ा | अड्डया | mandel

|শ'বাৰি:শ্ৰ্ৰিশ'শ্ৰীশ'ব্ৰুবাশ'বিদ'ম্য'দ্বিশ্বশ্ৰমা

sashi pukyi jukshing metok tram,

१२.४य.धीर.यक्षे.के.ध्रायक्षेत्र.त.वरी

rirab lingshi nyinde gyenpa di,

|बरमाक्रमाब्रेराद्वराप्तराम्याक्षाम्।प्रस्थान्यराम्

sangye shingdu mikte ulwar gyi,

विर्मे गुरु इस द्वा विद ता हुँद पर विवा ।।

drokun namdak shingla chupar shok.

ाक्षे:दे:ताु:दु:रुङ्:अङ्क:वाःगी:बैट्क:हःवाःशी ।

Idam guru ratna mandalakam niryatayami.

Offering the Mandala

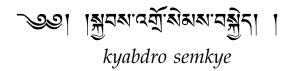
Here is the great Earth, Filled with the smell of incense, Covered with a blanket of flowers,

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.



বিশ্বসাক্ষ্র ক্রম্বর্ম ক্রম্বর ক্রম্বর

sangye chudang tsokyi choknam la,

विर.क्व.वर.री.वर्वा.यु.श्चेवयाश्च.राष्ट्रश

jangchub bardu dakni kyabsu chi,

|
| บารทาที่พาฟู้สาพักพากฏิพานฉิานพัราสุมพาฏิพา
| dakki jinsok gyipay sunam kyi,

|तर्ज्ञात्यायम् स्ट्रीमा अम्मात्र त्या । | drola penchir sangye druppar shok.

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 प्रतिकार हिन्तु । इस्मान हिन्तु । इस्मान हिन्तु ।

เมลัก yeshe tsok-dzok shing,

รunam yeshe lejung way,

| द्रभायाः भूराष्ट्रभायाः विष्या । | 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.

्रा । अर्केर् प्रा । chupa

|ब्रेंब्रयः ह्यः क्षेत्रः श्रदशः क्रुव्यः देवः चें के।

tonpa lame sanggye rinpoche,

।श्चेंचयाञ्चरभेदाद्याकेंद्यादेवायांके।

kyoppa lame damchu rinpoche,

विदेशमास्यास्य स्थितः देशो विदेशमास्य

drenpa lame gendun rinpoche,

भियमायम्बारम्यियः सक्त्यायासुसाया सक्ति ।

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.



Asian Classics Institute

Course IV: The Proof of Future Lives

Level one of the tradition of Buddhist Logic and Perception (Pramana)

Course Syllabus

Reading One

Subject: Overview of course, history and purpose of Buddhist logic.

Reading: Gyaltsab Je (1364-1432) on the Buddha's pronouncement of the need

for logic; from *Light on the Path to Freedom*, folio 13B.

Introduction to commentary on logic by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk (b.

1928), from Jewel of the True Thought, Chapter II, pp 1-9.

Reading Two

Subject: The levels of reality, Master Dignaga's opening statement, and Master

Dharmakirti's explanation of it.

Reading: Chart on levels of reality compiled from the First Dalai Lama, Gyalwa

Gendun Drup (1391-1474); Kedrup Je (1385-1438); and Purbuchok

Jampa Gyatso (1825-1901).

Master Dignaga (440 AD) as explained by Master Dharmakirti (630 AD), from the commentary of Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk; *Jewel of the*

True Thought, Chapter II, pp 1-2.

Reading Three

Subject: The meanings of *pramana*, or valid perception.

Reading: Master Dharmakirti on the essence and feature of valid perception,

as explained by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk; Jewel of the True Thought,

Chapter II, pp 7 and 17.

Reading Four

Subject: Who has *pramana*, and how.

Reading: Master Dharmakirti's assertion that the Buddha is a person of

pramana, and that He had to develop it; root text explained by Geshe

Yeshe Wangchuk, Jewel of the True Thought, Chapter II, pp 19-20.

Course IV: The Proof of Future Lives Course Syllabus

Reading Five

Subject: What omniscience cannot be, and what it is.

Reading: Master Dharmakirti on the impossibility of an omniscient creator, and

the characteristics of real omniscience; root text explained by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, *Jewel of the True Thought*, Chapter II, pp. 21-23, 40-

41.

Reading Six

Subject: The first of the four reasonings of the forward order, and how great

compassion is developed.

Reading: Text of the four reasonings, by Khen Rinpoche Geshe Lobsang

Tharchin.

Master Dharmakirti on the fully perfected intention, and attempted arguments against its being developed over multiple lives; root text explained by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, *Jewel of the True Thought*,

Chapter II, pp. 44-47.

Reading Seven

Subject: The proof for the existence of future lives by the elimination of other

possibilities

Reading: Excerpt from Clearing Away Darkness of the Mind about the Seven Books

of Valid Perception, a text composed by Kedrup Je Gelek Pel Sangpo

Je (1385-1438).

Reading Eight and Nine

Subject: Proofs for the existence of past and future lives.

Reading: Master Dharmakirti on the proofs for future lives; root text explained

by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, Jewel of the True Thought, Chapter II, pp.

52-57.

Reading Ten

Subject: How ignorant desire triggers another life.

Reading: Excerpt from the Overview of Dependent Origination by Kedrup Tenpa

Dargye (1493-1568).

Excerpt from Jewel of the True Thought, a commentary to Master Dharmakirti's Commentary on Valid Perception by Geshe Yeshe

Wangchuk (b. 1928) of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery.

Reading 1A: Buddha Shakyamuni on the Need to Study Logic

२०। भी सूट पा अप्तरीयायायते ह्याया ग्री प्रवीयाया देवे स्ट्रीया

The following is found in the explanation of what purpose is served by the reasoning where one proves the non-existence of something which does not appear.

This selection is from *Light for the Path to Freedom*, written by Gyaltsab Darma Rinchen (1364-1432) in explanation of the *Commentary on Valid Perception*.

विश्व द्वरः विश्व प्रदेश विश्व

Here is the third division, [on the purpose served by the reasoning where one proves the non-existence of something which does not appear]. A sutra states the following:

I or someone like myself can judge a person, but no normal person should judge another, for he will fall.

This statement itself expresses the purpose of the reasoning. What the Buddha is saying here is that:

Without being able to see the real condition, you should never say anything even close to "This person has such and such faults. This person hasn't the least good quality"—or "He or she has some good qualities, but nothing more than that."

त्र्यापर चित्। त्रिशाचार्या व्याप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप स्थाप्त स्थाप स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्था

We never know who might be a holy being, and every open and secret scripture there is says that the very finest way to end up in an unbearable birth within the realms of misery is to speak badly about a holy being. Every person who has any intelligence should therefore act with extreme caution in this regard; treat such matters as though you were walking on the edge of a great pit of glowing embers, innocently covered with powder of ash.

यः यह्याः श्री । भ्री: त्यालयः त्याः त्याः स्ट्राः स्ट्रींदः यदः याः युवाः यदः स्ट्रींयः यहेदः युवाः यवद्यः ययः अतः याः प्यालयः प्याः प्याः स्ट्राः स्ट्रींदः यदः याः युवाः यवदः स्ट्रींयः यहेदः युवाः यवद्यः ययः अतः योः यदिवाः योः यदिवाः योः यविवाः योः यविवाः योः यविवाः योः यविवाः योः यविवाः योः यविवाः यविवाः

The implication suggested by the sutra above, and by the great treatises which comment upon it, is that we must try to keep an attitude of wanting to help all living creatures, of wanting to assure their happiness. So try to remain in that pure vision where you see only pure good in other people. If you are not capable of this, then at least it would be nice if you could try to speak badly of others a little less than you do now.

Reading 1B: English Introduction to Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk's *Jewel of the True Thought*

ENGLISH INTRODUCTION

Jewel of the True Thought is an important new treatise on the concept of valid perception (pramāṇa or tsad-ma) in Buddhist philosophy. Its author is the venerable Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, an eminent scholar from the Sera Mey college of Sera Tibetan Monastic University. The work has already taken its place in the commentarial tradition of Buddhist literature.

Subject of the Work

The study of valid perception is of vital importance in Buddhist philosophy, for it is this perception which allows us to determine the real nature of the world around us and thereby escape pain, whether it be in the form of a mild headache, or anxiety, or any undesirable object at all, on up to death itself.

This real nature of the world must be perceived not only with our direct physical and mental senses, but by indirect methods such as reasoning, which allows our minds to see important concepts such as the benefit of being moral. Therefore the study of perception is tied to the study of reasoning, or logic—and these form the core of the subject matter of the *Commentary on Valid Perception*, the classical text which this book explains.

The Commentarial Tradition

The Commentary on Valid Perception (Pramāṇavārttika, or Tsad-ma rnam-'grel) is a work in four chapters by the Indian Buddhist master, Dharmakīrti. As with many early Buddhist sages, we know little of his life or even the dates that he lived; Western scholars place him at around 630 AD, although even this is uncertain. The "valid perception" in the title of his masterwork refers to

another treatise, the *Compendium on Valid Perception (Pramāṇasamuccaya*, or *Tsadma kun-btus)*, and Master Dharmakīrti's text is actually a defense of this piece.

The Compendium was itself composed by Master Dignāga, who is considered the father of the Buddhist logic traditions and is dated by Western scholars at around 440 AD, although again there is considerable uncertainty, and according to tradition he was a direct teacher of Master Īśvarasena, who is said to have been the direct teacher of Master Dharmakīrti.

The philosopher Dignāga was for his part commenting upon the concepts of perception and logic presented in the teachings of Śākyamuni Buddha, who lived 500 BC. And so the lineage goes from the Buddha, to Master Dignāga, to Master Dharmakīrti, and then on to the early Indian explanations of Master Dharmakīrti, including his own autocommentary.

Looking backwards from our present time, it is typical for a modern Tibetan commentator of the Gelukpa tradition to base his work on one of the monastic textbooks, typically written in the 17th or 18th century for the curriculum of a specific monastic college. These textbooks are themselves based on a preceding generation of commentaries composed in the 15th century by Tsongkapa the Great (1357-1419) or by one of the scholars of his immediate school.

Here two important works are the *Jewel of Reasoning (Tsad-ma rigs-rgyan)* of the First Dalai Lama, Gyalwa Gendun Drup (1391-1474), and *Light on the Path to Freedom (Thar-lam gsal-byed)* by Gyaltsab Je (1362-1432), who was the great first regent of Je Tsongkapa's school. These texts are based on the Indian commentaries to Master Dharmakīrti's work, and thus the entire commentarial tradition stretches through 25 centuries, from Śākyamuni Buddha up to the great Tibetan philosophical masters of our own time.

About the Author

Very few people alive today are capable of even reading and comprehending the *Commentary on Valid Perception*, so we are fortunate to have in Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk a scholar who is moreover qualified to write a commentary that gives us a door to travel back into the increasingly more difficult earlier explanations.

Gyaltsab Je's *Light on the Path*, for example, is so deep and packed with analysis that only a handful of students in the traditional monastic curriculum ever get further than the second of its four chapters, despite the fact that a month of intense debate is devoted to the book every year in course of a monk's philosophical studies, which take up to two decades. And without

understanding this generation of commentaries, it is difficult to grasp accurately the Indian commentaries, without which the original sūtras can hardly be appreciated in depth.

Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk was born in 1928 in the Tarlam region of Kham, eastern Tibet, and entered the monastic life at the age of eight. When he was fifteen he travelled to Lhasa, the national capital, and entered the Sera Mey college of Sera Monastic University, considered one of the greatest educational institutions of the country.

For seventeen years he devoted himself to an intense study of the classical texts of Buddhism, winning honors in every area of the traditional curriculum. He became an accomplished debater, and gave successful defenses of his knowledge in public oral examinations at every one of the great Gelukpa colleges. At an early point in his scholastic career he had already taken on students of his own.

His knowledge was not gained without great effort. He would devote long and tireless hours to the college debate ground, where student monks meet to review their daily lessons in heated philosophical debates. His free time was given almost entirely to memorization of the great philosophical texts, a traditional requirement of a monk's training. He would recite his texts from memory late into the night, and to keep himself from falling asleep would perch high in a tree, or on a large boulder, where the self-imposed punishment for dozing off would be a nasty fall. In this manner Geshe Wangchuk was able to commit to memory literally thousands of pages of the original works, and became something of a walking encyclopedia.

As a result of his philosophical acumen and vast store of knowledge, he received highest honors in the final examinations that mark the end of the long course to become a Geshe, or master of Buddhist philosophy.

In the difficult period following the loss of Tibet, Geshe Wangchuk suffered greatly. He was imprisoned for some time and then, during the "Cultural" Revolution, assigned to hard labor. In 1977 he was appointed to the Bureau of Cultural Preservation, where he devoted himself to a research of written and physical antiquities. He has travelled to China on various occasions and, with the relaxation of some of the previous restrictions, has visited Japan and India.

In recent years Geshe Wangchuk has made exceptional efforts to help preserve the Buddhist religion in Tibet. He has played a leading role in the restoration of the literary classics of the country, and has served in Beijing as a university professor of Buddhist philosophy, as well as performing the duties of a traditional lama by teaching many students in Lhasa and other parts of Tibet.

He also assisted the late Panchen Lama in his efforts to gain the release of the many monks imprisoned during demonstrations for a free Tibet.

Among the notable events of his life, Geshe Wangchuk includes the traditional acts of generosity he has performed for monks and monasteries during his trips to India. Despite his limited means, he has made donations to help build new temples and support needy refugee monks. The most important part of any Buddhist's life is the success of his relationship with his spiritual instructors, and in his autobiography Geshe Wangchuk describes his studies under some thirty great religious teachers. In his usual modest way he concludes that "On the good side, I have never once in my life deprecated one of my lamas; and yet, on the bad side, I don't feel that I was able to pay proper service to any one of them either."

Geshe Wangchuk has composed a great many original works. In his student days he wrote a eulogy of Je Tsongkapa and essays on difficult points of the Madhyamika and Vaibhāṣika schools of Buddhist thought; all these papers were destroyed in the upheaval during the loss of Tibet.

Throughout the 1960's he continued writing on various subjects, but again these manuscripts were all burned during the chaotic "Cultural" Revolution. Since this time he has been a prolific writer, publishing works on the comparative study of the classical philosophical schools of Buddhism; an historical essay of 21 great Tibetan monasteries; numerous articles in Buddhist journals; versed petitions and prayers to eminent lamas; and a summary of the 500-year history of Sera Mey College.

In the past few years, Geshe Wangchuk has been allowed to travel outside of Tibet for extended teaching tours, and has greatly benefitted the students and teachers of the Tibetan refugee community in India. Within the last year he has given an extensive public discourse on the entire text of *Liberation in Our Hands*, an immense description of the *lam-rim* or steps on the path to enlightenment, composed by the illustrious Pabongka Rinpoche, Dechen Nyingpo. He has also found time to give public teachings on the subjects of logic and valid perception set forth in the present book. It is greatly hoped that he will enjoy the freedom and health to continue this great work.

The details of Geshe Wangchuk's life mentioned here have been summarized from a brief autobiographical work currently under publication by the press of Sera Mey College. The final pages of this text contain exquisite verses that describe his own life and practice, and it would not be inappropriate to include a few of these lines here, to show the value of modesty in the thinking of a great man:

It is an excellent thing That I have imparted to others The power to learn and become The mystical worlds and beings;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That I myself have never Seen the slightest vision Of an angel's face.

It is a thing of goodness That I have paid my visits To very holy places And spared no effort there;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That they could not affect me And here I am exactly As I was before.

It is a thing of goodness That I have had the chance To meet and seek the blessings Of many thousand lamas;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That I remain no more Than a hollow log of wood That never could be blessed.

It is a thing of goodness
That in society
I've dressed up in the handsome
Robes of a Buddhist monk;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That on my inside rains A steady shower of sins, Of evil thoughts, of wrong.

It is a thing of goodness
That I've donned the ritual robes
And taken in my hands
The holy bell and scepter;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That still I'm stuck in seeing The world as ordinary, And as no paradise.

It is a nice thing people speak Of me in flattering terms And give me all those titles I really don't deserve;

It's though a thing that makes me sad That actually I've not The moral strength to watch What I do and say.

It is a true thing, that if you Don't look very closely I seem to you a monk With the cleanest vows.

It's though a thing that makes me sad That if you really check You'll find I've not the slightest Thing to show you now.

But of course he does, and in the present work Geshe Wangchuk shows himself one of the greatest living scholars of the Buddhist logic tradition.

About the Text

Geshe Wangchuk has completed a commentary to all four chapters of the *Commentary on Valid Perception*, a formidable accomplishment since each chapter is practically a separate philosophical classic in its own right; this is borne out by the fact that numerous commentators on the work over the centuries have, for various reasons, written explanations of only one or a few of its chapters—Master Dharmakīrti himself was unable to complete the entire autocommentary during his lifetime.

The first two chapters of the present commentary have been published in Tibet and also at the new Sera Mey College in south India. These books contain some printing errors that are serious enough to justify a new edition, and the galleys to a companion first volume of the present book are currently under correction by the author himself, after which they will be published.

This is the first printing of the commentary to the third and fourth chapters, and due to the difficulty of the text a considerable amount of editing work was required. The editing was performed by a team under the direction of the venerable Geshe Thupten Rinchen, a student of Geshe Wangchuk's from the Tsangpa House of Sera Mey College, and himself one of the most capable scholars of Buddhist philosophy alive.

Fortunately, Geshe Wangchuk himself received permission to visit India just before the publication deadline, and was able to review the work in its entirety and make his own final corrections.

The book was typeset at the Sera Mey Computer Center, under the auspices of the Asian Classics Input Project. ACIP is a non-profit effort to preserve the important literature of Asia in digital format and distribute it throughout the world on computer diskettes. The editor-in-chief and founder of ACIP is the venerable Khen Rinpoche Geshe Lobsang Tharchin, a former abbot of Sera Mey.

ACIP was begun through a grant from the Packard Humanities Institute, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. It currently receives funding from various institutions, including the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Buddhist Cultural Exchange Research of Yuisho Ji, Japan. Please refer to the statement of details of NEH support for ACIP on the copyright page of this publication.

The actual printing of the book has been completed under the able direction of Mr. Praveen Sareen of Classics of India Publications, Delhi, India.

Dedication

The majority of the cost of this publication (for 500 copies) has been borne by the venerable Lhatsun Rinpoche, a young monk scholar and reincarnated lama from the Shungpa House of Sera Mey College, on the occasion of his standing for his Rikchung degree examination in June of 1992 (Tibetan Royal year 2119). He dedicates the virtuous power of this good deed first to his ability to preserve and uphold the great works of his previous incarnations.

He secondly prays that this goodness will help his father, Jampa Sopa, and his mother, Tsewang Drolma, and all the members of his family of disciples and dependents to achieve success in any virtuous task they may undertake. Finally he would like to acknowledge and express his appreciation for the efforts of Michael Roach in preparing this work for publication, and prays for the ultimate accomplishment of his wishes.

An additional 200 copies of this work have been sponsored by the venerable Lhundrup Lekden, upon the occasion of his standing for his Lharampa Geshe examinations. He dedicates the virtuous power of this good deed to the long and fruitful life of his spiritual teachers. He prays that it may help clear away any and all of the past bad deeds and spiritual obstacles of those dear to him who have passed away, beginning with his own mother, Sonam Kyipa; and he prays it may bring them to final enlightenment. He prays lastly that this good work may keep his father, Tenzin, and all others of their friends and family who are still in this world from any harm, and bring them each a long and deeply religious life.

Reading 2A: Chart on Levels of Reality (English version)

Deductive valid perception That based on belief perception a hidd good 1		That unerring, fresh Those deeply hidden object Consider scriptures such as perception which perceives which can be established those which say, "Giving a hidden object by using a only by authorative leads to abundance, and morality leads to happines." They are unerring about what they teach, because they are scripture which has been confirmed with the three different tests.	Consider scriptures such as those which say, "Giving leads to abundance, and morality leads to happiness." They are unerring about what they teach, because they are scripture which has been confirmed with the three different tests.
Deductive valid perception based on convention	That percep a hidd good conver	That unerring, fresh perceives decided on nothing more rabbit." You can say it's the a hidden object by using a than whether we choose good reason based on convention,	Consider the "portrait of the rabbit." You can say it's the moon, because it's something you can think up.

The Asian Classics Institute Course IV: The Proof of Future Lives

Reading 2A: Chart on Levels of Reality (Tibetan version)

धिन्देशहेतान्या	क्षेत्रक्षियाये हेवायायहेव्यक्षा रूटायीयावयायु भ्रेंबायुर्याय बाक्षरातु क्षेयक्षु चवै विकाया	वैवातु भ्रेंचा सुराया व्याप्त प्रवास्त्र व्या	क्षेत्रायकावीदत्राक्षेत्राप्तिककाः क्षेत्रायदी विकार्सेयाकाक्षेत्रपुटः केत्राउदी रदायीयक्ष्रपुदीः रेत्रवाक्षेत्रभुयाधित्रपुटा यायाक्षकायीकात्रयायतेत्युदः धेत्रपतेःधैत।
শুনাম'থেই ইম'ব্যনা	म्यमिषायदेःह्याषाप्यदान्यात्यः यहेदाद्यार्यस्यायात्र्यायुद्धियाः दस्युरायाषारात्र्यस्यद्वायदेः दिष्याया	वर्ष् दाय र्ज्ञ समुख्या या विया या।	रे'र्यट'उद'र्ळेब'उद्या पट'यात्त्री य'वेबाञ्चबायर्डेट्रायाध्येद हा हेवाधुवादार्थित्यदेखेता

Reading 2B: What it Was that Master Dignaga Stated

२००१। र्सेन देव संवाद्या स्वाद की प्रवद संदर्भ द्या

What it Was that Master Dignaga Stated

तदुःश्चितःत्रम्। ।।श्चरःश्चितःत्रभा

From *Jewel of the True Thought of the Commentary on Correct Perception*, by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, of the Pomra College of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery:

तकर्तत्र चिर्त्ते । त्रित्ते विष्ठात्र प्राची क्षण्य स्वतः स्वतः हिष्ठाः क्षण्य स्वतः विष्ठः । त्रित्ते विष्ठः वि

We have previously explicated the first chapter of the *Commentary on Correct Perception*, which covered deductive perception, the means to achieve one's own goals. Here next we will explain the second chapter, which proves that the Buddha is a correct person.

This chapter begins from the second major point of the outline to the entire work; this is the explanation of what it is we seek to perceive: freedom and the state of all-knowing, and the path that will take us there. Here there are two divisions—the main subject, and certain secondary subjects.

| इस्यायन्त्रीयास्त्रहा क्षेत्रान्ध्रित्राक्ष्यात्रात्त्रह्म्याय्यात्रहा । देत्राक्ष्यात्रहा । देत्रहा ।

There are three parts to the main subject; these are showing what it was that Master Dignaga stated, describing how the author of the *Commentary* explained what he stated, and demonstrating the true intent of each.

यम। प्रमा

Here is the first. The following is the classical statement by Master Dignaga:

|र्क्षत्रः स्यायुर्वः यः वर्षे व्यायविष्यः यः वर्षे व्यायविष्यः स्वीतः यः यः वर्षे व्यायविष्यः स्वीतः यः यः व |र्ह्षे व्यायवे विषयः वर्षे व्यायविषयः स्वीतः यः वर्षः विष्यः वर्षः विष्यः वर्षे व्यायविषयः स्वीतः यः यः वर्षः वर्षः विषयः वर्षे व्यायविषयः वर्षे वर्यवर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्यवर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्यवर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्षे वर

I bow down to the One who turned correct, Who helps all beings, the Teacher, The one who went to bliss, And our Protector.

And now out of love For those mistaken in their logic I shall explain the right way To establish correct perception.

योश्यायः... विश्वासक्त्रीयह्नित्र्रायक्क्ष्रश्चायम्,रिशायक्ष्यायम्,यास्त्र्यायक्ष्यायम्,यास्त्र्यायक्ष्यायम्,यास्त्र्यायक्ष

As elucidated in the *Light on the Path to Freedom*, these lines present the offering of praise and the pledge to compose the work. . .

Reading Three: The Definition of Correct Perception

The following is a selection from the *Jewel of the True Thought*, by the great scholar Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, in explanation of the *Commentary on Correct Perception* by Master Dharmakirti.

यस्य पर्वे । यस्य । यस्य पर्वे । यस्य । यस्य पर्वे । यस्य । यस्य पर्वे । यस्य । य

Proving that the Able One is totally correct has two parts. The first is to show what path it was that He came by; this involves the forward order. The second is to show the evidence to establish that he did come this way; this involves the reverse order.

The first of these has three parts of its own. The first is identifying a typical example of a person who is totally correct, by explaining the meaning of the words "Who turned correct." The second is to identify the definition of a person who is totally correct, which is done by explaining the remaining four

elements of the statement. And the third is to identify the path by which one travels to this state.

The first of these has as well two sections. The first is the definition of correct perception in general. The second is a demonstration that this definition does moreover apply to the Able One. Our discussion of the definition itself will proceed in two steps: the essence of the definition, and a detail of the definition.

The essence of the definition is itself divided into the definition, a typical example, and establishing that the definition applies to this example. For the definition we will first have to identify what it means to be "unerring," then refute that it might not be comprehensive, and finally refute that it could be too comprehensive.

The identification of what it means to be "unerring" is found in two and a half lines of the root text:

Correct perception is a state of mind unerring; To be in a condition able to perform a function Is what "unerring" means.

ब्रेश-पर्यक्तित्त्वा क्ष्या क्

The thing that correct perception undertakes to perceive is the existence of and the means for a person to attain a birth in the higher realms, as well as definite good. The Able One is the one being who is unerring with regard to all of these things; and so, if you should wonder how correct perception is defined, we can state that "a fresh **state of mind which is unerring**" is the definition of correct perception.

स्र में नियाय स्र में नियाय में नियाय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य

And what is the meaning of "unerring"? Suppose you perceive something as being **able to perform the function** of cooking or burning something else. Your perception is "unerring" when this thing does actually exist in the **condition** you have perceived it to be.

विश्वास्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् विश्वास्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्यम्यम्यस्यम्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यस्यस्यम्यस्यस्यस्यस्यम

Here secondly is a detail of the definition, which is indicated in six lines from the root text:

It must also illuminate something not perceived. Subsequent to perceiving the thing in its very essence, You have a more general type of experience. It's because the intent when they mention a perception Is one that has not perceived a definitive object. Because it discerns its own definitive object.

त्री क्र्यास्त्रियास्त्रियास्त्रियास्त्रियास्त्रियाः स्त्रियास्त्रियाः स्त्रियास्त्रियाः स्त्रियाः स्त्रियः स्

What this is saying is that the requirement described above, that a perception be "unerring," is not by itself enough to complete the entire definition of correct perception. This is because the perception **must** be one which **illuminates something** that was **not perceived** previously; and so we must **also** mention at some point in the definition that the object is known "for the first time," or "freshly." As such, the standard definition for correct perception is "a fresh and unerring perception."

र्ह्नियासर-तु-वासवान्ति-र्स्ट्न्यास्यवि-स्नियास्य विस्पर्यान्ति-स्नियास्य विस्पर्यान्ति-स्नियास्य विस्पर्यान्ति विस्पर्यानि विस

Someone might make the following objection. "Suppose we allow you to define correct perception as a fresh illumination of an object. Consider then a recollection in which you perceive the color blue. According to you, wouldn't this have to be a correct perception? Because isn't it a state of mind which realizes its object and is fresh? And it is just that, for it is a state of mind which is a fresh perception of the mental image of the color blue."

क्रुॅंब-ये-ने। क्रॅंब-वहेंब-यर्ब-शुयाग्रीयार्क्ट्व-ये-म्र-मी-रे-चे-शुद-ये-प्राध्येद-या

ह्र्याश्वासविः विवाहिः ह्र्य्यः स्तिः द्विः ह्युः वह्यः सविः ह्युविः ह्यास्यः विश्वासः दिष्ट्यः स्थितः स्विः स ह्याश्वासविः विवाहिः ह्य्यः स्विश्वास्य विश्वास्य स्विः स्वः स्विः स्विः

Yet there is no such problem. What happens is that the state of mind which grasps the color blue directly **perceives** that **very essence** of blueness which is unique to it. **Subsequent to** this perception **you have a more general experience,** where your mind grasps to a mental image of the color blue. This latter state of mind though does not have the ability to discern the object on its own power alone. If something is correct perception, it must be a fresh perception of a **definitive object** that it **has not perceived** before, or else must be directly dependent upon such a perception. Incidentally, you should understand the phrase "definitive object" here as referring to an object as it exists in its own essence.

Reading Four: Showing that the Buddha has the Qualities of Correct Perception

७७।। श्रुवः यवरः र्कतः अवेः अर्कतः क्षेतः तरः वस्रुवः या।

Showing that the Qualities of Correct Perception Are as well Possessed by the Victorious Buddha

तदुःश्चित्रःत्रश्चा । ।।श्चरःश्चित्रःत्रश्चात्रःविश्वाःश्चित्रःत्रः ।।श्चरःश्चितःश्चित्रः ।।श्चरःश्चित्रः ।।श्चरः ।।श्वरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्वरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्वरः ।।श्चरः ।।श्वरः ।।श्वरः ।।श

From *Jewel of the True Thought of the Commentary on Correct Perception*, by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk, of the Pomra College of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery:

निःस्वायर्क्षाःस्वाय्यः अर्वः क्षेतः नेः निःस्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व स्वायः स्वयः स्व

উষ'র্ক্তবা'বাউবা

Here secondly we show that the qualities of correct perception are as well possessed by the victorious Buddha. We proceed in two steps: bridging this explanation to the meaning of correct perception already presented, and explaining the meaning of the words "who turned." The first of the two is conveyed in the root text with the line,

The one who has it is the Victorious One; Perfectly correct itself.

Consider the **Victorious One**, the able Buddha. He is **perfectly correct** towards each and every existing object, for He is **the one who has "it":** that is, who has a fresh and unerring perception of all these objects, and who is that **itself.**

The main point here is to show that omniscience is a correct perception which sees directly, and on its own power, each and every existing object: the nature of all things, and the totality of all things. And the Buddha is as well a being who possesses this omniscience. Incidentally, this fact also disproves the belief that realized persons who are Buddhas do not possess the mental function of wisdom.

श्राचित्रयो क्याराज्ञयक्षराय्यायविद्याक्ष्ये । वेराव्या क्यायविद

At this juncture, *Light on the Path to Freedom* and a number of monastic textbooks present the following argument. The wording of the root text implies that there exists some object which is not seen by the first moment of omniscience, but which is seen fresh by the second moment of omniscience.

Suppose that one therefore accepts such an object. Consider this object. Isn't it true that it *must be* seen by the first moment of omniscience? Because isn't it something that is? And isn't this necessarily so, since the first moment of omniscience is a kind of wisdom which perceives, directly, each and every existing object? And isn't this so, since it is omniscience? And suppose you say that just because something is omniscience doesn't mean it perceives directly each and every object. What then about the quotation [from the *Jewel of Realizations* by Master Asanga] which states, "It is the path which is the one knowledge of each and every kind of object"?

तमःयोमरः रे.स्योमः तपुः क्र्माः लोषः तपुः त्रुरा मः यीयः या विमः सरः रटः ययाता। १२. यरः भः यीयः या हः क्र्माः लोषः यीयः तरः स्वता समः मिनः सरः रह्याः याद्धेनः

Suppose now you disagree to our original statement, [where we said that the object is something which is.] Consider again this object [which is supposedly not seen by the first moment of omniscience but is seen by the second moment]. It is true that it is, for it is an object which is perceived fresh by omniscience of the second moment. If you say it is not, then you contradict your own position.

स्रेट्रियां यहिकारा स्रेट्रियां का स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियां यह स्रियां यह स्रियां यह स्रियां यह स्रियां यह स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियां स्रियां यह स्रियां स्रियं स्

Our own textbooks, in the section on the study of the mind, define recollection as "A state of mind where you perceive what you have already perceived before." The textbooks of certain other monasteries say that the definition of recollection is "A state of mind which is not correct perception, and where you perceive what you have already perceived before." *Light on the Path to Freedom* says,

No matter how much we look within ourselves and think it over, we cannot detect any case where omniscience could be anything other than correct perception, or where there could be any case of correct perception that were not a fresh perception.

If you consider this quotation carefully, you can see that it is stating that the second and following moments of omniscience are fresh perceptions towards their objects.

स्रामित्रस्य विवासित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्रः स्रामित्र स्रामित्रः स्

If the first moment of omniscience does not see the past, present, and future all at once, then there could be no wisdom which sees all these three times at once. If it does see these three, then it would have to see all objects which are going to occur in the future. As such there could be no object which the second and following moments perceived which had not already been perceived before, or which the first moment had not perceived. Therefore our own position is that the group of things which are discerned by the first moment of omniscience and the group of things which are discerned by the second moment of omniscience are completely identical.

One may then make the following objection:

If that's the case, then let's consider the second moment of omniscience. Isn't it then a state of mind which perceives something which it has already perceived before? Because isn't the only thing it perceives then exactly the same thing which has already been perceived by the first moment of omniscience?

Our answer is that it doesn't necessarily follow. Although it is true that the second moment of omniscience does perceive what it does in the way described, it does not engage in its object by force of the first moment of omniscience, but rather perceives its object on its own power.

Here secondly is our explanation of the meaning of the words "who turned." First we will describe the necessity for mentioning "who turned," and then after that discuss some objections to this description. The first point here is covered in the following three lines of the root text:

The phrase that goes "who turned" Is spoken in the sense

Of the opposite of something Which wasn't ever developed.

This as well is why it's right That correctness depends on achieving.

अःश्चेश्वायः र्वेषायदे र्वत्यायदे र्वत्याप्य क्ष्यायद्वा व्याप्य क्ष्यायदे विष्य क्ष्यायदे विष्य क्ष्यायद्वा व्याप्य क्ष्यायद्वा क्ष्य क्ष्यायद्वा क्षयद्वा क्ष्यायद्वा क्षयद्वा क्या क्षयद्वा क्या क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा क्षयद्वा

There are two reason why Master Dignaga, in the verse of the offering of praise at the beginning of his work, the *Compendium on Correct Perception*, mentions the phrase "who turned." The first purpose for these words is the kind that is meant to exclude something. Here they are spoken in the sense of the opposite: they are meant to indicate that a person who is totally correct could never be something that didn't ever develop from its proper cause.

पर्लेश्वर्याक्ष्यः स्ट्राह्म स्ट्राहम स्

The second purpose for these words is the kind that is meant to imply something. Here the point we are supposed to grasp is that one develops into a person of total **correctness** only by **depending** on reaching the final perfection of a gradual practice of all the various methods used for **achieving** this state.

Reading 5A: Disproving Wrong Ideas on the Nature of Omniscience

तःक्ट्रश्चर्यात्यात्र्

The following is a selection from the *Jewel of the True Thought*, a commentary on Master Dharmakirti's *Commentary on Valid Perception* by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery.

गीयःसमितः त्याक्ष्यः प्राच्याः विष्यः प्राच्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्य

Here secondly is our refutation of arguments against our position. We will proceed in two steps: disproving the idea that someone who created every knowable thing could be an omniscient being, and proving that someone who could perceive directly the actual way in which each and every knowable thing exists is an omniscient being.

The first of these two has two steps itself: disproving the very nature of some Lord of Power who created every knowable thing, and disproving the attempted proofs for his existence.

र्यायायाया र्यायायाया

The first of these has two parts: disproving a Lord of Power who is unchanging, and disproving one who is changing.

Disproving a Lord of Power who is unchanging is presented in the following seven lines of the root text by Master Dharmakirti:

₹.건৴1

बिशक्षाम्य

A correct perception which exists as unchanging could never be;

This is because it's a correct perception towards something that's a working thing.

And since the thing it knows is something which is changing,

It too can only be something which has no stability.

It's true as well since things that arise in stages gradually

Could never be something that arises from a thing that is unchanging,

And neither could they properly be things which must depend.

स्याल्य क्रिया स्वाया प्रत्य स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स

Some other groups say that there is a being who created every existing thing: the Lord of Power, who is unchanging. He, they say, is a being who is totally correct, and who just came that way from the beginning. Now since these groups assert that this powerful deity is a being with correct perception towards every existing thing, they must agree that he has **correct perception towards** objects of his mind **which are working things.**

है-जिन्ना क्र-साम्यायकिन्न् जिन्ना वित्रक्षेत्र वित्रक्ष

Suppose he did have such a perception. This **correct perception—which exists as** something **unchanging—could never be**, because it perceives an object of the mind which is changing. This is always the case, for if **the thing it knows—the** object of the mind—**is something which is changing**, then **it too** (the correct perception which engages in this object) **can only be something which has no stability.**

वश्चेदायास्त्राध्येदाते। हवायास्त्रेदायायद्वेद्यायास्रीत्रायाध्येदायदेश्चेर।

Now suppose you say that this Lord of Power is himself unchanging. Since you agree that the mind of this Lord is changing, you must agree that his mind arises. And yet this mind **could never arise from** a Lord of Power who was **unchanging**, because it **arises in stages**, **gradually**. **Neither could** the mind arise through dependence on certain conditions, for nothing which is unchanging can **properly be a thing which must depend** on something else.

The Great Commentary, *Ocean of Reasoning*, presents some additional points here. It is a contradiction for the subject mind to be unchanging if the object it perceives is changing; but on the other hand it is not necessarily the case that, just because the object the mind perceives is unchanging, the subject mind itself must be unchanging.

This is because of the following. When the subject mind perceives its object, does it engage in the object all the time, or does it engage in the object intermittently? If it engages all the time, then the object would have to be there all the time, which is a contradiction, since the object is changing.

लीजारुषान्त्रीकालीजार्स्याकातार्भी मुद्राजात्रार्भेकातरु द्वीम। लोषारुषान्त्री लिजार्स्यातालीषान्त्री स्वातात्रीकात्रीमा । मुद्राचीकार्षा लोजार्स्याकातार्भेकात्रात्रीकात्रीमा ।

If you answer that the subject engages the object intermittently, then the perception of the object must depend on certain factors, and so it would have to be changing.

It is true that, even it the object is unchanging, the subject mind that perceives

it need not be unchanging. This is because the perception of the object by the subject depends on certain causes and conditions.

Some people claim that what's being disproved at this point is a conventional correct perception that was unchanging. Consider then ultimate perception. According to you then there cannot be any changing thing which acts as its object. Those schools here in the Land of Snow which assert that omniscience is unchanging have come to a point of direct contradiction against the great work of this Lord of Reasoning.

|मान्नेश्वायाक्षेत्रप्यान्यामायाक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्यान्याक्षेत्रप्याक्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्रप्याक्षेत्रप

।उर्ञ-क्षेया:याद्गेरा।

Here secondly is how we deny a Lord of Power who is something that changes. The root text presents the point in two lines:

Because there are not things at all which help him any way,

There is no correct perception at all even if he were changing.

यदुःरीशःश्रीःकयोशःश्र्योशःथेशशःश्रीश्रीरःयेश। देवःयोथेयःश्रःभ्याःशःश्रीयःवीदः व्यूरःयोःभ्योशःसःदेःरयोःशःयञ्चरःयेश। रयरःस्वियोःशःभ्योःसःश्रीश्रशःसदःश्रीयःवीदः

Course IV: The Proof of Future Lives Reading 5A

यान्त्रेंश्यासाक्षेत्रायम्। व्यासात्र्याक्षाक्षण्यायान्तराणु सामुद्राधेताक्षेत्राच्या

Suppose **even** that someone were unable to bear the above reasoning, and claimed instead that the Lord of Power **were changing**. They would say that he was from the very beginning a person free of all desire, and omniscient, without having to go through the process of experiencing desire and all the rest during his time in the circle of rebirth, and then depending on practices wherein he meditated on the antidotes.

श्रीराश्चर्यात्रः द्वीरा द्वारायात्रा श्रीयात्रा स्वारायात्र श्रीयात्र स्वारायाव्यायः स्वारायां द्वारायां द्वारायां द्वारायां द्वारायां स्वारायां द्वारायां स्वारायां स्वारायां

But isn't it true that there is no correct perception at all that can establish the existence of a state of omniscience which has arisen from a Lord of Power of the past who is of the same type? Because isn't it true that this Lord of Power is someone who has never been harmed by the afflicted side of existence during a period when he was living in the circle of rebirth; and someone who has never been helped by the pure side of existence? Isn't it true that there are no things at all that have affected him in any such way?

यालेश्वरादे द्वराचरायात्रायात्रायात्रीयात

On these two lines, the Great Commentary starts from the reason that it is incorrect to say that an unchanging thing could arise from certain conditions, and proceeds to saying that, as far as the denial of being changing, the Lord of Power is admittedly changing; but that it is incorrect to assert that he is omniscient. Based on this presentation it seems a little delicate to call this section the "denial of something that changes."

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Reading 5B: Identifying what Omniscience Really Is

The following is a selection from the *Jewel of the True Thought*, a commentary on Master Dharmakirti's *Commentary on Valid Perception* by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery.

याशुस्य यागुन स्मिन्न देश या न्य देश स्था । व्य देश देश या न्य देश देश या न्य देश देश या न्य देश देश या न्य देश हो देश या न्य देश या विष्ठ देश या न्य विष्ठ या न्य देश या न्य विष्ठ या विष्ठ या न्य विष्ठ या न्य विष्ठ या विष्

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Here thirdly is the section on identifying what it is to be omniscient. The root text of Master Chandrakirti says:

The thing that we agree to be totally correct

Is the one who has knowledge of the fact of what it is

That we should take up and give up, and the method too;

It's not though one who knows everything there is.

Whether or not He can see to some so very great distance,

He is a person who has seen the one goal that we wish.

If what it takes to qualify is how far he can see,

Come then over here and take the vulture as your Teacher.

Consider now the Able One, the Victorious Buddha, the One Gone Beyond. It is right that all those who aspire for liberation should **agree** that He is **totally correct**. This is because He has reached the ultimate point of knowledge where He sees directly the causes for our getting trapped and for escaping: He sees everything that **we should take up** (the end of suffering, and the path to it) **and** everything we should **give up** (suffering and its source); and He sees **the method** to follow here **too**.

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It's not though that knowing every kind of thing there is, all the rocks and tiny creatures at the bottom of the ocean, is all it takes to fulfill the wishes of those who seek liberation.

It doesn't matter whether or not He can see to some so very great distance; either way, the Teacher, the Transcendent Buddha, is the right one to take as a teacher, for He is a person who has seen that one goal that those who seek for freedom wish.

ब्रिट्रे.ग्री.क्र्यूर्यत्र वर्षेय्तर ब्रीक्ष.क्ष्या.क्ष्या.व्याप्त व्याप्त प्राप्त व्याप्त व्

If what it takes to qualify as a person who is totally correct is nothing more than how far one can see, then it would be proper to give the following advice to people who are wishing to reach liberation:

Come then over here. It's true that a vulture is nothing but a bird, but he does see to a very great distance; and so you should take vultures or other such beings as your Teacher.

यह्याःमेन्न, व. ब्रम्भान्य प्रमान्य प्

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In everyday life, people talk about how it is some being that was able to make the world who is the omniscient one. This verse though serves to identify the real nature of an omniscient being, which is one who understands in totality all the details of what one should take up, and what you should give up.

कॅ'वर्देर'स्र'क्रम्स'स्र-'स्रुं'स्र'स्रद'कर'र्देद'र्न्'मान्नेर'स'लेमा'स्रेद'द

Here is some advice for those of you who have no attachment to this present life, and who aspire to goals of the next life, and beyond.

The one thing which is important, beyond all else, is to follow properly, in your mind and in your deeds, a spiritual Guide who possesses the necessary qualifications. And the way to find the Guide is to look for one who can teach you, in exactly the right way, how to reach the goal that you desire. This key—that is, what you really need to look for—is described with absolute perfection by the Lord of Reasoning in the verse above.

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Reading 6A: The Four Reasonings of the Forward Order

पश्चीयाश्वास्त्रः श्वीयाश्वास्त्र व्युद्धः स्वीयः स्वीयः श्वीयः श्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः

An Essay on the "Four Reasonings of the Forward Order" written by that Supreme Being, Sermey Geshe Lobsang Tharchin, Former Abbot of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery

बरा होत्र स्वाप्त स्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

We turn now to the point in the text which treats the lines from the "Sutra" on Correct Perception which include "The One who turned correct, who helps all beings." Here two steps are presented towards proving that the Teacher is a person who is totally correct: using the forward order to show what path the Teacher came from; and using the reverse order, putting forth evidence that He could have come this way.

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Here is the first.

[First: the "Reasoning of the Protector," which proves turning totally correct:]

Consider our Teacher.

He is someone who turned correct,

Because He possesses the quality of being an unsurpassed Protector, who by teaching the four noble truths protects each and every living being from suffering.

रे के अरुवा र्रे नियम् स्वादा से नियम से न

[Second: the "Reasoning of Eliminating Undesirable Qualities—the One who Went to Bliss," which proves being the Protector:]

Consider the same One.

It is true that He possesses the quality of being an unsurpassed Protector;

Because he has eliminated undesirable qualities, totally.

[Third: the "Reasoning of the Teacher," which proves having gone to bliss:]

Consider the same One.

It is true that He has previously eliminated all undesirable qualities;

Because during His time on the paths of learning He has for the sake of others acted in every way to practice continually on the subjects of selflessness and so on, and because He has reached the final perfection of this same practice.

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द्वेत्र-प्रते देन्द्र-प्रावित र्वेत् पुर्वास्य प्रते क्षु स्याप्त क्षु स्याप्त क्षेत्र प्रवित क्षेत्र प्रवित क्षेत्र स्वत्य स्य

[Fourth: the "Reasoning of Great Compassion," which proves being the Teacher:]

Consider the same One.

There is a reason why He has practiced this way for the sake of others;

Because He has reached the final perfection of compassion.

तीय. इट. टी. मूं शकाता जाका टी. किंटा मीट का तायु. ही हो । इयु. कूं तका मीका क्षी. ता क्षा ता दी का सीट का तायु. क्षीं वका त्यू में त्या तायु का सीट का मीट का मीट

[In summary,]

Consider this same One.

He is not a person who is totally correct and who is also unchanging, who just came that way from the beginning;

Because He has turned this way by practicing, for a long period of time, a great many methods that were both a part of the cycle of life and also beyond it; and He did so over the course of many different kinds of lives He has taken—driven all the while by His compassion.

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Reading 6B: Explanation of the Perfected Thought

Here secondly is how we identify the definition of a person who is totally correct, and then the path for reaching this state, all by explaining the remaining four parts of the quotation.

We will proceed in two steps: proving the four exceptional qualities, and then showing how turning correct comes from them. The first of these two itself has three parts, which are (1) identifying the perfected thought, (2) explaining how the perfected action comes from it, and (3) showing how the perfected result comes from these two.

The first here also has two steps, which are showing that the perfected thought is the first thing which helps bring about a person who is totally correct, and then disproving arguments that it does not exist. Here now is the first.

यदुः वयशः म्यूंश्रश्चायः चिश्वायशः हूँ यः यरः वर्ष्युः र र त्यूं शः यदेः सुरा वर्षे यात्रः सुरा वर्षे यात्यः सुरा वर्षे यात्रः सुरा वर्षे

The root text of Master Dharmakirti says—

It comes from practicing perfectly what helps bring Him about: holy compassion.

As for the things that **help bring about** a person who is totally correct, holy great compassion comes first: that is, before. This is because you must become the Teacher first by giving birth within yourself to the **compassion** which wants to liberate every living being from suffering, and then by **practicing perfectly** the method for liberating them from suffering.

म्नेत्रायदेर:ब्रुवाश्राह्रे:केत्राय्यदरम्पात्री:केत्राय्यक्ष्याः व्यवदाः स्विरा मेत्रायदेर:ब्रुवाश्राह्रे:केत्राय्यदर:क्ष्रेट:ह्रे:केत्राय्यक्ष्याः व्यवदा

This kind of holy great compassion, moreover, comes about through constant practice of earlier and similar forms. The two phrases terms "holy great compassion" and "great compassion" are explained as being the same in this particular instance.

श्चिष्ठा स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्र

The autocommentary to Entering the Middle Way says:

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They do not possess the great masses of merit and of wisdom, nor holy great compassion, nor omniscience or the like. Therefore they are less than totally enlightened Buddhas, and so are said to be "medium."

The Analysis of the Middle Way from our monastery quotes this passage and says that therefore not even bodhisattvas have holy great compassion in their mind streams.

यी.य.क्षा.त.चक्चिट.कुष्याचित्रीट्यात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्रात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्रात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्रात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्रात्तवः स्त्रीट्यात्रात्तवः स्त्रीयात्राच्याः स्त्रात्तवः स्त्रीयात्राच्याः स्त्रात्तवः स्त्रीयात्राच्याः स्त्रात्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्त्रत्तवः स्

In the seventh chapter of the *Treasure House of Knowledge (the Abhidharmakosha)*, eight distinctions between great compassion and holy great compassion are set forth. This text states that holy great compassion is found only in the mental stream of a realized being who is a Buddha. As the root text of the *Treasure* says,

The Buddha's great compassion, deceptive mind. Because of collection, aspect, activity object, Evenness, for greatness in the extreme. Distinctions between them of eight different types.

According to all this then, the difference between holy great compassion and great compassion is vast, and holy great compassion is no path which is practiced at the outset of the path of the greater way.

क्रेन्स्य प्रत्यास्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्था

ताःश्चेटाहे के दां प्यें न्या कुन व्याया निया वित्रा वित्र

In this same vein, the majority of the textbooks of the great monasteries state that there is no great compassion in the mind stream of a practitioner of the lesser way. Our own textbooks though establish that enemy destroyers of the Listener type do possess great compassion in their mind-streams; they do so by using a quotation from the *Dar* commentary to the *Higher Line*.

देल्या अध्या उद्देश्यी क्षेट्य यथा क्षेत्र वर्षेत्र व्या वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्य

They state moreover that, although these enemy destroyers lack the kind of compassion where they wish to protect living beings from suffering, they do have the kind where they wish to see them free of suffering.

The text called *The Explication which is a Light on the Path to Freedom* says that "This great compassion is the one thing that allows one to reach the start of the practice of the path of the greater way."

શુશ્રશ્ચ-દ્રવાશાના તું કે સ્ત્રૂર્યા ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત

The Great Commentary, the Ocean of Reasoning, also says:

Any person who is able to develop in the stream of his mind this one thing, the great compassion that wishes to free each and every living creature from suffering, has thereby become someone whom we can speak of with the name "bodhisattva."

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र्वेजासर प्रवर्धि संही

It states as well that:

This one thing, great compassion, is explained in the section on the forward order as being the beginning of the path for the unique path of the greater way.

त्रत्रा स्ट्रान्तद्रम्भैरःचीरःतद्रस्थेरम्ट्रस्यात्र्येरम्द्रात्र्यात्र्येरम्द्रस्यात्र्यं त्यात्र्यम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्रम्यात्र्यं स्वात्रम्यात्यात्रम्यात्यस्यात्रम्यात्

In addition, this same work states:

A certain attitude grows up in the bottom of one's heart; a totally genuine state of mind where you wish to free every living being from suffering. This very state of mind is what we call "holy great compassion," or "great compassion."

As soon as this one thing has grown in your heart, then we speak of you with the words "greater way." This state of mind is moreover the starting point of the unique path, and a special cause for achieving omniscience.

Great compassion therefore is explained as being the starting point for the path of the greater way; and holy great compassion and great compassion are said to be two different words for the same thing.

यास्त्रात्त्रण्या देवःसदेशःयःयःस्त्रण्यःस्त्रःस्त्तःस्त्रःस्त्तःस्त्रःस्त्तःस्त्रःस

In the *Greater Steps of the Path*, the *Sutra Requested by Ocean of Understanding* is first quoted. Then Lord Tsongkapa goes on to describe the example of a family person with an especially beloved son who suddenly falls into a great pit of filth. Even practitioners of the Listener and Self-Made Buddha types possess a kind of compassion which is similar to the one that the boy's mother and different relations feel, where they wish to pull him out of the pit. Only a bodhisattva though, he says, possesses the kind of compassion which is like the concern felt by the boy's father.

केन संवे मान्य केन स्वार केन स्वार

Judging from this description, our own monastery's textbooks appear to be correct on this point. This is because compassion which is like the mother's love for his son is had by Listeners and Self-Made Buddhas as well, and that in itself satisfies entirely the definition of great compassion.

We should note though that prior to developing compassion one must go through the steps of "beautiful" love, which cherishes and values its object; as well as wanting to repay kindness, recalling kindness, realizing that they have been your mother, and so on.

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% त. प्रतार त्या के प्रतार के प

Whether or not Listeners and Self-Made Buddhas meditate on these various steps is something we would have to investigate.

Here secondly is the part where we disprove arguments that the perfected thought even exists. First we will present the arguments themselves, and then show how we disprove them.

त्रः में त्री स्वाप्त क्षेत्रः त्री क्षेत्रः त्राचित्रः व्याप्तः स्वीप्त व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः विकास्त्रः व्याप्तः विकास्त्रः व्याप्तः विकासः व्याप्तः विकासः व्याप्तः विकासः वि

The first of these two is indicated in two lines of the root text:

Suppose you say that, because of the fact that the mind

Is something that relies on the body, there is no achieving by practice.

बुरायम्यायम् । श्रीटाहाश्चीयानुः स्राप्तायम् स्रीटाहाश्चीयानुः स्रीत्रायम् स्रीटायम् स्रीटायम् स्रीत्रायम् स्रीत्

Those of the Charvaka School say:

Your statement that a person practices compassion over the length of many lifetimes, and then turns into a person who is totally correct, is wrong. This is because there are no past or future lives, and awareness in the mind is something that relies on the body.

ने प्यता कर न्दर हों बायते तु बाया सुरा धीन हों खु बागी धें तर हमा से वाया

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र्-दिश्-रे-श्र्म् प्रम्पत्त्रम् । क्ष्याम् प्रम्पत्त्वेषः प्रम्पत्त्रम् । क्ष्याम् प्रम्पत्त्रम् । क्ष्याम् प्रम्पत्त्वेषः प्रम्पत्तेषः प्रम्पत्त्वेषः प्रम्पत्तेषः प्रम्पत्त्वेषः प्

They say that there are three ways in which the mind relies on the body. First of all they say the mind is a quality of the body, similar to alcohol and the ability to make someone drunk. Secondly mind is part of the nature of the body, as with a wall and a design on the wall. Lastly the mind is a result of the body, in the way of a lamp and its light.

And they say that, because the mind relies on the body, the awareness in the mind dies when the body dies.

जायहेब.बन्ना य्रामन्नात्त्रीय.ता.भुटायर.वर्ट्टा व्रिन्ना.स्रामन्ना.व्यास्त्रमा व्रिन्ना.स्रीयाया.यास्रमः ग्री.यट्या.कुटाट्टा व्रिन्ना.वर्चना.व्यायस्य ग्री.ल्य्ना.स्रमः प्रामन्ना.व्यायस्य व्यायस्य व्यायस्य

The *Great Commentary* states that "It is explained through similes, and the way one thing stops when another does [?]." The *Jewel of Valid Perception* says,

They believe there is no achieving through practice, Due to the fact of three different ways: The mind is an integral part of the body, A result of the body, and one of its qualities.

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Reading Seven: The Proof by the Elimination of Other Possibilities

२०।। वर १८ दें द १ इससायाः क्रीट ख़र गाउँसाय देः हेर स्मितं दवादः होवाः यस। ।

[From A Number of Necessities, which Those Who Seek for Freedom should Cherish like the Heart in their Breast:]

The following excerpt is taken from Clearing Away Darkness of the Mind about the Seven Books of Valid Perception, a text composed by Kedrup Je.

Suppose you say that the mind of a person who was just born has no cause. You are disproven by the fact that this mind is variable.

Suppose thus that this mind does have a cause. Is this cause unchanging or changing? If it were an unchanging thing that could perform some function, then there would be no possibility that it did not apply in every place and at every time; and so there would be no possibility of its having a fixed relationship where it came and went according to its result.

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यथा यट.२८.जश.भी.८ग्र्याया

Suppose then that the latter were true, [and that the cause of this mind were changing.] It would be incorrect to say that this mind could arise from any working thing other than matter or mind, and so it must come from one or the other of these two.

Suppose you say that matter provides the material cause for this mind. Is it the kind of matter which involves the powers of sense, or is it matter outside of them?

या श्रुचा विश्व प्रविद्या प्रया प्रचार्य श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा श्रुचा प्रचार्य श्रुचा श्रुचा

Suppose you say it's the first of the two. Is this cause one where all the various sense powers must come together, or is any one or combination of them enough? If the first is the case, then mental consciousness would fail to arise if the sense power of the eye were absent. If the latter is the case, then one's thoughts would have to be able to capture visible objects with the same kind of clarity that the consciousness of the eye does.

मुन्ना न्याया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्याया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया

Suppose you say that it's outer matter which provides the material cause. Is it matter in the sense of some substance which is a whole, or is it atoms? Suppose you say it's the first. The substance which is a whole can only be something with parts or something without parts.

कः पठरू गुर्के के र तो व हो ५ र यो व र वे के स्वयं के स् इंदर रेका के वार्षे व र वे दिन के स्वयं के स्वयं

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Suppose you say it's a whole with parts that provides the material cause. We deny you then with the same reasoning we used before: Is this cause one where all the various parts must come together, or is any one or combination enough?

Suppose you say that it's a substance which is a whole, and which has no parts, and which exists distinct from its details, which provides the material cause for the mind. Then when you covered your face with a piece of cloth all the other details of your body would have to be covered as well. If the other details didn't get covered then there would come to be two parts: one that was covered and one that wasn't. These two parts, the covered one and the uncovered one, would be something that applied to the details but not to the whole that had the details. This being the case, you would have to be able to see clearly the face of the whole even when the face as a detail was covered with the cloth.

देन्य होत्य प्राप्त स्थान स्य

This position is equally disproven by reasoning that treats other distinctions, such as moving one of your limbs or not, and turning to one side or not.

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यर वशुर रे।।

Suppose you say that atoms provide the material cause for the mind. If it's that the mind arises through each of the atoms, acting independently of each other, then many different mental consciousnesses would have to arise at the same time. If it's that the atoms must act all together in a group, then the mind could never arise if even a single atom were absent.

This reasoning, where we use the process of eliminating all other possibilities, brings us to the conclusion that the material cause for mind is mind itself.

The mind that acts as the cause must moreover either be one which is part of yourself or one which is part of someone else. Suppose you say that a mind which is part of someone else, of someone like your father or mother, acts as the direct material cause for this mind. The problem then arises that—where the father is a skilled artisan, or say foolish, or whatever—the son must always be this way as well.

This leads us to conclude that it can only be a former mind which is part of our own stream of consciousness that provides the material cause [for our mind as it exists just after we are born.]

This means that the past history and future continuation of our minds are simply infinite; and that the existence of past and future lives can be clearly and correctly proven.

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Reading Eight and Nine: Dharmakirti's Proofs for the Existence of Other Lives

यम। अर.श्चर.रेग्रे.यपुरारेग्रे.यपुरारेग्रेया.योश.पर्क्रेशश.तयु.क्रर.श.रेग्र्रेरश.स्थ्रेय.

From *Jewel of the True Thought*, by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk of Sera Mey Tibetan Buddhist Monastery:

|याक्षेत्रायान्यायान्यक्त्रायम् स्थात्त्र्।| |पाक्षेत्रायान्यायान्यक्त्रायम् स्थात्त्र्।|

Here secondly is the detailed refutation [of the Charvaka system]. We begin by presenting proofs for the existence of past and future lives, and then refute attempted proofs that these lives do not exist.

दर्श । बिश्रास्तयशा । दे.वर्द्धस्ति चीदे.क्ष्माक्ष्यः चर्द्धा अश्वास्त्रः चर्या । देव्यस्त्रः चर्या । देव्यस्य स्वास्त्रः चर्या । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्त्रः चर्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ति । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ति । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ते । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ते । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ति । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ति । देव्यस्त्रः चर्यस्ति । देव्यस्ति ।

As for the former of these two, we first present the proofs, and then eliminate objections to them. The root text covering the proofs for the existence of past and future lives goes from the line "When a person goes to take his birth" up to the line "Must only see them at every single time." The refutation of

attempted proofs that these lives do not exist is explained in the root text from the line "The final state of mind, to another mind" through to the line "We assert such proofs to be unsure."

स्ट्रिंस्यायान्त्रीत्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्याः । श्रिक्याच्यात्राच्याः । श्रिक्याच्यात्राच्याः । श्रिक्याच्यात्राच्याः । श्रिक्याच्यात्राच्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याच्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याच्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याय्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याय्याः । श्रिक्याच्याय्याय्यायः । श्रिक्याच्याय्यायः । श्रिक्याच्यायः । । श्रिक्याच्यायः । । श्रिक्याच्यायः । श्रिक्यायः ।

The section on presenting the proofs is explained in the root text from "When a person goes to take his birth" up to "Later too it will become the same." The root text for eliminating objections to these proofs goes from the root text line "Because of the fact that its consciousness gives assistance" up to the line "Must only see them at every single time."

ह्यायायी सामरा

जिंशक्षेट्रत्यवः क्षेयाः तथः श्रीः श्रुभा विद्युदः ह्याद्यवः त्यः श्रूभः श्रेट्रः उदा विद्युदः ह्याद्यवः विद्याः विद्

Here then are the proofs. The root text states,

When a person goes to take his birth, The in-out breath, the powers, and the mind Are nothing not dependent on their type, Nor only something born from body alone;

विश्वःक्षंत्रः अर्घरः यादः देः या विश्वः क्षंत्रः अर्घरः यादः देः या

|री:विया:धेंद्र:वर्गुर:याद:सेद्र:या |याद:योश:धु:दश:सर्वस्थ:क्रुंद्र:सेद्रा

It would be absurd. The thing that you can see Has the ability to cross the line Without another thing that need be there Then isn't such that later doesn't cross.

|ग्र-५:र्ड्-ग्रिक्-त्यःश्वाकःया |क्रुःर्वःक्रुःग्र-ग्रेव्युः-ग्रेव |क्षःश्वाकःकःदेःव्यवःप्यन्त्येन्। |देःक्षे-ग्रम्थकःक्-सःर्वदःग्रन्व

There then would never be any part of earth And such where there could never grow those beings Who come from heat and moisture and the rest, And so it all would be by nature seeds.

१२:ध्वेर-द्यदःश्याश्वःरदःश्याश्वःय। १द्वेश्वःयःश्वेदःयरःवयुदःय्येदःद्य। १द्वेश्वःयःश्वेदःयरःवयुदःय्येदःद्वी १द्वेश्वःयःश्वेदःयरःश्वेदःध्वेरःश्वे। १तुःश्वरःयाद्वेयाःश्वेदःश्वेरःश्वे

So if the powers and such could ever occur Without depending each upon their type, Then all of them should change the same as one, For there exists no difference between them.

१८२८:इसस्यः रे.रे.यः यार्वे रः दा १थेर:र्ज्ञे:यः यार्वे रः ये रः सः योदा

If you hurt each one of all the powers, It isn't that the mind is also hurt. The fact that they too change whenever it Changes, this is something we can see.

।ने:धुरःर्स्चःम्बर्यःयःधःहेब। ।संकितःयःवे:महेबःयःवनाव।

Thus the basis for the mind to stay Is mind itself, a number which it depends.

|२.द्यैर.स्.यम.ग्री.की.लाय.तमा

Since they are the cause for all the various powers, These powers are something then that comes from mind.

१देशयीर.टे.वर्चर.वर्चेर.स्रोत्मी १द्रीयायीर.टे.वर्चर.वर्चेर.च.स्रुचा

And if the same projecting ones are there, Later too it will become the same.

स्विः याल्यः तयाः स्वासः स्वास्तिः द्वयासः व्युद्धः स्वादः स्वाद

Given this text, consider now an infant who has just taken birth: consider his breathing in and out, the clarity of his powers, the feeling of anxiety in his mind, and so forth. When a person goes to take his birth, these are nothing such that they are not dependent on something of their own type which has come before, because the infant is now possessed of this in-out breath, and the clarity of his powers, anxiety in his mind, and so on.

स्त्रीर प्रत्या केर त्याय क्षेत्र त्याय क्षेत्र त्या का क्षेत्र । या का त्या क्षेत्र त्या का क्षेत्र ।

Nor are these things only something born from the body, with its elements, alone; for they have come from something of their own type that came before them.

दयदः लेगा तमा क्री पद प्रीर। दयदः लेगा तमा क्री पद प्रीर।

If this were not the case *it would be absurd*. Every one of the elements then would have to be a living being, for the mind is something that comes only from the elements.

There is a *thing that you can see has the ability to cross the line* into a new life *without another* single *thing,* without any extra cause, *that need be there.* This thing *then isn't such that later* it *doesn't cross* into another life.

बार्न्, हुर्ने, योपुर त्याय स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

Then too there would never be any part of earth and "such" (meaning any one of the other elements) where there could never grow those beings who come from heat

and moisture and the rest, and so "it all" (that is, every case of the elements) would be by nature seeds. And that would be absurd.

चल्ने त्र त्र त्र त्र त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्यक्ष क्षेत्र क्

So if the powers and the mind and such could ever occur just from the elements, without depending each upon something of their own type which came before them, then all of them (the elements) should change into a living being, in the same way as one of them had changed into a living being—[for there exists no difference between them.]

देवरास् स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स

Even if you hurt each one of all the powers, it isn't always the case that the mind is also hurt. But suppose it, the mind, changes because it is hurt by feelings of grief or the like. It is something we can see then that they—the powers—change too. Therefore the mind is a very special basis for these powers; and it is something which depends on the mind itself, meaning former instances of its same type. Moreover, a number of cases of mental action, or karma, from one's past life are now the basis for the mind to stay. For these reasons then the mind is not something which has no basis of its own.

द्रमश्राग्री तस्त्र निर्मा की स्त्र स् स्र स्त्र स्त

यद्वे प्रयोग् मुं प्रें प्रायम् स्वाया स्वायम् स्वयम् स्वयम्

These powers are something then that comes from mind, since they—a number of previous instances of mind—are the cause that projects the future occurrence of all the various powers. And later on, things like the mind at the moment of death too will become the same as these previous cases, crossing the line into later states of a similar type. This is because the same (meaning the same type of) projecting ones (that is, causes) are there.

स्वीयः वकार्यायाः वर्षः स्वायः देश्वीः याः स्वायः प्रत्यायाः वर्षे द्वाः स्वायाः याः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयाः स्वयः स

The root text and its commentary just given present different reasonings to prove the existence of past and future lives. This is because when you prove that the passing in and out of breath with an infant who has just been born (or any of the other examples) comes from something of the same type which occurred previously, one can understand that the "same type" refers to the inhaling and exhaling of the past life, and so on.

Suppose you say that the powers and so forth of someone who has just now taken birth could occur only from the various elements. We can see that in one glass of water there grows one bug with a red head and a yellow body, and then another with a yellow head and a red body. Some creatures come out smaller, and others come out larger.

श्रीययर वर्षाय हिमायुश्य के त्यावयाय हिमा कुर मार्ग रेश वर्षाय में में श्रीश हैं त्या

मुन्तिः सुर्।

अस्य विष्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्य

Among humans as well some come with larger bodies, and then some with smaller ones. Certain people come with a very sharp intellect, and others with one which is dull. Some children display a great amount of understanding and love and the like, while others show a tendency towards attachment and other bad thoughts. According to you, these and similar cases should be impossible, because beings take birth only through the elements, without having to depend on any earlier instance of a similar type.

त्यीर यी: भी भी वे योट लट शट ततु होर। क्याश शे. द्यीर त्यीर त्यीर त्यीर त्याश शे. द्यीर त्याश शे. द्यीर त्याश व्यीर शे. लट ज्ञां क्याश शे. द्यीर त्याश होता व्यीर त्याश शे. द्यीर त्याश व्यीर शे.

Suppose again that creatures were born only from the elements. Then when any one element turned into a creature, all the elements would have to turn into creatures. This is because there would be no cause or condition that would make one of the two occur, and the other not occur.

Our own position is that a number of instances of mind in the past act as projecting causes, and from them occur our present powers and so on, which are such that they result from karma, through a time-lag. And since a number of instances of mind in the form of the mind at the moment of death will also provide a cause, for the powers and so forth that come later, we are able to

establish that future lives exist.

विश्वास्त्रीत्रा निवर्धात्रास्त्रीत्रा विश्वास्त्रीत्रा विश्वास्त्रीत्र विश्वास्त्र व

For this reason, it is not always the case that the mind is affected when you hurt any one of the five sense powers. On the other hand, it is invariably the case that when the mind is affected by strong emotions of grief, or by various harmful influences, then it does hurt the physical powers. When for example the mind is affected by powerful feelings of fear, the sense power of the tongue can no longer taste something as delicious.

स्त्र विकास्तर के स्राप्त के स्त्र के

One may present the following argument:

What about a case where the power of the eye is damaged, and because of this the consciousness of the eye loses its ability to see its object? Isn't it common knowledge that you then undergo some feelings of distress, and that these affect the mind?

ब्रेच-ची-दी-दी-दी-की-अन्त्र-चल्न-निकाली-सूर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सूर्य की-दी-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दी-दिन्त्य की-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दिन्त्र-सुर्य की-दिन्

This though is no problem. It is true that such cases are possible, but it is not that mind is affected by the damage to the sense power. Rather, the damage to the eye power provides a general condition for a separate occurrence, the

distress. The distress itself increases to a point to where the mind as well is affected.

म्त्रायायः क्षेत्राः म्यूष्यः म्यूष्यः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्रः स्त्र

It is not though the case that the mind is affected solely by the damage to the sense power of the eye. This is because there are instances where certain great beings have given away their very eyes, and yet still felt emotions of great happiness within their minds.

As such, the mind provides a very unique cause, a *sine qua non*, for a corresponding result: the sense powers and so on. The powers and the rest though do not provide this same kind of cause for any state of mind resulting from them.

To summarize, let us consider the mind of someone who has just taken birth. A previous state of mind has come before it, because it (the one at birth) is a state of mind. It is, for example, like one's current state of mind. This is the reasoning for proving the existence of former lives.

द्वी: अःश्चीयः पद्धः प्रयोग्धः पद्धः प्रयोग्धः अस्त्र श्चीः यात्र प्रयोग्धः यात्र यात्र प्रयोग्धः यात्र प्रयोग्धः यात्र यात्र यात्र प्रयोग्धः यात्र यात्य यात्र यात

Consider further the mind at the moment of death, for an ordinary person. It will cross the line into a later state of mind, because it is a state of mind where attachment is present. It is, for example, like one's state of mind from the day before. This is the reasoning for proving existence of future lives.

बुषाहो। रटारटार्टायाह्यात्रिक्षात्रक्षेत्र। ह्याषाय्वितायुक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्ष इया क्याषायह्यात्रक्षायुक्षित्र। ह्यापायुक्षित्रक्षात्रक्ष

If one gets caught up in the wording, it might seem that we are asking you to consider a former state of mind, and arguing that a former state of mind has preceded it, since it is a state of mind. Or else it sounds like we are saying one should consider a later state of mind, and arguing that it will cross the line into a later state of mind, because it is state of mind where attachment is present. It would seem that we had accepted that all these reasons were true, and that all the necessities held. And it would seem as though one could never accept these arguments, for in each case elements were the same.

These proofs are similar to where Master Kamalashila proves past and future lives in his *Concise Commentary on Suchness*, for there he states:

A state of mind such that desire is present in it does have the ability to give birth to yet another state of mind, the one that we take on at birth. This is

because the state of mind at death for an ordinary person is similar to states of mind on previous occasions where desire was present: it too has desire.

The text goes on to state that these are types of reasoning where the quality asserted and the quality accepted share a nature.

With both the reasonings presented above, you would have to perceive past and future lives if you perceived what the reasonings are trying to prove. Therefore it will be necessary for us to examine what object we can utilize as a starting point for perceiving past and future lives.

The Asian Classics Institute
Course IV: The Proof of Future Lives

Reading Ten: Selections on How Ignorant Desire Triggers
Another Life

*।भाषशःवीयःयक्षेत्रःपःर्यः क्षेत्रःग्रीत्रःयक्षत्रः स्वायः स्वेतः हीः र्युतः हीः र्युतः हीः र्युतः हीः र्युतः ह

The first selection is from the *Overview of Dependent Origination* by Kedrup Tenpa Dargye (1493-1568).

The definition of that ignorance which constitutes the first of the twelve links in the chain of dependent origination is: "That view of the perishable assemblage [view of a "me" or "mine" which has its own nature] which inspires one to commit fresh cases of the relevant second link--that of immature karma."

The definition of that immature karma which constitutes the second link in the chain of dependent origination is: "That impure movement of the mind which is of the type that is inspired freshly by the relevant first link, of ignorance."

यी: प्राचि: प्रश्चित्रः प्राचित्रः प्राचित्

This particular immature karma can be divided into three types: merit, non-meritorious karma, and unshifting karma. Meritorious karma and unshifting karma are not mutually exclusive, for there does exist something which can be both basic virtue which is consistent with merit and also the causal form of balanced concentration.

यश्वभ्रायाध्येभ्रायति श्वीर।

यश्वभ्रायाध्येभ्रायाध्येभ्रायादि ।

प्रमाश्वभ्रायाध्येभ्रायाद्वभ्रम्ययाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्ययाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रायाद्वभ्रययाद्यम्ययाद्वभ्रयाद्वभ्रययाद्ययाद्वभ्रययाद्वभ्यययाद्वभ्यययाद्वभ्रययाद्ययययाद्वभ्ययययाद्वभ्ययय

There are various typical examples of these three. The first would be the karma which projects as a karmic result the parts of a person who takes birth in one of the better forms of life in the desire realm. The second would be a karma which projects as a karmic result the parts of a person who takes birth in one of the three lives of misery. The third would be a karma which projects as a karmic result the parts of a person who takes birth in one of the higher two realms.

त्तुःश्रेश्वश्चीतातात्त्रेषःयश्चरःत्रेत्रःयश्चेत्रःश्चीत्रःश्चेत्रःत्वेत्र

The definition of that craving which constitutes the eighth link in the chain of dependent origination is: "The mental function which, based on the link of feeling, desires of its own accord not to be separated from its object."

न्वीता नेरामुराववीयर्नेना वहेमारास्त्रीता स्रीतास्त्रीतात्रास्त्रीता

यः भ्रम् अस्त्रात्त्री ध्रम् विश्वात्त्रीया विश्वात्त्रीया विश्वात्त्र विश्वात्त्य विश्वात्त्य विश्वात्त्र विश्वात्त्य विश्वात्त्र विश्वात्त्य विश्वात्त्य विश्वात्त्य विश्वा

This particular craving can be divided into three types: desire craving, fear craving, and existence craving. Each of these three can be described in the following typical examples. The first is that craving where you desire not to be separated from an attractive object. The second is that craving where you desire to be separated from an unattractive object. The third is that craving wherein you crave the parts of your being at the time of your death, out of fear that you think you are going to stop.

The definition of that grasping which constitutes the ninth link in the chain of dependent origination is: "The strong desire that represents the craving of the previous link developed to an intense degree."

न्त्रीत्रा वर्नेन्यकेष्यराधेत्रया क्षायकेष्यराधेत्या वन्यानुःश्चायकेष्या

This particular grasping may be divided into four types: grasping to the desirable, grasping to views, grasping where you profess the existence of a self-nature, and grasping where you hold mistaken forms of morality and ascetic practices to be supreme.

तर.क्रयोश.तपु.पर्ट्र.क्षयोश.योश्वेश.त.रटा, यद्वेत.ख्योश.ट्य.ता.ता.क्षेयो.तर. तर.क्षयोश.तपु.पर्ट्र.क्षयोश.योश्वेश.त.रटा, योट.चयो.यो.यरयो.धे.श्चें.य.जा.क्षेयो. तर.क्षयोश.तपु.पर्ट्र.क्षयोश.यपु.श्वेश.त.रटा, योट.चयो.यो.यरयो.धे.श्चें.य.जा.क्षेयो.

ক্রমাশ্রমার্থরের্ট্র-ক্রমাশ্রমার্থনির প্রমান্ত্র প্রমা

The first of these is a kind of desire which is strongly attached to an attractive object. The second is a kind of desire which is strongly attached to bad views. The third is a kind of desire which is strongly attached to professing that a self-nature of a person exists. The fourth is a kind of desire which is strongly attached to bad ascetic practices.

यक्षिराग्री:क्र्याग्री:ब्रिटायर प्ल्टाहो द्वार प्रति स्वीर । यक्ष्याग्री स्वार स्व र स्वार स्वा

These two links possess certain typical characteristics. Among the three categories of being virtuous and so on, they are invariably ethically neutral. There are types of each which are eliminated by the path of seeing, and types of each which are eliminated by the path of habituation; both types are possible. These links are found with both normal beings and with realized beings, and are had by beings in all three realms.

र्रा स्वित् त्या मुर्थे स्वित् मुं स्वित स्व स्व स्वित स्वत स्वित स्वत स्वित स्वित स्वित स्वित स्वित स्वत स्वत स्वित स्वित स्वित स्वित स्वित स्

The definition of that ripened karma which constitutes the tenth link of the chain of dependent origination is: "The movement of the mind which is in its essence an impure ripening where karma has become extremely potent due to its being triggered by the relevant links of craving and grasping."

क्र्र-अ-रम्नियान्त्रेयाः विष्यः प्राप्त । क्र्र-अ-रम्नियः क्रियः विष्यः प्राप्त ।

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The second selection is from *Jewel of the True Thought*, a commentary to Master Dharmakirti's *Commentary on Valid Perception* by Geshe Yeshe Wangchuk (b. 1928) of Sera Mey Tibetan Monastery. [The verses are inserted from the original work by Master Dharmakirti (630 AD), sometimes in shorter excerpts than in Geshe Wangchuk's text, to facilitate comparison with the corresponding commentary.]

|म्यायाः हे त्यहेषाः क्रियाः स्वायाः स्वीर | |य्ययाः द्रदः ये दे स्वीदः योदः त्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः स्वीर | |स्वदः रुवाः क्षीयाः याः स्वदः याः स्वीर | |स्वद्याः स्वदः स्वीदः याः वाः याः योदा

Suppose because he's free of the perishable view He would stop rebirth at the beginning of the path. Because the innate one's not yet eliminated. If it were, then how could there ever be a rebirth?

वह्नमार्क्रम्था म्यानिः वह्नमार्क्षम्यायायद्भाताय्विरः प्रतिः स्वाप्तिः स्वापतिः स

Suppose someone makes the following argument: "Let's say that you are right, and that the view of the perishable assemblage [seeing some "me" or "mine" with a self-nature] is the very root of the cycle of rebirth. Well then, just after a person had been able to develop the **beginning** moments **of the path** of seeing, **he would** have **stopped** himself from ever crossing again the line into a new **rebirth**. Why? **Because he's free then of the perishable view."**

क्षे.क्षेत्र.श्चेत्र.क्षेट्य.त्य.त्य.क्षेट.क्षे.या.श्चे.क्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याक्षेत्र.कष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेव्याकष्टेवयाकष्टे

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Our answer then would be as follows: "Consider a stream enterer [a person who has reached the path of seeing, and seen emptiness directly.] Isn't it rather the case that he has not yet reached a point where, because he has eliminated the perishable view, he need not take another rebirth? **Because** isn't it true that **the innate one**, the inborn perishable view, **is not yet eliminated?** And **if it were** eliminated, **then how could there ever be a rebirth?** In that case then he could of course never take another rebirth."

र्रे.च्रेरे.ट्रश्र.लुप्रेर्यं अक्ट्राय्यं क्र्यं वि.क्र्यं वि.क्रयं वि.क्र्यं वि.क्र्

You could also answer: "Consider then a stream enterer who sees peace in that same life [that is, who reaches nirvana in the same life in which he reached the path of seeing]. How could there ever be a rebirth for someone like this? He is one of those people who is certain to eliminate the perishable view completely, and thereby achieve nirvana, in the same life that he reaches the path of seeing.

That state of mind where a person thinks of "me," Where he wishes to himself "May I be happy," Or "May I never suffer any pain," This viewpoint of a person is the innate.

यर्थाः यर्भा स्वीतः द्वा । द्वा त्याः व्याः व्य

याने स्रोधान प्रमान स्थान स्य

And suppose you say, "Perishable view only comes in one kind: the type where you consciously believe [in a "me" or "mine" which has its own nature]. Therefore it is not the cause for suffering existence." It is not true though that there exists no innate form of the perishable view. Think of that case where a person wishes a certain object, where he thinks to himself, "May I be happy," or "May I never suffer any pain." Without being influenced by any kind of intellectual belief, he holds to a "me," he thinks of a "me" who is independent, and who is not just a label applied to the various parts of himself. That particular state of mind is the viewpoint of a person which is the innate one.

|द्राव्याः व्यक्तः व्यक्ष्याः व्यक्षः व |द्राव्याः व्यक्षः व्य |द्राव्यक्षः व्यक्षः व |द्राव्यक्षः व्यक्षः व

If they never thought they saw any kind of "me,"
If they had no attachment at all to some kind of "self,"
If they were free of this craving to a self-nature,
They'd never race on through desire for happiness.

And are you saying then that people like stream enterers [those who have seen emptiness directly but have not yet reached nirvana] have no attachment at all to some kind of "self"? You must be, because [according to you] they never think they see any kind of "me." If you agree, then you must be saying that they could never be the kind of people who race on to the next life through a desire for happiness [for a self-existent "me," and yet they are.] This would have to be the case, because they would be free of this craving to a self-

nature.

The *Great Commentary* says: "Wherever a person never thinks they see any kind of "me," then they have no attachment at all to some kind of "self." And because they are free of this craving to a self-nature, then they can never race on again to a next life through a desire for "my-self's" happiness."

स्त्र स्त्र

We should note at this point that it is incorrect to assert, as some have done, that the simple awareness of oneself constitutes the perishable view. This is proven by the fact that enemy destroyers and Buddhas do possess states of mind in which they think to themselves, "These are my robes," or "This is my wisdom bowl."

If you disagree that this could ever be the case, then you would have to say as well that there could never exist that failure in one's monastic vows where you steal the robes or bowl or any similar article belonging to one of these beings. This would have to be the case, for these beings would according to you lack any state of mind where they considered something "mine." A lack of such a state should always mean that one could not steal from such beings, for the following distinction is correctly made: So long as the Teacher is still blessing

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the world with His presence, there can occur the failure of one's vows where he steals what rightfully belongs to the Teacher; and yet, after He pretends to pass into His final nirvana, such a failure can no longer occur.

दह्मायायम् । विभागसुरसायम् । विभागस्य स्वास्त्रात्त्रम् । विभागसुरसायस्य स्वास्त्रम् । विभागस्य स्वास्त्रम् । विभागसुरसायस्य स्वास्त्रम् ।

There are moreover those lines in *Entering [the Middle Way]*, which talk about being

Like the case where Buddhas, who are free of the view

Of the perishable assemblage, still speak of 'me' and 'my teaching'."

निर्मुरुष्ट्रिर्म्स्य व्याप्त स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्तित्र स्तित्र स्त

From the one cause of being attached to some self-nature, They conceive of what's not happiness as happiness, And as a result they dive into everything; Therefore craving's a basis for rebirth.

चुर्याक्ष्याच्या मुद्राची मुद्राची स्यायाध्येत हो। स्टायम्याध्याय स्थेत स्थेत

Consider now **craving.** It is the [aspect of the truth of the source of suffering we call] "factor." This is because it **is a basis** which contributes to a corresponding result; ie, another **rebirth.**

स्त्रीत्रात्ते क्षुं स्रोत्रात्ते स्वर्णा यत्ते त्याक्षेत्र स्वर्णा स

It is true that craving is this way, because those who have been brought down by the tendency to conceive of what's not happiness as being happiness dive as a result of this into "everything," which refers to unworthy things and goals. Neither is it true that this totally mistaken backwards conception of things is without its proper cause, for all this occurs from the one cause of being attached to some self-nature.

ভিন্য ই শ্লুব: বৃধ্য রম্ম শ্লুর: ব্রুর। ভিন্য ই শ্লুব: বৃধ্য রম মর্শ্রর: শ্লুর।

Because of the fact that the Masters have said "Those free of attachment will never see birth."

ॻॖऀॱॺॣॕॖॖॖय़ॱॸॣ॔ॺॱॾऺॹॴऒॗॴॻऻऄऀॸॴय़य़ॖॱय़ॖऀॸऻ तर-शैरॴतपुःरेयरःग्रीॴलरःशूरे.सु.भरःश्रीःयःभःशूरःयपुःसुरःग्री ।७४०।शूर्थः ...शूर्यातपुःरेयरःग्रीआलरःशूर्येःश्रीःभरःश्रीःयःभःशूर्यःयपुःसुरःग्री ।७४०।शूर्थः ...शूर्यात्तरःश्रीरःसुःभषःग्रीशायशिरशायपुःश्रीरः।

It is true that craving is a cause for a future rebirth, because of the fact that Masters of the past have said that "Enemy destroyers, those who are free of attachment, never again see a birth in some future life; this is due to the fact that they have eliminated craving in its entirety."