

७७। विरंगे वि नरे सून परि मनस ने सर्ते सुँ र इसस नवि न वृग्य स्

Method and wisdom to realize inner peace Four practices of lojong mind training

A short collection of major Mahayana Buddhist works, including *The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour* by Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen



# २००१ विट्या विष्यते स्थ्या स्थित स्था । स्थित स्थ्या स्थित स्थित स्थित स्था ।

# Method and wisdom to realize inner peace

Four practices of lojong mind training

A short collection of major Mahayana Buddhist works, including *The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour* by Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen



व्रामी विष्यते श्चुनायते श्वयः । र्स्य स्नित्ते विष्यते श्चुना । व्रह्म स्नित्ते विष्यते श्चुना । व्रामी विषये ।

This method of these four precious mind trainings, to realize inner peace, I offer with auspiciousness as a cause for world peace.

T.Y.S. Lama Gangchen

# ্ৰেভা । বৃদ্দেশী 'ৰি' নই 'শ্ৰুন' নই শ্ৰুন' নই 'শ্ৰুন' নই 'শ্ৰুন'

Four practices of lojong mind training

## तुरः कुनः सेससः द्रमदेः र्वेरः तुदेः स्रेरः न

#### The Jewel Garland of the Bodhisattva

by Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana based on the translation by Adam Pearcey

## र्बे क्वेंट के नामकुट या

#### **Eight Verses of Mind Training**

by Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge based on the translation by Alexander Berzin

## बेग'य'ळेब'र्येदे'र्ह्से'र्बेट'र्देब'यत्ब'या

#### **Seven-point Mind Training**

by Chekawa Yeshe Dorje edited by Kyabje Pabongkha Dechen Nyingpo based on the translation by Stephen Carlier

## मुं.श्रुंट.श्रुंग.श्रेया

#### The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour

by Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen translated by Lotsawa Thubten Sherab Sherpa

Lama Gangchen Peace Publications © Kunpen Lama Gangchen lgpp.org kunpen.ngalso.org

first edition September 2016

### Table of contents

Foreword8
Origins of the mind training tradition in Tibet9
नुम्रकुत्रःश्रेश्रश्रम्पदेःर्तेम्रनुदेःस्रेम्प्या
The Jewel Garland of the Bodhisattva
by Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana
Biography of Atisha Dipamkara Shrijñana24
र्ह्म र्ह्मेन रहेन राह्म क्रिक्स क्रि
Eight Verses of Mind Training
by Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge
Biography of Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge32
बेना'न'केन'र्सेदे'र्ह्ने'र्ब्रुट'र्नेन'नर्नुन'या
Seven-point Mind Training
by Chekawa Yeshe Dorje
Biography of Chekawa Yeshe Dorje48
র্ন্ <u>র</u> র্ন্তু ন ক্লুবা ক্লুবা ক্লুবা ক্লুবা ক্লুবা ক্লুবা কল
The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour
by Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen
Biography of Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen70



क्रिंगः संक्रितः संस्थितः विष्याः स्था । अस्र १ स्था निष्याः स्था । निष्याः संस्थाः स्था । स्था संस्थाः संस्थाः स्था । स्था संस्थाः संस्थाः स्था । स्था संस्थाः संस्थाः स्था ।

chö nga chän po dra yi ni sem chän dug ngäl tar gyi shog käl pa che wa sam ye su chö tön dzä ching shug gyur chig

May the great sound (drum) of Dharma Eliminate the suffering of sentient beings. May it uphold the meaning of Dharma For inconceivable eons to come.

#### Foreword

As the great master and author of Seven-point Mind Training, Chekawa Yeshe Dorje said,

> "The mind has many defects, but it has one great quality: whatever you teach it, it follows".

It is precisely on that simple yet profound premise that the practice of lojong, or mind-training, becomes fundamental for habituating, purifying and transforming the otherwise ego-grasping mind into the altruistic aspiration that strives for enlightenment for the benefit of all mother sentient beings.

Though all Buddhist teachings can be characterized by this transformative potential, the Mahayana Buddhist tradition of lojong in particular includes inspirational advice and practices to generate the great awakening mind, such as equalizing and exchanging oneself with others. Mind-training thus reprograms our selfishness that brings us only suffering, towards a mind that deeply understands that others are indeed "more precious than a wish-fulfilling jewel", as Langri Tangpa says in his Eight Verses of Mind Training.

This short collection of major mind training works has been prepared for the auspicious occasion of the visit of H.H. Kyabje Trijang Choktrul Rinpoche to Albagnano Healing Meditation Centre in September 2016. It includes The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour by Panchen Chökyi Gyalsten, which has been translated from the original Tibetan into English at the request and sponsorship of Lama Michel Rinpoche. Any element that is inserted in square brackets does not appear in the original Tibetan but has been inserted by the translator or editor to make the sentence complete in English or to clarify the meaning.

### Origins of the mind training tradition in Tibet

Although several lineages of lojong instruction found their way into Tibet through the efforts of different Indian masters and Tibetan translators, the most influential tradition by far was the one introduced by the eleventh-century Indian master Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana (982-1054 CE).

Known to Tibetans as Jowo Je or Noble Lord, Atisha held three major lineages of Sutrayana instruction: the Lineage of Widespread Activities, the Lineage of the Profound View, and the Lineage of Powerful Activities.

The Lineage of Widespread Activities, known for its instructions on the extensive bodhisattva activities, proceeds from Buddha Shakyamuni to the Bodhisattva Maitreya. Its teachings were spread by the great Arya Asanga (fl. 4th century CE) and his followers.

The Lineage of the Profound View is associated mainly with the profound teachings on emptiness. Its instructions were transmitted by Lord Buddha to the supreme Bodhisattva Manjushri, who then revealed them to Arya Nagarjuna (fl. 2nd century CE). After Nagarjuna, the teachings on emptiness were passed down to succeeding generations of disciples in the Madhyamaka, or Middle Way, school of Buddhist philosophy.

The Lineage of Powerful Activities includes a unique body of instructions for developing and achieving bodhicitta called 'equalizing and exchanging self and others'. This lineage also descends from the Bodhisattva Manjushri, who transmitted the instructions to the great Mahayana saint Shantideva (fl. 8th century CE). The mind training instructions taught by Lord Atisha are most closely associated with this lineage.

Lord Atisha received mind training instructions from three teachers: Suvarnadvipa Guru or, as we call him in Tibetan, Lama Serlingpa, who lived on the island of Sumatra, and two Indian teachers, Dharmarakshita and Maitri Yogi. The most influential of these was Lama Serlingpa. Atisha travelled to Sumatra to meet this teacher, and stayed there for twelve years to serve him and study under his guidance. He also experienced many visions of deities, including Tara, who gave him instruction on the mind training practices.

Although Lord Atisha taught both Sutrayana and Tantrayana extensively, he taught the complete instructions on equalizing and exchanging self and others in private only to his principal disciple Dromtonpa Gyelwä Jungne (1005-1064). Drom Rinpoche, in turn, taught them to four of his disciples. Three of these were known as the Kadampa Brothers: Potowa Rinchen Säl (1027-1105), Chenngawa Tsultrim Bar (1038-1103) and Puchungwa Shönu Gyaltsen (1031–1107). The fourth was the Kadampa Geshe Kampa Lungpa (1023-1115).

The teachings of the Kadampa tradition, which were established by Lord Atisha's Tibetan followers, are mainly preserved today in the Gelupa tradition. For this reason they are sometimes referred to as the 'New Kadampas'.

Of the three Kadampa Brothers, the great scholar Potowa was the one who taught Mahayana instructions most extensively. But he taught the most holy of the lojong instructions only to three disciples: Langri Tangpa (the One from Langri Tang) (1054-1123), Shawo Gangpa (1067–1132) and Sharawa Yönten Drak (1070–1141).

Geshe Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge was a great master who made the lojong instructions his main practice and through them, achieved actual bodhicitta. He also developed his own system for teaching the lojong instructions by arranging them into eight topics. Although Geshe Langri Tangpa did not teach the more esoteric lojong instructions openly, he did teach his own eightpart system, Mind Training in Eight Verses, extensively to the public.

Meditating on the Eight Verses as an aspirational or wishing prayer helps plant a seed in us to be able to develop real bodhicitta. Practitioners should also pray that in future lives they might be fortunate enough to meet with spiritual teachers who can continue to instruct them in the unique teachings of the lojong tradition.

Although the Eight Verses are known today in the form of an aspirational prayer, Geshe Langri Tangpa originally composed them as direct instructions to cultivate a particular practice. Instead of using the phrase 'May I...' as an expression of aspiration, the phrases were in the imperative. For example, the first of the Eight Verses originally said:

Train yourself to always cherish all sentient beings By thinking of them as more precious Than a wish-fulfilling jewel And by aspiring to achieve the supreme goal.

Adapted from 'The Essence of Mahayana LoJong Practice' by Sermey Khensur Lobsang Tarchin, Snow Lion Publications.



Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana (982–1054)

# The Jewel Garland of the Bodhisattva

composed by the Indian preceptor Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana

# 

**्७०। कि.यर-भैर-२ी ज्रु.४४५.४५,४५५,४५** र्वेन:भून:त्। चुर:कुन:शेसशःन्यवे:र्वेर:तुवे:ब्रेर:न्।

त्रुग्राहे केत्र में त्या सुग्रा वर्ष्या वे । म्रःसः इस्रायः युग्रायळेषः से । र्रायदेशक्षायास्य ।

इ.क्ट्र्यान्नर्यस्य १८८ हिन्। निर्मेत्रात्य वित्र विद्या हिना । 

इव-८८-७४-४विव-४वा-स्ट्रि-४४। ।८४८-सुर्-४४-४४-४वा-४-४४-। । हेत्रः अळ्तुः नुभः नाशुक्षः प्यान्य प्रमाणाः । । श्रेष्ठकः ग्रीः क्रुनः व्यान्य न्याः प्रमाणाः । ।

नन्नानी हेरास नञ्जना हु लेटा । नाल्य ही पञ्चिय स न इया के हा । यन्याः वीः व्यवस्थाः वाः विद्या । याववः वीः व्यवस्य प्रवास्य स्था ।

क्रेन्द्राच्याराक्षेश्वराद्यावेटा । व्रिन्यम्थाह्यातुः व्यवस्यात्। वर्देर्प्य कुर बेर केंग ने अप्ता । शुअप्य देव र्प्य वर्षे वर्म श्री ।

## The Jewel Garland of the Bodhisattva

Homage to great compassion! Homage to the masters! Homage to the deities who inspire devotion!

- 1 Put aside all doubt and hesitation, And take delight in earnest practice, Abandon entirely lethargy, dullness and laziness, And exert yourself constantly with enthusiasm.
- 2 With mindful recollection, vigilance and conscientiousness, Guard the doors of your senses at all times. Again and again, thrice by day and by night, Examine the continuum of your mind.
- 3 Proclaim your own failings, But do not look for faults in others. Hide any good quality you may have, While declaring others' virtues.
- 4 Let go of concerns for gain or respect, And always renounce the desire for fame. With few wants, remain contented, And repay any kindness you receive.

चित्रयान्तरभ्रेत्रहे नर्भेयाचा वेता । चित्रक्ता येयया वे नह्रास्तराचा । 

ब्रि. र्य. र. क्रिया मुर्बिया चु. ब्रिटा | र्यय स्वरं ख्रेयय र्यटा ध्रुव स्वरं य र ख्रु ल्यासदःत्र्यः नश्चरामुः विरा । क्रिंशामुः वर्ष्यः नशःवर्ष्यः नरम् मु ।

बर:बेर:बस्था:उर्-श्वर:बुर्ना | एसम्थाय:पदे:ब्रेर:क्रीय:पक्किर:सर:वु। | दर्'दहे'म्रस्था उर्'श्चर' मु:बेरा | दर्गे द'रा त्यादे माद्या पर्मा ।

वियानदे सेना इसमा श्वरा होता । हना मुग्त ने न स्यापर हो । मुःसःसमित्रिं सर्वेदःनदे छै। । गुरुःसरःदेसः में निश्चेरःसरः छ। ।

यार बया के श्राप्ती : श्रेया : इत्र : निर्मा : विश्व : निर्मा : निर्मा : विश्व : निर्मा : नि र्द्धेत्रमदेख्तुः भेषान्त्रभेत्रमः ह्या

श्रेम्याः इतः व्यापाः वर्षः स्त्रीतः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे वर्षः वर्षे व भ्रेमामदे म्यामास्य स्वाति । । निर्मामदे मन्त्रीमास्य स्वाति ।

र्ष्टर्द्रिक्षे वर्षे सेस्र स्थानिया विद्या यार.जयर.कयात्रा.स.स.चे.खेटा । कयात्रा.स.स.र.याद्या.स.स.चे। ।

- 5 Cultivate loving kindness and compassion, And make your bodhicitta stable. Avoid the ten unwholesome actions, And let your faith be forever strong.
- 6 Overcome all anger and conceit, And adopt an attitude of humility. Renounce unethical forms of livelihood, And sustain yourself according to the Dharma.
- 7 Forsake material possessions, And adorn yourself with the riches of the aryas. Leave behind all busyness and distraction, And remain in places of solitude.
- 8 Refrain from idle gossip, And always guard your speech. Whenever you see your masters or preceptors, Cultivate the wish to serve them, with respect.
- 9 Both those possessing eyes of Dharma, And those first setting out upon the path, Are to be regarded as your teachers.
- 10 And when encountering any other beings, Look upon them as your parents or your children. Do not be riend those who act in harmful ways, But rely instead on true spiritual friends.
- 11 Abandon any feelings of hostility or ill will, And be always joyful, wherever you may go. Avoid becoming attached to anything at all, And remain free from craving and desire.

ळ्याबाराबाराचे त्यू वराक्षेत्रेच केरा । वरावदे खेवा ग्रामा वर्षे दासरा होता। यार-रु-वर्ने-वर्वः क्रिंशः अर्डेन्स्य | न्रेन्स्वे :ह्याः हुः वनन् सम् छ। |

र्वेनाः सरावह्रस्य सामाराधिवाय। । ५८: वेर ५ दे हे ५ व स्तुवा छा स्रे। । दे स्वात ते गुत्र खे मुश्य हुश । मुल्य दुः मुहेश मा द्युव से द्युदा ।

ह्नाः हुः भ्रेनाः नदः न्नादः ज्ञायः नया । नादः नुः सर्वेः स्रोधासः स्वादः स्रोधाः दे.के.र.भिकायव्याशिषुरा भिः श्रद्धायोत्स्त्रार्थाः स्वास्त्राशी ।

(बुर्यायदे सेस्यादे चुरायदे हे। सिस्या ग्रीमा बेर्यादे पर्से रायर हा। गहेशगाः सूरायः हेर्र् र्यस्

चिर-२.क्वाश्र-इर-धियाच्चिर-क्वा विश्वायाञ्चीयानानवित्र-१८३। । श्रेश्वरक्षेत्राः इसमार्चेमानवेरके । वित्राकः नविद्रानुनम् नराह्य। खुर्यायाम्बर्दिन्यानुनावदे स्वे । क्ष्रिं नुन्यान्य स्थानिक निर्मान

नर्भास्त्रवर्द्भित्रस्र रचाम्राह्म भीता । दे द्वार्थः भीतवे दे दे विद्युत्। । यद्याः वीश्वः यद्याः केदः श्वः द्यः वीदः । । क्वयाश्वः यः स्यो ।

- 12 Attachment prevents the attainment of happy states, And, furthermore, destroys liberation's vital force. Should you discover a means to happiness, Strive constantly to put it into practice.
- 13 Any task you have set out to do, Should be completed before embarking on another. With this approach, both will be achieved. But doing otherwise, nothing will be accomplished.
- 14 Take no delight in harmful deeds. Should thoughts of superiority arise, There and then, subdue your pride, And recall the instructions of your master.
- 15 Should you ever feel daunted or dejected, Uplift yourself with encouragement and praise. Meditate on the emptiness of both.
- 16 When encountering objects of attachment or aversion, Regard them as mere apparitions and illusory. Should you hear unpleasant words, Consider them merely echoes. Should you suffer physical harm, Consider it the fruit of your past deeds.
- 17 Keep entirely to solitude, far beyond the town, And, like the carcass of a beast, Hide yourself away, Remaining free of all attachment.

हना हु त्ये प्राप्त हत् न्यु लिया । ये वि स्र्रिययायया येयया नुरासे । दे के नद्या व स्व नग्द विदा | नहुव वुग्य भ्रूद रें इव नर्म ग्री |

याया हे यावदान्या अर्बेट नदे हो । वि ने या या रेट में राह्या न न । । ब्रिं.चाहेर-ट्रे.बुस-श्चर-ग्च-हिरा । ह्ना-हु-दह्य-होर-चाद्य-सर-ग्वा ।

क्य-र्-पावम-र्ना अर्बेर-नदे छै। अर-श्रु अर् छेर श्रुम प्राप्त । स्वार्देवाः स्रम्भः उदः स्टः स्रमः ह्या

ग्वर ग्री सेसस दे नसुर नदे मुन् । हिन्य मसस उन् सुर ग्री विर । 

र्दे:न्वाय:सेन्:वेन:वासर:यर्क्वेवास:सेन्। ।हवा:हु:द्ध्वास:वे:बुव:यर:ह्या । याबयात्मानकृषानाः श्वराद्याः बिरा । याष्यानवे स्त्याः क्रीकाः याय्यान्यान्यः या यावरायायार्थस्याचीरायदाखी । श्रीताहासरायास्य स्वास्त्राचा ।

क्रॅंशवानभ्रुत्रान्येवरेनशाक्ता । वारार्वेशनेवादनुदायान्ता । क्रिंशः र्श्वेन स्वानइते र्स्ने त्राची । हेता यळता सेना मना पना पना ।

- 18 Be forever firm in your commitment. Should laziness or lethargy take hold, Be sure to enumerate your faults, And recall the essence of yogic discipline.
- 19 Should you chance upon another, Speak calmly and sincerely, Taking care not to frown or grimace, And always maintaining a cheerful smile.
- 20 Generally, whenever you encounter others, Do not be miserly, but delight in giving, And forsake entirely feelings of envy.
- 21 To protect the minds of others, Be sure to avoid all quarrels, And remain always patient and forbearing.
- 22 Do not flatter others or be fickle and disloyal, But remain forever steadfast and reliable. Avoid disparaging people in any way, And treat everyone with respect. When giving advice or instructions, Do so with compassion and goodwill.
- 23 Be sure never to denigrate the teachings. Set your sights on what inspires you most, And, through the ten forms of Dharma practice, Exert yourself, in sessions, by day and night.

रुषानाशुक्षान्तो नः है नक्षनाश्वान । ज्ञान्नेन्त्राहुनः क्रिनः स्थि। । नर्कोन् विषयाः श्रेष्ठायाः विषयाः विषयाः । । हिनाः हुः प्यवः व्यवाः वर्त्वः वः प्यो। । र्श्वेवः प्यक्षः क्रिवः विषयः विषयः । । हिनाः हुः प्यवः व्यवाः वर्त्वः वः प्यो। ।

য়ः য়ेन् चुर्र् छ्वः र्वेवः यरः व्युर्ग। श्वेवः यः विदेशः युर्वः यरः व्युर्गः। से वः योदः युर्वः युर्वः यरः व्युर्गः।

न्नः पर्वः र्वे सः नृतः द्ध्यः विस्रशः र्वे स् । योर्ने दः प्रवे र्वे सः नृतः र्वे सः । विस्रा स्थि र्वे सः । विस्रा स्थि र्वे सः । विस्रा स्थि र्वे सः यो र्वे सः य

र्वेरःग्रीःन्यायायदेःन्यावे। । यो बन्यायी वेरायन्त्राहे। । यो या यो विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास

सर.सृषु.यर.री.रचा.ल.चध्या । चाङ्चा.स्र.परीचा.य.श्रुश्या.त.चध्या ।

चिटः क्ष्यः स्रोस्तरः स्ट्रान्यः स्वतः स्वतः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स् स्वानः स्वान

- 24 Whatever virtues you amass in the past, present and future, Dedicate them all towards great, unsurpassable awakening. Divide your merits among all sentient beings. Continually make prayers of aspiration, Combining them with the seven branches.
- 25 Practising in this way, you will complete The twofold accumulation of merit and wisdom, And eliminate the two forms of obscuration. By making meaningful this human existence, In time, you will gain unsurpassable awakening.
- 26 The jewel of faith, the jewel of discipline, The jewel of giving, the jewel of learning, The jewel of dignity, the jewel of self-control, And the jewel of wisdom - these are the seven riches. These most sacred forms of wealth
- 27 Are seven riches that can not be exhausted. Do not speak of this to non-human beings.
- 28 In the company of others, guard your speech; Whenever you are alone, guard your mind.

### Atiśa Dīpamkara Śrijñāna (982-1054)

Atisha Dipamkara Shrijnyana was a great Indian scholar credited with the propagation of the lamrim and lojong teachings that later became the core of the Gelupa tradition. He was born to a powerful Bengali family in India, and at 18 months old he already showed a propensity for the Dharma. He was ordained at the age of 29 and became a great scholar and practitioner of sutra and tantra receiving both Nagarjuna's wisdom lineage and Asanga's method lineage which he unified and would later bring to Tibet.

In search of a guru to teach him about bodhicitta he journeyed to Indonesia for 13 months by boat, remaining there for twelve years studying the Perfection of Wisdom sutras and Shantideva's lineage of bodhicitta with Master Serlingpa, whom he said was the kindest of all his many teachers. At age 45 he returned to the Indian monastic university of Vikramashila and became one of the most important scholars in all of India. Around 1040, he was invited to Tibet, where he spent at least 13 years helping to revitalize the Buddhist tradition, and where he wrote his text Lamp for the Path to Enlightenment which became the model for all subsequent lamrim texts. Atisha entrusted this Lamrim lineage to his closest disciple, the Tibetan layman Dromtonpa who established Reting Monastery.





Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge (1054-1123)

# ভা । র্ন্ত্র শ্রুর ক্রিলান ক্রুর মান ব্রেলামার্কা। । Eight Verses of Mind Training

शेसशः प्रायः केत् र्भें 'सूप्तः प्रेर्च स्त्रे 'सूप्तः में हैं 'से हैं 'सहप्राये हैं हैं हैं हैं 'सहप्राये हैं By Kadampa Geshe Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge

## **७**७। विं र्श्वेट केंग नमुन सन्त्वाय सें।

यद्याः वे स्थेयस्य उद्यायस्य उद्या । योद्याः त्या विकार्ते स्य स्थ्याः स्थि । विकार्ते स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्

यविष्यात्मात्रम् स्वास्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम्यस्तान्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम्यस्तान्त्रम् । स्वस्तान्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्त्रम्यस्त

यट्यायावयः सः स्टर्भः द्वीट्राया । ह्रियाः वेटः हेर्यः स्टर्भः साध्या । यट्यायावयः सः स्टर्भः द्वीट्राया । हिर्याः वेटः हेर्यः स्टर्भः साध्या ।

र्ट्टिन् वित्र मिल्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

चर्वात्यः वावदः श्रीश्रः श्रवाः र्द्वाः वीश्वा । वाक्षः श्रुद्धः व्यः श्रव्याशः श्रेवाशः श्रवी । विद्याः व्यायः विद्याः व्यायः विद्याः व्यायः विद्याः विद्य

## **Eight Verses of Mind Training**

- 1 May I always cherish all limited beings By considering how far superior they are To wish-granting gems For actualizing the supreme aim.
- 2 Whenever I come into anyone's company, May I regard myself less than everyone else And, from the depths of my heart, value others More highly than I do myself.
- 3 Whatever I am doing, may I check the flow of my mind, And the moment that conceptions or disturbing emotions arise, Since they debilitate myself and others, May I confront and avert them with forceful means.
- 4 Whenever I see beings instinctively cruel, Overpowered by negativities and serious problems, May I cherish them as difficult to find As discovering a treasure of gems.
- 5 When others, out of envy, treat me unfairly With scolding, insults, and more, May I accept the loss upon myself And offer the victory to others.

यारायायन्यायोगायव यहायायाया । देःचःकेःचःयारावेयायोगा । क्षेत्रः हुः से नाया नार्वे र हो र विवरा । निक्षा नाहे व र सार साम हिरा नार किया ।

सर्दर्भन्दर्भन्दरम्बद्धन्याः विकायदे सम्बन्धना । शुःलायपूर्टर्स्यायक्तायीय। यिश्वरायश्चर्यात्वायायुर्ध्वरायसःसूचि।

क्रिंग गुत्र श्रुष्य स्वेश प्रते ह्या वित्र से न प्रकेट न प्रश्ने प्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र

- 6 Even if someone whom I have helped And from whom I harbor great expectations Were to harm me completely unfairly, May I view him or her as a hallowed teacher.
- 7 In short, may I offer to all my mothers, both actually and indirectly, Whatever will benefit and bring them joy; And may I hiddenly accept on myself All my mothers' troubles and woes.
- 8 Through a mind untarnished by stains of conceptions Concerning eight passing things, throughout all of this, And that knows all phenomena as an illusion, May I break free from my bondage, without any clinging.

### Geshe Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge (1054-1123)

The spiritual teacher known as Geshe Langri Tangpa was born in the Penyul district of Tibet, an area northeast of Lhasa, in the Male Wood Horse Year (1054), the same year that Lord Atisha passed away. He took novice monk's vows from his uncle Drokmo Karpa and received the ordination name Dorje Senge. This great spiritual being is considered an emanation of Buddha Amitabha and is also said to have been the reincarnation of the early Tibetan translator Kawa Pältsek.

Geshe Langri Tangpa was a disciple of all three of the Kadampa Brothers but received teachings mainly from the great sage and scholar Potowa Rinchen Säl. Just before Potowa died, he told Langri Tangpa to remember two instructions: avoid living in one place for too long and have no attachment for material things.

Geshe Langri Tangpa once said, "How can it be? I have kept the vows as best I could. I have also thought about and meditated on the teachings and done some virtuous deeds. But without fail, no matter what profound scripture I read, it says that all faults are my own and all good qualities belong to those holy ones – other sentient beings. Therefore, I can find nothing more meaningful than to cultivate the wish to give beings all my gain and success and take upon myself all their loss and sorrow".

Some time after his teacher Potowa had passed away, Geshe Langri Tangpa was making a torma, or special food offering, in the region known as Tang Drongtak. As he was doing this, a crow swooped down and carried away the plate that held the offering. The bird then deposited the plate on Diu Mountain in the eastern part of Langri Tang. The Geshe followed the crow to this mountain, and with the support of a local magistrate named Shakya, practised Dharma there for three years.

As a result of his spiritual practice, a spring emerged from beneath the earth in the Diu Mountain valley. Because he had meditated on bodhicitta day and night during this period, three naga sisters appeared before him and offered him a portion of the Langri Tang region. They also urged him to establish a monastery there. Soon afterwards, these nagas took a string of prayer beads and a hat that had belonged to his teacher, the great Potowa, and flying up into the sky, they let the hat and rosary drop to the mountain below. A well was dug where Potowa's prayer beads fell and a residence was built for Dorje Senge on the spot where the great Potowa's hat had landed.

After Langri Tang Monastery was completed, Geshe Langri Tangpa Dorje Senge taught his followers exactly as he himself had been taught by the great Potowa. He based his teachings mainly on the six Kadampa scriptures, the Lamp of the Path, and the five Maitreya Dharmas.

One of Langri Tangpa's attendants once said to him, "People refer to you as 'Black Face'. When visitors come to see you, couldn't you receive them with a more cheerful expression?". The Geshe replied, "What they say is true. But how can anyone have a cheerful expression after contemplating the faults of samsara? Samsara is like a disease with no cure, a prison with no escape. Throughout my whole life as a monk, I've smiled only three times".

Another time, a woman approached Geshe Langri Tangpa while he was giving a Dharma teaching, placing a newborn infant in his lap. "This is your child", she declared. "I cannot raise it". With that, she left. The lama accepted the child without the slightest sign of disapproval. He found a wet nurse for the child and supported her and the infant.

Some time later the Geshe was visited by the family that had brought him the child. They came to honour the great Teacher and

to explain why they had refused to raise the baby. They told him that in the past none of their children had survived. They had also learned through astrological calculations and divination that this infant would not survive either unless they had acted as they did. They asked Langri Tangpa to forgive them and requested that he return the child to them. So the Geshe fully complied with their wishes, revealing the extent to which he had trained himself in the difficult activities of bodhisattva practice.

When the great Teacher was about to pass away he said with great concern, "I have prayed to be reborn in the hells so that I might benefit beings there, but it seems I won't be able to achieve my aim since I keep having visions of divine realms".

After having greatly benefitted both the Buddha's teaching and many sentient beings, the Bodhisattva passed away at the age of seventy in the spring of the Female Water Hare Year (1123) and went to Tushita paradise. During the ceremony performed at his funeral many auspicious signs appeared: an array of rainbows shimmered in the sky, a rain of flowers fell from above and the scent of divine incense filled the air. Many holy relics were recovered from the great Bodhisattva's funeral pyre so that he benefited sentient beings widely even through his remains.





Chekawa Yeshe Dorje (1101-1175)

# ्था विषाय के त्र से ते हैं हैं हैं दिन नित्त स्र ते इस्त नित्त्र प्रश्नी । Seven-point Mind Training

दवो निक्त कि नि निक्त कि नि निक्त कि न

by Chekawa Yeshe Dorje edited by Kyabje Pabongkha Dechen Nyingpo

# ७७। विवासकेत्रसेंदे क्वें सेंद्र रेंद्र व्याप्त सदे । इ.च.चर्चियाश्चारी

**्रका विवाया है . कुप. सू. जा से वा. प्रकृता सूर्वा विष्ट्र शास स्वार स** व्याप्त स्वाप्त **रा त्रा न कुन्या भीता** । नान्ययान्ना यान्य यान्य स्त्रीत्र प्रवेष्टी र क्रिया क्षेत्र या सार्थास्य न्त्री विदास्त्रात्यात्रात्रम् विद्यास्य न्त्रियात्रम् र्श्वेन'स'हे'सूर-नग्रेनिदेनेस्य पाय हेत्रक्त नत्त्रग्री

- निवेशनान्देशनिवेन्त्रमञ्जूनायी सेससार्येम्यान्त्रमञ्जूमायी सेससार्येम्या <u>२८। पीय हूम विराक्ष्य की मुन्त स्थान कुम नियान हुम विराद्ध की मुन्त स्थान</u> धेवा श्वेरासवा केरानु र्श्वेत पु वाशुरुष ग्रामा रहा श्वाषा वह्या सर्वेत र्रेटा वास केत र्ये दे प्रवेत श्रॅवायूमार्क्के श्रूमार्के अदे दिन् वेम। क्कें नवमार्केम्या कुन्। नर्न हेदे श्रूमार्थे। गोदा कंप हासे वा ऄ॔वाशःसटःवॅरःदेवाःहुःवाशुदशःसःचत्रेत्रःदर्वाशःसः।ह्यदःसरःउतः क्युःश्चदःदेवाःहुःवर्वोदःसरः हुः বঝা

# Seven-point mind training

Homage to great compassion. The essence of this nectar of secret instruction Is transmitted from the master from Sumatra.

Revealing the features of the doctrine to engender respect for the instruction,

You should understand the significance of this instruction As like a diamond, the sun and a medicinal tree. This time of the five degenerations will then be transformed Into the path to the fully-awakened state.

The actual instruction for quiding the disciple is given in seven points:

### 1. Explaining the preliminaries as a basis for the practice

First, train in the preliminaries.

#### 2. The actual practice, training in the awakening mind

- (a) How to train in the ultimate awakening mind
- (b) How to train in the conventional awakening mind

(According to most of the older records, the training in the ultimate awakening mind is dealt with first. However, according to our own tradition, following the gentle protector Tsongkhapa, as contained in such works as 'Mind Training like the Rays of the Sun', 'Ornament for Losang's Thought', 'Essential Nectar and Kütsang's Root Words', the order is reversed for special reasons.)

- (2b) देशव्याविङ्ग्वाहरूवयः श्रीः श्रेश्वर्याः श्रीः श्रीः विद्याः विद

## (b) Training in the conventional awakening mind

Banish the one to blame for everything, Meditate on the great kindness of all beings. Practise a combination of giving and taking. Giving and taking should be practised alternately, And you should begin by taking from yourself. These two should be made to ride on the breath.

Concerning the three objects, three poisons and three virtues, The instruction to be followed, in short, Is to be mindful of the practice in general, By taking these words to heart in all activities.

### (a) Training in the ultimate awakening mind

When stability has been attained, impart the secret teaching: Consider all phenomena as dreams, Examine the nature of unborn awareness. The remedy itself is released in its own place, Place the essence of the path on the nature of the basis of all.

In the period between sessions, be a creator of illusions.

# 3. Transforming adverse circumstances into the path to enlightenment

When the environment and its inhabitants overflow with unwholesomeness,

Transform adverse circumstances into the path to enlightenment. Apply meditation immediately at every opportunity.

The supreme method is accompanied by the four practices.

- (5) ब्र.म.भ्रू.पश्चेरमायवुःक्षरं वर्षायी । जिर्मास्यः यथ्ये मायाः त्राय्यः वर्ष्यः स्वायः वर्ष्यः स्वायः वर्ष्यः स्वयः स्वयः
- (७) इनामक्षित्रं स्वानिकाक्षित्रं स्वानिकाक्षित् स्वानि

## 4. The integrated practice of a single lifetime

In brief, the essence of the instruction is To train in the five powers. The five powers themselves are the Great Vehicle's Precept on the transference of consciousness. Cultivate these paths of practice.

## 5. The measure of having trained the mind

Integrate all the teachings into one thought, Primary importance should be given to the two witnesses. Constantly cultivate only a peaceful mind. The measure of a trained mind is that it has turned away. There are five great marks of a trained mind. The trained [mind] retains control even when distracted.

## 6. The commitments of mind training

- 1. Don't go against the mind training you promised to observe.
- 2. Don't be reckless in your practice.
- 3. Don't be partial, always train in the three general points.
- 4. Transform your attitude but maintain your natural behavior.
- 5. Don't speak of others' incomplete qualities.
- 6. Don't concern yourself with others' business.
- 7. Train to counter whichever disturbing emotion is greatest.
- 8. Give up every hope of reward.
- 9. Avoid poisonous food.
- 10. Don't maintain misplaced loyalty.
- 11. Don't make sarcastic remarks.
- 12. Don't lie in ambush.
- 13. Don't strike at the vital point.

# (7) नत्त्रमार्क्के र्बेट्सीनक्ष्मनात्रानसूत्रमार्वे।

- 14. Don't burden an ox with the load of a dzo.
- 15. Don't abuse the practice.
- 16. Don't sprint to win the race.
- 17. Don't turn gods into devils.
- 18. Don't seek others' misery as a means to happiness.

#### 7. The precepts of mind training

- 1. Every yoga should be performed as one.
- 2. All errors are to be amended by one means.
- 3. There are two activities at the beginning and the end.
- 4. Whichever occurs, be patient with both.
- 5. Guard both at the cost of your life.
- 6. Train in the three difficulties.
- 7. Seek the three principal causes.
- 8. Don't let the three factors weaken.
- 9. Never be parted from the three possessions.
- 10. Train consistently without partiality.
- 11. Value an encompassing and far-reaching practice.
- 12. Train consistently to deal with difficult situations.
- 13. Don't rely on other conditions.
- 14. Engage in the principal practices right now.
- 15. Don't apply a wrong understanding.
- 16. Don't be sporadic.
- 17. Practise unflinchingly.
- 18. Release investigation and analysis.
- 19. Don't be boastful.
- 20. Don't be short-tempered.
- 21. Don't make a short-lived attempt.
- 22. Don't expect gratitude.

च्रत्यः के त्रियः यो त्रियः विद्यान्य विद्याः विद्य

क्षी. त्राच्य क्षित्र प्रमुवा क्षा प्रमुवा क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र प्रमुवा क्षित्र क्षित्र प्रमुवा क्षित्र प्

This is concluded with a quotation from Geshe Chekawa, who had an experience of the awakening mind:

My manifold aspirations have given rise To humiliating criticism and suffering, But, having received instructions for taming the misconception of self, Even if I have to die, I have no regrets.

Sarva Mangalam May all be auspicious!

In the literature of the old and new Kadampa there are many versions of the commentaries and root text of Seven-Point Mind Training. The order of presentation and the number of words in them differs greatly. Some of them we cannot confidently incorporate within the outlines when we are giving an explanation, and some include unfamiliar verses in the root text. For these reasons, I [Pabongka Rinpoche] had been thinking for a long time of producing a definitive root text by collating the editions to be found in the 'Mind Training Like the Rays of the Sun', 'Ornament for Losang's Thought' and 'The Essential Nectar'. When I was teaching the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment at Chamdo Jampa Ling in 1935 (Wood Pig year), Lamrimpa Phuntsok Palden, a single-minded practitioner, presented me a scarf and an offering and made such a request, so I have compiled this after careful research of many root texts and commentaries and supplemented it with outlines.

## Geshe Chekawa Yeshe Dorje (1101 - 1175)

Chekawa Yeshe Dorje was born into a Nyingma family. From an early age, he took the sufferings of others upon himself and felt natural joy in doing so. His potential and capacity for the Mahayana were greatly developed. At the age of twenty-six, in Yarlung, he heard the Eight Verses of Mind Training of Langri Tangpa from Geshe Nyangchak Shingpa, inspiring his devotion to the Kadampa teachings. He was confident that the bodhicitta of exchanging oneself for others is the fundamental basis of the Mahayana teachings.

When Chekawa sought out Geshe Langri Tangpa, he discovered that he had already passed away. So he then sought the teacher Sharawa and requested the complete instructions on mind training. He received teachings from the great Sharawa for two years, but during this time he never heard even a casual reference to these instructions. Feeling somewhat doubtful, he asked his teacher, "Is the exchanging of oneself with others not the root of the Dharma?". To which Sharawa replied that it is indeed indispensable as a method for attaining awakening and made this clear with a quotation from the Precious Garland by Atisha.

Gaining confidence, Chekawa requested the instructions. Sharawa accepted and Chekawa studied with him for a total of nine years and focused entirely on this practice, receiving teachings and meditating upon them, so that he cut through the bonds of self-cherishing, and bodhicitta was truly born within his mind.

Geshe Chekawa was the first Kadampa teacher to present the more esoteric lojong instructions openly to large numbers of followers. He did so because he realized that if these teachings remained secret they would not benefit many people.

The teachings were eventually written down to create the next known today as the Seven-Point Instruction on Mind Training.

adapted from http://www.rigpawiki.org/index.php?title=Chekawa\_Yeshe\_Dorje





Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen (1570–1662)

# ञ्भ । वर मी विर भूव पर्दे व पर्दे भुग भ्रव वेश ज्ञ च च व्या श्रिण । The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour

។គ.ឆ្នង.ម្នាំ.មានក.ឆ្នង.ឃ្លាំ.មាំស.នាន់។ នាម្តែក.ក្រ.មាំង្គី.ម្នាំង.ក្រ.ក្នាំ.ម្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំ.មាំង.ក្នាំង

# **७**७॥ र्हे. र्हें र सुना स्वर नत्नाय स्ता

# <u>, ७७। | य.मू.ची.य.सई.कू.५५.ल</u>।

दह्याहेबर्नराधुयान्वेष्णयहेबर्ख्यान्व्रा यारशारेते हिं न तरेर न सूत्र मा कुरा सह न या । नगदःदेव सक्रमसे दहे न इंव म्यय ए उ द सिवा दर्वे नदे सर्वे दर्भ हु सदे विनय पर दर्ग ।

# 7) 劉和田優不5|

इंशत्रह्वादेर्भे इस्रयाया द्वाया हेरा वांवेवाया । ह्नि (पर्केश या सुवाश यम होत्र होश ह्ने नशा र्क्र्व.कर.चेश्वरपुरस्याची हिंदिक्षाता । सह्तःर्के दिर-र्ने नगुना दशन्यश्वराधि हो ।

श्रेरःस्यायार्ग्वेदायदेःसःस्रुयादेःयवेदःत्।। क्रिंगः यम् यम् अवस्य क्रिंगः स्रोतः यम् वर्षेत्। क्रिंभ'सदे'नाबुनाश'नक्रुद'नद्ना'य'बुनाश'हेश'नाबेनाशा કુય.જન.કૂય.નહુય.<sup>કૂચ</sup>.તમ.કુય.કુય.કૂચના I

# The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour

Namo Gurūmanjughosāya. I prostrate to Gurū Mañjuśrī.

You, Lokeśvara, [the Lord of the world,] who takes the form of a spiritual friend and

Makes the doctrine flourish in this area of the Snowy Mountain. You, Venerable, are incomparable in kindness and all-knowing. At your feet, Guru, the protector of migrating beings, I bow down.

1. [Meditation belonging to practitioners of the level of] small beings

With your compassion please look upon us idiot followers. Bless our minds to be directed towards the Dharma. When I point my own finger at myself and reflect On the way I have behaved in the past, [I realize that]

Just like a fox wearing a lion's skin, having entered as [a member of] Dharma practitioners, I have committed non-Dharmic actions; therefore, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the mere reflection of a Dharma practitioner.

Bless me to practise the Dharma properly from now on.

स्याक्षरम्भात्राक्ष्याः स्वाप्ताः स्वापतः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्व

कं स्वार्त्वस्य ने न्यम् स्वार्थित्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित्य स्वार्य स्वा

Although I have been in the presence of numerous panditas and siddhas<sup>1</sup>, I have not developed the recognition of them as real buddhas.

Therefore, I have ignored their qualities and instead laid faults upon them,

Like dragging gold and silver around as if a piece of tattered robe; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the unfortunate one with a wrong view.

Bless me to effortlessly develop faith and respect toward them.

Although I have obtained a good supporting body with the eight leisures and ten endowments,

I have not recalled from my heart how difficult it is to find, nor how meaningful it is.

Therefore, just like somebody who returns empty-handed from a continent

Of jewels, I have come to the end of my life without any meaning; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who render this rebirth of leisure and richness empty,

To make the rest of my life meaningful.

I have heard that birth ends in death, but

I have not recalled from my heart that the moment of death is uncertain. Therefore, I have spent my days and nights in distraction and sleep as if I had the security of having gained freedom [from death]; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who postpone practice with the notion of being permanent,

To exert effort without wasting any time.

<sup>1</sup> scholars and realized beings

स्याद्यश्चर्यात्वीः द्वर्यात्वीः स्थाय्यायायाः स्थाद्यश्चर्यात्वीः द्वर्याः स्थाय्यायाः स्थाय्यायः स्थाय्यायः स्थाय्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः

# १) श्रुकानुःवर्त्तेरः।

स्वान्त्राचित्राचित्राचित्राच्या ।
त्वित्त्राचि

I do know a little of the distinction [of what is good or bad relating to] karma and its result, but

I have not generated a belief in it from the depth [of my heart].

Therefore, I have knowingly ignored karmic law,

Just like a sighted person who jumps from a precipice; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who am without shame or consideration,

To abandon negative actions and practise virtue.

2. [Meditation belonging to practitioners of the level of] middling beings

I am sunk in the mire of cyclic existence since beginningless time, And I have been afflicted by many actions<sup>2</sup>, delusions and sufferings therein.

Yet in my heart, I have no wish to be freed from it, Just like flies that are happy amid filth; thus, I am filled with regret. With your compassion please look upon me, I who wander in samsara constantly,

To seize a step of the path towards liberation.

Although I have cut my hair, changed my clothes and have become ordained,

I, have not reflected from my heart on the faults of samsara and qualities of nirvana.

Therefore, I have not yet abandoned the attitude of being a layperson, Just like the farmers who wear golden clothes; thus, I am filled with regret. With your compassion please look upon me, the mere reflection of an ordained person,

To generate a pure thought of definite emergence<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> karma

<sup>3</sup> renunciation

क्रिंत्रस्य महिन्दे स्रान्त्र स्रान

यारान्दर्वस्त्र्वर्वर्वर्वर्वर्वर्वः स्वान्त्र्वर्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत् । । स्वान्त्र्वर्वेत्राः स्वान्त्र्वर्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वर्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत् । । स्वान्त्र्वर्वेत्रः स्वान्त्र्वेत्रः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वर्वेत्रः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वाः स्वान्त्र्वेत्वयः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रयः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स

विद्याः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः । विद्याः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः । स्वार्योश्वरः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः । स्वार्योश्वरः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः स्वार्थितः । Although I have taken precepts and vows in the presence of abbots and masters,

I have not applied mindful recollection, vigilance or conscientiousness.

Therefore, I am sinking in the mire of many faults and downfalls, Just like a mad elephant without a hook; thus, I am filled with regret. With your compassion please look upon me, the mere reflection of a monk.

Bless me to remember the antidotes to delusions.

I have listened to advisory instruction on [Buddha's] words and commentaries,

But I have not applied the understood meaning to my own mind. Therefore, there is not [even the] slightest improvement in my mind,

Just like when someone listens to a teaching while doodling [on paper]; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I whose practice has been carried away by demons,

To integrate whatever I have understood in my continuum.

Although I have contrived my external manner in the eyes of others, I have not abandoned my inner denial, pretension, deceit and so forth.

Therefore, I have cheated both others and myself by being false, Just like the performance of waterfowl and felines; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who contrive my external manner,

To be rid of my inner tumour.

ह्येर् नर्श्वर न्यायाय न्यं न्यायाय न्यायायाय न्यायाय न्यायाय न्यायाय न्यायायाय न्यायाय न्यायाय न्याय

# ३ रे श्रीशानु केतारी

चेनाः केन् केन्यः स्वीत्रात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्व

वन्त्रासेन्त्रव्यास्त्राच्यास्य स्त्राच्यास्य स्त्र स्त्राच्यास्य स्त्य

Although I have exerted effort in contriving my external [manner], I have not generated regret or the mind of abstention from it in my heart.

Therefore, I am frequently stained by many faults and downfalls, just like

An elephant tormented by the sun who takes a bath [in cool mud]; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who collect the causes of a bad destiny,

To purify negativities with the four powers [of antidote].

3. [Meditation belonging to practitioners of the level of] great beings

Although I have tried to enter the door of the Dharma of the Great Vehicle,

I have not recalled the six migrating beings as parents from my heart.

Therefore, I have forsaken my kind mothers, just like

The śrāvaka and pratyekabuddha procuring only self-interest; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the mere reflection of a bodhisattva,

To train myself in cherishing others more than myself.

Although I have tried to meditate on the teachings of the view, the profound meaning,

The mistaken imprint of grasping at objects is quite predominant. Therefore, I am left here with a firm [conception] grasping at self, Just like a river strewn on an icy ocean; thus, I am filled with regret. I who speak of the view only with my lips, please

Bless me to realize selflessness, the reality.

प्रश्नियात्रात्रातहियाः।

न्याक्रेनाक्र्यान्वेत् श्रुम्यम् चित्राक्षेत्र निव्यक्ष स्थान्य स्थान

वश्चेत्रःह्वायः वतः स्यात्र्यः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्र स्यायः प्रते स्यात्रः स्यात्रे स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रः स्यात्रे स्यात्रः स्यात्यः स्यात्रः स्यात्य

# भ्रे ग्विन सन दर्भे देवा

र्मन्यायम् क्रियायम् क्रि

### 4. Entering [the vehicle of] Secret Mantra

Although I have tried to enter the door of the Dharma of the Secret Vehicle, I have not kept the commitments pledged at the cost of my life. Therefore, I have demolished the base for achieving all siddhis, just like

A rotten house whose foundation is made out of grass; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the fuel of [a hot] hell, And bless me to keep my commitments properly.

I have tried to meditate on the profound generation and completion stages, But I have not attained the stability of a mind of equal placement. Therefore, most of my applications of virtues have become [only] sound-generality4,

Just like the repetition of speech by a talking parrot; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the mere reflection of a mantrin<sup>5</sup>

And bless me to be skilful in the key points of practice.

#### 5. Altruistic purpose of migrating beings

Although I have tried to explain the profound Dharma to others, I have not had the experience [of Dharma practice] in my own continuum. Therefore, there is not even the slightest benefit to others, just like The preaching by someone who is skilful in song and dance; thus, I am filled with regret.

Me, the idiot who knows [some] Dharma, please Bless me to tame my own mind first of all.

 $<sup>\,4\,</sup>$  i.e., reciting and hearing something without having the experience of or apprehending the meaning

<sup>5</sup> a Vajrayana practitioner

द्रियः क्रुं स्ट्रें स्वन्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स

न्गॅर-ब्रॅुट्य-स्वापनविदान्जेन-प्रमान्जेन-क्रीय-क्रेन्य।।

I have tried to pull up others [in Dharma], but Since I have not achieved [any] control over my own mind, I have led both myself and others to ruin, Just like the blind leading the blind; thus, I am filled with regret. Me, the useless one who is disguised as noble, please Bless me to seize a non-deceptive step of the path.

#### 6. Restoring the counteracting bodily constituents [in meaning]

It has been a long time since I entered the door of Dharma, Yet the inner tumour of this life has not yet been removed. Therefore, my mental continuum is left still raw, just like The [example of] leather-butter and that of a stone in water; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I whose mind and Dharma are not integrated,

And bless me to give up this life.

I have consumed foods [offered out of] faith, funeral foods and so forth -

Very difficult to digest - without any sense of entitlement, yet without any abstention.

And I am also suppressed by the burden of retribution and debt, Just like poor people who cannot pay back their debts; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who have a mound of [negative karma from consuming] undeserved foods, To properly purify [the karma from consuming] undeserved foods.

त्यश्चित्रात्त्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रात्त्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रीयः श्रीत्रीयः श्रीत्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रात्रीयः श्रीत्रीयः श्रीत्री

र्वेत्रक्त्रन्यसम्भायाय्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्

I relate myself to friends to whom I am [socially] equal, but I have Never trained myself to see them with a pure vision even for an instant.

Therefore, I have been envious, competitive and arrogant, just like The enemies who have gone to battle to oppose each other; thus, I am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, I who am of rigid and evil mental continuum,

To exercise a pure vision towards all.

I am born in this era of kaliyuga due to

Bad karma where I would contradict the holy Dharma if I were in accord with all,

And if I were in accord with the Dharma, I would contradict all people.

Mistakes are made regardless; thus, I am filled with regret.

I who have nothing of this life and future lives, please

Bless me so that whatever I do becomes Dharma

What I have collected in the past is nothing other than negative actions,

And the place where I will go is nowhere other than a lower realm. Therefore, it is not just empty words but I,

From the depth of my heart and bones, feel ashamed and am filled with regret.

With your compassion please look upon me, the worst one and object of pity.

Bless me so that I close the door on births of unfortunate destiny.

द्वान्त्रः स्वितः स्वान्तः स्

यहेव सेंद्रे खुक बुद्दक न्यू ना सा ह्या सा से स्था हो सा स्था हो सा स्था हो सा सा से सा से सा सा से सा से सा स

चीःन्निस्स्तिःस्ति। सङ्ग्री । सङ्ग्री। सङ्ग्री । सङ्ग्री।

If this is the way I also appear to others, then there is [Absolutely] no doubt that I am rotten inside from the heart. If we have not ensured that we ourselves have no regrets at least when dying,

Then there is no doubt that we have deceived ourselves. Me and other transmigrating beings who are like me, please Bless us so that the others and I will be ripened and liberated [from samsaral.

Now I have realized a little that what I had considered As worthy of cherishing in my heart has become like a husk. From now on, I send off the concerns of this life with the wind, And I wish to exert myself in the Dharma day and night without rest.

You, oh guru and yidam<sup>6</sup>, look upon us with compassion and Bless us to accomplish the goal that we are requesting.

This is thus the sixth point: to restore the counteracting bodily constituents

By removing again the remaining inner sickness of faults.

This is thus the chapter of making requests to the guru and yidam, called The Medicine to Vomit the Inner Tumour, compiled by the monk Losang Chökyi Gyaltsen in the Dharmic palace of Akanistha, the Sleeping Room of Lhünrub Dechen, the Great Place of Discussion.

Mangalam

<sup>6</sup> tutelary deity

## Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen (1570–1662)

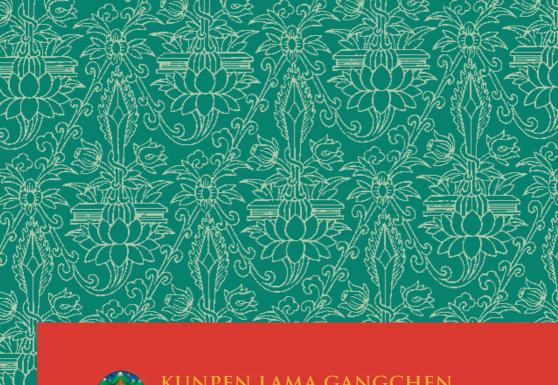
Panchen Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen was born in a district of Tsang in central Tibet. He was recognized at the age of five as the reincarnation of Ensapa Lobsang Dondrup (1505–1566) and received monastic ordination at thirteen. He received his philosophical education at Tashi Lhunpo Monastery where he later became abbot. He helped institute the Geshe Lharampa degree system, and was a teacher to many important Tibetan, Bhutanese and Mongolian political and religious figures including the 1st Jetsun Dampa of Mongolia. He was personal tutor to H.H. the 4th Dalai Lama and a teacher and ordination master of H.H. the 5th Dalai Lama.

He was posthumously given the title 'Panchen', meaning 'Great Scholar', by H.H. the 5<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama, who declared him an emanation of Amitabha. Though he was the first to receive this title, he is sometimes considered the Fourth Panchen, counting three previous incarnations, beginning with Khedrub Je, one of Je Tsongkhapa's closest disciples. He is credited with over one hundred compositions, which include a number of commentaries and ritual texts, such as the *The Guru Puja* (Tib. *Lama Chöpa*), that remain central to the Gelug tradition.





Printed in certified paper, 100% biodegradable and recyclable at Albagnano Healing Meditation Centre, Italy, 2016





# KUNPEN LAMA GANGCHEN

MILAN Via Marco Polo, 13 20124 Milano (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 29010263 kunpen@gangchen.it kunpen.ngalso.net

ALBAGNANO Via Campo dell'Eva, 5 28813 Albagnano di Bèe (VB) Italy Tel +39 0323 569601 reception@ngalso.net ahmc.ngalso.net