TRAININGS in COMPASSION

(MANUALS ON THE MEDITATION OF AVALORUTES HVARA



translated by TYLER DEWAR
under the guidance of DZOGCHEN PONLOP RINPOCHE





THANGTONG GYALPO • JAMGON KONGTRUL • KHAKHYAB DORJE, THE 15TH KARMAPA CHANDRAKIRTI • NGULCHU THOGME • THE DZOGCHEN PONLOP RINPOCHE

TRAININGS in COMPASSION MANUALS ON THE MEDITATION OF AVALORITES HYARA

Translated by **Tyler Dewar** under the guidance of **The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche**

Commentaries by Jamgon Kongtrul and Khakhyab Dorje Edited by Meg Miller

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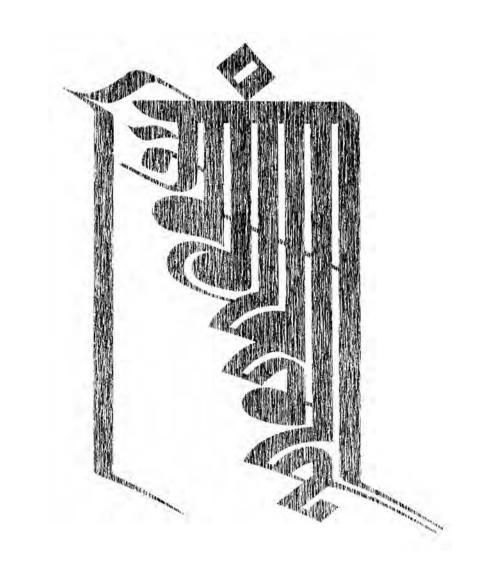




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Introduction

Avalokiteshvara (Tib. spyan ras gzigs/"Chenrezi") is a bodhisattva-deity who symbolizes compassion and wisdom. Within the pantheon of deities of the Tibetan Buddhist tradition, Avalokita is considered the sovereign deity of Tibet, the "protector of the Land of Snows."

In the Mahāyāna teachings of the Buddha, Avalokita appears as a bodhisattva who participates in many dialogues with the Buddha such as the *Heart Sūtra*. In the Vajrayāna, Avalokita is a wisdom deity, or *yidam*. The yidam is a representation of the qualities of the true nature of mind with whom the meditator aligns his or her mind in order to make those qualities manifest. In particular, Avalokiteshvara is taught most frequently in connection with the qualities of loving-kindness and compassion.

THE PRESENT TRANSLATIONS

The two Kagyu commentaries on the practice of Avalokiteshvara presented in this volume are based on the famed practice liturgy or sādhana ("means of accomplishment") of Avalokiteshvara entitled All-Pervading Benefit of Beings (Tib. 'gro don mkha' khyab ma/"drodön kha-khyabma"), written by the great Tibetan siddha and folk hero Thangtong Gyalpo. In addition, included here is a translation of The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas by Ngulchu Thogme, and a praise to Avalokiteshvara by the Indian master Chandrakīrti in English only. The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche has graciously contributed an introductory article, Entering the Trainings in Compassion, to provide the reader with a context in which to encounter these vast and profound texts. For scholars and students of the Tibetan language, the original Tibetan texts of the main translated works have also been included.

The first commentary to the Avalokiteshvara sādhana, by Jamgon Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye, is written in the form of instructions to teachers who wish to confer the reading transmission for the practice of Avalokiteshvara. In this context, Kongtrul thus also provides comprehensive and practical instructions for the student. Beginning with the transmission history of the practice, Jamgon Kongtrul then guides the reader through precise stages of the approach to the practice of Avalokiteshvara. These stages may easily be broadened to apply to all dharma practice in general: reflecting on impermanence and suffering; taking refuge; engendering bodhichitta, the heartfelt wish to attain full awakening for the benefit of others; and engaging in the profound and unique method for bringing this wish to fruition—the meditation and recitation of Avalokiteshvara.

Though this text details the conferring of the reading transmission for Avalokiteshvara, it should be understood by the reader that one must have the formal authority of one's lineage masters in order to give or obtain such a reading transmission.

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The second commentary was authored by the Fifteenth Gyalwa Karmapa, Khakhyab Dorje. Khakhyab Dorje beautifully adds to the points set forth by Kongtrul, guiding the practitioner word by word through the practice of Avalokiteshvara in mellifluous, poetic language. If the text of Jamgon Kongtrul has its strength in its uncompromising and penetrating exegesis of the staple elements of dharma practice, the commentary of Khakhyab Dorje excels in its instruction on the main body of deity meditation, as well as in its lucid exposition of the significance of the famed mantra OM MANI PADME HŪM. Next is a praise to Avalokiteshvara by the Indian master Chandrakīrti. Chandrakīrti was most renowned for his philosophical works related to to the Middle Way or Madhyamaka, in particular his Entrance to the Middle Way (Skt. Madhyamakāvatāra). Some readers may find very interesting the voice of lament and supplication employed by Chandrakīrti here.

Ngulchu Thogme's *The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas* is a cherished compendium in verse form of key instructions for training in compassion. Thogme invokes Avalokita in both the opening homage and the concluding dedication of his text, underscoring the importance of Avalokita as a symbol of compassion and altruism. *The Thirty-Seven Practices* can be chanted daily and memorized as an aid for one's practice of training in compassion.

THE AUTHORS OF THE SADHANA AND COMMENTARIES

THANGTONG GYALPO

The composer of the Avalokiteshvara sādhana itself, the master **Thangtong Gyalpo** (c. 1361-1485),¹ attained renown throughout Tibet for his high accomplishment as a meditator and for his contributions to Tibetan society in the fields of art and engineering. After receiving teachings from some of the greatest Tibetan masters of his time, including the great Sakya lineage master Rendawa Shönu Lodrö, Thangtong Gyalpo spent many years in solitary meditation retreat in various isolated locations in Tibet. Thereafter, envisioning benefit for the Tibetans of his time, Thangtong Gyalpo began constructing iron bridges over many of the dangerous rivers of Tibet, enabling his country's people to travel more safely than ever before. During the early phases of his bridge construction career, Thangtong Gyalpo encountered the difficulties of few laborers and poor funding. In order to overcome these difficulties, he initiated the first touring opera troupe of Tibet, consisting of his seven beautiful and talented sisters. These sisters garnered the admiration of countless Tibetans through their singing and dancing. Their performances came to be known as *lhamo*, the Tibetan word for goddess. *Lhamo* performances have continued to this day as a central pillar of Tibetan performance art.

^{1.} Alternative dates for Thangtong Gyalpo given by some scholars are 1385-1464.

Even though Thangtong Gyalpo led an active public life, he nevertheless maintained an unwavering dedication to his spiritual life and meditation practice. This dedication is evidenced by accounts of his many sacred visions. The meditation liturgy of Avalokiteshvara is the result of one of such visions, during which Thangtong Gyalpo is said to have received the sādhana from Avalokiteshvara in person.

JAMGON KONGTRUL LODRÖ THAYE

Jamgon Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye (1813-1899) was a master of inconceivable qualities, foremost among the progenitors of the Ri-me or nonsectarian movement of the nineteenth century. The Ri-me movement was initiated to undermine sectarian bias prevalent in Tibet and harmful to the preservation of genuine spiritual teachings. Jamgon Kongtrul assumed great responsibilities and exerted tremendous diligence in studying and propagating the teachings of all four major Tibetan Buddhist schools. His exegetical skill is shown by the vast body of written work he left behind in the form of the renowned "five treasuries": The Treasury of Knowledge (shes by a mdzod/"sheja dzö"),

The Treasury of Kagyu Mantra (bka' brgyud sngags mdzod/"kagyü ngak-dzö"), The Treasury of Precious Terma (rin chen gter mdzod/"rinchen ter-dzö"), The Treasury of Oral Instructions (gdams ngag mdzod/"dam-ngak dzö"), and The Secret Treasury (gsang ba'i mdzod/"sangwe dzö").

These treasuries total over ninety volumes of scripture. Jamgon Kongtrul was a teacher to the famed Nyingma lineage master Ju Mipham as well as to the fourteenth and fifteenth Gyalwang Karmapas.²

KHAKHYAB DORIE

Khakhyab Dorje (1870-1921) was the fifteenth in the line of the renowned Gyalwang Karmapas, the enlightened masters who are the supreme heads of the Kagyu lineage. The lineage of Karmapas began with the first Karmapa, Düsum Khyenpa, and continues up to the present, seventeenth Karmapa, His Holiness Ogyen Trinley Dorje. Khakhyab Dorje was born in the Tsang province of central Tibet with the auspicious tuft of white hair between his eyebrows, one of the thirty-two major physical signs of a buddha. He studied with such masters as Jamgon Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye and Khenchen Tashi Özer, and he received the Kagyu lineage transmission along with the transmissions of the Five Treasuries from Kongtrul Rinpoche. Khakhyab Dorje was the first of the Gyalwang Karmapas to marry and have children. Renowned as a great master of the Terma and Dzogchen traditions, he is also venerated by many followers of the Nyingma School of Tibetan Buddhism.³

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^{2.} For more on the life of Jamgon Kongtrul, please see The Autobiography of Jamgon Kongtrul: A Gem of Many Colors, translated by Richard Barron (Ithaca: Snow Lion Publications, 2003).

^{3.} For more on the life of Khakhyab Dorje, please see The History of the Sixteen Karmapas of Tibet by Karma Thinley Rinpoche (Boston: Shambhala Publications, 2001).

Acknowledgments

The translator of the texts found in this book would like extend his profound gratitude to The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche, who encouraged, guided, and inspired the translations from the outset, and whose passion for the ever further transplantation of the Buddhadharma to the West continues to inspire his many students and countless others.

Sincere gratitude is also extended to the other lamas and Kagyu lineage teachers whose wisdom greatly benefited these translations: Khenpo Sonam Tobgyal Rinpoche, Lama Tashi Döndrup, and Acharya Sherab Gyaltsen Negi. The translation of *The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas* is based on a previous translation by Michele Martin and The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche. The translation of *The Continuous Rain of Benefit to Beings*, the commentary by Khakhyab Dorje, was assisted by a previous translation by Ken McLeod. The English translation of the Avalokiteshvara sādhana was originally made by The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche and the Nālandā Translation Committee and appears in revised form here. Any mistakes that remain in these works are solely those of the translator.

Thanks to Anna-Brown Griswold for her generous support of my Tibetan studies and for her friendship and example as a student. Thanks also to Scott Wellenbach of the Nālandā Translation Committee for his mentorship in translation; special gratitude to Meg Miller, who generously offered her time and editing expertise to review the manuscript of the sādhana commentaries and offer countless corrections and suggestions; to the Nalandabodhi sangha for supporting me day to day; to Nitartha Institute for providing me an opportunity to translate; to Marty and Lynne Marvet of Nitartha International for their support of the translation of the Buddhadharma; to Cindy Shelton of Nalandabodhi Publications, who oversaw the editing of the article by The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche, for her continuing leadership, tirelessness, and skill in wearing many hats; to the staff of the Nitartha International Document Input Center in Kathmandu, Nepal for providing the electronic files of the Tibetan texts for the two sādhana commentaries; to Jirka Hladis for his help with Sanskrit research; to Chris Banigan for beautifying this book with his illustrations; to Steve Rhodes for his last minute editorial assistance; and finally to Sidney Piburn and all at Snow Lion Publications for their interest and support in publishing these translations.

May whatever merit there is in publishing this book be poured into the ocean of the compassionate ones' intentions, becoming a genuine cause for the swift alleviation of the suffering of beings in this and all worlds, both immediately and ultimately. May the wisdom and compassion of all beings equal that of the noble Avalokita!

Tyler Dewar Seattle, WA August 7, 2003



PART ONE:

Trainings in Compassion

Entering the Trainings in Compassion

The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche



Entering the Trainings in Compassion

The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche

When looking at the notion of enlightenment, the possibility of becoming completely awake, the only method that can lead us to that state of total wakefulness is the practice of loving-kindness and compassion.

In the sūtras, the Buddha said that in the beginning, compassion is like the seed without which we cannot have any fruit; in the middle, compassion is like water to nourish the seed we have planted; in the end, compassion is like the warmth of the sun that brings the fruit to ripening. Thus, without compassion, there is no seed of enlightenment, no path to enlightenment, and no fruition of enlightenment. The genuine heart of loving-kindness and compassion is crucial in achieving one's own freedom from suffering, and in achieving freedom for all sentient beings.

In Tibetan, the word for compassion is nying-je (Tib. *snying rje*), which literally means "noble heart." Compassion is the most dignified, noble, and profound treasure of our heart. There is nothing more profound or precious than this heart of compassion. What is this heart of compassion? It is a genuine concern, a genuine willingness to give anything of ourselves that is necessary to alleviate the sufferings of sentient beings. Compassion also has a quality of being passionate—a genuine, innocent desire and willingness, as well as a sense of openness and bravery. Bravery here refers to not being afraid of seeing and being with suffering, and to not being afraid of where you are or who you are in any given moment.

THE VAST AND THE PROFOUND

The path of training in the Tibetan Buddhist tradition that focuses on the development of loving-kindness and compassion is called *Mahāyāna*—the "great vehicle." All of the many Mahāyāna teachings are included within two categories: the vast and the profound. These two qualities correlate to the two types of bodhichitta, absolute bodhichitta and relative bodhichitta. Absolute bodhichitta is the profound reality, and relative bodhichitta is the vast methods for connecting to that reality.

Relative Bodhichitta: The Gateway to Absolute Truth

In order to genuinely connect with the profound reality of absolute bodhichitta, we must approach it through the vast methods of relative bodhichitta. Although the profound nature of reality may seem easy to theorize, it is actually very difficult to experience in a nonconceptual and immediate way. To work towards this nonconceptual understanding of the absolute truth, we need the path and practices of relative bodhichitta. Without such a path, our profound theories may sound nice, but they will still not have any true effect on our mindstream. In order to make manifest the profound nature of reality in our hearts and in our world, we need the vast methods of relative bodhichitta, the trainings in compassion.

Training in compassion has the capacity to be both profound and vast—both absolute and relative. Compassion has the quality of being approachable and at the same time ungraspable. It manifests both the quality of shūnyatā, emptiness, or egolessness, as well as the qualities of kindness and joyfulness. Therefore, from the Mahāyāna point of view, compassion is the most important practice we could ever engage in. It can lead us to the full realization of enlightenment without any need for other practices.

OUR OWN PAIN: THE FIRST TRAINING IN COMPASSION

Compassion must start with seeing our own suffering. If it does not, then seeing the suffering of others will be merely conceptual. It will merely be a matter of having learned about suffering from a book or philosophy. We may intellectually know about the different types of suffering and so forth, but without inward reflection, our understanding will always be a theoretical knowledge that is directed toward the outside. Starting from our own experience of suffering becomes most important for the practice of open and genuine compassion.

Being present with the immediate experience of our own suffering is, from a certain perspective, a great spiritual practice. Yet from another perspective, we have no choice but to be accompanied by our suffering. Therefore, why not use our suffering in a positive way, instead of wasting our time? Our usual reaction to suffering is to want to be somewhere else or someone else as soon as it arises. If such wishing actually improved our suffering, then perhaps there would be an argument for staying with that approach. Yet, as we know, regardless of what escape routes we create, we will still be stuck with our headaches, our painful emotions, and our irritations.

The most effective and powerful way to deal with suffering and unpleasant circumstances is to be within those very states without any hesitation, without any kind of fear.

FEAR AND FEARLESSNESS

Perhaps the first reaction we have to our own suffering is fear. Fear arises in us almost automatically when we experience strong emotions or pain. We don't have to sit there and generate fear—it just arises. When we experience a disturbing emotion such as jealousy we think, "No, I don't want this." We would rather not experience it. However, if we examine fear closely, we see that it is a thought to which we have been habituating our mind for a very long time. We have repeated this thought pattern of fear for many years, and from a Buddhist point of view, many lifetimes.

In just the same way, when we habituate our minds to being fearless, to being brave and open towards our emotions, fearlessness will also arise naturally. In order for this to happen we must train in applying antidotes to our thought patterns that are caught up in fear. In this way, we transcend fear first through a conceptual process, which later becomes nonconceptual, a natural fearlessness. In order to become fearless in this way, we need determination and the willingness to face our emotions. With that strong determination and courage, fearlessness will arise effortlessly.

COMPASSION AND EGOLESSNESS

Compassion, this genuine heartfelt concern for others, arises on the basis of a certain degree of understanding egolessness. When you give love to someone without any ego or self-interest, that love and concern is genuine compassion, the "noble heart." As long as we have a strong ego, our practice of compassion will still be slightly selfish and not very genuine. Such compassion involves an uncertain motivation, a motivation that mixes the interests of other beings with our own self-interest. Therefore, in order to make our compassion more genuine, we need to also be familiar with the understanding of egolessness—selflessness—the absolute nature of compassion. The most genuine and absolute nature of compassion is completely free of any ego.

CHECKING OUR MOTIVATION

When we extend compassion, it is important for us to reflect on what our motivations are. What is our heart saying when we are trying to take on the suffering of others, when we are trying to give others happiness? Sometimes we do things that may look like compassionate acts, but in fact they are actually more selfish than compassionate. For example, when we have a pet dog or cat and they are sick or dying, we feel terrible. We feel sad and full of compassion towards that being. When they are gone, we shed tears for many days and experience the pain of losing them. Yet when we examine our hearts, are we really shedding these tears with genuine concern for the interests of that being? Or are we shedding these tears because we miss their companionship? If it is the former, then our compassion is genuine. However, if it is the latter, then that is a self-centered motivation. Our main motivation is not compassion for our pet, but rather our own desire not to be alone after losing their companionship. Starting from such examinations, we can check our attitude continually and see how genuine the compassion is that we are trying to make manifest.



THE THREE TYPES OF COMPASSION

COMPASSION THAT FOCUSES ON SENTIENT BEINGS

There are three elements of compassion. The first is compassion that focuses on sentient beings. In this type of compassion, there is a sense of duality, a split between subject and object. The object is all sentient beings and the subject is the noble heart of compassion. We try to extend this noble heart without any boundaries.

This practice of compassion begins at home. We have our parents, our children, and our brothers and sisters, who perhaps irritate us the most, and we begin our practice of loving-kindness and compassion with them. Then gradually we extend our compassion out into our greater community, our country, neighbouring countries, the world, and finally to all sentient beings equally without exception.

Extending compassion in this way makes it evident that it is not very easy to instantly have compassion for "all sentient beings." Theoretically it may be comfortable to have compassion for "all sentient beings," but through our practice we realize that "all sentient beings" is a collection of individuals. When we actually try to generate compassion for each and every individual, it becomes much more challenging. But if we cannot work with one individual, then how can we work with all sentient beings? Therefore it is important for us to reflect more practically, to work with compassion for individuals and then extend that compassion further.

There are two ways to begin practicing this first type of compassion. We could begin with someone close to us, or we could begin from the other extreme, with someone who is neutral. Whichever approach we choose, our compassion must reach the same level in the end, which is equal and unbiased compassion for all beings. At some point, we have to reach a level where we feel, "It doesn't matter if they irritate me, or whether they love me or hate me, I want to practice compassion."

In this context, we can cultivate compassion even for those who have harmed us or those who have harmed our loved ones. When people cause harm to other beings, they are doing so because they themselves are suffering, even though sometimes they may appear to be enjoying their aggression. If we go further into their heart and explore their experience more, we can see that they are experiencing great pain.

Working first in this way with loving-kindness and compassion involving the conceptual distinctions of subject and object is thus an approachable practice. It is not something too abstract or absolute.

Compassion Focusing on the Nature of Phenomena

The second aspect of compassion is called *compassion focusing on the nature of phenomena*. This type of compassion is much deeper. Here we are not just looking at someone's obvious suffering. We are looking at their basic confusion and cultivating the genuine wish for them to possess great wisdom, compassion, and love. When we practice compassion, instead of concentrating only on the faults of others we begin to see that the faults of these beings arise from their confusion and ignorance.

Thus, not only do we want them to be free from their temporary sufferings of body and mind, we also want them to be rich in wisdom and compassion. We see how beings are suffering from a lack of wisdom and compassion and want them to enjoy such genuine causes of happiness.

Non-Referential Compassion

The third type of compassion is *non-referential compassion*, which comprises the absolute aspect of compassion. At some point after we have become familiar with the first two types of compassion, we begin to feel natural love when we see sentient beings. This love is an unconditional desire to experience the ultimate reality. It arises spontaneously, without concept. There are no thoughts saying, "I want him to be free from suffering," or "I want her to have wisdom." There is simply a non-conceptual experience of compassion that arises as soon as one sees sentient beings. This type of compassion is synonymous with the realization of egolessness, selflessness, and emptiness.

An example we can give for this third type of compassion is that of a mother's love for her only child. This example is not the same as the actual non-referential compassion, but it is the only example that comes close to illustrating its qualities. In the example, a mother has only one child, from whom she has been separated for a long time. When she sees her child again, the child is going through extreme pain. For the mother, that first glimpse of the child contains nothing but love. A genuine compassion arises beyond words and concepts. There is only a vivid feeling. Like that, the Buddha and bodhisat-tvas experience compassion for all sentient beings.

THE VIEW OF TRAINING IN COMPASSION

How do we train our mind in love and compassion? We train our mind by viewing our basic life situation as a totally positive environment for us to extend out and manifest our noble heart of enlightenment. We see that there is a possibility for us to make friends with what we usually see as unfavorable. We can make friends with the things that we usually reject, that we run away from in our ordinary lives. At the same time, through these mind trainings we also learn how to open our hearts and give our greatest gift, which is compassion, love, and kindness. Not only do we give spiritual wisdom, we also give whatever feels most precious in our heart in everyday life.

Through these mind trainings we are learning how to make our heart soft and at the same time strong and compassionate. Being compassionate does not mean just being totally vulnerable and open and giving everything we have away. There is a sense of taking our own ground, our own seat of wisdom. Through this we come to have discernment about what is most needed in any given situation.

THE PRELIMINARIES FOR TRAINING IN COMPASSION: THE FOUR REMINDERS AND GURU YOGA

The practice of training in compassion begins with the preliminary practices. The training in the preliminaries involves two aspects. The first is reflecting on the "four reminders," the four thoughts that turn the mind away from saṃsāra. The second is the practice of guru yoga.

THE FOUR REMINDERS

The four reminders are the reflections on the precious human birth, death and impermanence, karmic cause and effect, and the shortcomings of saṃsāra.

Precious Human Birth

When we reflect on the preciousness of our human birth, we are developing an appreciation for every moment. This moment, when we can sit and generate bodhichitta, is precious. This moment of being aware and mindful is precious. And this moment of being free from severe pain and suffering, both physically and mentally, is also precious. Of course, we all feel that we have a lot of suffering, but if we reflect carefully, we can see how that evaluation is very relative. When we turn on our television or read the news, we see that our pain is minimal in comparison to the pain of the rest of the world, pain such as hunger, famine, warfare, and so on.

We have this moment to sit and practice, to reflect on our suffering and the suffering of others, and to reflect on bringing enlightenment into the hearts of all sentient beings. Actually, every experience that we go through in twenty-four hours is a very profound experience. This first reflection involves being where we are, and appreciating who we are. We even appreciate all the emotions and ego-clinging that arise.

Precious human birth also involves working with self-hatred. Self-hatred arises out of not appreciating the moment, not appreciating who we are and where we are. There is a sense of a sharp edge that we are turning against ourselves, and this is causing a lot of unnecessary pain. So from a Mahāyāna point of view, we begin reflecting on the preciousness of this moment—wherever we are, whatever we are experiencing. There is a profound reality there, and a great moment of opportunity and hope. Hope for what? The hope of awakening ourselves and others in this very moment.

DEATH AND IMPERMANENCE

Once we have appreciated this precious moment of our human birth, we then reflect upon death and impermanence and see that this moment is not permanent: this existence is not going to be here forever. This reality of our precious existence is not frozen. It is like a flowing river—every moment is new. If we do not take full advantage of this very moment, it's going to slip away from our hands like it has in the past. That is what we call impermanence. If we are not taking full advantage of our chance to be awake, to be free, to appreciate, then this moment is going to slip away from our hands. It's not going to remain. If we waive this opportunity, then we don't know when it will arise again. We may go to bed fine, but when we wake up we may be in the hospital.

We should see this transitory nature of our lives, the fragile nature of our existence. It is so fragile that we cannot afford to drop it. We need to hold it with great mindfulness and care. This is the reflection on impermanence: seeing how fragile our life is, how fragile this moment is, and how easily we can lose this opportunity. That reality of impermanence helps us to appreciate our precious human life. In this way, the contemplations of impermanence and precious human birth go hand-in-hand. Contemplating these two together in itself becomes a very powerful preliminary practice.

KARMIC CAUSE AND EFFECT

The third contemplation is that of karma, cause and effect. Karma refers to the actions we take in this moment, and to how those actions have consequences. This third reflection deals with how to make the best use of this precious and fleeting moment, our human life. Having first seen the preciousness and impermanence of our lives, we then focus on how we relate to this moment in our actions, trying to pay attention to how we can act as appropriately as we can. This involves developing the wisdom and courage to do beneficial things for ourselves and others.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF SAMSĀRA

The fourth reflection is that of the shortcomings of saṃsāra. In some ways this is a rather straightforward contemplation. In every moment, we find plenty of things to complain about. The shortcomings of saṃsāra basically refers to the three sufferings: all-pervasive suffering, the suffering of change, and the suffering of suffering. From the Buddhist point of view, every moment of saṃsāra entails these three sufferings.

All-pervasive suffering is the most basic form of suffering, the suffering of impermanence. Whatever type of moment we are involved in, we have no power to stay another moment in that same state. We must move on. There is no way to extend that moment, nor is there a way for us to skip that moment and go to the next. Such reality of impermanence

is all-pervasive. Another way of defining all-pervasive suffering is basic fear. It is the fear that we experience of losing something dear to our heart, or of meeting with something that is undesirable. This basic fear is an underlying factor of every moment of saṃsāra. In every moment, we have this fear related to losing something we want or meeting with something we do not want.

This form of suffering also involves our basic habitual pattern of having little contentment. For example, I rarely meet people who say to me, "I am happy with my job." There is always something to complain about. Similarly, no matter how much wealth or enjoyments we have, still we cannot find satisfaction. This all-pervasive suffering is the most difficult of the three sufferings to recognize in our day-to-day lives. The other two sufferings, the suffering of change and the suffering of suffering, are easier to understand. In brief, the fourth reminder, the shortcomings of saṃsāra, is the reflection on the suffering and dissatisfaction of saṃsāric existence.

GURU YOGA

The second stage of the preliminary practices is to connect with the principle of enlightened masters through the practice of guru yoga.

It is not sufficient for us to simply reflect on these four reminders and try to practice the trainings in compassion on our own. We must also connect with some encouragement from the enlightened hearts of the masters who have perfected these practices. This could mean connecting to enlightened masters of the past, or connecting to enlightened masters of the present and future.

Avalokiteshvara

For example, we can reflect on the realization and compassion of Avalokiteshvara. With a heart of appreciation for his wisdom and compassion, we make a connection to the reality of our own enlightened heart. That same heart of enlightenment of Avalokiteshvara is right here within ourselves. If we can appreciate the enlightened masters in this way, it becomes a powerful experience in our everyday lives.

As a method for engendering such appreciation, we traditionally either visualize an enlightened master in the space in front of us, or we visualize him or her above the crown of our heads. We can visualize or look at a picture of Avalokiteshvara, thinking about him, and thinking about his blessings of wisdom and compassion. We invoke his blessing and presence and, at the end of the visualization, imagine that he dissolves into us and becomes inseparable from us. This is a method of connecting with our own heart of buddha nature. Whatever appears outside is actually a reflection of our own heart of enlightenment. This heart is our primary state of being. When we become one with Avalokiteshvara, or any another master, we invoke and connect with the heart of enlightenment. Thus the blessing that we receive in this practice is the blessing of our own buddha nature.

When we do the practice of Avalokiteshvara, we are generating the heart of compassion, trying to live with this heart, trying to manifest this heart in everyday life as well as in our spiritual practice. It becomes very important for Mahāyāna practice.

In sum, the preliminaries for training in compassion are the reflections on the four reminders, followed by some kind of guru yoga. If we choose to meditate on Avalokiteshvara as our guru yoga practice, we can also recite his six-syllable mantra, Om Mani Padme Hūm.

The Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche is acknowledged as one of the foremost scholars and educators of his generation in the Nyingma and Kagyu Schools of Tibetan Buddhism. Rinpoche founded and continues to direct the activities of Nitartha international, Nalandabodhi, and Nitartha Institute, which focus on the preservation of endangered ancient texts, study and meditation training, and traditional Buddhist education. An accomplished meditation master, calligrapher, visual artist and poet, Rinpoche is also fluent in the English language and known for his sharp intellect, humor, and the lucidity of his teaching style. Well-versed in Western culture and technology, he is the primary architect for the many websites under the Nalandabodhi umbrella and publisher of Bodhi Magazine, an internationally distributed periodical. More information on Rinpoche and his activities can be found at www.nalandabodhi.org and www.nitartha.org.

All-Pervading Benefit of Beings

अशा श्वामा हे केव चेंदे प्रश्लेमा त्रुवाद में प्रति स्वाम द्वामा स्वामा स्वामा

by Thangtong Gyalpo

The Meditation and Recitation of the Great Compassionate One



প্রথা প্রক্ষাই ক্রব বর্ত্তির বর্ত্ত্র সামর বর্ত্তর সামর বিদ্যান বি

श्रुप्यत्यें सेयसपश्चे रही।

Refuge and Bodhichitta:

মন্মান্ত্রমান্ত

วราสูวาราราวราชาสิาสูวลาสุรเลลิ่ง CHANG CHUB BAR DU DAK NI KYAP SU CHI I take refuge until attaining enlightenment.

ସ୍ଟ୍ୟାଂମ୍ବାଂଶ୍ପିଶ୍ୱର ହିଁଦ୍ୱାସମ୍ପ୍ରିଶ୍ୱସରି ସହିଁଦ୍ୱରଣ ଅଧିକା DAK GI JIN SOK GYI PE SÖ NAM KYI Through the merit of practicing generosity and so on,

 থব'শাস্ত্রমা

Repeat three times.

ॷॱॸॾॖॗॆॸॱवे।

VISUALIZING THE DEITY:

মন্ন শ্রম্মান্ত ন্ত্রম শ্রম্মান্তর শ্রী DAK SOK KHA KHYAB SEM CEN GYI On the crown of my head and those of others, sentient beings pervading space,

ষ্ট্র বার্ত্তবারের বিশ্বর বিশ

কুঃথেষা বেধাৰা মার্ক্রিলা শ্রুর 'মঝা দারী বাঝা HRI LE PHAK CHOK CEN RE ZI From HRĪḤ, appears noble and supreme Avalokita.

ব্যাম্থ্য বৈদ্যার প্রাথ্য বিদ্যা KAR SAL Ö ZER NGA DEN THRO He is brilliant white and radiates the five lights.

মইশবের্মান্ত্রগৃষ্ট্রেন্ট্র্রান্ত্রগৃষ্ট্রান্ত্রগৃষ্ট্রান্ত্রগ্রান্ত্রগৃষ্ট্রান্ত্রগ্রাম্থা DZE DZUM THUK JEY CEN GYI ZIK Handsome and smiling, he looks on with eyes of compassion.

นูก วลิลิ รุรารัายณาฐรามร์รุ CHAK ZHI DANG PO THAL JAR DZE He has four hands: the first are joined in añjali;

 ব্যব্দের ক্রিব ক্রের শ্রী কা স্থা মা DAR DANG RIN CHEN GYEN GYI TRE Adorned with ornaments of silks and jewels,

रे 'तृ श्राध्य श्राध्

ัสรารุนๆาฟิรานณิรสูาสูสุรสุโ Ö PAK ME PE U GYEN CEN Amitābha crowns his head.

व्यश्यात्रेश हैं हैं श्रुध्यात्र यत्वाश ZHAP NYI DOR JE KYIL TRUNG ZHUK His two feet are in the vajra posture.

ਤੇ ਕੇ ਤ ਜ਼੍ਰਾ ਸਨ੍ਹੇਕ ਸ। DRI ME DA WAR GYAP TEN PA His back rests against a stainless moon.

श्चित्रशाम्यस्यात्रात्रात्र्यः देश्यः देश्यः

KYAP NE KÜN DÜ NGO WOR GYUR He is the embodiment of all objects of refuge.

यद्ग'द्र'बेशबाड्व'वशबाड्द'ग्रीबासग्चीद्र'ग्रीक्यं प्राप्त क्षेत्र'त्र्यक्षेत्र'यद्रेयबायर'यब्राया Think that you and all sentient beings are supplicating with one voice:

દિં તેં 'શ્રું ત' ગું શ' સ' મેં સ' સું' સર્વે મ' રગામ JO WO KYÖN GYI MA GÖ KU DOK KAR Lord, white in color, unstained by faults,

ইবাশ শ্বন্থ ন্ত্ৰীশ নৃত্য থা ন্ত্ৰা DZOK SANG GYE KYI U LA GYEN A perfect buddha adorning your head,

র্ম্ম ইথ সূত্র সূত্র মের্ মের্ মের্ মার্মার্ম মার্মার মার্মার

शुक्र रश्या श्रेषाश्चर्या प्रमादकंषा विश् CEN RE ZI LA CHAK TSHAL LO Avalokita, we prostrate to you.

বেধন্মভার্কিন্ শ্রুর মঝান্ শ্রিন্মান্বর ব্রেন্ট্রিন্ PHAK CHOK CEN RE ZI WANG DANG To noble lord Avalokita

শুর বৃষ্ণ বৃষ্ণ শুরু বৃষ্ণ শুরু মার্ম মার

भे 'र्नेग' भूग' श्रेंश्रायम भे दी

ME TOK DUK PÖ MAR ME DRI

We make offerings, those actual and those emanated by mind:

त्वयः त्रश्चर्यः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः

Flowers, incense, light, perfume,

न्द्रशत्र्वेरःधेन्:ग्रीशङ्ख्यात्रशस्या

NGÖ JOR YI KYI TRÜL NE PHÜL Food, music, and so on.

दयम्बायदिः र्स्वेम्बारीकायविषः सुमार्केवा

PHAK PE TSHOK KYI ZHE SU SOL

Assembly of noble ones, please accept them.

र्वेषायायेऽ'व्याऽ'ख्रेदे'यम्।

THOK MA ME NE DA TE BAR

We confess all the negative actions

भै'न्षे'यसुन्दस्सर्सस्य सेन्स्

MI GE CU DANG TSHAM ME NGA

We have committed from beginningless time until now,

बेसबावे केंत्र सेंदबादयदायुर पदी

SEM NI NYÖN MONG WANG GYUR PE

Due to our minds being overpowered by the mental afflictions:

ষ্ট্ৰা'ব'ৰমশস্থ-'বৰ্গ্ৰাম'বম'বন্ত্ৰী

DIK PA THAM CE SHAK PAR GYI

The ten nonvirtuous actions and the five acts of immediate consequence.

वन व्यास्य स्टामुयानु दास्त्र पासेसम्

NYEN THÖ RANG GYAL CHANG CHUB SEM

We rejoice in the merit

कॅ'कॅदे'क्केु'चॅ'वाकॅग्रायमा

SO SÖ KYE WO LA SOK PE

Of whatever virtue has been accumulated

त्राम्बुस्य द्यो पाउँ प्रमास्य वि

DÜ SUM GE WA CI SAK PE

By hearers, solitary realizers, bodhisattvas,

वर्षेद्वस्थायात्रे वद्यायी स्टा

SÖ NAM LA NI DAK YI RANG

And ordinary beings throughout the three times.

श्रेमश्चर्यस्मश्चीःपश्चमःपःद्रः।

SEM CEN NAM KYI SAM PA DANG

In accordance with the diverse capabilities

र्त्तुं धे नु नु न दि स्व न र

LO YI JE DRAK JI TA WAR

And aspirations of sentient beings,

के:सुर:शुक् सेंद्रः श्रेक्।याधी

CHE CHUNG THUN MONG THEK PA YI

We request you to turn the wheel of dharma

केंबाग्री योवंस्यां प्रक्षेंस्त्वां

CHÖ KYI KHOR LO KOR DU SÖL

Of the greater, lesser, or conventional vehicles.

व्यवस्यादेश्चित्याङ्ग्रीत्राचम्

KHOR WA JI SI MA TONG BAR

Not passing into nirvāņa

शुःदवःश्रेःदद्दःश्चम्बाह्रःधेबा

NYA NGEN MI DA THUK JE YI

Until saṃsāra is emptied,

र्म्यायम्याक्तुःसर्द्धेरःविदायाधी

DUK NGEL GYAM TSHOR JING WA YI

Please look with compassion on sentient beings

बेसबाउव द्वसबायाम्बेमबाखाम्ब्रीम

SEM CAN NAM LA ZIK SU SÖL

Drowning in the ocean of suffering.

ন্দ্ৰান্থিনের্জিন্ন্ধরান্ত নের্থার্থনা DAK GI SÖ NAM CI SAK PA May whatever merit we have accumulated

ব্যামান্ত নুদ্ধের ক্রান্ত মানুদ্ধার বিশ্বাদ THAM CE CHANG CHUB GYUR GYUR NE Become a cause for enlightenment.

रेट र्ये र ही र्बे बाबाद कें प्राप्ती RING POR MI THOK DRO WA YI Without delay, may we become

বেইব্'ঘরি'ব্ঘঝ'র্'ঘর্শ'য়ৢৢর উয় |
DREN PE PAL DU DAK GYUR CIK
A glorious guide for beings.

ग्रुतः वर्षेत् ग्री ग्री ग्री ग्री ग्री प्राप्त के प्राप्त हो। THE SUPPLICATION OF CALLING WITH LONGING:

গার্জাঝাবাবেদ্বিস্থার্জান্ত্রারাজ্য স্থান্ত্রারাজ্য SÖL WA DEP SO LA MA CEN RE ZI We supplicate you, guru Avalokita.

গার্জিথা মারের মার্জার্জিণ মার্লি মার্লির মার

স্বার্থিয়ের বিষার্থির বেবস্থা মার্কিস্ফ্রুর মেরা স্থার SÖL WA DEP SO PHAK CHOK CEN RE ZI We supplicate you, supreme noble Avalokita.

श्रुण अप्टें अप्तुद्रअप्त्रीयाः कुत्यायाः श्रुण अप्टें उठा

THUK JE ZUNG SHIK GYAL WA THUK JE CEN Hold us in your compassion, compassionate victorious one.

য়য়য়য়৾ঀৢয়৾য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়ৣয়ড়য়

THA ME KHOR WAR DRANG ME KHYAM GYUR CING For beings who have wandered through countless aeons in endless saṃsāra

वर्बेर्'सेर्'स्या'वर्ष्य'र्सेट्र'पदे'दर्गे'वाया

ZÖ ME DUK NGEL NYONG WE DRO WA LA And experience unbearable suffering,

মর্গ্রির র্নিন্ত্রির অঝাস্ক্রব্রমানাল্রর মামান্তর মার্ক্রর র্নির্গ্রির তিন PO KHYE LE KYAP ZHEN MA CHI SO There is no other refuge but you, lord.

ক্ষামান্ত্ৰিক সামান্ত্ৰ স্থাইন স্থাইন স্থা মান্ত্ৰ স্থা মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্ত মান্

Grant your blessing that they may achieve omniscient buddhahood.

र्वेग्'सेर्'त्र्अत्रक्ष'यश्र'दर्'पश्रम्भायदे'स्रध्रम्

THOK ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

वे स्ट न्य न में अन्युयाय र भ्रु अ मुर है।

ZHE DANG WANG GI NYAL WAR KYE GYUR TE Due to aggression, sentient beings are born in the hells

क्.यीट.र्क्या.पर्कता.श्रीट.पटु.स्राभा २२.४ भाग

TSHA DRANG DUK NGEL NYONG WE SEM CEN NAM And experience the sufferings of hot and cold.

ॷॱऒ॔क़ॕॴॱॿॖॎ॓ॸॱॻॖऀॱड़ॖॗॸॱॸॖॱऄॗॖॱॸॸॱऄ॔ॴ

LHA CHOK KHYE KYI DRUNG DU KYE WAR SHOK May they be born in your presence, supreme deity.

พื้าสาธิ นิฐิ รู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

र्वेग्'सेन्'तुसन्सायसप्त्र'यसग्रस्तिस्त्रुस्

THOK ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

बेर-ब्रुदे-द्यद-वीबाधि-द्याबाग्वबाख-भुबा

SER NE WANG GI YI DAK NE SU KYE

Due to miserliness, sentient beings are born
in the hungry ghost realm

নন্ধ্ৰা শ্ৰ্মা ন্থ্যা নুষ্থা শ্ৰ্মিন নেই নিমানা ডব ক্কানা TRE KOM DUK NGEL NYONG WE SEM CEN NAM And experience the sufferings of hunger and thirst.

พื่าสาริารุ้า OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

र्वेग सेन नुषान्या प्याप्य प्रमाया विष्य विष्य

THOK ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

गर्ने स्या न्यर में अन्तर वर्षे र स्रुअ स्यूर है।

TI MUK WANG GI DÜ DROR KYE GYUR TE Due to bewilderment, sentient beings are born as animals

ন্নীর সুগা সুগা অসুথা র্মির অবি স্থা মার্মার সুগা সুগা অসুথা র্মির অবি স্থা মার্মার স্থা মার্মার স্থা মার্মার স্থা মার্মার স্থা মার্মার মার্ম

सर्गेत्रचें हिन् कुं दूर तुः श्चे प्रमान

GÖN PO KHYE KYI DRUNG DU KYE WAR SHOK May they be born in your presence, protector.

พื้ามาริ านุฐิ รู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MAŅI PADME HŪM

र्वेग्'सेर्'त्राव्याप्याप्य प्रवाययायापि सञ्जा

THOK ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ
Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

दर्नेन्रकम्बन्दयम्मीबाधीःधीःम्बन्धाः अञ्जीबा

DÖ CHAK WANG GI MI YI NE SU KYE Due to desire, sentient beings are born in the human realm

च्रेयार्स्ट्र अस्त । यस्यार्स्ट्र प्रदेश सम्ब

DREL PHONG DUK NGEL NYONG WE SEM CEN NAM And experience the sufferings of constant toil and poverty.

बिद्यार्केषायदेयाउन्दुः श्रुव्यार्वेषा

ZHING CHOK DE WA CEN KYE WAR SHOK May they be born in your pure land of Sukhāvatī.

พื้าสาธิ นิฐิ รู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

र्वेग्'सेर्'त्राव्याप्याप्य प्रवाययायाये'सञ्ज्या

THOK ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ
Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

य्यार्देग'द्यद'मेश'ः अत्राम्बर्शसुंश्र

THRAK DOK WANG GI LHA MIN NE SU KYE

Due to jealousy, sentient beings are born in the realm
of the jealous gods

तवपः र्रें ५ खूगा पर्या शुंद प्रति खेसका उत्र दस्या

THAP TSÖ DUK NGEL NYONG WE SEM CEN NAM And experience the sufferings of constant fighting and quarreling.

चॅं 'तृ'याधी' बिद 'तु 'श्ले 'तर विव

PO TA LA YI ZHING DU KYE WAR SHOK
May they be born in your pure land of Potala.

พื้ามาริวาฐิวิรู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

र्वेग्'सेर्'त्राव्याप्याप्य प्रवाययायापि सञ्जा

THOG ME DÜ NE LE NGEN SAK PE THÜ Accumulating negative karma from beginningless time,

र मुय द्वर मेश सु सी मात्र अ सु सु सा

NGA GYAL WANG GI LHA YI NE SU KYE Due to pride, sentient beings are born in the realm of the gods

तर्वे सूरम्बा पर्मया र्वेदायदे स्रोधाय उत्तर्भाषा

PHO TUNG DUK NGEL NYONG WE SEM CEN NAM And experience the sufferings of death and falling.

चॅं 'तृ'याधी' बिट 'तु 'श्चे 'वट र्वेष

PO TA LA YI ZHING DU KYE WAR SHOK May they be born in your land of Potala.

พื้าสาริ ว่ารู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

यन्याने क्रे लिट क्रे या वस्र अन्तर्

DAK NI KYE ZHING KYE WA THAM CE DU Birth after birth, through all our lives,

श्रुवःस्वायाचेयावाद्यःस्दायास्त्र्यायाधिवा

CEN RE ZI DANG DZE PA TSHUNG PA YI May we liberate beings of the impure realms

यान्याः बिदायीः दर्शे द्वस्य श्रेष्ट्रियाचान्दा

MA DAK ZHING GI DRO NAM DRÖL WA DANG By activity equal to yours, Avalokita,

याश्चरः अर्क्ष्याः ध्रेयाः दुयाः ध्रियाश्चरः सुश्चरः स्ट्रश्च

SUNG CHOK YIK DRUK CHOK CUR GYE PAR SHOK And may the supreme speech of your six syllables pervade the ten directions.

বেবাশ মার্ক্র্রান্ত্রির মের্শ্রাম্বর সমস্ক্রমার সমস্কর সমস্কর্মার সমস্কর সমস্ক

पर्वाची'वर्ष'च्र-स्यून'यदे'दर्वे'प'क्षश्रा

DAK GI DÜL JAR GYUR PE DRO WA NAM

May beings to be tamed by us

यश्रत्वश्रासुरायेव द्यो प्रति यश्राय पर्हेव।

LE DRE LHUR LEN GE WE LE LA TSÖN

Practice karma and its result and apply themselves to virtuous actions.

दर्शे प्रदे दें दर्केश्य दर ख़्व प्रस्कृष

DRO WE DÖN DU CHÖ DANG DEN PAR SHOK May they act in harmony with dharma for the benefit of beings.

ने सूर के ज्ञेन न स्वाप्त प्रमाणिय प्र

Due to our supplicating one-pointedly in that way,

तयग्रायते न्युः त्यश्रात्र् प्राचे मात्र

Light rays stream forth from the body of the Noble One

अ:५वा:यशःश्रूदःत्वुत्यःवेशःश्रुदश

MA DAK LE NANG THRÜL SHE JANG

And purify impure karmic appearances and mistaken consciousness.

धुः क्रूँ ५ 'य ५ 'य 'उत्र 'शु 'बेर'।

CHI NÖ DE WA CEN GYI ZHING

The outer world becomes the pure land of Sukhāvatī.

वरःपञ्जः क्षेः दर्षे देः खुकारमा क्षेत्रका

NANG CÜ KYE DRÖ LÜ NGAK SEM

The body, speech, and mind of the inhabitants within

शुक्र-रक्षःम्बिम्बर-द्यदःश्चुःम्बुदःशुम्बा

CEN RE ZI WANG KU SUNG THUK

Become the body, speech, and mind of Avalokita.

श्रूदः ज्ञानाशः देनाः श्रूदः द्रवेदः स्रोदः श्रुदा

NANG DRAK RIK TONG YER ME GYUR

Appearances, sounds, and awareness are inseparable from emptiness.

While meditating on the meaning of that, recite the mantra as much as you can:

พ้าสาธิ านุฐิ รู้ OM MANI PEME HUNG OM MANI PADME HŪM

व्विराम्बुसासी ह्रिमायदे रसार्देरासदसायर पत्ना।

At the end, without conceptualizing the three spheres, rest evenly in your own nature.

यन्माम्बद्धाः सूर्यसम्बद्धाः स्त्री

DAK ZHEN LÜ NANG PHAK PE KU

The physical appearance of myself and others is the body of the Noble One.

श्चाम्यायायायाः मान्यायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स्वाप्तायाः स

DRA DRAK YI GE DRUK ME YANG
Sounds are the melody of the six syllables.

<u> ५ इ.स.च.च.च.च.च.च.च.च.च.च.च.च</u>

DREN TOK YE SHE CHEN PÖ LONG

Thoughts are the expanse of great wisdom.

বৃণীবের শীশাস্থ্য সূত্র বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যালয়

ब्रैव.रश्योत्रुयंश्चरतर.पर्येय.वीर.वेश

CEN RE ZI WANG DRUP GYUR NE Accomplish Avalokiteshvara

রর্গ্রান্থর বার্ত্রান্থর বার্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থর মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্র মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্র মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্তন মান্ত্রান্থন মান্ত্রান্তন মান্তন মান্তন মান্তন মান্তন মান্তন

रे खे अयादर्गे र यम र्वेग DE YI SA LA GÖ PAR SHOK In that state.

নি প্রমান্ত্রী সামন্ত্রী সামনি নির্মান শ্রী সামনি নির্মান শ্রী সামনি নির্মান শ্রী সামনি নির্মান শ্রী সামনি দিয়া দিয়

यन्नान्दःयन्नाः यः द्वेत्यः व्याकार्यो यः ग्वा

DAK DANG DAK LA DREL THOK DRO WA KÜN May we and all beings with whom we are connected,

भ्रे मार्डदासुबारदे दिन प्रमान्य ।

MI TSANG LÜ DI BOR WAR GYUR MA THAK As soon as we have left behind this impure body,

यदे'य'उब'र्-ह्रूब'हे'ब्रु-यर'र्वेष।

DE WA CEN DU DZÜ TE KYE WAR SHOK Be miraculously born in Sukhāvatī.

भ्रुंबायावगानुःबायदुःस्यायर्गेद्वशा

KYE MA THAK TU SA CU RAP DRÖ NE

As soon as we are born there, may we traverse the ten bhūmis

श्च्यायमार्स्वेषामायस्य मान्त्राचित्

TRÜL PE CHOK CUR ZHEN DÖN JE PAR CHOK And benefit others in the ten directions through our emanations. न्गे'य'वर्ने'धेश्रञ्जे'र्ये'गुन्।

GE WA DI YI KYE WO KUN By this merit, may all beings

वर्षेद्रवस्याये विकार्सेया कार्ट्या कार्वश

SÖ NAM YE SHE TSHOK DZOK NE Perfect the two accumulations of merit and wisdom

वर्षेद्रवस्रकार्ये वेश्वास्त्र सुदावदे।

SÖ NAM YE SHE LE JUNG WE And achieve the two genuine kāyas

न्यायाञ्चामहेश्राच्यायमञ्जूम।

DAM PA KU NYI THOP PAR SHOK Arising from merit and wisdom.

नुदःसुनःसेस्रसासर्केगःदेवःर्वःसे

CHANG CHUB SEM CHOK RIN PO CHE In whomever the precious bodhichitta ম'ঝ্লীঝ'ম'র্ঝঝ'ঝ্লীঝ'য়ৢম'র্বিল | MA KYE PA NAM KYE GYUR CIG Has not arisen, may it arise.

ลู้สาวารสาวารีวา KYE PA NYAM PA ME PA DANG In whomever it has arisen, may it not decline,

র্গ্রিক্সর্পর্শির্মর্পর |
GONG NE GONG DU PHEL WAR SHOK
But increase further and further.

पर् र्श्चेत्रपश्चायात्री SHORT SUKHĀVATĪ ASPIRATION:

(A) 'A) '5/8 E MA HO8

วัลส์ราจรจาสูจาฐรารามสิ่งานจารระ NGO TSHAR SANG GYE NANG WA THA YE DANG: Wondrous buddha Amitābha,: ग्यायश्राह्रं चिं श्रुग्राश्राहे केत चें न्दः

YE SU JO WO THUK JE CHEN PO DANG:
On your right, the lord Great Compassionate One,

গার্মার ব্রান্থর মন্ত্রান্থর মন্ত্রান্থর মার্মার মার

রমর ব্রহারীর রাম্বর্মর ব্যবারীর রামীর হয় sang gye chang sem pak me khor gyi kor:

Surrounded by a retinue of countless buddhas and bodhisattvas.

ุกรัฐโรรัสฮ์รรุกฤรูลโรรเพื่ะ DE KYI NGO TSHAR PAK TU ME PA YI: In this buddhafield known as Sukhāvatī:

মই মান্ত নি কান্ত নাম কি শ্ৰেম কান্ত নাম কান্

यन्मान्ने । दन्ने न्यान्ने । दर्भ सामु रामान्य

DAK NI DI NE TSHE PHÖ GYUR MA THAK: May we be born, as soon as we depart from this life,:

श्चे प्राचावन ग्री प्रस्था स्ट्री

KYE WA ZHEN GYI BAR MA CHÖ PA RU® Not taking other births in between,®

दे-रु:श्रुकात्रकाञ्चरःसवदेःत्वाक्षःसर्वेदःर्वेषः

DE RU KYE NE NANG THE ZHAL THONG SHOKS
And see the face of Amitābha.

DE KE DAK GI MÖN LAM TAP PA DI May all the buddhas and bodhisattvas of the ten directions

र्ध्वेग्रथः प्रस्थः क्रुश्चः प्रदः श्रीश्रश्च CHOK CÜ SANG GYE CHANG SEM THAM CE KYIS

Grant their blessings so that our aspirations

ম্বার্থর ব্যুব্রর নুর ন্ত্রীর নুর দুর্বার্থঃ
GEK ME DRUP PAR JIN GYI LAP TU SÖL៖
May be accomplished without obstruction.

กรู:สุนรูสิ่งผาเพานำวับรุงสิ่งผางสู่รุงтеуатна pentsendriya awabodaniye so hasтад yathā pańchandriya avabhodanīye svāhās

The root text was written by the Shangpa siddha Thangtong Gyalpo. The seven-branch prayer and Supplication of Calling with Longing were written by Pema Karpo. The Abbreviated Sukhāvatī Supplication is a terma received by Mingyur Dorje.

The Benefit of Others That Fills All of Space

by Jamgon Kongtrul





The Benefit of Others That Fills All of Space

The Method for Conferring the Reading Transmission of the Meditation of the Six Syllables from the Direct Lineage of the Lord of Siddhas, the Great Iron Bridge Builder⁴

Namo Lokeshvaraya
Father who protects the destitute beings of this polluted age,
Lord of the world who bears the name Diligence,
To you and the guru, the protector of beings
Who holds the treasury of your instructions, I prostrate.
Now I shall explain the reading transmission of Avalokita—
The special teaching of the Great Siddha,
The essence of the instructions that shake saṃsāra from its depths,
And the heart of the eighty thousand gates of dharma.

Here, you spiritual teachers who have entered the path of excellent conduct, which makes all connections meaningful, should recall with certainty in your hearts the benefits of merely hearing the teachings and be free of discriminating amongst those of supreme or lesser fortune. With the good-heart intention of bodhichitta and a desire beyond mundane hopes and material concerns to give the generosity of dharma, take your seat on the dharma throne in the center of the assembly. If possible, practice your own abbreviated meditation and recitation. After that, address the assembly as follows.

So that those who have been our mothers, all sentient beings limitless as space, may attain complete, perfect buddhahood, first develop a pure motivation: think that for that very purpose you will listen to, and correctly put into practice, this profound reading transmission for the meditation on the six syllables. Adopt an outlook that sees this very place as the pure realm of Sukhāvatī and the teacher as being Avalokita in person. Having fixed your body in a respectful posture 4. "Lord of Siddhas," "Great Siddha," and "Iron Bridge Builder" are here all epithets of Thangtong Gyalpo.

with your hands in *añjali* ⁵ and so on, having abandoned frivolity in speech, and with your mind not distracted toward other things, please listen with one-pointed respect to this genuine dharma and its teacher, the spiritual friend.

The Lord of Siddhas Thangtong Gyalpo, whose name's renown rivals that of the sun and moon, was the noble and supreme Avalokita and Padmākara inseparable, emanated as a practitioner of yogic conduct. Once, when young, he led a ritual for the accumulation of one hundred million recitations of the six-syllable mantra. At that time, the dawn of the eighth day of the month of Magical Illusion,⁶ the brim ornament of the vase sitting before him transformed into a great wish-fulfilling tree.

In the midst of the branches and leaves that stemmed from its trunk were four seats made of lotuses and moon discs, one above the other. On each seat from lowest to highest, there in the midst of a luminous maṇḍala stood noble Avalokita in the forms of Khasarpaṇi, the Four-Armed, the Eight-Armed, and the Thousand-Armed-Thousand-Eyed, each body adorned with the major and minor marks. Along the edges of the maṇḍala were Hayagriva, Amṛitakundali, Tārā, Ushnisha Vijayi, and the buddhas of the ten directions. The maṇḍala's lower section was encircled by the Guardians of the Ten Directions, the Twelve Yakshas, and the Four Great Kings.

Seeing this directly, Thangtong Gyalpo offered the seven-branch prayer and other supplications, to which Avalokita responded, "O child of noble family, as I am your master until you attain enlightenment, perform vast activity by means of the six syllables and be a guide to beings!"

The essence of the many instructions that Avalokita directly bestowed upon him at that time is this meditation and recitation of the six syllables, profound yet easy to practice. The conferring and practice of its reading transmission has three parts:

- 1. The preliminaries: refuge and bodhichitta, which turn one's mind toward the dharma
- 2. The main practice: creation, recitation, and completion, done in connection with the meditation practice All-Pervading Benefit of Beings
- 3. The conclusion: dedicating the roots of virtue to the benefit of others in connection with the three outlooks

^{5.} A gesture of joining the palms of one's hands at the level of the chest.

^{6.} The first Tibetan month, called "Chotrül" (cho 'phrul). It is called the month of "Magical Illusion" because during this month the historical Buddha. Shākvamuni, displayed various miracles, causing his teachings to spread throughout the land of India.

1. The preliminaries: refuge and bodhichitta, which turn one's mind toward the dharma

In the sky in front of you, on a jewel throne and a lotus and moon disc seat, is your own root guru in essence, appearing in the form of Avalokita that is known as the Four-Armed Tamer of Beings. He is surrounded by a retinue of innumerable buddhas and bodhisattvas. In their presence, think that yourself and others, all sentient beings, from this day forward until you have attained perfect enlightenment, take refuge from the bottom of your hearts. Apply this one-pointed focus to the stanza of refuge below, the uncommon refuge of the Iron Bridge Builder known as "the nine-fold refuge." It was taught by the Great Compassionate One to Ka-ngapa Paljor Sherab and then given as a transmission to the Great Siddha. It contains blessings that are rich in experience and accomplishment. Concentrating on the visualizations explained above, recite together this verse of refuge:

Those who have been my mothers, all sentient beings, limitless as space, take refuge in the guru, the precious Buddha.

We take refuge in the Buddha, dharma and sangha.

We take refuge in the assemblies of gurus, yidams, and dākinīs.

We take refuge in our minds, emptiness-clarity, the dharmakāya.

When conferring the reading transmission for this practice, you may say this and all of the verses that appear below either three or seven times by chanting them together with the students or by having them repeat after you.

Say that 108, twenty-one, or seven times, as time permits. The objects of refuge then melt into light and dissolve into you. Thereby, think that the blessings of the compassionate ones have entered you, that your mind naturally turns toward the dharma, and that all obstacles have been removed.

In the phase following that, reflect in this way:

"Oh, these poor sentient beings, my mothers and fathers, limitless as space! Continuously, they wander in saṃsāra, this ocean of suffering. I alone must place them all in the state of complete buddhahood. As I do not now have that ability, I will practice the essence of all dharmas—the meditation and recitation of the six syllables—and will quickly liberate sentient beings."

^{7.} The enumeration of the nine-fold refuge is as follows: 1. one's guru, 2. the Buddha (from whom one's guru is viewed as inseparable), 3. the (historical) Buddha, 4. the dharma, 5. the sangha, 6. the gurus, 7. the yidams, 8. the dākinīs, 9. the dharmakāya.

With this attitude of captain- or shepherd-like bodhichitta, recite the following:

So that all sentient beings may attain the state of complete, perfect buddhahood, I will practice the meditation and recitation of the noble Great Compassionate One.

Say that several times, making certain that a wholesome and uplifted intention has mixed with your mindstream.

Taking refuge in the beginning becomes the basis for taking all further vows. It turns one's mind toward the dharma and ensures that obstacles to practicing the path will not arise. Engendering bodhichitta ensures that whatever thought or deed one engages in from then on will become an aid to enlightenment. Therefore, these two are necessary for one's dharma practice to become successful.

Urging one's mind toward the dharma through introspective contemplation is divided into three parts:

- 1.1. Laying the ground of renunciation
- 1.2. Snapping the whip of exertion
- 1.3. Making the Link⁹ with shepherd-like bodhichitta
- 1.1. LAYING THE GROUND OF RENUNCIATION

This is divided into two parts:

- 1.1.1. THE GENERAL ANALYSIS
- 1.1.2. The specific analysis

1.1.1. THE GENERAL ANALYSIS

Since beginningless time, the six kinds of beings have taken as a self that which is devoid of self. This ignorance, along with the conditions of karma and mental afflictions, is the cause that produces beings. When the appearances of each type of being are analyzed, they are found to be like the friends and enemies seen in a dream, or like an illusory kingdom: in these appearances, not even a speck of dust exists from its own side.

Nevertheless, confused appearances are taken to be real, and the three sufferings arise: all-pervasive suffering, filled with mental afflictions and latent habitual tendencies; the suffering of change, seeming happiness that quickly fades with impermanence; and the suffering of suffering, the direct experience of the results of negative actions.

^{8.} These are two of the three ways of engendering bodhichitta (Tib. sems bskyed gstam/"semkye stam"). With captain-like bodhichitta, one wishes to guide all sentient beings to enlightenment, bringing them to that fruition simultaneously with one's own enlightenment. With shepherd-like bodhichitta, one wishes to help all sentient beings attain enlightenment so that oneself attains enlightenment last, after each and every sentient being has first gained liberation. The third way to engender bodhichitta, not mentioned here, is king-like bodhichitta, wherein one aspires to first attain enlightenment for oneself and thereafter work to liberate all sentient beings without exception.

9. Tib. mtshams sbyar bas "tsham jarva"

Just as the sesame is pervaded by oil, so the sentient beings of the six classes and three realms do not pass beyond these three great sufferings. Here in saṃsāra there is no happiness, not even the measure of a tip of a strand of hair. Considering this, fervently give rise to renunciation.

1.1.2. THE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

Regarding the analysis of each of the six classes, the Sūtra on the Establishment of Mindfulness¹⁰ says:

Beings of hell fall¹¹ in hellish fires; Hungry ghosts fall in thirst and hunger. Animals fall through eating one another, And gods fall through carelessness. Jealous gods fall in fighting, And humans fall with lives so short. Never is even a needle's tip of joy Found in samsāra.

Accordingly, from the peak of existence down to the Avīchi hell,¹² whether born in a high or low level of saṃsāra, one will experience only suffering. Therefore, just as one would abandon food that has been mixed with poison, regardless of whatever good or bad appearances it may have, so should a mind of renunciation, a mind of definite emergence from saṃsāra, be fervently engendered.

1.2. Snapping the whip of exertion

From among all of these forms of existence, now examine in particular the condition of us humans. If one has not been born into any of the eight situations of no-leisure, one possesses the eight freedoms.¹³ To have these, as well as the five advantages from one's own perspective¹⁴ and the five advantages from the perspective of others,¹⁵ is to be endowed with the "eighteen freedoms and advantages." Such a human body is very hard to find. Further, if obtained, it is of

^{10.} Tib. sdo sde dran pa nyer bzhag/"do-de drenpa nyer-shak"

^{11.} The Tibetan word translated by "fall" in this verse is "nyam" (nyams), which literally means "to decline" or "to degenerate." The English word "fall" was chosen here for its evocative quality.

^{12.} The Avîchi hell is the lowest and most unpleasant of the many hell realms taught in traditional Buddhist cosmology.

^{13.} The eight freedoms (Tib. dal ba brgyad/"dalwa gye") are the states free of the eight states of no-leisure (Tib. mi khom pa brgyad/"mi khompa gye"). Thus, these freedoms consist of freedom from: 1) the hell realms, 2) the hungry ghost realms, 3) the animal realms, 4) barbaric existences, 5) being a long-living god, 6) having wrong views, 7) being born into a place where there has never been a buddha, and 8) having inadequate intellectual faculties.

^{14.} Tib. rang 'byor Inga/"rangior nga": 1) being a human, 2) being born in a central land, 3) having all five sense faculties, 4) not having extreme karmic burdens, and 5) having faith in the three collections of the Buddha's teaching.

^{15.} Tib. gzhan 'byor Ingal" shenjor nga": Being born where: 1) a buddha has arrived, 2) the buddha has taught the dharma, 3) the dharma has survived, 4) one has entered into those teachings, 5) conditions are favorable for the practice of dharma.

immense benefit and is therefore similar in quality to a precious jewel. The difficulty of obtaining such a human birth can be illustrated by way of causes, examples, and numbers. While there are as many beings of the lower realms as there are atoms in the whole earth, there are only as many humans as there are atoms on the tip of a fingernail. Still, these are merely ordinary human bodies. A human body that is suitable for the dharma is as rare as a daytime star. The Compassionate White Lotus Sūtra¹⁶ says:

Human birth is hard to find.
Abundance of freedom is hard to find.
A buddha appearing in the world is hard to find.
Desire for virtuous qualities is hard to find.
Pure aspiration prayers, as well, are hard to find.

Limitless statements like that have been made. However, even if one obtains a human body as described above, one will still not have transcended the four great rivers of birth, aging, sickness, and death, and will thus enjoy not even an instant of permanence or happiness.

In general, all conditioned things are subject to the "four ends" of impermanent phenomena: the end of being together is parting; the end of accumulation is exhaustion; the end of being high is being low; the end of birth is certainly dying. In particular, the time of death for a human body is uncertain, and there is no way one can be sure about how death will come. Like a prisoner awaiting execution, with each passing night one comes closer to death. Like a water bubble, an avalanche off a steep mountain, or lightning in the sky, death will quickly and suddenly befall us. Whatever it may be—neither scholarship, righteousness, power, wealth, heroism, physical strength, divinations, rituals, nor medical examinations will avail—it cannot turn death away.

Your consciousness, unaccompanied by any of your possessions, authority or fame, will associate only with your positive and negative karma as it travels to the place of your next life. At that time, through your negative actions, you will fall to the lower realms; or, though your virtuous actions, you will proceed to the higher realms and the attainment of liberation.

Since this is the case, there is nothing besides the genuine dharma that will be of benefit to your future lives. Leave alone the next life; for this life too it is only the dharma that brings great benefit, both immediately and in the long term. Therefore, not delaying until tomorrow or the next day, from this very moment onward develop the three kinds of faith:

16. Tib. snying rje pad ma dkar po'i mdo/"nyingje pema karpö do'

trusting faith in karma and its result, lucid faith in the guru and the three jewels, and longing faith toward the accomplishment of enlightenment. Endowed with these three, settle your mind on an attitude that sees your body as a servant and vessel. Make a firm oath that you will strive only toward the genuine dharma.

1.3. Making the Link with shepherd-like bodhichitta

Think in this way:

"Oh, dear! For the brief while that I have this human body, this apparition that is like a daytime star, however I act in body shall accomplish vast virtue. Whatever I utter in speech will encourage the purity of helping others. Whatever I think in mind will be virtuous and inclusive of all sentient beings." Develop vast thoughts and actions in this way, with body, speech, and mind harnessed toward the benefit of sentient beings. "To accomplish those ends, I supplicate the manifestation of the compassion of all buddhas, the special deity for the Snowy Land of Tibet, the lord Great Compassionate One." Thinking in this way, begin the visualizations for *All-Pervading Benefit of Beings*.

2. THE MAIN PRACTICE

- 2.1. Creation stage meditation
- 2.2. RECITATION
- 2.3. Completion stage meditation

2.1. Creation stage meditation

On the crown of your head and those of others, all sentient beings of the six realms, on a white lotus and moon disc seat, is HRĪḤ. From it is born the supreme noble Avalokiteshvara, his body white in color like an autumn moon, translucent like the water-crystal jewel, and radiating stainless light rays of five colors.

Because all phenomena are of one taste in suchness, he has one face. Because his loving-kindness embraces all, his smile shines in all directions. Because his pure eyes behold all throughout the six phases,¹⁷ they open as utterly wide as the leaves of the Utpala flower.¹⁸

Because he urges the buddhas of the ten directions and three times to perform the benefit of beings, his first two hands are joined in añjali at his heart center. As a symbol of his compassion being unceasing, his second right hand holds a māla of white crystal, telling its 108 beads. Because he is not covered by the mud of self-centered thinking, his left hand holds

^{17.} Three phases of the daytime and three phases of the night. "The six phases" is a phrase used to convey a sense of continuity, i.e., "All the time."

a fully blossomed eight-petaled white lotus by the stem, adjacent to his left ear.

His skirt, made of fine cloth that is of the character of shame and modesty, is adorned by a jewel-encrusted waist-belt. Because compassion and emptiness are inseparable, he is seated with his legs in the vajra posture. Representing the eight forms of liberation, ¹⁹ he is adorned with the eight precious ornaments. ²⁰ Because he possesses the elegance of great compassion, his left breast is covered by a cloth of deerskin.

Because he exemplifies an object of supplication, his guru Amitābha beautifies the topknot of his hair.

Because the cooling rays of his great compassion pacify the blistering heat of the mental afflictions, his back is supported by a stainless full moon.

Imagining that you, along with all sentient beings of the six realms, are supplicating with great respect the essence of the root and lineage gurus and the assemblies of yidam deities and all buddhas and bodhisattvas combined, recite this:

Lord, white in color, unstained by faults, A perfect buddha adorning your head, You look upon beings with eyes of compassion. Avalokita, we prostrate to you.

Chant that supplication as many times as you can. Then, if you wish, you may chant the vajra speech supplication, rich in blessings, that was made to Avalokita by the Siddha when he took birth as the bhikṣhu Pema Karpo, as well as supplications to the lineage.

2.2. RECITATION

Through your having supplicated in that way, limitless light rays emanate from the body of the Noble One on the crown of your head. They fill the environment and its inhabitants, purifying the impure manifestations of karmic appearances. The container, the world, becomes a palace, and its inhabitants, all sentient beings, are transformed to abide within the three maṇḍalas of appearance, sound and thought.

Their bodies, appearance-emptiness inseparable, are of the nature of the body of the Noble One. Their speech, sound-emptiness inseparable, is the innate resonance of the six syllables. Their minds, awareness-emptiness inseparable, are the play of primordial wisdom. With one-pointed focus, recite the six syllables together within this pervasive samādhi that extends throughout the reaches of space.

^{19.} The eight forms of liberation (Tib. mam thar brgyad/"numthar gye") are: 1) the liberation of regarding what has form to be form, 2) the liberation of regarding the formless as having form, 3) the liberation of the repulsive and clearing away hindrances, 4, 5, 6, and 7) the four liberations of the four formless states, and 8) the liberation of cessation.

^{20.} The eight precious ornaments (Tib. rin po che'i rgyan brgyad/"rinpochey gyen gye") are: 1) crown, 2) earrings, 3) short necklace, 4) medium necklace, 5) long necklace, 6) arm bracelets, 7) ankle bracelets, 8) belt.

OM MAŅI PADME HŪM

During the recitation section of the reading transmission, the six-syllable mantra is traditionally chanted 108 or however many times are appropriate.

Recite the six syllables for as long as you can.

2.3. Completion stage meditation

At the end of the meditation and recitation, look at your mind—emptiness-clarity, endowed with an essence of awareness. It is the dharmatā, the ultimate Great Compassionate One, the natural presence of the three kāyas there from the beginning, the very face of buddha nature pervading all stages of ground, path, and fruition. With innate awareness free of viewer and viewed, look nakedly.

Free from the discursive pursuits of altering, accepting, and rejecting, let go of attachment toward experiences of bliss, clarity, non-thought, and so on. Cut completely the movement of mind that clings to forms. Though thoughts may arise and disperse, allow them to free themselves within the self-pacified, innate dharmat \bar{a} . Rest evenly for as long as you can in the true nature, simplicity.

3. The subsequent activities

If you wish to arise from that equipoise, imagine again that your body appears as that of the Noble One, yet without any inherent nature. Do not engage in accepting and rejecting motivated by lust, hatred, and dullness towards sentient beings—friends, enemies, and those who are neutral. Instead, resolve that all appearances are of the nature of the body of the Noble One, that all sounds are the naturally resounding six syllables, and that any thoughts that arise of good and bad are great primordial wisdom. Without relishing thoughts, rest starkly²¹ in the bare essence of whatever appears.

Maintaining this yoga of the three outlooks, motivate yourself with unbiased loving-kindness and compassion toward your mothers and fathers, sentient beings who take confused appearances to be real. In an illusion-like way that does not cling to things as real, exert yourself in as much virtue as possible in body, speech, and mind.

Then, with the supreme practitioner having purified the three spheres²², the middling practitioner with an illusion-like mind, and the lesser practitioner with an intention of following in the footsteps of the victorious ones and their heirs, recite together this dedication to all sentient beings of the roots of virtue:

^{21.} Tib. he de ba/"hedewa"

^{22.} This refers to being free of perceiving as truly existent the three aspects of any given action: the actor, the object of the action, and the action itself.

By the roots of virtue accumulated in this way, may we and our mothers and fathers, all sentient beings, attain buddhahood.

Also,

By this virtue, may we quickly Accomplish Avalokiteshvara And establish all beings without exception In that state.

In this way, through sincere dedication prayers, seal the practice.

You have now listened well to this reading transmission throughout its profound stages. This meditation and recitation when received by supreme practitioners will be practiced continually throughout the four sessions, by middling practitioners every day without fail, and by common practitioners once a week. The benefits of such practice, spoken of in the sūtras, tantras, and treatises, cannot be properly conveyed using words. Nonetheless, among them are the purification of misdeeds, obscurations, and mental afflictions, the arising of compassion and realization, the accomplishment of vast benefit for others, and, subsequent to rebirth in Sukhāvatī in one's next life, the swift attainment of buddhahood. Therefore, these instructions accomplish great benefit with little difficulty.

The benefit for oneself is accomplished through practicing one-pointedly. Explaining and propagating this practice to others, or even uttering the name of the Great Compassionate One or the six syllables in the ears of creatures from ants upward, will accomplish the benefit of others. Thus, this noble path spontaneously accomplishes the two benefits, shaking saṃsāra from its depths and benefiting all those with whom it comes into contact. Please bring it to completion.

By this merit, may we attain omniscience And thus defeat the enemy, wrongdoing. From the stormy waves of birth, old age, sickness and death, From the ocean of saṃsāra, may we free all beings.

Thus, close with short dedication prayers.

Through simply bringing this meditation and recitation to mind, May the actions of immediate retribution and all obscurations be exhausted. In particular, through this explanation of the practice instructions Of the only protector of the Land of Snows, Through seeing, hearing, recalling and touching, May all beings be confirmed by the protector of the world In the pure realm of Limitless Light. May all of his legacies be accomplished.

Recalling in the lotus of my heart the ambrosial speech-rays of Mañjugosha, the one endowed with non-referential compassion, this, the heart intention of all the old root texts, has been elucidated by the six-syllable reciter Lodrö Thaye by condensing the pith written instructions of the Iron Bridge Builder, like mother and son. It was written with pure intention at the hermitage of Palpung. May the benefit that it brings to others equal space. May virtue and goodness increase!

The Continuous Rain of Benefit to Beings

by the 15th Karmapa, Khakhyab Dorje



The Continuous Rain of Benefit to Beings

An Abbreviated Annotation of All-Pervading Benefit of Beings, the Meditation and Recitation of the Supreme Noble Avalokiteshvara

Svasti

Arising as the expression

Of the great compassion of all victorious ones,

Avalokita, your activity shakes samsāra from its depths.

To you, inseparable from the venerable lord, ²³ I bow.

His noble heart and enlightened activity exceed that of all other victorious ones. For as long as saṃsāra has not been emptied, he does not remain absorbed in the samādhi of peace, but throughout the continuum of the three times eternally performs the activity of guiding the six classes of beings.

In particular, in accordance with the enthronement and prophecy he received from the Victorious One, Friend of the Sun,²⁴ he took on as his noble realm of disciples the country of the red-faced ones, the land of the extremely difficult-to-tame.²⁵ There, he directly performed enlightened activity through assuming various forms, such as those of kings, ministers, translators, scholars, yogic adepts, and young boys and girls.

The power of his blessing is illustrated by children who know how to say his six syllables, the king of secret mantras, from the time they can talk, without ever learning it from anyone. There is no special deity for the Land of Snows other than this lord, the Great Compassionate One.

^{23. &}quot;Venerable lord" (Tib. rje btsun/"jetsün") is a reference to the author's root guru.

^{24. &}quot;Friend of the Sun" (Tib. nyi ma'i gnyen/"nyi-mey nyen") is an epithet for the Buddha Shākyamuni.

^{25.} A reference to Tibet.

The supreme beings of the past who were his emanations wrote clearly a limitless number of texts, both elaborate and condensed in form, that deal with the practice of the Noble One. From among these, our text here is called *All-Pervading Benefit of Beings*. ²⁶ It was handed down to us by the Lord of Siddhas Thangtong Gyalpo, who was actually Avalokita in person, emanated for the benefit of humans. The explanation of its practice is presented under the following headings.

- 1. The preparation
- 1.1. Refuge and Bodhichitta
- 2. The main practice
- 2.1. MEDITATING ON THE DEITY
- 2.2. Reciting the Mantra
- 3. The subsequent activities
- 3.1. Implementing the practice in daily life
- 3.2. Dedicating the roots of virtue
- 4. The teaching on the benefits

1.1. Refuge and Bodhichitta

In the space before you, in an expanse filled with cloudbanks of rainbow lights and flowers, is Avalokita, inseparable from your root guru, vividly present as the essence of the three jewels and three roots, all victorious ones combined. In front of him, led by you, are all sentient beings of the six realms: friends, enemies, and those who are neutral. You are all gathered together with body, speech, and mind acting in unison.

Because guru Avalokita has the ability and power to protect you from saṃsāra, the great ocean of suffering, develop therefore faith that completely casts away all other hopes and objects of reliance, longing that calls out for his protection, and trust in such protection being certain. Possessed of these three, recite:

In the supreme Buddha, dharma and assembly, I take refuge until attaining enlightenment.

Saying that as many times as is suitable, go for refuge. Give rise to unmoving certainty that from now onward you and all sentient beings have been placed under the protection of the noble Great Compassionate One.

Now, turn your focus toward the sentient beings visualized in front of you and think:

"Of all these beings, there is not even one who has not been my kind mother or father. Although they wish only to enjoy happiness and shun suffering, they have practiced only the causes of suffering. As a result, they are tormented without a

^{26.} Tib. 'gro don mkha' khyab ma/"drodön kha-khyabma"

moment's release by the severe sufferings of the lower realms of saṃsāra. I must by all means establish them in the most supreme of all forms of happiness, the unsurpassable state of complete buddhahood. Because I do not now have the ability to do this, I will practice the profound meditation and recitation of the noble Avalokita and thereby attain the genuine state of this supreme Noble One. For as long as saṃsāra remains, I will engage for the benefit of beings in conduct that measures up to Avalokita's example."

In the presence of guru Avalokita, with this genuine and fervent aspiration, take on the oath of engendering bodhichitta, the mind set on enlightenment, by reciting as follows:

Through the merit of practicing meditation and recitation, May I attain buddhahood in order to benefit beings.²⁷

Saying that a few times, develop clear certainty as to the purpose of this meditation.

Then multiple light rays stream forth from the body of guru Avalokita. They strike the visualized sentient beings, purifying their misdeeds, obscurations, and suffering, and establishing them in happiness. The objects of refuge then melt into light and dissolve into you. As they do, think that your mindstream becomes blessed.

2.1. Meditating on the Deity

Surrounding you as you sit in your ordinary form are the objects of compassion, the six classes of beings, visualized as at the time of going for refuge. On the crown of your head and those of others is a fully blossomed white eight-petaled lotus with anthers. At its center on a stainless full moon disc is the syllable HRĪḤ, white and shining like a pearl. Meditate that it is the direct expression of the power of all victorious ones condensed into a single form.

From it streams limitless light like the rays of the moon. The light makes pleasing offerings of body, speech, and mind to all mandalas of the victorious ones of the ten directions without exception.

As the light strikes yourself and others, it purifies all illness, negative energies, misdeeds, and obscurations. Pervading the abodes of the six classes of beings, it dispels beings' suffering and establishes them in happiness. The blessings of the assemblies of noble ones are then gathered back in the form of light rays. These dissolve into the HRĪḤ syllables above your head and those of others, where in an instant there appears Avalokiteshvara, his body utterly white in color like a sunrise shining on the snow.

^{27.} The standard version of this line of the verse reads, "Through the merit of practicing generosity and so on," (Tib. bdag gis sbyin sogs bgyis pa'i bsod nams kyis/"dak gi jin sok gyi pe sö nam kyi").

However, it is common to alter this line to make it accord with the activity one is about to engage in, as is done here.

From his body, lucid and radiant, stream forth light rays of five colors, which pervade the pure realms of the victorious ones. In this way, he urges the noble ones to perform the benefit of beings. Below him, the light rays pervade the abodes of the six classes of beings. The suffering of each and every being is washed away, and they are established in happiness.

Showing that he is pleased, Avalokita's smile shines toward you and all sentient beings. His two eyes look upon sentient beings continually throughout the three times; his gaze always reflects his heart, which cares for and loves all beings, one-self and others, just as a mother loves her only child. He has four arms; the first two are joined in añjali at his heart center, his lower right hand holds a māla of white crystal, and his lower left hand holds by its stem an eight-petaled lotus.

He is beautifully clothed in a silk scarf and an upper garment of white silk with golden embroidery. He wears a skirt of red cloth. His crown, earrings, short, middle, and long necklaces, shoulder ornaments, and bracelets on his arms and ankles are all made of gold from the Jambu River, adorned with many heaps of the precious stones of the gods. Sweet-sounding music resonates from his waist belt, a garland of small bells. Thus, all parts of his body are well ornamented.

His left breast is covered by the yellow skin of the Krishnasari deer. The hair that is not tied up in his topknot flows freely down his back. His head is ornamented by the lord of his family, the supreme buddha Amitābha, who is dressed in nirmāṇakāya form and seated in the vajra posture. Behind Avalokita is a stainless and utterly full moon.

Thinking that he is the embodiment of all the rare and supreme objects of refuge that appear throughout the three times and dwell in the ten directions, recite the following:

On the crown of my head and those of others, sentient beings pervading space,

On a white lotus and moon,

From HRĪḤ, appears noble and supreme Avalokita.

He is brilliant white and radiates the five lights.

Handsome and smiling, he looks on with eyes of compassion.

He has four hands: the first are joined in anjali;

The lower two hold a crystal māla and a white lotus.

Adorned with ornaments of silks and jewels,

He wears an upper garment of deerskin.

Amitābha crowns his head.

His two feet are in the vaira posture.

His back rests against a stainless moon.

He is the embodiment of all objects of refuge.

Read slowly and divide the text into sections, clearly visualizing each aspect of his body.

^{28.} There are five "Buddha families." The Buddha family to which Avalokita belongs is the Padma family, the central Buddha of which is Amitābha.

2.2. RECITING THE MANTRA

This has two parts: 2.2.1. Invoking the enlightened heart through supplication

2.2.2. Practicing the deity yoga of the three gates through emanating and gathering

2.2.1. Invoking the enlightened heart through supplication

Supplicate Avalokita, visualized as described above, in this way: "Supreme noble one, guru Avalokita, I and all sentient beings, with one voice and with one-pointed mind, have cast away all other objects of reliance and completely entrust ourselves to you. Please liberate the six classes of beings from their saṃsāric existences and lead us to the state of omniscience." Thinking in this way, recite:

Lord, white in color, unstained by faults, A perfect buddha adorning your head, You look upon beings with eyes of compassion. Avalokita, we prostrate to you.

Saying that one hundred, twenty-one, or seven times, invoke his mindstream. Recite until certainty arises that your perceptions have changed.

If you wish and are able, insert other prayers that carry blessings, such as the "Po" Praise²⁹ of Bhikṣhunī Lakṣhmī³⁰ and the Lamenting Praise³¹ of the master Chandrakīrti.³² Adding supplications of any kind that carry blessings will undoubtedly become a worthy extension.

2.2.2. Practicing the deity yoga of the three gates through emanating and gathering

Through your supplicating and invoking his heart with such one-pointed mind, limitless light rays of five colors, with white predominant, radiate from the body of the Noble One seated on the crown of your head. Through their merely coming into contact with you and all sentient beings, they purify everything that has accumulated in your mindstream since beginningless time, as the light of a torch dispels darkness.

As to what is purified, this includes the five acts of immediate consequence, 33 as well as the three non-virtuous actions

^{29.} So called because most of the lines in the Tibetan version of the praise have as their last syllable "po," which means, "the one who..."

^{30.} Tib. dge slong ma dpal mo/"Gelongma Palmo." An Indian woman who lived around the tenth and eleventh centuries. She was a fully ordained nun who realized perfect accomplishment in the practice of Avalokiteshvara and composed a liturgy for the practice of "Nyung-ne," the fasting retreat practice associated with the Eleven-Faced, Eleven-Armed Avalokiteshvara

^{31.} Tib. smre ngag gi bstod þa/"me-ngag gi töþa"

^{32.} Chandrakīrti was an Indian master of the late sixth/early seventh century. He is primarily known for his great expositions on the topic of Madhyamaka or Middle Way philosophy, the tradition founded by the master Nagarijuna.

^{33.} Tib. mtshams med lngal"tsham me nga." The five acts of immediate consequence are five types of actions whose karmic consequences are said to ripen in the same lifetime as that in which the action was committed. The five are: 1) matricide, 2) patricide, 3) killing an arhat, 4) inciting a schism in the sangha, and 5) with malicious intent, drawing blood from the body of a buddha.

of body—taking life, taking what is not offered, and sexual misconduct; the four non-virtuous actions of speech—lying (making statements that harm one's guru and others, such as boasting of qualities one does not possess), inciting discord (creating rifts between others), harsh speech (which hurts others' feelings), and idle chatter (which is simply meaningless); and the three non-virtuous actions of mind—covetousness (mentally scheming about obtaining the wealth of others), malicious intent (thinking of methods with which to harm others), and wrong view (viewing the benefits of liberation and the shortcomings of misdeeds as untrue and nonexistent). These are the ten non-virtuous actions, and they, along with the actions that are conducive to them, are misdeeds.³⁴

There are also the actions committed out of passion, hatred, ignorance, pride, and jealousy that have been prescribed in the ethical codes as things to be abandoned, or, even though not so prescribed, naturally fall into the category of moral faults. Since these obscure the attainment of the happiness of the higher realms and liberation, they are called obscurations.³⁵

Then there are the downfalls³⁶—instances in which one has taken on the vows of individual liberation, bodhichitta, or secret mantra, and does not guard them due to disrespect or carelessness. They are called "downfalls" because, through committing them, one will fall down to the lower realms.

There are also other forms of wrongdoings, such as the transgressions of subtle points of training, which may not cause one to fall to the lower realms, but nonetheless delay the attainment of enlightenment.

All of these impurities—whatever wrongdoings³⁷ and downfalls there are that have been produced by the negative karma of misdeeds, obscurations, and mental afflictions—are, in the very instant of the light contacting yourself and others, purified.

The light rays also cleanse the knowledge obscurations and habitual tendencies that from beginningless time have supported dualistic clinging to the confused appearances of self and other. Beings are blessed into the experience of inseparability from the body, speech, and mind of noble Avalokita. The form of the Noble One, appearing yet empty, like a rainbow, becomes increasingly vivid.

The light rays pervade the abodes of the six classes of beings, limitless as space, causing the vessels of external worlds and all objects that appear within them to become the pure realm of Akaniṣḥṭha Sukhāvatī. Free of even the names of rocks, mountains, and cliffs, its forms are of the nature of precious jewels and spheres of rainbow light.

The inhabitants, each and every sentient being of the six realms, are freed from their suffering, and the bodies of all beings suddenly become the body of the noble Great Compassionate One. The speech of beings, along with all the sounds of the elements, is the self-sounding melody of the secret six-syllable mantra. Conceptuality, the confused aspect of mind, is purified; and beings realize the mind of the Noble One, the heart of inseparable awareness and emptiness. Meditate that all of this has become so.

^{34.} Tib. sdig pa/"dikpa"

^{35.} Tib. sgrib pa/"dribpa"

^{36.} Tib. ltung ba/"tungwa"

^{37.} Tib. nyes pa/"nyepa"

In this way, the pure appearances of $k\bar{a}yas$ and pure realms, the sound of the secret mantra, and the naked mind of awareness-emptiness are inseparable from the appearances of the body, speech, and mind of yourself and all others. While resting free of fixation in this great all-pervasiveness beyond intellect, recite the following:

Due to our supplicating one-pointedly in that way,

Light rays stream forth from the body of the Noble One

And purify impure karmic appearances and mistaken consciousness.

The outer world becomes the pure land of Sukhāvatī.

The body, speech, and mind of the inhabitants within

Become the body, speech, and mind of Avalokita.

Appearances, sounds, and awareness are inseparable from emptiness.

Then, maintaining the visualizations explained above, recite this mantra as the main practice:

OM MAŅI PADME HŪM

This secret mantra, the six syllables, is the embodiment of the energy and power of all the compassion and activity of noble Avalokita, who is himself the embodiment of the wisdom energy of all buddhas.

The white **OM**, born from the self-display of the five wisdoms of the noble ones, is the syllable of combined qualities and is of the nature of the perfection³⁸ of meditation.³⁹ It purifies the mental affliction of pride, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the suffering of the gods: death and falling. Inseparable from the body and activity of **Shatakratu**,⁴⁰ buddha among the gods, it is the self-radiance of the wisdom of equality, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the southern pure realm, The Glorious, and enables them to attain the body of the buddha Ratnasambhava.

The green MA, born from the display of the compassionate noble ones' limitless loving-kindness toward all beings, is the syllable of activity and is of the nature of the perfection of patience.⁴¹ It purifies the mental affliction of jealousy, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the suffering of the jealous gods: fighting and struggle. Inseparable from the body and activity of Vemachitra,⁴² buddha among the jealous gods, it is the self-radiance of all-accomplishing wisdom, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the northern pure realm, Perfect Action, and enables them to attain the body of the buddha Amoghasiddhi.

The yellow NI, born from the display of the great all-pervading and effortless compassion of the noble ones, is the syllable that reverses saṃsāra into the expanse of nirvāṇa on the spot, the vajra wisdom of combined body, speech, mind, and activity. It is of the nature of the perfection of ethics.⁴³ It purifies the stains of ignorant dualistic fixation, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the four great rivers of human suffering: birth, aging, sickness, and death. Inseparable from the body and activity of Shākyamuni,⁴⁴ the buddha among humans, it is the self-radiance of self-existing wisdom, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the pure realm of Akaniṣhṭha, the completely pure dharmadhātu, and enables them to attain the body of the sixth buddha, Vajradhara.







^{38.} Skt. pāramitā, Tib. pha rol tu phyin pa/"pha-rol tu chin-pa"

^{39.} Skt. dhyana, Tib. bsam gtan/"samten"

^{40.} Tib. thub pa brgya 'byin/"Thubpa Gyajin," "Performer of a Hundred Sacrifices"

^{41.} Skt. kṣhānti, Tib. bzod pa/"zöpa"

^{42.} Tib. thag bzang ris/"Thakzang Ri," "He Who Wears a Brilliant Garment"

^{43.} Skt. shīla, Tib. tshul khrims/"tsultrim"

^{44.} Tib. sh'a kya thub pa/"Shakya Thubpa," "Sage of the Shākya [clan]"



The sky blue **PAD**, born from the self-display of limitless equanimity, the compassion of the noble ones that does not lapse into partiality, is the syllable of body and is of the nature of the perfection of supreme knowledge. ⁴⁵ It purifies the mental affliction of ignorance, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the suffering of animals: stupidity, dullness, and servitude. Inseparable from the body and activity of **Dhruvasiṃha**, ⁴⁶ buddha among the animals, it is the self-radiance of dharmadhātu wisdom, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the central pure realm, The Densely Arrayed, and enables them to attain the body of the buddha Vairochana.



The red ME, born from the self-display of limitless joy, the compassion of the noble ones that is equal for all, is the syllable of speech and is of the nature of the perfection of generosity. It purifies attachment and miserliness, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the suffering of the hungry ghosts: hunger and thirst. Inseparable from the body and activity of Jvalamukha,⁴⁷ buddha among the hungry ghosts, it is the self-radiance of discriminating awareness wisdom, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the western pure realm, Sukhāvatī, and enables them to attain the body of the buddha Amitābha.



The black HŪM, born from the self-display of limitless compassion, the compassion with which the noble ones look upon all beings as they would their own children, is the syllable of mind and is of the nature of the perfection of supreme knowledge. It purifies dualistic anger, along with all the results thereby produced—in particular, the sufferings of hell beings: extreme heat and cold. Inseparable from the body and activity of **Dharmarāja**,⁴⁸ buddha among the hell beings, it is the self-radiance of mirror-like wisdom, arisen in visible form. It guides the six classes of beings to the pure realm of True Joy, and enables them to attain the body of the buddha Akṣhobhya. The embodiment of all the energy of the limitless activity of shaking the six classes of beings from the depths of saṃsāra is this very six-syllable king of mantras. Recite it for as long as you are able as the main body of the session.

Finally, the entire phenomenal world, now transformed into $k\bar{a}yas$ and pure realms by the light from the guru's body on the crown of your head, melts into light and dissolves into guru Avalokita, who in turn melts into light and dissolves into you, after which you too melt into light.

Rest evenly for as long as possible in the luminous emptiness free of any conception about the three spheres⁴⁹ that clings to self and other, the deity and mantra. Let go of all references toward fabricated attributes such as existence and nonexistence, "it is" and "it is not," and emptiness or non-emptiness. Free of viewer and viewed, not differentiating appearance, sound, and awareness from emptiness, rest for as long as possible in the mind of the Noble One, the natural face of great all-pervading dharmadhātu.

^{45.} Skt. prajñā, Tib. shes rab/"sherab"

^{46.} Tib. seng ge rab brtan/"Senge Rabten." "Steadfast Lion"

^{47.} Tib. kha la me 'bar/"Khala Mebar," "Mouth of Blazing Flame"

^{48.} Tib. chos kyi rgyalpo/"Chökyi Gyalpo," "King of Dharma"

^{49.} The "three spheres" are the actor, the action itself, and the object toward which the action is directed.

3.1. Implementing the practice in daily life

When you arise from that, rest evenly in the awareness that everything included in the domain of the five elements—all things that appear as self and other: rocks, mountains, cliffs, and so on—is the body of the Noble Great Compassionate One. All sounds—whether they are conjoined with the life force faculty of sentient beings or, as the sounds of the elements, not so conjoined—are the speech of the Noble One, the melodic resonance of the six syllables. All thoughts are the mind of the Noble One—awareness and emptiness, free of fabrication, the innate character of the dharmakāya. In all activities—walking, sleeping, sitting, or talking—abandon mundane, attached ways of thinking. Being certain about the samādhi of these three outlooks, recite:

The physical appearance of myself and others is the body of the Noble One. Sounds are the melody of the six syllables. Thoughts are the expanse of great wisdom.

3.2. Dedicating the roots of virtue to Enlightenment and Making Aspirations

"By the unsurpassable meritorious accumulation of whatever virtue exists in my mindstream, dedicated equally to all sentient beings and symbolized by this meditation and recitation, may I quickly attain the unsurpassable state equal to that of Avalokiteshvara and thereby attain the power that will enable me to establish beings limitless as space, without even a single one left behind, in the state of the noble, supreme Great Compassionate One, inseparable from perfect, genuine enlightenment." Thinking this, recite:

By this merit, may we quickly Accomplish Avalokiteshvara And establish all beings without exception In that state.

In addition, engage in as many pure-hearted aspirations as you can.

Those who do not have time to practice as described as above should practice as follows.

Start with refuge and bodhichitta as described above. For the main practice, make several supplications with a focused, one-pointed mind, thinking that noble and supreme Avalokita, with all of the appropriate objects of visualization, is seated on the crown of your head, and call to guru Avalokita, thinking, "Consider me!"

Now, OM is the syllable of the wisdom of the five kāyas, MANI means "jewel," and PADME means "with lotus." Therefore, "Jewel Holder of the Lotus" is an epithet of noble Avalokita. HŪM represents his performing the activity of protecting the six classes of beings from suffering. Thus, with a mind of supplication, think, "Embodiment of the five kāyas

and five wisdoms, Jewel Holder of the Lotus, please protect the six classes of beings from suffering," while reciting the six syllables as many times as you can.

Finally, the guru Avalokita on the crown of your head, thoroughly pleased, melts into light and dissolves into you.

Think that the wisdom of the Noble One has entered your mindstream and be free of doubt. Through dedicating and making aspirations afterwards, one is sure to attain the benefits listed below. Therefore, all should practice with devotion and joy!

4. The teaching on the benefits

Now I shall speak very briefly on the essence of the immeasurable benefits of practicing the meditation and recitation of noble Avalokita. In regard to meditating on his body or engaging it mentally, the *Root Tantra of the Lotus Net*⁴⁷ says:

The mandala of body that accomplishes meditating

On all buddhas combined

Is the body of the protector Avalokita.

Through meditating on or even recalling it,

The actions of immediate retribution and all obscurations are purified.

Also, in regard to the benefits of reciting the six syllables, king of secret mantras, here is the stainless speech of the Victorious One, the perfect Buddha Shākyamuni, the parting words left behind by mahāguru Padmākara to the subjects of Tibet, and the treasure-teaching of the great, undisputed, emanated treasure-revealer, vidyādhara Jatsön Nyingpo:

OM MANI PADME HŪM®

This six-syllable mantra is the very embodiment of the wisdom heart of all buddhas, the essence of the five buddha families, and the essence of the holders of the secret. It contains the condensed oral instruction of each of the six syllables and is the source of all sugatas and excellent qualities. It is the root of all siddhis that bring benefit and happiness, the great path to the higher realms and liberation. Through even hearing once these six syllables, the supreme speech that is the essence of all dharmas, one attains the level of a non-returner and becomes a liberator and guide of beings. Through hearing it at the time of death, ants and other animals will be freed from that body and born in Sukhāvatī. Through the mere recollection of the six syllables, like the sunrise shining on the snow, all of the misdeeds and obscurations of negative karma that have been accumulated during one's lives in saṃsāra since beginningless time will be purified, and one will be born in Sukhāvatī. Through even touching it, one obtains the empowerments of limit-

^{47.} Tib. padma dra ba'i rtsa rgyud/"pema draway tsagyü"

less buddhas and bodhisattvas. Meditating on it even once fulfills the objectives of hearing, contemplating, and meditating. All appearances will arise as the dharmakāya, and the treasury of the activity that benefits beings will be opened.

Also,

O child of noble family, though it is possible to measure the weight of Mount Meru, king of mountains, in ounces, one cannot measure the merit of reciting once the six syllables. Even if one wipes a cliff of diamonds with kashika cloth only once every hundred years, one will be able to cause its full erosion. Still one cannot measure the merit of reciting once the six syllables. Though one may drain a great ocean one drop at a time, the merit of reciting the six syllables once cannot be exhausted. All the atoms of earth in the whole Land of Snows, and each and every leaf in a verdant forest, can be counted, but the measure of the merit of reciting the six syllables once cannot be taken.

Similarly, it is possible to empty a house one hundred miles long filled with sesame seeds, even if one tosses them out one at a time, but the merit of reciting the six syllables once cannot be measured. It is possible to count the number of raindrops that fall in a year, but the merit of reciting the six syllables once cannot be counted. Therefore, child of noble family, it is not necessary for me to continue explaining day and night. For though it is possible to measure the merit of serving ten million tathagatas like myself, the merit of reciting the six syllables once cannot be measured.

This is what closes the gates of birth for the six classes of beings. This is what brings one through the paths and levels of the six perfections. This is what purifies the stains of karma, mental afflictions, and habitual tendencies. This is what refines appearances into the pure realms of the three kāyas.

Listen, O children of noble family!

This essence, the heart

Of the blessings of all victorious ones,

Is the source of all benefit and happiness,

And the root of all siddhis.

It is the ladder that leads to the higher realms.

It is the door that blocks the lower realms.

It is the ship in which one crosses over saṃsāra.

It is the torch that dispels darkness.

It is the warrior that conquers the five poisons.

It is the blazing fire that burns away misdeeds and obscurations.

It is the hammer that pounds down suffering.

It is the remedy that tames uncultured lands.

It is the dharma inheritance of the Land of Snows.

It is the condensed, pithy essence

Of the many sūtras, tantras, and treatises,

And of all hearing, contemplating, and meditating.

It is the precious king of mantras.

Recite these six syllables!

Thus the benefits, which cannot be done justice by words, have been lauded in both the direct oral lineage and the treasure teachings.⁴⁸ Since reciting the enlightened speech of the six syllables even once is sure to produce the benefits explained here, do not let your three gates lapse into their mundane states. Make a commitment toward reciting this mantra between one hundred and ten thousand times a day, continuously and without fail, which will gather a vast accumulation of virtue that brings great benefit with little difficulty. Strive in every way to make your life meaningful.

May the rope of the Noble One's compassion Draw beings up from the ocean of saṃsāra. May they be confirmed on the mountain of Potala, The completely free and blissful grove of liberation.

48. Tib. bka' ma and gter ma/"kama" and "terma"

A long time had passed after two women, dharma practitioners of noble family, Kelsang Drölkar and her mother Tseten Drölkar, first requested this composition. Later, in response to their repeated requests and as promised, it was composed in a manner that can be easily understood by old householders of low intelligence like myself. Thus it has been written by the hand of someone who in these bad times pretends in name to be a bodhisattva, a beggar made to look like a dharma practitioner, Lodrö Ziji, the sickly old man otherwise called by the name Khakhyab Dorje. May virtue and goodness increase.

The Praise to Avalokiteshvara

by Chandrakīrti



The Praise to Avalokiteshvara

by Chandrakīrti

In the language of India: Mahākāruṇikakubākyastohrādhiṣhṭana In the language of Tibet [translated into English]: The Lamenting Praise, Endowed with Blessings, to the Great Compassionate One

I prostrate to the bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara.

Great Compassionate One, noble Avalokita, Unsurpassed in form, with the color of a stainless conch, You beautify the center of a pure and luminous disc of moonlight,

Like the blazing light of a thousand shining suns.

Hero radiating immeasurable luminosity, Teacher renowned as the guide of the three levels of existence, Only friend of all beings in the three realms, Loving protector, compassionate deity, please think of me.

I, since beginningless and endless time,
Have been lost in wrong paths, wandering in saṃsāric existence.
I confess the wrong and harmful actions
I have committed before;
I am remorseful of whatever wrongs I have done.

Due to the incredible power of such karma, I have sunken in the ocean of saṃsāra's suffering. The blazing fires of aggression have burnt my mindstream; The darkness of ignorance has clouded my intelligence.

My consciousness sinks down in the ocean of desire; I am suppressed in the lower realms by the mountain of pride; Distracted in saṃsāra by the hurricanes of jealousy, I am tightly bound up by the knots of self-centricity. I have fallen into the pit of desire filled with molten stone, The mud of fierce suffering falls down like rain. The fire from the blazing sun burns from above, The water that moistens the earth sends chills from below.

The powerful breeze outside is hot from all sides, The wind that disturbs everything arises from within. Even though this suffering is extremely difficult to bear, How could I renounce the deity to whom I am committed?

Thus I vie against this suffering to maintain my commitments, And out of devoted faith, I do not abandon you. So noble protector, what are you thinking in not helping beings? Caring protector, why do you not love me?

I and others like me are ignorant fools inclined to misdeeds. Through the power of my karma I was born in this dark age. I regret this and am so tired of karma, But even though so disenchanted, I cannot avert my karma's momentum.

The force of karma is like the flow of a river. How is one to immediately turn it around? Though I have entered the teachings, I am unable to abide by them. My body, speech, and mind have been overpowered by misdeeds. My consciousnesses, the offspring of the senses,

Are agonized by the fierce and powerful fire of negative actions.

If this illusory body of aggregates cannot endure this, Compassionate, loving lord, can you?

Your compassionate face blazes with the light of the sun And the radiance of the moon.

Though I strive to see it,

My eyes are blinded by the cataracts

of beginningless ignorance.

Protector of beings, where are you now? Utterly terrified, I shiver with fear. Wailing with this sad lament, I cry out to you in desperation. Loving, compassionate protector, do you hear me?

One day, at the time of death, when my mind and body part ways,

I will leave my friends and be led away by the lord of death, Unaccompanied by any close ones from this world.

Through the power of karma, I and those like me will wander alone.

If at that time I am without any refuge, Loving protector, will you let me go back into saṃsāra?

NAMA ĀRYAPALO

Those like me who are tormented by karma Have been mistaken about the way things are since beginningless time.

With no liberation from saṃsāra's three realms, The cycle continues through countless births.

The bodies I have taken on are beyond number; Their flesh and bone amassed together would be as vast as this world.

Their pus and blood would fill the vastest ocean. The karma they have gathered is beyond imagination. Though my births and deaths in saṃsāra's three realms

hough my births and deaths in samsara's three realms have been uninterrupted,

Everything I do has been meaningless and wasted.

If from among these limitless births,

In only one I applied myself to the unsurpassable goal of enlightenment,

This alone would amount to meaningful action.

Yet alas, the force of karma is strong and mental afflictions are powerful. I continue to wander along in saṃsāra, taking on bodies of flesh and blood, Trapped in the prison of the fierce sufferings of existence.

All of these frightening forms of suffering Have come about due to the karma of my negative actions. Therefore, Great Compassionate One, Please reverse this wind of afflicted karma!

Since this karmic wind is so strong,
And could cause me to wander forever
in the darkness of ignorance,
Won't you look upon me with the brilliant rays
of your torch-like wisdom?
Since these results of negative actions
are so unbearable,
Great Compassionate One, won't you help me
with your Buddha activity?

Since I am tortured by the unbearable illness of the three poisons,

Won't you heal me with the medicine of your compassionate skillful means?

Since I have fallen into the gorge of wrong views, Compassionate One, won't you quickly pull me up with your hand?

Since the fire of fierce suffering's strong karma is blazing, Won't you send down the cooling rain of your compassion?

For if I languish in the three realms of saṃsāra Letting my karmic results erode the actions that caused them, Compassionate One, what need will there be to call on you? If you allow sentient beings to exhaust their own karma, Noble One, of what use is your compassion?

Supreme One, if you truly possess the power of compassion, Do not be idle, lazy, and indifferent. I call to you from my heart—look upon us, O compassionate, victorious deity!

Thus ends The Lamenting Praise, Endowed with Blessings, to the Great Compassionate One, composed by Chandrakīrti, a master of the five fields of learning.

The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas

by Ngulchu Thogme



The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas

Namo Lokeshvaraya

Though you see all phenomena as free of coming and going You strive only for the benefit of beings. To the supreme guru and the protector Avalokita, I always bow with respect in my three gates. (A)

Perfect buddhas, the source of all benefit and happiness, Arise through accomplishing the genuine dharma. Since this in turn depends on knowing the practices, The practices of bodhisattvas will here be explained. (B)

Having now attained the great vessel of freedoms and resources, so difficult to find, In order to bring oneself and others across the ocean of saṃsāra, Day and night without break To listen, reflect, and meditate is the practice of bodhisattvas. (1)

Attachment towards friends churns like water. Hatred towards enemies burns like fire. Dark with ignorance that forgets what to adopt or reject—To give up one's homeland is the practice of bodhisattvas. (2) Free from negative places, mental afflictions gradually decrease. With no distractions, virtuous activity naturally grows. Through clear intelligence, certainty in the dharma is born—To rely on places of solitude is the practice of bodhisattvas. (3)

One will part with each of one's familiar friends and relatives And leave behind the wealth one strived to gain. Consciousness, the guest, will leave the guesthouse of the body behind— To let go of this life is the practice of bodhisattvas. (4)

Make friends with this one and the three poisons grow, The activities of listening, reflecting, and meditating decline, And lovingkindness and compassion are destroyed. To cast off bad friends is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽⁵⁾

Rely on this one and defects disappear, While qualities increase like the light of the waxing moon. To cherish such a genuine spiritual friend More dearly than one's own body is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽⁶⁾

Bound themselves in the prison of saṃsāra, Who can worldly gods protect? Therefore, in seeking undeceiving protection, to go for refuge To the three jewels is the practice of bodhisattvas. (7)

Sufferings of the lower realms, so very difficult to bear, Result from misdeeds, so taught the Sage. Therefore, even at the risk of one's life, To never commit misdeeds is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽⁸⁾

Happiness of the three realms is like dew on a blade of grass: Its very nature is to quickly disappear. To strive for the supreme state of liberation, Which never changes, is the practice of bodhisattvas. (9)

From beginningless time my mothers have cared for me; If they suffer, what good is my own happiness? Therefore, in order to liberate limitless sentient beings, To engender bodhichitta is the practice of bodhisattvas. (10)

All suffering comes from wanting happiness for oneself, Perfect buddhas are born from the wish to benefit others. Therefore, to genuinely exchange one's happiness For the suffering of others is the practice of bodhisattvas. (11)

Even if someone, out of great desire, steals all my wealth Or makes another do so, To dedicate body, possessions, and all virtue of the three times To them is the practice of bodhisattvas. (12)

Even if someone were to sever my head Though I had not done the slightest wrong, To still take on their misdeeds With compassion is the practice of bodhisattvas. (13)

Although someone broadcasts throughout the triple universe A legion of unpleasant things about me, In return, with a mind full of lovingkindness, To tell of their qualities is the practice of bodhisattvas. (14)

Although in a gathering of many people Someone uses harsh words and reveals my hidden faults, Seeing them as a spiritual friend, To bow with respect is the practice of bodhisattvas. (15)

Even if someone who I cared for as my child Were to view me as an enemy, Like a mother would her ailing child, To love them even more is the practice of bodhisattvas. (16) Although someone, my equal or less, Through pride sought to put me down, With respect as for a guru, To place them above my head is the practice of bodhisattvas. (17)

Though immersed in poverty and always scorned by others, Plagued by grave illness and evil spirits too, To take on still the misdeeds and suffering of all beings Without losing heart is the practice of bodhisattvas. (18)

Though famed and bowed to by many beings, And affluent as a god of wealth, To see as insubstantial the prosperity of existence, And thus be free of arrogance, is the practice of bodhisattvas. (19)

Without conquering the enemy of one's own aggression, Trying to conquer outer enemies will only cause them to spread. Therefore, with the army of lovingkindness and compassion, To tame one's mindstream is the practice of bodhisattvas. (20)

The sense pleasures are just like salt water: However much one consumes, craving only increases. To immediately discard things That give rise to attachment is the practice of bodhisattvas. (21)

However they appear, all appearances are one's mind. Mind in itself is primordially free of elaborations' extremes. Knowing this, to not mentally engage the attributes Of subject and object is the practice of bodhisattvas. (22)

When meeting with an attractive object,
Treat it as a rainbow in summer:
A beautiful appearance, but not viewed as real—
To give up attachment is the practice of bodhisattvas. (23)

All varieties of suffering are like the death of one's child in a dream: Taking mistaken appearances to be real—how exhausting! Therefore, when encountering difficult situations, To see them as confusion is the practice of bodhisattvas. (24)

If those aspiring to enlightenment must give even their body, What need to mention outer objects? Therefore, without hope of return or ripened results, To extend generosity is the practice of bodhisattvas. (25)

If without discipline one cannot even benefit oneself, What a laugh to think of helping others! Therefore, free of worldly craving, To maintain discipline is the practice of bodhisattvas. (26)

For bodhisattvas desiring the wealth of virtue, Anything that harms is like a treasury of jewels. Therefore, free of aggression towards anyone, To cultivate patience is the practice of bodhisattvas. (27)

If hearers and solitary realizers, for their benefit alone, Practice diligence like their heads are on fire, Then certainly, for the good of all beings, to apply diligence, The source of good qualities, is the practice of bodhisattvas. (28)

Knowing that vipashyanā fully endowed with shamatha Vanquishes the mental afflictions,
To engage in concentration that correctly transcends
The four formless ones is the practice of bodhisattvas. (29)

Without supreme knowledge, five perfections
Will not result in perfect enlightenment.
Therefore, to cultivate supreme knowledge, endowed with skillful means
And free of conceptions of the three spheres, is the practice of bodhisattvas. (30)

If one does not examine one's own confusion, It is possible to act non-dharmically with the guise of a practitioner. Therefore, to continually examine And abandon one's confusion is the practice of bodhisattvas. (31)

If, governed by mental afflictions, one speaks of the faults of other bodhisattvas, Oneself will be diminished.

Therefore, to not speak of the faults of those

Who have entered the Mahāyāna path is the practice of bodhisattvas. (32)

Through desire for honor and gain, disputes arise And the activities of hearing, contemplating, and meditating decline. Therefore, to give up attachment to the households Of friends, relatives, and donors is the practice of bodhisattvas. (33)

Harsh speech disturbs the minds of others, And weakens the conduct of bodhisattvas. Therefore, to abandon harsh speech, Unpleasant to the minds of others, is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽³⁴⁾

As mental afflictions of habit are difficult to counter with remedies, The one with mindfulness and attentiveness takes up the weapon of the antidote, And slays mental afflictions like desire The moment they arise—such is the practice of bodhisattvas. (35)

In sum, wherever you are and whatever you do, Always remaining mindful and attentive To the state of your mind, To accomplish the benefit of others is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽³⁶⁾

Taking up the virtue so diligently gathered in this way, So that the suffering of limitless beings may be dispelled, And with the wisdom of threefold purity, To dedicate it to enlightenment is the practice of bodhisattvas. ⁽³⁷⁾ Following the contents of the sūtras and treatises And the teachings of genuine masters, I have written these thirtyseven practices of bodhisattvas For the sake of those who wish to train in the bodhisattva path. (C)

Since my intelligence is low and the sum of my training small, I cannot offer verse that is pleasing to the scholars. Yet since they are based on the sūtras and the teachings of genuine masters, I believe these bodhisattva practices are free of error. (D)

Yet alas, as the depth of the vast deeds of bodhisattvas Is hard to fathom by limited minds like mine, I request the forgiveness of the holy ones For all errors of contradiction, omission, and so on. (E)

By the virtue arising from this, May all beings, through ultimate and relative bodhichitta, Not dwelling in the extremes of peace or existence, Be equal to the protector Avalokita. ^(F)

For the benefit of self and other, this was written by Thogme, a monk who follows scripture and reasoning, at the Ngulchu Rinchen Cave.



PART TWO:

The Tibetan Texts

The Tibetan Text:

The Benefit of Others That Fills All of Space

७७॥ शुप्तायदे न्यम् धुषा भ्रष्या अवस्य अवस्य अवस्य देवे के प्रमुन् प्रेषा मे नुषा यदे क्षेत्र स्वर्ष स्वर्ष स्व

क्ष्याम्बन्धन्यम्याद्याच्याचेत्राचात्रम्याच्या

by Jamgon Kongtrul

२०॥ मुपःपदेः द्वरः धुनः भुन्य अवस्य अवदः वितः के विद्युतः वित्र में दुनः पदेः क्षेत्रः स्वरः दिन्। इतः मानुनः सन् अवदः वितः के स्वरः वितः के स्वरः वितः से स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

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चै.च। ह्रेश्वत्राक्षिम्यब्रिश्चर्यस्य प्रसार्थे, क्र्यात्य स्थित्य । ट्र्याय्य विचानी क्रियाय स्थित्य क्षियाय स्थित्य विचानी क्षिय्य स्थित्य स्याप्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्याप्य स्थित्य स्याप्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्थित्य स्याप्य स्थित्य स्याप्य स्थित्य स्य

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તું સાંગાલ્યાં મુંગાં ત્રામાં સુંગાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં સુંગાં ત્રામાં સુંગા ત્રામાં સુંગાં ત્રામાં સુંગાં ત્રામાં સુંગા ત્રામા સુંગા ત્રામાં સુંગા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્

पश्चित्। वुःचबः द्रुबाद्यं प्रद्रुवः प्रद्रुवः प्रद्रुवः प्रद्रुवः प्रदेर् प्रद्रुवः प्रदेरः प्रद्रुवः प्रदेशः प्रद्रुवः प्रद्र्वः प्रद्रुवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रदे प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रद्रवः प्रदे वे प्रदे वे प्रदे विद्यः प्रदे प्रदे विद्यः प्रदे प्रदे प्रदे विद्यः प्रदे प्रदे विद्यः प्रदे प्रदे विद्यः प्रदे विद्यः

्वेश्चामश्चरश्चामश्चरः श्चे प्रस्ति । स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः प्रस्ति । स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वरः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

र्यायदर:बेब्रॉबि:ब्रेट्सी:ह्त्य:प्रायद्य:य्यद्य:य्यःयः विक्राव्यः श्री:बेश्यः विक्रिं विक्रं विक्रं

यश्चायतः द्वीत्र। स्टब्स् स्वस्थान्त्र स्वस्य स्वस्थान्त्र स्वत्य स्वस्य स्वस्

ष्ठियःग्री:दक्षेग्रस्यःयःयःदह्गःग्री

मिलेशयन्द्रिंशमिलेखाम्बर्धा यञ्चेत्रेत्रायञ्चेया। यञ्चरायन्त्राय। द्विषश्चर्यायञ्चेयायद्वी ॱॸॸॱय़॔ॱढ़ऻ॓ॎऻॼॸॹॱॹॕॺऻॺॱढ़ॹॕॱड़ॖॺॱऄॺॺॱॼढ़ॱॿय़ॺॱॼॸॱॻॖऀॱॾॗॗऀॱय़ॕढ़ऀॱॺऻॶ॔ॺऻॱॸॖॱय़क़ॗॱॸॺॸॱय़ॕॱॸॸॱॠॖॱॻढ़ऀॱॺऻॸढ़ॱख़ॱॵॱॺॏॱड़ॗऀঃख़ॺॱढ़ॺॗड़ॺॱय़ढ़ऀॱढ़ख़ॺऻॺॱ ॱऒ॔क़ॕॻॱॾॗॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॗज़ॱक़ॣॖऒ॔ज़ॱक़ॣॕढ़ऻॺढ़ॱॿॗॱॻॱढ़ॸॱॸॗॻॸॱॻऻॱढ़ॕॸॱय़ॖॱख़ॖॱऄ॒॓ॴढ़ॸॱॸॗॸॹॻऻॱॸॖऀॱऒऄॸॱय़ढ़॓ॱढ़॔ॸॱॿ॓ॸऻॺॱॸॕज़ॱख़॒ॱख़ज़ॱड़ॖॗॗॗढ़ख़ॕॻऻ क्रॅंबाचमबाउर रे.पांबुब छेर रे.स्.प्र्याचियात्राबाचा याचाया याचायात्राच्यात्रच्यात्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात <u>ૡ</u>ૺઽઃવઃવ#ુઃફઃવ#ુઽઃવર્ડ્ડેવઃફુંવઃઽુઃવૹૄુુુ૱ૹઃવ| ૨૬ઃર્દેતુઃબેઽઃફોઽઃઌ૽૾ૢ૽ઃવઽ૱ઃશેૄુૹઃઅઃર્જોજાયાં વાર્ષેત્રઃશુંઃવડ્ડવાં અંધાના ત્રાંત્રાં તે વાર્ષા વાર્યા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ષા વાર્ *ॱ*ब्रेटॱहे'८८ॱब्रेट'य'ब्रट'र्'यह्या'यब'ब्यबर्से हेये'ब्रेयय्पट'र्'यब्यब्या। इस'घर'यज्ञर'यी'रट'यबेर'देर'ये' के ये जुर 'यज्ञर'यये 'ब्र' रमाब'ब्रेट हे केरायेये *ज़য়য়*ॱॸॣढ़ॱय़ॹॱॸऀॱॸॗॺऻॺॱॻॖऀॱय़ॺऻॺॱय़ॺॱढ़ॖॱय़ॱॺऻ॔ॺॕढ़ॱय़ॱय़ॺॣय़ॱय़ऻॱॺऻ॔ॺॕख़ॱय़ॱढ़ॸॆय़ॺॱय़ढ़ऀॱख़ॖख़ॱय़ढ़ऀॱख़ॗऀॸॱॸॸॱॺऀॱक़ॗॗॱय़ॱढ़ॕॸॱॸॗय़ॺॱऄॸॱॻॖऀॿॱ रयायदे र्वेर-र्सुग्राक्ष ग्रीटेंबाया अहेबायर यमुत्राय। शुग्राक्षेत्र केत्र येदे यबीया बेर ग्रीका केत्र वेदाय वित्तर वित्तर अहित यक्ष प्रीक्ष प्राप्त केत्र वित्तर अहित यक्ष प्रीक्ष प्राप्त केत्र वित्तर अहित वित्तर 'વંદ્ર-વિવાર્ણના'કરા ક:વક્કુન'સુ'માં ભે'નમ'સુંર્ફ્સનમાં અદશામુશ્રાનુદાસેમશાંગુન'લનુશ્રાનું 'દેવેંદ્ર-વર્ણનુશ્રામાં વર્ષા'નદાલેંગું નુશાસેમશ ॱড়ড়৾৾৻য়য়য়ড়ঢ়৾৾৻ৠ৾য়৻য়ৢয়৻য়৻ড়৾ড়৻য়৾য়৻য়৻য়ঢ়য়৾য়৻য়৻য়৻ঢ়ঢ়য়য়ঢ়য়য়৻য়

हॅं त्रं क्रुंद चीका सार्चिका सुर्मा स्वापना माना ह्रिया का का का सार्चिका चीका त्र्यं त्या या चीका ॥ ह्रिया का का का सार्चिका चीका त्यां त्या या चीका ॥ सुर्वा स्वापने का सार्चिका त्यां त्या या चीका ॥ सुर्वा स्वापने का सार्चिका त्यां सुर्वा त्यां स्वापने ॥

ब्रेशयदेः म्र्रेंत्यत्रेत्यक्षक्षः द्वा व्यक्तियात्रेत्यक्षः स्वा स्वा विष्यात्रेत्यक्षः स्वा विष्यात्रेत्यक्ष व्यायदेः म्र्रेंत्यक्ष्यात्रेत्यक्षः स्वा विष्यात्रेत्यक्षः स्वा स्वा विष्यात्रेत्यक्षः स्व यश्चित्राच्याः भीत्राचीः प्रत्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्र प्रत्याच्याः भीत्राचीः भीत्राचीः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राचित्राचीः भीत्राच्याः भीत्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत्राच्याः भीत

क्षे.भ.ष्ट्री.स्ट्री

यञ्जूबाखुराङ्गयबादिन स्थितातुतायमु सः स्वाधातार दिवाताबुरार्खेवाळा ना

लेबाधीयी दुवायतीय त्रुबाय हें दाही उदेश तुबाय दुव

म्बुस्यादे। क्रेंस्याच्याविष्यस्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्टाब्रेस्य मुस्यायदेशस्य मुस्यायदेशस्य । स्टाब्र्स्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्टाब्र्स्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्टाब्र्स्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्वाध्यायदेशस्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य । स्वाध्यायदेशस्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्यायदेशस्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स्वाध्य स

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दे.क्षेत्र.री.चब्रीश्राचदु.रेब्री.चदु.स्.च.पर्ट.ता.चट्टेब्र.चश्चाचर्बा.रट.ता.श. श्रुष्ट.स्.चब्रीश्चाचदु.रेब्री.चदु.स्.च.पर्ट.ता.चट्टेब्र.चश्चाचर्बा.रट.ता.श. **डेब्र**'य'र्टा

र्वो'त'दर्ने'धिश्राश्चुर'तु'त्रद्व| श्चुत'रश'ग्विगश'द्वर'द्युत'श्चुर'तृश्|

र्श्वाचर्ष्यःश्चेत्रस्यायम् विष्याचर्ष्यः स्वाच्याचर्यः स्वाच्याचरः स्वाच्याचयः स्वच्याचरः स्वाच्याचयः स्वच्याचरः स्वाच्याचयः स्वच्याचयः स्वच्य

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ङेशयदर-दश्चित्रां स्वायिः स्वायः सेन् यदे स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वाय स्वायः स्वाय स्वायः स्वयः स्

The Continuous Rain of Benefit to Beings

THE TIBETAN TEXT:

by Khakhyab Dorje

२७॥ तस्यामा अर्केया शुरु - रमाया नेयामा श्री प्रमेश्वर स्थाय हुन । यस्य स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्थाय

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र्राचें अनुवासाय में त्री स्वामाय के त्रामाय के त्र

प्रतः त्तृत्या क्रिंत्राचि त्र्वेत् अर्क्षणः प्रत्यास्त्राच्यात् त्र्याच्यात् त्र्याचित्राच्याः स्वाचित्राच्या भूगाप्त्राच्याची स्वाचित्राचि त्र्याचि त्र्याचि त्र्याची स्वाचित्राच्याची स्वाचित्राची स्वाचित

चट्-स्वाचर-र्नुव्यन्य-स्वाचित्रः स्वाच्याः स्वच्याः स्वाच्याः स्व

ष्रिश्चभन्नात्रभेत्रात्त्रस्थात्त्रस्थात्त्रस्थात् स्थात्त्रम्थाः स्थात्रस्थात् स्थात्त्रस्थात् स्थात्त्रस्थात् स्थात् स्थात्रस्थात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स

यन्त्राः त्रीश्रायङ्क्षेत्रः यन्त्रश्चात्रः यद्ये प्रायदेः यद्ये प्रायदेः यद्ये प्रायदेः यद्ये प्रायदेः यद्ये प

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> त्रवार्श्ववाश्वायत्वयात्र्यस्य व्यक्ष्याः श्वीः वार्श्ववायत्वर्यात्राय्यक्षेत्रः ।। श्वीः वार्श्ववायत्वर्यात्रायक्षेत्रः स्थायाच्येवाशः। त्रवार्याय्यव्यव्यक्षयात्रायः स्थायाच्यायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्

सर्व्याः भवावत्याः स्टेतः श्रुवः श्रीकाः ग्रीकाः ग्रीवः विद्यः श्रीवः श

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णश्चायाः भूगश्चात्र्वात्रायाः व्यवस्यार्थे स्त्रायाः विष्यात्र्वे स्त्रायाः स्त्रायाः स्वायाः स्वयाः स्वायाः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयः

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विषायवायमुरमा हेराम्डेम यत्वार्षम्बामुत्राय्वेयाविता स्रूत्यारमुत्रायीयरात्रीयस्

द्यत्यः र्रे अस्त्रः प्रते प

ॱॺऻढ़ऀॳॱय़ॱऄॗॣॕॱॻॾॣॱख़ॱॻढ़ॆॖक़ॱॺॖॹॕॱॺऻॿॖॶॱॷढ़ऀॱॾॖख़ॱढ़ॎऄॗ॔ॾॱॸॖॱॻॿॣॖॻॱय़ॱढ़ॆऻॱॱड़॓ॱॺऻड़ऀॺऻॱय़ढ़ऀॱख़ऀॸॱॻॖऀॳॱॺऻऄ॔ख़ॱॻॱॼॸॻॱड़ऀॾॱॿॖॺऻॴॼॿॗॗड़ॱ यञ्जूत्यायात्यायहेवावया श्चीर्येदेातयम्बायदेःश्चात्यकार्येदाचे सामार्थेमात्राक्ष्यात्यात्रात्यमात्रात्येत्र । स्व ર્ક્ષેના'વરુન'યા અ'દીત'યાસુનરાયા એ'ઢંનરાયાસુન'યા નનાનો'ર્ક્ષે'ત્રરાસુનય ક્રાસ'ર્વે'એ'નોર્સેન'યમ'ત્ર્યું મારાવામાં અ'દીતામાં આસું સાયાનમાં यवःह्वंदःदेन्देनःयदेःष्टःस। माववःग्रीःवेःयःमार्वेदःयदेःकैमाःस्यानाः र्वेदःसेदःग्रीःदमाःयष्ठयःददःयवे। योदःग्रीःक्वेंद्वस्याववःग्रीःद्वयःवर्षेद्वेदःस्यःयः ह्यूट्य क्षुर्याय दे प्रमुचका क्षेत्रका वार्चे वाचा वार्षे द्राया पर्याप्त क्षेत्र वाचा वार्षे द्राया विष्णा वाचा विष्णा . सगर्ने गर्झे वर्षा सुद्रका तुर्विस्रका सुद्रवरुषा यदन साम्यक्षा गुरुष्ठे कायते गुर्यात् द्राया निराम वर्षा व त्यस्याञ्चीयायमञ्जूमायतेञ्चीयायान्म। बॅरबम। वुमाबेसबा ग्राचम्याबाजीः बॅसायाञ्चम्यावस्यान्मायान्म। यगासेन्यतेन्यतेन्यम् विमाबेस्या बुद्दायदेःग्वन्नाञ्चयम्पन्नादन्द्रवर्षेत्रप्तृत्रप्तराद्युत्रप्यन्तर्भाद्वान् वर्ष्युत्तप्तान्त्रक्षेत्रम्वन्नाद्वान्त्रक्षेत्रप्तान्त्रम् ૡશુદઃવરઃશુંદુ'વઃર્જ્ઞેનૄૹાઢે,જોવાલે ર્જેનૄૹાદું। અદ્દના કેદાબશાદકાવાલે રૂના ક્રુવા ક્રુવા દુવા સાંવર્ષા વસુંદા સાથા વસુંદુ વાલે છે. જો તાલુકા કે સાઢે જાવા સુદ્દા કેના દેવા દુવા દ્વારા મુદ્દા તાલુકા કર્યા કરાય કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાય કર્યા કરાય કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કર શ્રુ''गશ્રુદ:શુगश'7=:५३२:మे९'र्रेल'य=:३३५'ग्रीश'यक्चयशदशदायावाचायते:श्रु'श्रुद:१४८८८:ॐ४'१८८८८:ॐ४'१८८८ वर्मायतः ৻ঽ৾য়ৢ৾৾৻য়৾৾৻য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়৽য়য়য়ড়ড়ঢ়৻য়৻ঢ়ৢয়৻য়য়৸ৠয়ৼয়৾য়ড়৻য়ড়ৣ৾৽ৠৢ৾ঢ়ৼয়ৢয়৻য়৾য়য়ড়ড়ঢ়৻৻য়য়য়য়য়ঢ়ঢ়৻য়য়য়য়ড়ঢ়য়ড়ৢ৻৻য়য়য়য়য়ৼঢ়ঢ়য়য়য়য়য়ঢ় क्षेद्रः क्षेद्रः या देवः वेंद्रः क्षेत्रः वेद्याः वेद्याः वेद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्य ૡૢૹ੶ૡૡઌૹ੶ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ૢઌૹ੶ਫ਼ૻ੶ૹ૾૱ૻ૽ૼૡ૽ૺૹૢૣૻૻૻૡૹ૽ૹ૽ૄ૱ૄૹૢૢ૽૱ૣૹૢ૽ૺૡઌ૽૽ૼૡ૽ૺ૾૽ૡઌૢ૽૱ઌૡૢ૽૱ઌૡ૽ૺૹૣૹઌૹ૱૱ઌૹ૱ૹઌૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱૱૱ૹ૽૽ૹૡ૽૱૱ इनहेंग नेअन्य में त्युत्य कर्मा नमाय विषय विषय के मार्थ हो मार्थ हो स्वीत के प्रति का स्वाप के स्वाप क

यः ५ मः यदे ख्रूप्तः स्वा माश्रप्तः श्रुप्ता श्रुप्तः के संवार्षे देवा स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्व दिन प्राप्त स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स

डेश्चर्ट्र डिट्गॅट्र प्याप्त प्रमास्य स्वाप्त प्रमास प्रम प्रमास प्रम प्रमास प

त्रेवःकेदा अदशः मुक्षः द्वां प्रतः श्रुवः यदेः श्रुवं वाय प्रते ।

है : बेर-चें ती। तस्त्राक्षा हे : क्रें ता क्षेत्र त्या कष्ट त्या

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> चन्यायात्वर्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः चन्यः स्वयः स्

वेश यहूँ रा

द्याना है क्रेन चेंदे में तयर प्रत्ति हैं में न्याये प्रत्या हो प्रत्या निष्ठा प्रत्या हो में स्वाप्त क्ष्या प्रत्या हो स्वाप्त क्ष्या प्रत्या हो स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्व

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รูๆ'य'षद'र्षेद'यश्रद'य'दे। दे'स्र्रादयम्बाय'य'श्रुद'रशम्बेम्बायी'श्लेयात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्रेयात्त्र्यं स्दर्ध बद'र्चस'यर्हेद'द्र। श्लुपङ्केस'वेद'येद'र्यद्वस्थिद'यद'र्षेद्व'दे। स'क्लुद्र'यद्व'द्वु'य'यश्ला

য়ु:พ:५७०:४१वर्ग्यः माडेमः पञ्जी साम्राधिकः व्यव्यक्षः व्यव्यकः व्यवसः विष्यकः विष्यकः व्यवसः विषयः विषयः

देशन्ता मङ्ग्री, याक्षरक्ष्यका कुरान्ता विकान्त्र कुरान्ता विकान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र कुरान्त्र कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र क्ष्यका कुरान्त्र कु

र्षे अन्हे न्यू दे कुँ भी मे दुग पादि दे के अद्यामुया वस्य उत् ग्री दुर्ग द्या मुक्ते पादि प्रमुख पादि पादि में

स्टार्चा यम्भून वि यद्ये स्टान्य वि या स्टान्य स्टान्

वेश श्रेंगश्र ५८।

स्वानस्य स्

याचे प्राप्तायक्षेत्र प्रापति प्राप्तायक्षेत्र प्राप्तायक्यक्षेत्र प्राप्तायक्षेत्र प्राप्तायक्षेत्र प्राप्तायक्षेत्र प्

रेग्रबःग्रीःसु:५गःश्रुवःग्रब्धवःस्वा मुल'न'ग्व'ग्रीक'न्रीक'न्रस्य स्व षदः ब्रेट त्र्यायते ब्रेट चें तदेः यत्र यदे 'ग्व मी 'द्यू दः ग्व राणे दः **न्द्रश्चायःग्वःग्रीः** सःयःखेवः अर्वे:रेश्रायर्गेर्पयरे:श्रूश्राणाधितः दवःश्रॅदःद्यायाःचदेःश्चेंश्चेंश्चेवः त्विं र पः क्षेत्रं पायते श्वाप्त्र विदश्योत । सुत्र पा सेवा प्रदेश स्त्रीत से प्रीत न्याः स्टब्स्य श्रायदेः न्यदः र्वे स्थेतः क्ष्माक्ष्मियायक्षेमायदिः से न्युराधितः श्वापश्यायस्यायते विष्याधितः सवद विंदा दत्य पदे गढ़ेन दें भी न प्रायाउव मी केंबा ब्राया धिवश **अर्दे**:कुर्:पश्चरपर्डशर्:अ:५८:%

र्वेश्वायस्याः स्वीयाः मह्याः वस्याः उत् ग्रीः स्वीतः विषाः स्वायः प्रतः प्रदेशः महिनाः स्वीतः स्वायः प्रतः प्रदेशः धाः मो दुनाः पादिः स्वीतः स्वीवाः

डेबार्च्यवायायायायात्वित्रः वयाक्षाः उत्तव्यक्षाः क्षेत्रः यद्युद्धः यायाद्धं द्राण्ची श्राधः याद्यः यद्भः याद्यः विद्यः याद्यः यद्भः यद्भः

दलम्बायते:बुम्बाहेते:न्ध्रम्बाम्बाम्बा दर्गे:पःश्चेन्यहें:यबःन्द्रमःहे। इसःम्बायःपने:हेत्यम्बान्द्रम्बाह्याः देनें:हःयम्बान्द्रम्बाह्याः

विष्यययदः देवाश्चः वृद्धः स्वर्षः वृद्धः स्वर्षः वृद्धः स्वर्षः वृद्धः स्वर्षः वृद्धः स्वर्षः वृद्धः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्

The Tibetan Text:

७७। व्यतः र्ह्याः र्ह्याः स्त्रीयः य्याः स्त्रायः स्त्रा

The Thirty-Seven Practices of Bodhisattvas

by Ngulchu Thogme

von radioos of Bournoutevac

ज़ॳॱॹॣॱॻ2॔ॳॱफ़ॷ॑ॸॱय़ॖ॔ॸॱय़ॖऀॴॻॱॺऀॴॹॹॖऻ ॎॾऻॱॿऀॸॱॿऀॻॱॿॕॖॣऀॸ॔ख़ऀ॔ॴॱॷ॓ॸॱय़ॖ॔ॸॱय़ॖऀॴॻॱॺऀॴॹॹॴॴ.

वर्से संगीः शुःराषा

म्यान्त्रक्ष्यं त्राव्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं त्रि स्राय्यं त्रित्यं त्रित्यं

स्व'यर्देद्र'त्युद्र'य्व्यक्ष्यं स्व'य्यदेद्र'य्य्यक्ष्यः स्वाह्यं स्व'य्यदेद्र'य्यक्ष्यः स्वाह्यं स्व'य्यदेद् द्रियः स्वाह्यं स्वाहं स्वाहं स्वाह्यं स्वाहं स्वाहं स्वाहं स्

द्यादर्बेर्य्युक्तेत्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात वित्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः त्वात्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः द्वात्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः क्षेत्रः वित्रः वित ष्पुत्पः दत्रः श्रूदशः यशः र्वेत्रः श्रॅदशः देशः ग्रीशः दश्चीय।। इत्राः गायोदः स्रोदः यशः दशे ह्येत्रः दश्चीशः द्रयेत्य।। देवा यः दृदशः यशः र्वेशः श्रुशः। द्रयेत्रः यः यश्चेत्रः याज्ञुत्यः श्रुशः व्यवाः योत्रः योत्र।। १

म्यान्यात्रम् स्वात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम्यत्त्रम्यत्त्रम् स्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्यस्वत्त्रम् स्वत्त्रम्य

योड्यायम् तहेव न्याक्तियाः स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वितः ।।

रद्धार्यं स्वरं स्वरं त्यर्थं त्यर्थं त्यरं स्वरं त्यरं त्य

वित्रातृत्वर्त्ते त्यात्रे त्यात्रे त्यात्रे त्यात्रे त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्य

चैट-क्रिय-श्रुशश्चर-त्रश्चेट-क्चित्र-श्चित्र-

स्त्रिं त्यहें त्यः कुषः श्रुषः त्यत्यः त्ये स्थितः त्यः विद्वाः त्यः विद्वाः त्यः विद्वाः त्यः विद्वाः विद्व

यद्गात्यःकेश्वयःद्धरः बदः सेदः यद्भेतः द्वितः दु।।

ग्राट्यात्यद्गाय्येतः य्येतः स्वेतः यद्भेतः यद्भे

द्यादः द्विया यद्याः त्याः श्रेष्ठः श्रुष्ठः श्रेष्ठः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स

त्र्वाः स्टर्डं स्ट्रं स्टर्डं स्ट्रं स्टर्डं स्टर्डं स्टर्डं स्टर्डं स्ट्रं

यन्त्राची स्वायत्वेत्राचित्राचत्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राच

स्टान्टास्वस्यायस्यान्स्यन्यत्येषुः वेत्यः स्वा स्यायाय्येत्रात्त्र्यास्यस्य स्वयस्य वेत्यः स्वा स्यायाय्येत्रात्त्र्यास्य स्वयस्य वेत्यः स्वा स्यायाय्येत्रात्यस्य स्वयस्य स्ययस्य स्वयस्य स

तर्कें चबार्चे दबार्चे दास्वी हार्स्या हुन्यों क्षेत्राचक्र्या। कंप्रवासकेत् त्वद् 'द्रदः यार्दे त् श्री श्रायत्र प्याप्त द्या सुन्। तर्वे 'युत्त 'श्रीया' श्रूया' प्यद्या प्याप्ते त् रहे दे दे दे ।। त्राप्त से प्रवास स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्व

ह्रवःयरः म्यान्यस्त्रीयः स्वर्षः स्वरः स्

तस्यायार्श्वेदायात्तुयाश्वरायमाय्येदाधेद्या ११

है'सूर-श्रूर-च'यर्दे'द्रवान्दर-वी'श्रेश्रश्चा श्रेश्रश-वेश्वर्श्वरावश्चर-विदेश्वर्श्वराध्वर-द्र-च्रिया। दे'क्रेट्-वेश्वरश्चरावश्चर-विदेश्वर्श्वराध्वर-स्था। भेट्-व्यक्षे-चेश्वर-स्थान-विद्याध्वर-स्थान

खेत्-तुर्देर-चर्दःख्यान्दर-त्यस्त-यान्।। द्युर-ग्री-तुभःग्री-तहतःर्द्धेन-है-चलेन-तु॥ सहेंभःयर-सूर-व्य-चर्नेन-यर-सी-कृलेन-॥ लेन-क्षमभःर्सेन-यान्तुयःस्थान्यम्। ११

 चुरःस्व्यः वर्देद् रयस्य त्युक्षः ग्राटः महिंदः दर्गे स्वा । धुः देवः प्रदेशः देवः स्वस्यः स्वस्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः प्रदेशः । देवः स्वरः प्रदेशः देवः स्वस्यः स्वस्य स्वरं । स्वीतः प्रवादेशः स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वतः ।

द्यो प्रतिः स्वाक्ष्यं प्रति प्रति स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाध्याः स्वाध्यः स्वाध्याः स्वाध्यः स्वाध्यः स्वाध्यः स्वाध्यः स्वाध्यः स्वाधः स्व

दर्द्वारव्यक्षियायाक्ष्यायाक्षेत्रायक्षेत्रेत्रायाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्षेत्रयाक्य

त्वावकार्यात्रः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायाः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयः

चेश्वर्यः श्रेत्रः व्याक्ष्यः त्याः श्रेत्रः व्यव्याः व्यव्यः व्यव्यः

क्ष्राचन्न्यः क्ष्राचन्त्रः कष्राचन्त्रः कष्राचन्तिः कष्राच

द्धयःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।। कुषःयदेःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।। कुषःयदेःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।। कुषःयदेःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।। कुषःयदेःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।। कुषःयदेःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरः।।

र्वेत् स्याम् स्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्य व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्य व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्य व्यान्त्र व्यान्य व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र व्य

म्बद्धान्त्रः मुद्धान्त्रः मुद्धान्त्रः मुद्धान्तः मुद्धानः मुद्धान्तः मुद्धानः मुद्धानः मुद्धान्तः मुद्धानः मुद्धानः

चै-रक्ष्य-पर्क्ष्व-प्रश्चात्रश्च्यात्रश्चित्र। यह्य-स्वर्श्व-प्रश्चित्रः स्वा-प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शः प्रश्चित्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्येत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्शेत्रः स्वर्यः स्व

য়ुत्रःश्रवःत्रश्रवःतर्देश्वस्यश्रःयश्रवःत्रश्रा ह्याःश्रवःत्रश्रवःत्रीःमश्रुटःमीःह्रेशःदय्दःवश्रा। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवःत्रीःयम्। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवःत्रश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवः। स्वाःश्रवः।

देःस्यश्चाद्धरः यदेः द्रषोः यसः दर्शे यः गुत्त।।
देवः द्रभः गुतः ह्रे यः गुदः ह्र्यः से स्रसः सर्वेषः पी स्रा।
श्चेदः दरः वेः यदेः स्रवदः सः से ग्वत्रसः यदे।।
श्चेतः दरः स्रा ने व्यवेषः स्रमे विदः दरः स्र स्रा विदः स्रमः स्रो विदः स्रमः स्रमः स्रो विदः स्रमः स्रमः स्रमः स्रो विदः स्रमः स्रम



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