



Before we can proceed anywhere, on anything—a trip, building a bridge, solving a world economic problem we must gather all the information we need, and it must be correct. For our trip, we need to know the actual location of roads and hotels—not where they used to be or where we hope they are. For our bridge, we need to know the actual strength of our bolts and the load capacity of our i-beams. To solve an economic problem, we need to know who really did what, who really is doing what, and what is really being paid for what.

If any information is in question, we must ascertain what is true, what is correct. Many "facts" taught in school have turned out to be incorrect. It is good, prudent and proper to question what is true and what is not.



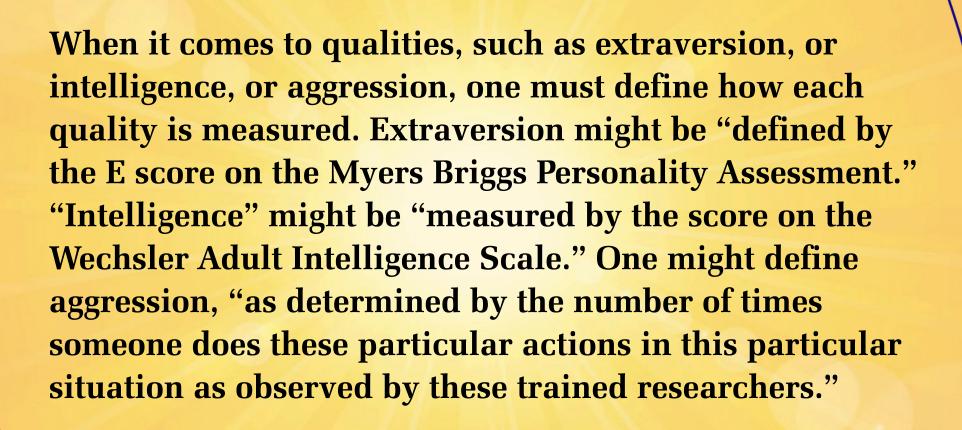
Two plus three equals five—not seven, not $5\frac{1}{2}$, not 5.003—whether we like it or not, whether we want it to be true or not, whether we believe it or not. 6 of 126



People can debate the meanings of "two," "three," "five," "plus" and "equals." For example, "two" could actually represent 2.01, 2.04, or 1.96, rounded. When added to 3.00, this could equal 5.01, 5.04, or 4.96, all of which can be represented by 5.0 but none by 5.00. This is simply the truth of the matter.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
2.0 & 2.0 \\
+ 3.00 & +3.00 \\
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5.0 & 5.0
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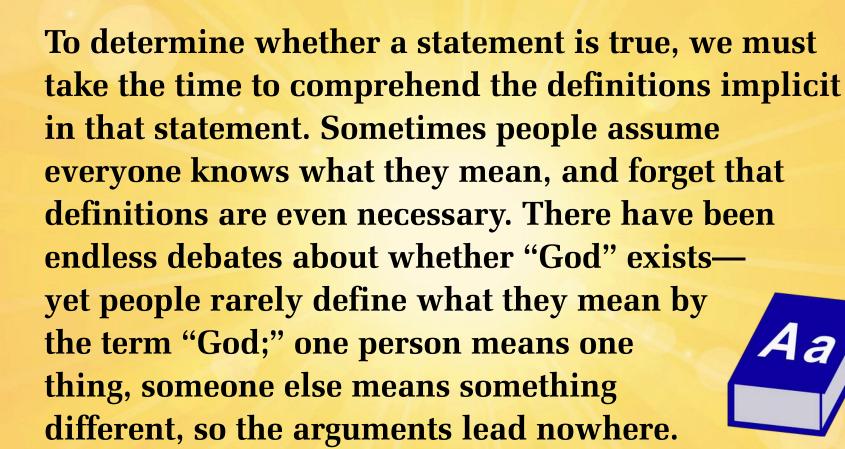


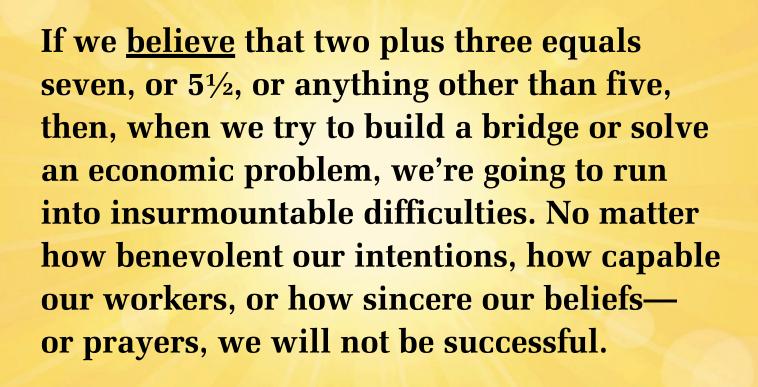


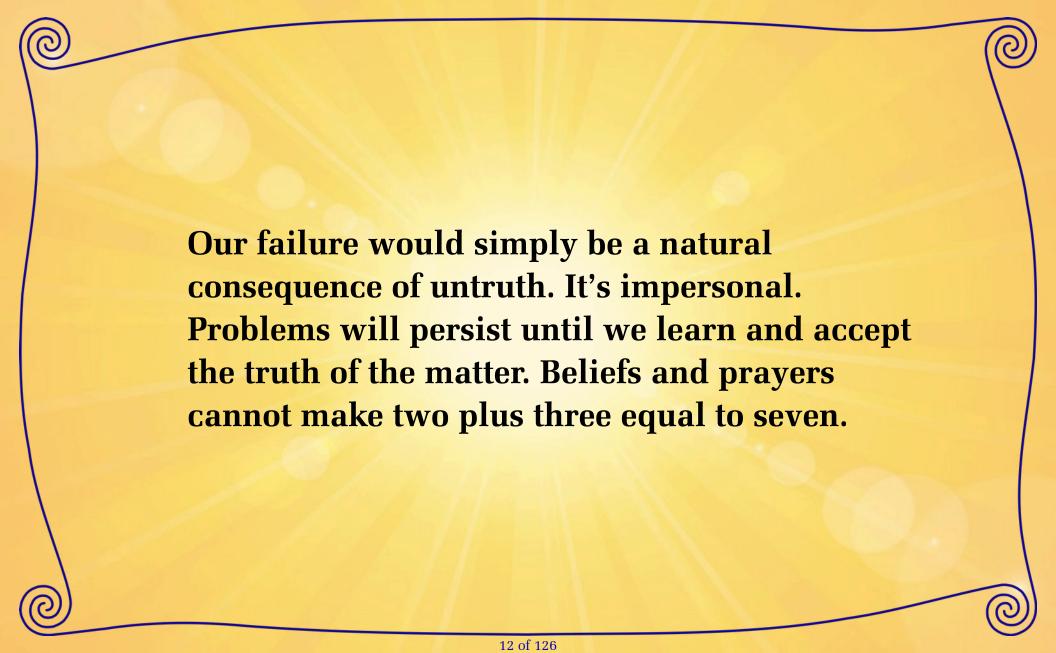


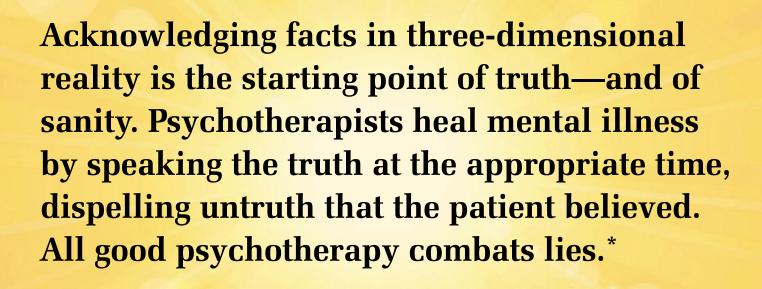
All statements can be refuted by assigning a different meaning or measuring tool to terms in the original statement. The Old Testament forbids charging usury, which meant "interest" in any amount.* In order to practice usury without censure, people re-defined "usury" to mean "unreasonable interest"—so whatever one thought was "reasonable" would be okay. This re-definition in effect nullified the original law. If someone re-defines "green" to mean the color pink, the statement "Grass is green" becomes false.

^{*}Deuteronomy 23:19-20, Leviticus 25:36-37, Ezekiel 18:8-17.

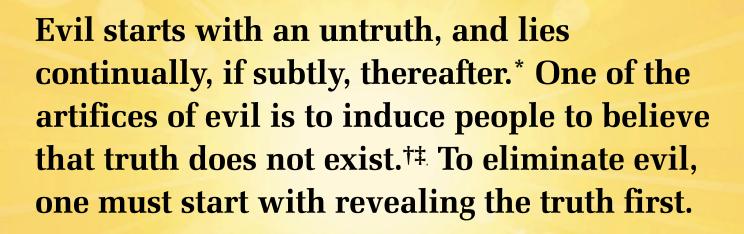








^{*} M. Scott Peck, M.D., People of the Lie: The Hope for Healing Human Evil (1983), p. 162.

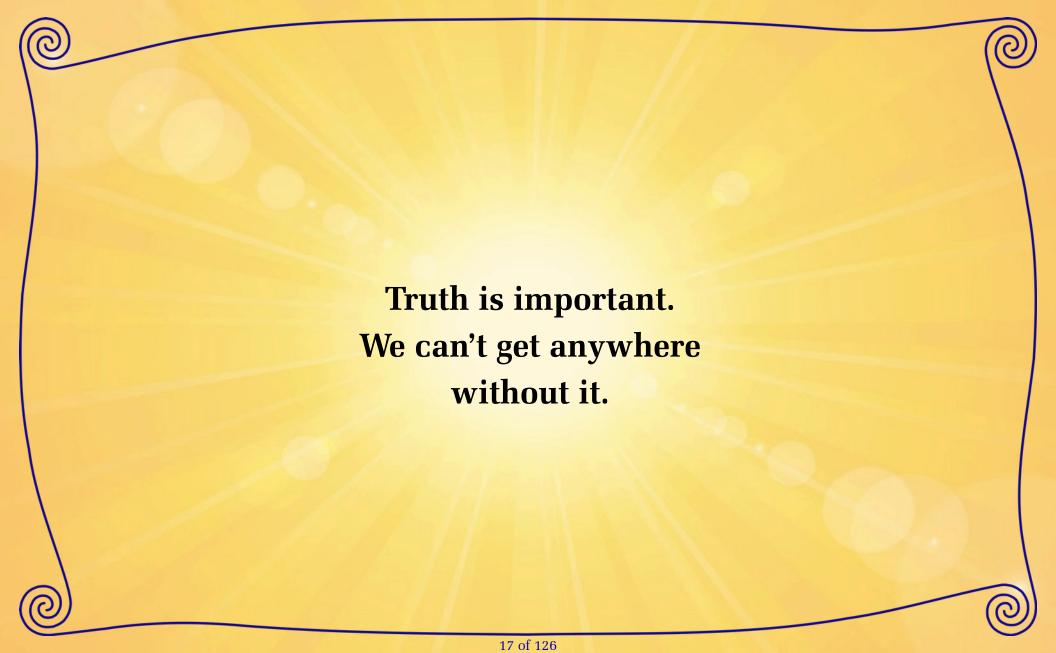


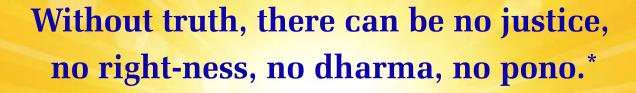
- * For a more detailed discussion, see *Bad and Evil*, Part 3, https://wisdom2joy.com/Bad_and_Evil.
- † John Silkinson, "One of the artifices of Satan is, to induce men to believe that he does not exist." *Quakerism Examined*.
- *‡ Note:* Where duality exists, evil exists.

An unpleasant truth is preferable by far to a pleasant lie. Untruth eventually thwarts our efforts and impedes our success. It can blindside us if we don't pay attention. If we face the truth early on, we can adjust our goal or path and actually make progress. If we foolishly proceed based on untruth, our foundation eventually collapses.

By its very nature, the light of truth eliminates darkness and ignorance.

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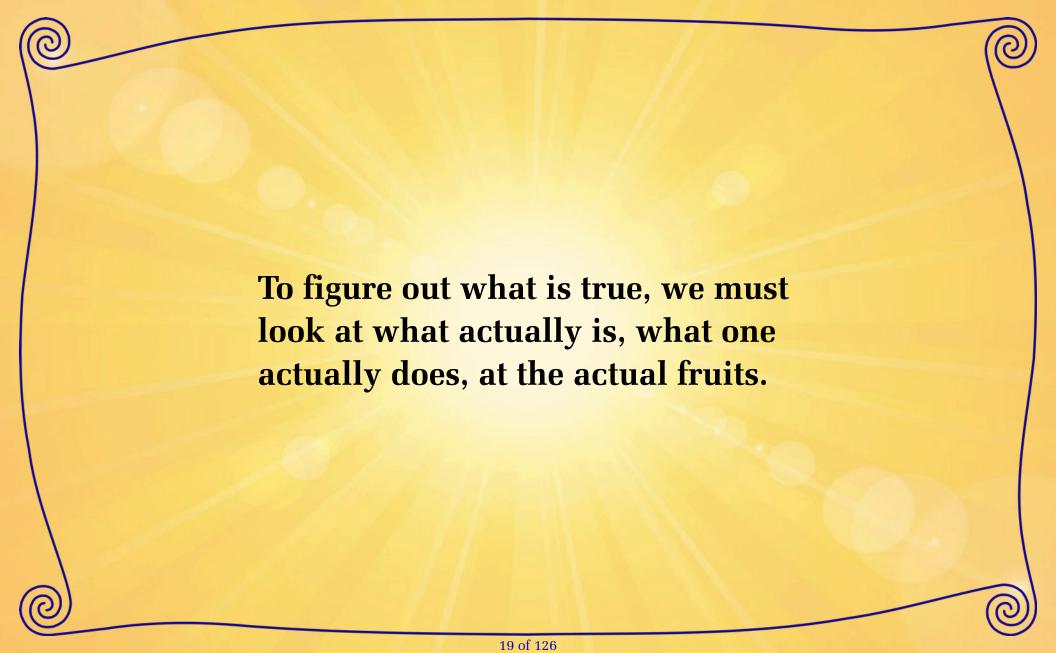


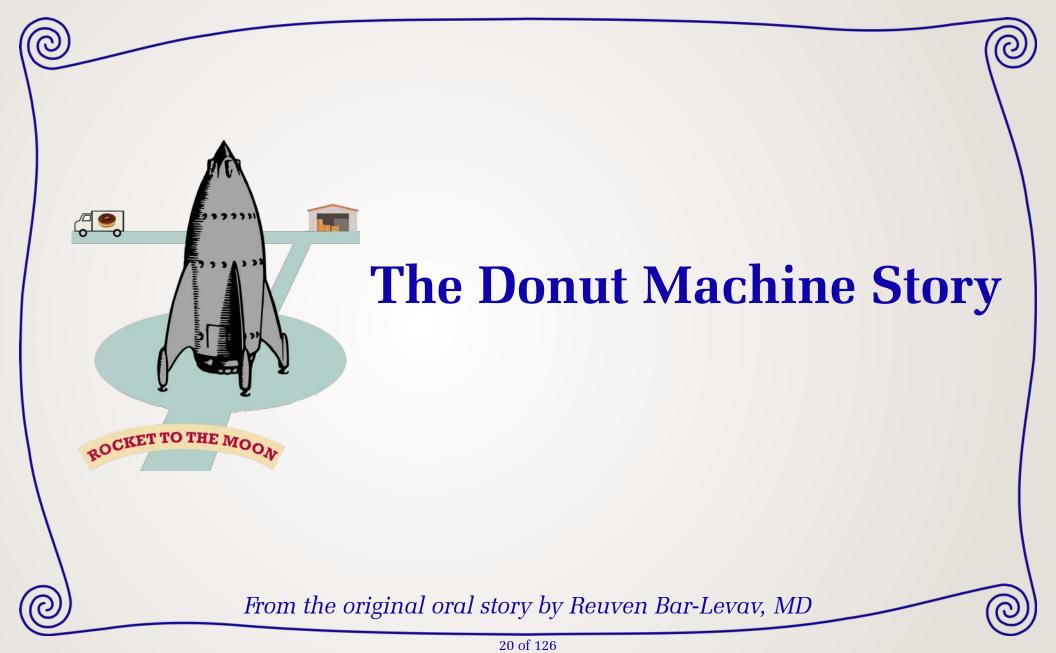


Without truth, there can be no love.†
Without truth there can be sentiment,
emotion, wishes, imagination, belief ...
but not love.

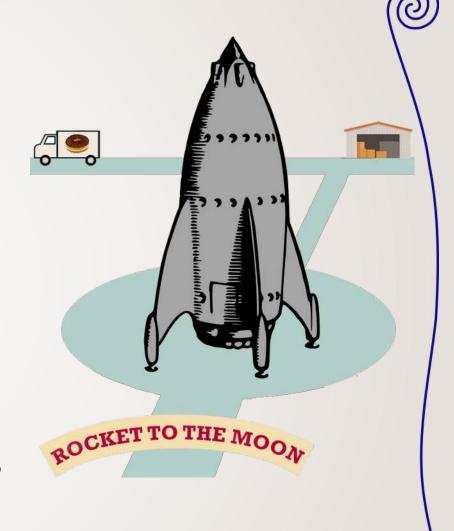
*"Dharma" is a Sanskṛt word meaning right action, right-ness. "Pono" is a Hawaiian word meaning a state of balance and harmony with all, resulting from doing right by oneself, other people, and the world.

† See *About Love*, https://wisdom2joy.com/About_Love.

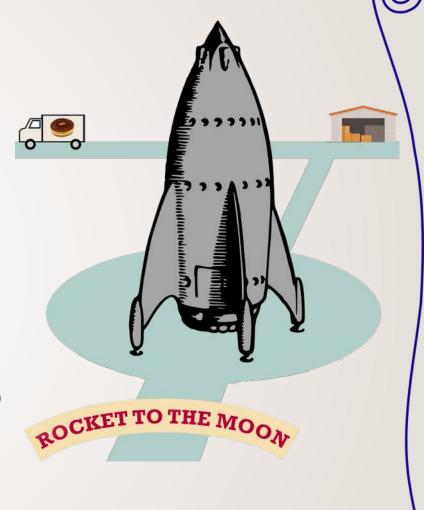


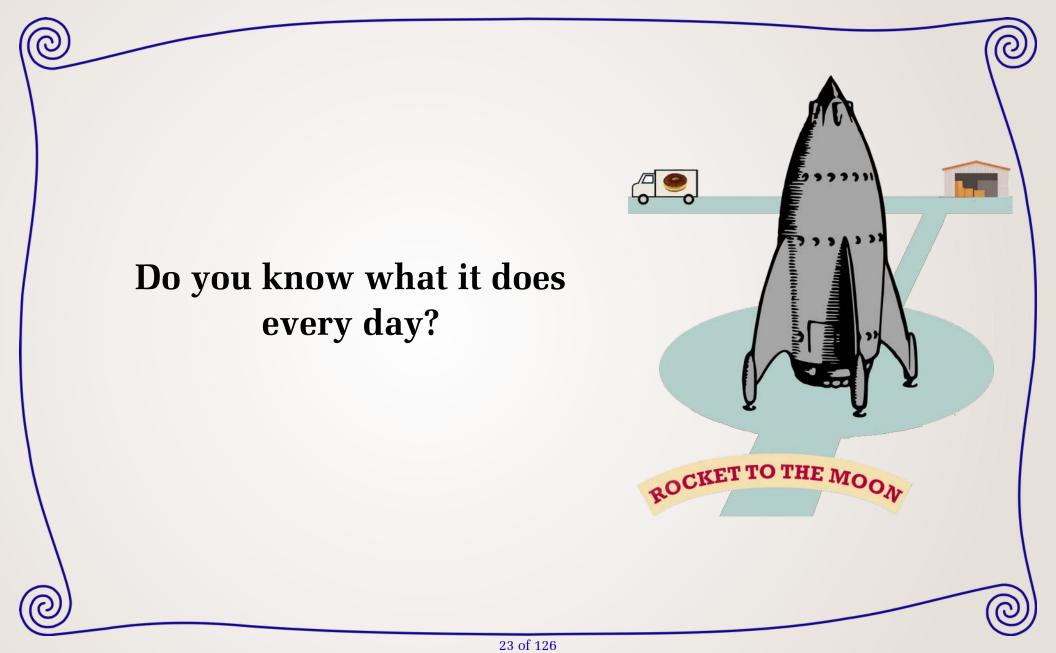


Just outside New York City is a huge Rocket to the Moon. It has a big flashing sign at the entrance that says, "Rocket to the Moon." It looks just like a rocket to the Moon. Inside are many armed guards, scientists with security clearances, and equipment with flashing lights of many colors.



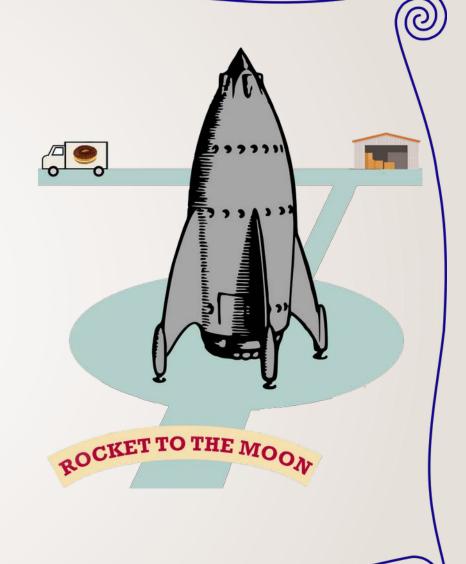
It has a budget for a rocket to the Moon which is approved by Congress every year. News reporters write stories about the Rocket to the Moon nearly every week. It has had several scheduled launch dates which have always been postponed so far. It has a Rocket to the Moon Souvenir Shop for tourists.

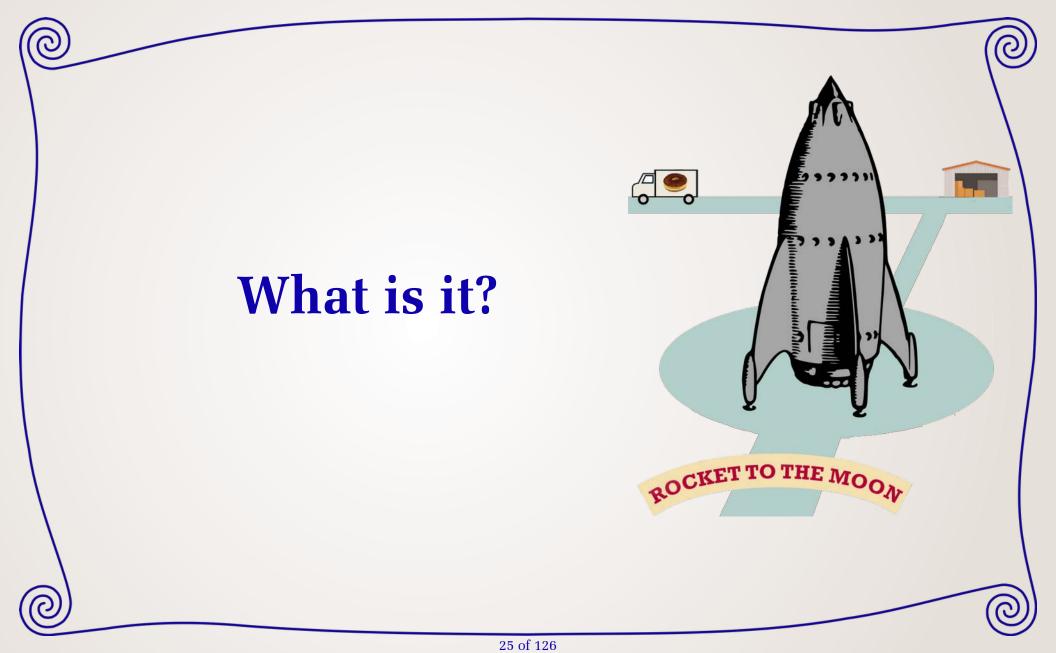


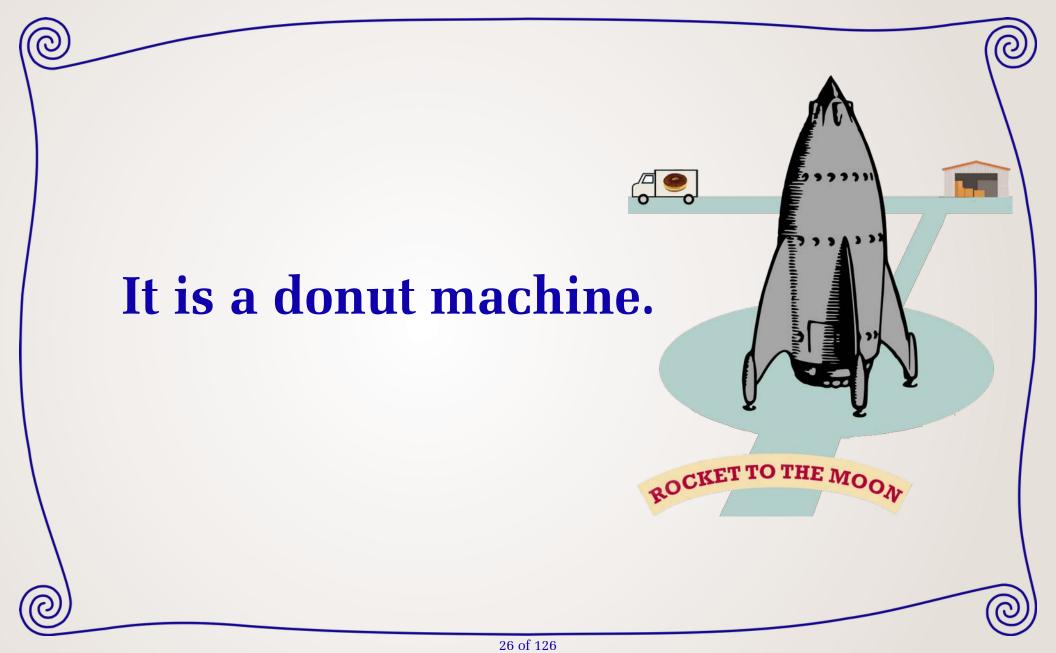


It makes donuts, which the people of New York eat for breakfast.

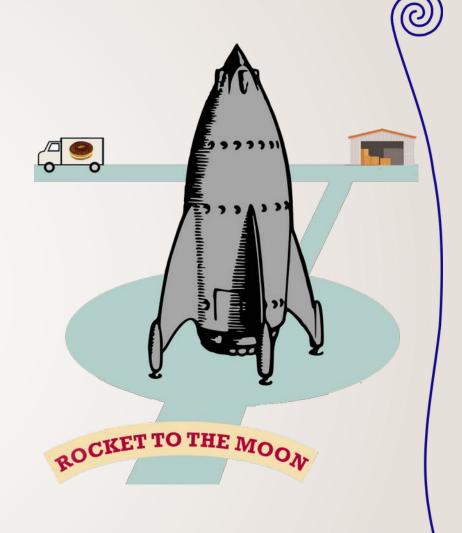


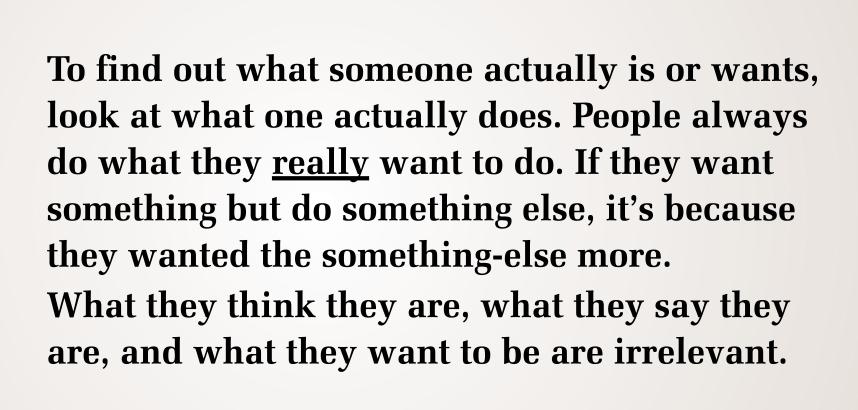


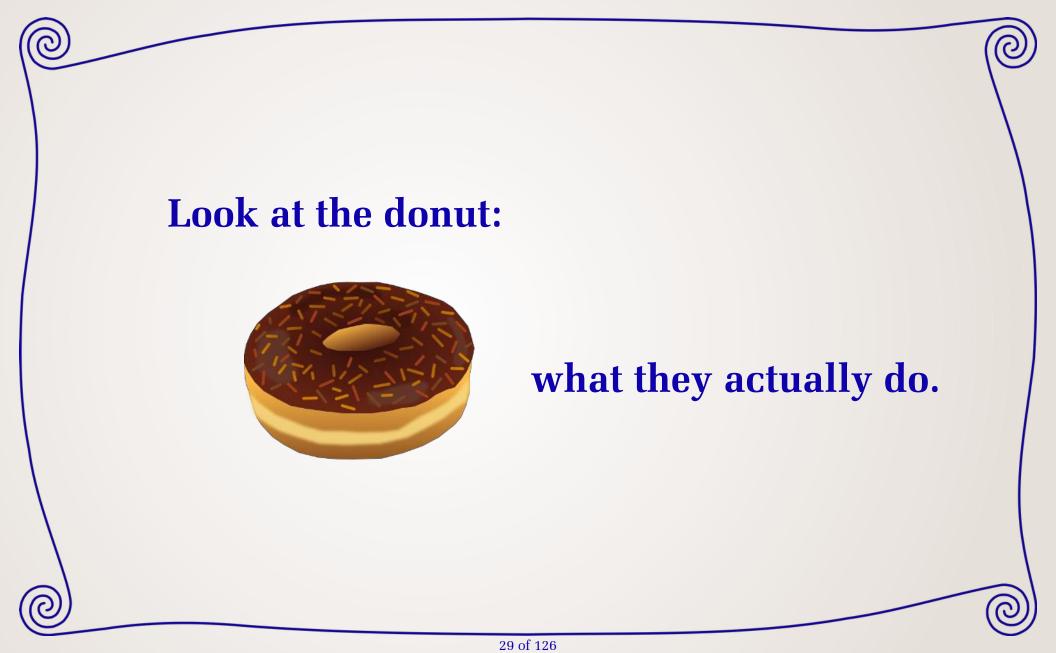




It thinks it is a rocket to the Moon. It looks like a rocket to the Moon. It wants to be a rocket to the Moon. People say it is a rocket to the Moon. But actually, it is a donut machine.



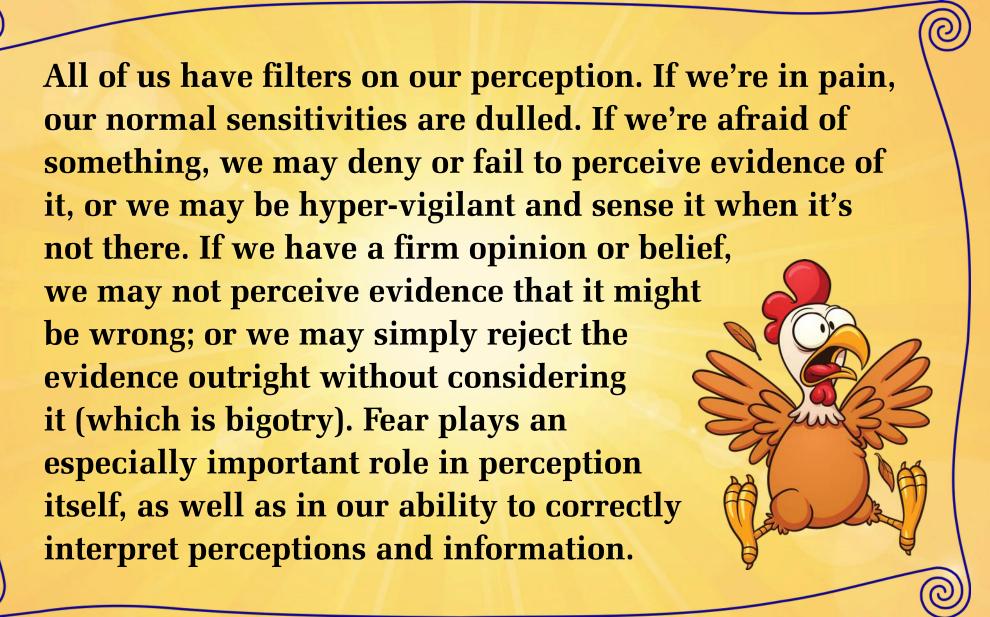






A well-known lesson in psychology classes is to stage an unexpected event in the classroom, and then each student immediately writes down what happened. The reports are always shockingly different. That is the point: perception is not the same as reality.

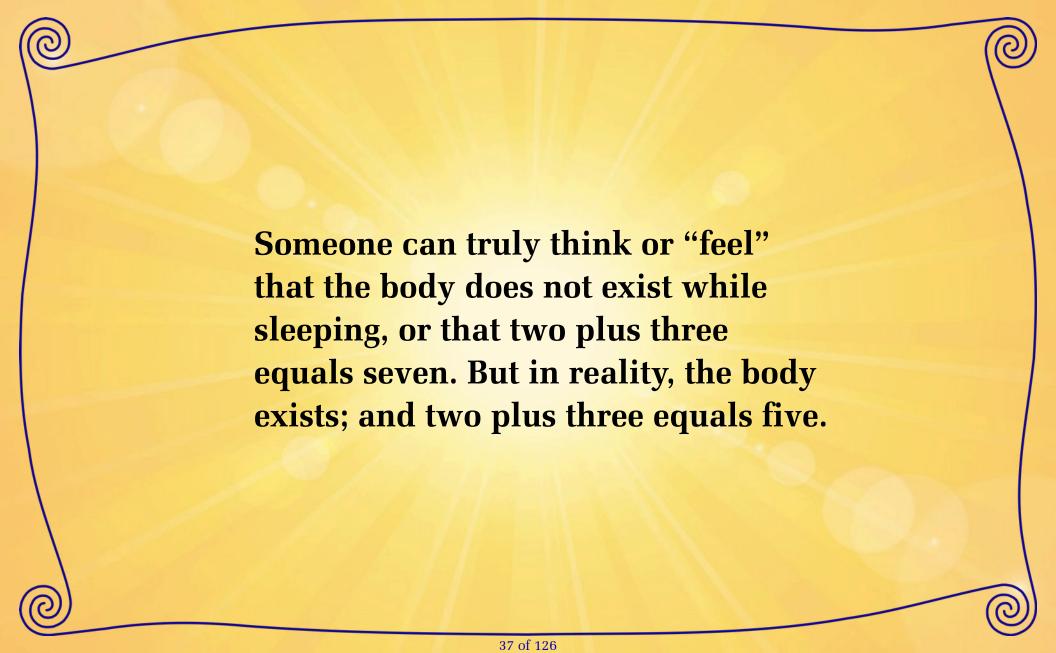
Perception is always incomplete, and is often not even factual. We may see a snake and think it is a rope, or see a rope and think it is a snake. Our perception may be truly what we think we perceived or noticed, but there is a huge amount of processing in our brains in between an event and our sensory perception of that event, and again between our perception and our impressions, feelings and memory about our perception.





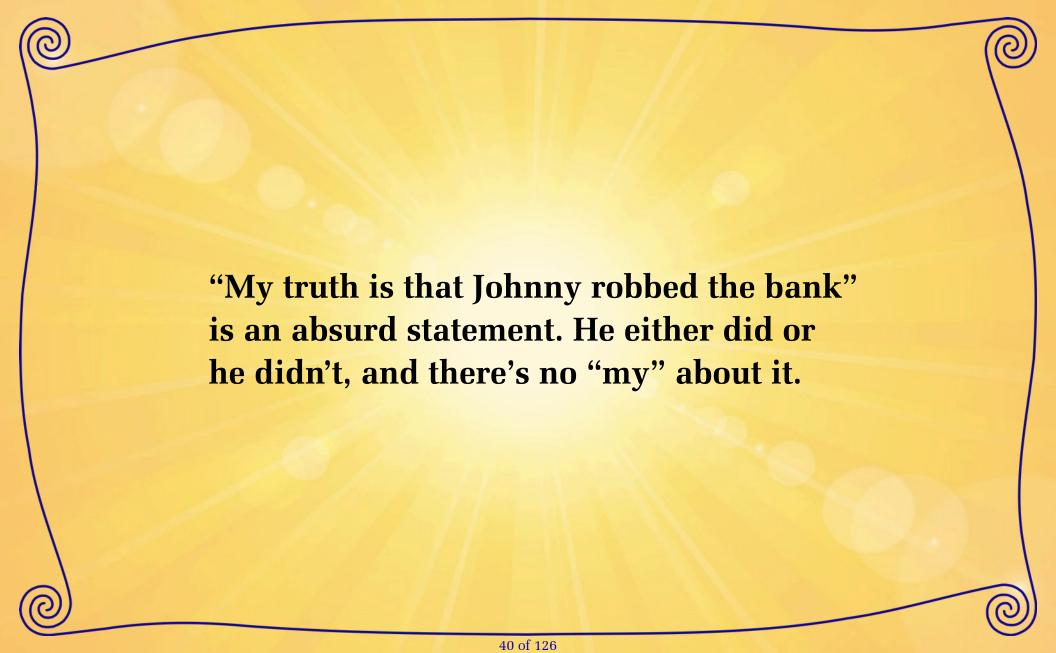
This doesn't mean that there is no such thing as truth! We may not know the truth, but the truth about everything exists. Johnny really did or didn't rob the bank. People's perception about the robber's height, clothing, and voice may be different, but either it was Johnny, or it wasn't.

If perception were truth, reality, then our furniture and even our bodies would disappear when we sleep, since while sleeping we don't perceive them. Yet all we have to do is to ask someone to watch us while we sleep to see if we disappear, or run a video camera. Our bodies and furniture don't disappear. We thus call our bodies and furniture "reality." It is a shared reality. It is not personal.



Many people think that their perceptions are equivalent to facts. Psychologists, in order to help clients heal and grow, need to help people acknowledge their own emotions and sensations. Someone invented the expression "my truth" to help in just this type of endeavor.

"My truth" means, "what I truly feel" or "what I perceived" or "what I really think" or "what I believe." It is not what we call "truth"—a factual, objective statement about reality. "My truth" may be a real feeling, a real perception, or what the speaker really thinks. But it doesn't necessarily have anything to do with objective reality.



"My truth is that Mary is angry" is equally absurd. Mary might be angry, but she might not be. It may be correct to say, "I think Mary is angry," or "I am afraid because Mary might be angry," or "Mary sent me an email with the subject in capital letters," or "Mary shouted at me and I feel hurt," or "Mary's facial expression reminds me of my mother's when my mother beat me severely."

But someone's perceptions and feelings are not the same as facts. Maybe Mary wasn't angry at all. Maybe she was alarmed and shouted to prevent an accident. Maybe Mary simply wanted to increase the chances that her email would be read. Maybe she had just remembered a terrible scene in a movie that resulted in her facial expression.

We don't know whether Mary was angry or not until we ask Mary whether she was angry, and also until we ascertain how aware she is of her emotions, and how honest she is likely to be in her response. Some people are consciously aware of their emotions; some are not. Some people admit their feelings, some don't. Some people think it is wrong to be angry, and they are unlikely to admit to feeling angry even if they are.

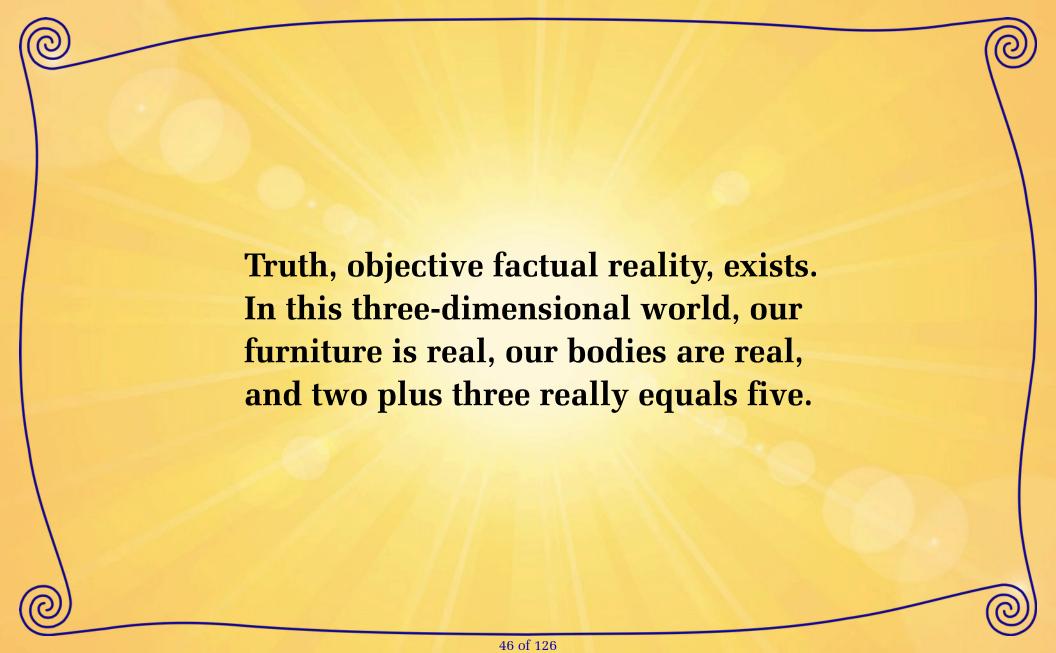
"My truth" is a helpful concept in psychology. It is highly recommended that we always tell ourselves the truth about what we perceive and feel.* But "my truth" is not at all the same as truth or reality.

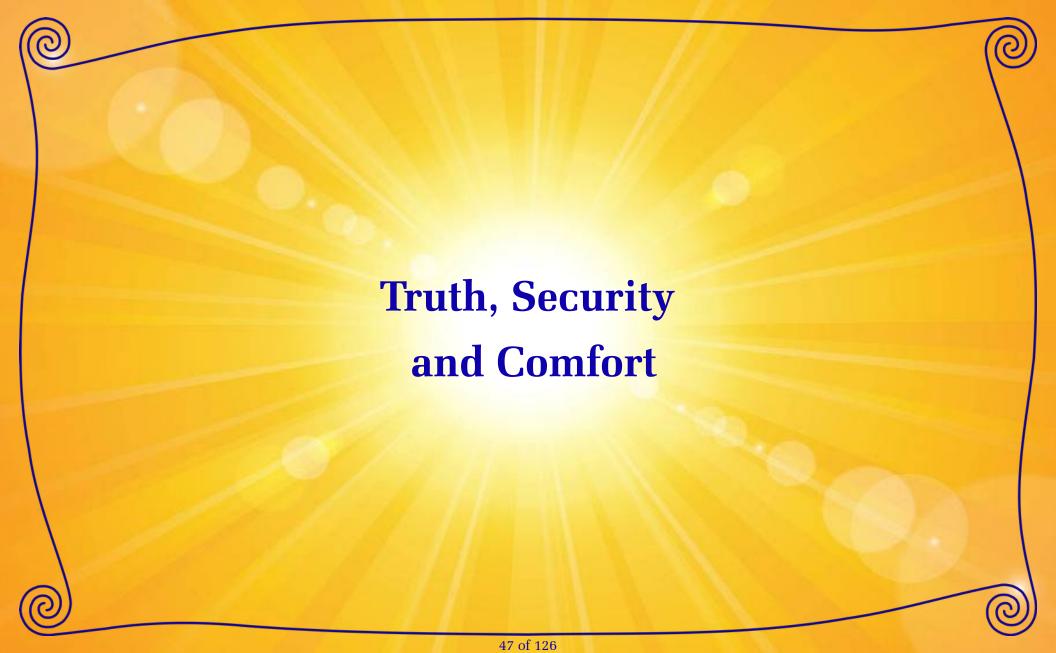
* Prescription for Peace, 2 Pillars, http://wisdom2joy.com

As psychiatrist Scott Peck put it, "Mental health is an ongoing process of dedication to reality at all costs."

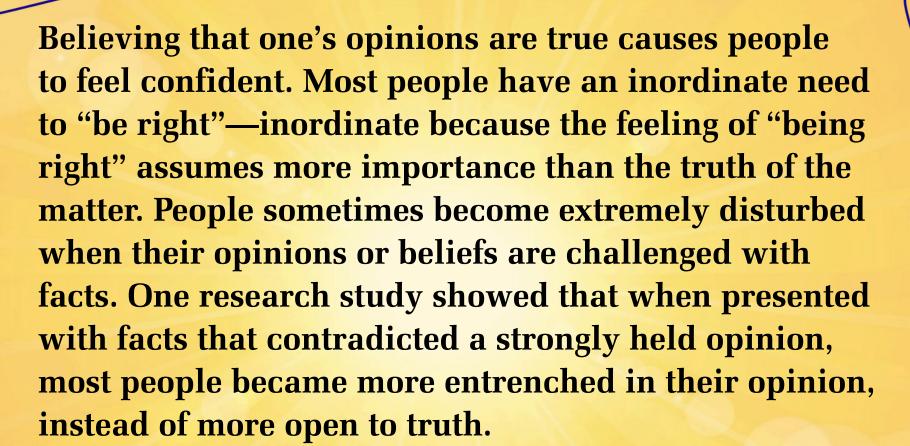
The Road Less Traveled: A New Psychology of Love, Traditional Values and Spiritual Growth (1983), Ch. IV Grace.

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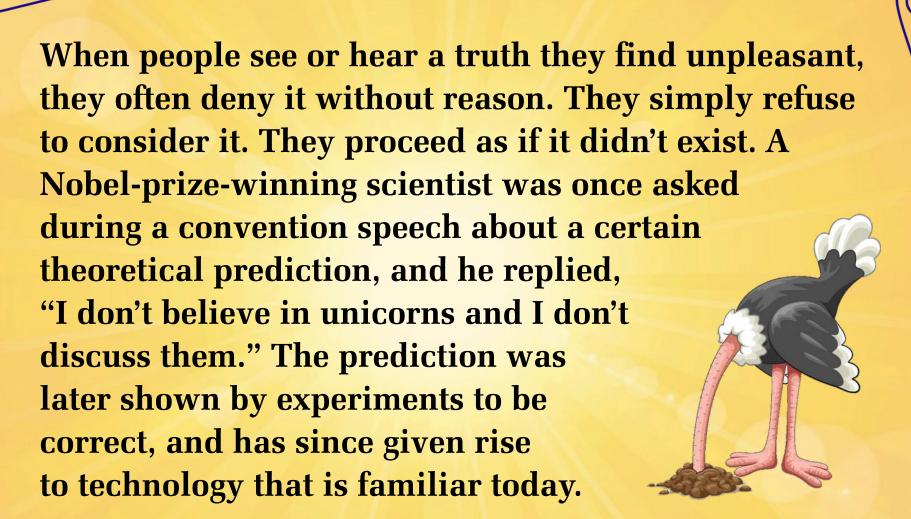




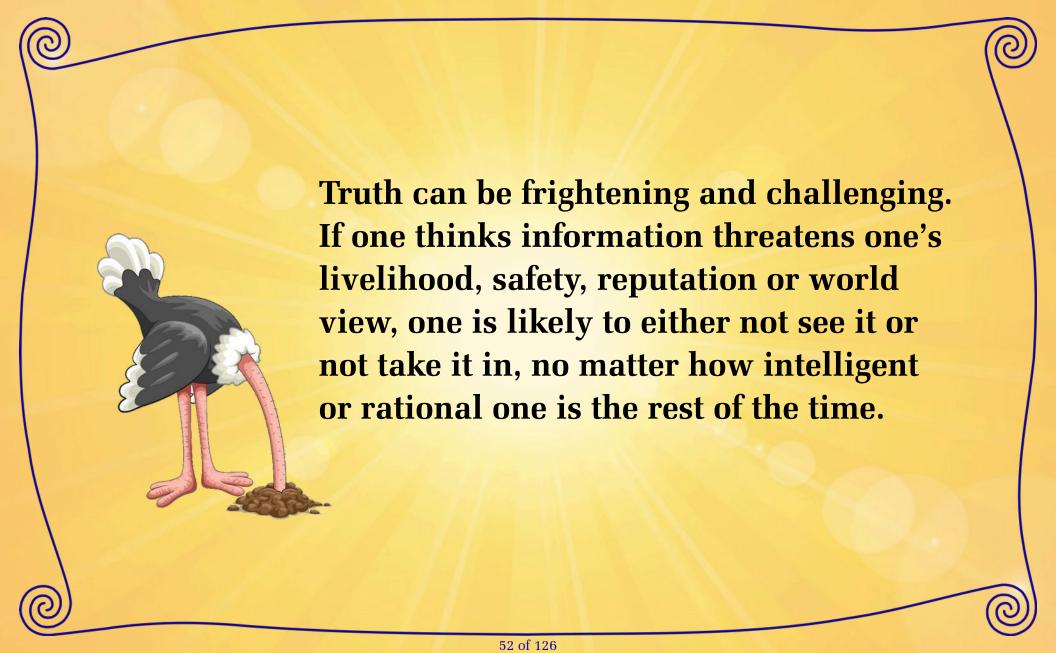
Sometimes the truth is mighty uncomfortable. If we have been living with a spouse for twenty years and believe we are both very happy in our marriage, and suddenly we get sued for divorce, it is shocking and hurtful. If we have believed since childhood that we are genetically descended from a great religious master and have a special place in heaven, and then we see genetic evidence that we have no relation to that master, it can turn our whole world upside-down. If we have been taught by sincere, loving teachers since childhood that a certain event occurred in history, that the planets move in certain ways for certain reasons, that certain foods are good and even necessary for our survival—and then we see very credible evidence to the contrary, it calls into question everything else we were ever taught by anyone. Such experience is scary, discouraging, and can be overwhelming.



Reference: Study on emotion-based political reasoning, Drew Westen et al., "Neural Bases of Motivated Reasoning: An fMRI Study of Emotional Constraints on Partisan Political Judgment in the 2004 U.S. Presidential Election," Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience 18, no. 11 (2006).



Annual meeting of the American Physical Society held in California,~1980.

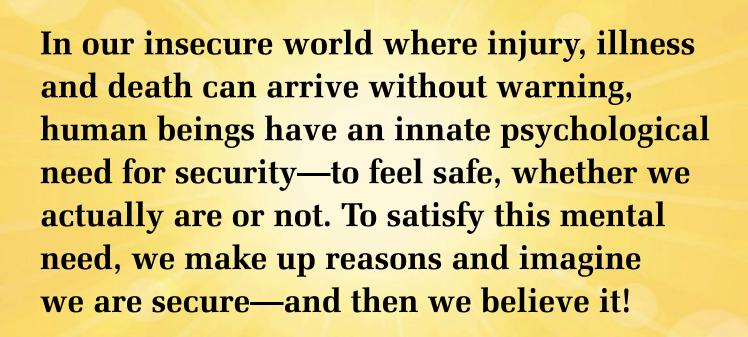


In addition, most people have traumatic memories buried deeply in their subconscious. To avoid re-experiencing their fear and pain, people may lie, steal, beg, cheat, or drink. Only when a current pain is as great as the original one are most people willing to uncover a fearful, traumatic memory.

Fear also inhibits our ability to reason, remember, and connect the dots. Humans are easily controlled through fear. People are more strongly motivated by fear of loss than by attraction for something desirable. Intellectuals often mistakenly think they are above being manipulated—but salespeople and spies know better.

Human beings are often more tribal than truthful. In previous eras, rejection by one's tribe was a death sentence, but not so today. However, people still tend to accept ideas of their own tribe or group as true and reject ideas or factual evidence from other sources. Independent thought and evaluation of facts is far less common than one would expect based on our level of technology and "intelligence." It is important that we be honest with ourselves first. Most of the time, we had an inkling, a gut feeling, that our spouse was unhappy, that the story about our ancestry was questionable, or that a food wasn't good for us. We had some evidence—a fleeting facial expression, a logical flaw, a pain after eating.

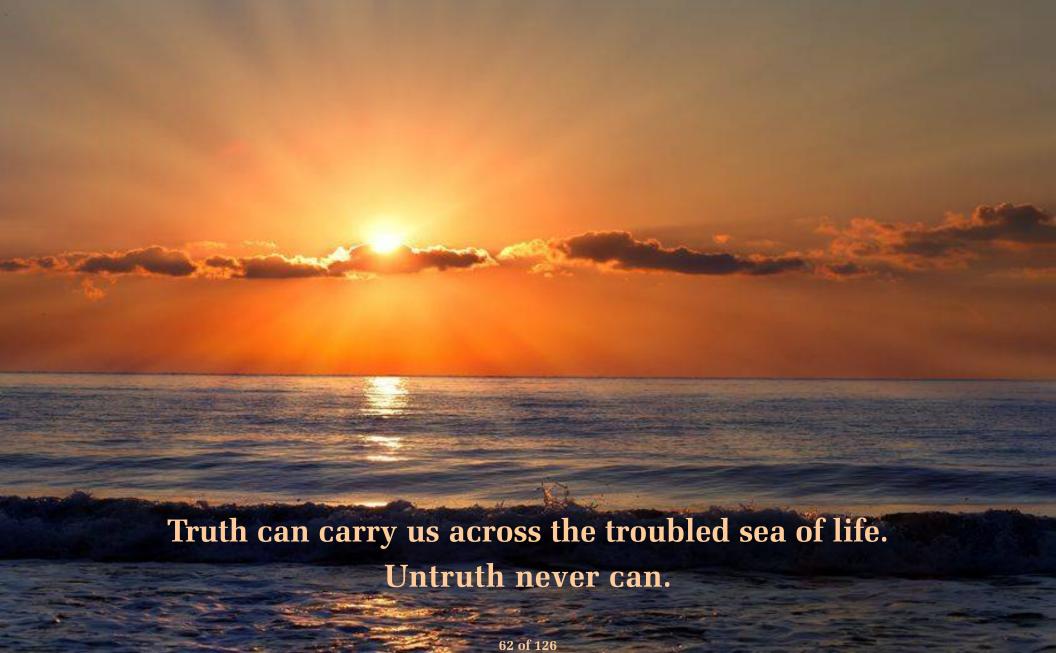
We ignored our gut feelings and our evidence because we wanted to believe in our cozy fallacy. We wanted to feel comfortable, safe and secure. We wanted things to stay the same. Change is inherently frightening and can be difficult. Some people find it easier to pretend that a fantasy is real—until reality hits them between the eyes and they have to work much harder and more quickly, with more stress.

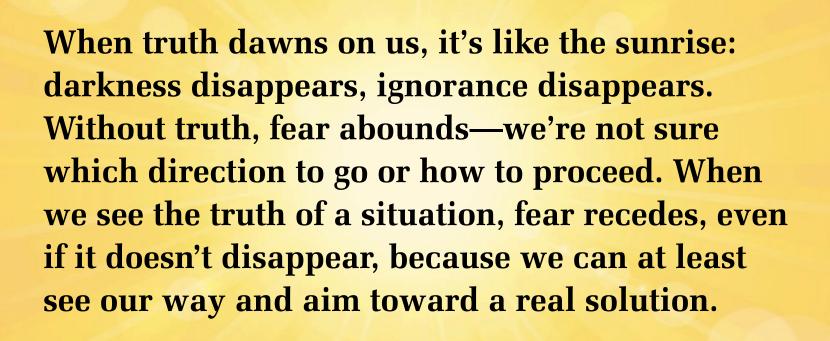


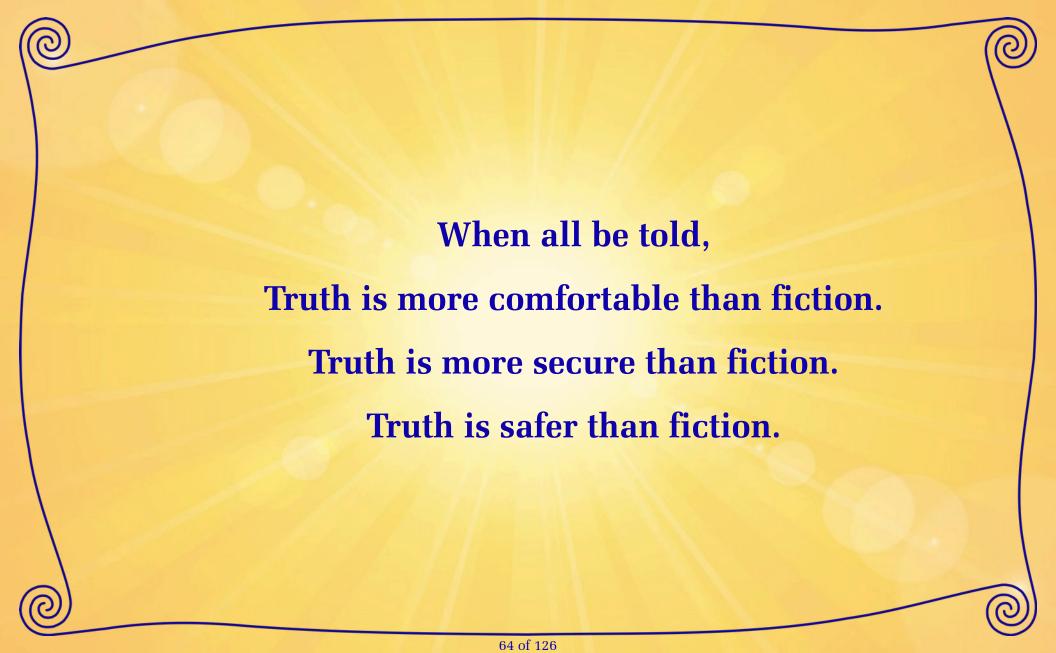
People also have a need to believe that their decisions and whatever they have done in the past are "right." It's painful to realize that one made foolish mistakes or caused harm unintentionally. Many people choose illusion rather than admit to being wrong.

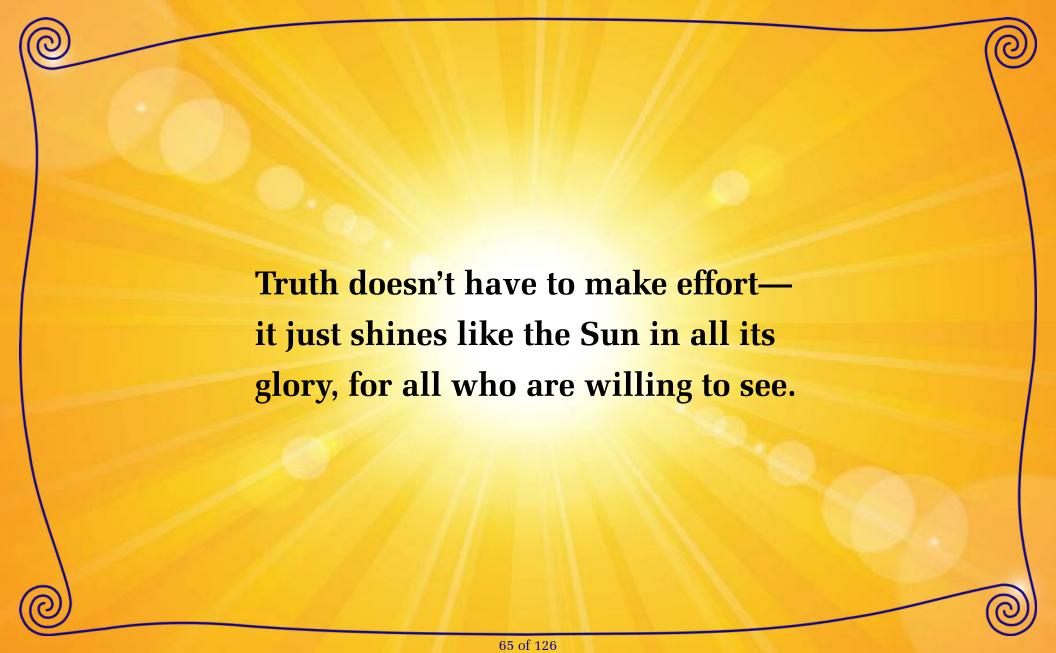
False security though it be, belief in our security and "being right" satisfies a psychological need. It would be nice if we had all grown up being taught the great spiritual truths about life, death, and the nature of existence, for then we wouldn't fear. Until we become aware of these great truths, it actually serves the human mind to temporarily believe in some measure of false security.

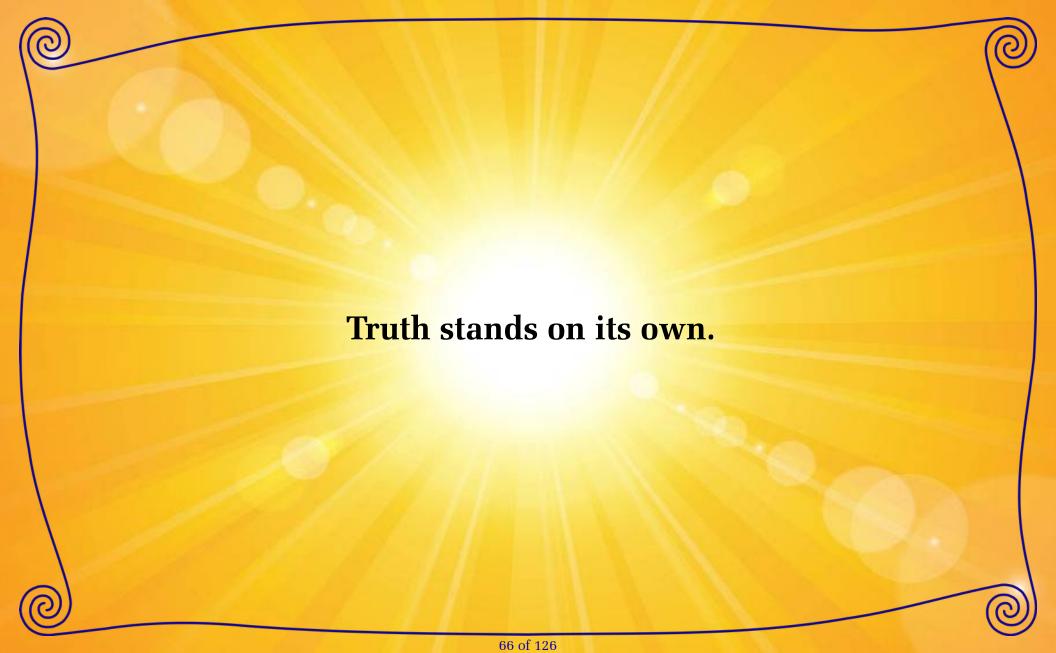
However, we can waste a lot of our time, energy, heart, and desiring by going down paths with a critical untruth in hand. In the end, it's not worth it. Instead of rushing headlong toward a fantasy and falling flat on a diverted path, we're better off taking time to make adjustments as soon as we realize they're needed—and actually reach our goal.

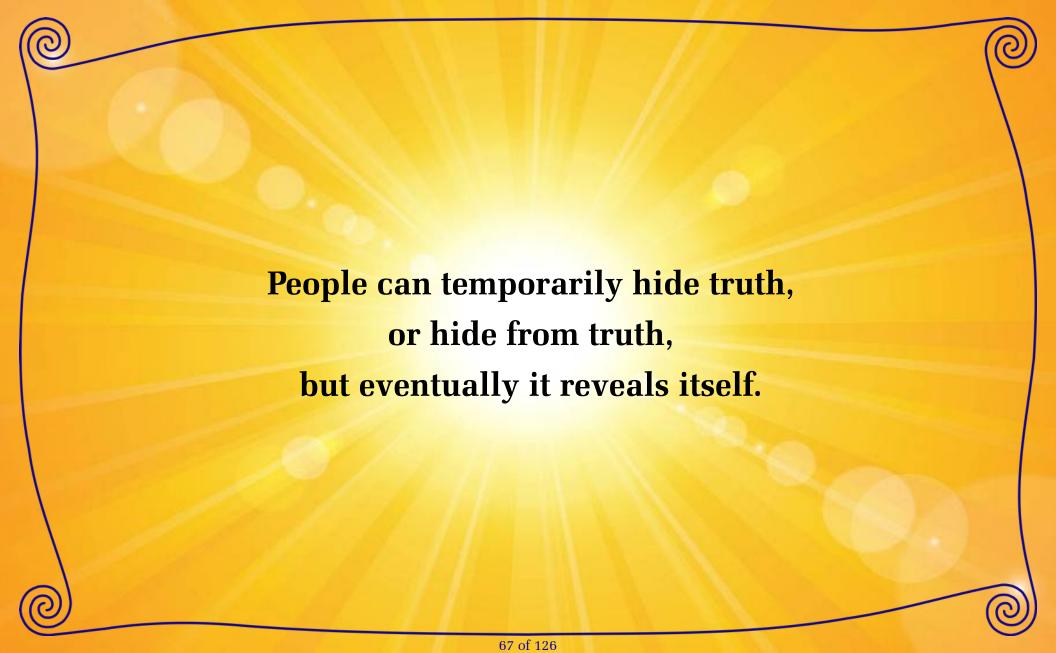






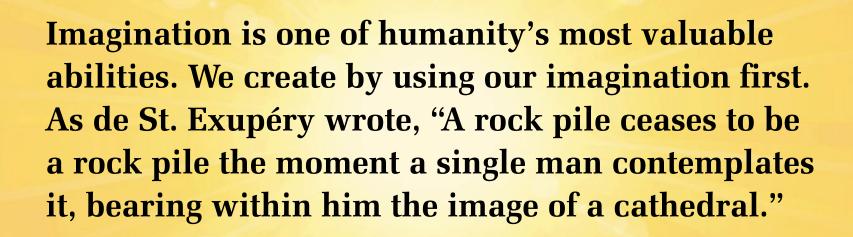


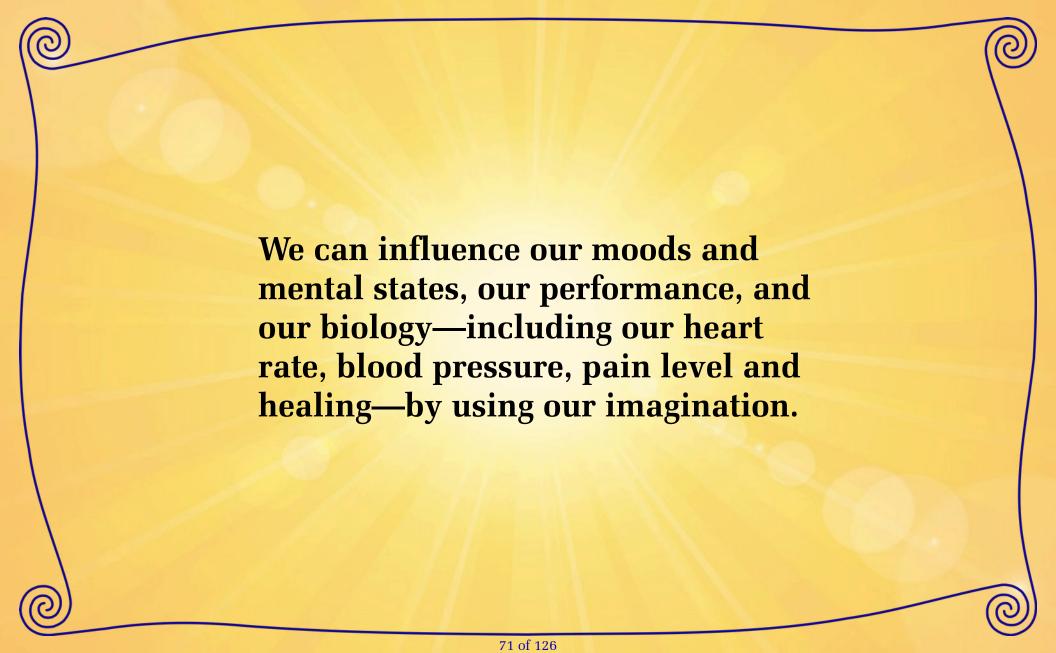


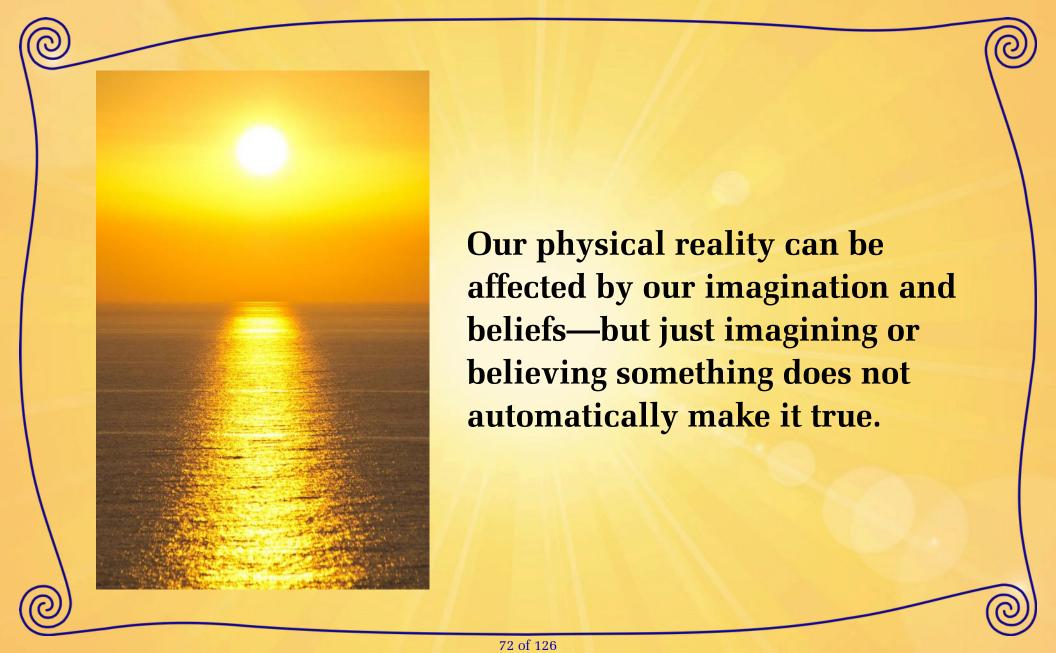










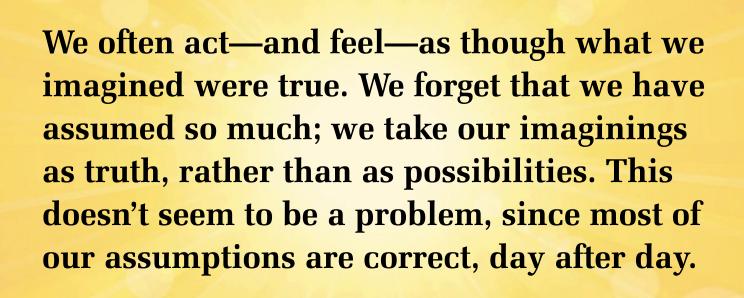




It is vital that we continue to be grounded in three-dimensional, factual reality as we explore with imagination and decide what we really wish to create. One advantage of our slow, threedimensional world is that every thought we have does not manifest automatically! We must diligently discipline our minds before we are ready to enter a realm where what we imagine appears instantly.

Such realms exist, we are told. However, we don't enter them by ignoring or denying truth in our three-dimensional world. We don't approach expanded consciousness when we are routinely—or occasionally—dishonest, or if we are unclear about the difference between fact and fiction, between reality, perception, and imagination.

Every day, we imagine that things are true—without really knowing—and act accordingly. We assume shops will be open, cars will stay in their lanes and stop at red lights, everyone will show up as planned, the bank will keep our money and give it to us when we want it. We do this hundreds of times per day. We have to.



Also we often presume that it was Johnny who robbed the bank; that Mary is angry; that our spouse is happy; that our favorite politician is telling the truth; that the government wouldn't do that horrible thing so it couldn't have happened. We believe in our wishful fantasies, which make us feel good and safe. We accept evidence that supports our opinions and beliefs, and reject or ignore other evidence.





A businessman asks an engineer, "What's two plus two?" The engineer uses his slide rule and answers, "four." The businessman then asks a broker the same question. The broker replies, "Buying or selling?" Then the businessman asks his accountant. The accountant shuts the door, closes the drapes and whispers, "What do you want it to be?"

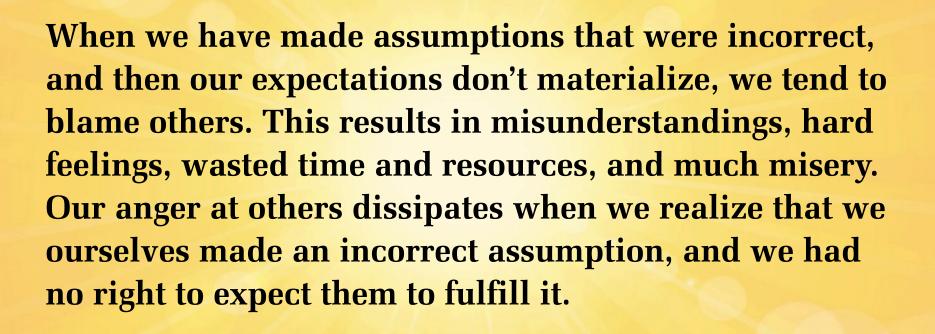
The problem with accepting evidence only if it aligns with what we want is that we end up living in a fantasy world that we don't realize is imaginary, because we ignored all evidence to the contrary. We forget that our assumptions were assumptions. We forget that we ignored what we didn't want to see.

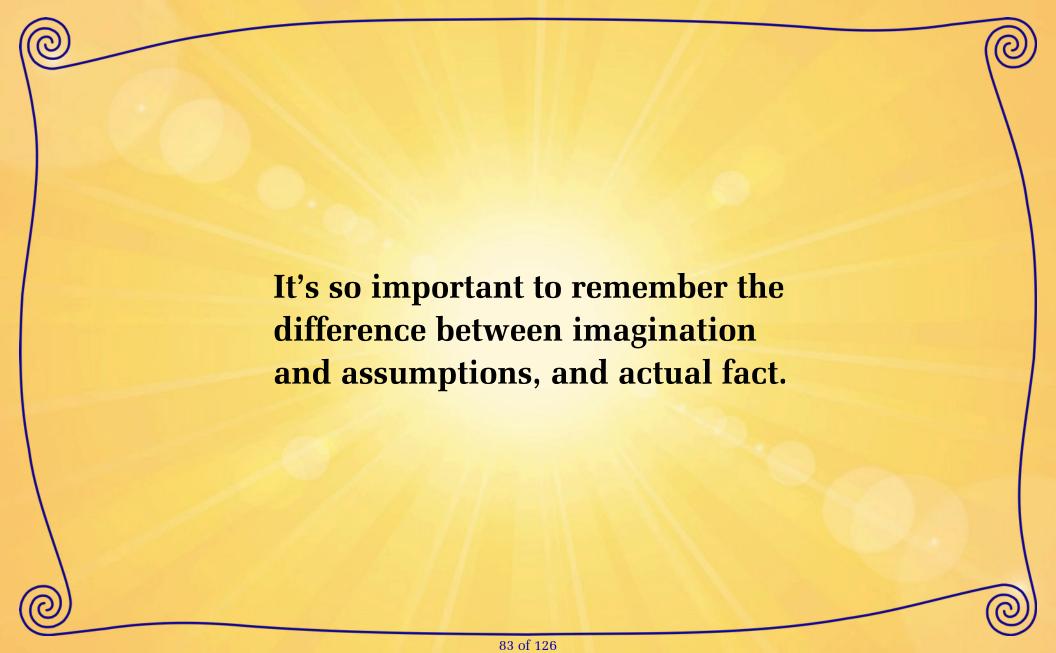


In order to feel safe, we accepted only evidence that confirmed our beliefs and desires. Then we believed in our imaginary "reality," "my truth." Then we became even more entrenched in our beliefs, which were built more and more upon imagination and selected facts, rather than truth—all of the facts. Stopping the cycle is painful, and most people don't do it voluntarily.



When untoward events eventually occur, we're shocked and unprepared: our spouse wants to divorce, our social support system collapses when we question religious beliefs; we get sick from food that's not good for us; our bank won't give us our money; our favorite politician turns out to be corrupt; our government really did do that horrible thing. It's difficult and humbling to admit that what we thought was true wasn't.





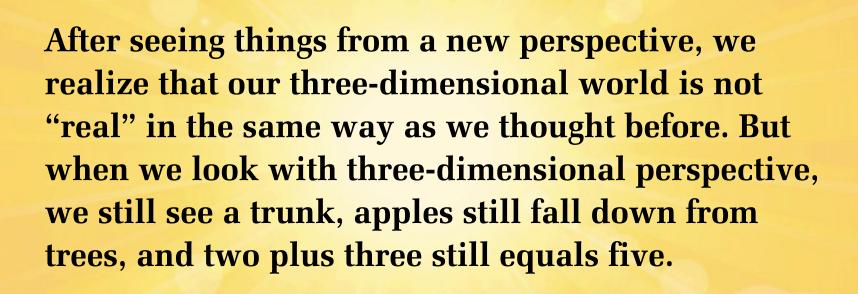
Looking at an elephant from the front, we see a trunk. The trunk is a fact, reality. When we look from far away, the elephant looks very different from just a trunk. If we watch it over time, we will gather an even more complete picture of the elephant.

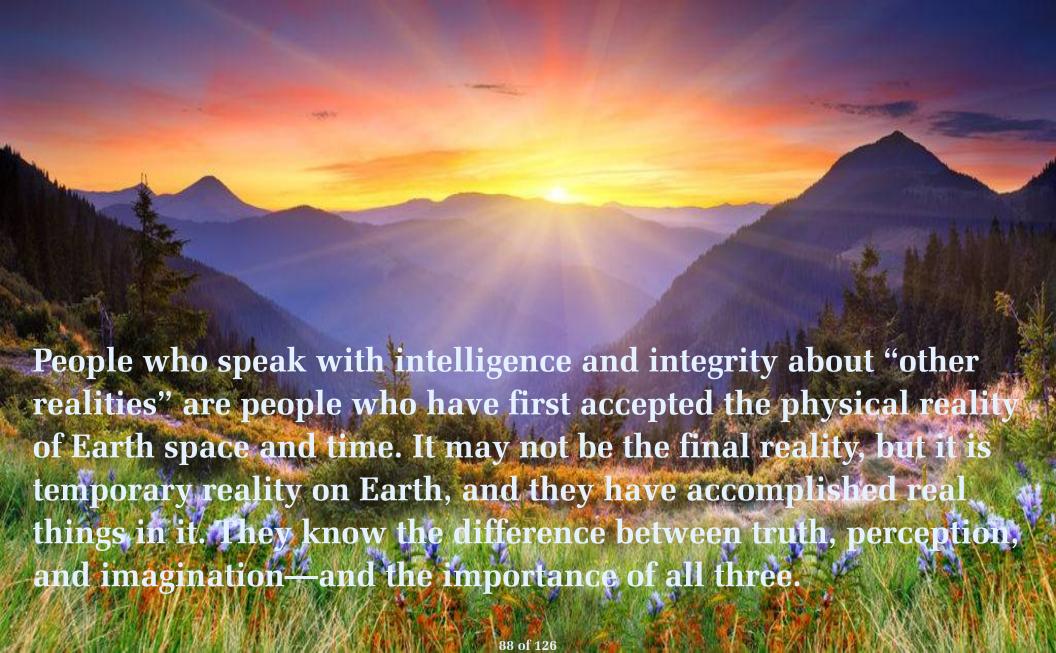


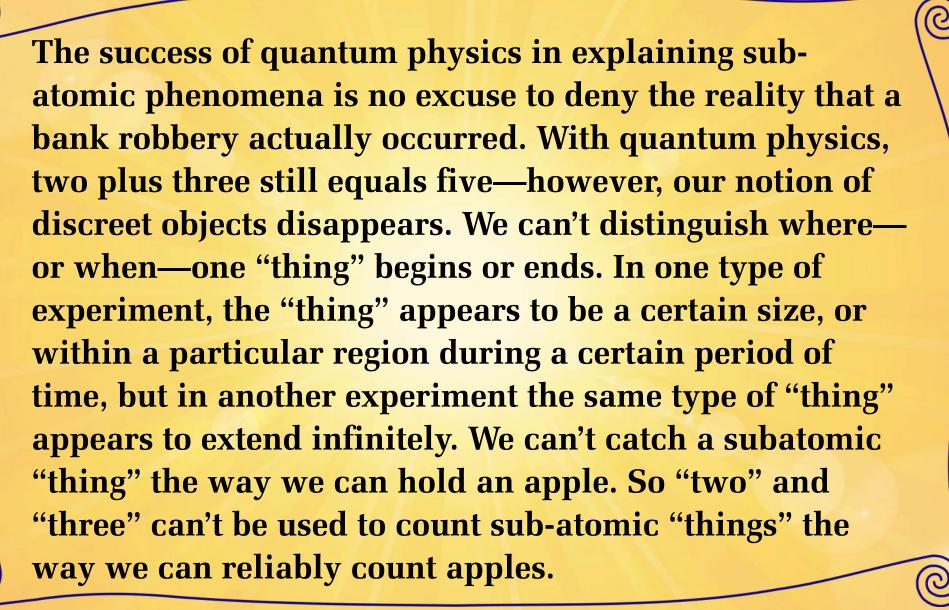
The trunk is not the whole elephant—but the trunk is still real. From a limited perspective we can only see part of the truth, but it's still part of the truth. It's not false, it's just not whole.



We do not proceed to "other realities" until we are "grounded" in this one. We enter "higher" realms not by denying facts or truth in this one, but by accepting reality here on Earth, and then turning our attention toward another way of looking at things. We then view everything from another perspective, from which reality indeed looks quite different. But it doesn't negate what we see when we look from our previous perspective within this realm.







Sometimes people jump to unwarranted conclusions or use scientific-sounding arguments, without understanding the science, to escape, avoid or deny facts they wish weren't true. There is much evidence that reality isn't quite what we thought, that some laws of physics aren't quite correct, that many things most of us believe aren't possible really are possible. Many events we can't explain do occur; some of them are called "miracles." The more we discover, the more we realize we don't understand.

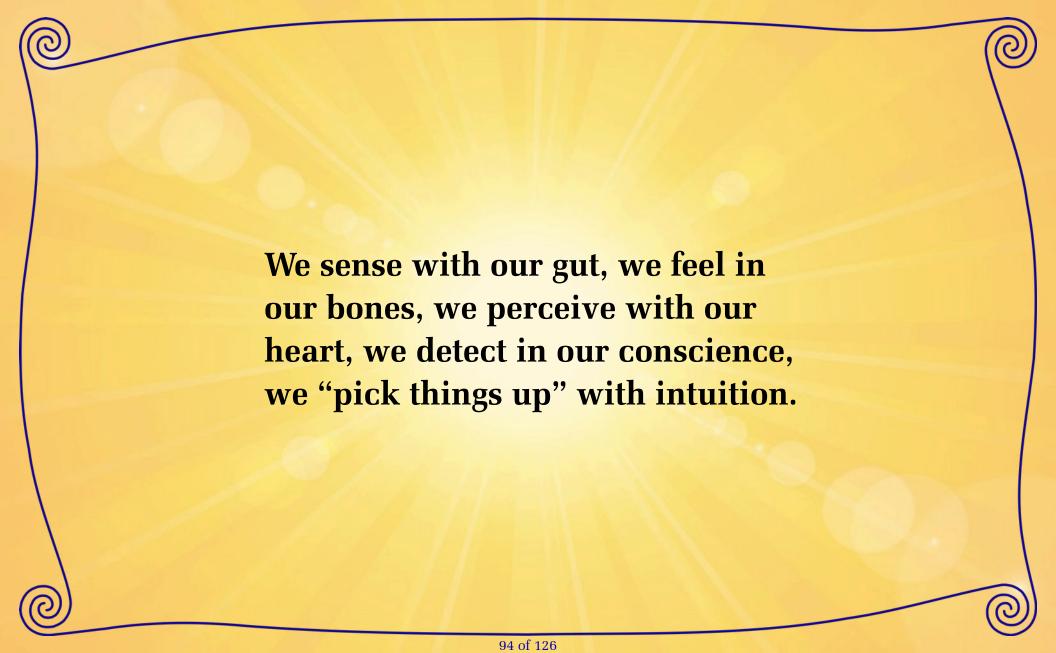
Some people who claim to have experience in secret technology programs say that gravity is actually electro-magnetic in nature. Numerous people, some with high credentials, claim that humanity has vehicles and technology that can go faster than the speed of light, and reach other star systems. However, when we stand on the ground and throw an apple upward, it still comes down.

Beyond the Five

Note: We actually have nine officially recognized senses, including: orientation in space (proprioception), temperature (thermoception), balance (equilibrioception), and physiological condition (interoception).

With all said about the importance of staying "grounded" in our three-dimensional, physical reality, the truth of the matter is that truth cannot be garnered from our physical senses alone. As the Little Prince said,

"But the eyes are blind. One must look with the heart ..."



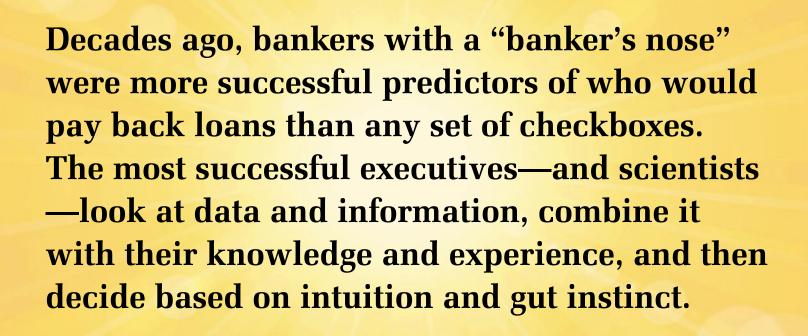
Animals know from a distance whether another animal is friendly or threatening by its body language—and so can we. Attitudes and feelings are essential to good relationships, and we primarily communicate them nonverbally. The "music" of someone's voice—intonation, volume, tempo, cadence—is even more important than the words.

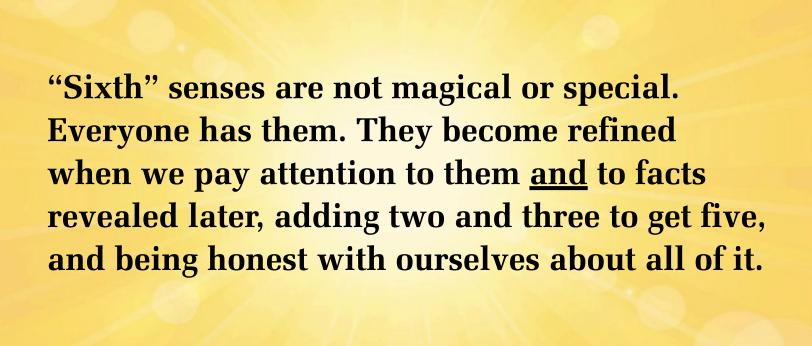
We learn to distinguish sensory input from our five physical senses when we are babies: we detect the difference between Mother's touch and Father's, between one face and another, between one voice and another. We hear whether footsteps are Mother's, Father's, or the pet's. Our senses don't come automatically programmed like the sensors in cars or homes. We learn to interpret signals from our bodily senses by accumulating data and matching it with actual events.

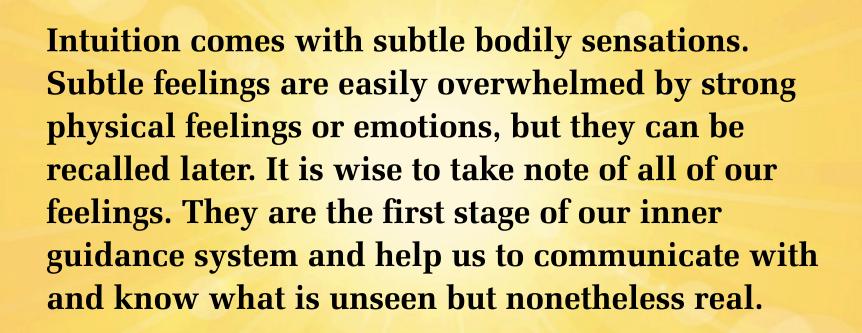
It is the same with our other senses—we gather data, and when we pay attention to the data and to subsequent events, our interpretation of our sensations becomes more accurate. We can fine-tune all of our senses. It's not automatic; it requires that we pay attention, not jump to conclusions, and be honest with ourselves.

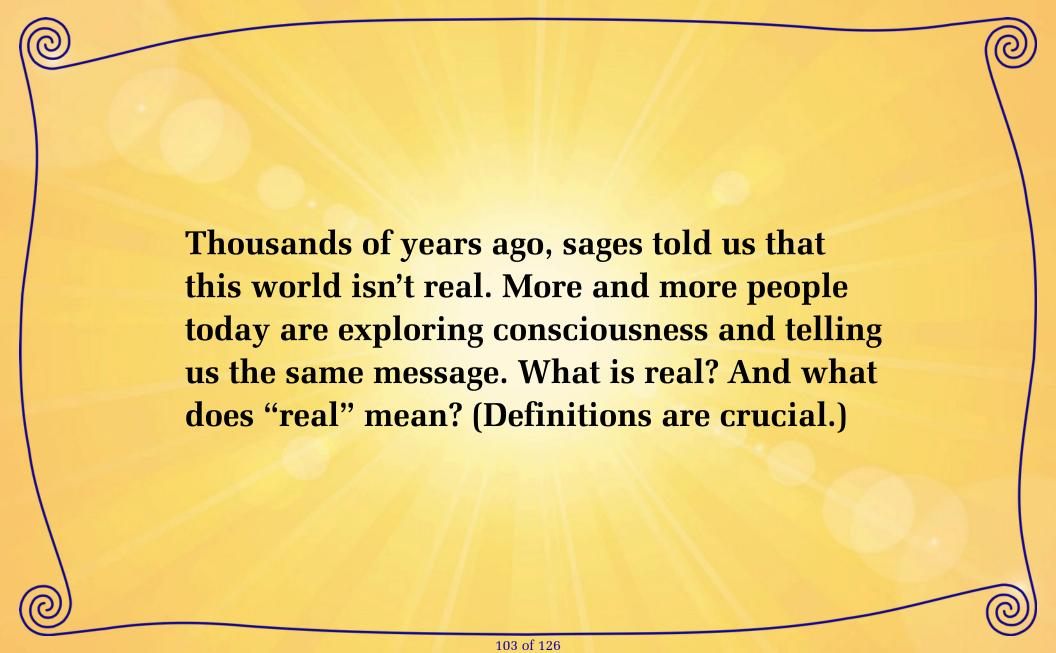
None of our senses, from eyesight to intuition, is infallible or a hundred percent reliable all are vulnerable to errors in perception and interpretation, illusion and bias. We need to evaluate and weigh all of our sense perceptions. We need to know ourselves—and be honest with ourselves—about which of our sensations are more accurate in which situations, and what our weak areas and biases are.

To arrive at truth, even in mundane affairs, we have to incorporate more than our five basic senses. To protect ourselves, we have to pay attention to gut feelings that someone nearby might assault us, or that a car might cut right in front of us. To hire a good employee or employer, we have to pay attention to our feelings during an interview, not just reputation or scores on paper.

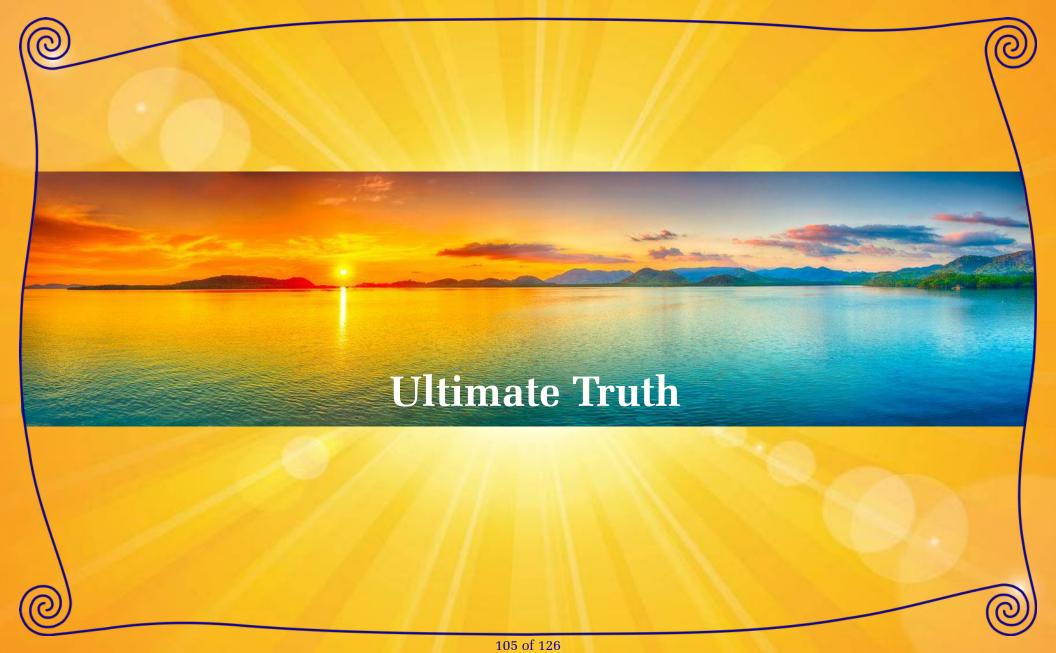




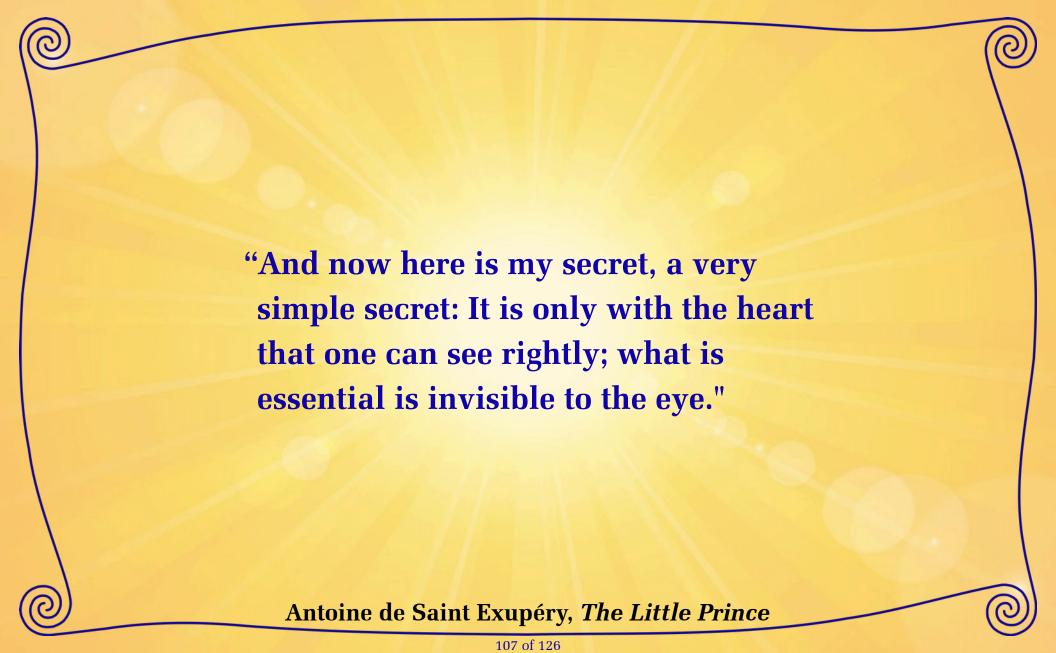




By "real," the sages meant "unchanging." Anything that changes is ephemeral—not real, according to that wise definition. Remember, humans have a natural need for certainty, security, safety. One would expect sages to seek what is "real," what doesn't change the ultimate and only real security. This unchanging reality is also the real Truth.

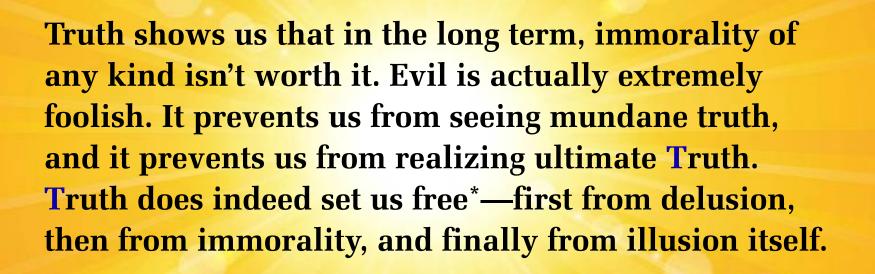


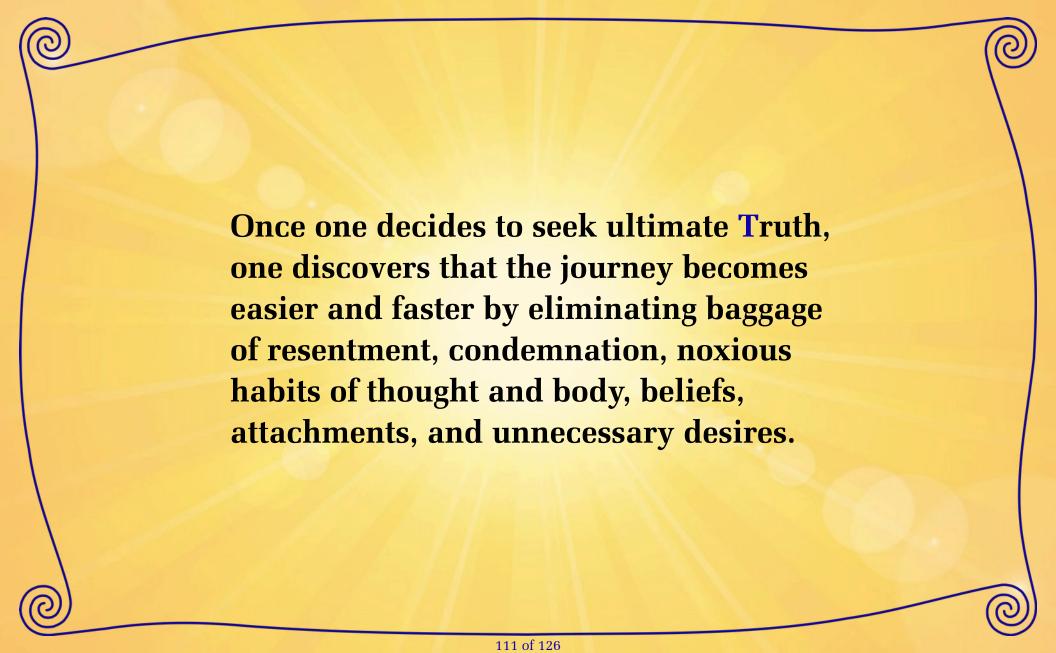
When we accept facts, what is true and "real" in three-dimensional space and time—elephants have a trunk, apples fall down, two plus three equals five we can still be open to other perspectives. When we have understood the difference between perceptions, impressions, imagination, and factual reality; when we are willing to bear with discomforts, big and small, in favor of what is really true rather than what we wish were true; then we might be able to perceive ultimate Truth.

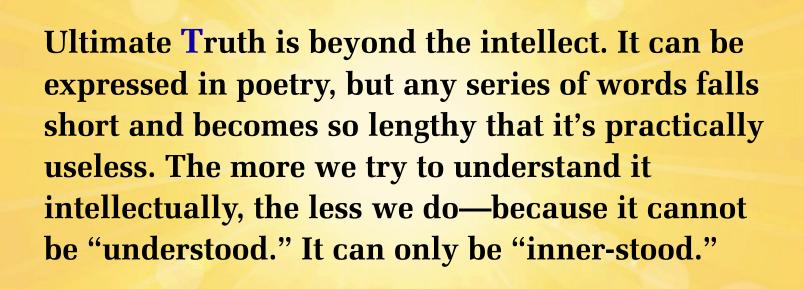


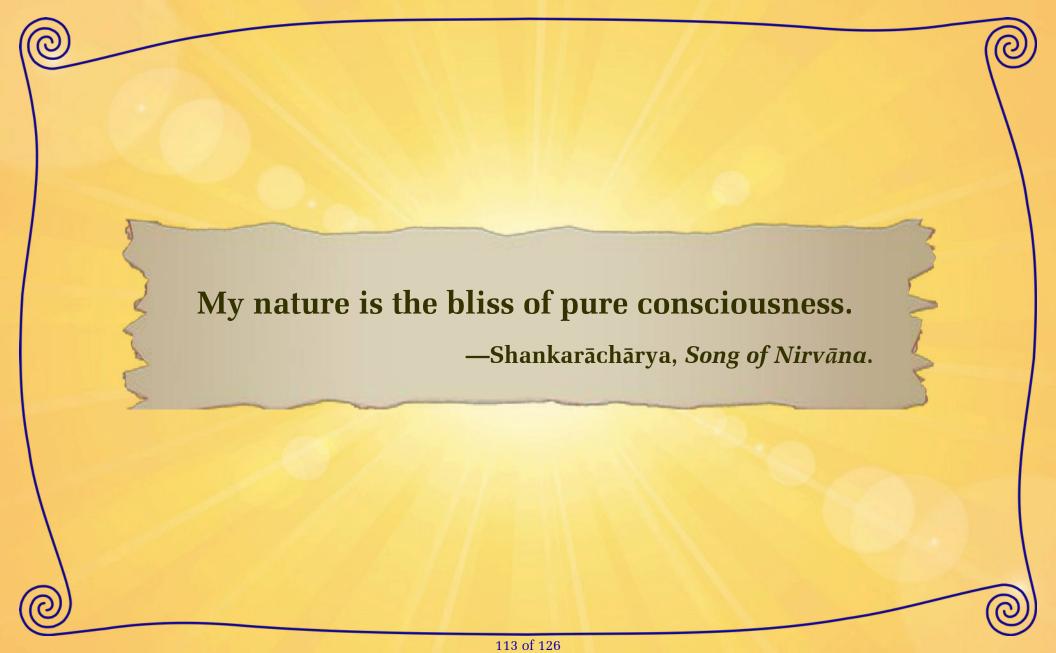
It doesn't have to take long ... but it usually does. There is no requirement to have a teacher ... but it helps, if the teacher is truly able. The stronger one's intellect, the greater the hurdles, the greater the work required—and usually the greater the pride of knowledge or accomplishment that must be relinquished. Intellect can help, but it must be guided constantly by the reins of our soul.

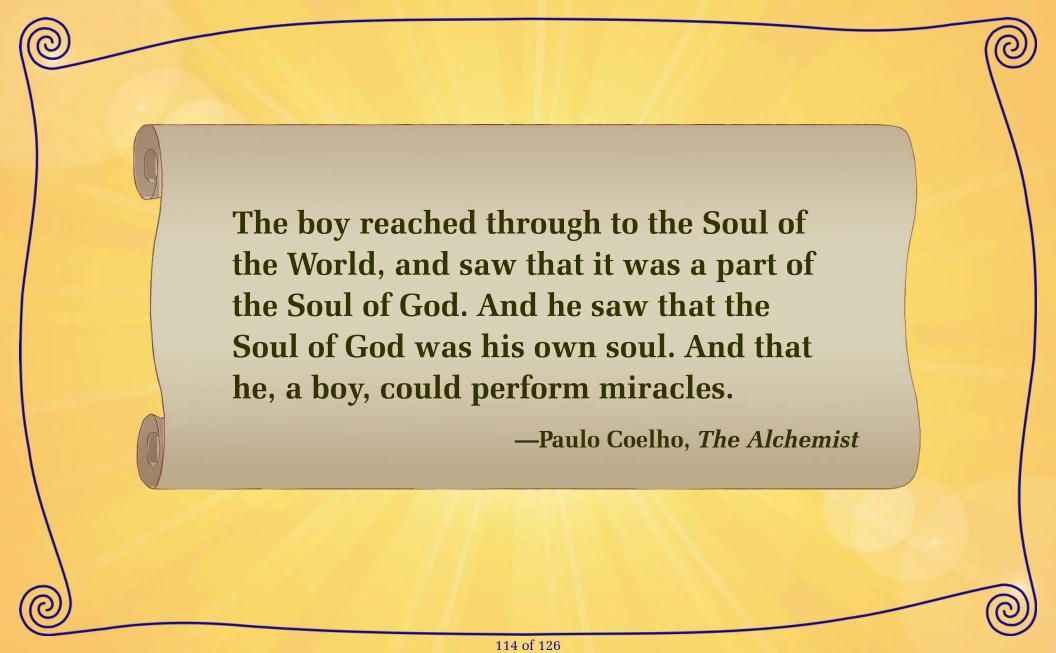
There is a reason that spiritual enlightenment is called "en-light-en-ment." Truth, like light, dispels darkness, ignorance and fear—effortlessly, just by its nature. In the course of spiritual enlightenment, the light of truth shines on aspects of our selves that were dark, crude, hidden. The light of intellect illumines our emotions and instincts, and we are moved to act truly human: humane, intelligent, compassionate, wise, balancing short-term benefits with long-term.

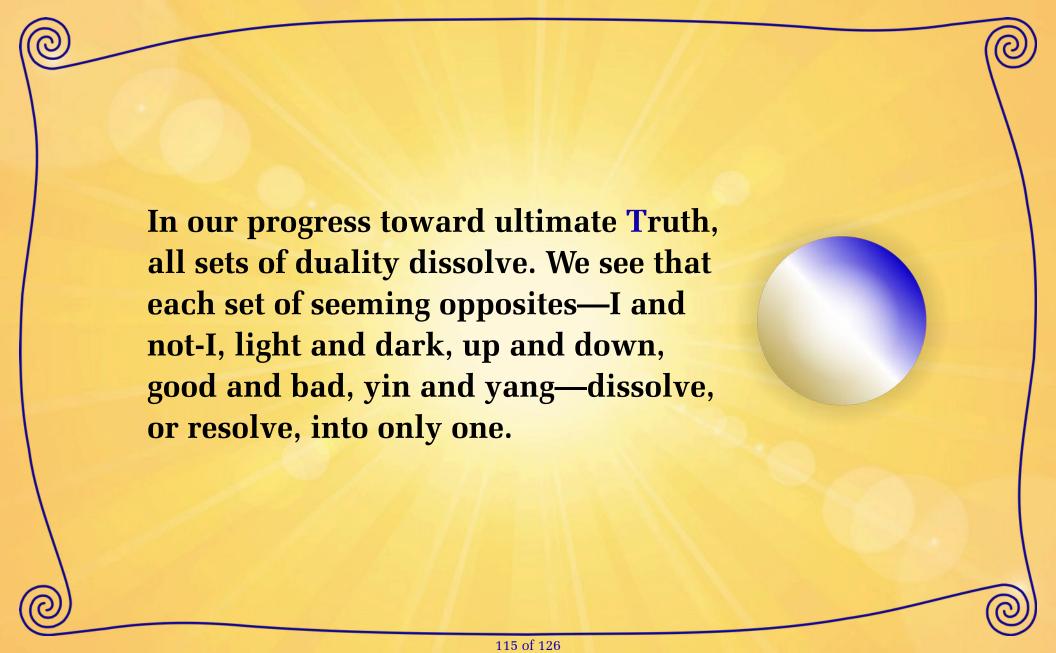


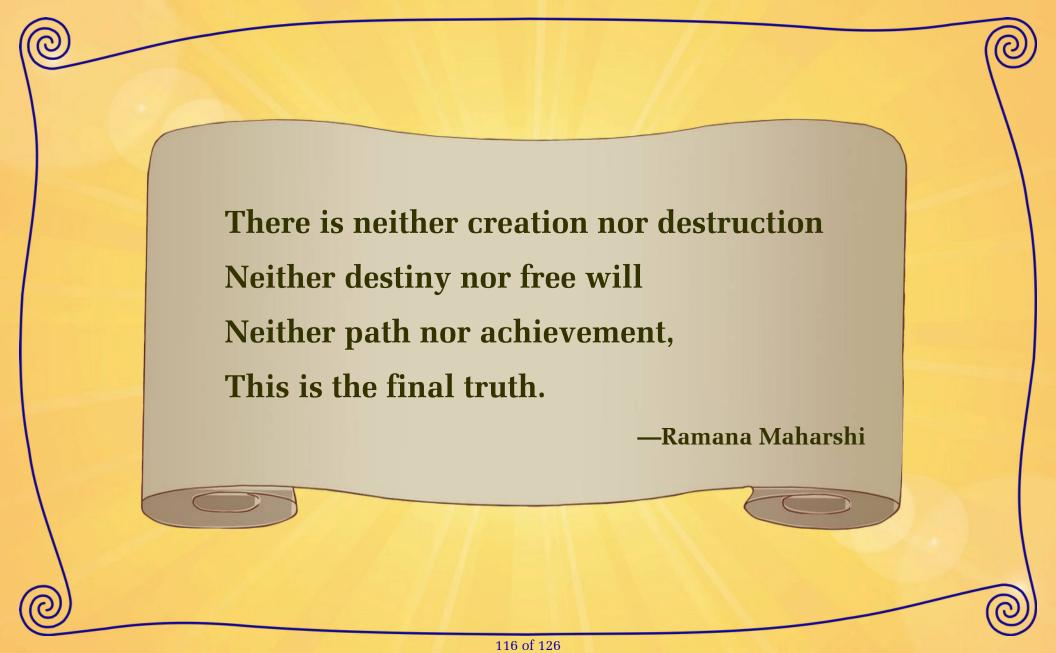








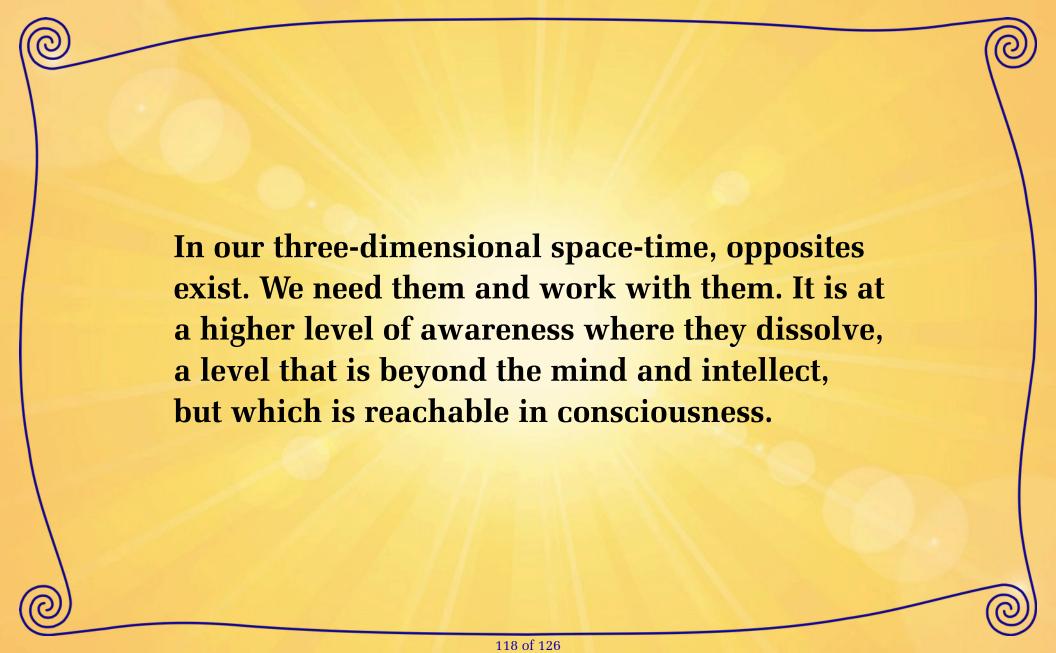


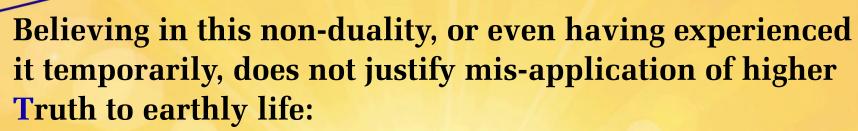


The ultimate Truth of oneness, non-duality, is only expressed with integrity when the speaker is actually in this state of consciousness. Jesus was clearly in this state of consciousness when he said, "I and the Father are one."* Mystics in a state of oneness write poetry and dance in ecstasy. Kṛshna was in this state when he told a reluctant warrior to fight against evil-doers, because the soul (ātmā) is eternal and cannot be killed.† But most people who read about this state of consciousness have not experienced it.

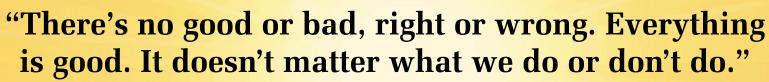
^{*} John 10:30, 14:9-10. "Jesus" is the English translation of the name in the original language.

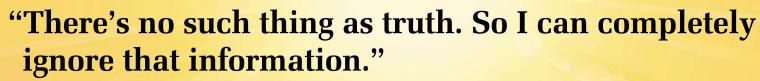
[†] Bhagavadgita 2:12-30.





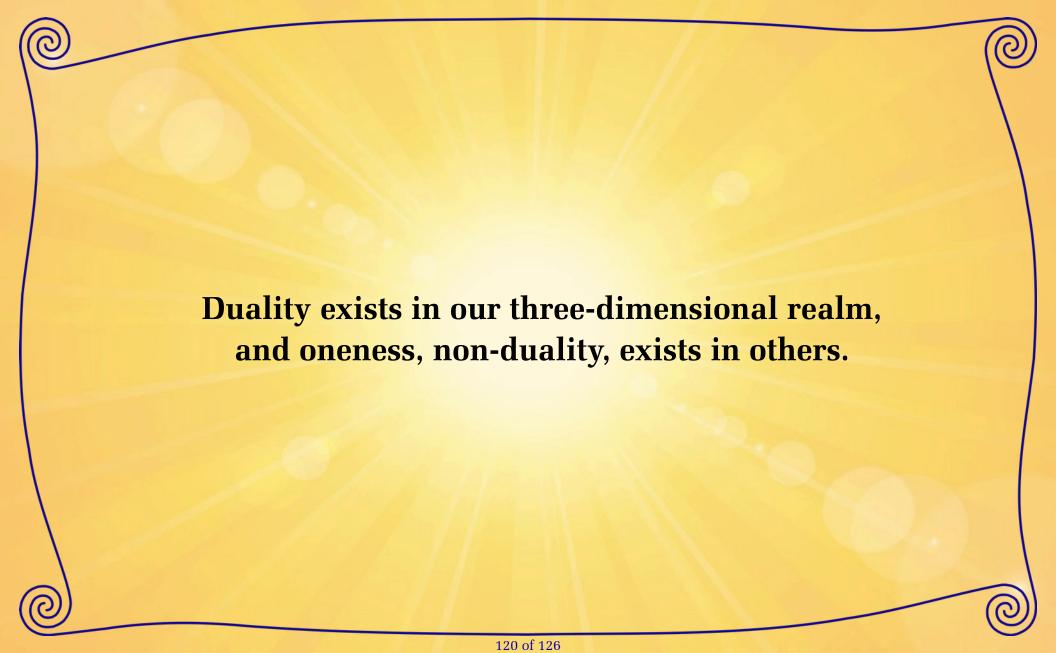
"We are all one, so I really didn't do anything to you. I'm not responsible."

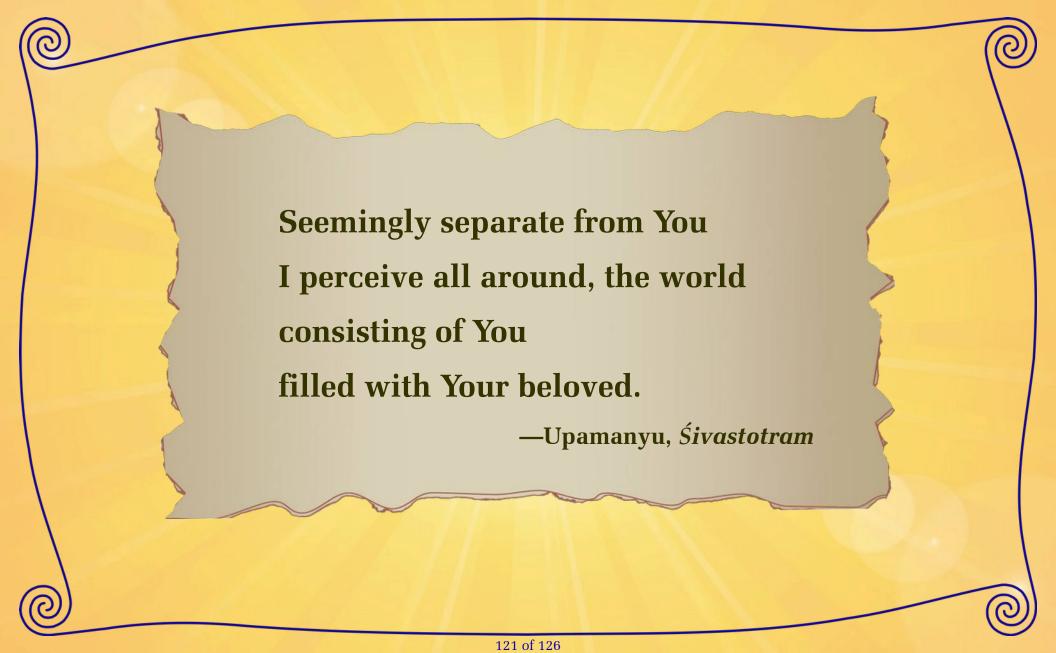




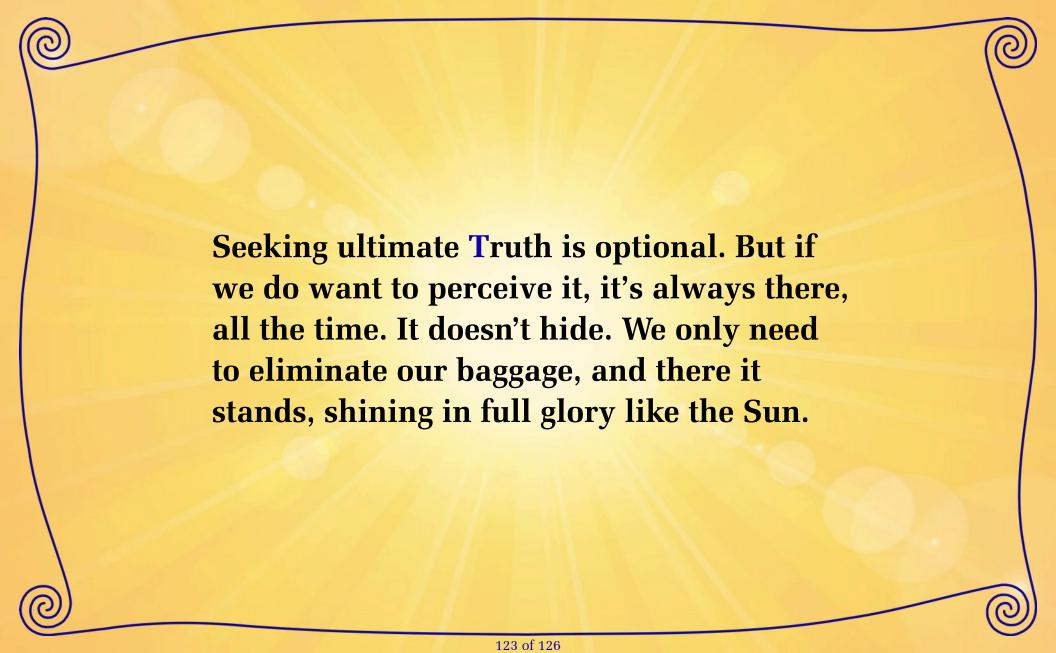
"No one really owns anything, so it's impossible to steal. Besides—things aren't real."

"There is no do-er and no deed, and thus no karma or law of karma. There are no consequences and there should be no punishments for anything."









And there is sweetness in the laughter of all the stars.

Antione de Saint-Exupéry, The Little Prince

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January 2022

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