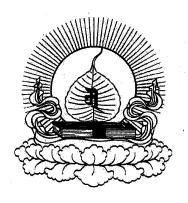
🌬 । वियायमाद्विताग्रीमम् प्रमायस्य स्वितास्य विषयम् स्वि।

Naturally Liberating Whatever You Meet

Instructions to Guide You on the Profound Path



Khenpo Gangshar

७७। ।त्रु:अ:र्<u>र</u>:हे:दक्टर:य:र्रद्या:बुद्य:यवाद्यवाद्यवा:दक्ताःव्ये।।

दे.ता.तद्भः वतः ब्रायान्यस्त्रे हे वेषा यते व्यास्य वस्त्रा तर्ते राष्ट्रा व स्रोतः यते । कुर्न्थ्रः सद्यतः नगानी क्षेरायेंदि सदारमानास। ईत्यासे राखा हिदेः न्व्राप्तान्त्राच्यात्रम् त्राप्तान्त्रम् व्याप्तान्त्रम् व्याप्तान्त्रम् व्याप्तान्त्रम् हेशासुपात्रुरायाया र्थेवायर्चे सेसमार्सेट्यी देशायादा दर्श द्रियायादी <u> रिञ्चे</u>र्'ग्री'क्य'यर्ग्नेम् *हेषा'यस*'ग्रिस'म्यस'वय'म्बर्'र्र्नु'देय'य'र् নাপ্রমানাপ্রা *न्हार्चे जवन् इ*व र्सेन् वी क्रेंब क्रों न्ना इव संन्स क्षेत्र सामस्य क्री दे खिर केंबा ग्री केंब तर्गे प्रदान केंबा या बादिर केंबा का कि प्राप्त का कि से कि का कि का कि का कि का कि का कि यर र वे दे ने दे सुवस र वें। यस दस्त या यस विद्याप र र व व व वे दे <u>श्रेमश्रमञ्जीत्। श्रुपशरम् त्रेतः श्रेतः त्रुतः स्वतः ग्रीः श्रेमशः श्रुतः तः श्रेः प्रतिः त्रमायः </u> मुेव र्श्वा श्चेय र्श्चेट रेट्ट रें र सेशका पर्श्चेय प्रञ्चेय सहव मुेव र्स्ट या व यसग्रस्यते:प्यतः,जम् सङ्घ्या *उ*स्त्रसङ्ग्रसः ग्री:प्र्यतः ५५,४,१८५ स्वरः શુંઋ,નું જ્ઞુન ત્યાં શ્રું વિતે કવાયા કુંત્ર સુવયા છી કાવા સું અંદે ક્લા લકું ઋ છી જે અ यक्षश्राद्धेन ने अक्षु स्ट्रम् क्रिन् नुः क्रिन् वश्रा

With the devotion of self-knowing, I pay homage to Guru Vajradhara.

A worthy student is one who aspires to practice the most subtle aspects of the profound and secret vajrayana—the essential oral instructions of all the Annuttara yoga tantras or the nature of the realization of effortless Ati. When accepting such a student, these three points should be taught:

The preliminary steps of mind training.

The main practice of pointing-out.

The subsequent application, combining the profound advice into key points.

The first of these is in two parts: the general preliminaries and the special preliminaries, which represent the unique qualities of this particular path.

THE GENERAL PRELIMINARIES

First of all, you should practice the following steps according to the general teachings:

Taking refuge, which is the difference between this path and an incorrect path.

Arousing bodhichitta, which raises you above inferior paths.

The meditation and recitation of Vajrasattva, which purifies misdeeds, obscurations and adverse conditions that prevent the essence of refuge and bodhichitta from dawning in your being.

The mandala offering, which is the method for gathering the accumulations—the harmonious conditions.

The guru yoga, the root of blessings and the means by which the special qualities of experience and realization quickly arise in your being.

गित्रकारा ह्यत र्सेट्सीद पार्केका यदे दे खुग्न का ग्री क्रेंद पर्मे प्राहे प्रदे न्धनः क्षेत्रावी ने प्यतः यसान्यो या ग्रमानः त्वसान्य यने या ग्रमानः <u> त्रभाभारम् त्रम्याच स्वर्भातः स्वर</u> देते क्षेत्र दर्भे द्वो क्षेत्र महिकार्देश बेद द्वेश देश बेद यम क्षेत्र या या *८६.चू.जं.च्या.लंट.चाश्चेश.चार्झ.ट्रे.ट्रे.च्य्यं चे.जं.लंट्य.लंट्य.लंट्रे.* ग्राह्मुसार्टे (दर्से ५:५वें बायबा सुबाबेर चारे प्यतः गर्दे ५:१) हेत ५१ शुरायदेः गर्देशयङशाग्री:सुरार्धे:यदी:धेव। दगानेरायादी।याग्राम्बाम्बान्नादी चेद्रायदे सेव। बेसबाचेरायादे सेप्त्र द्वाप्त्र सेप्य साम्याप्त **अ**न्-डेग-रे-त्य-न्याद-ध्या-वी-क्रस-त्युर-सन-चे-क्र्रेन-हे-क्रम्स-स्यान्य-अयिव दे. तुर्व देश तीका स्थान वा तुर्व का त्राचा है। ये वा त्राचा है। र्ष्ट्रेमामहित्राम् राष्ट्रेन्या स्त्रामार्डे केत्या स्मामर्डे के बेर स्या श्रेयशम् में के लेशर्दे निर्मेश यायश्यसम् में के बेरा यायश्रम गर्डें के बेर या या राज्य श्रेस शाम हैं के बेर पा सें राय शाम महासूर <u> लट्.जंश्चर्या, योधुंश्च. योश्चुंश्चुंश्चा प्रमानव श्चाल्य योघ्यं प्रमानव स</u> र् सः स्टाना में नार मार्डे के न से समामार्डे के। ने दे कु सक्त से समा ग्रीकासायकारा सकाग्रीकार्वो क्षेत्रा गठिकागान्तीर से श्रीत्। दवा वीका ^अन्-कःचबरःन्वःग्वेशःचन्-तिःश्चेन्-यशःश्चेशवाग्वेरंकेःश्चे। श्चेशवादीः 'गुत्र'य'न्यम्'स्रुम्'स्रुय'र्चे'य्द्। ।युरु'ते'न्ने'स्न्ना'गुत्र'स्री नार्वेज'र्चे'येता विश्वाम्बर्धरम् स्थान स्

THE SPECIAL PRELIMINARIES

Next, the special preliminaries, which, according to this system of teachings, are called the *analytic training of a pandita*.

It is an unfailing fact that happiness results from virtuous action and that suffering results from having committed unvirtuous karmic deeds. Therefore, you must first recognize what is virtuous and what is evil. In order to do this you must decide which is the primary aspect of your body, speech and mind. To decide this you must understand what your body, speech and mind are.

The 'body' is your physical body that serves as the support for benefit and for harm. The 'speech' is the making of sounds and talking. The 'mind' is that which thinks and can recollect any possible type of thing—that which feels like or dislike and every moment shows different expressions of joy and sorrow. This briefly explains the body, speech and mind.

When you commit a virtuous or evil action, you must ask yourself, "Is the body the main thing? Is the speech the primary aspect? Or is the mind most important?" Some people will reply that it is the body, some that it is the speech and some will say that the mind is the primary aspect. In any case, whoever claims that the body and speech is most important has not really penetrated to the core with their examination.

It is the mind that is the most important. The reason is that unless your mind intends to do so, your body cannot do any good or evil action. Nor can your voice express anything good or evil. Your mind is therefore the primary factor. As is said,

The mind rules over everything like a king, The body is a servant for all good or evil deeds.

In that way, your mind is like a king and both your body and speech are its servants. For instance, when you get angry at your enemy you must examine whether the primary factor is your mind

गढ़िश्याचिंगार्टे सुरस्थितर्दे। यद्मुव द्यायायहेव वश्वे सूट्भी यदेः भूतरास्य रटमी सेमसमार्डे केदमा <u>रचा</u>रे मर्डे के यहना र्वोसा दे.त्वेव.री.त्वेष.रा.क्षेत्र.त्य.क्षेत्र.त्य.श्चे.त्वर.श्चेत्य.रा.च्या.श्चेश्चामार्चे. <u>केदस्र मुकेद दे मुद्ध क्रियहम्बन्ध मुक्त स्वरम्ब</u> ग्रेशग्रीयानुवाग्रम् कुःस्यागे सेमवायवानुस्यवास्यान्सः के'यर नेब'दर्गेबा रद बेबब'य'दयद र्वेय'व क्रेब'द्या'व केव'विब ग्रन्नेश्रागुरायवाग्र्वेर् ग्रेर् अभूत्र्श्रास्ट स्रेस्रश्रास्य स्वरास व्यादार् अंट्यादार् प्रम्दायादाक्ष्या सम्दानिकार्या भुवाका वार्ट्या र्द्रा নমান্মার দ্বার শ্বানার দের ক্রমার শ্বর র্মার রমর ডেন্ স্ট্রী স্তু या से स्वराया द्युवा यम स्वेत्रा मुर्वा त्युवा स्वराय है। सूम इस्तु र.लुबार्श्चेबादा.चर्षुया । ब्रास्ट्र्याबाब्रदाय.श्राप्टर.व.चरालदा । वशबाक्टर. त्युत्यायते मञ्जून का हे दें दाया है प्रावित से समा त्युत्याया से सार्से र याची विर्मे द्वारव्वियासूरास स्वाहे स्नेतात्वा सिन्सूर सूर यदे मञ्जूम रायह्न ने रायर सर्हे । डेश-८८। श्रेमश्राताःश्रूटःवेटःश्रेमशःग्रीशन्तहग्र्यान्यश्व। विवुतान्यतेः बेमबाबादियाः ब्रुन्दुत्यन्यम् सर्हेन्। विवानाबुन्वायाः सूराधिवः वेदा दे.लट.र्टा.व्य.वंश.व्य.व्य.द्य.रटी यावय.ब्रीश.व्य.व्या.श.लय. यम् म्द्रमी स्रेससर्खेषा त्रवार्से वा सम्बन्धः सुन् मार्से स्वर व सेमस्य सुर्दे तर्से द्वा दे त्यवर सूर दर सूर सुवा हु द पर से द में सा दे

or the enemy. Similarly, when you feel attached to a friend, examine whether your mind or the friend is the primary factor. Examining in this way, you must acknowledge that although the friend and enemy are the circumstances in which your attachment and anger arise, the primary cause is in your own mind. Thus, your mind is most important.

Once you master your own mind, neither friend nor enemy will be able to benefit you or cause you harm. If you don't gain control over your mind, attachment and anger will automatically well up, wherever you go and wherever you stay. You must understand that your mind is the root of all joy and sorrow, good and evil, attachment and anger. The Great Omniscient One (Longchenpa) has said,

When under the influence of Dhatura,
All the various experiences you have, whatever they may be,
Are all, in fact, mistaken images without existence.
Likewise, understand that under the influence of a
confused mind

All the mistaken experiences of the six classes of beings, whatever they may be,

Are all empty images, nonexistent yet appearing. Since they appear in your mind and are constructed by your mind,

Exert yourself in taming this mistaken mind.

That is how it is. But you shouldn't take your understanding from books or stories heard from others. When you understand that your mind is the root of all phenomena, then you recognize appearances as your mind.

In this context, you must distinguish between appearance (nangwa)¹ and the perceived object (nangwal). Without doing that, it will be like the Great Omniscient One stated,

|क्रुट:प:इअ:गश्चअ:देंव:प:वेव:हःर्केटश||क्रेंव:अट:यव:रहंव:पक्रेता:वेट:इः उदःचय। भ्रिंदःचेदःद्वांचीयास्यायाद्वःद्वःदेःश्चेद्वःवीव । देवावासुद्वादाः क्षेरायम्बर्धाया द्वेत्रवर्धायाची स्वयान्त्र शुरूरायते महावाद्वाया र्यते क्षर द्यार्थे तर् क्षर खुला खेत्। रे लायहेन तका खुला खेर रु त्रेर या लाक ग्रा **ले**न्नुःश्चेद्रियायास्य। वरासायाम्नेध्यायास्चे सम्बन्ध्यास् <u>चै हिंग'य'ने सूर पाणेवा ने रर</u>मी सेससाग्री एकर क्<u>रें</u>स से सार्वीया ब्रूट.सियामाञ्चमाराञ्चा तार्श्रमात्रायाञ्ची अध्ययाग्ची:न्यटायवाग्चीटानी अध्यया ઐ**ୠ**୕୷ଽ୕୶୶୶ଊଵୄୄୢୖଈ୷ୡୢୠୄ୕ୢୠୄ୷୷୷ୡୄ୷ यदेवःयरःश्रुयःयाभेदःयरःवेश्वःदर्शेश्वःश्री ।देःसूरःश्रेभश्वःदेःभर्गेदेः श्चा दे त्रामार में त्रेत्र हे यात ही ये त्रुमायाय र ही नातर में रुषाया र्देव'स्'र्बेद'दुवा'वार'वादबायहवा'दर्वोबा वार'व'वादबायहवाबाळे। मुःषयः केरः ग्रीका अर्वे। या ग्रावका विदःषयः केरः ग्रीका श्रीदः या ग्रावका बेरप्पटा देवैरदेशपासेर्द्राक्षुर्चेररेगाळे हुर्चेर र्वेरा महस्मवैया र्भेषायायात्रेषाळे मृत्यादीयार्भेषायासुर्भे राज्यायदीराषाद्यार्थायासेत्। देशवः क्षे: खुवा क्षेट्रा व्यवस्थी यात्र व्या व्यवस्था क्षेट्र व्यवस्थी व्यवस्था यम्बर्भायतः ह्रिंदायायायादा सी मात्रकायका वात्रकाका विवासी दायमः <u>चमार्केट्-ट्रम्बा मानसासालेमार्सेट्-व्यमानसासिटेन्द्रीवट्या मानस्याद्रा</u> *ॸढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॵॖॱढ़ॿ॓ॺॱढ़ॺॖऀॸॱॸढ़ॹॗॗॸॱढ़ॣॕॺ*ॱॸॿॖऺढ़ॱॹऺॺॹ*ॹॗॸॱॸॖ॓ॱॺॢॸ*ॱ त्युर-दर्गेश्वास्थारी तवदाया वाददाया विमाधीवावा वाददायते सेस्या

Ignorant people claim that everything is mind.

They are deluded about the three types of appearance,
Have many shortcomings, mix things up and overexaggerate.

Meditators, give up such unwholesome ways!

The mere presence of visible forms, sounds, and so forth that are the objects of the six types of consciousness are called 'perceived objects.' Thoughts of attachment, anger or delusion based on the 'perceived objects' are 'appearances,' eg., the feeling of attachment to a pleasant object, the feeling of anger towards an unpleasant one and the indifferent feeling towards something neutral. You must understand that such appearances are the expressions of your own mind.

Perceived objects, such as form, sound and so forth have appeared due to mind, but they are not mind—they are shared appearances of sentient beings and do not possess any true existence, besides being phenomena of dependent origination.

You should now examine where the mind dwells: from the top of the hair on your head to the nails on your toes; from the outer layer of skin, the flesh in between, to the bones, five organs and six vessels within. When investigating the dwelling place of mind, most Chinese will claim that it abides in the head. Tibetans will say that it dwells in the heart. Neither one is sure because when you touch the top of the head the mind seems to leap there and when you touch the soles of the feet it seems to jump there. It has no fixed place. It dwells neither in outer objects, nor inside the body, nor in the empty space in between. You must become certain that it has no dwelling place.

If your mind has a dwelling place, what are the outer, inner and middle aspects of this dwelling place? Is it identical with or different from the dweller?

If they are identical, since there is increase or decrease, change

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यलमान्। देति-दुक्ष-क्ष-क्ष-प्रस्था-वर्त-प्रका क्ष-प्रमानिक्ष-वर्ति-वर्ति-वर्ति-

and alteration in outer objects and within the body, your mind will change in the very same way. So it is illogical to think they are identical.

If they are different, then does this different mind possess an identifiable essence or not? If it does, then it should at least have a shape and color. Since there is no shape or color, one cannot exclusively say that it exists. However, since this Ever-conscious and Ever-aware King' is unceasing, it isn't exclusively nonexistent. For this reason the glorious Karmapa Rangjung Dorje proclaimed,

It is not existent, since even the victorious ones do not see it.

It is not nonexistent, since it is the basis of samsara and nirvana.

This is not a contradiction, but the middle way of unity. May we realize the nature of mind, free from extremes.²

The explanation up to this point completes the preliminary teachings of the analytical training of a pandita.

THE MAIN PART OF PRACTICE

The second part, the steps of the teachings on the main part of the practice, the *meditative training of a kusulu*, is presented under two points:

Pointing out the nature of body, speech and mind by means of the instruction in *resolving*.

Pointing out (dualistic) mind and awareness, one by one, by means of the instruction in *distinguishing*.

Resolving

Keep your body straight, refrain from talking, open your mouth slightly, and let the breath flow naturally.

Don't pursue the past and don't invite the future. Simply rest

डै 'न्याद' तदी' न्यादा के सूया' तदी सूया' यो न' प्रादेश सेयस के न' या स्वाय त्या स्याये देवावे त्रामा हेवावे त्रामा स्थान स ब्रु र्वेग्न सद्धे त र्ये ५ 'र्दे स्रुध यदि हिंग य से ५ । ले सूर त वसक उ५ स त्यायान्यसम्बद्धाः स्वयः उत् स्वयः स्वयः विकायः स्वयः स्व हैंना यदर से ५ त्या । भे दममान के मार्क्य त्या हैना या से ५ त्या दे दे ना या हे न यादे अत्यावाचा देवे प्रस्या सुका अपाई का बाया दुः प्रदेश के विवा गे'प्रविग'प'दे'कुय'प'घस्रक्ष'उद्'ग्री'क्ष्म पक्केद्र'देस'ग्री'क्षेद्र'र्घे'बेद्र दर्ग' दे या पर्वेशाय र श्रेयशाया पाटा द्वा वयश्य उदा श्वा वा बादा येदा या रावदा गारा निः रायम् निः श्वाने मा याना स्वत्या केन्या याना स्वत्या निम्या स्वत्या माना स्वत्या स श्चेु',य',ये,द',य',ख्य',या,द्य',द',य',य',दद्री। श्चेत्य'य',वस्त्रस्य स्टर्'श्चे',यास्त्रद्रा'। पञ्चरायाद्यस्य उत्री स्नेट यें लेवा सेससाया प्रवट प्रवार स्वा मी हैं मारा के मुरायदा आया के भारताय वा का सुर्यो दि द्वार पर दि द्वार । ૾ઙે'સૂવા'વર્,'સૂવા'ગ્રેર્'તવું, સુત્રાસાય, કુરાં, ત્યાં સાચાય, સુત્રાં, ત્યાં સ્વાનો, વર્ધા તા. ग्री-नर्गेन्यमा केंबार्स्स्म यकुन्धियवे स्ट्रेन्यो स्ट्रेन सकेंग न्यया स्व न्नु सदे द्विषाया यगाय यम यात्र सदी मही व न मा वर्षे म स्व मा वसायरे.योत्रेयाबाश्चेरात्। इत्यवाद्यवाद्यरायदःश्चेयवाद्य। योवीकुर्रास्यः चवित्रः भूतः ग्रीका श्राचा न्यते : द्र्यीता त्यू र र द्रा स् अ र भी स् न्यान्य त्र्याचा द्रावेन त्र्यान्य स्थानित्र विकासी द्राविक स्थानित्र विकासी स्थानित स वरक्तुरक्षाम्बारायम् अरदृषायदेवामविषाद्वीरस्रेरक्षमायदेक्षाम्

naturally in the naked ordinary mind of the immediate present, without trying to correct it or 'replace' it. If you rest like that, your mind-essence is clear and precise, awake and naked, without any concerns about thought or recollection, joy or pain. That is awareness (rigpa).

At that time, there is no thought of, "Sights and sounds are out there!" Everything appears without obstruction. There is also no thought of, "The perceiver, the six types of consciousness, is within!" Clear and nonconceptual naked awareness is unceasing.

While in that state, your body is left to itself without fabrication, free and easy. That is the body of all the victorious ones. That is the essence of the development stage.

Your speech is free from fabrication, without efforts to track down the root of sound, but simply expressing directly and openly whatever comes to mind. It is all-pervasive from the very moment of being heard, a nonarising empty resounding. That is the speech of all the victorious ones. It is the essence of all recitation.

When you rest your mind in unfabricated naturalness, no matter what thought may arise, good or evil, happy or sad, the mindessence which is free from concerns about joy or sorrow is clear and empty, naked and awake.

This mind-essence is the nature of all sentient beings, the realization of the buddhas of the three times, the essence of the 84,000 dharma-doors and the heart of the glorious master, the supreme guide. It is the transcendent knowledge of the second set of teachings and the sugata-essence of the last turning of the Wheel of the Dharma. According to the general system of mantra it is called *continuity of ground*, the spontaneously present mandala of the inherent nature. According to the Annuttara tantras it is called Guhyasamaja, Chakrasamvara, Kalachakra and so forth.

As for the three inner tantras: according to Mahayoga it is the great dharmakaya of the exalted inseparability of the two truths.

केन् में न्रा अञ्चर्भास्य प्राचेन् मा केन् में स्मान मुस्ति स्मानी प्राची प्राच वर्वेम अन्त्रियम् मूर्यम् वार्या हेत्र विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व विष्य विष्य विष्य विष वसक्ष उर् ग्री सहित से तहिषाका कारे प्येता है प्ये रिंब है से में र्नो स्वराय है स्मानायवरार्षे द्री हे यद्याकि हे केन सेना ब्रुट्य हेन वर्ष्ट्राय श्रुप येद्रयाद्या क्रिंद्यावकायेदान्ययायदे के या विश्वेद के के स्थान यादेश्चित्रत्। ।दारुटाञ्चयायदेर्द्वाट्यायाह्नेवायायायेत्। ।वसाविवारेया वर्हेन अर्पायम् जेना उम्राह्य । दिश्व क्षेश्व खुत्य क्षेप्त श्रीत वैषात्त्र। |दे:क्रें:सू:चदे:द्युद्:य:क्र्यूब्य:य:त्यव्यव्य |वेब:व्युद्ध:यदे: हीर-८८। क्रूबाई-ग्राम्बायानीयामस्य ग्रीका यह्य-यानुराव क्षायामीया श्रेन्त्यत्र्र्न्त्यन्तः। अवस्रास्रेन्त्यावःचकुन्यस्यग्रमः। न्यवःस्युद्रः र्दे हेश। वसमाउर परेव सेव हुव सेव है। विः त्रु पतिव रु साममा दसमा *ॡ*र्देत्। वि:सयःवेशयःवदेःवेदःय। क्रिंशद्वीदशःक्वयःवदःश्वेदःवेदः ऻॎडेशर्देर्-ग्रांश्यासुग्नाः क्रेवर्यः धटः यद्देवः येदः याचाबेदः यशा क्रुःचेंद्रः ग्रीः र्भेग्ना ग्री: नर्देश ग्रिके: नर्गे दश्या प्रदेश सेना स्थान सेना साम शेर्यसरेदेरेंद्रा स्टामी मेसरमें समिता मानमायदर है सूर र्देश्चर द्र्यां भार् देश रदः वी खेश द्रया धिर वा श्वरा श्रुगा श्वर श्वरा श्वर हिं दर्बेर्प्य प्रेत्र है। क्रिं मुत्र केत्र में बा दर्भ क्ष्र सेवा वी स्वयः दुः ब्रूप्यः र्वेग्रयम्बुद्ययासूरस्थेवर्वे।

NATURALLY LIBERATING WHATEVER YOU MEET

According to Anuyoga it is the basic mandala of bodhicitta of the 'son great bliss.' According to Atiyoga it is the great perfection of awareness and emptiness.

All these renowned expressions point to the mind essence itself, and nothing else. This point is also presented in the Gelug school, as stated by the great lord (Tsongkhapa),

Appearance, the unfailing dependent origination, And emptiness, understanding beyond statements— As long as these two seem to be separate, You have still not realized the intent of Shakyamuni.

When all at once and without fluctuation Your conviction and your notion of an object fall apart, That is the moment of having completed the analysis of the view.

The lord of Dharma, Drakpa Gyaltsen, has said,

When you have clinging, it is not the view.

The Dharma masters of the Sakya school regard their view of undivided samsara and nirvana to be nonfixation. Moreover, according to the matchless Kagyupa masters, glorious Rangjung Dorje proclaimed,

Learned people accept that everything is neither true nor false,
Like the reflection of the moon in water.
This ordinary mind itself
Is dharmadhatu, the essence of the victorious ones.

Thus, the luminous mahamudra is also nonfixation. It is said that all the learned and accomplished masters of India and Tibet had the same realization and there is not a single master who claims that the realization of the main part of practice is anything other than

|मार्वेश्वायात्री| देःष्यदाशेश्वरात्रीमायामार्वेश्वात्री। विदारात्रीय हिं की प्राप्ती है। गुनःभावेन केन यें भा नेट सट प्य हैन क्रें अश्राय ते मुद्र केन द्वार व्यू दर्सेते हेंग र्सेन्य उरस्त्र केसका धेव र्से। मिर्टिं स्वाय रि स्वाय रि र्वेद्रिन्द्रिन्द्रा । स्टर्यविद्रार्द्धेषाश्रायः क्रेब्रायिदेन्द्रितः यासेन्। । विश्वाषाश्रद्रश नि**ः। अंधर्यान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्तेत्रान्त**्रम् त्यान्त्रम् त्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् क्षेत्र्र्युत्र्वरः यह्मामी त्यस्य त्यमाया त्युत्रः त्य दे त्यत्सा सेन्स रदायवश्राभीत्रात्रार्थेद्रायदेर्तुश्राम्भेदावबदाददाददाद्यदानुम्यदाद्य श्रूपा ने ने प्राच्या पार्वे द स्था र्यं असे द पारि पार्ट से द स्था यामतः न्रायः विष्यायः धिव। दुरः बन् र्यं से द्याः से रायः विष्यः विष्यः क्रें-८्रमारः सूनाः श्रुः रेंद्रः । ८्रमारः सूनाः श्रुः सारा सारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा स् ग्री:कः भेव हो। दये प्रविषा व व अया साम दे श्रीव केंग्र श दर सर्व दश या। देशक्षक्षात्रवाष्यवःदिषाः । इत्यास्त्रवाद्यक्षेत्रवाद्यक्षेत्रवाद्यक्षेत्रवाद्यक्षेत्रवाद्यक्षेत्रवाद्यक्षेत्र ह्यतः नृर्वो क्षा व्रसः समितिः ह्येवः हर्षे म्यान्यः सहस्यान्यतः स्रेस्यान्यः हिन्याः ह्यतः पूर्वेश देशक्षेत्रसन्द्रमः सवः द्वेः ह्यतः यः सवे द्वे। मह्यस्यः स्टः र्वेशः यर्देव श्वयानु र्झेव परि यव प्याप्य प्याप्तेव हो। हेव प्यया हिम ही गान्यवा बयायकृत्यादी अप्येटकार्यायवाग्रीकृतात्राप्तिन्तुका त्मरामान्त्र त्रयाययायायाया स्त्रीत्राययाययायाया स्तर्भावायाया सुन्तर स्तर त्र्ये। यश्यायश्वाशयश्वस्याञ्चीतः श्चेनः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः यःगवर् छ। रे.लर.जम्बर्गयम्बर्गयः वसम्बर्गः यस्वमानः यटः रहः वीश्वासाद्याद्यस्याञ्चीदार युद्धारायात्रसुः स्रोदः स्रोदार विद्यासाद्यस्याञ्चीदा

nonfixation. That is the meaning you should understand yourself and what you should point out to others.

This completes the section which indicates that your body, speech and mind are the Body, Speech and Mind (of the victorious ones). It has the same meaning as in the verses by the Great master of Uddiyana, beginning with, "Do this towards all that you see," and so forth.⁴

Distinguishing

It is very important to distinguish the difference between mind (sem) and awareness (rigpa). The Great Omniscient One said,

The elephants pretending to know Ati nowadays Claim that discursive thinking is awakened mind. Such ignorant people, in their realm of darkness, Are far away from the meaning of the natural Great Perfection.

If you fail to distinguish between mind and awareness you may engage in practices which confuse cause and result and thus turn away from the path in which view and conduct are united.

When experiencing the continuity of undistracted naturalness, awareness is free from a reference point, like space, without even an atom of joy or sorrow, hope or fear, benefit or harm, whether you meet with positive or negative conditions. The character of (dualistic) mind is evident the moment you get slightly distracted and encounter (the same) conditions and you feel joy or sorrow. Having given rise to joy or sorrow, you will accumulate karmic actions.

For example, mind (sem) is like the clouds assembling in the sky. Therefore, you must gain stability in awareness (rigpa), which is like a cloudless sky. You must be able to purify the aspect of mind that is like the clouds in the sky.

.ଦ୍ୱପୁଟ୍ଞ୍ରିମ୍ ' ମ୍ୟୁଟ୍ୟ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରୟ ଅନ୍ତିଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରିଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ରମ୍ୟ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଅଧିକ୍ର लुकाता ब्रीव कें व कं नदा। बेसकाता ब्रीव कें नवाद स्वा दिवुद देंदा। दे ता यहेव वन केंत्र सेंद्र मुन्नी हम हेंना क्री केंद्र प्रमा देवे दुन व कं त्यस ष्ट्रिम। न्यायःश्र्वायमाष्ट्रिम। देवःस्यायमाष्ट्रिमःश्र्वायाणीः यान्यसायः नवर्को तमाष्ट्रियः वसमाउर्नि श्री स्ट्रीय प्रतायमा सुप्तवना पार्वि वस र्केंगाया देःषदः क्रेंबः चबदः वें द्दः दख्दः क्रेंद्रगदः चदः दबः चः दख्दः क्रें⁻सूना तस्र्य (द्युट स्रे) देवे तुषा शु: द्वाव तुष: तुष: द्वाव स्रेंद : अ: बेव : दा: दट | <u> सूगातुका सूगार्कें र या जीवावा त्याका कुरु र या वा वा विराद क्रीवाय जरा</u> *८*व.चीकुश्राचीट.८८.८.वस.२वीय.र्श्वच.ची.ट्र्स्ची.ता.स.क्रीका.क्र.८.घची.स् र्देश:बेद'न्वेंश देश:बेद'र्घेग'दशयर:श्रे'यगाग'र्सुर'न्ट'नु'शे'येद'यर' न्वातःस्वान्यः स्वाःस्वान्यः कीः सेस्यां विः स्टः वीः स्त्रेटः नुः स्टः ययसः सुः यववाः से। के द्वाय यदी द्वाय। के सूचा यदी सूचा सेद यदी सेसस हेद वासया क्रॅट्रहेन या मिन्न देना यदे क्रेट्र दुःक्रॅट्र देन क्रिट्र वर्षा वर व्यापन *कं चुर* कें वर दे र्जुर र्र र्ह् से ख़ुर यर व करि र्जेर या वि रर स्नेर र्ह रहा ययश्रञ्जलम् द्वे। वर्रे देश्यमम्बन्धे यर्मे व्ययः। म्यान्य महाव के वा दर्ने व। व च व च च के व का की हैं वा य से र यदे व विक से वा य हेव पर सर्वेव हैं। वर रे क्या हुर हुर विया ये विया ये स्वार विविर् ग्रुटः। नदःबनानीःर्रमश्चार्श्वःश्चित्रिदःयरःग्रीश्वःयःयःवे;श्व्रदःक्वेःयःदरः। दे.त्वुबर्रिः यात्रा अराञ्चा वात्रा यात्री वात्रा वर्ट् राक्षणा वात्रा स्वा

Through this you will be able to separate mind and awareness.

THE PROFOUND ADVICE

The third part explains the profound advice on the subsequent application, which is based on the oral instructions that reveal direct self-liberation.

While you remain in undistracted naturalness, it is utterly impossible to accumulate karma, and you have cut the stream of the further accumulation of karma. While not accumulating (new) karma, do not get the idea that there is neither good nor evil to be experienced as (past) karma ripens. That is, unless you purify all the karmic deeds you have previously accumulated through confession, purification and so forth, they will ripen without fail. The ripening of karma is still possible.

This ripening will manifest in your body or mind and nowhere else. When it ripens in your body you will fall sick. When it ripens in your mind you will feel joy or sorrow and the thoughts of the six types of emotions will arise. When that happens, it is important to possess the oral instructions on taking sickness as the path, taking joy and sorrow as the path, and taking emotions as the path and so forth. But if you simply rest in naturalness, the essence of all these applications, it will suffice.

If you feel happy when meeting with good conditions and sad when encountering negative circumstances, and indulge in the feeling of happiness when happy and the feeling of sadness when sad, you will accumulate immense karma. Therefore, you must immediately recognize a thought, be it happy or sad, in any circumstances, positive or negative.

After recognition, you should rest in naturalness. Look into the one who feels happy or sad, without repressing one feeling or encouraging the other. Your clear, empty, naked mind-essence, free from any concern about joy or sorrow, freely becomes the inherent र्देगायायादामुयान्बाकेवार्केक्षंत्रार्केन्यंद्र। देवेद्वादावीबाञ्चा देग्रवार्क्षार्केन्द्रप्रत्या दे। यदार्वेद्रार्केद्रवादे स्वतादी स्वतायीदा दुर्जी देदा यात्यायहेवावसाधीनाभी याने याचे स्वसास स्वर्भ मान्याया प्राप्त विश्व स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स बेर-ब्रु-वे-दर्देश-वें-धेद-वेंदर-व्य-वद्ग नीर-विदेव-व-द्य-द्य-दु-वक्ट-व-ब्रे-म्बरायाक्षेत्रायान्या महिस्मानीस्तरायास्यस् षीःदॅर्न्ना अर्थेद्वति द्रिंश्येति ष्वत्रात्य स्वात्रात्रात्र स्वीतः यर द्वेद्वतः केशयात्रात्रक्षिः सामान्या वर्देन् क्ष्माश्रादेशम् व्यापास्य स्थापित विदा मी-पर्देश्वार्यः वस्रश्रास्तर-प्रदानुन्येदः दश्याद्याद्यः प्रदान् । १९६५ यरविंकें केंग्रां मानेकां क्षेत्र विमा क्षेत्र के वर्षेत्र कम्बा की सामा विमाने ॿॎॴॱॖॕॴॱॺॖऀॱॸॸॱॴॺॱऒॿॕॱॻढ़ऒॵज़ॵॱय़ॱऄॣॱख़ॖढ़ऀॱॴॸॱॿॴॱॵॱऒ॔क़ॱॸॖक़ॱ र्ह्मे त्याकी में राजिया। देवी दायर मीका व्यव प्रमुख है की विदेश पार्टी वासीका *ଵୖ୲*≍ৼ:অঋ'ৢৢয়য়ৢৢয়'ঢ়৾৻য়ৄ৾য়'ঢ়৾৻য়ৄ৾য়৻৴ৼ৻ঀৼৢয়৾৻ৼৢয়ৼয়ৢঀৼয়ৢ गुर-र-अर्क्चेगर्चो स्रुयाय देखें व उदेर। देशव वे स्ट्र-प्रश्रके प्रश्राद्य सुरा यरः श्रु:यः बॅन्नाबः देनाबः दुनाः नीः कुः धेवः यथा क्वाः बॅद्याः दुनाः येः नादः भ्रुकाग्रमा भ्रुकामानगानुर्देकानेन पूर्वाका देवानेन स्वाप्तान *५८.५.भ.५८.५*५४.<u>भूरावित्र</u>म्म रदः त्रियः दुः र्सेदः यः देः यः से र्योदः सुः सुदेः सो स्वेश र्से वा श्राचेदः है। रहः म्नीदःसर्हेद्रावदःग्विकायःयम। सेस्रकालेन्ध्रदःगीर्देश्चिर्यायाम्बर्य। |ररार्दे:वेबार्ड्याव्रवायाबयार्ब्हेरातुःवर्चे| |र्देवादेःयायेःवेदायोःवेवाबेर| ब्रिवासी क्रिंग्टेन ग्राम्यावस्य स्वासन्ति स्टम् । स्रियसमानि स्वामी हिंदी

state of awareness.

Furthermore, when your body falls sick, don't indulge in the illness, but rest in naturalness. Look into the painful sensation itself. The pain doesn't cease when resting like that. However, you will directly realize the inherent state of awareness free from any thought about where it hurts, what hurts, how it hurts, as well as the subject and object of the pain. At that moment the sickness grows less intense and becomes somewhat insubstantial.

A person who has one emotion will also possess the others. But due to differences in people, some will have more anger, some more stinginess, some more dullness, some more desire, some more envy, and some will have a greater portion of pride. That is why there are different types of buddha families.

The emotion of anger is an agitated state of mind caused by a painful sensation based on an unpleasant object.

Stinginess is the inability to give away to others some attractive object because of retaining a tight clinging to owning it.

Dullness is like darkness and the root of all evil. It is the lack of recognizing one's essence and it obscures the nature of things.

Desire is to accept, long for and feel attached to pleasant things like sights, sounds and so forth. In particular, carnal lust for the union of male and female is the primary attachment.

Envy is to reject and therefore disapprove of the virtues of someone who is higher or equal to oneself.

Pride is to regard others as lower and to feel superior in either religious or mundane matters.

These six emotions create the causes for the existence of the six classes of beings, such as rebirth in the hells through predominant anger. Whenever one arises, you must recognize it immediately. When recognizing it, don't reject it, don't accept it, just rest in naturalness (looking) into that particular emotion. At that same moment it is self-liberated and is called mirror-like wisdom.

रदारीयायाबाया । रदालयायाधूकार्जन होरायया उत्। यावरारीयार्केका निव्यायाः नेवाचेन। ब्रुवास्यार्थे हिन्यानः मववास्यान्यानेवानः । ब्रेसवा टाक्नुवाक्चीदिर्वा रदारीमासवा | रदादि वायवना से रदार्सूदा रुवी दरादे त्यासक्साकेदा खोल्याचेत्र। श्रुवास् स्ट्रीं हेदायुरायाव्यास्याया हिरी ८८। बिस्नायर्देर्फ्याबाग्रीदियं बेर्प्यक्षेत्रण्या विदासेर्पुर्बेर् यदे क्ट्रिंट मी दरा | दिंब यदी यार्के रहिंगा थे खेका बेरा | ब्रुब सुर्के देद ग्राट गवसास्यासानेते राहरा विसामास्याया सुराधिताया केंद्र सेर्यायाया र्भेुव-५-प्रदेशवकानग्वाव-वावकान्ननकामर्ग्वे व्युव-१५-४-४-४। वयःवैषाःतुषाःर्रेःस्टायःवद्देषाःहेवःयवैःयश्रयःषाहवःस्रःसः,नरः। वृवः **ଈୖ୕**ଽଈ'ଊୖୄୣଈ୕ଽୖୠୣ୕ଽୄ୕ୄ୕ୣଽଅୄଊଈ୕ୡଈ'ପଞ୍ଜି୕ୄଈଈ'ୡୖ୕ୄ୕ୠୖଈ୕ଽଈ'ଐ୕ୡ୳ୖୠୢ વરઃફ્રૅદઃફેઽ઼ઌ૱૽૽ૄઽ઼ઽૄઌૄ૾ૄ૿ૢઽઃવ૱ૢ૽ૺ૾ઌ૱ૠૄઌૄ૱૾૽ૢ૾ૺ૾[ૢ]ૢ૽ૢૢૢઽ૾ૢ૾૾ૼ૱૾ૢૼ૱ૢ૾૽૱૽ૺ૱૽ चन्द्रम् विवासित्रायायम्यस्य द्वार्श्वेद्रम् विवासित्रायायम् शर्थ्दश्रात्रशर्यप्राचरायक्षराचेत्राची क्षुरायचीरायावाश्रायावे निटः बना इसका ग्री: यदिना र्श्वेट् रक्षेत्र खेदः । क्रुः सस्व रेटेरे खेदा <u> न्येर् व तुगर्भेर य तुग यर्नेव ग्रुश हे बेंश्य तुश्रुव तु यश्चर य यवीव तु।</u> क्रेंब स्टबा की हेंबा पाया क्रेंब रुप्त स्वा है के दार है की दवा वा कर है पाया है है वा पाया है है वा पाया है क *ॸ*ॖढ़ॱज़ॖॱज़ढ़ॴढ़ॴॸॸॱॴक़॔ढ़ॱढ़ॖढ़ॸॱऄॱॾॗॕॗ॔॔ॸॱय़ॸॱॿॸॱॴॸॱॴॸॱॶऀॱॿॖॆॸड़ॖॱ रदायम**अ**:शुर्त्ते(नृष्ठे:रदायावाणे:विषायु:यदुवायावे)केंशयदेवेशकुर्पयरार्दे। |दे.जमान्यमान्यमान्त्रीःभ्रीमार्श्वनमान्यमान्त्रिदःश्चीःस्वनाय्यमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्य ल्रिन्द्रः सुः अदेः अदः दवाः यश्चातियः यरः हिंग्रश्चात्वीशः श्री । वरः दें त्यश्चात्वीरः

NATURALLY LIBERATING WHATEVER YOU MEET

This is mentioned in a song from the Second Treasury of Ratna Lingpa,

The essence of your angry mind is clear awareness, Bright and empty the moment you recognize it. This nature is called mirror-like wisdom. Young maid, let's rest in the natural state.

The essence of your dull mind is clear self-awareness. Wide awake the moment you look into your natural face. This nature is called dharmadhatu wisdom. Young maid, let's rest in the natural state.

The essence of your proud mind is the unfolding of self-awareness,

Naturally empty the moment you rest, looking into your natural face.

This state is called the wisdom of equality. Young maid, let's rest in the natural state.

The essence of your lustful mind is attachment for sure, The state of empty bliss, the moment you sustain it without clinging.

This nature is called discriminating wisdom. Young maid, let's rest in the natural state.

That is how it is. But if you regard emotions as faults and reject them, they may be temporarily suppressed but not cut from their root. Consequently, at some point, the poisonous remnant will reemerge, as is the case of the mundane dhyana states.

On the one hand, when you regard emotions as emptiness, your practice turns into 'taking emptiness as the path' and not the emotions. Thus, your practice doesn't become the short path, the special quality of mantra. On the other hand, if you indulge in the emotions, thinking they are something concrete, it is like eating a

वु.स.च.रट.शुच.पचस.मह्च.शूस.मथय.कु। म्री.पूर.जुर.चश्रम.सर.सर. ररः वावाबा शुः बुराय देवे स्ट्रेर तुः सरायय बार् सुर्वे द से खे वरायर वासुस वादः दुवदः स्रेदः प्रेदः स्रेदः वाज्ञवाका ग्रीः स्रूदः प्राप्त स्रेदः दुः वीस्रकाय स चुकावका तकः प्रतिः संपराने त्यकावाववः सेन् प्रकाक्षरः तन्वाचीः से न्दात्र्यनः चत्रमः सन्दर्तुः तुः तहुषा च स्त्रः तुरः रदः श्रूदः तुः दे दे शहे र् बे्या ते। |पर्राट्टे त्यसाद्वेरादे द्वापादर सेवा त्या सामा स्वार्थ हो क्वार्य र <u>बेरःग्रह्मः,वरःवरःररःग्रग्वायःश्चन्धुरःयःदेदेःश्रेरःदुःररःययकाश्चर्ग्नूरः</u> क्रें क्षेत्रदायम् वाह्यस्य वाह्यस्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य विश्वास्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य दैदःतुःर्वोक्षस्ययः पुरुषः वस्या वस्तेः प्रदेः स्वयः देः त्यसः मानवः सेदः पर्सः <u> ક્રમ્યત્વેત્રાનું, સેપ્તરત્વર, તત્વસાયાત્રાત્રાત્રી, ધીતદ્વી, તાલે, ધીમાત્રાસેત્રી,</u> दॅ:वेशहेर्चेयर्भे |देवेयूवच्च्यादेद्याम्यःक्षेत्र्यःक्ष्यश्रायेवयायः ⁶ के ने के ते होते होते हैं के के लेक ते होते हैं के लेक ववशायाने त्यश्चानात्रम् तेत्रार्थे त्रक्रम् तुवा बेम्पन्। असंतर्थे व्वार्थेन् न्दः र्श्वेषाः र्श्वेष्वः श्रीः वेनः त्यायहेषः हेः त्यमः तुः श्वेनः स्त्याः ग्रमः विन्तः । पार्वेनः વાયા હિમારી ફ્રેન્પયા ક્રુવા વક્ષુમાર્સન સાસાસા છી ફેલાવા વારો ફેલાવમા अप्येटबारटायवाची पटार्नु विदेन हो। रेबान्वाय ही त्या और पति मिन्निम् अर्वातिक स्त्रीति स्ति स्त्रीति स्त्रीति स्त्रीति स्त्रीति स्त्रीति स्त्रीति स्त्रीत चॅंदेॱदॅंद्-मुब्रवाचेम् ।दे दे सूद्वायुटा चेंद्र-क्वाया ग्री:बूद्र-क्राव्यवाखाः येदायः ঝিন্টরান্ত্রিব্বান্তরান্ত্রিব্বান্ত্রীরার্জিব্বান্তরান্ত্রীর্বান্তরান্ত্রীরা हुन्ववश्या देखशन्ववरहेव सेंप्रकर तृव बेर दर्भ सहवर्शे ब्रार्दर

poisonous plant and is the cause which binds you to samsara, just like the copulation of ordinary people.

For these reasons, just like a poisonous plant can be a medicine when eaten as a certain extract, the special quality of this teaching lies in the fact that any emotion that may arise is wisdom the moment you relax in naturalness. Look directly into it, don't deliberately reject it, regard it as a fault, indulge in it concretely, or regard it as a virtue.

Beyond this, if you are interested in the system of direct instructions, such as teachings on the *path of means*, you must learn them in detail from the oral instructions of your master.

Taking the Bardo State as the Path

When you press your fingers on your ears or on your eyes, sounds naturally resound and colors and lights naturally manifest. Rest naturally for a long time and grow accustomed to the appearance of utterly empty forms that don't exist anywhere —neither outside, inside, nor in between. Since, at the time of death, there is nothing other than this, you will recognize these sounds, colors and lights as your self-display and be liberated, just like meeting a person you already know or, a child leaping onto its mother's lap.

This teaching corresponds to the key point of darkness instruction among the daylight instructions and darkness instructions for practicing the manifest aspect of the tögal of spontaneous presence. There are also the systems of practice based on the rising and setting rays in the daytime, and on the moonlight, electric light and lamps at night time.

TAKING SLEEP AS THE PATH

Without depending on mental effort, such as emanations or transformations during the dream state, sleep in a state of undistracted naturalness. During that time, you may slip into deep ५८ःश्चेंबाःश्चेंबःश्चेःबेरःयःयहेवःहेःयश्चःतुःश्चेरःद्वयःग्चरःर्षेदःदे। ।वावेदः त्रभाष्ट्रिम् ही। श्चेत्वराष्ट्रश्चरायश्चर्यम् वार्यस्था स्थान्त्रभाष्ट्रभाषाम् अप्येदश्र स्टायवश्यीः स्टार् मुलेट् स्ट्री सेश्वाद्मायः स्थाने स्थाने निवेर् अञ्चनिः हिर्सेट हे अर् अप्याचना स्टाययका हेट र् छेव वे सें र व तस्त्री र्वेदि दें न वास्या निमा वार स्मित्या मेर वादीन वो सी विस्तान सम्यानि व्यव बेर-वर्षा-ववमा धरमिनेर-हिर्बर-हे-क्वे-वमा बर-बेर-क्वेन-ग्रुट-ही-नेव-बन्याचनान्त्रन्त्रभेन्यमानहेन् बॅमायाने क्षेत्रायमान्त्रायदे सर्वे पर्देश याधीव हे न्वरार्थे वर्षे वर्षा स्वाता क्षेत्र तथा वर्षे वर्षे ने निवास वर्षे वरत् वर्षे वर दविदायाद्वात्रे विवाहे त्यायावादा द्वा वासाया द्वी त्यस्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य वाह्य हेरवन्नवस्यरम्बद्धरस्यस्य सवरम्भेरयस्यन्त्रम्वर्यस्यदेशस्र्रम् यसून पर्छे साम्रमा उद्गालया समुन हो। दे प्याप्त वर्षा पर्वे प्याप्त वर्षा पर्वे प्राप्त वर्षे मान्त्रात्यकार्हेमाकायमः द्वित्। दिः यतः कर् ग्रीकाविरः मानः मी सः यः अर्देमः বশ্বুশ্বামার্থমার্থা|

sleep devoid of dreams. As soon as you awake you are vividly clear in the natural state. This is called the luminosity of deep sleep.

It may happen that sleep doesn't occur at all. Instead, you remain awake and vividly clear, or you fall asleep. But, though various dreams take place, they are forgotten the moment you wake up the next morning, with nothing to remember. That is the beginning of having purified the dreams.

It is said, for the person of highest capacity and diligence, that dreams cease by being forgotten. For the intermediate person they cease by being recognized. For the person of lesser capacity they cease through nothing but the experience of excellent dreams.

The fact that dreaming must be purified in the end is commonly agreed upon in all the sutras, tantras and treatises.

The additional points about the practice of phowa should be learned from other sources.

These teachings were merely a condensation of the basic points of instructions.

From the core of realization of all the conquerers and their children.

The root advice of the profound points of the new and old tantras,

I have extracted the fresh essence of the profound oral instructions

And written them down concisely in a few words.

It is taught that in these times when it is difficult to tame beings through the vehicles of effort,

The teachings of effortless mind will appear.

By the power of the times, if you practice these points,

शुरूकेन । अस-दुःगाःभ्रुहःझः सङ्घा। ।। |बटार्देवःश्केटःद्वेदेःनाबेःदेदःश्केटः त्यारः वशा। हिंग् वशः स्वाःनावरः पतिः द्वायः श्केवः त्यसः

NATURALLY LIBERATING WHATEVER YOU MEET

They are a teaching that is easy to apply and devoid of error.

At a time when I saw many reasons

And was also requested by several eminent people,

Setting aside elaborate poetry and lengthy expressions,

This was written by Gangshar Wangpo, a Khenpo from

Shechen,

Naturally and freely, in a way that is pleasant to hear and easy to understand.

By the virtue of this, may an infinite number of beings
Be victorious in the battle with the demi-gods of platitude,
May they shine with the majestic brilliance of the
essence of profound meaning
And may there be a celebration of a new golden age.

Sarvada kalayanam bhavantu

NATURALLY LIBERATING WHATEVER YOU MEET

Notes ~

- 1. The Tibetan word 'nangwa' (snang ba) can be translated as either appearance, perception or experience.
- 2. Extracted from *The Aspiration of the Mahamudra of True Meaning*, to be found in *The Flight of the Garuda*, Rangjung Yeshe Publications, 1988.
- 3. The offspring from the unity of space and wisdom.
- 4. This is a well-known quote from the *Soldeb Leu Dunma*, a supplication to Guru Rinpoche in seven chapters.



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"Treating the representations of Body, Speech and Mind with respect and veneration creates a tremendous amount of merit. Please don't place Dharma texts where people walk and sit."

—Chökyi Nyima Rinpoche—



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