

Translating the Buddha

Lesley Fowler Lebkowicz

In this article, Lesley Fowler Lebkowicz describes her experiences in giving poetic form to translations of Pali verses from the Sutta Nipāta, published in a collection called 'The Way Things Really Are'. Lesley has practised vipassanā meditation since 1983 and has spent several years in retreat in Australia, the USA and Burma. She has worked as a teacher, counsellor and writer and currently divides her time between formal practice and writing.

Trans	slating the Buddha1
From	the manager4
Comr	mittee news 6
Fund	raising news7
Cours	se scheduleInsert
Retre	eat applicationInsert



The Sutta Nipāta is one of the earliest texts of the Pali cannon, coming from the same period as the Dhammapada, before the monastic tradition was very strong. It is a verse cycle created by ascetics as they practised and often refers to 'the wise one', rather than solely to monks or nuns. Book IV is the oldest part of the Sutta and it is this part that is translated in *The Way Things Really Are*.

The work of translation began nearly twenty years ago. Primoz Pecenko mentioned casually that he thought Book IV of the Sutta was one of the most dynamic and interesting texts of the early Theravada. What a pity, he said, that there were no good translations. At that time the only translations were by scholar monks who were not practitioners and who had therefore not made informed translations of some of the references to meditation experience.

Primoz and his wife, Tamara Ditrich, were both Pali scholars. I had begun publishing poetry and literary prose. We all meditated in the tradition of Mahasi Sayadaw. Primoz and Tamara had spent many years in retreat in

Sri Lanka and Burma. Tamara had already completed several translations of Buddhist texts into her native Slovene and was the main translator from Pali to literal English for this project. Primoz had lived in Panditarama, Rangoon, for several years before he and Tamara married. I had begun spending two or three months every year in retreat. Together we had the skills necessary to translate this text.

Every Sunday night we met and discussed the text of a poem. Primoz and Tamara presented me with a literal translation. For each Pali word they listed all the possible translations. We tried out different subtle permutations of meaning together and then I went off with my notes to write a free verse version.

The first revelation I had was during the first night's discussion. I had no knowledge of Pali. I had studied other languages and understood that each language embodies the universe in a different way, so much so that at times the universe embodied in one language can seem to be a dif-



ferent universe to that described in another language. So it was with Pali. A simple English statement like 'I am hot' becomes in Pali, something like, The sensation of heat is arising in me. That is, there is no solid sense of a self in charge of experience! The emphasis is on the heat not on the speaker. There's the experience of heat and the knowing of the heat. It's an expression of anattā.

The understanding of anattā, one of the three characteristics of existence (along with anicca and dukkha) is embodied in the language. And if it's in the language, then it's in the conceptual framework inhabited by the speakers of that language. Imagine coming to meditation with such a deep understanding of the nature of existence. I began to see why many teachers say that Asian meditators find practice much easier than Westerners. We will surely come to see anattā as we practise—in fact it's inevitable that we will because it is a characteristic of the nature of existence—but we must practise in order to see it.

There are many allusions to the kind of freedom that comes with this understanding in the course of the poems in *The Way Things Really Are.* This one comes from 'Before the Body's Dissolution':

You swim
oceans of equanimity
are always
mindful
never assess yourself
as superior
equal
or inferior.
You have no haughtiness
at all.

The original verses are written in a highly structured rhythmical pattern and with rhyme. Good rhyming is achieved with difficulty and rarely sounds natural in today's English. It doesn't fit easily with the kind of relaxed speech patterns we use in Australia.

When I began work I read all the

previous translations to see what other people had done—they had often attempted to use a rhyming pattern and this sounded laboured and ungainly to my ear. I wanted to write something that felt contemporary, as though the Buddha—a lot of the poems are presented as the words of the Buddha—was a teacher you might have met at the beach or out in the bush. So I ended up with language like this:

Look! You're self obsessed, flapping about like a fish in a drying creek. (from 'The Cave')

—and from another poem called 'How Opinion and Thought Contaminate the Mind':

The wise see your failings if you blow your own trumpet skite about your virtue and awareness

but they acknowledge your virtue if you're calm don't brag are selfless and unworldly.

(I loved using a bit of Australian slang like 'skite' in the middle of direction about how to behave).

When it's working, our practice is as much part of our daily life as it is something we do on our cushions and it seemed that the best way to convey this was by using Australian colloquial language.

The second change I made was in the gender of the person often referred to as 'the wise one'. All the other translations referred to the wise one as a male. Half the wise ones in our translation are women, half men.

Anyone who's free denies there's liberation by another or by what she sees and hears



Stupa relics, Theravadan San Francisco Museum of Asian Art

by rules of morality rites and rituals

or through what
she thinks.
Neither good
nor evil
affect her.
She's given up
the grasping self.
Her action now
is neither good
nor bad.
(from 'Purity of Heart')

One of the main subjects addressed in the poems is the role of attachment, particularly desire, in keeping us tied to an unsatisfying existence. From 'On Desire':

> No matter what you long for: a house, land, livestock, gold, serfs, servants, slaves, men, women, family, (innocent things of themselves) the longing overwhelms you till troubles bear down and suffering follows like water rushing into a leaky boat.

But if you're mindful you evade desire as easily as sidestepping a snake. You're free of the world's sticky traps.

Be mindful abandon desire bale out the boat & reach the further shore.

'The further shore' is a traditional metaphor for enlightenment. The speaker in 'On Violence' explains where exactly the shore lies and why we find it difficult to cross over to it:

> I call greed the great river and desire its current. Desire makes the river run. Our sense pleasures bog us down in mud, make it hard to cross over.

In one of the liveliest poems, 'The Cave', the speaker leaves us in no doubt about the consequences of letting desire run our lives:

You're greedy intent on desire infatuated by desire mean.
You're on the wrong track heading for a bad time.
You wail, 'What'll happen to me when I die?'

I see you trembling with desire for a different state of mind, a sad wretch muttering in the mouth of death.

Modern teachers tend to be much easier on us but this directness, combined with a sense of urgency, often appears in the verse cycle. In 'Old Age' we're told:

Life's so short you'll die before you turn a hundred. (Even if you don't old age'll get you in the end).

When what you cherish fades away you grieve but nothing's permanent. You know owning things is meaningless so don't get stuck in your comfortable

house.
Everything you think is yours stays here when you die.
Be wise: devote yourself to truth forget about owning things.

And again in 'The First Discourse on Disputes':

When you get stuck in your own beliefs & argue with others you're likely to say, 'If you agree with me you know the truth & if you don't you're just not realised!'

The debate's a slanging match. 'You're stupid!' 'Well, you're wrong!' Everyone says they're right How can you know who is?

if you don't agree
with someone else
you're a fool
worthless
an ox.
All fools
are daft
all of them
stuck
in their own beliefs.

The kind of situation described in this poem arises nowadays as we are offered a variety of spiritual practices. I have had to learn to hold my tongue with friends in different traditions, who, no doubt with the best motives, want to convince me of the superiority of their style of practice. Practical approaches to this situation are given in the rest of the poem. (Information on how to access the complete poems is given at the end of the article).

The author (or authors—the text has no clear creator but comes from the time of oral transmission,



so it's probably the work of several people) emphasises the importance of not clinging to opinions in several of the poems. In 'Pasura, the Debater' we read:

Different people settle for different versions of the truth. You say your way's best. You claim: this is the way to purity and only this.

You all gather to discuss the truth each one believing the other's got it wrong. You base your claims on what others tell you. You quarrel wanting praise saying that you know best.

You're arguing at a gathering hoping for praise fearing the failure which leaves you downcast furious at their jibes. How can you get them?

The most dramatic poem is one from which I've already quoted,

Continued on Page 6

From the manager

Tara MacLachlan

Happy 2008. I hope the New Year brings us all much peace, happiness and good health. I look forward to sharing in the continuing life and growth of the Blue Mountains Insight Meditation Centre.

Last year we had a very successful program of retreats. The second half of 2007 was very busy, although immediately after Sayadaw U Vivekananda's five week retreat winter was upon us and we had a little space to recover and regroup. I led a one day workshop in June and a weekend in August, and we had a 9 day retreat early July with Sayadaw U Pandita from Melbourne. This was the second time Sayadaw has taught here, which strengthened our ties with him and his centre in Springvale Melbourne. It also gave us a chance to meet his new kappiya, Soe Htet, and some of his supporting yogis from Melbourne (a few also being active members of the Buddhist Society of Victoria) who took the opportunity to visit and practise at our centre while sitting with one of their local teachers.

As the weather slowly began to warm up (or at least become less cold!), so did the retreat program. Sayādaw U Paññāthami continued his tradition of teaching our one dāna retreat for the year in August during the Vassa, which will again take place this year. This was followed in September by a 9 day retreat led by Patrick Kearney, the dhamma service weekend and the beginning of Michael Dash's long weekend. It was fortunate that we could get Patrick to teach a second retreat for the year as his teaching schedule con-

tinues to grow. He is already booked for September 2008 and perhaps this can become a regular time slot for him as well as his one month in January.

As always it was lovely to enjoy the company of yogis and supporters at the annual dhamma service weekend in September. We were able to spend some relaxing time together, catch up with old friends or make new ones, and get the grounds and buildings looking fantastic by the end of the time.

In October Steven Smith and Lynne Bousfield continued their teaching partnership with a nine day retreat, which will be repeated later this year, and in November Sayādaw U Lakkhaṇa arrived with his *kappiya*, Kyaw Htoo Aung for a stay of three weeks comprising two back to back retreats. Lesley Fowler led her second December weekend early in the month then came a

nine day retreat with Venerable Pannyavaro from Bodhi Tree Forest Monastery near Lismore.

At the completion of the 2007 program, Pixy and I, together with BMIMC's trusty 'guard dog', Lil, left the centre to spend the Christmas season with family in Melbourne. The day after the finish of the last retreat for the year—the nine days with Venerable Pannyavaro—we hit the road. We spent a few days travelling along the coast and had a very pleasant and relaxing break before returning, Pixy via Bali, for the new year.

BMIMC has a very exciting and full year ahead, with the 2008 program already underway. As usual we have started with Patrick's one month retreat, which began on January 2 with the full complement of yogis. People have come from many parts of Australia—Adelaide,

Brisbane, northern NSW, Sydney, Melbourne, even some Blue Mountain's locals—to attend this retreat as well as one yogi coming from the USA.

It is always inspiring to see how much effort people make to come and practise. It makes me appreciate what good teachers we are fortunate to have here and how good our little centre is. The centre is quite small, we accommodate less than 20 people at any one time; but I believe the nature of our particular practice tradition and the engaged teaching style which is offered here are complemented very well by its size

are complemented very well by its size and set up. And although the committee continues to promote improvements, the centre is already gaining a reputation as a 'five-star' facility.

After this current January retreat there is a bit of a lull in February. I am taking advantage of the quiet month to escape for my own practice before things get too busy. During that time Pixy will be managing the centre with the support of several committee members and other supporters who have kindly volunteered their services.

Graham Wheeler will lead the first weekend for the

Staff wanted. We need an assistant manager to start after Easter or earlier. Please see our website or ring the centre for further information.



Stephen Smith and Lynne Bousfield

year in February, a very popular format and already fully booked. He is also running a one day workshop with Michael Dash for the first time in Sydney to cater for the local Sydney sangha and the high demand in general we have for short introductory meditation sessions. Another weekend is planned in early March to be led by Danny Taylor. We have the four day Easter retreat, which falls in late March. This will be lead by the Venerable U Vamsarakhita. We are looking forward to welcoming him here for the first time.

Then in April the Venerable Ariya Nāṇi will teach our first three month retreat. This is a significant event in the history of the centre and although a stand alone event, it is also something of a testing of the waters to see how the centre's staff, volunteer helpers and

facilities stand up to a retreat of this length. We have many people already booked in for various periods of time from the full three months to ten day periods.

Since the last newsletter the staff situation has again changed. Aung Kyaw Myo has moved on after being at the centre for more than a year. So at present Pixy and I are here. Pixy is planning to stay until the end of July, when she intends to move to Melbourne and we will need to replace her. In the meantime Maggie Lavelle has stepped in to a flexible part time staff support role until April, and Beth

Steff, who many of you would have met during her time on staff here previously, may be here for a month in the middle of the year.

As usual we have also had some great volunteer support over the last six months. The following people have come for various periods of time to assist in the kitchen during retreats or to help with gardening, shopping and other chores around the centre. They include Grant Keene, Brenda Myat, Leela Meehan, Khin Khin May, Daw Khin Pyone, Chris Jackson, Margaret Prentice, Paula James, Maggie Lane, Gayle Stanaway, Sandhya Jayawardhana, Sarah Brooks, Yoon Suk Hwang-Kearney, Justine Lee, Ian Baird, Gabrielle Cusack and Robyn Howell. And this list does not include the many people who helped during the dhamma service weekend. (My apologies to all of you not mentioned by name.)

Further work on the grounds was carried out in the latter part of 2007. The pathways between the main house, the dhamma hall and the accommodation blocks were completed and look great. They make a great improvement and allow smoother and safer movement between buildings. The next step is the installation of garden lights and a new hand rail, which are in process at present due to a very generous offer of dāna by members of the Aung family. Hope-

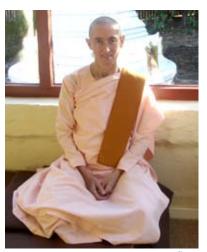
fully this work will be completed during the month of February in preparation for the busy time ahead.

So again, wishing you all a great '08 and hope to see you here at BMIMC.

With much metta Tara.

Sustainability

The BMIMC Management Committee is interested in hearing from anyone who can suggest or advise us on measures that will improve the centre's environmental sustainability, including measures to reduce water consumption, reduce energy usage, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, etc.



Venerable Ariya Ñāṇi

mented and implemented its environmental policies. Natural gas is used for hot water and the heating system. The garden is predominantly planted with native species requiring little or no watering. There is a compost system for food and garden waste, and sewerage is treated on-site using an enviro-cycle system (although this will change to mains sewer in the coming months). Flourescent energy saving light bulbs have been installed.

Over the years the Centre has docu-

that there is probably more that can be done to reduce the Centre's 'ecological footprint'. We're keen to hear from anyone who could donate some special expertise in the area. Please telephone or email the Centre if you or someone you know might be interested.

Landscaping and gardening

A short stroll through the grounds and gardens quickly gives rise to an appreciation of the environment management of the Centre. The landscaping custodial role (on the management committee) reflects this. The person taking the role ideally has expertise comprising skills in basic garden maintenance, such as mulching and pruning; a good understanding of weeds and weed management, including bush regeneration skills and knowledge of herbicide use; knowledge of plant selection (the policy has been to plant natives); and oversight of the paths and walking tracks, keeping a balance between formality and informality.

With the removal of the large pine tree on the boundary, this area will need some work before new gardens can be planned. Here, weeds such as holly and blackberry have been cut back, and in the near future, their summer regrowth will need to be recut and spot-poisoned. If you are interested in assisting in some way with this work, please contact the centre.

Translating the Buddha

continued from Page 3

'On Violence':

The response to violence is fear. I'll tell you about the dismay I felt when I saw people hurting each other.

They struggled like fish fighting in a drying creek and I was scared.

The world's not stable, everything's in flux. I wanted a place to be safe from change but there was nowhere.

In the end I was disgusted by their hostility. That's when I saw the barb worked deep into the tissue of their hearts.

When the barb pierces someone's heart she runs first one way then another; when the barb's drawn out she neither runs confused nor falls down weary.

The barb, of course, is attachment and the poem goes on to outline the wise way to respond and find the safe place within us.

Other poems in the verse cycle outline teachings like dependant origination. (They are less satisfying to read in the kind of short quotation I've included here).

'The Fast Way to Freedom' begins with the questions we all ask. The 'great sage' at the beginning is the

Buddha.

Great sage!
Close kinsman of the sun!
Teach me about
peace and non-attachment.
How can a monk
see enough
to grow calm?
Give up grasping hold
of worldly things?

The great sage
Buddha
said, "Be wise. Sidestep the traps
that trick you
into believing
that 'you are'.
It's a delusion.
Whatever deep desires
you may have
practise for their
extinction.
Be mindful
all the time."

Later in the poem comes the answer we all want:

Find peace within.

Don't look for it elsewhere.

Someone who's calm takes nothing casts nothing aside.

Be as still as the centre of the ocean.

May we all find the stillness at the centre of the ocean.

The complete translation is available as a free download from www. buddhanet.net (go to e-books).

I would like to dedicate this article to the memory of Primoz Pecenko and Silvana del Sole.—L.F.L.

Right: Ian Baird in the swamp

Committee news



It is some time since we mentioned the management committee, which oversees the overall health and direction of the Centre. It meets four times a year. Most members take a custodian role (or portfolio responsibility).

Long serving member Ian Baird has resigned after some eight years on the committee, relinquishing his position as custodian of the Centre's grounds and gardens (see page 5 for details). From early days, Ian planned and supervised the development of the gardens from a wild and overgrown state to their current functional beauty. Much of the retaining walls, paving and native plantings are his work, a lasting legacy of his dedication to the Centre.

We thank Ian for his wonderful contribution and wish him well in his studies (Ian is completing his PhD on the rare giant dragonfly, found only in hanging swamps such as those of the Blue Mountains—Ed.)



Fundraising and other news

John McIntyre Publicity and Fundraising

As supporters will be aware, our fundraising efforts over the last year or so have concentrated on the upgrading of paths and walkways.

Thanks to the generosity of many donors, this is now nearing completion with the last stage being the 'teacher's path' from the dhamma hall to the stupa area, dining room and front verandah and the installation of lights and handrails (see Manager's page). The work has made a huge difference to the ease with which meditators can move between buildings and is an improvement much appreciated by all.

The management committee will in 2008 again be considering the future development of the Centre and reviewing our existing planning approval. Any further development of the centre was limited until Sydney Water's extension of the sewer to Medlow Bath. Now this limitation has been removed and it is possible to contemplate the further development of the centre. As we do, our fundraising efforts this coming Vesak will continue to build up our reserves for future building projects.



Graham Wheeler and Michael Dash will lead a Day of Mindfulness in Sydney on Sunday 6 April at the Villa Maria Monastery in Hunters Hill. This is a chance to deepen meditation practice in the tranquil grounds of the monastery. There will be periods of silent sitting and walking meditation with guidance from two teachers from BMIMC. The day will be structured so that it is suitable for both beginners and more experienced meditators.

Please book through BMIMC. Cost: \$30. Arrive at 9.30 am and finish at 3.30 pm. Please bring your own lunch and sitting cushion or stool. Tea & coffee will be supplied Venue: The Colin Library, Marist Centre, Villa Maria Monastery, 1 Mary Street, Hunters Hill, (off Ryde Road).

Helping Hands Network

Helping Hands Network is a Burmese charity run by Mrs Khin Baw (mother of Theresa Baw, a member of the BMIMC management committee). The charity assists promising university students in Burma who could not otherwise afford to go to university.

Since 2006, the Centre has contributed towards the living expenses of a second year medical student at Megui Medical College in Burma for half a year. We have recently received a letter and photo from the student, expressing his gratitude for our assistance. We wish him every success in his studies.

Sydney and Canberra Groups

Sydney. The meditation group sponsored by BMIMC meets at the Life & Balance Centre, 132 St John's Road, Glebe from 7 – 9 pm each Friday evening (except long weekends). Three teachers from the Centre (Graham Wheeler, Danny Taylor, Michael Dash) take it in turns to lead the group and will give instructions on the practice if needed.

Canberra. The Canberra Insight Meditation Group meets from 6.30 p.m. till 8.30 p.m. on Sunday evenings at the Sakyamuni Buddhist Centre, 32 Archibald Street, Lyneham. The group is led by Lesley Fowler, lesleyf@netspeed.com.au or alternatively, Sue Holmes on sue holmes1808@yahoo.com. Bring your own cush-









ions or bench.

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www.meditation.asn.au.

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