ञ्जा |सङ्ग्रा | mandel

เลาสุดิร์สังเฏิงเกูสุจเจ็รเลิร์สุเสมุม sashi pukyi jukshing metok tram,

୲ଽୖ୵ୣ୷ୢୠ୵୕୵ୠୖୄୠୢଌ୶୵ୣ୷୶୵୳୕ୡୄ୵୲

rirab lingshi nyinde gyenpa di,

sangye shingdu mikte ulwar gyi,

|त्र्ज्ञेंगुर्द्रस्य द्या हिर्प्य हेर्नि । | drokun namdak shingla chupar shok.

ाक्षे:दे:ताु:दु:रुइ:अङ्ग:वाःगी:बैट्स:ह:प्यःशे। ।

Idam guru ratna mandalakam niryatayami.

Offering the Mandala

Here is the great Earth, Filled with the smell of incense, Covered with a blanket of flowers,

The Great Mountain, The Four Continents, Wearing a jewel Of the Sun, and Moon.

In my mind I make them The Paradise of a Buddha, And offer it all to You.

By this deed May every living being Experience The Pure World.

Idam guru ratna mandalakam niryatayami.

ञ्चा । भुनवायम् अध्ययः नभुद्रा । kyabdro semkye

sangye chudang tsokyi choknam la,

|ธุร:สูธ:จราวราราชาสิ:สูธจะสู:มะติจา jangchub bardu dakni kyabsu chi,

| กรุกาทิสาฟิสาจักลากฏิสานนิ กลัราสุมสาฏิสา dakki jinsok gyipay sunam kyi,

प्रज्ञां ता प्रवास्त्र स्थित अद्यास्त्र स्था विष्या प्रवास्त्र स्था विषय स्या विषय स्था विषय स्था विषय स्था विषय स्था विषय स्था विषय स्था वि

Refuge and The Wish

I go for refuge To the Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha Until I achieve enlightenment.

By the power Of the goodness that I do In giving and the rest,

May I reach Buddhahood For the sake Of every living being.



| इस्मान प्रतिक्षा हिन्तु । इस्मान प्रतिक्षा हिन्तु । इस्मान हिन्तु । इस्मान

ารณ์รุ:สุมพาพิ:ผิพ:ชั้มพาษักพาผิรา sunam yeshe tsok-dzok shing,

รunam yeshe lejung way,

| द्रमः सः भुः महिषा वर्षेतः धरः विम । । । dampa kunyi topar shok.

Dedication of the Goodness of a Deed

By the goodness Of what I have just done May all beings

Complete the collection Of merit and wisdom,

And thus gain the two Ultimate bodies That merit and wisdom make.



| क्रेंब:य:ब्रु: ब्रेंड: ब्राट्य:क्रुब: देव: क्रेंड

tonpa lame sanggye rinpoche,

ब्रिंच यः त्वः येऽ : ५ यः कें यः रे दः यें के ।

kyoppa lame damchu rinpoche,

विदेशमास्यासेनान्यो वित्तर्भने संस्कृ

drenpa lame gendun rinpoche,

भिन्न नामक्र निर्माद सके वा नासुक्र ता सके निर्माद नुषा

kyabne konchok sumla chupa bul.

A Buddhist Grace

I offer this To the Teacher Higher than any other, The precious Buddha.

I offer this To the protection Higher than any other, The precious Dharma.

I offer this
To the guides
Higher than any other,
The precious Sangha.

I offer this To the places of refuge, To the Three Jewels, Rare and supreme.



The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Level Four of Middle Way Philosophy (Madhyamika)

Course Syllabus

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. The folios numbers correspond to ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436, respectively. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline of the relevant section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Reading One

Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part I

Contemplation One: Anger destroys good karma

(ROOT TEXT FOLIO 14B; COMMENTARY FOLIOS 57A-58A)

Contemplation Two: Anger ruins our happiness and our relationships (RT 14B; COM 58A)

Contemplation Three: Anger begins with being upset, and it is useless ever to be upset

(RT 14B-15A; COM 58B-59A)

Contemplation Four: Perfect patience is like any other habit, and can be

developed with practice (RT 15A; COM 59B-60A)

Contemplation Five: Patience is a decision, a state of mind

(RT 15A; COM 60A-60B)

Contemplation Six: Learn to disregard wounds in battle

(RT 15A; COM 60B)

Reading Two

Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part II

Contemplation Seven: We should then be angry at unwitting physical objects (RT 15B; COM 61A-61B)

Contemplation Eight: Who really made the things that make us angry?

(RT 15B; COM 62A-62B)

Contemplation Nine: People do so much hurt to themselves that it is no surprise if they hurt us

(RT 16A; COM 63B)

Contemplation Ten: If people are harmful by nature, it is no surprise

when they hurt us; if they are only harmful at moments, we should bear with them

(RT 16A; COM 63B-64A)

Contemplation Eleven: Should we be angry at sticks?

(RT 16A; COM 64A)

Contemplation Twelve: Who it is that actually created the objects that

bring us anger (RT 16A-16B; COM 64A-64B)

Reading Three

Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part III

Contemplation Thirteen: What harm can words really do us?

(RT 16B; COM 65B)

Contemplation Fourteen: What to do if someone tries to hurt the

teaching or a teacher (RT 17A; COM 66B-67A)

Contemplation Fifteen: On not being able to bear the happiness of others

(RT 17B; COM 68B)

Contemplation Sixteen: On taking joy in the misfortunes of those you

dislike

(RT 18A; COM 69B-70A)

Contemplation Seventeen: How those we dislike help us in our practice

(RT 18B; COM 72B)

Contemplation Eighteen: Serve living beings as you do the Enlightened

Ones

(RT 19A; COM 73A-73B)

Contemplation Nineteen: To serve living beings is to please the

Enlightened Ones

(RT 19A; COM 74B)

Reading Four

Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part I

Contemplation One: What moves the flame?

(RT 20A; COM 77A)

Contemplation Two: Effort is joy

(RT 20A; COM 77A)

Contemplation Three: What stops effort?

(RT 20A; COM 77A-77B)

Contemplation Four: What causes laziness?

(RT 20A; COM 77B)

Contemplation Five: Lambs to the slaughter

(RT 20A; COM 77B-78A)

Contemplation Six: "I still have time"

(RT 20A-20B; COM 78A)

Contemplation Seven: What it feels to die

(RT 20B; COM 78B)

Contemplation Eight: Examine your expectations

(RT 20B; COM 79A)

Reading Five

Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part II

Contemplation Nine: The armies of the King

(RT 20B; COM 79B)

Contemplation Ten: On feeling discouraged

(RT 20B; COM 79B-80A)

Contemplation Eleven: The courage of no choice

(RT 20B-21A; COM 80A-80B)

Contemplation Twelve: The lesser pains of the physician's treatment

(RT 21A; COM 80B)

Contemplation Thirteen: A blissful path to bliss

(RT 21A; COM 80B-81A)

Reading Six

Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part III

Contemplation Fourteen: The joyful gift of life

(RT 21A; COM 81A-81B)

Contemplation Fifteen: The use of power

(RT 21A-21B; COM 81B-82A)

Contemplation Sixteen: On being unstoppable

(RT 22A; COM 84A-84B)

Contemplation Seventeen: Alone, by myself, if need be

(RT 22A; COM 84B-85A)

Contemplation Eighteen: The dead snake

(RT 22A; COM 85A)

Contemplation Nineteen: Determination, but not pride

(RT 22B; COM 85B)

Contemplation Twenty: The lion

(RT 22B; COM 86A)

Contemplation Twenty-One: Child's play

(RT 22B; COM 86B)

Contemplation Twenty-Two: The razor and the honey

(RT 22B; COM 86B-87A)

Contemplation Twenty-Three: The duel

(RT 23A; COM 87A-87B)

Contemplation Twenty-Four: The pot and the sword

(RT 23A; COM 87B)

Reading Seven

Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part I

Contemplation One: Quietude

(RT 23A-23B; COM 89A-89B)

Contemplation Two: Attachment to the world

(RT 23B; COM 89B)

Contemplation Three: Stopping attachment

(RT 23B; COM 90A)

Contemplation Four: The rewards of attachment

(RT 23B; COM 90A-90B)

Contemplation Five: Don't be with children

(RT 23B; COM 90B-91A)

Contemplation Six: On seeking to please the world

(RT 24A; COM 92A-92B)

Contemplation Seven: On the joys of solitude

(RT 24A-24B; COM 92B-93A)

Contemplation Eight: Die before death

(RT 24B; COM 93B-94A)

Contemplation Nine: On men and women

(RT 25A; COM 95A-95B)

Contemplation Ten: The living cemetery

(RT 26A; COM 97B-98A)

Contemplation Eleven: Life in the world

(RT 26A; COM 98A-98B)

Contemplation Twelve: On the futile service of money

(RT 26A-26B; COM 98B-99A)

Reading Eight

Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part II

Contemplation Thirteen: Where to devote yourself to meditation

(RT 26B; COM 99B-100A)

Contemplation Fourteen: What to meditate upon: the service of others

(RT 27A; COM 100A-100B)

Contemplation Fifteen: They are a part of you too

(RT 27A; COM 100B)

Contemplation Sixteen: What makes pain mine?

(RT 27A; COM 100B-101A)

Contemplation Seventeen: Logical proofs for compassion and love

(RT 27A; COM 101A)

Contemplation Eighteen: The democracy of love

(RT 27A; COM 101A-101B)

Reading Nine

Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part III

Contemplation Nineteen: Being beyond oneself

(RT 27A-27B; COM 101B-102A)

Contemplation Twenty: Are we only what we control?

(RT 27B; COM 102A-102B)

Contemplation Twenty-One: The power of habit

(RT 27B-28A; COM 103B-104A)

Contemplation Twenty-Two: The sources of all happiness and pain (RT 28A; COM 104A)

Contemplation Twenty-Three: How far can we go?

(RT 28A; COM 104A)

Contemplation Twenty-Four: On the definition of "myself"

(RT 28A; COM 104B)

Contemplation Twenty-Five: The enemy of the body

(RT 28A; COM 105A)

Contemplation Twenty-Six: On the evil we do for the body

(RT 28A; COM 105A-105B)

Contemplation Twenty-Seven: If I use it myself, what will I have to

give others?

(RT 28A-28B; COM 105B)

Contemplation Twenty-Eight: No many words are needed

(RT 28B; COM 106A)

Reading Ten

Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part IV

Contemplation Twenty-Nine: On the ultimate and immediate pains of selfishness

(RT 28B; COM 106A-106B)

Contemplation Thirty: Let the fire go

(RT 28B; COM 106B)

Contemplation Thirty-One: The master and the servant

(RT 29A; COM 107A)

Contemplation Thirty-Two: The exchange of yourself and others

(RT 29A; COM 107B)

Contemplation Thirty-Three: Bodhisattva talking to yourself

(RT 29A; COM 107B-108A)

Contemplation Thirty-Four: Don't hurt us by hurting yourself

(RT 29A; COM 108A-108B)

Contemplation Thirty-Five: Bodhisattva watching out for yourself

(RT 29A-29B; COM 108B-109A)

Contemplation Thirty-Six: The foolishness of thinking you get nothing

out of serving others

(RT 29B; COM 109B-110A)

Contemplation Thirty-Seven: A few drops of sperm and blood

(RT 29B; COM 110A)

Contemplation Thirty-Eight: The secret life of bodhisattvas

(RT 30A; COM 110B-111A)

Contemplation Thirty-Nine: The endless thirst of attachment to your

own needs

(RT 30A; COM 112A)

Contemplation Forty: Satisfaction, the ultimate pleasure

(RT 30A-30B; COM 112A-112B)

Contemplation Forty-One: The suffering of deciding what is "me"

(RT 30A-30B; COM 112B)

Contemplation Forty-Two: The ingratitude of the body

(RT 30B; COM 112B-113A)

Contemplation Forty-Three: The goals of quietude

(RT 30B; COM 113B-114A)

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading One: Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part I

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 14B-15A and 57A-61A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

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Contemplation One Anger destroys good karma

विद्वात्रियाक्षेत्रः प्रवेषायाक्षः यः भी विद्वात्रः विद्वात्रः विद्वात्रः स्ट्रेन्यः स

A single instance of anger Destroys whatever good deeds You may have amassed in thousands Of eons spent in practices Like giving, or making offerings To Those Who have Gone to Bliss.

।প্র-স্ক্রনাথ-র্ত্তরে শ্রুবান্য-রা। ।বর্ত্র-মে-প্র-র্ত্তর-র্নাব-স্ত্রব-র্যানা ।বর্ত্র-মে-প্র-র্ত্তর-র্মান-রা। ।প্র-র্ক্তবাশ-র্ত্তরে ব্রহ্মন্য-রা।

There is no kind of deed As evil as the act of anger; There is no spiritual hardship Like patience. Practice it then, Concentrate on patience, In many different ways.

मूर्यः विश्वः क्रिशः दश्चान्यः द्वः प्राचर्त्व स्वरः प्रवः विश्वः द्वः विश्वः विश्वः द्वः विश्वः विश

We must contemplate upon the problems that anger causes, and upon the benefits that come from patience. The problems we will cover in three steps: those that we cannot see, those that we can see, and then a summary of the problems. The problems that we cannot see will be presented in two parts: how anger destroys our store of good karma, and advice to make efforts in the practice of patience, once we have learned well the problems of anger and the corresponding benefits of patience. Here is the first.

देश.र्रभुयोश.र्यम्भभात्रे.य.रेट.योयो.त.ज.य.स्य.तम.ये.क्री यञ्जल.त.यस्ट.स्ट.स्ट. १४१.रभुयोश.र्यमभात्रे.य.रेट.योयश.तयु.योयोश.युर्ग.भवर.व्येयो.त.स्ट्रि.लूय.तम.रेयु. यह्मभ्रात्तर ग्रीट ही । अस्त्र प्राप्त प्रमुक्त प्राप्त प्रमुक्त प्रमुक्त

Anger is the ultimate obstacle that prevents the initial growth and then continuation of every virtuous thing. As such we should contemplate upon the problems it brings to us, and then make great efforts to stop it. This is because of its effects on whatever good deeds you may have amassed in hundreds or thousands of eons spent in practices like giving, or making offerings to Those Who have Gone to Bliss (or to any of the other members of the Three Jewels), or meditating, or maintaining an ethical way of life. A single instance of anger focused upon a bodhisattva destroys all this virtue, from the root.

र्यास्य प्रमास्य प्र

Beyond all this is a quotation found in the *Compendium of the Trainings*, one which is recited by the Buddhist group known as "Those Who Profess Them All":

Suppose a monk, heart filled with devotion, prostrates himself before an offering shrine containing the holy hair or fingernails of One Who has Gone Thus. Imagine the number of atoms contained in the ground which his body covers, going all the way down into the planet up to the point where it touches the disk of gold. Then imagine that each of these atoms represents the amount of good karma required to attain a birth as the Emperor of the Wheel, the King of the World. Now multiply all that by

a thousand. This is the amount of good karma which you destroy by speaking badly of one of those persons who is maintaining the pure way of life—that is, an ordained person.

It is stated, by the way, that for an instance of anger to destroy the store of good karma that one has amassed over hundreds or thousands of eons, it must be anger which is focused at a particular object: that is, at a bodhisattva. This same point is described in *Entering the Middle Way*.

विटार्स् स्वासायस्य विद्यास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य

In the opening section of the *Monastic Practices relating to Arrangements for Housing* there is also a discussion of the statement in the *Extensive Commentary on Vowed Morality* where it says that anger can destroy your vows. This discussion clarifies the fact that the statement refers to the destruction of stores of good karma by anger of tremendous intensity. It is moreover stated in the *Blaze of Reasoning* that one's store of good karma can be destroyed by wrong view and by malice. Given all this, we must make great efforts to shield our minds from anger and the rest.

चित्। प्रमान्त्रम् प्रमान्त्रम्

Here next is the advice. There is no kind of deed as evil as the act of anger for the way in which it acts as an obstacle to prevent the growth of the spiritual path within us, and destroys our good karma. Nor is there any spiritual hardship like patience for breaking the relentless heat of the mental afflictions. You should practice it then, concentrate on the practice of patience, and use the method of finding many different ways, an entire variety of techniques, to do so.

Contemplation Two
Anger ruins our happiness and our relationships

|वि:रूट:ब्रेग:हुद:शेस्रस्टिक्ट:ब्रीट |ध्येद:दे:बे:च:देस्यह:स्टिक्ट:से:व्हेंद्र:या |प्येद:दे:बे:च:देस्यह:से:ब्रेट्ट:ब्री |वाकेद:से:वेट:ब्रिट:चह्रद:सेट:व्युट्टा

If you hold to the sharp pain
Of thoughts of anger, your mind
Can know no peace;
You find no happiness,
No pleasure. Sleep stays away,
And the mind remains unsettled.

वित्तः प्राप्तः वित्तः वित वित्तः वित्त

Suppose there were a master Who bestowed upon all those Within his care both wealth And honor as they wished; Still they'd rise to kill him If he lived in fury.

म्ब्रिक्यम्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्र । भ्रिक्यम्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्र ।

It leaves your friends and family Tired of being with you; They refuse to stay on even though You may entice them with gifts. |स्वाप्तस्यः प्रवादित्यः विद्रायः विद्याः विद

To put it simply,
There is no one with anger
Who can be happy.
Anger our enemy
Brings us these
And other pains as well.

री.स्यकारत्यु. यक्ष्यात्तराक्ष्याः विकायने प्रतराक्ष्याः विकायक्ष्याः विकायक्षयः विकायक्

We will discuss the problems of anger that you can see in two parts: how anger denies you any feelings of physical comfort or mental peace, and how it destroys friends, relatives, and the like. Anger is like a *sharp pain* in that it causes you a fierce feeling of suffering. *If you hold to thoughts of it* then *your mind can know none* of the joy that one feels when he or she has reached the *peace* where suffering is gone. A person with anger also *finds no happiness* mentally, *nor* any *pleasure* in the body. *Sleep stays away, and the mind remains unsettled,* off balance.

म्यानेश्वास्त्री सिट्स्मिर्वर्यान्द्रम्यान्त्रीत्रः स्ट्रास्त्रस्य स्ट्रिस्स्य स्ट्रास्त्रस्य स्ट्रास्त्रस्य स्ट्रिस्स्य स्ट्रास्त्रस्य स्ट्

Suppose there were a master of an estate who bestowed upon all those within his care both wealth and honor as they wished; that is, who supported them, and gave

them every help. *Still if the master* were the kind of person who *lived* constantly *in* the emotion of *fury*, then even *these* dependents *would rise* against him, *and kill him*.

It—meaning anger—leaves your friends and family tired of being with you, since you cause them so much trouble. Even though you may try to entice them with gifts, they will find it no pleasure to be around you, and will refuse to stay. This again is a reason why you should put forth great efforts to eliminate this state of mind.

चर्च्यान्यान्ते भर्न्यत्य्वीय्यान्त्र विष्यान्त्र विष्यान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्य विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्य विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्र विषयान्त्य विषयान्त्य विषयान्त्य विषयान्य

To put it simply, there is no one with anger who can be happy, and so it is that our enemy, anger, brings us pains in the form of the problems just mentioned, and others as well—it is the perfect way to suffer.

Contemplation Three Anger begins with being upset, and it is useless ever to be upset

|धेर्-भेर्-नर्भन्ते: चर्मा वह सम्मा

Anger feeds on the food Of feeling upset, then strengthened Turns to smash me.

|ने''सेश'यरया'यीश'रया'य्.रेडी |नश'यु:संश्रायर'यांष्ट्रिश'तर'यी

And so then I will smash The sustenance that feeds This enemy of mine.

।दर्नः वर्ने व्यन्तः व

My foe knows no other Kind of work at all Except to cause me pain.

No matter what happens
I will never allow
My joy to be disturbed.
Feeling upset cannot accomplish
My hopes, and only makes me lose
The goodness that I have.

|नात्यःहे:वर्ड्यःसुःस्ट्रिनःसःहै। |देःवःस्रे:दग्रःहे:बेगःस्ट्रा

If there is something You can do about it, Why should you feel upset?

|मायाः हेः चर्छेशः शुः श्रेनः वः दे। |नेः यः श्रेः नवावः ग्रुशः श्रेः यद्।

If there is nothing You can do about it, What use is being upset?

पर्काने सूर्यका क्षेत्रा वक्षा वक्षा प्रमुत्ता प्रकार क्षेत्र है स्वार क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Here is the first point, on the nature of the causes of anger, and the problems they bring. "Just how is it," one may ask, "that anger leads me to suffering?" Consider the emotion of becoming upset, when something you don't want to happen does happen, either to you, or to someone or something you consider yours. Consider this same emotion when something happens to prevent you from getting what you do want. This *feeling upset* is a kind of *food* that *anger feeds upon*. When anger finds this food, its body is *strengthened*—fortified—and *then* it *turns to smash me*, in both this and my future lives.

र्वे त्यस्याल्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थान्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य

Here next is the point about making efforts in the methods of stopping anger. And so then I will smash the emotion of feeling upset, the sustenance that feeds this enemy of mine, this anger. I will put all my effort into destroying my anger, who is worst of foes, for he knows no other kind of work at all except to cause me pain.

प्रत्युर्र्स्।

प्राथम् स्रियान्य प्रत्ये स्रियान्य प्रत्ये स्रियान्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रयाच्य स्रियाय्य स्रयाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय्य स्रियाय

The third point, on the actual methods for stopping anger, has two parts: a description of how very wrong it is to become upset, and then the reasons why it is so wrong. Here is the first.

"How can I get rid of the emotion of being upset?" you may ask. You should first contemplate the benefits of learning to accept suffering gladly. Then you must learn to think to yourself, clearly, "No matter what happens, I will never allow my joy to be disturbed." Joy is the antidote for feeling upset; and no matter what happens that you don't like, doing something which is non-virtuous in return cannot accomplish your hopes, and only makes you lose the goodness that you do have, the goodness that can in fact produce the result you are hoping for. If this happens, then every other sort of suffering will come as well.

Let us consider any of the objects over which we feel upset. If there is something you can do about it, then why should you ever feel upset at all? You could take the necessary action to fix it immediately, and never need to feel upset. If on the other hand there is nothing you can do about it, then what is the use of being upset? It would be as useless as getting upset at empty space, at a place where nothing was.

Contemplation Four Perfect patience is like any other habit, and can be developed with practice

विविध्यः में श्चान्यः स्थाः विद्याः विद्याः

There is nothing in the world Which does not come easily If you make a habit of it;

Make then a habit Of bearing the small pains, And thus endure the greater.

ग्री:क्र्यांग्री: पर्ज्ञां पर्ज्ञां प्रमायते स्वाप्त स्

Here is the first point, which is establishing that patience is easy to rely upon once you have accustomed yourself to it. If you make a habit of patience, then you will be able to endure any kind of suffering. The way we think of anything is based primarily on how we have become accustomed to think, on our mental habits. As such there is nothing in the world—that is, no quality of the mind—which does not come easily if you make a habit of it.

त्यर प्रम् त्यार प्रमान स्थान स्थान

For this reason *then you should* learn to think this way: "Suppose I can *bear*, and learn to accept gladly, *the small pains*—things like feeling too hot or too cold, or else situations like having someone say something unpleasant to me. If I

make a habit of this, I will *thus* be able to *endure the greater* pains as well: things like the fire of the hell-worlds, and so on.

क्र-मश्रिम्भःश्र्।

योर्त्-ताचग्रीश्राम्प्राप्त्रेच्याः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्ठ्यः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्ठ्याः वर्ष्यः वर्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्यः वर्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्यः वर्यः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यः वर्यः वर्यः

The sutra entitled *The Meeting of the Father and the Son* describes this in greater detail, for example in a section that begins:

Oh Victorious One, there is a kind of concentration called "living in happiness over everything that is." Any bodhisattva who attains this type of concentration feels a sensation of pleasure, and only pleasure, whenever they focus on any object at all; they never feel any kind of unpleasantness...

The sutra then continues with,

. . . These types of persons could even be assailed by the sufferings of the realms of hell, and yet still maintain their perception of it as pleasure.

Contemplation Five Patience is a decision, a state of mind

विचा.कुट.चक्चैज.चर.उर्चैर.च.लूरी जि.ज.चिच्य.चुं.चिच्य.श्रुट्ट्या रितर.चस्य.क्षेच्या.तर.भुं.उर्चैर.लूरी जि.ज.चरच्य.चुं.चिच्य.शृक्ट्र्य

Some when they catch sight Of their own blood Rise to a higher ferocity. Some when they see Another person's blood Faint and fall unconscious.

ક્રિમ.શવુ.જ્વા.તાશ.શૈમ.તા.તાથી 1ુ.યુ.શુજાજા.શૈ.૮૮.યધ્ય.૮૮.1

All of this derives From either steadfastness Or cowardice, in the mind.

| श्रेयः मुर्देदः प्रस्ता क्षेत्रः मुद्दः ।
| श्रूयः पश्चः स्याः मुद्दः प्रस्ते ।
| श्रूयः पश्चः स्याः पश्चः स्याः मुद्दः ।
| श्रेयः पश्चः स्याः पश्चः ।
| श्रेयः पश्चः स्याः मुद्दः ।

Learn then to disregard Harms, and never allow Any pain to touch you. Hurt may come; but the wise Never let suffering cloud Their clarity of mind. यश्चेंश्वारातात्वयद्वात्व्यं विद्वां विद्वां विद्वां विद्वां त्यात्वात्वयद्वां विद्वां विद्वा

Here is the fourth point, where an example is presented to show how, once you have accustomed yourself to it, patience can be made very powerful. There are *some* kinds of people, warriors, who *when they catch sight of their own blood* after another person has struck them with a weapon are incited, and *rise to a higher* level of *ferocity* in the battle. There are also *some* other types, cowards, who *when they see* even *someone else's blood faint and fall unconscious*.

These reactions are not something which depends upon any distinction such as the relative force of the external blow, or the amount of resilience to the blow exhibited by the body. Rather *all of this derives* from something *in the mind, either steadfastness or cowardice.* Therefore we should exert ourselves in learning to practice the kind of patience where we can take suffering upon ourselves gladly.

Next is a summary on the points mentioned above. For these reasons *then* we should *learn* to make our minds tough, and *to disregard* the *harms* that come to us: *never allow any type of pain to touch you*. Feelings of *hurt may come*, *but* those who are *wise*—in the sense of being skilled in the greater way—should *never let* anger *cloud the clarity of their mind*, no matter what *sufferings* they may meet with.

Contemplation Six Learn to disregard wounds in battle

विष्याः स्राम्याः स्त्रां विष्याः स्वान्यः स्व

We are locked in combat
With mental affliction, and in war
Many wounds are sustained.
Ignore then any pains
That might come; smash
The foes of anger and such.

Conquering these is the thing That makes a warrior; the rest Are killing only corpses.

दर् योश्वातक्र, यद्, श्री. य्त्रायश्ची त्यात्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्

Here is the fourth point, on the benefits of making efforts to eliminate your mental afflictions. We are locked in combat with mental affliction, with thoughts such as anger and the like, things which we seek to eliminate from our minds.

And in a war, many wounds, many sufferings, are sustained. In the world a man or woman is counted a warrior if they can ignore the pains that come as others strike their body, and continue on to slay their foe.

We on the other hand are learning to *ignore any* kind of *pain that might* ever *come* in body or in mind, and to go on to *smash the foes of* our mental afflictions, *anger and such*. The act of *conquering these* mental afflictions *is the thing that makes you a* true *warrior; the rest* don't deserve to be called warriors, because it is the same as if they were *only killing corpses*—they are slaying people who, even if someone hadn't killed them, would have died on their own anyway, by the very nature of things.

Part One of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Patience from the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*, to accompany Reading One

- I. Throwing oneself into the practice of patience by eliminating obstacles to finding and maintaining this antidote
 - A. Considering the problems caused by anger
 - 1. Problems you cannot see
 - a. How anger destroys your store of good karma
 - b. Encouragement to make efforts in practicing patience, once you have grasped the disadvantages of anger and the benefits of patience
 - 2. Problems you can see
 - a. How anger denies you any feelings of physical comfort or mental peace
 - b. How anger destroys friends, relatives, and the like
 - 3. A summary of the problems caused by anger
 - B. Considering the benefits of patience
- II. Focusing on methods of achieving patience
 - A. Meditating upon the benefits of putting a stop to the causes of anger
 - 1. The nature of the causes of anger, and the problems they bring
 - 2. Advice to make efforts in the methods of stopping anger
 - 3. The actual methods for stopping anger
 - a. How wrong it is to begin feeling upset
 - b. Why it is wrong to feel upset
 - 4. Making efforts in eliminating the causes of anger, through analyzing them in detail
 - a. A general presentation of the different types of objects that can incite you to anger
 - b. Stopping anger at those who cause what you don't want
 - i. Stopping anger at those who do you wrong
 - a) Keeping patience with those who cause you suffering
 - i) Practicing the kind of patience where you willingly take on suffering

- a1. The contemplation of how the very nature of life is nothing more than impure and suffering anyway
- b1. The contemplation of the benefits of practicing patience
- c1. The contemplation of how, once you have accustomed yourself to it, relying on patience is no difficult thing
 - a2. A detailed explanation
 - a3. Establishing that patience is easy to rely upon once you have accustomed yourself to it
 - b3. Proving this point through the use of an example
 - c3. The objects towards which patience is practiced
 - d3. An example to show how, once you have accustomed yourself to it, patience can be made very powerful
 - b2. A summary
- d1. The benefits of making efforts to eliminate your mental afflictions
- e1. An expanded explanation of the benefits of meditating upon suffering

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Two: Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part II

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 15B-16B and 61A-64B, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Seven
We should then be angry at unwitting physical objects

You fail to feel anger
For bile and such,
These major sources of pain;
Why then are you angry
At those with minds? They're all
Impelled by influences.

| त्रविक्षः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व | त्रिः चल्ले व्यक्षः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः व्यक्ष्यः विक्षः व्यक्ष्यः विक्षः व्यक्ष्यः विक्षः विक्यः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः विक्षः

Illness for example is something Which occurs despite the fact We never wished it to; Just so the arrival Of violent mental affliction Is something we never wanted.

Anger wells up in people
Despite themselves; no one says,
"I think I'll get angry now."
Anger comes then all the same,
And it starts without anyone saying
"I think I'll start it now."

Here is the first point, where we cover the reasons why it is improper to feel anger towards people who have mental afflictions. "It is right," you may begin, "to be angry at another person, since they have hurt me." And yet it is not right, for you fail to feel anger for bile and such, these things which when they fall out of balance are major sources of pain for you. Why then are you angry only at those with minds—that is, with living beings?

भुत्रः श्रीकाः चर्त्रीकाः चर्त्राक्षः व्याः कृषः श्रूटकाः छत् स्त्रीः व्याः ने द्वाः ग्रीकाः ग्रीकाः श्रूवः श्रूटकाः व्याः कृषः श्रूटकाः व्याः ने द्वाः ग्रीकाः ग्रीकाः श्रूवः श्रूटकाः व्याः व्याः ने द्वाः ग्रीकाः ग्रीकाः श्रूवः श्रूटकाः व्याः श्रीः व्याः श्रीः व्याः श्रीः व्याः व

"But it's not the same," you may object. "Bile and the rest do not occur of their own accord, but rather due to other influences. This is why I do not feel angry at them." In that case then it is very wrong for you to become angry at people either, because *they* too *are all impelled by* other *influences*—that is, by their mental afflictions—and are not acting out of their own accord.

या. वि.च.म. श्री. द्वी स्वार्था वि.च. क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

Illness for example is something which occurs when all the conditions are there for it to occur, despite the fact that we never wished it to. Just so the arrival of anger is something we never wanted; mental afflictions occur when the causes for them—unhappiness and the like—press upon us violently. If you're going to get mad then, you should do so at the mental afflictions; it is wrong for you to be angry at the person.

चवित्र-तिस्त्रि-स्री-स्राक्त्र-स्राक्त्र-स्राक्ति-स्राक्

Here is the second point, a demonstration that anger is not something which is felt at will. "But other people," you may object, "are not the same as the mental afflictions you've mentioned, for people do harm to me intentionally." *No one* though goes around *saying*, "I think I'll get angry now, I think I will see that all the causes for anger come and make it start now." Anger rather wells

up in people despite themselves, almost randomly, whenever the causes for it are all present; it starts without anyone saying, "I think I'll start it, get angry, right now." All the same though anger comes then; at this point we've no self-control of ourselves.

The last verse is also explained by dividing it into halves, with the first half referring to the influences that bring about the person who is angry, and the second half referring to those that bring about the mental affliction of anger.

Contemplation Eight Who really made the things that make us angry?

।कार्डः र्वे : बिश्वः चुरः यादः यहें दः द्वः । ।वद्याः छेशः यह याशः यादः यादः योदः या ।दे : केदः यद्याः वे : यचुदः चुः विश्वा ।केदः दुः यश्रश्रश्रः योदः यचुदः यः स्रोदा

This thing they believe Called the "primal One," Or the supposed "Self-Existent Being," Never came about by thinking For a purpose to themselves, "Now I should occur."

विष्ण्यात्मरः विष्टुरः चवदः सः ध्वेदः दे। भिः कें श्चेः चरः वर्षे देः सः मादः। भिः कें श्चेः चरः वर्षे देः सः मादः। भिः कें श्चेः चरः वर्षे देः सः स्वादः सः स्वेदः दें।

If it cannot be with a thing That never grew itself, then what Do you think can grow then? It must forever shift its focus To its object, a thing that never Did come to an end.

विश्वेर्यम्याने स्यान्ते । । अप्ययः प्रतिन्द्रेत्राः स्यान्त्रः स्यान्ते । । स्यान्यः प्रतिन्द्रेत्रः स्यान्ते । Isn't it obvious, that if this Self Were unchanging, then like empty space It could never act to do something? And even if it happened due to Other influences, how could they Act on something changeless?

वित्रेयःयः क्युरःयः वित्रः विवाः वित्रः वित

When they did then it would stay Existing as it was before, So doing would do nothing. Where is something you can say It does that has at all any kind Of relationship with it?

And so it is that everything Depends on other influences, They on other, inevitably. Understand this, feel no anger Towards any of these things Like pictures of illusion.

 यस्रस्यात्रात्तात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्रः स्थात्त्

Here is the first point, a refutation of the idea that the primal One could produce all the expressions of the world on its own accord. Consider now *this thing that they believe* in *called the "primal One,"* which is supposed to be made of equal parts of Particle, Darkness, and Courage, and is supposed to have five different qualities. They say it does, on its own accord, create harms and other such things, all included into what are considered its "expressions."

Or consider the supposed "Self-Existent Being," otherwise known as the "Original Mental Being," which is said to experience its objects on its own accord. Neither of these though could be real, for the "Self-Existent Being" and the "primal One" never came about by thinking to themselves, all by themselves, "Now I should occur, for a specific purpose—so that I can experience objects, or create my expressions." But in fact they could never make anything occur, they could never actually do anything, no more than the horns on a rabbit's head could.

देव्यक्षः चं तम्भेट् तः देव्यक्षः व्यक्तः व्यक्षः विष्ठः विष्ठः व

Let's consider what it is that you think can grow then, at the point when the primal One is supposed to produce some result. It would be completely mistaken to believe that the One could produce any result, at all, since this One itself never grew from anything in the first place. And this must absolutely be the case, because it is logically impossible for anything to produce a result, it cannot be, if that thing—that is, because that thing—was such that it never grew itself.

र्में है। स्रोत्यन्तान्ता मुक्तियार्स्स्यायास्यात्वन्तान्ता मुक्तिन्त्ववियायास्रोन्यस्ति । न्तर

Here is the second point, a refutation of the idea that the Original Mental Being could experience objects on its own accord. Let us consider this Original Mental Being. Isn't it true then that it would be a thing that could never have a time when it was not experiencing its object, that never did come to an end—that is, never could come to an end with each experience? This is because (1) you believe it to be an unchanging but functional thing which experiences its objects; and (2) if it were such a thing, then it must forever shift its focus to its object. And if this were the case, then it would be impossible for there to ever be a time when it were not holding to its object.

The second point here is a refutation of the idea that the self-existent being accepted by the Logicalists could ever exist of its own accord. Here there are three separate steps: a demonstration that it is incorrect to think that an unchanging thing could ever produce a result; a demonstration that it is incorrect to think that this same thing could rely upon some other influence; a demonstration that this same thing could never share a relationship with some influence. Here is the first.

The Logicalists believe in a self-existent being that is both something physical and also an unchanging thing that can perform a function. They say then that it creates those things that do us harm. But *isn't it obvious*, isn't it very clear, that if this Self were an unchanging thing which could perform a function, then it would be like empty space, and could never act to do something like producing an effect?

वियायमात्रया भुन्योक्षासन्याचेत्रपद्धः स्वायाम्यान्यः व्यक्षान्यः स्वायाम्यः स्वायः स्वायाम्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

स्वान्त्रियात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र भ्रम्भिन्नियात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यस्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र

Here is the second step. One may respond with the following: "Although this Self is by its nature unchanging, it produces results when it encounters certain influences." And yet it is impossible for an unchanging thing to encounter an influence; and even if it did happen due to its encountering some other influences, such as the will that something happen or the like, then how could these things, these influences, act on something changeless? It could never have any effect upon it at all, because this Self is changeless.

This logic is inescapable, because *when they*—any particular influences—*did* affect this Self in any way, *then* the Self would never budge, it would never change to have any other nature than it already had: *it would stay exactly as it was before.* And if the Self never changed, then *doing* something to it *would do nothing*; there wouldn't be the slightest difference between the way it was and the way it is.

यम्यायान्यान्यान्यान्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स् स्रिन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त् स्रिन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्याः स्त् स्त्रेन्याः स्त्रेन्यः स्त्रेन्य

Here is the third step. Someone may respond again, with the following: "Even though the Self doesn't affect anything else in a way that alters its basic nature, it does affect things in a way that is peripheral to itself." This too though is completely incorrect. Where is something you can point to at all and say that this is the peripheral effect, this is what the Self does in creating its result, that could have any kind of relationship with it? No relationship is possible, for there is neither the relationship of identity, nor the relationship of origination.

चीयःत्रश्राक्ष्यं स्वित्राचित

Here is the third point from before, which is an explanation of why it is improper to feel anger once you have understood that all beings are like a magical show. And so it is that everything in the production of a result depends on other influences, while these influences depend themselves on other, previous causes and influences, they on theirs, and so on. In a sense then it is inevitable whether a particular result will come out or not, it is all up to the causes, and so these things are like a magical show, like pictures of illusion. You must understand this fact, that each and everything which does something is empty of any nature of its own, and yet still functions perfectly well. If you do so, then you will feel no anger towards any of these things that are like pictures of illusion. Thus you must train yourself in the realization of the fact that dependent origination has no nature of its own, for it is this realization which destroys the very seeds of mental affliction.

Contemplation Nine
People do so much harm to themselves
that it is no surprise if they hurt us

| यया से दः यस से यद्या यददः यद्या | से दः सः यः संयास यार्ते दः यः ग्रेदा | सुदः से दः यः संयास संया ग्रेदे : यः ग्रेदा | स् सः ले दः यस से या संयास स्वीता

There are those who, having lost
Their senses, hurt themselves
By themselves with thorns and such.
To get a woman or the like,
They become obsessed, and then do things
Like refusing to eat food.

|त्रःश्चेत्।त्रवावाःश्वेदःवाध्यदःश्वरःश्चेदः। |तृवाःत्दःश्चेःवःश्चेतः = वःतःत्दः। |तश्चेतः दश्यशःशःध्येदःश्चेतः यःध्येश। |त्रदः वःवादेत्।यःश्चेतः।

Some go and hang themselves, Leap from cliffs, and swallow poison Or other harmful things. Others go and hurt themselves By living in a way Against the virtuous life.

If people driven to it because Of their mental afflictions even kill Their own dear selves, then what Surprise could it ever be to see That they also act in ways that harm The bodies of other people?

At the least withhold your anger.

म्बिश्वा म्बिश्वाः स्वायाः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्

Here is the first point, which is how some people, out of their own ignorance, even do harm to themselves. Let's consider the kinds of people who hurt other people. *There are those who, having lost their senses,* having lost control due to their mental afflictions, *hurt* even *themselves by themselves*. Some, thinking it

will lead them to some kind of nirvana, do all kinds of harm to themselves: they roll around in beds of thorns, jump from cliffs, and do other such things. Others, to get a woman or money or the like, start becoming obsessed, and out of anger then do things like refusing to eat food. Some others, oppressed by their mental afflictions, go and hang themselves, or leap from cliffs, or swallow poison or other harmful things. Others go and hurt themselves, in both this and their future births, by living in a way against the virtuous life, in a way that they commit many bad deeds which will lead them to the lower realms. Therefore it is impossible to justify your anger by saying that it is because you have been harmed by someone else.

योश्चेत्रायः है। योरायो क्रें स्टा श्चेत्रायं होत्या स्ट्रीत्या स

Here is the second point, which describes how it is no great surprise that people do harm to others, since these ignorant ones even kill themselves. *If people driven to it because of their mental afflictions even kill their own selves*, so *dear* and precious to them, then what surprise could it ever be to see that they also act in ways that harm the bodies of other people? We should realize that this fits their way of life well, and thus understand how wrong it is to be angry with them.

मुन्यकार्श्व मुन्यकार्श्व मुन्यकार्थ्व मुन्यकार्थ्व मुन्यकार्थि मुन्यकार्थि

Here is the third point, which demonstrates why it is, therefore, quite appropriate that we should feel compassion for such people. *Thus do people live*, as described above, doing harm to others and *committing acts like suicide* because they are *overpowered by their* mental *afflictions*.

They are truly worthy of our pity, and if by some chance you cannot feel some of this pity for them, then at the least withold your anger: realize how totally wrong it is to be angry with them.

Contemplation Ten

If people are harmful by nature, it is no surprise
when they hurt us;
if they are only harmful at moments,
we should bear with them

|यायाः हें याब्र याः वर्षे द्वीतः या |दीयाः यदे या याः याव्याः हो। |यायाः हें याः योः याव्यायः हो। |यायाः हें याब्र याः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः याव्यायः

If it is the very nature Of those who are children To do harm to others, Then being angry with them Is wrong, as wrong as hating Fire for the fact it burns.

|स्रायतःतःर्तुः त्र्रुतः त्र्र्याः व्या |स्रेस्रसः उदः रहः चित्रेदः रेशः यः दवहः । |स्रेस्रसः व्याः द्रितः स्रोः रेग्यासः है। |स्रोयतः त्यः रुट्टः त्र्रुत्यः चर्मोदः यः चित्रेदः ।

And if the nature of living beings
Is to be thoughtful, then all their faults
Are occasional, and being angry with them
Is wrong too, wrong as hating
A puff of smoke in the sky.

प्रत्ये विश्व विष

Here is the first point, which describes how inappropriate it is to be angry, since it is the nature of children to be themselves. Now *if it is the very nature* of those who are children—of children who don't know what is right or wrong, or who are undergoing an attack of mental affliction at the moment—to do harm to others, then being angry with them is wrong, as wrong as hating fire, and being furious with fire, for the fact that it burns, something which is its very nature as well.

निष्ठेश्यान्ते। द्वाने निष्ठात्त्र विद्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेश्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ये निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ये निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ये निष्ठेशेष्याने निष्ये निष्ये निष्ये निष्ये निष्ठेशेष्यान

And here is the second point, which covers how inappropriate it would be to feel anger even if the problem of the harm they do to you were just something incidental. Or suppose then that this *fault* of tending to hurt other people *is* just something that happens *occasionally*; that is, what *if the* basic *nature of living beings is to be* wise, and *thoughtful*. Even *then too* it would be *wrong to be angry with them, as wrong as hating* or feeling irritated by *a puff of smoke* that just happened to appear *in the sky* for a moment.

Contemplation Eleven Should we be angry at sticks?

It's the stick or whatever
That delivers directly; if you're angry
At what impels it,
Then get mad if you really must
At anger itself, since it's the force
That sets the other into motion.

त्र क्षेत्र व क्षेत्र व क्षेत्र क्षेत

"But it is right for me to be angry," one may insist, "because the other person has hurt me." Now if you are going to be angry at what hurt you directly, then you should feel anger for *the stick* or the weapon *or whatever* it was that *delivered* the injury *directly*, since they are what caused the pain. Or suppose you say that you're not going to get *angry* at the stick or whatever, since it didn't act on its own accord, but rather *at what* made it move: at the person who *impelled* the stick. This *other* person though is not acting on his own accord either; rather, he himself is *set into motion* by the *force* of anger. So *if you really must* be angry—if you have no choice, if you cannot help yourself—*then* you should *get mad at anger itself*.

Contemplation Twelve Who it is that actually created the objects that bring us anger

| यद्याः योशः श्रेंद्रः कदः श्रेश्रशः उदः या | यदेः यदः यः प्येः योदेंद्रः यः ग्रुश् | देः यश्रः श्रेश्रशः उदः यदेः ग्रीदः या | यद्याः योदेंद्रः यः यदेः युद्रः देयाश्|

I myself in days gone by Perpetuated this very harm On other living beings, And so it's right that now the one Who did the harm, myself, Should have this hurt come to him.

|ने:धे:अर्केंब:न्दःवन्यायी:खुर्या |याके:या:स्या:यस्य:सु:धेव:हे। |नेश:अर्केंब:यन्या:यी:खुर:बा |याद:बेया:य:केंद्रं:यन:ग्री

Their weapons and this body of mine Both of them provide the causes For the pain to come.
They produced the weapons,
And I produced the body—
At which should I be angry?

।स्रेन्स्यःय्व्याःयोयःय्वः स्युः स्याः ।रेगःमुःश्चेर्यं स्याः तस्यः उदा ।स्रिनः स्रेन्यः यस्यः उदा

ारे या वार्देर या शुः या हिं।

This blister in the shape of a man, Unbearable if someone touches it, Filled with suffering— It's me who driven by blind desire Grasps to it, so who deserves My anger when someone harms it?

विश्वास्त्रम्यात्रस्याः श्रेत्रः श्रेत्रः श्रेत्रः विष्याः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्

Children want no suffering
But at the same time then they thirst
For the things that bring them pain.
If suffering comes to you because
Of some fault of your own,
Why feel hate for others?

| निर्मः सः निर्मायाः से स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वा | निर्मः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वाद

Take for example the guards of hell And forests filled of trees with leaves Made of blades of swords.

Every one of them was created By the deeds you did yourself; Who then deserves your anger?

१८८. स्.ची यरवाचीश क्र्ये. कर. क्र्.के. क्रं. का. जा. श्रांश्राश्वात्र व्याः प्रदायाः विवादि ।

यर्द्रेन्यः युन्द्रः देवाशः श्रूश्रः तुः त्रश्रुश्रः युन्द्रः युन्द्

Here is the first point, which is the contemplation that it is your own fault when others do you harm. *I myself in days gone by*—that is, in my previous lives—perpetuated on other living beings this very same harm as the one which is happening to me now. And so it is right that now the one who did the harm—that is, myself—should have this same hurt come to him. Think this way to yourself, and learn to practice patience.

म्नित्तराष्ट्री स्वाद्यात्यव्यव्यक्षिणायाः स्वाद्यात्राक्ष्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्व

Now comes the second point, which concerns the fact that your own grasping to your body is one of the problems which causes your suffering. Here is yet another reason why it is completely wrong for you to feel anger. The weapons of these other people and this body of mine, both of them, provide the causes for the pain that has come to me. The way it happened is that they produced the weapons, and I produced the body: and it took both of them to create my suffering. At which of the two then should I be angry? It's hardly fair that I should only be angry at the others.

प्रशासर विद्। वीर भ्यूर अश्यीट तह्श्र ब्रैंश स्था वें शास्य हैं। यो शास हैं। यो शा

My body, filled with suffering, is a great blister in the shape of a man, and it is unbearable if someone touches it in the slightest way. It's me who, driven by desire and with the eyes of my intelligence blinded by ignorance, grasps to it, and so I myself can be destroyed by something as insignificant as a thorn. So when someone harms this body, who deserves my anger? I should learn to think to myself how it's all my own fault.

योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यित्तर्। योश्यात्यर्थाः योश्यात्यर्थाः

Next is the third point, which treats the fact that my own attachment to the causes of suffering in past lives has also created the problem. *Children want no suffering, but at the same time then they thirst for*—they crave—the things that bring them pain, actions like killing and the rest. If suffering comes to me because it is sent to me by some wrong deed I myself have done in the past, then why should I feel hate for others? It's my own fault, and my fault only, that all of this is happening.

रट्यी.क्ष्यात्तावयवः वृची.लुच्यत्यात्त्रीयात्रक्ष्याच्यत्याची.क्षी.क्षट्यात्यव्यट्यत्यात्त्र्यत्यात्त्र्यत्यात् अट्रात्तात्त्रस्यात्त्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र यक्ष्याः वश्चित्रः स्टर्यी.लब्यायीकाः कुट्रत्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्य वर्षात्रात्त्रस्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्

Take for example the guards of the hell realms, and places there like the forests filled of trees that have leaves which are made of the blades of swords. There were not intentionally constructed there by some other person. Rather, every one of them was created by the deeds I did myself. The sufferings that come to me in this present life are the same, and created by my own past deeds. So who then deserves my anger? Again it is all my own fault only, and so from this moment on I will do all I can to give up the things that cause me suffering.

Part Two of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Patience from the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*, to accompany Reading Two

- ii) Practicing the kind of patience where you concentrate on the Dharma
 - a1. An expanded explanation
 - a2. An explanation of how anger, and those who show anger, are things that depend on causes, and so do not exist on their own accord
 - a3. An explanation of how anger, and persons who show anger, are no things which exist on their own accord
 - a4. The reasons why it is improper to feel anger towards people who have mental afflictions
 - b4. A demonstration that anger is not something which is felt at will
 - c4. A demonstration that all problems arise through various factors, and that therefore the person who has them is not acting on its own accord
 - b3. An explanation of how the causes for anger and for those who show anger do not exist on their own accord
 - a4. A refutation of the idea that the Self-Existing Being and primal One accepted by the Numerists could ever exist on their own accord
 - a5. A refutation of the idea that the primal One could produce all the expressions of the world on its own accord
 - b5. A refutation of the idea that the Original Mental Being could experience objects on its own accord
 - b4. A refutation of the idea that the Self-Existent Being accepted by the Logicalists could ever exist of its own accord
 - a5. A demonstration that it is incorrect to think that an unchanging thing could ever produce a result
 - b5. A demonstration that it is incorrect to think that this same thing could rely upon some other influence
 - c5. A demonstration that this same thing could never share a relationship with some influence
 - c4. An explanation of why it is improper to feel anger once you have understood that all beings are like a magical show
 - c2. The need for stopping anger
 - b1. A summary

- iii) Practicing the kind of patience where you don't mind it when others do you harm
 - a1. Bringing to mind the method of compassion
 - a2. How some people cause you harm only because of their own lack of understanding
 - b2. How it is no great surprise that people do harm to others, since some out of a lack of understanding even kill themselves
 - c2. Why it is, therefore, appropriate that we should feel compassion for such people
 - b1. Stopping the causes of anger
 - a2. How inappropriate it is to be angry, since it is the nature of children to be themselves
 - b2. How inappropiate it would be to feel anger even if the problem of the harm they do to you were something incidental
 - c2. Why, after examining the direct and indirect causes, it is inappropriate to feel anger
 - c1. Reflecting upon how it is your own fault when things happen to you that you don't like
 - a2. The actual discussion
 - a3. The contemplation that it is your own fault when others do you harm
 - b3. The fact that your own grasping to your body is one of the problems which causes the suffering
 - c3. The fact that your own attachment to the causes of suffering in past lives has also created the problem
 - d3. How inappropriate it is to feel anger, given that your own past actions are now leading others to things that will cause them suffering
 - e3. How anger is itself a misguided state of mind, and wrong

b2. Refuting the rebuttal

- a3. Rejecting the idea that it is incorrect to say that others have helped us [by providing us with an opportunity to practice patience]
- b3. Rejecting the idea that it is incorrect to say that we have hurt others [by being angry at them]
- c3. Refuting the idea that, it others have helped us [by providing an opportunity to practice patience with them], then we should return the favor

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Three: Contemplations on the Perfection of Patience, Part III

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 16B-15A and 19A-74B, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Thirteen What harm can words really do us?

जिंद्राच्यात्रक्ष्याः यक्ष्यः स्वास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक विष्यः व्यास्त्रक्षः स्वयः विष्यः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त्रक्षः व्यास्त

The mind is not a thing
With a body, so couldn't be overcome
By anyone at any point at all.
It's due to the fact we grasp to it
That all these many pains
Can do harm to the body.

विष्ठ्रकान्दरक्षेत्रास्त्र वास्त्र वास् विष्ठ वास्त्र वास्त्र

When someone criticizes me
Or says some harsh things to me,
Their words with their unpleasant sound
Can do no physical harm to me.
Why is it then my mind
That you feel such fury?

यीर-योर्ट्र-तर-शु-वर्यीर-थ-लूर-४-शुश्रश्रीद्ध-३८-शुद्ध-त्रीर-४-शु-१यीश-श्री विश्व-प्र-शु-१यीश-श्री-विश्व-प्र-शु-१यीश-श्री-विश्व-श्य-विश्व-श्री

Assuming I am able to control my own thoughts, the mind could never be overcome by anyone at any point at all using harsh words or weapons or the like, because it is not a thing that has a body.

And it's true that you could say, "I relate to my body so strongly—that is, due to the fact that I grasp to it so strongly—that I get angry when all these many pains do harm to it." And yet when someone criticizes you, or says some harsh things to you, their words with their unpleasant sound can do not even the least physical harm to you. Why is it then, my mind, that you feel such fury? It's completely wrong to feel any anger.

Contemplation Fourteen
What to do if someone tries to hurt
the teaching or a teacher

|श्रु:ग्राञ्चनाशःश्रेत्रितःदशःश्रेशःय।
|यद्माःग्रीशःले:श्रूटःश्रे:देन्द्रशःश्रेशःय।
|यद्माःग्रीशःले:श्रूटःश्रे:देम्शःहे।
|यद्माःग्रीशःले:श्रूटःश्रे:देम्शःहे।

It's completely wrong for me to feel Anger even at those Who speak against or try to destroy Sacred images, shrines, or else The holy Dharma, since the Buddhas And such cannot be hurt.

विर्मीर पर अस्ट क्षाम् प्राप्तीय विर्मी विर्मी क्षा क्षा क्ष्य क्षा क्ष्य क्षा क्ष्य क्ष्

And even too when harm is done
To Lamas or relatives or the like,
And those who are our friends,
Turn back your anger by seeing the fact
That, as the way before,
It all comes from causes.

द्वः अर्क्षरः भेत्रः श्वायार्वेरः याचेरः याचे स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

मुक्तः त्रकार्यात्र प्रति । प्रति अक्षणायात्र । प्रति । प्रति अक्षणायात्र । प्रति ।

Here is the first point, which covers the reasons why it is wrong to feel anger at those who are doing harm to holy images and the like. Someone may make the following argument: "I can admit that it is wrong to feel anger for someone who has hurt me personally. But there is nothing wrong with getting angry at those who have harmed the Three Jewels." Suppose though that someone expresses themselves, speaking against sacred images of the Buddhas, the shrines of great bodhisattvas and the like, or else the holy Dharma. Or suppose that they even act bodily to try to destroy these things. It's completely wrong for me to feel anger even at these kinds of people, since the Buddhas and such, the Three Jewels, cannot be hurt. In fact, the one who attempts to harm them is someone who deserves our pity, and so it is more appropriate to feel love for them. The point here is that the Three Jewels are incapable of sustaining any kind of injury brought about by mental discomfort due to feeling upset.

श्रम् त्रम्भ स्ट.क्षेत्र म्हूं वा स्वाप्त स्य

Here is the second point, which is why it is appropriate to practice, in the same way, patience for those who do harm to those who are close to us. Even too when you see someone hurting another, when persons do harm to the Lamas that are teaching you the Dharma; or else to the relatives or the like with whom you share a family relationship [reading rus for dus in the commentary]; and to those who are your friends, it is wrong to feel anger. This is because of the fact that, in the way that was explained before, what is happening to them has all come about through certain causes: that is, through their own past karma—the injuries are dictated by the karma come from the wrongs that these relatives and so on committed themselves before. And you should turn back your own anger by seeing this fact.

Contemplation Fifteen
On not being able to bear the happiness of others

विष्यः मुक्तः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्य

Suppose that any person derives Some kind of joy from praising The qualities of another. Why my mind then don't you sing The praises of this person yourself, And find the very same joy?

।मुंद्र-ग्री-द्याय-यदे-यदे-य-वदे। ।यदे-वद्युद्द-यि-द-स-द-स-स्य-श्रीका-याददः। ।यदि-श्री-द्युद्द-य-द्य-स-स्य-श्रीका-याददः। ।यदि-श्री-द्याय-यदे-यदे-य-वदे।

The happiness of taking this joy Has been admitted by all of those Who possess high qualities to provide An irreproachable source of happiness. It's also best for gathering others.

 If instead you say to yourself,
"But now he'll be as happy,"
And hope against this happiness,
Then you should deny any wages earned
And all the like; you'll come to fail
In both the seen and unseen.

When someone praises my own good qualities, It's my hope that this other person Finds some happiness too.
But I have no hope that I myself Should ever find the happiness That comes from praising others.

|श्रेश्रश्चात्रम्थात्र्यक्षेत्रम्था |श्रेश्रश्चात्रम्थाः |श्चेश्वात्रम्थाः |श्चेश्वात्रम्थाः |श्चेश्वात्रम्थाः |श्चेश्वात्रम्थाः

By my hope that every living being Should come to experience happiness, I've developed the wish for enlightenment. Why on earth does it make you angry When one of these living beings Finds some happiness by himself?

वित्रग्रम्भे वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वाराव्याम्बद्धाः वित्राम्बद्धाः वित्रामः वित्राम्बद्धाः वित्रामः वित्रामः

Here is the first point, which covers the reasons why it is appropriate to hope that someone will sing the praises of our enemies, since this can cause us to be happy ourselves. Suppose that any particular person praises another, our enemy, by saying, "They have certain good qualities." And suppose that he—meaning the one who does the praising—derives some kind of joy from doing so. Why is it, my mind, that you don't then sing the praises of this person yourself, and find the very same joy as the other has already?

If you did, then *the happiness of taking this joy* in the good qualities of others would become an *irreproachable source of happiness* for you yourself in the future; the joy *has been admitted*—that is, praised—*by all of those who possess high qualities* (which refers to the victorious Buddhas and their sons and daughters) as being something which provides exactly this kind of source. This kind of behavior *is also* the very *best* method *for gathering other* disciples.

Here is the second point, which is why it is inappropriate not to hope for this to happen, since it causes the other person—the one being praised—to be happy. There are two steps to this point itself: the fact that, if we wish against the happiness of others, it causes our own happiness to decline; and why it is, therefore, right to hope for the happiness of others. Here is the first.

Now what *if instead you say to yourself, "But now he"*—meaning the person who is the object of the act of praising—"will be as happy as well;" that is, suppose that you hope against this happiness which occurs in the person being praised.

In this case then you should deny any wages earned by your own employees, and all like kinds of behavior, since these wages and so on make these people happy.

And if you do deny the wages and so on, you will find that, in this current life, your employees refuse to work for you. In your future lives too, this behavior will prevent you from experiencing any happiness. Thus it is that this way of acting *comes* to make you *fail* in your search for happiness, *in both the "seen"* (which refers to your present life) *and* the "unseen" (which refers to your future lives).

यन्तः यहेन् स्वाविकः श्रीक्षः स्वाविकः स्वाविकः

Here is the second step. When someone else praises my own good qualities, it is my hope that this other person—meaning the one who is doing the praising—might thereby find some happiness. But at the same time I have no hope or wish that I myself (the one doing the praising now) should ever find this same happiness, the happiness which comes from praising others. This kind of attitude is very wrong, very contradictory, and I should therefore try to praise others, and feel joy over it, in exactly the way that I hope that others will feel happiness whenever they sing my own praises.

र्षा वित्रमुक्ष्यम्भी श्रेश्वश्चर्षम्भीत्रम्थाः श्रेत्रम्यम्भावश्चर्याः स्वर्षाः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर् स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर

Here is the second overall point, which is to give up any feeling of being unable to tolerate those people who bring happiness to our enemies. *By my hope that* I could bring *every living being* to the *experience* of matchless *happiness, I've developed the wish for enlightenment,* and pledged to train myself in the activities of a bodhisattva. *When* any *one of these living beings finds some* minor *happiness by himself,* my wishes have been accomplished. *Why on earth* then *does it make you angry,* my mind, when this happens? The proper thing would be to feel joy.

Contemplation Sixteen
On taking joy in the misfortunes of those you dislike

|ग्रायः ने: न्याः लेगः से: न्यायः स्वरः।
। ने: त्यः चिंतः न्यातः से विषाः स्वरः।
। चिंतः ग्रीः स्वेतः स्वरः ग्रीः से।
। ने: त्यः वार्तेतः स्वरः चुः से: त्युः स्वाः।
। ने: त्यः वार्तेतः स्वरः चुः से: त्युः स्वाः।

And even should your enemy
Become upset, how then could
You feel glad about it?
It's not that some kind of harm
Has come to him or her
All caused by your hopes and wishes.

वित्रश्चीः वर्ते द्रायश्चास्याः वर्षः वित्राः वित्राः

Even should the suffering You wished on them come to pass, What's there to be glad at? And if you say, "It satisfies Me when I see it," what Could better ruin you?

|र्नुब्रःश्रंदशःषुःयशःयन्यःयःश्रो |श्रुव्यःयद्भःश्रेश्वःश्रेःयव्यःयव्यःयद्भावे| |र्नुश्यःयद्भःश्रेश्वश्यःयव्यःयद्भावे| |र्नुश्यःयद्भःश्रेश्वशःयव्यःयद्भावे|

The iron hook that's jabbed in us By the fisherman of affliction Is merciless, unbearable; Should it catch me it's a certainty That hellguards keep me captive In their hell-realm cauldrons.

पदिः स्वीत्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्त्रः विद्य विद्यान्त्रः विद्यान्तः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्तः विद्यानः विद्यान्तः विद्यान्तः विद्यान्तः विद्यान्तः विद्यान्तः विद्यानः

The first point, which is why it is wrong to feel that we cannot tolerate things that block the harms which we wish upon our enemies, has three parts of its own: why disliking our enemies does no help to us; why hoping to harm out enemies does no harm to our enemies; and why it does hurt ourselves. Here is the first. Suppose you say, "If something happens to hurt my enemy, I feel glad; and if something happens to block these harms which I wish upon my enemy, I feel angry." But even should your enemy become upset, and unhappy, how then could you feel glad about it? It does absolutely no good to you, and in fact only hurts you.

Here is the second point. Suppose you think to yourself, "I wish something could happen to hurt my enemy." But it's not that some kind of harm has come to him or her all caused by your hopes and wishes. Nothing that you hope for in your own life has been accomplished to the least degree at all. As such it is very wrong for you to feel anger.

रवायःचरःचर्चरःयःरःकुरःयःसूवाःचर्चयःक्रेयःचर्चः सुद्धःसूरःवर्धःरवर्षः । प्रःस्त्री। विस्तर्भःयःयःवरःवरः । दःयः

Here is the third point, which has two parts of its own: why it is wrong to be glad when harm comes to our enemies; and why, if we maintain such a feeling of gladness, it turns into a cause that will produce massive suffering for none other than ourselves. We begin with the first.

न्याः अन्तर्भात्रः श्रीताः श्रीताः श्रीताः श्रीतः स्वर्धः श्रीतः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर् व्यरः सित्रं न्याः स्वर्धः स्व

Suppose you think to yourself, "I wish something bad would happen to my enemy." But even should the suffering you wished on them come to pass, what's there to be glad at? This would not result in the tiniest benefit to you yourself.

ब्रिन्स् वर्षेत्रस्त्री वायाने न्याया वर्षेत्रस्य स्तुत्र वर्षेत्रस्य वर्षेत्रस्य स्तुत्र वर्षेत्रस्य वर्यस्य वर्षेत्रस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य वर्यस्य

Here is the second. *And if you say, "It satisfies me when I see* something happen that harms my enemy, for my wishes have been fulfilled," then consider the following. *What better* method *could* you ever find to *ruin you*rself, to send yourself to the lower realms, than to allow yourself an intense emotion of malice like this?

क्रे.बट्य.श्री रश्चितायदुःचर्येट.श्रश्चायद्वेय.येश.यर्या.वक्र्र्र.तर.ह्यातदुःद्वेर.स्र्री यबर.क्षट्यवात्त्रत्यात्र्यात्राच्चयात्र्यात्र्यात्र्याच्चट.येश.श्चश्चात्रात्त्र्यात्रात्त्रीयात्रात्त्रीयात्र तथायप्रेयात्रात्त्रात्त्रत्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्रत्यात्त्रत्यात्त्रत्यात्त्रत्यात्त्र विचरः वि

Think for example of fishermen, who use their *iron hooks* to *jab* or catch a fish. The mental *affliction* of anger is like the *fisherman*, and the hook that he jabs *in us* is the iron barb of negative karma created by an intense emotion of malice. His hook *is unbearable*, and *merciless*; it is certain to *catch me*, and *should it* do so then *it's a certainty that the guards of hell* will *keep me captive in*—throw me into—*their hell-realm "cauldrons*," which refers to containers filled with molten metal.

Contemplation Seventeen How those we dislike help us in our practice

विष्टियाःहेवःवःवेश्वेदःयःवेदि। विष्टेदःयःचेदःयःदर्गिवःयःह्ये। विद्देश्वरःयरःयवेदःयःच्येश्वःव। वियावःयरःयवेदःयःवेद्देशःचेदःदेश

The world may be full of beggars, But finding someone to do me harm Is truly a rare occurrence, Since there could never be a person Who hurt me any way at all If I did not them first.

|दे:वस:द्या:वस:सःवश्च्यःयदे। |द्विस:दु:बहिर:के:बुद:व:सूर। |द्वद:कुव:श्चेंद्र:यदे:ब्वंब्यस:बुर:यस। |द्वदवा:बेंद्र:यदे:ब्वंब्यस:बुर:यस।

Suppose that without an ounce Of effort you came across A treasure chest hidden in your house; You should thus feel grateful for Your enemies, who aid you in Your bodhisattva practice.

वित्तेः त्रः वित्वानीका विश्वान्य स्थान्। वित्तेः विद्वान्य स्थान्य स्थान्। वित्तेः विद्वान्य स्थान्य स्थान्। वित्तेः विद्वान्य स्थान्। वित्तेः विद्वान्य स्थान्य स्थान्।

Since he and I both bring it about, It's fitting that from the outset itself I devote to him the final result That comes from being patient: He has in the way described provided Something for me to be patient about.

१८८१ ते श्रुवायते लिट याया वर्षेत्र यादे लिट प्राप्त स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्या स्था ने त्य

Here is the first point, which is that exceptional objects of virtue are extremely rare. Objects towards which you can practice your patience are much more rare than those towards which you can practice your charity, so the right thing to do would be to feel joy when you find them. Now the world may be full of beggars, but finding someone to do me harm is truly a rare occurrence. Why so? This is true since there could never be a person who did any hurt to me in any way at all if I did not do any hurt to them first.

त्रश्चर्यात्मेश्वर्यात्मः वर्षात्मेश्वर्यः वर्षः वर्षेत्रः वर्षात्मेश्वर्यः वर्षेत्रः वर्षः वर्षेत्रः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्षः

Here is the second point: why it is right to be glad about those who block us from accomplishing merit. Think about the rarity of objects towards which you can practice patience. Now *suppose that, without an ounce of effort, I came across a treasure chest that had been hidden in my house. My enemies* are just the same: *I should thus feel* joy for them, by reflecting about how *grateful* I feel *for* the *aid* they give *me* when they provide me with objects towards which I can *practice* the activities of a *bodhisattva,* in the form of people towards whom I can develop patience.

सदः क्री. क्रूंचश्र. क्रेंचर. क्र्य. क्रेंचर. क्रिंचर. क्रिंच क्रेंचर. क्र्य. क्रय. क्र्य. क्रय. क्र्य. क्रय. क्र्य. क्रय. क्र्य. क्रय. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य. क्र्य

Here is the third point, which is why it is right to feel the desire to be of benefit to these persons. Since he—my enemy—and I both bring about "it" (the practice of patience), both can be included into the cause which brings about the patience. And for this reason then it's fitting that from the outset itself I devote or dedicate to him, to the one who hurts me, the final result that comes from being patient; that is, enlightenment. The point here is that he, my enemy, has in the way described provided something for me to be patient about, and this will act as a very powerful cause for the patience which allows me to reach enlightenment itself.

Contemplation Eighteen
Serve living beings as you do the Enlightened Ones

This is why the Able One
Described the field of living beings
And the field of the Victorious.
Many who succeeded in pleasing them
Were able in this way to reach
The perfection of the ultimate.

The qualities of an Enlightened One Are attained by means of living beings And the Victorious Buddhas alike. Why then do you act this way, Refusing to honor other beings In the way you do the Victors?

त्रश्चा श्रम्भाक्षात्रीक्ष्यः इस्रम्भाक्ष्यः स्वर्णात्रः विष्ट्रीत्रः विष्ट्रात्त्रः स्वर्णात्रः स्वर्णाः स्वर

Here is the first point, which covers how scripture itself states that living beings and Buddhas are equivalent as objects towards which to perform merit. It is absolutely necessary that we honor living beings; and *this is why* the sutra entitled *The Excellent Collection of Dharma Teachings* states that—

The field of living beings is the field of the Buddhas; and it is from this field of the Buddhas that all the high qualities of the Buddhas are attained. To attempt the opposite is completely wrong.

The Able One is here describing how the field of living beings is a place to plant vast seeds of merit: he is calling this the "field of the Victorious Buddhas," in the sense that sentient beings are similar to the Teacher himself in how they provide a field for collecting great merit.

तत्। विद्यान्त्री अटमास्त्रम्थात्रान्त्रम्थात्र्यान्त्रम्थात्र्र्यान्यात्र्र्यान्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र विद्या विद्यान्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र

This brings us to the second part, where we establish this point with logic as well. Here there are two steps: how, by having faith in both the Buddhas and all living beings, we can reach our ultimate dreams; and why it is wrong to discriminate between them, since they are equivalent from the point of view that, by having faith in both, we can reach enlightenment. Here is the first.

यदे.स.र्.ज.भे.सेच.तप्र.चीय.त्र.चीय.प्र.च्या.थ.प्र.चीय

It is right to pay honor to every living being, because *many* persons who felt faith towards *them*—towards both Buddhas and living beings—and *who* succeeded in pleasing both were able in this way to reach the perfection of the ultimate: that is, the culmination of both their own needs and those of others.

तबर्त्तवुः द्वीरः रू।

रे.चबुष्टे रे.श्रुश्चश्चर्ये त्याः श्यां श्रायः युर्वे रायः युर्वे त्याः युर्वे रायः युर्व

Here is the second step. For the reasons just stated, the qualities of an Enlightened One—that is, the powers of a Buddha and so on, the final result of our practice—are attained by means of both fields: that of living beings and of the Victorious Buddhas, alike. Why then do you act this way, in this manner, saying "I refuse to honor other beings in the way that I do the Victors." It is completely wrong.

Contemplation Nineteen
To serve living beings is to please the Enlightened Ones

|यावन,याट,व्या,यान्न,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन। |स्रम्भ,यन्यया,मुट,मह्ट,क्षम्न,या |स्रम्भ,यव,स्रयी,यी,म्यम्यम् |यावन,याट,व्या,यान्नेयान्न,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्नेन,यान्

Moreover what better method could there Be to repay the kindness of those Who act unimpelled as closest friends And help to an infinite degree, Than to please all living beings?

There is *moreover* yet another reason that we should pay honor to every living being. The Buddhas are persons *who act as closest friends* to a limitless number of living things: they are driven to do so by their great compassion, even though they may *never* be *impelled* or bidden to do so in any normal sense. *And* in their actual actions they accomplish *infinite degrees* of *help* for these beings as well. And there is only one way *to* truly *repay their kindness: what better method could there be* to do so, than to please all living beings?

Part Three of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Patience from the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*, to accompany Reading Three

Note: A row of asterisks indicates that the indentation levels have been changed to fit the outline on the page, not that any of the outline has been omitted—the outline is complete.

- b) Keeping patience with those who try to insult us, or the like
 - i) The fact that insults, slander, and such can do no harm to our bodies
 - ii) How inappropriate it is for me to feel anger with a person who is himself wrapped in anger
 - iii) Why it is inappropriate to feel anger towards someone who has created an obstacle to our obtaining some possession
 - a1. How inappropriate it is to feel anger at someone for creating an obstacle to our obtaining some possession, since possessions are soon to be destroyed anyway
 - b1. Refuting the idea of obtaining possessions wrongfully
 - c1. Establishing, through the use of an example, that it is inappropriate to crave possessions
 - d1. Reasons why it is wrong to crave possessions
 - e1. Refuting the idea that it is right [to use anger] to obtain possessions
 - iv) Why it is inappropriate to feel anger towards someone who has caused others to lose faith in us
 - a1. Demonstrating how, if it is right for us to feel anger towards those who have slandered us and caused others to lose their faith in us, then it would be proper if we were to feel anger as well towards anyone who ever slandered anyone else
 - b1. Demonstrating how, if we can tolerate people's lack of faith in someone else, we should also tolerate their lack of faith in ourselves, since it comes about through mental affliction
- ii. Stopping anger at those who do wrong to those close to us
 - a) Stopping anger by using the kind of patience where we concentrate on the Dharma
 - i) Reasons why it is wrong to feel anger at those who are doing harm to holy images and the like
 - ii) Why it is appropriate to practice, in the same way, patience for those who do harm to those who are close to us

- b) Stopping anger by using the kind of patience where we don't mind it when others do us harm
 - i) Why it is inappropriate only to feel anger for what has a mind
 - ii) Reasons why it is inappropriate to feel anger
 - iii) Considering how it is our own fault
 - iv) Contemplating upon the benefits of patience
 - a1. Making efforts so that our own virtue is not diminished
 - b1. How, by willingly taking upon ourselves some minor suffering, we can stop what would cause the sufferings of the hells
 - a2. A metaphor
 - b2. The point of the metaphor
 - c1. Why it is appropriate to feel great pleasure over hardships that help us achieve a great purpose
 - a2. Feeling regret over the fact that, regardless of how many bodies we have wasted in the past, it has been of no benefit at all either to ourselves or to others
 - b2. Why it is appropriate that we feel great pleasure over the fact that, by maintaining patience over our current hardships, we will be able to achieve the goals of every living being
- iii. Stopping anger at those who do good to our enemies
 - a) Giving up any feeling of being unable to tolerate those who sing the praises of our enemies, and who declare their fame
 - i) Why it is appropriate to hope for this to happen, since it can cause us to be happy ourselves
 - ii) Why it is inappropriate not to hope for this to happen, since it causes the other person [the one being praised] to be happy
 - a1. The fact that, if we wish against the happiness of others, it causes our own happiness to decline
 - b1. Why it is, therefore, right to hope for the happiness of others
 - b) Giving up any feeling of being unable to tolerate those who bring happiness to our enemies
 - c) Giving up any feeling of being unable to tolerate those who help our enemies to obtain things

- i) Considering how our own wishes have been fulfilled
 - a1. Why it is appropriate to feel glad that living beings have obtained the possessions they wanted
 - b1. A metaphor
 - c1. Why, if we hope against these things, our wish for enlightenment will decline
- ii) Considering how there is nothing not to want
 - a1. Why it is inappropriate to feel jealousy when others obtain possessions
 - b1. How wrong it is to discard our own good qualities
 - c1. Why it is appropriate to feel grief over our own bad deeds, rather than feeling jealousy over the good deeds of others

- c. Stopping anger over the things that block us from what we want
 - i. Why it is wrong to feel that we cannot tolerate things that block the harms that we wish upon our enemies
 - a) Why disliking our enemies does no help to us
 - b) Why hoping to harm out enemies does no harm to our enemies
 - c) Why it does hurt ourselves
 - i) Why it is wrong to be glad when harm comes to our enemies
 - ii) Why, if we maintain such a feeling of gladness, it turns into a cause that will produce massive suffering for none other than ourselves
 - ii. Why it is wrong to feel that we cannot tolerate things that block the benefits that we wish upon ourselves and those on our side
 - a) Why it is wrong to feel anger over someone blocking us from getting a worldly object
 - i) Considering how wrong it is to feel anger towards someone who has blocked you from praise and fame
 - a1. The fact that there is no use to praise and fame per se
 - b1. Why mental pleasure itself is no appropriate object to strive for
 - c1. How it is a mistaken idea to think that this in itself is an object to strive for
 - a2. How there is no use to praise and fame perse

- b2. How being upset about losing them is equivalent to the behavior of a child
- d1. The reason why it is a mistake to think so
 - a2. Why it is wrong to feel attached to the good feeling we have towards those who praise us
 - b2. Why it is appropriate to bring good feelings to all living beings, if bringing a good feeling to someone else this way is something to strive for
 - a3. The point itself
 - b3. Why it is nothing more than the behavior of a child to feel pleased when others praise us
- ii) Considering how they have actually helped you by doing so
 - a1. Why it is inappropriate to feel anger towards someone who has blocked you from praise and fame, since they have thereby blocked you from going to the lower realms
 - a2. How every bad quality grows from craving for praise and fame
 - b2. How blocking them acts to block a birth in the lower realms
 - b1. Why it is inappropriate to feel anger towards this same person, since they are thereby leading you out of the cycle of suffering existence
 - a2. Why, because the things that block you from praise and the rest also act to free you from the cycle of suffering, it is inappropriate to feel anger
 - b2. Why, because they act to shut the door to suffering, it is inappropriate to feel anger
- b) Why it is wrong to feel anger over someone blocking us from accomplishing merit
 - i) Why it is wrong to feel anger over someone having blocked us from accomplishing merit
 - a1. Maintaining the highest form of asceticism
 - b1. How anything which blocks this acts as an obstacle to accomplishing merit ourselves
 - ii) The fact that they are not an obstacle to merit
 - a1. A general presentation
 - b1. Establishing the fact with an example

- iii) Considering how they are an object for us to honor
 - a1. The fact that they are to be honored because they help us grow good qualities
 - a2. How they are of great benefit to us
 - a3. How rare exceptional objects of virtue are
 - b3. Why it is right to be glad about them
 - c3. Why it is right to feel the desire to be of benefit to these persons
 - b2. How their being so does not depend upon any intended benefit
 - a3. Why it is incorrect to think that, because they did not intend us any benefit, they are not worthy of our offerings
 - b3. Why it is incorrect to think that, because they did intend us harm, they are not worthy of our offerings
 - c3. Why therefore, as they have provided us with an object towards which to focus our patience, they are worthy of our offerings
 - c2. How to look upon them as if they were the Teacher
 - a3. An expanded explanation
 - a4. How scripture itself states that living beings and Buddhas are equivalent as objects towards which to perform merit
 - b4. Establishing this point with logic as well
 - a5. How, by having faith in both the Buddhas and all living beings, we can reach our ultimate dreams
 - b5. Why it is wrong to discriminate between them, since they are equivalent from the point of view that, by having faith in both, we can reach enlightenment
 - c4. Refuting any rebuttal
 - a5. Refuting the idea that, since their good qualities are not equal, it is incorrect to practice equivalent faith in them
 - b5. Why it is correct to practice equivalent faith in the two, since great faith in each is an equivalent cause for reaching enlightenment
 - c5. Why it is right to feel faith, since the merit from

making offerings to a living being who has even a fraction of the good qualities of a Buddha is limitless

- b3. A summary
- b1. Honoring the Teacher by having faith
 - a2. Honoring the Teacher by treating every living being as if they were our only child
 - a3. The fact that we thereby carry out the principal method that the Buddhas require of us
 - a4. Identifying the principal means of repaying the kindness that the Buddhas have shown us
 - b4. Carrying out this means
 - a5. Maintaining patience about the harms that living beings do to us
 - b5. Avoiding arrogance focused on living beings
 - c5. Avoiding harmful acts
 - a6. The reasons why harmful acts are wrong
 - b6. The fact that, should we do harm to living beings, we have no way of pleasing the victorious Buddhas
 - b3. Confessing what we have done previously that would have displeased them
 - c3. Resolving to restrain ourselves in the future
 - b2. A summary on the fact that we should therefore honor living beings
- B. Considering the benefits of practicing patience
 - 1. A brief presentation
 - 2. Explaining the benefits through the use of an example
 - a. An example and its meaning, with regard to the benefits
 - i. The example
 - ii. Its meaning
 - b. An explanation of how the benefits are vastly superior to those expressed in the example

- 3. A brief listing of the various types of benefits
 - a. An explanation of the primary result
 - b. Results you see in this life
 - c. Results that ripen over time

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Four: Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part I

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 20A-20B and 77A-79A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation One What moves the flame?

|दे.क्षेत्रःचर्च्चरःतश्चरःचर्क्ष्यःचर्क्ष्यः |प्रदे.क्षेत्रःचर्क्ष्यःयाचित्रः |प्रदे.क्षेत्रःचर्क्ष्यःयाच्या |प्रक्ष्यःचर्क्ष्यःयाच्या |पर्ज्ञरःचर्क्ष्यःयाच्या |पर्ज्ञरःचर्क्ष्यःयाच्या |पर्ज्ञरःचर्क्ष्यःयाच्या

Once you have practiced patience, begin Your practice of effort, for enlightenment lies In making these kinds of effort. Without a breeze they never flicker, And just so in the absence of effort Merit can never occur.

Once you have practiced patience as described above—that is, once you have learned to maintain your patience with various spiritual hardships, and with the harms that others do to you—then you must, if you hope to achieve enlightenment quickly, begin your practice of effort. This is because enlightenment lies in making these kinds of effort in the different perfections. Butter lamps and other such flames never flicker without a breeze, and just so—in the absence of effort—it can never occur that one manages to complete the collections of merit and wisdom. As such, the matchless state of enlightenment itself is something that all depends upon effort, and so we must make great efforts in practicing it. Entering the Middle Way makes this same point when it states,

All good qualities are things that follow In the wake of the perfection of effort. It is the one cause that brings about both The collections of merit and knowledge.

Contemplation Two Effort is joy

|वर्सेंब'म्द'न्यो'वार्सेंचर्वे|

What is effort? It is joy In doing good.

ब्रेट.शु.वियोश.तयु.चर्स्स्य.वर्यीश.टट.। क्र्या.श्र.वृश्यतयु.चर्स्स्य.वर्यीश.टटा। श्र.ब्रिश. चर्या ।ट्र.ज.टेग्ने.स.म्.कयु.चर्स्स्य.वर्यीश.टटा। श्र्रींस.चयु.चर्स्स्य.वर्यीश.टटा। शःब्रिश. १्रेस.श्र्टश.ज.श्रीं.च.ज्ञ.ज्ञ्.त्र्यं.तथ्ययीश.टटा। श्रृ्यं.ययीश.चयु.चर्स्स्य.वर्यीश.टटा। शःब्रिश.

"If laziness is defined as joy in mental affliction, then *what is effort?"* one may ask. Effort *is* a feeling of *joy* focused upon *doing* something *good*.

Effort can be divided into four different types: effort which is like armor; applied effort; effort where you never feel discouraged or upset; and effort where you are never satisfied.

Contemplation Three What stops effort?

|मुक्ति:खेन्ना:चन्ना:केन्-चक्का:पर्वा |खे:खें:दर्व:ख:लेक्:य:न्दः। |भुक्ते:खेन्ना:चन्ना

Here I will explain the things
That work against it: these are
Laziness, an attraction to what is bad,
And the feeling of being discouraged—
Belittling yourself.

यः वर्स्नुवः यः वर्स्नुकः त्युवाः वर्षः द्याः क्षेत्रः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः व भ्रोः सुदः वर्ष्क्ष्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः

Here next I will explain the things that work against "it"—meaning effort. What exactly are they? First there is laziness, which is feeling attracted to the pleasant feeling of sloth, a condition where the mind and body become unfit to function well. Next there is an attraction to actions which are bad, and then finally the feeling of being discouraged when you try to accomplish some virtuous act—where you belittle yourself by saying, "This is something I could never accomplish."

The second point, how to eliminate the things that work against effort, has three parts: eliminating the kind of laziness where you enjoy the pleasant feeling of sloth; eliminating the kind of laziness where you are attracted to bad activities; and eliminating the kind of laziness where you feel discouraged in the practice of virtue.

Contemplation Four What causes laziness?

|स्र्रायम्यन्तित्त्रः स्युर्ग् |प्रिक्तः प्रदेश्याः प्रमुद्धः प्रदेशः स्थितः प्रमुद्धः प्रदेशः स्थितः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुदः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुद्धः प्रमु

What promotes the feeling of laziness Is sloth—the sweet enjoyment of Some pleasure—as well as a craving For time spent sleeping, all leading to A failure to feel a sense of disgust For the pain of the circle of life.

यहूर्यः त्र र विद्र्यं याः यहूर्यं याः यहूर्यः त्र यहूर्यः त्र यहूर्यः त्र र यहूर्यः यहूर्यः त्र र यहूर्यः त्र र यहूर्यः यहूर्यः त्र र यहूर्यः यहूर

The first point, eliminating the kind of laziness where you enjoy the pleasant feeling of sloth, has two parts of its own: examining the causes of laziness, so as to eliminate it, and then how to actually eliminate it. Here is the first.

"What is it," one may ask, "that causes laziness?" Laziness is produced first of all by the sweet enjoyment of some pleasure, which is a tendency to crave the feeling of sloth. Sloth itself is a reluctance to engage in virtuous activities, and the craving for it comes as one learns to think of it as something pleasant. Laziness is as well produced by a craving for time spent sleeping. All this leads to a failure to feel a sense of disgust for the pain of the circle of life—you fail to feel any fear at all for the circle. These are what promote the feeling of laziness; one must recognize these causes for what they are, and put forth great effort then to stop laziness altogether.

Contemplation Five Lambs to the slaughter

|यर्न्सःरेअःग्रीशःगश्चित्यःपटः। |वित्रग्रीशःअर्थेदःयरःअःग्रीरःप्रश |वित्रग्रीशःअर्थेदःयरःअःग्रीरःप्रश |वित्रग्रीरःगन्नित्रःयःयहेतःयःयादः। |यर्नित्यःयःददःवेःअःनेःवन्नेत्र।

Haven't you even got eyes to see How those in the world with you Have gone steadily to the slaughter? To sit here still and enjoy your sleep Is just the same as the oxen Waiting for the butcher.

येत्र यहित्र यहित् यहित्र यहित् यहित्र यहित् यहित्र यहित्य यहित्र यहित्र यहित् यहित्र यहित्र यहित् यहित्र यहित् यहित्य यहित् यहित्

Those in the world with you—whether old, young, inbetween, or anything else—have gone steadily to the slaughter, killed by the Lord of Death. Haven't you even got eyes to see what's going on? If you do see it, then just sitting here still and enjoying your sleep is something very wrong. You are for example just the same as the oxen waiting for the butcher; that is, you are like an ox who can see that the other oxen are being steadily slaughtered by a butcher, and yet still feels no fear, and simply relaxes where he is.

Contemplation Six "I still have time"

|र्डुर-य-१९८-८-१८के त्युर-यय। |हे-क्रे८-८-१९कें याय-ययान्त। |र्डे-के-वो-वो-क्रुट्याय-उर्वा |र्ड्ड्य-य-प्रेट-४-१८कें त्युर-यय।

Death is coming to take you, moving At incredible speed; in the time You have left, try to amass good karma. When the moment arrives it's true you may Give up your laziness, but what good Can it do at a time so wrong?

जि.सेर.पश्चाकायस्थ्यात्रात्ताः विर्.सेर.पश्चात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्याः विर्.सेर.पश्चात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्याः विर्.सेर.पश्चात्रात्र्यात्र्याः विर्.सेर.पश्चात्रात्र्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र

You haven't got to this just yet,
The other's just started, and yet another
Has half still left to do.
Suddenly then does the Lord of Death
Make his arrival, and in your mind
You can only cry, "He kills me!"

त्राक्षेत्रायाक्षेत्रा चन्द्रप्त चन्द्रप्त व्याप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रक्षेत्र प्रक्षेत्

Here is the second point, which is why, since we are going to die quickly, we should exert ourselves in practicing virtue. You may say, "Oh, but I still have a little time left." *Death is coming to take you, moving at incredible speed; in the time* that you do have left before the Lord of Death captures you, you must try to amass good karma.

|ग्रसुस्रायात्रे| दक्के'प्रसान्धेदायादेवे'के'तो'त्ये'सूरसागुरात्रे'दुसासाधेदायर द्वरायसा के'विग्नान्। दर्गसायसुराबदागुरासे'वयुपायवे'सुरार्भ।

Here is the third point, which is why the moment of death is the wrong time to give up your laziness. When the moment arrives that Death grasps on to you, it's true you may give up your laziness, but what good can it do to try to make your efforts at a time so wrong? There would be absolutely no purpose served by doing so.

२.५%, क्षेट्र. यक्ष. ट्यो. च.ता. चर्ड्स्. तम् . चीट्र्र्य १८. चट्यो. चर्ड्स. खेस. स्राम्य स्त्र. त्या. स्त्र. च्या. त्या. त्य

Here is the fourth point, which is why it is wrong to be lazy, given the fact that death will come suddenly, before you have a chance to do everything you wanted to do. And so you are going to die suddenly; suddenly then does the Lord of Death make his arrival, and there are things that you'd planned that you haven't got to just yet, and others that are just barely started, and yet others that have about half still left to do. With intense feelings of regret then you can only cry OK in your mind, stricken with the thought, "He kills me!" What can you possibly do when this moment comes? Better to devote all your efforts right now to the practice of good deeds.

Contemplation Seven What it feels to die

म्रिकासर वर्ष्युर के के विवाद्या म्रिकासक के वार्ष्ट त्युक के विवादा |र्रमुका वर्षे के के के के के कि विवादा |र्राक्षिक वर्षे के के के के कि के कि के के कि के के कि के कि के कि के

What is it that you imagined you'd do
At that moment, tormented by the memory
Of the wrongs you've done, and with the roar
Of the hell realms in your ears bringing
Such terror that you cover your body in shit,
And reach the depths of insanity?

त्र-वित्। क्र-प्र-वित्रे क्

The time will come, on your deathbed, that your mind is tormented by the memory of all the wrong things that you have ever done. You will realize that these are going to force you to experience extraordinary suffering in the hells, and the roar of the fires and such in the hell realms will fill your ears. When you hear the roar, the thought "Now I must go there too!" will come, and strike you full of terror. This then will cause you to cover your body in shit, and to reach to the depths of insanity. So just what is it that you imagined you'd do, what efforts did you think you were going to make, at that moment, so much a very wrong time for anything? Again, you must make efforts to practice good deeds, beginning immediately.

Contemplation Eight Examine your expectations

You set your hopes on results, unwilling To make any effort; sufferings shower Down on those least able to bear them. Already in the embrace of death, you imagine Yourself an immortal, cry out When sufferings come to destroy you.

मिंद्यायात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्या

You must make use of this boat, The human life you have, to cross over The great river of suffering. The boat is hard to find again later; Do not sit then, ignorant one, At this moment there asleep.

|स्वायः यदः कुः केः अध्यः ध्यायः। |स्वायः यद्यः कुः ध्येशः वायः यदः अक्रवाः श्वरः यदः। |र्यायः यदः कुः कें अध्यः ध्याः श्वरः यदः।

You give up the highest kind of pleasure, The holy Dharma, infinite numbers Of causes that bring you pleasure. Why is it you are attracted so much To being distracted by causes for pain, To busyness and the like?

यर्ने प्राचित्त्वरात्राण्ची सुन् सूना मस्या प्राचित्रा प्राचित्रा प्राचित्र प्राचित्र

Here is the third part, which is how contradictory it is to hope for happiness on the one hand, and on the other hand not to make any efforts in the practice of good deeds. Suppose you are the kind of person who is setting their hopes on results, meaning happiness itself, but who is unwilling to make any effort in what causes this happiness: that is, in the practice of doing good deeds. You are also one of those who is least able to bear sufferings, you cannot tolerate them at all, and yet all kinds of pain shower down upon you. And already in the embrace of death, you imagine yourself to be some kind of immortal. In this case then the things you hope for you will never find, and everything you hope to avoid will happen. When these sufferings come to destroy you then, you will cry out loud.

त्र्र-नुक्तित्र-प्रक्षित्य-प्रक्षित्र-प्रक्षित्तिः-प्रक्षित्तिः-प्रक्षित्तिः-प्रक्षित्तिः-प्रक्षित्य-प्रक्षित्तिः-प्रक्ष

Here is the forth point, which is an urgent request from Master Shantideva that we make efforts in the various methods to escape from pain. "Well then," one may ask, "what should I be doing about it?" The text here is describing how important it is that you have found a life complete with all the various spiritual leisures and fortunes; it is saying you have found now a human form that has all the spiritual leisures and fortunes. If you make efforts to use it well—that is, if you *make use of this boat, the human life* and body *you* now *have*—then it can allow you *to cross over* each and every kind of pain there is. So please, *you must* make the crossing now, over *the great river of* the *sufferings* of the circle of life.

त्राक्षेश्वास्त्राची स्वाद्यात्राक्षेत्र के त्राद्यात्राक्षेत्र स्वाद्यात्र क्षेत्र स्वाद्य स्वाद्य क्षेत्र स्वाद्य स

To achieve a life of these leisures and fortunes is something very rare, and thus this boat is something hard to find again later. And so Master Shantideva calls to us, "Oh ignorant ones, do not sit there, at this present moment when you have found this boat, quietly asleep. You must cross over now the great river of the circle of suffering, by putting into practice the three paths designed for people of lesser, medium, and greater scope." This is a teaching then on the need to make efforts when you have finally found the spiritual leisures and fortunes which are so very hard to find.

Here is the second overall point, which is eliminating the kind of laziness where you are attracted to bad activities. *The highest* kind of *pleasure* is that which comes from putting into actual practice *the holy Dharma*, which is a specific method for planting *infinite numbers of causes that bring you pleasure* in this and your future lives. And yet in your actions *you give up* this highest pleasure, and then you throw yourself into negative behavior: into bad deeds that will only act as *causes* that bring you the result *of pain;* into the *distraction* that comes from exposing yourself to great hustle and bustle; and into *busyness* of the mind, *and the like. Why is it* that *you are attracted so much* to these things? It is something very wrong, for they can only bring you suffering.

Part One of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Effort from the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*, to accompany Reading Four

- I. An explanation of the text of the chapter
 - A. Master Shantideva urges us to undertake the perfection of effort
 - 1. The actual urging
 - 2. Identifying what effort is
 - B. The way in which to undertake the perfection of effort
 - 1. Eliminating the things that work against effort
 - a. Identifying the things that work against effort
 - b. How to eliminate these things
 - i. Eliminating the kind of laziness where you enjoy the pleasant feeling of sloth
 - a) Examining the causes of laziness, so as to eliminate it
 - b) How to eliminate laziness
 - i) Eliminating laziness by considering the problems it causes for this present life
 - a1. Describing, through the use of an example, how we will quickly be destroyed by death
 - a2. How the way in which death destroys things is something we can observe directly
 - b2. Using an example to describe this fact
 - b1. Why it is wrong to think that we have much time left, since we ourselves are at the mercy of death
 - a2. Why it is wrong for me to be lazy, since I myself am at the mercy of the Lord of Death
 - b2. Why, since we are going to die quickly, we should exert ourselves in practicing virtue
 - c2. Why the moment of death is the wrong time to give up your laziness
 - d2. Why it is wrong to be lazy, given the fact that death will come suddenly, before you have a chance to do everything you wanted to do

- c1. How, if we fail exert ourselves in the practice of virtue, we will be tormented by suffering
 - a2. How, when death comes, we are tormented by grief
 - b2. How, if we fail to exert ourselves in the practice of good deeds immediately, we will fail to reach our goals
- ii) Eliminating laziness by considering the problems it causes for future lives
 - a1. How certain it is that suffering will come
 - b1. How difficult it will be to bear this suffering
 - c1. How contradictory it is to hope for happiness on the one hand, and on the other hand not to make any efforts in the practice of good deeds
 - d1. An urgent request that we make efforts in the various methods to escape from pain
- ii. Eliminating the kind of laziness where you are attracted to bad activities

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Five: Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part II

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 20B-21A and 79B-81A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Nine The armies of the King

।श्चित्रः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

Never feel discouraged, assemble the forces, Engage yourself gladly, come to find Complete command of yourself,

See yourself and other people As equal, and finally exchange Yourself and others as well.

Here is the first point, which is advice to make efforts in applying the antidotes for feeling discouraged. A king defeats his enemies by making use of the four traditional armed forces, and warrior bodhisattva do the same. They open their practice by inspiring themselves—for this they utilize "armor effort," which enables them *never* to have thoughts where they *feel discouraged* in their practice of the path.

यर्वातरायिष्ठात्रात्ता विषय्तराय्याक्ष्यायार्थे विषय्याय्यायाः भ्रेत्राय्याः विषय्याय्याः विषय्यायः विषयः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषय्यायः विषयः विष

Then they make use of "working effort," where they work or apply themselves to the task of *assembling the* two great armed *forces*, the two collections. Then when the actual fight begins, they use engaged effort, where as they actually undertake their virtues they *engage themselves gladly* with constant recollection and awareness. Lastly they bring to bear their *self-command*, a state of *complete* control where you *find* yourself able to make your body and mind do anything that you ask them to do.

When you have done all this then you must as well undertake the practices of seeing yourself and other people as equal, and finally exchanging yourself and others, in the manner that we will describe these two below [in the chapter on meditation].

Contemplation Ten
On feeling discouraged

| यद्याः योश्वः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यश्वः व्याः विश्वः व्याः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्यः यद्य

Never allow yourself the feeling Of being discouraged, of having the thought "How could I ever become enlightened?" About this Those Who have Gone Thus, The Ones who speak the truth, have spoken The following words of truth:

विट.क्व.ब्र्य.द्यायः ख्रंच्या व्यूट.क्वा विट.क्व.ब्र्य.द्यायः क्वंच्या वश्चेट.या विट.क्व.ब्र्य.द्यायः क्वंच्या वश्चेट.या विट.क्व.ब्र्य.द्यायः ख्रंच्या वश्चेट.या

Those beings who are flies and gnats, Or bees, and even those Who live as worms as well Can reach unmatched enlightenment, So difficult to reach, If they develop the force of effort.

| प्रद्याः स्थाः स्थाः

Someone like me, someone born As a member of human kind, Can tell what helps or hurts. Assuming then that I never give up The bodhisattva's way of life, Why shouldn't I reach enlightenment?

Here is the second point, which presents an explanation from scripture on how to put these antidotes into practice. Now you might *have the* following *thought:*

The state of Buddhahood is something that people of very great powers of intellect achieve only after applying incredible effort—over a period of many "countless" eons—in the pursuit of extremely difficult practices, and thereby amassing a virtually limitless amount of meritorious karma. I am nothing like these people; so how could I ever become enlightened?

Never though allow yourself the feeling of being discouraged in this way, of despairing that you could ever accomplish these things. About this Those Who have Gone Thus, the Ones who can only speak the truth, have spoken the following words, which are truth and which are something we can believe in, since They have absolutely no reason ever to say something which is wrong.

क्षेत्राश्च्री । ब्रिकासार्टा रेग्र्यास्मृत्यास्मृत्यास्मृत्यास्मृत्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म् यनवास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म्यास्म

And what are the words which they spoke? They come from the *Sutra Requested by Subahu*—

Bodhisattvas must, moreover, master the following way of thinking: "Even those beings who are lions, or tigers, or dogs, or wolves, or vultures, or cranes, or crows, or owls, or worms, or flies, or bees, or gnats can bring about the matchless state of enlightenment. And here am I, someone who is living the life of a human—now, no matter what, even if it costs me my life, I will put forth whatever effort is needed to reach enlightenment.

This same point is made in the sutra known as The Cloud of the Jewels as well.

| प्राचित्रायाः प्राचित्रायाः स्वाप्त्रायाः स्वाप्त्रायः स्वाप्त्रयः स्वाप्त्रयः

The third section, describes how, if we make effort, we will be able to stop our laziness, and then achieve enlightenment. Here there are four parts: contemplating the fact that, if we are able to raise the force of effort, we will find ourselves able to achieve enlightenment; why it is right to bear gladly those hardships required to reach enlightenment, given the fact that they involve not even the tiniest fraction of the pain of the lower realms; why it is right to bear gladly with any pain required, given the fact that the King of Physicians cures the great illness with a technique which is very gentle; and why it is right for us to feel glad over the treatment of our great illness, since it involves no pain at all, but rather causes our happiness to flourish. Here is the first.

र्रीयश्रश्चारा विद्र्। श्रीत्राच्या विद्र्या व्याप्ति स्वाप्त्या विद्र्या विद्र्या

As we just noted, it has been spoken that even those beings who are flies and gnats, or bees, and even those who live as worms as well can reach unmatched enlightenment, which is so difficult to reach, if they "develop the force of effort"; which is to say, if they amass the necessary good karma. We can thus think to ourselves,

And then there is *someone like me*, *someone born as a member of* a *kind* of being which is truly extraordinary: I have been born *human*. And I possess as well an extraordinary mental ability; that is, I *can tell what* will *help or* what will *hurt* me in my pursuit of the state of enlightenment. *Assuming then that I never give up the bodhisattva's way of life*—which is to say, assuming that I can continue to practice the activities which bodhisattvas do continually—*why shouldn't I reach enlightenment?* Of course I can.

Contemplation Eleven The courage of no choice

Now suppose you say, "But I feel a fear For the act of having to give away My arms and legs and such,"
But it's nothing more than ignorance, A failure to judge what's really heavy Or light that makes you afraid.

विरःक्ष्यःस्यःसरःश्चःवश्चरःस्। निर्वयः नरः चर्त्रयः नरः योष्याशः वश्चरः श्चीः विर्म्भवः याद्यः नरः यञ्चरः यः नरः। विर्म्भवः यः चर्त्वः योद्यः स्थितः स्थित

Over countless millions of eons
Infinite times your body's been sliced,
Or stabbed or scorched with fire,
Or chopped up into pieces;
Yet still you were not able then
To reach to enlightenment.

Here is the second point, which is why it is right to bear gladly those hardships required to reach enlightenment, given the fact that they involve not even the tiniest fraction of the pain of the lower realms. Within this point there are three topics: why it is wrong to fear spiritual hardships such as giving away one's arms and legs or the like; how one will not have to experience even a fraction of the sufferings found in the lower realms; and a metaphor to illustrate why it is right that we should bear with minor pains in order to destroy the great illness. Here is the first.

Now suppose you say the following: "It may be true that I can reach enlightenment if I exert a certain amount of effort, but it is said that at some point I will have to do things like giving away my arms and legs, and head and such. I don't think I would ever be able to undertake these very difficult acts, and so I feel a fear for them." It may actually be necessary at some point to give away these things, but it is nothing more than your ignorance of what is appropriate that makes you feel afraid: you have simply failed to judge carefully what kinds of pain are heavy, and which are light.

तर्भाश्चीर स्वाधित स्

In truth there is no need to feel afraid. You have been wandering around the circle of suffering life for time with no beginning, and *over* this time you have spent *countless millions of eons* in the hells. *Infinite times*, not just once or twice, you have experienced there the suffering of having *your body sliced*, *or stabbed*, *or scorched with fire*, *or chopped* up *into pieces* with various bladed weapons. *Yet still* you were only wasting bodies meaninglessly; *you were not able then* to use this experience *to* help you *reach to enlightenment*.

Contemplation Twelve The lesser pains of the Physician's treatment

वित्याक्षेत्राच्यत्वतः स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः । स्वान्यस्याय्येतः स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः । स्वान्यस्याय्येतः स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः । स्वान्यस्याय्येतः स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः। । स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः स्वान्यस्याय्वेतः।

The sufferings now that I must bear To reach enlightenment Are something that has a limit. They are like the pain that one endures When a cut is made to stop Some agony spreading inside the chest.

१श्चर्यः गुरु गुरु मर्थे द्युर ग्री १शे पर्दे प्राध्येश रूर्द शेर होता १रे प्रश्च श्वा प्रस्थ स्थर स्थर द्या १पार्वे संस्थित स्था स्थर प्राध्य

Every doctor as well makes use
Of treatments that cause discomfort
To cure some greater illness.
I should then learn to bear some minor
Hurt for the sake of bringing destruction
Upon a multitude of pains.

ता. शं. द्वेट. चटे. चार्ट्रेट. तदु. क्रिया. चर्कता. चच्च्ट्र क्रिया. चक्ष्य. च्यं व्याः च्यः च्यं व्याः च्यं च्याः च्यं व्याः च्यं व्याः च्यं व्याः च्याः च्यः च्याः च्यः च्याः च्

Here is the second part, [continued from the previous contemplation]. Consider the difference between the sufferings of the three lower realms and the sufferings that I must now bear to reach enlightenment. Compared to the former, the latter are something that has a limit; that is, they are relatively very brief and insignificant, and quite easy to bear. They are like the pain that one is able to endure when a small cut is made on the body, in order to stop the agony of some dangerous illness which is beginning to spread inside the chest.

ह्रीर-र्ग

Here is the third part. Every doctor there is makes use as well of treatments that cause some minor bit of discomfort, in order to cure some greater illness. The pains which I may experience with the hardships that I undertake for the sake of achieving enlightenment are very minor. I should then—meaning therefore—learn to bear with the minor hurt involved in these hardships, performed as they are for the sake of bringing destruction upon the multitude of pains found here in the circle of suffering life. The whole reason for me to endure these pains is that I am going to extinguish the sufferings that I myself, and others as well, must endure over a limitless period of time.

Contemplation Thirteen A blissful path to bliss

|मार्के-नुधुन-सया-सन्दि-तद्दःच।
|क्क्षुद्र-सन्धर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-सोश्रा-स्वर्म-स्वर्म-सार्थ-सार्य-सार्थ-सार्य-सार्य-सार्य-सार्य-सार्य-सार्य-सार्य-सार्थ-सार्य-स

The Supreme Physician does not perform His treatments in a way that's like Those other, ordinary ones. He cures the massive and infinite ills Using a particular kind of technique That's gentle in the extreme.

विद्वात्याः श्रेष्याश्चात्रः श्चीत्रः यात्यवदः। विद्वेत्वः यशः श्चिषाः स्रमः श्चीतः यत्रः सहि। विद्वेतः यशः श्चिष्यः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः यात्रः यादः । विद्वेतः योज्ञाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः योज्ञाः स्थाः स्थाः

At the beginning the Guide directs us
To acts of charity such as giving
Vegetables and the like.
Once we have grown accustomed to these,
Then gradually, in good time, we find
We can offer even our flesh.

|ग्रादःक्रॅ:र्र्टःक्रीःखुश्रःयःद्री |क्रॅंदःश्र्वाश्रःश्चःत्रुवेःक्र्रेंक्रीश्रःय| |देःक्रें:वृत्यःश्चेंक्राश्चःक्रेंह्रःस्री |देःव्यःदगवःवःश्चेंक्ष्राःव्यंद्र|

There comes a point when we reach a state Of mind where we can view Our bodies just like the vegetables. At that stage then why is it we Would feel it difficult at all To offer our flesh or the rest?

The third part concerns why it is right to bear gladly with any pain required, given the fact that the King of Physicians cures the great illness with a technique which is very gentle. Here there are three different topics: how the Teacher shows us a method to cure the great illness which does not require us to experience the slightest bit of pain during the treatment; how the Teacher has prohibited us from giving away our body so long as we perceive it as something difficult to do; and how it will come to be nothing difficult to give away our own body, since the Teacher has instructed us to do so only when we have become so accustomed to giving away things that we view it as something similar to giving away vegetables.

रिटार्गुशे चिटाक्ष्यः श्रुवायाः विद्यात् । यहात् । यह

Here is the first. Consider the hardships that one must undertake to achieve enlightenment. The Supreme Physician, the Lord of the Able Ones, does not perform these treatments of his in a way that's like those other, ordinary ones that are used to cure some illness. Rather he uses a particular kind of technique or method that's gentle in the extreme, a blissful path to reach a blissful goal. It is a path which avoids both extremes: it neither leaves one spent and exhausted, nor leads to the thoughtless consumption of resources. He uses it to cure the

massive and infinite ills of the mental afflictions, which force us to continue wandering in the circle of suffering. It could never be right then for you to fear these spiritual hardships.

Here is the second. At the beginning—meaning until such time as we become more familiar with the perfection of giving—the Guide directs us to begin our acts of charity with deeds such as giving away pressed scraps of dough, or vegetables, and anything of the like. Once we have grown accustomed to these and thus overcome our tendency to think of such acts as something difficult, then gradually, in good time, we find that we can offer even our flesh. This is another reason.

विश्वस्य दे दे स्ट्रिंस में अस्य या या द्वी के स्ट्रिंस के स्ट्रि

Here is the third. There comes a point when, because we have accustomed ourselves to these acts as just described, we reach a state of mind where we can view giving away our bodies just like we view giving away the vegetables and such. At that stage then why is it we would feel it difficult at all to offer our flesh or the rest? We wouldn't feel the least difficulty at all. And so it is wrong for you to feel any kind of fear for undertaking the hardships of a bodhisattva.

Part Two of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Effort from the Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, to accompany Reading Five

- iii. Eliminating the kind of laziness where you feel discouraged in the practice of virtue
 - a) Advice to make efforts in applying the antidotes for feeling discouraged

[Contemplation Nine is found here]

b) An explanation from scripture on how to put these antidotes into practice

[Contemplation Ten begins here]

- c) How, if we make effort, we will be able to stop our laziness, and then achieve enlightenment
 - i) Contemplating the fact that, if we are able to raise the force of effort, we will find ourselves able to achieve enlightenment

[Contemplation Ten ends here]

- ii) Why it is right to bear gladly those hardships required to reach enlightenment, given the fact that they involve not even the tiniest fraction of the pain of the lower realms
 - a1. Why it is wrong to fear spiritual hardships such as giving away one's arms and legs or the like

[Contemplation Eleven is found here]

b1. How one will not have to experience even a fraction of the sufferings found in the lower realms

[Contemplation Twelve is found here]

- c1. A metaphor to illustrate why it is right that we should bear with minor pains in order to destroy the great illness
- iii) Why it is right to bear gladly with any pain required, given the fact that the King of Physicians cures the great illness with a technique which is very gentle
 - a1. How the Teacher shows us a method to cure the great illness which does not require us to experience the slightest bit of pain during the treatment

[Contemplation Thirteen begins here]

b1. How the Teacher has prohibited us from giving away our body so long as we perceive it as something difficult to do

c1. How it will come to be nothing difficult to give away our own body, since the Teacher has instructed us to do so only when we have become so accustomed to giving away things that we view it as something similar to giving away vegetables

[Contemplation Thirteen ends here]

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Six: Contemplations on the Perfection of Effort, Part III

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 21A-23A and 81A-87B, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Fourteen The joyful gift of life

|श्रैवा'य'श्वर'ध्वैर'श्ववा'वश्वय'श्वेर।
|श्वव्य'यदे'ध्वैर'द'श्वे'य्वद्य्य'श्वेर।
|श्वव्य'यदे'ध्वेर'द्व्यं'य्वश्वय'श्वेर।
|श्वेव्य'यश्वेश्वश्वर्थं

Since they have stopped bad deeds, They feel no pain; and because They are wise, there's no dislike. This is due to the fact that thinking of things The wrong way, and doing negative deeds, Harm the body and mind.

सकाश्री

Bodhisattvas who have reached the point where their thoughts of compassion are completely pure *feel no pain* in their bodies when they give them away. This is the case *since they have stopped* each and every kind of *bad deed*. *Neither* when they give their bodies away *is there* any kind of *dislike* for the act, *because they are wise* in knowing when it is right for them to do so.

This is due to the fact—this is caused by the reason—that thinking of things the wrong way (believing that a person or the things which belong to a person could ever have any self-nature), along with doing negative deeds such as taking life and the rest, harm the body and mind; and great bodhisattvas have managed to stop these sources of harm.

Contemplation Fifteen The use of power

|शेश्रश्चर्यंत्रम्याः प्रश्चितः प्रश्चरः । |श्चित्रः प्रस्काः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः । |श्चित्रः प्रस्काः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः । |शेश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः । |शेश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः प्रश्चरः ।

The armies used for achieving the goals Of living kind are will, steadfastness, Joy, and finally leaving off. Will is developed by fearing pain, And engaging in the contemplation Of the benefits that it gives.

निःसूरःश्रेःसञ्चतःश्वेंग्रयःश्वरःग्रे। ।श्वेंशःददःदःश्वयःदगवःददःद्दे। ।श्वेरःयोदःदगदःगश्चुरःश्वेंग्रयःग्रीशःदे। ।गर्सेदःवज्ञुशःश्चेयःवनःगरःग्री

Eliminate then what acts against us; Work hard to use the various forces Of will, confidence, joy, and also Leaving off, and being engaged, and the Feeling of self-command, in order To increase your capacity for effort.

There are certain *armies* that we must assemble and *use* to smash the things that work against our practice of effort *for achieving the goals of living kind*. A king uses his four armed forces to destroy those who oppose him; just so, we must make use of four forces that provide support for our practice of effort.

The first of these is the force of *will*, where first we contemplate the laws of actions and their consequences, which helps us then to develop a strong aspiration to give up the things that we should give up, and take up those which we should take up.

सदुः क्रूंचरू.२८.१ अ.चम्योत्रात्तरः कु.२८.२८.२, शु.यहयो.ज.चम्योत्रात्त्रश्चरात्त्रवरः तत्त्रीयः तत्त्रम्यः

Next is the force of *steadfastness*. Here we learn not to engage unexamined in just any activity that presents itself, but rather to analyze the activity first, then engage in it, and finally to bring it to a successful conclusion.

योश्यामा स्थान स्

Third is the force of *joy*, where we put forth a kind of effort which never takes a break, and is never satisfied; where we act like a child playing a game.

Finally there is the force of *leaving off*, where we apply effort until our body or mind becomes tired; then we rest and refresh ourselves, and rise to make efforts again as soon as we have recovered.

We will explain these forces in more detail by taking the force of *will* as a model. It should be *developed by* learning to *fear* the *pain* of the circle of suffering, and by engaging in the contemplation of the benefits that this same will gives to us.

१२.५४.२म्।यदु.क्र्अ.भ्रीय.र्थेश.श्री.शब्र्ट.लट.श्रु.प्टिमात.रटा यर्या.मुश.मा.ज.र्थेश.

दर्यीका.म्ट्रियात्तप्र, भ्रीतात्तप्र, भ्रीतात्तप्र, भ्रीत्तका.में भ्राम्य, मिन्ने भ्राम, मि

We must *eliminate then what acts against us:* one tendency of not engaging in some good activity even when we see that we are capable of accomplishing it, and another tendency of feeling incapable, of thinking to ourselves, "How could I ever do that?" We must *work hard* to cultivate the qualities that support effort—to use the four, the various forces of will, confidence (which refers to being steadfast), joy, and also leaving off.

As we actually perform our good deeds we must *be engaged* in our effort, in the sense of utilizing recollection. After this we must try hard to use the force of a *feeling of self-command*, control of our body and mind, *in order to increase our capacity for effort* to increasingly higher levels.

Contemplation Sixteen On being unstoppable

|प्रसम्भावकाक्त्रंत्वास्य स्थानुत्। |भाषस्य सम्भावन्त्रं स्थानस्य स्थानु। |प्रसम्भावस्य स्थानस्य स्थानु। |प्रसम्भावस्य स्थानस्य स्थानु। |प्रसम्भावस्य स्थानस्य स्थानु। |प्रसम्भावस्य स्थानुत्रं स्थानस्य स्थानु।

Utilize the technique described In the *Diamond Victory Banner* to practice The confidence once one has begun.

At the very beginning appraise yourself To see if you have the resources needed, And then decide to act or not. The very highest thing to do Would be not even to start a thing; But once you have begun then never Allow yourself to stop.

The sixth chapter of the sutra known as the Victory Banner of Diamond, which belongs to the "majority" section of scripture, includes the following passage:

We can give, oh son of the gods, the example of the rising sun. Its shining is in no way stopped by the fact that some people might be blind, or that a line of mountain tops might be uneven, or any other such problem. It simply lights up any area which is ready to receive the light. Just so do bodhisattvas shine, for the sake of others, and their shining is in no way stopped by the various problems that individual living beings might have. They simply act to ripen, and to liberate, any disciple who is ready to receive their light.

We must *utilize the technique described* here *to practice the* kind of *confidence* that is required to bring to a successful conclusion any particular virtuous activity, *once one has begun* it.

चित्। यश्चम्यायाः केट्रायक्ष्म्याय्ये प्रचीः प्रस्म्याय्ये स्याय्ये स्याये स्याय

At the very beginning, as you first engage in any particular action, you must appraise yourself well, to see if you have the mental resources, or ability, that will be needed. If you find that you do have the ability, then should you decide to act; but if you find that you do not possess this ability, then you should decide not to act. The very highest thing to do would be not even to start a thing; but once you have begun, then you should never allow yourself to stop until you have brought the activity to a successful conclusion.

Contemplation Seventeen Alone, by myself, if need be

|यर्गःकेरःमञ्जाःस्यःमुद्धः विद्या

The confidence of accomplishment Is when you say, "I am willing to do This thing all by myself."

वित्रस्थित्यः द्वारस्थितः स्वर्धाः हेतः वर्षे था द्वार्त्ते स्त्रस्य स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः वर्षः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स

The entire world lives at the mercy
Of their mental afflictions; they're incapable
Of helping themselves at all.
Beings can't do what I can do;
And thus I'll be the one
To do what must be done.

|८८.स्.म्। यविष्यीश्वीरायर.स्यात्रायरायश्वात्रास्त्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्र्याः भेट्रा

Here is the first point, which is identifying the confidence of accomplishment. Suppose you see someone else undertaking some worthy activity. *The confidence of accomplishment is when you* raise the mental power to *say* to yourself, "I am willing to do this thing all by myself."

क्रेंब्र-क्रॉटकायकार्चटाकोर्गयर ग्रीप्यायिक्य व्यासे क्रिंब्य यह स्माय स्माय विश्वास्त्र स्माय स्माय

बुषायमा वर्त्ते प्रमान्य प्राप्त प्रमान्य प्रमानिक र्त्ते प्रमान्य प्रमानिक प्रम प्रमानिक प्

Next is the second point, which is the reason why we should feel this confidence. You must undertake deeds for the benefit of living beings without depending on others to help you. This is because the inhabitants of the entire world live at the mercy of their mental afflictions, and are therefore incapable of helping even themselves at all. Given this fact, beings can't do what I can do, in making efforts at good deeds for the sake of others. Even if I did try to rely on them for help then it would be useless, and thus you must think to yourself, "I'll be the one to do what must be done for the sake of others."

Contemplation Eighteen The dead snake

वि: पर्वः श्रुयः द्वः स्वः श्रुवः श्रुदः श्

If he encounters a snake that's dead already, Even the crow can emulate
The deeds of the great garuda.
If I continue to act like a weakling,
Even a minor slip in a vow
Will be able to do me damage.
Do you really think you could ever be free
Living in the destitution
Of effort lost to discouragement?

One should raise the power of the antidotes, in order to destroy one's mental affliction. *If he encounters a snake that's dead already,* then *even the* small *crow can emulate the deeds of* that *great* mythical bird, *the garuda*. The situation with me

is the same: suppose that *I continue to act like a weakling* in the level of strength with which I apply the antidotes. *Even a minor slip in a vow will be able to* lay an obstacle in the path, and thus *do me damage*. This will lead me to *discouragement*, and then eventually I will *lose* my ability to make *efforts* towards achieving the goals of myself and others. And how could *I really think I could ever be free* then, *living in such destitution?* How could it ever come, where laziness has destroyed me, and torn down all the efforts I make with my body and mind?

Contemplation Nineteen Determination, but not pride

विषयः उत्रः द्वीतक्षः यतः व्याप्तः । विषयः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः विष

Those of confidence never become Slaves of the enemy, pride; Others have turned to slaves.

Those whose hearts are filled up with The affliction of pride are by this thought Dragged to the lower realms; The feast of a human life is too Destroyed for them; as servants then They eat the crumbs from another's table; They are stupid, and ugly, and always feel Uncertain of themselves; and every Person they meet abuses them.

र्योदुःर्यटःर्रे.वर्धीरःयदुःस्री तर्यो्,यःय्वारःश्रभश्चात्रप्तात्रःस्यःयदुःरःश्चेतःयुः वर्षःय्वात्रःय्वात्रःय् रे.शुःवर्यो्,यःश्चाश्चातःयाश्चभश्चात्रःश्चेतःश्चेतःयुः वर्षःयःयुः वर्षःय्वेतःयः हे.र्याःश्चेतःयुः र्याद्वः र्यो र्योदुःर्यटः र्योव्यायः यात्रश्चेश्चात्रः याद्वः वर्षेत्रः याद्वः वर्षेत्रः याद्वः याद्वः याद्वः याद्वः याद्वः र्योदुः र्याद्वः याद्वः याद्वः

Here is the first point, which is a denunciation of pride, an afflicted kind of confidence. Any particular individual who has been wasted and destroyed by arrogant confidence or pride has become a slave of the mental afflictions, and so the emotion they have is not something we consider the magnificent kind of confidence. It's simply *not* the case that *those* people who possess this kind of confidence could ever become slaves that belong to the enemy. Others though, those whose hearts are filled with arrogance, have turned to slaves of pride, a confidence which has become a mental affliction.

त्र विक्रान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

The second point covers the problems caused by pride. Those whose hearts are filled up with the affliction of pride encounter the following problems. They are first of all dragged by this thought of pride to the lower realms. And even if they do manage to take birth as a human, then the feast of a human life—meaning all kinds of contentment and the like—is too destroyed for them; they have nothing to eat, and must support themselves by begging.

They find themselves controlled by others, and as servants then they must eat crumbs from another's table. Their minds turn stupid, their appearance ugly, and they always feel uncertain of themselves. Every person they meet abuses them in every way, physically and verbally, even though they themselves have done no harm to these people directly. As such we must give up this arrogant confidence, pride.

Contemplation Twenty
The lion

वित्र स्ट्रियाय स्ट्रियाय

When you find yourself in the enemy's camp, And surrounded, look for a thousand ways To shield yourself from them; Be like a lion with foxes and such, Never allowing the mass of mental Afflictions to break through to you.

१५४.स्ट्यार्यट्ट.यीर.यीर.यी १५.यबुध्यस्यार्यःयीटःयीर.यीरः। १५.यबुद्यःथ्यार्थःयश्चरः १४४.स्ट्राच्यार्थःयीरःयीरः।

A person may find themselves in the middle Of a desert forsaken, yet still they try To act to protect their eyes. You may be the same, and find yourself Hard pressed, but never allow Your afflictions to master you.

श्रट्यो.ज.श्रु.क्यंब्र.त.चब्रुव्र.ट्रं.क्र्यंश्रट्यात्तव्र.क्यंव्यायात्री.ह्यंट्रं व्यायात्रात्त्र व्यायात्र स्वायात्र स्वायाय

Here is the first point, on developing the power of the antidotes to mental affliction. When you find yourself in the camp of the enemy, surrounded by the mental afflictions of anger and the rest, you must look for a thousand ways, different methods, to shield yourself from them with the power of spiritual antidotes. Be for example like a lion, which never lets foxes and other such animals to touch it; never allow the mass of mental afflictions to break through to you.

वर्त्तात्मिन्यत्वे क्रम्यान्य मुक्तान्य मुक्तान्य मुक्तान्य मुक्तान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य

The second point is on assuring that we never become even the least bit influenced by mental afflictions. Suppose a person finds themselves in the middle of a forsaken desert; that is, suppose they find themselves threatened seriously by the mental afflictions. Still they try to act to protect their eyes, which they consider so very precious to them. You may be the same, and find yourself hard pressed, in the sense of being on the verge of surrending yourself to your mental afflictions. But you should never allow these mental afflictions to become your master.

Contemplation Twenty-One Child's play

|सेन्सेवियनियम्स्य स्त्रिम्यास्य । |यम्यानियम्स्य ।यम्यान्यस्य । |यम्यानियम्स्य ।यम्यान्यस्य । |यम्यानियम्यान्यस्य ।यम्यान्यस्य । |यम्यानियम्यान्यस्य ।

Like those who seek a feeling of fun From playing a game, these ones as well Should cultivate a craving for This work, all those that work for them, And come to be insatiable In seeking it, and taking joy.

क्र-तर्यियः श्रुप्ति स्त्रार्याद्याद्य स्त्रित्य स्त्रात्याद्य स्त्रियः स्त्

Think about children playing a game, from which they seek a feeling of fun. These ones as well, these bodhisattvas, should cultivate a craving for—that is, come to feel excited about doing—all those kinds of activities where they work for the sake of others: this work of studying and contemplating, and then meditating upon the wish for enlightenment. We should try to reach a point where we become insatiable in seeking this work; and where we want do it continuously, without a break; in short, we should take great joy in it.

Contemplation Twenty-Two The razor and the honey

|यदे:यदे:द्रेब:दु:यशःग्रुशःग्रुटः। |यदे:वशुरु:श्रे:वशुरु:यहिंद्यःश्रेदःग्री। |यदःवी:यशःश्रेदःयदे:वशुरु:य। |दे:यशःश्रे:वीदःहे:वृरु:यदे।

People work for happiness, But there's no certainty that what They do will make them happy. How can you ever be happy if You fail to do that single work, Their own, which makes you happy?

|मुंचिते सेर क्या सम्बद्ध स्टेश्वर स्टेश स्टेश स्ट्री स्ट

You never feel satisfied
With objects of desire, honey
Smeared on a razor blade;
Why at the same time are you always
Content with the sum of merit you have
For the happiness of the fruits, and peace?

People in the world spend their time with farming and other kinds of work for the sake of finding some physical and mental happiness. But there is absolutely no certainty that what they do will ever end up making them happy; there is no guarantee that by doing these things they will reach any kind of happiness. There does though exist a single kind of work, the activities of bodhisattvas, "their own," which invariably makes you happy, in both a temporal and an ultimate way. How can you ever be happy if you fail to do this particular kind of work? It will never happen.

ततुः चैं स्त्रैयः स्त्राका चस्र्रः वश्वा ग्रीका के दुः के द्शका द्शका ता सुराता स्था साम् त्येत्। ता स्वा स्तरः चित्। ता स्व स्त्रा स्त्री साम स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा

Consider the various *objects of desire*: visual objects, sounds, and so on. They are just like *honey smeared on a razor blade*—if you lick the blade you might experience a hint of good taste, but then you suffer as it slices open your tongue. No matter how much you have of these sense objects here in the circle of suffering, *you* can *never feel satisfied*.

Now consider the various deeds of merit: giving and the rest. They are happiness in that they allow you to reach short-term types of karmic fruits or results—an exceptional type of birth in the higher realms, life as a worldly pleasure being or human. And ultimately they allow you to achieve as well the happiness of peace, of having put to rest each and every suffering that there is. Why is it that, at the same time as you are never satisfied with sense objects, you are always content with the sum of the merit you have for reaching these other kinds of happiness?

Contemplation Twenty-Three
The duel

Think of the blade of a sword that's thrust In your direction during a duel With an enemy seasoned in war. In just this way you must evade The sword of afflictions, and seek to deliver A death blow to these foes.

| न्युत्यः न्यदेः त्यदे न्युक्यः न्युः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्यदेः स्युक्यः स्याः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्युः स्युक्यः स्याः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्युः स्युक्यः स्युक्यः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्युः स्युक्यः स्युक्यः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्युः स्युक्यः स्युक्यः स्याः ।
| न्युत्यः न्युः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः स्याः ।

Imagine yourself in battle; your sword Slips from your hand, you race in fear To take it up again.
And if the blade of recollection Should slip away, recall the terrors Of hell, recover it quickly.

त्यास्मृष्ट्रत्यात्म्यत्वेष्ट्रत्यास्मृष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्रत्यास्मिष्ट्

Here is the first point, which is throwing ourselves into the practice of carefulness. Suppose you have an *enemy* who is "seasoned in war," meaning one who has mastered the use of weapons and the arts of conflict. Think of the blade of a sword that this enemy thrusts in your direction during a duel; you do all you can to evade his sword yourself, and in addition whatever you can to strike back with your own weapon. In just this way you must evade the sword of the mental afflictions, and stop it. You must see to it that the afflictions never destroy you, and seek rather to deliver a death blow to these foes with the sword of the antidotes that stop these afflictions; that is, you must rip the afflictions out of your mind from their root.

रशिकायतुः यह्याकाक्षरास्य ततुः स्थान्त्रात् स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्य

The second point concerns throwing ourselves into the practice of recollection and awareness. *Imagine yourself in* the midst of a *battle*, and that *your sword* has *slipped from your hand*. *You* would *race in fear to take it up again*, out of terror that the other person is about to kill you. *And* just so, you may find that *the blade of recollection*—the ability to avoid forgetting whatever virtuous object you wish to focus upon—*slips away* from you. At that moment you must *recall the terrors of* taking a birth in the *hells*, terrors that will come to you once your mental afflictions have wrought their destruction upon you. *And* then you must *recover* the antidote, your recollection, *quickly*.

Contemplation Twenty-Four The bowl and the sword

१९४१:पद्धार्थायायायात्तेत्रः प्रस्ति । १८, पद्धार्थः स्त्रायायायात्ते । १८, पद्धारायायायात्त्रे । १६, स्त्रमः स्त्रायायायात्ते सः पद्धारः प्रस्ता

Poison makes its way throughout The entire body, riding upon The coursing of the blood. Just so, should they find an opening, Then negativities make their way Throughout the entire mind.

| प्युद्द्रश्चर प्रमाद प्रति के के प्रमाद प्रमाद प्रति के के प्रमाद प्र

Should a drop spill. You ascetics

Must concentrate like this.

त्यीर तमा ध्रेत्र स्ट्रास्य खेट चट द्या लट र्ज्या तर येत्। ध्रेत्र स्ट्रास्य स्वास्त्र स्ट्रेट स्वर स्वास्त्र स्वा

Here is the third point, which is how recollection and awareness leave no opening for problems to arise. Imagine now that someone has shot you with a poison arrow, and that the *poison* is *making its way throughout* your *entire body, riding upon the blood* as it *courses* through your veins. *Just so* do the various mental afflictions, such as losing your recollection, act *should they find any opening* to do so. And when they do find an opening, *then* the different *negativities* of anger and the rest *make their way throughout the entire mind.* For this reason you must try to stop even the slightest mental affliction whenever it should arise.

बियाश्वरम् मित्रात्त्र निव्रा विद्रा विद्रा विद्रात्त्र स्त्र मित्र मित

"How can I learn to concentrate on this?" you may ask. Suppose a person handed you a bowl completely full of oil, and made you walk down a slippery path. Suppose then that they stood before you holding a sword, threatening to take your life should you spill even a single drop. Out of complete fear, you would try your utmost to concentrate. Those of you who are ascetics in the sense of attempting to follow the life of a bodhisattva must be like this; you must concentrate by keeping tight hold on your recollection, aimed at the various antidotes such as the wish for enlightenment, and the like.

Part Three of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Effort from the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life*, to accompany Reading Six

- iv) Why it is right for us to feel glad over the treatment of our great illness, since it involves no pain at all, but rather causes our happiness to flourish
 - a1. How, despite the fact that spiritual hardships may bring physical and mental discomfort to those persons who are not well versed in the stages required for practicing the path, they cause no pain to those who are well versed

[Contemplation Fourteen is found here]

- b1. Why great bodhisattvas therefore have no reason to feel any distaste for living in the cycle of suffering
- c1. How, for this reason, one is said to be better versed in travelling the path than those of the lower way
- d1. Why it is therefore wrong to feel discouraged about engaging in the activities of a bodhisattva
- 2. How to increase the power of effort, which is the antidote
 - a. Increasing the power of the things that support the practice of effort
 - i. A brief presentation, in which the four forces are introduced

[Contemplation Fifteen is found here]

- ii. A more detailed explanation
 - a) The force of will
 - i) The object of will
 - a1. Eliminating our faults
 - b1. Taking up good qualities
 - c1. Analyzing those things which we should do, and those which we should not
 - ii) The result of will
 - a1. How wrong it is to give up our will to practice the Dharma
 - b1. The reason why it is wrong
 - iii) The cause of will

- a1. A presentation
- b1. An explanation
 - a2. A contemplation of actions and consequences that are mixed
 - b2. A contemplation of actions and consequences that are purely white
 - c2. A contemplation of actions and consequences that are purely black
- iv) A concluding summary
- b) The force of steadfastness
 - i) Making one's effort steadfast
 - a1. Engaging in actions after one has analyzed them carefully

[Contemplation Sixteen is found here]

- b1. The problems caused by quitting actions after one has begun them
- ii) Making the actual commission of acts steadfast, once one has undertaken them
 - a1. A brief presentation
 - b1. Individual explanations
 - a2. The confidence of accomplishment
 - a3. Identifying the confidence of accomplishment

[Contemplation Seventeen begins here]

b3. The reason for having this confidence

[Contemplation Seventeen ends here]

- c3. Feeling confidence for accepting responsibility even to help others in their lesser work
- b2. Having confidence in one's ability to do something
 - a3. The problems caused by not having confidence in one's ability

[Contemplation Eighteen is found here]

- b3. The benefits of feeling confidence
- c3. Maintaining the kind of confidence that acts as an antidote
- d3. Why it is wrong to feel pride, a kind of confidence which is a mental affliction
 - a4. A denunciation of pride, an afflicted kind of confidence

[Contemplation Nineteen begins here]

b4. The problems caused by pride

[Contemplation Nineteen ends here]

- c4. How right it is to eliminate pride
- e3. The benefits of the confidence which is an antidote
- c2. Having confidence in our treatment of our mental afflictions
 - a3. Developing the power of the antidotes to mental affliction

[Contemplation Twenty begins here]

b3. Assuring that we never become even the least bit influenced by mental afflictions

[Contemplation Twenty ends here]

- c3. Developing a very special kind of attitude, where we are steadfast in applying the antidotes
- c) The force of joy
 - i) Exerting ourself in the practice of good deeds, without expectations about the karmic result

[Contemplation Twenty-One is found here]

ii) Accomplishing good deeds with the final goal in mind

[Contemplation Twenty-Two is found here]

- iii) How to apply ourselves to the force of joy
- d) The force of leaving off
 - i) Leaving off for the time being

- ii) Leaving off altogether
- b. Throwing yourself into carrying out activities with recollection and awareness
 - i. Throwing ourselves into the practice of carefulness
 - [Contemplation Twenty-Three is found here]
 - ii. Throwing ourselves into the practice of recollection and awareness
 - iii. How recollection and awareness leave no opening for problems to arise [Contemplation Twenty-Four is found here]
 - iv. Stopping a problem immediately after it begins
 - v. Applying great efforts in actions which are appropriate
- c. Gaining command over yourself so that you can accomplish activities
 - i. How quickly we rise to perform good deeds, once we have found practiced ease in body and mind
 - ii. A metaphor and its meaning
- II. An explanation of the name of the chapter

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Seven: Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part I

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 23A-26B and 89A-99A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation One Quietude

Once you've developed your practice of effort In the way described above, then place Your mind in single-pointedness. A person whose mind is in a state Of constantly wandering lives his life In the jaws of mental affliction.

विष्यः प्रस्याये स्वाप्तः स्व

This constant wandering never occurs With those who remain in isolation Of body and the mind.

Now once you've developed your practice of effort—your joy over doing good things—in the way it was described in the explanation above, then you must learn to place your mind in single-pointed meditation. A person whose mind is in a state of constantly wandering, due to mental dullness or restlessness, lives his life in the jaws of mental affliction, which is so much like a great and dangerous wild beast. The point is that such a person is very close to being destroyed completely.

गुरु-द्वेद-द-प्रेस-हे-द-देन्द्वेद-ती-क्षेत्रकान्द-क्षेत्रकान्द्वेत्व्य-द्वेत्-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रद भुरु-द्वेद-द-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-देन-दिन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदेन-प्रदे

"How is it," one may ask, "that I can learn to eliminate this wandering state of mind?" The answer is that this constant wandering—the enemy of single-pointed concentration—never occurs with those who remain in isolation of body and mind; meaning with those who are able to keep themselves from the hustle and bustle of life physically, as well as from thoughts of desire and the like.

Contemplation Two
Attachment to the world

|क्रिन्ययायहेयाह्म्याह्म्याक्ष्यायाया |क्रिन्ययायहेयाह्म्याह्म्याक्ष्यायाया

People are unable to give up the world Because of their attachment, and craving for Material gain and the like.

यनमान्द्राचनमामिरः लेबायाया यहेबाबस्य स्याध्या स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स

People are unable to give up their craving for the world first because of their attachment inward to their own being, an attachment which grows from their belief in an independent "me" and "mine." And on the outside the cause is their craving for material gain, or for being honored by others, or for words of praise, and the like. This being the case, we should strive to eliminate these various causes of craving.

Contemplation Three Stopping attachment

वि:वादश्यः प्रवाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्व

Understand first the fact that vision Married close to quietude Destroys the mental afflictions. Begin then by seeking quietude; It in turn is achieved by the bliss Of losing attachment for the world.

यक्तायर यी कृष्वी यो देश कृत्र र जा प्रमाय स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व यो अप्ते देश स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

You should *understand first the* following *fact*. Meditative quietude consists of practicing a state of single-pointedness upon some virtuous object until one has been able to eliminate mental restlessness and dullness from the mind; this then brings on a kind of bliss caused by the extreme manageability of the body and mind. This *quietude* is like a horse *married to* its rider, which is the special *vision* of realizing emptiness. The combination of the two then is able to *destroy* completely every *mental affliction* of the three realms, along with the seeds for these afflictions. Since this is the case, you must seek to achieve a special vision which brings on the state of manageability, which itself occurs through being able to analyze the true nature of existence. To achieve this vision though you must first *begin by seeking meditative quietude*, for it is impossible to develop special vision without first achieving this quietude.

वि.चोष्ट्रान्त्रः स्वीतः वद्याः वद्याः द्वेतः स्वीः व्याः व

It—this quietude—*is in turn achieved by* a feeling of *bliss*, which is caused by *losing one's attachment to the world*, in both the inner and the outer sense; that is, attachment to the body, to possessions, and so on. The reason for this is that attachment to these things makes us slaves of mental restlessness and dullness.

Contemplation Four The rewards of attachment

स्वायाः अर्थेताः स्वायाः । । त्राक्षः के स्वायाः स्वायाः । । त्राक्षः के स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयाः । । त्राक्षः के स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयः

How is it that one so impermanent Could ever feel such sheer attachment For other impermanent things? This will prevent you for a thousand Future lives from seeing anything Beautiful at all.

Here is the first point, which is giving up inner attachment, to the person. This will be covered in two steps of explaining the problems caused by attachment, and then describing how to give up attachment, now that we have understood the problems it causes. The first step itself has five different parts, on the facts that we will not encounter the things we wish for; that we will be diverted by the objects of the senses; that, even if we achieve what we seek, we will never be satisfied; that we will be blocked from attaining freedom; and that we will waste our spiritual opportunity and fortune. Here is the first of the five.

क्रवाबायदे केषान्त्रीवाबादे स्टाकेन्सुर स्ट्रावके चर्ते स्वायास्य क्रिवा वाकेद चर्वेषा क्रवाबासे स्वायायाया या स्टान्यायर क्रवाबायर च्रिन्य स्वायाय स्वायाया स्वायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय स्वायाय

स्याङ्गीयःक्रः रचयःक्ष्र्रः स्वान्तुः भरत्यः द्वितान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

Here are some of the problems caused by attachment. How is it that anyone so impermanent as myself, someone who is very soon to die, could ever feel such sheer attachment for other impermanent things, such as friends and relatives? This attachment to things that I find attractive will have a certain karmic consequence: it will prevent me for even so long as a thousand future lives from seeing anything, any object, which is beautiful at all; meaning it will stop me completely from encountering these things.

Contemplation Five Don't be with children

Those fleeting friends and relatives
Can bring to destruction even the Dharma,
That indestructible sphere.
If I spend my time with children
On my same level, then I will go
With certainty to the lower realms.
If being with them leads me down
To a different level, then why is it
I choose to stay with children?

त्तरव्यत्तत्वत्तः व्रीक्षः स्वात्त्रः व्रोक्षः स्वात्त्रः व्रोक्षः स्वात्त्रः व्यात्त्रः व्यात्तः व्यातः व्यात्तः व्यात्यः व्यात्तः व्यात्तः व्यात्तः व्यात्य

My friends and relatives, those who are fleeting in the sense that I must quickly be torn from them, can bring to destruction, and cause me to lose, even that indestructible sphere of nirvana, along with the holy Dharma which is the means

of attaining this nirvana. And if I spend my time with children, on my same level—which is to say, if I act the same way they do—then I will go with certainty to the lower realms. If being with these children leads me down to a level which is different from that of realized beings, and different from my current state, where I have managed to attain a human body, then why is it that I choose to stay with children? If I do I will never get the things I want, but rather see the things I do not want continue to increase. [Note that "children" throughout this section refers to persons who have yet to see emptiness directly, and who are therefore not "realized beings" or aryas.]

Contemplation Six
On seeking to please the world

|शेशश्चर्यंश्चर्यंश्चर्यंत्र्यंय्यंत्र्यं।
|मुत्यःत्रश्चर्यंत्र्यंत्र्यं।
|मुत्यःत्रश्चर्यंत्र्यं।
|मुत्यःत्र्व्यंत्र्यंयःश्चेंश्चर्यंःदर्वेश्च।
|देःत्रश्चरद्देवाद्देदःत्रश्चर्यं

Not even the victorious Buddhas possess The ability to please all beings, So different in their wishes. Needless to say then someone as low As me could never do so; thus Give up all thought of the world.

।श्रेमश्रक्षः स्ट्रेन्यः भ्रेन्यः वर्ष्युन्। ।हेन्यः यद्याय्यायः न्यायः नेः न्यायीय। ।न्यायः यः हेः स्ट्रेन्यं यायः नेः न्यायीय। ।न्यायः यः हेः स्ट्रेन्यं भ्रेन्यः वर्ष्युन्।

People put down those who have No money, and say bad things about Those who do have money. If their very nature is that they are So difficult to be with, how then Could I ever make them happy?

याक्केंबाडिंदिक्षा देवसाय वहियाहेया प्रत्याप्त प्रत्येत्र व्याप्त प्रत्येत्र व्याप्त प्रत्येत्र व्याप्त प्रत्य याक्केंबाडिंदिक्षा देवसाय वहियाहेया प्रत्याप्त प्रत्येत्र व्याप्त प्रत्याप्त प्रत्याप्त प्रत्याप्त प्रत्याप्त विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रत्येत्र विकास प्रत्येत्र प्रत्येत्र प्रत्येत्र प्रत्येत्र प्रत्येत्र प्रत्येत्र प्रत्य

Not even the victorious Buddhas, who act on behalf of living kind through an infinite variety of mighty deeds, possess the ability to please all beings, who are so different in the things they wish for. Needless to say then someone as low as me, someone who is incapable of reading these beings' minds, could never please them either. Thus I should give up all thought of associating closely with worldly kinds of people.

स्र-भ्रीत्य-त्यीय। शुत्यीर-यश्वर्य्यश्वराद्ध्यात्रात्त्र्य्यात्रात्त्र्य्यः श्रेत्र्यः व्यात्त्र्यः श्रेत्र्यः व्यात्य्यः श्रेत्रः व्यात्यं व्यात्रः व्यात्यं व्यात्यः व्यात्

People tend to criticize and put down those of their friends who have no money, saying things like "He or she must not have done any good deeds in the past." And they also say bad things about those who do have money, like "They must have gotten it through some kind of wrong livelihood." If their very nature is that they are so difficult to be with, then how could I ever make these children happy with me? I never could, so let me not be around them.

Contemplation Seven On the joys of solitude

When you live in the forest, neither the wild Animals, nor the birds, nor trees, Ever say something unpleasant.

May there come a day when I may stay Living together with these new friends, So very easy to live with.

विष्याः वास्तः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः विष्याः विष्याः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्य विष्यः विषयः क्षेत्रः त्रात्रं स्त्रः विष्यः विषयः वि

May I come to live in a cave somewhere, Or in some abandoned temple, or else At the foot of a forest tree. May the day never come that I look back At all, may I reach a place Where I've finished with every attachment.

|अःस्र्विमाश्चरमाःमेःमाम्यःसःस्यः |र्राम्यः विद्यास्यः स्थाःस्यः |र्राम्यः विद्यासः स्थाःस्यः |स्यः विद्यासः चर्चान्यः स्थाःस्यः स्थाःस्यः |स्यः विद्यासः चर्चान्यः स्थाःस्यः स्थाःस्यः।

May I one day live on land that no one Thinks is something they own, By nature open and wide. May I stay there living free to do Whatever I please, and totally free Of feelings of attachment.

त्रीरःश्रेशः रीश्चें स्तरः विद्। यह्रास्तरः श्रेष्ठीरायः वर्ष्याश्चार्यः यदे स्तरः त्रेष्यः प्रद्याः स्तरः व्याप्तरः स्तरः श्रेष्ठीरः प्रव्यायः स्तरः वर्षे व्यायः स्रेष्ठाः प्रद्यायः स्तरः वर्षे व्यायः स्तरः स्वयः स्तरः स्वयः स्तरः स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स

Here is the first point, concerning the companions I will have when I go into isolation. Wise men, those who are possessed of great learning, should give up on the idea of being close to children, and go to live in the forest. When you live in the forest, neither the wild animals, nor the birds, nor the trees ever say something unpleasant to you, and thus these new friends are so very easy to live with. As such you should make a prayer to yourself, as follows: "May there come a day when I may stay living together with them."

Here is the second point, on where I should go into isolation. Make to yourself the following prayer as well: "May I come to live exactly as I please, in a cave somewhere, or in some hollow, or perhaps in some abandoned temple, or else at the foot of a forest tree. May the day never come that I look back at all, when I think of the home and other things that I used to have and then gave up; may I never get any wish at all to have them back. May I reach, in short, a place where I've finished with every kind of attachment for any of these things."

रट.रेयट.रे.ब्रैर.कुट.जीश.जूटश.ब्रैर.योट.ज.लट.क्योश.त.शुर.तर.थेश.बुयो.यरेयो.यु. १४.ब्रियोश.योथेथ.ग्रीश.यरेयो.युर.यबैट.य.शुर.त.रट.यथुथ.ग्रीश.यु.लटश.त.४शश्चरा.यी.

यावरायमः वर्ष्यमः स्रुकान् स्रुविः यमः मुद्

Make to yourself then a final prayer, one in which you say to yourself, "May I one day live on some land that no one else thinks is something that they own, on land that is by nature open and wide. May I stay there living free to do whatever I please, and totally free of feelings of attachment for anything at all, whether it be my body, or possessions, or anything of the like."

Contemplation Eight Die before death

प्टियाः हेत्रः गुत्रः त्रश्यः याद्ग्यः यात्तेत्रः द्वा । देः श्री दः श्री श्रः याद्गः यात्रः यात्रः यात्रः या । देः श्री दः देः देशः याद्गेयाः या । देः श्री दः देशः देशः स्थाः श्रः श्री दः ।

May I come to pass all of my days
Deep in the woods, from this moment till
The hour comes when those of the world
Are wrapped in grief, and four strong men
Come to lift me up and lead me
Forward from that place.

वित्रवरम्भः वित्रम्यदम् स्वा वित्रवर्षः वित्रमः विद्यमः विद्यमः विद्यमः वित्रमः विद्यमः विद्य

You reach a place where there's no friend Nor anyone for your suspicions; Your body lives in isolation, alone. There comes a day when you consider Yourself already dead, and there's no Grief when death arrives.

चित्। स्वार्याक्षेत्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्राचित्र स्वार्याक्षेत्राचित

Here is the first part, on why it is right for wise people to go into isolation. Birth never ends in anything but death, and so the hour will come when those of the world, meaning my friends and relatives, are wrapped in grief, and four strong men come to lift my corpse up and lead me forward on a stretcher from "that place," meaning from my home. May I come to pass all of my days from this moment on up till that final hour living in isolation, deep in the woods.

विष्ठभायात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात् भव्यभाविदाययेव्यायात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्य

Here is the second part, on the benefits of going into isolation. This part has three sections of its own, on the fact that if you go into isolation you will never be tormented by grief, or anything of the like; how your virtuous side will never degenerate, but rather continue to increase; and why therefore it is something very right for each of us to go into isolation. Here is the first of the three.

वयात्राचाय्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्यात्रच्यात्याच्यात्रच्याच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्याच्यात्याच्यात्याच्यात्याच्यात्याच्यात्रच्य

One may ask the following question: "Just what are the benefits that one gets from going to live in the forest?" If you do so, then you reach a place where there's no friend over whom you can begin to feel attachment or anger. Nor is there anyone to raise your suspicions that they might do you some kind of harm. Your body lives in isolation, alone; there comes a day when, because you have already abandoned all your friends and relatives, you consider yourself as if you were already dead. And since you have stopped your attachment, then there's no one at all to feel grief even when death itself arrives.

Contemplation Nine On men and women

|ह्यायार वर्षा क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Men and women lovers first
Make their propositions
To get the thing they want;
And so too for this thing avoid
No evil deed nor any loss
Of their own reputation;
Engage in even actions which
Are dangerous for them;
Exhausting their material wealth as well.

।यादःयः प्यंद्रश्चः श्वः व्यक्तिः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः प्रदेशः विदः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः विदः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थाः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः विदः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थाः । ।यादः त्यः क्षेतः विदः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः विदः विदः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थः । ।यादः त्यः विदः विदः प्यंद्रशः विदः स्थः ।

Think of those objects you hold in your arms To find your feelings of ecstasy; These very same things are nothing more Than simple skeletons.

Why do you pass up travelling on To nirvana, choosing instead to crave And believe in a thing which is helpless, A thing which has never possessed Any nature of being itself?

|य्राच्याः वियाः न्दर्यः वियाः वियाः वियाः वियाः न्याः वियाः न्याः वियाः न्याः वियाः वियाः वियाः वियाः वियाः व |व्याद्याः वियाः न्याः वियाः विया

At the beginning you strive to raise it up, And even should you reveal it She looks demurely to the ground. Go though in advance to where The faces are wrapped in cloth regardless Of whether someone looks or not.

प्रिंत् कें से केंद्र अंदर्श स्व के मार्चेत् केंद्र के से स्व के से स्व के से से केंद्र के से से केंद्र के से से केंद्र के से के से केंद्र के से केंद्र के से केंद्र के से केंद्र के से के से के से के से केंद्र के से के से के से केंद्र के से केंद्र के से के से

Why is it now you turn and flee
When a vulture comes and reveals to you
That very same thing,
The lovely face that stands right now
Exposed to your sight, the object of
The afflictions of your mind?

चीःचीचीबाक्षःभ्रेत्रःत्वरःस्र्रःभ्रःस्याचीक्षःभ्रवःयःचारःचीःस्रीतःस्याच्याःक्षेत्रःस्यान्यःस्यान्यः चीत्रःस्य चात्रवायात्रः चीत्रःबिद्यःत्वत्रः स्वरः व्याक्षित्यः चः चात्रवः स्वरः। क्षेत्यः यः त्रव्यः स्वरः व्याप्तः स्वर चीःचीवाव्यः स्वरः विद्यत्यः स्वरः स्वर

र्मेत्राम्यते वहेवामायायायायायात्रान्त्रान्त्राम्यते । देवे के द्राप्त्राम्य । व्याप्त्राम्य । व्याप्त्राम्य

Here is the first point, which is how there is no result you gain from tasting pleasure. *Men and women lovers,* looking to get the thing that they want—someone to set up a household with—make their propositions over and over to one another, begging with the words, "My name is such-and-such, and I want you to live with me." *And so too for this thing,* for a woman, men avoid no evil deed, nor any loss of their own reputation, throwing it all away for her. They engage moreover as well even in actions which are dangerous for them, things that will hurt them physically and the like, and for this same goal exhaust their material wealth as well.

Think though of those objects, the bodies of women, that you hold in your arms to find your feelings of ecstasy, and towards which you feel such attachment. These very same things, these bodies, are nothing more than simple skeletons. Why do you pass up travelling on to nirvana, choosing instead to crave and believe from your heart in a thing which is helpless at the mercy of other conditions, a thing which has never possessed any nature of being itself, despite the fact that you hold it to? You must give up these things you crave for, and make great efforts in practicing the path to freedom.

विट.क्याबासदायां चिट.श्रेट.वे.से.कं.ब्रियां ट्रेट.सं.याब्यं प्राप्त विच्यं के.यं विच्यं विच

Here is the second point, which describes how—in the end—there is never anything more to life than being discarded upon the burial ground. At the beginning, when she is still new to you, you strive with great desire to raise up the veil which covers the face of some woman; and even should you reveal this face, she looks demurely to the ground. You must go though in advance to the burial ground, where the faces are wrapped in cloth regardless of whether someone wants to look or not. Think of the lovely face that stands right now exposed to your sight, the object of the afflictions of your mind. When she dies the vultures in the cemetery will come and reveal to you, they will lift the cloth and show you very clearly, that very same thing. Why is it then that you turn and run, you flee, when you see such a face in the graveyard? You should have just as much attachment for it after death as you do before.

Contemplation Ten The living cemetery

विद्याः श्रीत्राधितः विद्याः विद्याः

Our entire planet is chaos, and filled With madmen created by the struggle Of ignorance with a "self." Your heart fails whenever you go To a burial ground and see nothing there But stacks of sun-dried bones; Why then is it you take such pleasure Here in the city, a cemetery Covered with bones in motion?

त्रम्भिः त्रं म्यार्था व्यायः वित्रम्याद्रं त्रम्याद्रं त्याद्रं त्याद्रः त्याद्यः त्याद्रः त्याद्रः

And so our entire planet is chaos, and filled to overflowing, covered, with people who are madmen, mad with a madness created by the error brought to their minds by the mental afflictions, by the struggle of ignorance with some so-called "self." You know your heart fails, and you think of your own body in a graveyard, whenever you go to a burial ground and see nothing there but stacks of sun-dried bones. Why then is it that you take such pleasure here in the city, a cemetery covered as it is with bones driven into motion, goaded into moving, by nothing more than will power? You should feel no such pleasure at all.

Contemplation Eleven Life in the world

If children find themselves unable
To build up wealth, then as adults
What will they have to make them happy?
If then they devote their lives to collecting
Money, they'll only get old; so what
Will they do with the thing they wanted?

|देर्-१:वर्-१:४:४:४:४:४:४ |हिस-१:वर्-४:४४:४४:४५ |हिस-१:वर्-४:४४:४४:४५ |देर्-१:४४:४४:४४:४४:४१|

Some poor souls who live for things
Go and exhaust themselves completely
Laboring till the day is done;
They come back home and throw their bodies
Dissipated, just like corpses,
On their beds and sleep.

विटेट त्र्र्य प्राच्यार स्थान स्थान विटेट त्र्र्य प्राच्या स्थान स्थान

Some distressed are sent on missions, And go through different sufferings Far away from home; They have a craving for a woman, But in the course of an entire year Can't even lay their eyes on one.

|यविष्युः त्रास्त्रः त्र्रेत् स्थः स्र्रेत्यः यथा |यातः त्र्यः क्षेत्रः त्रुं त्रः स्रेतः यद्ये। |त्राक्ष्यः ययः त्र्यः स्रेतः स्रोतः यद्ये। |याविष्यः स्रोतः यथाः स्रोतः स्थाः स्थ

There are ignorant ones who, hoping
To bring some good to themselves,
Sell themselves for some purpose;
Then without attaining the thing
They wanted, they're driven on by the wind
Of meaningless work for others.

त्राच्याक्षेत्र स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स

Here is the first point, which concerns the fact that we will have no opportunity to enjoy the thing we wanted. Certain *children*, during their younger days, *find themselves unable to build up* the *wealth* they want in order to attract a woman. What then as adults will they have to make them happy, since they have not been able to attract this person? Suppose that then, during their adult years, they devote their lives to collecting money; they'll only have gotten old in their bodies, so what then will they be able to do with—how will they be able to enjoy—this thing they wanted so badly?

त्रम् तर्र्न्यः स्त्री तर्र्न्यः स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

The second point concerns how the suffering of exhaustion prevents us from enjoying the thing we wanted. *Some poor souls who live for things,* working people and the like, go and exhaust themselves, their bodies, completely by laboring the entire day. At night then they come back home and throw their bodies, as dissipated then as corpses, on their beds and fall asleep. They don't even have time to think about this person they were working to get, and have no time to enjoy them either.

इट.स्.वर्धिट.वर्ष्ट्र-ज्र्बानीयान्येट.शहट.वट्ट.शु.वर्धिट.वट्ट.व्याचक्रीयानक्ष्यात्मान्त्रः श्रुक्ता श्रूट.वट्ट.क्रैवा.वर्ष्ट्रज्ञाचीयान्त्रेट.शहट.वट्ट.सट.तट्ट्ट.वट्ट्ट.वट्टि.शहट.क्ष्यात्त्रेया विश्वभातान्त्री विश्ववादीयान्त्रेत्रः श्रूच्याद्वेट.वट्ट.शहट.वट्ट.वट्ट.वट्ट.वट्ट.शहट.क्ष्यात्त्रः श्रूच्या

The third point addresses how, because of the geographic distance that separates us from the thing we wanted, it is difficult for us to make contact with it. Some people are sent away on missions by those in charge of them; they are distressed by this, and go through different sufferings far away from their homes. They start then to have a craving for a woman, but in the course of a very long time, such as an entire year, cannot even lay their eyes on one, much less act out their desires.

र्सेया.यर्जिताश्चीट्रांचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्रांचीट्रांचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचीट्र्यंचेट्र्य

The fourth and final point describes how, because we will live at the mercy of others, many things will come to us that we do not want. There are certain ones who hope to bring some good to themselves, but who are ignorant about the proper method for doing so. They go out to sell their own bodies for the purpose of some material gain or the like. They fail though to attain the thing they wanted, they fail to get the payment they hoped for, and then they are driven on like a feather by the wind of work for others which—for them at least—is meaningless, in that nothing comes of it for themselves. They thus come to experience great suffering in both this and their future lives, and are never able to get the thing that they wanted.

Contemplation Twelve
On the futile service of money

विट्युट्योन्यस्य वर्षेट्यः विट्युट्यायाट्यः विट्युट्यायाट्यः विट्युट्यायाट्यः विट्युट्यायाट्यः विट्युट्यायाट्यः विट्युट्यायाय्याय्युट्या

Some go and barter their very bodies, Thus losing their freedom, and becoming Slaves at the bidding of others. The women get pregnant and bear their children Wherever they can, in some protected Hollow, or at the foot of a tree.

विद्धिरः व्यव्यात्र स्थान्य विद्या व

Some fools, deceived by thoughts of desire And hoping to live on, say to themselves "I need these to support myself"; They march then to battle, where you never know If you'll have to give your life, and thus For profit they serve as servants.

|य.दुर्य.सर्टर.बेट.रया.युश्च.यर्थेय| |य.दुर्य.याश्चरा.पुट.झ्.ज.यर्थ्य|श| |यद्र्य.सं

|মি:ইবা:বর্ষাঝাশ:ব্যা:গ্রাম:শুম:।

In this world we also see Others driven by desire Who are cut to pieces, or else impaled The length of their bodies upon a pole, Or pierced throughout with spears, and even Burned alive as well.

ब्रिंग् में स्थान स्थान

You must understand how money then Is an endless waste of life, in the torment Of collecting and keeping and losing it.

Here is the first point, which describes how attachment steals our freedom, and forces us quickly to give up our lives. Some go and barter their very bodies into the service of others, thus losing their freedom and becoming slaves who must act at the bidding of others. The women here with them get pregnant and, since they have no home of their own, must bear their children—go through their labor—wherever they can, at the foot of a tree, or in some protected hollow.

यानि पर्याप्त सुराप्त सुराप सुराप सुराप्त सुराप्त सुराप्त सुराप सुराप सुराप सुराप सुराप सुराप

Some fools, deceived by thoughts of desire and hoping that they will thus be able to live on for a long time, say to themselves, "I need these material things to support myself." Then in order to obtain the things they march to engage in battle, where you never know if you'll have to give up your own life. For profit thus they go to serve as servants, and force themselves to undergo an entire range of pain.

Here is the second part, which describes how attachment makes us slaves, and exposes us to a constant stream of a great variety of sufferings. *In this world we also see others driven by desire who*, for the sake of the things they desired, end up being *cut to pieces; or else* others who for the same sake are *impaled*—as a punishment for crime—the entire *length of their bodies upon a pole; or* still others who are *pierced throughout with spears*, or stabbed with swords or the like; and yet others who are *even* tortured and *burned alive* in fire *as well*.

र्रे.सैट.सिंजाश्रवय.लका.तयु.से.चर.खेका.तर.चेत्र्। रे.सैट.सिंजाश्रवय.लका.तयु.से.चर.खेका.तर.चेत्र्।

You must come to understand then how money is forever the very root of an endless waste of life, in the torment it causes you as you try to collect it, and then try to keep it, and finally come to lose it.

Part One of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Meditation from the Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, to accompany Reading Seven

- I. An explanation of the text of the chapter
 - A. Advice to engage in the practice of meditation
 - 1. The reason why we must achieve meditative quietude
 - [Contemplation One is found here]
 - 2. Advice to eliminate those things which work against meditative quietude
 - B. Eliminating those things that work against meditative quietude
 - 1. Giving up the busyness of the world, and such
 - a. Identifying the things that cause us to have attachment to the world

 [Contemplation Two is found here]
 - b. How to give up these things
 - i. Identifying the antidote
 - a) Advice to give up attachment
 - b) Identifying the antidote which allows us to give up attachment [Contemplation Three is found here]
 - ii. How to develop the antidote
 - a) Giving up inner attachment, to the person
 - i) The problems caused by attachment
 - a1. The fact that we will not encounter the things that we wish for [Contemplation Four is found here]
 - b1. The fact that we will be diverted by the objects of the senses
 - c1. The fact that, even if we achieve what we seek, we will never be satisfied
 - d1. The fact that we will be blocked from attaining freedom
 - e1. The fact that we will waste our spiritual opportunity and fortune

- ii) Giving up attachment, once we have understood the problems it causes
 - a1. Considering the problems it causes
 - a2. An extensive explanation
 - a3. How a great goal will be destroyed, and we will be dragged to the lower realms

[Contemplation Five is found here]

- b3. The fact that we should not associate with children, and comments on the difficulty of such association
- c3. How such association will do us no benefit, and even lead us to harm
- b2. A summary
- b1. How to give it up
- b) Giving up outer attachment, to gain, respect, and the like
 - i) Problems caused by the subject mind
 - a1. Problems caused by pride
 - b1. Problems caused by attachment
 - ii) Problems caused by the object of the mind
 - a1. The fact that we cannot trust the things that we hope for
 - b1. The fact that praise cannot help us, nor criticism harm us
- iii. The problems caused by busyness
 - a) How we should avoid the busyness of associating with children, since this association is so difficult

[Contemplation Six is found here]

- b) Evidence to support this fact
- iv. The benefits of practicing isolation
 - a) The companions

[Contemplation Seven is found here]

b) The place

- c) Details of how to support yourself
- d) Details of the realizations
 - i) Realizations regarding the antidote for attachment to the body
 - ii) Realizations regarding the antidote for attachment to friends and family
 - a1. The fact that it is very wrong to be attached to friends and family
 - b1. The reasons why it is so wrong
 - c1. A contemplation where we learn to see ourselves as being the same as a guest who is visiting someplace for a single day
- e) Details of avoiding distraction
 - i) Why it is right for wise people to go into isolation

[Contemplation Eight begins here]

- ii) The benefits of going into isolation
 - a1. You will never be tormented by grief, or anything of the like

[Contemplation Eight ends here]

- b1. Your virtuous side will never degenerate, but rather continue to increase
- c1. Why therefore it is something very right for each of us to go into isolation
- 2. Giving up the completely wrong way of thinking of things
 - a. Practicing disgust for the objects of the senses
 - i. A contemplation on how the results of engaging constantly in the objects of the senses are something very frightening
 - a) Advice to put great efforts into the practice of virtue
 - b) A contemplation upon the problems caused by the objects of the senses
 - ii. A contemplation upon the fact that the real nature of the body and so on is something filthy
 - a) A contemplation upon various problems, engaged in by looking at the condition of a burial ground
 - i) How there is no result you gain from tasting pleasure

[Contemplation Nine begins here]

ii) How in the end there is never anything more than being discarded upon the burial ground

[Contemplation Nine ends here]

- iii) How wrong it is to maintain your own and others' bodies through an attitude of possessiveness
- iv) How wrong it is to dress oneself in ornaments
- v) How right it is to live in terror
- vi) How wrong it is to feel attachment for something wrapped up in clothes
- b) A contemplation based upon applying these to live objects
 - i) How very wrong it is to feel attachment, given that the filthiness [of the body of one of the opposite sex] is something obvious
 - a1. How it is wrong to feel attachment for the touch
 - b1. Stopping the perception that these things are clean
 - c1. How the body and the mind are not, taken individually, something that one would feel attachment for
 - d1. A contemplation wherein we apply these same problems to ourselves
 - e1. Why the form is not the object of your attachment
 - ii) How very wrong it is to feel attachment, given that what we can understand from reasoning
 - a1. Contemplating upon the fact that, since it is the source of such filth, the body itself is filthy
 - b1. Contemplating upon the fact that, since its results are so filthy, the body itself is filthy
 - c1. Illustrating, through the use of a metaphor, just how filthy the body is
 - d1. A contemplation upon one's own body as being something filthy
 - a2. Contemplating how filthy the body is
 - b2. How, if we are going to be attached to this body, then we should also be attached to bodies in a burial ground

- iii) A resulting refutation that these things are clean
 - a1. The fact that artificial ornaments cannot make the body something clean
 - a2. The fact that sandalwood and other fragrances can never make the filthy body clean
 - b2. The fact that it is improper to feel attachment for an object just because it is covered in fragrance, something that is basically unrelated to it
 - b1. The fact that the body can never be anything more than something which is perishable in nature
 - c1. Contemplating how the body is something that should make us feel renunciation

[Contemplation Ten is found here]

- iii. A contemplation that these objects bring upon you many things you don't want
 - a) A basic presentation
 - b) An expanded explanation
 - i) How they will never bring us what we hope for
 - a1. The fact that we will have no opportunity to enjoy the thing we wanted

[Contemplation Eleven starts here]

- b1. How the suffering of exhaustion prevents us from enjoying the thing we wanted
- c1. How, because of the geographic distance that separates us from the thing we wanted, it is difficult for us to make contact with it
- d1. How, because we will live at the mercy of others, many things will come to us that we do not want

[Contemplation Eleven ends here]

- ii) How they involve the problem of many things that we do not want
 - a1. How attachment steals our freedom, and forces us quickly to give up our lives

[Contemplation Twelve begins here]

b1. How it makes us slaves, and exposes us to a constant stream of a great variety of sufferings

[Contemplation Twelve ends here]

- c1. How it blocks us from reaching freedom, and wastes the spiritual leisure and fortune of this life we have found
- d1. How we can develop the aspiration to achieve freedom by contemplating the various problems that attachment causes
- e1. A contemplation upon how attachment to the objects of the senses is the source of every problem
 - a2. A contemplation upon the problems caused by desire
 - b2. Practicing a feeling of joy for being in isolation

[Note: The wording of this segment of the outline appears to be a mistaken repetition of the wording for segment "b.," which is the next section, and which is where the outline resumes in Reading Eight.]

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Eight: Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part II

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 26B-27A and 99B-101B, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Thirteen Where to devote yourself to meditation

We spend our days in gentle walks and thoughts Of helping others, here in the silent Peace of the forest, flowing in soft breezes; We live doing as we please in our mansion Of a wide flat rock, cool with the touch Of moonlight and sandalwood scent of the holy, Living deep within the woods Of peacefulness, completely emptied Of conflict and the afflictions.

ज्लिंश्वर्यः स्ट्रीत् स्त्रात्मा स्वर्यः श्लीत् । व्याद्यः स्त्रीत् स्त्रात्मा स्त्रात्

We live where we please, as long As we like, in abandoned houses Or caves, or else at the foot of a tree. We have given up the suffering Of owning and protecting things, Carefree we live, relying on nothing.

पर्स्थित्याः स्वाकार्याविष्यः तास्त्र तत् द्रिः स्रम्थाः विद्यत् विद्

यस्योशःतर्थ। यस्योशःतर्थ।

Here is the first point, which describes one of the feature of living in isolation: that the place and so on are so perfectly excellent. "If I go into isolation," you may ask, "where should it be?" Think of a wheel-empowered emperor, who has no one at all to compete with him, and who revels in the objects of the senses at his own complete leisure. Just like this emperor do we live, deep within the woods of peacefulness, at rest from all the various distractions, in a place completely emptied of both any outer conflict and any kind of mental affliction—completely free of any of the objects that could trigger within us emotions such as liking or disliking another person.

We live doing as we please under some very wide, flat rock as a roof, which is just like a mansion for us. The place is cool, made cool by the touch of sweet sandalwood scent smeared all over—the soft moonlight of the presence of the holy beings who have stayed there in the past.

Here the forest is silent, with no kinds of sound to clash with our thoughts, and peaceful with the soft velvet breezes that flow past to grace the ground of our meditation. We spend our days here in gentle walks, and thoughts of things we can do that will help others—in the practice of the wish for enlightenment. And so it is, that when great practitioners go into isolation, the pleasure they feel is infinitely greater than anything felt by those who follow the worldly way of life.

र्ह्रम्यायात्री भुःत्यालम्यास्य भुःत्यात्रायात्रम्यायात्री विद्यात्रायाः भूत्यात्रम्य भ्रात्याः भूत्यात्रम्य भ्रात्याः भूत्याः भ्रात्याः भूत्याः भ्रात्याः भ्रात्याः

Here is the second point, that another benefit I will achieve from living in isolation is my independence. In isolation we live where we please, and as long as we like, in places where there are no other people: in abandoned houses, or in caves, or else at the foot of a tree. We have given up both the suffering of owning many different material things, and the suffering of trying to protect these things from being lost. In short, we live carefree, relying on nothing: no hopes, and no plans.

Contemplation Fourteen
What to meditate upon: the service of others

विटःक्वाश्रम्भः देः वर्श्वस्यः स्था विटःक्वाश्रम्भः देः वर्ष्ट्रस्यः स्था विटःक्वाश्रम्भः वर्ष्ट्रस्यः स्था विटःक्वाश्रम्भः वर्ष्ट्रस्यः स्था

Think of these considerations And others as well, contemplate The benefits of isolation. Put an end to useless Thoughts, and meditate upon The wish for enlightenment.

विश्वस्य स्त्र स्तर्या स्वित स्त्र स्त स्त्र स्

From the very beginning exert yourself In the practice of treating others And yourself the same. When the happiness and the sufferings Are the same, then you will care for all Just as you do yourself.

चर.बु.च.२८.। चैट.कुंच.ग्री.श्रेश्वश्च.दुंट.ता.टूंब.टी.वाक्षेर.च.जा.श्चाश्चारादुः देश.ह्ंवा.कु. चर्यात्राची.लूब.२४.चश्चश्चारा.चीश्वर्थश्चर्यात्र्यं वर्ष्ट्र.वाक्षेर.च.जा.श्चाश्चरादुः देश.ह्ंवा.कु. कर.चत्रेट.ता.हुंच.च्यां चिर.कुंच.ग्री.श्रेशश्चर्यः वर्ष्ट्र.वाक्षेर.च.जा.श्चाश्चरात्रः वर्षः स्थात्रः वर्षः स्थ

Think of these considerations—the ones presented up to this point—and others as well, in order to contemplate the benefits of living in some faraway place, isolated from the hustle and bustle of life and other such distractions. Put a complete end to all useless thoughts like striving after the objects of the senses, and spend your time meditating upon the wish for enlightenment.

यद्भियायः याद्वितः वश्चायक्ष्यः विद्र्यं विद्र्यः याद्वितः याद्वतः याद्वितः याद्वितः याद्वितः याद्वतः याद्वतः याद्वतः याद्वतः याद्वितः याद्वितः याद्वतः याद

"What is the method," you may ask, "which I should use to meditate upon this wish?" You should, from the very beginning, exert yourself in the practice of treating others and yourself the same. "And how do I do that?" you may ask. We spend our time working to achieve happiness for ourselves, and working to stop any suffering for ourselves. We must learn to act just the same way towards the happiness and the sufferings of others; we should make our attempts to achieve happiness and to stop suffering the same, for both ourselves and others. When we do so, then we will come to care for and cherish all living beings just as we do ourselves.

Contemplation Fifteen They are a part of you too

विषयः स्यान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

There are many separate parts, the hands
And all the rest, but we dearly care
For them all, as a single body.
Just so shall I work for the happiness of every different being,
Treating all as equal, all as one,
Thinking of their joy and pain as if it were my own.

One may make the following objection:

I don't see how it could be the right thing to do to act towards the happiness and the sufferings of others exactly the same as I do towards those of my own; the reason I say this is that the

number of living beings is absolutely infinite, and there is no way that I could ever think "me" about every one of them.

Think though about the many *separate parts* of your body: your feet, your *hands, and all the rest*. Even though *there are many* of these parts, we think of them all as "mine," and care dearly for all of them, as the single body of a single person. The various *different* types of *beings*—worldly gods, humans, and the like—are *just so*. Even though they are separate, there is no distinction between their individual *joys and* their individual *pains*: I can learn to view them as indistinguishable, and then conceive of all of them *as if* they *were my own* self, just as I conceive of myself as myself. The point here is that I could learn to think about *every* one of them in the same way, and say to myself, "I *shall work* to achieve this particular *happiness*," and "I shall work to stop this particular suffering."

Contemplation Sixteen What makes pain mine?

|यात्राः हें : वर्षाः व्याः व्या |प्राच्याः वर्षाः व्याः व्यः व्याः व्य

Suppose you object, and say That your pain never hurts The body of another. Even so your pain is something You can't bear for just one reason: Your grasping to yourself.

|दे.पंखेर.पंखेर.त्याः क्रींची.पक्ष्यः देव |दे.पंखेर.पं.पंचेयाः क्रींची.पक्ष्यः देव |प्रे.पंखेर.पं.पंचेयः प्रक्षाः प्रवीकः त्याः |प्रे.पंखेर.पं.पंचेयः प्रक्षाः प्रवीकः त्याः प्रवाधितः प्रकाः प्रवीकः त्याः प्रवाधितः प्रवाधितः प्रवाधितः प्रव

Just so even though it's true
That sufferings others feel
Never come and strike you,
Still it is your suffering,
Since you'll find them hard to bear
Once you grasp to yourself.

यवर में बिर में में बर मेर है। यावर में में या प्रमान मे

खेरात्रानु ता र्रेया यक्ता श्री त्या प्रकृता श्री त्या प्रकृता प्रकृत प

One may make yet another objection:

Two facts here are the same: the pain that others have doesn't hurt me; and the pain that I have doesn't hurt others. Therefore you are incorrect when you say that I should make very intentional efforts to remove their pain in exactly the same way that I make efforts to remove my own pain.

Yet there is no such problem in our reasoning. Suppose you do object this way, and say that your pain never hurts the body of another, any more than their pain hurts you. Even so, their pain is your pain. This is because your own pain is something you find unbearable for just one reason: your habit of grasping to yourself as yourself.

Suppose that, just so, you become accustomed to considering others yourself as well. Even though it may be true then that the sufferings which others feel may never come and strike you personally, still the suffering that these living beings feel is your suffering to work to remove, since you'll find it hard to bear it when sufferings come to them, once you have learned to grasp to them as being yourself.

Contemplation Seventeen Logical proofs for compassion and love

|श्रेश्रश्चर्यात्र्वराध्येत्रः यह्याः स्वा । स्वा व्यव्याः यह्याः यह्या

I must stop the pain of others, Because it's pain; it's like the pain That I feel myself. I must act to help all others Because they're living beings; it's like The body that I own.

होरा रग्रेर्यं प्रत्यामी खेराया प्रत्यामी श्री स्वाप्त प्रत्या स्वाप्त प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्य

[The following section is presented by Gyaltsab Je as a pair of formal, logical proofs.]

Proof number one:

Consider the pain of other living beings.

It is right that *I must stop* it,

Because it is pain.

It is, for example, like the pain that I feel myself.

Proof number two:

It is something right that *I must act to* achieve whatever *helps* and brings happiness to *all others*,

Because each person out there is a living being.

It's like, for example, the way I work to bring happiness to *the body that I own*.

Contemplation Eighteen The democracy of love

|यारःक्रें:यन्यान्दःयात्वरःयात्तेःया |यन्यान्दःवितःयरःक्षेत्र्यःयःव्या |यन्यान्दःवितःयरःक्षेत्याःया |यादःक्षेरःयन्याःयाक्षेयाःयनेःयरःवर्हेत्।

Given the fact that both myself And others are exactly the same In wanting happiness, What difference could there ever be Between us, what reason that I work Only for happiness for myself?

|यारःक्रें:यदयाःदरःयाव्यःयाक्षेःय| |सूयाःयस्यःक्षेःयर्देरःसर्द्धरस्यःयःया| |यारःक्षेरःयाव्यक्षःस्यःयःव्य| |यारःक्षेरःयाव्यक्षःस्यःयाव्याःसूरःक्षेत्।

Given the fact that both myself And others are exactly the same In not wanting pain, What difference could there ever be Between us, what reason that I protect Myself and not all others?

यविष्यित्राचित्रः स्वीत्रः विषयः योष्ठेश्वाः याद्यः स्वीत्रः योष्ठः याद्यः योष्ठितः याद्यः योष्ठितः याद्यः योष्ठः याद्यः याद्यः योष्ठः याद्यः याद्यः

सर्वेट्यायर प्रमुंत्र प्राप्त हो । वाक्ष्य हो। वाक्ष्य प्राप्त प्रमुंत्र प्रमुंत्र प्राप्त प्रमुंत्र प्रमुं

It is right that I should act exactly the same towards the happiness and sufferings of others as I do towards those of my own, for the following reasons. Given the fact that both myself and others are exactly the same in how we want happiness, what difference then could there ever be between us—between myself and others? There is no difference at all. And for what reason then do I work only for happiness for myself—what is my justification? Why do I not work the same for the happiness of others? What I'm doing now is not right.

Given the fact that both myself and others are exactly the same in how we do not want any pain, what difference could there ever be between us, between myself and others? There is no difference at all. And for what reason then do I fail to protect the happiness of all others, and concentrate instead on reaching my own happiness, and protecting it from ever being lost? The two happiness are exactly the same, and it is right for me to work to achieve them both.

Part Two of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Meditation from the Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, to accompany Reading Eight

b. Practicing a feeling of joy for being in isolation

[Note: please see the end of the outline in the previous reading for a comment upon an apparent problem in the original text at this section]

- i. A brief presentation
- ii. A detailed explanation
 - a) The feature that the place and so on are so perfectly excellent

[Contemplation Thirteen begins here]

b) The benefit that I will achieve independence

[Contemplation Thirteen ends here]

- c) The benefit that I will feel satisfaction
- C. How to engage in the practice of meditative quietude
 - 1. How to engage in the practice of treating yourself and others the same
 - a. A brief presentation

[Contemplation Fourteen is found here]

- b. A detailed explanation
 - i. An explanation of what it means to engage in the practice of treating yourself and others the same

[Contemplation Fifteen is found here]

- ii. How to engage in the practice of treating yourself and others the same
 - a) Refuting any argument that it is wrong to treat ourselves' and others' happiness and suffering the same

[Contemplation Sixteen is found here]

b) An explanation of the reasons why it is right to engage in the practice of treating each other the same

- i) An expanded explanation
 - a1. Setting forth the reasons

[Contemplation Seventeen is found here]

- b1. Establishing the necessities
 - a2. The actual establishing of the necessities

[Contemplation Eighteen is found here]

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Nine: Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part III

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 27A-28B and 101B-106A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Nineteen Being beyond oneself

|यायाः हे: दे: याः सुयाः यस्यः यस्य |यद्याः याः स्याः सुयाः यस्यः यस्यः । |यद्रद्यः याः योः सुयाः यस्यः यस्यः । |यद्रद्यः याः योः सुयाः यस्यः यस्यः । |यार्वेदः से: द्वेदः देः देः यसुदः ।

Suppose you say that the reason why You don't protect them is that their pain Doesn't hurt to you.
Why then do you protect yourself From future pain, since it doesn't Do hurt to you either?

निर्मामीश्राने हैं होंदा हुस्यायदे। निर्मामीश्राने दें की प्रमास हो। निर्मास स्मानित्य की प्रमास हो। निर्मास स्मानित्य की प्रमास हो।

Your idea that you do so because You think to yourself that you will have To experience it is all wrong, because The person who has already died Is one person, and the one who's taken Birth is another altogether.

And suppose that any particular pain Were only something a particular one Had to care about; if this Were the case, then a pain in the foot Would be nothing for the hand—Why then does it care?

वित्याः में स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वर्धः वित्याः में विद्याः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्व विद्याः मालवः स्वरः स्वयः स विद्याः स्वयः स

Suppose you say that, although that's wrong, You engage in this case due to the fact That you hold onto a self.

This "self" and "other" though are very Wrong, and nothing but something you should Reject, with all the strength you have.

Suppose you say the following: "The reason why I don't try to protect all living beings from their suffering is that when this pain comes to them it doesn't hurt to me personally." This though is totally wrong. According to this way of thinking, it must be a mistake for people to try to accumulate money during their younger years out of a concern that they will undergo some kind of suffering during their later years; or for any one of us to try to find some way today, or this morning, to prevent some suffering that we think may come to us tomorrow, or later in the day. Why then do you try to protect yourself from some future pain, from some suffering that you are afraid might come later, since it doesn't do any hurt to you, to the person who exists at the earlier point in time, either? According to your way of thinking, it must be incorrect to do so.

Someone may give the following reply:

If in this life I fail to stop the causes that are going to bring me suffering in my later lives, then I myself will have to experience that suffering in my later life. As such, it is quite appropriate

that I make efforts in the various methods of stopping these causes.

Here you have an idea that you must do so because you think to yourself that the you in this life will have to experience the pain in their future lives; but your idea is all wrong. This is because the person who in this case has already died is one person, and the one who's taken birth in the future lives is another altogether; it's completely wrong to say that these two are one and the same.

By the way, the logic presented here is meant to refute the idea that, because two people are separate entities, it is wrong to say that either one of them is obliged to work to remove the suffering of the other. To accomplish this refutation, we present a parallel example involving the two separate versions of one person at successive points in time. It is not though the intent of the root text here to deny the fact that, in an ultimate sense, the successive versions of a person do constitute a single person.

And suppose further that the pain of any particular part of the body were only something which that one particular part had to care about and try to remove. If this were the case, then a pain caused in the foot when a thorn pierced it would be nothing for the hand to worry about; why then would the hand care about the suffering that the foot was undergoing? According to you it would be wrong to do so.

यन्याः हुः वहेवः सः म्रोस्याः यस्यः श्चीः यः सः स्वीः नृतः सः स्वीः देवः स्वीः सः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स विवारः हैः वहेवः सः म्रोस्याः वस्यः श्चीः वास्यः स्वीः नृतः स्वीः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

यह्न मालेक् प्राप्ता विद्या की स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्

Suppose you say now the following:

Although it is wrong to assert that two objects which are unrelated should work to remove each other's suffering, here it's different. In this case we assume that I have become accustomed to holding to a particular self: I consider the bodies of the previous and succeeding lives, and the bodies of the earlier part of the day and the latter part of the day, and so on, to be one person. And it is due to the fact that I have become accustomed to thinking this way that one of these engages in attempting to remove the pain of the other.

It is *very wrong though* to hold to the existence of *this "self" and "other"* which are able to perform some action on their own. They are *nothing but something you should reject, with all the strength you have.* This is because the tendency to hold onto some self-nature of the person is mistaken in what it believes to exist, and is responsible for causing every kind of devastation.

Contemplation Twenty Are we only what we control?

। सुरायक्षाक्षाक्षात्रः विष्यान्य विषयः विषय । सुर्वायक्ष्यः विषयः विष

The things we call a "continuum" and A "collection" are unreal; they're like A string of things, or an army. That of one with suffering Doesn't exist at all; so who Is he that could ever control it?

|ह्या:पश्य:प्रत्या:घॅ:स्रेन्। |ह्या:पश्य:प्रेन्]:च्या:स्रेन्। |ह्या:पश्य:प्रेन्द्र:दे:प्रस्य:चु। |ह्य:पश्य:प्रेन्द्र:दे:प्रस्य:चु।

Since the one who owns a pain Does not exist, there can be no Distinctions among then any. If something is a kind of pain, Then it's something to remove; what use Is saying that it's fixed here?

। वे.स्वेर.प्रांच.की.स्वा.चरूत्य.वे। । पार्च्या.पर.प्रांचेश्वरा.चरूत्य.वे । पार्च्या.पर.प्रांचेश्वरा.चरूत्य.वे। । वे.स्वेर.प्रांच.की.स्वा.चरूत्य.वे।

You can't continue your argument Of asking why the pains of all Are something you must stop. If you're going to stop it, then You must stop all of it; if not, Then mine's like other beings'.

Here is the third point, which is disproving the objection of thinking that it is wrong to engage in the practice of treating myself and others the same. Someone may make the following objection:

The two cases are not the same; [in the former case, of myself and others,] the two beings involved are separate and have no connection. The feet and hands of any one person though are one collection of parts, and the person in his younger and older years, or else in his previous and succeeding lives, is one continuum. Therefore in this latter case it is logical that one of the members should undertake to remove the suffering of the other, whereas in the former case it is not logical.

Isn't it true though that there <u>is</u> no collection, and no continuum either, which can act on its own accord? Because isn't it the case that *the things we call a "continuum" and a "collection" are* simply *unreal*, in being concepts applied to multiple parts—just *like* the concepts of *a string of things* [such as a rosary of beads, or a garland of flowers], *or an army*, or anything similar? Isn't a continuum simply a concept applied to the combination of what came before and what came later, and isn't a collection simply a concept applied to the components that make it up? Aren't they both therefore unreal?

All those things which can be considered one of the things that any one person possesses are things which that person controls, and therefore the suffering of any one member is something that another member must try to remove, even though these members may be separate in either location or time.

That so-called "self" of any one person who has suffering though is something which doesn't exist at all. So who is he then, this person who supposedly acts on his own accord, that could ever control "it," meaning their own happiness and pain? And how could these ever be anything that he controlled? The two are completely equal in being neither.

Since this is true—that is, for the reason that the one who supposedly owns a pain does not exist anyway—there can be no distinctions at all among then any of the sufferings which myself and others experience. In a nominal sense though, in a relative sense, we can speak of the sufferings of "myself" and "others," and so we can say that it is "right to make efforts to remove the sufferings of others, just as we strive to remove our own sufferings."

द्रे.कु.बुचा.ची चविष.ची.कैंचा.चर्नजा.भवदःरचा.चर्नजा.रच्यूश्वःतश्र.कुटु.सुर्-श्रुशश्र.१ ट्रे.प्रट.चुश्वःचर्नजाःचर.ची.च.प्रचार्व्याज्ञी.केंचा.चर्नजा.प्रचार्न्याचर्नजा.सु.चार्त्र्यःचर्न्यःस्थ.सुर. विष्ठेश्वःतःर्र्यःचर्त्रे,च.यु। ट्रेश्वःयाविषःची.केंचा.चर्नजा.ट्रेया.चर्नजा.सुर्वःचर्नुरः

कृट्-कृट-वित्। याद्यान्तर-तहूर्य-ता-प्रबुर-टी-प्राविश-प्रविश-त्रा-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रदेत-क्रा-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश-प्रविश-प्रक्र-प्रविश

Here is the second more general point: a brief summary. Therefore, the pain that someone else is feeling *is something* that I must rightly work *to remove*, for the simple reason that it *is a kind of pain*. What use *is* it so *say here* that the distinction between myself and others *is* something that is *fixed?* We must undertake to eliminate each and every pain of every other person; *you can't* therefore *continue* this *argument* of *yours*, where you keep *asking why the pains of all* other beings *are something you must stop*, even though they don't do any hurt to you. Your own pain is not something that you ever wanted; so *if you're going to stop it, then* it is right that *you must stop all of the pain* that exists. But *if* the pain of others is *not* something that you should remove, *then your* own pain should *be* just *like* that of all *other beings:* meaning that your own pain then would never be something that you should work to remove either. Given all this, you must learn to cherish others just as you cherish yourself, and make dedicated efforts to remove their suffering.

Contemplation Twenty-One The power of habit

|र्म्स्याम् विद्यान्य विद्यान विद्यान

By accustoming yourself to the idea, You have learned to think of A few drops of semen and blood That belong to other people As being yourself, even though There's no such thing at all.

|दे:चलेब:मलब:मी:खुर्यःयःष्यः। |पदमा:केश:के:धी:धीर:की:मानुरः। |पदमा:मी:खुर्यःके:मालब:दमा:हुव्रः। |पलमा:य:दे:खूर:दगाव:पःकोद्।

Why then do you say you cannot Think of the bodies of other people As being yourself as well? There isn't any difficulty In deciding that the bodies of others Are your own body too.

याययदासर मित्र्। विरायद्वित्तास्त्र प्रेचित्र प्रियाप्तर प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्तर प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्त प्रियाप्तर प्रियाप्त प

One may continue with the following objection:

I could never come to think of another's body as "me," or of the eye that belonged to another as being "my eye." How then could I ever reach the state of mind where I learn to act towards other people's happiness and suffering in exactly the same way that I do towards my own?

If in saying this you assume that you have not yet accustomed yourself to the idea, then we can agree that you never could reach this state of mind. By accustoming yourself to the idea though, you have learned to think of, to grasp to, a few drops of semen and blood that belong to other people—to your father and mother—as being "me," yourself, even though there's no such thing as your "self" at all. This is all done through the power of getting used to something. Why then do you say that you cannot think of the bodies of other people as being yourself as well? You should learn to think this way; if you get used to the idea, then you will be able to reach that state of mind where you think of their bodies as your own. Thus it is that we should contemplate carefully upon the great benefits that come from cherishing other people, and strive as best we can to remove their sufferings.

विर्मुर्वायक्षेत्रायकान्द्रायं सेन्यन्यम् स्त्रीत्रायन्त्रीत्रायन्त्रीत्वीत्रायन्त्रीत्वीत्रायन्त्रीत्वीत्राय

Incidentally the part of the verse that reads, "Even though there's no such thing at all" is not found in some translations of the root text.

|देश-द-वन्नानी-तुश-वद्देन्विश-य-वद्देन-य-केन्-तु-वन्नाना-दश-वन्निन-प्य-वन्ना-य-ने-व्य-वर्ग्नाकी-तुश-वद्देन-विश्व-य-केन्-य-केन्-य-केन्-य-किन-य-विश्व-य-किन-य-विश्व-य-किन-य-विश्व-य

Thus it is that we should first resolve to stop our habit of cherishing our *own* body, and come to decide that the bodies of others can be the object of this cherishing too; if we get used to thinking this way, there's isn't any difficulty to it, for it's just like the way that we have already gotten accustomed to cherishing ourselves.

Contemplation Twenty-Two
The sources of all happiness and pain

|यविष्यः भ्रीतः यद्यस्य स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त

Come to understand that for Myself it's wrong, but for all others An ocean of fine qualities. Discard completely your habit of caring For yourself, and learn to take on Every other being.

याद्रिश्चरह्में स्त्राच्यात्यात्रच्यात्य

You must *come to understand* the following things. This habit of cherishing *yourself* is the source of every negative personal quality, and so *it is wrong*, and something you must focus great efforts upon to stop. *But* cherishing *all other* living beings, on the other hand, is the source of every mass of goodness—it is like *a* great *ocean of fine qualities*. As such you must make it your practice to *discard completely your habit of caring for yourself, and learn to "take on every other being,"* in the sense of learning to cherish them.

Contemplation Twenty-Three How far can we go?

हि:सूर-त्यम्यायः संम्यायः ।तुर्यामी:प्यदः त्यम् प्यदः त्यम् ह। ।तुर्यामी:प्यदः त्यम् प्यदः त्यमः ह। ।तुर्यामी:प्यदः त्यमः स्यमः ह। ।तुर्याम् प्यसः त्यमः स्थायः त्यमः ।

When you think of your hands and such You do consider them all a part Of your body; so why then don't you Consider every creature that has A body as being one of the parts Of the body of all living kind?

स्रम्याद्यस्य प्रस्ति प्रस्ति

One may make yet another objection: "Living beings are infinite; I could never manage to think of them all as being myself." Your own hands and such are separate things; yet when you think of them you do consider them all something you must care for, since they are all a part of your body. The different kinds of living beings, even though they are many, are still something that you can get used to cherishing; and if you do so, then you will come to cherish them as you do your own body. So why then don't you consider every creature that has a body as being one of the parts of the body of all living kind? The right thing to do would be to consider them this way.

Contemplation Twenty-Four On the definition of "myself"

विष्यः प्रमास्त्रः स्थाः स विष्यः स्थाः स्थाः

Because you've gotten used to it,
You're able to think "it's mine" of this body,
Which actually has no self.
Why do you say then you could never
Learn to think of others as "me"
If you got used to it?

निःश्वः वः वेः याववः श्वीः र्देव। नियाः भेरः श्वेषः वेः अश्वः अश्वः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः नियमः भेरः श्वेषः वेः अश्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्वेषः विश्वः श्व

If you could then you would never Feel that it was strange, nor conceited, When you worked for others. You don't expect congratulations From yourself whenever you eat Your dinner for yourself.

|द्गैराहेदेशेसस्य देर्द्यम् |देरविदेश्यस्य प्राप्त प्रम्य प्रम्य

For that reason, you must get used to a state Of mind where you protect all beings, And to thoughts of compassion as well, Protecting them just the same way that You protect yourself even from The very least unkind word.

यी: र्वः वीका ग्रीटः ह्रः भक्ष्रः पटः ह्रिं भाग्रे भग्ना भी विद्यः हे । विद्यः विद्यः

Here is the first point, how getting used to cherishing others enables us to exchange ourselves and others, and to put a stop to our delusions of grandeur. Now suppose you say, "I could never get used to the state of mind where I exchange myself and others." Think though of the fact that, because you've gotten used to it, you are able to think of this body and say "it's mine," to hold it this way even though it is something which does not have any self-nature of being a person. Why do you say then that you could never learn to think of other living beings as "me," even if you got used to cherishing them? If you do accustom yourself to it, then you can with every certainty learn to think this way. And if you could accustom yourself to this, to thinking of every living being as yourself, then you would never feel that it was strange when you devoted yourself to working for others; nor would you ever feel conceited about it.

इत्र-श्रेश्वरात्त्रे, य्र्यायन्याः भेट्-य्र्याः व्याय्याः स्याः व्याय्याः स्याय्याः स्याय्याः स्याय्याः स्याय्य यात्राव्याः यात्र्याः प्रव्याः स्यायः स्या

Here is the second point, which is advice to make efforts in this practice without hoping for any good karmic result. Think for example of when you eat your dinner, for yourself. You don't expect any congratulations from yourself for doing so. The case here is just the same. Consider how well you protect yourself even from the very least unkind word that someone might ever say to you.

You must try to get used to having a state of mind where you protect all beings in just the same way, from every pain; you must as well get used to thoughts of compassion, for the reason that this is of infinite benefit.

Contemplation Twenty-Five The enemy of the body

|श्रु:ब्रेम्|र्म्याम्ब्रेस्यः स्ट्रिम्| |यह्म्यायाम्ब्रास्त्रः स्ट्रिस्यः स्ट्रेस्यायः स्ट्रीया |यह्म्यायाम्ब्रास्त्रः स्ट्रिस्यायः स्ट्रीया |यह्म्यायाम्ब्रास्यः स्ट्रिस्यायः स्ट्रीयायः स्ट्रीयायः स्ट्रीयायः

Because of your attachment for Your body, you feel great feelings of fear For little frightening things. Since this body then is a source of terror, Who then wouldn't despise it like They would some hated enemy?

द्रियायात्रीत् व्याप्त स्थात् विवाप्त प्राप्त स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्था

Now because of your attachment for your body, caused by your failure to practice exchanging yourself and others, you feel great feelings of fear even for little frightening things like scorpions or snakes or the like. Since this body then is a source of all this terror, who—that is, what wise person—then wouldn't despise it like they would some hated enemy? This being the case, it is completely wrong to cherish the body.

Contemplation Twenty-Six On the evil we do for the body

We spend our days to find a technique Of curing those illnesses of the body: Hunger and thirst and the rest. To do so we slaughter birds and fish, And wild beasts of the forest too; We lay in wait at crossroads;

|य्यादः विया यिः ददः रेसः येविः श्वेरः ।
|यः ददः सः प्यदः यार्श्वरः यो दः येदः स्वरः यार्थः द्याः यार्थः य

For it, for profit and to win
The honor others give us,
We would even kill our parents;
Stealing also things belonging
To the Triple Jewel, passing on
To burn for it in hell of Endless Torment.

What wise man could ever then Desire this body, care for it, And make onto it offerings? Who is it that wouldn't see The body as the enemy, Who then not disdain it?

यद्रियाम् विद्याम् स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्य

Because we cherish the body so much, we spend our days trying to find a technique of curing those illnesses that it has—hunger, and thirst, and the rest. And to do so we slaughter birds and fish, and wild beasts of the forest too. We also lay in wait at crossroads, to ambush those who are travelling there, and steal the belongings of others.

For it, for this body that we cherish so greatly, and for profit, and to win the honor that others give to us, we would even kill our own parents: those who have been of such immense benefit to us. We would steal also the things belonging to the Triple Jewel, and for it, for this evil, pass on to burn for it in the hell known as "Endless Torment." This being the case, what wise men could ever then desire this body, in the sense of cherishing it, and care for it, and make onto it offerings? Who is it that wouldn't see this body as the enemy, and who then would not disdain it? We must then in every possible way stop this tendency to cherish the body.

Contemplation Twenty-Seven If I use it myself, what will I have to give others?

|ग्रायाः हें हुँ इ.व.व.वें हुँ इ.वें का |ग्रायाः हें हुँ इ.वें कें कें का |ग्रायाः हें हुँ इ.वें कें कें का |ग्रायाः हें हुँ इ.वें कें का |ग्रायाः हें हुँ इ.वें कें का

Thinking of yourself and saying,
"If I give, what will I have
For me?" is nothing but demonic.
To think of others and to say,
"If I use this for myself,
What will I give?" is Angel Dharma.

Suppose that, under the influence of an attachment to our possessions, we begin to *think* only *of ourselves*, *saying*, "If I give all my money and the rest of my things to other people, then *what will I have* to use *for myself*?" This way of thinking though *is nothing but demonic*, because like a demon it can only in the end create terror for us. Suppose on the other hand that we begin *to think* only *of others*, and to say, "If I use this for myself, then what will I have to give to them?" This is the Dharma of the Angel, in that every good and perfect thing comes from it.

Contemplation Twenty-Eight No many words are needed

विष्टिमान्तेषः यदेः यदेः श्लेदः या विष्टिमान्तेषः श्लेषः यदेः वर्षेदः याश्रः युदः । विष्टिमान्तेषः श्लेषः यश्रः यश्लेदः श्लेदः या विष्टिमान्तेषः श्लेषः यश्लेदः श्लेदः या विष्टिमान्तेषः स्वाप्ति श्लेदः स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप

The total amount of happiness
That exists in the world has come from
Wanting to make others happy.
The total amount of suffering
That exists in the world has come from
Wanting to make yourself happy.

वित्रः यात्रव्यः भ्रेष्ट्रे वियाः दर्शेषा वित्रः यात्रव्यः स्त्रे देवः सहतः या वित्रः यात्रव्यः स्त्रे देवः सहतः या वित्रः यात्रव्यः स्त्रे स्वा

What need is there for many words? The children of the world Work for their own sake; The able Buddhas do their labor For the sake of others—
Come and see the difference.

Here is the fifth point, which is part of the expanded explanation in a listing of the respective problems and benefits of cherishing ourselves and cherishing others, from a point of view of help and happiness. To put it quite briefly, the total amount of happiness that exists in the world has come from wanting to make others happy, and from working for the benefit of others. And the total amount of suffering that exists in the world has, on the other hand, come from cherishing ourselves, from wanting to make ourselves happy. We must therefore make great efforts to stop in ourselves this tendency of cherishing ourselves.

क्रश्रास्तरम् मुक्ता ॥

अह्यासरम्भिक्षाम् सुक्षाम् ।

अह्यासरम्भिक्षाम् ।

Here is the second point from above, which is a brief summary. So what need is there for many words, for any long explanation? The children of the world work for their own sake, for their own dear selves; and this makes every single thing that they ever hoped would not happen to happen to them. The able Buddhas, on the other hand, do their labor for the sake of others, and in so doing bring to its final perfection every good and excellent thing. Come and see the difference between these two, and come to believe in it.

Part Three of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Meditation from the Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, to accompany Reading Nine

b2. Disproving objections to these

[Contemplation Nineteen is found here]

c1. Disproving the objection of thinking that it is wrong to engage in the practice of treating myself and others the same

[Contemplation Twenty is found here]

- ii) A brief summary
- iii) A refutation of objections
 - a1. Why it is incorrect to think that bodhisattvas, because they focus upon the sufferings of others, are overwhelmed by suffering themselves
 - b1. The great goal served by contemplating upon suffering
- iii. The benefits of engaging in this practice
 - a) How there is never any great suffering for those who are swept away by working for the sake of others
 - b) Why one should throw themselves into working for others, since this is the ultimate pleasure
 - c) How one's own arrogance will be put to rest
 - d) Practicing without any hope for something in return, or for some good karmic result
 - e) Why, for these reasons, it is something very right for us to engage in the practice of treating ourselves and others exactly the same

[Contemplation Twenty-One is found here]

- iv. How, if we practice treating ourselves and others the same, we will gain the ability to do so
- 2. How to engage in the practice of exchanging yourself and others
 - a. A brief presentation

i. The method to exchange ourselves and others

[Contemplation Twenty-Two is found here]

ii. The reasons why it is right to follow this practice

[Contemplation Twenty-Three is found here]

- b. An expanded explanation
 - i. An explanation of the method for exchanging ourselves and others
 - a) An expanded explanation
 - i) Getting used to cherishing others
 - a1. How it will enable us to exchange ourselves and others, and to put a stop to our delusions of grandeur

[Contemplation Twenty-Four begins here]

b1. Advice to make efforts in this practice without hoping for any good karmic result

[Contemplation Twenty-Four ends here]

- c1. Why we should, therefore, concentrate intensely on working for others
- d1. How, with practice, we can develop this attitude
- e1. How to engage in the practice of exchanging ourselves and others through a wish to liberate both ourselves and others from suffering
- ii) Making great efforts to eliminate our habit of cherishing ourselves
 - a1. A contemplation of the fact that cherishing ourselves is the cause of all our fears

[Contemplation Twenty-Five is found here]

b1. A contemplation of the fact that cherishing ourselves leads us on to every negative activity

[Contemplation Twenty-Six is found here]

- iii) The respective problems and benefits of thinking mainly of ourselves and of others
 - a1. A listing of the respective problems and benefits of cherishing ourselves and cherishing others

- a2. An expanded explanation
 - a3. From the point of view of giving

 [Contemplation Twenty-Seven is found here]
 - b3. From the point of view of harm
 - c3. From the point of view of praise and fame
 - d3. From the point of view of what work it will lead us to
 - e3. From the point of view of help and happiness

[Contemplation Twenty-Eight begins here]

b2. A brief summary

[Contemplation Twenty-Eight ends here]

The Asian Classics Institute Course XI: Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, Part II

Reading Ten: Contemplations on the Perfection of Meditation, Part IV

The following contemplations are based on the *Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life (Bodhisattvacharyavatara; Byang-chub-sems-dpa'i spyod-pa la 'jug-pa)* of the Buddhist master Shantideva (circa 700 AD), and the commentary upon it by Gyaltsab Je Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) entitled *Entry Point for Children of the Victorious Buddhas (rGyal-sras 'jug-ngogs)*. The relevant sections are found at folios 28B-30B and 106A-114A, respectively, in the ACIP electronic editions TD3871 and S5436.

The content of the contemplations is translated directly from the root text and commentary; the names of the contemplations are not a part of the original text, but are based on the divisions of Gyaltsab Je's commentary and have been supplied for reference. Each lesson is accompanied by the full detailed outline for the section from Gyaltsab Je's commentary.

Contemplation Twenty-Nine
On the ultimate and immediate pains of selfishness

विद्यम्य स्थान्य स्था

If you fail to practice perfectly
This exchange of your own happiness
With the suffering of others,
You will never reach that enlightenment,
And even here in the cycle of life
There is no happiness.

विष्टियाःहेषःयःर्देशःयरःवियाःयी विष्टियाःहेषःयःर्देशःयः विष्टियाःहेषःयःयः विष्टियाःहेषःयः विष्टियाः

Forget the goals of the world beyond; Even in this life none of the things You hope to achieve will come about: Those whose duty it is to serve you Will do none of their work, and those Masters you serve will never pay.

श्रुमान्यान्याः वित्याः वित्यः वित्याः वित्याः वित्याः वित्याः वित्याः वित्यः वित्याः वित्याः वित्यः वित्यः

Here is the first point, on the problems of cherishing ourselves that we cannot see. We must learn to practice perfectly this exchange of our own happiness with the suffering of others. That is, in the past, we focused upon achieving happiness for ourselves, and upon eliminating our own suffering. Now though we must do the opposite, which is to cherish others. If we fail to focus on bringing about their happiness, and upon striving to eliminate their suffering, then we ourselves will never reach that enlightenment. And even if you think to yourself that it would be all right to stay here in the cycle of life without reaching enlightenment, still it is a fact that there is in this cycle no kind of happiness which is complete.

| याक्षेत्रायाक्षेत्रायाक्षेत्रायहेत्राचेत्राक्षेत्रायहेत्राचेत्रायहेत्र



Here is the second point, on the problems of cherishing ourselves that we can see. Suppose you fail to discard this tendency to cherish yourself, and to practice the exchange of yourself and others. You can *forget* then the problems this causes in reaching *the goals of the world beyond; even in this life none of the things* that *you hope to achieve will* ever *come about: those whose duty it is to serve you will do none of their work, and those masters you serve will never pay* you for work that you have done.

Contemplation Thirty
Let the fire go

Every single harm that comes in this Entire world, every fear that comes, and so too Every pain that ever comes, Comes from grasping to myself; What use for me then is this, The single greatest demon?

|य्याक्षेर्व्यास्यास्यः स्वात्याक्ष्यः स्वात्याः स्वात्याः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः

Until the day that you give up Your own self, you'll not be able To stop the suffering.
Until the day that you let go Of fire, you will not be able To stop your hand from burning.

Consider every single harm that comes in this entire world, whether it be from humans or from non-human creatures. Think too of every fear that comes in the mind, and so too every pain that ever comes in the body. All of them come from grasping to, from cherishing, myself. What use for me then is this single greatest demon, this cherishing of myself that causes everything there is that I don't want to happen? I should stamp it out.

Until the day that you give up this habit of cherishing your own self only, you'll not be able to stop the suffering of all living kind; it's like, for example, the following example: until the day that you let go of some coal of fire that you're holding in your hand, you will not be able to stop your hand from burning.

Contemplation Thirty-One The master and the servant

| न्वाव्यस्य स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्

It's something very wrong to look
With eyes belonging to another
And work for only my own goals.
It's wrong as well to look with eyes
Working for them, and to do
Something that's not right.

निश्वः दःशेशश्वः उदः वार्डें रः द्यः श्वे। निर्वाः वीः त्युश्वः त्यः केः श्वेदः वा निर्दे रः देः देविशः दशः ग्युरः। विश्वदः रवाः त्यः देवे।

Therefore I should make all other People first priority; and anything That I ever find upon my person I should take away from me, And seek some way to make a use Of it for other people.

भ्रमाःयःश्रम् स्टःक्षेत्रःश्रेश्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

त्रेंब्राच्येयायर रेवायायायाय्येयायर प्रमुत्ता व्याये क्षेत्र प्रमुत्ता प्रमुव्याय प्रमुव्याय प्रमुव्याय प्रमु व्याय स्थायाय्येयाय प्रमुव्याय प्रमुवय प्रमुव्याय प्रमुवय प्रमु

Here is the second point, which is trying to avoid acting in a wrong way, once we have done the exchange of ourselves with others. I have dedicated my life to be a servant of other beings, and it's wrong for me act in ways that are improper towards those whose servant I am; for example, in the way I look at them or anything of the like. It's something very wrong for me to look with eyes of anger at other beings, or something like this, when these eyes themselves belong to the other beings. And it's also wrong for me to work only, exclusively, for my own goals. I must try to work for them, for their goals; and since it since it's so wrong to do something towards them that's not right, looking with the eyes that belong to them to hurt them or such, I must watch myself to see if I am doing anything wrong to them through any of the three doors of expression. I must understand it when I am making a mistake, and I should develop a habit of restraining myself from such actions, through thinking over and over about the problems they will bring me.

स्ट्राक्ट्रीं सास्ट्रान्त्र प्रम्य स्थान स्थान

Next is the third point, which is acting in a way which is not mistaken, once we have done the exchange. *Therefore*—that is, given the above reasoning—*I* should make all other people the first priority. Anything that I ever find upon my person—food, clothing, or anything of the like—*I* should take away from me forcefully; that is, I should remove my tendency to see it as being "mine," and seek some way to make a use of it for these other people. I should never forget to think of my food and clothing as though they belonged to some great master, and that I am simply using them.

Contemplation Thirty-Two
The exchange of yourself and others

सियाः र्र्याः स्यानः त्यानः त्याः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स

Make those who are inferior to you And so on be yourself; make yourself now None other than the others. Practice this with a state of mind That's free of ideas the feelings of jealousy, Competitiveness, and pride.

यः स्वीतान्त्र्यस्य स्वास्त्रस्य स्वास्त्रस

Here you, the bodhisattva, should focus upon those living beings who are inferior to you, those who are equal, those who are superior, and so on. Then you should make them be yourself, and you should make yourself now be none other than these others; that is, you should reverse the states of mind which hold to "me" and "other." When you engage in this practice of exchanging yourself and others then you should do so with a state of mind which is resolved, which is free of any idea such as hesitation about what you're doing. If you are the bodhisattva named "John" then you should practice feeling jealous of John; or if you're equal to him you should practice feeling competitive towards him; or if he's inferior to you, you should practice feeling proud towards him.

Contemplation Thirty-Three Bodhisattva talking to yourself

१८२.४.२ग्रुर.युश्चर्याक्ष.श्चर्या १८२.युश्चर्याक्ष.युश्चर्याक्ष.श्चर्याः १८२.युश्चर्याक्ष.युश्चर्याः १८२.युश्चर्याक्ष.युश्चर्याः १८२.युश्चर्याक्ष.युश्चर्याः

This one should receive the honor, But not us; we should never get The things he always does. He should bask in praise, and we Should be belittled; he should have All happiness, and we the suffering.

|यद्यादिःस्याद्वस्याद्विदःसःदरः।
|यदेःदेःयदेःयःहेदःदुःयाद्वस्य।
|यदेःदेःयदेयाःहेदःसःकेःदरः।
|यद्याद्वस्यादेदःहदःस्वर्या

We should be the ones who have
To do all of the work, and he
Should sit in perfect leisure.
Throughout the world he should become
A great man; we should stay inferior,
And known as knowing nothing.

|ॲद'ॸद'ऒद'यश'ऄ'लेग'छ| |यदम्ग'गुद'ॲद'ॸद'য়द'द'ऄद। |यद्द्र्य'यददे'द्र्यद'दे'ॲद'ऄट'। |यद्द्र्यस्य यदम्यस्य केंग्र'दे'स्ट्र्य्यं

What's the use of having No good qualities? We'll all strive That they have them all. There do exist those compared to whom This one is inferior; there are also those Compared to whom we're highest.

विष्यान्त्रिस्यास्त्रित्याण्णीयः यद्याः द्यदः स्रोत्रा विष्यान्त्रिस्यास्त्रेत्यसः ग्रीसः यद्यायः स्रोत्रा

The state of our morality, views, Troubles, and the rest is forced By affliction, and not by choice.

चिर्-श्रेश्रश्चात्रः श्चेत्रः वर्त्वः श्चेत्रः वर्त्वः वर्त्वः वर्त्वः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः श्चेतः वर्त्वः वर्तः वर्त्वः वर्तः वर्त्वः वर्तः वर्तः वर्त्वः वर्तः वर्वः वर्तः वर

When the bodhisattva named "John" engages in the practice of exchanging himself and others, he should think to himself, "This one, John, should receive the honor of others." Then he should think of other living beings as himself and say, "But since we are inferior in the good qualities that we possess, it should not be us who gets the honor." We should furthermore never get the things that make us happy in that way that he, this John, always does. He, the bodhisattva John, should bask in praise, and we, all of us sentient beings, should be belittled.

स्वरावर्ष्याः विषयः विष

He should have all happiness, and we should have the suffering. We should be the ones who have to do all of the work—such as carrying heavy loads and the like—and he, John, should sit around in perfect leisure. Throughout the world he, this bodhisattva, should become known as a man who is great in his morality, his

learning, and all the rest, whereas we should stay inferior, and known as knowing nothing.

त्यन् प्रमानम्भूयः प्रमानम्भूयः प्रमानम् प्रमान

Now you have taken great pains to gain good qualities; what's the use of this condition where we, all of us living beings, have no such good qualities? We'll all strive in order that they, all living beings, have all of these very same qualities.

The fact that he is so superior, and we so inferior, is all established by comparison. Remember then that there do exist those people of exceeding good qualities compared to whom this bodhisattva is himself inferior. There are also those miserable beings compared to whom we are the highest. Therefore there is no need for us, for us living beings, to feel discouraged; with effort, we can achieve enlightenment. Do the practice this way, thinking of others as being yourself.

श्रुवः ल्रिशः यर्द्वः व्री । । प्यतः व्रान्तः यात्रः श्रुवः श्रु

Suppose someone comes and says, "You are inferior to this bodhisattva John, due to the fact that your morality and your worldviews are degenerate, and the like." But the degenerate *state of our morality* and world*views*, and the fact that we have *troubles* making a living *and* all *the rest*—all this degeneration of both the way we think and the way we act—*is forced* upon us by temporary factors, *by* mental *affliction*. The problem here is *not* that we have *chosen* to be this way, not that we want to be this way. The relevant part of the root text here can also be read as "are rather forced by the temporary factor of affliction."

Contemplation Thirty-Four Don't hurt us by hurting yourself

You must care for us by using All your strength, and we should too Willingly take all the hurts. Are we not though someone you Should care for? Why is it That you belittle us so?

What use would we ever have For the qualities that he has? And he is a being of qualities! He lives in the savage jaws Of the lower births; he has No compassion for living beings; Even worse, his delusion that he Possesses higher qualities Seems hoping to pollute the wise.

द्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान

If you really have any compassion, you bodhisattva John, then you must care for us, and try to remove our troubles, by using all your strength. And we too should willingly take on all the hurts that come from the spiritual hardships needed to gain fine qualities. Let us though ask a question: are we not someone you, John, should care for and try to help? Why is it then that you belittle us living beings so? And what use anyway would we ever have for the qualities that he, this bodhisattva, has? Because he is indeed an extraordinary being, of great qualities—qualities that are doing absolutely no good for all us living beings.

श्रिश्चा त्राह्म त्रिया विश्वा त्राह्म त्रिया त्रिया त्राह्म त्राहम त्

Moreover, this bodhisattva John has degenerated in his morality and his worldview, and so it is as though *he is living in the jaws* of some *savage* thing like *the lower births*, or a poisonous snake, or some great wild beast. Because of this fact *he has no compassion for living beings*; he is not only of no help to all us beings, he is *even worse* than no help. He has a *delusion that he possesses higher* spiritual *qualities*, and so it is almost *seems* as though he *hopes to pollute the "wise*," meaning us sentient beings; it is not right, the way that he either

desires us to excess, or else derides us. And so it is that we must think carefully about how wrong it is for the bodhisattva to hurt himself, once he has decided to think of all living beings as himself, and himself as them.

Contemplation Thirty-Five Bodhisattva watching out for yourself

|शुक्षामुद्दान्यामिः ध्वेत्रः मुन्द्रः मुन्द्रः

No matter what we must see to it That all the good qualities which we have Are spoken all over the world; We must moreover assure that what Good qualities he may happen to have Are known to no one at all.

|यद्याः वीः श्रुंबः प्यद्युकः वदेः व्यः श्रेष्ठाः |यद्याः वेः श्रेष्ठंदः वयुकः वदेः व्यः श्रेष्ठाः |यद्याः वेदः होदः व्ययुक्तः वदेः व्यः श्रेष्ठाः |यद्याः वेदः वर्गुकः व्ययुक्तः वदेः व्यः श्रेष्ठाः

Any faults that we have must be Hidden away; offerings must be Made to us, but not to him. We must gain with ease, and now, The things we want, and we must win All honor, but not him.

वित्रः देशसः स्टब्सः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वा वित्रः स्वः स्वः स्वाः स्व

When something wrong befalls him, All of us will watch a long time, Feeling a kind of joy.
We'll assure that he becomes
A laughing-stock for everyone,
Derided in all circles.

| याक्षेत्रः सः दे। द्वेत्रः याद्याः द्वाः यो। व्याः यो। व्याः यो। व्याः यो। व्याः यो। व्याः याद्याः याद्याः य विदः यात्रायः यः प्रदः । याद्यदः व्याः यो। व्याः यो। व्याः व्याः व्याः यो। व्याः व्याः यो। व

Here is the second point, which is competing with each other in a whole list of good things. No matter what now we must see to it that all the good qualities which we have are spoken of highly and publicized, all over the world. We must moreover assure that what good qualities he, this bodhisattva, may happen to have are known to no one at all.

त्रचीरात्रभ्रम् भ्रम्भारम् वर्षे । वर्षे वर्षे

Next is the third point, on learning to take joy when trouble comes to the other one. Any faults that we, all sentient beings, may have must be hidden away; and we—again all living beings—must make efforts to see that offerings are made to us by other beings, but not to him. We must gain with ease, and now, all the things we ever wanted—food, clothes, and the like—and we must win all the honor that others could give; but these should not come to him.

यहेश,वश्राश्रेशश्रद्ध,याबेटशार्श्चेट्रहेट,रट,छेट,ल्ल्यूब,प्रवाधीश,क्रेंश,त्राच,रवाया,त्रर विदे

Here is the fourth point, learning to take joy when trouble comes to the other one. Whenever something wrong befalls him, whenever this bodhisattva John suffers a loss, all of us will watch for a long length of time, feeling a kind of joy. We will also assure that he becomes a laughing-stock for everyone, for all beings, and that he is derided in all circles, and responds in the same way. Say to yourself these things, exchange yourself with others, and so raise the spirits of living beings, and stop any delusions you may have about having great spiritual qualities yourself.

Contemplation Thirty-Six
The foolishness of thinking you get nothing out of serving others

|यायकाःस्रीयकाःवद्गःवद्यसःविद्यस्योःस्रीत्। |त्राद्यसःस्रीकाःस्यस्यस्याःस्रीतः |त्राद्यसःस्याःस्यकाःस्यस्याः |याव्यःहःस्रित्योःकाःस्यस्यस्य

If you had at some point in
The past undertaken this very action,
Then it's completely impossible
That you'd be living like this,
In something so opposite
To the excellent bliss of Buddhahood.

Someone may make the following objection: "I've been working for others for a long time, but I haven't seen any of the good results that you have been describing." If you had at some point in the past undertaken this very action of exchanging yourself and others, then it's completely impossible that you'd be living like this, going through all this suffering, in something so opposite to the bliss of Buddhahood—the perfect and excellent completion of one's own and all others' goals. As such you should feel a deep sense of regret for all the time you have wasted in meaningless activities, and strive now with great energy to practice the wish for enlightenment.

Contemplation Thirty-Seven A few drops of semen and blood

|दे.यश्वर्यावर्यः यावरः म्यावित्रः याव्यः याव्य |सिंदः ग्रीकः प्रस्तः याव्यः याव्य

As such you must become accustomed To thinking of others as you do Of yourself when you believe that a couple Of drops of semen and blood belonging To someone else could ever be The person you call yourself.

त्तरायश्चीरार्श्। त्यवरायन्यान्त्रियाद्विराय्येश्वर्याय्वेश्वरायरायद्विराया्येश्वरायराय्वेश्वरायराययः

You might think to yourself the following: "I could try to practice exchanging myself and others, but I don't think I could ever become accustomed to it completely." As such—meaning that, since there are so many benefits which come from working for others—you must become accustomed to thinking of others, and you must bring this practice of thinking of others to its final end. When you think of others you must learn to cherish all these living beings just as you do yourself, when you get used to believing that your body, which has come from nothing more than a couple of drops of semen and blood belonging to someone else—that is, to your parents—could ever be this person you call yourself.

Contemplation Thirty-Eight The secret life of bodhisattvas

वित्वाक्षःश्वदःश्वीःश्वः अःश्वरः।
वित्वाक्षःश्वदःश्वरःश्वरः।
वित्वाक्षःश्वरःश्वरः विकानिःश्वरःश्वरः।
वित्वाक्षःश्वरः अः विकानिःश्वरः श्वरः।
विव्वाक्षःश्वरः अः विकानिःश्वरः श्वरः श

Let me command myself to work
For every purpose, acting as if
I were the least of servants.
He is by his very nature
Wrong; refuse to praise him for
Some small accidental good.
See to it that any qualities
Which he does have aren't detected
By anyone else at all.

Let me command myself to work for every purpose needed by other living beings, acting as if I were the least of servants, accepting every extra load, without any kind of pride as I do so. Let me reflect upon how he, meaning me, is by his

very nature wrong. And if it occurs to me that I should praise him for some minute good quality that he might have, something like a little learning, then let me think the following. I will refuse to praise him for some small and insignificant good qualities he may acquire by accident; I will see to it that any qualities which he, this bodhisattva, does have are not detected by anyone else at all. And thus it is that we must be sure to keep our good qualities secret, and contemplate upon the practice of never publicizing them at all.

Contemplation Thirty-Nine
The endless thirst of attachment to your own needs

वि:सृ:है:सृरःसुरु:स्री वि:सृ:है:सृरःसुरु:स्री वि:सृ:है:सृरःस्रीतःस्री वि:सृ:है:सृरःस्रीतःस्री वि:सृ:है:सृरःस्रीतःस्री

The more it is that you take steps
To do what you must in order to care
For this, the body of yours,
The more it is that the body descends
To nothing more than a state in which
It can't bear pain at all.

|देशःस्यात्त्रःस्यःस्यःस्यः |दर्दरःसःसःददेश्यःस्यःस्यःस्यः |हिष्येशःसरःस्यःसःस्यंदःस्रेदःस्। |देश्येःवर्दरःसःस्यःस्यंदःस्रेदःस्। |देश्येःवर्दरःसःस्यःस्यःसः।

|चर्षायातात्रेश्रद्यातदरःश्रीवरावण्या

And the fall is such that, even if
You were able to get every thing that was
Desirable on the surface of this planet,
It would never quench the desire.
Who then is it that could act
To give you all you want?
When they cannot, then this desire
Brings on mental afflictions and
A lessening of the thought.

Suppose someone makes the following argument: "I spend my time taking care of my body out of a special kind of craving: out of a desire to work for the good of others." But this way of thinking is wrong, because the more it is that you feel craving for this body of yours, and cherish it—the more it is that you take steps to do what you must in order to care for this, for the body of yours, with food and clothing and the rest—then the more it is that you get great pain when you fail to get even some small thing that you want; the more it is that the body descends to nothing more than a state in which it cannot bear any pain at all, cannot endure even small sufferings. When the body has fallen in this way, it becomes extremely difficult to care for.

भ्रेन्द्र्यं भ्रेन्द्र्यं

"And what happens then?" you may ask. The fall is such that the craving increases further and further, until it reaches a point where, even if you were able to get every thing that was desirable on the surface of this planet, it would still never be enough to quench your feelings of desire. Who then is it that could act to give you all you want, who could satisfy your craving? So long as you have a craving for the objects of the senses, it is completely impossible for you to be contented.

र्यम् म्यायम् विद्यास्य वि

त्रियोद्यान्त्री, पद्यक्ष्यान्तर, तयीर, श्रुट, सूर्याद्यान्त्री, तयतः श्रुयान्त्री, यत्र तयीर, सूर्यात्र त्यीर त्यात्रीयोत्त्र त्यात्र स्वर्यात्र प्रविष्ठ क्ष्यात्र प्रविष्ठ स्वर्यात्र स्वर्यात्र स्वर्यात्र स्वर्यात्र स्व

It is, for example, like the statement in scripture about the king named Nurse-from-Me, who had at his disposal the entire wealth of the four continents, and half of the throne of the great god Hundred Gifts himself. Yet still he could not be satisfied. And *when* the desires we have *cannot* be satisfied, *then* an intense craving for the objects of *desire* occurs, which *brings on mental afflictions* such as liking things, or disliking things, and all the rest. It also causes *a lessening of* what *thoughts* we do have which are tending towards the virtuous side of things. This inevitably leads us to a life filled only with unhappiness.

Contemplation Forty Satisfaction, the ultimate pleasure

निर्देश्यां निर्देश्येत्।

निर्देश्यां नि

The excellent things that come to those Who depend on nothing at all Are absolutely endless; On the other hand is desire for The body, which grows forever, Leaving you no other chance. He who is finished grasping to Attractions has found the finest Thing to possess of all.

च्यान्यः भ्रम्भः भ्रम् विष्याः त्युष्यः व्यान्यः वयः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्यान्यः व्याव्यः व्य

Think about those who depend upon nothing at all: who care nothing for their body, or for possessions. The excellent things that come to them, their perfect qualities of feeling little need for things, and being easily satisfied, are absolutely endless. As such it is completely impossible for them to go through the frenetic way of life caused by not having enough material things.

१२ नमान त्युमा मी देन दुः विद्या र्श्वेदाया सेदाय देन पाने माने नामिन स्वापित

सक्तार्थितः स्वीतः त्राच्याः त्राच्याः त्राच्याः स्वीतः त्र्र्यः स्वीतः त्र्र्यः स्वीतः त्र्याः स्वीतः स्

On the other hand is the desire where you crave material possessions for the sake of the body; if you fail to apply the antidotes for this attitude, then it grows forever—so that the craving for objects of the senses leaves you with no other chance in your life. He who is finished grasping to things which are attractions, he who has stopped holding them to be attractive, has found the finest thing to possess of all.

Contemplation Forty-One The suffering of deciding what is "me"

বিষ্ঠান্য বিষ্ঠান্ত বিষ্ঠান বিষ্ঠান্ত বিষ্ঠান বিষ্ঠ

Its final destination is always the same: The dust. On its own it is immobile, Dependent upon another for its motion. This body is a thing of filth, And merciless too; why then do you Hold it to be yourself?

Whether it lives or dies, it doesn't Matter to me; what's the use Of this machinery, the body? What's the difference between it And a lump of rock? Why's it that I cannot stop my pride for it?

त्तुः याच्चित्राम्, युः यह्यामायाः भाषान्त्रः यान्यः यान्य

The final destination for it—for this body—is always the same: the dust, and never anywhere else. On its own the body is immobile, and depends upon another, the mind, for getting it to move. This body is a thing of filth, a huge pile of filthy things like meat and blood, and the source of a great many merciless fears too. Why then do you hold it to be yourself? If you do hold it this way, then you will have to undergo the sufferings of the hells. And so whether it lives or dies, it doesn't matter to me; what's the use of this machinery, the body? There's no point to it at all. And what difference is there at all between it, this body, and a lump of rock that sits there motionless? Think about how terrible it is; how unbearable our craving for the body is. Think about how sad it is; why is it that I cannot stop the pride I feel, the arrogance, that I have for the body? I must act now, to wipe out every form of pride within me.

Contemplation Forty-Two The ingratitude of the body

विदःसर्दुदसःददेःवःस्त्रेश्वाःम् विदःसर्दुदसःददेःवःस्त्रेशः विदःसर्दुदसःददेःवःस्त्रेशः विदःसर्दुदसःददेःवःस्त्रेश्वेगःम

In your worship of this body, You've piled up many sufferings, All of it meaninglessly. What's the use of this thing, No better than a piece of wood; Why the love and hate?

वित्याः योशः वर्तेः सूरः पञ्चित्रः यवसा विः स्रेतः स्रेत्राशः योशः चेशः यातः सुरः। विः स्रेतः स्रेत्रः स्रेतः स्रोतः स्

Regardless of whether I continue to care For the body, or whether the vultures Come to feed upon it, It has no feelings of attachment Or anger; why then is it that I have this attachment myself?

ची:चिर्-त्युक्षःग्री:रेक्षःक्ष्यं विद्यान्तः विद्यान्यः विद्यानः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्यः

In your worship of this body, my mind, you've gone and piled up many sufferings, all of it meaninglessly. This body makes me feel love towards those who help me, and hate towards those who do me harm. Even if I do work hard to take care of it though, the body has no capacity of returning the kindness; it just sits there, no better than a piece of wood. So what's the use of this thing, why am I so attached to it? It's wrong for me to act like this.

Regardless of whether I continue to care for the body with different material possessions, or whether the vultures and so on come to feed upon it, this body has no feelings of attachment towards those who help it, nor any anger for those that hurt it. Why then is it that I have this attachment for it myself? What I do is very wrong.

Contemplation Forty-Three The goals of quietude

|दे.चर्यःश्चेतःसःचर्यःस्यःस्यःश्चेरः।
|स्याःसदेःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यः।
|स्याःसदेःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यः।
|स्याःसदेःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यः।
|स्याःसदेःस्यःस्यःस्यःस्यः।

And so, in order to clear away
The obstacles, I must collect my mind
To avoid the path that errs;
Always then I must place my thoughts
In balanced meditation upon
An object that's correct.

तत्र, त्याश्ची, रुशात्त कु.केंट. त्याश्च प्रीटशत्त किंट त्रीशत्तर विद्यं त्याश्चीशत्त्र कुट त्याकु केंट. त्याश्च प्रीटशत्त किंट त्या कुट कुट त्या कुट कुट त्या कुट

And so it is, that in order to clear away all the obstacles—both those that relate to the mental afflictions and those that block a knowledge of all things—I must learn to develop the special vision of reality. To do this, I must first learn to develop meditative quietude. And for this, I must collect my mind, to avoid the path that errs; that is, to avoid the useless thoughts of desire and so on which act to prevent me from reaching quietude. I must then use the eight factors of eliminating the problems to meditation, in order to place my thoughts always in balanced meditation upon an object that's correct.

[The eight factors are:

- 1) an interest in learning to meditate;
- 2) effort which delights in meditating;
- 3) a kind of faith which believes in the benefits of meditation;
- 4) a pleasant feeling of self-control of body and mind in meditation;
- 5) recollection, which helps one to avoid losing the object being meditated upon;
- 6) awareness, which watches to see if either mental restlessness or dullness are occurring;
- 7) the thought to take action, which applies meditational antidotes in the mind when necessary; and
- 8) the thought to leave things alone, when restlessness and dullness have been shut off, and the mind is focused correctly.]

To summarize, we must undertake to learn in greater detail the shared method of achieving meditative quietude as it is found in the *Levels of Listeners*, as well as the unique method of achieving this quietude as it is found in the present root text, and in the *Stages of Meditation*, written by Master Kamalashila. We must consider carefully the great benefits that are derived from the practice of meditative quietude, and the serious problems caused by not meditating in this way. And then we must strive to make intense efforts in meditating upon single-pointed concentration, using the nine methods of fixing the mind, and so on. For greater detail, we must also study the presentations found in the greater and lesser books on the stages of the path of the perfections.

विवास्त्रः विश्वान्यः स्त्रुतः त्याः स्वान्यः यः प्रान्त्रः विश्वान्यः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्त्रवान्यः स्तरः स्तरः

|पर्ने.यदु.क्र्यानानी.यन्थे.यन्थे.

Here in summary is a final verse:

We must learn to use the special vision,
Which sees directly the nature of reality,
In order to destroy the two types of obstacles,
Ripping them out from the roots.
All this though depends on achieving
Unshakable one-pointed concentration;
As such you must first seek to master
The practice of quietude.

Part Four of An Outline of the Explanation of the Chapter on Meditation from the Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, to accompany Reading Ten

- b1. Why cherishing ourselves is, therefore, something we should rightly discard
 - a2. Problems we cannot see

[Contemplation Twenty-Nine begins here]

b2. Problems we can see

[Contemplation Twenty-Nine ends here]

- c2. A summary of the problems
- d2. Why, therefore, cherishing ourselves is something we should rightly discard

[Contemplation Thirty is found here]

- b) A brief summary
 - i) How to exchange ourselves and others
 - ii) Avoiding acting in a wrong way, once we have done the exchange

[Contemplation Thirty-One begins here]

iii) Acting in a way which is not mistaken, once we have done the exchange

[Contemplation Thirty-One ends here]

- ii. How to proceed in our thoughts, once we have managed to do the exchange
 - a) An abbreviated presentation

[Contemplation Thirty-Two is found here]

- b) An expanded explanation
 - i) Practicing the attitude of jealousy towards those who are higher than us
 - a1. How to do the practice

[Contemplation Thirty-Three is found here]

- b1. What to actually do, once we have carried out the practice

 [Contemplation Thirty-Four is found here]
- ii) Practicing the attitude of competitiveness towards those who are on our same level
 - a1. Competing in material gain and honor
 - b1. Competing in how well known our good qualities become
 [Contemplation Thirty-Five begins here]
 - c1. Competing in a whole list of good things
 - d1. Learning to take joy when trouble comes to the other one
 [Contemplation Thirty-Five ends here]
- iii) Practicing the attitude of pride towards those who are lower than us
 - a1. What it feels like to practice pride
 - b1. The great qualities of this practice
 - c1. What to actually do once you have engaged in this practice
 - d1. A contemplation of the problems that come when you are not having this kind of pride
- iv) The result of doing the practice
 - a1. A contemplation of the problems caused by cherishing oneself
 - b1. Evidence for the infinite benefits of cherishing others
 - c1. An explanation of the benefits themselves
 - [Contemplation Thirty-Six is found here]
 - d1. Advice on how we should, therefore, strive to cherish others

 [Contemplation Thirty-Seven is found here]
- iii. How to proceed in our actions, once we have done so
 - a) The actual explanation
 - i) Sending all the good things that we have to others
 - a1. The actual explanation

- b1. How right it is to feel jealousy for ourselves
- ii) How I should always happily take the lesser position while I act for others
 - a1. Examining our own faults
 - b1. Admitting what we have done wrong to other living beings
 - c1. Being happy to take the lesser position

[Contemplation Thirty-Eight is found here]

- iii) A brief summary of how we should proceed in actual deeds
- b) Taking command of our minds when we are proceeding in actual actions subsequent to exchanging ourselves and others
 - i) How to put a stop to acting carelessly
 - ii) The problems caused by applying ourselves only to our own needs
 - a1. Discarding the habit of working only for our own purposes, once we have contemplated the problems of acting this way
 - b1. Applying ourselves to the needs of others
 - c1. A brief summary
 - iii) An examination of what's wrong with the body
 - a1. The problem of being insatiable
 - a2. Problems caused by craving the body

[Contemplation Thirty-Nine is found here]

b2. Why it is, therefore, right to practice being free of attachment for the body

[Contemplation Forty is found here]

b1. The problem of being immobile

[Contemplation Forty-One is found here]

- c1. The problem of being completely ignorant
 - a2. Being completely ignorant of what is good and what is bad

[Contemplation Forty-Two is found here]

- b2. Being completely ignorant of praise and derision
- c2. Refuting any response
- d2. How, despite the fact that desire for the body is the source of many evils, one must still take care of it, in order to get the essence out of this life of spiritual leisure and fortune
- iv) Taking command of our minds
 - a1. Turning back obstacles to good deeds
 - b1. Developing the power of making great efforts in the antidotes
 - c1. Staying in balanced meditation which is focused one-pointedly upon a virtuous object

[Contemplation Forty-Three is found here]

II. An explanation of the name of the chapter