Aņguttara Nikāya Duka-Nipātā

The Book of Twos

Selected Suttas

Translated from the Pāļi by Michael M. Olds



BuddhaDust Publications
Los Altos
2023



ØNo Copyright

Namo tassa arahato, sammā sambuddhassa In the name of The Aristocrat, Consummately Self-Awakened One

For my Mother and Father, in gratitude for giving me this life.

To the Bhikkhus Sāriputta, Mahā Moggallān, Mahā Kassapa and Ānanda, and all those unnamed Bhikkhus that carried the *Dhamma* in mind before it was written down and those who wrote it down.

To my book-learn'n teachers
H.C. Warren, Buddhism in Translations,
The Pali Text Society translators
T.W. and C.A.F. Rhys Davids, F.L. Woodward,
E.M. Hare, I.B. Horner,
and all those too little-sung heros

that laid the foundations of these *Dhamma* resources: Lord Robert Chalmers, Robert Cæsar Childers, Rupert Gethin, E. Hardy, Peter Jackson, M. Léon Feer, Reverand Richard Morris, K.R. Norman, William Pruitt, William Stede, V. Trenckner, and A.K. Warder.

To the translators: Bhikkhu Bodhi, Bhikkhu Ñāṇamoli, Bhikkhu Thannissaro, Sister Upalavanna, Maurice Walshe.

To the face-to-face teachers:

Ven Loc Tō, Ven. Jinamurti, Ven. Mew Fung Chen, Ven. M. Puṇṇaji

And to all those others,
too numerous to mention
that added to my understanding in small and large ways,
but among them especially must be mentioned
that of Carlos Castaneda.

Buddha Dust

Bits and scraps, crumbs, fine
Particles that drift down to
Walkers of The Walk.
Then: Thanks for that, Far-Seer!
Great 'Getter-of-the-Get'n!

Aņguttara Nikāya Duka-Nipātā

The Book of Twos

Selected Suttas

Namo tassa arahato, sammā sambuddhassa
In the name of The Aristocrat, Consummately Self-Awakened One

Evam Me Sutam

I Hear Tell

Once Upon a Time, The Consummately Self-Awakened, Sāvatthī-town Anāthapiṇḍika's Jeta Grove, came-a revisiting.

There, to the beggars gathered round, he said:

"Beggars!"

And "Venerable!" was their response.

"Two good things, beggars, protect the world.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

If, beggars,
these two good things
did not protect the world,
there would be no notion here
of 'this is a mother',
'this is a maternal aunt',
'this is a maternal uncle's wife',
'this is a teacher's wife',
'these are the women of a powerful man'.

The world would become confusion giving us such as sheep-rams, pig-roosters, jackal-dogs.

But since, beggars,
there are these two good things
protecting the world
there is the notion here
of 'this is a mother',
'this is a maternal aunt',
'this is a maternal uncle's wife',
'this is a teacher's wife',
'these are the women of a powerful man'."

AN 2.009

"The One-who-has-got-it, beggars, explains things two ways.

What two?

Concisely and at length.

These, beggars, are the two ways the One-who-has-got-it explains things."

AN 2.014

"The unskillful, beggars, let that go.

It is possible, beggars, to let go of the unskillful.

If it were not, beggars, possible to let go of, to not do the unskillful, I would not speak thus:

'The unskillful, beggars, let that go.'

Since, however, beggars,

it is possible to let go of the unskillful therefore I speak thus:

'The unskillful, beggars, let that go.'

Now if, beggars, letting go of the unskillful conduced here to the useless, the painful, I would not speak thus:

'The unskillful, beggars, let that go.'

Since, however, beggars, letting go of the unskillful conduces to the pleasant, the useful, therefore I speak thus:

'The unskillful, beggars, let that go.'''

"The skillful, beggars, beget that.

It is possible, beggars, to beget the skillful.

If it were not, beggars, possible to beget the skillful, I would not speak thus:

'The skillful, beggars, beget that.'

Since, however, beggars, it is possible to beget the skillful therefore I speak thus:

'The skillful, beggars, beget that.'

Now if, beggars, begetting the skillful conduced to the useless, the painful, I would not speak thus:

'The skillful, beggars, beget that.'

Since, however, beggars, begetting the skillful conduces to the pleasant, the useful, therefore I speak thus:

'The skillful, beggars, beget that.'"

AN 2.019

"Two, beggars, conduce to the confusion of, the disappearance of the good Word.

What two?

Badly laid-down phrase and syllable and badly-derived spirit.

Badly laid-down phrase and syllable, beggars, drives poorly-practiced spirit.

Thus it is, beggars, that these two conduce to the confusion of, the disappearance of the good Word.

Two, beggars, conduce to

the non-confusion of, the non-disappearance of the good Word.

What two?

Well laid-down phrase and syllable and well-derived spirit.

Well laid-down phrase and syllable, beggars, drives well-practiced spirit.

Thus it is, beggars, that these two conduce to the non-confusion of, the non-disappearance of the good Word."

AN 2.020

"Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who does not see what is going too far as going too far and he who does not accept the pointing out of whatever thing is going too far.

These, beggars, are the two fools.

Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who sees
what is going too far
as going too far and
he who accepts
the pointing out
of whatever thing
is going too far."

"Two, beggars, distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it.

What two?

The evil with evil ends, the faithful with poor grasp of the way.

These, beggars, are the two that distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it."

AN 2.022

"Two, beggars, distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it.

What two?

He who explains
as spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it
what was not spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it and
he who explains
as not spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it
what was spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it.

These, beggars, are the two that distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it."

AN 2.023

"Two, beggars, do not distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it.

What two?

He who explains
as not spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it
what was not spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it and
he who explains
as spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it
what was spoken or uttered
by the One-who-has-got-it.

These, beggars,
are the two
that do not distort the instruction
of the One-who-has-got-it.''

AN 2-24

"Two, beggars, distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it.

What two?

He who explains
a sutta with inferred meaning
as a sutta without inferred meaning and
he who explains
a sutta without inferred meaning
as a sutta with inferred meaning.

These, beggars, are the two that distort the instruction of the One-who-has-got-it."

AN 2.025

"Two, beggars, do not distort the instruction of the *One-who-has-got-it*. What two? He who explains a sutta without inferred meaning as a sutta without inferred meaning and he who explains a sutta with inferred meaning as a sutta with inferred meaning.

These, beggars, are the two that do not distort the instruction of the *One-who-has-got-it*."

AN 2.026

"He who is of underhanded works, beggars, gets one or the other of two ends:
Hell or the womb of an animal.

He whose works are not underhanded, beggars, gets one or the other of two ends: as a deity or as a man."

AN 2.027

"One of misguided views, beggars, gets one or the other of two ends:
Hell or the womb of an animal.

One of consummate views, beggars, gets one or the other of two ends: as a deity or as a man.

There are two receptions for one of poor ethics, beggars: Hell or the womb of an animal.

There are two receptions for the ethical, beggars:

as a deity or as a man."

AN 2.028

"Two, beggars, are the reasons I see for the practice of sitting and sleeping in remote forest and jungle thicket.

What two?

Attainment of pleasant living for myself in the here and now, and sympathy for the generations that follow.

It is because I see these two reasons, beggars, that I practice sitting and sleeping in remote forest and jungle thicket."

AN 2.029

"Two, beggars, are things partaking of vision.

What two?

Calm and review.

In developing calm, beggars, what result is attained?

The heart is developed.

In developing the heart, what result is attained?

Lust is let go.

In developing review, beggars, what result is attained?

Wisdom is developed.

In developing wisdom, what result is attained?

Blindness is let go.

Messed up by lust, beggars, the heart is not released; messed up by blindness wisdom does not develop.

It is the eradication of lust, beggars, that is the hearts release, the eradication of blindness is wisdom-release."

AN 2.030

"Two, beggars, are not easy to repay, say I.

What two?

Mother and Father.

Carry around Mother on one shoulder, beggars, carry around Father on one shoulder, for a period of a hundred rains, for a life of a hundred rains ...

Add to that bathing, scrubbing, and giving massage with scented oils, them shi'n-n-pis'n as usual ... not even then, beggars, would one have made repayment to Mother and Father.

And this, beggars:
Even establishing sovereignty of
Mother and Father
over the lords
of the kingdoms of this great earth
together with the seven treasures ...

not even then, beggars, would one have made repayment to Mother and Father.

How come?

Mother and Father do much for their child:

— protecting, nourishing,

they raise him to sight of this world.

But, beggars,

whoever,

with regard to his Mother and Father,

rouses,

establishes,

settles

the faithless in faith,

rouses,

establishes,

settles

the unethical in the ethical,

rouses,

establishes,

settles

the stingy in generosity,

rouses,

establishes,

settles

the stupid in wisdom, with even just this then, beggars, would one have made repayment and payment to Mother and Father."

AN 2.032

"Whatever beggar, beggars, deviates from a teaching that fits spirit and letter badly grasps that teaching. Such a beggar, beggars, produces great unhappiness in many beings.

And loss, disservice, and pain is brought to deities and men.

Furthermore beggars, such a beggar creates great bad *kamma* and leads to the disappearance of the good teaching.

Whatever beggar, beggars, adheres to a teaching that fits spirit and letter grasps a teaching well.

Such a beggar, beggars,

produces great happiness in many beings.

And profit, service, and happiness is brought to deities and men.

Furthermore beggars, such a beggar creates great good kamma and leads to the preservation of the good Teaching."

AN 2.040

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of home-owning and the pleasure of entering into homelessness.

These, beggars,

are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of entering into homelessness."

AN 2.063

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of the sensual and the pleasure of renunciation.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of renunciation."

AN 2.064

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of involvement and the pleasure of uninvolvement.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of uninvolvement."

AN 2.065

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure associated with corrupting influences and the pleasure disassociated from corrupting influences.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure disassociated from corrupting influences."

AN 2.066

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure associated with the carnal and the pleasure disassociated from the carnal.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure disassociated from the carnal."

AN 2.067

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure that is aristocratic and

the pleasure that is not aristocratic.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure that is aristocratic."

AN 2.068

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of the body and the pleasure of the mind.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of the mind."

AN 2.069

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasures accompanied by excitement and the pleasures disassociated from excitement.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is,

the pleasure disassociated from excitement."

AN 2.070

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of enjoyment and the pleasure of detachment.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of detachment."

AN 2.071

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of serenity and the pleasure without serenity.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of serenity."

AN 2.072

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of interest associated with

excitement and the pleasure of interest disassociated from excitement.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of interest disassociated from excitement."

AN 2.073

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of the interest which is enjoyed and the pleasure of the interest which is detached.

These, beggars, are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of the interest which is detached."

AN 2.074

"These two are pleasures, beggars.

Which two?

The pleasure of interest in forms and the pleasure of interest in the formless.

These, beggars,

are those two pleasures.

Of these two pleasures, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the pleasure of interest in the formless."

AN 2.075

"With signs, beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without signs.

It is by letting go at these signs that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.076

With dependencies, beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without dependencies.

It is by letting go of dependencies that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.077

"It is driven, beggars, that bad, unskillful things are born, not without being driven.

It is by letting go of driving forces that bad, unskillful things

are prevented."

AN 2.078

"With own-making, beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without own-making. It is by letting go of own-making that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.079

"To bring about results beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not to not bring about results.

It is by letting go of results that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.080

"With forms beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without forms. It is by letting go of form that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.081

"With sense experience beggars, are born bad, unskillful things,

not without sense experience.

It is by letting go of sense experience that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.082

"With sense-perception, beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without sense-perception.

It is by letting go of sense-perception that bad,

are prevented."

unskillful things

"With sense-consciousness, beggars, are born bad, unskillful things, not without sense-consciousness.

It is by letting go of sense-consciousness that bad, unskillful things are prevented."

AN 2.084

"Interest in the own-made, beggars, not no interest in the own-made, gives birth to bad, unskillful things.

It is by letting go of interest in the own-made that those bad, unskillful things

```
are prevented."
```

AN 2.085

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

The heart's release and release through wisdom.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.086

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Exertion and equanimity.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.087

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Name and form.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.088

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Vision and

```
freedom.
```

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.089

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

The existence view and the ending view.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.090

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Lack of sense of shame and lack of fear of blame.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.091

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.092

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Harshness and bad friends.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.093

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Gentility and lovely friends.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.094

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Skill with data and skill in examining things mentally.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, say I."

AN 2.095

"Two, beggars, are formed together.

What two?

Skill concerning errors and skill at recuperating from errors.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say." "Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who carries a load that has not come to him, and he who does not carry a load that has come to him.

Indeed, beggars, these are two fools."

AN 2.097

"Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who carries a load that has come to him, and he who does not carry a load that has not come to him.

Indeed, beggars, these are two sages."

AN 2.098

"Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who perceives the improper as proper, and he who perceives the proper as improper.

Indeed, beggars, these are two fools."

AN 2.099

"Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who perceives the improper as improper, and he who perceives the proper as proper.

Indeed, beggars, these are two sages."

AN 2.100

"Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who perceives an error as not an error, and he who perceives what is not an error as an error.

Indeed, beggars, these are two fools."

AN 2.101

"Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who perceives an error as an error, and he who perceives what is not an error as not an error.

Indeed, beggars, these are two sages."

AN 2.102

"Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who perceives what is not *Dhamma* as *Dhamma*, and he who perceives what is *Dhamma* as not *Dhamma*.

Indeed, beggars,

```
these are two fools."
```

AN 2.103

"Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who perceives what is not Dhamma as not Dhamma, and he who perceives what is Dhamma as Dhamma.

Indeed, beggars, these are two sages."

AN 2.104

"Two, beggars, are fools.

What two?

He who perceives what is not discipline as discipline, and he who perceives what is discipline as not discipline.

Indeed, beggars, these are two fools."

AN 2.105

"Two, beggars, are sages.

What two?

He who perceives what is not discipline as not discipline, and he who perceives what is discipline as discipline.

Indeed, beggars, these are two sages."

AN 2.106

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences prosper. In which two?

In he who is not disturbed by what should disturb, and in he who is disturbed by what should not disturb.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences prosper."

AN 2.107

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences do not prosper.

In which two?

In he who is not disturbed by what should not disturb, and in he who is disturbed by what should disturb.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences do not prosper."

AN 2.108

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives the improper as proper, and in he who perceives the proper as improper.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences prosper."

AN 2.109

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences do not prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives the improper as improper, and in he who perceives the proper as proper.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences do not prosper."

AN 2.110

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives an error as not an error, and in he who perceives what is not an error as an error.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences prosper."

AN 2.111

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences do not prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives an error as an error, and in he who perceives what is not an error as not an error.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences do not prosper."

AN 2.112

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives what is not *Dhamma* as *Dhamma*, and

in he who perceives what is *Dhamma* as not *Dhamma*.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences prosper."

AN 2.113

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences do not prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives what is not Dhamma as not Dhamma, and in he who perceives what is Dhamma as Dhamma.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences do not prosper."

AN 2.114

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives what is not discipline as discipline, and in he who perceives what is discipline as not discipline.

Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences prosper."

AN 2.115

"In two, beggars, the corrupting influences do not prosper.

In which two?

In he who perceives what is not discipline as not discipline, and in he who perceives what is discipline as discipline. Indeed, beggars, in these two the corrupting influences do not prosper."

AN 2.116

"Two beggars are desires.

What two?

For gain and for life.

These beggars are the two desires."

AN 2.117

"Two beggars are men hard to find in the world.

What two?

One who volunteers and one who is grateful and appreciative.

These, beggars, are the two men hard to find in the world."

AN 2.118

"Two beggars are men hard to find in the world.

What two?

One who is content and one who is satisfied.

These, beggars, are the two men hard to find

in the world."

AN 2.119

"Two beggars are men who are hard to satisfy.

What two?

One who hoards gain upon gain and one who dissipates gain after gain.

These two, beggars, are the two men who are hard to satisfy."

AN 2.120

"Two beggars are men who are easy to satisfy.

What two?

One who does not hoard gain upon gain and one who does not dissipate gain after gain.

These two, beggars, are the two men who are easily satisfied."

AN 2.121

"Two beggars give rise to lust.

What two?

Signs of the pleasing and lack of studious examinination.

These, beggars, are the two that give rise to lust."

AN 2.122

"Two beggars give rise to anger.

What two?

Signs of the disgusting and lack of tracing things back to teir point of origin.

These, beggars, are the two that give rise to anger."

AN 2.123

"Two beggars give rise to misguided views.

What two?

The utterance of another and lack of tracing things back to teir point of origin.

These, beggars, are the two that give rise to misguided views."

AN 2.124

"Two beggars give rise to consummate views.

What two?

The utterance of another and tracing things back to teir point of origin.

These, beggars, are the two that give rise to consummate views."

AN 2.125

"Two, beggars, are breaches.

What two?

The slight breach and the significant breach.

These, beggars, are the two breaches."

"Two, beggars, are breaches.

What two?

The corrupt breach and the uncorrupt breach.

These, beggars, are the two breaches."

AN 2.127

"Two, beggars, are breaches.

What two?

The complete breach and the incomplete breach.

These, beggars, are the two breaches."

AN 2.128

"The bhikkhu with faith, beggars, thus resolving, resolves in the best of ways:

'Let me be such as such as is like Sāriputta and Moggallānā.'

This, beggars, is a scale whereby to measure my students who are bhikkhus, that is to say, Sāriputta and Moggallānā."

AN 2.129

"The bhikkhunī with faith, beggars, thus resolving, resolves in the best of ways:

'Let me be such as

such as is like bhikkhunīs Khemā and Uppalavaņņā.'

This, beggars, is a scale whereby to measure my students who are bhikkhunīs, that is to say, bhikkhunīs Khemā and Uppalavannā."

AN 2.130

"The lay follower with faith, beggars, thus resolving, resolves in the best of ways:

'Let me be such as such as is like the lay followers Citto and Hatthako Ālavako.'

This, beggars, is a scale whereby to measure my students who are lay followers, that is to say, the lay followers Citto and Hatthako Ālavako."

AN 2.131

"The female lay follower with faith, beggars, thus resolving, resolves in the best of ways:

'Let me be such as such as is like the female lay followers Khujjuttarā and Velukantakiyā Nandamātā.'

This, beggars, is a scale whereby to measure my students who are female lay followers, that is to say, the female lay followers

Khujjuttarā and Velukaņţakiyā Nandamātā."

AN 2.132

"Possessed of two things, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in great disrepute by the learned, and engenders much bad kamma.

What two?

Without test or investigation; without penetrating scrutiny; he speaks in praise of those unworthy of praise.

Without test or investigation; without penetrating scrutiny; he speaks in dispraise of those worthy of praise.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in great disrepute by the learned, and engenders much bad kamma.

AN 2.133

Possessed of two things, beggars, the wise, experienced,

good man does not go around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in consummate repute by the learned, and engenders much good kamma.

What two?

After test and investigation; with penetrating scrutiny; he speaks in praise of those worthy of praise.

After test and investigation; with penetrating scrutiny; he speaks in dispraise of those worthy of dispraise.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, the wise, experienced, good man does not go around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in consummate repute by the learned, and engenders much good kamma."

AN 2.134

"Possessed of two things, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore

is held in great disrepute by the learned, and engenders much bad *kamma*.

What two?

Without test or investigation; without penetrating scrutiny; he places confidence in those unworthy of confidence.

Without test or investigation; without penetrating scrutiny; he has no confidence in those worthy of confidence.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in great disrepute by the learned, and engenders much bad kamma.

Possessed of two things, beggars, the wise, experienced, good man does not go around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in consummate repute by the learned, and engenders much good kamma.

What two?

After test and investigation; with penetrating scrutiny; he places confidence in those worthy of confidence.

After test and investigation; with penetrating scrutiny; he places no confidence in those unworthy of confidence.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, the wise, experienced, good man does not go around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in consummate repute by the learned, and engenders much good kamma."

"By taking up a misguided attitude towards two, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore is held in great disrepute by the learned, and engenders much bad kamma.

What two?

Mother and Father.

By taking up a misguided attitude towards these two, beggars, the foolish, inexperienced, not-so-good man goes around like an uprooted, injured, unprotected blameworthy thing and furthermore

is held in great disrepute by the learned, and

engenders much bad kamma.

By taking up the consummate attitude towards two, beggars,

the wise,

experienced,

good man

does not go around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in consummate repute by the learned, and

engenders much good *kamma*.

What two?

Mother and Father.

By taking up the consummate attitude towards these two, beggars,

the wise,

experienced,

good man

does not go around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in consummate repute by the learned, and

engenders much good kamma."

AN 2.135

"By taking up a misguided attitude towards two, beggars,

the foolish,

inexperienced,

not-so-good man

goes around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in great disrepute by the learned, and

engenders much bad kamma.

The One-who-has-got-it and the One-who-has-got-it's student.

By taking up a misguided attitude towards these two, beggars,

the foolish,

inexperienced,

not-so-good man

goes around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in great disrepute by the learned, and

engenders much bad kamma.

By taking up the consummate attitude towards two, beggars,,

the wise,

experienced,

good man

does not go around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in consummate repute by the learned, and

engenders much good kamma.

What two?

The One-who-has-got-it and the One-who-has-got-it's student.

By taking up the consummate attitude towards these two, beggars,

the wise,

experienced,

good man

does not go around like an uprooted,

injured,

unprotected

blameworthy thing and

furthermore

is held in consummate repute by the learned, and engenders much good *kamma*."

AN 2.136

```
"These two, beggars, are patterns.
```

What two?

Having purity of heart and grasping after nothing at all in the world.

These two, beggars, are patterns."

AN 2.137

"These two, beggars, are patterns.

What two?

Anger and bearing grudges.

These two, beggars, are patterns."

AN 2.138

"These two, beggars, are patterns.

What two?

Disciplining anger and disciplining grudge-bearing.

These two, beggars, are patterns."

AN 2.139

"Two, beggars, are gifts.

What two?

The carnal gift and the gift made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two gifts.

Of these two gifts, beggars, this is the superior,

that is, the gift made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.140

"Two, beggars, are offerings.

What two?

The carnal offering and the offering made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two offerings.

Of these two offerings, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the offering made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.141

"Two, beggars, are generosities.

What two?

The carnal generosity and the generosity made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two generosities.

Of these two generosities, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the generosity made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.142

"Two, beggars, are munificences.

The carnal munificence and the munificence made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two munificences.

Of these two munificences, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the munificence made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.143

"Two, beggars, are wealths.

What two?

The carnal wealth and the wealth made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two wealths.

Of these two wealths, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the wealth made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.144

"Two, beggars, are wealth-sharings.

What two?

The carnal wealth-sharing and the wealth-sharing made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two wealth-sharings.

Of these two wealth-sharings, beggars, this is the superior, that is,

the wealth-sharing made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.145

"Two, beggars, are portion-sharings.

What two?

The carnal portion-sharing and the portion-sharing made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two portion-sharings.

Of these two portion-sharings, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the portion-sharing made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.146

"Two, beggars, are taking-ins.

What two?

The carnal taking-in and the taking-in made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two taking-ins.

Of these two taking-ins, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the taking-in made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.147

"Two, beggars, are taking-ons.

The taking on of the carnal and the taking on of good form.

These, beggars, are those two taking-ons.

Of these two taking-ons, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the taking-on made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.148

"Two, beggars, are compassions.

What two?

The compassion of the carnal and the compassion made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two compassions.

Of these two compassions, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the compassion made in accordance with good form.

AN 2.149

"Two, beggars, are welcome mats.

What two?

The carnal welcome mat and the welcome mat made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two welcome mats.

Of these two welcome mats, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the welcome mat made in accordance with good form."

"Two, beggars, are rollings-out of the welcome mat.

What two?

The carnal rolling-out the welcome mat and the rolling-out the welcome mat made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two rollings-out of the welcome mat.

Of these two rollings-out of the welcome mat, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the rolling-out the welcome mat made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.151

"Two, beggars, are carings.

What two?

The carnal caring and the caring made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two carings.

Of these two carings, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the caring made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.152

"Two, beggars, are curiosities.

What two?

The carnal curiosity and

the curiosity in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two curiosities.

Of these two curiosities, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the curiosity in accordance with good form."

AN 2.153

"Two, beggars, are searchings-around.

What two?

The carnal searching-around and the searching-around in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two searchings-around.

Of these two searchings-around, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the searching-around in accordance with good form."

AN 2.154

"Two, beggars, are exaltings.

What two?

The carnal exalting and the exalting in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two exaltings.

Of these two exaltings, beggars, this is the superior, that is,

the exalting in accordance with good form."

AN 2.155

"Two, beggars, are high crimes.

What two?

The carnal high crime and the *Dhamma* high crime.

These, beggars, are those two high crimes.

Of these two high crimes, beggars, this is the more serious, that is, the high crime of *Dhamma*-theft."

AN 2.156

"Two, beggars, are powers.

What two?

The power of the carnal and the power of good form.

These, beggars, are those two powers.

Of these two powers, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the power of good form."

AN 2.157

"Two, beggars, are sowings.

What two?

The carnal sowing and the sowing in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two sowings.

Of these two sowings, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the sowing in accordance with good form."

AN 2.158

"Two, beggars, are jewels.

What two?

The carnal jewel and the good form jewel.

These, beggars, are those two jewels.

Of these two jewels, beggars, this is the superior, that is, jewel of good form."

AN 2.159

"Two, beggars, are accumulations.

What two?

The carnal accumulation and the accumulation made in accordance with good form.

These, beggars, are those two accumulations.

Of these two accumulations, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the accumulation made in accordance with good form."

AN 2.160

"Two, beggars, are satisfactions.

The carnal satisfaction and the satisfaction got in accordance with good form .

These, beggars, are those two satisfactions.

Of these two satisfactions, beggars, this is the superior, that is, the satisfaction got in accordance with good form."

AN 2.161

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Skill at staying on course and skill at rising up from the course.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.162

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Uprightness and pliability.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.163

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Forebearance and being sweet-natured.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.164

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Friendliness and welcome reception.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.165

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Harmlessness and being washed clean.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.166

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Not guarding the senses and eating without measure.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.167

"Two, beggars are formed together.

Guarding the senses and eating with measure.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.168

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

The power of reconsideration and the power of evolution.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.169

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

The power of mind and the power of focus.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.170

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Calm and review.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.171

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Deviant ethics and deviant point of view.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.172

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Ethics that are on track and point of view that is on track.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.173

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Purity of ethics and purity of point of view.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.174

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Purity of view and exertion according to view.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.175

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Discontent with skillful things and unwavering exertion.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I sav."

AN 2.176

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Misremembering reality and lack of self-knowledge.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.177

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Memory of reality and self-knowledge.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together, I say."

AN 2.178

"Two, beggars are formed together.

Anger and grudge-bearing.
Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.179

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.180

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.181

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.182

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and

having no fear of blame.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.183

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.184

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.185

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.186

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.187

"Two, beggars are formed together.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

Indeed, beggars, these two are formed together"

AN 2.188

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives in pain.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives in pain."

AN 2.189

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives in pain.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives in pain."

AN 2.190

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives in pain.

What two?

Ire and

selfishness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives in pain."

AN 2.191

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives in pain.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives in pain."

AN 2.192

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives in pain.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives in pain."

AN 2.193

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives pleasantly.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives pleasantly."

AN 2.194

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives pleasantly.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives pleasantly."

AN 2.195

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives pleasantly.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives pleasantly."

AN 2.196

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives pleasantly.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives pleasantly."

AN 2.197

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one lives pleasantly.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These are the two things possessed of which one lives pleasantly."

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his ultimate grief.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the ultimate grief of the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.199

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his ultimate grief.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the ultimate grief of the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.200

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his ultimate grief.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the ultimate grief of the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.201

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his ultimate grief.

Deception and craftiness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the ultimate grief of the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.202

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his ultimate grief.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the ultimate grief of the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.203

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his grieflessness.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the griefless for the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.204

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his grieflessness.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the griefless

for the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.205

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his grieflessness.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the griefless for the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.206

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his grieflessness.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the griefless for the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.207

"In a beggar that is a seeker, beggars, these two things roll on to his grieflessness.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These two things, beggars, roll on to the griefless for the beggar who is a seeker."

AN 2.208

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell.

What two?

Anger and

grudge-bearing.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell."

AN 2.209

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell."

AN 2.210

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell.

What two?

Ire and

selfishness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell."

AN 2.211

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell."

AN 2.212

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell.

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Hell."

AN 2.213

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven."

AN 2.214

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven."

AN 2.215

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven."

AN 2.216

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven."

AN 2.217

"Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one is delivered into Heaven."

AN 2.218

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell."

AN 2.219

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.

What two?

Hypocrisy and

ruthlessness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell."

AN 2.220

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell."

AN 2.221

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death,

finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.''

AN 2.222

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in the abyss, the painful ruination, Hell."

AN 2.223

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world."

AN 2.224

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world. What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world."

AN 2,225

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world."

AN 2.226

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world."

AN 2.227

"Possessed of two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

Possessed of these two things, beggars, one here at the break-up of the body at death, finds rebirth in a heavenly world."

AN 2,228

"These two, beggars, are unskillful things.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These, beggars, are two unskillful things".

AN 2.229

"These two, beggars, are unskillful things.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two unskillful things".

AN 2.230

"These two, beggars, are unskillful things.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These, beggars, are two unskillful things".

"These two, beggars, are unskillful things.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These, beggars, are two unskillful things".

AN 2.232

"These two, beggars, are unskillful things.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two unskillful things".

AN 2.233

"These two, beggars, are skillful things.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These, beggars, are two skillful things".

AN.2.234

"These two, beggars, are skillful things.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two skillful things".

[&]quot;These two, beggars,

are skillful things.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These, beggars, are two skillful things".

AN 2.236

"These two, beggars, are skillful things.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These, beggars, are two skillful things".

AN 2.237

"These two, beggars, are skillful things.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two skillful things".

AN 2.238

"These two, beggars, are blameable.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These, beggars, are two blameable things."

[&]quot;These two, beggars, are blameable.

```
What two?
```

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two blameable things."

AN 2.240

"These two, beggars, are blameable.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These, beggars, are two blameable things."

AN 2.241

"These two, beggars, are blameable.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These, beggars, are two blameable things."

AN 2.242

"These two, beggars, are blameable.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two blameable things."

AN 2.243

"These two, beggars, are blameless.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These, beggars, are two blameless things."

AN 2.244

"These two, beggars, are blameless.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two blameless things."

AN 2.245

"These two, beggars, are blameless.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These, beggars, are two blameless things."

AN 2.246

"These two, beggars, are blameless.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These, beggars, are two blameless things."

AN 2.247

"These two, beggars, are blameless.

What two?

Sense of shame and

fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two blameless things."

AN 2.248

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pain.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pain."

AN 2.249

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pain.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pain."

AN 2.250

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pain.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pain."

AN 2.251

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pain.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pain."

AN 2.252

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pain.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pain."

AN 2.253

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pleasure.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pleasure."

AN 2.254

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pleasure.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pleasure."

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pleasure.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pleasure."

AN 2.256

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pleasure.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pleasure."

AN 2.257

"These two things, beggars, give rise to pleasure.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These beggars, are two things that give rise to pleasure."

AN 2.258

"These two things, beggars, result in pain.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These beggars,

```
are two things that result in pain."
```

AN 2.259

"These two things, beggars, result in pain.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pain."

AN 2.260

"These two things, beggars, result in pain.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pain."

AN 2.261

"These two things, beggars, result in pain.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pain."

AN 2.262

"These two things, beggars, result in pain.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These beggars, are two things that result in pain."

AN 2.263

"These two things, beggars, result in pleasure.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These beggars, are two things that result in pleasure."

AN 2.264

"These two things, beggars, result in pleasure.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pleasure."

AN 2.265

"These two things, beggars, result in pleasure.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pleasure."

[&]quot;These two things, beggars,

result in pleasure.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These beggars, are two things that result in pleasure."

AN 2.267

"These two things, beggars, result in pleasure.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These beggars, are two things that result in pleasure."

AN 2.268

"These two things, beggars, are associated with trouble.

What two?

Anger and grudge-bearing.

These, beggars, are two things associated with trouble."

AN 2.269

"These two things, beggars, are associated with trouble.

What two?

Hypocrisy and ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two things associated with trouble."

"These two things, beggars, are associated with trouble.

What two?

Ire and selfishness.

These, beggars, are two things associated with trouble."

AN 2.271

"These two things, beggars, are associated with trouble.

What two?

Deception and craftiness.

These, beggars, are two things associated with trouble."

AN 2.272

"These two things, beggars, are associated with trouble.

What two?

Having no sense of shame and having no fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two things associated with trouble."

AN 2.273

"These two things, beggars, are not associated with trouble.

What two?

Non-anger and not holding grudges.

These, beggars, are two things not associated with trouble."

AN 2.274

"These two things, beggars, are not associated with trouble.

What two?

Non-hypocrisy and non-ruthlessness.

These, beggars, are two things not associated with trouble."

AN 2.275

"These two things, beggars, are not associated with trouble.

What two?

Non-ire and unselfishness.

These, beggars, are two things not associated with trouble."

AN 2.276

"These two things, beggars, are not associated with trouble.

What two?

Non-deception and non-craftiness.

These, beggars, are two things not associated with trouble."

AN 2.277

"These two things, beggars, are not associated with trouble.

What two?

Sense of shame and fear of blame.

These, beggars, are two things not associated with trouble."



BuddhaDust Publications
Los Altos
2022