bp., SQ.: “heaven and” omitted

64. Bp., SQ.: “and the paradise and” omitted

65. Bp., SQ.: “desire” instead of “the desires”

66. Sk.sh.: “was” retraced to read “were”, but “was” in bp., SQ.

67. Bp., SQ.: “would” instead of “will”

68. Bp., SQ.: “was” instead of “were”

69. SQ.: “would” instead of “will”

70. Bp., SQ.: “if” added

71. Bp., SQ.: “be true” instead of “it was”

72. Bp., SQ.: “is” instead of “was”

73. Bp., SQ.: “shall” instead of “will”

74. Bp., SQ.: “prepared” instead of “worked”

and you have sneered⁷⁵ at the idea, and have not [believed]⁷⁶ in it⁷⁷. But those who [wait]⁷⁸ for a paradise in the hereafter, or⁷⁹ all things to come true in the hereafter, may look at it differently, that the power of desire is so great that one must not allow it to wait for the hereafter. If there is something which⁸⁰ can be accomplished today, it must⁸¹ not wait for it to be accomplished tomorrow.⁸² For life is an opportunity, and the⁸³ desire has the greatest power, and perfection is the promise of the soul. We seek for⁸⁴ perfection because perfection is the ultimate aim and the goal of creation.⁸⁵ If it were not so we⁸⁶ would not have found⁸⁷ in the Bible, as it is said,⁸⁸ “Be⁸⁹ perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect.”^{90 91}

Q.: I have understood that this world would never be perfect. But the desire for change is in the heart of man, then surely this limited physical world must also be subject to⁹² improvement?

A.: I would like to hear the exact word⁹³ of what I have said. Nevertheless, as I have said that⁹⁴ the source of all things is perfect, our source is perfect, our goal is perfect. ⁹⁵Therefore, every atom of the universe is working towards⁹⁶ perfection

75. Sk.sh.: “at” crossed out, and omitted in bp., SQ.

76. Sk.sh.: “seen” retraced to read “believed”, and “believed” in a.o.d.

77. Bp., SQ.: “, and have not[believed] in it” omitted

78. Sk.sh.: “await”; bp., SQ.: “wait” instead of “await”

79. Bp., SQ.: “for” added

80. Bp., SQ.: “that” instead of “which”

81. Bp., SQ.: “we need” instead of “it must”

82. Sk.sh.: a blank

83. Bp., SQ.: “the” omitted

84. Bp., SQ.: “for” omitted

85. Bp., SQ.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the first qa. after the lecture; the editing is shown with the qa.

86. SQ.: “you” instead of “we”

87. Bp., SQ.: “read” instead of “found”

88. Bp., SQ.: “as it is said,” omitted

89. Bp., SQ.: “ye” added

90. See Matthew 5:48

91. Sk.sh.: “a” written, and the remainder of this sentence left blank; bp., SQ.: “a” omitted and a full stop

92. Sk.sh.: “himself” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

93. Sk.tp.: “words” instead of “word”

94. Bp., SQ.: this part of the qa. was incorporated into the text of the lecture

95. Bp., SQ.: “And” added

96. Bp., SQ.: “toward” instead of “towards”

and sooner or later it must arrive to⁹⁷ perfection and the blessing of⁹⁸ arriving to⁹⁷ perfection consciously.⁹⁴ I remember now what I must have said. I have said that as the world is limited, so human nature is limited. In the best person we can find lacks. But at the same time in the worst person we can find good points and the thing we can do is to add from our part that lack which we find in another person, in order to make to our vision life perfect. For a lover, it is not always that the beloved is perfect. It is the lover who makes the beloved perfect, because what the beloved is lacking the lover adds to it, making it perfect.

Q.: Perhaps the passage in the Bible you refer to was, “Not one jot or tittle⁹⁹ will pass until all will be fulfilled”¹⁰⁰.

A.: Certainly, this¹⁰¹ passage.

Q.: What you said of the whole world going towards perfection¹⁰² to, for the soul also doing it consciously, not¹⁰³?

A.: That is the blessing. We can try in all things we do in life, in [everything]¹⁰⁴ small or great, to have in mind the idea of perfection.

Q.: To wake¹⁰⁵ in the people¹⁰⁶ that seems to be not full help¹⁰⁷, how to wake¹⁰⁵ them to the real beauty and perfection?

A.: Yes,¹⁰⁸ those who lack hope and courage in life, they lack a sort of energy of spirit. The standard of health as the physician knows¹⁰⁹ today is an energetic, robust body. But the standard¹¹⁰ of real health is the health of the spirit; not only the body is living, but the spirit is living. The one who is open to appreciate all things, to feel encouraged to do all things that come in his way, who feels joyful,

97. Bp., SQ.: “at” instead of “to”

98. Sk.sh.: “is” added in front of “of” and “of” retraced to read “in”; a.o.d.: “is in” instead of “of”

99. Sk.sh.: “jot or tittle” is written in lh.

100. Matthew 5:18

101. Sk.sh.: “was” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

102. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.: dots indicating something missing, and following “to” omitted

103. Sk.tp.: “not” omitted

104. Sk.sh.: “every” retraced to read “everything”, and “everything” in Sk.tp.

105. Sk.tp.: “waken” instead of “wake”

106. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.: dots to indicate something missing

107. Sk.sh.: “hope” is an alternate reading here

108. Bp., SQ.: “Yes,” omitted

109. Bp., SQ.: “understands” instead of “knows”

110. Sk.sh.: “str.” abbr. for “standard”, written out in a.o.d.

hopeful today¹¹¹ to accomplish his duty, ready to suffer the¹¹² pain that comes upon¹¹³ him, ready to take up responsibility, ready to answer every demand of life¹¹⁴ as a soldier in¹¹⁵ the battlefield, that condition of the spirit—¹¹⁶ a perfect health¹¹⁷. In that condition, if¹¹⁸ a person is lacking, [then]¹¹⁹ the spirit is lacking that energy¹²⁰. And a¹²¹ person must be helped to gain that energy.

Q.: How to turn hopelessness in hopefulness?

A.: ¹²²By faith. ¹²³And you might ask, By faith in what? ¹²⁴ In the first place, by faith¹²³ in God. At the same time, knowing that the soul draws its power, its inspiration¹²⁵ from¹²⁶ divine source and it is therefore¹²⁷ every thought, every impulse, every wish, [every]¹²⁸ desire is from there and in its accomplishment there is the law of perfection. And in this¹²⁹ way a person feels hopeful. But, when one does not know¹³⁰, “What I shall¹³¹ do, what am I to do,¹³² where am I, what shall I accomplish, shall I ever be able to accomplish,¹³² I have not got the means, source¹³³, inspiration to do it,” ¹³⁴when he denies it, he has not got it. Because by denying, he gives away that which he has already¹²⁴. For in

111. Bp., SQ.: “, ready” instead of “today”

112. Bp., SQ.: “the” omitted

113. Sk.sh.: the symbols look more like “open” than “upon”

114. Bp., SQ.: “the demands” instead of “every demand of life”

115. Bp., SQ.: “on” instead of “in”

116. Sk.tp.: “is” instead of the long dash”—“

117. Bp., SQ.: “shows the spirit hidden under the body” instead of “that condition of the spirit—a perfect health”

118. Bp., SQ.: “If that condition is lacking, then” instead of “In that condition, if”

119. Sk.sh.: “that” retraced to read “then”, and “then” in Sk.tp.

120. Bp., SQ.: “perfect health” instead of “that, the spirit is lacking that energy”

121. Bp., SQ.: “that” instead of “a”

122. Bp., SQ.: the question omitted and “Hopelessness can be overcome” added instead

123. Bp., SQ.: this passage omitted, and the words “in God” added to the previous sentence

124. Sk.sh.: a blank

125. Bp., SQ.: “its inspiration” added

126. Bp., SQ.: “the” added

127. Bp., SQ.: “that” added

128. Sk.sh.: “every” inserted, and included in a.o.d.

129. Bp., SQ.: “that” instead of “this”

130. Bp., SQ.: “thinks” instead of “does not know”

131. Bp., SQ.: “shall I” instead of “I shall”

132. Bp., SQ.: “how am I to do” instead of “where am I, what shall I accomplish, shall I ever be able to accomplish,”

133. Bp., SQ.: “I have not got the resource, I have not got the” instead of “source”

134. Bp., SQ.: “when one is pessimistic about things he destroys the roots of his desires, because by denying he casts away that which otherwise could have been attained” instead of “when he denies it, he has not got it. Because by denying, he gives away that which he has already”; Gd. must have substituted this passage from another source in P-o-M.’s lectures, not yet identified

considering, or¹³⁵ in recognizing their¹³⁶ divine father in God, one becomes conscious of one's divine heritage, and that there is no lack in the divine spirit and¹³⁷ there is no lack in life. It is only a matter of time. If one builds one's¹³⁸ hope in God, then there is a certain¹³⁹ fulfilment of it. It is very interesting to study the lives of the great persons in the world. And we find that some great people have almost arrived at the fulfilment of their undertaking¹⁴⁰ and just before they have arrived at¹⁴¹ an end, they have lost it. And there have been some great persons who attained the ultimate success in whatever they have undertaken.¹⁴² And you will always find that the souls of the¹⁴³ kind are the ones who were gifted by¹⁴⁴ that great power, and yet lacked faith. And the other, he was¹⁴⁵ gifted¹⁴⁶ by that¹⁴⁷ power and that¹⁴⁸ power was supported by faith. A person might¹⁴⁹ have all the power there is, all the wisdom and inspiration, but if there is one thing lacking, and that is faith, he may attain to ninety-nine degrees of success, and yet¹⁵⁰ miss one. And [the]¹⁵¹ loss in the end takes away all the gain that was gained previously. As there is a saying in English, "All is well that ends

135. Bp., SQ.: "in considering, or" omitted

136. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

137. Bp., SQ.: "therefore" added

138. Bp., SQ.: "his" instead of "one's"

139. Bp., SQ.: "there is an assured" instead of "then there is a certain"

140. Bp., SQ.: "undertakings" instead of "undertaking"

141. Bp., SQ.: "had reached" instead of "have arrived at"

142. Sk.sh.: a blank

143. Sk.sh.: "first" written, then crossed out and "former" inserted, and "former" in a.o.d.

144. Bp., SQ.: "with" instead of "by"

145. Bp., SQ.: "others were" instead of "other, he was"

146. Sk.sh.: "by the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

147. Sk.tp.: "by that, by that"; Bp., SQ.: "with the" instead of "by that, by that"

148. Bp., SQ.: "the" instead of "that"

149. A.o.d.: "may" instead of "might"

150. Bp., SQ.: "may" added

151. Sk.sh.: "so" crossed out, then "the" inserted, and "the" in a.o.d.

well.”¹⁵² As the Eastern people pray in their prayer¹⁵³, “¹⁵⁴Make¹⁵⁵ the end well.”¹⁵⁶ For if there is¹⁵⁷ a difficulty just now, that [does not]¹⁵⁸ mind because there is the real success,¹⁵⁹ the finishing of it.

152. From the title of a Shakespeare play

153. Bp., SQ.: “prayers” instead of “prayer”

154. Sk.sh.: “And” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

155. Sk.sh.: “our” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

156. Bp., SQ.: “Make our end good” instead of “Make the end well”

157. Bp., SQ.: “be” instead of “is”

158. Sk.sh.: “you” crossed out, then retraced to read “does not”, and “does not” in Sk.tp.; bp., SQ.: “we do not” instead of “that you”

159. Bp., SQ.: “the success, the real success, in” instead of “the real success”

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Monday, 4-4:30, 18th August 1924¹**Collective Interview²**

There are many different paths: the intellectual path, by which one studies and attains to spiritual perfection; the meditative path, in which one develops spiritually; the path of good action, which is sure to lead to a [high]³ attainment.

But in spite of all these paths, the path of devotion is great. It is most easy and most difficult. It is easy because it is natural. It is difficult because one looks for other paths rather⁴ than this. In the history of the great and holy beings of the world, the greatest and the most blessed have been the devotees. There have been great scientists and philosophers, but they have not been saints and masters for the very reason that the power and inspiration devotion gives is much greater⁵ than by any other way than one can obtain⁶. Besides, devotion teaches one virtue; sincerity, earnestness, the sense of [duty]⁷, all different virtues come by devotion.

A person who is devoted to anyone in the world, to one's father or mother, or brother or sister, or children or friend, has taken⁸ first step in devotion. But the one who shows his devotion in the spiritual path to his teacher, he has taken his second step. He has only to take one more step and he will be there⁹. And that will be the devotion to his ideal.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, including qa.s.
 Pl.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sk. for the Pilgrimage (a summer school in Suresnes) in 1965, without qa.s.
 SP.tp. = a typescript included in the Supplementary Papers (also known as the Dutch Papers), a collection of teachings of P-o-M. privately circulated, without qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "1924" inserted after the date; Sk.tp.: "August 18th, 1924"; Pl.tp., SP.tp.: no date
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv., there are many different paths..., "Monday" added above text; Sk.tp.: "Collective Interview" as a title; SP.tp.: "Class for Mureeds IV"
3. Sk.sh.: "spiritual" crossed out, then "high" substituted, and "high" in a.o.d.
4. Sk.sh.: "rather" indistinctly written
5. SP.tp.: "that obtained" inserted here, and "than one can obtain" at the end of the sentence omitted
6. Sk.tp.: "than one can obtain" changed in hw. to "by which one can obtain it", and so typed in SP.tp.
7. Sk.sh.: "beauty" retraced to read "duty"; a.o.d.: "duty"
8. Sk.tp.: in hw. a suggestion to add "the" or "his"; Pl.tp., SP.tp.: "the" added
9. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

There is a story of a *mureed*¹⁰ who was [known]¹¹ to be a great devotee of his *murshid*¹². After the death of his teacher, a great sage came to that village where he lived and people began to talk all around the village¹³ that such¹⁴ great is the power of this sage that near going¹⁵ in¹⁶ his presence would make a person [liberated]¹⁷ from his all sins. This man, who was most spiritually inclined, was the first expected to visit this sage, but everybody from the village came to greet the sage except this one. They were¹⁸ all wondering why it is so, that is¹⁹ the man who is really deep in the idea, and²⁰ the very man has not come. So the sage went himself there and²¹ asked this young man, "What was the matter that you did not come to see me? Everyone talked about you, and I was eager to make your acquaintance. Is there any antipathy²² you have for me, or what is it?" He said, "No, I would be the last person to have an antipathy towards a spiritual soul like you. But there was one thing that kept me back." In his simple way, he said that²³, "People told me that by seeing your holiness²⁴ I would be liberated from all sins. But I [do]²⁵ not know yet where my murshid is going to be, in heaven or in the other place. If by being liberated²⁶ I went to heaven, and if I found that my murshid was in the other place, then that heaven would be hell for me. I would rather be where my murshid is. Even [if]²⁷ it were hell, it would become heaven for me." It is that attitude really which makes a mureed a mureed. There he begins on the path.

10. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)

11. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "known" added above, and "known" in a.o.d.

12. Sufis use the word *murshid* to indicate a spiritual teacher (see Glossary)

13. SP.tp.: "saying" added

14. Sk.tp.: "such" changed to "so" in hw., and "so" in Pl.tp., SP.tp.

15. Sk.tp.: "going" changed in hw. to "coming"; Pl.tp.: "coming near" instead of "near going"

16. SP.tp.: "coming to" instead of "near going in"

17. Sk.sh.: "able" written, followed by "liberate"; a.o.d.: "liberated" instead of "able liberate"

18. SP.tp.: "are" instead of "were"

19. SP.tp.: "is" omitted

20. SP.tp.: "is" instead of ", and"

21. Sk.sh.: "request" written; a.o.d.: "request" omitted

22. Sk.sh.: "antipath" abbr. for "antipathy"

23. Pl.tp., SP.tp.: "that" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: "happiness" would be an alternate reading of same symbol

25. Sk.sh.: "would" written; a.o.d.: "do" instead of "would"

26. Sk.sh.: "I waited" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Sk.sh.: "in spite" retraced to read "if", and "if" in a.o.d.

[Q.:]²⁸ How can a murshid be in hell?

[A.:]²⁹ The perfect soul is everywhere, is it not? There is no place which is not inhabited by him. So he could be found there also.³⁰ It was the limitation on the part of the mureed who thought perhaps this place or that place. But it is just the idea from the devotee point of view³¹, from the point of view of devotion, that devotion itself was his upliftment.

Q.: [By] ³²devotion is understood complete surrender?

A.: By devotion it means a genuine link [of]³³ sympathy. There is nothing that hinders it, nothing that breaks it.

Q.: In what sense is the surrender?

A.: Surrender is not necessary; where there is a devotion there is no sacrifice because then there is pleasure. This is the³⁴ path of freedom. When there is a willingness in service, a willingness in treading their path, then there is no sacrifice, no surrender. A genuine sympathy with murshid takes away that barrier which exists between two persons. There is no two persons there. Two persons is only till the devotion is developed. When it is in fullness, then there are not two persons, it becomes the same will. That is the³⁴ true devotion. As I have said that once I was visiting the king of Hyderabad. It was the greatest difficulty that this came about for a young man, having arrived without having established any prestation³⁵ in the world. And that day I felt a call from my murshid, from miles from the place. There I was tested between two persons, between the earthly king and the heavenly monarch. What I have chosen? I have chosen the path of the heavenly monarch. There was no sacrifice, only there was a call, I was there.

Q.: Does one always feel the call plainly enough?

A.: According to the development; the more you develop, the more you feel. All else in the world is secondary. As I say, that all the spiritual bliss is easily

28. Sk.sh.: the "Q." in lh. for "question" is lacking, but appears in Sk.tp.

29. Sk.sh.: the "A." in lh. for answer is missing, but appears in Sk.tp.

30. Sk.sh.: a blank

31. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

32. Sk.tp.: "By" instead of "But"

33. Sk.sh.: "for" retraced to read "of", and "of" in Sk.tp.

34. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. indicate "the"

35. The word "prestation" means an action of paying, in money or service, what is due by law or custom (OED), but P-o-M. seems to use it in the sense of "position" or "station"

attained by the devotee, not so easily by the student or keen observer in life, or by a great meditative person, he may be acquainted³⁶. The blessing is not in meditation or studying ³⁷, but in devotion, because devotion is natural. It is the path of love; by love [we]³⁸ develop³⁹.

36. Sk.sh.: "acquainted" crossed out, but retained in Sk.tp.; Sk.tp.: a series of dots after "acquainted", indicating some text is missing

37. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

38. Sk.sh.: "by" retraced to read "we", and "we" in Sk.tp.

39. Sk.sh.: "devel." abbr. for "develop"

¹Monday, August 18th, 5 o'clock²

Healing

The idea of calling certain diseases as³ incurable diseases is a great mistake that man makes today. It is only because⁴ he has not got the remedy of⁵ curing those diseases and one⁶ calls them incurable diseases. But by calling a certain disease⁷ an incurable disease he makes that patient hopeless, not only in his help⁸, but also in the help that he can get from above. Therefore, it cannot be a right idea to make a living being believe that there is no cure for him. If the source and goal is⁹ perfect, then perfection is possible to be attained; and health is perfection,¹⁰ it can be attained.¹¹ And what¹² generally happens in the cases¹³ of what is called incurable diseases¹⁴ is that the impression that is made upon¹⁵ the patient of knowing and feeling that his disease cannot be cured becomes the root

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough made several separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all of them has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp."
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. Most of the editorial changes in "Gd.tp." are included, and also a few more, which are noted.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Healing the idea of calling certain . . ." in lh. added above the text
2. Sk.sh.: "Monday, Aug. 18th, 5 o'clock" in lh. added above the text
3. Gd.tp., bk.: "as" omitted
4. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "because"
5. Gd.tp., bk.: "for" instead of "of"
6. Km.tp.: "he" instead of "one"; Gd.tp., bk.: "so he" instead of "one"
7. Sk.sh.: "d." abbr. for "disease"
8. Gd.tp., bk.: "the help of man" instead of "his help"
9. Bk.: "are" instead of "is"
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "a perfection and" instead of "perfection,"
11. Here Gd. inserted three passages, probably edited from qa.s after other lectures, probably from this series
12. Sk.sh.: "And what is" written, then "what" retraced to read "by" and "is" crossed out; Km.tp.: "is" omitted; Gd.tp., bk.: "What" instead of "And what"
13. Gd.tp., bk.: "case" instead of "cases"
14. Gd.tp., bk.: "disease" instead of "diseases"
15. Sk.sh.: actually "open" written

of his illness. And therefore in the belief of the patient his¹⁶ illness becomes rooted, and then no remedy, no help can root it out. The best treatment that a healer, a physician, can give to a patient is to give him first the belief that he can be cured; then medicine¹⁷, a¹⁸ healing treatment, or whatever method he may adopt to cure him.

We hear the accounts, the¹⁹ stories²⁰ of the physicians of the ancient times, of the mystics, of thinkers, that they used to find out a person's illness just by looking at that²¹ person. This comes²² by intuition, and if the people in the past ages were proficient in it, it does not mean that the soul has lost this quality. Even today, if a person²³ develops that quality in him, he can find out by the first glance all that is wrong with a person in²⁴ his body, mind, and spirit, all. For the outward expressing²⁵ of the person is narrative of his inner condition. Any disorder in the²⁶ mind or body is clearly manifest²⁷ outwardly, and it is only a matter of developing that faculty in order to read it and to find it out. When this faculty is developed a little further it makes one know also what is the reason behind²⁸ illness that a person has, mentally or physically²⁹. If³⁰ this faculty is developed still further, one can also find out what would be the best way, the best remedy to cure this³¹ person. Avicenna³², the great mystic of Persia, was a physician [and]³³ a healer at the same time. Mystic by nature is a physician, by

16. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "his"

17. Sk.sh.: "medicine" indistinctly written

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "or" instead of "a"

19. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

20. Gd.tp., bk.: "the stories" omitted

21. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "that", but "that" restored in bk.

22. Gd.tp., bk.: "came" instead of "comes"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "one" instead of "a person"

24. Gd.tp., bk.: a comma instead of "in"

25. Sk.sh.: "expressing" retraced to read "expression", and "expression" in a.o.d.

26. Gd.tp., bk.: "spirit," added

27. Gd.tp., bk.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "every" added

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "mental or physical" instead of "mentally or physically"

30. Gd.tp., bk.: "When" instead of "If"

31. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

32. Sk.sh.: "Afisina" in lh. written, then corrected to "Avicenna"; for Avicenna, see List

33. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "at the same time was" written; Gd.tp., bk.: "and" instead of "at the same time was"

nature is a healer³⁴; but the attainment of the outer knowledge³⁵ ³⁶[enables]³⁷ him to best use his faculty in the work of healing.

One might ask,³⁸ What must one do in order to develop this faculty, in order to find out this further³⁹, if he⁴⁰ has it in oneself? The answer is:⁴¹ As a mechanism wants a⁴² winding, as⁴³ a musical instrument wants a⁴² tuning⁴⁴, so every person, whatever be his life and occupation, wants a⁴² tuning every day. And what is this tuning? This tuning is to harmonize every action of the⁴⁵ mechanism of the body, the harmonizing of⁴⁶pulsation, of the beating of the⁴⁷heart, of the beating⁴⁸ of the head,⁴⁹ of the circulation of the blood, and that can be done by the proper way of repose. When once that⁵⁰ is done, then the next thing is to harmonize the condition of mind.⁵¹Mind, which is constantly working⁵², which is not under the control of will, which cannot be pulled together at a moment's call,⁵³ which is restless, this mind should be⁵⁴harmonized. This can be harmonized with the will⁵⁵ first. When there is a harmony between the will and mind, then the body and mind, so [controlled] and [harmonized]⁵⁶, become one harmonious mechanism working automatically. And [the] merely⁵⁷ [bringing]⁵⁸ the mind and body [in]⁵⁹ order, [allows]⁶⁰ every faculty which has not

34. Gd.tp., bk.: "The mystic is a healer by nature" instead of "Mystic by nature is a physician, by nature is a healer"

35. Sk.sh.: "makes him" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Sk.sh.: "and" followed by a space, crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

37. Sk.sh.: "enable in" written; a.o.d.: "enables"

38. Gd.tp., bk.: "One might ask," omitted

39. Sk.sh.: "further" retraced to read "faculty", and "faculty" in a.o.d.

40. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "he"

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "The answer is:" omitted

42. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

43. Gd.tp., bk.: "or" instead of "as"

44. Gd.tp., bk.: "every day" added

45. Sk.sh.: "by" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

46. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

47. Gd.tp., bk.: "head and" added

48. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "of the beating [space] of the head," omitted

50. Gd.tp., bk.: "this" instead of "that"

51. Gd.tp., bk.: "The" added

52. Gd.tp., bk.: "wandering" instead of "working"

53. Sk.sh.: a space

54. Gd.tp., bk.: "then" added

55. Sk.sh.: "will" retraced to read "it", but "will" in a.o.d.

56. Sk.sh.: "control and harmonize" written; a.o.d.: "controlled and harmonized"

57. Sk.sh.: "merely" is underlined with a broken line, indicating editorial uncertainty

58. Sk.sh.: "bring" written; a.o.d.: "bringing" instead of "bring"

59. Sk.sh.: "an" retraced to read "in", and "in" in a.o.d.

60. Sk.sh.: "allow" written; a.o.d.: "allows"

shown⁶¹ itself in its fullness ⁶²manifest, and a person begins to [observe]⁶³ life more keenly, comprehending⁶⁴ life more fully, and so perception becomes keen⁶⁵ and this faculty of knowing develops.

No doubt as more spiritually⁶⁶ a person becomes evolved, the more he [gets]⁶⁷ insight into the lives of things and beings. The first thing is to understand the condition of one's own body and health⁶⁸, of the physical health, of ⁶⁹mental condition. And when one can understand one's own condition better, then one begins⁷⁰ to see the condition of the other⁷¹ person. Then intuition becomes born and active⁷². As one develops intuitively, one begins to see the pains and sufferings of people. And if his⁷³ sympathy is growing and becoming⁷⁴ vaster, his sight becomes more keen, and he begins to observe the reason behind the complaint. And if⁷⁵ he goes still further in the path of intuition, he begins also to see what remedy would be ⁷⁶best remedy for the person who suffers.⁷⁷ Furthermore, there are some signs a seer sees, outward signs which explain to him⁷⁹ the fundamental principle⁸⁰ of health. Every person represents the sun: his heart, his spirit, his body, all. And there are two actions⁸¹ of the sun: the sunrise and the sunset. There is a tendency of the body which draws it towards the earth, ⁸²shows the sunset, because the soul is drawing itself towards the goal. And there is another tendency, which is like ⁸³sunrise; the body naturally is inclined to raise itself. It seems that the earth is not drawing the body, it is something above

61. Gd.tp., bk.: "in one to show" instead of "which has not shown"

62. A.o.d.: "to" added

63. Sk.sh.: "observe" written over a now illegible sh. symbol

64. Bk.: "to comprehend" instead of "comprehending"

65. Gd.tp., bk.: "keener" instead of "keen"

66. Gd.tp., bk.: "the more" instead of "as more spiritually"

67. Sk.sh.: "goes" retraced to read "gets", and "gets" in a.o.d.

68. Gd.tp., bk.: "and health" omitted

69. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

70. Gd.tp., bk.: "to begin" instead of "one begins"

71. Gd.tp., bk.: "another" instead of "the other"

72. Bk.: "is born and becomes active" instead of "becomes born and active"

73. Bk.: "this" instead of "his"

74. Gd.tp., bk.: "becomes" instead of "becoming"

75. Sk.sh.: "he is" written, then "is" crossed out; a.o.d.: "he is" omitted

76. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

77. Sk.sh.: editorial separation markers have been added here

78. Sk.sh.: "Q." for "question" has been written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

79. Gd.tp., bk.: "to him" omitted

80. Gd.tp., bk.: "principles" instead of "principle"

81. Gd.tp., bk.: "is, as is the case" instead of "are two actions"

82. Gd.tp., bk.: "which" added

83. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

which draws it. That is the sign of the sunrise, and it does not depend upon⁸⁴ the age, it depends upon the condition, upon the harmony that is established by⁸⁵ the spirit and the body. For a mystic it is a usual thing to find out if a person is going to die in three years' time, and easier still if a person is to die in⁸⁶ one year's time. The inner spirit apart, even the tendency, the inclination of the body gives every sign.

Q.: Do the elements of fire, air and water well [balanced]⁸⁷ help one to a permanent cure?

A.: The knowledge of elements is the most essential knowledge to understand the law of nature. No doubt there are outer signs, but at the same time intuitive knowledge helps one to understand them. The examination that a physician makes, the analyzing of the blood and refuse and saliva, the examination of the skin, the tongue and lips, and the colour of the eyes, in all this analyzing one sees the play of different elements, whether it is fire element or water element or earth element. And it is either by remedies, by medicine, by the thought power, by whatever way the patient is helped, the knowledge of the elements is most helpful. Even one can go so far in understanding the secret of elements, that not only in the skin, in the body the elements show themselves, but even in the action of a person the elements show themselves. There is a person with a fire element predominant⁸⁸ in him; [the person]⁸⁹ is quite different than⁹⁰ the person in whom air element is predominant⁹¹ The person with air element⁹² differs⁹³ water move⁹⁴ likes⁹⁴ dislikes⁹⁵ things to which he has attracting⁹⁶ quite

84. Sk.sh.: "upon" looks more like "open"

85. Gd.tp., bk.: "between" instead of "by"

86. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol, unrecognizable due to retracing

87. Sk.sh.: the initial letter in "balance" looks like a "p"; Km.tp.: "balanced"

88. Sk.sh.: "predom." in lh. abbr. for "predominant"

89. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating several lost words; Km.tp.: "the person" instead of "which [blank]"

90. Km.tp.: "from" instead of "than"

91. Sk.sh.: "p.d." abbr. for "predominant", written out in Km.tp.

92. Sk.sh.: "element" and "differs" underlined, also a blank between them, and a fragmentary sentence follows

93. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp.: "from the person with" instead of the blank

94. Sk.sh.: a blank

95. Km.tp.: "element . . . move . . . likes . . .", with "and dislikes" added by hand after "likes"

96. Sk.sh.: "attracting" partially crossed out; Km.tp.: "is attracted" instead of "has attracting"

different and [significant]⁹⁷ to⁹⁸ the element which is predominant in his nature. No doubt, a balance, an evenness of⁹⁹ a right proportion of all different elements which make the body is the ideal thing.¹⁰⁰ And that can be brought about by harmonizing one's body, [harmonizing]¹⁰¹ the mind by meditation.

[Q.:] ¹⁰² Can astrological determination help to find the cause of a disease? Is such a method¹⁰³ recommandée¹⁰⁴?

A.: Yes, astrological help can find out the cause, [if]¹⁰⁵ it was right. But I would not recommend it. A person who looks at a condition before which he is helpless, in the case when it is favourable it is all right, but when it is not favourable then it works to his disadvantage. For instance, [if]¹⁰⁶ an astrologer¹⁰⁷ says, "After three years you will become ill and you will die," even if the astrologer¹⁰⁸ was mistaken in saying that, still in the impression,¹⁰⁹ this¹¹⁰ will finish the person in three years. Why must he therefore depend upon such things? Why not depend upon the life and light of God, which is within? Why not say to oneself that life lives and death dies? And why not always hope for the best to come? Neither to look at nor to expect the worst to come. One might say that in order to be ready to face the worst, we must look at the¹¹¹ black side. By looking at the dark side of things one focuses one's spirit to the dark side of things. And so one evolves into obscurity instead of rising above it and seeking for the light, hoping for the best to come; in that way he prepares himself also to face if the worst came.¹¹²

Q.: It was said that the seer can see every inharmony in body, mind and spirit; is there ever any inharmony in spirit?

97. Sk.sh.: "signif" written in lh., then ending illegibly; Km.tp.: "significant"

98. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "to"

99. Km.tp.: "or" instead of "of"

100. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

101. Sk.sh.: "harmonizing" inserted after "however"; Km.tp.: "harmonizing" instead of "however"

102. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is lacking here, but is included in Km.tp.

103. Sk.sh.: "meth." abbr. for "method"

104. Sk.sh.: "recommandée" in lh., French for "recommended"; Km.tp.: "recommended"

105. Sk.sh.: "if" traced through a sh. symbol now rendered illegible, and "if" in Km.tp.

106. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "if", and "if" in Km.tp.

107. Sk.sh.: "astr.er" abbr. for "astrologer"

108. Sk.sh.: "a." abbr. for "astrologer"

109. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

110. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

111. Sk.sh.: symbol indecipherable due to correcting

112. Sk.sh.: this line has been left blank

A.: Yes. The spirit holds the¹¹³ inharmony of the body and mind in it. Inharmony does not belong to the spirit. It holds, while body and mind [are]¹¹⁴ [reflected]¹¹⁵ in it.

Q.: It is said that people mentally deranged are affected by the phases of the moon. Why is that?

A.: Moon is respondent to the sun and so the mind is respondent to its impressions. The impressions which have deranged mind, when they are [more]¹¹⁶ impressed by the response of mind, the person gets worse. The effect of the moon is to make one respondent. If a person is respondent to inspiration he becomes more inspirational. For instance, a poet can write better in the¹¹⁷ waxing moon than¹¹⁸waning moon.

Q.: Then would the mad person become more mad in the waxing moon?

A.: Yes.¹¹⁹ I have seen a bird in the Himalayas. That¹²⁰ bird is called the lover of the moon. And during the rising moon this bird is happy, most joyous, singing and running in the¹²¹ moonlight, and it can walk with you miles at that time, when there is the rising moon. But in the [waning]¹²² moon it becomes sad and it does not even eat for days. It seems as if it has lost all its joy and it awaits eagerly for the first moon, for the new moon. And that is the condition of the mind. Those who have mystical idea, they begin every work, every enterprise they have in mind with the [waxing]¹²³ moon.

Q.: Why is the river streaming from the perfect¹²⁴ source to the perfect ocean through those bad and rocky mountains?

113. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Km.tp. call for "the"

114. Sk.sh.: "all" retraced to read "is"; Km.tp.: "are"

115. Km.tp.: "reflected" instead of "reflect"

116. Sk.sh.: "moon" retraced to read "more", and "more" in Km.tp.

117. Sk.sh.: "waning moon than" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

118. Km.tp.: "in the" added

119. Sk.sh.: a second "A.." written

120. Km.tp.: "This" instead of "That"

121. Sk.sh.: "light" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

122. Sk.sh.: "waxing" in lh. added; Km.tp.: "waning"; apparently, the words waxing and waning were confused in this answer

123. Sk.sh.: "waning" written, then crossed out, then "waxing" inserted; Km.tp.: "waxing"

124. Sk.sh.: "perf." abbr. for "perfect"

A.: That¹²⁵ symbolizes life. Our¹²⁶ soul, as a stream, comes from the perfect source and goes to the perfect source. And what we call life is going through the rocky mountains as we see. It is the same picture.

Q.: If a person has, say,¹²⁷ the earthly or waterly¹²⁸ elements predominant in his nature, what is the most effective¹²⁹ way to bring about the action of fire and air, which must be necessary for a perfect balance?

A.: By putting him under a condition which will bring out in him the element which is wanted. For instance, a person who likes to sleep, to send him on an errand to Paris; that will bring about that balance which will . . .¹³⁰

Q.: Where does perfection exist if not in the spirit? And can the perfect hold¹³¹ or¹³² reflect the imperfect¹³³?

[A.]:¹³⁴ Yes. The word spirit is used for two things. Divine spirit, the spirit of God, is a different thing. The individual spirit¹³⁵, the word which we use in the¹³⁶
¹³⁷ of spirit communication, and [for]¹³⁸ communicating with a person, that is quite a different meaning.¹³⁹ And in that sense, if I have said that the [spirit]¹⁴⁰ holds the condition of harmony of mind and body.

Q.: Is the state of consciousness of people reflected in the climate?

A.: Certainly. In the end of examination and analysis of cosmic life we shall come to find what Rumi has said that: the earth, water, fire and air, they seem to everyone as objects as something dead. Before God they are living beings; they are his obedient servants. And where is God's intelligence to be found? In man.

125. Km.tp.: "This" instead of "That"

126. Km.tp.: "Every" typed, later corr. by hand to "Our"

127. Km.tp.: "always" instead of ", say,"

128. Km.tp.: "water" instead of "waterly"

129. Km.tp.: "affective" (by mistake) instead of "effective"

130. Sk.sh.: this sentence is left unfinished; Km.tp.: a series of dots

131. Km.tp.: "whole" instead of "hold"

132. Km.tp.: "also" instead of "or"

133. Sk.sh.: "imperfect" placed between parentheses

134. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" missing; Km.tp.: "A." added

135. Sk.sh.: "which we" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

136. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Km.tp.: "a" omitted

137. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: a blank

138. Sk.sh.: "of" written; Km.tp.: "for"

139. Sk.sh.: a blank, lost words

140. Sk.sh.: "cheery" written; Km.tp.: "spirit" instead of "cheery"

If [a]¹⁴¹ man thinks and feels a certain thing it has its effect upon the whole cosmos. And if there is one thought held by a multitude, it has a still greater effect [upon]¹⁴² the cosmos, and therefore it is in the end we shall find that in spite a man's helplessness before natural law, [that]¹⁴³ man as a collective being represents God, the creator who reigns and rules upon nature.

141. Sk.sh.: "one" written; Km.tp.: "a" instead of "one"

142. Sk.sh.: "open" clearly written; Km.tp.: "upon"

143. Sk.sh.: "then" retraced to read "that"; Km.tp.: "nature also that"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

August 19, 1924¹**Brotherhood²**

Faithful *mureeds*³ co-workers,

⁴During this summer season we have been speaking about the idea of our work in the brotherhood movement, and we have thought about various different things in which to take interest and various different ways in which to work. But at the same time,⁴ when we think that there are so many institutions of social work and⁵ their number is ever on the increase,⁶ and when we think that there are so many philanthropic⁷ societies who⁸ are really doing a good work in doing what little they can to help humanity in its suffering and distress, we arrive⁹ to think that the things that¹⁰ different societies are doing are being done, more or less. Our special way of working must be peculiar to the Sufi Message, even in an outside¹¹ activity as brotherhood¹².

In order to teach religious devotion, the ideal of God, the truth of scriptures, the respect for¹³ masters, we have Universal Worship¹⁴, our¹⁵ religious

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.; there is also an identical Sk.tp. in the file, not included in the footnotes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, showing some differences from the shorthand.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Brotherhood, 17 Aug." in lh. added above the text, the "7" retraced to form "9" to read "19"; Km.tp.: "August 19, 1924"; Gd.tp.: "August 29, 1924", "29" later corrected by hand to "19"
2. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Address to World Brotherhood Workers" as a title; Hq.tp.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Representatives, VIII" as a title (the VIII refers to the number of this address in a series)
3. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "-"; Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate, see Glossary
4. Hq.tp.: this entire opening omitted
5. Hq.tp.: a dash (-) instead of "and"
6. Hq.tp.: a dash (-) instead of comma
7. A.o.d.: "philanthropical" instead of "philanthropic"
8. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "who"
9. Hq.tp.: "come" instead of "arrive"
10. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted
11. Hq.tp.: "outer" instead of "outside"
12. Sk.sh.: "br.h." abbr. for "brotherhood", written out in a.o.d.
13. Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "for"
14. The Universal Worship is a service initiated by P-o-M. in 1921 (see List)
15. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "our"

activity. In order to study and meditate philosophy¹⁶ and to understand the deeper side of life, we have the Sufi Order¹⁷, or¹⁸ the esoteric work. But in the work of brotherhood, what especially we can¹⁹ do is to bring forward one principle, and that principle is tolerance. The more we study²⁰ life, the more we shall see this:²¹ it is wanting, it is lacking. And we shall also see after a keen study of life in general that any work done in that direction of bringing out that idea of tolerance is never wasted. On the other hand, it will have an influence on all different activities such as suggested to us by different friends: ²²social work, economical, political²³, in all things this one principle will be a great help.

But one might say, how can this principle²⁴ be brought forward? In articles, in lectures²⁵, in teaching, in writing plays and dramas and stories,²⁶those who can write, those²⁷ who can bring it in the art, the principle of tolerance²⁸, in their poetry to weave that principle in whatever way one can, and to²⁹ bring it³⁰ before humanity, to bring it before the children in the schools, before the patients in the hospitals, the prisoners in jails³¹, ³²one's friends and [associates]³³, before young people and elder³⁴ ones, not in the way of preaching³⁵ and teaching, but in such a delicate way that it could be interesting to hear and know about it. If not, it is natural that [everyone]³⁶ says, "Do I not know that tolerance is a great merit?" As everyone would say, "Do I not know what love means?", and hardly anyone³⁷ knows what love means in the world³⁸. The more one knows, the less

16. Hq.tp.: "study philosophy and to meditate" instead of "study and meditate philosophy"

17. The Sufi Order was, from October 1923, designated as the esoteric school of the Sufi Movement

18. Hq.tp.: "for" instead of "or"

19. Hq.tp.: "we can" moved to before "especially"

20. Km.tp.: an extra "we" inadvertently inserted at this point

21. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this:"

22. Hq.tp.: "in" added

23. Hq.tp.: "work" added

24. Sk.sh.: "can" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

25. Sk.sh.: "letters" is a possible alternative reading of the sh.

26. Hq.tp.: "And" added, beginning a new sentence

27. Hq.tp.: "those" omitted

28. Hq.tp.: "the principle of tolerance in the art" instead of "it in the art, the principle of tolerance"

29. Hq.tp.: "and to" omitted

30. Hq.tp.: "out" added

31. Sk.sh.: actually "jairs" in sh., inadvertently; a.o.d.: "prisons" instead of "jails"

32. Hq.tp.: "before" added

33. Sk.sh.: what looks like "associals" in lh. for "associates"; a.o.d.: "associates"

34. Hq.tp.: "older" instead of "elder"

35. Sk.sh.: "preaching" indistinctly written

36. Sk.sh.: "every"; a.o.d.: "everyone" instead of "every"

37. Sk.sh.: "anyone" indistinctly written and partially crossed out

38. Hq.tp.: "in the world" moved to between "anyone" and "knows"

one speaks about it . . .³⁹ We can find out a thousand mistakes in our everyday life; it is something that can never be learned too much.

The more we develop this tolerant outlook on life and tolerant attitude in life, the more we shall find there is a place to fill. And it will stand as a spirit, a⁴⁰ brotherhood behind everything that we do. And, although outwardly tolerance is a simple teaching⁴¹, but⁴² at the same time it is the most difficult thing⁴³ to accomplish in our life.⁴⁴

For human nature is such that its psychology, the more you learn it, the more you find out that that⁴⁵ is the one thing that has kept the [followers]⁴⁶ of different religions⁴⁷ fight⁴⁸ with one another. Nations have⁴⁹ prejudice⁵⁰ against one another, classes have⁴⁹ their distinctions and differences, and individuals⁵¹ against one another. All inharmony⁵² in every respect is mostly caused by intolerance. And there cannot be [a]⁵³ greater moral and a better teaching for our brotherhood movement [to take up]⁵⁴ than tolerance and to bring it⁵⁵ before the world, not [in]⁵⁶ a religious form nor in⁵⁷ spiritual form, but in one's own action,⁵⁸ attitude⁵⁹ outlook on life, and⁶⁰ bring it in whatever way you can. If you are able to

39. Sk.sh.: dots to indicate something missing

40. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

41. Km.tp.: "thing" typed, then altered by hand to "teaching"

42. Hq.tp.: "yet" instead of "but"

43. Sk.sh.: "things" written, but the "s" crossed out, and "thing" in a.o.d.

44. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line has been left blank

45. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

46. Sk.sh.: "fellows"; a.o.d.: "followers"

47. Gd.tp.: "religious" instead of "religions", probably inadvertently

48. Sk.sh.: "fi" abbr. for "fight"; Hq.tp.: "fighting" instead of "fight"

49. Hq.tp.: "having" instead of "have"

50. Hq.tp.: "prejudices" instead of "prejudice"

51. Hq.tp.: "standing" added after "individuals"

52. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol is added underneath "inharmony"

53. Sk.sh.: "a" added in the margin, and included in a.o.d.

54. Sk.sh.: "today in"; a.o.d.: "to take up"

55. Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

56. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "in", and "in" in a.o.d.

57. A.o.d.: "a" added

58. Hq.tp.: "and" instead of the comma

59. Sk.sh.: a space, indicating a pause or lost word(s); Hq.tp.: "and"

60. Hq.tp.: "to" added

write newspaper articles,⁶¹ if you are an artist in your work of art, ⁶² if ⁶³
 stories⁶⁴ writer in your story⁶⁵ ⁶⁶
 in business, in⁶⁷ industry, ⁶⁸that idea of tolerance, if you thought⁶⁹ that it is a part
 of your brotherhood work, that you express it, and that in expressing it you are
 fulfilling your sacred work of brotherhood.

Further, I wish to add that the brotherhood movement gives us the scope
 of fulfilling that idea of ours, which no other activity gives us, and that is
 unassuming work, noiseless work. A humble service without any pretense of
 being ---⁷⁰ worker. In this activity⁷¹ we have every scope of rendering of⁷²
 [silent]⁷³ service to God and humanity. For in this work we come forward as
 nothing⁷⁴, not as a religious teacher or as a religious preacher or someone who
 teaches a doctrine. We just come as friends, as servants. And by practising this
 manner, we have a greater chance of accomplishing our spiritual work, because
 for the real spiritual work what is most necessary is unassuming progress. If
 there has ever been a difficulty in the path of a⁷⁵ seeker of truth, or in⁷⁶ a person
 who is progressing towards⁷⁷ spiritual ideal, there has been only one difficulty,
 and that is to keep his ego from becoming vain of his spiritual advancement.
 Those who have advanced, gone forward⁷⁸ in the spiritual path, what they have
 showed⁷⁹ in their poetry, ⁸⁰writing⁸¹, is⁸² one thing: "We have found one great

61. Hq.tp.: "in newspaper articles" added

62. Sk.sh.: a space indicating a pause or lost word(s)

63. Sk.sh.: a blank, with an indecipherable scribble and symbol

64. A.o.d.: "you are a story" instead of " stories"

65. Hq.tp.: "stories" instead of "story"

66. Sk.sh.: the remainder of the line left blank

67. Sk.sh.: "Eastern" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

68. Hq.tp.: "bring" added

69. Hq.tp.: "think" instead of "thought"

70. Sk.sh.: Sk. wrote three dashes, either as ditto marks underneath and repeating the words "noiseless work", or indicating lost words or a pause; a.o.d.: "a brotherhood"

71. Sk.sh.: "activity" retraced to read "action"

72. Sk.sh.: on this page "a" and "of" have been indistinctly written and, as they resemble one another, either one may be used; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"

73. Sk.sh.: "all" retraced to read "silent"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "silent"; Hq.tp.: "all" omitted

74. Sk.sh.: "nothing" retraced for clarity

75. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "a"

76. Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "or in"

77. Hq.tp.: "the" added

78. Hq.tp.: ", gone forward" omitted

79. A.o.d.: "said" instead of "showed"

80. Hq.tp.: "their" added

81. Gd.tp.: "written" instead of "writing"

82. Sk.sh.: above "is", "only" has been added, included in a.o.d.

enemy on the path and that enemy is our own ego. It becomes conceited, proud, vain of its spiritual attainment, of its goodness, advancement, greater knowledge, power." Naturally, the further one advances spiritually, the more one knows, the more powerful one becomes, the more one begins to live. He becomes delicate, steady, strong, fine and tender⁸³. And therefore, all that is beautiful and good and rich, that comes to him, and⁸⁴ naturally, as it happens to be human nature, he becomes proud. And it is this one thing that holds him back. If ever his progress was hindered, it is not by anything else⁸⁵ outside. Therefore, as spiritual workers or seekers after truth, as the servants of humanity, our greatest enemy is our self.

In the work of brotherhood we have⁸⁶ that facility⁸⁷ of coming before others as nothing, as their brothers, as their equals. We can speak to them heart to heart⁸⁸, and instead of teaching them, we can show by our own action and outlook on life, not to dispute or correct⁸⁹ them [but]⁹⁰ by showing them gently by our own living and⁹¹ tolerance which is the main principle of the message.

83. Sk.sh.: "fine" and "tender" indistinctly written

84. Gd.tp.: "and" omitted

85. Hq.tp.: "else" omitted

86. Hq.tp.: ", with" instead of "we have"

87. Sk.sh.: actually "fascility", then the "s" crossed out

88. Sk.sh.: "heart" twice indistinctly written

89. Hq.tp.: "disputing or correcting" instead of "to dispute or correct"

90. Sk.sh.: "by"; a.o.d.: "but" instead of "by"

91. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "and"

August 19th, 1924

Words Spoken at Ordination¹

Faithful *Cherags*² and co-workers:

The real is tested and the real in the end proves to be real, for real can endure tests, be it in friends, relations, or in service, the service which unites us in God, in truth, in ³spiritual ideal and in serving humanity. When we see in⁴ difficult conditions⁵ of the work⁶, in business, in politics, in industry, in other aspects, no doubt the truth plays its role⁷ in all works of life, but it does not show its need⁸ so much as in this work which we do. Truthfulness in this work is the true expression of [devotion]⁹ and faithfulness is the guarantee of success, to be achieved in service. No doubt, when we look at the ideal and the work, it seems that we have to carry mountains¹⁰, ¹¹. But outward things give strength¹², hope and courage, sincerity, devotion and faithfulness to the cause. And it is in this great ideal that I hold you near to my heart and pray for your success, wherever

Documents:

- Sh.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript edited by hand by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, perhaps in preparation for distribution of the talk among the Cherags' papers.
- Sk.tp. = a later typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set, including some of the changes made in Gd.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a stencilled copy prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "in U.W." in lh. inserted after "Ordination", apparently indicating Universal Worship; Km.tp., Sk.tp.: "Ordination of Cherags in the Universal Worship"; Gd.tp.: "Words spoken at Ordination of Cherags"; Hq.tp.: "Ordination of Cherags in the Universal Worship by Inayat Khan"

2. The word *Cherag* refers to a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship Service; see Glossary

3. Gd.tp.: "the" added

4. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "in"

5. Gd.tp.: "different occupations" instead of "difficult conditions"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "difficult conditions (different occupations)"

6. Gd.tp.: "world" instead of "work"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "work (world)"

7. Gd.tp.: "part" instead of "role"

8. Gd.tp.: "the need of it does not show" instead of "it does not show its need"

9. Sk.sh.: "devotion" has been traced through a now illegible symbol, and "devotion" in a.o.d.

10. Sk.sh.: "mountains" traced through by an illegible symbol

11. Sk.sh.: "but they only give strength, hope and courage" crossed out, followed by a blank, and omitted in a.o.d.

12. Gd.tp.: "the only thing is to have strength" instead of "outward things give strength", and "(the only thing is to have strength)" added after "strength" in Sk.tp., Hq.tp.

you go. Be sure that your *murshid*¹³ is with you in all your difficulties and strife, and that he values your work and appreciates it.

13. Sufis use the word *murshid* to refer to a spiritual guide (see Glossary); here, P-o-M. refers to himself

Tuesday evening, August 19th, 1924¹

² Class for Candidates

It is most essential for my *mureeds*³ to think what motive, what object they have in their working with the teachings⁴ and⁵ meditations given in the Sufi Order. Is it that they wish to develop any⁶ powers? And⁷ such powers are not promised. Is it that they wish to learn very much? But there⁸ is not much study given here. Is it that they want to be good? No special principles of⁹ goodness are taught here. If they want to be spiritual, we have not yet made solitudes and seclusions as they had¹⁰ on the top of¹¹ Himalayas and¹² the caves of the [mountains]¹³ that we may give up our life in the world and retire¹⁴, neither¹⁵ do we wish for it. Then what is the motive that¹⁶ keeps us busy [in]¹⁷ the Sufi

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, transcribed by M.v.V.v.B. and checked by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha II, where it is called Tassawuf, showing more differences from the shorthand.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: "Tuesday evening" omitted; Hq.tp.: date later added by hand
2. Sk.sh.: "geworden:" in lh. added, Dutch for "has become", and "Class for Candidates" placed in parentheses; Sk.tp.: "Sangatha II, p. 40. Tassawuf." written by hand on the left side above the text; Hq.tp.: "SANGATHA II." instead of "Class for Candidates", followed by the Sufi Invocation, then "TASSAWUF." and "THE MESSAGE." added; for Sangatha and Tassawuf, see Glossary
3. Sufis use the word *mureed* for a spiritual disciple, an initiate, see Glossary
4. Hq.tp.: "teaching" instead of "teachings"
5. Sk.sh.: "and" indistinctly written
6. Hq.tp.: "occult" instead of "any"
7. Km.tp.: "And" omitted; Hq.tp.: "Then" instead of "And"
8. Sk.sh.: the "r" of "there" has been retraced to an "l", forming the symbol "little"
9. Sk.sh.: "of" indistinctly written
10. Hq.tp.: "have" instead of "had"
11. Hq.tp.: "the" added
12. Km.tp.: "in" later added by hand; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "in" added
13. Sk.sh.: "mounts" written; a.o.d.: "mountains" instead of "mounts"
14. Sk.sh.: a blank or a pause; Hq.tp.: "there" added
15. Hq.tp.: "nor" instead of "neither"
16. Hq.tp.: "which" instead of "that"
17. Sk.sh.: "at" retraced to read "in"; a.o.d.: "in"

Order? What is our object in taking this path¹⁸ of initiation? Our object in this is to become human, to understand¹⁹ the way how to become humane²⁰, how to live a human being's life to its fulness, how to live a life of love, harmony and beauty. If another²¹ calls it a religion, let him call it²². If anybody²³ says, "This is spirituality," let him say²⁴. If anyone says, "This is the thing²⁵ we have to study²⁶," so much the better. If anyone says, "That is the thing we have to achieve by seclusion or meditation²⁷, [or]²⁸ silence," that is really the object.

Now in order to achieve this aim of ours, what must we do²⁹? ³⁰

What is expected of us? Are we expected to study much? Or to meditate much? Or to become very good, as they say "too good to live"? Or are we supposed to be too pious to attain to it? No. It is attained by the understanding³¹ of life. And understanding³¹ of life is in the understanding of human nature, and it is the very thing that many in the world neglect. What is the reason that everyone neglects it? ³²

The reason is that one is so interested in one's³³ own life, absorbed in one's own³⁴ affairs, and busy in pursuing the object that outwardly a person³⁵ sets before ³⁶ himself, that he neglects the most essential thing to be done in life. So to speak, a person [starts]³⁷ to build a house without building a foundation. One might ask, "How is it to be learned?" The answer is that every intelligent person begins it,

18. Sk.sh.: "up" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

19. Hq.tp.: "to find" instead of "to understand"

20. Hq.tp.: "human" instead of "humane"

21. A.o.d.: "anyone" instead of "another"

22. Hq.tp.: "so" added

23. Hq.tp.: "anyone" instead of "anybody"

24. Hq.tp.: "it" added

25. Hq.tp.: "that" added

26. Sk.sh.: the "st" in "study" looks like "j"

27. Sk.sh.: the digit "2" is added beneath "seclusion", then the digit "1" is added beneath "meditation"; both digits are set in parentheses; Km.tp.: "meditation or seclusion" instead of "seclusion or meditation"; Hq.tp.: "seclusion, meditation" instead of "seclusion or meditation"

28. Sk.sh.: "only" written; a.o.d.: "or"

29. Hq.tp.: "be" instead of "do"

30. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

31. Sk.sh.: "understanding" indistinctly written

32. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

33. Hq.tp.: "his" instead of "one's"

34. Hq.tp.: "his" instead of "one's own"

35. Hq.tp.: "he" instead of "a person"

36. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

37. Sk.sh.: "stands" retraced to read "starts"; a.o.d.: "starts"

[but he does not]³⁸ finish it. The first³⁹ thing that an intelligent person does is that he weighs and measures the other⁴⁰ person. And so he judges another person. Beside⁴¹, ⁴²what impression he gets from the other person, he unconsciously reacts⁴³ and therefore he partakes of the fault of the one who⁴⁴ he weighs and measures and judges. The words of Christ we remember⁴⁵, “Judge ye not, lest ye be judged,”⁴⁶ that was the lesson to understand the⁴⁷ human psychology in the right way. It is to see and not see at the same time. It does not mean that one must close one’s eyes to the faults of the others; that would be a wrong thing also, because then one will not become⁴⁸ acquainted with human nature fully. If one is a student of human nature, if one is seeking after truth, one⁴⁹ need [not]⁵⁰ close his eyes ⁵¹ the faults of⁵²others, but⁵³ study them. And instead of reacting one must find⁵⁴ those faults in oneself. What generally one does is that one sees the fault of another and one never traces that fault in oneself. It is very amusing⁵⁵ when two persons discuss about⁵⁶ another person’s lacks, they become such great authorities as if each of them never knew that ⁵⁷wrong which⁵⁸ the ⁵⁹ third person has done⁶⁰. One talks with the other as if they were faultless for their⁶¹ whole life. By finding in oneself that which is lacking in the others, one corrects oneself, and⁶² at the same time one studies human nature.

38. Sk.sh.: “but he does not” is traced through now illegible original sh. symbols; a.o.d.: “but does not”

39. Hq.tp.: “one” instead of “first”

40. Hq.tp.: “another” instead of “the other”

41. A.o.d.: “Besides” instead of “Beside”

42. Hq.tp.: “on” added

43. Sk.sh.: “reacts” indistinctly written and encircled

44. A.o.d.: “whom” instead of “who”

45. Hq.tp.: “will remain” instead of “we remember”

46. Hq.tp.: “Judge ye not, that ye be not judged,” instead of “Judge ye not, lest ye be judged.”; Matthew 7:1

47. Hq.tp.: “the” omitted

48. Hq.tp.: “be” instead of “become”

49. Hq.tp.: “he” instead of “one”

50. Sk.sh.: “a” retraced to read “not”; a.o.d.: “not”

51. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; Km.tp.: “for” instead of the illegible symbol; Hq.tp.: “to”

52. Hq.tp.: “the” added

53. Hq.tp.: “to” instead of “but”

54. Sk.sh.: the “nd” in “find” looks like “w”

55. Hq.tp.: “that” added

56. Hq.tp.: “about” omitted

57. Hq.tp.: “the” added

58. Hq.tp.: “that” instead of “which”

59. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol, crossed out

60. Hq.tp.: “does, he does” instead of “has done”

61. A.o.d.: “the” instead of “their”

62. Hq.tp.: “and” omitted

⁶³The next step⁶⁴ towards the understanding of human psychology is to find out the cause behind the faults people have. For⁶⁵average person sees only the fault⁶⁶, he does not see the cause which is behind the fault. Sometimes the cause is in the mind of the person. Sometimes the cause is in the body of the person. Sometimes the cause is deeply rooted in his spirit.⁶⁷As soon as one realizes these causes, then one sees⁶⁸ in oneself also the same cause hidden behind one's own faults. And by reaching the⁶⁹ cause and by correcting oneself, one is able to understand another person better. It is not by thinking that⁷⁰ we must be tolerant⁷¹a person can be tolerant, because knowing of the virtues is not necessarily living a virtuous life. It is by seeing the cause of every fault in oneself that one is able to have an insight into⁷² human nature. It is possible that another person has perhaps ninety-nine degrees of the same fault⁷³which we have one⁷⁴ grain. But generally what happens is that when we accuse another person of a certain⁷⁵ lack, perhaps there is one grain there and ninety-nine in us. One must not be surprised to see this phenomena⁷⁶, because it is generally the case. It is the person who has ninety-nine degrees of the same fault⁷⁷ is most inclined to find it,⁷⁸ one grain of the same fault in another person, and is very happy to find it. The one who has [realized]⁷⁹ even one grain of the fault of which the other person has ninety-nine grains, that person does not speak about it. He is so sorry about the one grain that he has that he keeps his lips closed, his eyes downcast⁸⁰.

63. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "The"

64. Sk.sh.: "step" indistinctly written

65. Km.tp.: "an" added; Hq.tp.: "every" instead of "average"

66. Hq.tp.: "faults" instead of "fault"

67. Hq.tp.: "And" added

68. Hq.tp.: "realizes" instead of "sees"

69. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol, indistinctly written, looks more like "which" than "the"; however, the context and a.o.d. indicate that "the" is correct

70. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

71. Hq.tp.: "that" added

72. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "into"

73. Hq.tp.: "of" added

74. Sk.sh.: "degree" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

75. Km.tp.: "certain" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "phenomena" is characteristically used in the plural by P-o-M.; a.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

77. Sk.sh.: "fault" indistinctly written

78. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "wrong"; a.o.d.: "it," omitted

79. Sk.sh.: "resigned" retraced to read "realized"; a.o.d.: "realized"

80. Sk.sh.: "downcast" added in lh. as two words, then both encircled

⁸¹And there is a step⁸² further in understanding the psychology of human nature: to see the delicate light and shade in the picture of human life. This only comes when a person has acquired fine perception, keen insight in human nature. It is then that the most interesting study of psychology begins. A fine person, a person with fine perception, is really a spiritual person. Even if he was⁸³ not so outwardly, inwardly he is so. He may not show outwardly religious, spiritual, or godly. But ⁸⁴the [very]⁸⁵ fact that he has a fine perception, he is certainly spiritual. A person who sees cause and effect of every word,⁸⁶thought, action,⁸⁷ every⁸⁸ movement⁸⁹, ⁹⁰every change and⁹¹ expression⁹² that is the person who reads between⁹³lines. That is the person whose glance is like an X-ray⁹⁴, it sees through a person. No doubt, it is this person who will find more faults, lacks, wants in human nature, naturally. And it is this person who will be less affected by it, or at least⁹⁵ react upon it, overlook it, and rise above it. The person who sees⁹⁶ the most, [complains]⁹⁷ the least—the person who sees the least [complains]⁹⁷ most. The reason is that he sees,⁹⁸ he does not see the⁹⁹ lack, but he sees the⁹⁹ cause. And when he sees the cause he sees the effect.

Is there any¹⁰⁰ study, history or geography or chemistry or science, any¹⁰⁰ study more interesting than this study of human nature? The study of human nature builds a bridge between man and God.

81. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

82. Sk.sh.: "step" indistinctly written

83. Hq.tp.: "were" instead of "was"

84. Hq.tp.: "by" added

85. Sk.sh.: "way" retraced to read "very"; a.o.d.: "very"

86. Hq.tp.: "of every" added

87. Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "action"

88. Sk.sh.: "j" begun, left unfinished, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

89. Sk.sh.: "movement" indistinctly written

90. Hq.tp.: "of" added

91. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "and"

92. Sk.sh.: a blank, the remainder of this line left blank

93. Hq.tp.: "the" added

94. Sk.sh.: "X-ray" written in lh. and encircled

95. Hq.tp.: "less" added

96. Sk.sh.: "sees" indistinctly written

97. Sk.sh.: "complaints" clearly written; a.o.d.: "complains"

98. Hq.tp.: "he sees," omitted

99. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", but the context and a.o.d. indicate that "the" is correct

100. Hq.tp.: "another" instead of "any"

¹⁰¹To my mureeds, therefore, a word of advice that I have to give is to [waken]¹⁰² to the subtleties of human nature. Cultivate and make your perception¹⁰³ keen as to get an insight into human nature. It is by this that you will probe the depth¹⁰⁴ of life's secret. And¹⁰⁵ in [understanding]¹⁰⁶ this secret that all the mystery is revealed, a mystery which is mysticism. It is to find this mystery that we take the path of initiation. It is in this revelation that the purpose of our spiritual pursuit is accomplished.

101. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed at the margin

102. Sk.sh.: "wake"; a.o.d.: "waken"

103. Hq.tp.: "perceptions" instead of "perception"

104. Hq.tp.: "depths" instead of "depth"

105. Hq.tp.: "it is" added

106. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "understanding"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Wednesday¹, August 20th, 1924**Collective Interview**Murshid.²

What attitude must a *mureed*³ take towards his co-*mureed*⁴ if he does not seem to get on⁵ with his co-*mureed*, if he thinks that there is something lacking in him? He, instead of correcting him, must overlook that part and must try and appreciate all that is good in his co-*mureed*. By showing his sympathy in this manner, he will be able to establish a connection with his co-*mureed* by which there will be a mutual help given to one another.

Psychologically it is true that two persons with different temperaments cannot get on. But at the same time, the Sufi path teaches us to try and to⁶ get on with personalities⁷ which we cannot get on with. The greater⁸ a soul, the greater power it shows in getting on with everyone. If that is the sign of ⁹soul's evolution, then we must always try our best to get on with all personalities, however difficult they¹⁰ may be.

It is only a matter of understanding. There are things in other persons which hurt us; but they [hurt]¹¹ us because we take this¹² point of view¹³. We take them so deep to our heart. If we kept them on the surface¹⁴ then they do not need

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, for inclusion in the series Sangatha II (see Glossary), where it appears on pp. 27-8.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Interview" ("Coll" is abbr. for "collective") added below "Wednesday"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "Wednesday" omitted
2. Sk.sh.: the word "Murshid" is written here to indicate that the speaker is P-o-M., and is not included in other documents; Sk.tp.: "Collective Interview" typed as a title
3. Sk.sh.: although "What attitude must a *mureed*" appears as a title, it is inserted below "Wednesday"; the word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate, see Glossary
4. Sk.sh.: "co-*mureed*" placed in parentheses
5. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "on"
6. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "to" omitted
7. Sk.sh.: "with" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
8. Sk.sh.: "the spiritual" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Hq.tp.: "the" added
10. Hq.tp.: "it" instead of "they"
11. Sk.sh.: an illegible cross out, rendering the underlying symbol illegible ; "hurt" in a.o.d.
12. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this"
13. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v.", abbr. for "point of view", written out in a.o.d.
14. Sk.sh.: "surf." abbr. for "surface", written out in a.o.d.

to hurt. One must make a shield by one's will, a shield on which to take every attack of knives, or swords, or pinpricks, not to allow that to touch one. And at the same time, one must take all that is desirable without shielding oneself. In this way one can live in the world a harmonious life. It would seem¹⁵ very impractical¹⁶ to read that teaching in the Bible, that if one strikes [you¹⁷ on] one cheek¹⁸, [turn]¹⁹ the other cheek. But it is impractical¹⁶ because one does not know the theory of it. The theory²⁰ is that if one strikes one on one's²¹ cheek, the person who is able to turn his other cheek is the person who is²² able to take the first strike²³ also on²⁴ his shield. The person whose face is struck, he surely will not turn the other side of his face. It is the other person²⁵ who strikes, who thinks that he is struck on his face, but it only fell on his shield. He does not mind if another time his shield receives one more. In order to understand this²⁶ lesson, one must learn this: to make around oneself a shield, in other words, not to take things so seriously, things which we need not take seriously. One must keep them on the surface, not allowing them to enter one's heart.

15. Sk.sh.: "much imp." written, then crossed out ("imp." abbr. for "impractical"), and omitted in a.o.d.

16. Sk.tp.: "unpractical" instead of "impractical"; Hq.tp.: "unpracticable" instead of "impractical"

17. Sk.sh.: "one you" written, then "you" and another illegible sh. symbol crossed out

18. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "cheek" looks more like an "s" than a "c"

19. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "you on the cheek, turn"

20. Sk.sh.: "th." in lh. abbr. for "theory", written out in a.o.d.

21. Hq.tp.: "a person strikes another on his" instead of "one strikes one on one's"

22. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "was"

23. Hq.tp.: "blow" instead of "strike"

24. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

25. Hq.tp.: ", he" added

26. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

August 20th, 1924**Address to Fatha Engle¹**Murshid²

My blessed *mureed*³ Fatha, words can say so little how much I have appreciated your faith, your devotion, your perseverance, and your patience. How simply on my asking you to come with me, without asking where I was taking you, for what purpose I was taking you, you accepted to come with me. You stayed here and made all your friends, endured all patiently, and [have]⁴ done your work to the best of your abilities⁵. You have shown to mureeds the way of [mureedship]⁶, not by speaking in words, but by living it. And now you are going to the United States⁷ with the message, and I wish you every success, a success which already is designed, which is sure. You have the love of your friends with you and the blessing of your murshid.

And I must give my blessing to this, my first worker in America, Mrs. Cushing⁸. Her devotion has always been great, a devotion which will always remain for the cause, for the work. I appreciate beyond words her coming to us in this Summer School⁹ and [being]¹⁰ with us, and I wish that she will give us this pleasure often again. I wish you, Mrs. Cushing¹¹, from the depth of my heart, every success and Godspeed¹² and God bless you.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision.

Notes:

1. For Fatha Engle, see Engle in List; Km.tp.: "Address to Fatha Engle" omitted; Sk.tp.: "Words spoken to Mr. Fatha Engle on his leaving for the U.S.A." instead of "Address to Fatha Engle"
2. Sk.sh.: the word "Murshid" indicated that P-o-M. was the speaker; Km.tp.: "Pir-o-Murshid" instead of "Murshid"; Sk.tp.: "Murshid" omitted
3. Sk.sh.: "mureed" in sh. has an indecipherable ending; the word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)
4. Sk.sh.: "have" faintly written and inserted; a.o.d.: "have"
5. Km.tp.: "ability" instead of "abilities"
6. Sk.sh.: "mureeds" retraced to read "mureedship", and "mureedship" in a.o.d.
7. Sk.sh.: U.S. for United States
8. For Marya Khushi Cushing, see List
9. Sk.sh.: "S.S." in lh. abbr. for "Summer School"
10. Sk.sh.: "be" written; a.o.d.: "being"
11. Sk.sh.: "C." in lh. abbr. for "Cushing"
12. Sk.sh.: "Godsped" written, then "sped" crossed out, and "speed" written instead

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

¹August 20th, 1924, 5 o'clock

Mind World

There is [little]² consideration given at this time of the world's evolution to what may be called inherited qualities. It is partly because the individual's³ progress is lacking and partly because of materialism growing every day more and more. If there is a question of [buying]⁴ a dog, [purchasing]⁵ a horse, one gives a thought to its ancestors because one attaches value to the dog or ⁶horse according to its origin. But in man one is [apt]⁷ to forget it. As ⁸days are passing⁹, so less and less this is considered¹⁰. No doubt, it has its advantages. Nevertheless, there remains a¹¹ fact that the qualities of both parents and the

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Gd.rp.	= an unusual manuscript in the hand of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, partly in shorthand (she was apparently trying to learn sh.) and partly in abbreviated longhand. It would not be possible to reconstruct the lecture from this record, but it can be checked against the sh. and other mss. for confirmation.
Km.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., with the full set of qa.s.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
Gd.tp.	= a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, in which highly edited versions of most of the qa.s have been inserted into the body of the text, which are not included in the notes here or in the two following documents.
bp.	= a fine typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
bk.	= <i>The Mind World</i> (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Mind World, there is little consideration . . . " in lh. added above the text, then "Wednesday" encircled, added in front of "Aug."
2. Sk.sh.: "there" is clearly written, and "little" would be a secondary reading; a.o.d.: "little"
3. Bp.: "individual" instead of "the individual's"
4. Sk.sh.: "dying" clearly written; a.o.d.: "buying"
5. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: "purchasing"
6. Bp.: "a" added
7. Sk.sh.: "apt" in lh. added; the sh. symbol resembles "open" and "upon"
8. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added
9. Bp.: "pass" instead of "are passing"
10. Bp.: "less and less consideration is given to this" instead of "so less and less this is considered"
11. Bp.: "the" instead of "a"

qualities of ancestors¹² are manifest¹³ in the child. Therefore, ¹⁴what the child inherits from his parents and from his forefathers, upon it¹⁵ the building of his life and of his life's career is placed. That is the foundation of his life. And [if]¹⁶ upon a weak foundation a large building is erected, that foundation proves in the end to be not strong enough to hold the building. And, if upon a good foundation a building is erected, you can always be sure that it is secure.

One might think¹⁷ that,¹⁸ how does it come¹⁹? Yes, if a²⁰ child is liked²¹ [by]²² one of his parents or his relations of²³ his mother's side or²⁴ father's side, one sees the reason of it. But in the mind of the child one is apt to forget²⁵, one is apt to neglect that²⁶ question, How can²⁷ a mental quality come in a child? But it must be understood that body is the expression of the soul and if the body represents²⁸ the parents and the ancestors, the mind also represents²⁹, for the body is [the]³⁰ outcome of the essence of mind. Besides, the image that a child shows of his parents or of his³¹ ancestors, it³² is not physical, it is mental. If the mental image is outwardly manifest³³ in the visage of the child, certainly the qualities of the parents and of ancestors also reflect³⁴ in the mind of the³⁵ child.

12. Gd.tp.: "ancestors of both father and mother" instead of "both parents and the qualities of ancestors"; bp.: "the ancestors on both sides" instead of "both parents and the qualities of ancestors"

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

14. Bp.: "upon" added

15. Bp.: "upon it" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "if" inserted after "And", and "if" in a.o.d.

17. Gd.tp.: "ask" instead of "think"

18. Bp.: "One might think that," omitted

19. Gd.rp.: "to a child" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "in a child" added

20. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "a"

21. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "like" instead of "liked"

22. Sk.sh.: "his" retraced to read "by"; Gd.tp., Km.tp., bp.: "by" omitted

23. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "on", and "on" in a.o.d.

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "on his" added

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

26. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "that"

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "can" moved to after "mental quality"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "expresses" instead of "represents"

29. Bp.: "them" added

30. A.o.d.: "the" added

31. Bp.: "his" omitted

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

33. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "manifested" instead of "manifest"

34. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "are also reflected" instead of "also reflect"

35. Gd.rp., Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

Now the question is that,³⁶ What about the qualities [a soul]³⁷ shows which are quite different to³⁸ the qualities possessed by his parents or ancestors? The answer is,³⁹ In the first place one knows so little about one's genealogy; as far as one can trace back, that also [is]⁴⁰ [hardly]⁴¹ five generations.⁴² Few people know more than four or⁴³ five generations of his⁴⁴ family. And a child may inherit qualities of an⁴⁵ ancestor six or seven generations back [which]⁴⁶ is⁴⁷ not known to his family, and that⁴⁸ may manifest in quite a concrete form. One might ask,⁴⁹ is there no other way of a soul⁵⁰ inheriting qualities which did not belong to its parents or ancestors? Yes, and that way is the reflection that the⁵¹ soul has brought with it before it has come to this⁵² physical plane.

Those qualities may be even more clear in the life of a soul than the qualities the child⁵³ has inherited from his parents or ancestors. It is therefore that sometimes one finds a hero, a king, a poet, a general, a great politician having been born in a most⁵⁴ ordinary family,⁵⁵ that there is no trace of this⁵⁶ knowledge to be found among his ancestors or in his parents. Nevertheless, he may be a representative⁵⁷ of Shakespeare, or of Alexander the Great, from the higher spheres⁵⁸; but still he has some properties⁵⁹ in his body, in⁶⁰ his mind

36. Gd.rp., Gd.tp.: "that" omitted; bp.: "Now the question is that," omitted

37. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out, followed by a blank, then "a soul" added here; Gd.rp., Km.tp.: "the" omitted, "a soul" added; Gd.tp., bp.: "the" omitted, "a child" added

38. Gd.rp., Gd.tp.. Bp.: "from" instead of "to"

39. Bp.: "The answer is," omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "is" inserted after "also"

41. Sk.sh.: "very nearly"; Km.tp., Sk.tp., Gd.tp., bp.: "hardly"; bk.: "with difficulty"

42. Gd.rp., Gd.tp., bp.: "Very" added

43. Gd.rp., Gd.tp., bp.: "four or" omitted

44. Gd.rp.: "its" instead of "his"; Gd.tp., bp.: "their" instead of "his"

45. Sk.sh.: "an" retraced to read "his"; a.o.d.: "his"

46. Sk.sh.: "the" clearly composed here; a.o.d.: "which"

47. Bp.: "are" instead of "is"

48. Bp.: "those" instead of "that"

49. Bp.: "One might ask," omitted

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "soul's" instead of "soul"

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" instead of "the"

52. Sk.sh.: "born" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

53. Gd.rp.: "soul" instead of "child"; Gd.tp., bp.: "a soul" instead of "the child"; bk.: "it" instead of "the child"

54. Gd.rp.: Gd. first wrote "very", then crossed it out and wrote "most"

55. Bp.: "and" added

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" instead of "this"; bk.: "such" instead of "this"

57. Sk.sh.: "represative" inadvertently for "representative"

58. Gd.tp., bp.: "sphere" instead of "spheres"

59. Gd.rp., Gd.tp., bp.: "property" instead of "properties"

60. Gd.tp., bp.: "and" instead of "in"

which he has⁶¹ inherited from his parents and ancestors which also remain⁶² as reflection falls⁶³ upon his soul.

One might ask a question that,⁶⁵ Which quality is seen⁶⁶ greater in a soul, the quality of the ancestors and of the parents or the quality that⁶⁷ soul has brought with it from the higher spheres? And the answer is that⁶⁸ in the depth of that soul there is that⁶⁹ quality which it has brought with it; on the surface⁷⁰ there⁷¹ is that quality which the ancestors have given. If the innate quality is greater, then it can⁷² also manifest on the surface, covering the qualities⁷³ which the parents have given, which the ancestors⁷⁴ have given. But if that quality is not powerful⁷⁵ enough, then the outer qualities which manifest on the surface will be the principal qualities, shining⁷⁶ as the characteristics of a person.

Q.: How is in the Old Testament⁷⁷ to be understood that the sins of the parents will be punished to the children down to the seventh generation?

A.: This only supports my argument. Sins as well as virtues, both, it is the quality⁷⁸ of mind as well as the elements of the body, both manifest for generations. It is natural from the scientific point of view⁷⁹, so naturally it is from the metaphysical point of view. Only according to the science⁸⁰ you will say a person has inherited perhaps a bodily illness or deficiency⁸¹ of the parents. But at

61. Bk.: "which he has" omitted

62. Gd.rp., Gd.tp., bp.: "remains" instead of "remain"

63. Bp.: "a" added

64. A.o.d.: "fallen" instead of "falls"

65. Gd.tp.: "later" instead of "that"; bp.: "one might ask a question that," omitted

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "seen" omitted

67. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

68. Bp.: "And the answer is that" omitted

69. Bp.: "the" instead of "that"

70. Sk.sh.: "surf." abbr. for "surface"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "there" omitted

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "may" instead of "can"

73. Gd.tp., bp.: "that quality" instead of "the qualities"

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "parents and the ancestors" instead of "parents have given, which the ancestors"

75. Gd.rp.: originally "powerful" was written, then replaced by "profound"; Gd.tp., bp.: "profound" instead of "powerful"

76. Sk.sh.: "shining" indistinctly written

77. See Exodus 20:5

78. Sk.sh.: "the quality" inserted again after "the quality", then crossed out

79. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

80. Gd.rp.: "point of view" added

81. Sk.sh.: "deficieance" inadvertently written in lh. for "deficiency"

the same time it must be understood that mind is the principal thing⁸². Does the child not get a share [of]⁸³ his parents' mind⁸⁴? Certainly he gets. The child inherits the spirit of his parents, and even if it be for seven or ten generations, the qualities that they have held. It is not always a sin, but virtues and merits they have held are to be found in the child. ⁸⁵There are many instances [in]⁸⁶ the old stories that we find, when there was no communication between countries and nations, and there were not so many ships going about and trains, and it was a great difficulty to travel from one country to another. At that time the children of great heroes or kings or learned people happened to leave their country; they were exiled perhaps, or they renounced their country. They happened to arrive in a country where⁸⁷ there was no penny⁸⁸ with them, no one knew where they⁸⁹ came from, what family, at the time that genealogy was thought of very much. We find that such a young man married a princess, or arrived at the stage of attainment, even if it be [of an]⁹⁰ earthly or worldly attainment, which another person might perhaps have worked for many years and not have arrived. The reason is, [though]⁹¹ the person perhaps had no money or outward sign with him to show that he was so brought up or cultivated or cultured, but he was himself a written letter of recommendation. Wherever he went, among whom he stayed, by his own qualities he showed what he was. For instance, you take a [rose]⁹² of Persia to China, or a jasmine of Japan to Siam, where perhaps never they have known about [the]⁹³ shape or colour or perfume. Nevertheless, perfume will attract and will prove⁹⁴ it is a rose. It need not say or have a paper attached to it. So the perfume of a person is the qualities that he has, innate⁹⁵ qualities: it will never hide, it will always rise. In these old legends we read that in the end that prince or person came to be known as such. But really speaking, it is the test and trial through which a soul has gone, it is that which brings out its qualities to fullness.

82. Sk.sh.: "things" written, then the "s" of "things" crossed out; Km.tp.: "deficiency"

83. Sk.sh.: "for" retraced to read "of"; Km.tp.: "of"

84. Gd.rp.: "of the mind of his parents" instead of "for his parents' mind"

85. Sk.sh.: "There is a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

86. Sk.sh.: "at" written; Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

87. Km.tp.: "when" instead of "where"

88. Sk.sh.: "penny" indistinctly written

89. Sk.sh.: "come" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

90. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "of"; a.o.d.: "of an"

91. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp.: "though"

92. Sk.sh.: "horse"; Km.tp.: "rose" instead of "horse"

93. Sk.sh.: "it"; Km.tp.: "the"

94. Km.tp.: "that" added

95. Km.tp.: "inherited" instead of "innate"

And once a person has passed this⁹⁶ examination, he proves more princely [than]⁹⁷ ever he could have been. What is princeliness? It is the nobleness of soul,⁹⁸ nothing to do with title or money, a⁹⁹ anything else. It is inherent, it is the soul itself which has a noble way, [attitude]¹⁰⁰, a noble manner.¹⁰¹ It will prove at every moment, [it will prove]¹⁰² in the end of every test and trial, what it is. For instance, take real gold and imitation¹⁰³ gold; till it is not tested, it is just the same. But when once it has gone through tests¹⁰⁴, the imitation will prove to be imitation; the real gold will prove to be real.

Q.: What causes one soul to become impressed by a Shakespeare or great genius¹⁰⁵? Where is the [justice]¹⁰⁶ in that¹⁰⁷?

A.: Of course, [if]¹⁰⁸ an immediate answer one wants to get, one must come¹⁰⁹ to consult with¹¹⁰ law of *karma*¹¹¹. It immediately answers and satisfies one, that if the personality is [naturally]¹¹²¹¹³ it is attracted to the personality and takes it, because the personality itself is such. And if one wants an¹¹⁴ answer which a mystic gives, his answer is, that just is the effect, not the cause.

Q.: Does the soul consciously [choose]¹¹⁵ its parents?

A.: Yes, according to its consciousness at that time. One might ask: Does a child consciously catch a burning fire? Yes, it consciously does it, but it is not conscious of its result yet. That consciousness comes afterwards.

96. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

97. Sk.sh.: "that" written; Km.tp.: "than"

98. Sk.sh.: a space

99. Sk.sh.: "a anything else" written; Km.tp.: "or" instead of "a"

100. Sk.sh.: "attituded" written, then retraced to read "attitude", and "attitude" in Km.tp.

101. Sk.sh.: a space

102. Sk.sh.: "it will prove" written in the margin, inserted in front of "in the end"; Km.tp.: "it will prove"

103. Sk.sh.: "imitation" indistinctly written

104. Km.tp.: "test" instead of "tests"

105. Sk.sh.: "g" begun, then "genius" in lh. written

106. Sk.sh.: "just" clearly written, probably short for "justice"; Km.tp.: "justice"

107. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

108. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "if"; Km.tp.: "if"

109. Sk.sh.: "to the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

110. Km.tp.: "the" added

111. For *karma* and its law, see Glossary

112. Sk.sh.: "natural a" written; Km.tp.: "naturally"

113. Sk.sh.: a vague illegible sh. symbol is followed by a blank, and blank in Km.tp.

114. Sk.sh.: "an" changed to read "and"

115. Sk.sh.: "and" retraced to read "choose", and "choose" in Km.tp.

Q.: How is it that [often]¹¹⁶ a child has visage more like [the]¹¹⁷ mother and the character like the father?

A.: There are many psychological reasons for [it]¹¹⁸. In short, it may be said, a child is an outcome of reflections of both the mother and the¹¹⁹ father. [It is]¹²⁰ the greater or smaller degree of concreteness of this reflection and also the greater and smaller degree of conceiving these reflections upon which the visage of the child depends. But are the children responsible for sins of their parents? Not at all.¹²¹ But suppose a child is entitled to inherit the wealth of his parents,¹²² of his father; if that is so, he is entitled also to the debts that the father has incurred to pay back.

Q.: Children who are living apart from their parents and by their adoptive¹²³ parents, who are spiritually strong persons, will they be free from the influence¹²⁴ of their not good natural mother?

A.: Spiritual influence is unlimited. It can bring about any [desired]¹²⁵ results. It can turn out of a thorn a flower, for all these influences, parents or ancestors or inner influences which a soul has brought with it, they are reflections, shadows just the same. The real is in the depth of every soul, however high or low; and if a real soul meets, or if they are brought into contact with a real soul, that real soul will sooner or later penetrate through all [reflections]¹²⁶ which cover the real which exists in every soul. That is the meaning of Christ¹²⁷ pointing out to humanity, all the time, the fatherhood of God, to see in God father, and so to inherit the qualities of God which are great and superior and kingly and noble, and which are divine, and which no one in the world, parents or ancestors or those whom one has [met]¹²⁸ on his way possesses. The Sufi calls these qualities *akhlag Allah*¹²⁹, which means the manner of God, or divine manner. A seeker

116. Sk.sh.: "if"; Km.tp.: "often"

117. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "the", and "the" in Km.tp.

118. Km.tp.: "it" added

119. Km.tp.: "the" omitted

120. Sk.sh.: "Towards"; Km.tp.: "It is"

121. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause or lost words

122. Km.tp.: "of his parents," omitted

123. Km.tp.: "adopted" instead of "adoptive"

124. Km.tp.: "influences" instead of "influence"

125. Sk.sh.: "desire"; Km.tp.: "desired"

126. Sk.sh.: "reflection"; Km.tp.: "reflections"

127. Sk.sh.: a blank, then an illegible sh. symbol added and crossed out

128. Sk.sh.: "meant" clearly written; Km.tp.: "met"

129. For *akhlag Allah*, see Glossary

after truth or a worshipper of God need only ¹³⁰believe in one Father, which is God. Not only believe in it, but know it, be conscious of it, and inherit from that perfect source, perfecting one's life with it. And it is that heritage which is called divine.

130. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted in front of "believe", then crossed out

Tuesday, August 21st, 1924¹

Class for Candidates²

Candidates³

For those who tread the path of mastery a battery of power is necessary. This battery of power, no doubt, is created by three things: sympathy [wakened]⁴, self-discipline, and self-confidence. This power, just like a plant, needs sun and water. The water for it is the⁵ purity of life, the sun for it is wisdom. A person, however [intelligent]⁶ and good willing, is incapable of possessing this power unless he observes above⁷ conditions.

In order to maintain this power, one thing must be observed in everyday life: to have a⁸ control [upon]⁹ the desire of outgoing, because for the time, for a moment, one feels a¹⁰ satisfaction out of the passion of outgoing, but in the end one finds that one has lost more than gained. What use that generous one is¹¹ who possesses no wealth? One must have sufficient fund of power in order¹² to use in one's tendency of outgoing. If not, you will always find that most good

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, transcribed by M.v.V.v.B. and checked by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha III, where it is called Tassawuf, showing more differences from the shorthand.
- Hq.st. = a stencil, prepared for the series Sangatha III, where it is called Tassawuf, close to the Hq.tp.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: "August 21st. 1924.;" Hq.tp.: "21st Aug. 1924. p.18" later added by hand; Hq.st.: no date
2. Km.tp.: CLASS FOR CANDIDATES; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "Class for Candidates" omitted
3. Km.tp.: "Candidates" omitted; Sk.tp.: "Candidates" omitted and "Sangatha III, p.28 Tassawuf." added by hand; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "TASSAWUF." instead of "Candidates"; for Sangatha and Tasawwuf, see Glossary
4. Sk.sh.: "wake" with an illegible lh. suffix added, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "wakened" instead of "wake"
5. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "intelligent" traced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "intelligent"
7. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "the above said" instead of "above"
8. Km.tp.: "a" later added by hand, but typed in Sk.tp.; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "a" omitted
9. Sk.sh.: "in" retraced to read "upon"; a.o.d.: "upon"
10. Hq.st.: "a" omitted
11. Hq.st.: "is that generous one" instead of "that generous one is"
12. Hq.st.: "in order" omitted

and kind and sympathetic persons, by their nature of outgoing, they become physical wrecks.

What is magnetism? Magnetism¹³ is this [reserved]¹⁴ power. And the phenomena¹⁵ that it shows and the wonders that are performed by this power are too great for words to express. Nothing there is that this power cannot conquer¹⁶ sooner or later. And it is of very great importance for those who walk in the path of meditation to preserve their magnetism.

Q.: Do¹⁷ you think that you¹⁸ should consciously preserve that through one's sympathetic nature¹⁹?

A.: Yes, constantly. Because what happens is that one is open²⁰ to lose even²¹ that power which protects one from catching illnesses. If not, any²² cold or cough is attracted merely by the reason that you have²³ given out [too]²⁴ much and now you have no power to prevent things from coming. A [loving]²⁵ and giving person always goes out²⁶ to everyone, and this outgoing person²⁷,²⁸sometimes [he does not]²⁹ know how much he has given out, and therefore he finds lacking this energy which [must]³⁰ support him against gross³¹ magnetism,³²disturbing influences.

13. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "magnetism"

14. Sk.sh.: "reserve"; a.o.d.: "reserved"

15. Sk.sh.: Pir-o-Murshid characteristically uses only the plural "phenomena"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

16. Sk.sh.: "conquer" indistinctly written, then "conquer" in lh. added

17. Km.tp.: "Would" instead of "Do"

18. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "we" instead of "you"

19. Km.tp.: a number of dots added, indicating missing words; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "magnetism" instead of "through one's sympathetic nature"

20. A.o.d.: "apt" instead of "open"

21. Hq.tp.: "even" omitted; Hq.st.: "(even)" instead of "even"

22. Hq.tp.: "say" instead of "any"

23. Hq.tp.: erroneously "gave" instead of "have"

24. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "too"; a.o.d.: "too"

25. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol written first, then retraced to read "loving"; a.o.d.: "loving"

26. Sk.sh.: "can this always come of" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Km.tp.: a number of dots added, indicating lost words

28. Sk.sh.: an indistinguishable mark in the margin

29. Sk.sh.: "he'd" written, then retraced to read "he does not"; a.o.d.: "he does not"

30. Sk.sh.: "must" is traced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "must"

31. Sk.sh.: "gross" secondarily may be read as "close"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "grosser" instead of "gross"

32. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "against" added

Q.: Is the best way to meditate about it every day for some time?

[A.]³³ It is a good thing to think about it every [day]³⁴ for some minutes³⁵ to reserve your forces in order to stand the life³⁶ of everyday life. But do we not see most sympathetic persons in everyday life, they are the ones who seem to be losing the power, because, owing to their sympathy³⁷ and goodness,³⁸ they pour themselves out and then become weak.³⁹ The best way of reserving energy is to have a silence, that picks up⁴⁰ Whenever one thinks that one has given⁴¹ away too much, just⁴² half an hour⁴³ silence to relax⁴⁴.

Q.: Deep breathing⁴⁵?

A.: Just rhythmic breathing, because if a person is full he cannot take it⁴⁶, but if he relaxes⁴⁷ he can take it⁴⁸. Relaxing makes empty.⁴⁹ By relaxing one is open as soon as you relax. It is just like a vessel which is covered on the top. There may be nothing on the top⁵¹, but it is covered⁵². But when you take away the cover and then put water in it, it will fill. The relaxing is really emptying oneself, making no resisting⁵³. Relaxing is the best way [of]⁵⁴ concentration. *Prana* is always [taken]⁵⁵ from the spheres, the essence, if we allowed it [to].⁵⁶

33. Sk.sh.: the “A.” for “answer” is missing, but added in a.o.d.

34. Sk.sh.: “min.” abbr. for “minute”; a.o.d.: “day”

35. Sk.sh.: “it” written, then “min.” abbr. for “minute(s)” added above “it”; a.o.d.: “minutes” instead of “it”

36. Km.tp.: dots underneath “life” (but not Sk.tp.)

37. Sk.sh.: “sympathy” indistinctly written

38. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

39. Sk.sh.: an equal sign “=” is written here to indicate that a new question follows; however, Pir-o-Murshid appears to continue to speak

40. Sk.sh.: the sentence appears unfinished, ending in a blank

41. Sk.sh.: “up” crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

42. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “take” added

43. Km.tp.: “of” added; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “hour’s” instead of “hour”

44. Sk.sh.: first “relax” crossed out, then “relax” added again in sh., and “relax” in a.o.d.

45. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “Also by deep breathing” instead of “Deep breathing”

46. Hq.tp.: “it” corrected by hand to read “in”; Hq.st.: “in” instead of “it”

47. Sk.sh.: “it” written; a.o.d.: “it” omitted

48. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “in” instead of “it”

49. Sk.sh.: “the one” written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: “he” written; a.o.d.: “he” omitted

51. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “in” instead of “on the top”

52. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “on the top” added

53. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “resistance” instead of “resisting”

54. Sk.sh.: “a” inadvertently for “of” written here; a.o.d.: “of”

55. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol retraced to read “taken”; a.o.d.: “taken”

56. Sk.sh.: “do” written, then crossed out, and the rest of the line blank; a.o.d.: “to”

[Q.:]⁵⁷ What thought to hold?

[A.:]⁵⁸ During the relaxation⁵⁹: “I am empty⁶⁰ to be refilled. This emptiness⁶¹ [is]⁶² to be filled.”

57. Sk.tp.: “Q.:” for “question” missing but added in a.o.d.

58. Sk.sh.: a blank, “A.:” for “answer” is missing

59. Km.tp.: “during the relaxation” omitted and “A.:” for “answer” added; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “during the relaxation” is part of the question, then “A.:” for answer added afterwards

60. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “emptied” instead of “empty”

61. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “That magnetism” instead of “This emptiness”

62. Sk.sh.: “for” could be read as a minuscule form of “is”; a.o.d.: “is” instead of “for”

5 o'clock, Friday, August [22nd]¹, 1924

Cosmic Language²

When we think of that sense, of³ that feeling or that inclination which makes us [affirm the]⁴ word “I” (*haqq*⁵), it is difficult to point out what it is, what is its character, for it is something which is beyond the⁶ human comprehension. It is therefore that⁷ when a person wishes to explain even to himself what is it⁸, he wishes to point⁹ out¹⁰ to the next¹¹ thing to it, calling it¹². This is the one who¹³ I have called “I”. Therefore, the first that¹⁴ every soul¹⁵ has identified, so to speak,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., with qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, already edited and showing further editing in hw. In this tp., several of the questions and answers have been incorporated into the text of the lecture, and the others are not included.
- bp. = a finely typed ms. for use in preparing the bk., including some qa.s incorporated into the text in a highly edited form, and therefore not noted.
- bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, chapter XI (pp. 96-107), showing further editing from the bp., but mentioned only where it differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: “21st” retraced to read “22nd” (Friday was the 22nd); Km.tp.: “22nd”
2. Sk.sh.: “Cosmic Language, when we think of that sense . . .” added above the text; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “Cosmic Language”; bk.: “The Ego” added as a title
3. Gd.tp., bp.: “and” instead of “, of”
4. Sk.sh.: “a firm” crossed out, then “affirm” in lh. and “the” added; a.o.d.: “affirm the”
5. Sk.sh.: “*hakk*” (for *haqq*) is the Arabic word for “truth” (see Glossary); the word does not appear here in any other document for this lecture
6. Gd.tp., bp.: “the” omitted
7. Bk.: “That is why” instead of “It is therefore that”
8. A.o.d.: “what it is” instead of “what is it”
9. Bk.: “points” instead of “wishes to point”
10. Gd.tp., bp.: “out” omitted
11. Gd.tp., bp.: “nearest” instead of “next”
12. Gd.tp., bp.: “declaring” instead of “calling it”
13. Bp.: “whom” instead of “who”
14. Gd.tp., bp.: “the first that” omitted
15. Gd.tp., bp.: “when he” added; bk.: “which” added

himself¹⁶ with anything, it¹⁷ has identified himself¹⁸ with the body, one's¹⁹ own body, because that is the thing which is immediately next to one, to feel and to realize, which is intelligible as one's being. Therefore what one²⁰ knows of himself is his body, that is the first thing, and he calls himself his body. He identifies himself with his body. For instance, if one asked a child that²¹, Where is the boy?, he will point out²² to his body. This²³ is what he can see of himself or he can imagine of himself.

This forms a conception in the soul. ²⁴Soul conceives this deeply, for²⁵ after this conception all other objects, persons or beings, colour or line, they²⁶ are called by different names and the soul has not conceived them as itself. For²⁷ the soul already has a conception of itself, and that is its²⁸ body, which it has first known to be itself²⁹ or [imagined]³⁰ to be itself. All else that it sees, it sees through this³¹ vehicle which is³² body, [and calls]³³ it next to one³⁴, something separate, something different. ³⁵This way [duality]³⁶ in nature [is produced]³⁷. From this comes "I" and "you".

But as "I" is the first conception of the soul, it is fully concerned with this; with all else it is concerned partly. All else that exists there besides this body, which it has recognized as its own being, it is concerned³⁸ according to its relation with it. And that relation is established³⁹ by calling it "my", which is

16. Bk.: "has, so to speak, identified itself" instead of "has identified, so to speak, himself"

17. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" omitted

18. Bk.: "itself" instead of "himself"

19. Gd.tp., bp.: "his" instead of "one's"; bk.: "its" instead of "one's"

20. Gd.tp., bp.: "a person" instead of "one"

21. Gd.tp., bp.: "asks a child" instead of "asked a child that"

22. Gd.tp., bp.: "out" omitted

23. Gd.tp., bp.: "That" instead of "This"

24. Gd.tp., bp.: "The" added

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "so that" instead of "for"

26. Gd.tp., bp.: ", they" omitted

27. Gd.tp., bp.: ", as" instead of "For"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "its"

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "to be itself" omitted

30. Sk.sh.: "imagine"; a.o.d.: "imagined" instead of "imagine"

31. Gd.tp., bp.: "its" instead of "this"

32. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

33. Sk.sh.: "to call"; a.o.d.: "and calls" instead of "to call"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "one"

35. A.o.d.: "In" added

36. Sk.sh.: "duality" traced over the original symbol, rendering it illegible; a.o.d.: "duality"

37. Sk.sh.: "reproduce" written, which could also be "for produce"; a.o.d.: "is produced" instead of "reproduce"

38. Gd.tp., bp.: "calls" instead of "is concerned"

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "it establishes" instead of "is established"

[between]⁴⁰ “I” and “you”, that⁴¹ you are my brother or⁴² ⁴³sister or⁴³ friend. That is its⁴⁴ relation. And of course⁴⁵ to this relation, the person or object⁴⁶ stands nearer or further to⁴⁷ the soul.

All other experiences that the soul makes⁴⁸ in the physical world, in the mental spheres, all this becomes⁴⁹ a sort of wall⁵⁰ around it. The soul lives in the midst of it. Yet the soul never for one moment feels that⁵¹ with anything that it is “I”. This “I” it has reserved, it has⁵² made captive in only⁵³ one thing, and that is its body. With⁵⁴ everything else the soul thinks that it is something else,⁵⁵ something different. It is near to me, it is dear to me, it is close to me because it is related with me⁵⁶; it is “my”,⁵⁷ but it is not “me”. “I” stands as a separate entity, holding, attracting,⁵⁸ collecting all that one has got in order to make⁵⁹ one’s own world.⁶⁰

As one becomes more thoughtful in life, so this conception of “I” becomes richer. It becomes richer in this way, that one also sees that⁶¹ it is not the body⁶², but it is also the thought which I think⁶³ is my thought. The imaginations are my imaginations⁶⁴; they spring out of me. And⁶⁵ my feelings are

40. Sk.sh.: “because”; a.o.d.: “between” instead of “because”

41. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

42. Sk.sh.: “bro.” abbr. for “brother”, then “or”, written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

43. Gd.tp., bp.: “my” added

44. Gd.tp., bp.: “This makes a” instead of “That is its”

45. Sk.sh.: “of course” retraced to read “according”, and “according” in a.o.d.

46. Gd.tp., bp.: “other object or person” instead of “person or object”

47. Gd.tp., bp.: “nearer to or further from” instead of “nearer or further to”

48. Gd.tp.: “has” instead of “makes”

49. Gd.tp., bp.: “these become” instead of “this becomes”

50. Gd.tp., bp.: “world” instead of “wall”

51. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

52. Bk.: “and” instead of “, it has”

53. Bk.: “only” moved to after “one thing”

54. Gd.tp., bp.: “Of” instead of “With”

55. Gd.tp., bp.: “it is” added

56. Gd.tp., bp.: “because it is related, it is close to me” instead of “it is close to me, because it is related with me”

57. Gd.tp., bp.: “It is ‘my’,” omitted and previous sentence continued

58. Gd.tp., bp.: “attracting,” omitted

59. Gd.tp., bp.: “and which makes” instead of “in order to make”

60. In Gd.tp. an edited version of the first qa. after the lecture was inserted here, but in bp. it was placed later

61. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” omitted

62. Gd.tp., bp.: “only” added

63. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” added

64. Gd.tp., bp.: “imagination is my imagination” instead of “imaginings are my imaginings”

65. Gd.tp., bp.: “; they spring out of me. And” omitted

also something.⁶⁶ Therefore, it is not only the body, but I am my mind also. In this next step that⁶⁷ the soul takes in the path of realization, the soul begins to feel that⁶⁸: I am not only a physical body, but also a mind. This realization in its fullness makes one declare that⁶⁸: I am a spirit, which means the body and mind and my intelligence⁶⁹, all together, with which I identify myself, it is this which is the ego. When one⁷⁰ goes further in the path of knowledge one⁷⁰ begins to find that⁶⁸: Yes, there is something which feels itself or which feels inclined⁷¹ to call itself "I", that feeling of I-ness. But at the same time all that it identifies⁷² with is not itself. And the day when this idea springs⁷³ in the heart of man, from that day⁷⁴ he has begun his journey in the path of truth.

Then analysing begins, and he begins to find out that when⁷⁵, "This is my table and this is my chair, all⁷⁶ I can call 'my', belonging⁷⁷ to me, it is not necessary⁷⁸ myself." Then he also begins to see that⁷⁹, "I identify myself with this body; but this is my body. Just like⁸⁰ I say that this is⁸¹ my table or my chair, this is my body⁸²." So the being which is saying "I" in you⁸³ is separate. It is something which has taken even⁸⁴ this body for its use. This body is only an instrument. And he thinks that⁷⁹, "If it is not this body that⁸⁵ I can call 'I', then what else there is⁸⁶? Is⁸⁷ my imagination with which I should identify myself?" But even that one calls my imagination, my thought, or my feeling. So

66. Gd.tp., bp.: "are also a part of my being, and" instead of "are also something."

67. Sk.sh.: "where" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

68. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

69. Gd.tp., bp.: "feeling" instead of "my intelligence"

70. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "one"

71. Gd.tp., bp.: "the inclination" instead of "inclined"

72. Gd.tp., bp.: "itself" added

73. Bk.: "up" added

74. Gd.tp., bp.: "from that day" omitted

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "that when" omitted

76. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" added

77. Km.tp.: "belongs" instead of "belonging"

78. Sk.sh.: "necessary" retraced to read "necessarily"; Gd.tp., bp.: "really" instead of "necessary"

79. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

80. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" instead of "like"

81. Gd.tp., bp.: "that this is" omitted

82. Gd.tp., bp.: "this is my body" omitted

83. Gd.tp., bp.: "reality" instead of "you"

84. Sk.sh.: "its" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

85. Gd.tp., bp.: "which" instead of "that"

86. Gd.tp., bp.: "is it" instead of "there is"

87. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" added

therefore⁸⁸, even the thought, imagination, or feeling⁸⁹ is not the real “I”. What affirms “I” remains the same, even after having discovered⁹⁰ the false identity.

You read in the Ten Thoughts of the Sufi Order⁹¹ that perfection is achieved⁹² by the annihilation of the false ego. ⁹³False ego is that what did⁹⁴ not belong to that ego and what that ego had⁹⁵ wrongly conceived⁹⁶ as its own being. When this⁹⁷ is separated by analysing⁹⁸ life better, then the false ego is annihilated. A person need not die⁹⁹ for it. In order to annihilate¹⁰⁰ this body or in order to annihilate the mind, the¹⁰¹ person has to analyse himself and see where does¹⁰² “I” stand. ¹⁰³ Does it¹⁰⁴ stand as a remote, exclusive being? If this is a remote and exclusive being then it must be found out. Then the question is how to find out? ¹⁰⁵The whole spiritual process is to find this out.¹⁰⁵ If once this is realized, the work of spiritual path is fulfilled, is¹⁰⁶ accomplished.

As in order to make¹⁰⁷ the eyes see themselves, one has to make¹⁰⁸ a mirror to see the reflection of these eyes, so in order to make this real being manifest, this whole being, this body and mind has¹⁰⁹ been made as a mirror, that in this mirror this real being may see itself and realize its independent being.¹¹⁰ And¹¹¹ what we have to achieve by the path of initiation, by the way of meditation, by spiritual knowledge is to realize it by making ourselves a perfect mirror.

88. Sk.sh.: “therefore” secondarily could be read as “there is”

89. Gd.tp., bp.: “feeling or imagination” instead of “imagination or feeling”

90. Gd.tp., bp.: “he discovers” instead of “having discovered”

91. Bk.: “Ten Sufi Thoughts” (see List) instead of “Ten thoughts of the Sufi Order”

92. Gd.tp., bp.: “attained” instead of “achieved”

93. Gd.tp., bp.: “The” added

94. Gd.tp., bp.: “what does” instead of “that what did”

95. Gd.tp., bp.: “has” instead of “had”

96. Gd.tp., bp.: “of” added

97. Gd.tp., bp.: “that” instead of “this”

98. Gd.tp., bp.: “understanding” instead of “analysing”

99. Gd.tp., bp.: “develop” instead of “die”

100. Sk.sh.: “An.” in lh. abbr. for “annihilate”

101. Gd.tp., bp.: “a” instead of “the”

102. Gd.tp., bp.: “do” instead of “does”

103. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

104. Gd.tp., bp.: “Do I” instead of “Does it”

105. Gd.tp., bp.: this sentence omitted

106. Gd.tp., bp.: “is” omitted

107. Sk.sh.: “I” written, apparently by mistake, placed in editorial parentheses, and omitted in a.o.d.

108. Bk.: “take” instead of “make”

109. Gd.tp., bp.: “have” instead of “has”

110. In Gd.tp., Gd. inserted here an edited version of the fourth qa. after the lecture; however, in bp. it is placed later

111. Gd.tp., bp.: “And” omitted

In order to explain the¹¹² idea the *faqirs*¹¹³ and dervishes have told a story.¹¹⁴ The story is that a cub of lion was walking with the sheep. It was quite happy among them. And one day a lion happened to arrive in the forest. And the lion forgot its hunger as he saw a cub of lion running about in the forest with the sheep. It ran after that lion and this lion began to tremble and run. The sheep ran away. The lion did not follow them. The lion followed this little cub and caught it. The little cub of lion was trembling. The lion asked, "What are you, my son?" "I am a sheep; I tremble." He said, "There is no reason to be afraid of me, I am a lion also." "No, I am a sheep." "No, I know you are a lion." "No, I cry and I weep and I tremble. Let me go with the sheep." "No, I will not let [you]¹¹⁵ go with the sheep. I am going to take you with me, for I want to convince you that you are a lion." So, although it was against the will of the little cub¹¹⁶, the lion took it and brought it near the pool of water and said, "Now you look in that water and see if you are not a lion." The lion saw itself in the pool of water and then it knew that, "I was not a sheep, I was a lion."¹¹⁴

Through the whole spiritual process what do¹¹⁷ we learn is to disillusion this false ego. The annihilation¹¹⁸ of the¹¹⁹ false ego is its disillusion. When it is once disillusioned¹²⁰, then the true ego realizes its own merit. It is in this

112. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "the"

113. For *faqir*, see Glossary

114. Gd.tp.: Gd. wrote "(Story of lion cub)" instead of the story; bp.: Gd. substituted another telling of this story, one frequently told by P-o-M., for the one told on this occasion, as follows (differences in bk. noted at end): "A lion walking^a through the desert found that a little lioncub had been playing with the sheep. It had happened that the little lion had been reared with the sheep, and so he never had a chance or an occasion to realize himself what he was. The lion was greatly surprised to see a little^b lioncub running about with the same fear of a lion as the sheep. The lion jumped in among the flock of sheep, and said^c, 'Halt, halt!' But the sheep ran, and the little lion ran also. The lion only^d pursued the lioncub, not the sheep, and said, 'Wait, I wish to speak to you.' The cub said, 'I tremble, I fear, I cannot stand before you.' The lion said, 'Why are you running about with the sheep; you are a little lion yourself.' 'No', said the little one, 'I am a sheep; I tremble. I am afraid of you; let me go, let me go with the sheep.' 'Come along', said the lion, 'come with me, I will take you and I will show you what you are before I let you go.' Trembling and yet helpless, this little lion followed the lion to a pool of water. In the pool of water^e the lion said, 'Look at me, and look at yourself. Are we not closer, are we not near? You are not like the sheep, you are like me.'" Notes (changes in bk.): a: "roaming" instead of "walking"; b: "young" instead of "little"; c: "roared" instead of "said"; d: "only" moved to after "lioncub"; e: "There" instead of "In the pool of water"

115. Sk.sh.: "little" clearly written; a.o.d.: "you" instead of "little"

116. Sk.sh.: "c." in lh. abbr. for "cub"

117. Gd.tp., bp.: "do" omitted

118. Sk.sh.: "ann." in lh., abbr. for "annihilation"

119. Gd.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "the"

120. Sk.sh.: "disillus", then "ened" in lh. added

realization that a soul enters the kingdom of God. It is in this realization that the soul is born again, a birth which opens the doors of heaven.¹²¹

Q.: Must [the]¹²² true self have mind and body in order to be conscious of itself? How is it when the true self dismisses mind and body in death?

A.: The true self must have mind and body not for its existence; it does not depend upon mind and body for its existence, for its life; for eyes do not depend upon the mirror to exist, they only depend upon the mirror to see their reflections¹²³. Mirror is necessary for the eyes to see the reflection; if not, the eyes will see all [things]¹²⁴, but they will never see themselves. Another example is intelligence. Intelligence cannot know itself, except that,¹²⁵it has something intelligible to hold; then intelligence realizes itself. A person with poetic gift who is a born poet, he never realizes himself to be a poet till he has put on the paper his idea and his verse has struck a chord in his own heart¹²⁶. When he is now able to appreciate his poetry, this is the time when he thinks that, "I am a poet." Till then there was a gift, a¹²⁷ poetry in him, but he did not know it. Eyes do not become more powerful by looking in the mirror, only the eyes know what they are like when they see their reflection; the pleasure is in realizing in¹²⁸ one's merits, one's gifts, what one possesses. It is realization; it is realizing in which lies the merit¹²⁹. But of course it would be a great pity [if]¹³⁰ the [eyes]¹³¹ thought that they are as dead as the mirror. Or [upon]¹³² looking in the mirror they thought, "We do not exist but in the mirror." So the false ego is the greatest limitation.

Q.: How is it when the true self dismisses mind and body in death?

121. Bp.: after the body of the lecture, Gd. added edited versions of the first, fourth, second and seventh q.s (in that order)

122. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Km.tp.: "the" instead of "it"

123. Km.tp.: "reflection" instead of "reflections"

124. Sk.sh.: "thing"; a.o.d.: "things"

125. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

126. Sk.sh.: "heart" indistinctly written

127. Km.tp.: "of" instead of ", a"

128. Km.tp.: "in" omitted

129. Sk.sh.: "merit" partially crossed out

130. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "if", and "if" in Km.tp.

131. Sk.sh.: "eyes" inserted, and included in Km.tp.

132. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then retraced to read "upon", and "upon" in Km.tp.

A.: It is not so easy for true self to dismiss mind and body when a person cannot dismiss in lifetime his [thoughts]¹³³ of depression and sorrow and disappointment. Impressions of happiness, of sorrows in the past, one holds in one's own heart. Prejudice and hatred and love and devotion that has gone deep in oneself, one holds them. If that is the case, even death cannot take them away. If the ego holds around itself its¹³⁴ prison, it takes it with it; and there is only one way of being delivered¹³⁵ from it, and that is the self-knowledge.

Q.: Is not our Murshid our mirror?

A.: No, Murshid stands in the place of the lion in the fable. But the pool of water is necessary.

Q.: But though the soul feels apart from the different bodies, yet does it not feel one with God?

A.: Not even with God. How can it? A soul which is captive in a false conception, a soul which cannot see a barrier lift¹³⁶ up between itself and its neighbour, how can this soul lift its barrier to God, whom it has not known yet? For every soul believes in God [as]¹³⁷ a conception, after all, because it is taught by a religious priest, because it is written in a scripture, because parents have told that there is a God. That is all, for a soul knows that there is somewhere¹³⁸ a God. And that soul is always subject to change its belief and unhappily, the further it advances intelligently, the further it goes from this belief.¹³⁹ A belief which pure intelligence cannot hold always, that belief will not [go]¹⁴⁰ far with a person. It is the depending¹⁴¹ of that belief by which the purpose of life is fulfilled. There is a saying in *Gayan*¹⁴², “Uncovering of self is [understanding] of God”.¹⁴³

133. Sk.sh.: “thought”; a.o.d.: “thoughts”

134. Sk.sh.: “impr.” abbr. for “imprisoned”, then crossed out and “person” inserted in lh.; Km.tp.: “imprisoned” omitted

135. Sk.sh.: the “l” in “delivered” looks like an “s”

136. A.o.d.: “lifted”

137. Sk.sh.: “is” written; Km.tp.: “as” instead of “is”

138. Sk.sh.: “somewhere” written without the “me”

139. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

140. Sk.sh.: “got” written, then retraced to read “go”, and “go” in Km.tp.

141. Sk.sh.: “depending” indistinctly written, secondary reading “understanding”; Km.tp.: “understanding”

142. Sk.sh.: “Gayan” in lh. and “over” both crossed out, then “Vadan” substituted; Km.tp.: “Vadan”

143. This saying does not appear in the *Gayan* or *Vadan*, but the following sentence is to be found in *The Soul: Whence and Whither*: “Discovering of the soul Is uncovering of God.”; this was later edited to read: “The uncovering of the soul is the discovering of God.” (Manifestation. X Metaphysics. The Soul); see *Complete Works*, 1923 II, p. 268

Q.: Does a person immediately after death identify himself with his mental body or still with the dead corpse?

A.: Its dead corpse. Mental body is just as dead corpse. There is no difference. Because one thing is built [on]¹⁴⁴ the reflection of the other. For an example, one does not see oneself different in the dream, in the normal condition of mind. [If]¹⁴⁵ mind is abnormal, one can see oneself as cow or horse or anything. But if mind¹⁴⁶ is normal, one can see oneself different from what one knows oneself to be. Therefore, the mental being is the same as one sees oneself in the dream. In the dream one does not see the [laws]¹⁴⁷ of physical body. One is running and eating or enjoying in the dream or whatever [experience]¹⁴⁸. One does not realize the absence of this physical body. One does not feel the lack. The same thing is the hereafter. The hereafter does not depend upon a physical body to experience life fully. The sphere in itself is perfect and life is experienced perfectly.

Q.: What happens to the true self in the case of an obsession?

A.: The conception of one's own false self, as this is one cover, so obsession puts another cover upon the soul. Instead of having one cover one has two covers.

Q.: By annihilation of the false ego is it completely and forever destroyed, or must it still exist in mind-world?

A.: The ego is never destroyed, this is the one thing that lives and this is the sign of eternal life. In the knowledge of the ego there is the secret of immortality. When in the *Gayan* you read, “Death dies, life lives”¹⁴⁹, it is the¹⁵⁰ ego which is life, it is its false conception which is death. False must fall away one day, real must always be, and so is the case of life. The true living being is the ego. That lives. All else that it has borrowed from different planes for its use and has been lost, is put away. Do we not see this with our own body? Things that do not belong there¹⁵¹ do not remain in it; in blood, in veins, everywhere, the body will not keep them. It will [repel]¹⁵² them, and so is every sphere. It does not

144. Sk.sh.: “not” inadvertently for “on”; “on” in Km.tp.

145. Sk.sh.: “Of” retraced to read “If”; Km.tp.: “If”

146. Sk.sh.: actually “hind” written here

147. Sk.sh.: “loss” written; Km.tp.: “laws” instead of “loss”

148. Sk.sh.: a corrected sh. symbol which is rendered illegible; Km.tp.: “experience”

149. The saying is not in *Gayan* but in one of the lectures which became *The Soul: Whence and Whither*, X Manifestation (see *Complete Works*, 1923 II, p. 266)

150. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol could be read as “each” or “the”; “the” fits the context and is in Km.tp.

151. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

152. Sk.sh.: “rebell” in lh. retraced to read “repel”, and “repel” in a.o.d.

take what does not belong to it. It keeps all that is outside, it keeps it outside. What belongs to the earth is kept on earth; the soul [repels]¹⁵³ it. And destroying of the ego is a word. It is not destroying, it is discovering. Very often people are afraid of the reading¹⁵⁴ Buddhistic books where the interpretation of *nirvana*¹⁵⁵ is annihilation¹⁵⁶. No one wants to be annihilated and people are very much afraid when they read “annihilation”¹⁵⁷. It is only a matter of word. The same in Sanskrit is¹⁵⁸ a beautiful word. The same is the word *fana*¹⁵⁹ of the Sufi. Translated in English it is “annihilation”, but when we understand it is “going [through]¹⁶⁰”; it really means to go through. And to pass through what? Through the false conception, which is necessity first, and to arrive at the true realization.

153. Sk.sh.: “rebels” written, to which “re-pells” is added in lh., then the second “l” of “repells” is crossed out; “repels” in a.o.d.

154. Sk.sh.: “reading” retraced to read “ending”, but “reading” in a.o.d.

155. For *nirvana*, see Glossary

156. Sk.sh.: “ann.” in lh. abbr. for “annihilation”

157. Sk.sh.: “annihilation” in lh. repeated by way of a ditto mark

158. Sk.sh.: an editorial/proofreading sign meaning “omit” is placed here

159. For *fana*, see Glossary

160. Sk.sh.: “true” written, then retraced to read “through”; “through” in Km.tp.

¹ 3 o'clock, ² August 25th, 1924

Purpose of Life ³

A person who is conscientious of his duty, who attaches great importance to his ideal, is apt to say to the person who is [addicted]⁴ to⁵ money-making or a king that⁶, "I am right and you are wrong."⁷ The person who is making his way towards heaven, who is holding paradise in his expectations, is apt⁸ to say⁹ pleasure-seeking souls¹⁰ that they are in the wrong, I have not the right path¹¹.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
 SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, June, 1927 (vol. iii, no. 1, pp. 21-23). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa. are never included, but the text of some of them is incorporated into the lecture (not in this lecture, however). The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are not noted, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
 bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes for the body of the lecture. However, it also includes the qa.s, which are footnoted.
 Hq.tp. = The paragraph at the very end of the qa.s for this lecture was incorporated by Gd. into the series Sangatha III under the category Tassawuf (for Sangatha and Tassawuf, see Glossary).

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Monday" in lh. encircled before the date
2. Sk.sh.: The Purpose of Life, a person who is conscientious . . . in lh. added above the text
3. SQ.: "The Purpose of Life" and then "A new book (concluded) by the late Pir-O-Murshid Inayat Khan, a well-known musician of India and Sufi Mystic" and "Chapter XI"
4. Sk.sh.: "edicted" in lh., probably a mishearing of "addicted"
5. Bp.: "engaged in" instead of "[addicted] to"
6. Bp.: "or a king that" omitted
7. Bp.: "you are striving for earth's treasures, I am performing what I consider my duty," instead of "I am right and you are wrong."; SQ.: same as bp., but "you" and "I" put in italics for emphasis
8. Bp.: "inclined" instead of "apt"
9. Bp.: "to the" added
10. Bp.: "seeker" instead of "seeking souls"
11. Bp.: "You are absorbed in life's momentary pleasures, I am working for the life to come" instead of "that they are in the wrong, I have not the right path"; the phrase "I have not the right path", transcribed exactly from the shorthand and the only record of what P-o-M. said, seems to be in error: either it should say "you have not the right path" or "I have the right path"; SQ.: same as in bp., but "you" and "I" put in italics for emphasis

But the person who is busy money-making also can¹² say to the one¹³ conscientious of duty and the one possessing of¹⁴ a high ideal that¹⁵, "If you had to go through¹⁶ experience which I have to go¹⁷, you would have seen in that¹⁸ also something worthwhile." And the seeker after paradise will also¹⁹ be answered by the pleasure-seeking soul, as Omar Khayyam²⁰ has said that²¹, "Oh, my beloved , fill the cup today²². Tomorrow? Why tomorrow I should²³ be myself with yesterday's seven²⁴ thousand years."²⁵ This shows that all these seekers after different things—seekers after wealth, seekers after ideal, seekers after pleasures, and seekers after paradise—they may²⁶ have their own ways and, at the same time, they will have their own reasons. One may contradict another, although they are all making their way to the goal. Sooner or later, with less or more²⁷ difficulty, they must arrive one day to the purpose²⁸.

²⁹And now³⁰ one may ask which is the best way of arriving at the purpose³¹ of these four ways? That way³² is best which suits you best. The way for³³ one person is not for another person, although man is always inclined to accuse another person of going³⁴ wrong and himself going right³⁵, knowing that³⁶ himself is going³⁷ right. Really speaking, the purpose is beyond all these four

12. Bp.: "can also" instead of "also can"

13. Bp.: "who is" added

14. Bp.: "of" omitted

15. Bp.: "that" omitted

16. Bp.: "the" added

17. Bp.: "through" added

18. Bp.: "see in this" instead of "have seen in that"

19. Bp.: "also will" instead of "will also"

20. For Omar Khayyam, see List

21. Bp.: "that" omitted

22. Bp.: "the cup that clears today of past regrets and future fears" instead of "the cup today" to correspond with the text of FitzGerald's translation of the *Rubaiyat*

23. Bp.: "may" instead of "should"

24. Bp.: "seventy" instead of "seven" (the original reads "sev'n")

25. Omar Khayyam, *Rubaiyat*, trans. FitzGerald, stanza 10 (20)

26. Bp.: "must" instead of "may"

27. Bp.: "more or less" instead of "less or more"

28. Bp.: "at the purpose of life" instead of "to the purpose"

29. Sk.sh.: an editorial bracket placed at the start of this sentence

30. Bp.: "And now" omitted

31. Bp.: "of life" added

32. Sk.sh.: "ways" written, then the "s" of "ways" crossed out to read "way"; bp.: "way"

33. Bp.: "of" instead of "for"

34. Bp.: "doing" instead of "going"

35. Bp.: "and himself going right" omitted

36. Bp.: "he" added

37. Bp.: "doing" instead of "going"

things. Neither in paradise, nor in the ideal; neither in pleasures, nor in the wealth of this earth that purpose is accomplished. That purpose is accomplished when a person has risen above all these things. It is that person then who³⁸ will tolerate all, who will understand all, who will assimilate all things, who will not feel agitated to things that are not akin to³⁹ his own nature,⁴⁰

the way there⁴¹ is not his way. He will not look at them with contempt, but he will see that in every person, in the depth of his being⁴², there is the individual⁴³ spark which is trying to raise its flame towards⁴⁴ the purpose.

When a person has arrived to⁴⁵ this stage, it is then that he has risen above the limitations of the world. Then he has become entitled to experience the joy of coming near to the real purpose of life. It is then the⁴⁶ everything⁴⁷ he says or does⁴⁸ will be accomplishing that purpose. Whether it may [seem]⁴⁹ outwardly the right thing to the world⁵⁰ or wrong⁵¹ to the world, he is accomplishing his purpose just the same. For instance, I have seen⁵² souls taking part in a religious procession—a procession which was taking⁵³ perhaps by the ordinary people—thousand of the people⁵⁴ making out of it a kind of fête-day⁵⁵, playing music and dancing before the procession, and⁵⁶ singing and enjoying themselves, among them most highly-developed souls who may be called saints doing the same thing, going on⁵⁷ in the procession. One might think⁵⁸,⁵⁹ Did they need⁶⁰

38. Sk.sh.: "who" indistinctly written

39. Bp.: "against things which are not in accordance with" instead of "to things that are not akin to"

40. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line and the beginning of the next have been left blank

41. Bp.: "which" instead of "there"

42. Bp.: "in the depth of the being of every person" instead of "in every person, in the depth of his being"

43. Bp.: "a divine" instead of "the individual"

44. Bp.: "toward" instead of "towards"

45. Bp.: "at" instead of "to"

46. Bp.: "that in" instead of "the"

47. Bp.: "that" added

48. Bp.: "he" added

49. Sk.sh.: "see" retraced to read "seem"; bp.: "it may see" omitted

50. Bp.: "it would seem the right thing" instead of "the right thing to the world"

51. Bp.: "a wrong thing" instead of "wrong"

52. Bp.: "holy" added

53. Bp.: "which was made" instead of "a procession which was taking"

54. Bp.: "thousands of people" instead of "thousand of the people"

55. Sk.sh.: "fête" in lh., French for "holiday" or "festivity"

56. Bp.: "and" omitted

57. Bp.: "all" instead of "on"

58. Bp.: "wonder" instead of "think"

59. Sk.sh.: an attention marker is drawn in front of the following two sentences

60. Bp.: "if they needed" instead of "Did they need"

it? Was it for their evolution⁶¹, or ⁶² By this did they arrive at any blessing?⁶³
⁶⁴ And yet it did not hinder their procession⁶⁵. They are what they are. They know what they know. ⁶⁶ A grown-up person by playing with the children does not become a child. He only fits in⁶⁷ for the time in⁶⁸ the party of children where he ought to act as a child⁶⁹. Have souls not been sitting⁷⁰ on a throne and bearing a crown like Solomon⁷¹? Did it make him less wise, or did it rob him of spirituality? No, for he was above it. For him, the throne or crown was⁷² nothing [but]⁷³ acting in a⁷⁴ play for the time being. It was a pastime. ⁷⁵ We read⁷⁶ Krishna took a⁷⁷ part in the battle of *Mahabharata*⁷⁸. A person self-righteous⁷⁹, who would look upon it as a cruel thing, would be ready to condemn the priest⁸⁰ for this cruel inclination. But behind all that outward appearance, what was it? There was the highest realization of love, of wisdom, of justice, of goodness. The soul did reach⁸¹ its culmination. An ordinary person, even today, can judge⁸² it and say⁸³, "How can he be a great master who led the army of Arjuna?"

We come to understand by this that the further we go, the more tolerant we become. Outward things matter little. It is inward⁸⁴ realization which counts. However sacred duty may be, however high may be the hope of paradise, however great happiness one might experience in the pleasures of the earth, however much satisfaction one may find in earthly treasures, the purpose of life is

61. Bp.: "good for their progress" instead of "for their evolution"

62. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol

63. Bp.: "do they gain any satisfaction?" instead of "By this did they arrive at any blessing?"

64. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause; bp.: "No," instead of blank

65. Bp.: "does not hinder their progress" instead of "did not hinder their procession"

66. Sk.sh.: a blank

67. Bp.: "adapts himself" instead of "fits in"

68. Bp.: "to" instead of "in"

69. Bp.: "where he ought to act as a child" omitted

70. Bp.: "Did not Solomon sit" instead of "Have souls not been sitting"

71. Sk.sh.: actually "Salomon" written in lh., Dutch spelling for "Solomon"; bp.: "wear a crown" instead of "bearing a crown like Solomon"

72. Bp.: "were" instead of "was"

73. Sk.sh.: actually "does" in sh. inadvertently for "but", and "but" in a.o.d.

74. Bp.: "the" instead of "a"

75. Sk.sh.: a blank

76. Bp.: "that" added

77. Bp.: "a" omitted

78. For *Mahabharata*, Krishna and Arjuna, see List

79. Bp.: "A self-righteous man" instead of "A person self-righteous"

80. Bp.: "Krishna" instead of "the priest"

81. Bp.: "had reached" instead of "did reach"

82. SQ., bk.: "judge" in italics for emphasis

83. Bp.: "He says" instead of "and say"

84. Sk.sh.: "inward" placed between editorial parentheses

in rising beyond all things. It is then that the soul⁸⁵ will not feel the sting of death. It is then that the soul will know no more limitations. It is then that the souls⁸⁵ will have no discords, no [disagreements]^{86 87} with others. It is then that the natural attitude of the soul becomes⁸⁸ tolerant and forgiving.

The purpose of life is fulfilled in rising to the greatest heights and in diving⁸⁹ to the [deepest]⁹⁰ depths of life,⁹¹ in widening the sphere of one's horizon, in penetrating life in its all⁹² spheres, in losing oneself, and in finding oneself in the end.⁹³ In the fulfilment⁹⁴ of the purpose of life the purpose of the whole⁹⁵ creation is fulfilled. Therefore, in this fulfilment it is not that man has attained, but God himself has fulfilled his purpose.

Q.: Please⁹⁶, will you explain what you mean by going to the depths⁹⁷ of life?

A.: A rich merchant was desirous of selecting an agent for his business and he had to make [a]⁹⁸ choice from the two candidates⁹⁹. One day at the later part of night he heard some wagons coming from another country into this town. He asked one of the candidates¹⁰⁰ to go and see what is it. And after ten minutes¹⁰¹ he asked another candidate, "What is it? I am hearing some noise at a distance." One went and came back and said, "Sir, they are the wagons loaded with wheat." "Yes." He said, "Many wagons are coming." "Yes."¹⁰² Another one came after half an hour. He said, "What was there?" He said, "Sir,¹⁰³ there were a¹⁰⁴

85. Bp.: "will not feel the sting of death. It is then that the soul will know no more limitations. It is then that the souls" omitted

86. Sk.sh.: an illegibly crossed out sh. symbol, then "disagreement" in lh. added; bp.: "disagreements"

87. Sk.sh.: "agreements" written after "disagreement"; Bp.: "agreements" omitted

88. Bp.: "will become" instead of "becomes"

89. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol added above "diving"; bp.: "living" instead of "diving"

90. Sk.sh.: "deepest" inserted, and "deepest" in bp.

91. Sk.sh.: "in rising" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Bp.: "all its" instead of "its all"

93. Sk.sh.: a blank

94. Bp.: "accomplishment" instead of "fulfilment"

95. Bp.: "whole" omitted

96. Sk.tp.: "Please" omitted

97. Sk.tp.: "depth" instead of "depths"

98. Sk.tp.: "a" added

99. Sk.sh.: "candidates" crossed out, then repeated in sh. and in lh.

100. Sk.sh.: "C" abbr. for "candidates"

101. Sk.sh.: "min" in lh., abbr. for "minutes"

102. Sk.sh.: a blank

103. Sk.tp.: "Since" instead of "Sir,"

104. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol in front of "hundred"

hundred wagons of grain coming, and I saw that there was our opportunity, and therefore I bought them at once. And as we came closer to the town we had an offer. So I sold them and this is the cheque." The [thing]¹⁰⁵ is that¹⁰⁶ one who was sent before saw at the surface what was coming.¹⁰⁷ The other saw what was coming and what to do with it and how to profit by the situation. And so every soul is sent from the master for the same reason, as an agent, go¹⁰⁸ there and do something.¹⁰⁹ One comes and goes and [looks]¹¹⁰ here and there, either becomes [disheartened]¹¹¹ or frightened or [disappointed]¹¹² or afraid of it, [he wants]¹¹³ to make a suicide. Discontent. Another one looks at it and says, "What this noise is, what is the meaning of it? Is it something what I do not understand: I must know the language¹¹⁴ first. [What language is it?]¹¹⁵ What is it? What is its purpose? What profit is gained by it? What is the outcome of it? What is my duty here and what is the purpose to accomplish? The way how I shall accomplish?" That is the person who dives¹¹⁶ into the depths of life. The other person stands and looks at the surface of things, [either]¹¹⁷ he is frightened or he is afraid of it. He knows little of it, and runs back.

Q.: A simple person who had as an ideal during his life, for instance, to have an autocar, will he have the fulfilment of this in paradise?

A.: Of course, in order to have autos in paradise they must have factories. Paradise would no longer be paradise if they had factories, noise going on. Nevertheless, for him a paradise will be [specially]¹¹⁸ made for him with factories¹¹⁹ and motorcars.

105. Sk.sh.: "things" retraced poorly to read "thing", and "thing" in a.o.d.

106. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

107. Sk.sh.: a blank

108. Sk.tp.: "goes" instead of "go"

109. Sk.sh.: a vague question mark has been added

110. Sk.sh.: "sees" crossed out, then "look" substituted; Sk.tp.: "looks"

111. Sk.sh.: "dishearted" written; Sk.tp.: "disheartened" instead of "dishearted"

112. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol with an illegible correction; Sk.tp.: "disappointed"

113. Sk.sh.: "of it" written; Sk.tp.: "he wants" instead of "of it"

114. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "language" looks more like an "s" than an "l"

115. Sk.sh.: in the margin "what language is it" (the "l" in "language" is written like an "s") added; Sk.tp.: "What language is it?"

116. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable mark added above "dives"

117. Sk.sh.: "at end" crossed out, then "either" inserted, and "either" in Sk.tp.

118. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Sk.tp.: "specially"

119. Sk.sh.: "factories" repeated from the previous line by way of dittos ("")

Q.: Please explain the verse, “Unless a man is born again of water and spirit he will not enter the kingdom of God.”¹²⁰

A.: Water in this case is matter. Spirit is¹²¹ life which is unseen life. Matter is that life which is seen life. The earth is an element which follows the water. Water is the first element and therefore when the prophet said “water”, that means the earth and water both. Because water is the¹²² symbol of life, physical life, and spirit is the symbol of spiritual life, and therefore unless a person, that means a soul, had –born–¹²³. Once the [soul]¹²⁴ is born¹²⁵ of water, that means of the physical life, and again it is born of [spirit]¹²⁶, that means it has found its origin, its heritage, not in the physical life but in the spiritual life. It is then that he was able to enter the kingdom of God.

Q.: Is that what Hindus call twice-born?¹²⁷

[A.:]¹²⁸ Therefore, among Brahmins there is a word *dwija*¹²⁹ which means twice born.

Q.: Is it not possible for a person to overdo it, and to neglect inner life through always probing and investigating matters?

A.: That business example I had given as an analogy of spiritual, of¹³⁰ when a soul becomes conscious of being sent as an agent on [a]¹³¹ certain [work]¹³², then it wants to know about life. Besides, there are many good people in this world—they are not always spiritual—very good people. If goodness is called spirituality, it is a different thing. Then there are many learned people, they are not called spiritual. Spirituality is understanding of life, and therefore spirituality is a natural thing, which nature wants and by which nature feels liberated; the soul feels liberated. If not, soul feels in a prison. All the confusion and

120. John 3:3

121. Sk.tp.: “that” added

122. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and Sk.tp. call for “the”

123. Sk.sh.: “born” written, then crossed out; Sk.tp.: “had born” omitted

124. Sk.sh.: “souls” written; Sk.tp.: “soul” instead of “souls”

125. Sk.sh.: “that” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

126. Sk.sh.: “spiritual” written; Sk.tp.: “spirit” instead of “spiritual”

127. Sk.sh.: “Q.: Is that what Hindus call twice-born?” inserted, and the same in Sk.tp.

128. Sk.sh.: “A.:” for “answer” in front of “Therefore” is missing; Sk.tp.: “A.:” added

129. For *dwija*, see Glossary

130. Sk.tp.: a series of dots instead of “, of ”

131. Sk.sh.: “over”; written Sk.tp.: “a” instead of “over”

132. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol retraced to read “work”

depression and pain and despair come from that¹³³ imprisonment of the soul. And it rises above this prison by being able to understand life. It is understanding which liberates it. Verily it is truth which will save.

¹³⁴

¹³⁵Furthermore, knowing is not an undesirable thing, whatever we knew. If we knew the ways of business, the secrets of a profession, the ideas of science, the mystery of art, or¹³⁶ philosophy of life, or¹³⁶ psychology of human nature, the very fact of knowing, wanting¹³⁷ to know, is [the]¹³⁸ sign [of]¹³⁹ spirituality. For the whole purpose of creation is in knowing¹⁴⁰, wanting to know, and that purpose is expressed by an infant. And when a person thinks that, I know that¹⁴¹ I have nothing to know more, then there he ends; he is no longer living. If one wants to live, one must know that there is always much to know, that it is never enough. One may be so blessed with knowledge that one touches the depth¹⁴² of life and reach the [heights]¹⁴³ of life, and yet he may¹⁴⁴ learn from a little child something which will¹⁴⁵ be worthwhile learning.¹³⁵

133. Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

134. Sk.sh.: after a pause marked by a division sign and blank line, P-o-M. continues his discourse

135. This passage, edited by Gd. as indicated (Hq.tp.), was incorporated into Sangatha III, Tassawuf

136. Hq.tp.: "the" added

137. Sk.sh.: "wanting" indistinctly written

138. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "the", and "the" in Sk.tp.

139. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "a"

140. Hq.tp.: "to know" instead of "in knowing"

141. Hq.tp.: a comma instead of "that"

142. Hq.tp.: "depths" instead of "depth"

143. Sk.sh.: "hightests" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "heights"

144. Hq.tp.: "can" instead of "may"

145. Hq.tp.: "would" instead of "will"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, August 25th, 1924

Healing¹

There are different ways of looking at the² illness. A person³ looks at an illness as a punishment from above. There is another person who⁴ looks at an illness as a punishment brought about by his own deeds⁵. There is another way of looking at illness and that is that it comes from the past *karmas*⁶, ⁷that one has to pay back by illness the karmas⁸ of the past, [the]⁹ actions of the past¹⁰. I have seen patients going¹¹ through their illness in the thought that as it is the debt of the past that one has to pay, it is just as well that it is paid back.

When we look at it critically, we find the person¹² who thinks that it is a punishment that God sends upon a person, no doubt he puts upon [God]¹³ a

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough made five separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all of them has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp." One typescript, probably the earliest, includes the qa.s, and the wording would seem to indicate an independent reporting by Gd.
- bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. Most of the editorial changes in Gd.tp. are included, and also a few additional changes; exceptionally, Gd. did not incorporate any material from the qa.s into the body of this lecture, but instead inserted material from elsewhere.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Healing" in lh. added above the text; Gd.tp.: "Health" instead of "Healing"; bk.: "Chapter X"
2. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted
3. Gd.tp., bk.: "There is a person who" instead of "A person"
4. Gd.tp., bk.: "Another person" instead of "There is another person who"
5. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "of" omitted
6. For *karma*, see Glossary
7. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted
8. Sk.sh.: "k.s" in lh. abbr. for "karmas"
9. Sk.sh.: "therefore" written; Km.tp.: "the" instead of "therefore"
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "the actions of the past" instead of "of the past, [the] actions of the past"
11. Gd.tp., bk.: "go" instead of "going"
12. Gd.tp., bk.: "that the one" instead of "the person"
13. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then retraced to read "God", and "God" in a.o.d.

serious¹⁴ light of making him a hard judge instead of a most merciful and compassionate father and mother, both in one. If the earthly father and mother¹⁵ would not like [to]¹⁶ inflict pain¹⁷ upon their child, it is hard to think that God, whose mercy and compassion is¹⁸ infinitely greater than that of earthly parents¹⁹, that he²⁰ could send upon man illness as the²¹ punishment of his action. This²² seems to be more reasonable [when]²³ a person says that²⁴, "The illness is brought about by my own actions." But it is not always true; it is not true in every case. Very often the most innocent and the best souls who have nothing but a good wish and a kind thought will be found among sufferers. When one thinks that it is the debt of the past life, in that case it gives one the idea of that fatalism, that there is a certain suffering through which one must pass, that there is no other way; therefore, he²⁵ must patiently endure something which is for the moment²⁶ disagreeable. I have seen a young man suffering²⁷ an illness who most contentedly told me, on my giving him advice on him doing this or that, he said²⁸, "I understand²⁹ that this is a debt of the past that I have to pay. I [had]³⁰ just as well pay it." From a³¹ business point of view³² it is very just, but from a spiritual, psychological³³ point of view, it can be looked at differently.

What man does not wish for himself, it is not for him, it is not his portion. For in every soul there is the power of ³⁴Almighty. There is a spark of divine

14. Gd.tp., bk.: "severe" instead of "serious"

15. Gd.tp., bk.: "mother and father" instead of "father and mother"

16. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then retraced to read "to", and "to" in a.o.d.

17. Gd.tp., bk.: "and suffering" added

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "are" instead of "is"

19. Gd.tp., bk.: "the earthly parents" instead of "that of earthly parents"

20. Gd.tp., bk.: "that he" omitted

21. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

22. Gd.tp., bk.: "It" instead of "This"

23. Sk.sh.: "then" retraced to read "when", and "when" in a.o.d.

24. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

25. Gd.tp., bk.: "one" instead of "he"

26. Gd.tp., bk.: "most" instead of "for the moment"

27. Gd.tp., bk.: "from" added

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "to do something for his health" instead of "on him doing this or that, he said"

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "believe" instead of "understand"

30. Sk.sh.: "have" written, then crossed out, then "had" substituted; Km.tp.: "shall" instead of "have"; bk.: "might" instead of "have"

31. Sk.sh.: "big" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

32. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

33. Gd.tp., bk.: "spiritual' person's" instead of "spiritual, psychological"

34. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

light. There is a³⁵ spirit [of the]³⁶ creator. And therefore all man wishes is his birthright,³⁷ all man wishes to have is his birthright. Naturally a soul does not wish to have an illness, except that it³⁸ was unbalanced.

If the soul knew the power of his natural inclination to enjoy health, he would experience in life health, in spite of all difficulties that ³⁹conditions of life may present.⁴⁰ No doubt, very often man himself is the cause of the disorder of this physical mechanism. It is this disorder which he calls illness, whether this is physical or mental. Sometimes he neglects⁴¹ sometimes an unbalanced condition of his mind or body which causes it. Sometimes conditions around him cause an illness. Nevertheless, to have a yielding attitude towards illness is not the right thing. No doubt, it is a good thing to look at the illness which has passed already, that "It was⁴² a trial, that it was⁴³ a test, an ordeal through which I was passing and which I have left behind. And it was for the better, that⁴⁴ I am more purified, that⁴⁴ I have learned a lesson from it; that⁴⁴ I have become⁴⁵ better, I have become more thoughtful and considerate towards my own being and⁴⁶ towards others by any⁴⁷ experience like this."

But to think that⁴⁴, "What I am going through is something that I must contentedly bear" is not the right attitude. The attitude must be, "No, this is not my portion in life, I will not have it, I must not have it, I must rise above it, I must forget it, I must do everything in my power to overcome it." By a thought, by a feeling, by a belief, by a good action, by a prayer⁴⁸, by concentration⁴⁹, by a healing, by whatever method. There must be no limitation. Sometimes a person says, "I believe in healing, I will not touch a medicine; it is material." That is wrong also. Sometimes a person says, "I only believe in a medicine, I have no

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "a"

36. Sk.sh.: "of the" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol

37. Gd.tp., bk.: "all man wishes is his birthright," omitted

38. Gd.tp., bk.: "if he" instead of "that it"

39. Bk.: "the" added

40. Here Gd. inserted a long passage, not made from qa.s after this lecture, but probably from other qa.s after another lecture, not yet identified

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "it is his neglect," instead of "he neglects"

42. Gd.tp., bk.: "as having been" instead of "that it was"

43. Gd.tp., bk.: "that it was" omitted

44. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

45. Gd.tp., bk.: "been" instead of "become"

46. Gd.tp., bk.: a comma instead of "and"

47. Bk.: "an" instead of "any"

48. Gd.tp., bk.: "progress" instead of "prayer"

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "a conception" instead of "concentration"

faith in healing.” That is wrong, too. To yield towards⁵⁰ a perfect health, to bring about a cure, one must heal oneself from morning till evening. In the sun one must think that⁵¹, “Every ray of the sun cures me, that the air heals me, that⁵² the food I take has an effect upon me. With every breath I inhale something which is healing, purifying, bringing me to a perfect health.” With a hopeful attitude towards cure, towards health, towards a perfect life, a person rises above disorders, which are nothing but inharmonious conditions of mind or body, and make oneself⁵³ more fit to accomplish one’s⁵⁴ life’s purpose. It is not selfish to think about one’s health. No doubt, it is undesirable to be thinking about one’s illness⁵⁵, to worry about it or to be too anxious about it. But to take care of⁵⁶ one’s health is the most religious thing there is, because it is the health of the⁵⁷ body and mind that enables one to do a [service]⁵⁸ to God, ⁵⁹to one’s fellow man⁶⁰, by which he accomplishes his⁶¹ life’s purpose.

One must think that⁶², “I am coming from a perfect source and I am bound to a perfect goal. The light of the perfect being is kindled in my soul. I live, move, and make⁶³ my being in God. And nothing in the world of the past or present has the power to touch me, for⁶⁴ I rise above all.” It is this thought which will make one rise above influences of inharmony and disorder and will bring a person to enjoy⁶⁵ the greatest bliss in life, which is his⁶⁶ health.

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67

50. Gd.tp., bk.: “toward” instead of “towards” (here and in all following instances)

51. Gd.tp., bk.: “thinks” instead of “must think that”

52. Gd.tp., bk.: “that” omitted

53. Gd.tp., bk.: “makes himself” instead of “make oneself”

54. Gd.tp., bk.: “his” instead of “one’s”

55. Gd.tp., bk.: “all the time” added

56. Gd.tp., bk.: “care about” instead of “take care of”

57. Bk.: “the” omitted

58. Sk.sh.: “server” retraced to read “service”, and “service” in a.o.d.

59. Gd.tp., bk.: “and” added

60. Gd.tp., bk.: “fellow men” instead of “fellow man”

61. Gd.tp., bk.: “one has accomplished one’s” instead of “he accomplishes his”

62. Gd.tp., bk.: “that” omitted

63. Gd.tp., bk.: “have” instead of “make” (to conform to the Biblical quotation, Acts 17:28)

64. Gd.tp., bk.: “if” instead of “for”

65. Gd.tp., bp.: “the enjoyment of” instead of “enjoy”

66. Gd.tp., bk.: “his” omitted

67. Gd.tp., bk.: exceptionally, Gd. did not incorporate any material from the qa.s into the body of this lecture, but instead inserted material from elsewhere, not yet identified

Q.: When a child is ill how can he be helped?

A.: By a helpful thought. Sometimes mother's healing thought, mother's sympathy works with a child more successfully⁶⁸ than the medicine that is given to the child; and in this is the proof of the power of healing. There are numberless cases that can be observed that consciously or ⁶⁹unconsciously the desire of the mother becomes a healing influence for the child to recover. If the mother is anxious for⁷⁰ and worried⁷¹ about a child, of course that has ⁷²contrary effect, because unconsciously⁷³ then holds an illness⁷⁴ in her thought for the child.

⁷⁵*Q.: When we see a babe born with a hereditary illness, can we say that its soul has been impressed by the idea of that illness in coming to the earth?*

A.: Not at all. "Hereditary illness," that explains.⁷⁵

Q.: Can illness be caused by sorrow?

A.: But sorrow itself is the worst possible illness. No illness worse than sorrow. Sorrow is the worst illness. No doubt, sorrow causes all illness because it makes mind and body both inharmonious, which easily catch an illness. To me a real brave person is⁷⁶ he⁷⁷ who says, "What [has]⁷⁸ happened, has happened. ⁷⁹What I am going through I shall rise above, and what will come⁸⁰ I shall meet with courage." If one wants to be sorry, there are many things that can make one sorry. One need not wait for causes to arrive⁸¹ that one has to shed tears. Every move one makes one can⁸² shed tears, if one had that inclination. One should not

68. Gd.tp.: "successively" instead of "successfully"

69. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "even" added

70. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "for" omitted

71. Gd.tp.: "worries" instead of "worried"

72. Gd.tp.: "a" added

73. Gd.tp.: "the mother" added

74. Sk.sh.: "for" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

75. Gd.tp.: this qa. omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "his" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "his" omitted

77. Sk.sh.: Sakina put an "end of the question" mark here, then crossed it out

78. Sk.sh.: "he" retraced to read "has", and "has" in a.o.d.

79. Sk.sh.: a "Q." in lh. for "question" and "To" in sh. are both written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

80. Sk.sh.: "a" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

81. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. Gd.tp.: "one could" instead of "one makes one can"

look for ill [luck]⁸³. Ill luck⁸⁴ can be found everywhere if one were pursuing it⁸⁵.
⁸⁶[Many]⁸⁷ unconsciously do so, they are looking for ill luck.

Q.: Please, explain why a child of perfect parents should have been⁸⁸ affected by an incurable illness from childhood⁸⁹, he himself being a most noble character⁹⁰?

A.: There is its answer in the Bible, when somebody asked the Master that,⁹¹ whether his parents sinned or he sinned that he was born blind⁹², and the answer was, “⁹³Neither did this man sin nor his parents, but that the works of God may⁹⁴ be made manifest in him.” But that is for us to understand, not for that person to think. There is another theory of understanding. This is the theory⁹⁵ from which we [understand]⁹⁶ how it is. But for a sufferer this is not the thing. For him⁹⁷ the thing is that it⁹⁸ must hold to his birthright, that he is coming from perfect and that⁹⁹ he is going to the perfect.¹⁰⁰He must hope for perfection, life is created for it. Life is evolving to it.¹⁰⁰ That must be his desire [and]¹⁰¹ goal¹⁰².

Q.: Is healing¹⁰³ by¹⁰⁴ hypnosis good practice¹⁰⁵?

83. Sk.sh.: “lack” crossed out, then “luck” in sh. added, and “luck” in a.o.d.

84. Sk.sh.: “Ill luck” placed between parentheses

85. Gd.tp.: “will look for it” instead of “were pursuing it”

86. Gd.tp.: “And” added

87. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol traced through to read “Many”

88. Gd.tp.: “be” instead of “have been”

89. Gd.tp.: “from childhood” moved to after “affected”

90. Gd.tp.: “he himself being a most noble character” omitted

91. Gd.tp.: “the Master that,” omitted

92. Gd.tp.: “Did this man sin, or his parents” instead of “whether his parents sinned or he sinned”; the reference is to John 9:2, “Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?” (Authorised Version)

93. Sk.sh.: “For” written, but not included in any other document

94. Gd.tp.: “might” instead of “may”

95. Sk.sh.: “T.” in lh. abbr. for “theory”

96. Sk.sh.: “state” retraced to read “understand”, and “understand” in a.o.d.

97. Gd.tp.: “a sufferer” instead of “him”

98. Gd.tp.: “he” instead of “that it”

99. Gd.tp.: “that” omitted

100. Gd.tp.: “, and that he was created for it and that” instead of “He must hope for perfection, life is created for it. Life is evolving to it.”

101. Sk.sh.: “own” written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “and” instead of “own”

102. Gd.tp.: “that life is evolving toward the Perfection” added

103. Km.tp.: “helping” instead of “healing”

104. Sk.sh.: a blank

105. Gd.tp.: “a desirable method” instead of “good practice”

A.: Now the surgeons make use of ether or something else¹⁰⁶ in order to perform operation¹⁰⁷. Although it is harmful for the person¹⁰⁸, but at the same time it is necessary. And so if this way is used to make a person¹⁰⁸ better and if it was necessary it may be allowed. But at the same time every person must be able to do for himself, by prayer, by meditation, by silence, to cherish that belief of perfect health, and to root out the belief of illness.

Q.: Do not people lose their own¹⁰⁹ free will if they have been hypnotized [once]¹¹⁰.

A.: Yes. But if they are in a condition when they cannot help themselves. It is very good if a person walks himself, to walk¹¹¹ on his own feet, but when¹¹² there is a condition when¹¹³ he cannot walk, then if another¹¹⁴ person gives [him]¹¹⁵ a hand, it makes¹¹⁶ him dependent, but it gives him a help¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁸

¹¹⁹For instance, there are some people who have¹²⁰ after an operation, who¹²¹ have taken a habit of taking a drug, for once it was necessary and now continue to have it¹²². At that¹²³ time it was right to have it¹²⁴, but when it was continued¹²⁵ it was wrong. I had seen¹²⁶ a great power. Of course it was spiritual healing power in a

106. Gd.tp.: "or something else" omitted

107. Gd.tp.: "operations" instead of "operation"

108. Gd.tp.: "patient" instead of "person"

109. Gd.tp.: "own" omitted

110. Sk.sh.: "as" followed by a blank; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "once" instead of "as [blank]"

111. Gd.tp.: "himself to walk" omitted

112. Gd.tp.: "if" instead of "when"

113. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "when"

114. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "another"

115. Sk.sh.: "up" written; Km.tp.: "him" instead of "up"; Gd.tp.: "up" omitted

116. Gd.tp.: "is making" instead of "makes"

117. Gd.tp.: "(at the same time it cannot be helped)" where the parentheses apparently indicate doubt about the exact wording, instead of "it gives him a help"

118. Sk.sh.: a line left blank

119. Gd.tp.: "Now" added

120. Gd.tp.: "have" omitted

121. Gd.tp.: ", who" omitted

122. Gd.tp.: "(because once they had it when it was necessary)", the parentheses indicating uncertainty about the wording, instead of "for once it was necessary and now continue to have it"

123. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

124. Gd.tp.: "to have it" omitted

125. Km.tp.: "continuing" instead of "continued"

126. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

¹²⁷ mystic, that was¹²⁸ Nizam of Hyderabad. First he began by curing patients¹²⁹ who were¹³⁰ affected by serpent bite. They generally die, and he had given orders that at any time, even in the midst of the night, if a person was¹³¹ [bitten]¹³² by a serpent, [he]¹³³ might¹³⁴ be brought to him. He sacrificed his sleep for [curing]¹³⁵ them¹³⁶. ¹³⁷Then after three years' time he developed that power so that he used to say through the telephone, "It is all right, you are well," and the person was well immediately, instantly¹³⁸. ¹³⁹ I have seen¹⁴⁰ also a person who used to cure people who be¹⁴¹ stung by a scorpion. A person suffering in a¹⁴² great pain [was]¹⁴³ brought before him, and he said,¹⁴⁴ the first thing he said¹⁴⁵, "Now you have not got any pain, have you? It is not there." And it¹⁴⁶ was gone instantly, at once¹⁴⁷. ¹⁴⁸He did nothing but say, "It is not there."¹⁴⁸ He did not give not¹⁴⁹ one moment for the person to think whether it is¹⁵⁰ there or not. The secret is not only in the faith of the patient. The secret is in the power and belief of the healer. The idea is that, suppose ten persons repeat one phrase, and if that phrase was drawn on a paper by a seer, he would draw one line quite short, and the other line one inch¹⁵¹ and the other line one metre, [and]¹⁵² another¹⁵³ line perhaps one¹⁵⁴ mile

127. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

128. Gd.tp.: "and that was the" instead of "that was"

129. Sk.sh.: the plural "s" of "patients" crossed out, then "nts" added in sh.

130. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "for" omitted

131. Gd.tp.: "someone had been" instead of "a person was"

132. Sk.sh.: "bit"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "bitten" instead of "bit"

133. Km.tp.: "he" added

134. Gd.tp.: "that he could" instead of "might"

135. Sk.sh.: "and" retraced to read "curing", and "curing" in Km.tp.

136. Gd.tp.: "in this way, because many came during the night and the king had to get up and cure them" instead of "for them"

137. Gd.tp.: "But" added

138. Gd.tp.: "and the person was well immediately, instantly" omitted

139. Sk.sh.: "How did" crossed out and the rest of the line left blank; omitted in a.o.d.

140. Gd.tp.: "seen" omitted (by mistake)

141. Gd.tp.: "had been" instead of "be"

142. Gd.tp.: "very" instead of "in a"

143. Km.tp.: "was" added

144. Gd.tp.: "he said," omitted

145. Gd.tp.: "was" added

146. Gd.tp.: "the pain" instead of "it"

147. Gd.tp.: "at once, instantly" instead of "instantly, at once"

148. Gd.tp.: "He did nothing but say, 'It is not there.'" omitted

149. Gd.tp.: "not" omitted

150. Gd.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

151. Gd.tp.: "centimetre" instead of "inch"

152. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "a"

153. Gd.tp.: "the other" instead of "another"

154. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "one"

long or longer still. The thing is, where the voice comes from is the question. If it comes from the mouth, it only reaches the ears¹⁵⁵ of the hearer. ¹⁵⁶
 If it comes from the¹⁵⁷ heart it penetrates the heart. If it comes from the¹⁵⁷ soul
¹⁵⁸it [penetrates]¹⁵⁹ the soul of the person. ¹⁶⁰It cures the person entirely. ¹⁶¹It is
 not every person¹⁶² who can put the¹⁶³ power in his word, unless the soul was
 capable to do it. In the Bible we read, "First was the word and the word was
 God."¹⁶⁴ This will always prove true in every sense. But when they do not see
 God in the [word]¹⁶⁵ then it becomes hypnotism¹⁶⁶ and¹⁶⁷ mesmerism¹⁶⁸ and
 everything¹⁶⁹. When the God is realized¹⁷⁰ then it is much greater than that, then
 it is divine will¹⁷⁰. It is how we look at things. And if God is left out, then the
 soul is left out¹⁷¹. Many play with the word¹⁷² hypnotism and with¹⁷³ [its]¹⁷⁴
 effects, ¹⁷⁵and sometimes they find success. But the soul is not there.¹⁷⁵ When
 God is not¹⁷⁶the ideal of the¹⁷⁷ person, and when one is not doing¹⁷⁸ in God,
¹⁷⁹with God,¹⁸⁰ and for God, then¹⁸¹ it is only done mechanically. It is¹⁸² no life.

155. Gd.tp.: "lips" instead of "ears"

156. Sk.sh.: the rest of the line left blank after "hearer"

157. Sk.sh.: "If it comes from the" repeated by way of dittoes

158. Gd.tp.: "then" added

159. Sk.sh.: a blank; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "penetrates" instead of blank

160. Gd.tp.: "and" added, continuing the previous sentence

161. Gd.tp.: "And" added

162. Gd.tp.: ", therefore," added

163. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "the"

164. See John 1:1

165. Sk.sh.: "world" written; Gd.tp.: "word" instead of "world"

166. Sk.sh.: "hypnot." in lh. abbr. for "hypnotism"

167. Sk.sh.: "and" indistinctly written

168. Sk.sh.: "mesm." in lh. abbr. for "mesmerism"

169. Gd.tp.: "all those things" instead of "everything"

170. Gd.tp.: "in the word, then it is no longer" instead of "then it is much greater than that, then it is divine will"

171. Gd.tp.: "from it" added

172. Gd.tp.: "the word" omitted

173. Gd.tp.: "with" omitted

174. Sk.sh.: "towards" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "its" instead of "towards"

175. Gd.tp.: "but they do not go any further." instead of "and sometimes they find success. But the soul is not there."

176. Gd.tp.: "as" added

177. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

178. Gd.tp.: "it is not done" instead of "one is not doing"

179. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

180. Gd.tp.: "with God," omitted

181. Sk.sh.: "it will" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

182. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "has", and "has" in Km.tp.

A machine¹⁸³ will only¹⁸⁴ go without an engineer for some time, then it will go no longer¹⁸⁵. There ought to be [an]¹⁸⁶ engineer¹⁸⁷. Therefore, to do the right thing there ought to be God.

183. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Km.tp.: "it" omitted

184. Gd.tp.: "can" instead of "it will only"

185. Gd.tp.: "but it cannot go long" instead of "then it will go no longer"

186. Sk.sh.: it appears that the word "over" in sh. has had two corrections: the first one is illegible; the second one, in ink, reads "e"; Km.tp.: "an" instead of correction

187. Gd.tp.: "There is no life" instead of "There ought to be [blank] engineer"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

August 25th, 1924¹

2

Collective Interview³

A *mureed*⁴ who is on the path must have an object before him to accomplish. If it is a spiritual object, so much the better. If he has a material object he must first think and find out if that object is just or unjust, right or wrong, beautiful or ugly, profitable or disadvantageous. As Emerson says, "Know what you ask, for you will get it."⁵

A human being retains a childish nature throughout one's⁶ life, which he shows in his fancies and fantasies, wrong or right, not knowing that life is a repetition. Life is not an experience which ends, but which continues, if not on the physical plane, in the inner planes, if not in the seen, in the unseen. Once a mureed has decided that this is the object, spiritual or material, that he wants to place before him, he must not only think of that object in his practices, he must even dream of it. And the best time to think of it is during the night, when [a]⁷ moment he wakes up; that time he must occupy with the object, with his exercises, the effect of which is so great that one moment of time given at that time of the night is more⁸ than the meditation of the whole day.⁹ A person who works in this manner sees the fulfilment of things which could be attained in three years being accomplished in three days.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., including qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh., identical to Km.tp. except in the third qa. and only mentioned there.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript from Headquarters, Geneva, for inclusion in the series Sangatha II (see Glossary), where it appears on p. 51. The first two qa.s are incorporated into the text in a highly edited form, and the last two are not included.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Aug 25th" in lh. added, then "Monday" in lh. underneath the date; Km.tp.: "August 25th, 1924"
2. Sk.sh.: "Sangatha II" in lh. added, indicating a level of teachings (see Glossary); Hq.tp.: "Tassawuf" added, a category of teachings (see Glossary)
3. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Int.v" for "Collective Interview" in lh. added above the text, written out in Km.tp.
4. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
5. The source of this quotation has not been found (it does not appear to have been said by Ralph Waldo Emerson, for whom see List)
6. Hq.tp.: "his" instead of "one's"
7. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"
8. Sk.sh.: "of the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. Hq.tp.: here an edited version of the answer to the first qa. after the lecture was inserted

Q.: Why is it that the night time is better?

A.: Yes, you see,¹⁰ night is conceiving. The effect of the night time is conceiving. The effect of the day time is expressing. A thought which is brought to materialization must be conceived first and that thought is conceived in the heart of the night.

Q.: But if one does not wake up during the¹¹ night, one cannot take the habit of waking up?

A.: ¹²No, it¹³ must be spontaneous. For instance, there used to be days in my young age that I used to wake up about two o'clock at night for my meditations, the latest at¹⁴ three o'clock, and the sleep of youth is terrible. At that time a person wants to sleep day and night, [an]¹⁵ alarm clock would not wake you. And a thought used to come that¹⁶, "Oh!"¹⁷ ¹⁸it was a kind of [distinct]¹⁹ advice from a spark of my being, which would say, "How cruel you are to yourself, is there any wisdom in it? At this time when perhaps everybody in the city is asleep, and you want to wake up. Even God will not have leisure to listen to your prayers. He would find it very disagreeable to listen at this time [of]²⁰ calm and peace, when everybody is sleeping." This²¹ would be my thought. And I would say, "No. This is the devil's²² voice. I will not hear it. You are my worst enemy. Either you are myself or someone else. It is the devil who is speaking to me. I will wake up." And the sleep would be hanging to²³ me. I would feel like dropping down at every step I took, so heavy. Then I would²⁴ put cold water over²⁵ my face

10. Hq.tp.: "Yes, you see," omitted

11. Sk.sh.: "hight" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

12. Sk.sh.: "Then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

13. Hq.tp.: "Waking up" instead of "No, it"

14. Km.tp.: "at" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "and" written; a.o.d.: "an" instead of "and"

16. Km.tp.: "that" omitted

17. Sk.sh.: "O!" written in lh.; Km.tp.: "Oh!"

18. Sk.sh.: "a kind of" written; Km.tp., Hq.tp.: "a kind of" omitted

19. Sk.sh.: "defect" clearly written; a.o.d.: "distinct"

20. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of"

21. Hq.tp.: "asleep.' That" instead of "sleeping'. This"

22. Hq.tp.: "devilish" instead of "devil's"

23. Sk.sh.: "to" written; a.o.d.: "over" instead of "to"

24. Sk.sh.: "at once" inserted, but not in a.o.d.

25. Hq.tp.: "on" instead of "over"

and hands and wake up and then would sit and [be]²⁶ so thankful to have conquered that nature which is man's enemy. Of course, I would not teach such an asceticism to my mureeds, never. But I can tell you how profitable the night vigil is, because the best one can say²⁷ when one has [experienced]²⁸ oneself.

[Q.:]²⁹ *If one does not wake³⁰?*

[A.:]³¹ Just as well to sleep, because life [in]³² the West is not as in the East, in the West it is too busy. Better not³³ to do it.

[Q.:]²⁹ *Is it advisable if one has a thought to write it, if it is inspiring³⁴?*

[A.:]³¹ As soon as sleep comes, then to fall asleep.

26. Sk.sh.: "be" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

27. Hq.tp.: "one can say best" instead of "the best one can say"

28. Sk.sh.: "experience"; a.o.d.: "experienced" instead of "experience"

29. Sk.sh.: "Q." for "question" is missing, but there in Km.tp.

30. Sk.tp.: originally "awake" typed, but the first "a" later struck out by hand

31. Sk.sh.: "A." for "answer" is missing, but there in Km.tp.

32. Sk.sh.: "at" written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

33. Km.tp.: "not" omitted

34. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday, August 26th, 1924**Brotherhood**¹

Our brotherhood² activity has a wider scope than any activity we have in the Sufi Movement. As it is touching so many different³ departments of life, it accommodates all those who come to the Sufi Movement, and therefore our work is to keep this activity alive in order to keep on⁴ the fire of the Movement lively.

That⁵ there must be continual meetings taking place everywhere where there is a centre of the Movement. Even in places where there is no centre of the Movement yet established, if there is only one *mureed*⁶, even there⁷ there is a scope for the activity of the brotherhood⁸. For in different religions and churches there are certain people who work, but in this Movement every mureed is a worker. If a mureed is isolated in a place where there are not many mureeds, he may begin the work of brotherhood there. He may interest his friends, acquaintances and those who have inclination towards [metaphysics]⁹ and spiritual things, he¹⁰ may be invited. He immediately, by inviting in¹¹ the meetings of ¹²brotherhood, commences the work of the centre, and since the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh.
- Sk.tp.1 = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, exactly the same in wording as Km.tp., and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript on Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's large-lettered typewriter, showing some editorial changes.
- Sk.tp.2 = another typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, showing more editorial changes, most likely made by Gd. (Sk. did not normally make editorial changes).

Notes:

1. Gd.tp.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Workers" instead of "Brotherhood"; Sk.tp.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Representatives" instead of "Brotherhood"
2. Sk.sh.: "brotherh.", abbr. for "brotherhood"
3. Sk.tp.2: "different" omitted
4. Sk.tp.2: "on" omitted
5. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.2: "That" omitted
6. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
7. Sk.tp.2: "in such places" instead of "there"
8. Sk.sh.: "bh." abbr. for "brotherhood"
9. Sk.sh.: "metaphysicals"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "metaphysics"; Sk.tp.2: "metaphysical"
10. A.o.d.: ", he" omitted
11. Sk.tp.2: "to" instead of "in"
12. Sk.tp.2: "the" added

membership in brotherhood has no financial obligations¹³, ¹⁴is free, it opens its arms¹⁵ to welcome everyone interested in the matter. This gives a great facility to an enthusiastic worker of the Movement to interest a large number of people [in]¹⁶ the place where one¹⁷ lives.

By coming to this matter, meeting¹⁸ month after month they become interested [in]¹⁹ the question of life's purpose. There begins their interest in spiritual ideal. Often I have heard people say that²⁰, "In the part of my country there is no interest. People do not respond. They do not listen. There are no possibilities." But my answer is that in the wild world of Siberia²¹, if a person went²², even there he will find response if he knew²³ himself what he is teaching²⁴ there.

Is there one human soul, however unevolved, who does not wish to know about life and its mystery? Yes, there are people²⁵ who are interested in the art, but some²⁶; there are others who are interested in the science. There are [others]²⁷ who take interest in other subjects²⁸. But there is not one soul who will refuse to take interest in life's meaning.

If he²⁹ refuses there is some other reason. Maybe he has no belief in you. Maybe he is prejudiced ³⁰ against a name, mysticism, or devotion, or a spiritual thought. But in reality every soul is searching to understand the meaning of life, and when that happens to be our part of service, our customers are [everywhere]³¹ in the world. It is absurd to allow our mind ever to think ever³² for one moment

13. Sk.sh.: the "g" in "obligations" looks like an "s"

14. Sk.tp.2: "and" added

15. Sk.tp.2: "wide" added

16. Sk.sh.: "at"; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

17. Sk.tp.2: "he" instead of "one"

18. Km.tp., Sk.tp.2: "these meetings" instead of "this matter, meeting"; Gd.tp.: "this meeting" instead of "this matter, meeting"

19. Sk.sh.: "at" a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

20. Sk.tp.2: "that" omitted

21. Sk.sh.: "Siberie" in Ih., French for "Siberia" (see List)

22. Sk.tp.2: "if a person went to the wilds of Siberia" instead of "that in the wild world of Siberia, if a person went"

23. Gd.tp.: "knows" instead of "knew"

24. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "taking" instead of "teaching"

25. Sk.sh.: "people" indistinctly written

26. Sk.tp.2: "it" instead of "the art, but some"

27. Sk.sh.: "earth-is-s" written; "others" in a.o.d.

28. Sk.tp.2: "things" instead of "subjects"

29. Sk.tp.2: "anyone" instead of "he"

30. Sk.sh.: a blank

31. Sk.sh.: "ever where"; a.o.d.: "everywhere" instead of "ever where"

32. Gd.tp.: "even" instead of "ever"; Sk.tp.2: "ever" omitted

that this part of the world or³³ that³⁴ particular section [of]³⁵ humanity, or this particular race, is not yet ready for the message. To know³⁶ even the birds and beasts and animals and insects are ready. There is no living being who is not ready for light and for life.

It is the consciousness of our workers which must waken [and]³⁷ realize what they wish to present to the world. Of course³⁸, till that is not³⁹ wakened, they will find difficulty. The difficulty is not with the people. The difficulty is with themselves.⁴⁰ Brotherhood activity is the least frightening activity; there is nothing to frighten people. Other things have perhaps labels to frighten. The name of mysticism is frightment⁴¹, [spiritual]⁴² is frightening, but brotherhood is most innocent and simple work. You are always entitled to say to everybody that the work to come closer, to develop friendship, is our work; that does not frighten anybody. Imagine, therefore, what a great field of work there is before us in brotherhood, if we only realized it. Many of us are open⁴³ to think that there is a vast field of work in the esoteric⁴⁴ work, but⁴⁵ it is because we think so, it is not actually so. Many may realize that a vast field of work is in the church work. No, it is the⁴⁶ vast need of it, but there is not vast field⁴⁷, as vast field⁴⁸ there is of the⁴⁹ work of brotherhood. But besides this, which is the first need? Esoteric work is the last need. The religious work is a need which⁵⁰ [is]⁵¹ necessary before esotericism⁵². A person who is not wakened to a religious ideal will not take esoteric conception in a right way.

33. Sk.sh.: "or" crossed out, but included in a.o.d.

34. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

35. Sk.sh.: " - " indicating lost words; a.o.d.: "of" instead of " - - "

36. Sk.tp.2: "We must know that" instead of "To know"

37. Sk.sh.: "or"; Km.tp., Sk.tp.2: "and" instead of "or"

38. Sk.tp.2: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

39. Sk.tp.2: "not" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: a single bracket (normally indicating a new paragraph) is placed in front of "Brotherhood"; Sk.tp.2: "The" added

41. A.o.d.: "frightening" instead of "frightment", an unattested word

42. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "spiritual"

43. A.o.d.: "apt" instead of "open"

44. Sk.sh.: "esot" in lh. abbr. for "esoteric"

45. Sk.sh.: "does" would be a secondary reading

46. Sk.tp.2: "there is a" instead of "it is the"

47. Sk.tp.2: "as vast a field" instead of "vast field"

48. Sk.tp.2: "vast field" omitted

49. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "it", but "the" in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: "tends" retraced to read "comes", but omitted in a.o.d.

51. Sk.sh.: "as" written; a.o.d.: "is" instead of "as"

52. Sk.sh.: "esoter" in lh. abbr. for "esotericism"

In my experience of so many years' work, I have found many who have come only for the esoteric development, lacking entirely⁵³ devotional aspect. Some not only lacking⁵⁴, but also having a kind of contempt towards⁵⁵ it. And I have found in the end that it was a vessel which cannot⁵⁶ accommodate, because the religious or devotional aspect makes a person as a vessel. The esoteric⁵⁷ idea then pours into the vessel what it must contain. But when the vessel is not ready⁵⁸ then what is poured in⁵⁹ it will not stay there. But before these, two things⁶⁰ are necessary. The first thing is⁶¹ brotherly attitude, the wakening of a friendly attitude towards one another. That is the first step. In religion, as⁶² in esotericism, in both⁶³, that is the first lesson to learn.

I wish, therefore, and hope that we shall day after day consider this activity more and more and see what great importance this activity has for the cause. So far Sufi Movement has been able very little⁶⁴ to accomplish in that⁶⁵ direction, and the more we shall⁶⁶waken to that⁶⁵,⁶⁷ the more we shall find that in the furtherance of this activity lies the secret of [the]⁶⁸ spreading of the cause.

53. Sk.tp.2: "the" added

54. Sk.tp.2: "it" added

55. Sk.tp.2: "for" instead of "towards"

56. Sk.tp.2: "could not" instead of "cannot"

57. Sk.sh.: "es." in lh. abbr. for "esoteric"

58. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

59. Sk.tp.2: "into" instead of "in"

60. Although P-o-M. indicates two things, he seems to mention only one

61. Sk.tp.2: "a" added

62. Km.tp. Gd.tp.: "or" instead of "as"

63. Sk.tp.2: ", both in religion and in esotericism, in both" instead of ". In religion, as in esotericism, in both"

64. Sk.tp.2: "very little" moved to after "to accomplish"

65. Sk.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

66. Sk.tp.2: "awaken" instead of "waken"

67. Sk.sh.: a blank

68. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "of the", and "of the" in a.o.d.

Sakina Furnée's typescript

August 26th, 1924**Ordination in⁶⁹ the Church of All**My blessed *Cherags*,⁷⁰

It is my wish that you should awaken every day and every moment of your life more and more to the spirit of the message. You will appreciate the privilege that all the workers for the message have in being workers at the foundation of the cause. In spite of the infancy of the message, in spite of the difficulties we have to meet, in spite of the smallness of our⁷¹ numbers, you will feel the spirit behind the message, you will feel the power which is leading the cause, the great blessing which awaits us.

You are not asked to teach any particular dogma, nor is it expected of you to judge humanity. You are only the channels through which the message of God will be given to humanity, and your work is like the work of the musician, who before he plays upon a new piano sees that it is in tune. With⁷² everyone who comes to you, with⁷³ the multitude before whom you will give the message, you will try and feel the pulse of your audience, and then you will trust in the spirit of God and the inspiration within you, in the message, for guidance to answer the demands of your audience. You will choose your words, you will weigh and measure them before allowing them to come out from⁷⁴ your lips. You will feel your responsibility and yet not be crushed by it. You will be aware of your difficulties and yet not afraid of them. You will be conscientious in all you say

Documents:

- Sk.tp. = Sakina Furnée's typescript for her set version, made from an unknown reporting.
- er.tp. = a poorly typed early typescript, of unknown provenance, containing a few variations from Sk.tp., later corrected by hand.
- Hq.tp. = a stencilled copy prepared for a book of *Addresses to Sirajs and Cherags* issued by Headquarters, Geneva, in 1976, showing no differences from Sk.tp.

Notes:

- 69. Er.tp.: originally "into" typed, but then the "to" of "into" crossed out to form "in"
- 70. The word *Cherag* indicates a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship service, see Glossary; er.tp.: "My blessed Cherags," crossed out
- 71. Er.tp.: before the word "numbers" a word is typed, which appears to be "members", but then crossed out in type
- 72. Er.tp.: "With" omitted, later added by hand
- 73. Er.tp.: "with" omitted, later added by hand
- 74. Er.tp.: "of" instead of "from", later changed to "from" by hand

and do, and yet you will not be worried. You will feel your way with open eyes, and yet you will be confident in the divine guidance which you have.

I am with you always; distance will make no difference. It is this knowledge which will connect us, and in this faith the work which will be done will meet with success. For success is truth, and truth is success.

⁷⁵We are very glad to receive some more friends in the ordination of Cherags today.⁷

75. Er.tp.: this last sentence crossed out by hand

1Wednesday, August 27th, 1924

Mind World

A soul inherits qualities from his² parents and ancestors, also qualities which it has brought with it from the higher spheres. But also a soul inherits the qualities of his³ teacher, especially in spiritual culture, although⁴ in all different teachings⁵. When a child goes in⁶ an elementary school, even there the child⁷ is learning⁸ something from the teacher, which is not only taught by the books the teacher is teaching⁹, but from the spirit of the teacher. It is very often to be found in the schools¹⁰ where children go to learn that the influence of a certain teacher has¹¹ an impression upon¹² their character and upon¹² their progress. Since spiritual guidance is not necessarily a study, the teaching which reaches from

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., with the full set of qa.s
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, in which edited versions of most of the qa.s have been inserted into the body of the text, and are therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- bp. = a fine typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (Kluwer, Deventer, Holland, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Inheritance" in lh. added; "Cosmic L." encircled in the margin, then crossed out; underneath this (in the margin) "Mind World" first in sh., then in lh. underlined; Km.tp.: "Mind World"; Gd.tp.: "The Mind World XI"; bp.: "Chapter XI"
2. Gd.tp.: "his" omitted; bp.: "the" instead of "his"
3. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" instead of "his"
4. Sk.sh.: "one" inserted after "although"
5. Gd.tp., bp.: "from all different teachers one inherits certain qualities" instead of "in all different teachings" (the meaning of which is unclear)
6. Bp.: "to" instead of "in"
7. Bp.: "he" instead of "the child"
8. Bk.: "learns" instead of "is learning"
9. Bk.: "using" instead of "teaching"
10. Gd.tp., bp.: "found in schools" instead of "to be found in the schools"
11. Gd.tp., bp.: "makes such" instead of "has"
12. Sk.sh.: actually "open"

¹³teacher to a pupil, it¹⁴ reaches in the form of reflection. This teaching is called in¹⁵ Sufi terms *tawajjeh*¹⁶. What one learns, it is learned from books, but what one learns from a spirit, from a soul, it is learned from a living source. For instance, the same thing one reads¹⁷ in a book does not reach so deeply as when it is spoken. And when it is spoken by the teacher it goes still further.¹⁸ I have¹⁹ had most interesting experiences in this question, that²⁰ a *mureed*²¹ who has²² read a certain idea, a teaching, in a book, he read it²³ four times or five times, but he only understood it more fully when I²⁴ told him. Telling him once was more helpful for him than if he had read the same idea fifty times over. The letters on the paper sometimes reach as far as the eyes, but the word coming from the soul reaches the soul. Therefore, that which is learned by the phenomena²⁵ of reflection is of a greater value than the learning in any other form, especially in the spiritual line.²⁶

There was once a meeting, a meeting²⁷ of religions in Calcutta, and representatives of all mystical schools, of all occult schools²⁸ were invited in²⁹ this congress. Shankaracharya³⁰ was the leading representative of [Brahmans]³¹ present there. After a most impressive lecture Shankaracharya³² gave before the meeting, he wished to sit silent. But there was a desire on the part of the

13. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" added

14. Gd.tp., bp.: ", it" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "after" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

16. For *tawajjeh*, see Glossary

17. Gd.tp., bp.: "read" instead of "one reads"

18. Gd.tp., bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the third qa. after the lecture, followed by the second qa.; in the second qa., P-o-M. tells about a verse he remembered and contemplated, which in her editing Gd. changed from a first person narrative to third person ("a mystic" instead of "I"), and the third person is continued in the passage which follows

19. Bp.: "The same mystic" instead of "I have"

20. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "that"; bp.: "that" omitted and a new sentence started

21. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

22. Bp.: "had" instead of "who has"

23. Gd.tp., bp.: ", he read it" omitted

24. Bp.: "the mystic" instead of "I"

25. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural form "phenomena"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

26. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fourth qa. after the lecture, but this is inserted in another place in bp.

27. Gd.tp., bp.: "conference" instead of "meeting, a meeting"

28. Gd.tp., bp.: ", of all occult schools" omitted

29. Gd.tp., bp.: "to" instead of "in"

30. Sk.sh.: actually "Shankare Charge" in lh. written here; for Shankaracharya, see List

31. Sk.sh.: "brahman" written; Km.tp.: "Brahmans" instead of "Brahman"; Gd.tp., bp.: "Brahmanism" instead of "Brahman"; for Brahman, see Glossary

32. Sk.sh.: "Sh. Ch." in lh. abbr. for "Shankaracharya"

audience³³ that some of their questions may³⁴ be answered. Shankaracharya looked here and there to his disciples and asked a disciple to answer the questions. Which disciple this was³⁵? This was someone who was not even known by³⁶ Shankaracharya's pupils, for he was mostly busy looking after Shankaracharya's dinner or [dusting]³⁷ his³⁸ room and keeping it in order. So the people who were known to be something were not asked; this man was asked. They did not know him,³⁹ that he existed. And the answer he gave for⁴⁰ every question—⁴¹which never he did in his whole life; it [was]⁴² only because he was asked that he stood, without thinking if he will be able to give the answer or not—that⁴³ every answer was as if it was given by Shankaracharya himself. The pupils of Shankaracharya were filled with admiration and bewildered at the same time, not having seen this man among them. It is this which is recognized by Sufis⁴⁴ tawajjeh, reflection. It was not that pupil, it was⁴⁵teacher himself who was speaking there.⁴⁶

Besides, what is called the chain of murshids—which means from one soul another soul has arrived⁴⁷ and from another soul another soul has received⁴⁸, and so it goes on—it is also a reflection. A treasure which cannot be gained by meditation or by study is gained by reflection. No doubt, study makes one understand it, meditation prepares the heart to take reflection better, but the wonder that reflection of mind produces is far greater than any attainment made in the spiritual line by studies. There are wonderful examples⁴⁹ to be found in the ancient schools of mystics⁵⁰, among Sufis, among Yogis, among Buddhists also, that the knowledge which has been given, perhaps four thousand years ago, is put

33. Sk.sh.: actually "audence"

34. Gd.tp., bp.: "might" instead of "may"

35. Gd.tp., bp.: "was this" instead of "this was"

36. Bk.: "to" instead of "by"

37. Sk.sh.: "making" written, then crossed out, then "dusting" in lh. substituted, and "dusting" in a.o.d.

38. Bp.: "the" instead of "his"

39. Gd.tp., bp.: "him," omitted

40. Bp.: "to" instead of "for"

41. Gd.tp., bp.: "a thing" added

42. Sk.sh.: "were" retraced to read "was", and "was" in a.o.d.

43. Gd.tp., bp.: "that" omitted

44. Gd.tp., bp.: "as" added

45. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

46. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the first qa. after the lecture; bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fourth qa. after the lecture, followed by the first qa.

47. Gd.tp., bp.: "received" instead of "arrived"

48. Gd.tp., bp.: "receives" instead of "has received"

49. Gd.tp., bp.: "experiences" instead of "examples"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "mysticism" instead of "mystics"

in more clear⁵¹ language and explained better, and yet it keeps the beauty and characteristic of the whole tradition. And the beauty of mystical knowledge is this.⁵² whatever school it may be, and from whichever part of the world, the central theme of the knowledge of truth is one and the same, that⁵³ people who have attained knowledge of different aspects of life, they⁵⁴ may differ in their experiences⁵⁵, they may dispute over them⁵⁶, they may not agree upon certain things, but those who have touched the ultimate truth,⁵⁷they cannot but agree, they cannot but understand the same thing⁵⁷. The reason is that the truth remains the⁵⁸ same,⁵⁹ evolution or involution or⁶⁰ nothing diminishes it or⁶¹ adds to it. It is what it is, and it is best attained by the way of reflection.

Q.: Is it possible that someone by reflection speaks great wisdom without understanding himself what he is saying?

A.: Yes, certainly. At the same time a reflection of mind is not as a reflection on a photographic⁶² plate. A reflection on a photographic plate⁶³ remains but does not live⁶⁴, but reflection upon a mind lives, and therefore it is creative. Yes, it is true that it does not all live, but it helps one to create within oneself the same thing. ⁶⁵Now this brings us⁶⁶ to the mediumistic question. I have heard people singing songs which⁶⁷ do not belong to them, which they never learned, which they are not supposed to know. I have heard of a young girl in Bombay who

51. Gd.tp., bp.: "clearer" instead of "more clear"

52. Bp.: "that" instead of the colon

53. Gd.tp, bp.: ", that" omitted and a new sentence begun

54. Gd.tp., bp.: ", they" omitted

55. Gd.tp., bp.: "expression" instead of "experiences"

56. Gd.tp., bp.: "it" instead of "them"

57. Gd.tp.: "it is the same" instead of "they cannot but agree, they cannot but understand the same thing"; bp.: "have reached the same truth" instead of "they cannot but agree, they cannot but understand the same thing"

58. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Km.tp. call for "the"

59. Gd.tp., bp.: "The reason is that the truth remains the same," omitted

60. Gd.tp., bp.: a comma instead of "or"

61. Gd.tp., bp.: "nor" instead of "or"

62. Sk.sh.: "fotogra." in lh. a Dutch abbr. for "photographische" and "photographic" in English

63. Sk.sh.: "p.p." in lh. abbr. for "photographic plate"

64. Sk.sh.: "live" retraced for clarity

65. Sk.sh.: "There are people who" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

66. Sk.sh.: "us" alternatively may be read as "once"

67. Sk.sh.: a second "which" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

never knew Persian but there used to be times when she would speak Persian. And the Persian⁶⁸ was so nice that the learned Persian scholars used to come and discuss with her. And she used to discuss on the points of [metaphysics]⁶⁹ and would always stand firm on her arguments. And they were so impressed by it. And then at other times she would not know it. But it is mostly seen with poets, especially mystical poets. They write things sometimes which they themselves do not know. Sometimes they can interpret or can understand their poetry better after ten years. I have seen a friend of mine writing a poetry⁷⁰, using in it terms which are known to high [initiates]⁷¹. I was very astonished and I asked this friend, "What do you mean by this?" It is then that he knew that he did not know. That particular point, he did not know what it meant. He never knew that he was a mediumistic poet, but no poet can be a great poet if he was not by nature mediumistic⁷²; for the perfect source is within and reflection that comes from within is more perfect than what one has learned here.

Q.: Does not the spoken word transcend the written, because the voice carries the [soul]⁷³ vibration?

A.: Certainly so. There is a soul behind it. In spoken word its impression is greater, because a spoken word is enlightening⁷⁴, it inspires one. The same word read in a book does not have that influence. I remember having heard first thing in my life⁷⁵ a sentence which⁷⁶ made⁷⁷ such a living impression upon me that I could not forget it weeks together. And every day I reflected upon this sentence, it brought a new light. And when that sentence I heard, it seemed as if it was spoken by my own soul, that my soul knew it, that it never was new but it was most dear and near to me. And that sentence was, it was a verse, a couplet. It says⁷⁸ (it is an address of a bubble to the sea) that, "Though I am a bubble and thou art the sea, still I and thou are not different." It is a simple sentence, but it

68. Sk.sh.: "P." in lh. abbr. for "Persian"

69. Sk.sh.: "metaphysicals" written; Km.tp.: "metaphysics" instead of "metaphysicals"

70. P-o-M. sometimes uses the word "poetry" to mean "poem"

71. Sk.sh.: "initiates" in lh. added underneath "high", and "initiates" in Km.tp.

72. Sk.sh.: "mediumistic" in lh. repeated by way of dittos under the previous "mediumistic"

73. Sk.sh.: "cell" written, which secondarily may be read "soul"; "soul" in Km.tp.

74. Sk.sh.: "in" added above the "en" of "enlightening", then crossed out

75. Sk.sh.: "is" written by an equal (=) sign, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

76. Sk.sh.: "need" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

77. Sk.sh.: "Q." for "question" written in the margin, then crossed out

78. Sk.sh.: "that the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

went in my heart just like a seed thrown at⁷⁹ the ground. From that time it always grew; and every time⁸⁰ I thought about it, it brought to me a new reflection.

Q.: Is there a fundamental difference between reflection through a master and reading? Or is study in a book only an indirect reflection?

A.: Hearing from a teacher is a direct reflection. It is not only the word that a teacher speaks, but even the silence, which is a still greater reflection. Sometimes the words by the same teacher written on paper, if they have come from the depth, then they⁸¹ make also a reflection. But if the same words were [spoken]⁸² by the teacher, that reflection is greater still. When Tagore recites his poetry himself, it is twenty times more delicious. For instance, the words of Rumi⁸³, from *Masnavi*, they have still a living charm. It is long ago that the master passed away, but the words had risen from his soul. And their effect is so great that when one reads the words of Rumi they just penetrate through the soul. It is therefore that mystics used to give names to their pupils. A dervish gives a name to a young man, hearing him sing, and said, "You're⁸⁴ going to be the greatest singer of this land." What was it? It was reflection. That reflection was materialized in time; and so it was with⁸⁵. He was a poor man lying in the forest. A mystic meets him and says that, "You are going to be the emperor of this land," to a man who has⁸⁶ left the world because of the ill luck he has experienced all his life, awaiting his death. And there he hears of this man, "You are going to be the king of this land," and so it happened. It is not only a reflection just like a moving picture on a⁸⁷ curtain, it is reflection from a soul upon a soul,⁸⁸ which is creative, which is productive, which is living.

Q.: Does not the reflection come from the teacher from a distance?

A.: Certainly it does. Distance makes no difference. The pupil who is near to his teacher, he may be at the other side of the world, he is closer than a person who is not near and all the time by his side. Although at⁸⁹ the path of spiritual progress,

79. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

80. Km.tp.: "day" instead of "time"

81. Sk.sh.: "it" added, then crossed out

82. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "spoken"; Km.tp.: "spoken"

83. For Tagore, Rumi and his *Masnavi*, see List

84. Sk.sh.: "You're" retraced to read "You are", and "You are" in Km.tp.

85. Sk.sh.: lost word(s); Km.tp.: an elipsis (...)

86. Sk.sh.: "ha." abbr. for "has"

87. Sk.sh.: "a show" added above "on a"

88. Sk.sh.: "what" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

89. Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

a meeting on the physical plane is often necessary, a contact⁹⁰ is valuable. It is just [like]⁹¹ a winding.

*Q.: Would you kindly give a good interpretation of the word reflection? ⁹²
Reflection in the ordinary use means thinking, if I am right; and I do not think it is your⁹³ meaning.*

A.: ⁹⁴The best example of the word reflection, I would give in the projection of a picture [upon]⁹⁵ a magic lantern upon a curtain, that the curtain reflects the picture which the magic lantern⁹⁶ has thrown upon it. And so⁹⁷ the whole life is full of reflections⁹⁸, from morning till evening we are under reflections. The association of the restless gives us restlessness. ⁹⁹The person may not speak to us, but because that person is restless, our heart reflects it. And so the contact with a joyous person makes [us]¹⁰⁰ reflect joy. But an amusing experience I had, that once I went to see a king's waiter. And when I went in the house of the king's waiter I was so surprised to see that [it]¹⁰¹ was the miniature of the palace¹⁰², ¹⁰³miniature¹⁰⁴ of the court. The way how he came, how he spoke, how he made me sit and every manner and every word he spoke, it was kingly. What is it? Being the whole day in the presence of the king¹⁰⁵, he was reflecting the king. The whole day it goes on with us. We do not know it. And sometimes the person [whom]¹⁰⁶ we reflect has gone from our sight¹⁰⁷, but we are still reflecting that person. That is the reason that we can give for some tendencies to hum or some tendencies to¹⁰⁸ laugh or some tendencies to¹⁰⁸ cry without reason, it is all from reflection.

90. Sk.sh.: "contact" unclearly written

91. Sk.sh.: "after" retraced to read "like", and "like" in Km.tp.

92. Sk.sh.: "A." for "answer" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

93. Sk.sh.: "your" indistinctly written

94. Sk.sh.: "I call" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

95. Sk.sh.: "on" crossed out, then "upon" substituted, and "upon" in Km.tp.

96. Sk.sh.: "magic lantern" repeated by way of dittos underneath the previous

97. Sk.sh.: "this" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp., where "is" also is crossed out

98. Km.tp.: "reflection" instead of "reflections"

99. Km.tp.: "That" added

100. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "us"

101. Sk.sh.: "he" written; Km.tp.: "it" instead of "he"

102. Sk.sh.: part of the sentence is missing

103. Km.tp.: "the" added

104. Sk.sh.: "miniature" repeated by way of dittos underneath the previous

105. Sk.sh.: Sakina starts with "giv", then forms the sh. for "king"

106. Sk.sh.: "who" is linked to "has" in sh., which is crossed out; Km.tp.: "whom" instead of "who has"

107. Km.tp.: "side" typed, but then corrected to "sight"

108. Sk.sh.: "some tendencies to" repeated by way of dittos underneath the previous

Q.: Is the reflection cast by the conscious [volition]¹⁰⁹ of the reflector, or does it pass unconsciously between souls in tune?

A.: In both ways it works. It works sometimes by a conscious action on the part of the reflector and it sometimes works in a subconscious¹¹⁰ way. Now, for instance, with pious mind, good thoughts, peaceful spirit, his spirit is, without him trying to reflect, it is reflected by those who come in contact with him and they take it with them. Some absorb it and keep it and the others lose it. But the idea is this, that when a person is not conscious which reflection to keep and which reflection to give away, one will take perhaps reflection of sadness¹¹¹ or sorrow or all undesirable reflection¹¹² and keep them within, because one receives [them]¹¹³. And therefore one must know that the whole life is a life of reflection. From morning till evening [we]¹¹⁴ receive reflection¹¹² from those near and dear to us, from those who [dislike]¹¹⁵ and hate us. And those from the¹¹⁶ other side who have passed. We [are]¹¹⁷ always exposed. One might ask, is it a good thing to receive them? But one cannot [help]¹¹⁸ receiving them. One may call it a good thing or a bad thing, but it is there. We all receive it. If our heart is clear we receive it consciously, the reflection is distinct. If it is not clear we receive it unconsciously, and the reflection is not clear. But we cannot help receiving it. For instance, if there is a gong and¹¹⁹ a piece of wood, both will receive vibrations. But one is sonorous and will¹²⁰ resound, the other will not resound. But at the same time, both are affected by it just the same. If the heart is clear enough to receive reflections fully and more clearly, one can choose for oneself which to retain and which to repel¹²¹.

109. Sk.sh.: "bolition" in faint lh. written, but "volition" probably spoken; Km.tp.: "bolition" also

110. Sk.sh.: "subconsciousness" written, then partially crossed out to read "subconscious" and placed between parentheses; Km.tp.: "subconscious"

111. Sk.sh.: actually "setness" written

112. Km.tp.: "reflections" instead of "reflection"

113. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "and"; Km.tp.: "them" instead of "of"

114. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "we", and "we" in Km.tp.

115. Sk.sh.: "desire" retraced to read "dislike", and "dislike" in Km.tp.

116. Sk.sh.: "for" clearly written, but omitted in Km.tp.

117. Sk.sh.: "We" retraced to read "We are", and "We are" in Km.tp.

118. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol, traced through to read "help", and "help" in Km.tp.

119. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

120. Sk.sh.: "will" retraced to read "can"

121. Sk.sh.: actually "repell" in lh. written

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Wednesday, August 27th, 1924¹**Class for Candidates**²

This must be known, that exercises which are given to *mureeds*³, they are not only for the unfoldment of the soul, but they are also to help one in all conditions of life. As one progresses spiritually, naturally all things in life which are necessary to make his life easy come to him. It is wrong to say that by going in the spiritual path one neglects his worldly duties. A real progress in the spiritual path is an advancement in every direction of life. We read in the Bible, "Seek ye the kingdom of God and all will be added."⁴ It is not said [that]⁵ by seeking the kingdom of God all will be taken away from you. Besides, the battle in life is great, and in the life of everyone there is some battle. And in order to be strong enough to fight that battle and to gain victory in that battle is made easy by keeping these practices. It is not right, therefore, to think that, "Just now I am not well, I will⁶ not do my exercise⁷," or, "Just now my mind is not in a condition⁸ to do my exercises," or, "Just now I am weighed by responsibilities, pressed by work, short of time" that, "I shall do it when peaceful days will come." But you must know they will never come. They must be brought; they do not come by themselves. One must rise to them. They will not fall at one's feet. It is like saying that, "I shall save money when I shall get more money." But if you will always spend money and not earn, then it is not saving. So it is with spiritual power. It must be collected in order to be used. But one⁹ will use it always and

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, showing some differences from the shorthand, including the qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Wednesday, Aug. 27th"; Km.tp.: "August 27th, 1924m"
2. Sk.sh.: "Class for Candidates" added in lh. above the text; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added
3. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary
4. See Matthew 6:33
5. Sk.sh.: "which" written; Km.tp.: "that" instead of "which"
6. Km.tp.: "shall" instead of "will"
7. Km.tp.: "exercises" instead of "exercise"
8. Sk.sh.: an illegible insertion is added in front of "to"
9. Sk.sh.: "what" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

not collect it. Then one will always find [oneself]¹⁰ spiritually¹¹ poverty-stricken. One must be rich with spiritual power and that *richesse*¹² is obtained by the continuation of meditating exercises. As by eating a nourishing food you will not feel in one day very strong, you will not in five days' time [gain]¹³ a few stones more, so by four days' practice you cannot expect all the power in the world to come into you, no loss¹⁴. It is a life-long practice which produces miraculous results. The phenomena¹⁵ of these practices may not be told to you, but when you have mastered them, its phenomena¹⁵ will manifest to you as a miracle at every moment in¹⁶ your life.

Q.: If¹⁷ ¹⁸ doing one's exercises one gets sometimes [distracted]¹⁹, ²⁰should one [begin]²¹ again?

A.: Of course, that takes up a very long time. If it were in the East, I would have advised, but in the West²² it is a different thing. My *murshid*²³ had advised me, but I will not advise you. I cannot dare such a thing. I think if without fail one continues exercises, I think that is quite sufficient. Without letting one day pass without it, that is a great thing. Because²⁴ you see, continuation is life and a [discontinuation]²⁵ is death. The discontinuation²⁶ of a thing brings it to an end.

10. Sk.sh.: "oneself" inserted after "find", and added in Km.tp.

11. Km.tp.: "spiritually" later added by hand (but typed in Sk.tp.)

12. Sk.sh.: "*richesse*", French for "richness" or "wealth"

13. Sk.sh.: "weigh" crossed out, "gain" substituted; Km.tp.: "gain" instead of "weigh"

14. Km.tp.: "no loss" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses the plural, "phenomena"; Km.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

16. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "in"

17. Km.tp.: "By" instead of "if"

18. Sk.sh.: "in" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

19. Sk.sh.: "extracted" partially retraced, partially crossed out, then "distracted" added; Km.tp.: "distracted"

20. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out and retraced to read "one"; Km.tp.: "it" omitted

21. Sk.sh.: "begins" written; Km.tp.: "begin" instead of "begins"

22. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. addition added in front of "it is"

23. Sufis use the word *murshid* for a spiritual teacher, see Glossary

24. Sk.sh.: "it is see" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

25. Sk.sh.: "discontinue" retraced to read "discontinuation"; Km.tp.: "discontinuation"

26. Sk.sh.: "dis.c." abbr. for "discontinuation"

All power and blessing will end²⁷. You will²⁸ perhaps begin²⁹ the day after and³⁰ begin anew, but this links it up.³¹

For instance, if you do an exercise for a whole month. But if [you]³² stop after fifteen days, you will only have the benefit of fifteen days; then begin again,³³ first day again. [By]³⁴ one day's gap³⁵ ³⁶then you begin anew, the inspiration and power you³⁷ begin anew,³⁸ therefore there is a great loss³⁹. One would not realize; at first we would not think so. ⁴⁰It is not every day's exercise does not give an equal amount of inspiration and power, but every next day's exercise brings⁴¹ [added]⁴² inspiration and power.⁴⁰ Therefore, the power [on]⁴³ the third day is greater than the second day. So the fifteen [bring]⁴⁴ ⁴⁵

[Q.:]⁴⁶ So the words ⁴⁷ is⁴⁸ the exercise also powerful when one cannot say the exercises⁴⁹ aloud?

[A.:]⁵⁰ No, the power changes. Some exercises need sound. For instance *zikr*⁵¹. But *wazifa*⁵², which means only whispering⁵³, [that]⁵⁴ is different. But repeating exercises silently or softly is better than not to do it.

27. Sk.sh.: "it"; Km.tp.: "(it)" instead of "it", indicating doubt about the word

28. Sk.sh.: "begin" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

29. Sk.sh.: "begin" indistinctly written

30. Sk.sh.: "and" crossed out, but retained in Km.tp.

31. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

32. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "you"; Km.tp.: "you"

33. Km.tp.: a number of dots added

34. Sk.sh.: "But" written; Km.tp.: "By" instead of "But"

35. Sk.sh.: The middle letter in "gap" looks like an "e"; Km.tp.: "gap"

36. Sk.sh.: "for"; Km.tp.: "for" omitted

37. Km.tp.: "they" instead of "you"

38. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

39. Sk.sh.: symbol retraced to read "loss"

40. Sk.sh.: this entire sentence later placed in parentheses

41. Km.tp.: "brings" later added by hand (but typed in Sk.tp.)

42. Sk.sh.: "adds" written; Km.tp.: "added" instead of "adds"

43. Sk.sh.: "and" written; Km.tp.: "on" instead of "and"

44. Sk.sh.: "brings" written; Km.tp.: "bring" instead of "brings"

45. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this sentence is left blank; Km.tp.: a number of dots

46. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is missing here; Km.tp.: "Q.: " added

47. Sk.sh.: lost words; Km.tp.: a number of dots

48. Sk.sh.: "it in" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

49. Km.tp.: "exercise" instead of "exercises"

50. Sk.sh.: the "A.: " for "answer" is missing here; Km.tp.: "A.: " added

51. For *zikr*, see Glossary

52. For *wazifa*, see Glossary

53. Sk.sh.: "whispering" indistinctly written, retraced for clarity

54. Sk.sh.: "though" written, then retraced to read "that"; Km.tp.: "that"

Q.: Is it the same if⁵⁵ our mind does wander⁵⁶, it reduces the benefit?

A.: Yes, but at the same time there is a certain amount of benefit just the same.

55. Km.tp.: "when" instead of "if"

56. Km.tp.: "wanders" instead of "does wander"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, Friday, August 29th, 1924**Cosmic Language**¹

There are these four things, will, reason, memory, and thought, together with ²ego as the fifth thing³, or the⁴ principal thing, ⁵make the heart. It is these five things that may be called the heart. But definitely naming the different parts of this heart, we call the surface of this⁶ mind and the depth of this⁶ heart.⁷ If we imagine this heart as a lantern, then the light in the lantern⁸ makes it the spirit. We call it ⁹lantern when we do not think of the light. But when there is a light, then we forget the word lantern, we call it light. When we call it spirit, it does not mean that¹⁰ spirit void of the heart, as it does not mean the light void of¹¹ lantern, but light in the lantern. Although the right use of the word spirit is only in¹² the essence of all things, the essential life and light¹³ from which [all]¹⁴ has

Documents:

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 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the shorthand, including the qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, which is identical with Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore is not mentioned in the footnotes.
 Gd.tp. = two typescripts prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough showing editorial changes including edited versions of a few questions and answers. Furthermore, there are two typescripts which present an editing of the 6th- 8th qa.s prepared for inclusion in the series Sangatha I, but apparently not used there.
 bp. = a typescript prepared by Gd. for use in typesetting the bk., showing editorial changes and differences in the placement of some passages.
 bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, showing further editorial changes.

Notes:

1. Bp.: "CHAPTER XII" instead of "Cosmic Language"; bk.: "Chapter XII" and a title, "Mind and Heart"
2. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" added
3. Bk.: "thing" omitted
4. Bk.: "the" omitted
5. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that" added
6. Bk.: "it" instead of "this"
7. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of a passage from the second paragraph: "The difference between thought and imagination is . . . there is a willpower behind which controls and directs the action of mind."
8. Sk.sh.: "L." abbr. for "lantern"
9. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "a" added
10. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "that" omitted
11. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "without the" instead of "void of "
12. Bk.: "as" instead of "in"
13. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "light and life" instead of "life and light"
14. Sk.sh.: this sh. symbol is unclear: first "for", then "all" connected on top of "for"; a.o.d.: "all"

come; it is that which¹⁵ is the spirit. But we use the word spirit also in its limited sense, as light is also the light¹⁶ of the sun, all-pervading sun¹⁷, and at the same time the [light]¹⁸ in the lantern that also we call light.

People name also a part of one's breast the heart. The reason is that there is a part in this body¹⁹ of flesh which is most sensitive to the²⁰ feeling. And naturally, as man cannot grasp the idea of a heart outside the body, one²¹ conceives of²² this idea as²³ being a part of his physical body. The ego stands separate from the above-said four faculties: will, reason, memory and thought. It is just like four fingers and a thumb.²⁴ Why is²⁵ thumb not a finger? Because the thumb is the whole hand.²⁴ These four²⁶ faculties [are]²⁷ faculties, but the ego is a reality. It holds and accommodates in²⁸ [itself]²⁹ the above-said³⁰ four faculties. And in order to distinguish it as different from these four faculties, we call it the ego.³¹ As³² the surface of³³ heart is known by the imagination and thought, so the depth is known³⁴, which is the heart, is known by feelings^{35, 31}. That³⁶ difference between thought and imagination is this, that imagination is an automatic work³⁷ of³⁸ mind. If the mind is fine, there is a fine imagination. If³⁹ mind is gross, there

15. Gd.tp., bp.: "that it is which" instead of "it is that which"; bk.: "that" instead of "it is that which"

16. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the light" omitted

17. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "light" instead of "sun"

18. Sk.sh.: "light" retraced through a now illegible, symbol; a.o.d.: "light"

19. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "breast" instead of "body"

20. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" omitted

21. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "he" instead of "one"

22. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of" omitted

23. Bk.: "of the heart" instead of "as"

24. Bk.: "Why is thumb not a . . . is the whole hand." omitted

25. Gd.tp., bp.: "the" added

26. Sk.sh.: "fingers" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Sk.sh.: "are" inserted after "a"; a.o.d.: "are" instead of "a"

28. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "within" instead of "in"

29. Sk.sh.: "this self" written; a.o.d.: "itself" instead of "this self"

30. Bk.: "above" instead of "above-said"

31. Bk.: The sentence "As the surface . . . is known by feelings." appears in another place, farther down in the text, after the 2nd paragraph

32. Sk.sh.: "at" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

33. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" added

34. Km.tp.: "is known" omitted; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of mind" instead of "is known"

35. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "feeling" instead of "feelings"

36. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "The" instead of "That"

37. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "working" instead of "work"

38. Bk.: "the" added

39. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the" added

is a gross imagination. If it⁴⁰ is ⁴¹beautiful mentality⁴² there is [a]⁴³ [beautiful imagination; nevertheless, an imagination is automatic working of mind.⁴⁴ The⁴⁵ thought is also an imagination, but an imagination held, controlled and directed by will. Therefore, when we say, "It⁴⁶ is a thoughtful person," it means that this person does not think or say or⁴⁷ act with an⁴⁸ impulse, but in everything that⁴⁹ he does there is a⁵⁰ will power behind⁵¹ which⁵² controls and which directs⁵³.⁵⁴

⁵⁵When coming to the feelings,⁵⁶ there are nine feelings in principle⁵⁷ which can be distinguished: mirth, grief, anger, passion, sympathy, attachment, fear, bewilderment, and⁵⁸ indifference. The⁵⁹ feelings cannot be limited to these nine, but when we distinguish numerous feelings we come to nine distinct feelings which one experiences in one's life. ⁶⁰And there are six diseases which belong to the heart: passion,⁶¹, anger, attachment⁶², conceit, jealousy, and greed or cupidity⁶³.⁶⁴

The more one thinks on the subject of the heart, the more one finds that if there is anything that can tell us of our personality, it is the heart. If there is

40. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "the mind" instead of "it"

41. Km.tp.: "a" added

42. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "mentality" omitted

43. Sk.sh.: "over" retraced to read "a", and "a" in a.o.d.

44. Sk.sh.: the following passage has been inserted above the line: "beautiful imagination; nevertheless, an imagination is automatic working of mind." and added in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: just "beautiful imagination" added

45. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "The" omitted

46. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "He" instead of "It"

47. Sk.sh.: "do" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

48. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "on" instead of "with an"

49. Bk.: "behind everything" instead of "in everything that"

50. Gd.tp., bp.: "a" omitted

51. Bk.: "behind" omitted

52. Sk.sh.: "acts" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

53. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "directs the action of mind" instead of "which directs"

54. Bk.: here Gd. inserted "As the surface . . . is known by feeling.", which appears earlier in a.o.d. (see note 31)

55. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "When"

56. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "When coming to feelings," omitted

57. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "principally" instead of "in principle"

58. Sk.sh.: "detachment or" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

59. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "The" omitted

60. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "And", normally indicating a new paragraph

61. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol, but nothing in a.o.d.

62. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "infatuation" instead of "attachment"

63. Sk.sh.: "cupidity" written in lh.

64. Bp., bk.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the 4th, 9th, and 1st q.s after this lecture

anything that⁶⁵ we feel ourselves, or we know [ourselves]⁶⁶ what we are, it is only the heart and [what]⁶⁷ it contains. And once a person understands the nature, the character, and the mystery of the heart, he understands, so to speak,⁶⁸ the language⁶⁹ of the whole universe. Because⁷⁰ there are ⁷¹manners of perception. One manner of perception belongs to the surface of mind; that is thought. That⁷² thought manifests to our mind with a definite form, line and colour. ⁷³And the other⁷⁴ manner of perception is feeling. It is felt by quite another part of the heart. It is felt by the depth of the heart, not by⁷⁵ the surface, and therefore the more the heart quality is wakened in a person, the more he perceives the feelings of others. That person is sensitive,⁷⁶ sensitive because to him things are clear, feelings⁷⁷ of the⁷⁸ others are clear. The person who lives at⁷⁹ the surface, he⁸⁰ does not perceive feelings clearly. And⁸¹ there is a difference between the evolution of the two,⁸²one who lives on the surface of the heart, [and] ⁸³the other who is in the depth; in other words,⁸⁴the one lives in his mind, the other lives in his heart⁸⁴.

But there is a third way of perception which is not even by feeling, which may be called⁸⁵ a spiritual language. This feeling comes from the deepest depth of the heart; it may be called⁸⁵ the voice of the spirit. It does not belong to the lantern, it belongs to the light. But in the lantern it becomes more distinct and

65. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "by which" instead of "that"

66. Sk.sh.: "I have" written; Km.tp.: "ourselves" instead of "I have"; Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "ourselves and" instead of "I have"

67. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "what"; a.o.d.: "what"

68. Gd.tp.: "so to speak," was crossed out in one typescript

69. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "language" looks like an "s"

70. Bk.: "For" instead of "Because"

71. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "three" added

72. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "That" omitted

73. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "And", normally indicating a new paragraph

74. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "next" instead of "other"

75. Gd.tp., bp.: "from" instead of "by"

76. Km.tp., bk.: "sensitive," omitted

77. Gd.tp., bp.: "thoughts are clear, the feelings" instead of "things are clear, feelings"; bk.: "the thoughts and feelings" instead of "things are clear, feelings"

78. Bk.: "the" omitted

79. A.o.d.: "on" instead of "at"

80. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "he" omitted

81. Bk.: "Also" instead of "And"

82. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of the" added

83. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "and" instead of "of"

84. Gd.tp., bp., bk.: "of the one living in his mind and the other living in the heart" instead of "the one lives in his mind, the other lives in his heart"

85. Bk.: "is" instead of "may be called"

clear. And this perception may be called intuition. There is no other⁸⁶ name for it. This shows us that⁸⁷ in order to study life fully, these three perceptions must be developed; then alone one is able to study life fully, and it is on studying it fully that one is able to form a judgement upon it.

Q.: It is not that the heart is mirror⁸⁸ to the soul and the mind is mirror⁸⁸ to the body?

A.: Yes, it is in a certain way, but at the same time the soul experiences through the whole being—through the body, through the mind, through the heart—as it happens to be in different planes of existence.

Q.: Is it the study of symbols that develops intuition?

A.: Not at all. It is the intuition that develops insight into symbolism.

Q.: Is it a dim understanding of this truth that has made Catholics make a devotion to the sacred heart of Jesus?

A.: Of course, heart. Heart is the shrine of God. If God is ever to be found anywhere, it is in the heart of man. Especially in the heart of that man in whom divine manifests.

Q.: Is not therefore the heart one of the soul's bodies that the soul carries always during its journey back to its source?

A.: Certainly it does. The heart is one of the soul's bodies, the finest body of the soul, which goes a long way with the soul, even in its return journey.

Q.: Is the heart⁸⁹ home of the soul?

A.: Yes, one may call the heart a home of the soul, but I would call [it]⁹⁰ a temporary hotel.

[Q.:]⁹¹ Please, will you explain indifference?⁹²

86. Bk.: “better” instead of “other”

87. Bk.: “This shows us that” omitted

88. Km.tp.: “mirrored” instead of “mirror”

89. Km.tp.: “the” added

90. Km.tp.: “it” added

91. Sk.sh.: “Q.” for question is missing, but added in Km.tp.

92. Gd.tp.: This passage about indifference was edited by Gd. to be included in Sangatha I

[A.:]⁹³ This is a word that I always have⁹⁴ a difficulty to explain⁹⁵ because⁹⁶ I have made many people angry by talking⁹⁷ about indifference. Because if [I]⁹⁸ tell you⁹⁹ indifference¹⁰⁰ in¹⁰¹ its best qualities, [they]¹⁰² say, "Where is the love which you have come to preach us? It is quite contrary to love, to the message,¹⁰³ to the teaching¹⁰⁴." But at the [same]¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶time, when people read in Buddhism,¹⁰⁷Yogism, renunciation, *nirvana*,¹⁰⁸ *vairagya*¹⁰⁹, in ¹¹⁰Sufi terms of the Persian poets¹¹¹ *fana*¹¹², then they begin to ask this question that, "Have they all taught such a cruelty, to become indifferent? What is it?" But if we see it in a different [way]¹¹³, it is quite a different thing. Indifference is not lovelessness, nor¹¹⁴ it is a lack of sympathy. Indifference is most useful. But when? At a time when a¹¹⁵ soul has arrived at this¹¹⁶ sensitiveness, that every little thing¹¹⁷ hurts, ¹¹⁸ then only there is indifference¹¹⁹ which keeps it alive, the only thing which holds one¹²⁰. One might say that¹²¹ it is not good to be sensitive. Yes, but without¹²² being sensitive you cannot evolve. Sensitiveness is a sign of evolution. [If]¹²³

93. Sk.sh.: "A." for answer is missing, but added in Km.tp.

94. Gd.tp.: "found" instead of "have"

95. Gd.tp.: "in explaining" instead of "to explain"

96. Gd.tp.: "because" omitted and an new sentence started which Gd. put in parenthesis

97. Gd.tp.: "telling" instead of "talking"

98. Sk.sh.: "you" clearly written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "I" instead of "you"

99. Gd.tp.: "told them about" instead of "tell you"

100. Sk.sh.: "I." abbr. for "indifference"

101. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "in"

102. Sk.sh. : "that" clearly written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "they" instead of "that"

103. Sk.sh.: a double lined editorial mark is placed in the margin

104. Gd.tp.: "to the message, to the teaching" omitted

105. Sk.sh.: "same" retraced, rendering the underlying symbol illegible; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "same"

106. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "a" omitted

107. Gd.tp.: "in" added

108. Gd.tp.: "on what they call in Sanskrit" instead of "renunciation, *nirvana*"; for *nirvana*, see Glossary

109. Gd.tp.: "(Renunciation)" inserted after "*vairagya*"; for *vairagya*, see Glossary

110. Km.tp.: "the" added

111. Gd.tp.: "(in the Sufi terms)" instead of "in Sufi terms of the Persian poets"

112. For *fana*, see Glossary

113. Sk.sh.: "why" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "way" instead of "why"

114. Gd.tp.: "not" instead of "nor" in her second typescript for Sangatha I

115. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

116. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

117. Gd.tp.: "sting" instead of "thing"

118. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause or lost words

119. Sk.sh.: actually "indiverence"

120. Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "one"

121. Gd.tp.: "then" instead of "that"

122. Gd.tp.: "by not" instead of "but without"

123. Sk.sh.: "If" begun, then finished "Even"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "If" instead of "Even"

you are not sensitive, you cannot feel in sympathy with your fellow man¹²⁴. If you do not feel the feelings¹²⁵ of your fellow man¹²⁶, then you are not yet awake to life. Therefore, in order to become a normal human being, one has to develop sensitiveness, [or]¹²⁷ at least arrive at sensitiveness. And when one is sensitive, then life is difficult to live. The more sensitive you are, the more thorns you will find on your way. Every move you make, at¹²⁸ every turn, at every step there is something to hurt you. And it is only one spirit that¹²⁹ you can develop and that is the¹³⁰ spirit [of indifference]¹³¹, [and]¹³² [yet]¹³³ not taking away the love and sympathy you have for another. That is¹³⁴ the right indifference. To say to a person, "I do not care for you because you have been thoughtless," that is not the right kind of indifference¹³⁵. That is not the indifference that [mystics]¹³⁶ relate as vairagya. The¹³⁷ mystical indifference is that [even]¹³⁸ the thoughtlessness of the¹³⁹ person¹⁴⁰, when a soul attains¹⁴¹ sympathy,¹⁴² love expresses it as a¹⁴³ forgiveness; that is indifference. ¹⁴⁴In the Bible, when we read¹⁴⁵ the words of Christ, that¹⁴⁶, "Turn the other side of your face if a person has struck you on one side"¹⁴⁷, what lesson¹⁴⁸ is it? It is the lesson of indifference. How can a sensitive

124. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "men" instead of "man"

125. Gd.tp.: "feeling" instead of "feelings"

126. Km.tp.: "men" instead of "man"

127. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "or" instead of "a,"

128. Gd.tp.: "at" omitted

129. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

130. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

131. Sk.sh.: "a difference" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "of indifference" instead of "a difference"

132. Sk.sh.: "not" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "not"

133. Sk.sh.: "yet" retraced, rendering the original symbol illegible

134. Gd.tp.: "not" added, referring to the following sentence

135. Gd.tp.: "that is not the right kind of indifference" omitted

136. Sk.sh.: "mystical" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "mystics" instead of "mystical"

137. Gd.tp.: "The" omitted

138. Sk.sh.: "even" retraced rendering the original symbol illegible

139. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

140. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted a number of dots

141. Sk.sh.: "attains" retraced to read "retains"; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "retains"

142. Gd.tp.: "affection," added

143. Gd.tp.: "and expresses it as" instead of "expresses it as a"

144. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "In"

145. Sk.sh.: "after" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

146. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

147. Gd.tp.: "When one smites you on one cheek, turn the other cheek." instead of "Turn the other side of your face, if a person has struck you on one side.", see Matt. 5:39

148. Km.tp.: "else" instead of "lesson"

person, a person of feelings¹⁴⁹, a spiritual person, a [tenderhearted]¹⁵⁰ person, live in this world if he were not indifferent? He cannot live one moment. There¹⁵¹ is only this one thing that protects him from the continual¹⁵² jarring influences coming from all sides.

Q.: Why is the word unattachment¹⁵³ not right?¹⁵⁴

A.: But detachment is not the word really.¹⁵⁵ We cannot be detached¹⁵⁶, we are never detached. Life is one and nothing can separate it.¹⁵⁷ Detachment is only an illusionary aspect of life. There is no such thing as detachment [in]¹⁵⁸ truth. How can there¹⁵⁹ be a¹⁶⁰ detachment when life is one?

¹⁶¹*Q.: But is it not in the Bhagavad¹⁶² Gita, there it is said, detachment?*

A.: That is not the right word. Very often, in order¹⁶¹ to make it more clear I have always called it¹⁶³ indifference and independence,¹⁶⁴ two meanings of that one word, which is vairagya. Even indifference explains it half.

Q.: Is the world of feelings higher than the world of thoughts?

A.: Yes.¹⁶⁵

[Q.:]¹⁶⁶ Is perhaps the heart the same as the angelic body?

149. Gd.tp.: “feeling” instead of “feelings”

150. Sk.sh.: “tender-heart” written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “tenderhearted” instead of “tender-heart”

151. Gd.tp.: “It” instead of “There”

152. Gd.tp.: “continually” instead of “continual”

153. Sk.sh.: “unattachment” is written in lh.

154. Gd.tp.: “Why is not detachment, (which you had said first, and then changed) the right word?” instead of “Why is the word ‘unattachment’ not right?”

155. Gd.tp.: “But detachment is not the word really.” omitted

156. Gd.tp.: “really” added

157. Gd.tp.: “Life is one and nothing can separate it.” omitted

158. Sk.sh.: “of ” retraced to read “in”; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “in”

159. Sk.sh.: “there” indistinctly written, alternately “they”

160. Gd.tp.: “a” omitted

161. Gd.tp.: “Q.: But is it not . . . A.: That is not the right word. Very often in order” omitted, the sentence starts with “To make it more clear . . .”

162. Sk.sh.: actually “Bhggaved” written in lh.; for *Bhagavad Gita*, see List

163. Gd.tp.: “by two words” added

164. Gd.tp.: “(These two words together make it more clear.)” added; here ends the editing of Gd. for Sangatha I

165. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol inserted after “Yes.”

166. Sk.sh.: an editorial question mark in the margin, and the “Q.” for “question” is absent, but it appears in Km.tp.

A.: Yes, quite true.¹⁶⁷

-Q.: *Vairagya is that which is called indifference?*¹⁶⁸

167. Sk.sh.: Sakina marked this line with an “x” to indicate “finished”; however, a second sentence follows below this one; it is unclear who the speaker is

168. Sk.sh.: this entire sentence has been crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

¹ 3 o'clock, Monday, September 1, 1924

Purpose of Life²

If a Sufi is asked what was the purpose of this creation, he will say that the knower, the only knower, wanted to know himself, and there was only one condition of knowing himself,³ that was to make himself intelligible to his own being. For intelligence in⁴ itself is a being, but intelligence is not known to itself. Intelligence becomes known to itself when there is something intelligible. Therefore, the knower had to manifest himself, thus becoming an object to be known. And by this knowledge, the knower arrived⁵ at perfection. It does not mean that the knower lacked perfection, for all perfection belonged to the knower; only, he became conscious of his perfection. Therefore, it is⁶ the consciousness of perfection in which⁷ lies the purpose of the whole creation⁸.

The Sufis say God is love. That is true, but the love was not sufficient. The love had to make an object to love⁹ in order to see its own nature, to

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, June, 1927 (vol. iii, no. 1, pp. 23-28). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are never included, but the text of some of them is incorporated into the lecture (not in this lecture, however). The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., which are not noted, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are.
- bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript exactly follows the text in SQ. and bk., and is therefore not mentioned in the notes for the body of the lecture. However, it also includes the qa.s, which are noted.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Aug." crossed out
2. Sk.sh.: "Purpose of Life" encircled in the left margin; bp.: "Chapter XII"
3. Bp.: "and" added
4. Bp.: "in" omitted
5. Bp.: "arrives" instead of "arrived"
6. Bp.: "in" added
7. Bp.: "that" instead of "in which"
8. Bp.: "this whole manifestation" instead of "the whole creation"
9. Sk.sh.: The initial letter in "love" looks like an "s"

experience its own character, to fathom his own mysteries¹⁰, to experience¹¹ its own joy. For instance, the seed has in it the leaf and the flower and the fruit, but the fulfilment of the purpose of that seed is that it is put [in]^{12 13} the ground, that it is watered, that a seedling has sprung and¹⁴ reared by the sun. It has brought forward¹⁵ its flowers and fruits. There is the fulfilment of that seed which already contained in itself the fruit and flower.

A person who does not see the reason of this all is in that seed state; his mind is in this state of the¹⁶ seed which [has]¹⁷ not yet fertilized¹⁸, which [has]¹⁹ not yet had the²⁰ seedling, which [has]¹⁷ not yet had²¹ the springing of the plant. No sooner²² the soul²³ begins²⁴ to unfold and experience in life the purpose which is [hidden]²⁵ within²⁶ itself,²⁷ it begins to feel the joy of it, [it]²⁸ begins to value the privilege of living, it begins to appreciate everything, it begins to marvel [at]²⁹ everything. For in every experience, good or bad, it feels³⁰ a certain joy, and that joy is of the fulfilment of life's purpose. That joy is not only experienced in pleasure, but even in pain; not only in success, but also in failures; not only in the cheerfulness of the heart, but even in the breaking of the heart there is a certain joy [hidden]²⁵. For there is no experience which is worthless, and especially for that soul who is beginning to realize this purpose, there is no moment wasted in life. For under all circumstances and in all experiences that

10. Bp.: "mystery" instead of "mysteries"

11. Bp.: "find" instead of "experience"

12. Sk.sh.: "in the" crossed out, but "in" retained in a.o.d.

13. Sk.sh.: "at" written, omitted in a.o.d.

14. Bp.: "has been" added

15. Bp.: "forth" instead of "forward"

16. Bp.: "a" instead of "the"

17. Sk.sh.: "had" retraced to read "has", and "has" in a.o.d.

18. Bp.: "germinated" instead of "fertilized"

19. Bp.: "has" instead of "had"

20. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "this"; bp.: "its" instead of "the"

21. Bp.: "experienced" instead of "had"

22. Bp.: "does" added

23. Sk.sh.: a blank

24. Bp.: "begin" instead of "begins"

25. Sk.sh.: "hid" written; bp.: "hidden" instead of "hid"

26. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Bp.: "than" added

28. Sk.sh.: "ere" written; bp.: "it" instead of "ere"

29. Bp.: "at" added

30. Bp.: "finds" instead of "feels"

soul is experiencing the purpose of life.^{31, 32} Now coming to the first question:³³ the knower manifested³⁴ in order that³⁵ he has³⁶ become known to himself.³⁷ What may be done in order to help the knower to fulfill this purpose? To seek continually an answer to every question that arises in one's heart.

³⁸ Of course, there are different types of minds. There is one mind who³⁹ will puzzle and puzzle over a question and trouble himself for something which is nothing, and will come in by the same door by which he had gone⁴⁰. That person will trouble himself and will wreck his⁴¹ spirit and will never find satisfaction. There is no question which [has not]⁴² its answer somewhere. The answer is nothing but a re-echo of the question, a re-echo in fulness. And therefore one must rise above this confusing⁴³ state of mind which keeps one back, getting⁴⁴ the answer from within or from without of⁴⁵ every question that rises⁴⁶ in one's heart. In order to [become a]⁴⁷ spiritual person he⁴⁸ need not perform miracles. The moment his⁴⁹ heart is able to answer him⁵⁰ every question that rises in his⁴⁹ heart, he already is⁵¹ on the path. Besides, the thing that must be first known one puts away for⁵² the last, and that which must be known at the last moment, that a person wants to know first. It is that⁵³ which causes confusion in the lives of many souls.

31. Bp.: here Gd. inserted a long passage, extensively edited, from the lecture of September 8, 1924, on The Purpose of Life, the story of the jinn.

32. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin

33. Bp.: "Now coming to the first question." omitted

34. Bp.: "as man" added

35. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Bp.: "might" instead of "has"

37. Bp.: "And now, on the part of man," added

38. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin

39. Bp.: "that" instead of "who"

40. Bp.: "go out by the same door by which he has come in" instead of "come in by the same door by which he had gone"

41. Bp.: "own" added

42. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; bp.: "has not"

43. Bp.: "confused" instead of "confusing"

44. Sk.sh.: "getting" indistinctly written; bp.: "from" added before "getting"

45. Bp.: "to" instead of "of"

46. Bp.: "arises" instead of "rises"

47. Sk.sh.: "becoming over" written, then "over" retraced to read "a"; bp.: "become a" instead of "becoming over"

48. Bp.: "one" instead of "person he"

49. Bp.: "one's" instead of "his"

50. Bp.: "him" omitted

51. Bp.: "one is already" instead of "he already is"

52. Bp.: "to" instead of "for"

53. Bp.: "this" instead of "that"

The words of Christ stand [in]⁵⁴ support to this argument, “Seek ye⁵⁵ the kingdom of God first⁵⁶ and all will be added”⁵⁷. This is the very thing one does not want to seek. One wishes to find anything else but this. And where is it to be found? Not in the knowledge of another person; in the knowledge of oneself⁵⁸. If a person went on the whole life most cleverly judging others, he may go on, but he will find himself to be more foolish at every step he goes⁵⁹ forward. At the end he arrives at⁶⁰ fulness of stupidity. But the one who tries and tests and studies⁶¹ and observes oneself, one’s⁶¹ own attitude in life, one’s⁶¹ own outlook on life, one’s⁶¹ thought, speech and action, weighs it and measures it, controls it⁶² and teaches oneself⁶³ that self-discipline, it is that person who is able to understand another better. How rarely one sees a soul who concerns⁶⁴ with himself through life in order to know.⁶⁵ Mostly, every soul seems to be busily occupied with the lives of the others. And what do they know in the end? Nothing.

If there is anywhere⁶⁶ a kingdom of God to be found, it is within oneself. And it is therefore in the knowledge of self that there is the fulfilment of life. ⁶⁷The knower⁶⁸ of self means the knowledge of one’s body, the knowledge of the⁶⁹ mind, the knowledge of the⁶⁹ spirit; the knowledge of its⁷⁰ relation to the body and the relation of⁷¹body to the spirit, the knowledge of one’s wants and needs, the knowledge of the virtues and faults, the knowledge of⁷² ⁷³ what we

54. Bp.: “in” added

55. Bp.: “first” moved to this position

56. Bp.: “all these things will be added unto you” (to conform to the Biblical text) instead of “all will be added”; see Matthew 6:33

57. Bp.: “knowing of self” instead of “knowledge of oneself”

58. Bp.: “takes” instead of “goes”

59. Bp.: “reaches the” instead of “arrives at”

60. Bp.: “tries, tests, studies” instead of “tries and tests and studies”

61. Bp.: “his” instead of “one’s”

62. Bp.: “controls it” omitted

63. Bp.: “himself” instead of “oneself”

64. Bp.: “himself” added

65. Bp.: an exclamation point (!) instead of a full stop

66. Sk.sh.: the “where” of “anywhere” indistinctly written; alternate reading “far”

67. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of “The”

68. Bp.: “knowledge” instead of “knower”

69. Bp.: “one’s” instead of “the”

70. Bp.: “the spirit’s” instead of “its”

71. Bp.: “the” added

72. Bp.: “the knowledge of” omitted

73. Sk.sh.: “knowing of” written; bp.: “knowing of” omitted

desire, of⁷⁴ how to attain⁷⁵, what to gain⁷⁶ and what to renounce⁷⁷. And when one dives deep into this knowledge, a person finds before himself a world of knowledge which never ends. And it is that knowledge which gives one insight into human nature and brings⁷⁸ to him⁷⁹ the knowledge of the whole creation. One arrives in the end to attain⁸⁰ to the knowledge of the divine being.⁸¹

⁸²And then there comes the question of God being love⁸³. If God is love, love is too sacred, and to utter the⁸⁴ word without meaning is a vain repetition. To a person to whom it means something, his lips close. He can say [little]⁸⁵. For love is a revelation in itself; no study⁸⁶ necessary, no meditation is needed, no piety is required. If love is pure, if the spark of love has begun to twinkle, then the person need not go somewhere to gain spirituality⁸⁷; then spirituality is within himself.⁸⁸ But what help is this that now it⁸⁹ has become a word of⁹⁰ dictionary, a word which may be⁹¹ used a thousand times in the day, which means nothing? To the one who knows what love means, love means everything. Love means⁹² patience, love means [endurance]⁹³, love means tolerance, love means forgiveness, love means renunciation⁹⁴, love means service. All things such as gentleness, humility, modesty, graciousness, kindness, all are the different manifestations of love.

It is the same to say God is all and all is God, and to say love is all and all is love. And it is to find it, to feel it, to experience its warmth, [and]⁹⁵ to see the

74. Sk.sh.: "of" vaguely written, and missing in bp.

75. Bp.: "it" added

76. Bp.: "pursue" instead of "gain"

77. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "renounce" in lh. looks more like an "s" than an "r"

78. Sk.sh.: "brings" indistinctly written

79. Bp.: "him to" instead of "to him"

80. Bp.: "at attaining" instead of "to attain"

81. At this point, Gd. inserted a passage from another source ("Truth is simple . . ."), and moved all the rest of this lecture to the following chapter, XIII

82. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

83. Bp.: "God is love" instead of "And then there comes the question of God being love"

84. Bp.: "this" instead of "the"

85. Sk.sh.: "little" retraced through a now illegible symbol, and "little" in bp.

86. Bp.: "is" added

87. Sk.sh.: a tiny incidental mark is visible underneath "spirituality"

88. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the second qa. after this lecture

89. Bp.: "Love" instead of "But what help is this that now it"

90. Bp.: "from the" instead of "of"

91. Bp.: "is" instead of "may be"

92. Bp.: "everything. Love means" omitted

93. Sk.sh.: "endures" written; bp.: "endurance" instead of "endures"

94. Bp.: "sacrifice" instead of "forgiveness, love means renunciation"

95. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then crossed out, "and" substituted; bp.: "and"

world in the light of love, and to keep its glow lively⁹⁶, and to hold it sacred⁹⁷ as a sacred torch to guide one in one's life's journey: it is in this that the purpose of life is fulfilled.

⁹⁸According to the common standard of life, a man with common sense was⁹⁹ counted to be the right person, a fit person. But, from a spiritual¹⁰⁰ standard¹⁰¹, that person alone can begin to be the right¹⁰² person who is beginning to feel sympathy with his fellowman. For after all¹⁰³ the study of philosophy and¹⁰⁴ mysticism, [by]¹⁰⁵ all the practices of concentration and meditation we do,¹⁰⁶ we desire to attain¹⁰⁷ to¹⁰⁸ a fitness¹⁰⁹ that would enable us to love¹¹⁰ our fellow-man¹¹¹ better.

¹¹²

Q.: It is said that we should become conscious, but also that we should become unconscious of our growth?

A.: Yes, we must become conscious, only¹¹³ unconscious. No one can be conscious of himself and of an object upon which he contemplates. If Beethoven was conscious of himself he would not have written such beautiful music. The more [he]¹¹⁴ lost himself,¹¹⁵ the better music he wrote. And those who have done great things in the world, they have been the ones who have lost, so to speak, the consciousness of their own life's difficulties and put themselves at the object they have before them. And therefore, by being conscious of God, or by being less

96. Bp.: "lively" omitted

97. Bp.: "love's flame high" instead of "it sacred"

98. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin

99. Bp.: "is" instead of "was"

100. Bp.: "mystical" instead of "spiritual"

101. Sk.sh.: "str." abbr. for "standard"

102. Sk.sh.: "light" inadvertently for "right; the "l" and "r" symbols are similar

103. Bp.: "by" instead of "after all"

104. Bp.: a comma instead of "and"

105. Sk.sh.: "if" written; bp.: "by" instead of "if"

106. Bp.: "to what do" instead of "we do,"

107. Bp.: "we do, we desire to attain" omitted

108. Sk.sh.: a blank, the remainder of this line is left blank

109. Bp.: "capability" instead of "fitness"

110. Bp.: "serve" instead of "love"

111. Bp.: "fellow-men" instead of "fellow-man"

112. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol placed in the margin, as well as a division marker center page to indicate qa.s

113. Sk.tp.: "also" instead of "only"

114. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "he", and "he" in Sk.tp.

115. Sk.sh.: a second "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

conscious of oneself, one becomes more conscious of God. But now it may be that the one who has asked this question wishes to know , ¹¹⁶ “Then how about the self-knowledge?” But one cannot live unconsciously in the world; one has to be conscious. One may meditate¹¹⁷ at times, or one may engage one’s mind at times, but there are moments when he¹¹⁸ is conscious of the self, because the self stands immediately to the self, nearer than everything else. Therefore, there is always self awaiting one’s attention, and there is no need of being unaware of its nature and character. It is natural that we must know that something which I have called myself¹¹⁹, what it is. What is its nature, what its mystery? And in this knowledge there is the mystery of divine knowledge.

Q.: When the spark of life flickers, how is it renewed?

A.: One must keep blowing till it¹²⁰ turns into a perpetual fire. The fire worshippers of the old, they did not worship a fire which went off¹²¹. They worshipped a perpetual fire. Where is that¹²² perpetual fire to be found? At¹²³ the heart of man. The spark that one finds [glowing]¹²⁴ for a¹²⁵ moment and then becomes dim, it does not belong to heaven, for in heaven all things are lasting. It must belong to some other place.

116. Sk.sh.: a blank

117. Sk.sh.: “meditate” partially crossed out

118. Sk.sh.: “he” retraced to read “one”, and “one” in Sk.tp.

119. Sk.sh.: “myself” partially crossed out, then “my” added above

120. Sk.sh.: “me” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

121. Sk.tp.: “out” instead of “off”

122. Sk.tp.: “this” instead of “that”

123. Sk.tp.: “In” instead of “At”

124. Sk.sh.: “blowing” written; Sk.tp.: “glowing” instead of “blowing”

125. Sk.sh.: “the” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, Monday, September 1st, 1924 ¹

Healing

There is a saying in the East that there is one illness for which there is no remedy. In the Eastern language that illness is called *wahm*², which means imagination. With every illness the imagination plays its role; the greater the imagination, the greater becomes the³ illness⁴. But illness apart, in every little thing in life, your⁵ imagination⁶ makes⁷ its mischief, exaggerates it, and makes it more difficult to bear. It is not seldom, it is often one sees that a person feels tired before he has worked, at the thought of the work. When working, that tiredness has increased still more, which was imagined before. Before the work is finished the person is done. This is often to be seen that a⁸ head of a factory is more tired after two hours' work than the workman perhaps who has worked all day long with⁹ engines. A superintendent of a garden has become¹⁰ much more tired than the gardener who has been working¹¹ on the garden¹² all day long. You

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., including the qa.s after the lecture. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, not included in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough made six separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all of them has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp." One typescript, probably the earliest, includes the qa.s, and it may represent an independent reporting by Gd.
 bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. Most of the editorial changes in Gd.tp. are included, and also a few more, and there are no qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Sept. 1st, 1924, Monday, 5 o'clock" in lh.
2. The Arabic word *wahm* means imagination, apprehension (see Glossary); Km.tp.: "Waham"; Gd.tp. bk.: "Vahm"
3. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "the"
4. Sk.sh.: "opened" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
5. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "your"
6. Sk.sh.: "I." in lh. abbr. for "imagination"
7. Bk.: "does" instead of "makes"
8. Bk.: "the" instead of "a"
9. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "becomes" instead of "has become"
11. Sk.sh.: "all" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
12. Gd.tp., bk.: "ground" instead of "garden"

will very¹³ often see that a person in the audience has become¹⁴ more tired than the¹⁵ singer who has sung the whole programme of the evening. It is¹⁶ often one sees that before having walked so many miles¹⁷ the¹⁸ person has become tired at the thought of it.

Imagination always leads, illness follows.¹⁹ No doubt, the one who has control over²⁰ his imagination can master oneself²¹ and can rise above illness. It always amused me to see²² a lady who used to give lectures, that when the lecture was now at a²³ fifteen days distance, that²⁴ lady began to be worried. And as the worry came, then some illness followed, and the doctors examined, and so it went on. About²⁵ the time when the day of the lecture came, the lady was quite finished. Healers had to see her, occultists had to advise her. Astrologers had to make her horoscope²⁶ in order to tell her that²⁷ she would be successful in her lecture before she was ready to give a²⁸ lecture. It is not rare. Very often one finds that one exaggerates²⁹ tiredness, confusion, pain, trouble, and makes a mountain out of a molehill, without knowing. If that person were told, that person³⁰ would not accept it, would not admit it, and at the same time it is so.

Out of a³¹ hundred persons, sufferers by³² a certain illness, you will³³ find ninety-five³⁴ who can be cured if the³⁵ imagination allowed them to be cured.³⁶ Upon many a fear of illness comes, even before they have felt³⁷ pain, if a

13. Gd.tp., bk.: "very" omitted

14. Gd.tp., bk.: "much" added

15. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

16. Gd.tp., bk.: "It is" omitted

17. Sk.sh.: "which" written; a.o.d.: "which" omitted

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

19. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the first and third qa.s after this lecture

20. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "over", and "over" in a.o.d.

21. Gd.tp., bk.: "himself" instead of "oneself"

22. Bk.: "when seeing" instead of "to see"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "about" instead of "now at a"

24. Gd.tp., bk.: "this" instead of "that"

25. Gd.tp., bk.: "At" instead of "About"

26. Sk.sh.: "horosc." in lh. abbr. for "horoscope"

27. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "would be ready to go and give the" instead of "was ready to give a"

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

30. Gd.tp., bk.: "he" instead of "that person"

31. Gd.tp., bk.: "one" instead of "a"

32. Gd.tp., bk.: "from" instead of "by"

33. Sk.sh.: "you will" indistinctly written and retraced for clarity

34. Gd.tp., bk.: "ninety-nine" instead of "ninety-five"

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "their" instead of "the"

36. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of part of the second qa. after this lecture

37. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

physician has told them that there is something wrong with them. The physician may be mistaken, yet in³⁸ the fear of the pain that is anticipated takes ³⁹place of the disease.⁴⁰ The body is constructed with ⁴¹[nervous]⁴² system, which is the main mechanism of one's physical being⁴³, and this mechanism is most respondent to imagination compared with flesh, bone or skin. Nerves instantly respond to the thought, not skin, flesh, or bones⁴⁴. They partake the influence coming from ⁴⁵nerves. Therefore, ⁴⁵[nervous]⁴⁶ system stands between ⁴⁵physical and mental aspects of being. Therefore, as imagination can cause an illness,⁴⁷can maintain an illness, so imagination can cure a person from⁴⁸ illness also⁴⁹. Once illness⁵⁰ cured by imagination, what is left of that illness in the body has no sustenance to exist and therefore it naturally dies out.

I have often seen, for an experiment, a person who said that⁵¹, "I have got a very bad headache." I ⁵²asked that person to sing, and in the end found that the person⁵³ was cured. Anything that takes away from ⁴⁵mind their⁵⁴ imagination of this⁵⁵ illness cuts the arms of evil⁵⁶ that holds that illness; then the illness cannot stand on its feet. There must be something to hold it, and that is imagination.

⁵⁷Self-pity⁵⁸ is the worst enemy of man, although sometimes it gives a tender sensation in the heart to say, "O, [how poorly I am]"⁵⁹, and it is soothing

38. Gd.tp., bk.: "in" omitted

39. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

40. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted the rest of the second qa. after this lecture, followed by the fourth qa.

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

42. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; a.o.d.: "nervous"

43. Gd.tp., bk.: "body" instead of "being"

44. Gd.tp., bk.: "bone" instead of "bones"

45. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

46. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; a.o.d.: "nervous" instead of "nerves"

47. Gd.tp., bk.: "and" instead of comma

48. Gd.tp., bk.: "of" instead of "from"

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "also" moved to after "person"

50. Gd.tp., bk.: "is" added

51. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

52. Gd.tp., bk.: "have" added

53. Bk.: "he" instead of "the person"

54. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

55. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

56. Gd.tp., bk.: "the evidence" instead of "evil"

57. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "Self-pity"

58. Sk.sh.: "pity" in lh., and "how poorly I am" in sh. added underneath "pity"; this placement is above the crossed-out "poor man"

59. Sk.sh.: "poor man" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "how poorly I am"

to hear from someone⁶⁰, “O, I am so sorry you are not well.” But I⁶¹ ⁶²could expect something else from someone to say⁶³, “I am so happy to see you are so well.” In order to create that tender [sensation]⁶⁴ one need not be ill. What is needed is to be thankful. We can never be⁶⁵ too thankful. If we can appreciate the privileges of life, there are endless gifts from above which we never think about, and we never value them⁶⁶. If we think of them thankfully, naturally a tenderness is felt, and it is that tenderness which is worth having.⁶⁷

⁶⁸By outward evidences very often a person builds a conception of⁶⁹ an illness. For⁷⁰ there are⁷¹signs of illness, no doubt. But mind has such a great power that if there is a⁷² sign of illness, the mind sees a thousand signs of illness. For instance, as soon as you begin to think that your friend is displeased with you, everything he does⁷³, either good or bad, for you, it all⁷⁴ seems that it is all going⁷⁵ wrong. And if you think⁷⁶ your friend is loving and kind to you, all that he does,

60. Sk.sh.: “to hear” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

61. Sk.sh.: “I so think it” added in lh. above “But I” in sh., then “I” crossed out

62. Km.tp.: “should think one” added; Gd.tp., bk.: “should think that one” added

63. Gd.tp., bk.: “another thing to be said in sympathy” instead of “something else from someone to say”

64. Sk.sh.: “sociation” (an obsolete word meaning association or union, see OED) clearly written; a.o.d.: “sensation” instead of “sociation”

65. Sk.sh.: “be” retraced to read “become”

66. Gd.tp., bk.: “them” omitted

67. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted this passage (included in one copy of Gd.tp. in Gd.’s own hw.) which is taken from another lecture or qa. after another lecture, the source of which has not yet been identified: “The animal is more responsive to nature than man, and nature helps the animal to forget its illness more than it does man, because man is not responsive to nature. Every man has his little world. It may be so little, sometimes, that it is like a doll’s house, and in that world he lives. He is not conscious of the wide world, he is not conscious of the universe. He just lives in his small world; that is all he knows, that is all he is conscious of, that is all he is interested in. And, therefore, if his world is full of misery and illness and ill luck, he cannot come out of it, because he has made a kind of shell, as the insects in the water make a little shell to live in and they live in it. The world, the planet does not hold misery for him; he has made the shell of misery for himself, and he likes to hide in that shell. Because he has made it, he likes to live in it, it is his home, be it a shell of wickedness, of misery, of goodness, of piety, anything.” In the hw., this passage is preceded by the sentence, “One may say, ‘What about the illness of animals?’”, which was then crossed out.

68. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of “By”

69. Gd.tp., bk.: “concentration on” instead of “conception of”

70. Sk.sh.: “they are” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

71. Km.tp.: “outward” typed, but then crossed out; Gd.tp., bk.: “outer” added

72. Gd.tp., bk.: “one” instead of “a”

73. Sk.sh.: “does” retraced to read “but”, but “does” in a.o.d.

74. Gd.tp., bk.: “all” omitted

75. Gd.tp., bk.: “has all gone” instead of “is all going”

76. Gd.tp., bk.: “thought” instead of “think”

it all⁷⁷ shows as⁷⁸ a support to⁷⁹ your thought. When a person begins to think that⁸⁰, "I am under an unlucky star," ⁸¹everything that happens, good or bad, he thinks, "It all brings bad luck to me. ⁸²From [everywhere]⁸³ ⁸⁴ there is a⁸⁵ bad luck, from every side bad luck is going⁸⁶. [Even]⁸⁷ if a good thing is going⁸⁸, ⁸⁹one thinks⁹⁰ it is bad because he is looking at it from⁹¹ that way. And when a person is in the thought [of]⁹², "Good luck is coming to me," everything⁹³ that comes⁹⁴ in the form of good luck.

The more we study this question, the more we find that our mind is the master of life, ⁹⁵and [that]⁹⁶ we become the possessor of the kingdom of God, no sooner⁹⁷ we have realized the power of imagination⁹⁸ upon our life. ⁹⁹ It is ¹⁰⁰the absence of self-knowledge¹⁰¹ that one does not value that divine spark which is within¹⁰² oneself. And by being unaware¹⁰³ of it one goes down and down, till one¹⁰⁴ reaches the deepest depth¹⁰⁵. No sooner one realizes this,¹⁰⁶ one begins to respect oneself, and it is the self-respecting one who has respect for another. It is

77. Gd.tp., bk.: "it all" omitted

78. Km.tp.: "proves to be" instead of "shows as", but "shows as" in Gd.tp., bk.

79. Gd.tp., bk.: "of" instead of "to"

80. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

81. Gd.tp., bk.: "with" added

82. Sk.sh.: an editorial double slash mark is placed in front of "From"

83. Sk.sh.: "ever" of "everywhere" clearly written as a separate word

84. A.o.d.: "everywhere" instead of "ever where"

85. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

86. Sk.sh.: "going" retraced to read "coming", and "coming" in a.o.d.

87. Sk.sh.: "I have"; a.o.d.: "Even"

88. A.o.d.: "coming" instead of "going"

89. Sk.sh.: "he is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

90. Gd.tp., bk.: "that person thinks that" instead of "one thinks"

91. Sk.sh.: "from" retraced for clarity, followed by an unintelligible symbol; Gd.tp., bk.: "in" instead of "from"

92. Sk.sh.: "over" written; Km.tp.: "of"; Gd.tp., bk.: "that"

93. Sk.sh.: "everything" partially crossed out

94. Gd.tp., bk.: ", comes" added

95. Sk.sh.: an editorial mark is placed in front of "and"

96. Sk.sh.: "when" written; Km.tp.: "that"; Gd.tp., bk.: omitted

97. Gd.tp., bk.: "as soon as" instead of "no sooner"

98. Gd.tp., bk.: "thought and concentration" instead of "imagination"

99. Sk.sh.: a blank

100. Gd.tp., bk.: "by" added

101. Gd.tp., bk.: "such knowledge" instead of "self-knowledge"

102. Gd.tp., bk.: "in" instead of "within"

103. Gd.tp., bk.: "unconscious" instead of "unaware"

104. Gd.tp., bk.: "it" instead of "one"

105. Gd.tp., bk.: "depths" instead of "depth"

106. Gd.tp., bk.: "has one realized this than" instead of "one realizes this,"

the one who helps oneself¹⁰⁷ is the one¹⁰⁸ who will help another. It is the one who will [raise]¹⁰⁹ himself, it is that person¹¹⁰ who will take another person also towards¹¹¹ heights.

Once we have found the remedy to cure this incurable disease which comes out of imagination, then there is no other¹¹² disease which one¹¹³ cannot manage to get above. We only have to realize the source of perfection within¹¹⁴ ourselves.

115

Q.: What is imagination?

A.: Imagination is an automatic working of mind.

Q.: What part does it¹¹⁶ play in the illness¹¹⁷ [of]¹¹⁸ children and the mental deficient?

A.: Among children pain increases with imagination and therefore the one who understands this can stop the pain of a child sooner than any other medicine. For the child is respondent to an advice. A grown-up person who holds his imagination in hand and does not let it loose is difficult to be helped. But a child can be helped in a moment. A child may be crying in pain and in a moment's time, if you can get his imagination away from it, you can cure him.¹¹⁹ As to the mental¹²⁰ deficient¹²¹, imagination is the main reason at the back of their illness. It is irregularity of rhythm of mind which causes mental disorder. Physicians may give reasons of having cavities in the brain, but this disorder begins before the cavity in the brain. The cavity in the brain is caused by their¹²² mental

107. Gd.tp., bk.: "himself" instead of "oneself"

108. Gd.tp., bk.: "is the one" omitted

109. Sk.sh.: "rise" clearly written; a.o.d.: "raise" instead of "rise"

110. Gd.tp., bk.: "is that person" omitted

111. Gd.tp., bk.: "toward the" instead of "towards"

112. Km.tp.: "earthly" instead of "other"; Gd.tp., bk.: "other"

113. Gd.tp., bk.: "we" instead of "one"

114. Sk.sh.: "oneself" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

115. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol placed in the margin and this line left blank

116. Sk.sh.: "imagination" added above "it", and "imagination" in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., bk.: "the imagination"

117. Sk.sh.: "ill." (an abbreviation) retraced to read "illness"

118. Sk.sh.: "a" inadvertently for "of"; "of" in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "As", normally indicating a new paragraph

120. Gd.tp.: "mentally" instead of "mental"

121. Sk.sh.: "ficiant" retraced to read "deficient"

122. Km.tp.: "the" instead of "their"; Gd.tp., bk.: "this" instead of "their"

disorder. Mental disorder is not always caused by cavity in the brain. For the inner being has a greater influence on the physical being than what ¹²³physical being has on the mental existence.

Q.: How can you train imagination?

A.: By training thought. We must make thoughts out of imaginations. There comes a development of mind, which shows itself just like a muscular development of the physical body, that¹²⁴ each muscle is distinct when a person has¹²⁵ exercised one's body, and so every thought becomes distinct¹²⁶ and clear before it is expressed. In that way imagination is developed¹²⁷, trained.

Q.: Thinking¹²⁸ illness has mostly to do with imagination, is it not dangerous for the parents to overlook any real illness of the child?

A.: That is another thing. Neither parents must¹²⁹ overlook the illness of a child, nor a person must overlook the complaint he has, for it is not always imagination. But at the same time, imagination plays a great role and it is better for a person to analyse to what extent imagination plays part in his¹³⁰ complaint. And that¹³¹ he can analyse by trying to forget of one's¹³² pain, to entirely forget¹³³ by trying to deny facts which stand before one as an evidence of illness. When a person is able to go even to that extent, then he will be able to realize how much illness there is and how much there is of his imagination. He will also¹³⁴ observe a phenomena¹³⁵ that as soon as he will withdraw¹³⁶ his imagination from his illness, he will starve his illness of the food which maintains it, and it is possible that by this starvation that illness will die. About children, one must not overlook their illness, but at the same time one must not exaggerate. One must¹³⁷ not think too much about it, because imagination has a living effect. Imagination can create an

123. Gd.tp.: "the" added

124. Sk.sh.: "in" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "in" omitted

125. Gd.tp.: "has" omitted

126. Sk.sh.: the "n" in "distinct" is missing

127. Sk.sh.: "dev." abbr. for "developed"; Km.tp.: "developed" omitted, but included in Gd.tp.

128. Gd.tp.: "Though" instead of "Thinking"

129. Gd.tp.: "may" instead of "must"

130. Gd.tp.: "a part in my" instead of "part in his"

131. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

132. Gd.tp.: "his" instead of "one's"

133. Gd.tp.: "forget entirely" instead of "entirely forget"

134. Sk.sh.: "find" written, then crossed out, put in parentheses in Km.tp., and omitted in Gd.tp.

135. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural form "phenomena"; Gd.tp.: "phenomenon"

136. Sk.sh.: a double slash (editorial) is added before "his"

137. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol is added above "must"

illness in a person who has not got it in reality, and it would be a great mistake on the part of parents to worry over children's health when it is not necessary.

Q.: Is there [a]¹³⁸ body between ¹³⁹mind and the physical body, such as [Theosophists]¹⁴⁰ call an astral body?

A.: It is a question which must be gone through in detail. It evolves into¹⁴¹ great many ideas which must be considered, and therefore this is not the time to go¹⁴² into it.

[Q.:]¹⁴³ There is often spoken about the imagination of a poet,¹⁴⁴ but can it be said that all poems are written by a mechanical¹⁴⁵ working of the mind?

A.: If they are made by the¹⁴⁶ mechanical working of the mind they are much better than by the effort of the brain of the poet. For in order to become [a poet]¹⁴⁷, a real¹⁴⁸ poet, what is necessary? The mind must become music, the¹⁴⁹ music which is expressed in language. Besides, a real poet is a spiritual medium. His inspiration comes from a higher source and what he writes by inspiration, that is something worthwhile. At other times, when he writes as a poet, it is nothing.

¹⁵⁰*Q.: Is it possible after [having]¹⁵¹ avoided illness by ¹⁵² also to get strong, having a delicate body?¹⁵⁰*

A.: No. There are other things also necessary. This physical body is subject to physical laws; one must observe them. In diet, in activity¹⁵³, in repose, and in all things of life there must be a rhythm, there must be a regularity. A consideration must be given to it in order to keep it in a right condition.

138. Sk.sh.: "of" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "a"

139. Gd.tp.: "the" added

140. Sk.sh.: "Theosophist" in Ih.; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "Theosophists"

141. Gd.tp.: "involves a" instead of "evolves into"

142. Sk.sh.: "go" retraced to read "get", but "go" in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

143. Sk.sh.: although "A." for "Answer" appears here, what follows seems to be a question; Km.tp.: "Q."

144. Gd.tp.: "The imagination of a poet is often spoken about" instead of "There is often spoken about the imagination of a poet,"

145. Sk.sh.: "mechanical" indistinctly written

146. Gd.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

147. Sk.sh.: "a poet," inserted after "become", and included in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

148. Sk.sh.: "real" indistinctly written

149. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

150. Gd.tp.: this q. missing

151. Sk.sh.: "have" clearly written; Km.tp.: "having"

152. Sk.sh.: "by" is followed by a blank line

153. Gd.tp.: "action" instead of "activity"

Q.: What¹⁵⁴ is the difference between imagination and inspiration?

A.: ¹⁵⁵Mind which is circling only in the earthly spheres¹⁵⁶ is creating imagination. The mind which has become so widened that the bottom of the wheel touches the earth and the top touches¹⁵⁷ heavens, then there is inspiration brought from heaven on the¹⁵⁸ earth. It depends upon the width of the circle, whether it is a large circle or a smaller circle¹⁵⁹. I have often said that evolution is largeness. Spirituality is a fulness of being.

154. Sk.sh.: "When" retraced to read "What", and "What" in Km.tp., Gd.tp.

155. Gd.tp.: "The" added

156. Gd.tp.: "sphere" instead of "spheres"

157. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "touches"

158. Gd.tp.: "the" omitted

159. Gd.tp.: "circle" omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Monday, September 1st, 1924

Collective Interview

The main principle in the life of a Sufi is to seek every moment of his life the pleasure of another. But one may [ask]¹ that, how can it be applied to our practical life? And the answer is that we need not apply this principle to the practical life. If we had this principle in mind, that is quite sufficient. If we do not forget this principle in all we do, that is quite sufficient. For, no doubt, in the things of the world this principle cannot be applied at all times. Nevertheless, it is in the seeking of pleasure of man that one seeks the pleasure of God.

There is a duty one has towards one's family. One has a duty towards one's town, duty to one's nation, to one's race. One has a duty to the whole humanity, and one has a duty towards God. In seeking the pleasure of everyone we are performing that greatest and highest and the most important² duty that we have towards God. There are many principles that one may think of³ in one's life, but it is this principle which one must think at every moment of his life.

If there is any sin, it is in this, and if there is any virtue, it is in this, in this consideration that on our part we hurt no one, we harm no one. As Buddha says, *ahimsa*⁴, which means harmlessness, is the fundamental principle for⁵ every religion.

Q.: Christ said, "I have come to bring the sword."⁶ What did he mean⁷?

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, close to the sh., identical to Km.tp. except in two places, where it is noted.

Notes:

- 1. Sk.sh.. "ask" traced through a now illegible symbol
- 2. Sk.sh.. "import." abbr. for "important"
- 3. Km.tp.: "often" instead of "of" (but not so in Sk.tp.)
- 4. Sk.sh.: "parama dharma" in lh. inserted after "ahimsa", and "paramo dharma" in Km.tp.; for *ahimsa* etc. see Glossary
- 5. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "for"
- 6. See Matthew 10:34
- 7. Sk.sh.: "mean" retraced to read "mark"

A.: That is the path of duty. It is [not]⁸ the path of moral, because a prophet has not only to teach moral, but [also]⁹ duty. It is in the path of duty that the sword¹⁰ is [held]¹¹ ¹² not in the path of moral¹³. But it is Christ again who said, "If anyone strikes you on one cheek, turn the other."¹⁴ To that aim¹⁵ he has taught resignation. But if it came to duty, then even taking the sword is a virtue.

Q.: Is there not a danger in¹⁶ egoistic ¹⁷ ? You just encourage ¹⁸

A.: What happens is this, that by practising this principle we develop our love nature so much that in the beginning it may not have this¹⁹ command but in the end it has. Even the most egoistic person, because it is a melting process.

Q.: [In the life of]²⁰ Krishna, [he]²¹led the army. The lives of the greatest souls in the world . . .

[A.]:²² When the time came to take a sword they could not hesitate²³, although it is cruel, but behind that cruelty may me ²⁴. If sword would be cancelled, then the surgery would be cancelled, which is for the benefit of the whole humanity.

²⁵ —*Q.: Fire*

Fire element is very destructive. If he gets—

8. Sk.sh.: "on" written; Km.tp.: "not" instead of "on"

9. Sk.sh.: "only" retraced to read "also"; Km.tp.: "also"

10. Sk.sh.: "S." in lh. abbr. for "sword"

11. Sk.sh.: actually "has", then the "s" crossed out and "l" substituted to read "held"; Km.tp.: "necessary" typed, but then crossed out and "held" substituted by hand, and "held" typed in Sk.tp.

12. Sk.sh.: a blank

13. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "moral"

14. See Matthew 5:39

15. Sk.sh.: "aim" retraced to read "extent"; Km.tp.: "this extent" instead of "that aim"

16. Sk.sh.: "seeking" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

17. Sk.sh.: "egoistic" followed by a blank; Km.tp.: "egoistic" omitted, then added by hand

18. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

19. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

20. Sk.sh.: the question is fragmentary; Km.tp.: "In the life of"

21. Km.tp.: "he" added

22. Sk.sh.: the "A." for answer in front of "When" is absent, but appears here in Km.tp.; it is unclear who the speaker is here

23. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Km.tp.: "it" omitted

24. Sk.sh.: It is unclear whether "me" or "my" is intended (the symbol is the same for both) and the remainder of the sentence is unfinished; Km.tp.: "be" instead of "me" followed by a blank

25. Sk.sh.: this unfinished question and the unfinished answer have been crossed out; Km.tp.: omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Tuesday, September 2nd, 1924 ¹**Brotherhood**²

When we consider the past traditions, we find that whenever there was a divine impulse behind a spiritual movement, the message was carried by its exponents to the far ends of the world at such times when there was no train and there were no ships made, as they³ are now. Travelling at that time was so hard that the idea of a person going on, travelling from a family, would create a panic immediately⁴ at the thought of that person's travelling. Now we are in the age when we can reach New York in a week's time, and we now hear that an aeroplane service has been established between Egypt and India.⁵ Now the world is not so difficult to travel as it was before. ⁶But what I wish to say is⁷ that even at such times there is nothing that kept the souls back who felt the inner call to take the message to the other end of the world.

There are many, we are thankful to say, in the Sufi Movement who are really desirous of doing all they can to serve the cause, although the object which is before us is so great and such a tremendous work that we cannot say for a⁸ moment that we had yet begun our work. It needs at least ten thousand workers to make a beginning of our work. At least there are some souls among us, if not many, who would be willing to make any sacrifices⁹. If they had to leave their country, their people, their work, they would leave it and go in a country, in a place where the message is to be given. But our need just now is such that the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, exactly the same in wording as Km.tp., and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript on Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's large-lettered typewriter, showing very few editorial changes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the year not mentioned; a.o.d.: the date includes the year, "1924"
2. A.o.d.: "Address to the World Brotherhood Workers" instead of "Brotherhood"
3. Gd.tp.: "there" instead of "they"
4. Gd.tp.: "immediately" omitted
5. P-o-M. here refers to Imperial Airways, which later became British Airways
6. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "But", normally indicating a new paragraph
7. Sk.sh.: "is" inadvertently left out; a.o.d.: "is"
8. Gd.tp.: "one" instead of "a"
9. A.o.d.: "sacrifice" instead of "sacrifices"

Movement requires a great many souls to start the work. Imagine, the worldwide field that is before us and the limited number, [the]¹⁰ small number that we have just now at hand. And if there is anything that can help us, it is the courage and willingness of that¹¹ small number to be ready to answer the call. And this can only be done by the inner realization, for there is nothing outer in the Sufi Movement in the way of a big financial help or support, or anything material to encourage and help us; there is nothing. If we have something it is our faith, our unity, our harmony with one another, our strength in our ideal¹², our trust in God, our willingness to serve humanity. That is all¹³ the power and strength on¹⁴ which we depend upon,¹⁵ on which we rely [and]¹⁶ with which we are willing to work.

Only I wish my *mureeds*¹⁷ and co-workers to be confident and to be sure that whatever wealth lacks in the way of the outside things, this¹⁸ will not discourage us for one moment. We shall go on. Nothing will hinder our work. And it is in this realization that we all unite in one ideal and work on this farm which is given to us by God. Our honour, our privilege, our duty, our religion is in service, and if we are able to carry it out, in this will be the fulfilment of our lives.¹⁹

Furthermore, it must be known that every Brotherhood²⁰ worker, wherever

he fares forth, he must realize that he is taking²¹ there the message of God. Whoever he meets, he must know that he has a duty towards that person in regard to the message. Whatever he does, a social or a professional duty, or²² a domestic duty, that he does not forget that the message is the main thing to carry through. And in all different conditions, whatever he did in the office, in the factory, in a club, in a society, in the train, in a ship, at²³ the market, to deliver it in thought, in

10. Sk.sh.: "there" written; a.o.d.: " the"

11. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

12. Sk.sh.: "ideal" indistinctly written

13. Sk.sh.: "is" inadvertently written, but missing in a.o.d.

14. Km.tp.: "on" put in parentheses; Gd.tp.: "on" omitted

15. Sk.sh.: "of" written, but missing in a.o.d.

16. Sk.sh.: "on" inadvertently written, but "and" in a.o.d.

17. The word *mureed* is used by Sufis to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

18. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

19. Sk.sh.: following "lives" a line is left blank with a division mark, usually indicating the qa. section; however P-o-M. continued to speak

20. Sk.sh.: "Brh." abbr. for "Brotherhood"

21. Sk.sh.: "taking" indistinctly written, secondary reading "teaching"

22. Sk.sh.: "or" alternately reads "as"

23. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

feeling, in atmosphere, in every way one can, so that one may give²⁴ the message of God at²⁵ every moment of one's life, in every condition, and at every occasion the time may²⁶, might not be wasted.

Now the question, how to do it? You must never ask that question, for that question cannot be answered. If I told²⁷ you in this way, perhaps tomorrow there may arise a²⁸ need that you will have to give it in another way. Therefore, you must not trouble about this. It is his Message, you are not separate from him. You must try to hear his call and do his service. What is asked of you is your willingness, your readiness, your continual desire of doing his will. No doubt, your sympathy with²⁹ Murshid, your devotion to the cause will be a help, and in the thought that we have the blessing of those who have done the work that God has meant them for³⁰ to do, and have passed away. We have their help, besides the benediction³¹ of God. We are not swimming against tides; we are swimming with the tides. Therefore, the success of the Message is sure, [though]³² it is not for the success that we work; we work for the sake of the work. It does not matter if we did not see the fruit of our labour in our lifetime. For the greater the work, the longer it takes to be fulfilled. We are workers; we are concerned with our work. The harvest belongs to the owner of the farm.

Q.: Is it not dangerous to talk to some people about Sufism?

A.: It is not at all dangerous, but we must understand the psychology of human nature, to whom to talk, to whom not to talk, when to talk and when not to talk, and what to talk and what not to talk.

Q.: [Under]³³ the form of philosophy³⁴, can it not be given to . . .³⁵?

24. Sk.sh.: "give" indistinctly written

25. Sk.sh.: "at" indistinctly written

26. Sk.sh.: "may" retraced to read "made", then crossed out; however, a.o.d. have "may", and the following "might" is omitted

27. A.o.d.: "tell" instead of "told"

28. Sk.sh.: "way" inadvertently written, but missing in a.o.d.

29. A.o.d.: "your" added

30. A.o.d.: "for" omitted

31. Sk.sh.: the initial letter looks like a "p" in sh., but then "benediction" added in lh.

32. Sk.sh.: "although thought" inadvertently written, but a.o.d. have just "though"

33. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol, illegibly retraced; a.o.d.: "Under" instead of illegible symbol and "the," omitted

34. Sk.sh.: "philosophy" retraced for clarity - "s" and "l" displaced

35. All documents have this elipsis, indicating a missed word

A.: ³⁶Yes, when a person knows the psychology of human nature, then for him working becomes easy. But if a person has all the enthusiasm, devotion for the cause, and yet not the knowledge of human psychology, no doubt that person would find it difficult, and even when this person would find it easy, it would be still more dangerous. But if I may say a few principles which may be remembered about the psychology of human nature, it would be perhaps advisable to remember them. The first thing we must understand is that human nature is most sensitive, and everything you tell a person, unless that person is especially seeking for it, or ready for it, it jars upon him. Another principle is that mankind is proud and if there is anything you say without knowing which hurts his pride, he will reject it. For instance, if you say that, "The Bank of France has opened a department; if you go there and give your name they will give you a thousand francs as a guarantee³⁷," he will leave his pride in his pocket and go there and get it. But if you say, "There is a department open in a certain place; if you will go you will find some sense," it will hurt his pride, it will not interest him. The first thing he will say to you is, "Am I senseless?" When a person says to one person, pointing out to another person, "Listen,³⁸ listen to him, what he says is right, you are wrong," it is finished. ³⁹He has made a wall between the two persons just by saying, "You must listen to this person." What,⁴⁰ instead of doing good one has done harm. The third thing is that human nature is jealous. When you say to your dearest friend that, "I like this thing," or "I like this person, in this person I find a great knowledge," the other person says, "Not at all." That person does not know it, but he is jealous. Mankind is jealous of another person, and especially in regard to the person whom he likes, his brother, sister, wife or husband or anyone, he would go too far. There is another idea, that, "The one who⁴¹ I like will go too far." It is not one case, I have seen thousands of cases: friends, relations, they do not like their relative to go further. They want him to be where they are. When he wants to go further, they say, "This is not the ⁴²right way. Only because⁴³ I do not want to go further, you must not go further, too." Then you will find that anything new is very startling to many people. They have got a kind of fear, for anything new is very startling to

36. Sk.sh.: "Perhaps" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

37. Sk.sh.: "guarant" in lh. abbr. for "guarantee"

38. Gd.tp.: this first "Listen," omitted

39. Sk.sh.: "The two persons" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

40. A.o.d.: an ellipsis (...), indicating a missed word or words

41. Gd.tp.: "whom" instead of "who"

42. Sk.sh.: "better" written below the line

43. Sk.sh.: "he" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

many people. Specially anything mystical or philosophical or psychological is even more horrifying because they do not know whether it is a ditch or a pit, where is the person going to? If you plainly say, "It is a geographical society," it is quite clear, it is all right. But when you say, "It is mysticism," that person is mystified. For years that person cannot find out what is it. If you say, "It is a football team," [then]⁴⁴ one understands what it is. Or, "I am going to see boxing match, cricket, or tennis," then what interest you have, it is quite plain. They do not [think]⁴⁵ it is wrong. But as soon as you say "mystical" they are horrified, they do not know what it is, they cannot understand. So you see our way is very⁴⁶ difficult. It is so difficult that the more we see the difficulties, the more disappointing it is. But at the same time there is another side of looking at it, and that side is very helpful. There are certain people who are fond of sport. There are certain people who are fond of art. There are certain people who are fond of science. But there is not one soul in the world, wise or foolish, who is not interested in understanding the meaning of life. Imagine, [is there]⁴⁷ any business, trade, shop, art or science which [has]⁴⁸ so many customers as we? Every human being is our customer⁴⁹ if we only knew how to approach him. Besides that⁵⁰, there is not one place in the most civilized countries or in the most uncivilized countries where the spiritual awakening has no place, where a spiritual message is not needed. Yes, some will say that, "In my village I find it most difficult"; "In each⁵¹ town where I am working it is impossible to further it"; "In a place where I have gone⁵² nobody listens." Yes, I have experienced it myself⁵³. Now it is twelve years I have travelled throughout the States and throughout Europe, and I have seen the difficulties in working. But has it discouraged me? In spite of all disappointments, I have⁵⁴ greater and greater courage. For what I had believed, I have seen actually, that there is not one place where spiritual place⁵⁵ is not wanted. There is not one soul who is not interested

44. Sk.sh.: "that" written, but retraced to read "then", and "then" in a.o.d.

45. Sk.sh.: "see" written, but retraced to read "think", and "think" in a.o.d.

46. Sk.sh.: Sakina began writing "w" and then, retracing, wrote "very"

47. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "all the" written, but a.o.d. have "is there"

48. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "never" written, but a.o.d. have "has", which makes sense in context

49. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "customer"

50. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

51. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "each"

52. Sk.sh.: "no" written, but crossed out, and missing in a.o.d.

53. Sk.sh.: "himself" clearly written, inadvertently, but a.o.d. have "myself", which makes sense in context

54. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "can" written, but missing in a.o.d.

55. Sk.sh.: the "p" of "place" is written larger than usual; a.o.d.: an elipsis (. . .) instead of "place"

in the mystery of life. He may admit it or not. Either on the surface or at the bottom of his heart there is a continual craving to understand the meaning [of]⁵⁶ life. And what is the message? The message is the answer to it.

56. Sk.sh.: inadvertently "over" written, but a.o.d. have "of"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Evening, Tuesday, September 2nd, 1924¹**Collective Interview: Spirituality²**

Spirituality [is]³ the natural nobleness, and the unfolding⁴ of the innate nobleness is spirituality, a divine heritage which is [hidden]⁵ in every soul. And by the manifestation of this divine heritage a soul shows divine origin. All the striving in [the]⁶ spiritual path is to bring out this nobleness. But one need [not]⁷ strive to bring it out, it comes by itself if one were conscious of that divine heritage. It is that consciousness which brings out that nobleness of spirit.

[In]⁸ the terms of ⁹Sufi this nobleness is called *akhlaq*¹⁰ *Allah*¹¹, which means the manner of God, a manner which is unlike any other manner known to the world. It is the manner of the mother to her child. It is [the]¹² manner of ¹³father towards¹⁴ his son. It is the manner of ¹³man towards¹⁵ his friend. It is the

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- Gd.tp. = a typescript on Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's large-lettered typewriter, showing some editing.
- Hq.tp. = A typescript, part of a series known as Sangitha III, where it has the title "Suluk" meaning "morals", as edited by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough. In a later collected version, identical in wording, this typescript appeared at the end of that collection on p. 21.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Tuesday Sept. 2nd, Evening" placed in brackets; Gd.tp.: "8 p.m." instead of "Evening"
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv." in lh. abbr. for "Collective Interview" added above the text; Km.tp.: 'Collective Interview'; Gd.tp.: "Urs" (see Glossary); Hq.tp.: "Sangithas III" followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), then "Suluk", a category (see Glossary)
3. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. for "Spirituality"; a.o.d.: "is" added
4. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "unfoldment" instead of "unfolding"
5. Sk.sh.: "hid" written; a.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"
6. A.o.d.: "the" added before "spiritual"
7. Sk.sh.: "over" partially crossed out, then retraced to read "not"; a.o.d.: "not"
8. Sk.sh.: "At" written; a.o.d.: "In" instead of "At"
9. Km.tp.: "the" added before "Sufi"; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "Sufis" instead of "Sufi"
10. Sk.sh.: "Abkla" in lh. corrected to read "Ahkla"; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "Akhlaq"
11. For the term *akhlaq Allah*, see Glossary
12. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then retraced to read "the", and "the" in a.o.d.
13. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "the" added
14. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "to" instead of "towards"
15. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: here and in all following instances, "towards" changed to "toward"

manner of the maiden to¹⁶ her beloved. It is the manner of the lord towards his servant. It is the manner of the child towards his¹⁷ mother. It is the manner of a¹⁸ son towards his father. It is the manner of a¹⁸ slave towards his king. And yet, it is above and beyond all manners known to mankind.

It is humility, it is modesty, it is pride, it is honour, it is kindness, it is graciousness, it is indifference, it is independence: a manner¹⁹ unconceivable²⁰ to human mentality, [a]²¹ manner which cannot be learned or taught, a manner which springs itself and comes forth as a divine blossom²². It is in this manner that there is the fulfilment of man's life's purpose. This manner is the highest religion, the true spirituality,²³ real aristocracy and perfect democracy. All disputes and disagreements, all misunderstandings fall away the moment the human spirit has become noble. For it is the sign of the noble spirit that [it]²⁴ comprehends all things, that [it]²⁴ assimilates all things, and therefore it tolerates all things, it forgives all things. What use is a religion, a philosophy, or²⁵ mysticism, or whatever you call it, if it does not produce in you that spirit, that inclination, which is divine? And if that inclination²⁶ and²⁷ that spirit shows in anything, it shows manifesting in divine manner.

Neither in the graciousness of a [king]²⁸ nor in the subservience of a slave you will²⁹ find that dignity and that humility which divine manner gives. Is not man the seed of God? Is it not then his life's purpose to bring forth divine blossom? It is not that by working wonders³⁰ man shows his divine origin, nor is it then³¹ in possessing extraordinary powers he shows divine origin. If divine origin is seen in anything, it is in the aristocracy of³² human soul, it is in the democracy of³² human ego. In the world we see there is aristocracy and there is

16. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "toward" instead of "to"

17. Km.tp.: "her" instead of "his", then changed by hand to "his"

18. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "a"

19. Sk.sh.: a blank

20. Sk.sh.: first "un" written in lh., then "conceivable" written in sh., and "unconceivable" (the common form in earlier times, now largely replaced by "inconceivable") in Km.tp.; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "inconceivable"

21. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"

22. Sk.sh.: "blos." abbr. for "blossom", then "blossom" in lh. added

23. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "the" added

24. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "it" added

25. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "or"

26. Sk.sh.: "inclination" has been traced through "inclic"

27. Km.tp.: a comma instead of "and"

28. Sk.sh.: sh. symbol retraced to read "king", rendering the original symbol illegible

29. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "will you" instead of "you will"

30. Km.tp.: "wonderworking" instead of "working wonders"

31. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "then"

32. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "the" added

democracy. But in spiritual unfoldment these two³³ become one, culminating into³⁴ the real perfection:

a flower proves to be genuine by its fragrance,
a jewel proves to be genuine by its radiance,
a fruit proves to be genuine by its sweetness,
a soul proves to be genuine by its manner.³⁵

This is not a thing, therefore, to disregard. This is something to take further³⁶ note³⁷ of. All studies and practices, silences and meditations aside, this is the main thing: to express God in all one does, especially in the manner that one has towards another.

33. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "both" instead of "two"

34. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "into"

35. Sk.sh.: the lines are written like poetry, with the phrase "proves to be genuine by its" repeated by way of ditto ("") marks

36. Km.tp.: "first" instead of "further"; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "further" omitted

37. A.o.d.: "notice" instead of "note"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Wednesday, September 4th, 1924**Collective Interview**¹

Q.: [Will you]² explain more that we should not show the admiration for you?

A.: As I have said that the more one understands human nature, the more one is particular about it. Your³ *murshid*⁴ is [a]⁵ human being. But even the name of God sometimes becomes intolerable. Have you ever seen some people, when it comes to mention God, they say “gods” in order to avoid⁶ jealousy⁷, in order to make God tolerable. [Many]⁸ cases you will find, especially in France. What is it? It is [a]⁹ spirit which is quite contrary [to]¹⁰ which existed in the ancient times, a spirit which is against personality. [Now]¹¹, for instance, [come]¹² to this idea: President Wilson, the way he has been hated, the way [he has been]¹³ thrown down, the way that people attacked him, [did]¹⁴ he really deserve it? If many thoughtful people came together and thought, did he really deserve it, it would be difficult to say. [If]¹⁵ it was the ancient time, it would not have happened, such a thing. But the times are such that a person with a highest ideal,

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Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: “Coll. Intv.” in lh. abbr. for “Collective Interview”
2. Sk.sh.: originally “To” was written, then “Will you” in sh. added above, and “Will you” in Km.tp.
3. Sk.sh.: “Your” indistinctly written
4. Sufis use the word *murshid* to mean a spiritual guide; see Glossary; here, Inayat Khan refers to himself
5. Sk.sh.: “of” written; Km.tp.: “a” instead of “of”
6. Sk.sh.: “every” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.
7. Sk.sh.: “jealousy” appears in an abbreviated form
8. Sk.sh.: “More” retraced to read “Many”, and “Many” in Km.tp.
9. Km.tp.: “a” added
10. Sk.sh.: “wants” inserted after “contrary”; Km.tp.: “to” after “contrary”; the “which” following is in all documents, though it seems an error for “what”
11. Sk.sh.: “Knew” written, which alternately can be read as “New”; Km.tp.: “Now”
12. Sk.sh.: “comes” written; Km.tp.: “come” instead of “comes”
13. Km.tp.: “he has been” added
14. Sk.sh.: “take” written; Km.tp.: “did” instead of “take”
15. Sk.sh.: “It” written; Km.tp.: “If” instead of “It”

when you point this¹⁶ person out, there will be five persons [interested]¹⁷ in what that person has given¹⁸ and ninety five will not [be concerned]¹⁹ with what he has to give, but with why that²⁰ person is appointed to us. It does not mean that it is the spirit of the present day; it has been the spirit [of the past]²¹ also. It is this spirit which has been [in]²² many people's lives as a victim, in spite of all the work they have done for humanity.²³ They have beheaded, stoned, [their lives]²⁴ always in danger. [Now]²⁵ [about]²⁶ this time also. Human nature is the same. It is therefore what we are concerned²⁷ with the work. If we are given the time and facility²⁸ to do our service, is it not enough? It is quite enough. If the work is fulfilled, that is what is necessary. And that can be done much better by an unassuming, silent service. That is the idea.

Q.: Is your meaning that when we meet with people that we shall try²⁹ to convince them to become your mureed?

A.: That is quite contrary to what I am saying. When you meet people to convince them of the ideal we all serve, the idea in which we are together, without bringing me forward. Because it is one ideal which we all serve, it is³⁰ the ideal.³¹ What people do is this: what comes before them is not the ideal, but the person. And therefore, before [they think]³² what ideal is, the first impulse is against the person. That is the idea. It is dangerous; only there is no danger that we are afraid of. We are in this life; when we have taken this service of God, there is nothing that we shall not risk our life to. Only the thing is that when we can, avoid it. ³³

16. Km.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

17. Sk.sh.: "interested" retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol

18. Km.tp.: "to give" instead of "given"

19. Sk.sh.: "about concern" written; Km.tp.: "be concerned"

20. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

21. Sk.sh.: "which passed" written; Km.tp.: "of the past" instead of "which passed"

22. Sk.sp.: "in" added later by hand

23. Km.tp.: an ellipsis (...) after "humanity"

24. Sk.sh.: "of the alive" written; Km.tp.: "their lives" instead of "of the alive"

25. Sk.sh.: "Who" written; Km.tp.: "Now" instead of "Who"

26. Sk.sh.: "betray" retraced to read "about"; Km.tp.: "betray" omitted

27. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "once"; Km.tp.: "with is" instead of "of"

28. Sk.sh.: "facility" originally spelled with an "s" before the "c", subsequently crossed out

29. Sk.sh.: "them" written; Km.tp.: "them" omitted

30. Km.tp.: "therefore" added

31. Sk.sh.: a line is left blank

32. Sk.sh.: "which thing" written; Km.tp.: "they think" instead of "which thing"

33. Sk.sh.: the rest of this line and the next two lines are left blank

When the person is interested in the idea, let that person study³⁴ it and meditate. Therefore,³⁵ his own heart will guide³⁶ him, because the truth is in the depth of every heart. And that truth itself will guide him to the right point. Therefore, it is better to put him on the road, instead of causing him antagony³⁷.

34. Sk.sh.: "study" indistinctly written

35. Km.tp.: "Then" instead of "Therefore,"

36. Sk.sh.: "and" retraced to read a second "guide", but omitted in Km.tp.

37. The word "antagony" is an attested but now obsolete form of "antagonism" (OED); it is typed "antagony" in Km.tp. and Sk.tp.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, September 4th, 1924 ¹[Heritage] ²**Mind World** ²

Everything that one learns and one³ expresses in one's everyday life has been learned by the way of reflection. And this can be well studied if one observes the lives of the growing youths, that⁴ the way of walking, the way⁵ of sitting, the way⁵ of speaking that a youth shows, it⁶ is always from a reflection, an impression which has fallen upon the heart of the youth⁷ and the youth⁸ [has]⁹ caught it and expresses it as its¹⁰ own manner, ¹¹movement, and way of expression. It is not difficult for careful parents to realize that¹² how a youth suddenly changes the manner of his movements, suddenly takes a fancy to a certain word that it¹³ has picked up from somewhere, suddenly changes the way of bearing itself¹⁴. And there are youths in whose lives you will see every day a

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- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., with the full set of qa.s
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- bp. = a fine typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book. Exceptionally, the typescript on which Gd. worked on the editing is missing from the files, but the changes made there are normally reflected in the bp.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

- 1. Km.tp.: the time omitted
- 2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" in lh. added above the text, then at left "mind world" encircled; Km.tp.: "Mind World" as general title, with "Heritage" underlined at top left, which appears in no other document; bp.: "Chapter XII"
- 3. Bk.: "one" omitted
- 4. Bp.: "for" instead of "that"
- 5. Bp.: "the way" omitted
- 6. Bp.: ", it" omitted
- 7. Bp.: "his heart" instead of "the heart of the youth"
- 8. Bp.: "he" instead of "the youth"
- 9. Sk.sh.: "had" written; Km.tp., bp.: "has" instead of "had"
- 10. Bp.: "his" instead of "its"
- 11. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Km.tp., bp.: "for" omitted
- 12. Bp.: "that" omitted
- 13. Bp.: "he" instead of "it"
- 14. Bp.: "himself" instead of "itself"

new change, [change]¹⁵ in their voice, word, and movement. Even the youth¹⁶ does not know where it has come from, and yet it has come from somewhere. The voice, word, or movement, a¹⁷ manner or¹⁸ attitude which has¹⁹ impressed his heart, is now manifest²⁰ in his everyday life. Of course²¹, as a person grows to be old, so there is less change because then there is a²² time of²³ the collected impressions to appear in all that one says or does. But²⁴ especially a child²⁵, a youth, is impressionable, and all that it²⁶ expresses is what it²⁶ has caught from others.

It²⁷ has been a custom in the East that no one was allowed to see a newborn infant for three days²⁸ except those esteemed in the family, and whose impression was considered allowable, inspiring²⁹ good influence. It has been experienced very often that a child has inherited its foster-mother's³⁰ qualities, not only physical elements, but also mental qualities. And it has been proved often and often that sometimes the foster-mother's³¹ qualities are more pronounced in the child than even the qualities of his own mother. It does not mean that the infant does not possess the qualities of his mother more than the foster-mother's. The only thing [is]³² that the foster-mother's qualities are on the surface and they are more pronounced. Very few know or think about that³³ question, that³⁴ what great influence a nurse, a governess, has upon a growing child. It is the nurse's faculties which develop in [the]³⁵ child unknowingly, and at this time of artificial life, the parents who neglect their children so much that they give absolutely in the hands of another person, they do not know what they

15. Sk.sh.: "changing" written; Km.tp., bp.: "change" instead of "changing"

16. Bp.: "he himself" instead of "the youth"

17. Bp.: "a" omitted

18. Sk.sh.: "or" retraced to read "of"; Km.tp., bp.: "or"

19. Bp.: "have" instead of "has"

20. Bp.: "are changed" instead of "is now manifest"

21. Bp.: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

22. Bp.: "the" instead of "a"

23. Bp.: "for" instead of "of"

24. Sk.sh.: "But" indistinctly written

25. Km.tp.: "a child" omitted, but included in bp.

26. Bp.: "he" instead of "it"

27. Bp.: "There" instead of "It"

28. Bp.: "for three days" omitted

29. Bp.: ", a" added

30. Apparently by "foster-mother" P-o-M. here means a wet nurse

31. Sk.sh.: "f. m.'s" in lh. abbr. for "foster mother's"

32. Sk.sh.: "all" written; Km.tp., bp.: "is" instead of "all"

33. Km.tp., bp.: "this" instead of "that"

34. Bp.: "that" omitted

35. Km.tp.: "the" added; bk.: "the the" added, the second "the" by mistake

deprive³⁶ that child of³⁷. They deprive the child of that influence of its own parents, perhaps, which would have been³⁸ more advisable. No doubt, in some cases the influence of the governess is better than those of parents³⁹. ⁴⁰In those cases it is just as well that the child should be⁴¹ in the care of the governess⁴².⁴⁰ Nevertheless, the child deeply impresses and reflects⁴³, whether⁴⁴ it is an impression which first falls in his⁴⁵ infancy, whether it comes⁴⁶ from his⁴⁷ foster-mother, or whether it has been⁴⁸ gained from the nurse or the⁴⁹ governess who has taken care of it.⁵⁰

[And]⁵¹ now coming to the lives of the great personalities in the⁵² world. Most of the great souls, poets, musicians, writers, composers, inventors, have had a reflection of some personality upon them. They maintained it consciously or unconsciously, till it grew so that it culminated into⁵³ a great personality, for that reflection becomes just like a seed, and it brings the flowers and fruits according to its nature and character. Roses grow in the environment of roses, and thistles in the place of thistles⁵⁴. The shadows of great personalities produce forth⁵⁵ great personalities. For what is it all? It is all a reflection. The whole phenomena⁵⁶ is

36. Sk.sh.: "dp." started for "deprive", then crossed out, then "deprive" written, and "deprive" in a.o.d.

37. Bp.: "do not know of what they deprive the child" instead of "they do not know what they deprive that child of"

38. Bp.: "be" instead of "have been"

39. Bp.: "the influence of the parents" instead of "those of parents"

40. Bp.: this sentence omitted

41. Km.tp.: "given" added

42. Sk.sh.: "g." in lh. abbr. for "governess"

43. Bp.: "takes deeply impressions and reflections" instead of "deeply impresses and reflects"

44. Bp.: "when" instead of "whether"

45. Bp.: "has first fallen upon it in its" instead of "first falls in his"

46. Bp.: "came" instead of "comes"

47. Bp.: "its" instead of "his"

48. Bk.: "was" instead of "whether it has been"

49. Bp.: "a" instead of "the"

50. Bp.: here Gd. inserted highly edited versions of the first qa. after this lecture, followed by the fourth and then third

51. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; Km.tp., bp.: "And" added

52. Sk.sh.: "in the" retraced to read "of the", and "of the" in Km.tp., but "in the" in bp.

53. Bp.: "in" instead of "into"

54. Sk.sh.: "th." in lh. abbr. for "thistles"

55. Km.tp., bp.: "forth" omitted

56. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural of this word; Km.tp., bp.: "phemomenon"

a reflection⁵⁷, and therefore the reflection which is worthwhile will⁵⁸ bring forth worthwhile results.⁵⁹

⁶⁰The sages⁶¹ of India⁶², known as Krishna and Rama and Mahadeva⁶³, and known as *avatars*⁶⁴ or incarnations of divine personalities, what was it? The divine personality reflected in them. The numberless great avatars which⁶⁵ we read in the traditions of ⁶⁶Hindus, they were⁶⁷ the manifestations of that reflection. ⁶⁸The Christ-like personalities which we find in the saints of the ancient times, what was it? It was Christ manifested in their hearts. The inspiration of the twelve apostles, ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰Holy Spirit descending on⁷¹ them, what was it? Was it not the reflection of Christ himself?

We need not go far to⁷² find support for this argument. The *khalifs*⁷³ after ⁷⁴Prophet Muhammad, Umar, Siddiq⁷⁵, Ali, Usman,⁷⁶ showed in their character, in their nature, the fragrance of the Prophet's life. And then we come to the line of the great murshids in the Sufi line, and we see the⁷⁷ reflection of Shams-i-Tabriz in his mureed, Jalal-ud-din Rumi⁷⁸, the author of ⁷⁹*Masnavi*. And especially⁸⁰ in the school of Chishtis, which is the⁷⁷ most⁸¹ known school of the Sufis of the

57. Bp.: "of reflections" instead of "a reflection"

58. Sk.sh.: "must" added, encircled; Km.tp.: "must" written by hand above "will"; bp.: "must" instead of "will"

59. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the fifth qa. after this lecture

60. Bp.: "In the case of" added

61. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "sages" as first written looks more like an "l" than an "s", but then Sk. rewrote the word

62. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

63. For Krishna, Rama, and Mahadeva (Shiva), see List

64. For *avatar(a)*, see Glossary

65. Bp.: "of whom" instead of "which"

66. Bp.: "the" added

67. Bp.: "have been" instead of ", they were"

68. Bp.: "In the case of" added

69. Sk.sh.: a blank

70. Bp.: "the" added

71. Bp.: "upon" instead of "on"

72. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol added above "to"

73. For *khalif*, see Glossary

74. Bp.: "the" added

75. Siddiq is another name for Abu Bakr, see List

76. Sk.sh.: "Usman" in lh.; for Abu Bakr, Umar, Ali, and Usman, see List

77. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

78. Sk.sh.: actually "Jell. Rumi" in lh. for "Jalal-ud-din Rumi"; for Shams-i Tabriz, Rumi and his *Masnavi*, see List

79. Bp.: "the" added

80. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp., bp.

81. Bp.: "best" instead of "most"

ancient times, we find perhaps more than ten great personalities at different times who prove to be the examples of souls who won the world by the divine manner of their personality.

And⁸² now coming to our everyday experience. Every little change we find [in]⁸³ ourselves, in our thought,⁸⁴ feeling, in our word and movement, is also caught by us unconsciously [from]⁸⁵ [someone]⁸⁶ else. The more intelligent person, the person who is more living, is more susceptible to reflections. And if that person happens to be more spiritual, then he has reflections from both sides, from the earth and from the other side. You will find a change in him⁸⁷ every day and every moment, a certain⁸⁸ change which is again the phenomena⁸⁹ of reflection.⁹⁰

Q.: Can it only be in the case if we love or admire someone that we can get reflection or⁹¹ ?

A.: We get reflection of both whom [we]⁹² admire and whom we hate, but then we can repulse⁹³. But then repulse comes after we have already got the reflection. The moment⁹⁴ before we see ugliness, the ugliness has been reflected in our eyes already. It is the condition; the mind is just like the eye.⁹⁵ We say this is ugly, but before [we]⁹⁶ say it is ugly, we have received the impression of the ugliness⁹⁷. Effect comes more by allowing it⁹⁸ to interest one. What one likes more one catches.

82. Bp.: "And" omitted

83. Sk.sh.: "it" indistinctly written; Km.tp., bp.: "in" instead of "it"

84. Bp.: "and" instead of comma

85. Sk.sh.: "after" retraced to read "from", and "from" in Km.tp., bp.

86. Sk.sh.: "some" retraced to read "someone", and "someone" in Km.tp., bp.

87. Sk.sh.: "in him a change in him" written; Km.tp.: "a change in him"; bp.: "in him a change"

88. Km.tp.: "sudden" instead of "certain", but "certain" in bp.

89. Km.tp., bp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

90. Bp.: here Gd. inserted an edited form of the second and sixth qa.s after this lecture

91. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating lost words; Km.tp.: an ellipsis (...)

92. Sk.sh.: "we" inserted after "whom", and included in Km.tp.

93. Sk.sh.: "repulse" indistinctly written; Km.tp.: "get repulse" instead of "can repulse"

94. Sk.sh.: "m." in lh. abbr. for "moment"; Km.tp.: "The moment" omitted

95. Sk.sh.: a blank

96. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "we", and "we" in a.o.d.

97. Sk.sh.: "we have . . . the ugliness" is underlined with a broken line, and so in Km.tp.

98. Sk.sh.: "to be" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

Q.: Does it always mean spirituality if a person gets reflections from the inner⁹⁹ worlds, or is it sometimes due to an abnormal negative state?

[A.:]¹⁰⁰ It can be also due to an abnormal negative¹⁰¹ state¹⁰². For there are many cases in the insane asylum you will find of mediums; they are mediumistic¹⁰³. The physicians may not acknowledge it, and name it hallucination or some other name. But it is really [a]¹⁰⁴ mediumistic¹⁰⁵ soul which is open to any reflection from the other side. But, as Omar Khayyam¹⁰⁶ says, a hair's breadth divides the false from true¹⁰⁷. Such is the condition between normal and [abnormal]¹⁰⁸. It is just a hair's breadth. It is the same faculty, the same condition of spirit that could make one [illuminated]¹⁰⁹ and just a little difference can make a person insane.

Q.:¹¹⁰ Can we say that a soul has chosen that, when he came back?

A.: That is a very good question. However high a person rises or evolves, and yet without control he has no credit of his evolution. The credit¹¹¹ of evolution is to a person who evolves intentionally, he evolves because he wishes to evolve; he is the master of himself. Therefore, the credit is in the mastery. Now, for instance, an adept was¹¹² sitting in the ship with an ordinary person, and this person said, "Oh, how terrible this noise¹¹³ continually going on; they break¹¹⁴ my nerves to pieces. Terrible, terrible, terrible! Day and night, day and [night]¹¹⁵ to hear this going on; it almost drives me mad." The adept said, "I did not hear it till you reminded me of it. I hear it when I want to it¹¹⁶ hear. I do not hear it when I do

99. Sk.sh.: "inner" indistinctly written

100. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "Answer" is missing, but there in Km.tp.

101. Sk.sh.: "abn. neg." in lh. abbr. for "abnormal negative"

102. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating lost word(s)

103. Sk.sh.: "mediumistic" in lh., difficult to read

104. Km.tp.: "a" added

105. Sk.sh.: "med." in lh. followed by "iuristic" in lh.

106. Sk.sh.: Omar Khayyam written in lh. without the final "m"; for Omar Khayyam, and his *Rubaiyat*, see List

107. The line from the FitzGerald translation of the *Rubaiyat* is, "A Hair perhaps divides the false and true"

108. Sk.sh.: "unabnormal" was written, but the prefix "un" crossed out; Km.tp.: "abnormal"

109. Sk.sh.: "illuminate" written; Km.tp.: "illuminated" instead of "illuminate"

110. Sk.sh.: "How" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

111. Sk.sh.: "cr." in lh. abbr. for "credit"

112. Sk.sh.: "to" added over a blank, then crossed out, and not included in Km.tp.

113. Sk.sh.: "noise" indistinctly written

114. Km.tp.: "it breaks" instead of "they break"

115. Sk.sh.: "hight" clearly written; Km.tp.: "night" instead of "hight"

116. Sk.sh.: "it" indistinctly written, and omitted in Km.tp.

not want to hear it." That is the idea. Both have the sense of hearing; but one has the power to close [it]¹¹⁷ and to open it. The other has the doors of [his]¹¹⁸ sense open and he cannot close them.

Q.: ¹¹⁹Is there not next to the passive attitude, the active attitude, to open ourselves to be¹²⁰ good and beautiful? How to do this?

A.: To be one's own master in everything one does. To master one's life, and that comes by self-discipline.

Q.: Can a reflection of a great personality reach a person through his works? For instance, a poet through his poems, a painter through his art?

A.: Certainly. If I were to say, it is at such times that he does¹²¹ the greatest work he has ever done in his life, a work which he marvels at; he cannot understand how it has been done.

Q.: Is there a certain characteristic [alive]¹²² in every [person's]¹²³ character which he keeps throughout his life, in spite of all reflections which change him continually?

A.: Well, nobody has his peculiar characteristic, although everyone thinks, "I have my particular characteristic"¹²⁴." Although everyone likes to think, "I like this, I believe this, I . . ." ¹²⁵, to no one this belongs. The soul comes pure of all these things; it takes them as it comes. But what belongs¹²⁶ to him yesterday is his own characteristic as we know, and what he shows today, we think he partakes it from somewhere else. Therefore, the best way of knowing what belongs to us is that all we¹²⁷ have belongs to us.

117. Sk.sh.: "off" written, then retraced to read "it", and "it" in Km.tp.

118. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then retraced to read "his", and "his" in Km.tp.

119. Sk.sh.: "How to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

120. Sk.sh.: "be" retraced to read "the", and "the" in Km.tp.

121. Sk.sh.: "not" written, apparently inadvertently; Km.tp.: "not" omitted

122. Sk.sh.: "lives" written; Km.tp.: "alive" instead of "lives"

123. Sk.sh.: "person" written; Km.tp.: "person's" instead of "person"

124. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "characteristic"

125. Sk.sh.: a blank

126. Km.tp.: "belonged" instead of "belongs"

127. Sk.sh.: "we" retraced to read "have", but "we" in Km.tp.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock , Friday, September 5th, 1924 ¹**Cosmic Language**²

Intuition rises from the depth of [the]³ human heart. Intuition has two aspects: one is dependent upon⁴ an outer impression; the other is independent⁵ of any outer impression. [The]⁶ former is called impression,⁷ the latter intuition. Intuition is a fine faculty, therefore a female⁸ faculty, for it comes by respondence⁹.¹⁰Woman, therefore,¹¹ is more intuitive by nature than man. Very often a person says, "This person gives me such and such ¹²impression." But at the same time, there is no reason to prove it. The person is perhaps not capable of finding any reason to prove it; nevertheless, the [impression]¹³ is right.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = an early typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, close to the sh., including qa.s.
 Sk.tp. = two typescripts prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical in wording to Km.tp. and therefore not included in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, already edited and showing further editing in hw. In the second tp., several of the questions and answers have been incorporated into the text of the lecture (not noted), and the others are not included.
 bp. = a typescript by Gd. to be used for typesetting, identical in wording to the Gd.tp. therefore not mentioned in the notes, but differing in the placement of the inserted qa.s, which is mentioned in the notes.
 bk. = *Cosmic Language* by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, chapter XIII (pp. 114-123), showing further editing from the bp., but mentioned only where it differs from bp.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: "1924" added, "5 o'clock" omitted
2. Gd.tp.: chapter number "XII" instead of "Cosmic Language", later changed by hand to "XIII"; bk.: "Chapter XIII. Intuition"
3. Km.tp., Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added
4. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: "in" written in lh. not attached to "dependent" in sh.; a.o.d.: "independent"
6. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "The"
7. Gd.tp., bk.: "and" added
8. Gd.tp., bk.: "feminine" instead of "female"
9. The word "respondence" is a rare form of "response" (OED); Gd.tp., bk.: "responsiveness" instead of "respondence"
10. Bk.: "And" added
11. Bk.: ", therefore," omitted
12. Gd.tp., bk.: "an" added
13. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol retraced to read "impression"; a.o.d.: "impression"

There are some people¹⁴, also some races¹⁵, who are naturally intuitive. For an intuitive person it is not necessary to wait till he finds out, so to speak, the¹⁶ person. What he needs is one moment. Instantly, as soon as his eyes fall upon a¹⁷ person, that gives a¹⁸ rise to an impression which is the former kind of intuition. A person¹⁹ with ²⁰fine mind and with ²⁰still mind generally has intuition. A person¹⁹ with ²⁰gross²¹ mind and with²² restless mind lacks it. Intuition is a super sense. It may be called ²³sixth sense. It is the essence of all senses. When a person says he sensed it²⁴, it does not mean that there were objective reasons to prove that it was so. It means that without any outer reasons²⁵ or objective signs, the person²⁶ has sensed it.

²⁷Intuition which is independent of impression is of a still deeper nature. For this comes ²⁸before you wish to begin a thing²⁹, that³⁰ you know what will come out of it. Before the beginning of an enterprise, you sense³¹ the result of it. Intuition is sometimes a kind of inner guidance. Sometimes, it is a kind of warning from within. And one might ask³² how does one ³³ perceive it? It is first expressed in the language of feeling. That feeling, spreading in the horizon of mind, shapes itself, becoming more narrative of its idea; then mind turns it into a form. Then language interprets it to you. Therefore, it is the feeling heart to which intuition belongs.

14. Gd.tp., bk.: "persons" instead of "people"

15. Gd.tp., bk.: "peoples" instead of "races"

16. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

17. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "a"

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

19. Bk.: "Someone" instead of "A person"

20. Bk.: "a" added

21. Sk.sh.: above "gross", "of" has been inserted

22. Bk.: "a" instead of "with"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" added

24. Gd.tp., bk.: "something" instead of "it"

25. Gd.tp., bk.: "reason" instead of "reasons"

26. Bk.: "he" instead of "the person"

27. Sk.sh.: a single bracket has been placed in front of "Intuition"

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "so that" added

29. Km.tp.: "to think" instead of "a thing"

30. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" omitted

31. Gd.tp., bk.: "see" instead of "sense"

32. Gd.tp.: "And one might ask" crossed out, and omitted in bk.

33. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out

Intuition turns into three different conditions in order to become ³⁴clear as to be distinguished: as³⁵ feeling, as³⁶ an imagination, then as³⁷ a phrase. There is one person who hears the voice of intuition even when it is in the first process of development. This³⁸ person is more capable of perceiving intuition, and it is this person³⁹ who may be called intuitive. There is another person who distinguishes it when it expresses itself in the realm of thought. But⁴⁰ then there is a third person who only can⁴¹ distinguish his intuition when it is manifested⁴² in the [form]⁴³ of a phrase. It is the kind person, [loving] person⁴⁴, pure [hearted]⁴⁵, good willing⁴⁶, ⁴⁷tender [hearted]⁴⁸, who is intuitive. Intuition has nothing to do with learning. ⁴⁹An unlettered person can be much more intuitive than a most qualified person, for it is quite in another domain of knowledge. It comes from quite another direction.

Very often an intuitive person makes a mistake in catching the right intuition, for the intuition comes from one side, and his mind reacts from the other⁵⁰ side, and he does not know which is which. If he takes the action of his mind for an intuition, and is⁵¹ disappointed, he loses faith in himself, and so naturally he does not give a⁵² thought to intuition, and that faculty diminishes in him every day more and more.

In the first place, to catch an intuition is the most difficult thing. For in a moment's time both work⁵³, intuition on one hand and the mind on the other, as if two ends of one stick which is placed in the centre upon another stick, may⁵⁴

34. Gd.tp., bk.: "so" added

35. Gd.tp.: "as" omitted; bk.: "a" instead of "as"

36. Gd.tp., bk.: "as" omitted

37. Gd.tp., bk.: "then as" omitted

38. Km.tp.: "That" instead of "This"

39. Bk.: "he" instead of "this person"

40. Bk.: "And" instead of "But"

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "can only" instead of "only can"

42. Km.tp.: "manifest" instead of "manifested"

43. Sk.sh.: "horizon" written, then crossed out, then "form" substituted; a.o.d.: "form"

44. Sk.sh.: "love-person"; Km.tp.: "loving person"; Gd.tp., bk.: "the loving person"

45. Sk.sh.: "heart" written; a.o.d.: "hearted"

46. Gd.tp., bk.: "of good will" instead of "good willing"

47. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

48. Sk.sh.: "heart"; Km.tp.: "hearted"; Gd.tp., bk.: omitted

49. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

50. Sk.sh.: "other" retraced for clarity

51. Gd.tp., bk.: "once" instead of "and is"

52. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

53. Gd.tp., bk.: "are working" instead of "work"

54. Gd.tp., bk.: "were to" instead of "may"

move up and down, and one may⁵⁵ not notice which end arose⁵⁶ first and which after. And therefore, it needs taking a very keen notice of the action of mind, which is gained by a thorough practice of concentration. One must be able to look at one's mind just ⁵⁷ [like]⁵⁸ a slate before one, and while looking at it one must be able to close oneself from every other side, fixing one's mind solely upon one's inner being.⁵⁹

Besides, if a person⁶⁰ has once been disappointed in perceiving one's intuition, one must not lose courage. One must go on following it, even if it be a continual mistake. If one continually followed⁶¹ it, then one will come to the right perception of it.⁶²

⁶³Dream is another wonder, ⁶⁴phenomena⁶⁵ of ⁶⁶mind, for⁶⁷ in the dream it is not only imagination and thought that work, but also intuition. Intuitions which rise in the wakened⁶⁸ state, the same⁶⁹ rise in the dream state and become more clear. For at that time a person is naturally concentrated, his eyes being closed to the outer world. But then there⁷⁰ also, there is the same problem: no sooner intuition has⁷¹ risen from the depth, ⁷²imagination has risen⁷³ from the surface, and one does not know which is which. It is therefore that many dreams are

55. Gd.tp.: "might" instead of "may", bk.: "did" instead of "may"

56. Gd.tp., bk.: "rose" instead of "arose"

57. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out

58. Sk.sh.: "alike" written; Km.tp.: "like"; Gd.tp., bk.: "as at"

59. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. added an edited version of the fifth qa. after this lecture

60. Gd.tp., bk.: "one" instead of "a person"

61. Gd.tp., bk.: "follows" instead of "followed"

62. Gd.tp., bk.: Here Gd. inserted an edited version of the 11th qa. after this lecture, followed by some material from another not yet identified source, as follows [what is not included in the book appears in brackets]: "[What is the difference between impulse and intuition?] The impulse of an intuitive person is guided by intuition [very often]; the impulse of a person who lacks intuition may come from another direction, from the surface. Impulse directed by [an] intuition is desirable. Impulse is just like a little straw floating on the surface of the water; and this straw becomes an impulse when it is pushed by the wave which is coming from behind. And therefore, for a right impulse man gets credit, for a wrong impulse he is blamed. If one saw what is behind the impulse, one would be slow to express one's opinion on the subject."

63. Gd.tp., bk.: "The" added

64. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" added

65. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", characteristically P-o-M. uses the plural instead of the singular "phenomenon"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

66. Bk.: "the" added

67. A.o.d.: "for" omitted

68. Gd.tp., bk.: "wakening" instead of "wakened"

69. Gd.tp., bk.: "the same" omitted

70. Bk.: "there" omitted

71. Gd.tp., bk.: "has intuition" instead of "intuition has"

72. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "an"; Gd.tp., bk.: "than"

73. Bk.: "rises" instead of "has risen"

confused. [A part]⁷⁴ of that⁷⁵ dream is expressive of some truth and [a]⁷⁶ part of that⁷⁵ dream is confused.

There is no dream which has no⁷⁷ meaning. If the dream has nothing to do with intuition, it is purely an automatic activity of all that the mind has gone through [in]⁷⁸ one's work during the day. The same goes on automatically just like a moving picture before one. But even that has a meaning behind.⁷⁹ For nothing is projected on this⁸⁰ curtain of ⁸¹mind which does not take a⁸² root in the soil of the heart, producing the⁸³ similar flowers and fruits. If in the dream intuition is working, then the dream is relative⁸⁴ of⁸⁵ something in the past, present, or coming in the future.⁸⁶

Yes⁸⁷, there is a kind of dream which shows everything [upside]⁸⁸ down, just like that⁸⁹ mirror which shows a fat person thin and a thin person fat⁹⁰. ⁹¹So there comes⁹² a condition of mind also. So⁹¹ everything shows quite the contrary to what it is. But this fault can be traced as the fault of the mind. The mind has been turned [upside]⁹³ down and therefore all that the⁹⁴ person sees looks to be⁹⁵ [upside]⁹³ down, especially in that dream state. Sometimes this dream shows

74. Sk.sh.: "Apart" written, then crossed out, and "A part" substituted; a.o.d.: "A part"

75. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "that"

76. Sk.sh.: "the"; a.o.d.: "a"

77. Gd.tp., bk.: "not a" instead of "no"

78. Sk.sh.: "dur." abbr. for "during" written, then crossed out, "in" substituted; a.o.d.: "in"

79. Bk.: "But even behind that is a meaning." instead of "But even that has a meaning behind."

80. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "this"

81. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

82. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

83. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted

84. Gd.tp., bk.: "narrative" instead of "relative"

85. Sk.sh.: "all" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

86. Bp.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the 15th, 16th, 12th, 7th, 8th, 14th qa.s; the editing is identical to the editing in Gd.tp. which, however, Gd. inserted in a different place; in the bk. Gd. inserted edited versions of the same qa.s except the 15th

87. Gd.tp., bk.: "Yes" omitted

88. Sk.sh.: "inside" written, then retraced to read "upside" and encircled together with "down"; a.o.d.: "upside"

89. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "that"

90. Gd.tp., bk.: "a tall person short and a short person tall" added

91. Gd.tp., bk.: "Such a condition of mind comes about also, where" instead of "So there comes a condition of mind also. So"

92. Sk.sh.: "becomes" written, then partially crossed out to read "comes"; Km.tp.: "comes"

93. Sk.sh.: "inside" written; a.o.d.: "upside" instead of "inside"

94. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"

95. Sk.sh.: "looks to be" underlined with dots for ed.; Gd.tp., bk.: "to be" omitted

quite the opposite of⁹⁶ what⁹⁷ [was]⁹⁸, what is, and what is going to be. If a person did not understand this nature of the dream, he would interpret it quite contrary⁹⁹ to its real nature.¹⁰⁰ No doubt¹⁰¹ there are dreams which may be called visions. They are reflections, reflections of persons [or]¹⁰² their minds, of worlds of planes to which the mind has become focussed. If the mind is focussed to some certain¹⁰³ world,¹⁰⁴ the dreams are of that world.¹⁰⁵ If the mind is focussed to some¹⁰⁶ certain person, then that person or [what]¹⁰⁷ that person contains¹⁰⁸ is reflected in the dream.

If the¹⁰⁹ mind is focussed to a certain plane of being, then the conditions of that plane are reflected upon the mind.¹¹⁰ The deeper one goes into this subject, the more one finds that in the understanding of¹¹¹ dream, its nature, its mystery, its character, one understands the secret of the whole life.

¹¹² They say there are two subjects, if you begin to speak on those suggestions¹¹³, you never come to an end. One is about snakes and the other is about ghosts, for everyone has to say something about it.¹¹⁴

96. Gd.tp., bk.: "to" instead of "of"

97. Sk.sh.: "is going to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

98. Sk.sh.: "unless" written, then retraced to read "was"; and "was" in a.o.d.

99. Gd.tp., bk.: "contrarily" instead of "contrary"

100. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the 15th, 16th, 12th, 7th, 8th, 14th, and 2nd qa.s; bp., bk.: only qa. 2 added here

101. Bk.: "No doubt" omitted

102. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then partially crossed out to read "or"; a.o.d.: "of"

103. Gd.tp., bk.: "outer" instead of "certain"

104. Gd.tp., bk.: "then" added

105. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of a part of the 6th qa. after this lecture

106. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "some"

107. Sk.sh.: "what" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

108. Bk.: "is within him" instead of "that person contains"

109. Km.tp.: "the" omitted

110. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the 4th and 9th qa.s after this lecture; bk.: only the 4th qa. appears here

111. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

112. Sk.sh.: "Q." for question written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: a question mark, showing that she was not sure if this passage belongs to the qa.s; if it does, it seems to be the answer and not a question

113. Km.tp.: "subjects" instead of "suggestions"

114. Sk.sh.: it is unclear if the foregoing statement is a question or part of the discourse; however, we are considering this the 1st qa. for counting purposes

115. Km.tp.: a line here, as Km. was not sure if the last sentence was part of the qa.s or of the text

Q.: [How]¹¹⁶ do you explain symbolical dreams?

A.: Symbolical dream is the working of a subtle mind and it is a most wonderful working. As subtle the mentality, so subtle is the symbol in which the intuition or the thought is expressed. It may be¹¹⁷, therefore, most easy for the mystics to see the evolution of the person from his dreams. As more subtle his dream¹¹⁸, so subtle the person is in his evolution. Nevertheless, it is not only [subtlety]¹¹⁹; the virtue is in simplicity. But poets, musicians, thinkers, writers, people of imagination, they have wonderful dreams and the splendour of the¹²⁰ dreams [is]¹²¹ in the¹²² marvellous symbology.

Q.: What is the difference between the dream which may be called a vision and the real vision?

A.: Vision is a vision and the more one knows reality the less one uses the word real. There is one vision which is seen in the dream. There is another vision in a state of trance, which is a state between dream and wakefulness.

¹²³

[Q.:]¹²⁴ Are conditions of dreams the same as the condition¹²⁵ of¹²⁶ death?

A.: Certainly.

Q.: How can a person whose intuitions are not clear or true best correct this?

A.: By [developing]¹²⁷ concentration, by stilling mind, one can be tuned to the pitch which is necessary to perceive intuition.

Q.: The beautiful visions that come after meditation are [they a]¹²⁸ person's creation or qualities in another plane?

116. Sk.sh.: "To" written, then retraced to read "How"; Km.tp.: "How"

117. Km.tp.: "has been" instead of "may be"

118. Km.tp.: "he dreams" instead of "his dreams"

119. Sk.sh.: "subtly"; Km.tp.: "subtlety" instead of "subtly"

120. Km.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

121. Km.tp.: "is" added

122. Km.tp.: "their" instead of "the"

123. Sk.sh.: the following question, "Q.: Will you please tell us the difference between intuition and inspiration?", written, then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

124. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" in lh. is crossed out, then "Q." substituted; Km.tp.: "Q."

125. Km.tp.: "conditions" instead of "condition"

126. Km.tp.: "after" instead of "of"

127. Sk.sh.: "developing" traced through a now illegible sh. symbol, and "developing" in Km.tp.

128. Sk.sh.: "the" written; Km.tp.: "they a" instead of "the"

A.: It depends. If during the meditation the mind is focused to another plane, that¹²⁹ this plane is reflected in it. If one is focusing one's mind upon himself, then his own thoughts are coming to him. It depends.

Q.: Are constant dreams of suffocation, drowning, and inability to walk and speak result of health?

A.: No, they are results of the impressions which have been held in mind. It is a kind of psychological disorder of mind, it is a disease of mind. The mind must be cured from it.

[Q.:]¹³⁰ *Are dreams of flying a bad sign? Many people say so.*

[A.:]¹³⁰ I think it is the most interesting thing in the world; you do not need aeroplanes. Dreams of flying have much to do with the idea of biology. Also, psychologically, they are expressive of soul's continually effort of rising above this imprisonment of limitations¹³¹ which it experiences in this earthly life. Also the dreams of flying signify¹³² a future awaiting journey.

Q.: Does one ever visit any other¹³³ planets during dreams, where we may have existed before [this life]¹³⁴?

A.: Certainly.

Q.: Does not the intuition prove that we have lived several¹³⁵ lives?

A.:¹³⁶ Certainly it does, if it gives you proof.

Q.: It is said to make a difference between [impulse]¹³⁸ and intuition. Please tell us about that¹³⁹.

129. Km.tp.: "then" instead of "that"

130. Sk.sh.: The "Q." for "question" is missing as well as the "A." for "answer"; Km.tp.: "Q.", "A." inserted
131. Km.tp.: "limitation" instead of "limitations"

132. Sk.sh.: "signify" indistinctly written

133. Km.tp. "of the" inserted

134. Sk.sh.: two sh. symbols written, then crossed out, then "this life" inserted; Km.tp.: "this life" added
135. Sk.sh.: "several" retraced for clarity

136. Sk.sh.: the "A." in lh. is placed on the same line as the question, which is unusual; there is also an "A." in lh. at the margin

137. Sk.sh.: another "A." for answer written, but the line blank

138. Sk.sh.: "impulses"; Km.tp.: "impulse" instead of "impulses"

139. Km.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

A.: Impulse of an¹⁴⁰ intuitive person is guided by intuition very often. But a person who lacks intuition, his impulse may come from another direction, from the surface. Impulse directed by an intuition is desirable.

Q.: What about dreams that are inspired by the stimulus¹⁴¹ from the physical body, as for instance a dream inspired by a feeling of physical pain in the body?
A.: Yes. Mind has a reaction¹⁴² upon the body and the body has a reaction¹⁴² upon the mind, and therefore it is natural that the bodily disorder may throw its shadow upon the¹⁴³ mind and produce [in]¹⁴⁴ the mind the same disorder.

Q.: Père Antoine¹⁴⁵, the great healer, advises [us]¹⁴⁶ to follow our first thought. Is this because¹⁴⁷ intuition comes first, after thought troubles this?

A.: Yes, certainly, as I have said in my address this afternoon that intuition manifests in feeling before it comes in the thought.

Q.: Will you please tell us what makes a person sing during sleep?

A.: The dance of his soul.

Q.: Is there something true in the way psychoanalysis interprets people's dreams?

[A.:]¹⁴⁸ It is like asking me, is it true that horoscopes give the truth about the plan of the whole life? I will say certain horoscopes¹⁴⁹ will do, certain will not do; it depends upon the knowledge the person has. Psychology is such a vast knowledge. It is like an ocean, all that we are doing, [concentrating]¹⁵⁰, meditating, all. What is it all? It is all real psychology, psychology of human nature.

Q.: People who nearly never dream, what is their condition of mind? Are they not imaginative?

140. Sk.sh.: "intuition person" written, then crossed out; Km.tp.: "intuition person" omitted

141. Sk.sh.: actually "stimulos" in lh. written, then a "u" inserted to read "stimulous"; Km.tp.: "stimulus"

142. Sk.sh.: "reaction" encircled

143. Km.tp.: "the" omitted

144. Sk.sh.: "at" written; Km.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

145. For Louis Antoine, see List

146. Sk.sh.: "you" indistinctly written, then crossed out and "us" substituted; Km.tp.: "us"

147. Sk.sh.: "thought" written; Km.tp.: "thought" is typed above the line of type

148. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" is absent; Km.tp.: "A."

149. Sk.sh.: "horoscopes" repeated by way of ditto marks

150. Sk.sh.: "concentrating" inserted after "doing"; Km.tp.: "concentrating" added

A.: I think then they are better than imaginative, they are happy. Their mind is in a much better state. Yes, but the truth is this, that either a very advanced person does not dream much or a very dense person who never gives a trouble to his brain to think; he is quite happy and content without troubling to think; he does not have very much dream. And do not think that you seldom find such souls. You often meet with them to whom thinking is a trouble. They would rather not trouble about it.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Friday, September 5th, 1924¹**Class for Candidates**²³

The nature of reflection must not be only⁴ studied by the nature of the eyes or of the mirror, but also by the nature of a photographic⁵ plate. In the eye⁶ or in the mirror there is a reflection, but that reflection⁷ only depends upon the object being before it. No sooner the object is⁸ removed, the reflection is gone. But the reflection on a photographic plate is like the reflection upon the mind, a reflection which is not only a reflection but becomes an impression, which then can be developed by a certain process in mind as well as in photographic work.

There is a reflection of one's own⁹ body fallen upon one's own mind. But this reflection [fallen]¹⁰ upon¹¹ mind is not only a reflection, but an¹² impression. This impression forms into an object, not necessarily into a mental

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam showing some differences from the shorthand.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, nearly identical to Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore only mentioned where it differs from the Km.tp.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Sangatha III, where it is called Tassawuf, showing further differences from the shorthand.
 Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for the series Sangatha III, called Tassawuf, showing editorial changes.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: "September 5th, 1924"; Hq.tp.: "5th Sept. 1924" written by hand above the text; Hq.st.: date omitted
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Interv." abbr. for "Collective Interview" added above the text, then crossed out; "Class for Candidates" inserted before "Friday"; Km.tp.: "CLASS FOR CANDIDATES." added
3. Sk.sh.: "?Sangatha III, p. 34" added; "Tassawuf" inserted before "Sept.>"; Km.tp.: "Sangatha III." added; Sk.tp.: "Sangatha III." added then "p. 34 Tassawuf" added by hand, "22 + 23" written by hand above "p. 34"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "TASSAWUF" added; for Sangatha and Tasawwuf, see Glossary
4. Hq.st.: "only be" instead of "be only"
5. Sk.sh.: "fotografic" in lh., Dutch for "photographic"
6. Hq.st.: "eyes" instead of "eye"
7. Sk.sh.: "R." abbr. for "reflection"
8. Hq.st.: "is the object" instead of "the object is"
9. Hq.tp.: "own" later added by hand
10. Sk.sh.: "falls"; a.o.d.: "fallen" instead of "falls"
11. Sk.sh.: actually "open" written for "upon"
12. Sk.sh.: "an" retraced to read "any", but "an" in a.o.d.

object¹³ nor¹⁴ in¹⁵ a physical object. It forms [into]¹⁶ an object which is a substance and yet not a substance. In Sufi terms this object which is formed and born out [of]¹⁷ reflection, this object which is completely like one's own physical body is called *hampta*¹⁸, in other words etheric double. Everyone sees this in one's dream. The thing one sees in one's dream is that¹⁹ object. But a developed soul does not need to dream in order to see it. He can see it in a wakeful state if he wanted²⁰ to.

In short, reflection may not be considered as a momentary shadow [fallen]²¹ in the mirror of mind and then with the moving of the object it is removed, but reflection is a phenomena²² in the mental world, for it is creative, and it has life and action. The knowledge of this extends²³ the horizon of man's activity.

13. Sk.sh.: "or" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

14. Sk.sh.: "nor" alternately reads "he is"

15. Hq.st.: "into" instead of "in"

16. Sk.tp.: "in" written, then corrected by hand to read "into"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "into" instead of "in"

17. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

18. For *hampta*, see Glossary

19. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

20. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "wants" instead of "wanted"

21. Sk.sh.: "falls" written; a.o.d.: "fallen" instead of "falls"

22. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses the plural of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

23. Hq.tp.: later "expands" substituted by hand in the margin for "extends"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Sunday, September 6th, 1924**Brotherhood Meeting¹**Murshid²³Beloved ones of God,

I would like to speak on the subject of brotherhood.³ Brotherhood is not⁴ something that is learned or taught; brotherhood⁵ is a tendency, a tendency which arises from the heart that is tuned to a proper pitch. A tendency towards brotherhood, therefore, is the natural tendency in which is the real happiness, from which rises harmony and culminates in peace. The message of brotherhood is a message of sympathy⁶; a message of sympathy is a message of harmony. The⁷ person who is not in harmony with himself, he⁸ cannot be harmonious to another.⁹ With all the teaching of brotherhood, and with all his learning, he will not be able to observe the law of brotherhood.

The whole system of the world's creation is a kind of blind impulse working in a kind of mechanism of the universe, and this¹⁰ impulse is more pronounced in living creatures, and the most pronounced form of this impulse is

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript probably made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough on her large-lettered typewriter, showing editorial changes.
- Hq.st. = A stencilled copy prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, for distribution to Sufi centres, ed. by Gd.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript identical to Hq.st., not mentioned in the notes.

Notes:

1. Hq.st.: "Brotherhood" as title, then "Social Gatheka Number 24" added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List)
2. Sk.sh.: "Murshid" written to indicate P-o-M. is the speaker, omitted in a.o.d.
3. Hq.st.: this sentence omitted
4. Sk.sh.: the sh. symbol is "on", but it could also be read as "not", as in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: "Brh." abbr. for "brotherhood"
6. In P-o-M.'s day, "sympathy" meant what "empathy" now means
7. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "Which" than "The", the context and a.o.d. call for "The"; "The" later crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.
8. Hq.st.: "he" omitted
9. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause
10. Gd.tp.: "kind of" added, but not in Hq.st.

[agi]tation¹¹. If you study the lives of the ¹² lower creation¹³, you will find that it is not¹⁴ that they have a desire for food, their¹⁵ desire to move about with their mates. ¹⁶First appetite it¹⁷ is to sleep, but besides this there is one desire, ¹⁸an inclination, and that inclination manifests as agitation. And it is by this agitation the animals, the birds, fight together. Their whole life is filled with that agitation. Furthermore, the herbivorous animals are less agitated than carnivorous animals. In the carnivorous¹⁹ animals there is more desire for fight²⁰. The lion and the tiger are more inclined to fight than horses and cows. That shows that the herbivorous²¹ animals show a step²² advanced than the carnivorous animals. Therefore, a tendency to eat or drink or seek for pleasures or enjoy comfort or agitation, it²³ does not particularly belong to²⁴ human being as his special characteristic. ²⁵He gets it from the animals'²⁶ characteristic.²⁵ His ²⁷special characteristic is sympathy, harmony, and this comes only when man rises above this²⁸ agitation, which, so to speak, buries that spirit [of]²⁹ sympathy which is considered to be the human characteristic. No doubt, man is educated, he is trained, he has got³⁰ some polish, he may be³¹ taught some manners, and therefore he is not always able to show out his agitation. It is only at the time of³² weakness, when he cannot cover his agitations, ³³the agitation comes out and manifests to his own view as well as to the view of others, proving that person being not yet ready to be called human.

11. Sk.sh.: "agi" traced through a now illegible set of symbols to form "agitation", and "agitation" in a.o.d.

12. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol due to a cross out

13. Hq.st.: "creatures" instead of "creation"

14. Hq.tp.: "only" added

15. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"; Hq.st.: "a"

16. Hq.st.: "The" added

17. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "it" omitted

18. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

19. Sk.sh.: "carn." abbr. for "carnivorous"

20. Hq.tp.: "fighting" instead of "fight"

21. Sk.sh.: "herb.s" abbr. for "herbivorous"

22. Hq.st.: "more" added

23. Hq.st.: ", it" omitted

24. Hq.st.: "the" added

25. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: this sentence omitted

26. Km.tp.: "animal" instead of "animals'"

27. Sk.sh.: "that special" written as one word; a.o.d.: "that" omitted

28. Hq.st.: "that" instead of "this"

29. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

30. Hq.st.: "got" omitted

31. Hq.st.: "has been" instead of "may be"

32. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "a", but "of" in a.o.d.

33. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "for" omitted; Hq.st.: "that" instead of "for"

One might ask, is there any time in a man's life when one gets above this? Yes, one gets sooner than the other. But a person gets above³⁴ if one³⁵ tries to get above it. This spirit of agitation shows itself as intolerance³⁶, as rivalry, as jealousy, as ³⁷dominating spirit, irritability, patronizing: all such qualities show agitation of nature.

When we study the lives of those who have served humanity, that was the first thing that they had to conquer. When it is said in the life of Krishna that Krishna³⁸ had a battle with Kansa³⁹, the monster, that monster⁴⁰ ⁴¹ was not outside of Krishna, that monster⁴² was inside of Krishna. That monster was that agitating⁴³ spirit. Krishna had to fight it, and it is after conquering that spirit of agitation that Krishna became the messenger of love.

In the Bible we read Jesus Christ went for forty days on the top of the [mountain]⁴⁴ at the sight⁴⁵ of that spirit. What that spirit is?⁴⁶ The same spirit which is the greatest enemy of ⁴⁷ human race, the⁴⁸ spirit of agitation. And the Master had to fast for forty days. Then that⁴⁹ spirit went among the creatures who were the receptacles⁵⁰ of that spirit, whom it belonged⁵¹. ⁵²You can study in the Bible.⁵²

Halima⁵³ gives the description of the Prophet, symbolical, artistic, picturesque; but what is it after all? She says that the breast of the Prophet was

34. Hq.st.: "it" added

35. Hq.st.: "he" instead of "one"

36. Gd.tp.: "tolerance" instead of "intolerance", probably by mistake

37. Hq.st.: "a" added

38. Sk.sh.: "K." in lh. abbr. for "Krishna" (see List)

39. Sk.sh.: actually "Cancer" in lh. then retraced to read "Kansa"; for "Kansa" see List

40. Sk.sh.: "monst." in lh. abbr. for "monster"

41. Sk.sh.: a blank, indicating a pause

42. Sk.sh.: "m." in lh. abbr. for "monster"

43. Hq.st.: "agitation" instead of "agitating"

44. Sk.sh.: "mount" written; a.o.d.: "mountain" instead of "mount"

45. Hq.st.: "side" instead of "sight"

46. Sk.sh.: "What that spirit is?", these words placed between ed. slashes; Hq.st.: "What is that spirit?"

47. Sk.sh.: "the" inserted after "of", and "the" in a.o.d.

48. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

49. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

50. Hq.st.: "receptacle" instead of "receptacles"

51. Hq.st.: "to whom it belongs" instead of "whom it belonged"

52. Hq.st.: this sentence omitted

53. Halima was the foster-mother of the Prophet Muhammad; see List

cut⁵⁴ open [and]⁵⁵ some undesirable⁵⁶ stuff was taken off from there. Behind this⁵⁷ symbology there is only one thing, that spirit of agitation; that was removed from there to make place for divine inspiration.

Does it not show that man inherits divine spirit? And yet this divine spirit is covered by the earthly characteristics. Among all⁵⁸ earthly characteristics⁵⁹, agitation is the principal [characteristic]⁶⁰. A child sometimes begins it against his parents. A boy in the school begins it against his friends. A youth shows it with his companions. A person shows it to his neighbour⁶¹. And yet everyone has a reason to give for his faults. Every right or wrong one does, there is a reason to justify oneself of⁶² that wrong. Agitation, therefore, is the sign of⁶³ false ego, and when this false ego is broken, when this very agitation has crushed itself, just like⁶⁴ fire burns itself, then purification arises.

Very little man notices how far this spirit follows a person in the path of spiritual progress. A person may arrive at the gate of⁶⁵ heavens, even to that length this spirit will travel with him. It may become weaker, but it is there. Only, this spirit has no entrance into the shrine of God. And the soul that carries this spirit with him, therefore, has no entrance into that perfect goal. He may advance as far as the gate door⁶⁶ of that inner temple, but he is not allowed. He is held back by the power of the same spirit of agitation. For the shrine of God is called *dar-as-salam*⁶⁷; the [corrupted]⁶⁸ word [is]⁶⁹ Jerusalem⁷⁰. And what does it mean? It means the door to peace. Agitation, therefore, is not allowed to enter the door of peace; it must stay out⁷¹. Therefore, as in the ancient times they used

54. Sk.sh.: "open" crossed out, then written in lh.

55. Sk.sh.: "on" written; a.o.d.: "and" instead of "on"

56. Sk.sh.: "un" written in lh., then "desirable" written in lh., to form "undesirable"

57. Hq.st.: "the" instead of "this"

58. Sk.sh.: "all" retraced to read "that"; a.o.d.: "those" instead of "all"

59. Sk.sh.: "c." abbr. for "characteristics"

60. Sk.sh.: "w.", possibly abbr. for "will" written; a.o.d.: "characteristic"

61. Sk.sh.: "neighbour" written in lh.; Hq.st.: "neighbours" instead of "neighbour"

62. Hq.st.: "for" instead of "of"

63. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "the" added

64. Hq.st.: "as" instead of "like"

65. Hq.st.: "the" added

66. Hq.st.: "door" omitted

67. For *dar-as-salaam* see Glossary

68. Sk.sh.: "corrupt"; a.o.d.: "corrupted" instead of "corrupt"

69. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "is", and "is" in a.o.d.

70. Jerusalem means city of peace (see List)

71. Hq.st.: "outside" instead of "out"

to say, you cannot follow two masters, God and Satan⁷². What is it? The Satan⁷³ is the spirit [of]⁷⁴ agitation which is to be found within ourselves; God is the spirit of peace in whom is our happiness; and that⁷⁵ we cannot follow two masters.

There are many movements and institutions for brotherhood⁷⁶ and everyone is doing what they can to promote this ideal⁷⁷, for this is an ideal which is the essence of religion and which is the soul of spirituality.

But how to attain to it? By creating in oneself, by trying to give to the others, the idea of that natural inclination to sympathy. By strengthening ourselves, and thereby giving power to others also to fight against this spirit of agitation which has always proved to be the worst enemy of mankind.

Now one might ask what it comes⁷⁸ from. From the⁷⁹ disorder, from the disorder of the body, from the disorder of mind. If the body has not got its proper rhythm and proper tone⁸⁰, if the mind is not attuned to a proper rhythm and tone⁸¹, these two things. If the mind and the⁸² body are not in tune with one another, if they are not in harmony, then this agitation comes. Sometimes it is the reflection [of]⁸³ mind upon the body, and sometimes it is the reflection of body upon mind. How true it is that man is his own enemy. But where is that enemy? That enemy is this spirit, this spirit which is never content⁸⁴, which does not appreciate, which does not respond, which does not sympathize, which does not agree, which does not endure, which does not tolerate, which does not harmonize; a spirit which stands against any influence of harmony, agreement, of sympathy, of kindness.

But one might ask, what is it? Where does it come from? Is it a spirit? Is it⁸⁵ a living being? Is it a satan or devil? What is it? What is [its]⁸⁶ explanation? What is [its]⁸⁷ origin? The best explanation is that it is the same

72. See Matthew 6:24

73. Sk.sh.: "S." in lh. abbr. for "Satan", then written out in lh.

74. Sk.sh.: "an" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "an"

75. Hq.st.: "that" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "br." abbr. for "brotherhood"

77. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "idea" instead of "ideal", but "ideal" in Hq.st.

78. Hq.st.: "does it come" instead of "it comes"

79. Hq.st.: "the" omitted

80. Hq.st.: "tune" instead of "proper tone"

81. Hq.st.: "tone" instead of "tune"

82. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

83. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "for"

84. Hq.st.: "contented" instead of "content"

85. Sk.sh.: "it" indistinctly written, secondarily reads "can"

86. Sk.sh.: "it is" written; a.o.d.: "its" instead of "it is"

87. Sk.sh.: "it"; a.o.d.: "its"

smooth silk⁸⁸ thread which is at one end become entangled⁸⁹ and turned into a knot. In the place where it is a knot and where it is very difficult to unravel it, it is the same silk thread just the same, only it is under a condition where it is difficult for itself [because]⁹⁰ it is not free. It is difficult for others, for they cannot [loosen]⁹¹ it. And so man becomes the same soul who⁹² has divine breath in it, the same soul who has come from heaven, the same soul who represents God on earth, when it is turned into a knot, then it⁹³ finds difficulty with itself, difficulty with the others. Others find difficulty with it [and]⁹⁴ therefore it becomes inharmony⁹⁵ itself. It creates inharmony, it finds itself⁹⁶ in a kind of inharmonious⁹⁷ condition. It only means that it has lost its natural, original condition, that⁹⁸ smoothness, that softness. And yet it remains silk, it has not turned [into]⁹⁹ cotton; it is silk just the same, call it Satan or devil or whatever you may. If you know the source, the origin, you cannot call it anything else but a condition. If there is anything most important to be done in the work of brotherhood, it is to develop that spirit in ourselves by [going]¹⁰⁰ above all knots and difficulties, that we may not have to follow the rules of brotherhood, that all that naturally comes out of ourselves may express brotherhood.

¹⁰¹

88. Sk.sh.: "silken" in lh. has been added underneath "silk", and "silken" in a.o.d.

89. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "which at one end becomes" instead of "which is at one end become"

90. Sk.sh.: "begin" retraced to read "because" and both crossed out, then "because" repeated, inserted in front of crossed-out "because"; a.o.d.: "because"

91. Sk.sh.: "loose"; a.o.d.: "loosen" instead of "loose"

92. Hq.st.: "which" instead of "who"

93. Hq.st.: "it" omitted

94. Sk.sh.: "on" clearly written; a.o.d.: "and" instead of "on"

95. Sk.sh.: "inharmony" placed in parentheses; Hq.st.: "inharmonious" instead of "inharmony"

96. Sk.sh.: "at in" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

97. Sk.sh.: "inharmonious" placed in parenthesis

98. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "this", but "that" in a.o.d.

99. A.o.d.: "into" added

100. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol retraced to read "going"; a.o.d.: "getting"

101. Hq.tp.: "To be read at the meetings of Universal Brotherhood." added

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

3 o'clock, September 8th, 1924¹

The Purpose of Life²

³

The purpose of life, in short, is that the One [makes]⁴ to himself [intelligible]⁵ his oneness. He goes through different planes of evolution or planes through which he arrives at different changes in order to make to himself clear⁶ his oneness. And as long as this purpose is not accomplished, the one [and]⁷ the only Being has not arrived [at]⁸ his ultimate satisfaction, in which resides his divine perfection.⁹

¹⁰This may be understood by a little example. A [*jinn*]¹¹ wanted to amuse himself and when going to amuse himself he brought upon himself a problem. For the *jinn*¹² was powerful and he said to himself, “Be thou a rock,” and the *jinn* turned into a rock. And by becoming a rock it began to feel solitary, left in the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 bp. = a preparation of the text for publication by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
 SQ. = *The Sufi Quarterly: A Philosophical Review*, June 1927 (vol. iii, no.1, pp. 28-32). The lectures were originally published in this journal, a few chapters at a time; the qa.s are never included, but the text of some of them is incorporated into the lecture. The text includes all the editorial changes in bp., not further noted, and a very few additional editorial changes, which are noted.
 bk. = *The Purpose of Life* by Inayat Khan (The Sufi Movement, London, 1927). As the text (even the typesetting) is identical to that in SQ., it is not included in the notes.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision for her set of documents. This typescript follows the text in SQ. and bk., except a few changes which are noted. It also includes the qa.s.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: “3 o'clock” omitted; a.o.d.: date omitted
2. Sk.sh.: “The Purpose of Life” in lh. added
3. Sk.tp.: “given during the Summerschool 1924. CHAPTER XIII” added; bp., bk., SQ.: “Chapter XIII.”
4. Sk.sh.: “he” written, then retraced to read “makes”, and “makes” in a.o.d.
5. Sk.sh.: “intelligible” retraced through a now illegible original symbol; a.o.d.: “only being makes intelligible to himself” instead of “One he to himself intelligible”
6. A.o.d.: “clear to himself” instead of “to himself clear”
7. Sk.sh.: “own” retraced to read “and”; a.o.d.: “and”
8. A.o.d.: “at” instead of “to”
9. A.o.d.: edited versions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 3rd qa.s after this lecture have been inserted here
10. A.o.d.: the following two paragraphs, from “This may be understood by . . . “ to “I have become what I am.” omitted (the story of the *jinn* becoming a rock)
11. Sk.sh.: “jinny” in lh. for “*jinn*” (see Glossary)
12. Sk.sh.: “J.” in lh abbr. for “*jinn*”

wilderness¹³, loss of action, loss of movement, lack of freedom and lack of experience. This was a terrible captivity for this jinn. For many years this jinn had to have a patience to change into something. It does not mean that through the rock it did not realize life, for even the rock is living, even the rock is vibrating, changing, and yet a rock is¹⁴ a rock. The rock is not a jinn.

It is through the patience of a thousand years that the rock began to wear out and crumble into the earth, and when out of the rock a seedling came up and became a tree, the jinn was delighted that his head came out as a tree. Jinn was so pleased to feel that, "Out of rock I could become a plant," that, "I could enjoy the air more freely," that, "I could swing with the wind blowing". He was pleased to bring out fruits, to bring out flowers. But at the same time his innate desire was not satisfied. It kept it in hope to some day break through this captivity of being rooted in a particular place and this limitation of movement. For a long, long time the jinn was waiting to come out from this limitation. This was better, yet it was not the experience the jinn desired for. But then after many years the fruit became decayed and the part of that fruit turned into a little worm. The jinn was more delighted to feel, "Oh¹⁵, I can move about, I can go from tree to tree. How I am not root----¹⁶ not able to move. But¹⁷ as this worm breathed and was under the sun, this worm got wings and began to fly. The jinn was delighted still more that, "I have become a fly." From one experience to another he [flew]¹⁸ in the air and experienced the life of a bird and then sat upon the trees and walked on the earth. And as more and more it enjoyed on the earth, it became a heavy earth, it could not fly, it walked, and this heaviness made it coarse and¹⁹ it turned into animal. It was most happy, for then it could stand against all the other animals that wanted to kill birds, because it was no longer a bird. And through a process of a gradual changement²⁰ the jinn arrived to become a man. And when as a man the jinn looked around, it thought that, "This is something that I ought to have been, because how as a jinn I can see all these different bodies that I had taken in order to become more free, in order to become perceptive, sensitive, in order to know things, in order to enjoy things, there could

13. Sk.sh.: the "l" in "wilderness" looks more like an "s"

14. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "once"

15. Sk.sh.: "O" written in lh.

16. Sk.sh.: "----", indicating lost words

17. Sk.sh.: "at" written, then crossed out

18. Sk.sh.: "flied" written, then retraced to read "flew"

19. Sk.sh.: "into" written, then crossed out

20. The word "changement" is rare in English (OED), but is also the French word for "change"

not have been any other vehicle more fitting that this.²¹ And yet he thought that, "Even this is not a fitting vehicle, because when I want to fly, I have no wings and I feel like flying also. I walk on the earth, but now I feel that I belong to heaven, and where is it I do not know." This made the jinn search for what is lacking and it found in the end that, "I was jinn just the same in the rock, in the plant, in the bird, in animal, but I was captive." And that, "My eyes were veiled from my own being. It is by becoming man that now I am beginning to think that I was a jinn. And yet I find in this life of man also a great limitation, that I have not that freedom of expansion, the freedom of movement, this life which is dependable, that knowledge²² which is reality." And then this thought itself took him to his real domain, which was the jinn life. And there he arrived with the air of the conqueror, with²³ the²⁴ grandeur²⁵ of sovereign,²⁶

pride of a king,
honour of an emperor,

realizing that, "After all I have enjoyed, I have experienced though I have suffered, and I have known the being, and I have become what I am."¹⁰

And there is another²⁷ story that can also²⁸ explain the mystery of life's purpose, that a fairy had a great desire to amuse herself and she descended on the earth and there children had made a little doll's puzzle²⁹. She wanted to enter this doll's puzzle²⁹. But it was difficult for her to enter in the space where only a doll can go. Then she said³⁰, "I am going to take a different way. I will³¹ send my one finger by one side of the puzzle³²." [And]³³ another³⁴ by another [way, and each part by different ways]³⁵. She sawed herself in³⁶ different bits³⁷ and each

21. Sk.sh.: a single ed. bracket is placed in front of this sentence

22. Sk.sh.: "knowledge" retraced to read "whole"

23. Sk.sh.: "with" retraced to read "with the", then crossed out

24. Sk.sh.: "the" crossed out

25. Sk.sh.: actually "grandeor" in lh., then corrected to "grandeur"

26. Sk.sh.: the remainder of the sentence is blank, so also parts of the next two lines as indicated

27. A.o.d.: "There is a" instead of "And there is another"

28. A.o.d.: "also" omitted

29. SQ.: "doll's-house" instead of "doll's puzzle"

30. Sk.sh.: "sen" begun, then retraced to read "said"; a.o.d.: "Well then", she said," instead of "Then she said,"

31. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

32. A.o.d.: "this way" instead of "one side of the puzzle"

33. Sk.sh.: the beginning and the end of this sentence are blank; the middle section has a dotted underline; a.o.d.: "and"

34. A.o.d.: "finger" added

35. A.o.d.: "way, and each part by different ways." added

36. A.o.d.: "And she came into" instead of "She sawed herself in"

37. Sk.sh.: an editorial question mark is placed above "bits" in lh.

part³⁸ of herself went in³⁹ different parts of the puzzle⁴⁰. And when one part of her being met the other part of her⁴¹ being, first, as they say in English language⁴², they rubbed against each other⁴³, [and]⁴⁴, you know, it is⁴⁵ very unpleasant. Then⁴⁶ there was a [fight]⁴⁷, "Why did you come this way⁴⁸? It is⁴⁹ my way, why did⁵⁰ you come my way?" Each part of [her]⁵¹ being interested itself⁵² in some part of that puzzle⁵³, and yet that moment of interest after⁵⁴ passed and a certain part of her being wanted to go out of [the]⁵⁵ puzzle⁵⁶.

But then there were other parts of the being which were interested in this part⁵⁷, which⁵⁸ were holding it,"⁵⁹You cannot go out." Some parts of her being wanted to push out the other part, they did not want it there⁶⁰. But then there was no way of putting it out. So it was a kind of chaos all through, one part not knowing that the other part belonged to the same fairy, and yet one part being attracted unconsciously to the other⁶¹ part because they were the [different]⁶² parts of the same body. In the end the heart of the fairy was traveling also. This heart soothed every other part, saying, "You have come from me, I wish to console you⁶³; I wish to serve you. If you are troubled I wish to take away your

38. A.o.d.: "bit" instead of "part"

39. A.o.d.: "through the" instead of "in"

40. Sk.tp.: "doll's puzzle"; SQ.: "doll's-house"

41. A.o.d.: "her" omitted

42. A.o.d.: "at once" instead of "first, as they say in English language"

43. A.o.d.: "one another" instead of "each other"

44. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then retraced to read "and"; a.o.d.: "and"

45. A.o.d.: "that was" instead of "you know, it is"

46. A.o.d.: "And" instead of "Then"

47. Sk.sh.: "fight" retraced through a now illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "fight among her different particles"

48. A.o.d.: "Why are you coming my way" instead of "Why did you come this way"

49. A.o.d.: "This was" instead of "It is"

50. A.o.d.: "do" instead of "did"

51. A.o.d.: "her" added

52. A.o.d.: "in something," added

53. Sk.tp.: "doll's puzzle" instead of "puzzle"; SQ.: doll's-house"

54. A.o.d.: "after" omitted

55. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "of the"; a.o.d.: "of the"

56. Sk.tp.: "doll's puzzle" instead of "puzzle"; SQ.: "doll's-house"

57. A.o.d.: "not willing to let it go" instead of "interested in this part"

58. A.o.d.: ". They" instead of ", which"

59. Sk.sh.: "You must stay here," added, inserted in the margin after "it"; a.o.d.: "You stay here," inserted

60. A.o.d.: "they did not want it there" omitted

61. A.o.d.: "another" instead of "the other"

62. Sk.sh.: "same" written, then crossed out; "different" substituted above a dotted underline; a.o.d.: "the same" omitted

63. A.o.d.: "you" omitted

trouble. If you are in need of a service, I wish to render⁶⁴ you a service⁶⁵. If you lack anything, I wish to bring it for you. I know how much you are troubled in this puzzle"⁶⁶. But⁶⁷ some said, "We are not troubled at all. We are [journeying]⁶⁸ and dancing and enjoying [ourselves]⁶⁹. Those⁷⁰ troubled are others⁷¹, not we." The heart said, "[Yes, I shall look at you, and I shall enjoy too. Those who are troubled, I shall sympathize with them;]⁷² ⁷³ those who enjoy⁷⁴, I shall be delighted to enjoy⁷⁵."⁷⁶ This was the one part of the fairy's being which was conscious of its [atoms]⁷⁷ being scattered all around, but the [atoms]⁷⁸ ⁷⁹were [hardly]⁸⁰ conscious of it. Although, since they belong⁸¹ to the⁸² same body, they were attracted to the heart⁸³ knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. The power of this⁸⁴ heart was such, it was just like the power of the sun that turns the respondent⁸⁵ flower into a sunflower, and so the power of the heart of the fairy turned every part of its being that responded into a heart. [And]⁸⁶ as the heart was light and life itself, no longer puzzle⁸⁷ could hold the heart. The heart was experiencing the joy of the puzzle⁸⁸, but was at the same time able to fly away. The heart delighted itself by finding all its atoms belonging to its body and it worked through all. Through all fingers⁸⁸ and through

64. A.o.d.: "it" inserted

65. A.o.d.: "a service" omitted

66. Sk.tp.: "doll's puzzle"; SQ.: "doll's-house"

67. Sk.sh.: actually "does" written here, but the symbols are similar for "but" and "does"

68. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "journeying"

69. Sk.sh.: "one"; o.o.d.: "ourselves" instead of "one"

70. A.o.d.: "who are" inserted

71. Sk.sh.: "others" partially crossed out

72. Sk.sh.: a highly fragmented sentence; a.o.d.: "Yes, I shall look at you, and I shall enjoy too. Those who are troubled, I shall sympathize with them;" instead of the fragmented sentence

73. Sk.sh.: the remainder of the sentence is left blank

74. A.o.d.: "are enjoying" instead of "enjoy"

75. A.o.d.: "I shall help them" instead of "be delighted to enjoy"

76. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

77. A.o.d.: "atoms" instead of "atom"

78. Sk.sh.: a ditto mark indicates the word "atom" repeated here; a.o.d.: "atoms"

79. Sk.sh.: "as" written; a.o.d.: "as" omitted

80. Sk.sh.: "hearty" written, probably for "hardly"; a.o.d.: "hardly"

81. A.o.d.: "belonged" instead of "belong"

82. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced to read "to the"; a.o.d.: "to the"

83. Sk.sh.: "heart" indistinctly written

84. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "this"

85. A.o.d.: "responsive" instead of "respondent"

86. Sk.sh.: "As" written then retraced to read "And"; a.o.d.: "And"

87. Sk.tp.: "the doll's puzzle" instead of "puzzle"; SQ.: "the doll's-house"

88. A.o.d.: ". Through all fingers" omitted

every part of its [organs]⁸⁹, and⁹⁰ so in time turning every part of its [organs]⁸⁹ also into a heart in which was the fulfilment of this phenomena⁹¹. ⁹²

Friends,⁹³ truth is simple, but for the very reason that it is simple, the souls will not take it, because our life on earth is such that everything we value, we have to pay a great price for it to get it. And one thinks that if truth is most precious of all things, then one thinks that⁹⁴, how can truth be attained most⁹⁵ simply? It is this illusion that makes everyone deny a⁹⁶ simple truth and search⁹⁷ for complexity. Tell people⁹⁸ something that makes their head⁹⁹ whirl round and round and round; even if they do not understand it, they are most pleased. They¹⁰⁰ think it is something substantial, it is something solid, for it is an idea we cannot understand, it must be good¹⁰¹. But something which every soul knows, proving divine in every soul, it cannot help but know, that appears¹⁰² to be too cheap, for the soul already knows it. There are two things: knowing and being. It is easy to know¹⁰³ the¹⁰⁴ truth but most difficult to be the¹⁰⁴ truth. It is not in knowing¹⁰⁵ the¹⁰⁶ truth that life's purpose is accomplished. Life's purpose is accomplished in being¹⁰⁵ truth.

Q.: In your books and lectures you seem to make a difference between animals and birds. Is this so?

89. Sk.sh.: "organ" written; a.o.d.: "organs" instead of "organ"

90. A.o.d.: "and" omitted

91. A.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

92. A.o.d.: Here Gd. inserted a text; the 6th - 9th sentences are edited from the 2nd qa. after the lecture of the Purpose of Life of 1 September 1924, and also a passage at the end of the body of that lecture on the subject of "God is love."

93. A.o.d.: "Friends," omitted

94. A.o.d.: "one thinks that" omitted

95. Bp.: "most" crossed out; Sk.tp., SQ.: "most" omitted

96. A.o.d.: "a" omitted

97. A.o.d.: "seek" instead of "search"

98. A.o.d.: "about" added

99. A.o.d.: "heads" instead of "head"

100. A.o.d.: "to" instead of ". They"

101. A.o.d.: "something lofty" instead of "good"

102. Sk.sh.: "appears" indistinctly written

103. Sk.tp., SQ.: "know" and "be" printed in capital letters for emphasis

104. A.o.d.: "the" omitted

105. Sk.tp., SQ.: "knowing" and "being" printed in capital letters for emphasis

106. Sk.sh.: the symbol looks more like "which" than "the", but the context calls for "the"; a.o.d.: "the" omitted

A.: It is so.¹⁰⁷

Q.:¹⁰⁸ Is there a deeper difference between birds and earth's¹⁰⁹ beasts?

A.: Yes, certainly; one takes the direction of the sky. That direction itself makes it a different thing. The other has the direction of the earth. It makes its inclinations quite different. Inclination of the one is towards high¹¹⁰. The inclination of the other is towards earth. But man represents both. For although man stands on earth, his feet on earth, but his hands [lifted]¹¹¹ from the earth. The inclination of a perfect man is towards heavens. That is what is shown by the symbol of the five pointed star: raised hands make three points upwards and standing on two feet on the earth, that makes five points.

Q.: Before man appeared on earth, did God not realize his oneness?

A.: But who can say how many times man appeared on the earth and disappeared from earth? What we know is only of one history of the planet¹¹². But how many planets¹¹³ exist¹¹⁴? How many millions¹¹⁵ of years and even unlimited amount of time? How many creatures [created]¹¹⁶, and how many withdrawn¹¹⁷? What one¹¹⁸ can say is only this. One cannot say, God's past, present, and future, one can only give an idea which¹¹⁹ is the central idea of all aspects of truth, that it is the only being who existed, who exists, and will exist; all else we see is his phenomena¹²⁰.

Q.: So it is only man that is the organ through which God realizes his¹²¹ oneness¹²² when man exists¹²³.

107. Sk.sh.: "It is so." placed in parentheses

108. Sk.sh.: this question does not start on a new line

109. Sk.tp.: "other" instead of "earth's"

110. Sk.tp.: "(heaven)" added

111. Sk.sh.: "lift" written, then "lifted" in lh. added; Sk.tp.: "lifted"

112. Sk.sh.: "planet" indistinctly written

113. Sk.sh.: an editorial check mark is placed in front of the next two lines

114. Sk.tp.: "existed" instead of "exist"

115. Sk.sh.: "miljoens" for "millions"

116. Sk.sh.: "creators" written; Sk.tp.: "created" instead of "creators"

117. Sk.sh.: "withdrawn" encircled

118. Sk.sh.: "one" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: "of the" retraced to read "which"; Sk.tp.: "which"

120. Sk.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

121. Sk.sh.: "his" retraced to read "one"; Sk.tp.: "his"

122. Sk.sh.: a blank

123. Sk.tp.: "existed" followed by a number of dots instead of "exist"

[A.:]¹²⁴ God realizes his oneness as his own nature. Since God is one, he always realizes his [oneness]¹²⁵ through all things. But through man he realizes his oneness to fulness. For instance, in the tree there are many leaves, although each leaf is different from the other leaf, yet the¹²⁶ difference is not so great. Then comes¹²⁷ to worms and germs and birds and animals; they are different one from the other. And yet the difference is¹²⁸ not so distinct as you find in man. One man is so distinctly different from another man, and when¹²⁹ one thinks of this great variety of numberless human forms, and to see that there is not one human form which¹³⁰ is actually like another. This itself [stands]¹³¹ as a living proof of the oneness of God. That unity holds itself intact, proving itself to be one even in this world of variety.

Q.: This idea of contrast¹³²?

A.: Yes. And yet he holds [oneness]¹³³; in every person there is one person, there is no other person like him. In order to show this, the Asaf¹³⁴, the Nizam of Hyderabad, he makes a very beautiful verse, "You look at me with a contempt. Yes, granted I [am]¹³⁵ contemptible, but will you find such another contemptible also?"¹³⁶ Which means that there may be a worst person in the world, and yet he is incomparable, there is none like him; it is a great phenomena¹³⁷. It is a phenomena¹³⁷ [which]¹³⁸ is¹³⁹ this¹⁴⁰ proof of¹⁴¹ [oneness]¹⁴², the proof of unity¹⁴³

124. Sk.sh.: a new line, but "A." for "answer" missing; Sk.tp.: "A." for "answer" added

125. Sk.sh.: "not known" encircled; Sk.tp.: "oneness" instead of "not known"

126. Sk.sh.: "difference" indistinctly written, then crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp.

127. Sk.tp.: "coming" instead of "comes"

128. Sk.sh.: "can" written, then crossed out; Sk.tp. "can" omitted

129. Sk.sh.: "one" retraced to read "when"; Sk.tp.: "when"

130. Sk.sh.: "which" added above "is"

131. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; Sk.tp.: "stands"

132. Sk.tp.: Sk. put a number of dots here indicating missing words

133. Sk.sh.: "one knowledge" written; Sk.tp.: "oneness" instead of "one knowledge"

134. For Asaf, see List

135. Sk.sh.: "had" written; Sk.tp.: "am" instead of "had"

136. Sk.sh.: a blank line

137. Sk.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

138. Sk.sh.: "of the" retraced to read "which"; Sk.tp.: "which"

139. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "once"

140. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "this"

141. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

142. Sk.sh.: "knowledge" retraced to read "ness"; Sk.tp.: "oneness"

143. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

That is the proof¹⁴⁴ of God. There is no competition, no one competes the Creator.

Q.: *So we can say that the creation tends to more¹⁴⁵ and more diversity?*¹⁴⁶

A.: Yes, and yet¹⁴⁷ in this [diversity]¹⁴⁸ there is a¹⁴⁹ towards unity by making each one unique. In other words, it would hurt the pride of the only being to feel that there is [another]¹⁵⁰ like me. Even in the world of variety he retains his pride; even in this world of variety, that no one is like me. Even in the worst garb he stands alone, no comparison.

[Q.:]¹⁵¹ *Are those stories Indian?*

144. Sk.tp.: "in the creation" instead of "is the proof"

145. Sk.sh.: "h-o—" retraced to read "more"; Sk.tp.: "more"

146. Sk.sh.: an entire line has been left blank

147. Sk.sh.: "too" written, then crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp.

148. Sk.sh.: "diversity" in lh. retraced, rendering the original symbol illegible

149. Sk.sh.: lost words; Sk.tp.: a number of dots

150. Sk.sh.: "among" written; Sk.tp.: "another" instead of "among"

151. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is missing; Sk.tp.: the whole qa. omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock, September 8th, 1924**Healing**¹

A regular² life, pure diet, good sleep,³ a balance between activity and repose, and right breathing, all this helps⁴ one to health. But the best remedy of⁵ healing oneself of all illnesses and infirmities of mind is one, and that is belief. Many think that they believe, but very few they⁶ are who really believe. The belief of many is as I heard someone say, "I believe, I believe, may God strengthen my belief." It is an affirmation which has no meaning. If a person says "I believe", that does not mean that he believes, for it is belief which in its perfection becomes faith. And what Christ says⁷ about faith? He says, "Faith removes mountains."⁸ Of course⁹, the priest says faith in the church, the¹⁰ clergyman says faith in the book. But that is not the real meaning of faith. Faith

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Km.tp. = a very early typescript, probably made by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh. Later Sakina Furnée made an exact copy (Sk.tp.) of this typescript for her set, including the qa.s after the lecture. This Sk.tp. is not included in the notes.
 Gd.tp. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough made four separate typescripts (some parts handwritten) of this lecture. Rather than footnoting them separately, the editing in all of them has been noted under the designation "Gd.tp." One typescript, probably the earliest, includes the qa.s, and the wording would seem to indicate some independent reporting by Gd.
 bk. = *Health* by Hazrat Inayat, published by Rider and Co., London, in 1931. Most of the editorial changes in Gd.tp. are included, and also a few more.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Healing" in lh. added
2. Sk.sh.: first "irregular" was written, then the "i" crossed out; a.o.d.: "A regular"
3. Km.tp.: "and" added
4. Gd.tp., bk.: "these help" instead of "this helps"
5. Gd.tp., bk.: "for" instead of "of"
6. Gd.tp., bk.: "there" instead of "they"
7. Gd.tp., bk.: "does Christ say" instead of "Christ says"
8. See Matthew 17:20
9. Bk.: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"
10. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

is the culmination of belief.¹¹ When belief is completed¹² it turns into faith.¹³ There are people who think that they will never give in to such an error of¹⁴ believing in something which has no evidence, and that, they think, is most clever. And when we search into the world of evidences, we shall find one deluding cover under another; and so one can go¹⁵ on, probing the depth¹⁶ of life, from one illusion to another, never arriving at the realization of truth. Evidences which are subject to change, how can you rely upon them? Therefore, if there is anything to rely [upon]¹⁷, it is one thing, and that is one thing,¹⁸ and that is belief. It is not evidence which gives us¹⁹ belief. And if evidence gave belief, that belief will not last, for the evidences are not lasting. Belief which stands above evidences is that belief which in the end will culminate into²⁰ faith.

It is people like Bayazid²¹, whom many people would consider in clouds, who proved²² in their lives what belief means. Bayazid was going to Mecca²³ for a pilgrimage. A dervish was sitting on the way of his journey. Thinking that it is nice to pay an²⁴ homage to a spiritual man, he went to [that]²⁵ dervish and sat to receive his blessing. [The]²⁶ dervish asked him, "Where are you going?" He said, "I am going to Mecca." ²⁷ "For any business?" ²⁸"No." He was astonished. "For business? For a pilgrimage"²⁹." "For a pilgrimage? What are they doing in

11. Here Gd. added "and when faith is attained, it will grow as a plant", adapted from the first qa. after this lecture

12. Gd.tp., bk.: "complete" instead of "completed"

13. Here Gd. inserted a passage, "Cure is by faith . . .", the source of which has not yet been identified, followed by edited versions of part of the first and the second qa. after this lecture

14. Bk.: "as" instead of "of"

15. Km.tp.: originally, "goes" typed, then corrected to "can go"

16. Gd.tp., bk.: "depths" instead of "depth"

17. Sk.sh.: actually "open" written here, but "upon" in a.o.d.

18. A.o.d.: "and that is one thing," omitted

19. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "us"

20. Gd.tp., bk.: "in" instead of "into"

21. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: "Bayasid"; "Bayazid" is an alternative form of "Abu Yazid", referring to Abu Yazid Bistami (see List)

22. Gd.tp., bk.: "prove" instead of "proved"

23. Sk.sh.: "Mekka" Dutch for "Mecca"

24. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "an" (the word can be pronounced with or without the "h" sound in English); Gd.tp., bk.: "an" omitted

25. Sk.sh.: "then" retraced to read "that", and "that" in a.o.d.

26. A.o.d.: "The" added

27. Sk.sh.: a blank

28. Gd.tp., bk.: "He was astonished. 'No, for a pilgrimage.'" instead of "No." He was astonished. 'For business? For a pilgrimage.'"

29. Sk.sh.: actually "s" written for "l" in "pilgrimage"

the pilgrimage?" "What do they do in pilgrimage³⁰?"³¹ This man said, "They walk around the holy stone of Ka'ba³²." The³³ dervish³⁴ said, "You do not need to go so far for that pilgrimage. If you will take³⁵ circles³⁶ around me and go back, your pilgrimage is done." Bayazid³⁷ said, "Yes, I believe it." He circled around the man, went back home, and when people asked, "Did you make a pilgrimage to Ka'ba?" "Yes," said he, "I made a pilgrimage to a living Ka'ba."

Belief is not an imagination. Belief is a miracle³⁸ in itself, for belief is creative.³⁹ If one believes⁴⁰ what does not exist, the belief will make it existent. If there is a condition that one believes⁴¹ and that condition does not exist, it will be produced.

The difference between the mind of the believer and the mind of the unbeliever is this,⁴² that the mind of the [believer]⁴³ is like a torch⁴⁴,⁴⁵ the mind of the unbeliever is like a light which is covered under something, which does not spread its light. Very often man is afraid of losing common sense. He would rather like to be ordinary than to⁴⁶ become extraordinary. He is afraid of losing himself. But he does not know that losing himself means gaining⁴⁷ himself. A person says, "To think about these things is like moving in the air." But if we⁴⁸ not be in the air, what would be [of]⁴⁹ us? What would become of us? Air is the substance⁵⁰ on which we live, more important for us than the food we

30. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "pilgrimage"

31. Gd.tp., bk.: "What do they do in pilgrimage?" omitted

32. For Ka'ba, see List

33. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

34. Sk.sh.: "D." abbr. for "dervish"

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "make" instead of "take"

36. Sk.sh.: "circles" retraced for clarity

37. Sk.sh.: "B." abbr. for "Bayazid"

38. Sk.sh.: "miracle" retraced for clarity

39. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the fourth qa. after this lecture

40. Gd.tp., bk.: "believed" instead of "believes"

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "to be," added

42. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating lost word(s)

43. Sk.sh.: "unbeliever" written; a.o.d.: "believer" instead of "unbeliever"

44. Sk.sh.: "torch" in lh.

45. Gd.tp., bk.: "and" added

46. Gd.tp., bk.: "to" omitted

47. Sk.sh.: "gaining" indistinctly written

48. Gd.tp., bk.: "would" added

49. Sk.sh.: "he" retraced to read "of"; Km.tp.: "of" instead of "he"; Gd.tp., bk.: "what would be he, us?"

omitted

50. Sk.sh.: "substance" indistinctly written

eat and the water we drink. Belief, therefore, is the food of the believer. It is the sustenance of his faith. It is on⁵¹ the belief that he lives, not on food and water.⁵²

What is this mortal world? What is this physical existence? What is this life of changes? If it were⁵³ not for a belief, what use it is all? Something which is changing, something which is not reliable, and⁵⁴ something which is liable to destruction. Therefore, it is not only for the sake of health⁵⁵ but for life itself that one must find out belief in oneself, develop it, nurture it, allow it to grow every moment of one's life, that it might culminate into faith.⁵⁶ It is that faith which is the mystery of life and⁵⁷ secret of salvation.

Q.:⁵⁸ If faith is attained to a certain degree in us, will it always grow?

A.: Certainly, it will grow as a plant. All our failures, sorrows, disappointments, difficulties in life, they all have as a cause our lack of belief.⁵⁹

Q.: Everything that⁶⁰ one believes comes to⁶¹ reality. How can one attain this belief⁶² concerning one's⁶³ illness?⁶⁴

A.: Illness means lack of belief. Beyond and above all other outer⁶⁶ evidences, the illness is the sign of the lack of belief, and if one believed, certainly illness

51. Sk.sh.: "on" indistinctly written

52. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted a passage, the origin of which has not been identified: "Faith is so sacred that it cannot be given, it must be discovered within oneself. But there is no one in the world who is without faith, only it is covered from a person. And what covers it? A kind of pessimistic outlook toward life. There are people who are pessimistic outwardly, there are others who are pessimistic unconsciously, they themselves do not know that they are pessimistic. One can fight with the whole world, but he cannot fight with his own self, he cannot break his own doubts. And the one who can break these clouds, he has accomplished a great thing in the world." This is followed by edited versions of the third, sixth, and ninth qa.s after this lecture

53. Bk.: "was" instead of "were"

54. Gd.tp., bk.: "and" omitted

55. Sk.sh.: "hel" written, then, vaguely visible, a "th" added; Gd.tp., bk.: "truth" instead of "health"

56. Sk.sh.: a division marker/slash is placed in front of "It"

57. Gd.tp., bk.: ", the" instead of "and"

58. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is crossed out, but it is retained in a.o.d.

59. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line and the next have been left blank

60. Gd.tp.: "Does everything" instead of "Everything that"

61. Gd.tp.: "become a" instead of "comes to"

62. Sk.sh.: a blank

63. Sk.sh.: "into us it will" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. Gd.tp.: "an" instead of "one's"

65. Sk.sh.: this sentence remains unfinished and the next line left blank

66. Gd.tp.: "outer" omitted

has no place. But illness takes⁶⁷ place of a⁶⁸ belief. One cannot disbelieve in what one believes. Illness becomes one's belief; that is where comes the difficulty. When a person says that, "I am fighting against my illness", that means "My imagination is fighting against my belief." He affirms that, "I am fighting against my illness," which means he establishes illness in himself just the same. ⁶⁹He fights against something which he affirms to be existing.⁶⁹ Therefore, the first place in his belief he gives to⁷⁰ illness, the second place⁷¹ to his imagination of curing it. Therefore, the power with which he [wishes]⁷² to remove his illness is much⁷³ smaller than the power⁷⁴ already⁷⁵ in him by illness.

Q.: Is faith a gift⁷⁶ attainable or⁷⁷ by⁷⁸ perseverance, by belief?

A.: Things of heaven cannot be attained by persevering⁷⁹, they are the grace of God. No perseverance is required to ask for the grace of God, to believe in the grace of God, and to open oneself for the grace of God, to trust in it. It is this which strengthens belief to faith.

Q.: When belief is creating⁸⁰, how is it possible⁸¹ that many persons⁸² who have no real⁸³ belief, live?

A.: ⁸⁴If they have no real belief, they have false belief. They have some belief just the same. Besides that, I have not said, "Believe in creating."⁸⁴ I said, "Belief is creative." For instance, a person certainly believes that so many

67. Gd.tp.: "the" added

68. A.o.d.: "a" omitted

69. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of this sentence

70. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "to"

71. Gd.tp.: "in his belief he gives" added

72. Sk.sh.: "- -" indicating lost words; Gd.tp.: "wishes" instead of "- -"

73. Sk.sh.: "much" indistinctly written

74. Gd.tp.: "which is" added

75. Gd.tp.: "attained" added

76. Gd.tp.: "or" added

77. Apparently the questioner said "or", meaning "either", a common error among non-native speakers of English

78. Gd.tp.: "be" instead of "or by"

79. Gd.tp.: "perseverance" instead of "persevering"

80. Gd.tp.: "If belief is creative" instead of "When belief is creating"

81. Sk.sh.: "then" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. Gd.tp.: "so many people" instead of "many persons"

83. Gd.tp.: "real" omitted

84. Gd.tp.: these first three sentences omitted

*centimes*⁸⁵ he can get from⁸⁶ a *franc*⁸⁷. And everyone believes it because there is an evidence. He has not far to go for the evidence.⁸⁸ He has to go just to the shop⁸⁹ and he finds the centimes⁹⁰ receives⁹¹, he gets for his franc⁹². Only belief is difficult when there is no evidence. It is just like building a castle in the air. But then that castle becomes paradise.

Q.: What about the [diseases]⁹³ of animals?

A.: ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵Animal is more respondent to nature than man, and nature helps the animal to forget its illness more than it does to man, because man is not respondent to nature. Every man has his little world. It may be so little sometimes that it is like a doll's house and in this⁹⁶ world he lives. He is not concerned with⁹⁷ this wide world, nor he is concerned with⁹⁸ the universe. He just lives in his small world; that is only⁹⁹ he knows, that is all he is concerned with¹⁰⁰, that is all he is interested in. And therefore, if his world is full of misery and illness and ill-luck, he cannot come out of it, because he has made a kind of shell, like¹⁰¹ the insects in the water make a little shell to live¹⁰² and they live in [it]¹⁰³. ¹⁰⁴The planet does not make¹⁰⁵ misery for him; he has made¹⁰⁶ misery for himself, and he likes to hide in this¹⁰⁷ shell; [because he has made it,]¹⁰⁸ he likes

85. Sk.sh.: "centimes" French for "cents"

86. Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "from"

87. The *franc* was the former French unit of currency

88. Gd.tp.: this sentence omitted

89. Gd.tp.: a blank instead of "shop"

90. Sk.sh.: "cent" abbr. for "centimes"; Gd.tp.: "it" instead of "the centimes", and the rest of the sentence omitted

91. Sk.sh.: "receives" indistinctly written, and omitted in Km.tp.

92. Sk.sh.: "fr." abbr. for "franc"

93. Sk.sh.: "desires" crossed out, then "diseases" in lh. added and encircled; a.o.d.: "diseases"

94. Sk.sh.: "Their desire is creative" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

95. Gd.tp.: "The" added

96. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

97. Gd.tp.: "conscious of" instead of "concerned with"

98. Gd.tp.: "he is not conscious of" instead of "nor is he concerned with"

99. Gd.tp.: "all" instead of "only"

100. Gd.tp.: "conscious of" instead of "concerned with"

101. Gd.tp.: "as" instead of "like"

102. Gd.tp.: "in" added

103. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "it" instead of "for"

104. Gd.tp.: "The world," added

105. Gd.tp.: "hold" instead of "make"

106. Gd.tp.: "the shell of" added

107. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

108. Sk.sh.: "— —" indicating lost words, encircled; Gd.tp.: "because he has made it" instead of "— —"

to live in it. It is his home. If it is a shell of weakness¹⁰⁹, of misery, of goodness, of piety, anything.

Q.: Are not some of us¹¹⁰ happy enough always to live by the grace of God? Why do we get¹¹¹ this blessing?

A.: Everything belonging to the earth costs us, more or less. We purchase it. And there is only one thing which does not cost. It¹¹² does not cost because we can never pay its price, and that is the grace of God. We cannot pay for it in any form, in any way, by our goodness, by our piety, by our great quality¹¹³, merits or virtues, nothing. For what our goodness amounts¹¹⁴ to? Our¹¹⁵ life-long goodness is nothing more than a drop of water compared with the sea. We as human beings are too poor to pay for the grace of God¹¹⁶ in order¹¹⁷ purchase it¹¹⁸. It is only given to us, for God is love. What do we expect from love? Grace.

Q.: Once¹¹⁹ illness has to be seen as¹²⁰ the will of God? And if illness be¹²¹ not, how¹²² with death?

A.: Death is different from illness. For illness is worse than death. The sting of death is only momentary, that idea that one leaves one's surroundings. One moment's bitter experience, no longer. But illness is [incompleteness]¹²³ and that is not desired.

Q.: You speak of¹²⁴ death as of¹²⁵ a disagreeable experience, but it need not be so¹²⁶.

109. Gd.tp.: "wickedness" instead of "weakness"

110. Gd.tp.: "people" instead of "of us"

111. Gd.tp.: "receive" instead of "get"

112. Gd.tp.: "which" (continuing previous sentence) instead of ". It"

113. Gd.tp.: "qualities" instead of "quality"

114. Gd.tp.: "does our goodness amount" instead of "our goodness amounts"

115. Sk.sh.: "Our" vaguely written

116. Sk.sh.: a blank

117. Sk.sh.: "purchase" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.; Gd. tp.: "to" added

118. Sk.sh.: a blank

119. Km.tp.: "As" in lh. added above "Once"; Gd.tp.: "Is" instead of "Once"

120. Gd.tp.: "never to be understood as being" instead of "has to be seen as"

121. Gd.tp.: "illness be" omitted

122. Gd.tp.: "is it" added

123. Sk.sh.: "completion" written, then the "ion" ending of "completion" crossed out and "ness" ending added instead; a.o.d.: "incompleteness"

124. Gd.tp.: "No doubt" instead of "You speak of"

125. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "as of"

126. Gd.tp.: "but it need not be so" omitted

[A.:]¹²⁷ It need not be so. If a person is awakened¹²⁸, certainly¹²⁹ death is no longer¹³⁰ bitter.

Q.: Will you give a definition of¹³¹ what is the grace of God?

A.: Grace of God is¹³² love¹³³ of God, love of God manifesting in innumerable blessings, blessings which are known and unknown to us. Human beings live on earth, as I have already said, in their shells, mostly unaware of all privileges of life, and so unthankful to the giver of¹³⁴ them. In order to see the grace of God one must open one's eyes, raising one's head from the little world that we make around [ourselves]¹³⁵. And then to see up and down, right and left, before and behind, the grace of God reaching us from [everywhere]¹³⁶ in abundance. If we can try to thank, we might thank for thousands of years and it will never be enough. But when one sees in one's own little [shell]¹³⁷, one does not find the grace of God. What one finds is miseries, troubles¹³⁸, difficulties, injustice, [hard-heartedness,]¹³⁹ coldness of the world, all ugliness from [everywhere]¹³⁶. Of course, naturally,¹⁴⁰ when a person looks down, one sees mud. When one looks up, one sees¹⁴¹ beautiful stars and planets. It only depends which way we look, do we look [upwards]¹⁴² or downwards?

127. Sk.sh.: the "A." for answer is missing, nor is a new line begun; a.o.d.: "A."

128. Sk.sh.: actually "awake" written

129. Gd.tp.: "for him" added

130. Gd.tp.: "not" instead of "no longer"

131. Gd.tp.: "Will you give a definition of" omitted

132. Sk.sh.: "of"; Km.tp.: "of" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "of"

133. Sk.sh.: actually "serve" written first, then retraced to read "love"

134. Sk.sh.: a crossed-out, illegible symbol

135. Sk.sh.: "ourself" written, then retraced to read "ourselves", and "ourselves" in Km.tp.; Gd.tp.: "oneself" instead of "ourself"

136. Sk.sh.: "ever where" written as two words, then encircled; a.o.d.: "everywhere"

137. Sk.sh.: "child" written; a.o.d.: "shell" instead of "child"

138. Sk.sh.: "troubles" retraced to read "problems", but "troubles" in a.o.d.

139. Sk.sh.: "artness" written first, "has" added in front of "artness", then sh. added above "has" to compose "heartness"; a.o.d.: "hard-heartedness"

140. Gd.tp.: "Because" instead of "Of course, naturally,"

141. Gd.tp.: "there are" instead of "one sees"

142. Sk.sh.: "up, inwards" written; Km.tp.: "upwards" instead of "up, inwards"; Gd.tp.: "upward"

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Evening, Tuesday, September 9th, 1924 ¹**Collective Interview ²**

There are two ways by which seekers attain³ spiritual perfection: in Sufi terms, the way of the *salik* and the way of the *rind*⁴. These two ways are contrary to one another, although both these ways lead to the desired goal.

The way of the *rind* is that nothing matters, that "I do not care," that "I am nothing," that "All else is nothing; nothing I need, nothing I want, nothing I desire, nothing I long for, nothing is important, nothing I adore. God alone exists, none exists save he."

⁵And there is the way of the *salik*⁶. The watchword of the *salik* is shame. And what this shame means⁷? [This]⁸ shame means honour, dignity, pride, delicacy, all these combined together. There is one Eastern⁹ word that expresses it, and that is called *laj*¹⁰: a sense that no one may notice my poverty, that no one may observe my lacks, that before no one I may have to hang my head down, that under¹¹ no condition I may feel ashamed. And out of this idea of shame rises the fount¹² of virtues. It is that person who will cover the faults of another. It is that

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's sh. reporting, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = Kismet Stam's typescript, close to the sh.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough of the last paragraph of the lecture.
- Hq.st. = a cyclostyled version of the first two paragraphs of the lecture, included in a collection known as Sangatha III, meant for limited distribution.

Notes:

1. Km.tp.: "Evening, Tuesday" omitted and the year, 1924, added; Hq.st.: no date; Gd.tp.: "URS. September 9th, 1924, 8 p.m."; for Urs, see Glossary
2. Sk.sh.: "Coll. Intv." in lh. abbr. for "Collective Interview" added above the text; Km.tp.: "Collective Interview"; Hq.st.: "Suluk" (see Glossary) instead of "Collective Interview"
3. Km.tp., Hq.st.: "to" added
4. Sk.sh.: "rind" in lh. written with a full stop (indicating an abbr.); however, "rind" is a proper word; for *salik* and *rind*, see Glossary
5. Sk.sh.: "And it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
6. Sk.sh.: "s." abbr. for "salik"
7. Hq.st.: "does this shame mean" instead of "this shame means"
8. Sk.sh.: "There" written; Km.tp., Hq.st.: "This" instead of "There"
9. Sk.sh.: "Eastern" indistinctly written
10. Sk.sh.: "laaj" retraced to read "laj"; for *laj*, see Glossary
11. Sk.sh.: there is a single quotation mark to the right of "under"
12. Km.tp., Hq.st.: "fountain" instead of "fount"

person who will screen the¹³ lacks of another. It is that person¹⁴ who, out of the sense of honour, will have respect for another. It is that person who, out of his¹⁵ dignity, will appreciate the sense of dignity in¹⁶ another. He may starve, he may suffer, he may be ruined. He may give his life, but not his pride, not his honour¹⁷. You may cut his head [off]¹⁸, but you cannot touch his dignity. That is the way of the noble, who will prove in all conditions of life¹⁹ kings. A person who has not the touch of this sense of honour, he will not appreciate²⁰; he may see something foolish in there²¹, he may see something [impractical]²² in their nature. He may see in them a false pride, a foolish²³ vanity, an²⁴ empty honour, and yet, can honour be empty? Honour is everything. It is the sense of honour that teaches man self-respect. [Every]²⁵ sacrifice, every renunciation man makes, even as much²⁶ as giving one's own life, one makes for the sense of honour. It is not a thing to discard. It is something to value, for then this opens a way for man to enter the kingdom of God.

Fineness is in living a life of delicacy, delicate perception, delicate ideal, delicate speech, and delicate action. There is harmony in it, there is beauty in it, there is love in it. In a person where these three things are absent, or one of these things is absent, that delicacy lacks.²⁷ Love is not enough without beauty, beauty is not sufficient without harmony. It is these three things that balance a person's life. If one of these things is lacking in one's nature, that personality is not complete.

13. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, then crossed out and omitted in Km.tp., Hq.st.

14. Hq.st.: "It is that person" omitted, and previous sentence continued

15. Hq.st.: "the sense of" instead of "his"

16. Hq.st.: "of" instead of "in"

17. Sk.sh.: "hon." abbr. for "honour"

18. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Km.tp., Hq.st.: "off" instead of "for"

19. Hq.st.: "(to be)" added

20. Hq.st.: "it" added

21. Hq.st.: "them" instead of "there"

22. Sk.sh.: "inpractical" written in sh. and lh.; Km.tp., Hq.st.: "unpractical", an earlier, now little used form of "impractical" (OED)

23. Sk.sh.: the "l" of "foolish" actually retraced from an erroneous "s"

24. Sk.sh.: a blank

25. Sk.sh.: "Ever" retraced to read "Every", and "Every" in a.o.d.

26. Sk.sh.: the shorthand symbol could also be read as "must"

27. Hq.st.: "When" added

In addition to this, what I wish to²⁸ say to my *mureeds*²⁹ is that during these days of³⁰ Summer School³¹, what has been given has been so simple, nothing which you did³² not know, for it was not supposed to be anything different to³³ what you already know. As Solomon³⁵ has said, “There is nothing new under the sun.”³⁶ It was only a reminder to waken that knowledge which already is in your hearts, and you have patiently heard it. It will give me a great pleasure if you will forget what did not agree with you and ³⁷ remember all that agreed with you. And then you will pass it³⁸ on to those you will meet and you will share with them your blessings. You must remember that with you, wherever you will go, not only my words but my blessings will be. And your stay here has established a link³⁹ which with the⁴⁰ days and years will grow and which will bring us closer every day, culminating into⁴¹ a perfect link, the power of which will enable us to serve⁴² God and man better.

28. Sk.sh.: “wish to” indistinctly written

29. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate (see Glossary)

30. Km.tp.: “the” added

31. Sk.sh.: “S.S.” in lh. abbr. for “Summer School”

32. Gd.tp.: “do” instead of “did”

33. Gd.tp.: “from” instead of “to”

34. Sk.sh.: “anything” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

35. Sk.sh.: “Salomon”, Dutch for “Solomon”

36. Ecclesiastes 1:9

37. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol crossed out

38. Gd.tp.: “it” omitted

39. Sk.sh.: “link” crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

40. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and Km.tp. call for “the”; Gd.tp.: “the” omitted

41. Gd.tp.: “in” instead of “into”

42. Sk.sh.: “serve” retraced to read “love”, then “serve”, then “love”; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: “serve”

September 10, 1924¹

Question and Answer Class²

Q.: When we deal with [persons]³ who are aggressive towards the message [and] you⁴ in their speaking, what attitude have we to take against them?

⁵A.: A perfectly tolerant attitude, not ⁶defensive attitude. The reason is this, that⁷ the person who does not understand the real, you do not need to defend⁸ for⁹ the real, because¹⁰ the real itself is its defence. Only he is to be pitied that he cannot understand. For instance¹¹, there is a man who has real gold and he wants to sell it at¹² the market and there is a man with false gold ----¹³ And when a¹⁴ false gold is bought, and a person makes an objection, then the man is naturally angry, because he wants to sell his false gold. But the person who has the real gold,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam, close to the sh.
- Sk.tp.1 = an exact copy of Km.tp. made by Sakina Furnée, the only difference being the title.
- Sk.tp.2 = another typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée showing some editorial changes, probably reflecting editing done by Gd.
- Er.tp. = an early typescript showing some editorial changes and some handwritten changes, probably made by Sakina Furnée.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Sep. 10th (?) added later; Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "September 10th (?), 1924."; er.tp.: "Summer School 1924" written by hand
2. Km.tp.: "Question and Answer Class."; Sk.tp.1: "COLLECTIVE INTERVIEW. Question and Answer Class." ; Sk.tp. 2: "ADDRESS to the World Brotherhood Representatives. XI"; er.tp.: "Cf. A Class Sept. 10th 1924. Coll. Intv. 1924." added by hand
3. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol retraced to read "persons"; a.o.d.: "persons"
4. Sk.sh.: "not you" written; Km.tp., Sk.tp.1, 2: "and you" instead of "not you"; er.tp.: "not you" omitted and "and you" inserted in pencil above the line.
5. Sk.sh.: a line left blank before the answer
6. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "a" added
7. Sk.tp.2: "against" added
8. Sk.sh.: "defend" retraced for clarity
9. Sk.tp.2, er.tp.: "for" omitted
10. Sk.sh.: "because" indistinctly written
11. Sk.sh.: "instance" indistinctly written
12. Sk.tp.2: "in" instead of "at"
13. Sk.sh.: a series of dashes to indicate lost words, and so in Sk.tp.1; Km.tp., er.tp.: a space left; Sk.tp.2: "and he wants to sell it." inserted
14. Sk.tp.2: "a" omitted; er.tp.: "a" crossed out

and¹⁵ if one says, "No, this is not real gold, it is false," [by]¹⁶ that you have¹⁷ not lost, because the real¹⁸ you have¹⁷ already¹⁹. For the²⁰ tolerant attitude is much better in all these cases than a kind of defensive attitude. Besides this, it is never in the²¹ favour of our message to antagonize a person. For instance²², a person²³²⁴²⁵ [criticizes]²⁶ or looks at it²⁷ with a sneering way. And if you feel his attitude and if you say something [which]²⁸ is displeasing to him, you lose that person forever. But if you are tolerant, perhaps this²⁹ [very]³⁰ same man, who is a raw fruit just now, after³¹ two years may be ripe³² and the very same man may come to us.³³ To keep the raw fruit to [ripen]³⁴ instead of allowing it to be decayed. I will give you an example. There was a man in Switzerland³⁵; one of my *mureeds*³⁶ spoke to him about the message, and he was only too critical. But this mureed of ours did not antagonize him; he just let him stay there. And what happened?³⁷ This man, for curiosity's sake, wanted to look at one or two books. And after having read these books he said, "Perhaps I shall try to hear the *murshid*³⁸ when he comes to Switzerland." So this³⁹ man came to hear me speak at a lecture, and that gave him a desire to meet me. So next time he came and met me. After one meeting, he himself offered to become a mureed. And next day he

15. Sk.tp.2: "and" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "but" retraced to read "by"; a.o.d.: "by"

17. Sk.tp.2: "he has" instead of "you have"

18. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol illegibly retraced

19. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: a space, possibly indicating lost words; Sk.tp.1: a number of dots; Sk.tp.2: ", it is not lost by being called false" added; er.tp.: a period

20. Sk.tp.2: "A" instead of "For the"; er.tp.: "Therfore the" instead of "For the"

21. Sk.tp.2: "the" omitted

22. Sk.sh.: "instance" indistinctly written

23. Sk.sh.: "says" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

24. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol

25. Sk.sh.: "quiet" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

26. Sk.sh.: "criticize" written; a.o.d.: "criticizes" instead of "criticize"

27. Sk.sh.: "with the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

28. Sk.sh.: "there" written; a.o.d.: "which" instead of "there"

29. Er.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

30. Sk.sh.: "what" retraced to read "very", and "very" in a.o.d.

31. Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "in" instead of "after"

32. Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "ripened" instead of "ripe"

33. Sk.tp.2: "It is better" added

34. Sk.sh.: "ripe"; a.o.d.: "ripen" instead of "ripe"

35. Sk.sh.: "Swl." abbr. for "Switzerland"

36. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary

37. Sk.sh.: a blank

38. Sufis use the word *murshid* to indicate a spiritual guide; see Glossary

39. Er.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

[brought]⁴⁰ his whole⁴¹ family to become mureeds. ⁴²A mureed who is our very great friend and support⁴³ today, and one of our very sympathetic workers. So that⁴⁴ is the idea. If he would have been antagonized before even looking at the book⁴⁵, he would have thrown it away. He was given a chance to look at the book⁴⁵ by not being antagonized. Human nature is delicate. It must be delicately reached. The whole success of the message is in the delicacy⁴⁶ of the workers.

Q.: Can you give us some⁴⁷ example how to deal when you⁴⁸ come to deal with a very materialistic person, how to awaken in him some idea [of]⁴⁹ spirituality?

A.: A materialistic person is a very difficult subject always to approach because he gives us no ground to stand upon. A godly person gives us at least God as the ground to stand upon. A materialist⁵⁰ does not give us that⁵¹ [ground]⁵²; therefore, we must find a ground, and that ground is his own self. We must get that ground from him. That is to say, he is not concerned with soul, ⁵³hereafter, or God, but he is concerned with himself. As soon as you stand on that ground, his own life, its happiness, its success, its balance, its real benefit, then you have a ground to stand upon.

40. Sk.sh.: "perhaps" retraced to read "brought"; a.o.d.: "brought"

41. Sk.sh.: "whole" indistinctly written

42. Sk.tp.2: "This is" added

43. Er.tp.: "supporter" instead of "support"

44. Sk.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

45. Er.tp.: "books" instead of "book"

46. Sk.sh.: actually "desicay" in sh., then "delicacy" added in lh.; a.o.d. "delicacy"

47. Sk.sh.: "such" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

48. Sk.tp.2: "one has" instead of "you"

49. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

50. Km.tp., Sk.tp.1: "materialist" instead of "materialist"; er.tp., Sk.tp.2: "materialistic person"

51. Er.tp.: "that" crossed out and "God" written by hand above the line

52. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out, then "G." abbr. for "ground" substituted; Km.tp., Sk.tp.1,2: "ground"; er.tp.: "ground" omitted

53. Sk.tp.2: "the" added

5 o'clock, September 10th 1924

Mind World

We see that our life is full of impressions which we receive consciously or unconsciously, and thereby we derive [our]¹ benefit, or we have the disadvantage of it. We learn from this that² if it was³ in our hand to receive or to reject reflections, we would⁴ become the masters of life.

And now the question is how to learn it? How can we manage to receive impressions which are beneficial and how to [reject]⁵ those that we do not wish to receive? The first thing⁶ and the most essential⁷ thing is to make the heart a living heart by purifying it from all undesirable impressions, by making it clear from set thought and beliefs, and then by giving it a life. And that life is within itself, which⁸ is love. When the heart is so prepared, then by the way of concentration to learn how to focus it. For it is not everyone who knows how to focus his heart to receive a certain reflection. Yes, unconsciously⁹ a poet, a musician, a writer, a thinker⁹ focuses his mind to the work of someone who has lived before him, and by focusing his mind to the work of the great personality,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Km.tp. = a typescript prepared by Kismet Stam, very close to the sh., with the full set of qa.s.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision, identical to Km.tp. in wording, and therefore not included in the notes.
- bp. = a fine typescript made by Gd. to use for typesetting the book. Exceptionally, the typescript on which Gd. worked on the editing is missing from the files, but the changes made there are normally reflected in the bp.
- bk. = *The Mind World* (London, 1935), which is close to the bp., and which therefore appears in the notes only in the few instances where the text differs from the bp.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "other" written; Km.tp.: "our" instead of "other"; bp.: "either" instead of "other"
2. A.o.d.: "for" omitted
3. Bp.: "were" instead of "was"
4. Bk.: "should" instead of "would"
5. Sk.sh.: "ref" in sh. begun (probably "reflect"), then crossed out and "reject" inserted, and "reject" in a.o.d.
6. Sk.sh.: "is" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
7. Sk.sh.: "essential" partially crossed out, then retraced for clarity, then added in lh.
8. Bp.: "and" instead of "which"
9. Bk.: "unconsciously" moved to after "thinker"

he comes in contact with [the spirit]¹⁰ of that personality¹¹, and derives benefit out of¹² it, very often not knowing the secret. I have very often seen¹³ a young musician or a poet¹⁴ thinking of Bach or Beethoven or Wagner; by putting his mind to that particular work he derives, without knowing, that reflection of the spirit of Wagner or Beethoven¹⁵, which is a great help in¹⁶ [his]¹⁷ work, and he expresses in his work the reflection which he receives. But then this¹⁸ teaches us that once¹⁹ we go on in the path of spiritual attainment, we arrive at a stage when we are able to focus our mind, our heart to God. And there we do not only receive the reflection of one personality, but the reflection²⁰ of all personalities. Then [he does not]²¹ see water²² in the form²³ of a drop, but in the form of an ocean. There we have the perfect reflection, only if we could²⁴ focus our heart to God.

Why is it that among the simple and illiterate people there is a belief in God to be found and among the most intelligent²⁵ there seems to be a lack of that belief? The answer is that the intelligent²⁵ ones have their reason. They will not believe in what they do not see; and if the method²⁶, such as²⁷ in the old faiths and²⁸ beliefs were [prescribed]²⁹ of worshiping God by worshiping the sun, or a sacred tree, or a sacred animal, or worshiping God before a shrine, an altar, or an image of some ideal, the intelligent²⁵ one today says that³⁰, "This is something

10. Sk.sh.: "that personality" written, but then crossed out and "the spirit" added above; Km.tp.: "the spirit"

11. Bp.: "that personality" instead of "the spirit of that personality"

12. Bp.: "he derives benefit from" instead of "derives benefit out of"

13. Bp.: "have very often seen" omitted

14. Bp.: "may be" instead of "or a poet"

15. Sk.sh.: "W.", "Beeth." abbr. for "Wagner", "Beethoven"

16. Bp.: "to" instead of "in"

17. Sk.sh.: "his" retraced through an now illegible symbol

18. Sk.sh.: "this" retraced to read "that", and "that" in a.o.d.

19. A.o.d.: "as" instead of "once"

20. Bp.: "reflections" instead of "reflection"

21. Sk.sh.: "would" retraced to read "he does not"; a.o.d.: "we do"

22. Bp.: "water" omitted

23. Sk.sh.: "of the" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

24. Bp.: "can" instead of "could"; bk.: "if we can only" instead of "only if we could"

25. Bp.: "intellectual" instead of "intelligent"

26. Bp.: "methods" instead of "the method"

27. Bp.: "those" added

28. Sk.sh.: "belief" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

29. A.o.d.: "prescribed" instead of "proscribed"

30. Bp.: "would say" instead of "says that"

that³¹ I have made. This is something which I know³². It is an object. It is not a person.” And in this way the intelligent seem³³ to be lost. The unintelligent³⁴ ones have their belief in God and they stay there, so³⁵ do not go any further, nor they are fully³⁶ benefitted by that belief, for the very reason of the ignorance of their belief³⁷.

But the process that the wise thought³⁸ as best for the seeker after truth to adopt is the process of first [idealizing]³⁹ God, next realizing God. In other words, first make God and God will make you. As you read in⁴⁰ *Gayan*, “Make God a reality and God will make you⁴¹ truth.”⁴² And this may be understood by a little story I⁴³ tell you now⁴⁴. [There]⁴⁵ was an artist; this artist was devoted to her art. Nothing else in the world had attraction for her. She had a little studio, and whenever she had a moment⁴⁶ spare, her first thought was to go into that studio and to work at⁴⁷ a statue she was making. People could not⁴⁸ understand her very well, for everybody is not devoted to one thing like this. For a time a person interests himself [in]⁴⁹ the⁵⁰ art, at other⁵¹ times something else⁵², at other times at home, at other times at⁵³ the theater. Yet she did not mind. She went every day to her studio and spent most of her time in making this piece⁵⁴ of art; the only

31. Bp.: “which” instead of “that”

32. Bp.: “have known” instead of “know”

33. Bp.: “intellectual person seems” instead of “intelligent seem”

34. Bp.: “unintellectual” instead of “unintelligent”

35. Sk.sh.: “so” retraced to read “he”; bp.: “They” (starting a new sentence) instead of “so”

36. Bp.: “are they” instead of “they are fully”

37. Bp.: “for the very reason of ignorance of their belief” omitted

38. Bp.: “take” instead of “thought”

39. Sk.sh.: “ideal” written, but then crossed out and “idealizing” inserted, and “idealizing” in a.o.d.

40. Bp.: “the” added

41. Bp.: “the” added

42. The quotation is from P-o-M.’s book of sayings, *Gayan*, published in 1923, where it appears as the seventh *Alapa*; see *Complete Works, Sayings 1*, p. 2

43. Km.tp.: “will” added

44. Bp.: “I tell you now” omitted

45. Sk.sh.: “It” written; a.o.d.: “There” instead of “It”

46. Bp.: “to” added

47. Sk.sh.: “her” written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.; bp.: “on” instead of “at”

48. Sk.sh.: first “could” vaguely written, then finished to read “could not”

49. Sk.sh.: “at” written; a.o.d.: “in” instead of “at”

50. Bp.: “the” omitted

51. Sk.sh.: “at other” in the next two phrases is repeated by way of ditto marks

52. Sk.sh.: a blank followed by “at”, then “at” crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

53. Bp.: “in” instead of “at”

54. Bp.: “work” instead of “piece”

piece⁵⁴ of art that she made in her life. And the more the⁵⁵ work was finished, the more she began to feel delighted with it, attracted by it,⁵⁶ that beauty to which she was devoting her time. And thought⁵⁷ began to manifest to her eyes, and she begins⁵⁸ to communicate with that beauty. It was no longer a statue for her, it was a living being. The moment the statue was finished she could not believe her eyes that it could be⁵⁹ made by her. She forgot⁶⁰ the work that she had put on⁶¹ that statue, the time that this statue had taken, the thought, the enthusiasm. It made her absorb⁶² in its beauty. The world did not exist for her. It was this beauty which was produced before her. She could not believe one⁶³ moment that this could be a dead statue. She saw there a living beauty, more living than anything else in the world, inspiring, revealing. She felt exalted in the beauty of this statue. And she was [so overwhelmed]⁶⁴ by the impression that this statue made on her, that she knelt down before this perfect vision of beauty, with all humility, and asked the statue to speak, forgetting⁶⁵ entirely that this was her work, that this was a statue she had made. And as God is [in]⁶⁶ all things and in⁶⁷ all beings, as God himself is all beauty that there is, and as God answers from everywhere⁶⁸ if the heart was⁶⁹ ready to listen to his⁷⁰ answer, and as God is ready to communicate with the soul who is wakened to the being⁷¹ of God, there came a voice from the statue that⁷², “If you love me, there is only one condition, and that is to take this bowl of poison out of⁷³ my hand. If you wish her⁷⁴ to be living, you

55. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and a.o.d. call for “the”

56. Bp.: “to” added

57. Bp.: “that” instead of “thought”

58. A.o.d.: “began” instead of “begins”

59. Bp.: “all had been” instead of “could be”

60. Sk.sh.: “forgot” encircled

61. Bp.: “in” instead of “on”

62. Sk.sh.: “absorb” is missing “ed” ending; a.o.d.: “absorbed” instead of “absorb”

63. Bp.: “a” instead of “one”

64. Sk.sh.: a blank, then “uncovered” added in lh., vaguely; Km.tp.: a series of dots to indicate something missing; bp.: “so overwhelmed”; bk.: “so overcome”

65. Sk.sh.: “forgetting” encircled

66. Sk.sh.: “in” inserted after “is”, and included in a.o.d.

67. Bp.: “in” omitted

68. Sk.sh.: “everywhere” clearly written; a.o.d.: “everywhere” instead of “everywhere”

69. Bp.: “be” instead of “was”

70. Bp.: “that” instead of “his”

71. Bp.: “beauty” instead of “being”

72. Bp.: “that” omitted

73. Bp.: “from” instead of “out of”

74. Bp.: “me” instead of “her”

no more will live. Is it acceptable?" "Yes," she said, "you are the⁷⁵ beauty, you are the beloved, you are the one to whom I have [given]⁷⁶ all my thought, my admiration, my worship; even my life I will give to you." "Then take this bowl of poison⁷⁷ that you may no longer be." For her it was a⁷⁸ nectar to feel that⁷⁹, "I shall now be free from being. That beauty will be. The beauty that I have worshiped and adorn⁸⁰ will remain. I no longer need be." She took the bowl of poison and fell dead.⁸¹ The statue lifted her and kissed her by giving it⁸² its own life, the life of beauty and sacredness, the life which is everlasting and eternal.

This story is the analogy⁸³ of the worship of God. God is made first. And the artists who have made God were the prophets, the teachers who have come from time to time. They have been the artists who have made God. When⁸⁴ the world⁸⁵ was not evolved enough they⁸⁶ made God of rock. Then,⁸⁷ when the world was a little more advanced, they gave the God of⁸⁸ words. In the praise of God they pictured the image of God, and they gave to humanity a higher conception of God by making a throne for him. Instead of making it in the⁸⁹ stone, they made it in the heart of man. When this reflection of God, who is all beauty, majesty, and excellence, is fully reflected in a person, then naturally he is focused to God. And from this phenomena⁹⁰ what arises out of the heart of the worshiper is the love and light, the beauty and power which belong to God. It is therefore that one seeks God⁹¹ in the godly.⁹²

75. Bp.: "the" omitted

76. Sk.sh.: "giving" retraced to read "given", and "given" in Km.tp.; bk.: "give"

77. Bp.: "said the statue," added

78. Bp.: "a" omitted

79. Bp.: "that" omitted

80. Sk.sh.: "adorned" added in lh.; Km.tp.: "adored" instead of "adorn"; bp.: "admired" instead of "adorn"

81. Sk.sh.: "in knowing" is written in the margin, encircled

82. Bp.: "her" instead of "it"

83. Bp.: "an allegory" instead of "the analogy"

84. Sk.sh.: "you" written, but then crossed out and "the" inserted; "you" omitted in a.o.d.

85. Sk.sh.: "world" indistinctly written

86. Sk.sh.: "you" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

87. Bp.: "Then," omitted

88. Bp.: "of" omitted

89. Bp.: "the" omitted

90. Sk.sh.: "phenomena", P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural of this word; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

91. Sk.sh.: "in their" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Bp.: here Gd. inserted the following passage, the source of which has not yet been identified: "Has God a consciousness of the whole creation besides the consciousness He has of separate beings? This may be explained in this way: every part of one's body is conscious of the pain that it has, if it suffers by pain, a sting or anything, but at the same time it is not that particular part which alone is conscious of it. There is all the consciousness of man that partakes that sense. That means that all the

Q.: Can a philosophical conception of God do the same thing when the heart is exalted by the [beauty]⁹³ of that conception?

A.: In order for the heart to be exalted, the heart must be wakened with a beauty and the beauty of the conception of God is so high and so great that it cannot be appreciated by an ordinary mind. Therefore, it is better that the heart was first wakened in love or in devotion to a limited being and from there it was elevated to conceive the thought of God. There is a well known story of Jami⁹⁴, the great poet of Persia. A young man had a fancy to go to Jami and asked⁹⁵ him to teach him the love of God. Jami said, "Have you in your life [loved]⁹⁶ anyone, my little fellow?" He said, "No, not yet." Jami said, "You better go and love someone and⁹⁷ know what it is like. Then you will be prepared to understand what is⁹⁸ love of God."

Q.: In one of your books we read, "Nowadays no medium of a priest⁹⁹ is required for the communication of man and God¹⁰⁰ as it was in former days." How are we to understand this change? How was this change affected¹⁰¹?

A.:¹⁰² If I were to read my words I could give the answer of this to a greater satisfaction. But now that I have not [my]¹⁰³ words and cannot remember¹⁰⁴ what I have said in connection with this, I will only say that¹⁰⁵ there was a time when it was right to claim, to profess the spiritual service which has¹⁰⁶ been given to a

consciousness of man also experiences the same pain which a part of his body experiences; and sometimes an illness in a part of the body has an effect upon the whole body. No doubt, the part of the body which is affected by illness may show the sign of illness there, the other parts of the body may not show the sign of illness. Yet in some major it is affected and it suffers by it. If God is all and in all, then he does not only experience life through all forms and through all entities separately, but also collectively, as the pain of one organ is experienced by the whole body."; bk.: this passage became the first paragraph of the chapter

93. Sk.sh.: "poetry" retraced to read "beauty", and "beauty" in Km.tp., bp.

94. For Jami, see List

95. Bp.: "ask" instead of "asked"

96. Sk.sh.: "loved" inserted, and "loved" in a.o.d.

97. Sk.sh.: "I" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

98. Bp.: "the" added

99. Bp.: "person" instead of "priest"

100. Sk.sh.: "in former" crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

101. Bp.: "effected" instead of "affected"

102. Sk.sh.: "A.:" retraced to read "If"

103. Sk.sh.: "his" written; a.o.d.: "my" instead of "his"

104. Bp.: "I am not sure" instead of "cannot remember"

105. Bp.: "I will only say that" omitted

106. Bp.: "had" instead of "has"

man from above. But this time is different. At this time it is not right for the servant¹⁰⁷ of God to claim any¹⁰⁸ office¹⁰⁹, and the best way of serving God is to serve God in a¹¹⁰ humble, unassuming service of humanity . . . ¹¹¹. For it is not necessary for a servant¹⁰⁷ of humanity to say, "I am this" or "I am that"; if he can serve humanity in the path of God that is quite enough. It is this idea, if I have ever expressed in a book.

Q.: What is the way to become noticed and favorable to the godly person?

A.: The more a person is [godly]¹¹², the more noticing that person is. So no effort may be made for the person to be¹¹³ noticed. Before the person makes an effort, the person is already noticed by the¹¹⁴ [godly]¹¹². For as everyone has two eyes, the [godly]¹¹² has three eyes, [and]¹¹⁵ therefore the [godly]¹¹² sees further. And in order to be favourable the best way of being favourable is response¹¹⁶ with open heart, appreciation of¹¹⁷ God-ideal. For very often a person may seek in the path of God and yet may have his preconceived¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ideas. He may not want to part with them. He would like to go on in the path, and yet may have to carry a burden on his shoulders which would¹²⁰ not enable him to go as quickly as the [godly]¹¹² is going, ¹²¹for the [very]¹²² reason that he is carrying a burden.¹²³ There is a story that a great Yogi was going on a journey with his *chela* (pupil)¹²⁴. When a Yogi¹²⁵ is traveling his work is to¹²⁶ when he is in a town, he will beg and get some food, and when he is not in a town, then in the forest, if he can get some fruits or¹²⁷ vegetables he will take them for his food. And so this

107. Bp.: "server" instead of "servant"

108. Bp.: "an" instead of "any"

109. Sk.sh.: "office" repeated in lh. after the sh.

110. Sk.sh.: "a" indistinctly written

111. Sk.sh.: lost words indicated by "...", missing in a.o.d.

112. Sk.sh.: "godlier" written; a.o.d.: "godly" instead of "godlier"

113. Bp.: "need be made in order to become" instead of "may be made for the person to be"

114. Sk.sh.: "again" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d

115. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "as"

116. Sk.sh.: "upon" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

117. Bp.: "the" added

118. Sk.sh.: "c." for "conceived", crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: "conceptive" indistinctly written, and omitted in a.o.d.

120. Bp.: "may" instead of "would"

121. Sk.sh.: a blank

122. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol; a.o.d.: "very"

123. Bp.: "And" added

124. For *chela*, see Glossary; bp.: "(pupil)" omitted

125. Sk.sh.: "Y." abbr. for "Yogi"

126. Bp.: "that" instead of "to"

127. Bp.: "the fruits and" instead of "some fruits or"

chela¹²⁸ had to adapt himself to this condition, which was rather hard. He had come from a comfortable family and¹²⁹ a young man and quite new in his enterprise. As he went on in the forest and he saw that the town was left far away and there were no houses and¹³⁰ villages to be found on the¹³¹ way, and they were quite in the midst¹³² of wilderness, this chela¹²⁸ began to feel uneasy. And he said to his guru, "Guru, I feel a kind of fear coming to me." "Fear," ¹³³guru¹³⁴ said, "throw away your fear." The chela could not understand¹³⁵, what does¹³⁶ it mean to throw away fear? They went a little further. "Guru," said the chela, "I feel very afraid." ¹³⁷Guru said, "If you are afraid, what are you afraid of? There¹³⁸ is wilderness, there¹³⁹ is dark, there is no house to live in, is¹⁴⁰ that you are afraid of? Throw away your fear." The chela said, "I cannot understand, what do¹⁴¹ you mean, throw away?" Guru said, "Have you put in your pocket something when leaving home?" He said, "Yes." "What is it?" He said, "Some few bricks of gold." ¹⁴²"That is what I am saying to throw¹⁴³ away. That is the fear¹⁴⁴. Therefore, I say¹⁴⁵ throw it away and there will be¹⁴⁶ no [more]¹⁴⁷ fear."

Q.: How can we prolong during daily life the perfect stillness of being¹⁴⁸ felt in the contemplation of unity¹⁴⁹ with [God]¹⁵⁰?

128. Sk.sh.: "Ch." in lh. abbr. for "chela"

129. Bp.: "for him" (continuing the previous sentence) instead of "He had come from a comfortable family and"

130. Bp.: "nor" instead of "and"

131. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

132. Bp.: "middle" instead of "midst"

133. Bp.: "the" added

134. Sk.sh.: "G." abbr. for "guru"

135. Bp.: "understood" instead of "understand"

136. Bp.: "did" instead of "does"

137. Bp.: "The" added

138. Bp.: "It" instead of "There"

139. Bp.: "it" instead of "there"

140. Bp.: "what is it" instead of "is"

141. Bp.: "do" omitted

142. Bp.: "He said," added

143. Bp.: "it" added

144. Bp.: "in your pocket" added

145. Bp.: "Therefore, I say" omitted

146. Bp.: ", then there is" instead of "and there will be"

147. Sk.sh.: "new" written, but then retraced to read "more", and "more" in a.o.d.

148. Bp.: "of being" omitted

149. Bp.: "on oneness" instead of "of unity"

150. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol; a.o.d.: "God"

A.: If the contemplation is perfect it will have a winding effect. After winding the clock, it goes on for the whole day, for twenty-four hours. And if¹⁵¹ one winds one's spirit with contemplation, [then]¹⁵² it must go on night and day with everything you do. As a king was asked that,¹⁵³ why did he pray most part of the night and work most part of the day, he answered, "At night I pursue God;¹⁵⁴ during the day God follows me."

151. Bp.: "if" omitted

152. Sk.sh.: "that" written; Km.tp.: "then" instead of "that"

153. Bp.: "that," omitted

154. Sk.sh.: "after" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

5 o'clock,¹ Friday, September 12th, 1924**Cosmic Language**²

Inspiration is the³ higher form of intuition, for it comes as an ideal⁴, as a [complete]⁵ theme with its improvisation, [as]⁶ a phrase creative of a poem. Inspiration is a stream, a stream of wonder and bewilderment. For the real inspirational⁷ person, whether a writer, a poet, a composer⁸, whatever be his work, when once he has received an inspiration he⁹ feels satisfied¹⁰, not with himself, but¹¹ what has come to him. It gives his soul such a relief; for the soul was drawing upon¹² something and that object from which it was drawing, has¹³ [yielded]¹⁴ to the soul, has given [it]¹⁵ what it was asking for. Therefore, the¹⁶ inspiration may be called as a¹⁷ soul's reward.

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Km.tp.	= a typescript made by Kismet Stam, very close to the shorthand, including the qa.s.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, which is nearly identical with Kismet Stam's typescript, and therefore not mentioned in the notes.
Gd.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough showing editorial changes, including edited versions of a few questions and answers which are variously inserted into the text of the lecture.
bp.	= a typescript prepared by Gd. for use in typesetting the bk., which is identical with the Gd.tp. and therefore not mentioned in the footnotes.
bk.	= <i>Cosmic Language</i> by Hazrat Inayat Khan, Deventer, The Netherlands, 1937, showing further editorial changes.

Notes:

1. A.o.d.: "5 o'clock" omitted; Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "1924" added
2. Sk.sh.: "Mind World" written first, then crossed out and "Cosmic Language" in lh. substituted; Gd.tp.: "CHAPTER XIV"; bk.: "CHAPTER XIV. Inspiration."
3. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" instead of "the"
4. Gd.tp., bk.: "idea" instead of "ideal"
5. Sk.sh.: "completer" written; a.o.d.: "complete" instead of "completer"
6. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "as"; a.o.d.: "as"
7. Bk.: "really inspired" instead of "real inspirational"
8. Sk.sh.: "composer" indistinctly written
9. Gd.tp.: "he" omitted
10. Gd.tp., bk.: "has found satisfaction" instead of "feels satisfied"
11. Gd.tp., bk.: "with" added
12. Bk.: "from" instead of "upon"
13. Sk.sh.: a blank
14. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "yielded"; a.o.d.: "yielded"
15. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "it"
16. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted
17. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "as a"

It is not by being anxious to receive something that one is able to receive it. It is not by straining the brain that one can write¹⁸ poetry. It is not by worrying for days together that one can write¹⁹ a piece of music. Such a one²⁰ cannot get an inspiration. The one who gets an inspiration is quite tranquil, unconcerned with²¹ what is coming. Yes, he is desirous of receiving something; he is passionate²² to conceive it. And it is by focusing one's²³ mind to²⁴ divine mind, either²⁵ consciously or unconsciously, man receives inspiration. The phenomena²⁶ is so great and so wonderful that its joy is unlike any other joy in the world. It is in this joy that the inspirational genius [experiences]²⁷ ecstasy. It is a joy which is almost indescribable. It is an upliftment²⁸; one feels²⁹ that one is [lifted]³⁰ from the earth when one is focused,³¹ when one's mind is focused to the divine mind, for the inspiration comes from³² divine mind.³³The great musicians, poets, thinkers, philosophers, writers, prophets, what they³⁴ have left in the world, it³⁵ is always uplifting³⁶, although it is not every soul who comprehends their work fully and therefore cannot³⁷ enjoy it fully. But if you can imagine of³⁸ their own enjoyment over³⁹ what has come to them, there are [no]⁴⁰ words to express it. It is in the⁴¹ inspiration that one begins to see the sign of God. And the most materialistic⁴² genius begins to wonder about the divine spirit when once inspiration has begun.

18. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

19. Bk.: "compose" instead of "write"

20. Gd.tp., bk.: "One who does so" instead of "Such a one"

21. Gd.tp., bk.: "about" instead of "with"

22. Bk.: "passionately longing" instead of "passionate"

23. Gd.tp., bk.: "his" instead of "one's"

24. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

25. Gd.tp., bk.: "that" instead of "either"

26. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural form, "phenomena"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon"

27. Sk.sh.: "experience" retraced through a now illegible original symbol; a.o.d.: "experiences"

28. Sk.sh.: "up" written in lh. and separately in front of "liftment" and "liftment" added in lh.

29. Gd.tp., bk.: "to feel" instead of "one feels"

30. Km.tp., Gd.tp.: "lifted" instead of "lift"; bk.: "raised"

31. Gd.tp., bk.: "when one is focused," omitted

32. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" added

33. Gd.tp., bk.: "What" added

34. Gd.tp., bk.: "what they" omitted

35. Gd.tp., bk.: "it" omitted

36. Sk.sh.: "uplifting" encircled

37. Gd.tp., bk.: "can" instead of "cannot"

38. Gd.tp., bk.: "of" omitted

39. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "over"

40. Sk.sh.: "over" retraced to read "no", then "no" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "no"

41. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" omitted

42. Gd.tp.: "material" instead of "materialistic"

One might ask,⁴³ "Does it come as a finished picture? Does it come as a written letter?" No, it comes to an artist as if his one⁴⁴ hand was taken by someone else, as if his eyes [were]⁴⁵ closed, his heart was open. He has drawn something,⁴⁶ painted something⁴⁷ which⁴⁸ he does not know who painted it, who has drawn it. It comes to a musician as if someone is⁴⁹ playing, singing.⁵⁰ He is⁵¹ only [taking]⁵² it down, a complete melody, a perfect air. And after he has written it down, then it enchant^s his soul. To a poet it comes as if someone is⁵³ dictating him⁵⁴ and he is⁵⁵ only writing. There is no strain on his brain. There is no anxiety of [receiving]⁵⁶ it. It is therefore that many muddle⁵⁷ it with a⁵⁸ spirit communication. Many inspirational people are glad to attribute it⁵⁹ to a spirit, knowing that it did⁶⁰ not come from them. But it is not always a⁶¹ spirit communication. It is natural that it comes from a living being just now on earth, or it comes from someone who has passed. And yet the most profound⁶² inspiration is always from⁶³ divine mind, and to God alone its credit is due. Even if an inspiration came⁶⁴ through the mind of a living person on earth, or through a soul⁶⁵ passed on the other side, still it has come from God; for all the knowledge and wisdom belongs⁶⁶ to God.⁶⁷ It is a fault on the part of mankind to attribute it to some limited being who is nothing but a shadow covering God. Besides, when a person believes that an old Egyptian is coming from the other side to inspire

43. Gd.tp., bk.: "One might ask," omitted

44. A.o.d.: "one" omitted

45. Sk.sh.: "eyes" crossed out, then "were" inserted; a.o.d.: "were"

46. Gd.tp., bk.: "he has" added

47. Gd.tp., bk.: "of" added

48. Sk.sh.: "he has" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

49. Gd.tp., bk.: "were" instead of "is"

50. Bk.: "And" added

51. Gd.tp., bk.: "were" instead of "is"

52. Sk.sh.: "taking" retraced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "taking"

53. Gd.tp., bk.: "were" instead of "is"

54. Gd.tp., bk.: "him" omitted

55. A.o.d.: "receiving" instead of "risking"

56. Gd.tp., bk.: "confuse" instead of "muddle"

57. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

58. Gd.tp., bk.: "the inspiration" instead of "it"

59. Gd.tp., bk.: "does" instead of "did"

60. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

61. Gd.tp., bk.: "perfect" instead of "profound"

62. Gd.tp.: "the" added

63. Gd.tp., bk.: "comes" instead of "came"

64. Gd.tp., bk.: "that has" added

65. Gd.tp., bk.: "belong" instead of "belongs"

66. Gd.tp., bk.: here Gd. inserted edited versions of the 1st and 4th qa.s after this lecture

him, or an American Indian is coming to lead him on his way, he is building a wall between himself and God. Instead of receiving directly from the source which is perfect and all-sufficient, he is picturing his limited idea, making it a screen between himself and God.

And [therefore]⁶⁷ [the] best [way]⁶⁸ for a⁶⁹ genius is to make himself an empty cup, free from pride of learning or conceit of knowledge, to become as innocent as a child who is ready to learn whatever may be taught to him. It is the soul who becomes as a child before God, longing [and]⁷⁰ yearning at the same time to express music through his soul,⁷¹ becomes a fount⁷² of God. From that fount⁷² divine inspiration rises and brings beauty [before]⁷³ all those who see the fount⁷². There is one step further, and that step⁷⁴ is that the person has no longer remained a poet or a musician or a philosopher, but he has only become God's instrument⁷⁵; then God begins to speak to him through everything, not only in the air of music or in [verse]⁷⁶ or in colour or line⁷⁷, but he begins to communicate with God in all forms. Everything he sees, above or below, right or left, before or behind, either heavenly or earthly, is communicative. He then begins to speak with God and it is that⁷⁸ step which is called revelation.

In the story of Moses it is said that he was looking for some⁷⁹ fire to⁸⁰ bake bread. And there⁸¹ he happened to see a light on the top of a [mountain]⁸². And so in order to take this fire, he climbed on⁸³ the top of the [mountain]⁸⁴, but that fire became a⁸⁵ lightning. Moses could no longer withstand⁸⁶ that great flashing and he fell on the ground. And when he woke up he began to

67. Sk.sh.: "..." indicating a lost word or words

68. Km.tp.: "therefore, the best way" instead of "this for . . . best ways"; Gd.tp., bk.: "the easiest way" instead of "this for . . . best ways"

69. Gd.tp., bk.: "the" instead of "a"

70. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "to,"

71. Gd.tp., bk.: "who" added

72. A.o.d.: "fountain" instead of "fount"

73. Sk.sh.: "to" crossed out, "before" substituted; a.o.d.: "before"

74. Gd.tp., bk.: "step" omitted

75. Bk.: "become God's instrument only" instead of "only become for God's instrument"

76. Sk.sh.: "worse" retraced to read "verse"; a.o.d.: "verse" instead of "worse"

77. Gd.tp., bk.: "light" instead of "line"

78. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

79. Bk.: "some" omitted

80. Sk.sh.: "cook his bread or something" crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

81. Bk.: "then" instead of "there"

82. Sk.sh.: "might" written, then retraced to read "mount"; a.o.d.: "mountain"

83. Gd.tp., bk.: "to"

84. A.o.d.: "mountain" instead of "mount"

85. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

86. Sk.sh.: "withstand" encircled

communicate with God. This is allegorical. The idea is that Moses was looking for light to make it his life's sustenance. But he had to climb on the higher planes. It was not possible to get it on the⁸⁷ earth where he stood. It was necessary that⁸⁸ he should climb on⁸⁹ the top. And then it was not only a light, but it was a⁹⁰ lightning. It was a light which⁹¹ was beyond the power of Moses⁹² to withstand and he fell down. What this falling down is?⁹³ To become nothing, to become empty. And when he reached that state of emptiness, then his heart became sonorous and he found communication with God through everything in the world,⁹⁴ rock, tree, or plant, or⁹⁵ star, or sun, or moon,⁹⁶ whatever he saw, he found communicative⁹⁷ with his soul. And so everything revealed its nature and its secret to Moses.

It is in connection with this realization⁹⁸ that Sa'di⁹⁹ says that, "Every leaf of the tree becomes a page of the Bible¹⁰⁰ once the soul has learned to read."

Q.: I quite understand that inspiration comes directly from God. But would you kindly explain how one gets inspiration from a person on earth whom he does not know, as I understand is your meaning?

A.: There are three forms in which the inspiration comes by the mediumship of a living being:

1. When you are in the presence of someone who is inspiring;
2. When you are in the thought of someone who is inspiring;
3. When your heart is in a state of perfect tranquility that inspiration flowing through the heart [of]¹⁰¹ an inspirational genius is coming into your heart.

87. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

88. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

89. Gd.tp., bk.: "to" instead of "on"

90. Gd.tp., bk.: "a" omitted

91. Gd.tp., bk.: "it" added

92. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "Moses"

93. Gd.tp., bk.: "What is this falling down?" instead of "What this falling down is?"

94. Gd.tp.: "the" added; bk.: "in the"

95. Bk.: "in the" instead of "or"

96. Gd.tp., bk.: "in" added

97. Gd.tp., bk.: "communication" instead of "communicative"

98. Gd.tp., bk.: "revelation"

99. For Sa'di, see List

100. Bk.: "Sacred Scripture" instead of "Bible"

101. Km.tp.: "of" instead of "a"

It is just like wireless, that sometimes you connect it with a certain machine or station from where you have to receive¹⁰² the word. Sometimes you have not connected, but it is [a]¹⁰³ wireless machine,¹⁰⁴ so anything¹⁰⁵ passing through there¹⁰⁶, it is sounding through there without you having focused your heart to it. In the same way, one receives inspiration from these three different sources.

Q.: Is it true that the highest plane of existence is only sound?

A.: It would be diminishing of that plane to call it sound, although the Vedantists have called it sound. Really speaking, the depth of all phases or all forms of substance is vibration. For instance, there is skin and bone and flesh and blood. And then in the depth of it there is breath, and breaths of all different kinds, directing different channels of one's body. And in the depth beneath it, there is the world of sense. Beneath it is the world of vibrations. In the words of Yogis the¹⁰⁷ first stage is called *karma*. The second stage is called *wajad*. The third is called *jnana*¹⁰⁸ and the fourth is called *ananda*¹⁰⁹.

Q.: Will you please explain the origin of an impulse?

A.: Impulse is just like a little straw floating on the surface of the water. And that straw becomes an impulse when it is pushed by the wave which is coming from behind, and therefore for a right impulse man gets credit, for a wrong impulse he is accused of. If one saw what is behind impulse, one would be slow in expressing his opinion on the subject.

Q.: Although inspiration comes originally from divine mind, must it always [be]¹¹⁰ vehicled by someone who has passed on, [or]¹¹¹ who is on earth?

A.: [There]¹¹² are different processes. It all depends upon how the heart of that person is fixed to the divine¹¹³ spirit. There is [a]¹¹⁴ person whose heart is fixed

102. Sk.sh.: "receive" indistinctly written

103. Km.tp.: "a" instead of "of"

104. Sk.sh.: "it" crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

105. Km.tp.: "anything" crossed out and "everything" written by hand above the line; Sk.tp.: "anything"

106. Sk.sh.: "through there" underlined with dashes

107. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

108. Sk.sh.: "gaana" in lh. written first, retraced to read "Gjana" for "jnana"

109. For *karma*, *wajad*, *jnana* and *ananda*, see Glossary

110. Km.tp.: "be" added

111. Km.tp.: "or" added

112. Sk.sh.: "There" retraced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; Km.tp.: "There"

113. Sk.sh.: "divine" retraced to what looks like "define"

114. Sk.sh.: "over" written; Km.tp.: "a" instead of "over"

to the divine spirit directly. There is another person to whom divine spirit is too complex; his heart is focused to a centre, the¹¹⁵ centre which is focused to the divine spirit; therefrom he receives his¹¹⁶ message. But it all comes from the divine spirit just the same.

Q.: Please¹¹⁷ tell us, as evil cannot come out of good, how came the wickedness and misery¹¹⁸ of humanity?

A.: The miseries and wickedness of humanity did not come from good, but good came out of¹¹⁹ wickedness and miseries. If it was not for wickedness and miseries¹²⁰ and wrong, we would not have appreciated [what]¹²¹ good and right means. It is these opposite poles which makes us distinguish between the two. If it had been only one¹²² - - -¹²³ By calling it by two different names, this helps us to distinguish. Many have been cross with God for having sent¹²⁴ misery in their lives, but we always get such experiences. One becomes very cross by saying, "Why, this is not just," or "not right," and, "How God, who is just and good, should allow unjust [things]¹²⁵ to happen?" But our sight is so limited that our conception of right and wrong and good and evil is only for us, not according to God's plan. It is true that as long as we see it as [such]¹²⁶, it is [as]¹²⁷ such for us and those who look at it¹²⁸ from our point of view¹²⁹. But when it comes from God the whole dimension is changed, the whole point of view is changed. For¹³⁰ it is therefore that the wise of¹³¹ all ages¹³², instead of judging the actions of God, they have, so to speak, put aside their sense of justice for the time being. And they have only learned one thing and that is¹³³ the resignation to the will of God.

115. Sk.sh.: "heart" is crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

116. Sk.sh.: "divine" is crossed out and omitted in Km.tp.

117. Sk.sh.: first a "p" in lh. written, then retraced to read "Please"

118. Km.tp.: "miseries" instead of "misery"

119. Sk.sh.: "goodness" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

120. Sk.sh.: "w." abbr. for "wickedness"; "m." abbr. for "miseries"

121. Km.tp.: "what" added

122. Km.tp.: "one" omitted

123. Sk.sh., Km.tp.: this sentence is unfinished, only some dashes placed here

124. Km.tp.: "any" added

125. Km.tp.: "things" instead of "thing"

126. Sk.sh.: "so" written; Km.tp.: "such" instead of "so"

127. Sk.sh.: "no" retraced to read "as" with editorial slashes in the margin; Km.tp.: "as"

128. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol

129. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

130. Km.tp.: "For" omitted

131. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "in"; Km.tp.: "in"

132. Sk.sh.: "ever" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

133. Sk.sh.: "is" indistinctly written

And they have come to an understanding which is the greatest blessing in their lives, that –which¹³⁴ they could see from the point of view of God. But if they would tell the world, the world would call them mad. Therefore, they called themselves *muni*¹³⁵, [which]¹³⁶ means the people who kept quiet.

134. Sk.sh.: “which” is crossed out, and omitted in Km.tp.

135. For *muni*, see Glossary

136. Sk.sh.: “it” retraced to read “which”; Km.tp.: “, which”

September 13, 1924

1

Hejrat Day

²MURSHID

My blessed *mureeds*,³

I have not much to say [on]⁴ this Hejrat Day⁵, for this is a day which finishes today our⁶ course in⁷ the Summer School⁸. I have only to thank you all for your heart-response⁹ which¹⁰ you have given to me with patience¹¹ during this Summer School. You have had patience with difficulties of staying; we have not yet been able to make or arrange conveniences¹² as to make you all comfortable. But you have overlooked that side and you have been most responsive in [receiving]¹³ the message and in taking all the inconveniences¹⁴ as they came along on your way.

And yet I am most thankful to the committee¹⁵ of the Summer School for having helped to make arrangements so that you may all be received and looked after in the way that it has been never¹⁶ done before. Therefore the success of this

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- er.tp.1 = an early typescript of unknown provenance; Sakina Furnée later made a few corrections by hand on this typescript.
- er.tp.2 = a second early typescript of unknown provenance; Sakina Furnée later made a few corrections in lh. on this typescript. This typescript does not include the last paragraph.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the date is missing, but Hejrat Day is September 13 (see Glossary); er.tp.2: "Hejrat Day, 1924" written by hand; er.ip.1: "1924" typed underneath "Hejrat Day"
2. Sk.sh.: "Q." for "question" written at the margin, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "MURSHID" omitted
3. Sufis use the word *murshid* to mean a spiritual guide (here referring to P-o-M. himself), and the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
4. A.o.d.: "on" added
5. Sk.sh.: "H.D." abbr. for "Hejrat Day"
6. Sk.sh.: "or" inadvertently for "our"
7. Er.tp.2: "of" instead of "in"
8. Sk.sh.: "S.S." abbr. for "Summer School"
9. Er.tp.1: "hearty response" instead of "heart-response"; er.tp.2: "heart's response"
10. Sk.sh.: "which", "you", "given", "during" indistinctly written in this sentence; er.tp.2: "that" instead of "which"
11. Sk.sh.: "in this" is crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
12. Er.tp.2: "environments" instead of "conveniences"
13. Sk.sh.: "rearing" written; a.o.d.: "receiving" instead of "rearing"
14. Sk.sh.: "inconveniences" in lh. retraced to read "inconvenience"
15. Er.tp.2: "to the committee" is written above the line
16. Er.tp.2: "never been" instead of "been never"

Summer School in that way is much greater this year than at any day¹⁷ before. Besides this, this promises in the future¹⁸ as the committee¹⁹ has the experience of various demands that next [year]²⁰ they will be better²¹ able to²² answer the demands.

I have a special vote of thanks to propose to the director of the Summer School, Sirkar²³. He has come to us as an answer in our need, at this time when I [was]²⁴ quite perplexed how to²⁵ arrange the affairs of the Summer School, and all that thought upon me. And here I meet him, and my request of helping he at once answered, and not only answered, but has accomplished that he is here today with us.

Besides that²⁶, all²⁷ workers whose names Mr. Sirkar van Stolk²⁸ has mentioned²⁹ I thank most heartily for the co-operation and work.

Sakina Furnée³⁰ has showed a great enthusiasm and so³¹ in³² ³³answering every demand that came to serve.

I thank also Murshida³⁴ Goodenough³⁵ who has kept the record of the Sufi Message from its beginning, an invaluable thing, which as the years³⁶ passed and³⁷ we shall be able to [appreciate]³⁸ more and more.

17. A.o.d.: "time" instead of "day"

18. Sk.sh.: "future" written with a "y" at the end, crossed out

19. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "committee"

20. A.o.d.: "year" added

21. Sk.sh.: "be better, be" written; er.tp.1: "be better" instead of "be better, be"; er.tp.2: "better be" instead of "be better, be"

22. Sk.sh.: "ever" written, but then crossed out; a.o.d.: omitted

23. For Sirkar van Stolk, see List

24. Er.tp.1: "have" crossed out and "was" written above the line; er.tp.2: "have been"

25. Sk.sh.: "to" indistinctly written

26. Er.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

27. Sk.sh.: "other" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

28. Sk.sh.: "Mr. S. St." in lh. abbr. for "Mr. Sirkar van Stolk"; a.o.d.: Mr. van Stolk

29. Sk.sh.: "over" is crossed out and followed by an illegible symbol; a.o.d.: omitted

30. Sk.sh.: "S.F." abbr. for "Sakina Furnée"; er.tp.2: "Miss Sakina Furnée"; for Sakina Furnée, see List

31. Sk.sh.: "so" poorly executed, followed by a blank

32. Er.tp.1, 2: "and so in" omitted

33. Sk.sh.: "and" written, but then crossed out; er.tp.2: "in" instead of "and"

34. Sk.sh.: "Mda." abbr. for "Murshida"

35. For Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, see List

36. Sk.sh.: "go" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

37. A.o.d.: "pass on" instead of "passed and"

38. Sk.sh.: "present" written; a.o.d.: "appreciate"

Also, the work in the line of healing, ³⁹Shefayat⁴⁰ LLoyd⁴¹, we are very thankful.

The beautiful [services]⁴² of Fazal Mai⁴³ have been a source of blessing to all of us.

The cooperation of Baronne d'Eichtal⁴⁴ has been a source of strength to us.

The cooperation of all mureeds and workers in this work I value and appreciate very much, and I thank you all, my mureeds, most heartily for your cooperation.

Furthermore, I have forgotten to thank you for this Eastern dinner.⁴⁵

⁴⁶

My blessed mureeds,⁴⁷ it makes me speechless to answer you on hearing all your heartfelt wishes and feelings. I will⁴⁸ ask you to express you⁴⁹ my heart⁵⁰ thanks to [you]⁵¹ mureeds in different countries, and all my⁵² mureeds take all my heart⁵⁰ blessing⁵³, and all my friends.

39. Er.tp.2: "to" added

40. Sk.sh.: "Sh." abbr. for "Shefayat" (see Glossary)

41. For Gladys LLoyd, see List

42. Sk.sh. "service" written; a.o.d.: "services"

43. Sk.sh.: "F.M." abbr. for "Fazal Mai"; er.tp.2: "Fazal Mai Egeling"; for Fazal Mai Egeling, see list

44. Sk.sh.: "Br. d'E." in lh. abbr. for "Baronne d'Eichtal" (see List)

45. Er.tp.1: a line indicating the end, and a new page started, apparently indicating that these final remarks were made later. The date "13th Sept. 1924" is written on the upper right; er.tp.2: the document ends here

46. Sk.sh.: "Murshid" is added in the margin; er.tp.1: "Pir-o-Murshid" is added and underlined; the remarks that follow were made by P-o-M. after the Representative from Italy, Mrs. Craig (see List), had spoken

47. Sk.sh.: "It makes me speechless to answer" in lh. added after "mureeds"; er.tp.1 "My blessed Mureeds," is added by hand

48. Er.tp.1: "only" instead of "will"

49. Although this second "you" would appear to be in error, it appears in both the sh. and er.tp.1

50. Er.tp.1: "hearty" instead of "heart"

51. Sk.sh.: "I" retraced to read "you"

52. Sk.sh.: "mu" started, then retraced to read "my"

53. Er.tp.1: "blessings" instead of "blessing"

¹1924, Holland²

Three Aspects in Sufi Teaching

First is, we try to learn and understand the conditions of home, of society, of the world, in one word, the needs of human nature. We try to understand how greater harmony can be brought about, how we can reach that. In different parts of the world we have these meetings going on; everyone is welcome, there is a free platform for people to discuss the things they want.

Second aspect is the devotional aspect of a Universal Worship. To the true worshipper it matters little what church he goes to, what matters is the feeling he goes with to church. The real church is the heart of man. The Universal Worship is the teaching of all religions. It is what the Hindu religion taught and the Jewish and the Muslim religion. All sacred books are read in the service, that the person who joins these services may receive the blessings of all the great ones. Their blessing is worthwhile to get, for at every time the great ones have come to the world and blessed that world. It makes us more tolerant to one another, this Universal Worship. It is not only worship, a school of tolerance, a pilgrimage, as they all worship only one God.

The third aspect of the Sufi work is perhaps more important, the esoteric school. Those who come to these two aspects successfully are received in the third. It is a process of enfoldment³. The initiation is given, Sufi term *bayat*⁴, and from this moment the teacher is trusted with the education of that person and the pupil is educated to what is the need of his life. Patience is a quality needed in this school more than anything else. Man often wants to acquire the depth of the truth of the whole life in one hour. He does not want to work for it. He wants to accomplish it sooner than a week.

While man has patience with the sounds his voice produces and gives a lot of time to develop the sounds of his voice, he has no patience with the spiritual teacher, he wants him to accomplish an immediate result. Some there

Documents:

TR.hw. = a handwritten document, made by Toni de Ridder (see List).

Notes:

1. TR.hw.: "N.103 Gatheka." added above the text by Murshida Goodenough; however, it seems not to have been included in the collection of Gathekas (see Glossary)

2. TR.hw.: date unknown, though this could possibly be a class given for initiates on December 3rd

3. TR.hw.: although "enfoldment" is clearly written, probably "unfoldment" was said or intended

4. For *bayat*, see Glossary

are who first want to find out what it is the teacher is going to give them, whether he fits in with their ideas of life. They say, now if you will learn what I learn, then I will be taught, but there is nothing to be learned. If a man goes to a doctor he does not prescribe for himself, does he? One has to go through the spiritual part with patience. People very often go from one thing to another, having lost that sense of patience and eager for immediate results; they do not stick to a thing if the inner change does not immediately come. Truth is so simple; what is difficult about it is to live⁵ it. One can learn it in a moment's time; to do⁶ it is the difficulty.

Those most eager to progress take very often the longest time to prove it, as they are too impatient and have forgotten how to wait. One must and should leave the progress to its own time. The secret of the whole thing is, there is one thing needed most, which is the spirit of love. This is something which is needed most, the power of love which may be called inspiration, and it is this which the teacher cannot teach.

The Western world says, "We have so many responsibilities and so there is no time left." For that very reason, in the Western world meditation life is more needed than anything else. It is not sensible to feel one's home duty and work duty so precious as not to be able to give half an hour a day to something so valuable as the culture of the spiritual life.

The old excuse always is, no time. But I tell you, the half hour given to spiritual things is the only time worthwhile. In the end people will see what they have lost; they will see that what they called a loss of time was an illusion, a passing dream, that there was only gain to be had, only to be gained. In the end one will see the moments given to deep thought in the search of reality was the only time well used, well spent upon the enfoldment³ of the soul, the only time worthwhile.⁷

So Sufi teaching is not a new religion. Solomon said, "There is nothing new under the sun."⁸ So this cannot be⁹ new. It is not a new law, only to fulfill the law. It is the same old wine which is given, for it is that wine which is the need of the moment. It will bring the development of character and personality. We do not ask of a person, what is his religion, his belief, his fate. We do not deprive that person of his freedom, nor send him to the forest or the wilderness.

5. TR.hw.: "live" underlined, indicating it was emphasized

6. TR.hw.: "do" underlined, indicating it was emphasized

7. TR.hw.: a line, possibly indicating a pause

8. Ecclesiastes 1:9

9. TR.hw.: "true" was written, but then crossed out

We only ask him not to speak about such things to the others, as people are apt to criticize, to laugh at things without understanding them. We do not force principle upon them to abide by. We respect human impulses and we allow to everybody the path which is for him the best to follow. The help from the teacher is given from beside.

God is the only teacher, the teacher who is within, the knower of all things, and who speaks through the lips of the human being. That is the meaning of the word of Christ, "Call me¹⁰ not good."¹¹

The teacher keeps it all in a humble way. It is not claimed by the Sufi Movement that we¹² give teaching. It is God who gives teaching. It is only brought out what was in the person's heart, all the latent power and inspiration and peace and power that is in man.

10. TR.hw.: "me" underlined, indicating it was emphasized

11. See Luke 18:19

12. TR.hw.: "we" underlined, indicating it was emphasized

25 November 1924?

De kunst der persoonlijkheid
door Murshid Inayat Khan

Elk menselijk wezen bezit de eigenschap om kunst voort te brengen, maar meestal is –de mens¹ hij zodanig² onderworpen aan de bedwelmende invloed van het leven, dat hij –verwaarloost³ verzuimt het talent te cultiveren dat in hem verborgen is. Zijn gehele activiteit, al zijn gedachten worden geabsorbeerd door de bezigheden van zijn dagelijks leven, en hij –het⁴ geeft in het geheel geen aandacht aan de schoonheid die zich door hem zou kunnen manifesteren. Maar wanneer de mens zijn hart opent voor de inspiratie, kan hij daardoor tot zulk een graad geabsorbeerd worden, dat hij niet alleen kunstwerken schept, maar zelf kunst wordt.

Dit is gesymboliseerd in een verhaal. Een artiste vormde een beeld en wijdde aan dit werk al haar krachten en elk ogenblik van haar leven. Toen zij haar werk beëindigd had, werd zij door de schoonheid van dit beeld zo gegrepen, dat zij uitriep: "Gij zijt niet het werk van mijn handen! Gij leeft door uw eigen leven. Spreek tot mij, o mijn geliefde, ik smeek het U!"

Onmiddelijk hoorde zij schone woorden, die van het beeld kwamen, dat na deze gesproken te hebben, weer tot zwijgzaamheid terugkeerde. Zij smeekte: "Spreek nogmaals! Blijf leven, o gij die mijn hart gewonnen hebt.." "Ik zal spreken," werd haar geantwoord. "Ik zal leven, maar op voorwaarde dat gij deze schaal vergif drinkt." Zonder aarzeling nam zij de schaal die haar gereikt werd en ledigde deze, en toen zij levenloos neerviel, richtte degene die het werk harer handen was, haar op en gaf haar de kus van het eeuwige leven.

De kunst die bovenal beoefend moet worden is die van de persoonlijkheid. Deze kunst is de realisatie van de volmaakte persoonlijkheid,

Document:

od.tp. = an old typescript of unknown provenance, with a summary in Dutch of a lecture on "The Art of Personality" given in Rotterdam on November 25, 1924, of which no English record has survived.

Notes:

1. Od.tp.: "de mens" written, then crossed out, and "hij" substituted
2. Od.tp.: "zodanig" inserted
3. Od.tp.: "verwaarloost" crossed out, then "verzuimt" substituted
4. Od.tp.: "het" crossed out

die in de diepte van elk wezen aanwezig is. Het is met betrekking hiermee dat Christus heeft gezegd: "Wees volmaakt, zoals uw Vader, die in de hemelen is, volmaakt is."

Wanneer de mens in zich zelf deze kunst ontwikkeld heeft, wordt elk van zijn daden kunst, en zodoende bereikt hij het doel van zijn leven.

Het leven –van⁵ aan gene zijde is als een grammaphoon, de -ge⁶ menselijke geest brengt de opgetekende trillingen opnieuw voort. Wanneer ze hard en pijnlijk zijn, reproduceert het instrument harde tonen. Wanneer zij schoon zijn, zullen wonderbaarlijke gezangen weerklanken. Want het instrument reproduceert de trillingen die de mens heeft voortgebracht in deze wereld.

Murshid Inayat Khan

5. Od.tp.: "van" crossed out

6. Od.tp.: "ge" crossed out

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Paris, December¹, 1924

2

Awakening of the Soul³⁴Beloved ones of God,

My subject of this evening is wakening⁵ of the soul.⁴ One sees that there is an awakening from childhood to youth and from youth to a mature age. And in this development one's point of view⁶ is changed⁷, one's outlook in⁸ life is changed⁷. And then one sees that sometimes in one's life one has gone through an illness or through a great suffering, and at the end of it the whole outlook on life has changed.

One also sees that a person has taken a long journey; after having come from that journey, the person has quite changed. Also one sees that after a friendship, after a pupilship, after a marriage, a sudden change in the outlook of a person comes. When we look at this we find that there are some cases⁹ where the change is so great that one can say that the person is entirely a¹⁰ new person.

Documents:

- Sk.sh.: = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp.: = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée showing some differences from the shorthand.
 Gd.tp.: = a typescript edited by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, showing editorial changes.
 Hq.st.: = a document to be circulated as a Social Gatheka, showing the editorial changes in Gd.tp., which are not noted, and further changes, which are. There is also a typescript version of this document made by Sakina for her set, identical in wording.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: the day's date is missing; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "1924" added; Hq.st.: the date is omitted
2. Sk.tp.: "vol. XIII: pg. 302/307" added by hand; Gd.tp.: "Social Gatheka. Nr. 36" added by hand; Hq.st.: "SOCIAL GATHEKA. Number 36." added followed by the Sufi Invocation (for Gatheka, see Glossary)
3. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "The Awakening of the Soul" instead of "Awakening of the Soul"; Gd.tp.: no title
4. Hq.st.: "Beloved ones . . . of the soul." omitted
5. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "the awakening" instead of "wakening"
6. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"
7. Hq.st.: "changing" instead of "changed"
8. Hq.st.: "on" instead of "in"
9. Sk.sh.: "have" written, then retraced to read "after"; a.o.d.: "have" omitted
10. Sk.sh.: "new" written twice, the first crossed out

And when¹¹ we see this¹², we can class^{13 14} such a change¹⁵, which may be called a development, into¹⁶ three classes.

One class is pertaining to the physical development. Another class is connected with the development of mind¹⁷, and the third class with the development of the soul. There are instances in the lives of many who will rarely [say]¹⁸ or admit it, but at the same time they can recollect experiences in their childhood that after one moment's time their whole outlook on life changed. As ripening is the desired result, it is the result of every object in life to ripen and develop. Therefore, the fulfilment of life's purpose is to be expected in the wakening of the soul.

And now one might ask, What are the signs of the soul's awakening? The first sign of the soul's awakening is just like the birth of an infant, that the infant from the time of its birth is interested to hear something, any sound that comes, and to see something, if it is a colour or light, whatever it be attracted [to]¹⁹. And therefore a person whose soul has wakened becomes wakened²⁰ to everything that he sees and to everything that he hears.²¹ Compared to that person everyone else seems to be with open eyes and yet not²² see, seems to be with open ears and yet not²² hear. And therefore, though there are many with open ears, but one²³ rarely²⁴ who hears,²⁵ and many with open eyes, but one²³ hardly²⁶ who sees. It is therefore that the natural [seeing]²⁷ of the wakened²⁸ soul is called clairvoyance²⁹, that³⁰ the natural hearing of the [awakened]³¹ soul is

11. Hq.st.: "then" instead of "when"

12. Hq.st.: "that" instead of "this"

13. Sk.sh.: "clasp" written in lh., then retraced to read "class"; a.o.d.: "class"

14. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

15. Hq.st.: "changes" instead of "a change"

16. Hq.st.: "in" instead of "into"

17. Sk.sh.: "mind" indistinctly written

18. Sk.sh.: "always" clearly written; a.o.d.: "say"

19. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "to" added; Hq.st.: "attracts" instead of "be attracted"

20. A.o.d.: "awake" instead of "wakened"

21. Sk.sh.: a blank, followed by a blank on the next line

22. Hq.st.: "to" added

23. Hq.st.: "yet" instead of "but one"

24. Sk.sh.: "rarely" crossed out, then "barely" in lh. substituted, then the "b" crossed out and an "r" substituted instead; a.o.d.: "rarely" retained; Hq.st.: "there is one" added

25. Sk.sh.: "but" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

26. Hq.st.: "one" added

27. Sk.sh.: "seen" retraced to read "seeing"; a.o.d.: "seeing"

28. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "awakened" instead of "wakened"

29. Sk.sh.: actually "clairvoyance" written here

30. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

31. Sk.sh.: "wake" written; a.o.d.: "awakened" instead of "wake"

called [clairaudience]³². It is³³ therefore in English there is a simple word; that word is the seer³⁴. And that word explains that he has eyes, but together with the eyes a sight. The moment the soul has wakened, to that soul music makes an appeal, poetry touches it, words move it, art has an influence upon it. It no longer is a sleeping soul, it is wakened³⁵ and it begins³⁶ to enjoy life to a fuller extent.

It is this wakening of the soul which³⁷ is mentioned in the Bible that, "Unless the soul is born again, it will not enter the kingdom of heaven."³⁸ The soul [in]³⁹ [being]⁴⁰ born again [is]⁴¹ that the soul is wakened once after⁴² having⁴³ come on earth⁴⁴. And entering in⁴⁵ the kingdom of heaven is the same kingdom; this world, in which⁴⁶ we are just now standing, the same kingdom turns into heaven as soon as the point of view has changed. For⁴⁷ is it not interesting and is it not most wonderful to think that the same earth that we walk⁴⁸ is earth to one person and heaven to another?

And it is still more interesting to note⁴⁹ that it is we who change it; we change it from earth to heaven or⁵⁰ we change it⁵¹ otherwise. And this change comes not by a study, not by anything else, but only⁵² one thing, and that is the changing of our point of view.

32. Sk.sh.: "clairhearance" written, then retraced to read "clairaudience"; a.o.d.: "clairaudience"

33. Hq.st.: "It is" omitted

34. Sk.sh.: "seer, seer" written, both words are encircled, the second "seer" written in lh.; a.o.d.: second "seer" omitted

35. Hq.st.: "awake" instead of "wakened"

36. Sk.sh.: "begins" indistinctly written

37. Sk.sh.: "which" indistinctly written

38. See John 3:3

39. Sk.sh.: "in" inserted

40. Sk.sh.: "seeing" written; a.o.d.: "being" instead of "seeing"

41. Sk.sh.: "once" written; a.o.d.: "is" instead of "once"

42. Hq.st.: "after once" instead of "once after"

43. Sk.sh.: "enter" in lh. added above "having"

44. Sk.sh.: a blank

45. Hq.st.: "into" instead of "in"

46. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "the" than "which", the context and a.o.d. call for "which"

47. A.o.d.: "For" omitted

48. Hq.st.: "on" added

49. Sk.sh.: "notice" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "notice" instead of "note"

50. Hq.st.: "if" instead of "or"

51. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

52. Hq.st.: "by" added

I have seen people seeking after truth, people studying in books about it, people having read⁵³ hundreds of books on theology, and in the end they are in the same place where they have been standing before. This⁵⁴ shows that all outward efforts, [they]⁵⁵ are excuses, they are outward. There is only one thing that brings one before reality and that is the wakening⁵⁶ of the soul.

All tragedy of life, all miseries, [all]⁵⁷ inharmony and misunderstanding⁵⁸ is caused by one thing and that is the lack of understanding. And lack of understanding comes from lack of penetration. The⁵⁹ one who does not see from that point of view that one ought to see, then one becomes disappointed because one cannot understand. It is not that the outward world must help us to understand it better; it is we ourselves who should help ourselves to understand life better.

⁶⁰And then there is a further awakening, and this⁶¹ further awakening is a continuation of this same awakening which I have called the awakening of the soul. And the sign of that awakening is that upon every person and upon every object [the awakened]⁶² person throws a [light]⁶³, a light of his soul, and sees that object, that condition in that light. It is his own soul that becomes a torch in his hand. It is his own light that illuminates his path. It is just like throwing a searchlight upon dark corners which one did not see before and the corners become clear and [illuminated]⁶⁴ again. It is like throwing light upon problem⁶⁵ that one did not understand first. It is like seeing with [x-rays]⁶⁶ persons which were a riddle before.

Since life becomes clear to the awakened soul, it shows another manifestation, and that manifestation is that every aspect of life becomes communicative with him. The idea is that life is communicating⁶⁷, the soul is

53. Sk.sh.: "reat" written inadvertently for "read"; a.o.d.: "written"

54. Hq.st.: "That" instead of "This"

55. Sk.sh.: "there" written; a.o.d.: "they" instead of "there"

56. Hq.st.: "awakening" instead of "wakening"

57. Sk.sh.: "is" written; a.o.d.: "all" instead of "is"

58. Sk.sh.: "misunderstanding" indistinctly written

59. Hq.st.: "When" instead of "The"

60. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

61. Hq.st.: "that" instead of "this"

62. Sk.sh.: "wakened" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "the awakened" instead of "wakened"; Hq.st.: "the wakened" instead of "wakened"

63. Sk.sh.: "live" written, then retraced to read "light"; a.o.d.: "light"

64. Sk.sh.: "illuminate" written; a.o.d.: "illuminated" instead of "illuminate"

65. A.o.d.: "problems" instead of "problem"

66. Sk.sh.: "x-ray" is written, then placed between parentheses; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "x-rays"

67. Hq.st.: "communicative" instead of "communicating"

communicating⁶⁶. But they do not communicate till a person is wakened. Once the⁶⁸ soul is wakened it becomes communicative with life. I had as a young man a great desire to visit the shrines of sages⁶⁹, of great teachers. And with every desire of hearing of them something, or⁷⁰ asking them something, I always held my tongue back and sat quiet in their presence. And I had a greater⁷¹ satisfaction and I felt a greater blessing by sitting quiet⁷² there than if I had discussed with them and argued and talked with them. Because I felt in the end that there was a communication, a communication⁷³ [which]⁷⁴ was much more satisfactory than these outer discussions and arguments of people, who know not what they discuss. For it was [enlightening]⁷⁵, it was refreshing and it was giving that⁷⁶ power and inspiration with which one can see life in a better light.

Those who are wakened, they become lights, not only lights for themselves, but also lights for the others. And in their light, a person may not know it, but their presence itself helps to make problems which are most difficult, easy. This brings us to realize the fact⁷⁷ as the scriptures have said, that⁷⁸ man is light, a light whose origin, whose source is divine. And when this light is raised, then life becomes quite different. When the soul is wakened, furthermore, the condition is then as a person sitting in the midst of night among hundreds and thousands of people fast asleep. His picture is that⁷⁹ he is sitting among them, he is standing among them, he is looking at them, hearing their sorrows and miseries and of their conditions, hundreds of them moving about in their sleep, in their own dreams, not wakened to the condition of the other one who is next to them. They may be friends or relations or [acquaintances]⁸⁰ or enemies; whatever be their relation, little they know about them, each one absorbed in their⁸¹ own trouble⁸². This wakened soul standing among them all will listen to everyone, will see everyone, will recognize and realize all that they

68. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"

69. Hq.st.: "saints" instead of "sages"

70. Hq.st.: "of" instead of "or"

71. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "great" instead of "greater"

72. Hq.st.: "quietly" instead of "quiet"

73. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "communication"

74. Sk.sh.: "which" traced through a now illegible primary symbol; a.o.d.: "which"

75. Sk.sh.: "enlightening" clearly written here; a.o.d.: "enlightening" instead of "enlightening"

76. Sk.sh.: "self" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

77. Hq.st.: "that," added

78. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

79. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "that" omitted

80. Sk.sh.: "acquaintance" written; a.o.d.: "acquaintances" instead of "acquaintance"

81. Hq.st.: "his" instead of "their"

82. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "troubles" instead of "trouble"

think and they feel, but his language no one understands. His thought he cannot explain to everyone⁸³, his feeling he cannot expect everyone⁸⁴ to feel. He feels lonely and nothing else can be felt. No doubt in that⁸⁵ loneliness there is a sense of perfection, because perfection is loneliness.

When they say that the apostles knew all languages⁸⁶ at the descent of the spirit, this knowing of all languages is not like knowing the languages⁸⁷ of all countries. They knew the language of the soul. For there are several languages which are spoken in different lands, but numberless languages which are spoken⁸⁸ by each individual as his particular language. And [that shows]⁸⁹ that brings us to realize another idea [of]⁹⁰ a very great importance, and that idea is that the outer language can convey only outward things and feelings to one another⁹¹. But there is an inner language, a language which can be understood by souls who are wakened. It is a universal language, a language of vibrations, a language of⁹² feeling, a language which touches the⁹³ innermost sense. In order to support that⁹⁴ argument, I shall say that the heat and cold are different feelings which are called by different names in different countries, but at the same time inwardly it is the same feeling.

And then there is love and hate, and⁹⁵ [kindness]⁹⁶, harmony and inharmony. All these words are spoken differently in different countries. But the feeling is the same experience⁹⁷ ⁹⁸by⁹⁹ all men. When in order to know the thought of another we depend upon his outer word, then no doubt we fail to understand, because we perhaps do not know that person's language. But if we

83. Sk.tp.: "anyone" instead of "everyone"

84. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "anyone" instead of "everyone"

85. Hq.st.: "this" instead of "that"

86. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out

87. Sk.sh.: "L." abbr. for "languages"

88. Sk.sh.: "are" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

89. Sk.sh.: "those show" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "that shows" instead of "those show"; Hq.st.: "those show" omitted

90. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "of"

91. Hq.tp.: "to one another" omitted

92. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "a" omitted or put in parentheses

93. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

94. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

95. Hq.st.: "and" omitted

96. Sk.sh.: "quietness" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "kindness" instead of "quietness"; Hq.st.: "kindness and unkindness" instead of "quietness"

97. Sk.sh.: "the" written; a.o.d.: "the" omitted

98. Sk.sh.: "same" written, then crossed out; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: a number of dots

99. Hq.st.: "to" instead of "by"

can communicate with another person soul to soul we certainly can understand his meaning. For before he says a¹⁰⁰ word [he]¹⁰¹ has said it within himself, and that word reaches before the word is expressed outwardly. Before the word comes, ¹⁰²expression says it. Before the thought has formed, the feeling speaks about it. And this shows that¹⁰³ a feeling that¹⁰⁴ forms a thought, a thought that comes as a speech [that]¹⁰⁵ [even before this]¹⁰⁶ a feeling existed¹⁰⁷ and even there it can be caught when a person can¹⁰⁸ communicate with the soul. It is this which is called communication, to communicate with the innermost being of the person. But who can communicate? The one who knows how to communicate with himself, the one who is wakened, in other words.

And what becomes the personality of an awakened soul? The personality of an awakened soul becomes different from every personality. They become¹⁰⁹ more magnetic because it is a living person who has magnetism¹¹⁰. The dead corpse has not magnetism. It is the living who bring¹¹¹ joy and therefore it is the wakened¹¹² soul who is joyous¹¹³. And never for one moment think, as many imagine, that a spiritual person¹¹⁴ means¹¹⁵ a most sorrowful, [a]¹¹⁶ dried up, [long-faced]¹¹⁷ person. Spirit is joy, spirit is life. And when this¹¹⁸ spirit has wakened, there is all the joy and pleasure that exists there. As the sun takes away all darkness¹¹⁹, so spiritual light takes away all worries and anxieties, [sufferings]¹²⁰, doubts.

100. Hq.st.: "one" instead of "a"

101. Sk.sh.: "has" retraced to read "he has"; a.o.d.: "he" added

102. Hq.st.: "the" added

103. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "it is" added

104. Hq.st.: "that" omitted

105. Sk.sh.: "in order" written, retraced to read "that", and "that" in a.o.d.

106. Sk.sh.: "before even was" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "even before this" instead of "before even was"; Hq.st.: "that before even there was" instead of "before even was"

107. Hq.st.: "existing" instead of "existed"

108. Sk.sh.: a blank

109. A.o.d.: "It becomes" instead of "They become"

110. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "magnetism"

111. A.o.d.: "brings" instead of "bring"

112. Hq.st.: "awakened" instead of "wakened"

113. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

114. Sk.sh.: "it" inserted, then retraced to read "which", but omitted in a.o.d.

115. Hq.st.: "mean" [sic] instead of "means"

116. Hq.st.: "a" added

117. Sk.sh.: "long faced" in lh. inserted; a.o.d.: "long faced" added

118. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

119. Sk.sh.: "darkness" retraced for clarity

120. Sk.sh.: "suffrances" written, then retraced, then crossed out; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "sufferings" instead of "suffrances"; Hq.st.: "suffrances" omitted

If a spiritual awakening is not so precious, [then]¹²¹ what is the use of seeking it in life? ¹²²A treasure nobody¹²³ ¹²⁴can take away from you, a light that will always keep and never will be extinguished. ¹²⁵ That is called spiritual awakening, which is the fulfilment of life's purpose. Certainly the things once a person had valued¹²⁶ and considered them¹²⁷ more important become less important. Things lose their value and things which are beautiful lose their [colour]¹²⁸. It is just like seeing the stage in the light of the sun. All the big palaces [and the decorations]¹²⁹ over¹³⁰ the stage mean nothing. No doubt this takes away that slavery to which everyone is put by the¹³¹ things of this world.¹³² A person becomes a master¹³³, but at the same time he need not¹³⁴ give . . . ¹³⁵ them up¹³⁶. Optimism naturally develops; but an optimism¹³⁷ with open eyes. A power becomes increased, a power of accomplishing things. And until the person has not accomplished it, he will go after it [till it is accomplished]¹³⁸, however small it is.

¹³⁹It is very difficult, as they say in the Eastern language, to judge a wakened¹⁴⁰ soul, for there is nothing outwardly that can prove to you that this person is a wakened¹⁴¹ soul. ¹⁴²The best way of seeing a wakened¹⁴⁰ soul is to

121. Sk.sh.: "that" written; a.o.d.: "then" instead of "that"

122. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "It is" added

123. Sk.sh.: "nobody" crossed out, then "nobody" inserted in lh.; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "which nobody" instead of "nobody"; Hq.st.: "that nobody" instead of "nobody"

124. Sk.sh.: "maybe" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

125. Sk.sh.: a space, perhaps indicating a pause

126. Sk.sh.: actually "valued" written with a "w" at the beginning

127. Gd.tp.: "them" put in brackets by hand

128. Sk.sh.: "colours" written, then "colour" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "colour"

129. Sk.sh.: "and the" in sh. inserted, then "decoration" in lh. inserted; a.o.d.: "and the decorations" added

130. Sk.sh.: "over" retraced, partially crossed out to read "on", and "on" in a.o.d.

131. Hq.tp.: "because" instead of "by the"

132. Hq.st.: no full stop, the sentence continues

133. Hq.st.: "of" added

134. Sk.sh.: a blank

135. Sk.sh.: lost words indicated by an elipsis

136. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is blank; a.o.d.: "give them up" instead of "give . . . them up"

137. Sk.sh.: "O." abbr. for "optimism"

138. Sk.sh.: "till it is acc." inserted after "it"; "acc." abbr. for "accomplished"; a.o.d.: "till it is accomplished" added

139. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "It"

140. A.o.d.: "an awakened" instead of "a wakened"

141. Hq.st.: "an awakened" instead of "a wakened"

142. Sk.sh.: a small pencil mark is noted before "The"

waken¹⁴³ oneself. And no one in the world can pretend to be wakened¹⁴⁴ when he is still asleep. For a little child, if he puts on moustaches on his face, he¹⁴⁵ will not prove to be a grown-up man. All other pretence¹⁴⁶, it¹⁴⁷ will be taken, but not this one of the wakened¹⁴⁸ soul. For it is a living light and no one can pretend to be it. For if there is any truth¹⁴⁹, the truth is in the waking¹⁵⁰ of the soul, for truth is born in the wakening¹⁵¹ of the soul. The truth is not taught; the truth is discovered.

Very often people make an effort, but that effort is in vain, to try and waken¹⁵² one's friend or one's near relation whom one loves. For in the first place we know not if the person is more wakened than us¹⁵³; we may be trying in vain. And the other thing is¹⁵⁴ that it is possible that a person is asleep and he needs a sleep. Wakening, therefore, [would]¹⁵⁵ be a sin instead of a virtue.

We are allowed only to give our hand to the one who is changing his sides¹⁵⁶, who desires awakening. Only then a hand is given. And this giving of the hand is called¹⁵⁷ what we call initiation in ¹⁵⁸esoteric word. No doubt outwardly a teacher who is acquainted with this path¹⁵⁹ may give a hand to the one who wishes to journey. But inwardly there is the teacher who gives a hand, who has always given and always gives a hand [to]¹⁶⁰ awakening souls, the same hand which has received the sages and masters of all times¹⁶¹ in a higher initiation. Verily, the seeker will find sooner or later, if only he kept steady¹⁶² on the path till he arrives at his destination.

143. Hq.st.: "wake" instead of "waken"

144. Hq.st.: "awake" instead of "wakened"

145. Hq.st.: "he" omitted

146. A.o.d.: "pretences" instead of "pretence"

147. A.o.d.: "it" omitted

148. Hq.st.: "awakened"

149. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

150. Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "wakening" instead of "waking"; Hq.st.: "awakening" instead of "waking"

151. Hq.st.: "awakening" instead of "wakening"

152. Hq.st.: "wake" instead of "waken"

153. Hq.st.: "awakened than we" instead of "wakened than us"

154. Sk.sh.: "this" written; a.o.d.: "this" omitted

155. Sk.sh.: "to" retraced to read "would"; a.o.d.: "would"

156. Hq.st.: "side" instead of "sides"

157. Hq.st.: "called" omitted

158. Hq.st.: "an" added

159. Sk.sh.: "maybe" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

160. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "a"

161. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "time" instead of "times"

162. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "steadily" instead of "steady"

¹⁶³Thank you all for your sympathetic [response]¹⁶⁴. May God bless
you.¹⁶³ _____

163. Hq.st.: "To be read at the meetings of the Universal Worship." instead of "Thank you . . . bless you."
164. Sk.sh.: "listen" written; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "response" instead of "listen"

¹Holland, December 2nd, 1924

Address to Mureeds ²

In the first place I would like to tell my *mureeds*³ how happy I am that I have been among you these days, although it was very short, and most pleasant to see the work has gone on smoothly and nicely. The progress and spreading of the message⁴ in this land, the credit of this I attribute to the unceasing labour of my mureeds, of the committee and our national representative.

It seems that the Movement is going on, although it is an infant and its progress slow. But we must understand, an infant cannot walk. But we have much to be thankful, having some really devoted souls to the cause who will spare no efforts to do everything in their power for furthering the message.

And now I should like to tell you a few words on the practical side of our individual work. Our attitude to all institutions existing in Holland and in the world, whatever be their name, must be friendly as far as we can possibly manage. That we should show no antagonism⁵ nor opposition to any existing institute which is working for the betterment of humanity in their own way. We should refrain from judging them, or forming an opinion on their work. Each mureed represents the Sufi Movement and his individual opinion will be taken by the others as coming from the Sufi Movement, and therefore, when you will speak of other institutions, even if you don't mean it, people will take it to be the opinion of the Sufi Movement. Be conscious of your responsibility for the Movement itself. With the growing of the message we shall have to contend with many oppositions and we don't wish to make more enemies, as our own cause is to spread friendship.

And coming to the question of our attitude to our friends and relations, who do not yet understand the meaning of the message and the importance of the

Documents:

Sh.hw. = the text of the lecture in the handwriting of Shanawaz van Spengler.

Notes:

1. Sh.hw.: "Gatheka — N.101" written above the text (for Gatheka, see Glossary)
2. Sh.hw.: "(newly initiated.)" added
3. Sufis use the word *mureed* for an initiate, see Glossary
4. Sh.hw.: "The progress and spreading of the message" is underlined twice, indicating that this is meant to be the title of the lecture
5. Sh.hw.: an attested but rare form of "antagonism" (OED)

Movement, who might show a disapprovement⁶ of our devotion, you must take it tolerantly and with understanding, knowing that it is human nature. Everyone wishes to keep their dear ones away from things they don't understand. Therefore, there is no use getting troubled about it. Take it calmly and the great service that you may do to the message in that direction is not to antagonize them. For your resistance or⁷ displeasure would only create greater antagonism, which must be avoided. The Sufi Message, which gives a direction to God and truth, to love and harmony, you must represent to those around you in your home and outside by creating harmony and peace, by doing your duties at home and by answering your obligations outside home. And if you will not think about it, you will give an excuse to those who will take it as an excuse that it is the Sufi Movement which keeps you away from your duties, and this may not be. You must try to create there a greater interest and sympathy for the cause, but you will do your very best to avoid inharmony. This is the central theme of the Sufi message, that you will be most fitted to serve one another, and this you can first show as an example of your progress in attending to your duties at home and outside home. If you are in business you must make a greater success to prove what Sufism has been to you, whatever be your life's work. You must prove the benefit of Sufism in your work and in your personality, that no one may say that you have become a better person but that you have lost in the business. Progress must be in all directions of life, in all things. If by becoming a Sufi you have lost more friends, it would not be the right thing. I would like to hear many more friends, for the Sufi message is the message of friendship.

Never you will speak about your spiritual privileges to the mureeds or other people. The more spiritual, the more humble you will become. Humbleness is the real sign of spirituality. You will never try to teach others, always try to learn from them, from the good ones and from the wicked ones, for all can teach us. The very fact that you are mureeds, you can show it best to become the mureed of everyone in your everyday life, to see the teaching comes from all sides, not only from your *murshid*⁸, but from saints and sinners too.

What is particularly wanted in you, the spirit what ought to be developed, is to take yourself to task if you know you did not right. There never is a day we can say we have done all things rightly. So there is a great chance for development if we continue to test and try ourselves at each error we make.

6. Sh.hw.: an attested but rare form of "disapproval" (OED)

7. Sh.hw.: "antagonism" written, then crossed out

8. Sufis use the word *murshid* to indicate a spiritual guide, in this case Inayat Khan himself

Coming to this question that naturally a spiritual person is sensitive, the more spiritual the more sensitive he becomes. There is always the danger of sensitiveness turning into weakness, but this must be avoided. You ought to think and consider every reaction your mind makes against the action of another, and it is not becoming to a spiritual person to say, "I cannot stand this person, I cannot bear being in that milieu," for the spiritual person must be with the best and with the worst, he must be strong enough to be among them all, and if he only chooses conditions which suit him, he is only making himself weak, for the greatest quality which a spiritual person can have is patience. First it is endurance which makes things valuable and persons great. You cannot show a better quality of a genuine spiritual culture than being enduring under all conditions, and being patient with all people, for endurance is the real nobility, patience is true aristocracy.

And now comes a question about the exercises which form your everyday work. The value of them is doing them every day; if it happens that your work was so much that you could not do them, try to do them if you can, and if not, think of them whilst doing your work and know that, though in doing them for months and months you don't see a result, in the end they will bear fruit. It is not to encourage you, it is my own experience. There are certain exercises the result of which I did not see for ten years clearly, and then at once I began to see that the ten years when I did not see the result, the result was being prepared, for life is full of meaning and nothing what we shall do shall not have its effect, and if we pursue God with our meditations and practices, we must certainly arrive at the stage of the fulfilling of our life's purpose.

I thank you all for your help and your service for the cause. I assure you of my thoughts and blessings to be with you.

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Liège¹, December 5th², 1924**The Solution of the Problem of the Day³**Beloved ones of God,⁴

⁵I take this occasion as a happy moment to address to⁶ the people of Liège⁷ for the first time. My subject of this evening:⁸ the solution to⁹ the problem of the day¹⁰.⁵ In order to come to the solution¹¹, I must begin with the problem.

If one were to say what the problem is today before us, in one word it can be said, unrest¹². Unrest in the world of business, unrest in the political world. And this keeps a thoughtful person inquiring all the time what may be the solution of this. Of course, there are many of us whose life is to eat, drink, and make merry. And¹³ they know not the problem of the world, because they do not even know the problem of their own self¹⁴. And do not think that there are few like this, but¹⁵ the majority is in that way.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, showing differences from the shorthand and a few handwritten corrections.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough showing differences from the shorthand and several handwritten corrections.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: Liège, also known as Leuven, a town in the north of Belgium; Sk.tp.: "Belgium" added after "Liège"
2. Sk.tp.: "December 5th" then "5th" crossed out and "4th" written by hand above the line followed by a question mark
3. Sk.tp.: no title in type; "Public Lecture" written by hand on the left side above the text
4. Gd.tp.: "Blessed ones of God," omitted
5. Gd.tp.: "I take this occasion . . . of the day." crossed out by hand
6. Sk.tp.: "to" crossed out
7. Sk.sh.: "L." abbr. for "Liège"
8. Sk.tp.: "is" instead of a colon
9. Sk.tp.: "to" changed by hand to read "of"
10. Sk.tp.: "THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY" capitalized, underlined and put between quotation marks to indicate that this is meant to be the title
11. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. for "solution"
12. Sk.sh.: the word "unrest" is underlined (possibly indicating that P-o-M. emphasized the word while speaking), but it is not underlined in the other documents
13. Sk.sh.: "they do not" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
14. Gd.tp.: "their own problem" instead of "the problem of their own self"
15. Gd.tp.: "but" crossed out

And now the question arrives¹⁶, Where the fault lies? Where is the [fault]¹⁷? And the answer comes that the fault is in the first place in the education of these days. The education of the day has taken away the essential part of the¹⁸ education. For¹⁹ today education²⁰ is given to man to qualify him to guard his own worldly interest. In this way, every day man becomes more and more selfish. The more educated he is, the more qualified he becomes to guard his own interest in life. Besides, the education [has become]²¹ so heavy upon human beings that before they have passed an examination they have lost the best part of their life. In the first place little²² children will²³ have to do so much in the school that the kingliness of childhood is lost for them. The struggle²⁴ which begins after a child has grown up,²⁴ which must begin after a person is grown up, that struggle begins now in the life of a child. It takes away from the child his happiness, his energy, and besides that very little spirituality is accomplished by it.

When we come to the²⁵ science with all its advancement, the direction it has taken is destruction. The greatest scientific inventions this day²⁶ have been made to cause the²⁷ greatest destruction possible. In the world's history, in any civilization of the past we have never heard²⁸ of such a tendency of destruction come from the human mind.

When we consider [art]²⁹, the³⁰ art seems to have been more commercialized; the commercial³¹ life does not give capacity to the artist, facility to the artist to become something.³² Artist has no place in civil³³ life,

16. A.o.d.: "arises" instead of "arrives"

17. Sk.sh.: "lies" (plural) clearly written; Sk.tp.: "fault" instead of "lies"; Gd.tp.: "fault" instead of "lies", then the entire sentence crossed out

18. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

19. A.o.d.: "For" omitted

20. Sk.sh.: "educ." retraced to read "education"

21. Sk.sh.: "he becomes" written; Sk.tp.: "has become" instead of "he becomes"

22. Sk.sh.: the first letter of "little" looks like an "s"; Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "little"

23. A.o.d.: "will" omitted

24. A.o.d.: "which begins after a child has grown up," omitted

25. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

26. Gd.tp.: "in these days" instead of "this day" substituted by hand

27. Sk.tp.: "the" omitted

28. Sk.sh.: "to" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

29. Sk.sh.: "here" written; a.o.d.: "art" instead of "here"

30. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

31. Sk.sh.: "C.I." in lh. abbr. for "commercial"

32. Gd.tp.: "The" added

33. Gd.tp.: "civilized" instead of "civil"

and³⁴ the same thing with music and poetry. It is³⁵ going backward instead of going forward because the popularity depends upon the majority of the people. And if the majority³⁶ is backward in evolution, the poet and musician has³⁷ to go backward in his³⁸ work. Competition one sees in business which outwardly seems profitable, inwardly³⁹ disadvantageous. And this commercial life⁴⁰ has increased so much that it seems that everyone in the world takes⁴¹ commercial outlook in life. And in this way it seems that materialism has increased and it has so increased that today in a refined class of people or⁴² educated class of people you cannot speak of God or spiritual things.⁴³ Word spiritual means⁴⁴ old [woman's]⁴⁵ story to the people at present; it is not up to date just now to⁴⁶ speak of spiritual matter⁴⁷. A person telling about spiritual [things]⁴⁸ is behind time⁴⁹. When this will be the condition, are we to call this a progress? And if it was⁵⁰ a progress, then certainly it is a progress which leads to destruction. So far, the world has progressed to this destruction which we have seen, and now if the [world goes]⁵¹ on still more, we cannot see where it will lead us to.

And if you⁵² find out what is lacking today in life, it is ideal. It is the lack of ideal which is keeping man from a real progress in life, and this⁵³ ideal comes not from education, but from the actual understanding of life. And it is this practical education which must be brought forward in this time. There are many institutions just now, working just now⁵⁴ for the⁵⁵ brotherhood, but

34. Gd.tp.: "it is" added by hand

35. Gd.tp.: "They are" instead of "It is", corrected by hand

36. Sk.sh.: "M." in lh. abbr. for "majority"

37. Gd.tp.: "has" corrected by hand to read "have"

38. Gd.tp.: "his" corrected by hand to read "their"

39. Gd.tp.: "but inwardly is" instead of "inwardly"

40. Sk.sh.: "coml." in lh. abbr. for "commercial life"; Sk.tp.: "competitional" instead of "commercial"

41. Gd.tp.: "a" added by hand

42. Gd.tp.: "an" added by hand

43. Gd.tp.: "The" added

44. Gd.tp.: "an" added

45. Sk.sh.: "women" written; a.o.d.: "women's" instead of "women"

46. Sk.sh.: "take" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

47. Gd.tp.: "s" added by hand

48. Sk.sh.: "thing" written; a.o.d.: "things" instead of "thing"

49. Gd.tp.: "time" changed by hand to read "the times"

50. Gd.tp.: "was" crossed out and "be" substituted by hand

51. Sk.sh.: "worldly go" written; a.o.d.: "world goes" instead of "worldly go"

52. A.o.d.: "we" instead of "you"

53. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

54. A.o.d.: "just now" omitted

55. Sk.tp.: "the" omitted; Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

brotherhood⁵⁶ sometimes in the worldly interest. And any brotherhood, whether⁵⁷ the brotherhood of individuals or of nations, in material things [it will]⁵⁸ never [last]⁵⁹. There is only one way of getting to the real brotherhood and that way [is]⁶⁰ getting near to the reality. And where is that reality to be found? Is that reality to be found in a particular religion, [in a particular]⁶¹ creed or in a particular church? No. That reality is to be found behind [the]⁶² screen, this⁶³ screen which is man himself. And this shows that man himself is the screen that keeps away from his sight the knowledge from⁶⁴ reality, and it is to get⁶⁵ in touch with one's deeper self which will make one come near to the knowledge of reality. And one might⁶⁶ ask, Will it make him irreligious? And the answer is, No. It will make him truly religious. It is this which will make him understand his religion more fully.

The people of the⁶⁷ ancient times, whose brotherhood was more true, had this knowledge of reality. It is⁶⁸ this age of humanity when⁶⁹ this knowledge seems to have been lost. And the reason is that all different occupations at the present time have become separated from⁷⁰ another. History tells us that there was a time in the world when all things belonged to one occupation, which means that a businessman did his business in order to arrive at a spiritual working. A man who had an [artist's]⁷¹ interest, his interest was devoted to a spiritual attainment. If a person was scientific, his whole tendency was to arrive at a spiritual science. And in this way all people work⁷² different things, but for one ideal, and that was for a spiritual attainment. And therefore, everyone had before him one and the same object, and the object which could answer everyone's⁷³ purpose. And today the object of everyone is material wealth.

56. Sk.sh.: "br.h." abbr. for "brotherhood"

57. Sk.sh.: "whether" retraced to read "work"

58. Sk.sh.: "it will" inserted, and included in a.o.d.

59. Sk.sh.: "lasts" written; a.o.d.: "last" instead of "lasts"

60. A.o.d.: "is" added

61. Sk.sh.: "in a particular" inserted after religion, and included in a.o.d.

62. Sk.sh.: "this" written, then crossed out and "the" inserted instead; a.o.d.: "the"

63. Gd.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

64. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "from" crossed out, "of" substituted by hand

65. Gd.tp.: "getting" instead of "to get", substituted by hand

66. Gd.tp.: "may" instead of "might"

67. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

68. Gd.tp.: "in" added by hand

69. Gd.tp.: "when" crossed out and "that" substituted by hand

70. Gd.tp.: "one" added by hand

71. Sk.sh.: "artist" written; Sk.tp.: "artist's" instead of "artist"; Gd.tp.: "artistic" instead of "artist"

72. Sk.tp.: "working" instead of "work"

73. Sk.sh.: "everyone's" later put in parentheses

Everyone that works, whatever be his work, out of what he wants to get the money. And when money is a limit?⁷⁴ Wealth is limited, and therefore it cannot answer all people who are in its pursuit. Spirituality is unlimited and it could answer the demand of⁷⁵ every person's life. There is naturally a greed in the heart of man. If he has⁷⁶ so much, he wants still more, and so he wants more and more. When he wants more and more wealth, he must naturally take it out of the hands of the others. If he wanted more and more spirituality, it would not be less, because it is ample there; there is abundance. All those who wish to attain⁷⁷, it is for them as much as they would wish. In order to become spiritual, they need not steal it or rob it, or kill another person to get it.

There are many efforts being made in order to better the conditions, in order to reform [the]⁷⁸ world. But the effort that can really do some good is the effort to spiritualize the world. And, unhappily, when we see such activities which propose⁷⁹ and which claim to do some spiritual work, they give a remedy which in the end becomes a malady. And that is a hunger for phenomena. Those who do not know anything of spiritual ideal, those who are quite material, out of curiosity they wish to go for phenomena. And this, no doubt, creates a kind of activity, but an activity which leads to nowhere. A man who would like to have a phenomena⁸⁰ of getting a moon down on the earth wishes tomorrow⁸¹ getting the sun coming⁸² down on the earth. This appetite for phenomena will never be finished. The great prophets and teachers of humanity, when [they]⁸³ came on the earth, at that time the people troubled them also to show them phenomena. And it was against them; they did not like it. For the real progress of humanity is to come⁸⁴ to spirituality without the hunger of phenomena. For as soon as the heart becomes open, the whole life becomes a phenomena⁸⁵. It is because we do not observe life fully, that is why we do not see the phenomena. It is our

74. A.o.d.: this sentence omitted

75. Sk.sh.: "everyone" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d

76. Sk.sh.: "still more" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

77. Sk.tp.: "it" added by hand

78. Sk.sh.: "spirit" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "spirit"

79. A.o.d.: "profess" instead of "propose"

80. Sk.sh.: "ph." abbr. for "phenomena"; P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural of this word; Sk.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"; Gd.tp.: "phenomena" corrected by hand to read "phenomenon"

81. Gd.tp.: "to" added by hand

82. A.o.d.: "coming" omitted

83. Sk.sh.: "they" traced through a now illegible underlying symbol; a.o.d.: "they"

84. Gd.tp.: "go" instead of "come"

85. Sk.tp.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"; Gd.tp.: "phenomena" corrected by hand to read "phenomenon"

superfluous⁸⁶ life that we live which keeps our eyes closed to the phenomena which⁸⁷ go on every moment of the day. And if we will stand in the same sphere and ask for phenomena, we shall get nothing but a juggler's⁸⁸ play. The deeper we see into life, the greater phenomena⁸⁹ life becomes.

⁹⁰And then there are other people, they are very much concerned with the life in the hereafter. And if your thought is just like their thought, then they think you are on the right path. And if you think differently, they think you are [on]⁹¹ the wrong. Every one of them have their⁹² own idea of the hereafter. And many feel that if you communicate with the dead, then alone you can believe that there is something spiritual. In this way the world is going from bad to worse. At present we have no time when the condition is such to think about the condition after death. We have so much to do just now⁹³ in order to make our life just now more full and more inspired. That is the most necessary thing just now.

⁹⁴The object of the Sufi Movement, therefore, is to do the⁹⁵ service in this direction: [Sufism]⁹⁶ is a philosophy which is called in the⁹⁷ Greek *sophia*⁹⁸, wisdom. And this movement, which is composed of the people of all nations in the world, the⁹⁹ Sufi Movement is working in this direction. Its work is to invite mankind to understand this essential wisdom and to serve humanity without the consideration of caste or creed. It also has given this philosophy to all countries where Sufism can be studied by books and by groups which are formed in all different countries of Europe and of the United States.¹⁰⁰

A personal instruction is given on the questions of the deeper side of life, because the need of each [person]¹⁰¹ is different, because the evolution of

86. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "superfluous" crossed out and "superficial" substituted by hand

87. Sk.sh.: "that" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

88. Sk.sh.: "juggler's" written in lh. with what looks like "gu" instead of "gg" and "a" instead of "e"

89. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "phenomena" corrected by hand to read "phenomenon"

90. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "And"

91. Sk.sh.: "not" written; a.o.d.: "on" instead of "not"

92. Sk.tp.: "has his" instead of "have their"; Gd.tp.: "have their" crossed out and "has his" substituted by hand

93. Sk.sh.: a blank

94. Sk.sh.: "The" written, but then crossed out and followed by a blank; a.o.d.: omitted

95. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

96. Sk.sh.: "Sufi" written; a.o.d.: "Sufi" corrected by hand to read "Sufism"

97. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

98. For *sophia*, see Glossary

99. Sk.sh.: although the symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

100. Sk.sh.: "United St." for "United States" crossed out, then "U.S." added in lh.

101. Sk.sh.: "people" written; Sk.tp.: "person" instead of "people"; Gd.tp.: "people" crossed out and "person" substituted by hand

each person is different. One person may take his whole life to arrive to¹⁰² the understanding of truth; another person very soon may come to this understanding. And therefore, the Sufi teaching is to give every person the occasion¹⁰³ of arriving to the knowledge of truth. It is not a new sect because it is far from that idea, for there are already many sects and we do not want to add one more. It is only a school of understanding, the understanding of the deeper side of human nature and the understanding of the process through which a person can communicate with himself. For it is considered by all the wise people in the world that to come in touch with oneself is coming in touch with God. This movement does not promise any phenomena. It does not encourage anyone in that direction. It does not say that you will become good or great. It only says that we shall come together to think on the question of life and unitedly see what is for our best. And instead of seeing differences in the different sections in humanity, to see in what way we can come closer and become one.

¹⁰⁴Thank you all for your sympathetic response. May God bless you.¹⁰⁴

102. Gd.tp.: "to" crossed out and "at" substituted by hand

103. Gd.tp.: "occasion" crossed out and "opportunity" substituted

104. Gd.tp.: "Thank you . . . bless you." omitted

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

Liège¹, December 5th, 1924²**Fate and Free Will**³

Beloved ones of God,

I will speak this evening on the subject of the⁴ fate and free will⁵. Often there are differences of opinion on this subject. Those who believe in the fate, they go on believing on⁶ it, and the others who disbelieve in fate, they believe in free will. In reality, the fate hides behind it free⁷ will, and free will covers fate.

What we call [free]⁸ [will]⁹ is our own conception. Because we do not know the hand behind it, we call it our free will. But in reality these two things are as two ends of the same¹⁰line: one end is called fate, the other end is called free will. It is only the way how we look at it that makes them two different things. But if we look at it rightly, we shall find that fate is free will and free will is fate.

¹¹Of course, those believers in fate will find one thousand reasons to prove the truth of fatality¹². Very often one sees the most qualified and most clever businessmen lack success. And very often one sees also that a simple person without a great cleverness attracts good luck from every side. There¹³ is one person who wishes to seize every opportunity to benefit himself and fails at every attempt. And there is another one who is not intelligent to seize every

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, showing some differences from the shorthand.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, which shows all the changes in Sk.tp., which are not noted, and a very few others, which are.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: for Liège, see List
2. A.o.d.: "Liège, Belgium. December 5th, 1924"
3. Sk.tp.: no title, "Public Lecture" written above the text; Hq.tp.: no title
4. A.o.d.: "the" omitted
5. A.o.d.: "fate and free will" capitalized, underlined and put between quotation marks to indicate the title
6. Sk.tp.: "in" instead of "on"
7. Sk.sh.: "free" retraced for clarity
8. Sk.sh.: "free" retraced through a now illegible original sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "free"
9. Sk.sh.: a sh. symbol retraced through another sh. symbol, both illegible; a.o.d.: "will"
10. Sk.sh.: "of" inserted above "line"
11. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "Of course"
12. Sk.sh.: "fatality" written in lh. with an "e" in place of the second "a"
13. Sk.sh.: "There" retraced for clarity

opportunity¹⁴ that comes and yet the¹⁵ opportunity follows him. The idea is this, that one must study this question more thoroughly, and then one will find that what a great hand destiny has on every action that man does.

¹⁶And then there is a question of free will, that there are some who are determined and persevere and succeed and there are others who are lazy and always fail. This shows that as much important free will is, so important the fate is. But the thing is this, that it is fate in the end, whether we call it free will or whether we call it destiny. But when we say that fate is a [plan]¹⁷ and that this [plan]¹⁷ cannot be [changed]¹⁸, in it we restrict the creator in our man-made laws. In giving you the example of this idea I shall say it is like a picture. For instance, an artist wanting to make a beautiful picture has first a plan in his mind which he wishes to put on the canvas. And this plan, as he goes on painting, this¹⁹ changes, because the picture suggests something, and²⁰ what the picture suggests, the artist changes his plan.

It is possible that all the picture may be quite changed and²¹ may become quite different [than]²² the artist had in his mind before painting the picture. And so is it in the life of man, that [man]²³ brings with him a plan, a plan upon which his life should go on. But at the same time his living his everyday life suggests something to this plan and this plan changes. And therefore it must be understood that a person may have been born with a destiny or fate that he will very much suffer, but his life may react²⁴ and he [may]²⁵ become a most happy person. ²⁶ He would arrive at a life which is quite different from the plan upon which his life²⁷ was meant to begin and to work. And so it is that a person may be born with a plan that he will be²⁸most happy person and all things may

14. Sk.sh.: "opportunity" retraced for clarity

15. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

16. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

17. Sk.sh.: "plain" retraced to read "plan"; Sk.tp.: "plan"; Hq.tp.: "planet", but the "et" at the end of "planet" later crossed out in both places

18. Sk.sh.: "change" retraced for clarity and "change" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "changed" instead of "change"

19. Sk.sh.: "picture" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

20. Sk.tp.: "according to" added; Gd.tp.: "according to" added by hand

21. Sk.sh.: "may be" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

22. Sk.sh.: "that" written; a.o.d.: "than" instead of "that"

23. A.o.d.: "man" added

24. Sk.sh.: "react" indistinctly written and encircled

25. Sk.sh.: "has" written; a.o.d.: "may" instead of "has"

26. Sk.sh.: a blank

27. Sk.sh.: "he could" added above "life", then retraced to read "he would"

28. A.o.d.: "a" added

be attracted to him and yet that plan might²⁹ change according to his living. And the mystic, therefore, finds the secret of life by knowing it to make the plan according to what he wishes. Yes, but to this state he arrives by giving up his plan first. Because a person who has no power over his plan, it is better that he gives [up]³⁰ his plan in the hands of his plan maker³¹. The more one depends upon the maker of the plan, the more one is able. It is just like the mother, that when a little child cannot walk by itself and when a little child is depending³², holding³³ her hands, she does not allow the child to go alone. Then³⁴ even when³⁵ she allows the little child to walk alone, she holds her hands around it, that it may not fall. When a man takes his own responsibility in his hands, which he calls free will, from that time he loses, so to speak, that dependence upon³⁶ God which holds him and which makes God responsible. Therefore, it is saintly when a person arrives at resigning himself to the will of God. And therefore, afterwards, the same thing may develop into his free will, which is the will of God. It is this which makes [the]³⁷ difference between [the]³⁷ saintly character and the character of the master. The character of the saint is to be resigned fully to the will of God, and the character of the master is to find in his own free will the will of God.

Very often people think that if there is a God and, as they say, that³⁸ God is³⁹ love and kind and merciful, why should there be such a suffering as if he was being punished? But it is our small [way]⁴⁰ of looking at it. In reality, if our eyes were open and we saw deeper into life, we shall see that there is nothing which we can call punishment, but in all things there is mercy of God. But only that which we can perceive and understand that we [call]⁴¹ that it is the mercy of God. But that which we cannot see and understand, we think that it is a punishment of God. Whether the parents scold the child or whether they love

29. A.o.d.: "may" instead of "might"

30. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "up"; a.o.d.: "up"

31. Sk.sh.: "plan maker" added in lh. and encircled

32. Sk.sh.: "depending" indistinctly written

33. Sk.sh.: "it" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

34. A.o.d.: "And" instead of "Then"

35. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "upon"

37. A.o.d.: "the" added

38. Sk.sh.: "love" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

39. Sk.sh.: "is" indistinctly written

40. Sk.sh.: "why" written; a.o.d.: "way" instead of "why"

41. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol; a.o.d.: "call"

the child, in both⁴² there is their love and nothing else. As our modern poet Tagore⁴³ says, "When⁴⁴ Thou tunest me to a higher pitch, then I feel pain.⁴⁵"

When we arrive in our life by killing our agitation and by being peaceful, by resigning our will to the will of God, then we shall say the same thing. Then we shall begin to see the love of God in all things and that⁴⁶ we shall never think for one moment that God can be anything other than love.⁴⁷ Therefore, for a Sufi to think of God is not always as a creator, as a king, or as a judge, but as a [beloved]⁴⁸, as a lover⁴⁹, [and]⁵⁰ as love itself.⁵¹

42. Sk.sh.: "both" crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

43. For Tagore, see List

44. Sk.sh.: "Thou, I have it" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

45. A.o.d.: "But I know Lord, that that pain is to attune me to the right pitch." added

46. Sk.tp.: "that" put in brackets and "then" substituted by hand

47. Sk.sh.: a group of illegible symbols in the margin, partially crossed out

48. Sk.sh.: "belove" in sh. clearly written, the "d" symbol for "beloved" is absent, which is not unusual for Sakina; a.o.d.: "beloved"

49. Sk.sh.: "itself" written, but then crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

50. A.o.d.: "and" added

51. A.o.d.: "God bless you." added

Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting

December 6th, 1924¹**Universe in Man²**

³Beloved ones of God,

This evening I shall⁴ speak before you on the subject of a universe in man⁵.³ If one asked a question that⁶, What is the cause of all misery in life?, the answer will be one, and that is the limitation of life. Misery, pain or sorrow of any kind or of every kind comes from limitation. You will call it poverty, you will call it⁷ illness, you will call it⁷ disappointment, but it is all limitation. And⁸ this has been the cause which all the prophets and teachers of humanity found out. When Buddha was young and when he saw great pain in the world, his first thought was to find out what was behind it. And so has it been with all great teachers of humanity, that⁹ they were all after this one question, to find out where is the cause which causes all misery.

And now the answer is this: If a person who is in poverty is given¹⁰ all the money he wants, is he then quite happy? Or the one who is ill, perhaps he

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, showing differences from the shorthand and also handwritten corrections by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough.
- Gd.tp.1 = an incomplete typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, showing differences from the shorthand and also handwritten corrections. The last page of this typescript is missing, and Gd. crossed out the last paragraph of her document.
- Gd.tp.2 = two typescripts prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, one showing the handwritten editorial changes and the other showing these changes included in the typescript. The footnotes refer to the second document.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "Belgium end '24" in lh. added; Sk.tp.: "December 6th, 1924. Liège, Belgium." added and "with corrections by Murshida Goodenough" added by hand; Gd.tp.1: date and place crossed out; "vol XII, p.47" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "December 6th 1924. Liège. Belgium." added by hand
2. Sk.tp.: no title but "Public Lecture." written on the left side above the text; Gd.tp.1: no title; Gd.tp.2: "A Universe in Man" instead of "Universe in Man"
3. Gd.tp.1: "Beloved ones of God. This evening I shall speak before you on the subject of" crossed out; "UNIVERSE IN MAN" is kept, indicating the title; Gd.tp.2: "Beloved ones . . . Universe in Man." omitted
4. Sk.tp.: "wish to" instead of "shall"
5. Sk.sh.: "U.i.M." abbr. in lh. for "Universe in Man"; Sk.tp.: "UNIVERSE IN MAN" capitalized, underlined and put between quotation marks to indicate the title
6. Gd.tp.1: "a question that" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "that" omitted
7. Sk.sh.: "you will call it" indicated by way of ditto marks; Gd.tp.2: "you will call it" omitted
8. Gd.tp.2: "And" omitted
9. Gd.tp.2: "that" omitted
10. Sk.sh.: "given" indistinctly written

has become well, is it enough for him to be well or does he want more? And this shows that man is always searching for something; he does not know what. And when he wants to find out what he is looking for, he thinks that what is lacking in his life, that is what he is searching for. But when that thing is given to him, what¹¹ is lacking, then he is wanting something else. Well,¹² this shows that it is not [only]¹³ over¹⁴ greed or a defect¹⁵ of man. This shows a great mystery in the soul of man, and that mystery is that the soul of man has all that is necessary, and yet it has lost it. The story of the exile of Adam is relative in¹⁶ this fact, that it is the lacking of the whole life.¹⁷ It is the lacking in the¹⁸ life of man which is the exile of man.

¹⁹Now, coming to the question that²⁰, What remedy the great teachers of humanity did find at last?¹⁹ And this question is answered, that²¹ they have found out that in the depth of every man that was²² universe²³ itself. That man was²⁴ a miniature in himself. And when we see it more by throwing a spiritual light upon this question, we shall find that all the mineral kingdom, a rock, a stone, a diamond, a ruby, all this is to be found in man. There is a mind²⁵ of man which is just like a rock. There is the heart of man which is like a diamond, and there is a heart of man which is just like a ruby. The more you will study it, the more you will find that all you can find in the mineral kingdom you can find in the mind of man. You will find the fire of the sulphur [in]²⁶ man's mentality. And you will find the resonance of the metal, of the gong [or]²⁷ bell in the heart of man. You will find the sandalwood and [its]²⁸ quality in the character of man,

11. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.2: "which" instead of "what"

12. Gd.tp.2: "Well," omitted

13. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then retraced to read "only"; a.o.d.: "only"

14. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "over"

15. Gd.tp.2: "defeat" instead of "defect"

16. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "of" instead of "in"; Gd.tp.2: "relates" instead of "is relative in"

17. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "it is the lacking of the whole life." crossed out

18. Gd.tp.1: "whole" added by hand

19. Gd.tp.2: "The great teachers of humanity found at last the remedy," instead of "Now, coming to ... did find at last?"

20. Gd.tp.1: "that" crossed out and "of" substituted by hand

21. Gd.tp.2: "And this question is answered, that" omitted

22. Sk.tp.: "that was" crossed out and "there is" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.1: "that" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "there is" instead of "that was"

23. Sk.sh.: "universe" indistinctly written; Gd.tp.2: "the universe" instead of "universe"

24. Sk.tp.: "was" crossed out and "is" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "is" instead of "was"

25. Sk.tp.: "kind" instead of "mind", then "m(?) written above the "k"; Gd.tp.: "kind" instead of "mind"

26. Sk.sh.: "his" written, then retraced to read "him"; a.o.d.: "in"

27. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "or" instead of "of"

28. Sk.sh.: "his" written, then retraced to read "its"; a.o.d.: "its"

and you will find the value of the pearl in the intelligence. The²⁹ fruit and flower, whatever there is in³⁰ this world, all is to be found in the character of man and chemically seen; even you will find that in the body of man³¹ the essence of all things is to be found in human body³². And today we see the [new]³³ scientific discovery which is that by³⁴ [injecting]³⁵ a drop of a healthy person's blood,³⁶ can bring a person³⁷ to a³⁸ youth.

If that is true, this shows to us, that all the medicament that there is in this world, the essence of all in the³⁹⁴⁰ can be found in the body of man. And when we think of the sun and the moon and of the stars and planets, we shall find⁴¹ even the essence of that⁴² is to be found in the essence of man. It is this science⁴³ known to the ancient people, who called it alchemy. And it is from that⁴⁴ the word chemy⁴⁵, or chemistry, has⁴⁶ derived. But the science which the ancient people knew about life was the understanding [or]⁴⁷ study of man,⁴⁸ his body and⁴⁸ his mind. All other science⁴⁹ that they knew, it all came of⁵⁰ this particular science which they called alchemy. In this science⁵¹ they found out that all that man searches outwardly, that⁵² by knowing this science, he can find it inwardly.

29. Sk.tp.: "The" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "The" omitted

30. Sk.sh.: "in" indistinctly written

31. Sk.sh.: "therefore" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

32. Sk.tp.: "in human body" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "in human body" omitted

33. Sk.tp.: "more" written, but then crossed out and "new" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "new"

34. Gd.tp.2: "by" omitted

35. Sk.sh.: "putting" written, but then crossed out and "injecting" substituted; a.o.d.: "injecting"

36. Gd.tp.1: "one" added by hand

37. Sk.tp.: "can bring a person" corrected by hand to read "a person can be brought"

38. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "a" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "a" omitted

39. A.o.d.: "in the" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is blank; Sk.tp.: a number of dots; Gd.tp.1: a space, then "there is" added by hand

41. Gd.tp.1: "that" added by hand

42. Sk.tp.: "that" corrected by hand to read "this"; Gd.tp.1: an illegible handwritten word; Gd.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

43. Gd.tp.1: "which was" added by hand

44. Gd.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

45. Gd.tp.2: "chimie", French for "chemistry", instead of "chemy"

46. Gd.tp.2: "is" instead of "has"

47. Sk.sh.: "=" written, the meaning of which is unclear; Sk.tp.: "or"; Gd.tp.2: "understanding" and "or" omitted

48. Gd.tp.1: "of" added

49. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.2: "sciences" instead of "science"

50. Gd.tp.2: "came from" instead of "it all came of"

51. Gd.tp.1: "In this science" crossed out

52. Gd.tp.1: "that" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "for" instead of "that"

⁵³Of course⁵⁴, a person might ask a question that⁵⁵, All objects or things that we can get in the world, can we find it⁵⁶ in ourselves⁵⁷? I will say,⁵⁸ Yes, even these objects⁵⁹ can find in oneself, if one has come in touch with oneself.

For instance, ⁶⁰I can give you an example of a man who⁶¹ I have known,⁶⁰ a man who was lacking [a]⁶² certain quality in his blood. On⁶³ that⁶⁴ the scientist, the physician, had given [up all]⁶⁵ hope for him, because without that quality he could not keep his health. And from outward injection⁶⁶ they made him feel⁶⁷ sometimes better. But it was from outward and therefore it could not always go on. And this man⁶⁸, by the study and practice of this science which I am speaking of, he⁶⁹ worked for two, ⁷⁰three years. After that time he found out that what was lacking is⁷¹ now coming by itself.

⁷²Besides that, human nature is very inclined to what he calls⁷³ intoxication. The reason is that this intoxication⁷⁴ gives [him]⁷⁵ a certain relaxation and a certain momentary comfort. But he depends upon something outward⁷⁶ in order to have this comfort and relaxation. And by doing this he becomes slave to something which is outside himself. I have seen⁷⁷ many mystical, spiritual people who call [ecstasy]⁷⁸ that experience is⁷⁹ practised by

53. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "Of course"

54. Gd.tp.2: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

55. Gd.tp.1: "a question that" crossed out and "if we can find in ourselves" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "that" omitted

56. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.2: "them" instead of "it"

57. Gd.tp.1: "can we find it in ourselves" crossed out

58. Gd.tp.2: "I will say," omitted

59. A.o.d.: "one" added

60. Gd.tp.2: "There was" instead of "I can give you an example of a man who I have known,"

61. Sk.tp.: "whom" instead of "who"

62. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "a"; a.o.d.: "a"

63. A.o.d.: "And" instead of "On"

64. Sk.tp.1: "that" crossed out

65. Sk.sh.: "up all" inserted after "given"; a.o.d.: "up all" added

66. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "injections" instead of "injection"

67. Sk.sh.: "him" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

68. Sk.sh.: "man" indistinctly written

69. Gd.tp.1: "of, he" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "which I am speaking of, he" omitted

70. Gd.tp.2: "or" added

71. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.2: "was" instead of "is"

72. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "Besides"

73. Gd.tp.1: "man calls" instead of "he calls"; Gd.tp.2: "is called" instead of "he calls"

74. Sk.sh.: "I." abbr. for "intoxication"

75. Sk.sh.: "in" written; a.o.d.: "him" instead of "in"

76. A.o.d.: "outside" instead of "outward"

77. Gd.tp.2: "There are" instead of "I have seen"

78. Sk.sh.: "exa." in lh. written, then retraced, rendering the word indecipherable; a.o.d.: "ecstasy"

79. Gd.tp.1: "which is" instead of "is"; Gd.tp.2: "is" omitted

them, which is an intoxication. It is not intoxication and yet it has the same effect; and yet this intoxication does not take away their vitality and⁸⁰ does not cause illness. On the other hand, it gives them a greater health and a greater strength. For you will always find the health and the strength of a mystic who knows this science in a⁸¹ perfect order. And this science is the [understanding]⁸² of the whole universe being in man. It is a science to become what may be called self-sufficient. For⁸³ whatever man possesses, he may be called rich by⁸⁴ it⁸⁵ or⁸⁶ may be considered comfortable, but it is his possession, it is not himself. But⁸⁷ it is the enriching of the self which is real⁸⁸ riches⁸⁹; and it is to develop the power in oneself which is the real power, which is dependable.

Besides, what is called today intellectuality is mostly book learning. A man goes on reading [and]⁹⁰ reading and reading for many years. ⁹¹His head has become tired, what he knows is what is written in the book. I have myself [often]⁹² seen⁹³ people having read the whole library for twenty years or people having written fifty books, you ask them one question of⁹⁴ life, they do not know it. It is not books which can teach us, it is the life which is the greatest teacher. But when the mind is engaged with books, then one is not open to read the⁹⁵ life.

80. Gd.tp.1: "and" crossed out and "nor" written by hand above the line

81. Gd.tp.2: "a" omitted

82. Sk.sh.: "underwaking" written; a.o.d.: "understanding"

83. Gd.tp.2: "with" added

84. Gd.tp.1: "by" crossed out and "because of" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "by" omitted

85. Gd.tp.2: "it" omitted

86. Gd.tp.1: "he" added by hand

87. Gd.tp.1: "But" crossed out

88. Sk.sh.: "rich" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

89. Sk.sh.: "richess" in lh., probably indicating "*richesse*", French for "wealth"; a.o.d.: "riches"

90. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then retraced to read "and"; a.o.d.: "and"

91. Sk.sh.: "Then he" written, but then crossed out, "Before" substituted, then crossed out, all omitted in a.o.d.

92. Sk.tp.: "often" added; Gd.tp.1: "often" instead of "myself"

93. Gd.tp.2: "There are" instead of "I have myself seen"

94. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "about"; a.o.d.: "about" instead of "of"

95. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "the" omitted

My greatest astonishment after coming from India⁹⁶ and straight going⁹⁷ to New York⁹⁸ was that in every train, bus⁹⁹ and ¹⁰⁰ what I saw [was]¹⁰¹ that in the hand of every man there was a newspaper¹⁰² and he was looking at it. And what is generally ¹⁰³newspaper? A newspaper¹⁰⁴ is to amuse ¹⁰⁵ the most ordinary man in the street. Very often a newspaper reporter came to me and asked me about my philosophical ideas and next day when [I]¹⁰⁶ read the newspaper, it was all turned upside down¹⁰⁷. I was most disappointed, I went to the journalist, I went to him¹⁰⁸ and said, "What¹⁰⁹ I told¹¹⁰ you to say and what have you said?" He said, "If I would have given what you have¹¹¹ said, nobody¹¹² would understand it. We have to please the man in the street."

Now a professor, a doctor, a lawyer, a businessman all¹¹³ reading the same thing which the man in the street reads, that shows where man's thought is today. What he calls education, that education is a book learning. What we want today is learning from life; that the¹¹⁴ life is the greatest teacher. And if there is a thorough education to be gained it is by a keen observation of life.

But one might ask that¹¹⁵, In this whole life which object is ¹¹⁶most important to study? And I will answer¹¹⁷: ourselves. What we generally do is that we criticize another person, we speak bad [of]¹¹⁸ another person, we dislike another person, but we always excuse ourselves. The idea is to watch and to

96. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

97. Sk.tp.: "straight going" changed by hand to read "coming straight"; Gd.tp.2: "coming straight" instead of "straight going"

98. Sk.sh.: "New Y." abbr. for "New York", written in lh.

99. Sk.sh.: actually "buss" written in lh.; Gd.tp.2: "and" added before "bus"

100. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "(car)" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "and" omitted

101. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "was" added

102. Sk.sh.: "news paper" written in two words, in lh.

103. Sk.sh.: "a" inserted, in the margin, in front of "newspaper"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.2.: "a" added

104. Sk.sh.: "n.p." in lh. abbr. for "newspaper"

105. Sk.sh.: a blank

106. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "I"

107. Sk.sh.: "up" indistinctly written and "upside down" encircled

108. A.o.d.: "I went to him" omitted

109. Sk.tp.: first "have" added, then crossed out and "did" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.1: "have" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "did" added

110. Sk.tp.: "told" corrected to read "tell"; Gd.tp.2: "tell" instead of "told"

111. Gd.tp.2: "have" omitted

112. Sk.sh.: "nobody" encircled

113. Sk.tp.: "are" added by hand

114. Gd.tp.1: "that the" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "that the" omitted

115. Gd.tp.1: "that" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "that" omitted

116. Gd.tp.1: "the" added by hand

117. Gd.tp.2: "The answer is" instead of "And I will answer"

118. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "of" added; Gd.tp.2: "badly of" instead of "bad"

observe one's own attitude, one's own thought and speech and action, and to examine also how we react upon all things in our favour and in our disfavour. And do we show wisdom in our reaction,¹¹⁹ do we show control in our reaction¹²⁰, or¹²¹ are we without control and without thought?

And then also¹²² to study one's body. By knowing that the body is not only a [means]¹²³ of experiencing life by eating and drinking and making ourselves comfortable, but¹²⁴ this is the sacred temple of God. Besides that, this breath which we breathe¹²⁵ morning till evening, we hardly think what mystery is behind it. This one object is of such a great importance that if one studied the science of this, one could really understand the science of the whole being.¹²⁶ And this¹²⁷ is the very thing of which everyone seems to be ignorant. A person may think¹²⁸ about it. One thinks that one breathes, that is all, and one knows not¹²⁹ in the¹³⁰¹³¹ point of fact there is something in the breath that is connecting the body with the soul. And¹³² the day when the breath leaves the body, that connection is broken; the body is on the earth and the soul goes¹³³. And therefore, that thing which links the soul and body together must have the greatest importance in the world. The man who knows how to breathe and in what way to communicate with one's soul, that person begins to know that universe¹³⁴ is in himself. And it is in realizing the universe in man that man comes to the real spirituality. Even in the Bible there is a hint about that¹³⁵ science. But they will not interpret the same¹³⁶ in this way, where¹³⁷ it is said in

119. Sk.sh.: part of a line in the sh. notebook is left blank here

120. Sk.sh.: "we show" and "in our reaction" written by way of dittos

121. Sk.sh.: "or" indistinctly written

122. Gd.tp.1: "Then also one ought" instead of "And then also", substituted by hand

123. Sk.sh.: "mean" clearly written; a.o.d.: "means" instead of "mean"

124. Gd.tp.1: "that" added by hand

125. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "from" added by hand

126. Sk.sh.: a blank

127. Gd.tp.1: "this" crossed out and "it" substituted by hand

128. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "never thinks" instead of "may think"

129. Sk.tp.: "that" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "that" added

130. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "the" omitted

131. Sk.sh.: "pount" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

132. Gd.tp.2: "And" omitted

133. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.: a number of dots and "(beyond)" added by hand; Gd.tp.1: "on" added by hand

134. Sk.sh.: "universe" indistinctly written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "the" added by hand before "universe"

135. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

136. Gd.tp.1: "the same" crossed out and "it" substituted by hand

137. Gd.tp.1: "where" crossed out

the Bible, "Be¹³⁸ perfect even¹³⁹ as your father in heaven is perfect."¹⁴⁰ If there is a possibility by¹⁴¹ the Bible¹⁴² also¹⁴³ for the soul to attain¹⁴⁴ a¹⁴⁵ perfection,¹⁴⁶ that perfection is in realizing¹⁴⁷ universe in man.

Friends,¹⁴⁸ the secret is this, that you are as small, as narrow [as]¹⁴⁹ the horizon of your consciousness. And if your consciousness rises above these barriers which make you small, you naturally become wide and you naturally become great. And therefore spiritual perfection is attained by concentration, by contemplation, by meditation.

And¹⁵⁰ the Sufi Movement has the¹⁵¹ school today in the Western world,¹⁵² that people may not have to go to the Far East in order to search for these things. And that the same mystery may be given to the Europeans, who can be trusted in¹⁵³ that¹⁵⁴ mystery¹⁵⁵ in a mystery¹⁵⁶ form, that their busy life may not be hindered.¹⁵⁷ For a Western person there are many responsibilities in their¹⁵⁸ life. The Western person has not that time which in the East a person has to think and to meditate. But at the same time, if an Occidental¹⁵⁹ person finds a time for a¹⁶⁰ cricket or a¹⁶⁰ billiards¹⁶¹, he can just as well find time to meditate and to concentrate also.

138. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "ye" added

139. Gd.tp.2: "even" omitted

140. See Matthew 5:48

141. Gd.tp.1: "by" crossed out and "according to" substituted by hand

142. Sk.tp.: "To the Bible there is a possibility" instead of "If there is a possibility by the Bible"

143. Sk.tp.: "also" crossed out

144. Gd.tp.2: "to" added

145. Gd.tp.1: "a" crossed out

146. Sk.sh.: a blank

147. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "the" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "the" added

148. Gd.tp.1: "Friends," crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "Friends," omitted

149. Sk.sh.: "is" written; a.o.d.: "as" instead of "is"

150. Gd.tp.1: "And" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "And" omitted

151. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out and "a" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "a"

152. Gd.tp.1: "so" added by hand

153. Sk.tp.: "in" crossed out and "with" substituted by hand

154. Gd.tp.2: "this" instead of "that"

155. Sk.sh.: "that modified, that their desire" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

156. Sk.sh.: "ms." abbr. for "mystery"; a.o.d.: "modified" instead of "mystery"

157. Gd.tp.1: "Because" added by hand

158. Gd.tp.1: "their" crossed out and "his" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "his" instead of "their"

159. Sk.sh.: "Occ'l" abbr. for "Occidental"

160. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "a" crossed out, and omitted in Gd.tp.2

161. Sk.sh.: actually "biljad" written in lh.; "biljart" is Dutch for "billiards"

If he only believed¹⁶² the benefit of this, he would certainly do his best to spare some time for this most valuable thing. Of course¹⁶³, it is not at all our wish to waken those who are asleep, because those who are asleep they better sleep, because¹⁶⁴ for them sleep is good. They need sleep and they must sleep. But those who are changing their¹⁶⁵ sides, those who are trying to get up, we give them our hands and help them to get up.¹⁶⁶ And it is this which we call initiation in the esoteric side of Sufism.

The Sufi¹⁶⁷ is not a secret thing. Only, as everybody cannot understand it, we do not wish to give it to everybody to ridicule¹⁶⁸ at¹⁶⁹ it¹⁷⁰. Only it is¹⁷¹ trusted¹⁷² to some serious persons who will steadily go on¹⁷³ at¹⁷⁴ the path of¹⁷⁵ wisdom.¹⁷⁶ Now since the last ten years this school has spread in the United States¹⁷⁷, in England¹⁷⁸, in Switzerland¹⁷⁹, and in¹⁸⁰ all parts of Europe.¹⁷⁶ It is a society of the¹⁸¹ members from¹⁸² all nations of the world. The work that they have is to serve in the direction of coming together, of meeting together in wisdom.

East and West are as the two poles¹⁸³ of the world and if we come together it is [not]¹⁸⁴ in business, or politics, or industry, because it¹⁸⁵ is a

162. Sk.tp.: "in" added by hand; Gd.tp.1,2: "in" added

163. Gd.tp.2: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"

164. Gd.tp.1: "because" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "because" omitted

165. Gd.tp.2: "their" omitted

166. Gd.tp.1: everything that follows is crossed out, but the last page is missing

167. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.1: "Sufism" instead of "The Sufi" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.2: "Sufism" instead of "The Sufi"

168. Sk.tp.: "ridicule" corrected by hand to read "ridiculize"; Gd.tp.2: "ridiculize"

169. Sk.tp.: "at" crossed out

170. Gd.tp.2: "at it" omitted

171. Gd.tp.2: "It is only" instead of "Only it is"

172. Gd.tp.1: "entrusted" instead of "trusted" substituted by hand

173. Sk.sh.: "on" indistinctly written

174. Sk.tp.: "in" instead of "at"; Gd.tp.2: "at" omitted

175. Gd.tp.2: "divine" added

176. Gd.tp.2: This entire sentence omitted

177. Sk.sh.: "U.S." in lh. abbr. for "United States"

178. Sk.sh.: "Engla." in lh. abbr. for "England"

179. Sk.sh.: "Swl." in lh. abbr. for "Switzerland"

180. Gd.tp.1: the typescript ends here; the remainder of the lecture is missing

181. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out; Gd.tp.2: "the" omitted

182. Sk.sh.: "from" retraced to read "of"

183. Sk.tp.: "parts" instead of "poles" then crossed out and "poles" substituted by hand

184. Sk.sh.: "on" clearly written; a.o.d.: "not" instead of "on"

185. Gd.tp.2: "that" instead of "it"

momentary unity. It is not a stable unity.¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷The stable¹⁸⁸ unity is in the understanding of the truth of life, in [which]¹⁸⁹ we all can become friends.

Two persons who understand life well, they¹⁹⁰ become greater¹⁹¹ than brothers, [they] become¹⁹² greater friends than¹⁹³ any friendship in the world. There is nothing that divides them, nationality or race or any division does not [divide]¹⁹⁴ them.

¹⁹⁵And it is therefore that the Sufi school is now being working in Belgium also, only for those who are sincerely¹⁹⁶ inclined to understand the deeper side of life.

Thank you all for your kind response. May God bless you.¹⁹⁵

186. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

187. Sk.sh.: "Which" written, but then crossed out, followed by a blank; a.o.d: omitted

188. Sk.sh.: "stable" repeated by way of dittos

189. Sk.sh.: "there" written; a.o.d.: "which" instead of "there"

190. Gd.tp.2: "will" instead of "well, they"

191. Sk.tp.: "friends" added by hand; Gd.tp.2: "friends" added

192. Sk.sh.: "which" written; Sk.tp.: "they" instead of "which"; Gd.tp.2: omitted

193. Gd.tp.2: "in" added

194. Sk.sh.: "divide" retraced through a now illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "divide"

195. Gd.tp.2: the entire passage "And it is therefore that the Sufi school . . . bless you." omitted

196. Sk.tp.: "seriously" instead of "sincerely"

Rue de Loxum 45¹, December 8th, 1924

2

The Power of Silence³

⁴Beloved ones of God,

My subject for⁵ this evening is the power of silence.⁴ Apart from the meditative⁶ silence, even in our everyday life silence is the most essential thing. There is an energy which becomes accumulated, functioning in the innermost of our being, and it is in the speech that one gives outlet to that energy. And that energy may be best called magnetism. It is inspiration and it is⁷ wisdom. It is therefore that you will always find in the less talkative person a greater wisdom than⁸ the one who is talkative. Apart from wisdom, from a physical point of view a [talkative]⁹ [person]¹⁰ is all the time giving out an energy which, if he conserved¹¹, he can¹² make a great vital power in himself. With some persons it becomes a passion to speak without purpose, without reason [to]¹³ speak because they like to speak. If one knew¹⁴ what the Bible says about the word, that first

Documents:

Sk.sh.	= Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
Sk.tp.	= a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée, showing a few changes from the shorthand.
od.tp.	= an old typescript of unknown provenance close to the Sk.tp. One passage was inadvertently omitted and later added in an unknown handwriting.
Hq.st.	= a stencil prepared for the series "Social Gatekas" distributed by Headquarters, Geneva, where it appears as number 38.
Hq.tp.	= another typescript, prepared for the series "Social Gathekas", showing further editing of Hq.st.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp., od.tp.: "45" omitted and "Bruxelles" added
2. Sk.tp., od.tp.: "Soc. Gatheka 38" added by hand; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "SOCIAL GATHEKA. Number 38." added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List)
3. Sk.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "The Power of Silence" added
4. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "Beloved ones . . . the power of silence" omitted; Od.tp.: "the Power of Silence" underlined and between quotation marks to indicate the title
5. Sk.tp., od.tp.: "of" instead of "for"
6. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "of" omitted
7. Sk.sh.: "wisdom" written with an "h" after the "s", crossed out, and then written with the right spelling
8. Sk.sh.: "in" written; a.o.d.: "in" omitted
9. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then "talkative" in lh. inserted; a.o.d.: "talkative"
10. Sk.sh.: "person" retraced through a now illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "person"
11. Hq.tp.: "conserves it" instead of "conserved"
12. Hq.tp.: "would" instead of "can", then crossed out and "can" substituted by hand
13. Sk.tp.: "to" added; a.o.d.: "they" added
14. Sk.sh.: "from the" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

was the word and the word was God,¹⁵ if one only knew¹⁶ what the tradition of humanity [has]¹⁷ been, it is the word. Those who have the esteem of the word, those who value the word, their word becomes precious. ¹⁸One word is of¹⁹ millions²⁰, and even millions are less than the price of their word.

The great teachers of humanity have come and passed away, and what they have left behind them, which the world [prizes]²¹ more than anything, is their word. If we keep anything as most sacred just now, [whatever]²² be our faith or religion, it is the word that has been given to us, it is the word which we keep as the most precious thing in the world. The moment that a person begins to value his word, from that moment he begins to think what he says. The one who has no value of his word, he is of little value himself. The greater²³ person is he who stands for his word. However great a man, if he has no honour of his word, he cannot really be great. It is such a pity that in this time [of]²⁴ materialism, we are losing the idea of the most valuable thing we have, and we have got it from the heavens; for the word is heavenly and what is in the word is the soul, the spirit. And when that²⁵ word is [uselessly]²⁶ used, life is abused by it. Do we not see that there is one person perhaps²⁷ comes to us and speaks a thousand words and not one word to us strikes²⁸? There is another person²⁹comes to us and speaks one word, but it penetrates, it makes impression; that word is of value. For there is a living word and there is a dead word. A living word has a life, it acts chemically; the dead word has no life, it is only a corpse. The living word will go and float in the space, it will go in the hearts of men³⁰

15. See John 1:1

16. Sk.sh.: "that" written; Sk.tp.: "that" crossed out; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "that" omitted
17. Sk.sh.: "have" written; Sk.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "has" instead of "have"

18. Hq.tp.: "Their" added

19. Hq.tp.: "worth" instead of "of"

20. Sk.sh.: "millions" writtem with a "j" instead of "li"

21. Sk.sh.: "prices" written; a.o.d.: "prizes"

22. Sk.sh.: "ever" written first, then retraced to read "whatever"; a.o.d.: "whatever"

23. Sk.sh.: "greater" indistinctly written; a.o.d.: "great"

24. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

25. Sk.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

26. Sk.sh.: "uselessly" in lh. added, and "uselessly" in a.o.d.

27. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "who" added

28. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "strikes us" instead of "to us strikes"

29. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "who" added

30. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "man" instead of "men"

and work. And the dead [word]³¹ ³²will drop from the³³ [mouth on to the earth]³⁴ and³⁵ will be [buried]³⁶ in the dust.

And very often a person speaks because of his weakness. He is weak, he can not control his idea, his thought, and it is helplessly that [he]³⁷ drops a word that [he]³⁸ would otherwise have kept³⁹ and not spoken⁴⁰. A gossiping person, a person who criticizes another, you will always find is a person of a weak character. It is not that he likes to speak, it is because he cannot help speaking. It is just like a person who eats, but cannot digest. When a person cannot keep his own secret, when a person cannot keep the secret of his friend, he is a person who has no power of digesting, his conscience⁴¹ will always feel guilty, his heart restless. There is another person who goes on like a machine, a machine⁴² which is hearing from the ears and speaking from the mouth and it is going on all day, hearing what he speaks and⁴³ it goes on like a machine. Is it not the experience of many of us that very often we think, "Oh, I wish I had not said that to that person"? Is it not the experience of many of [us]⁴⁴ when we think that, "I should not have spoken so rudely with the other person"? Is it not the experience of many of us that⁴⁵ after having spoken to a person, "Oh, what a terrible thing I have done. I have opened my heart to that person, I do not know what will become⁴⁶ of it!" Sa'di⁴⁷, a great Persian poet, says in his poetry that⁴⁸, "My intelligent friend, what use is your repentance after once you have dropped the word out of your lips?" To control the word is more difficult than controlling the most energetic horse. The one who controls his word controls his mind.

31. Sk.sh.: "word" inserted; a.o.d.: "word"

32. Sk.sh.: "mouth" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

33. Sk.sh.: "from the" crossed out, then restored; od.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "from the" omitted

34. Sk.sh.: "knowledge" retraced to read "mouth", then "on to the earth" in sh. inserted underneath "from the knowledge"; Sk.tp.: "mouth on to the earth"; od.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "on to the earth"

35. Sk.sh.: "it will be" crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Sk.sh.: "dropped on" written, but then crossed out and "buried" substituted; a.o.d.: "buried"

37. Sk.sh.: "one" written; a.o.d.: "he" instead of "one"

38. A.o.d.: "he" added

39. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "spoken" underlined with dots

41. Od.tp.: "conscious" typed, then corrected to "conscience"

42. Sk.sh.: "M." abbr. for "machine"

43. Sk.sh.: "teaches" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

44. Sk.sh.: "ones" written; a.o.d.: "us" instead of "ones"

45. Hq.st.: "we think that" instead of "that"; Hq.tp.: "to think" instead of "that"

46. Hq.tp.: "come" instead of "become"

47. For Sa'di, see List; the source of this quotation has not been found to date

48. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

⁴⁹There is another way of looking at this subject. When a person is talking to those not yet evolved to his own grade⁵⁰ of looking at things, he may say things of a greater wisdom which will prove to be as pebbles in the place of pearls. It is a loss of words of a higher ideal, of some greater truth to a person who is not capable of understanding as⁵¹ appreciating. You have given something in the hand of another who will ridicule at⁵² it, who will mock⁵³ at it, and to whom it is of no use. You would find it more thoughtful, more wise, that you did not⁵⁴ speak to him the word at that time, but prepared him to hear that word, even if it be for⁵⁵ ten years.

And then there are times when you meet with an evolved person for whom your words are of little importance; it is just like a child speaking to a grown person, which means very little to him. But the thing is this, that in doing so you will spoil his time as well as [your]⁵⁶ own. Besides many⁵⁷ well⁵⁸ know⁵⁹ that⁶⁰ how⁶¹ many disagreements between relations, between friends, are brought about by useless talking. The talking had no importance⁶² whatever, but it has culminated perhaps in a great inharmony⁶³ or separateness⁶⁴.

There is an amusing story that a woman went to the house of a healer, a magnetiser, and she asked him if he would tell [her]⁶⁵ something, that⁶⁶ she [was]⁶⁷ in a great distress. This distress⁶⁸ was that she had every day a

49. Sh.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "There"

50. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "way" instead of "grade"

51. Sk.sh.: "as" retraced to read "or"; a.o.d.: "or" instead of "as"

52. Hq.tp.: "at" omitted

53. Sk.sh.: "mack" written, then "mock" added in lh.

54. Sk.sh.: "you did not" indistinctly written

55. Hq.tp.: "after" instead of "for"

56. Sk.sh.: "his" written, but then crossed out and "your" substituted; a.o.d.: "your"

57. Od.tp.: "many" crossed out and "that" typed above the line, then "many" added by hand above the line

58. Sk.sh.: "well" retraced to read "will"; Sk.tp. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "will" instead of "well"; od.tp.: "will" added by hand above the line

59. Od.tp.: "know" was later added by hand above the line

60. Od.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

61. Sk.sh.: "how" indistinctly written

62. Sk.sh.: "importance" retraced for clarification, but indistinctly written

63. Sk.sh.: "in" written in lh., then "harmony" in sh., then placed in parentheses; Sk.tp.: "disharmony" instead of "inharmony"

64. Od.tp.: "separatedness" instead of "separateness"

65. Sk.sh.: "him" written, but then crossed out and "her" substituted; a.o.d.: "her"

66. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "for" instead of "that"

67. Sk.sh.: "is" written; Sk.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

68. Sk.sh.: "dtr." abbr. for "distress" crossed out, then "d." in lh. added for "distress"

disagreement with her husband. The healer said, "It is very easy. ⁶⁹ I will give you some sweets and you will put it in the⁷⁰ mouth and keep ⁷¹lips closed. Every time⁷² when your husband comes home, you⁷³ put it in the⁷⁴ mouth." The remedy proved successful. And the woman came after the sweet was⁷⁵ finished to thank him and to ask⁷⁶ for some more magnetised sweets. He said, "My dear lady, you do not need any more *bonbon*⁷⁷ now, just think that you have them and close your lips and all will be all right." This example is for [us]⁷⁸ all to learn⁷⁹, whether wise or foolish. For the wise it is the most beautiful thing; for the foolish it is the only⁸⁰ dignified thing possible.

⁸¹And now coming to a still deeper side of silence: What is silence? Silence is something which we consciously or⁸² unconsciously are seeking every moment of our life. We are seeking for silence and running away from it, both at the same time. Where is the word of God heard? In silence. The seers, the saints, the sages, the prophets and masters, they have heard that voice which comes from within by making themselves silent. I do not mean by this that because one will have a silence that he will be spoken to. I mean that he will hear the word which is constantly coming to him once he is silent. Once the mind has been made still, a person gets in communication with every person one⁸³ meets. He does not need too many words; when the glance meets, he understands.

Two persons may talk and discuss their whole life and they will not understand one another. And two persons with still minds look at one another; ⁸⁴in one moment there is a communication. Where comes the difference⁸⁵ between persons? It is by their activity. And when comes agreement⁸⁶? It

69. Sk.sh.: a blank

70. Hq.tp.: "one in your" instead of "it in the"

71. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "your" added

72. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "day" instead of "time"

73. Od.tp.: "you" omitted; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "just" added

74. Hq.tp.: "your" instead of "the"

75. Hq.tp.: "sweets were" instead of "sweet was"

76. Sk.sh.: "ask" indistinctly written

77. Sk.sh.: "*bonbon*" French for "candy"; a.o.d.: "*bonbons*"

78. Sk.sh.: "ones" retraced to read "us"; a.o.d.: "us"

79. Hq.tp.: "from" added

80. Sk.sh.: "only" alternately can be read as "well", due to an indistinct sh. symbol

81. Sh.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

82. Sk.sh.: "or" indistinctly written

83. Hq.tp.: "he" instead of "one"

84. Hq.tp.: "and" added

85. Hq.tp.: "From where come the differences" instead of "Where comes the difference"

86. Hq.tp.: "does agreement come" instead of "comes agreement"

comes by the stillness of mind. It is the noise which hinders a voice that we hear from a distance. And it is the troubled waters of a pool which hinder us seeing our own image [reflected]⁸⁷ in the water. When the water is still it takes ⁸⁸clear reflection. ⁸⁹ And when our atmosphere is still, then we hear that voice which is constantly coming to the heart of every person. We are looking for guidance; we, all of us, we⁹⁰ search for truth. We search for the mystery. The mystery is in ourself⁹¹. The guidance is in our own⁹² soul. Besides this, very often a person meets someone whose contact⁹³ makes one⁹⁴ restless, nervous. The reason is that that person is not restful, not tranquil. This shows that restless⁹⁵ makes others restless, calm makes others calm. And it is not easy to stand calm [and]⁹⁶ to keep one's tranquillity [in the]⁹⁷ presence of a restless, agitated person.

The teaching of Christ is, ⁹⁸ "Resist not evil"⁹⁹. And that is¹⁰⁰, Give not in [to]¹⁰¹ that¹⁰² troubled condition, or respond not to the troubled condition of a restless person. It is just like partaking of the fire which will burn oneself. And how now¹⁰³ can one¹⁰⁴ develop that power in oneself to stand in everyday life against all disturbing influences? For our life is exposed to this atmosphere every moment of the day. The answer is that one has to quiet oneself by the way of concentration. And now you may ask what I mean by concentration? Our mind is like a boat, a boat which is in the water, subject to be moved by the waves and subject to be influenced by the wind, both. And the waves for this boat are our own emotions and passions, our own thoughts and imaginations, and the wind is the outer influences which we have to meet with. And in order to stop the boat you ought to have the anchor to put in the water, and that

87. Sk.sh.: "reflect" written; a.o.d.: "reflected" instead of "reflect"

88. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "a" added

89. Sk.sh.: a blank, possibly indicating a pause

90. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "we" omitted

91. Sk.sh.: "ourselv" retraced to read "ourself", and "ourself" added in lh.

92. Hq.tp.: "own" omitted

93. Sk.sh.: "meets" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

94. Hq.tp.: "him" instead of "one"

95. Hq.tp.: "restlessness" instead of "restless"

96. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then retraced to read "and"; a.o.d.: "and"

97. Sk.sh.: "at" written; a.o.d.: "in the" instead of "at"

98. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol crossed out

99. Matthew 5:39

100. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "means" instead of "is"

101. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "to" added

102. Sk.sh.: "in that" clearly written

103. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "now how" instead of "how now"

104. Sk.sh.: "take that" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

anchor¹⁰⁵ makes the boat still. And that anchor is the object which we concentrate upon. If this anchor be heavy and weighty, then it will stop the boat. But if this anchor is light, the boat will move and not be still, for it is [in]¹⁰⁶ the water, it is ¹⁰⁷ in the air.

¹⁰⁸But now coming to the question that, by this we only control the boat, but utilizing the boat is another question again. The boat is not made to stand still, it is made for a purpose. To make it stand still¹⁰⁹ is only to control the boat first. Although all of us do not know this, but at the same time at¹¹⁰ the end of the examination that¹¹¹ this boat is made to go from one port to another port. Now the sailing of the boat¹¹² needs different conditions. And those conditions are that the boat must not be more heavily laden than the weight that it is made to carry. And so our heart must not be heavily laden with the things that we attach ourselves to, because then the boat will not go. The boat must not be tied and chained¹¹³ to this one port¹¹⁴, for then it is held back and will not go to that other port for which it is made. The boat may be tied to one port for a thousand years, but the boat is not doing its work then. In the first place it must have that respondance¹¹⁵ to the [wind]¹¹⁶ that will take it to that port. And that is the [feeling]¹¹⁷ that a soul gets from the spiritual side of life. That feeling of the wind helps one to go on, forward to that port to which we are all bound. The mind who is once concentrated fully must become a compass, as they have in the boat, which always points to the same¹¹⁸ side. A man who has a thousand ¹¹⁹ different sides of interest, that man is not ready to travel in this boat. It is the man who has one thing in his mind, all other things¹²⁰ secondary, that man

105. Sk.sh.: "A." abbr. for "anchor"

106. Sk.sh.: "at" written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

107. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

108. Sk.sh.: a single bracket placed in front of "But"

109. Od.tp.: "still stand" instead of "stand still"

110. Od.tp.: "in" instead of "at"

111. Hq.st.: "that" omitted; Hq.tp.: "we shall find that" instead of "that"

112. Sk.sh.: "is" written, but then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

113. Sk.sh.: actually "j-ai-n-j" in sh. symbols, then "chained?" in lh. added above; a.o.d.: "chained"

114. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "port"

115. Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "responsiveness" instead of "respondance"

116. Sk.sh.: "over" retraced to read "wind"; a.o.d.: "wind"

117. Sk.sh.: "stilling" written; a.o.d.: "feeling" instead of "stilling"

118. Sk.sh.: "same" retraced to read "sea", but "same" in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol crossed out

120. Hq.tp.: "being" added

travels from that¹²¹ port¹²² to that port.¹²³ It is this journey which is called mysticism. It is this journey which is called Sufism.

The efforts¹²⁴ of the Sufi Message is to give the opportunity to those¹²⁵ serious seekers after truth that they may come in touch with [the]¹²⁶ deeper side of life. No doubt one thing I must say, that¹²⁷ truth is never taught. Truth is discovered. I must also say that¹²⁸ it is not the wonderworking, it is not the love of phenomena that is the sign of the seeker. For it is in the search in¹²⁹ truth that God is found; for it is in the finding of God that truth is realized. But where is God to be found? God is to be found in the heart of man.

¹³⁰Thank you all for your sympathetic response. May God bless you.¹³⁰

121. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "this"; a.o.d.: "this"

122. Sk.sh.: "PORT" written in lh., capitalized, perhaps indicating it was emphasized; a.o.d.: "port" in small letters

123. Sk.sh.: a blank

124. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "effort" instead of "efforts"

125. Hq.tp.: "those" omitted

126. Od.tp.: "their" crossed out and "the" substituted; Sk.tp., Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "the"

127. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "one thing I must say, that" omitted

128. Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "I must also say that" omitted

129. Sk.sh.: "in" faintly crossed out, then faintly an illegible symbol added, then "in" restored; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "in"

130. Od.tp.: "Thank you . . . bless you." omitted; Hq.st.: "To be read at the meetings of the Universal Brotherhood" instead of "Thank you . . . bless you.", Hq.tp.: "To be read at the meetings of the World Brotherhood" instead of "Thank you . . . bless you."

December 10th, 1924¹**Reaction**²

³Beloved ones of God,

I would like to speak this evening on the subject of reaction.³ Every condition, favourable or unfavourable, in which⁴ a person is, and every person, whether agreeable or disagreeable, in whose presence a person is, causes man to react. Upon this reaction⁵ depends man's happiness and man's spiritual progress. If he has control over this reaction it means that he is progressing. If he has no control over it, it shows that he is going backwards⁶. When you take two persons, wise and foolish, the wise person reacts more intensely⁷ than the foolish one. If you take a dense person and a fine⁸ person, a fine person naturally reacts more than the dense one. If you take a just person or an unjust person, naturally the just person reacts more than the unjust one. If you take a spiritual person and a material person, naturally a spiritual person reacts more than the material one.

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée, showing changes from the shorthand, including the qa.s.
- Hq.tp.1 = a further typescript, showing editorial changes and including the qa.s.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough with only the qa.s, where Gd. prepared the inclusion of the qa. in the Hq.tp.2. As the final editing of this included qa.s in the Hq.tp.2 are footnoted, this version is not.
- Hq.tp.2 = a typescript with more editorial changes, prepared for the series "Social Gathekas", where it became number 51. The qa.s follow directly after the main text as a part of it; some questions are omitted, and some are adjusted.

A highly edited version of this lecture appears under the title "Reaction" in volume 6, "The Alchemy of Happiness", in the Sufi Message Volumes.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "December 13th" then changed into "December 10th, 1924 at Baronne d'Eichthal's" (see List);
Hq.tp.1: "Gatheka 50" (see Glossary) added by hand; Hq.tp.2: "Number 51" added
2. Sk.tp.: "Private Lecture." written on the left side, then "REACTION." added as the title; Hq.tp.2: "GATHEKA." added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), then "REACTION." as the title
3. Hq.tp.2: "Beloved ones . . . reaction." omitted
4. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "the" than "which", the context and a.o.d. call for "which"
5. Sk.sh.: "reaction" is written in two words and encircled ("re action")
6. Sk.sh.: "backwards" written in two words ("back wards") and encircled
7. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out
8. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

And yet it is against mastery when one has not control over this⁹ reaction. A person fine, spiritual, sensitive, wise and just, and yet without control¹⁰ over reaction, yet¹¹ is incomplete¹². And this shows that even to become fine and just and spiritual is not sufficient. For these all¹³ things make one fine and make one more sensitive, at the same time weak against disturbing influences of the crowd. This shows a person just, wise, spiritual and fine, and yet weak, is not perfect. The balanced¹⁴ life is to be as fine as a thread and to be as strong as a wire of steel¹⁵. If one does not [show]¹⁶ that durability and strength to stand the opposing and disturbing influences¹⁷ which one always has to be in the midst of life, one certainly shows a weakness, a lack of development.

In the first place this reaction gives a certain amount of vanity to¹⁸ man. ¹⁹He feels, "I am better than the other who disturbs me." But he cannot certainly say that "I am stronger" than the other who disturbs him²⁰.¹⁹ For²¹ when one²² cannot stand conditions around him, he may think that he is a superior person, he cannot stand conditions. But in reality the²³ conditions are stronger when he cannot stand them.

If we are born on earth, if we are destined to walk on the earth, we cannot dream of paradise when we have to stand in all the conditions that the earth brings before us. When a person progresses towards spirituality, he must bear this in mind, that together with his spiritual progress he must strengthen himself against disturbing influences²⁴. If not, he must know that with every desire of making a²⁵ progress, he will be pulled back against his will by conditions, by circumstances.

9. Hq.tp.2: "the" instead of "this"

10. Sk.sh.: "to the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

11. Hq.tp.2: "yet" omitted

12. Sk.sh.: "I" written at the beginning of "incomplete"

13. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: "all these" instead of "these all"

14. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: "balance in" instead of "balanced"; Hq.tp.1: "balance of" then "of" crossed out and "in" substituted

15. Sk.sh.: "steel" indistinctly written

16. Sk.sh.: "sow" written, then retraced to read "show"

17. Hq.tp.2: "among" added

18. Hq.tp.2: "in" instead of "to"

19. Hq.tp.2: these two sentences rewritten to read: "He feels he is better than the one who disturbs him. But he cannot say that he is stronger than the other who disturbs him."

20. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1.: "me" instead of "him", and the closing quotation mark after "me"

21. A.o.d.: "For" omitted

22. Hq.tp.2: "he" instead of "one"

23. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "which"

24. Hq.tp.2: "influence" instead of "influences"

25. Hq.tp.2: "a" omitted

There are four different ways in which a person reacts: a person reacts in deed, in speech, in thought,²⁶ in feeling. A deed produces²⁷ definite result, speech produces effect, thought produces atmosphere, feeling produces conditions. And therefore in²⁸ no way²⁹ a person will react which³⁰ will be without effect. A reaction which³⁰ will be perceived³¹ quickly or slowly, but it must be perceived. And very often a reaction is not only agreeable³² to oneself, but to another also. A person who answers³³ by insulting another stands on the same level. The one who does not answer stands above it. And in this way we can rise above things, against which we can react, if we only know to fly. It is flying above things instead of standing, as a material person would stand, against them. How can one call oneself spiritual if he³⁴ cannot fly? That is the first condition to be³⁵ spiritual.

The whole mechanism of this world is an action and reaction, in the³⁶ objective world as well as in the world of persons. Only in a person there is a possibility of developing that spirit which is called the spirit of mastery. And that spirit is easily developed and best developed by trying to get control over that spirit of reaction. And life offers us abundantly occasions from morning till evening to practise this lesson. Every move we make, every turn we make, we are faced to something agreeable or disagreeable, harmonious or unharmonious³⁷, either condition or a person. If we react automatically we are no better than a machine and we are³⁸ not different than³⁹ thousands and millions⁴⁰ of people who act automatically. But if we can trace in ourselves a divine heritage, a heritage⁴¹ which is called mastery, it is in fighting control of reaction against influences. In theory it is simple, it is easy. In practice it is the

26. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Hq.tp.2: "a" added

28. Hq.tp.1: "in" was added later by hand above the line; Hq.tp.2: "in" omitted

29. Hq.tp.2: "in which" added

30. Hq.tp.2: "which" omitted

31. Sk.sh.: "perceiv." abbr. for "perceived", "perceveer" added in lh.

32. Sk.sh.: "first another then oneself" in lh. added in the margin with ed. emphasis marks under "oneself" and "another"

33. Sk.sh.: "insult" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

34. Hq.tp.2: "one" instead of "he"

35. Hq.tp.2: "for being" instead of "to be"

36. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol added after "the", then crossed out

37. A.o.d.: "inharmonious" instead of "unharmonious"

38. Sk.sh.: "no" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

39. Hq.tp.2: "from" instead of "than"

40. Sk.sh.: "millions" written with a "j" instead of "li"

41. Sk.sh.: "H." abbr. for "heritage"

most difficult thing there is to master, to conquer. And when we think of the usefulness of this development, we shall find that there is nothing in the world that is more necessary and more important than this development. If there is any strength in the world to be found,⁴² that strength⁴³ within oneself, and this is the proof of having that strength when⁴⁴ one is able to control one's reaction. This preserves dignity, this maintains honour. It is this which sustains respect, and it is this which keeps man wise. For it is easy to be wise, but it is difficult to continue to be wise. It is easy to think, but it is difficult to continue to be a thoughtful person. Very often people have asked me if there is any practice, if there is any study, if there is anything which one can do in order to develop will power⁴⁵. And I have answered, "Yes, there are many practices and many ways, but this is [the]⁴⁶ simplest and best practice which one can⁴⁷ do without being taught, and that⁴⁸ is to always have a hand [over]⁴⁹ the reaction." I always interpret⁵⁰ the [words]⁵¹, "I cannot endure," "I cannot stand," "I cannot sustain," "I cannot have patience,"⁵² all these words mean to me that⁵³, "I am weak." By saying this one only admits in other words, in better words that⁵³, "I am weak." And friends, can there be any person in the world who can be our worst enemy⁵⁴ than our own weakness? If the whole world was⁵⁵ our friend, this⁵⁶ one enemy is enough to ruin our life, and⁵⁷ that is our weakness. And if this enemy was⁵⁸ once conquered, we can stand against all those⁵⁹ who will come in conflict with us.

Now the question is, how one must set to work in this direction? One must take consideration of one's physical condition also in this. Nervous⁶⁰

42. Sk.tp.: "it is" added; Hq.tp.1: "it is" written above the line

43. Hq.tp.2: "is" added

44. Hq.tp.2: "that" instead of "when"

45. Sk.sh.: "will power" encircled

46. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

47. Hq.tp.2: "will" instead of "can"

48. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "this"; a.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

49. Sk.sh.: "to" written, then retraced to read "over"; a.o.d.: "over"

50. Hq.tp.2: "in this way" added

51. Sk.sh.: "work" written, then retraced to read "word"; a.o.d.: "words"

52. Hq.tp.2: "that" added

53. Hq.tp.2: "that" omitted

54. Hq.tp.2: "a worse enemy to us" instead of "our worst enemy"

55. Hq.tp.2: "were" instead of "was"

56. Hq.tp.2: "that" instead of "this"

57. Hq.tp.2: "and" omitted

58. Hq.tp.2: "is" instead of "was"

59. Sk.tp.: "those" omitted

60. Sk.sh.: "Nerves" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "Nervous"; Hq.tp.2: "The nervous"

system must be in its⁶¹ proper condition. It is by nervousness that man goes from bad to worse. And even a good person with good intentions proves to be otherwise because he has good intentions, but he cannot ⁶² them out, because⁶³ his nerves are weak. This wants [the]⁶⁴ habit of silence, of concentration, of meditation. A person who goes on continually talking or doing [things]⁶⁵ and does not meditate a while, ⁶⁶does not take a rest, cannot control his nervous⁶⁷ system, cannot keep it in order. Then, if there is anything that can control nervous⁶⁸ system, it is right breathing. And when that⁶⁹ right breathing is done, [with]⁷⁰ a concentration of⁷¹ thought, [connected]⁷² with it, then a great fortification is made in the nervous⁷³ system. All the [strength]⁷⁴ of the mystics, of the Yogis that we⁷⁵ have heard⁷⁶, that all⁷⁷ has come from these practices, a practice which makes⁷⁸ the nervous⁷³ system in hand. Besides, there are [many]⁷⁹ things which cause unhappiness, and by holding nervous⁸⁰ system in hand, it can be [avoided]⁸¹.

⁸²And when we see from a higher point of view⁸³, it is⁸⁴ by denying to oneself at times the impulses which arise suddenly and which want their answer. What is called self-denial is really in⁸⁵ this, that one must control one's thoughts

61. Hq.tp.2: "its" omitted

62. Sk.sh.: lost words; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: a number of dots; Hq.tp.2: "carry" inserted

63. Sk.sh.: "he is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

64. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then retraced to read "the"; a.o.d.: "the"

65. Sk.sh.: the "th" of "thing" retraced for clarity, then "thing" retraced to read "things", a.o.d.: "things"

66. Sk.sh.: "cannot" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

67. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; a.o.d.: "nervous"

68. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; Sk.tp.: "his nervous"; Hq.tp.1: "nervous"; Hq.tp.2: "the nervous"

69. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "that"

70. Sk.sh.: "takes" written; a.o.d.: "with" instead of "takes"

71. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: " , a" instead of "of"

72. Sk.sh.: "connects" written; a.o.d.: "connected" instead of "connects"

73. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; a.o.d.: "nervous" instead of "nerves"

74. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "strength" instead of indecipherable symbol

75. Sk.sh.: "we" retraced to read "you"; a.o.d.: "you" instead of "we"

76. Hq.tp.2: "of" added

77. Hq.tp.2: "all" omitted

78. Hq.tp.2: "put" instead of "makes"

79. Sk.sh.: "never" written, then retraced to read "many"; a.o.d.: "many"

80. Sk.sh.: "nerves" written; Sk.tp.: "his nervous" instead of "nerves", "his" was added by hand; Hq.tp.1: "nervous"; Hq.tp.2: "the nervous"

81. Sk.sh.: a blank, "avoid" in sh. first, then "avoided" in lh. inserted here; a.o.d.: "avoided"

82. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

83. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

84. Hq.tp.2: "done" added

85. Hq.tp.2: "really is" instead of "is really in"

and wishes and desires and passions. But that does not mean that⁸⁶ a retirement from the life of the world. It only means to take oneself in hand.

*Q.: Can one begin with that control in advanced age of life or must it be done when one is young?*⁸⁷

A.: It is never too soon to begin⁸⁸, and it is never too late to improve⁸⁹.

Q.: Ought not the proper control over oneself be a part of good education given to children?

[A.:]⁹⁰ Of course, I think that⁹¹ if from childhood that education is given, wonderful [results]⁹² can be brought about. There was a time in India⁹³, one sees very little of it just now, but in the ancient times, when youths were trained in *asanas*⁹⁴, a certain way of [sitting]⁹⁵, [a certain way]⁹⁶ of walking, and [a certain way]⁹⁷ standing. By that they first achieve⁹⁸ a control [upon]⁹⁹ their muscles and upon their nerves. It would always be of immense¹⁰⁰ value¹⁰¹ if education today adopts¹⁰² the two things. One thing is as¹⁰³ a study, to study that question of controlling the reaction and as¹⁰⁴ a practice to introduce it in the¹⁰⁵ sports or *gymnastiques*^{106 107}.

86. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: "that" omitted

87. Hq.tp.2: except for the 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th questions, all the following questions are omitted, and the other answers continue as text, with no indication that they were answers to questions

88. Hq.tp.2: "control" added

89. Hq.tp.2: "it" added

90. Sk.sh.: the "A.:" for "answer" is missing; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: the "A.:" for "answer" included

91. Hq.tp.2: "Of course, I think that" omitted

92. Sk.sh.: "result" written; a.o.d.: "results"

93. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

94. Hq.tp.2: "asana" instead of "asanas"; for *asana*, see Glossary

95. Sk.sh.: "setting" clearly written; a.o.d.: "sitting" instead of "setting"

96. Sk.sh.: "certain way" inserted in the margin; a.o.d.: "a certain way" added

97. Sk.sh.: "--certain way--" inserted; a.o.d.: "a certain way of" added

98. Hq.tp.2: "achieved" instead of "achieve"

99. Sk.sh.: "about" written; a.o.d.: "upon" instead of "about"

100. Sk.sh.: "immense" indistinctly written, then retraced clearly to read "immense"

101. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

102. Hq.tp.2: "adopted" instead of "adopts"

103. Hq.tp.2: "as" omitted

104. Hq.tp.2: "as" omitted

105. Sk.sh.: "in the" crossed out then repeated in lh. in the margin; Hq.tp.2: "the" omitted

106. Sk.sh.: "gymnastiques" in lh., French for "gymnastics"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1, Hq.tp.2: "gymnastics"

107. Hq.tp.2: an edited version of the 10th qa. after this lecture inserted

Q.: Is it not much more difficult to control one's reaction when one suffers injustice¹⁰⁸ from someone whom one loves than from someone to whom one is indifferent?

A.: The controlling¹⁰⁹ of [the]¹¹⁰ reaction will always [give]¹¹¹ a certain amount of pain. But at the same time, by suffering by that pain one will get a certain power of rising above it. [But]¹¹² if it is not understood rightly, of course one might endanger oneself. But the danger is in both cases. On¹¹³ one side there is a pit, on the other side there is water. For instance, there is a person who is always¹¹⁴, by being afraid to hurt or by being oppressed by someone, is always keeping his thought or feeling suppressed,¹¹⁵ which¹¹⁶ if he had expressed¹¹⁷¹¹⁸ would have become a [worse]¹¹⁹ person, but if he had not expressed¹²⁰, would have suppressed¹²¹, would be¹²² ruined. Therefore, a discrimination must be developed, a thought must be developed in order to analyse it¹²³, to understand it before it is expressed. Because one must know that¹²⁴, "Something which is in my hand now, if I shall¹²⁵ not throw it out. By throwing it out I shall do something wrong. Where shall I throw it? Shall I throw it on my head? What shall become of it?"¹²⁶ He must know what he has in his hand.¹²⁷ In order to avoid to break¹²⁸ [another]¹²⁹ person's head, he has broken his own head; he has done wrong too.

108. Sk.sh.: "unjustice" clearly written; a.o.d.: "unjustly" instead of "unjustice"

109. Hq.tp.2: "control" instead of "controlling"

110. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

111. Sk.sh.: "giving" written, then retraced to read "give"; a.o.d.: "give"

112. Sk.sh.: "Does" written; secondarily, "But" may be read; a.o.d.: "But" instead of "Does"

113. Sk.sh.: "On" indistinctly written

114. Hq.tp.2: "is always" omitted

115. Sk.sh.: "which in the first condition" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

116. Hq.tp.2: "who" instead of "which"

117. Hq.tp.2: "it" added

118. Sk.sh.: "which" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

119. Sk.sh.: "worst" added in lh.; Sk.tp.: "worse" instead of "worst"; Hq.tp.2: "worst" retraced by hand to read "worse"

120. Hq.tp.2: "it" added

121. Hq.tp.2: "would have suppressed" missing, then "if he had suppressed it" written by hand in the margin

122. Hq.tp.2: "have been" instead of "be"

123. Hq.tp.2: "the reaction" instead of "it"

124. Hq.tp.2: "that" omitted

125. Hq.tp.2: "shall I" instead of "if I shall"

126. Sk.sh.: "Shall" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

127. Hq.tp.2: "If" added

128. Hq.tp.2: "breaking" instead of "to break"

129. Sk.sh.: "another" written; a.o.d.: "another" instead of "another"

*Q.: Then what to do?*¹³⁰

[A.:]¹³¹ He must first weigh and measure the impulse that comes¹³² to him. Instead of throwing it¹³³ out automatically, he must first weigh it, analyse it, measure it and utilize¹³⁴ it to the best advantage in life. The stone is not only used to break¹³⁵ another person's head or to break one's own head, but it is also used to build houses, to utilize it¹³⁶. Use everything where it will be useful, where it will be of some advantage. All such things as passion and anger and irritation, one looks upon as something very bad, as an evil. But if that evil were kept in hand, it could be used to¹³⁷ a good purpose, because it is a power, it is an energy. In other words, evil better utilized becomes a virtue, and virtue wrongly utilized¹³⁸ becomes an evil.

[Q.:]¹³⁹ *Can you give an instance in the way of which an impulse of anger can be utilized?*

[A.:] For instance, when a person is in rages¹⁴⁰ and when he feels really like being angry, if that thought he has controlled¹⁴¹ and has not expressed it in words, that has given him a great power.^{142 143 144} [Otherwise]¹⁴⁵ the expression would have had a bad effect upon his nerves. By¹⁴⁶ controlling it, it has given him a strength. It remains with him. I prefer a person who has anger and

130. Hq.tp.2: "Then, what must he do?" instead of "Then what to do?"

131. Sk.sh.: the "A." for "answer" is missing; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "A.." added

132. Hq.tp.2: "impulses that come" instead of "impulse that comes"

133. Hq.tp.2: "the impulse" instead of "it"

134. Sk.sh.: first "utilu" begun, then retraced to read "utilize"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: "utilize"; Hq.tp.1: "use" typed, but then crossed out and "utilize" substituted by hand

135. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "break" looks like a "p"

136. Hq.tp.2: "to utilize it" omitted

137. Hq.tp.2: "for" instead of "to"

138. A.o.d.: "used" instead of "utilized"

139. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "question" is missing, so also the "A." for "answer"; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "Q.." and "A.." added

140. Hq.tp.2: "a rage" instead of "rages"

141. Hq.tp.2: "if he has controlled that thought" instead of "if that thought he has controlled"

142. Sk.sh.: "That very" written, then crossed out, and the remainder of the line is blank; a.o.d.: "That very" omitted

143. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol partially crossed out

144. Sk.sh.: "After" written; a.o.d.: "after" omitted

145. Sk.sh.: "was" retraced to read "wise" making "Otherwise"; a.o.d.: "Otherwise", starting a new phrase

146. Hq.tp.2: "his" added

control than¹⁴⁷ the person who has not¹⁴⁸ it at all.¹⁴⁹ A person¹⁵⁰ came to me and said (he thought that [I]¹⁵¹ shall be very pleased with it), "I have been a vegetarian for twenty years now¹⁵²." I said, "What made you be vegetarian¹⁵³?" He said, "That¹⁵⁴ takes away the¹⁵⁵ anger and passion and all the evils that make man go wrong." I said, "That is a wrong way of [becoming]¹⁵⁶ a vegetarian¹⁵⁷. If by being ill a person becomes virtuous, that virtue is worth nothing."

¹⁵⁸*Q.: Does self-control not take away spontaneity?*

A.: Self-control gives a greater¹⁶⁰ power of spontaneity¹⁶¹. It only develops thought-power, it only makes one think, with every impulse which otherwise manifests automatically.

Q.: Must he not feel first?

A.: He¹⁶² must know about it. At every impulse he¹⁶² must be awake so that he¹⁶² holds that impulse in hand and knows what it is. In other words, to¹⁶³ hold the word between the lips before it drops out.

Q.: The impulse in itself, before it is yet controlled, is it wrong in itself?¹⁶⁴

A.: When we think about the origin of impulse we go in quite a different direction of thought; then we have to think of what direction it is facing, also¹⁶⁵ the direction of mind, whether it is in illumination or in darkness. The mind is

147. Hq.tp.2: "A person who has anger and control is to be preferred to" instead of "I prefer a person who has anger and control than"

148. Hq.tp.2: "got" added

149. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "A"

150. Sk.sh.: "was" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

151. Sk.sh.: "he" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "I" instead of "he"; Hq.tp.2: "I should" instead of "he shall"

152. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "now" omitted

153. Sk.sh.: "V." in lh. abbr. for "vegetarian"; Hq.tp.2: "a vegetarian" instead of "vegetarian"

154. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "It" added after "That", and so the quotation starts with "It"

155. Hq.tp.2: "the" omitted

156. Sk.sh.: "becoming" traced through a now illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "becoming"

157. Sk.sh.: "V." in lh. abbr. for "vegetarian"

158. Sk.sh.: a bracket is placed in front of this question and answer

159. Sk.sh.: this line is left blank

160. Sk.sh.: "greater" indistinctly written

161. Sk.sh.: "sp." in lh. abbr. for "spontaneity"

162. Hq.tp.2: "One" instead of "He"

163. Hq.tp.2: "to" omitted

164. Hq.tp.2: "Is impulse before it is controlled wrong in itself or is it good?" instead of "The impulse... in itself?"

165. Hq.tp.: "of" added

sometimes [illuminated]¹⁶⁶, ¹⁶⁷sometimes in darkness. One should think about the condition of the mind at a¹⁶⁸ time. There is another thing to be considered in this connection. A person may have good intentions and his mind focused to good ideals¹⁶⁹. There is another person who with evil intentions and wrong [ideas]¹⁷⁰ and¹⁷¹ has said or done something and has¹⁷² automatically turned the mind of the other person to the wrong, against his own will. There is a word of ¹⁷³Bible ¹⁷⁴, “Resist not evil.”¹⁷⁵ And¹⁷⁶ sometimes evil comes as a fire thrown by a person in the mind of another, a mind which did not have a¹⁷⁷ fire¹⁷⁸. That fire started there, and in reaction that mind then expressed¹⁷⁹ that fire. To resist evil is to send fire in answer to fire, in other words to partake of the fire that comes from another. And¹⁸⁰ by not partaking fire one has thrown the fire away. The fire has fallen on the same person who has thrown it.

¹⁸¹Q.: ¹⁸²*In what way you look upon those saints in the East and West who have arisen above all such feeling; whether there will always be very few or will their number increase?*

A.: With the evolution of humanity their number will naturally increase, and we must all try for the increase of that number.¹⁸¹

166. Sk.sh.: “illuminate” written; a.o.d.: “illuminated” instead of “illuminate”

167. Sk.sh.: “set” crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

168. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: “the” instead of “a”

169. Hq.tp.1: first “ideas” then “ideals” substituted; Hq.tp.2: “ideas” instead of “ideals”

170. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: “ideas” added; Hq.tp.1: a number of dots, then “ideas” substituted by hand, Gd. left a space between the “a” and the “s”, possibly for eventually adding an “l” to read “ideals”

171. Sk.tp., Hq.tp.2: “and” omitted

172. Sk.sh.: “turned” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

173. Hq.tp.2: “the” added

174. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol

175. Matthew 5:38

176. Hq.tp.2: “And” omitted

177. Hq.tp.2: “a” omitted

178. Hq.tp.2: “in it” added

179. Hq.tp.2: “expresses” instead of “expressed”

180. Hq.tp.2: “And” omitted

181. Hq.tp.2: this qa. omitted

182. Sk.sh.: “What” crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1

¹⁸³Q.: ¹⁸⁴What kind of breathing must we teach¹⁸⁵ to children from twelve to sixteen years¹⁸⁶, to learn to control¹⁸⁷?

A.: If the¹⁸⁸ children from¹⁸⁹ twelve to sixteen¹⁹⁰ can breathe clearly and rhythmically, that is something, and deep enough¹⁹¹.

¹⁹²Q.: The sages and saints when they should let loose¹⁹³ their control, would they have the same impulse as ordinary persons have?

A.: [Limitation]¹⁹⁴ goes as far as perfection. The thing is this, that one carries a limitation further than one can imagine. As long as the saints and sages have to wear this limited garb, which is this material body, they have their limitations just the same. But at the same time, they increase and they develop that power which makes them control their impulse, which makes them control that¹⁹⁵ reaction.¹⁹²

Q.: Is it possible that there exist persons who have only good impulses?

A.: ¹⁹⁶When the word "good" comes, it is [very]¹⁹⁷ difficult to analyse it. But¹⁹⁸ good is not something which is stamped by¹⁹⁹ something which is good. Which²⁰⁰ is good at one time, the same thing is not good at another time. Which²⁰⁰ is good in one situation, in another situation the ²⁰¹thing is bad. Besides, what one²⁰² considers good just now, the same thing, after three days

183. Hq.tp.2: This qa. has been inserted after the 2nd qa. following this lecture

184. Hq.tp.2: "One may say" added

185. Hq.tp.2: "should be taught" instead of "must we teach"

186. Hq.tp.2: "years of age" instead of "years"

187. Hq.tp.2: "for them to learn control" instead of "to learn to control"

188. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

189. Hq.tp.2: "child of" instead of "children from"

190. Hq.tp.2: "years" added

191. Hq.tp.2: "and deep enough, that is something" instead of "that is something, and deep enough"

192. Hq.tp.2: this qa. omitted

193. Sk.sh.: "go" added above "loose"

194. Sk.sh.: "Limitation" traced through a now illegible symbol; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.1: "Limitation"

195. Sk.tp.: "their" instead of "that"; Hq.tp.1: "that" crossed out and "their" substituted

196. Hq.tp.2: "And" added

197. Sk.sh.: "what" written, then retraced to read "very"; a.o.d.: "very"

198. Sk.sh.: "But" retraced to read "Because"; a.o.d.: "Because"

199. Hq.tp.2: "as" instead of "by"

200. Hq.tp.2: "What" instead of "Which"

201. Hq.tp.2: "same" added

202. Hq.tp.2: "a person" instead of "one"

may be worse²⁰³ for him. Therefore, those who think, those who know, may²⁰⁴ defend the good which they consider for the moment good. Because they think that²⁰⁵, “What is good in my consideration²⁰⁶ may not be²⁰⁷ good in the consideration²⁰⁶ of another. And what I consider good just now, perhaps after a week the same thing I may not consider good.” It is therefore that they judge no one,²⁰⁸ only try to do what they consider good²⁰⁹ for the moment.²¹⁰

203. Hq.tp.2: “the worst thing” instead of “worse”

204. A.o.d.: “never” instead of “may”

205. Hq.tp.2: “that” omitted

206. Hq.tp.2: “estimation” instead of “consideration”

207. Sk.sh.: “be” indistinctly written

208. Hq.tp.2: “they” added

209. Sk.sh.: “good” indistinctly written

210. Hq.tp.2: “To be read before candidates for initiation in the Sufi Order.” added

¹December 11th, 1924²**Etekad Rasm u Ravaj**³

It has been a custom among those⁴ people in the East to start every enterprise with the waxing of the moon⁵ in order to follow the course of nature and to join forces with the increasing power and light of the moon. The sun represents divine light, the moon represents the human heart. To join forces with the waxing of the moon is like drawing divine light and power in one's own heart to accomplish a certain thing. It is also considered lucky to rise with the sunrise and better still to begin an enterprise with the rising of the sun. This is again an indication to follow nature's tides. The sun represents divine power; therefore, any spiritual action, a prayer offering, or a meditation, a devotional worship,⁶ is more [desirable]⁷ to be performed⁸ with the sunrise.

However, the night vigils are performed by the seers and the knowers of truth in the midst of the night when the old day ends and ⁹new day begins, for that¹⁰ is a time of *kemal*¹¹ which offers to the soul a perfect stillness. When the

Documents:

- Gd.hw. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's handwritten report of the lecture.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, nearly identical with her handwriting.
 Hq.st. = a stencil, prepared at Headquarters for the Gatha series, identical in wording to Gd.tp.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript, prepared for the Gatha series, identical to the other typescripts.

Notes:

1. Gd.tp.: The typescript starts with the Sufi Invocation (see List)
2. A.o.d.: "Number 9." instead of the date
3. Gd.hw.: "III.9." added; Gd.tp.: "GATHA." instead of "Etekad Rasm u Ravaj" than "ETEKAD RASM U RAVAJ." and "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS." typed underneath; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "GATHA." instead of "Etekad Rasm u Ravaj" followed by the Sufi Invocation, than "ETEKAD RASM U RAVAJ." and "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS." written on the next line (for Gatha and Etekad, Rasm, and Ravaj, see Glossary)
4. Gd.hw.: "those" changed into "the"; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "those"
5. Gd.hw.: "This is to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
6. A.o.d.: "it" added
7. Gd.hw.: "suited" written, then crossed out and "desirable" substituted; a.o.d.: "desirable" instead of "suited"
8. A.o.d.: "perform" instead of "be performed"
9. A.o.d.: "the" added
10. Gd.hw.: "it" written, but omitted in a.o.d.
11. For *kemal*, see Glossary

sun [is]¹² at the zenith, it¹³ is kemal also, but it has not the quiet of midnight, and therefore, it is a time which is¹⁴ considered by those who know things inauspicious for taking up any enterprise. As time has influence upon weather, upon the sea, upon the trees and plants, so it has a subtle influence upon living creatures. Man¹⁵ appears to be most independent of the influence, and yet man is most under the influence of time, not only his body and mind but with all his affairs of¹⁶ of¹⁷ life. Verily, the one [who]¹⁸ knows the influence of time knows the secret of life.

12. A.o.d.: "is" added

13. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "it"

14. A.o.d.: "a time which is" omitted

15. Gd.hw.: "is the most" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

16. Gd.hw.: "his" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

17. Gd.hw.: "of" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

18. Gd.hw.: "who understands what influence every time has knows a secret" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "who" instead of "who understands . . . knows a secret"

19. A.o.d.: "A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among the members of the Senior Study Circle only." typed underneath

¹December 11th, 1924²**Etekad Rasm u Ravaj**³

Belief in planetary influences has been maintained in all ages by man. [However]⁴ many times a person may have been disappointed in finding truth in the horoscope, yet no one can be thoughtful and deny the fact of the influence that the planets have upon people's lives. It is [possible]⁵ that every method is not a correct method of making a horoscope, every book on astrology is not the right book, and every astrologer is not a prophet; nevertheless, there is as much truth in the influence of planets upon the lives of men, as much truth there is⁶ in the effects of [drugs]⁷ upon one's physical body. The whole cosmic system is based upon a certain rhythm, a rhythm which⁸ relates planets, multitudes, and individuals, and manifests as [a]⁹ hidden law governing the action of the whole creation, and yet silent and covered.

There are two aspects¹⁰ that constitute an individual, spiritual and material. The spiritual aspect remains untouched, while the material aspect is moved and turned by conditions brought about by planetary influences. The spiritual aspect, which remains untouched in every man, is as a witness of his life. A soul from within who knows not what it itself is, who identifies itself

Documents:

- Gd.hw. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's handwritten report of the lecture.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, close to her handwriting.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared at Headquarters, Geneva, for the Gatha series, identical to the Gd.tp.
 Hq.st. = a stencil, identical in wording to the other typescripts.

Notes:

1. Gd.tp.: the Sufi Invocation (see List) added here, then "Series III." typed underneath; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "Series III." added
2. A.o.d.: "Number 10." instead of the date
3. Gd.hw.: "(2.) III.10." added; Gd.tp.: "GATHA." instead of "Etekad, Rajm u Ravaj", than "ETEKAD RAJM U RAVAJ." (see Glossary) added and "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEF"; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "GATHA." instead of "Etekad, Rasm un Ravaj" followed by the Sufi Invocation and "ETEKAD, RASM U RAVAJ" and "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS." typed underneath
4. Gd.hw.: "How"; a.o.d.: "However," instead of "How"
5. Gd.hw.: "true" written, then crossed out, "possible" substituted; a.o.d.: "possible"
6. A.o.d.: "there is truth" instead of "as much truth there is"
7. Gd.hw.: "medicines chemicals" written, then crossed out, and "drugs" substituted; a.o.d.: "drugs"
8. Gd.hw.: "relates stands in relation" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
9. A.o.d.: "a" added
10. Gd.hw.: "of the human" written, then crossed out, and omitted a.o.d.

with this other aspect and¹¹ therefore takes as a reality that which it witnesses, that which goes on before it as a course of life. When once this real aspect of man's being is awakened, then it begins to see that it has a voice in the matter too, and then it sees that it must fight for its rights in order to gain liberty. It therefore fights with its own kingdom, which is the other aspect of man's being which it so long witnessed, and so it gains that strength which enables it in the long run to battle with outer conditions caused by planetary influences. It might take one a lifelong time¹² to combat, and yet it would be short to gain the mastery which belongs to the soul.

13

11. Gd.hw.: "calls it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

12. A.o.d.: "lifetime" instead of "lifelong time"

13. A.o.d.: "A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among the members of the Senior Study Circle only." typed underneath the text

December 12th, 1924

Takua Taharat¹

To purify the mind from fear is of very great importance and this can be best done by analysing what causes one fear. Fear is an outcome of long-collected problems unsolved. When once a person [looks his]² own problem in the face, he gets an insight into the cause of fear, and as in the sun many germs are destroyed, so the germs of fear are destroyed by the light of intelligence. Fear comes from weakness to face the consequences of one's condition, attitude, and deeds. Once a person has solved the problem how he will meet the consequences, the fear is done with. The best way of getting over the fear of swallowing a bitter pill is to swallow a bitter pill and to experience by it that it is not more bitter than it is.

Fear comes also by being too cautious for one's health, morals and reputation, also by being too considerate of the feelings of those one loves and too regardful of those under whose influence one is. Also ³taking too much to heart what others say. Fear very often remains in the heart of man in the guise of virtues and very often a timid one is taken for the righteous one. But the [timorous well-doer]^{4 5 6}is worse than a⁷ fearless sinner.

The best practice one can make is to speak with oneself, with one's own fear, to dispute with it, and to root out the reasons on whose foundations it rests. What generally happens is that all things one fears, one fears even to think of

Documents:

- Gd.hw. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's handwritten report of the lecture.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, very close to her handwriting.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared at Hq. for the Gatha series, identical in wording to the other documents.
- Hq.st. = a stencil, identical in wording to the other documents.

Notes:

1. Gd.hw.: "III.8" added; a.o.d.: GATHA. Series III. Number 8" added above the text, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), followed by "TAKUA TAHARAT." (see Glossary) and "EVERYDAY LIFE."
2. Gd.hw.: "faces one's" written, then crossed out, "looks his" substituted; a.o.d.: "looks his"
3. A.o.d.: "by" added
4. Gd.hw.: "virtuous" crossed out, "timorous well doer" substituted; a.o.d.: "timorous well doer" instead of "virtuous"
5. Gd.hw.: "who is" written, but omitted in a.o.d.
6. Gd.hw.: "fearing" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
7. Gd.hw.: "bold" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

them. But the solution of getting above fear lies in analysing the cause of the fear and so making it non-existent. Man by nature possesses a tremendous power hidden in his heart, the power which waits continually⁸ to become manifest. This power is hidden by fear. The day when fear disappears, this latent power manifests to view.

9

8. A.o.d.: "constantly" instead of "continually"

9. A.o.d.: "A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among members of the S.S.C. [abbr. for Senior Study Circle] only." added underneath the text

Sorbonne,¹ December 14th², 1924

From Limitation to Perfection³

Beloved ones of God,

My subject of this evening is from limitation to perfection⁴. Every kind of strife that man has in his life, whether for a material thing or for a spiritual object, it is that natural inclination of man reaching from limitation towards perfection. Whatever it may be, wealth or rank or name or comfort or pleasure, it is its limitation⁵ which keeps man discontented. When we come to the idea of learning, studying, practising, acquiring, attaining, there also we see that this striving of man is to go from limitation to perfection. And as the scripture says that God alone is rich and others are poor can be seen in one's everyday life. The greater the riches⁶ one has, the more want he feels. And the most interesting thing is that when one studies the life of a poor person, one finds that the poor person is more content with what he has than a rich person with his wealth. And sometimes one also sees that a poor person feels more generous in giving than the⁷ rich person parting with his wealth.

And now we shall see the other picture of life. A person who is learned in a small degree, he thinks that he has learned, he thinks that he has read, he wishes to show it. And there is more learned a person⁸ who has really learned, he begins to find that very little he has learned and there is very much to be learned.

Documents:

Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
 Sk.tp. = a typescript prepared by Sakina Furnée, showing some differences from the shorthand.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript close to the Sk.tp.

Notes:

1. A.o.d.: "Paris," added
2. Sk.tp.: "or 15?" written by hand above the line
3. Sk.sh.: "From Limitation to Perfection" in lh. added above the text; Sk.tp.: "FROM LIMITATION TO PERFECTION" added
4. Hq.tp.: "Limitation to Perfection" underlined with dots to indicate the title
5. Sk.sh.: "L. towards P." abbr. for "limitation to perfection", in lh.; a.o.d.: "towards perfection" omitted
6. Sk.sh.: "richess" in lh., probably indicating "richesse", French for "riches" or "wealth"; a.o.d.: "riches"
7. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"
8. A.o.d.: "a more learned person" instead of "more learned a person"

Then there is another picture to be seen and that is the foolish and the wise. The foolish is ready to teach you without thinking for a moment, ready to correct you, ready to judge you, ready to form an opinion upon you. The wise, the more wise he is, the more diffident he is to form an opinion upon you, to judge you, to correct you. What does it all mean? It all means that whatever man possesses in a smaller degree, he thinks he has something. And when he possesses in a greater degree, then he begins to feel the need, the want of perfection, of completion.

There is a story of the old⁹ times: ¹⁰A sovereign was very pleased to grant a dervish his desire. And the desire of the dervish¹¹ was to fill his cups¹² with gold coins. A¹³ ¹⁴sovereign thought that it was the easiest thing to fill the cup of the dervish¹⁵. And he was looking forward¹⁶ to this pleasure of seeing the cup fill¹⁷. And the cup was filled, but it was a magic cup, it would not fill. The more money was poured out in it, the more empty it became. And the sovereign¹⁸ began to be very disappointed and disheartened¹⁹ to think that this cup does not fill. The dervish asked, "Sovereign, if you cannot, you only have to say 'I cannot', and I shall take my cup back. I am a dervish, and I will go and I will only think then²⁰ you have not kept your word." The sovereign with every good intention and with all his generosity and with all his treasures could not fill that cup. And he asked, "Dervish, tell me what secret you have in this cup? It does not seem to be a natural cup. There is some magic about it. Tell me what is the secret about it?" ²¹Dervish answered, "Yes, Sovereign, you have really found out, it is true, it is a magic cup, but it is the cup of every heart. It is the heart of man which is never content. Fill it with whatever you may, with

9. A.o.d.: "olden" instead of "old"

10. A.o.d.: "that" added

11. Sk.sh.: "D." in lh. abbr. for "dervish"

12. A.o.d.: "cup" instead of "cups"

13. Sk.tp.: "The" instead of "A"

14. Sk.sh.: "Saloms" written in lh., then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

15. Sk.sh.: "he" written; a.o.d.: "he" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "to the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

17. A.o.d.: "filled" instead of "fill"

18. Sk.sh.: "S." in lh. abbr. for "sovereign"

19. Sk.sh.: "disheartened" encircled

20. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "then"

21. A.o.d.: "The" added

wealth,²² with²³ love, with knowledge, with all [that]²⁴ is there,²⁵ it never will fill. It is not meant to be filled. Not knowing this secret [of]²⁶ life, man goes on after the pursuit, after every object, or any object he has before him, continually. And the idea is that the more he gets the more he wants, and the cup of his desire is never filled."

And the meaning of this can be understood by the study of ²⁷soul, that the appetite is satisfied by food, but there is an appetite behind it which is the appetite of the soul, and that appetite is never satisfied. And it is that appetite which is at the back of all different hungers, all different thirsts. And since man cannot trace that innermost appetite, one strives all through his life to [satisfy]²⁸ these outer appetites, which are satisfied and yet remain unsatisfied. If a person is making a search of objective [things]²⁹, things of the [objective]³⁰ world, he may go³¹ on gaining a ³² of them; and yet there is never an end of it. The one who searches the secret of sound, the one who searches the mystery of light, the one who searches the³³ mystery of science, they [all]³⁴ search and search and search, and there is never an end to it, there is never ³⁵ satisfaction. And one wonders, especially a thoughtful person, thinking, Is there anywhere that satisfaction could be found, a satisfaction³⁶ which answers so to speak the promise of the soul? And the answer is, Yes, there is a possibility of that satisfaction and that possibility is to attain to that perfection which is not [dependent]³⁷ upon outward³⁸ things, a perfection which belongs to one's own being. And this satisfaction is not attained, this satisfaction is discovered. It is

22. A.o.d.: "with attention," added

23. Sk.sh.: "with knowledge" added in the margin, then "with knowledge" crossed out and "attention" substituted

24. Sk.sh.: "there" retraced to read "that"; a.o.d.: "that"

25. Sk.sh.: "it" added above a blank, omitted in a.o.d.

26. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "for"

27. Sk.tp.: "the" added

28. Sk.sh.: "satisfied" written in lh.; a.o.d.: "satisfy" instead of "satisfied"

29. Sk.sh.: "thing" written; a.o.d.: "things" instead of "thing"

30. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol retraced to read "objective"; a.o.d.: "objective"

31. Sk.tp.: "go" omitted

32. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: a number of dots, indicating missing words

33. Sk.sh.: "the one who searches the" repeated by way of ditto marks in both phrases

34. Sk.sh.: "well" written; a.o.d.: "all" instead of "well"

35. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol, followed by "satisfaction" in lh. and both encircled

36. Sk.sh.: "S." abbr. for "satisfaction"

37. Sk.sh.: "depending" written; a.o.d.: "dependent" instead of "depending"

38. A.o.d.: "outside" instead of "outward"

in the discovery of that³⁹ satisfaction that there lies the fulfilment of the purpose of life.

⁴⁰And now the question arises, How does one arrive to this perfection? Religion [or]⁴¹ philosophy or mysticism, all these things will help one, but it is the actual attainment of this knowledge by which a person will arrive at this satisfaction⁴².

Life can be pictured as a line with two ends, one end of the same line a limitation and the other end of the same line a perfection. And as long as one is looking at the end which is the end of limitation, however good, virtuous, righteous, pious he is, he has not touched what may be called perfection. Are there not many believers in religion, in a God; many worshippers of deity, mostly among simple people more than among those intelligent, educated? Do they all arrive to perfection before leaving this earth by their belief in a deity or by their worship?

There are others who learn from books. I have seen myself those who have written perhaps fifty or hundred books themselves and have read perhaps a whole library, a British Museum. They stand in the same place where they were. As long as ⁴³face is not turned from that end which is the end of limitation, and as long as that ideal of perfection is not taken before one's view, which is the real *ka'ba*⁴⁴ or place of pilgrimage, one will not arrive to that perfection.

And what keeps this perfection [hidden]⁴⁵ from man, which belongs to his own life, which is ⁴⁶own being? A screen put before it; on⁴⁷ that screen is oneself. The soul conscious of its limitation, of its possession to which it identifies⁴⁸ itself, it forgets its own being and it becomes, so to speak, captive in its limitation. Religion or belief in God, worship, philosophy or mysticism, all these help one to attain this. But if one did not search for perfection through these, even these things will only be an occupation, a pastime⁴⁹ and it⁵⁰ will not bring man to the proper result. One might ask, Is there any definition of this

39. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

40. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in the margin

41. Sk. sh.: "knowledge" written; a.o.d.: "or" instead of "knowledge"

42. Sk.sh.: "satisfaction" encircled

43. A.o.d.: "the" added

44. For "*ka'ba*", see List

45. Sk.sh.: "hid" written; a.o.d.: "hidden" instead of "hid"

46. A.o.d.: "his" added

47. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "on"

48. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

49. Sk.sh.: "pastime" encircled; Hq.tp.: "pass time" instead of "pastime"

50. A.o.d.: "it" omitted

perfection? What sort of perfection it is? Can it be explained in any way? And the answer is that it is the perfection itself which can realize itself. It cannot be put into words, it cannot be⁵¹ explained. If anyone thinks that truth may be given in [words]⁵², he is very much mistaken. It is just like putting the water⁵³ of the sea in a bottle and saying, "Here is the sea."

Very often people ask, "But which⁵⁴ is the truth? What is the truth? Can you explain it?" But words cannot explain it. Often I thought it would be a good thing to write the word "truth" on a brick and give it in the hands of a person and say, "Hold it fast, here is the truth." There is difference between fact and truth. Fact is a [shadow]⁵⁵ of truth, fact is intelligible. But truth is beyond comprehension because truth is unlimited⁵⁶. Truth knows itself and nothing else can explain it. What little [explanation]⁵⁷ can be given is of expansion⁵⁸.

There is a man who toils all day in order to make his livelihood, to give himself a little comfort,⁵⁹a [little]⁶⁰ pleasure, and so his life goes on. And there is another man who has a family, who has others, who thinks about them⁶¹, who toils for them, who works for them. Sometimes he forgets his pleasure and comfort for the comfort and pleasures of those who depend upon him. He has hardly time to think about his comfort, to think about himself. His pleasure is in the pleasures of those who depend upon him, his comfort is in their⁶² comfort. And there is another man who is thinking of being useful in his town, to improve the condition of⁶³town, to help the education of the people of his town. He is engaged in it, and he very often forgets himself in the strife of the happiness of those for whom he is working. There are also those who live for their nation, who work for their nation, their whole life is given to it. They are only conscious of their nation; their consciousness is expanded and they are larger. There is very little difference between the [frames]⁶⁴ of man. But there is a great

51. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol crossed out

52. Sk.sh.: "works" clearly written; a.o.d.: "words" instead of "works"

53. Sk.sh.: "in the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

54. Sk.tp.: "where" instead of "which"

55. Sk.sh.: "shade" written; a.o.d.: "shadow" instead of "shade"

56. Sk.sh.: "un" of "unlimited" encircled

57. Sk.sh.: "comprehension" written; a.o.d.: "explanation" instead of "comprehension"

58. Sk.sh.: "expansion" indistinctly written

59. Sk.sh.: "and" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

60. Sk.sh.: "little" traced through a now indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "little"

61. Sk.tp.: "to think about them" instead of ", who thinks about them"

62. Sk.sh.: a dotted ed. line under "is in their"

63. A.o.d.: "the" added

64. Sk.sh.: first "friends" written, then "frame, (size)" added in lh. above "friends"; a.o.d.: "frames"

difference between [the]⁶⁵ expansion of man's consciousness. There is one man who seems as large as he seems to be, there is one⁶⁶ man who seems as large as his family⁶⁷, there is one man⁶⁸ who seems as large as his town, there is one man who⁶⁹ seems as large as⁷⁰ [his]⁷¹ nation. And there are men, believe me, who are as large as the world. There is a saying of a⁷² poet who says that, "Neither the⁷³ sea nor the land can be compared with the heart of man. If the heart of man is large, it is larger than the universe." Therefore, if perfection can be explained in any terms, if perfection can be [defined]⁷⁴, it is in the expansion of man's consciousness. The man who⁷⁵ [strives]⁷⁶ after this perfection need not know or learn what is selfish or unselfish. Unselfishness⁷⁷ naturally comes to him, he becomes unselfish⁷⁸.

Last few years that humanity has gone through the greatest catastrophe, all nations have suffered and have partaken of it. Every individual, even every living creature on this earth has been affected by it. One might ask, what was lacking? Was the education lacking? There are many schools and universities. Was their⁷⁹ religion lacking? There are many⁸⁰ churches still and many different beliefs still existing in the world. What is lacking is the understanding of the true⁸¹ meaning of religion. What is lacking is the [understanding]⁸² of [the]⁸³ real meaning of education.

And now the question arises how those who have found out that perfection is attained by realizing the self within have attained it? It was not

65. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

66. A.o.d.: "another" instead of "one"

67. Sk.sh.: "family" alternately reads "fame"

68. A.o.d.: "another" instead of "there is one man"

69. A.o.d.: "another" instead of "there is one man who"

70. Sk.sh.: "There is one man who seems as large as" repeated by dittos in the foregoing three sentences

71. Sk.sh.: a blank; a.o.d.: "his" added

72. Sk.sh.: "Hindustan" in lh. inserted after "a"; a.o.d.: "Hindustani" added

73. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

74. Sk.sh.: "defined" retraced through a now illegible symbol; a.o.d.: "defined"

75. Sk.sh.: "have" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

76. Sk.sh.: "strived" written; a.o.d.: "strives" instead of "strived"

77. Sk.sh.: "selfish . . . unselfish. Unselfishness" each encircled

78. Sk.sh.: "it" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

79. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

80. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

81. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol crossed out

82. Sk.sh.: "your standing" retraced to read "understanding"; a.o.d.: "understanding"

83. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

only by what man calls external worship. But it was by self⁸⁴-abnegation in the true sense of the word. It is to go in that silence where one can forget the [limitedness]⁸⁵ [of]⁸⁶ self, that one can get in touch with that part of one's being which is called perfection. And this can be attained best by those who have realized the meaning of life.

Thank you all for your sympathetic response, may God bless you.

84. Sk.sh.: "self" written in sh., then in lh., both encircled; a.o.d.: only one "self"

85. Sk.sh.: "limitness" written in lh.; a.o.d.: "limitedness"

86. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

¹Baronne d'Eichthal², December 19th, 1924³

Sufi Teachings⁴

⁵I want to tell my *mureeds*⁶ something about the Sufi teachings⁷.⁵

My mureeds must know that they are not obliged to do all that is done in the Sufi Movement. For it is a Movement [of]⁸ personal freedom, and does not oblige mureeds to subject themselves to all the work that is to be done in the Movement. But at the same time, this must be remembered, that to every mureed a special prescription is given⁹ and that special prescription is pertaining to their life's condition and their development¹⁰. Mureeds who will not find time or who will not be interested in continuing the¹¹ practices in that prescription¹², will no doubt not be doing¹³ against the *murshid*¹⁴ or against the Movement, but at the same time¹⁵ they will be [acting]¹³ against themselves,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = three identical typescripts made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough showing her handwritten editorial changes, with some of the qa.s edited and inserted into the text.
- Hq.tp. = an edited typescript including the editing of Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, very close to the Gd.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "for Mureeds." added by hand; Hq.tp.: "Address to Mureeds." added
2. Sk.sh.: "Eicht." abbr. for "Eichthal"; Sk.tp.: "at Baronne d'Eichthal's" and "Paris" added; Gd.tp.: "Baronne d'Eichthal's" added by hand, then crossed out; Hq.tp.: "at Baronne d'Eichthal's" added by hand
3. Sk.tp.: "1924" added; Gd.tp.: the date was added by hand, then crossed out; Hq.tp.: "Dec. 19th 1924. Reported by Sakina, but arranged by Ma. Goodenough (Q.+A. inserted by Ma. Goodenough) (see no. 14)" added by hand; for Baronne d'Eichthal, see List
4. Sk.sh.: "About the Sufi Teachings." in lh. added above the text; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "The Sufi Teachings." added by hand; Hq.tp.: "THE SUFI TEACHINGS." added
5. Gd.tp.: "I want to . . . Sufi teachings." crossed out, and omitted in Hq.tp.
6. Sufis use the word *mureed* to indicate an initiate; see Glossary
7. Sk.tp.: "teaching" instead of "teachings"
8. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "their"
9. Sk.sh.: a blank
10. Sk.sh.: a blank
11. Sk.sh.: "one" written, but omitted in a.o.d.
12. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "these prescriptions" instead of "that prescription"
13. Sk.sh., Sk.tp.: "doing" written; Gd.tp.: "doing" crossed out and "acting" substituted; Hq.tp.: "acting"
14. Sufis use the word *murshid* to indicate a spiritual teacher; see Glossary
15. Gd.tp.: "at the same time" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

because they will be losing their¹⁶ greatest opportunity of developing themselves, which is given to them by God just now. For if [I]¹⁷ may say that¹⁸ anything in the world you have lost is the least loss compared to the loss of that time which you have not given to these practices, because practices given to you are not only most valuable, but they are a phenomena¹⁹ in themselves.

And now coming to the idea of the practices, of²⁰ their nature and their character. The practices of breathing are of the greatest importance. For your health comes first, your business, your profession, your work, it²¹ is afterwards²². And the breathing practices concern²³²⁴ your health, not only physical health but mental health, with the health of the soul. The breathing practices given to you by the Sufi Order are not only of the nature of physical development, although they will help physically, but they will culminate into²⁵ a spiritual development. Knowing that your life in the Western world is too much occupied, I have always given to my mureeds [as]²⁶ little as possible. But even if that much you will not be able to do, then I am not responsible. Still you know I never shirk my responsibility. I always hold myself responsible for my every mureed, for this responsibility is in God.

²⁷And now about the repetition of sacred words. Sacred words²⁸ have their chemical value, and according to that value an effect is produced on the life of the person who repeats them. The more you will learn about the mysticism of sound, which is already published in a book of mine,²⁹ the more you will value

16. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

17. Sk.sh.: "I'm" retraced to read "I", and "I" in a.o.d.

18. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out and "so" substituted; Hq.tp.: "so" instead of "that"

19. Sk.sh.: P-o-M. characteristically uses only the plural, "phenomena"; a.o.d.: "phenomenon" instead of "phenomena"

20. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

21. Gd.tp.: "it" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

22. Sk.sh.: "afterwards" encircled

23. Sk.sh.: "concern" written in lh.

24. Gd.tp.: "with" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Hq.tp.

25. Gd.tp.: the "to" of "into" crossed out; Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "into"

26. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "as"; a.o.d.: "as"

27. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

28. Sk.sh.: "are" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

29. Gd.tp.: "which is already published in a book of mine," crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.; the reference is to *The Mysticism of Sound* (1923)

[what]³⁰ [power the word]³¹ has ³² and what influence ³³word can produce ³⁴. Never think that to repeat³⁵ a word is a mechanical act. For even³⁶ you are mechanically³⁷ repeating a word, you are producing it in the spheres, it is being engraved in the *akashas*³⁹. Just⁴⁰ know that you have got two talking machines, one within yourself and one without in the sky. And every word that you⁴¹ speak, whether intentionally or automatically, this⁴² word goes on being produced on these two talking machines. Only, the talking machine is not living, but these two are living records which produce a living influence. Every phrase, every word that you ever repeat has its effect. And what has been prescribed to you as a word for practice, that word is prescribed considering your particular life's condition and need.

⁴³And⁴⁴ now coming [to]⁴⁵ the [subject]⁴⁶ of movement. It is not everybody,⁴⁷ every person who knows the value of a movement. But every movement has a meaning and every movement has an effect. A person who does not think of these things, he⁴⁸ will live all his life without thinking. But you who have received initiation in the Order, for you this is a matter of importance. For you have come to this Order in order⁴⁹ to know the meaning of life. [You must]⁵⁰, therefore, know the effect of the word, the influence of the movement. Therefore, any movements given to you in your practices, they all have⁵¹ their

30. Sk.sh.: "on" retraced to read "what"; a.o.d.: "what"

31. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Sk.tp.: "power the word" instead of "it"; Gd.tp.: "it" crossed out and "the word" substituted; Hq.tp.: "power the word"

32. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.: a number of dots

33. Gd.tp.: "the" added by hand; Hq.tp.: "the" added

34. Sk.sh.: a blank

35. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

36. Sk.tp.: "when" added; Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "if" added

37. Sk.sh.: "M." in lh. abbr. for "mechanically"

38. Sk.sh.: "on" written; a.o.d.: "on" omitted

39. For *akasha*, see Glossary

40. Sk.tp.: "You must" instead of "Just"

41. Sk.sh.: "speak" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

42. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

43. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

44. Gd.tp.: "And" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

45. Sk.sh.: "in" written; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "in"

46. Sk.sh.: "subject" retraced through a now illegible original symbol

47. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "everybody," omitted

48. Gd.tp.: "he" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

49. Gd.tp.: "in order" crossed out and omitted in Hq.tp.

50. Sk.sh.: "Just" written; a.o.d.: "You must" instead of "Just"

51. Hq.tp.: "have all" instead of "all have"

meaning.⁵² Anything pertaining to [your]⁵³ everyday practices, you must ask Murshid himself or those who are authorized by Murshid to answer the questions of mureeds.⁵⁴ And⁵⁵ never discuss with [an]⁵⁶ uninitiated⁵⁷, because he will not understand, will not appreciate it; on the other [hand]⁵⁸ ⁵⁹will ridicule it and will spoil the thing for you, as every person thinks himself that he knows all and he is ready to form an opinion⁶⁰ before he studies it thoroughly. The Sufi Order has nothing secret⁶¹ in it. If there is any secret it is only this, that they⁶² must not be [exposed]⁶³ before the uninitiated⁶⁴ who does not know about it. ⁶⁵

Besides the law of telepathy ⁶⁵ the law of [reading]⁶⁶ the thought or feeling that can be understood by a faithful mureed who has no difficulty in getting in touch with his murshid. Initiation in the Sufi Order is a mutual confidence, confidence⁶⁷ on the part of Murshid, ⁶⁸ trust on the part of the mureed. And sometimes in the life of some mureeds this contact⁶⁹ shows a greater effect than any practice. For I have never [forgotten]⁷⁰ the words of my murshid, who said, "There is no friendship so beautiful and so reliable as the friendship of the mureed and murshid, which is in the path of God and in the light of truth."

52. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the beginning of the 1st qa., then the first phrase of the 2nd answer, then an edited version of the 4th qa.; a passage of the 1st qa. follows after the 4th qa.; Gd.tp.: the phrase of the second qa. was inserted, then crossed out but restored afterwards

53. Sk.sh.: "you" written; a.o.d.: "your" instead of "you"

54. Gd.tp.: here Gd. inserted an edited version of the second part of the 2nd qa., the phrase was inserted, then crossed out, but restored afterwards; and so it was added in Hq.tp.

55. Gd.tp., Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

56. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out and "an" substituted; Hq.tp.: "an" instead of "the"

57. Gd.tp.: "person" added by hand; Hq.tp.: "person" added

58. Sk.sh.: "one" retraced to read "hand"; a.o.d.: "hand"

59. Sk.sh., Sk.tp.: "will" written; Gd.tp.: "he" added by hand before "will"; Hq.tp.: "he will"

60. Gd.tp.: "on a subject" added by hand; Hq.tp.: "on a subject" added

61. Sk.sh.: "secret" added in lh., then partially crossed out

62. A.o.d.: "it" instead of "they"

63. Sk.sh.: "expose" added in lh., but "exposed" in a.o.d.

64. Gd.tp.: "one" added by hand; Hq.tp.: "one" added

65. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this line is left blank

66. Sk.sh.: "reaching" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "reading" instead of "reaching"

67. Sk.sh.: "trust" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

68. Sk.sh.: a blank, then an illegible symbol inserted and crossed out

69. Gd.tp.: "connection" instead of "contact", but then crossed out and "contact" substituted by hand

70. Sk.sh.: "forgot" written; a.o.d.: "forgotten" instead of "forgot"

⁷¹[Q.:]—Is it necessary to do the breathing exercise several times a day or only in the morning?—⁷²

Q.: Regularity of the hour on which the practices are done, is that of importance?

A.: It is⁷³ better to do practices regularly at regular times; but if you could⁷⁴ not do it at regular times, then it is better to do them [at]⁷⁵ different times than not to do them. Because many times those who do regular practices,⁷⁶ if they have not done⁷⁷ it at a certain time, they think, “Now the hour is past⁷⁸, I shall not do them.” It is better to do them at another hour than not do them. [Very]⁷⁹ often a person feels so tired, that one says, “Well, it does not matter if I do not do the practices; next day I shall do it.” But never avoid practices however tired you are, because once you have mastered the practice, the practice itself will take away all tiredness. I shall tell you another thing. If a person was asked that, “If you will go every day to⁸⁰ the bank⁸¹ and pay a visit, you will get so much interest on your account.” Do you think that he will say that, “I am too tired to go to the bank” then? However much tired he has been⁸², after coming⁸³ to [the] bank⁸⁴ and after feeling that, “I have so much added to my interest,” he will feel refreshed. Well, I can say for certain that each practice adds in your life a certain bliss, a bliss in all forms: in the form of inspiration, in the form of power, in the form of health, in the form of success. And when there is such an enormous benefit which for some time a person did not see, if he lost it by not doing it, by being tired, he has two losses: not doing it, and being tired. I would get still more tired and gain something rather⁸⁵ than being⁸⁶ tired and lose.

71. Sk.sh.: Sakina indicated end of lecture here; however, another line follows, apparently a question

72. Sk.sh.: this entire sentence has been crossed out, neither “Q.” nor “A.” precedes it; a.o.d.: this sentence omitted

73. Sk.sh.: “It is” retraced, rendering the new symbol illegible

74. Sk.tp.: “do” instead of “could”

75. Sk.sh.: “and” written; Sk.tp.: “at” instead of “and”

76. Sk.sh.: “that” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

77. Sk.sh.: “over” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

78. Sk.tp.: “passed” instead of “past”

79. Sk.sh.: “Every” written; Sk.tp.: “Very” instead of “Every”

80. Sk.sh.: “a” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

81. Sk.sh.: the “b” of “bank” in lh. retraced for clarity

82. Sk.tp.: “may be” instead of “has been”

83. Sk.tp.: “going” instead of “coming”

84. Sk.sh.: “B.” abbr. for “bank”; Sk.tp.: “the bank”

85. Sk.sh.: “and” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

86. Sk.sh.: “not” inserted, then crossed out

Besides life is⁸⁷ a rhythm and this rhythm must not be broken. And the practices have a living influence in your life, and the continuity of the practices makes them more living and more full of power. But when the rhythm is broken one day and then continued, it is a loss and a great loss too^{88 89 90} And now about the readings, the readings which are given to mureeds are [special]⁹¹ readings and for mureeds to gather together, have a silence and attend to those readings, there is a great bliss. If you only knew that when five persons come together and have a silence together and meet in the thought of divine inspiration and wisdom, what great power is produced by it. And when there is this facility given, I hope that all my mureeds will try to avail of its benefit. I am sure our Sheikha Baronesse E. d'Eichthal⁹² is doing everything in her power to arrange for mureeds to attend [those]⁹³ meetings. Also there will be a devotional service now in the mornings. And those who wish to go to their particular churches may go, after or before. And now I have decided that while I am here I must myself attend to it, that you will not say that I am not there.

Q.: Are there exercises given to mureeds to take away the bad influences^{94 95}?

A.: An exercise is given as a prescription is⁹⁶ given⁹⁷ to take away all that is to take away and to add all that is to be added. And besides this⁹⁸, I would like also to tell my mureeds when they see me privately, the first thing they should do is to ask about their exercises. If not, by conversation the occasion may be lost. This⁹⁹ is the first thing.

Q.: Do they change?

A.: Yes, they are changed. They change according to the person's condition in life.

87. Sk.sh.: "is" crossed out, but retained in Sk.tp.

88. Sk.sh.: a blank

89. Sk.sh.: "them" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

90. Sk.sh.: a single bracket in front of "And"

91. Sk.sh.: "especial" written; Sk.tp.: "special" instead of "especial"

92. Sk.sh.: "E." has "nne" added above "B.E. d'E." abbr. for "Baronne E. d'Eichthal" (in French)

93. Sk.sh.: "those" inserted; Sk.tp.: "to those" added

94. Sk.sh.: "for" written; Sk.tp.: "for" omitted

95. Sk.sh.: "certainly" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

96. Sk.tp.: "or" instead of "is"

97. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

98. Sk.tp.: "that" instead of "this"

99. Sk.tp.: "That" instead of "This"

*Q.: But it is more than months?*¹⁰⁰

A.: Yes, I think that better that each time they see Murshid¹⁰¹ they should ask about it. Yes, mureeds must not think that in the changing of exercises there is a progress. It may [be]¹⁰² quite otherwise. The thing is this, that there are some exercises that must be changed because the condition is changed, or must be changed. And mureeds also must not think that the changing of the exercises is the necessary thing, because it is a spontaneous progress and certain exercises must be continued without change. They¹⁰³ are to be taken just like food or drink that one needs every day. And if an exercise was not changed, mureeds must not think that they have gone back. For it is not necessary for a doctor to change his prescription if the patient is being well.

And now only a few words that we here in Paris are a limited number, and for the [very]¹⁰⁴ reason our responsibility is great. And we [must]¹⁰⁵ try to do our best to give the sign of life to all the activities of the Order, that we may be able to share the benefit we derive by our work [with]¹⁰⁷ others who are seeking after it and¹⁰⁸ longing to attain to it.¹⁰⁹

100. Sk.tp.: a number of dots instead of a question mark

101. Sk.sh.: "that" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

102. Sk.tp.: "be" added

103. Sk.sh.: "They" retraced for clarity

104. Sk.sh.: "every" written; Sk.tp.: "very" instead of "every"

105. Sk.sh.: "we" retraced to read "we must"; Sk.tp.: "we must"

106. Sk.sh.: "just" written, then crossed out; Sk.tp.: "just" omitted

107. Sk.tp.: "with" added

108. Sk.tp.: "are" added

109. A.o.d.: "God bless you." added

Baronne¹ d'Eichthal, December 19th, 1924²

The Ideal³

Beloved ones of God,⁴

I would like to speak before you this afternoon the subject of the ideal.⁵ If anyone asked me what is the life of life and what is the light of life, I shall tell them⁶ in one word and that is the ideal. If anyone asked me what throws light on the path of life; if one asked me what gives one interest in life and in the interest⁷, I will⁸ answer him⁹ in one word and that is the ideal. And¹⁰ a man with wealth, with qualification, with learning, with comfort, without ideal, to me is a corpse. And¹¹ man without learning, without qualification, without wealth or rank, if he has ideal, he is a living man. If one does not live for an ideal, what does he live for? He lives for himself, which is nothing. That man is powerless and that man is lightless, the man who lives and knows¹² not an ideal. The greater the ideal, the greater the person. The wider the ideal, the broader the

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée including the qa.s, showing some differences from the shorthand and also some handwritten changes.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript edited by Murshida Sharifa Goodenough, showing editorial changes and some further handwritten changes. The qa.s were further edited as Gd. was preparing them for inclusion in the text.
- un.hw. = an unknown abbreviated handwritten version of the lecture showing a few differences from the other documents. The qa.s are very much abbreviated and summarized as well as the short illustrating stories that P-o-M. tells, which are summarized by short sentences, hinting at the content of the story. Changes from the shorthand which correspond to the changes of Sk.tp. and Gd.tp. are not mentioned in the footnotes.

Notes:

1. Sk.sh.: "B^{ne}" abbr. for French "Baronne" (English: Baroness); for Baronne d'Eichthal, see List
2. Sk.sh.: the exact date is not indicated in the sh., but Sk.'s index gives Dec. 19th as the date; Sk.tp.: "Paris. December 1924. at Baronne d'Eichthal's"; Gd.tp.: "Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, December 1924"
3. Sk.sh.: "The Ideal" in lh. later added above the text; Sk.tp.: "Private Lecture" instead of a title; Gd.tp.: "The Ideal" written by hand; un.hw.: "Ideal"
4. Gd.tp.: "Beloved ones of God," omitted
5. Gd.tp.: The whole sentence crossed out
6. Un.hw.: "him" instead of "them"
7. Sk.tp.: a number of dots instead of "in the interest"
8. Sk.tp.: "shall" instead of "will"
9. Gd.tp.: "him" omitted
10. Gd.tp.: "And" crossed out by hand
11. Un.hw.: "a" added
12. Sk.sh.: "knows" indistinctly written

person. The deeper the ideal, the deeper the person. The higher the ideal, the higher the person. Without ideal, whatever¹³ be in¹⁴ life, life is worthless¹⁵.

And now you will ask me, what do I mean by an ideal? However small an object which you love, which you look up to, for which you are ready to sacrifice yourself and all you possess, that is¹⁶ideal. I consider that fanatic¹⁷more worth¹⁸ who says, “On this idol of rock I will give my life, I have worshipped it as a god”, than a person who says, “I do not¹⁹ know, I just live on from day to day.” A sincere ideal, however small, is an ideal.

There is a person who will go through any²⁰ sacrifice to serve his nation; he has his ideal. There is a person²¹, in order to keep the dignity of his family, of his ancestors, will endure troubles and difficulties and yet will keep their honour²²; he has some ideal. However narrow he may seem to be, however conservative he has seemed²³ to be and²⁴ yet he has a virtue; it must be recognized.

I can show you in the records of the world’s history those who have been able to maintain their virtue; very often they have been able to maintain them because their parents did maintain²⁵, because their ancestors²⁶ had dignity, therefore they could not have done otherwise. There is something in it, it is not altogether to be discarded. A person who does not consider these things, he will go on living and even a profitable life; but it is an ordinary life, a life which has no depth, a life which has no value. Nothing there is in life which can make life worthwhile except ideal.

13. Sk.tp.: “he” added

14. Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “in”

15. Sk.sh.: “worthless” placed between parentheses

16. Gd.tp.: “an” added

17. Sk.tp.: “of” written by hand in the margin

18. Gd.tp.: “while” added by hand

19. Sk.sh.: “I do not” indistinctly written

20. Sk.sh.: “certain” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

21. Gd.tp.: “who” added by hand above the line

22. Sk.sh.: “honour” written in lh.

23. A.o.d.: “may seem” instead of “has seemed”

24. Gd.tp.: “and” crossed out by hand

25. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol added; Sk.tp.: “had maintained”; Gd.tp.: “had maintained” and “them” added later by hand

26. Sk.sh.: “anc.” written in lh., abbr. for “ancestors”

There are others who have²⁷ racial²⁸ ideal²⁹, "These are the qualities of my race which I value, I maintain them and in order to maintain them I shall go through any sacrifices³⁰; that is my ideal." There are others who have [the]³¹ honour of their word. As³² they have given their word, it is for ever. There are other idealists who have the honour of their affection,³³honour of their love³⁴, [honour]³⁵ of their friendship. Once [they]³⁶ have given,³⁷it is given³⁸; to go back from it, it³⁹ is greatest^{40 41} *la plus grande honte*⁴². In giving their heart and taking [a]⁴³ heart, in both there is character⁴⁴, there is honour. The breach of that stability is [worse]⁴⁵ to them than death. All these things, however small they may seem, however childish they may appear, at the same time they⁴⁶ have value, they are the only things worthwhile and⁴⁷ valuing in life. I shall tell you a story [of]⁴⁸ an extreme ideal.⁴⁹

A few little girls were playing together when Maharaja Singh of Jaipur⁵⁰ was taking a walk⁵¹ in that street⁵² disguised as an ordinary man. One little girl

27. Gd.tp.: "a" added by hand

28. Sk.sh.: "racial" in lh. crossed out, then restored

29. Gd.tp.: "saying" added by hand above the line

30. A.o.d.: "sacrifice" instead of "sacrifices"

31. Sk.sh.: "their" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

32. Sk.tp.: "Once" instead of "As"; Gd.tp.: "As" crossed out and "When" substituted by hand

33. Gd.tp.: "the" added by hand

34. Gd.tp.: "life" instead of "love"

35. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "honour"; Sk.tp.: "honour"; Gd.tp.: "the honour"

36. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol retraced to read "they"; a.o.d.: "they"

37. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

38. Un.hw.: "is given" omitted

39. Un.hw.: "it" omitted

40. Sk.sh.: "greatest" retraced for clarity, followed by a blank

41. Sk.sh.: "to" written; a.o.d.: "to" omitted

42. Sk.sh.: "la plus grande honte" in lh. French for "the greatest shame", followed by a blank; Sk.tp.: "the greatest disgrace to them"; Gd.tp.: "the greatest shame for them"; un.hw.: "the greatest dishonor"

43. Sk.sh.: "at their" retraced to read "a", and "a" in a.o.d.

44. Sk.sh.: "stability" in lh. added above "character"; Gd.tp.: "stability, there is character" instead of "character"

45. Sk.sh.: "word" retraced to read "worth"; a.o.d.: "worse"

46. Gd.tp.: "they" crossed out

47. Gd.tp.: "worth" added by hand above the line

48. Sk.sh.: "a" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "of" instead of "a"

49. Un.hw.: This sentence omitted and the whole following story was summarized by the following passage: "Story of the little girl who would marry the Maharajah Sing of Jeypur [sic]. She remains faithful to her ideal."

50. Sk.sh.: "Jambur" in lh. for Jaipur; "Jaipur" in a.o.d.

51. Sk.sh.: "walk" indistinctly written

52. Sk.sh.: "as" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

said, "I am going to marry a millionaire." Another little girl said that⁵³, "I am going to marry a commander." And there was another girl who said, "I am going to get⁵⁴ the king of this place, the Maharaja⁵⁵." The Maharaja was on the spot, hearing it. He was as old as⁵⁶ to be her grandfather⁵⁷. He was [amused]⁵⁸ and told to the people of that girl that⁵⁹, "When this girl's wedding will come, you must⁶⁰ apply and the dowry will be given [by]⁶¹ the state, ⁶²that she will be happy all her life."

Years passed and days passed, and the king passed away. And there came a time when ⁶³parents arranged⁶⁴ when they think⁶⁵ of little⁶⁶ girl's wedding. And when the question came before the girl, she said, "How, how⁶⁷ could it be? I was married already. Did I not give a⁶⁸ word? Is it not enough?" They said, "It was a word in your childhood. It was nothing at⁶⁹ all. It was a play and the Maharaja⁷⁰ is now dead; it is nothing." She said, "No, never I will hear about it. I am a daughter of ⁷¹Kshatria, I have given my word, I will not go back.⁷²" It is an extreme ideal. It has a fanatic aspect. Nevertheless, it is an ideal. There are others. There is an ideal of a general, whose name I have just now [forgotten]⁷³. When the time of defeat came, he still raised the flag of his nation and said, "The nation is not defeated."

53. Gd.tp.: "that" omitted

54. Sk.sh.: "get" retraced to read "marry", Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "marry" instead of "get"

55. Sk.sh.: "Mah" in lh. abbr. for "Maharaja"

56. Gd.tp.: "old enough" instead of "as old as"

57. Sk.sh.: "grandfather" placed in parentheses

58. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "amused" added; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "amused"

59. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out

60. Gd.tp.: "just" instead of "you must"

61. Sk.sh.: "to" written; Sk.tp.: "by" instead of "to"; Gd.tp.: "to" crossed out and "from" substituted by hand

62. Gd.tp.: "so" added

63. Gd.tp.: "the" added

64. Sk.sh.: "for" followed by an indecipherable symbol written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

65. Gd.tp.: "think" crossed out and "thought" written by hand above the line

66. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "their" instead of "little"

67. Gd.tp.: "now" instead of "how"

68. Sk.tp.: "my" instead of "a"

69. Sk.sh.: "at" partially crossed out

70. Sk.sh.: "M" abbr. for "Maharaja"

71. Gd.tp.: "the" added; for Kshatria, see Glossary

72. Sk.sh.: "Never speak to me about it." written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

73. Sk.sh.: "forgot" written; a.o.d.: "forgotten" instead of "forgot"

There are a⁷⁴ thousand ideals like that⁷⁵. One could say that they lack wisdom, that they lack balance, that they lack⁷⁶ reason, that they lack⁷⁷ logic, and yet they stand above logic and reason, they stand above what one calls practicality and common sense. Many practical people with common⁷⁸ sense came and went. If we remember the names of anyone who made upon the world an impression everlasting⁷⁹, it is [of the]⁸⁰⁸¹idealists. No doubt, that ideal in which we all feel that we come from the same source and return [to]⁸² the same source, that ideal is the greatest⁸³, because in that ideal we unite [with]⁸⁴ one another and serve⁸⁵ one another and feel responsible to be sincere⁸⁶ to one another. I think that if man has no ideal and if he has learned any virtues⁸⁷, he can not very⁸⁸ well practise⁸⁹ that virtue⁹⁰. [Ideal]⁹¹ naturally [teaches]⁹² virtues⁹³ [which rise from the]⁹⁴ heart of man.

There is a story of a king who judged four persons of the same fault. The wise king said to one [that he must be]⁹⁵ exiled, to the other that he must be in prison for his whole life, [to]⁹⁶ the third he must be given a life's sentence⁹⁷, and to the fourth he said, "I am very⁹⁸ surprised, I had never expected such a

74. Sk.tp.: "a" omitted

75. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

76. Gd.tp.: "that they lack" crossed out

77. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "that they lack"

78. Sk.sh.: "cm." abbr. for "common"

79. Sk.sh.: "everlasting" placed between parentheses

80. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "of the"; a.o.d.: "of the"

81. Sk.sh.: "those" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. Sk.sh.: "from" written; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "from"

83. Gd.tp.: "best" instead of "greatest"

84. A.o.d.: "with" added

85. Gd.tp.: "love" instead of "serve"

86. Sk.sh.: "and", then a blank spot underneath "unite", but no ditto marks; Sk.tp.: "true (?)" added; Gd.tp.: "and" omitted

87. Sk.sh.: "virtues" indistinctly written

88. Sk.sh.: the first letter in "very" looks like an "f"

89. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

90. Gd.tp.: "these virtues" instead of "that virtue"

91. Sk.sh.: "Ideal" inserted in a blank; a.o.d.: "Ideal"

92. Sk.sh.: "learn" inserted after "naturally"; Sk.tp.: "teaches" added; Gd.tp.: "Natural" instead of "Ideal naturally"

93. Sk.tp.: "they" added

94. Sk.sh.: "rise from the" crossed out, then "which rise from the" inserted

95. Sk.sh.: "got" retraced to read "he must be"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "that he must be"

96. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "to" added

97. Gd.tp.: "given a life's sentence" crossed out and "sentenced to be executed" written by hand above the line

98. Sk.tp.: "very" omitted

fault being⁹⁹ done by you.” And what was the result? The one who was sent to the prison, he was quite happy with his comrades there. The one who was exiled, he built up his business outside his¹⁰⁰ country. The one who was sentenced, was sentenced. But the fourth went home and¹⁰¹ committed a¹⁰² [suicide]¹⁰³.

What prompts man to sacrifice is only one thing, and that is¹⁰⁴ ideal. And he can only¹⁰⁵ sacrifice one thing and that is his life, his own life¹⁰⁶. And¹⁰⁷ man without ideal therefore has no depth, is shallow. However pleased in his everyday life¹⁰⁸, he never can¹⁰⁹ enjoy that happiness which is independent¹¹⁰ of outward life. That pleasure which is experienced through pain is the pleasure experienced by the idealist. But what pleasure is this¹¹¹ which has not come out of pain? It is tasteless. Yes, life’s gain,¹¹² people¹¹³ so much think¹¹⁴ of it. What is it after all? A loss caused by an ideal is a greater gain than any other¹¹⁵ gain in this world.

Q.: Can you¹¹⁶ conquer the ideal? Can you¹¹⁶ get to have an ideal if you have¹¹⁷ not¹¹⁸ it from your¹¹⁹ birth¹²⁰?

99. Gd.tp.: “to be” instead of “being”

100. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “the” instead of “his”

101. Sk.sh.: a blank, then “self” added, but “self” not included in any other document

102. Gd.tp.: “a” crossed out

103. Sk.sh.: “sign” retraced to read “suicide”; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “suicide”

104. Un.hw.: “the” instead of “and that is”

105. Sk.sh.: “ask” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

106. Un.hw.: “his own life” omitted

107. A.o.d.: “A” instead of “And”

108. Un.hw.: “he may be” added

109. Un.hw.: “can never” instead of “never can”

110. Sk.sh.: “in” written in lh., then “dependent” written in sh. separately

111. A.o.d.: “that” instead of “this”

112. Sk.sh.: “a” written; a.o.d.: “a” omitted

113. Gd.tp.: “think” written by hand above the line

114. Gd.tp.: “think” crossed out

115. Un.hw.: “another” instead of “any other”

116. Sk.tp.: “one” instead of “you”

117. Sk.tp.: “one has” instead of “you have”

118. Gd.tp.: “got” added

119. Sk.tp.: “one’s” instead of “your”

120. Gd.tp.: “from your birth” omitted

A.: Yes, it is difficult, but at the same time it is better¹²¹ to pursue¹²² an ideal through life always¹²³ in following an ideal.

¹²⁴Q.: *But those [who]¹²⁵ have no ideal?*¹²⁶

A.: There is someone's writing, who¹²⁷ I have forgot¹²⁸, "If you [have]¹²⁹ [no]¹³⁰ God¹³¹, make one."¹³²

¹³³Q.: *I think everyone has an ideal, even if it is ever so small.*

¹³³A.: Even a¹³⁴ start by a narrow ideal is [better]¹³⁵ than to have none.

Q.: Can one lose the ideal?

A.: Then to have another ideal, for there are two ways of losing it. For¹³⁶ one way¹³⁷ that one has lost the ideal¹³⁸ by [becoming]¹³⁹ pessimistic, or by being disappointed in the ideal. But I should think that one must make one's ideal so independent that [nothing]¹⁴⁰ outside oneself [may]¹⁴¹ have the power of breaking it. I think that a person who can see the faults of his beloved friends¹⁴², he has not yet loved his friend, because his love must be able to add to his

121. Sk.sh.: "better" indistinctly written

122. Sk.sh.: "pursue" has an "h" after the "r"

123. Sk.sh.: a "Q." for "Question" has been written, then crossed out; it is unclear if P-o-M. continued speaking or someone else; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "Q.:" omitted

124. Gd.tp.: The following "Q.:"s and "A.:"s are all crossed out, Gd. wrote "include" by hand in the margin, as she was preparing the qa.s to be included in the text.

125. Sk.sh.: "who" retraced through a symbol thereby rendered illegible; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "who"

126. Gd.tp.: This whole question crossed out

127. Sk.tp.: "whom" instead of "who"

128. Sk.tp.: "forgotten" instead of "forgot"; Gd.tp.: this whole sentence omitted

129. Sk.sh.: "want" clearly written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "have" instead of "want"

130. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "no"; Sk.tp.: "no"; Gd.tp.: "not got"

131. Gd.tp.: "one" instead of "God"

132. The quotation, which P-o-M. cites in other lectures, is: "If you do not have a God, make one."; the source has not been identified

133. Sk.sh.: later "1." in front of "Q." and "2." in front of "A.", indicating to reverse them; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: question before the answer; Gd.tp.: Gd. later crossed out by hand the whole question and the "A.:" for "answer"

134. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "to" instead of "a"

135. Sk.sh.: "honoured" written, then crossed out and "better" substituted; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "better"

136. Sk.tp.: "For" omitted; Gd.tp.: "For" crossed out

137. Gd.tp.: "is" added

138. Sk.sh.: "between" crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

139. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "becoming", and "becoming" in a.o.d.

140. Sk.sh.: "anything" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "nothing" instead of "anything"

141. Sk.sh.: "never" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "may" instead of "never"

142. Sk.tp.: "friend" instead of "friends"

shortcomings¹⁴³ all that is necessary in order to complete it. It is not that the [beloved]¹⁴⁴ is complete, but the lover completes it. Many say that¹⁴⁵, “I have [loved],¹⁴⁶ but I have been disappointed,” but I tell them that¹⁴⁷, “You have [dug]¹⁴⁸, but¹⁴⁹ you have not [dug]¹⁵⁰ deep¹⁵¹; you have reached the¹⁵² mud, but not the water.”

Q.: Is¹⁵³ idealism catching?

A.: There is nothing more catching¹⁵⁴ than idealism.

Q.: Often people have many small ideals and they are conscious of one at the¹⁵⁵ time and then leave it for another; that is also a danger?¹⁵⁶

A.: Yes, but at the same time,¹⁵⁷ to have a small ideal even and yet to understand it ought¹⁵⁸ to be sincere to it is something worthwhile.¹⁵⁹ Really do not touch ideal, but we do not touch them when we go from one to another.¹⁶⁰ There was a play here produced of Harish Chandra, an old¹⁶¹ story; it was the Oriental Society which has produced¹⁶². One part of that¹⁶³ play I do¹⁶⁴ like to bring

143. Sk.sh.: “shortcomings” placed in parentheses

144. Sk.sh.: “belovement” written, an unattested form (OED); Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “beloved”

145. Gd.tp.: “that” omitted

146. Sk.sh.: “love” written; a.o.d.: “loved” instead of “love”

147. Gd.tp.: “that” crossed out

148. Sk.sh.: “dugged” written in lh., a non-standard form; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “dug”

149. Sk.sh.: “of”; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “of” omitted

150. Sk.sh.: “dugged” written, a non-standard form; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “dugged” typed, then the “ged” crossed out

151. Sk.sh.: “dugged deep” added in lh.

152. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and a.o.d. call for “the”

153. Sk.sh.: “the” written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

154. Sk.sh.: “catching” repeated by way of dittos

155. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like “which” than “the”, the context and a.o.d. call for “the”

156. Gd.tp.: The whole question crossed out

157. Gd.tp.: “A.: Yes, but at the same time,” crossed out

158. Gd.tp.: “and” instead of “ought”

159. Sk.sh.: “We” written, then retraced illegibly, then crossed out; Gd.tp.: “We” omitted

160. Sk.tp.: this entire sentence is placed between parenthesis and a question mark added which is put in brackets after the sentence; un.hw.: these six preceding qa.s were replaced by the following phrase: “Ideal will always appeal to man”

161. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out

162. Sk.tp.: “it” added by hand; Gd.tp.: “it” added

163. Gd.tp.: “this” instead of “that”

164. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: “would” instead of “do”

before your notice: Harish Chandra¹⁶⁵, a king who had as [his]¹⁶⁶ principle to be faithful, to be truthful, to be true to his word. And [then]¹⁶⁷ there is¹⁶⁸ a time when he is sold¹⁶⁹ in the house of a person who made him a keeper of the graveyard, where the corpses are cremated. And there he sees after a separation of many years his wife; that separation was an accident. And then¹⁷⁰ his wife brings¹⁷¹ his¹⁷² son, dead, to be buried¹⁷³, and so poor¹⁷⁴ she had no money to pay the burial¹⁷⁵. And there was this struggle that it was his own child, his own wife, whom he had not seen for many years, come to him. And she was so poor that she can¹⁷⁶ not pay the money and here he is appointed by his master to ask money for the work. He therefore recognizes the woman, but never said that¹⁷⁷, "I am your husband".¹⁷⁸ Recognizes the child, but never allowed¹⁷⁹ his heart¹⁸⁰ show out his deep sadness. He did not allow her to enter without paying, for he was appointed for that purpose. He went through a sorrow which was [worse]¹⁸¹ than death, yet kept to that principle. Ideal always will¹⁸² make appeal to you, however fanatic it may seem, however reasonless¹⁸³,¹⁸⁴ lack of logic. Yet ideal is an ideal. It has a life of its own. Ideal is living, and the one who is [an]¹⁸⁵ idealist, it makes him living.

165. Sk.sh.: "H. Ch." abbr. for "Harish Chandra"; for Harish Chandra, see List; Gd.tp.: "is" added by hand after "Harish Chandra"

166. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "his"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "his"

167. Sk.sh.: "there" written; Sk.tp.: "then" instead of "there,"; Gd.tp.: "there" omitted

168. Gd.tp.: "is" crossed out and "comes" substituted by hand

169. Gd.tp.: "as a slave" added by hand

170. Gd.tp.: "He saw" instead of "And then"

171. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "bringing" instead of "brings"

172. Gd.tp.: "her" instead of "his"

173. Gd.tp.: "burned" instead of "buried"

174. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "that" added

175. Sk.sh.: "burial" in lh. first written with a "e" instead of the "u", then retraced correctly spelled

176. Gd.tp.: "could" instead of "can"

177. Gd.tp.: "said that" crossed out and "says" substituted by hand

178. Sk.tp.: "He" added

179. Gd.tp.: "allowed" crossed out and "allows" substituted by hand

180. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "to" added

181. Sk.sh.: "worth" clearly written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "worse" instead of "worth"

182. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "it" omitted

183. Sk.sh.: "reasonless" in sh. encircled and added in lh.

184. Sk.sh.: "however it may seem to" inserted after "reasonless"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "however it may seem to" added

185. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "an" added by hand

*Q.: What is the test you would put to an ideal that is true, that it may lead him on that?*¹⁸⁶

A.: I think that ideal is an ideal. If it leads you so far and no further, then another ideal will come to lead you further, but¹⁸⁷ ideal is the way to take.

Q.: If it is [a]¹⁸⁸ true ideal, it will lead one on and on. It will not have to be dropped and risen above to¹⁸⁹?

A.: Yes,¹⁹⁰ but it is very difficult to distinguish between false and true. But¹⁹¹ it is not only difficult, but¹⁹¹ it is impossible. But I should say that if it is false then it is as false as real. And if it is real, it is real as it is¹⁹² false. The best way is from time to time what appears to one true, just to take it as true. But not to discuss it, to defend it with¹⁹³ others. We do not know; what we find true now,¹⁹⁴ tomorrow we may not consider¹⁹⁵ it true. ¹⁹⁶But never say that¹⁹⁷, "Tomorrow I shall and¹⁹⁸ say the same thing is false." For all these relative terms, good or bad, right or wrong, virtue or sin, and false or true, they are relative¹⁹⁹; and²⁰⁰ by the difference of times²⁰¹ and by the difference of the²⁰² space, that means from the²⁰³ heights²⁰⁴ we look at it, from the²⁰³ position²⁰⁵ we see it, they change²⁰⁶. In other words, in order to simplify it, I should say, what

186. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this sentence left blank; Sk.tp.: a number of dots after "that"; Gd.tp.: "one on" instead of "him on that"

187. Sk.sh.: "but" indistinctly written

188. Sk.tp.; Gd.tp.: "a" added

189. Sk.tp.: a number of dots added

190. Sk.tp.: "Yes," omitted

191. Gd.tp.: "But" crossed out

192. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "it is" omitted

193. Sk.tp.: "with" put in brackets and "from?" written by hand in the margin

194. Sk.tp.: ", how" instead of "now,"

195. Sk.sh.: "consider" retraced for clarity

196. Sk.sh.: "When we take something as" written, then crossed out, followed by a blank; omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

197. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out

198. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "not" instead of "and"

199. Sk.sh.: "relative" repeated by way of a ditto mark (")

200. Gd.tp.: "change" added by hand

201. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "time" instead of "times"

202. Sk.tp.: "the" crossed out

203. Gd.tp.: "what" instead of "the"

204. Sk.tp.: "from which" added, written by hand in the margin

205. Sk.tp.: "(according to that)" added, written by hand in the margin

206. Gd.tp.: "which change" instead of "they change", then crossed out

seems right in the morning, in the evening [may seem]²⁰⁷ wrong. [What]²⁰⁸ may seem wrong in the day, at night may seem right. Another picture is that²⁰⁹ if there were many stairs, by standing on each stair, when looking at things, the right things will seem wrong by looking at it from another step, and the wrong things will seem right by looking at it from another step.²¹⁰ It is how you look at them. Therefore, the best thing I think²¹¹ is that whatever for the time being we consider to be right, just, and good, and ²¹²virtue, that is the thing we ought to do. But we must not impose or urge what we consider right or good or true upon others who do not consider it in the same way as we do.

Q.: Then,²¹³ in education how must we do?

A.: Of course, for children the question is different. ²¹⁴In order to gain freedom we do not begin with freedom.²¹⁴ In order to arrive at freedom we begin with discipline. This is always the mistake of the time, that in order to come to the²¹⁵ freedom they give freedom, and therefore they spoil things. For if you begin with liberty then you will ²¹⁶end in discipline. If you begin with discipline you will arrive at liberty. Freedom is the ideal to gain, and the²¹⁷ result of our work, and not²¹⁸ to begin with it.

Q.: Yes, but in life many people are children in front of²¹⁹ others who are wise; then each²²⁰ wise have responsibility?

207. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced illegibly, crossed out, then "may seem" substituted; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "may seem" instead of "is"

208. Sk.sh.: "We" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "What" instead of "We"

209. Gd.tp.: "that" crossed out

210. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "see contrary" in lh. in ed. parentheses; Sk.tp.: "and the wrong things will seem right by looking at it from another step" added; Gd.tp.: "the wrong things will seem right" added

211. Sk.tp.: "I think" omitted

212. Gd.tp.: "a" added

213. Un.hw.: "Then," omitted

214. Un.hw.: "In order to gain . . . with freedom." omitted

215. Sk.tp.: "the" put between parenthesis by hand

216. Sk.sh.: "of" inserted

217. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

218. Gd.tp.: "the thing" added by hand

219. Sk.tp.: "front of" crossed out and "comparison to" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.: "in front of" crossed out and "before" substituted by hand

220. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "each"

A.: Yes, children may be wise, but at the same time children are dependent from infancy,²²¹ not only for their livelihood, but they are [dependent]²²² for their²²³ culture also ²²⁴In life a grown up people, some grown up are more a ²²⁵

Q.:²²⁶ ²²⁷More advanced have the responsibility? Among ²²⁸grown up there are some who are like children before [the]²²⁹ wise ones, ²³⁰which wise ones have²³¹ the responsibility of ²³²their^{233, 226}

A.: No one is²³⁴ responsible for anyone else. We are all responsible²³⁵ for ourselves. And many times you may make a great mistake by thinking another person not so advanced as ourselves²³⁶. But at the same time, if one wants to know how to deal with them, I should say, in a modified form in the same²³⁷ way as one deals with the²³⁸ children.

221. Sk.sh.: "moral" in lh. added, placed in parentheses

222. Sk.sh.: "independent" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "dependent" instead of "independent"

223. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"; then "moral?" included by hand after "the"

224. Sk.sh.: this sentence remains unfinished, followed by a blank line; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: the sentence ends here

225. Sk.sh.: this line is left blank; Sk.tp.: this fragmented sentence omitted; Gd.tp.: instead of this fragment, the following question, which was then crossed out: "Q.: In life among the grown up people, some are more advanced than others. Have they more responsibility?"

226. Sk.sh.: the "Q." for "Question" is apparently displaced to one line lower; Sk.tp.: the whole question: "Q.: More advanced . . . responsibility of their" omitted

227. Gd.tp.: "The" added by hand

228. Gd.tp.: "the" added by hand

229. Sk.sh.: "you" written; Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "you"

230. Sk.sh.: "of" inserted but omitted in Gd.tp.

231. Gd.tp.: "Have the wise ones" instead of "which wise ones have"

232. Gd.tp.: "of" crossed out and "for" substituted by hand

233. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this sentence is left blank; Gd.tp.: "the others?" instead of "their"

234. Gd.tp.: "not at all" added by hand

235. Sk.sh.: "R." abbr. for "responsible"

236. Gd.tp.: "yourself" instead of "ourselves"

237. Sk.sh.: "form" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

238. Gd.tp.: "the" crossed out

Q.:²³⁹ ²⁴⁰But how [may we]²⁴¹ find that we are on the [way]²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴which is true²⁴⁵; our upbringing may have its influence upon our ideas.²⁴⁶

A.: Truth is the [part]²⁴⁷ of our own being and the most essential, and the²⁴⁸ most important part. And therefore all²⁴⁹ we consider true at each²⁵⁰ moment is true for that moment. It is only our discerning sincerely that is required. For if²⁵¹ we fool ourselves then we shall be [fooled]²⁵². Those who go far away from truth, [it]²⁵³ is because they fool themselves, for they are not careful, they are not attentive to keep on²⁵⁴ that truth²⁵⁵ which their own soul senses²⁵⁶, that it²⁵⁷ is true. What for the moment you consider as true, that is true for you.

Q.: One might be [limited]²⁵⁸ by the [principles]²⁵⁹ which²⁶⁰ [one thinks]²⁶¹ are wrong upon us²⁶². One wishes to get rid of those²⁶³.

239. Sk.sh.: "Our upbringing might be perfectly wrong" crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

240. Sk.sh.: "what" crossed out; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "but what" omitted

241. Sk.sh.: "we may" written; Sk.tp.: "may we" instead of "we may"

242. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.: "way" added

243. Sk.sh.: "A.." for "answer" written, then crossed out, followed by a space due to lost words; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "A.." omitted

244. Sk.sh.: a single bracket in front of "which"

245. Gd.tp.: "are we to find out what is true, if we are in the right?" instead of "we may find that we are on the . . . which is true"

246. Sk.tp.: a question mark at the end of the phrase; Gd.tp.: "ideals" instead of "ideas", then the whole passage "our upbringing . . . our ideas." crossed out

247. Sk.sh.: "the power" written; Sk.tp.: "the part" instead of "the power"; Gd.tp.: "part" instead of "the power"; un.hw.: "a part" instead of "the power"

248. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

249. Un.hw.: "that" added

250. A.o.d.: "the" instead of "each"

251. Un.hw.: "as" instead of "if"

252. Sk.sh.: "fool" written; a.o.d.: "fooled" instead of "fool"

253. Gd.tp.: "it" added by hand

254. Gd.tp.: "on" crossed out and "to" substituted by hand

255. Sk.sh.: actually "thruth" written here

256. A.o.d.: "says" instead of "senses"

257. Gd.tp.: "that it" crossed out

258. Sk.sh.: "held down" crossed out, "limited" substituted; Gd.tp., Sk.tp.: "limited" instead of "held down"

259. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "principles" instead of "principle"

260. Sk.sh.: "one" inserted; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "one" added

261. Sk.sh.: "have been" crossed out, then "thinks" inserted after the cross out; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "thinks"

262. Sk.tp.: "which have been put in us by our upbringing" instead of "upon us"; Gd.tp.: "upon us" omitted

263. Sk.tp.: "thoughts, and yet" instead of "those", "them" written by hand above "thoughts"; after "yet" Sk. added by hand "(they keep coming back)"; Gd.tp.: "One wishes to get rid of those" crossed out

A.: But I say, then the²⁶⁴ principle which one thinks to be wrong²⁶⁵, one must not [hold]²⁶⁶ as to be true. If the whole world says that it is true and you think that it is false, then it is false. For it is false at least for you and that counts most in your life.

Q.: Sometimes it is very hard to know whether it is true or false. One's upbringing is such a strong force that one reasons with oneself and thinks, this is impossible, this is useless; one is handicapped.

A.: Yes, if one knows, that if one knows²⁶⁷ that what one has learned is all false, then one must unlearn.

²⁶⁸*Q.: By what test? Can we not take that in the silence and find out the truth?*

²⁶⁹ *Is there not a place where one can find the truth?*

A.: As long as one is pursuing the truth, one is going in the truth already.

Q.: Truth does not change, it is only our point of view²⁷⁰ that changes. In that silence we can find that light?

A.: That²⁷¹ truth is the absolute truth, which cannot be compared with anything else, for²⁷² there must be a distinction made between fact and truth. Facts are the two things between which you choose the one as real and the other as false. But when you come to the ultimate truth, it is just like light. In the presence of light there is no darkness. Therefore, that truth which is ultimate²⁷³ truth has no [comparison]²⁷⁴; it is not relative. That truth is something which makes all truth.

Q.: Can you get it by the silence?

A.: Of course, silence is the chief thing.

264. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

265. Sk.sh.: "over" crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp., Gd.tp.

266. Sk.sh.: "only" retraced to read "hold"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "hold" instead of "only"

267. Sk.sh.: "that if one knows" crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.

268. Gd.tp.: the following qa.s are missing in Gd.'s typescript

269. Sk.sh.: a blank

270. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

271. Un.hw.: "Ultimate" instead of "That"

272. Un.hw.: "for" omitted

273. Sk.sh.: "ult." abbr. for "ultimate"; un.hw.: "the" added before "ultimate"

274. Sk.sh.: "comparison" in lh. added to "compares"; Sk.tp.: "comparison"

Musée Guimet,¹ December 20th, 1924²

The Path of Initiation ³

⁴Beloved ones of God,

My subject this afternoon will be [the]⁵ path⁶ of initiation^{7,4}. The word initiation⁸ is interpreted by different people in different ways. By some it is considered a kind of attachment in a certain secret order. But what I mean by initiation is taking a step forward in the path unknown to oneself. And I class initiations of⁹ three different kinds.

The one initiation¹⁰, which comes from¹¹ within oneself, and that initiation is a personal¹² intention to proceed in the path which is not generally taken by his fellow creatures. And if this does not come from within himself, he will always be afraid to take a step further in the path which the others around

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, showing some differences from the shorthand.
- Gd.tp. = two typescripts prepared by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, which are very close to Sk.tp. They are identical in typing, but show a few differences in the handwritten editing.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series "Social Gathekas" where it became number 36, showing editorial changes. Except for some handwritten editorial changes, it is identical to the Hq.st.
- Hq.st. = a stencil of the Social Gateka distributed by Headquarters, Geneva. It is only mentioned in the footnotes when it differs from the Hq.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "Paris" added; Hq.tp.: "Musée Guimet" omitted; for Musée Guimet, see List
2. Sk.tp.: "=Gatheka 36" written by hand above the text; Gd.tp.: in one of the identical typescript versions "Gatheka 36" written by hand above the text; Hq.tp.: "Number 36." instead of the date
3. Sk.sh.: "The Path of Initiation" in lh. added above the text; Sk.tp.: "Public Lecture." typed on the left side above the text; Hq.tp.: "GATHEKA," followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), then the title: "THE PATH OF INITIATION." added
4. Hq.tp.: "Beloved ones . . . of initiation." omitted
5. Sk.sh.: "in" written; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "THE" instead of "in"
6. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol crossed out
7. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "THE PATH OF INITIATION" capitalized and underlined, indicating the title
8. Sk.sh.: "I." abbr. for "initiation"
9. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "of"
10. Hq.tp.: "is that" added
11. Sk.sh.: "oneself" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
12. Hq.tp.: "person's" instead of "personal"

him do not take. And it is also true that the conception of the generality is not the idea of an individual. For the nature of ¹³generality is like that of the sheep; wherever the sheep are taken, there all the sheep will go. And one must know that this nature of walking in the herd¹⁴ of the sheep is not out of the nature of man. He will deny it and he will disapprove of it and the very thing he will do without knowing that he does it. If you want to see it, you just have to stand in the street and with a¹⁵ surprise look up and look here and there and be absorbed in it, and you will see twenty persons standing by [your]¹⁶ side, not being¹⁷ [all]¹⁸ foolish, wise also. Therefore, the one who is initiated, [the]¹⁹ one who walks [in]²⁰ the path of initiation, is someone who has risen above that collectivity and who goes his individual way forward, to²¹ others who are around him. When man begins to feel that there is something behind the veil, when one begins to feel that there is something attainable which by effort I can attain, then he begins to take a step [in]²² the path which he knows not. Be not surprised if that initiation you saw in a child of five years, and at the same time do not be surprised if you did not see that initiation in the man of sixty years who has no tendency towards it all his life²³, and yet he will not think about it. And the one who has received that²⁴ initiation will go on; even [in]²⁵ the²⁶ childhood he will show that tendency to take a step forward in that path which others do not.

And this initiation you will find in all different aspects. A child taking a slate and pen and drawing a picture, not being an artist, yet a tendency to draw something, an idea perhaps, which is not a child's idea, it is a wonderful²⁷ idea. You will find a child humming or singing or thinking of a piece²⁸ of music which a composer will be surprised to hear. He is doing which²⁹ is not ordinary,

13. Hq.tp.: "the" added

14. Hq.tp.: "flock" instead of "herd"

15. Hq.tp.: "a" omitted

16. Sk.sh.: "the" written; a.o.d.: "your" instead of "the"

17. Hq.tp.: "being" omitted

18. Sk.sh.: "only" written; a.o.d.: "all" instead of "only"

19. Sk.sh.: "therefore" written; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "therefore"

20. Sk.sh.: "at" written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

21. Hq.tp.: "from" instead of "to"

22. Sk.sh.: "at" written; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

23. A.o.d.: "he will live" added

24. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

25. Sk.sh.: "at" indistinctly written, alternately "in"; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"

26. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

27. Sk.sh.: "wa" written in sh., then retraced to read "wonderful"

28. Sk.sh.: "p." in lh. abbr. for "piece"

29. Hq.tp.: "what" instead of "which"

something which is³⁰ spontaneously from his soul and which shows his initiation in that path. You will also hear a child speak with you³¹ a subject, an³² idea which is quite different to³³ what you think that³⁴ a child should think³⁵ to you; an³² idea which is perhaps beyond comprehension to man. Yet, the child speaks about it. It is his initiation.

I have heard a child ask me that³⁶, "Why must one kneel down? Why must one prostrate³⁷ when they say that their³⁸ God is above? Why below must one prostrate³⁹ and kneel down?" I have heard a child say, "Why must there be one side to which a person must look in order to worship, why not all sides should⁴⁰ be equally good for a person to worship?" You will find a grown-up person fixed in his ideas, that on this particular side he must worship and not on the other side, and never once in his life questioning why. You will find a grown-up person who has perhaps all his life worshipped kneeling down to the earth and never having asked to himself, "Why should I kneel down to the earth when I should worship the God [in]⁴¹ heavens?" Therefore, to believe, to worship, to be pious, to be good is quite different from the idea of being initiated. Initiation is going⁴² out of⁴³ ordinary. Initiation is rising above the conditions which are common. And this shows the maturity of the soul.

And what is the second⁴⁴ step⁴⁵? The second step⁴⁵ is the materialization of this initiation. And the⁴⁶ materialization is possible in the hand of someone living on the earth. For the condition of being initiated⁴⁷ completely is to become initiated on this plane of the earth, on this physical plane where one is

30. Sk.sh.: "is" retraced to read "comes"; a.o.d.: "comes" instead of "which is"

31. Hq.tp.: "on" added

32. Hq.tp.: "and" corr. to read "an"; Hq.st.: "and" instead of "an"

33. Hq.tp.: "from" instead of "to"

34. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

35. Hq.tp.: "bring" instead of "think"

36. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

37. Hq.tp.: "oneself" added

38. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "their"; Hq.tp.: "their" omitted

39. Hq.tp.: "Why must one prostrate oneself below" instead of "Why below must one prostrate"

40. Hq.tp.: "why should not all sides" instead of "why not all sides should"

41. Sk.sh.: "of"; a.o.d.: "in" instead of "of"

42. Sk.sh.: "going" retraced to read "coming"; a.o.d.: "coming" instead of "going"

43. Hq.tp.: "the" added

44. Sk.sh.: "stop" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

45. Hq.tp.: "state" instead of "step"

46. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "the"

47. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

living and one is moving and [on this physical plane]⁴⁸ through which one is experiencing life.

People make ⁴⁹great many mysteries out of the name initiation. I wish to make it simple. The simple explanation of the⁵⁰ initiation is that, the⁵¹ [trust]⁵² on the part of the pupil and⁵³ confidence on the part of the initiator. As I have heard from my *murshid*⁵⁴, from my initiator, a word that I shall never forget, that, "This friendship, this relationship⁵⁵ which is brought about by initiation between two persons is something which cannot be [broken]⁵⁶, is something which cannot be separated, is something which cannot be compared with anything else in the world. It is for⁵⁷ eternity."

When this initiation takes place, then it becomes a responsibility of the initiator⁵⁸ to think of the welfare and well-being of his pupil. And there is a responsibility of the initiate⁵⁹ to become faithful and true and to become steady and unshaken through all tests and through all trials. There is one person who will go to a⁶⁰ person and be initiated and then afterwards to another person and be initiated [then to a third person]⁶¹, he might go to a hundred persons, but⁶²hundred times less he becomes instead of⁶²hundred times more blessed⁶³. For the object⁶⁴ of friendship is not in making many friends, the object in friendship is to keep friendship steady, unchanged, [unbreakable]⁶⁵. And of all friendship,

48. Sk.sh.: "on this physical plane" inserted; "on" indistinctly written; a.o.d.: "on this physical plane" added

49. Hq.tp.: "a" added

50. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

51. Hq.tp.: "that, the" omitted

52. Sk.sh.: "confidence" written, then crossed out and "trust" inserted; a.o.d.: "trust"

53. Sk.sh.: "the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

54. For *murshid*, see Glossary

55. Sk.sh.: "relationship" encircled for ed. purpose

56. Sk.sh.: "broached" written, which could secondarily be read as "broken"; a.o.d.: "broken" instead of "broached"

57. Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "for"

58. Sk.sh.: "IR." abbr. for "initiator"

59. Hq.tp.: "initiated" instead of "initiate"

60. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "a"

61. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "then to a 3^d person" inserted; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "then to a third person" added; Hq.tp.: "then to a third person and be initiated" added

62. Hq.tp.: "a" added

63. Sk.sh.: "more blessed" underlined with dashes, and so in Gd.tp.

64. Sk.sh.: "is on the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

65. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "unbreakable" instead of "unbreakably"; Hq.tp.: "unbreaking" instead of "unbreakably"

the friendship⁶⁶ that is established by initiation is of a sacred kind, a friendship which must⁶⁷ be considered beyond all other⁶⁸ relationship⁶⁹ in the world.

There is a story [of] a⁷⁰ peasant in India⁷¹, [a]⁷² young peasant⁷³ who used to take a great interest in spiritual things. And someone of a great name happened to come in his town, about whom it was said, as it is⁷⁴ always said among simple peasants, the person is so great, that by coming⁷⁵ in his presence one would be sure to enter⁷⁶heavens. The whole town went to see him and to get from him that guarantee of entering⁷⁶heavens, except that one peasant⁷⁷ who was once⁷⁸ initiated. This great person having heard about this young peasant⁷⁷, he⁷⁹ came in his house himself and asked him, "What⁸⁰ is it that you who take⁸¹ such interest in this subject did not come, and all others came to see me?" "Oh,"⁸² he said, "there was no antagonism⁸³ on my part, there was only a⁸⁴ simple reason." He said, "My teacher who has initiated me has passed from this earth. And since he was man with limitations, I know not whether he has gone to heaven or to the other place; and if by the blessing of your presence, [if]⁸⁵ I was sent to heaven I would⁸⁶ be most unhappy⁸⁷. The⁸⁸ heaven would become another place for me if my teacher were not there." It is that⁸⁹ oneness and it is that⁸⁹ connection, it is that⁸⁹ relationship between the initiator⁹⁰ and the initiated

66. Sk.sh.: "fr." abbr. for "friendship", then "iendship" inserted later

67. Sk.tp.: "which must" written over "with much"; Gd.tp.: "with much" was corrected by hand in one typescript by hand to "which must"

68. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "earthly" instead of "other"

69. Hq.tp.: "relationships" instead of "relationship"

70. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "of"; a.o.d.: "of a" instead of "a"

71. Sk.sh.: "Indi." abbr. for "India"

72. Sk.sh.: "want" written; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "want"

73. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "peasant"

74. Hq.tp.: "was" instead of "is"

75. A.o.d.: "going" instead of "coming"

76. Hq.tp.: "the" added

77. Hq.tp.: "person" instead of "peasant"

78. Hq.tp.: "had once been" instead of "was once"

79. Hq.tp.: "he" omitted

80. Hq.tp.: "How" instead of "What"

81. Sk.sh.: "certain" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

82. Sk.sh.: "O" in lh.; Hq.tp.: "Oh," omitted

83. Hq.tp.: "antagonism" instead of "antagony" (an obsolete but attested form, OED)

84. A.o.d.: "one" instead of "a"

85. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "if"; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "if" instead of "of"; Hq.tp.: "of" omitted

86. Hq.tp.: "should" instead of "would"

87. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol added above "unhappy"; Hq.tp.: "there" added

88. Hq.tp.: "The" omitted

89. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

90. Sk.sh.: "relationship" and "initiator" both encircled

which gives them that strength, that power, that wisdom to journey⁹¹ in this path. For it is the devotion of the initiate⁹² which gives all that is lacking in the initiator⁹³, and it is the trust of the initiator⁹⁴ which gives all that is lacking in the initiate⁹².

⁹⁵There are different degrees, but they are not to be discussed on this path. Because, after all, different stages are the conceptions, the speculations of the different wise people. Just like the seven notes of music. There are seven notes of music because the musician knows as seven notes of music. They can be made into more notes or into less notes if the musician wishes to make it so. Stages of things we make; in reality, it is impossible to make a stage. It is a spontaneous development in the spiritual path which may be called treading of the path of initiation.

And now you may⁹⁶ ask me, "How do I explain by⁹⁷ spiritual progress, what is it? What is it like?" The spiritual progress is the difference of the point of view⁹⁸. And to recognize this progress is that⁹⁹ there is only one way of recognizing¹⁰⁰ and that way is to see the progress on¹⁰¹ one's own outlook on life, to ask oneself a question, "How do I look at life?" And this one can do by not judging others, by not criticize¹⁰² others, by not weighing and [measuring]¹⁰³ others, but only [asking]¹⁰⁴ what my own outlook is. As long as a person is [concerned]¹⁰⁵ with the faults of the¹⁰⁶ others, as long as¹⁰⁷ he criticizes others, he is not yet ready to make his outlook clear in order to see if his outlook on life is right.

91. Sk.sh.: "in the path of truth" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

92. Hq.tp.: "initiated" instead of "initiate"

93. Sk.sh.: "Ir." abbr. for "initiator"

94. Sk.sh.: "In." in lh. abbr. for "initiator", underlined with dots

95. Sk.sh.: a single bracket placed in front of "There"

96. Hq.tp.: "might" instead of "may"

97. Hq.tp.: "by" omitted

98. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view"

99. Hq.tp.: "is that" omitted

100. Hq.tp.: "of recognizing" omitted

101. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "on"

102. A.o.d.: "criticizing" instead of "criticize"

103. Sk.sh.: "judging" written, then crossed out and "measuring" added; a.o.d.: "measuring"

104. Sk.sh.: "seeing" written, then crossed out and "asking" inserted; Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "asking"; Hq.tp.: "seeing" omitted

105. Sk.sh.: "cause" retraced to read "concerned"; a.o.d.: "concerned"

106. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

107. Sk.sh.: "as long as" repeated by way of using dittos underneath the previous "as long as"

And now you might ask what the different [initiations are]¹⁰⁸, ¹⁰⁹one better than the other, or one higher than the other? In what way are [they]¹¹⁰ to be distinguished? By knowing some more mysteries, or by knowing some secrets, or by studying something very wonderful, or by communicating with something unseen? Nothing of this whatever. Not one of those¹¹¹ things can assure you of your higher initiation, of your greater progress in spiritual life. In the first place you need not try¹¹² for mysteries, for life itself is a mystery. All that seems to one simple, all that offers no mystery to a person, the very thing as soon as the outlook on life is changed becomes mysterious. Secret is to be found in simplicity. It is the simple life which is full of secret. And study, a person may study the whole library, may write fifty books and may read a hundred books, and that leads him nowhere. If there is any study which is required, for that study you need not go anywhere to study it. Your life itself is a study, if you will study it. One who studies, for him life offers all the study, morning to evening, every moment¹¹³ of the day. In the home, outside, in the work, in leisure, in all things there is something to study. No book can give that joy¹¹⁴ and that pleasure as human nature itself¹¹⁵. The wise, the foolish, the good, the wicked¹¹⁶ whom you see every day, their¹¹⁷ tendencies, their attitude, all this, it is the greatest study. Besides success and failure, besides¹¹⁸ sorrows and pleasures and all things in life, things¹¹⁹ which go unfavourably in life, things which come favourably in life, in all these things there is so much to study¹²⁰. All that we do rightly, all that we have done wrongly, everything is a lesson; everything is a study, if we take it as such. But the thing is this, that the one who is life's student, the one who is really initiated, he studies himself first¹²¹ before studying others.

108. Sk.sh.: "initiation is" written; Hq.tp: "initiations are" instead of "initiation is"

109. Hq.tp.: "is" added

110. Sk.sh.: "each" written; a.o.d.: "they" instead of "each"

111. A.o.d.: "these" instead of "those"

112. Hq.tp.: "strive" instead of "try"

113. Sk.sh.: "at the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

114. Sk.tp., Gd.tp.: "study" instead of "joy"

115. Hq.tp.: "can give" added

116. Hq.tp.: "weak" instead of "wicked"

117. Sk.sh.: "their" poorly executed

118. Hq.tp.: "besides" omitted

119. Sk.tp.: "things" omitted; Gd.tp.: "things" omitted, then added by hand in one typescript

120. Sk.sh.: "which nothing else in life can give" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

121. Hq.tp.: "first" omitted

Does an initiator in life teach the truth? No. No man has the power to teach another truth. The¹²² man must discover himself. What the initiator can do is from the side he can say, "This is the path, do not go astray." The initiator will put¹²³ his initiated one on that path where as¹²⁴ further he will go, the more he will receive at every step a hand raising him upwards¹²⁵. But the first step is the¹²⁶ most difficult, and that step is taken by the help of an initiator on the earth.

And now you might ask me, "What is it that the initiator teaches the [initiated]¹²⁷ one?" He tells the initiate¹²⁸ the truth of his own being. He does not tell him something new or something different. He tells him something which his soul knows already; his mind has [forgotten]¹²⁹. But there is a story, a fable which gives a picture of this, that a lion walking through the desert found that a little cub of lion was¹³⁰ playing with the sheep. It had happened that the little lion was raised¹³¹ with the sheep, and so it never had a [chance]¹³² or an occasion to realize himself what he was. The lion was greatly surprised to see a little cub of lion¹³³ running about with the same fear of a lion as the sheep. The lion jumped in¹³⁴ the fold of the sheep¹³⁵ and said, "Halt, halt!" But the sheep ran and the little lion ran also. The lion only pursued the cub of lion¹³³, not the sheep and said, "Wait¹³⁶, I wish to speak to you." The cub¹³⁷ said, "I tremble, I fear, I cannot stand before you." The lion said, "Why?¹³⁸ Why are you running about with the sheep? You are a little lion yourself." "No," said the little one, "I am a sheep, I tremble, I am afraid of you. Let me go. Let me go with the sheep." "Come along," said the lion, "come with me. I will take you and I will show you what you are before I let you go." Trembling and yet helpless, this

122. Hq.tp.: "The" omitted

123. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

124. Hq.tp.: "the" instead of "as"

125. Sk.sh.: "-wards" indistinctly written

126. Sk.sh.: "first" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

127. Sk.sh.: "initiate" written without final "d"; a.o.d.: "initiated" instead of "initiate"

128. Hq.tp.: "initiated" instead of "initiate"

129. Sk.sh.: "forgot" written; a.o.d.: "forgotten" instead of "forgot"

130. Hq.tp.: "had been" instead of "was"

131. Hq.tp.: "reared" instead of "raised"

132. Sk.sh.: "choice" written; a.o.d.: "chance" instead of "choice"

133. Hq.tp.: "lion's cub" instead of "cub of lion"

134. Hq.tp.: "among" added

135. Hq.tp.: "flock of sheep" instead of "fold of the sheep"

136. Hq.tp.: "What" retraced by hand to read "Wait"; Hq.st.: "What"

137. Sk.sh.: "C." abbr. for "cub"

138. Hq.tp.: "Why?" omitted

little lion followed the lion to a pool of water. In¹³⁹ the pool of water the lion said, "Look at me and look at yourself. Are we not closer, are we not near? You are not like the sheep, you are like me." And this lion is symbolical [of]¹⁴⁰ the souls who have got¹⁴¹ conscience¹⁴², the souls who have got the truth. And when¹⁴³ they see the¹⁴⁴ same divine spirit in a¹⁴⁵ soul, their first thought is to take the hand of that soul and to show, "In you also there is the same spark divine¹⁴⁶ which I possess." Therefore, outwardly it is ¹⁴⁷aristocrat's¹⁴⁸ picture, but inwardly it is leading to democracy. The command of the lion to that little lion is aristocrat's¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ appearance¹⁵¹; but what is the intention of the lion? It is democracy¹⁵². It wants to make the little lion conscious of the same *grandeur*¹⁵³ that the lion has. And that is the path of spirituality. Its outward appearance may seem different¹⁵⁴, but its inner intention and what it culminates to¹⁵⁵ is democratic. In spiritual initiation¹⁵⁶, therefore, the secret of both things is to be learnt. It is by being [a]¹⁵⁷ soldier that one becomes a commander. The one who has never been a soldier can never be a perfect commander.

But then the initiations beyond are still greater. There are some, if not all, but they¹⁵⁸ will tell you their experience that at different times in their life a sudden change [of]¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰outlook has come to them. It is not our usual experience

139. Sk.tp.: "At" instead of "In"; Gd.tp.: "In" crossed out at "At" substituted

140. Sk.tp.: "to" added by hand; Gd.tp.: "of" added by hand in one typescript; Hq.tp.: "of" added

141. Sk.tp.: "got" crossed out and "become" substituted by hand; Gd.tp.: "become" written by hand above "got" in one typescript

142. Sk.tp.: "conscious(ness)" instead of "conscience" then "ness" crossed out; Gd.tp.: "conscious" instead of "conscience"; Hq.tp.: "God - conscious" instead of "conscience"

143. Sk.sh.: "they say" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

144. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

145. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "another"; a.o.d.: "another" instead of "a"

146. Sk.sh.: "spark divine" encircled, then "great" added to "spark"; a.o.d.: "divine spark" instead of "spark divine"

147. Hq.tp.: "an" added

148. A.o.d.: "aristocratic" instead of "aristocrat's"

149. Sk.sh.: "art." abbr. for "aristocrat's"; a.o.d.: "aristocratic"

150. Sk.sh.: a blank

151. Hq.tp.: "apparently" instead of "appearance"

152. Sk.sh.: "democr." abbr. for "democracy"

153. Sk.sh.: "*grandeur*", French for "greatness"

154. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

155. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "to"

156. Sk.sh.: "I." abbr. for "initiation"

157. Sk.sh.: "of" written; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "of"

158. Hq.tp.: "that" instead of "but they"

159. Sk.sh.: "a" retraced to read "of"; a.o.d.: "of"

160. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

to think that suddenly one day we wake up from sleep and our point of view¹⁶¹ even¹⁶² has changed. But do not consider it [an]¹⁶³ exaggeration¹⁶⁴ when I say that it takes but one moment to change one's outlook on life altogether. It is that¹⁶⁵ which is an initiation, an initiation which is above the¹⁶⁶ initiations¹⁶⁷ of the earth as we know¹⁶⁸. One thing leads to another thing, and so we go on in life of [initiation]¹⁷⁰ from one thing to another, as¹⁷¹ the ladder that seems to be before us on which we climb,¹⁷² each step of that ladder becomes one¹⁷³ initiation. And each step on that ladder¹⁷⁴ changes our point of view altogether¹⁷⁵, if only we keep to that ladder and not drop down. For there is always a possibility of going forward or backward. Nevertheless, the one anxious to go forward will never go backward. If the whole world pulled him back with a chain on his feet, still he will go forward because his desire to go forward is more powerful than all the men of the world.

The Sufi Order in the Western world offers to those who wish to take the benefit of the path of initiation an occasion, an opportunity: an occasion to study, an occasion to meditate, an opportunity to come¹⁷⁶ in personal touch with those who will help on the path. And when explaining [the]¹⁷⁷ object of the initiation, the object of progressing in the spiritual path, I should explain only

161. Sk.sh.: "p.o.v." abbr. for "point of view", crossed out, but retained in a.o.d.

162. A.o.d.: "even" omitted

163. Sk.sh.: "over" written; a.o.d.: "an" instead of "over"

164. Sk.sh.: "exaggeration" indistinctly written

165. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

166. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

167. Sk.sh.: "initiations" encircled

168. Hq.tp.: "them" added

169. Hq.tp.: "the" handwritten above the line

170. Sk.sh.: a second "of" is retraced to read "I.", abbr. for "initiation"; a.o.d.: "initiation"

171. A.o.d.: "and" instead of "as"

172. Sk.sh.: "in" written; a.o.d.: "in" omitted

173. Hq.tp.: "an" instead of "one"

174. Sk.sh.: "L." abbr. for "ladder"

175. Sk.sh.: "all good together" written, then "good" crossed out, and "all good together" encircled for ed. purposes; a.o.d.: "good" omitted and "altogether" in one word

176. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

177. Sk.sh.: a "g" inserted in the word "their"; a.o.d.: "the" instead of "their"

one. One, and the most simple¹⁷⁸ one, and that object is to be best suited to serve our fellow-men.

¹⁷⁹Thank you all for your sympathetic response. May God bless you.¹⁷⁹

178. Hq.tp.: “simplest” instead of “most simple”

179. Hq.tp.: “To be read before candidates for initiation in the Sufi Order.” instead of “Thank you . . . bless you.”

Sorbonne,¹ December 22nd, 1924²

Cosmic Language³

⁴Beloved ones of God,

My subject of this evening is cosmic language⁵.⁴ What is it that makes those who [can]⁶ know, know of the changing⁷ of weather before ⁸time? The coming of the flood, the coming of ⁹rain? The changing¹⁰ of weather, all different changes at¹¹ the¹² nature, there are some who know beforehand.

Of course¹³, there are signs¹⁴, the signs which become words for those who read them and by those signs they understand of the coming events from nature. For them therefore it is a language of nature. For the others who do not know, it [for]¹⁵ them¹⁶ it is [gibberish]¹⁷, *sons qui n'ont pas de sens*¹⁸. And¹⁹ what is it that those who know not only astronomy but what is called astrology,

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, showing changes from the shorthand.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript with more editorial changes, prepared for the series "Social Gathekas", where it became number 50.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "Paris" added
2. Sk.tp.: "Soc. Gath. 50" (Social Gatheka, see List) added by hand; Hq.tp.: "Number 50." instead of of the date and the place
3. Sk.tp.: Public Lecture. written on the left side above the text; Hq.tp.: "SOCIAL GATHEKA." added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List), then the title "COSMIC LANGUAGE." added
4. Hq.tp.: "Beloved ones . . . Cosmic Language." omitted
5. Sk.tp.: "COSMIC LANGUAGE", capitalized, underlined and between quotation marks, indicating the title
6. Sk.sh.: "each" retraced to read "can"; a.o.d.: "can"
7. A.o.d.: "change" instead of "changing"
8. Hq.tp.: "the" added
9. Sk.tp.: "the" added
10. Hq.tp.: "change" instead of "changing"
11. A.o.d.: "in" instead of "at"
12. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted
13. Hq.tp.: "No doubt" instead of "Of course"
14. Hq.tp.: "before" added
15. Sk.tp.: "for" added
16. Hq.tp.: "[for] them" omitted
17. Sk.sh.: The beginning of "gibberish" looks like "bev" rather than "gib"; Hq.tp.: "gibberish"
18. Sk.sh.: "sons qui n'ont pas de sense", French for "sound that has no meaning"; a.o.d.: French passage omitted
19. Sk.sh.: "And" retraced to read "of"; Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

that²⁰ by the change of the planets and stars that they²¹ know about [people]²², their past, present and future? This only shows that there are signs which indicate the past, present and future to them as words would indicate, and from them they learn of coming events. There are again phrenologists who can see from the muscles of the head of the person. There are those who know physiognomies²³. They can see from the face of the person things that no one has told them, that they have never²⁴ [heard]²⁵, ²⁶ but [they know]²⁷, they read from the²⁸ face of a person. There are others who know a science which is as small as palmistry but even they²⁹, for them the sign³⁰ of the hands are as loud words, as the form of a physiognomy.

And³¹ now coming to the natural conditions such as mother knowing the³² language of the little child who has³³ not yet been³⁴ able to speak. His tears and his smiles, his looks explain to the mother his moods, his pleasures and displeasures, his aspirations and his wants. One has also³⁵ known that the heart of the lover knows the pleasure and displeasure, knows the changing of the moods of the beloved without having spoken one word³⁶. There are physicians who by their experience in life have become so advanced that before the patient has spoken one word, they already have found out what is the complaint, what is the matter with the person. There are businessmen in whom business is so engrossed³⁷ that as soon as [to]³⁸ their shop a person has come³⁹, he knows⁴⁰ that

20. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

21. Hq.tp.: "that they" omitted

22. Sk.sh.: "peoples" written; Sk.tp.: "s" of "peoples" crossed out; Hq.tp.: "people" instead of "peoples"

23. Sk.sh.: "physiognomies" written in lh.; a.o.d.: "physiognomy" instead of "physiognomies"

24. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

25. Sk.sh.: "heard" inserted; a.o.d.: "heard" added

26. Sk.sh.: "known" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

27. Sk.sh.: "they know" inserted after "but"; Hq.tp.: "which" added

28. Sk.sh.: "they read from the" crossed out, then reinstated

29. Sk.tp.: "they," omitted; Hq.tp.: "in that case," instead of "they,"

30. A.o.d.: "signs" instead of "sign"

31. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

32. Sk.sh.: although the symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. suggest that "the" was spoken

33. Hq.tp.: "is" instead of "has"

34. Hq.tp.: "been" omitted

35. Hq.tp.: "It has also been" instead of "One has also"

36. Hq.tp.: "one word having been spoken" instead of "having spoken one word"

37. Hq.tp.: "engraved" instead of "engrossed"

38. Sk.sk.: "over" written; a.o.d.: "to" instead of "over"

39. Hq.tp.: "a person has come to their shop" instead of "over their shop a person has come"

40. Hq.tp.: "they know" instead of "he knows"

whether the person⁴¹ will buy or whether he⁴² will go without it⁴³. And what does it tell us? What does it show us? It only shows us that whatever be the walk of life, whatever be our profession, our business in life, whatever be our occupation, through it all there is a sense in us, a sense which can understand the language without words.

There is also another question which is attached to it closely, and that question is that everything in life is speaking, is audible, is communicative in spite of its apparent silence. The word that we call⁴⁴ is only the word which is audible in our everyday language. What we consider hearing is only what we hear from⁴⁵ ears, and we do not know what else there is to hear. In the point of⁴⁶ fact there is nothing which is silent. All that exists in this world, whether seemingly living or not living, it is all speaking. And therefore, word is not what is audible to us, but word is all. This argument is supported by the Bible where it says, "First was the word and the word was God."⁴⁷ But I would⁴⁸ repeat again that⁴⁹ it is not only [that]⁵⁰ first was the word, but always when there was anything, it was the word and always the word will be.

The real meaning of the⁵¹ word is life. And is there anything that is not life, whether silent⁵² or whether⁵³ living? For instance, a person not knowing the secret of the planets, not knowing their influence, their [nature and the]⁵⁴ character, what do they say to him? Nothing. He knows that there are planets and that is all. As far as the science of astronomy⁵⁵, [or]⁵⁶⁵⁷a person who has learned astronomy⁵⁸, may say the planets have a certain influence upon the weather and upon the season. But the astrologer perhaps hears a louder sound of

41. Hq.tp.: "he" instead of "the person"

42. Hq.tp.: "whether he" omitted

43. Hq.tp.: "buying" instead of "it"

44. Hq.tp.: "What we call the word" instead of "The word that we call"

45. Hq.tp.: "by our" instead of "from"

46. Sk.sh.: "p.o." abbr. for "point of"

47. John 1:1

48. Hq.tp.: "to" instead of "I would"

49. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

50. Sk.sh.: "the" written; a.o.d.: "that" instead of "the"

51. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" deleted

52. Sk.sh.: "over" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

53. Hq.tp.: "whether" omitted

54. Sk.sh.: "nature and the" inserted after "their"; a.o.d.: "nature and their" added

55. Hq.tp.: "goes" added

56. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then retraced to read "or"; a.o.d.: omitted

57. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

58. Sk.sh.: "A." abbr. for "astronomy"

the planets; who can say that the influence of the planets has a certain influence upon the individual and so has a certain influence on his life. What do we understand by [this]⁵⁹? We understand by this that to one the planet does not speak, to another it speaks whispering, and to the other it speaks loudly. The same [thing]⁶⁰ with physiognomy. To one person⁶¹ a person is a mystery, to another person he⁶² knows something about the⁶³ person, and to a third person⁶⁴ the⁶⁵ person is [like]⁶⁶ an open letter. For one physician it is necessary to make the⁶⁷ examination of the⁶⁸ person with all different machines [and]⁶⁹ [mechanisms]⁷⁰, another physician would like to ask the patient about his condition. And⁷¹ third physician looks at the patient and knows perhaps more about the [person]⁷² than the patient himself.

Is it not the same thing with the⁷³ art, when we see⁷⁴ one person [goes]⁷⁵ in a [picture]⁷⁶ gallery, [looks]⁷⁷ at different pictures, and he thinks that it is different colours, red and blue and different lines, he is very pleased to see different colours, and that is all. He knows nothing more about it. There is another person who sees [historic]⁷⁸ fact behind the⁷⁹ picture and he is more interested in it, because the picture has spoken to him a little more. But there is a third person, for him that⁸⁰ picture is living. The picture which he sees, which

59. Sk.sh.: "that" written; a.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

60. Sk.sh.: the "th" in "thing" clearly written as an "s"; a.o.d.: "thing"

61. Hq.tp.: "person" omitted

62. Hq.tp.: "another" instead of "to another person he"

63. Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

64. Hq.tp.: "person" omitted

65. Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

66. Sk.sh.: "what" retraced to read "like"; a.o.d.: "like"

67. Hq.tp.: "an" instead of "the"

68. Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

69. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out; a.o.d.: "and"

70. Sk.sh.: "mechanism" written; a.o.d.: "mechanisms" instead of "mechanism"

71. A.o.d.: "a" added

72. Sk.sh.: "patient" crossed out, then "person" substituted; Sk.tp.: "person"; Hq.tp.: "him"

73. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

74. Hq.tp.: "that" added

75. Sk.sh.: "go" written; a.o.d.: "goes" instead of "go"

76. Sk.sh.: "picture" in lh. inserted; a.o.d.: "picture gallery"

77. Sk.sh.: "look" written; a.o.d.: "looks" instead of "look"

78. Sk.sh.: "history" written, then retraced to read "historic", then "historic" added in lh.; a.o.d.: "historic"

79. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

80. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

he appreciates, that picture⁸¹ is communicative, for⁸² he reads in there⁸³ meaning⁸⁴ which was put in it by the artist. It is revealed⁸⁵ to him by looking at it. Therefore, by the mediumship of the picture, [one]⁸⁶ person's thought, one person's ideal is known to the other person⁸⁷.

And⁸⁸ in the same way to one person music is a noise, perhaps a harmonious group of notes. For him it is a pastime, for him it is a certain amusement through which he is going. To another person there is some joy coming out of it. He is enjoying some pleasure, he feels music which is coming to him. But there is a third person who sees the soul of the person who is performing the music, who sees the⁸⁹ spirit of the person who has written the⁹⁰ music. Even if it is a thousand years ago that the music was written, he hears it in the music.

Is [it]⁹¹ not all communicative? If⁹² it be the⁹³ art or science or in whatever form, life expresses its meaning; if one was⁹⁴ only able to understand it, one could always understand. The one who does not understand this will not understand it. His sense is closed. It is just like the ears being deaf. In the same way, the sense of communicating with the thing⁹⁵ has become dull, he does not understand it⁹⁶. But if a person does not hear, he may not say that [the person]⁹⁷ is not speaking. And in the same way if a person cannot sense the [meaning]⁹⁸

81. Sk.sh.: "P." abbr. for "picture"

82. A.o.d.: "for" omitted

83. A.o.d.: "it" instead of "there"

84. Sk.sh.: "meaning" indistinctly written; a.o.d.: "the meaning" instead of "meaning"

85. Sk.sh.: "to" written twice; a.o.d.: second "to" omitted

86. Sk.sh.: "it" retraced to read "one's", then "one" inserted before "person's"; a.o.d.: "one"

87. Hq.tp.: "person" omitted

88. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

89. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

90. Sk.sh.: "the" retraced to read "for"

91. Sk.sh.: "this" written; a.o.d.: "it" instead of "this"

92. Hq.tp.: "Whether" instead of "If"

93. Hq.tp.: "in" instead of "the"

94. Hq.tp.: "were" instead of "was"

95. Sk.sh.: "thing" clearly written; Hq.tp.: "things" instead of "thing"

96. Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

97. Sk.sh.: two indecipherable symbols; Sk.tp.: "the person" added; Hq.tp.: "life" added

98. Sk.sh.: "meaning" is traced through an indecipherable symbol

of life, [he must not]⁹⁹ say that life has no meaning. The word is [everywhere]¹⁰⁰ and the word is continually speaking.

There is a belief, a belief¹⁰¹ of the ancient people, and that belief is that the word was lost, and then the word was found. And out of this thing a great mystery was made, a mystery which till now exists among the people of old civilization. Till now they are looking for that word, that word which was lost, and in¹⁰² gaining that word they consider the fulfilment of their life. And¹⁰³ there are many who have tried to mystify¹⁰⁴ this idea and mystify so much¹⁰⁵ that a person may go on and¹⁰⁶ on and never¹⁰⁷ come out again. But the truth is not found in mystification, the truth is to be found¹⁰⁸ in simplicity. Because there is nothing more simple than the [ultimate]¹⁰⁹ truth. Simply the idea is this, that all that exists has come out of the word and goes to the word and in its own being is a word. Besides, the quotation of¹¹⁰ the Bible I have given to you¹¹¹, there is a quotation¹¹² of¹¹³ Qur'an which says that¹¹⁴, "God said 'be' and all became."¹¹⁵ And there is again a word from Vedanta which perhaps comes from scriptures which existed many thousand¹¹⁶ years before Qur'an [and]¹¹⁷¹¹⁸ Bible. That scripture says, *Nada Brahma*¹¹⁹ which means, "In the word you will find the creator." By word I do not mean¹²⁰ a word which is audible to the ears. By

99. Sk.sh.: an illegible retracing, rendering the underlying symbol illegible, then "he must not" inserted; a.o.d.: "he must not" added

100. Sk.sh.: "ever where" clearly written; a.o.d.: "everywhere"

101. Hq.tp.: "a belief" omitted

102. Hq.tp.: "in" omitted

103. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

104. Hq.tp.: "make a mystification of" instead of "mystify"

105. Hq.tp.: "to make so much mystification" instead of "mystify so much"

106. Sk.sh.: "it" added above "and"

107. Hq.tp.: "may" instead of "never"

108. Sk.sh.: "at the" retraced to read "in seem", then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

109. Sk.sh.: "ultimate" inserted before "truth"; a.o.d.: "ultimate" added

110. Hq.tp.: "from" instead of "of"

111. Hq.tp.: "I have given to you" omitted

112. Sk.sh.: "Q." abbr. for "quotation"; Hq.tp.: "verse" instead of "quotation"

113. Hq.tp.: "the" added

114. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

115. Sura 19 (Maryam):35

116. Hq.tp.: "thousands of" instead of "thousand"

117. Sk.tp.: "and" added; Hq.tp.: "and the"

118. Sk.sh.: "of" crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

119. For *Nada Brahma*, see Glossary

120. Sk.tp.: "that" placed between brackets by hand; Hq.tp.: "is not meant" instead of "I do not mean that"

word I mean¹²¹ what is conveyed to you, all¹²² which is expressed to you and which comes to you as a revelation. I feel¹²³ that what you hear by your ears, what you smell by the nose, what you taste and what you touch, by all your¹²⁴ different senses, by all that becomes intelligible to you, that is a word. In other words, that life's mission is to convey to you something. And all that it conveys to you is a word¹²⁵, through whichever sense you experience it, through¹²⁶ whichever sense it is conveyed to you, it is a word¹²⁷.¹²⁸

But now¹²⁹ it is not only depending¹³⁰ upon the five senses, the¹³¹ taste, the¹³¹ hearing, the¹³¹ seeing, the¹³¹ smelling and touching, upon which¹³² word depends. For these five senses we call it¹³³ five senses, because through five different organs we experience them. In reality, there is only one sense, a sense which experiences life by the vehicle or mediumship of five external senses. And¹³⁴ because through these five different directions [of life]¹³⁵, therefore, the experience of life becomes divided¹³⁶ into five different experiences. For the word becomes, or life becomes visible to us, touchable¹³⁷, audible,¹³⁸ smellable and tasteable. But besides these five aspects in which we are accustomed to hear the word, there is another aspect of hearing the word, which is heard independently¹³⁹ of the five senses. And that way of hearing the word is called intuitive¹⁴⁰ way. When a person comes before you, whether you are satisfied with that person or dissatisfied, whether this¹⁴¹ person has given¹⁴² you sympathy

121. Hq.tp.: "is meant" instead of "I mean"

122. Sk.tp.: "or" instead of "all"

123. Sk.tp.: a question mark placed between parenthesis after "I feel", then "I feel (?) put in brackets by hand; Hq.tp.: "it is meant" instead of "I feel"

124. Hq.tp.: "your" omitted

125. Sk.sh.: "word" indistinctly written

126. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol

127. Hq.tp.: "through whichever sense it is conveyed to you, it is a word" omitted

128. Sk.sh.: a blank

129. Hq.tp.: "But now" omitted

130. Sk.tp.: "dependent" instead of "depending"; Hq.tp.: "depending" omitted

131. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

132. Hq.tp.: "that the" instead of "upon which"

133. Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

134. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

135. Sk.sh.: "a-life" written; Sk.tp.: "of life"; Hq.tp.: "life is experienced"

136. Sk.sh.: "a" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

137. Hq.tp.: "tangible" instead of "touchable"

138. Sk.sh.: "smelling" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

139. Hq.tp.: "independent" instead of "heard independently"

140. Sk.sh.: "intuitive" retraced for clarity; Hq.tp.: "the" added before "intuitive"

141. A.o.d.: "that" instead of "this"

142. Hq.tp.: "attracted from" instead of "given"

or antipathy, you cannot say that [by]¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴seeing that person or hearing that person, you have recognized that person¹⁴⁵. You can¹⁴⁶ only say that you had an impression of that person such and such. And this shows that there is a language, a language which is beyond the sense¹⁴⁷ and a language you¹⁴⁸ are capable of [understanding]¹⁴⁹, if the sense was¹⁵⁰ open to a certain degree.

There is not¹⁵¹ one person who has not [experience]¹⁵². May be that some have [experienced]¹⁵³ more, others [have experienced]¹⁵⁴ less. Some are conscious, some are unconscious, but a feeling comes, a feeling¹⁵⁵ when a disaster is coming, a sorrow is coming¹⁵⁶, a failure¹⁵⁷ is coming¹⁵⁶, a success is coming. No doubt, a person with tender heart, a person¹⁵⁸ with a greater sympathy¹⁵⁹, a person¹⁵⁸ with love awake¹⁶⁰ in his heart is more capable of experiencing this sentiment. And¹⁶¹ it is this feeling which may be called intuition, something which does not depend upon reason¹⁶². A woman feels it more perhaps than a man. Very often a woman can say to the¹⁶³ man that¹⁶⁴, "I feel it. I feel that it is going to be a success," or, "It is going to be a failure." And when he is asking¹⁶⁵ her, what is the reason, because man is very

143. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then retraced to read "by"; a.o.d.: "by"

144. Sk.sh.: "hear" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

145. Hq.tp.: "him" instead of "that person"

146. Sk.sh.: "you" inserted after "can"

147. Hq.tp.: "senses" instead of "sense"

148. Sk.sh.: "you" indistinctly written; Hq.tp.: "which we" instead of "you"

149. Sk.sh.: "understand" written; a.o.d.: "understanding" instead of "understand"

150. Hq.tp.: "is" instead of "was"

151. Hq.tp.: "not" omitted (apparently in error)

152. Sk.tp.: "experienced" instead of "experience"; Hq.tp.: "experienced it" instead of "experience"

153. Sk.sh.: "experiences" written; Sk.tp.: "experienced" instead of "experiences"; Hq.tp.: "experienced it"

154. Sk.sh.: "have experience" inserted after "others"; Sk.tp.: "have experienced" added; Hq.tp.: "have experienced it" added

155. Hq.tp.: ", a feeling" omitted

156. Hq.tp.: "is coming" omitted

157. Sk.sh.: "failure" indistinctly written, "l" for "r"

158. Hq.tp.: "a person" omitted

159. Sk.sh.: "sympathy" written with an "s" instead of the "m"

160. A.o.d.: "awakened" instead of "awake"

161. Hq.tp.: "And" omitted

162. Hq.tp.: "the senses" instead of "reason"

163. Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "the"

164. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

165. Hq.tp.: "asks" instead of "is asking"

reasoning¹⁶⁶, she will still say that¹⁶⁷, "I feel it." There is a language that she understands; ¹⁶⁸man has not heard it.

Then there is another experience. It is not only the¹⁶⁹ spiritual people or most [advanced]¹⁷⁰ people know about it. But¹⁷¹ an experience which is known even to a scientist¹⁷², to a material person, to an inventor. He may not believe it, but at the same time this experience comes, a sense of an idea how to work out his invention or how to form his system, how to make a plan, how to write his poetry or how to arrange a thing which he wants to arrange. However much a person says that these¹⁷³ great inventors that they¹⁷⁴ have studied mechanism¹⁷⁵, they have studied¹⁷⁶ technology¹⁷⁷, that it is the outcome of that which gives him¹⁷⁸ that ability. There are thousands of students [who study mechanism]¹⁷⁹, not everyone¹⁸⁰ is an inventor. [And]¹⁸¹ [there is]¹⁸² one who accomplishes, and¹⁸³ he surely accomplishes by the help of [inspiration]¹⁸⁴.

You will¹⁸⁵ also ask all sorts of artists, a painter, a drawer, a singer, a dancer, a writer, a poet, you may ask him that¹⁸⁶, "Can you always do¹⁸⁷ the work that you wish to do so perfectly, so excellently as sometimes you are able to do?" The answer will be, "No, I never know¹⁸⁸ when it will be done. It comes,

166. Hq.tp.: "because man is very reasoning" placed between parenthesis

167. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

168. Hq.tp.: "the" added

169. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. call for "the"

170. Sk.sh.: "advance" written; a.o.d.: "advanced" instead of "advance"

171. Hq.tp.: "it is" added

172. Hq.tp.: "an artist" instead of "a scientist"

173. Sk.tp.: "the" instead of "these"

174. Hq.tp.: "that they" omitted

175. Sk.sh.: "mechan." written in lh. abbr. for "mechanism"

176. Sk.sh.: "they have studied" repeated by way of ditto marks

177. Sk.sh.: "technol." in lh. abbr. for "technology"; Sk.tp.: "technic"; Hq.tp.: "technique"

178. Hq.tp.: "them" instead of "him"

179. Sk.sh.: "who study mechanism" inserted after "students"; "mechanism" is written lh.; Sk.tp.: "who study mechanism" added; Hq.tp.: "who have studied mechanism"

180. Sk.sh.: "one" written after "everyone"; a.o.d.: "one" omitted

181. Sk.sh.: "It" retraced to read "And"; a.o.d.: "And" instead of "It"

182. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; Sk.tp.: "there is"; Hq.tp.: "the"

183. Hq.tp.: "and" omitted

184. Sk.sh.: "revelation" written, then crossed out and "inspiration" (written in lh.) added instead; a.o.d.: "inspiration" instead of "revelation"

185. Hq.tp.: "may" instead of "will"

186. Hq.tp.: "you may ask him that" omitted

187. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

188. Sk.sh.: "know" indistinctly written

and sometimes¹⁸⁹ I am able to do it. It comes, and I know not when and where." A poet may try for six months to write a poem, the poem that his soul is longing¹⁹⁰, the soul's desire, and yet it has never been finished. And yet it may be¹⁹¹ finished in six minutes, if the moment comes¹⁹², if that time comes.¹⁹³ The poet cannot imagine that¹⁹⁴, how can¹⁹⁵ a thing should¹⁹⁶ come in¹⁹⁷ six minutes,¹⁹⁸ time; something which is wonderful, something¹⁹⁹ which is complete in itself²⁰⁰, something¹⁹⁹ which gives him the greatest satisfaction, something that is living. The great musicians have not written their most beautiful²⁰¹, their masterpieces in six months' time. All that they have written in [a]²⁰² long time is of little importance. It is at moments what²⁰³ they have written and finished in five minutes²⁰⁴. It is that which is living and will always live.

And it is the same thing with all different aspects of art; the²⁰⁵ creative art [depends]²⁰⁶ upon inspiration. And mechanical²⁰⁷ may be developed and a person may be most qualified, but [that]²⁰⁸ is²⁰⁹ a dead [art]²¹⁰. The only living art [is]²¹¹ that art which comes from a living source, and that living source is called inspiration.

189. Sk.tp.: "sometime" instead of "sometimes"

190. Hq.tp.: "for" added

191. Hq.tp.: "has been" instead of "may be"

192. Sk.sh.: "if the moment comes" encircled for editorial purposes

193. Sk.sh.: "if that time comes" encircled for ed. purposes; a.o.d.: "if that time comes, if the moment comes." instead of "If the moment comes, if that time comes."

194. Hq.tp.: "that" omitted

195. Hq.tp.: "can" omitted

196. Sk.tp.: "should" crossed out by hand

197. Sk.sh.: an illegible symbol inserted

198. Sk.sh.: "m." abbr. for "minutes"

199. Hq.tp.: "something" omitted

200. Sk.sh.: "it" written; a.o.d.: "it" omitted

201. Hq.tp.: "compositions" added

202. Sk.sh.: "all" written; Sk.tp., Hq.tp.: "a" instead of "all"

203. Hq.tp.: "what moments" instead of "moments what"

204. Sk.sh.: "min." abbr. for "minutes"

205. Sk.sh.: although the sh. symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and Sk.tp. call for "the"; Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

206. Sk.sh.: "depend" in lh. added; a.o.d.: "depends" instead of "depend"

207. Sk.tp.: "art" added, first put with a question mark between parenthesis, then the question mark and the parenthesis crossed out; Hq.tp.: "art" added

208. Sk.sh.: "it" written; a.o.d.: "that" instead of "it"

209. Sk.sh.: "more of" crossed out, followed by a blank and omitted in a.o.d.

210. A.o.d.: "art" added

211. Sk.sh.: "as" written; a.o.d.: "is" instead of "as"

And then, what is inspiration? Inspiration is the same word of which I have been speaking²¹² all this time. It is the hearing of that word which comes from within, and a person hears it and expresses it in the form²¹³ of line, in the form [of]²¹⁴ colour, [in the form of]²¹⁵ notes [or]²¹⁶²¹⁷ words, in whatever form. But the most interesting thing and ²¹⁸most wonderful thing in connection with this subject is that the same inspiration may come to four persons. It is the same word which is coming to the four persons. One person is drawing it in the form of life²¹⁹. Another person is putting²²⁰ in the form of notes. Another person writes it as words, another person paints it as colours. That shows that artistic inspiration, inventive genius in every form, that²²¹ the meaning of life wishes to express²²² itself, [inspiration]²²³ within²²⁴ has another aspect from what we see²²⁵ it²²⁶ outside life. Then what²²⁷ this²²⁸ inspiration, a word which we already know, a word which is the soul of inspiration, where does it all come from? It is a beauty²²⁹ in itself. It is an²³⁰ energy in itself.²³¹ It is a²³² wisdom in itself.²³³ It is²³⁴ a²³² harmony in itself. It is energy because it gives the greatest joy when once²³⁵ expressed by an artist, by an inventor. It is wisdom because it comes with an understanding of accomplishing²³⁶ it. It is light, because the thing that

212. Hq.tp.: "which has been spoken of" instead of "of which I have been speaking"

213. Sk.sh.: another "in the form" inserted before "of"

214. Sk.tp.: "of" added; Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "in the form"

215. Sk.sh.: "in the form" inserted before "notes"; Sk.tp.: "in the form of" added; Hq.tp.: "of"

216. Sk.sh.: "as" written; Sk.tp.: "or" instead of "as"; Hq.tp.: "of" instead of "as"

217. Sk.sh.: "in the form of" inserted before "words"; Sk.tp.: "in the form of" added; Hq.tp.: "of" added

218. Hq.tp.: "the" added

219. Sk.sh.: "life" retraced to read "line"; a.o.d.: "line"

220. A.o.d.: "it" added

221. Hq.tp.: "in which" instead of "that"

222. Sk.sh.: "for" written; a.o.d.: "for" omitted

223. Sk.sh.: "it" written; Sk.tp.: "it" crossed out, then "inspiration" written in the margin, which was later crossed out; Hq.tp.: "it" omitted

224. Hq.tp.: "within" omitted

225. Sk.tp.: "(of)" added by hand

226. Sk.tp.: an "F" written by hand after "it" and "Fin" written in the margin; Hq.tp.: "in the" instead of "it"

227. Hq.tp.: "where does" instead of "what"

228. Sk.tp.: the "th" of "this" was put in brackets

229. Sk.sh.: "beauty" retraced to read "duty", but a.o.d. retain "beauty"

230. Sk.tp.: "an" omitted

231. Hq.tp.: ", an energy" instead of ". It is an energy in itself."

232. Sk.tp.: "a" omitted

233. Hq.tp.: ", a wisdom" instead of ". It is a wisdom in itself."

234. Hq.tp.: a comma, continuing the previous sentence, instead of "It is"

235. Sk.sh.: "once" written, then crossed out; Hq.tp.: "once" omitted, but retained in Sk.tp.

236. Sk.sh.: "of" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

one wants to make becomes clear to one, there is no sign of obscurity. It is harmony because it is by harmony that beauty is performed²³⁷.

There is another form,²³⁸ another form which a person attains by a greater enlightenment²³⁹, by a greater wakening²⁴⁰ of the soul. And that form is to be pictured as a person [going]²⁴¹ through a large room where there are all things exhibited and yet there is no light, except in his own light²⁴², a lantern of²⁴³ searchlight.²⁴⁴ If he throws his light on music, music becomes clear to him,²⁴⁵ note²⁴⁶ and rhythm²⁴⁷ become clear to him. If he throws his light on words, the words which²⁴⁸ [become clear to him]²⁴⁹. If he throws his²⁵⁰ colour, all colour comes near. If he throws his²⁵¹ line, all lines²⁵¹ in most harmonious²⁵² and beautiful form come [near]²⁵³ to him. This searchlight may become still greater and may reach still further. It may be thrown on the past and the past may become clear as it has been clear²⁵⁴ to the prophets of the past. It may be sent on the future²⁵⁵,²⁵⁶ it is not only a sense, a²⁵⁷ precaution that a person might²⁵⁸ have, but a²⁵⁹ glance in the future. This light may be thrown upon²⁶⁰ the²⁶¹ living beings; and the living beings may become²⁶² before the person written letters. This light may be thrown on objects and the objects may reveal to a person their

237. Hq.tp.: "achieved" instead of "performed"

238. Hq.tp.: "another form," omitted

239. A.o.d.: "enlightenment" instead of "enlightment"

240. Hq.tp.: "awakening" instead of "wakening"

241. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "going" inserted; a.o.d.: "going" added

242. Hq.tp.: "hand" instead of "light"

243. Hq.tp.: "with a" instead of "of"

244. Sk.sh.: "For" written, then crossed out, then "zelfde" added, Dutch for "same", a.o.d.: "For" omitted

245. Sk.sh.: "it" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

246. Hq.tp.: "if he throws his light on notes" instead of "note"

247. Hq.tp.: "they" added

248. A.o.d.: "which" omitted

249. Sk.sh.: the remainder of this sentence is left blank; a.o.d.: "become clear to him" added

250. A.o.d.: "light on" added

251. Sk.sh.: "are" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

252. Sk.sh.: the ending of "harmonious" looks like "es" rather than "ious", but correctly spelled in a.o.d.

253. Sk.sh.: "here" written; a.o.d.: "near" instead of "here"

254. Hq.tp.: "clear" omitted

255. Sk.sh.: "and on" written; Sk.tp.: "and on" omitted; Hq.tp.: "on" omitted

256. Sk.sh.: "it is" written twice, then the first crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

257. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

258. A.o.d.: "may" instead of "might"

259. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable symbol inserted in the margin here

260. Sk.sh.: the initial letter in "upon" looks like an "a"

261. Hq.tp.: "the" omitted

262. Sk.sh.: "become" retraced to read "be turned", but "become" retained in a.o.d.

nature and secret. And when this light is²⁶³ thrown within oneself, then the self²⁶⁴ be revealed to a person; he would become enlightened [on]²⁶⁵ his own nature and his own character. And it is this form of experience, it is this way of knowing which may be called revelation. And it is in the knowing of revelation that one accomplishes the purpose of life.

And what the mystics have said, that the word which was lost is found. Friends,²⁶⁶ every child is born crying; he [is crying]²⁶⁷ which²⁶⁸ conveys that he has lost something. What has he lost? He has lost the word. And that is to say, all that he sees, he knows not what it is. It conveys to him nothing. He seems to be [lost]²⁶⁹ in a new country where he has been sent. And as he begins to know a [little]²⁷⁰, either his mother or those around him, the colours and the²⁷¹ lines and all things of this world, they begin to communicate with him a little, speak²⁷²; this way he begins to foreknow²⁷³ the thing²⁷⁴ a little, with the eyes, ears, nose, mouth²⁷⁵, and that²⁷⁶ in this way he begins to know the word which is within²⁷⁷. And it is this communication which is the sustenance of life. It is not the food or drink which keeps man alive²⁷⁸. It is that²⁷⁹ communication through the different senses, to what extent one understands what they have to say. It is this that makes man live.

And when we think of our life, and when we compare the pain that we have in our life to the pleasure, the portion of pleasure is so little. Besides, what little pleasure there is, it costs also. And therefore it resolves into pain. If that is the nature of life, how could we live in this life if there was not this

263. Hq.tp.: "if this light were" instead of "when this light is"

264. Hq.tp.: "would" added

265. Sk.sh.: "of" retraced to read "on"; a.o.d.: "on" instead of "of"

266. Hq.tp.: "Friends," omitted

267. Sk.sh.: "cried" written; Sk.tp.: "is crying" instead of "cried"; Hq.tp.: "his crying"

268. Hq.tp.: "which" omitted

269. Sk.sh.: "a-lost" written, then retraced to read "lost"; a.o.d.: "lost"

270. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol due to retracing "little" through it; a.o.d.: "little"

271. Sk.sh.: although the symbol looks more like "which" than "the", the context and a.o.d. suggest that "the" was spoken

272. A.o.d.: "; in" instead of ", speak;"

273. A.o.d.: "know" instead of "foreknow"

274. A.o.d.: "things" instead of "thing"

275. Sk.tp.: "now" typed instead of "mouth", but then crossed out and "mouth" substituted in ink

276. A.o.d.: "that" omitted

277. Sk.sh.: "that in . . . within" crossed out, then reinstated

278. Sk.sh.: actually "alive" written here

279. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

communication, if there was not [this]²⁸⁰ word²⁸¹ which in²⁸² a smaller or²⁸³ greater extent we hear from all things, from nature itself? And it is in the fulfilment of this communication²⁸⁴ that no wall nor any barrier may stand²⁸⁵ between us and between life, within and without. It is that²⁸⁶ which is the longing of our soul and it is in this that revelation comes [and]^{287 288}; it is in this²⁸⁹ that is the [purpose]²⁹⁰ of our life.

²⁹¹Thank you all for your sympathetic response. May God bless you.²⁹¹

280. Sk.sh.: "that" retraced to read "this"; Sk.tp.: "this"

281. Sk.sh.: "word" indistinctly written

282. Hq.tp.: "to" instead of "in"

283. Sk.tp.: "and" instead of "or"

284. Sk.sh.: a blank

285. Sk.sh.: a blank, then "between" again inserted and crossed out

286. Hq.tp.: "this" instead of "that"

287. A.o.d.: "and" added

288. Sk.sh.: "when" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

289. Sk.sh.: "which is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

290. Sk.sh.: "fulfilment" written, then crossed out and "purpose" inserted; a.o.d.: "purpose"

291. Hq.tp.: "To be read at the meetings of the world brotherhood." instead of "Thank you . . . bless you."

Murshida Goodenough's handwriting

December 22nd, 1924¹

2

Takua Taharat³

Antipathy turns into malice, and malice culminates in bitterness. To possess it in one's heart is like possessing in one's heart a poison⁴, a poison that clouds wit and produces obscurity. If one keeps one's heart free from malice one has accomplished a great deal, for it is in the clear heart that the light from above is reflected. Often, without an intention on one's part, malice enters, of which man is unconscious. Often the man who possesses malice is quite innocent, for his heart is reflecting the malice which is projected from another heart. It is therefore that care must be taken to keep one's heart free from the impressions and influences coming from others.

The question how can one avoid this is answered thus, that the heart will focus itself to a person or to an influence which is akin to its own quality; that is the nature of the heart. Therefore, even if the impression came from another, for the influence of another the man who reflects it is responsible. To make the heart reflect good qualities one must prepare it, one must train it, for it is the good quality of heart that will keep away undesirable impressions and [thoughts]⁵, and will only reflect good impressions and desirable influences. As a practice of purifying one's heart is to repeat every morning and every evening,

Documents:

- Gd.hw. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's handwritten report of the lecture.
 Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Sherifa Goodenough, nearly identical with her handwriting.
 Hq.tp. = a typescript, prepared for the Gatha series, identical to the other typescripts.
 Hq.st. = a stencil, identical in wording to the other typescripts.

Notes:

1. Gd.tp.: "No. 9" instead of the date
2. Gd.tp.: the Sufi Invocation (see List) added, then "Series III"; a.o.d.: "Series III." added
3. Gd.hw.: "III.9" added; Gd.tp.: "GATHA," instead of "Takua Taharat", then "TAKUA TAHRAT" and "EVERYDAY LIFE." typed underneath; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "GATHA." instead of "Takua Taharat", followed by the Sufi Invocation, then "TAKUA TAHRAT." and "EVERYDAY LIFE." added (for Gatha and Takua Taharat, see Glossary)
4. Gd.hw.: "a poison that creates darkness," written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.
5. A.o.d.: "thoughts" instead of "thought"

“My thoughtful self, [reproach no one, hold a grudge against no one, be wise, tolerant, considerate, polite, and kind to all].”⁶

⁷ _____

6. Gd.hw.: only “My thoughtful self.” as a short way of referring to the saying; a.o.d.: “My thoughtful self, reproach no one, hold a grudge against no one, bear malice against no one, be wise, tolerant, considerate, polite and kind to all.”, the saying taken from the *Gayan*, Alankara 19 (Sayings I, p. 14)

7. Gd.tp., Hq.tp., Hq.st.: “A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among the members of the Senior Study Circle only” added

Baronne d'Eichthal, December 27th, 1924¹

Sympathy and Antipathy²

³Beloved ones of God,

I would like to speak this evening on the subject of sympathy and antipathy.³ It⁴ is [a]⁵ subject of very great interest for the one who searches in the path of truth, because this subject makes a way towards the ultimate truth.

No one can point out what is it⁶ in one⁷ person which attracts sympathy⁸ and what is it⁹ in a person that attracts antipathy¹⁰, although many will give a thousand reasons, and out of those reasons have come the morals which we know. And yet never in the history of the world it has been perfectly given as a science that these¹¹ things attract antipathy and these¹¹ things attract sympathy. Yes, this is true, that a person who attracts sympathy attracts a¹² sympathy¹³ of

Documents:

- Sk.sh. = Sakina Furnée's shorthand reporting of the lecture, newly transcribed by B.v.d.B.
- Sk.tp.1 = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s, showing several differences from the shorthand
- Sk.tp.2 = a further typescript made by Sakina Furnée, including the qa.s and which is nearly identical to the Sk.tp.1 and therefore mentioned only where it differs from Sk.tp.1.
- Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for the series known as Gathekas (see List), where it was made Number 44, showing editorial changes. The first three questions and answers are directly incorporated into the text, in sequence after the lecture. The other questions and answers have been omitted.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.1: "Paris, December 27th, 1924. at Baronne d'Eichthal's. (Reported by Sakina)" instead of "Baronne d'Eichthal, Dec. 27th, 1924"; Sk.tp.2: "Gatheka 44" written by hand instead of the date and the place; Hq.st.: "Number 44," instead of date and place (for Baronne d'Eichthal, see List)
2. Sk.tp.1: the title "SYMPATHY AND ANTIPATHY." added but not in Sk.tp.2; Hq.st.: "GATHEKA" added, followed by the Sufi Invocation, then the title "SYMPATHY AND ANTIPATHY." added
3. Hq.st.: "Beloved ones of God . . . sympathy and antipathy." omitted
4. Hq.st.: "This" instead of "It"
5. Sk.sh.: "the" written; a.o.d.: "a" instead of "the"
6. Hq.st.: "it is" instead of "is it"
7. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "one"
8. Sk.sh.: an "s" in sh. and "sy" in lh. added above "sympathy"
9. Hq.st.: "it is" instead of "is it"
10. Sk.sh.: "A." abbr. for "antipathy" crossed out, then "A." for "antipathy" reinstated with "antip" in lh. added
11. Hq.st.: "certain" instead of "these"
12. Hq.st.: "the" instead of "a"
13. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "a" omitted

majority, but not of all. ¹⁴For instance, in the lives¹⁵ of the prophets, in the lives of saints and sages, those powerful ones who do¹⁶ attract thousands, and yet millions would not be attracted. And of course¹⁷ a person who attracts antipathy may attract¹⁸ from a large¹⁹ number of persons. But there may be still some whose sympathy he will attract. Therefore, the attitudes²⁰ of the person which attracts sympathy and the defects in the other person who attracts antipathy, apart of this²¹ we must find what are the concerns²² of individuals attracting sympathy and antipathy.

There is an old saying, and that saying has become faded away as time has passed and as materialism has grown, and that saying was in²³ the belief of what one calls blood relationships²⁴. In many legends and stories we read that people on²⁵ knowing²⁶ one another have felt attracted and in the end they have found that there was a blood [relationship]²⁷. Not²⁸ a few months ago I was interested in an example; a person told me²⁹ in Sweden,³⁰that he was visiting England, and he was going about in different places to see³¹. And then³² there was a person³³ following him in England who came near him and said, "Hallo, Jack." He turned back, he³⁴ said, "How do you do?" But this Swedish man, he³⁵ had never seen him. He³⁶ said, "Excuse me, I thought that you were my cousin, what is your name?" And when he told his name, certainly it was the same

14. Hq.st.: "We see this" added

15. Sk.sh.: an "s" added above "lives", then crossed out

16. A.o.d.: "could" instead of "do"

17. Hq.st.: "no doubt" instead of "of course"

18. Hq.st.: "antipathy" added

19. Sk.tp.1: "larger" instead of "large", Hq.st.: "certain" instead of "large"

20. A.o.d.: "attributes" instead of "attitudes"

21. Hq.st.: "of this" omitted

22. A.o.d.: "causes" instead of "concerns"

23. Hq.st.: "of" instead of "in"

24. A.o.d.: "relationship" instead of "relationships"

25. A.o.d.: "not" instead of "on"

26. Sk.sh.: an illegible mark through "knowing" (and also "interested" on the line below it)

27. Sk.sh.: "relationship" encircled for ed. purpose

28. Hq.st.: "Only" instead of "Not"

29. Sk.sh.: "that" crossed out and omitted in a.o.d.

30. A.o.d.: "for" omitted

31. Hq.st.: "the country" added

32. Hq.st.: "And then" omitted

33. Hq.st.: "someone" instead of "a person"

34. Hq.st.: "the man" instead of "he"

35. Hq.st.: "he" omitted

36. Hq.st.: "The man" instead of "He"

name, the name of his³⁷ cousin, but it was not his cousin. And³⁸ when they talked together they found out that it is³⁹ perhaps more than three hundred years or two hundred years that⁴⁰ this family used to live in England, and it was the same line of the family. What does it mean? It signifies that such a material thing as human blood has also an attraction, though⁴¹ it has not always that attraction. Because there is beyond that⁴² a reason for sympathy or antipathy and that makes it different.

There is a romantic story of Rustam⁴³, the great wrestler of Persia. He belonged to the court of the great king, the Shah of Persia, who was afraid of him. And the Shah of Persia⁴⁴ was travelling⁴⁵ to make someone prepared and ready to wrestle and to fight with Rustam⁴⁶ and to win⁴⁷ him, but he could not find someone to prepare. Before Rustam came to his land, after having gone for a journey, the Shah of Persia took the son of Rustam, whom he⁴⁸ had not known, who was not born before him⁴⁹. He prepared him and he gave⁵⁰ him under the training [of]⁵¹ different teachers, and he had⁵² everything to make this son of Rustam so great that he could conquer Rustam. And then Rustam was called with an order that he must come at once, that there was a great match to take place at the palace of the Shah. As soon as Rustam arrived, the people of the Shah went to receive him and brought him direct to the court. And⁵³ no one had told the son that he⁵⁴ was to fight with his father. And therefore, both in their great strength began to fight⁵⁵. In the end Rustam won. And the⁵⁶ custom of the

37. Hq.st.: "this man's" instead of "his"

38. Hq.st.: "And" omitted

39. Hq.st.: "it is" omitted

40. Hq.st.: "ago" instead of "that"

41. A.o.d.: "although" instead of "though"

42. A.o.d.: "this" instead of "that"

43. A.o.d.: "Rustan" instead of "Rustum"; in the copy of the Gatheka that Sakina made for her set, a handwritten correction of "Rustan" to read "Rustum"; for Rustam, see List

44. Sk.sh.: "Sh.", "P." abbr. for "Shah", "Persia"

45. Hq.st.: "trying" instead of "travelling"

46. Sk.sh.: "R." abbr. for "Rustum"

47. Hq.st.: "conquer" instead of "win"

48. Hq.st.: "Rustan" instead of "he"

49. Hq.st.: "had been born in his absence" instead of "was not born before him"

50. Hq.st.: "put" instead of "gave"

51. Sk.sh.: "a" written; a.o.d.: "of" instead of "a"

52. A.o.d.: "did" instead of "he had"

53. Hq.st.: "And" omitted

54. Sk.tp.1: "it" instead of "he"

55. Sk.sh.: "fight" partially crossed out to read "fate"

56. Hq.st.: "And the" omitted

ancient fights was that the one who had won would kill the one who has⁵⁷ been defeated, if he did not accept defeat⁵⁸. And an honourable fighter would not accept defeat, he would rather die than accept it. After the dagger was put in⁵⁹ his breast, this son of Rustam said, "Well, you won⁶⁰ me, but remember⁶¹ that my father will kill⁶² you. Do not think therefore that you are safe; my father certainly will kill⁶² you." "What is the name of your father?", said Rustam. And he said, "Rustam," and died. This was such a blow to Rustam that all his life he passed in grief⁶³ over his son. And⁶⁴ in the history of Persia, in *Shahnameh*⁶⁵, this story stands shining.

⁶⁶But when we come to the⁶⁷ attraction which is above blood, that attraction, that sympathy or that antipathy is greater because we do not only feel it, but we know it. No sooner⁶⁸ the glance meets,⁶⁹ a person who is waked⁷⁰ feels whether this will be my⁷¹ friend or⁷² whether this⁷³ will be my⁷⁴ enemy. And when a person says, "Yes, he is my acquaintance, he is my servant, he is my friend, he is my relation, yet I do not know; I have to see him." And⁷⁵ certainly he is not yet awake⁷⁶, he is going on in his⁷⁷ sleep. The one who knows, he needs⁷⁸ not test a person. He sees the person and he knows it⁷⁹. To talk with a person or to judge his physiognomy or⁸⁰ to examine his head⁸¹, all these are

57. Hq.st. : "had" instead of "has"

58. Sk.sh.: "fpr" written, but nothing in a.o.d.

59. Sk.sh.: "in" secondarily reads "up"

60. Sk.tp.1: "have won" instead of "won"; Hq.st.: "have conquered" instead of "won"

61. Sk.sh.: "remember" in sh. and repeated in lh., both are encircled for ed. purposes

62. Sk.tp.1: "win" instead of "kill"; Hq.st.: "conquer" instead of "kill"

63. Sk.tp.1: "a grief" instead of "grief"; Hq.st.: "grieving" instead of "grief"

64. Hq.st.: "And" omitted

65. For *Shahnameh*, see List

66. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed before "But"

67. Hq.st.: "that" instead of "the"

68. Hq.st.: "does" added

69. Hq.st.: "meet then" instead of "meets,"

70. A.o.d.: "wakened" instead of "waked"

71. Hq.st.: "his" instead of "my"

72. Sk.sh.: "or" indistinctly written

73. A.o.d.: "person" added

74. Hq.tp.: "his" instead of "my"

75. Sk.tp.1: "And" crossed out by hand, but retained in Sk.tp.2; Hq.st.: "And" omitted

76. Hq.st.: "awakened" instead of "awake"

77. A.o.d.: "a" instead of "his"

78. A.o.d.: "need" instead of "needs"

79. Hq.st.: "it" omitted

80. Hq.st.: "and" instead of "or"

81. Sk.sh.: "phrenology" in lh. added above "head"; Sk.tp.1: "phrenology" added; Hq.st.: "by phrenology" added

games before these persons⁸², because it all belongs to the head. The head intellectually sees what is wrong with a person. What he sees in his form, what is against him⁸³ or for him, I do not mean to say⁸⁴ that this is not important; it is most important to know that art [of]⁸⁵ physiognomy also, to know the art also⁸⁶. But that which brings sympathy or antipathy is the currents that run⁸⁷ from one heart⁸⁸ to another, if they are cross currents, or if they are sympathetic currents. It is simple and at the same time difficult, but very logical, that the currents can⁸⁹ run cross certainly will create antipathy, and the currents which do not run cross, they unite with one another.

⁹⁰And now⁹¹ the question why sometimes a very good person is drawn to a person who is quite contrary to his character? Or why an evil person is attracted to a person who is quite contrary to his character? And this can be judged in another way. Neither⁹² good person nor⁹³evil person is perfect in himself. And life is seeking continually after perfection. And therefore perfection is⁹⁴ adding all that is lacking there, good and bad. And it is therefore that it is natural that sometimes⁹⁵ there is a sympathy and at the same time there is a great difference in the qualities in the two persons.

⁹⁶Then there is another law and that law is: the wise will attract⁹⁷wise and the wise⁹⁸ will attract⁹⁹foolish. But there will be a cross-currents¹⁰⁰ running¹⁰¹ between the wise and the semi-wise. [The]¹⁰² reason is¹⁰³ that the

82. A.o.d.: "this person" instead of "these persons"

83. Hq.st.: "him" omitted

84. Hq.st.: "It does not mean" instead of "I do not mean to say"

85. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "over"

86. Hq.st.: "to know the art also" omitted

87. Hq.st.: "current that runs" instead of "currents that run"

88. Sk.sh.: "heart" crossed out, then "heart" added

89. A.o.d.: "which" instead of "can"

90. Sk.sh.: a single bracket is placed in front of "And"

91. Hq.st.: "there is" added

92. Hq.st.: "Either the" instead of "Neither"

93. Hq.st.: "the" added

94. Sk.tp.2: "as" instead of "is"

95. Sk.sh.: "the sympathies" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

96. Sk.sh.: a single bracket placed in front of "Then"

97. Hq.st.: "the" added

98. Sk.sh.: "wise" written, then crossed out, "foolish" substituted, then "foolish" crossed out and "wise" restored by way of retracing and dots

99. Hq.st.: "the" added

100. Sk.sh.: "currents" clearly written; a.o.d.: "current" instead of "current"

101. Sk.sh.: "that the" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

102. Sk.sh.: "Your" retraced to read "The"; a.o.d.: "The"

103. Sk.tp.1: "this" added

semi-wise is falsely wise. Naturally, [the]¹⁰⁴ foolish one or the one void of wisdom ¹⁰⁵ is open ¹⁰⁶ that it is void of wisdom¹⁰⁷. The one who is void of [wisdom]¹⁰⁸ will be filled with wisdom ¹⁰⁹, therefore he¹¹⁰ has his mission there. But for¹¹¹ the semi-wise there is no way there. He cannot accept the wisdom; there is something which blocks the way.

¹¹²Another law is that the¹¹³ element attracts the same element¹¹⁴. For instance, if there are two fires burning at a distance, the tendency will be to come closer and to become one. But the air, which is quite a different element, the fire attracts it and the fire is drawn to it.

¹¹⁵But there is another way of looking at it. The more one is sympathetic¹¹⁶, the more one attracts sympathy. For naturally [sympathy]¹¹⁷ attracts sympathy. A person who has antipathy¹¹⁸, he will naturally attract antipathy. The very reason is¹¹⁹ that antipathy has its power to attract the same element. And when we go deeper in it, we find that sympathy is the greatest form of love. For sympathy is the purest form of love; all tenderness generally¹²⁰, gentleness, forgiveness, tolerance, it is sympathy which gives it. Besides, as I have always said,¹²¹ there are two ways. There is one way of the hammer and there is the other way of the water. One person acts as a hammer. If a rock stands against his way, then he will break it in order to make his way. And the other person acts¹²² like water. The water¹²³ rises¹²⁴ on the top of the

104. A.o.d.: "the" added

105. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.1: a number of dots indicating lost words

106. Sk.sh.: a blank; Sk.tp.1: "is open" omitted; Hq.st.: "to receive wisdom" added after "is open"

107. Hq.st.: "that it is void of wisdom" omitted

108. Sk.sh.: "wisdom" retraced, rendering the underlying symbol illegible; a.o.d.: "wisdom"

109. Sk.sh.: a blank

110. Hq.st.: "the wise one" instead of "he"

111. Hq.st.: "for" omitted

112. Sk.tp.1 only, not Sk.tp.2: "And" added

113. Hq.st.: "an" instead of "the"

114. Sk.tp.1: "or the element attracts the contrary element" added; Hq.st.: "or an element attracts the contrary element"

115. Sk.sh.: a single bracket placed in front of "But"

116. Hq.st.: "sympathetic one is" instead of "one is sympathetic"

117. Sk.sh.: an illegible sh. symbol; a.o.d.: "sympathy"

118. Hq.st.: "in him" added

119. Hq.st.: "For the very reason" instead of "The very reason is"

120. A.o.d.: "generosity" instead of "generally"

121. Hq.st.: "as I have always said," omitted

122. Sk.sh.: "acts" in sh. is identical to "at"; "act" is added above the sh. symbol, then both encircled

123. Sk.sh.: "surrounds the rock" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

124. Sk.tp.1: "which rises" instead of "rises"

rock and rises above it. Sympathy, therefore, surrounds; antipathy¹²⁵, therefore, hits. It is a weakness to be drawn by sympathy and to return antipathy. The great power is to spread one's sympathy, independent¹²⁶ [of the]¹²⁷ sympathy of another, and to check that spirit of antipathy which is in man and which remains as the poison¹²⁸ in the teeth of the snake.

Thanking you for your kind response.¹²⁹

Q.:¹³⁰ Can one develop sympathy in a nature in which it does not exist?

A.: There is somewhere in one's nature sympathy; either it is buried or it is as a seedling. The sympathy which is buried¹³¹, ¹³²it¹³³ must be dug¹³⁴ out. The sympathy which is like a seedling¹³⁵, it¹³⁶ must be watered to rear it as a plant. For me,¹³⁷ if there is any truth anywhere, it is to be found in this one thing, which is perceptible ¹³⁸radiance, which is¹³⁹ all-pervading, is to be found in these electric wires¹⁴⁰. How true it is that without you speak¹⁴¹ one word, without you say¹⁴² one thing, without you have¹⁴³ done anything, your sympathy speaks aloud, your antipathy speaks aloud. If there is any evidence of truth anywhere to be found, it is to be found in sympathy.

125. Sk.sh.: "A." abbr. for "antipathy"

126. Hq.st.: "independently" instead of "independent"

127. Sk.sh.: "at which" retraced to read "of the"; a.o.d.: "of the"

128. Sk.sh.: "poison" added in lh. and both sh. and lh. encircled

129. A.o.d.: "Thanking you for your kind response." omitted

130. Hq.st.: The following three qa.s are integrated into the text and therefore the "Q.:" for question and the "A.:" for answer are omitted

131. Sk.sh.: "b." in lh. abbr. for "buried"

132. Sk.sh.: "it is" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

133. Hq.st.: "it" omitted

134. Sk.sh.: "dugged" written (an unattested form, OED); Hq.st.: "dug" instead of "dugged"

135. Sk.sh.: "seedling" repeated by way of ditto marks under the previous line

136. Hq.st.: "it" omitted

137. Hq.st.: "For me," omitted

138. A.o.d.: "as the" added

139. Hq.st.: "is" omitted

140. Sk.tp.1: "this electric wire" instead of "these electric wires"; Hq.st.: "the electric wire" instead of "these electric wires"

141. Hq.st.: "your speaking" instead of "you speak"

142. Hq.st.: "your saying" instead of "you say"

143. Hq.st.: "your having" instead of "you have"

Q.: Is hate¹⁴⁴ strength or weakness?

A.: I should say¹⁴⁵ naturally a weakness.

¹⁴⁶*Q.: Antipathy might be drawn out of someone in certain surroundings, in other surrounding¹⁴⁷ it might not be drawn out. It depends upon the people who surround one?*¹⁴⁶

A.: In every case it cannot be called other than weakness. For it is the¹⁴⁸ lack of self-control. It is a lack of fuller [understanding]¹⁴⁹. It is lack of self-discipline which allows antipathy to manifest. A person who has wakened in his soul, in him antipathy must not be even¹⁵⁰ found. It must not be even traced there, because antipathy against friend, acquaintance, stranger, even against a foe, it is against oneself¹⁵¹. Yes, if a person says, “I have a greater sympathy with one person and a¹⁵² lesser sympathy with another,” that is all right¹⁵³, for it is natural. But if a person says, “I have sympathy for one and antipathy for another,” that means to say¹⁵⁴, “I have sympathy for my right hand and antipathy for my left hand.” Beside¹⁵⁵, a person who searches after truth, a person who seeks after God, [if] he does [not]¹⁵⁶ see the art of the divine being in his creation, then what is his worship? [How]¹⁵⁷ he understands¹⁵⁸ his God? However pious a person may be, however spiritual he may seem to be, if he says that¹⁵⁹, “I do not love human beings, I love God,” ¹⁶⁰I will say that his claim is a false claim. He cannot love God if he does not love his creation. It is just like that lover to say¹⁶¹

144. Hq.st.: “antipathy” instead of “hate”

145. Hq.st.: “it is” instead of “I should say”

146. Hq.st.: This whole question is omitted

147. Sk.tp.1: “surroundings” instead of “surrounding”

148. Hq.st.: “the” omitted

149. Sk.sh.: an indecipherable sh. symbol; a.o.d.: “understanding”

150. Sk.tp.1 only, not Sk.tp.2: “be even” corrected by hand to read “even be”

151. Sk.tp.1: “, it means against oneself” added; Hq.st.: “, it means being against oneself” added

152. Sk.tp.1: “a” omitted

153. Sk.sh.: “all right” encircled

154. Sk.sh.: “see” is an alternate reading for “say” here; Hq.st.: “saying” instead of “to say”

155. A.o.d.: “Besides” instead of “Beside”

156. Sk.sh.: “he does” crossed out, then “he does not” in lh. added and both encircled; a.o.d.: “if he does not” instead of “he does”

157. Sk.sh.: “Now” written; a.o.d.: “How” instead of “Now”

158. Hq.st.: “does he understand” instead of “he understands”

159. Hq.st.: “that” omitted

160. Sk.sh.: “can” written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

161. Hq.st.: “a lover’s saying” instead of “that lover to say”

to his beloved, to say,¹⁶² “Beloved¹⁶³, [Oh]¹⁶⁴ Beloved, I like you so much but I do not like to look at your face.”¹⁶⁵

Q.: What must be the reaction of a seeker of God, when he sees the triumphant injustice¹⁶⁶ and of a whole community¹⁶⁷ against another community?

A.: This depends upon what he thinks of God. Does he consider all that is going¹⁶⁸ in the world is going on with the command of God, or does he consider that it is all going on against God? If he considers that it is contrary to God, then he makes God helpless. His God may be most beautiful, but powerless to do anything for him. Therefore, the question is what he thinks of God, that is the first question. Another thing, what he thinks of justice? The judge¹⁶⁹ of each person is peculiar to himself, for every individual has a different evolution and according to his evolution his conception of justice is. Therefore, if we human beings, who are limited, if we each have our own conception of justice different from one another, how can we understand the justice of God? There is a beautiful saying of a Persian poet who says, “¹⁷⁰The gardener of humanity knows the best way how to keep the garden, which plants to root out and which plants to rear.” If a little child comes when the [gardener]¹⁷¹ is hoeing¹⁷² in the garden and says, “Oh! You are taking out all the beautiful little poppies. Why have you taken them out? [How cruel you are!]”¹⁷³ But the gardener knows that he has taken them out to plant the¹⁷⁴ roses. Therefore, that is the judgment of the child and the other is the judgment of the gardener who knows, who has experience, in whose responsibility¹⁷⁵ is¹⁷⁶ the gardens.

162. Hq.st.: “to say,” omitted

163. Sk.sh.: “bel.” abbr. for “Beloved”; a.o.d.: “Beloved” omitted

164. Sk.sh.: “the” in superscript; a.o.d.: “Oh” added

165. Hq.st.: “To be circulated among the candidates for initiation in the Sufi Order.” added; in Sakina Furnée copy of the Hq.st. for her set, it says: “To be read before candidates for initiation in the Sufi Order.”; the Hq.st. ends here.

166. Sk.sh.: “triumphant pride” is added underneath “triumphant injustice”; Sk.tp.1: “triumphant pride” added

167. Sk.sh.: “co” started, then retraced to read “community”; Sk.tp.1: “community”

168. Sk.tp.1: “on” added

169. Sk.sh.: “judge” clearly written, Sk.tp.1: “justice” instead of “judge”

170. Sk.sh.: “The controller of the world, of humanity” crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.1

171. Sk.sh.: “garder” clearly written; Sk.tp.1: “gardener” instead of “garder”

172. Sk.sh.: “hoeing” retraced to read “working”; Sk.tp.1: “working”

173. Sk.sh.: “How cruel you are!” inserted, and included in Sk.tp.1

174. Sk.tp.1: “there” instead of “the”

175. Sk.sh.: “judgment” inserted after “responsibility”, then “judgment” crossed out

176. Sk.tp.1 only, not Sk.tp.2: “are” instead of “is”

Q.: Do you believe that¹⁷⁷ suicide is a strength, a courage, or is it a weakness?
 A.: It only depends how the suicide is caused; the cause at the back of it, if by¹⁷⁸ weakness or strength. ¹⁷⁹There is a man who goes into the war for his country, for his people, for his¹⁸⁰ home, for¹⁸¹ his people he gives his life there. That is a suicide too, but it is a virtue. It is an honour. Another person says, "I have ruined myself, I have drunk¹⁸², I have lost all, business, everything, I have nothing, I am dying." That is another suicide. We have¹⁸³ heard a few days ago a story that—I do not know what¹⁸⁴ ship it was—the ship sunk¹⁸⁵ and a man, he knew how to swim and he saved his wife and one child he saved also, and brought them to the shore. And¹⁸⁶ people said, "Do not go again." But he said, "No, I am going again, there is one child still." Then he [sank]¹⁸⁷. That is a suicide again, but it is something beautiful. He gives¹⁸⁸ his life to save another. It is as I have said in my last lecture¹⁸⁹, it is the ideal that makes things great, it is not the action. They say¹⁹⁰ action may become a weak action, and the same action may become a bravery. Therefore, when people say a deed to be right or wrong, or to be a sin or a virtue, they are wrong; it is not the deed. It is the motive behind it which makes the very thing a virtue or a sin. And therefore, in one phrase Christ has taught, "Judge ye not,"¹⁹¹ because at the back of every action you do not know what is [hidden]¹⁹².

177. Sk.sh.: "speak" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.1

178. Sk.tp.1: "it is" instead of "by"

179. Sk.sh.: "It all" written, then crossed out, and omitted in Sk.tp.1

180. Sk.tp.1 only, not Sk.tp.2: "his" corrected by hand to read "the"

181. Sk.tp.1: "honour of" instead of "home, for"

182. Sk.tp.1: "drunken" instead of "drunk" then the "en" on the end crossed out by hand; Sk.tp.2: "drunken" instead of "drunk"

183. Sk.tp.1: "had" instead of "have"

184. Sk.tp.1 only, not Sk.tp.2: "what" corrected by hand to read "which"

185. Sk.tp.1: "sank" instead of "sunk"

186. Sk.sh.: "he said" crossed out and omitted in Sk.tp.1

187. Sk.sh.: "sunk" clearly written; Sk.tp.1: "sank" instead of "sunk"

188. Sk.tp.1: "gave" instead of "gives"

189. Sk.sh.: the first letter of "lecture" looks like an "s"

190. Sk.tp.1: "The same" instead of "They say"

191. Matthew 7:1

192. Sk.sh.: "hid" written; Sk.tp.1: "hidden" instead of "hid"

1

Reincarnation

It is argued that because every soul is not worthy to be directly merged in God, in order to become perfect reincarnates numberless times, until the final destination is reached, being bound to pay the penalty before reaching the presence of God. The answer to this is that if man, in his limited sense of justice, never punishes without stating why the punishment was given, how can it be supposed that God, the merciful and just, could cause a soul to reincarnate on earth as a penalty without making him aware of his fault? The scientific argument for reincarnation tells us that a seed sinks into the earth and produces other seeds and that this process is repeated thousands of times, the seed always becoming seed again. In this argument consists the possibility of reincarnation, for if the seed has sufficient strength to return as a seed, why should not man's soul readorn a human body? The answer is that even the seed, until it reaches the innermost culmination, is never able to spring up again as a seed. Besides, it cannot be called a reincarnation of the seed, but a regeneration. Again, one seed produces so many; therefore, it cannot be called an incarnation, for the nature of incarnation would be one coming as one, but not one turning into many.

The same is the case with the soul, which after experiencing life independently through the medium of the world formed of the five elements, passes off to its own source, carrying with it the impressions of the external world which it has gathered, dropping them at each step as it advances towards its own essence, the Universal Spirit. The earth substance passes into the earth, the water returns to water, the fire takes to its own element, the air bears away its own property, and the ether does the same. When this frame of the five elements which, just like the sunglass was able to receive the reflection of the spirit, is dispersed, the soul then takes its way to its original source, when nothing remains of an individual after the bodily and mental frames are broken up. After this there is no chance of individuality because there was none left but the whole being.

Documents:

Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision from an unknown source. The year, 1924, is speculative.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "Reincarnation." and "handwriting unknown." typed above the text

There are some who pretend, or at least imagine, to recollect their past, but in many cases they do so in order to create a sensation among people for the sake of notoriety, or in another case some give an expression to their whims and delusions. The Yogis, who are the propounders of this idea, will not for one moment believe that reincarnation is for them. They claim *jivan mukta*², free life. For those who cannot but see the objective world, the theory of reincarnation opens up to their imagination a vast field of interest and curiosity. Again, there are some who always seek for something new; this desire goes to such an extent that even if a new God were produced, they would still seek for another God.

The truth of the reincarnation theory can be understood in one way, that there is a possibility that the self-same proportion of consciousness which has once been a soul may happen to form again as a soul. But in a general case there is no possibility, just in the same way the self-same bubble may form a bubble again, but generally it is not so, for either half, quarter, or even a hundredth part of the first bubble might group in other atoms of water and quite another bubble may be produced. In both cases the soul has to merge into consciousness before it is sufficiently alive to again manifest. Therefore, we cannot call it the same soul, because it is quite pure from its previous conditions. It is just like a drop of ink when falling into the ocean, the water merges into water and its inky substance sinks to the bottom. It never again remains as a distinct drop of ink, but is pure as the ocean. If it was again taken out from the water it would no longer show its previous substance. Such is the nature of the soul when merged into the ocean of consciousness.

Of course reincarnation is a very interesting subject to discuss and a good scope for the play of imagination. Therefore, people have taken it up to awaken the curiosity of the masses who seek God with their scientific or mathematical attitudes. This subject specially interests those who cannot see any other than the objective life, and therefore do not want to get away from it. Therefore, their only consolation lies in imagining that they will come again.

It may appear by noticing the world's evolution that it is the soul which, owing to its previous experience in life, enables itself to manifest in a better condition than in the past. But in reality it is not so; the evolution of the world does not depend upon the soul's previous experience. But the cause why the world progresses at each step of evolution is that the soul partakes the improved

2. For *jivan mukta*, see Glossary

conditions upon its way towards manifestation and thus helps manifestation to progress towards perfection.

The doctrine of reincarnation claims mostly its truth in the law of action, which at once agrees with the intellect. That is to say, a man is a genius in music because of his past experience in it. If a person is lame and blind from birth, it is because of the penalty for past bad action and which must be paid before he is purified. If a person is wise and spiritual, wealthy and powerful, it is because of his good actions in the past, which explains that every soul which does good and bad reaps its results through its reincarnations, until it arrives at its destiny. The above doctrine may be contradicted saying that it was not any fault of the legs which has caused them to bear the weight of the whole body. And it was not the head which has done better in the past which has made it to be the crown of the whole person. The world is the embodiment of one being, God. The explanation of this can be found in the following quotation of a dervish who says, in Persian, "Man is enjoying his belief in God, not knowing whether he is his friend or foe. It seems, as it were, the ocean throwing up its waves joyfully and a twig floating upon it thinks that it is for it that the ups and downs are caused by the ocean."

Such is the case with all conditions in life. An individual thinks, "I have done something in the past and that is why I am like this now, as it is the rule of God's justice." But he is mistaken here. The ocean, like God, has many like him to think of and to judge, and therefore, his rise and fall are either caused by *qaza*³, the waves of the ocean of existence, or by that which his soul has gathered either of good or evil while on the way towards manifestation.

The thinkers who have taught the doctrine of reincarnation have never meant it as it is understood by people in general. The reincarnation meant by them is as the partaking of the fresh soul descending towards manifestation, while the attributes of the souls which may be ascending toward their original source have given their impressions, or load of experience, to the willing souls met with on the way.

The soul, having once manifested as a body, never again has sufficient energy to manifest again. The idea of the soul reincarnating in another form has but little truth in it. If it is true that the soul reincarnates as a matter of course, why not reincarnate in its original form, which it could easily have recollected?

3. For *qaza*, see Glossary

Reincarnation

The reason why the doctrine of reincarnation was taught to the Hindus and Buddhists must have been that the people of India at that time were very much developed intellectually, in philosophy, in science, in logic, in the material phenomena, and believed in law more than in love.

When the Aryans came and settled in Bharat Khand¹, which is today called India, they wanted to make the life there a life of solitude and self-sufficiency². Therefore, the four castes were formed and went on peacefully until the entry of foreigners on their land, which naturally interfered with their harmony and the whole plan became a failure. With all the wisdom in forming these four castes there is a selfishness shown on the part of the high classes, as has been always the case with the human race, and that has been a great hindrance in the progress of Hindus in general, for every chance of progress was shut out for the lower classes. Their only consolation was to reincarnate and be born in a higher class. If not, there was no other way. This is the chief reason which gave the doctrine of reincarnation importance in the Hindu race.

The idea of reincarnation has made a great impression in the present age because it appeals at once to the scientific faculty and reasoning natures, and it also satisfies those who wish to keep a fast hold on their individuality. The idea of reincarnation often comforts those who think that it is too soon to renounce the pleasures of life in order to commune with God. "Perhaps," they say, "in our next life on earth we shall achieve what we have not achieved in this." This idea often becomes a great hindrance to the real spiritual attainment.

If we believe in the idea we must first understand where evil ends and where good begins. It has never been possible for a deep thinker to draw a line between good and evil. And if the wheel of births and deaths depends upon cause and effect, I should say it must go on for ever and ever and there would

Document:

Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée or under her supervision from an unknown source. The file is marked "part of a lecture?", but no further indication has been found. The year, 1924, is also speculative.

Notes:

1. For Bharat Khand, see List
2. Sk.tp.: probably an error for "self-sufficiency"

never be an end to it. If anyone were to weigh his righteous actions against the myriad favours of God, all the righteous actions of every moment of his life would not compare with one moment of God's favour. Therefore, the devotee forgets his righteous actions, looking only at the favour of God.

1

2

Human Brotherhood

The tendency of brotherhood is instinctive in living beings, not only amongst men, but even among birds and animals. In the lower creation, where the ego begins its work and where the ego rises against its brother, even in that stage there are birds and animals which can be brought together. At the same time, by studying the lower creatures we can understand that in the lower stages even the destructive creatures can unite, and that gives us an idea that even in the lower stages there is already a tendency towards a higher stage of evolution. When we think of the higher creatures, we see this³ brotherhood can be developed and this brotherhood has developed in man. The proof of this we see in the life in towns, that people would rather live together than live scattered in the forests. There are large cities, such as New York, London, Paris, where there is difficulty in finding housing accommodation; and, on the other hand, the vast open spaces, woods and forests, yet people prefer to live together. This is, however, no virtue, for nothing is a virtue which is not consciously acted up to. Therefore, when human beings must live together this is no great thing, but when they consciously live together, then begins the tendency towards human brotherhood. Now the conscious recognition of brotherhood requires a link, and that link awakens a feeling of brotherhood. For instance, in ordinary language when someone says, "This is my brother," it means only that the other is born of the same parents. There can also be a brotherhood of professions; there can also be a brotherhood in ideas, and a brotherhood of those born in one city; and to the extent that a person is conscious of the link that binds one with the other, so far

Documents:

- Km.tp. = a typescript made by Kismet Stam.
Sk.tp. = a typescript made by Sakina Furnée, identical to Km.tp., showing a few handwritten corrections.
Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the series Gatheka, where it became number 46, nearly identical to the other documents.
Hq.st. = a stencil prepared for the series Gatheka, identical to Hq.tp.

Notes:

1. Sk.tp.: "Public Lecture." written above the line
2. Hq.tp.: "GATHEKA. Number 47." added, followed by the Sufi Invocation; the lecture actually became no. 46 in the Gatheka (see Glossary) series; Hq.st.: "GATHEKA. Number 46." added, followed by the Sufi Invocation (see List)
3. Sk.tp.: "this" corrected by hand to read "that"

will one realize brotherhood. If he does not feel conscious of that link, even if they are brothers, they will feel strangers. So that the strength of brotherhood does not lie in the claim, but in the consciousness of that link; not in the profession that brotherhood exists, but in the conscious recognition.

The idea of brotherhood has manifested differently in the East and the West. In the East it has manifested in unity in God; in the West in national feeling. It has appealed in the East to religion and in the West to national feeling. But at the same time in the East, when Hinduism was predominant, especially in India, religious restrictions were taught in connection with hygiene, so that eating and drinking came to be separated⁴ so that the wife even had to prepare her own food separately. Things are different in the West, where there also exist hygienic questions, and life is different from that of the East, where it did not prove in the end the ideal life, and the degeneration of the Hindu race began when the different limitations began. There were four castes among Hindus: *brahmans*, *kshatriyas*, *vaishyas*, and *sudras*⁵, the caste of the student, the caste of the warrior, the caste of the merchant, and the caste of the labourer. Nobody can deny that there was great wisdom in this division, for there are four different tendencies in man. But in the end it resulted in disaster, the people became weak owing to these divisions, and the link of brotherhood was destroyed. This example of the Hindu race is in itself an example for human beings in the reconstruction of the world.

In ancient times Arabia and Persia were split up in parts, each part with its own gods and goddesses, and many different gods and goddesses; and as the Hindu race was most blessed by Shankaracharya⁶, their teacher, so the Arabs were enlightened by the coming of Muhammad. And one can see that even fifteen hundred years since⁷ there existed the tendency of forming a human brotherhood by the teachings of Muhammad, that tended to form a universal brotherhood. The various families amongst the Arabs began to live together and began to eat together, to shake hands, and worship together in the same house of God. There is a story of the Khalif Umar⁸, that he was greatly hated by a certain criminal, and on a certain day this man came to the town and asked where Umar was. He was told that the Khalif was in the forest, looking after his cattle. The

4. Sk.tp.: "eating and drinking came to be separated" crossed out, and "people ate and drank separately" substituted by hand

5. For *brahman*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *sudra*, see Glossary

6. For Shankaracharya, see List

7. Sk.tp.: "since" crossed out, "ago" substituted by hand

8. For Khalif Umar, see List

assassin thought this a splendid opportunity to accomplish his plan. As he approached Umar, he saw no warrior there to protect him, but he was sitting alone clad in a worn-out robe. The assassin could hardly believe that the Khalif was so near and within his power, he could not trust his eyes that the Khalif whom he had pursued so long was now so near, unprotected. But the nearer he approached, the more nervous did he become, so much that when he was quite near, the dagger fell out of his hand. Umar said, "Peace be unto you, what do you want?" to which the assassin answered, "Tell me why I tremble before you." Umar said, "Just as I tremble before God when I think of doing wrong, so dost thou tremble before me." Another story told about Umar is that after a war, at the peace negotiations, Umar represented the armies of Islam. The enemies were told by their astrologers that they must make peace when Umar arrived. But as the enemies had never seen him before, they asked, "How shall we know him?" The reply was, "You can recognize him when you see a slave on the camel, and Umar walking at the side." In fact he came as had been foretold, and the first question put to him was, "Why were you walking and your slave on the camel?" to which he replied, "I have not walked all the way. The first part I rode, and the second part it was my slave's turn to ride and mine to walk." And when one thinks of this, one realizes the beauty of the human heart, this perfume which resides in the human soul.

There is another example of human brotherhood. When the Prophet Muhammad was waging war against some people, the Prophet was compelled to flee three times from Mecca, and each time a great deal of harm was done to his family, and even he himself had scars and was bleeding from various wounds when he fled. But later, when the Prophet was victorious, these enemies were brought before him, and he asked them, "How shall I deal with you?" They answered, "Deal kindly with us." Muhammad said, "Yes, I will deal with you in the same way in which Joseph dealt with his brethren." And at once they shook hands, and were friends, and all the feelings of hatred were forgiven. By this I wish to say that it is not the intellectual teachings of the great ones that we need, but the example of their lives which is so important to us. Now, the effect of that example can be seen even down to this day in the peoples of Arabia. The Bedouins, who spend their lives in fighting and robbery and are found everywhere in the deserts of Arabia, if two of them are found fighting and on the verge of killing each other, and if a third person says, "Unite, in the name of the Prophet Muhammad," immediately they throw away their weapons, shake hands, and become friends. How much do we wish that what such wild people do

would be followed by us the so-called civilized nations! If people can only move from one country to another and cannot find the link which binds them to each other, what use is that to us? This does not mean that we have to ignore national distinctions, but that we have to ignore the narrow boundaries of the nations.

Any person with some heart will wonder, and say, "Will there ever come a time when the hearts will become united, and the barriers be removed, and so men will become united in some higher link which binds them all together?" Considering the question from the psychological point of view, we shall find that no family can be happy where there is a difference of feeling, or a feeling of reciprocal ill will. The atmosphere of such a house can cause all manner of diseases and all sorts of misery. Where there is disagreement, disharmony, perhaps one is in a better position than the other, but the suffering will be divided amongst them all, and each will have to bear his share of it. The old stories and legends that there came down fire from heaven, that there came floods and volcanic eruptions, show us that these disasters came as a result of disharmony. Now the national disharmony is more prevalent than ever⁹ before on earth, for the small communities have now become nations and peoples, so that they can now have a greater power for evil or good. From the psychological point of view, all the nations are one family, so that the consequences of what one nation does against another the whole world experiences. So that the actions of races and communities are the same as the actions of individuals of the past: every nation only interested in its own affairs, ignoring the conditions of the others, is equally responsible for the suffering and troubles that they suffer. Just think of the great suffering and pain which the larger part of humanity is going through in different regions of the world today.

If it were not for the fact of illusion and the blindness of mankind for others than themselves, the world would be in a different condition from what it is. But to see life as a whole is not the work of everybody. Man has too much to think of in his own affairs, his own worries and troubles. Today is a time such as the world has never seen before. Mankind is divided, ignoring the truth that they depend upon one another. To the person who would think from a humane point of view, even the wise and clever are acting as children. What is required today is this, that some souls, unselfish, strong, confident of the truth of their ideals, should join hands in serving humanity. Not that there are not some hearts

9. Hq.tp.: "even" instead of "ever" typed here

and heads who see life from different points of view, but it is such as these that are required. The Sufi Movement is devoted to this ideal, and is an answer to the call of the earth to the heavens. It is not necessarily a religion or a philosophy, but it is the essence of all religions and all philosophies. It is understanding which will unite mankind, and its great link is wisdom. It is not the claim or wish of the Sufi Movement that this shall be the only movement working for the brotherhood of man, but that the work be shared by everybody who feels called upon to take part in this task. The Sufi Movement does not make restrictions upon people coming from other religions, Christian, Buddhist, or Jew, because it looks upon all as one, coming from the same divine source. Everybody is welcome in the Sufi Movement, whose aim is to unite people in that feeling of the unity which is their source and life.

10

10. Hq.tp.: "To be read before Candidates for Initiation in the Sufi Order." added

The Swansong

They say the swan sings once in its life,² before it dies. The meaning of this is that a fuller expression given to [one's]³ joy [puts an end to]⁴ life, for in the fullest expression lies life's purpose. In the life of an artist one finished work of art, and in the life of a musician his best piece of music, brings to him the [warning]⁵ of his departure. Sa'di⁶ says, "Every soul is born with a purpose and the light of that purpose has been⁷ kindled in his heart." It is not only applied⁸ to the soul of every person, but to every living creature, however small and insignificant. Even to every object this rule can be applied.

There is a saying in the East that an⁹ elephant dies at the sight of fever. This explains that death robs one of that which one has made oneself. If this is¹⁰ explained in other words, one makes one's death while making oneself. The heavy flesh that the elephant gathers around itself naturally gives power to the fever that becomes the cause of its death. The same is to be seen in the life of man. Every difficulty, even death, man makes with the making of himself. It is

Documents:

- Gd.hw. = Murshida Sherifa Goodenough's longhand, probably a reporting of the lecture.
- Gd.tp. = a typescript made by Murshida Goodenough, showing some differences from her handwriting.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript prepared for the third series of the Gathas, nearly identical in wording with Gd.tp. and therefore only mentioned where it differs.
- Hq.st. = a stencilled document, identical with Hq.tp.

Notes:

1. Gd.hw.: "III, 4. Etekad" written above the text; Gd.tp.: "GATHA", then "Series III." and "Number 4." added followed on the next line by "ETEKAD, RASM U RAVAJ." and "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS."; Hq.tp., Hq.st.: "Series III.", "GATHA," and "Number 4." added followed by the the Sufi Invocation; than "SUPERSTITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS." and "ETEKAD, RASM U RAVAJ" typed on the next line (for *etekad*, *rasm*, and *ravaj*, see Glossary)
2. Gd.tp.: ", just" instead of "in its life,"
3. Gd.hw.: "its" crossed out "one's" substituted; Gd.tp.: "one's" instead of "its"
4. Gd.hw.: "finishes" crossed out and "puts an end" substituted; Gd.tp.: "puts an end to" instead of "finishes"
5. Gd.hw.: "morning" corrected to read "warning"; Gd.tp.: "warning" instead of "morning"
6. For Sa'di, see List
7. Gd.tp.: "is" instead of "has been"
8. Gd.tp.: "applies not only" instead of "is not only applied"
9. Gd.tp.: "the" instead of "an"
10. Gd.tp.: "be" instead of "is"

to suggest this idea that Christ has said, "The spirit quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing."¹¹

¹²The soul was¹³ to be immortal, but mortality it usually earns for itself. There is nothing that man should¹⁴ have been afraid of, if he had¹⁵ not¹⁶ possessed¹⁷ something which he is afraid of being robbed of. When the hermit Machandra said to Gaurikha¹⁸ on their journey through the wilderness, "Gaurikha, I feel afraid," Gaurikha answered, "Throw away the fear." Machandra answered, "How can fear be thrown away?" Gaurikha said, "Throw away that which causes you fear." Machandra took out from his bag¹⁹ two bricks of gold. Machandra²⁰ said, "These bricks of gold, must I throw them away?" "Yes," said Gaurikha, "what is it?" Machandra threw²¹ them²², and as he went²³ his face paled²⁴. Gaurikha looked at him and said, "Why are you sad?" Machandra said, "Now we have nothing." Gaurikha said, "We have everything,²⁵behold²⁶, what do you see²⁷?" And he saw²⁸ mountains of gold. Gaurikha said, "Take as much as you can, if that is your soul's striving." Machandra's soul awoke and he said, "Nothing will I take, for I have²⁹ the riches of possessing nothing."

30

11. See John 6:63

12. Gd.hw.: "Verily," written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

13. Gd.hw.: "born" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

14. Gd.hw.: "should" corrected to read "would"; Gd.tp.: "would" instead of "should"

15. Gd.tp.: "did" instead of "had"

16. Gd.hw.: "something" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

17. Gd.tp.: "possess" instead of "possessed"

18. For Machandra and Gaurikha, see List

19. Gd.hw.: "wallet" written above the line to insert before "bag"; a.o.d.: "wallet" instead of "bag"

20. Gd.tp.: "and" instead of "Machandra"

21. Gd.hw.: "it to" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

22. Gd.tp.: "away" added

23. Gd.tp.: "on" added

24. Gd.tp.: "went pale" instead of "paled"

25. Gd.hw.: "look before" written, then crossed out, but it appears in a.o.d.

26. Gd.tp.: "you" instead of "behold"

27. Gd.tp.: "behold" instead of "see"

28. Gd.tp.: "beheld" instead of "saw"

29. Gd.tp.: "know" instead of "have"

30. Hq.tp.: "A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among the members of the Senior Study Circle only." added; Hq.st.: "A skeleton outline of thought for circulation among the members of the E.S.C. only." added

Takua Taharat³

As the cleansing of a certain object of metal⁴ produces a shine in it, so is the cleansing of the heart, especially from any feeling that produces humiliation. When a person thinks that⁵, "I have done⁶ wrong," by acting in a certain way, by having said⁷ a certain thing, or by having thought something which should not have crossed his⁸ mind, he loses, so to speak, a radiance which even beams out through his countenance and which is called in Persian *abi ruh*⁹, meaning the radiance of the face. Every person shows from his expression his condition of heart. Therefore, the innocence of the expression is the sign of the purity of heart. Man may be clever, learned, qualified, most able, he may be strong physically or even mentally, he may be wealthy, of high rank, but [none]¹⁰ of these outside things help him to retain that glow of the countenance which only depends¹¹ upon the purity of heart.

Many know and some say that the eyes can tell everything that is in the heart of man, but fewer there are who know the cause behind it. ¹²Eyes are like

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- Hq.st. = a stencilled document prepared for the third series of Gathas, nearly identical in wording with Gd.tp.
- Hq.tp. = a typescript, nearly identical with Hq.st.

Notes:

- 1. A.o.d.: "Series III." added
- 2. A.o.d.: "Number 3." added
- 3. Gd.hw.: "III.3." added; Gd.tp.: "GATHA" instead of "Takua Taharat", then "TAKUA TAHRAT" and "EVERYDAY LIFE." written underneath in the next line; Hq.st., Hq.tp.: "GATHA" instead of "Takua Taharat" followed by the Sufi Invocation, followed by "EVERYDAY LIFE" and "TAKUA TAHRAT." (for Takua Taharat, see Glossary)
- 4. A.o.d.: "metal object" instead of "certain object of metal"
- 5. A.o.d.: "that" omitted
- 6. Gd.tp., Hq.st.: "done" omitted; Hq.tp.: "been" instead of "done"
- 7. A.o.d.: "saying" instead of "having said"
- 8. A.o.d.: "my" instead of "his"
- 9. For *abi ruh*, see Glossary
- 10. Gd.hw.: "nothing" written, then crossed out, and "none" written above the line; a.o.d.: "none"
- 11. A.o.d.: "depends only" instead of "only depends"
- 12. A.o.d.: "The" added

the thermometer of the centre in the head which is focussed to the centre of the heart. Every¹³ impression that the heart bears, beautiful or ugly, is mirrored upon the centre of the head, and so it is reflected accordingly in man's visage, specially in his eyes, which express the most.

There are many clever people, but so few there are who may be called wise. The clever ones plot and plan one against the other and exchange evil thoughts between themselves. So those deceitful and treacherous, intoxicated by their own interest in life¹⁴ cover their eyes by¹⁵ the cover of selfishness, thus [keeping]¹⁶ the heart from showing out its light, which alone illuminates the path of every achievement in life.

It might seem hard work to empty one's heart from¹⁷ all bad impressions and ill feelings, from¹⁷ all bitterness and evil thoughts, and yet it is not nearly so hard as¹⁸ the task of earning one's daily bread. The work in one's everyday life takes most part of the day; the emptying of¹⁹ the heart from¹⁷ all undesirable things takes but a few moments' silence. It is the desire of erasing from the heart every wrong²⁰ impression that makes²¹ one in time to purify one's heart.

²²

13. Gd.hw.: "picture" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

14. Gd.hw.: "will" written, then crossed out, and omitted in a.o.d.

15. A.o.d.: "with" instead of "by"

16. Gd.hw.: "depriving" written, then crossed out, and "keeping" substituted; a.o.d.: "keeping"

17. A.o.d.: "of" instead of "from"

18. Gd.hw.: "hard is" written, but omitted in a.o.d.

19. A.o.d.: "of" omitted

20. A.o.d.: "undesirable" instead of "wrong"

21. A.o.d.: "enables" instead of "makes"

22. Hq.st.: "A skeleton outline of thought to be circulated among the members of the E.S.C. only." typed underneath; Hq.tp.: "A skeleton outline of thought to be circulated among the Senior Study Circle only." also typed at the end of the lecture

Appendix A

Publication and Classification of Lectures

In the left-hand column appears the title of the lecture as originally given (or, in the case of the four books, the number of the chapter), followed by the page on which the lecture begins in the present volume and the date. In the far right-hand column, where applicable, appears the journal volume and number for the material published in the Sufi magazines in the early period, or the classification by series, number and category for the material privately circulated to Sufi centres. In general, the Gathekas, Social Gathekas, and Religious Gathekas were intended for use in meetings open to the public. The Gathas, Githas, Sangathas, and Sangithas were reserved only for classes in the centres for the training of initiates. However, some of that same material was also published, and thus available to the general public, in the early days, so no unwarranted assumptions should be made about the intended use of any particular lecture. In any case, the Gathas were published in 1982, and much of the other formerly reserved material has made its way into print. Material published in *The Sufi Message* volumes is not noted, since generally the wording was changed considerably and passages were mixed from different lectures given in different years.

***The Purpose of Life* (1927)**

Chapter	Page	Date	<i>Sufi Quarterly</i>
Chapter I	18	16 June	II.2
Chapter II	66	23 June	II.2
Chapter III	120	30 June	II.2
Chapter IV	178	7 July	II.3
Chapter V	222	14 July	II.3
Chapter VI	274	21 July	II.3
Chapter VII	319	28 July	II.4
Chapter VIII	367	4 August	II.4
Chapter IX	421	11 August	II.4
Chapter X	488	18 August	III.1
Chapter XI	547	25 August	III.1
Chapter XII	595	1 September	III.1

Cosmic Language (1937)

Title	Page	Date
Chapter I: Voices	3	13 June
Chapter II: Voices (cont.)	58	20 June
Chapter III: Impressions	111	27 June
Chapter IV: The Magnetism of Beings and Objects	163	4 July
Chapter V: The Influence of Works of Art	215	11 July
Chapter VI: The Life of Thought	250	18 July
Chapter VII: Thought and Imagination	308	25 July
Chapter VIII: Memory	353	1 August
Chapter IX: Will	405	8 August
Chapter X: Reason	473	15 August
Chapter XI: The Ego	537	22 August
Chapter XII: Mind and Heart	586	29 August
Chapter XIII: Intuition	632	5
Chapter XIV: Inspiration	682	September
	1	2
		September

The Mind-World (1935)

Chapter	Page	Date
Chapter I	49	18 June
Chapter II	103	25 June
Chapter III	156	2 July
Chapter IV	205	9 July
Chapter V	250	16 July
Chapter VI	296	23 July
Chapter VII	343	30 July

Chapter VIII	398	6 August
Chapter IX	459	13 August
Chapter X	525	20 August
Chapter XI	574	27 August
Chapter XII	625	4 September
Chapter XIII	673	10 September

Health (1931)

Chapter	Page	Date
Chapter I	27	16 June
Chapter II	76	23 June
Chapter III	129	30 June
Chapter IV	185	7 July
Chapter V	227	14 July
Chapter VI	327	28 July
Chapter VII	375	4 August
Chapter VIII	431	11 August
Chapter IX	500	18 August
Chapter X	555	25 August
Chapter XI	602	1 September
Chapter XII	659	8 September

Gathekas

Title	Page	Date	Number
Address to Mureeds	707	2 December	101[?]
Reaction	739	10 December	50 or 51
The Path of Initiation	785	20 December	36
Sympathy and Antipathy	811	27 December	44
Human Brotherhood	826	n.d.	47

Social Gathekas

Title	Page	Date	Number
The Power of Silence	731	8 December	37 or 38
Cosmic Language	795	22 December	50

Gathas

Title	Page	Date	Number
Etekad, Rasm u Ravaj	751	11 December	III.9
Etekad, Rasm u Ravaj	753	11 December	III.10
Takua Taharat	755	12 December	III.8
Takua Taharat	809	22 December	III.9
The Swansong [ERR]	831	n.d.	III.4
Takua Taharat	833	n.d.	III.3

Sangathas and Sangitha

Title	Page	Date	Series, Category
Class for Candidates	42	17 June	Sangatha III Tassawuf
Collective Interview	45	17 June	Sangatha I Wasiat
Class for Candidates	90	24 June	Sangatha III Ryazat

Collective Interview	99	24 June	Sangatha II Nazihat
Class for Candidates	137	1 July	Sangatha III Ryazat
Collective Interview	153	1 July	Sangatha II Wasiat
Class for Candidates	193	8 July	Sangatha III Ryazat
Collective Interview	203	8 July	Sangatha I Talim
Class for Candidates	237	15 July	Sangatha III Tassawuf
Collective Interview	246	15 July	Sangatha I Nasihat
Class for Candidates	281	22 July	Sangatha III Ryazat
Class for Candidates	364	1 August	Sangatha III Ryazat
Collective Interview	391	5 August	Sangatha I Nasihat
Class for Candidates	418	8 August	Sangatha III Tassawuf
Class for Candidates	452	12 August	Sangatha III Tassawuf
Collective Interview	457	13 August	Sangatha II Khawas
Class for Candidates	516	19 August	Sangatha II Tassawuf
Collective Interview	522	20 August	Sangatha II [?]
Class for Candidates	533	21 August	Sangatha III Tassawuf
Collective Interview	565	25 August	Sangatha II Tassawuf
Collective Interview	619	2 September	Sangitha III Suluk
Collective Interview	667	9 September	Sangatha III Suluk

Appendix B: Missing Lectures

Title:	Date:	Place:
Directions for All Cherags	4 October	Geneva
Intuition	8 October	Munich
Interdependence of Life Within and Without	11 October	Munich
The Freedom of the Soul	11 October	Munich
The Purpose of Life	14 October	Munich
No title	16 October	Berlin
No title	18 October	Berlin
Sufism	20 October	Berlin
The Meaning of Life	21 October	Berlin
No title	22 October	Berlin
The Psychological Condition of the World Today	24 October	Stockholm
Man, the Master of his Destiny	25 October	Stockholm
The Message of Sufism	26 October	Stockholm
Psychic Development through the Influence of Music	29 October	Stockholm
Rumi	30 October	Stockholm
World Brotherhood	31 October	Stockholm
The Freedom of the Soul	1 November	Oslo
Divine Revelation	3 November	Oslo
The Freedom of the Soul	4 November	Oslo
The Path of Initiation	6 November	Bergen
The Soul's Awakening	7 November	Bergen
The Philosophy of Art	10 November	Copenhagen
The Freedom of the Soul	11 November	Copenhagen
Man the Master of his Destiny	12 November	Copenhagen
No title	14 November	Aarhus
No title	18 November	Berlin
The Purpose of Life	22 November	The Hague
Good and Evil	23 November	The Hague
The Power of Silence	24 November	Rotterdam
The God-Ideal	26 November	Deventer

Informal Talk	27 November	Haarlem
Informal Talk	28 November	Bloemendaal
The Purpose (Aim?) of Life	28 November	Haarlem
Informal Talk	29 November	Amsterdam
The Freedom of the Soul	29 November	Amsterdam
Universal Worship	30 November	Amsterdam
The Coming World Religion	30 November	Amsterdam
Man the Master of his Destiny	1 December	Amsterdam
Eternal Life	2 December	The Hague
Class for Initiates	3 December	The Hague

Glossary of Foreign Words

The original language is indicated following each word in parentheses:

Arabic = A
 French = F
 German = Gr
 Gujarati = G
 Greek = Gk
 Hindustani, Hindi = H
 Persian = P
 Sanskrit = S
 Turkish = T
 Urdu = U

The usual (dictionary) meaning of the word is given first; if the word has a special use in Sufi terminology, this meaning is given second, indicated by (suf).

Transliterations were made according to the following systems:

for Arabic: *The Encyclopedia of Islam* (New edition, Leiden, 1960-), except “k” and “dj” which have been replaced by “q” and “j”.
 for Persian: F. Steingass, *Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary*, (8th edition, London, 1977).
 for Sanskrit: M. Monier-Williams, *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, (New Delhi, 1976; originally published in 1899).

A

ābi rū (P): freshness of countenance, radiance of face;
 (suf): smiling forehead

ahīmsa (S, ahīnsa): harmlessness (one of the cardinal virtues of most Hindu sects, but particularly of the Buddhists and Jains; also personified as the wife of Dharmā)

ā'īna khāna (P): hall or palace of mirrors

ākāsha (S): open space, sky, accommodation;
 (suf): receptivity, possibility

akhlāq (A): plural of khulq, morals, morality, good qualities, manners;
 (suf): akhlāq Allāh, the manner of God

ālif (A): the first letter of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu alphabets (corresponding to alpha in the Greek alphabet); also, the number one

ānanda (S): pleasure, joy, bliss;
 (suf): the soul's existence, happiness

āsaf (A): title generally given to a wazir; (upper case A) pen name of Mir Mahbub 'Ali Khan, 9th Nizam of Hyderabad

āsana(s) (S): posture; third limb of Patanjali's raja yoga

āvatāra (S): descent, appearance of a deity upon earth; the incarnations of Vishnu; incarnation of a deity;
 (suf): God's Messenger, Prophet

B

baqā' (A): remaining; duration, permanence; eternity, immortality; life, living;
 (suf): realization, an aspect of spiritual development; the ultimate stage of meditation; the life in God

bāy'at (A, T): pledge, allegiance; investiture; homage, fealty;
 (suf): initiation

brāhmaṇa (S) (English Brahmin): member of the highest Hindu caste of traditional priests, religious leaders and scholars

būddhi, būddh (S): wise or learned, reasonable, intelligent, having the power of forming and retaining conceptions and general ideas; source of the title Buddha

C

cherāg [cherāgh (U), chirāgh(P)]: lamp, light;
 (suf): a person ordained to perform the Universal Worship Service

chēla (S): a servant, slave; one who serves a master; disciple

D

dār-al-salā'm (A): the gate of peace, shrine of God, the Holy City

darwīsh (P) (English dervish), religious mendicant, fakir

dhārma (S): morality, duty; the complex of values and law which identify any given (sub-)caste group

dhikr (A): remembrance, recital;
 (suf): a spiritual practice of repetition of sacred words, especially the names of God

dīwān (P) (English divan): a collection of poems

dwīja (S): twice-born; one of the highest three castes, who are born again at their initiation, especially a title for a Brahmin, the highest caste

E

etekad, see 'itiqā d

F

faqīr (A): beggar, mendicant, dervish

fanā' (A): passing away, perishing; mortality, death;
 (suf): annihilation of the false self
 fanā'-fī-sheikh: first degree of fanā, passing beyond empirical self-awareness into the initiator's viewpoint and attunement;

fanā'-fī-rasūl: second degree of fanā, absorption in a focus on a prophet/messenger;
fanā'-fī'llāh: third degree of fanā, absorption in the realization of God

fikr (A): thought, reflection;
(suf): a practice of silent repetition of a sacred word

G

gāthā (S): verse, song; part of the scripture of the Parsis;
(suf): series of teachings from Inayat Khan, intended as introductory lessons for *mureeds*

gāthaka(s) (S): chanting of a sacred poem;
(suf): a series of teachings, embracing several categories (religious, social, as preparation for candidates for initiation) in the teachings of Inayat Khan

guru (S): teacher, spiritual guide; a respected or venerated person

H

ḥadīth, ḥadīth (pl) (A): traditional sayings and recorded actions attributed to the Prophet Muhammad, held to have been recorded directly by those who knew him;

ḥadīth qudsī (A): a class of hadith giving words spoken by God (as distinguished from hadith nabawi, prophetic traditions, which gives the words of the Prophet Muhammad); hadith qudsi are considered by some as equivalent in authority to the Qur'an itself, and are especially prized by Sufis, who preserve some rejected by the four recognized authorities on hadith

hāmpta (P): equal, like, resembling;
(suf): etheric double

ḥaqq (A): justice, truth, God (one of the 99 names of God)

hijrat (A): emigration, separation;

(suf): Inayat Khan's departure from home in India on his way to the West, September 13, 1910, celebrated on its anniversary

ḥūr (houri in English), pl. of hawrā' (A): virgin of Paradise, female angel

I

īmān (A): faith in God, security, trust;

(suf): self-confidence produced by divine awareness

‘itiqād (A): confidence, faith, belief;

‘itiqād, rasm o ravāj, literally “beliefs, habits, and customs”, translated as “Superstitions, customs, and beliefs”, a series of lessons which form part of the Gatha papers, dictated by Inayat Khan

J

jalāl (A): majesty, power, greatness;

(suf): positive expressive power, energy, one aspect of which may be considered the masculine

jamāl (A): beauty, elegance;

(suf): the responsive principle, one aspect of which may be considered the feminine

jinn (A): a collective denoting fire spirits, occupying an intermediate plane between the earthly and the angelic

jīvan mūkta (S): freedom from the cycle of rebirth, the liberated soul or life

jñāna (S): knowledge, understanding, wisdom, important in Buddhist teachings

K

kaiser (Gr) (derived from caesar, Latin): emperor; (upper case K) the title of the German emperor

kārma (S): act, work, result

kamāl (A): completion, perfection

khalīfa (A) (English caliph): deputy, representative, successor

khawas (A): aristocrats, those regarded as special;
(suf): the initiated; a category in the teachings for higher initiates

khudā (P): God (from khud, self)

kshātria (S): second highest Hindu caste, warriors

L

laj (S): honour, sense of decency;
(suf): the determination to avoid shame

M

mahātma (S): literally, great swan; large-minded, noble, eminent, one of great soul

mahāraja (S): great king, a ruler with other kings under his authority

majdhūb (A): someone who has lost contact with ordinary life, often considered a madman, but also honoured as an advanced, if unconventional, spiritual seeker

majzub (P, U): see majdhūb

māntra shāstra (S): instruction, scientific work concerning sacred words

mūni (S): ascetic, hermit, especially one who has taken a vow of silence

mureed, murīd (A, P, U): an initiate;
(suf): the eighth degree of initiation

murshid (A, P, U): a spiritual teacher and guide;
 (suf, with upper case M): Pir-o-Murshid Inayat Khan

muwākkal (A): trustee, guardian, representative;
 (suf): elemental, fine entity born of man's thoughts

N

nāda (S): sound

Nāda Brāhma (S): literally, sound God, meaning the Creator

nafs (A): self, ego, essence

naṣīḥāt (A): advice, admonition
 (suf): a category in Inayat Khan's teachings for advanced initiates

nirvāna (S): extinguishment, annihilation, "going out", as of a candle, from the limitations and restrictions of outward selfhood into a state of abiding, elevated serenity;
 (suf): without colour

P

prāna (S): breath, vitality, life

Q

qādir (A): measure, evaluation, fixed limit;
 (suf, al-Qādir): one of the ninety-nine names of God, referring to the divine sovereignty

qādā' (A), **qażā'** (T, P, U): fate, destiny, destructive power; conditioning;
 (suf): divine will

R

ṛājas (S): energy, action; middle of the three forms of energy

rasul (A): messenger, envoy;

(suf): the highest grade of the spiritual hierarchy, a messenger from God whose message is for all of humanity

rīāzat (A, P): abstinence, training, discipline, religious exercise;

(suf): one of the ‘chapters’ of the Githas, there translated as esotericism

rind (P): scamp, knave, rogue, drunkard;

(suf): in poetry, one whose exterior invites censure, but whose heart is sound

riyazat: see rīāzat

S

saf (A): clean, pure, precise

ṣālik (A): traveller, doctor

(suf): a Sufi walking the path of study, meditation, ethics; opposite to the rind

ṣāngam(a) (S): confluence of two rivers, especially the Ganges and the Yamuna

ṣāngātha (S): meeting place, confluence, consonance;

(suf): a category of teachings for advanced initiates

satī (S): perfect or divine woman; faithful wife who burns herself on her husband’s funeral pyre

ṣāttva (S): energy, goodness; the highest of the three forms of energy

ṣāut-i sarmād (S): eternal sound, the music of the angelic spheres

shaykh(a) (A): elder, chief (in a tribal, patriarchal, or scholarly sense);
 (suf): an authorized teacher

shafāyāt (A): healing process;
 (suf): a higher initiation in the Healing Activity

sirāj (A): lamp;
 (suf): the title given to the person in charge of the Universal Worship for
 a country;
 siraj-un-munir: munir means brilliant, shining; the person in charge of
 the Universal Worship worldwide

shūdras (S): the lowest of the four Hindu castes

sophīa (Gk): wisdom

sulūk (A): road, way, manner;
 (suf): a category in the Gathas and Githas, translated as morals

T

talīm (A): teaching, instruction;
 (suf): a category in the teachings for higher initiates

tāqwa tahārat (A): piety in purity;
 (suf) a category in the Gathas, translated as “Daily Life”

tāmmas (S): darkness, error; the lowest of the three forms of energy

taṣāwwuf (A): literally, the wearing of woollen clothes;
 (suf): the word translated as Sufism

tawajjēh (A): inclination, care, favour;
 (suf): a method for promoting transformation of an initiate, involving
 “facing” the teacher

tō ōn (Gk. [from *to* the + *einai* to be]): the existent, that which is

U

'urs (A): wedding feast;

(suf): day of celebration, often the anniversary of the death of a Sufi saint; used also as a term of the Summer School in Suresnes, France

V

vāishyas (S): members of the third Hindu caste, merchants

vāiragya (S): growing pale; absence of passion; indifference, renunciation

Viladat (A): nativity, birth;

(suf): the birthday of Inayat Khan, July 5, 1882, celebrated on its anniversary

W

wahm (A): imagination, fancy, delusion

wājd (A): ecstasy, rapture; “finding”, a condition of spiritual exaltation, often induced by music and/or poetry

wasīyat (A): precept, command;

(suf): a category in the teachings of Inayat Khan for advanced initiates

wazīfa (A): daily worship;

(suf): a devotional text; a word or words for repetition

Y-Z

yaqīn (A): confidence, certainty

yōgi (S): practitioner of Yoga

zikr (P, U), zikar (Gu), see dhikr

List of Persons, Places, Works, etc.

Abdul Qadir Gilani or Jilani (1077-1166 CE), eponymous leader of the Qadiri Sufi Order, who promoted asceticism among his followers, 12

Abraham (c. 1750 BCE), patriarchal ancestor of the Jewish and Arab peoples, revered by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam (the Abrahamic religions), 6

Abu Bakr (573-634 CE), close friend, father in law, and successor (caliph) of the Prophet Muhammad, known as Siddiq (sincere, true), 629

Abu Yazid Bistami, also known as Bayazid Bistami (804-874 CE), early Sufi mystic who emphasized ecstasy (*wajd*), 662-3

Abyssinia, ancient name for Ethiopia, 342

Adam, according to the Bible, the first human being, 723

Ajmir, city in Rajasthan, India, where the shrine of Muinuddin Chishti draws millions of pilgrims, 11

Ali ibn Abi Talib (600-661 CE), cousin, son-in-law, and successor of the Prophet Muhammad, 491

Allahabad, city in central India where the Ganges and the Yamuna rivers converge, 59

Alt, Angela (dates unknown), English mureed who was given charge of the Sufi work in Italy in 1923, 175

Amir Minai (1829-1900 CE), celebrated Urdu poet and scholar, 251

Antoine, Louis (1846-1912), Belgian charismatic, known among his followers as “Le Père” (though he was not an ordained priest), who had a widespread practice of healing, and founded the Culte Antoiniste, which still continues, 641

Arjuna, hero of the Hindu epic *Mahabharata*, whose chariot was driven into battle by Krishna, 551

Armstrong, Ronald Mumtaz (1892-19??), who edited the *Sufi Quarterly* and was active in South America, 175

Asaf Takhallus, pen name of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VI (1869-1911), the Nizam of Hyderabad (q.v.) who awarded Inayat Khan the title Tansen of India and gave him an emerald ring, 252, 658

Atlantis, mythical continent in the southern Atlantic Ocean, said to have housed a high civilization, and to have sunk long ago, 342

Aurangzeb (1618-1707), sixth and last of the “Great” Mughal Emperors in India, who reversed his predecessors’ tolerant religious policies in favour of Islam, 282

Avicenna, Latinized form of Ibn Sina (c. 980-1037), renowned physician and medical writer, whose works strongly influenced Europe, 335-6, 501

Babur (1483-1531), conqueror and first Mughal emperor of India, 79, 229

Baur, M., a Swiss mureed who represented Switzerland at the Summer School of 1924, 176

Beethoven, Ludwig van (1770-1827), major German composer bridging the Classical and Romantic periods, 220, 601, 675

Benares, also known as Varanasi, Indian city on the bank of the Ganges, regarded as holy by several religious traditions, 11

Bhagavad Gita, “Song of God”, a part of the Hindu epic *Mahabharata*, recounts a dialogue between the warrior prince Arjuna and the god Krishna, who is driving his chariot, 594

Bharat Khand, a name in older, poetic literature for the Indian subcontinent, 827

Bible, the sacred book of Christians, incorporating the older sacred Jewish literature, *passim*

Bistami, see Abu Yazid Bistami

Bolshevism, the political party founded by V. I. Lenin (1870-1924), which eventually evolved into the ruling Communist Party in the Soviet Union, 448

Boy Scouts, an organization started in 1907 in England, which eventually grew into a worldwide movement, teaching boys (and later girls) practical outdoor skills, 151

Brahma, Hindu god of creation, one of the Trimurti (with Vishnu and Shiva), 68

Brahmaputra, the river, originating in Tibet, which becomes the Jumna (or Yamuna) in India, and merges with the Ganges, 59

Brotherhood, the World Brotherhood Activity was one of the five branches of the Sufi Movement founded by Inayat Khan, *passim*

Buddha, “Enlightened One” in Sanskrit, title given to Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563- 483 BCE), a prince who attained enlightenment and founded the religion of Buddhism, 100, 136, 200, 236, 473, 612, 722

Bullah Shah (1680-1757), a Punjabi Sufi poet and philosopher, 92

Burbank, Luther (1849-1926), an American botanist and horticulturist in Santa Rosa, California, whom Inayat Khan visited there in 1923, 425

Burkhard, Martha, (1874-19??), a Swiss mureed who met Inayat Khan in 1922, 176

Christian Science, an American religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy (said to have been related to Inayat Khan’s wife, Ora Ray Baker), emphasizing the sole reality of the spirit, 433

Coué, Émile de Châtaigneraie (1857-1926), a French psychologist and pharmacist who introduced a method of psychotherapy and self-improvement based on auto-suggestion, 433

Craig, Mr. and Mrs. David (dates unknown), mureeds in Rome who helped arrange Inayat Khan's lectures there, 702

Cushing, Marya Khushi (d. 1948), an American mureed from New York, who also came to Europe and took part in various activities, before returning to New York, where she was the leader of the Sufi Centre, 525

Dante Alighieri (c.1265-1321), an Italian poet of the Middle Ages, whose central work was the *Divina Commedia*, 220

Detraux, Yvonne (dates unknown), French mureed and landscape painter, 174

Dowland, Nargis (18??-1953), English mureed who had a hotel in Southampton, where Inayat Khan often stayed; she was the National Representative for England, and her Sufi Book Depot published several early Sufi books, 174

Dukas, Paul (1865-1935), a French composer, 219

Dussaq, Emilien Talewar (1882- 19??), Cuban-born mureed who became the Secretary General of the Sufi Movement, 179

Egeling, Murshida Nelly Fazal Mai (1861-1939), Dutch mureed who bought the house, Fazal Manzil, in Suresnes (a suburb of Paris), France, for Inayat Khan and his family and lived there with them, 175, 691

Eichthal, Baronne d' (18??-1929), French mureed who became the National Representative for France, 174, 741, 766, 771, 713

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882) was an American essayist, philosopher and poet, best remembered for leading the Transcendentalist movement, 565

Engle, Fatah (1888-1955), American mureed who accompanied Inayat Khan back from San Francisco to Suresnes in 1923 and spent that year assisting him, and then returned to America where he led several Sufi Centres, 305, 524

Eurydice, in Greek mythology, the beloved wife of Orpheus, who attempted to rescue her from Hades after her death, but failed at the last moment, 14

Farabi, Abu Nasr al- (c. 872- 951), Persian scholar who became one of the greatest scientists and philosophers of the Abbasid Islamic Empire, 121

FitzGerald, Edward (1809-1883), an English writer, best known as the poet of the first and most famous English translation of *The Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, now considered a loose translation, 503

Furnée, Sakina (1896-1973), Dutch mureed who became one of Inayat Khan's three secretaries, and who took down his lectures in shorthand, *passim*

Garden of Eden, in the Bible, the original paradisal homeland of human beings, from which they were exiled for disobedience, 424

Gathas, a series of lessons for beginning mureeds (level 1-3) dictated by Inayat Khan in 1918-24, *passim*

Gathekas, several different series of lectures (Religious, Social, and for Candidates) intended as introductory lesson for those interested in Sufism, *passim*

Gaurikha, character in an old Indian story, representing a seeker with worldly attachments, 835

Gayán (full title: *Notes from the Unstruck Music from the Gayán of Inayat Khan*), a book of sayings of Inayat Khan published in 1924, 65, 101, 362, 544-5, 676, 812

Girl Guides, a branch of Boy Scouts (q.v.) for girls, 151

Goens, Shadi van (1902-1987), Dutch mureed who married Mahboob Khan, the elder of Inayat Khan's two younger brothers, 1

Goodenough, Murshida Lucy Sherifa (1876-1937), an English mureed who became Inayat Khan's principal editor, and who wrote a book about his teachings, *passim*

Green, Murshida Sophia Saintsbury- (??-1939), English mureed who became involved in the publication of Inayat Khan's teachings, and was instrumental in forming the Universal Worship, for which she was the first ordained Cheraga and later Siraja; she also wrote two books about Inayat Khan and his teachings, 174

Gruner, Dr O. C., English physician who, at Inayat Khan's suggestion, became deeply involved in the medical treatises of Avicenna, and published new editions of some of them; he also edited an early book of Inayat Khan's lectures, *In an Eastern Rose Garden* (1921), and a compilation, *The Way of Illumination* (1922) made mostly from articles which had already appeared in the journal of that time, *The Sufi*, 336

Guimet, Musée, the French National Museum of Asian Art, founded by Émile Guimet (1836-1918) in 1889; as M. Guimet was also interested in religion, Inayat Khan was often invited to lecture there, 801, 804

Gulistan, meaning "Flower Garden" or "Rose Garden", a long poem in Persian by Sa'di from the 13th century, 58

Halima, the Bedouin foster mother of the Prophet Muhammad during a period in the desert in his infancy and early childhood, 647

Harish Chandra, central character in an old Indian story about a king of absolute integrity, 780

Hejrat Day, September 13, the day in 1910 when Inayat Khan left his home in India for the West, his destination New York City; the three-month Summer School in Suresnes ended on this day, when celebrations are held each year, and thus it also symbolizes his departure to return to India in 1926, 691

Hogendorp, Baroness Mahtab van, Dutch mureed who frequently helped out in various capacities at Headquarters, Geneva, 175

Hyde Park Corner, in London, a long-established place where anyone can speak in public; the speakers often represent unconventional viewpoints, and are regularly heckled by the crowds that gather, 233

Hyderabad, city in east central India which was the seat of the Nizam, the wealthiest and most powerful of the Indian states during the British Raj, *passim*

In an Eastern Rose Garden, a book of Inayat Khan's teachings assembled by Dr. Gruner, published in 1921, 341

International Headquarters, Geneva, the central offices of the Sufi Movement in Geneva, Switzerland, 247

Jami, Nur ad-Din Abd ar-Rahman (1414-1492), Persian poet of the 15th century, 679

Jalal-ud-din Rumi, see Rumi, Jalal-ud-din

Jerusalem, ancient city in Palestine, considered sacred by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; now claimed by the state of Israel as its capital, 648

Jesus Christ, sometimes called Jesus of Nazareth (1-33? CE), founder and central figure in the Christian religion, *passim*

Jumna, also known as Yamuna, river in India regarded as sacred (see Brahmaputra), 59

Ka'ba, a cube-shaped building in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, said to have been first constructed by Abraham (q.v.), the goal of the Islamic annual pilgrimage, 6, 10, 661, 762

Kansa or Kamsa, in Hindu mythology, a king who tried to kill Krishna, and was instead killed by him, 647

Kashmir, the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent, with a long tradition of Hindu-Muslim and Sufi syncretic ideals, 269

Khamush, a Sufi saint whose name means “silence”, because he did not speak for the last part of his life after his initiator commanded silence during a meditation, 285

Khidr, a mythological Sufi figure, the green man of the desert and the waters, sometimes identified with Elijah, and who is said to be the figure interacting with Moses in a Qur’anic story, 480

Koran, see Qur'an

Krishna, in Hindu mythology, an avatar (incarnation) of the God Vishnu 551, 613, 629, 647

Le Havre, port in France at the mouth of the Seine River, on the English Channel, 219

Liège, city in Belgium, also known as Luik, 711

Lloyd, Gladys I. (dates unknown), an English mureed who became the first leader (Kefayat) of the Healing Activity, one of the five activities of the Sufi Movement, 174, 305, 693

Machandra, character in an old Indian story who is a hermit, representing a spiritual guide, 835

Mahabharata, epic Indian poem, traditionally attributed to Vyasa, and thought to date to perhaps the 8th century BCE, 552

Mahadeva, another name for Shiva, 365, 629

Maharajah of Nepal, ruler in the court visited by Inayat Khan and his father when Inayat was fifteen years old, 113

Maheish, a title for Shiva, 68

Martin, Murshida Rabia (1871-1947), the first mureed of Inayat Khan (then known as “Professor Pir-o-Murshid Tansen”) in the West in 1911, who had a very active Sufi Centre in San Francisco, California, and who had visited India, where she received a warm welcome and spoke before several thousand people, prior to coming to the 1924 Summer School in Suresnes, the only one she attended 173, 290, 305

Masnavi-i-Ma'navi, the masterwork of the poet Jalal-ud-din Rumi, 74, 209, 345, 409, 579, 629

Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad in the Hejaz, and location of the Ka'ba temple, the destination of the Muslim pilgrimage, 7, 60

Meyer, Sarferaz – de Reutercrona, (1863-19??), Swedish-born mureed who became the National Representative for Switzerland, 176

Miran Datar, a 14th century Sufi martyr whose tomb in Ujjain is said to have healing powers, 62

Moinuddin Chishti (1141-1230), first brought Sufi teachings to India, whose shrine in Ajmir is a major object of pilgrimage, 11

Moses (14th century BCE), central prophet in the Jewish religion, *passim*

Muhammad, the Prophet (570-632 CE), central figure in the religion of Islam, recipient of the divine revelation which forms the Qur'an (q.v.), *passim*

Murshid, a title meaning “spiritual guide”, customarily used by the followers of Inayat Khan instead of his name, *passim*

Nizam of Hyderabad (see also AASF), the ruler of the largest and most powerful independent Indian state under the British Raj, where Inayat Khan had his greatest musical triumph and studied with his Sufi teacher, 252, 275, 562

Objects of the Sufi Movement, a set of five objectives, later summarized as three purposes, for the organization set out by Inayat Khan, 42

Omar Khayyam (1048-1123 CE), Persian mathematician, astronomer, and poet, whose *Rubaiyat* became the first well-known Sufi poem in the West, *passim*

Orpheus, in Greek mythology, musician who attempted unsuccessfully to rescue his wife Eurydice from the underworld, 13-14

Pandavas, in the *Mahabharata*, five brothers who are the antagonists of the Kauravas, usurpers of their kingdom, 60

Pearls from the Ocean Unseen, a book by Zohra Mary Williams, an English mureed, published in 1919, putting the teachings of Inayat Khan into her own words, 92

Pieri, Comtesse M. L., a Cuban mureed, sister of Talewar Dussaq (q.v.), who became the Treasurer of the Sufi Movement, 176

Prophet, the, in Islam, the Prophet Muhammad

Puranas, a group of important Hindu (also Jain and Buddhist) religious texts, 60

Qudsi (holy, sacred), an adjective defining a group of *ahadith* of the Prophet Muhammad where the speaker is Allah, 92

Qudsi, Haji Jan Muhammad (dates unknown), poet laureate in the court of the Mughal Shah Jehan, whose poem was inscribed on the Peacock Throne, 401

Qur'an, the collection of the divine revelations to the Prophet Muhammad, *passim*

Rama, Hindu king considered the *avatar* (incarnation) of Brahma, the Creator, 629

Ranjit Singh Maharajah (1780-1839), the first Maharajah of the Sikh empire, 270

Ridder, Toni de (dates?), a Dutch writer, who was also a mureed and often wrote down Inayat Khan's lectures when he was in the Netherlands, 694

Rubaiyat, the poem of Omar Khayyam, *passim*

Rumi, Jalal-ud-din (1207-1273), Persian Sufi poet, widely read in the world of Islam, author of the *Masnavi*, *passim*

Rustam, hero of the Persian epic, *Shahnameh*, by Firdausi (935-1020), 815

Sa'di, also known as Muslihuddin b. Abdallah Shirazi (1184-1283/1291?), a major Persian Sufi poet, 20, 58, 394, 687, 834

Salle de la Géographie, Paris, the lecture hall of the Société Géographique, where Inayat Khan lectured, 13

Sangatha, a word meaning “meeting place, symphony” used to indicate teachings of Inayat Khan reserved for initiates of the seventh through ninth levels, *passim*

Sangitha, a word meaning “song of many voices”, used to indicate Inayat Khan’s teachings reserved for the highest initiates (level 10-12), 620

Sarmad, a Persian mystic of Jewish origin in India, who befriended the Prince Dara Shikoh, a Sufi seeking the points of unity between Hinduism and Islam, and like the prince was executed by Aurangzeb, the prince’s brother, who then took his place in the succession, 282

Satan, the Devil, a figure in the Bible and elsewhere who represents evil and opposition to God, 649-50

Shahnameh, an enormous poetic opus written by the Persian poet Firdausi around 1000 CE, which is the national epic of Iran, 816

Shakespeare, William (1564-1616), English poet and playwright, widely considered the greatest of dramatic writers, 221, 529, 531

Shams-i Tabriz (died 1248), wandering Sufi mystic who greatly influenced Jalal-ud-din Rumi, 183, 236, 630

Shankaracharya (788-820 CE), a highly influential teacher of Vedanta in India, who elaborated the teaching of *advaita*, non-dualism, 586, 830

Sheaf, Hanifa (dates unknown), early English mureed, 175

Shiva, Hindu god of destruction or transformation, one aspect of Trimurti (the Hindu Trinity, consisting of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva), 68, 365, 629

Siberia, the vast region constituting almost all of Northern Asia, part of Russia and mostly highly desolate, 569

Siddiq, see Abu Bakr

Solomon, third Jewish king, to whom some writings in the Hebrew scriptures are attributed, renowned for his wisdom, 137, 225, 249, 551, 670, 695

“Sorcerer’s Apprentice, The”, music of Paul Dukas, based on a poem of Goethe, representing magic going out of control, later made famous through a 1940 film, *Fantasia*, 219

Soul, Whence and Whither, The, a book of Inayat Khan’s teaching, made from lectures given in the Summer School of 1923, and published in 1924, 301, 463, 545

Stam, Dorothea Kismet (1893-198?), Dutch mureed who became one of Inayat Khan’s three official secretaries, *passim*

Stolk, Sirkar van (1894-1963), Dutch mureed who performed many administrative functions within the Sufi organization, and sometimes travelled with Inayat Khan; in his later life, he established the Sufi work in South Africa, 692

Sufi Invocation, the words “Towards the One, the Perfection of Love, Harmony, and Beauty, the Only Being, united with all the Illuminated Souls, who form the Embodiment of the Master, the Spirit of Guidance”, given by Inayat Khan, used at the beginning of any undertaking, and added to the documents of his teaching in later years, *passim*

Sufi Message of Spiritual Liberty, A, Inayat Khan's first book in the West, published by the Theosophical Publishing Society in 1914, 469

Sufi Order, the original name of the Sufi organization in London, which was later identified as the Esoteric School of Inner Culture, called the Sufi Order, the central activity of the Sufi Movement, *passim*

Sufi Movement, the umbrella organization and legal framework, formalized in 1923, over all the Sufi activities, *passim*

Sufi Quarterly, a journal edited by Ronald Mumtaz Armstrong, published from 1925-1933, presenting articles from a wide variety of sources, *passim*

Sydney, Miss, an English mureed, who was the first to advocate the idea of a Sufi congregational hall; later, she lived in Benares, India, 174

Tagore, Rabindranath (1861-1941), Indian poet, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1913, whom Inayat Khan met in London that same year, and also earlier in Calcutta, 579, 721

Ten Sufi Thoughts, a formulation by Inayat Khan of ten Sufi affirmations, promulgated from 1918, 42, 541

Titanic, the, an ocean liner which, on the night of 14 April 1912, during the ship's maiden voyage, hit an iceberg and sank two hours and forty minutes later, resulting in the deaths of 1,517 people; the last survivor died on 31 May 2009, as this book was being completed; the boast had been made that the ship was unsinkable, and it therefore became a symbol of human arrogance and limitation, 164

Tutankhamen (1341-1323 BCE), an Egyptian Pharaoh of the Eighteenth dynasty, the discovery of whose spectacular tomb in 1922 received wide press attention, 70

Tuyll, Baron Sirdar van – van Serooskerken (1883-1958), Dutch mureed who became the National Representative for the Netherlands, 175

Umar ibn al-Khattab, Khalif (c. 582-644), the second successor of the Prophet Muhammad as the leader of the Islamic community, 629, 830

Universal Worship, religious service created by Inayat Khan in 1921, placing the scriptures of all religions together on the altar, *passim*

Usman or Uthman ibn 'Affan (c. 579-656), third Khalif (successor) of the Prophet Muhammad, 629

Vedanta, a Hindu religious philosophy emphasizing unity, 437, 803

Vishnu, Hindu god who maintains the creation, one of the Trimurti (with Brahma and Shiva), 68

Wagner, Richard (1813-1883), German composer, conductor, theatre director and essayist, primarily known for his operas, 221

Westbrook, Jesse Duncan (dates unknown), Englishwoman who had translated the work of Zeb-un-Nissa (q.v.), and then worked with Inayat Khan in London to translate his own poetry and some other Urdu poets, 251

Wilson, President Woodrow (1856-1924), President of the United States (1913-1921) during the First World War, and a central figure in forming the League of Nations; difficult conditions following the war caused him to become the object of much criticism, 623

Yamuna, see Jumna

Yogis, those who follow the regime of one or more of the various forms of spiritual practice in Hinduism collectively known as Yoga, *passim*

Zafar, Bahadur Shah (1775-1862), the last of the Mughal emperors in India, also a tragic poet; he died in exile in Rangoon, 214

Zanetti, Enrique de Cruzat (1875-19??), Cuban-born, Harvard-educated lawyer who became the Executive Supervisor of the Sufi Movement from 1923; he resigned in the early 1930s due to ill health, 176

Zarathushtra, also known as Zoroaster (dates in dispute, although most often considered to have flourished in the 6th century BCE), ancient Iranian prophet and religious poet whose writings form the basis of the Parsi religion; Inayat Khan had many friends among the Parsis, who mostly live in India, 152

Zeb-un-Nisa (1637-1702), eldest daughter of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, remembered as a Sufi poet, 402

Zemzem, or Zamzam, a well near the Ka'ba (q.v.) in Mecca; its waters are said to have healing power, 60

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