# HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA IN MADISON, WISCONSIN 2007

# INVITED BY VEN. GESHE LHUNDUB SOPA AND DEER PARK BUDDHIST CENTER

#### Schedule of Events for May 2-4, 2007

Wednesday, May 2, 2007

1:30 – 3:30 p.m. le Tsongkhapa's Experiential Teachings

Veterans Memorial Coliseum

6:30 p.m. Tibetan Concert:

Phurbu T. Namgyal and Pasang Dolma

Madison Masonic Center

Thursday, May 3

9:30 – 11:30 a.m. Je Tsongkhapa's Experiential Teachings

Veterans Memorial Coliseum

1:30 – 3:30 p.m. Je Tsongkhapa's Experiential Teachings

Veterans Memorial Coliseum

6:30 p.m. Tibetan Cultural Show:

Madison Tibetan Language & Cultural School

Madison Masonic Center

Friday, May 4

9:30 – 11:30 a.m. Cittamani Tara Empowerment

Veterans Memorial Coliseum

2:30 p.m. Compassion: The Source of Happiness

Kohl Center

6:30 p.m. Tibetan Concert:

Phurbu T. Namgyal and Pasang Dolma

Madison Masonic Center

For more information on Tibetan evening programs, please visit wistib.org or call 608.320.9132

## **C**ONTENTS

Schedule of Events	I
Tibetan Prayers	4
English Prayers	7
TIbetan Texts Songs of Spiritual Experience Condensed Points of the Stages of the Path by Lama Tsongk	12 khapa
The Good-Goal Expression of Realizations The Spiritual Autobiography of Lama Tsongkhapa	24
English Texts Songs of Spiritual Experience Condensed Points of the Stages of the Path by Lama Tsongk	13 khapa
The Good-Goal Expression of Realizations The Spiritual Autobiography of Lama Tsongkhapa	25
Biography of His Holiness the Dalai Lama	38
Biography of Ven. Geshe Lhundub Sopa	41
Deer Park Buddhist Center	42
Acknowledgements	45
Save the Dates	46
Deer Park's statue of Lama Tsongkhapa His Holiness the Dalai Lama Green Tara tanka painting Illustration of temple project at Deer Park	Front Cover Inside Front Cover Inside Back Cover Outside Back Cover

Please respect dharma materials. Buddhism believes that the respect we show texts will have repercussions on ourselves by way of increasing our wisdom. Please don't put texts on the floor or step over them. Dispose of them carefully by recycling or burning.

### PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART CREDITS

Anderson Illustration Associates: Back cover temple illustration
Martín Chávez: Front cover, Inside back cover, p. 39 Geshe Sopa, p. 43 Temple
Kalleen Mortensen: Inside front cover, p. 36 H. H. the Dalai Lama
Green Tara tanka painting courtesy of Ani Lhundub Jampa

2

तर्नः अप- प्रत्वाचीयार्च्यायान् याच्याया वर्ष्ट्याय्यवायाच्यात्त्रः त्वाचाचाचाच्यात्त्रः त्वाचाचाचाच्यात्त्रः त्या मी नियो तन्त्र के तमे निर्देश के तमे के तम् निर्देश के तमे निर्देश नर्रेअःस्वःतन्यः वनः संस्थूनः नः वेयानुः नतेः र्हेयः ग्रीः इस्ययः ग्रीः हेनः ने त्वेदेवः यः क्रूस्ययः समः विवायः सी लर. देपु. मु.चेर. मुच. मुम्मार प्राया रामार मुम्मार प्राया मुम्मार प्राय मुम्मार प्राया मुम्मार प्राय मुम्मार प्राया मुम्मार प ग्रीक्रम्लाम् केष्टा मानवास्त्रते स्त्रीत् प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्व क्रॅ्र-प्रमः इसाप्तमः चल्रुत्। पि: दसायानस्य क्रियाक्तीः सर्वेश्वः स्वेतः स्वेतः स्वेतः स्वेतः स्वेतः स्वेतः स म्रोधायाः क्रियं स्तर्यायायाः स्त्रुव राज्या विषया स्वर्णात् विषयाः स्वर्णात् विषयाः स्वर्णात् विषयाः स्वर्णा यदायायान्त्रेयारवाक्तीयार्र्यापृष्टिश्चेत्रायाञ्चवार्वेदिश्चेत्रायाञ्चेत्रायार्वेद्रायार्वेद्रायार्वेद्रायार्वेद्रायाः दुशःश्चेयात्रान्दरः चिरः क्षेयाः ग्रंभयः देशयः ग्रंभयः दशयः क्षेत्रं त्यायायः सः श्वेतः रक्षायाच्यायः दियाः योकाः क्ष 

न् देते.तु। देनामाग्री:तुत्रसादेनामाग्री:तुःर्सामानामानेमाद्रतानुःध्रीदायाः वर्षादेशुद्धृतःपाद्याः तर्देर्-पर्-रेशवर्द-प्रियः इस्राययः चत्रुः चयः चुः हो। सिर्-र्ये त्यः चे रेन् चा ग्रायः यति विद्या होता होता स **यर द्यायर हेश सु यस्ति ।** 

याञ्चवार्यास्ट्रेंद्र पर्दा ।स्ट्रेंद्र पाञ्चेद्र वाञ्चवार्यास्ट्री ।वाञ्चवार्यात्यस्ट्रेंद्र पाञ्चेद्र वाद्यव म.इयम.र्बेट.तप्रा मि.इपु.यी नि.केर.क्र्य.वयम.वट.र्बेट.म.वेट.टी मक्ष्य.वेट.मा म.ब्रेग्या श्रात्यायात्रात्रा द्वीत्राञ्चन्या द्वीत्याचा द्वीत्याचेन्याचा वारावाञ्चन्याची स्वाद्वी स्वाद्वी दिव्ही चन्ना बर्झेर मा केराना बीचे वार्या कोरी क्षेत्र मा कोरी पर्ये में बार्या कोरी विष्या कोरी विष्या का स्थान में का रासेन्। सेनासेन्। इप्तसेन्। सूसेन्। पुरासेन्। धेन्सेन्। यन्तसेन्। सुसेन्। ट्रैं सेन। रेंसेन। रेग्'इ'सेन। र्हेक'सेन'र्ने। सियायीत्मस्य सेन'मः द्रकाधिन'श्रीतस्यकासेन। धीन'श्री इसायर लेकायतीतसमाग्री नर पुंचार से प्राप्त में विश्व विषय से प्राप्त से विषय से प्राप्त से विषय से विषय से विषय म्बु वर्षाय प्रतित्वर म्बु दिन्द्र मेर् । दे प्रतिविद्य पुर्वेषा प्रमूषा प्रतित्व प्रति । प्रतिविद्य प्रति । प्रतिविद्य प्रति । लश्चारी लुर्जुनाश्चरी ह्याताश्चरी वाह्यातालराश्चरात्री वी.इ.पु.ची दे.क्षेत्रकायावीराक्चित શ્રેશના નિવાર કુશાના કેવાના એન્ માર્લ છેત્ર જેવા ત્રવા છે માર્ટેલા કું છેત્ર માયા વર્દેલ છેને વાત્રવા કે શ્રેશના 

नुषानाषुक्षानु द्वाराम्यान्ववायायते यान्या क्वाराष्ट्रका स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर् धि.य.भूर.त.तार.रेवातर.ह्वायातपु.वीर.क्यायार्ट्यातर.ह्वायातर.यरया.क्याया.मू । रे.फी.यया.य.क्या. रयाक्कीसार्जुला मृत्युं स्वाया देवाया देवाया देवाया है। या स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स तपु.र्ज्ञवाया र्जिवा.वर्ष्यप्रवायव्यय.१८.रच.रे.खु.चर.ग्रेट.तपु.र्ज्ञवाया शु.र्देव.तय.व.वट्रव.तर.खेय.तर.वे.ही क्षारवाश्चीसर्जान् र्वेषु स्वतेष्रस्वाकास्व

**५५ मा विश्वा** के मा के सूर्य का के सूर्य के बार के स्वाह के सूर्य का विश्वास

च. दुपु.ची वीर क्षिय अभागतिय अभागतिय कुषे त्या दुर्जित खेश रचा की सारू ला है हीये ता बचा सूर्ण नस्यनःसरः चुर्ये । ने वयानर्ष्ट्रसः स्वत्याने हरः दे दिन्दे ने त्ययान बिन्या है च हर् स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वया र्मतः क्रिवः मृत्यवायायः स्विवः रमायाञ्चवायः रमरः स्विवाः यायायायः स्विवः याञ्च याञ्चेत्रः स्वा योवायः स्वा वि रैगायाग्रीत्। देन्द्रेनविदार्देश ।रैगायाग्रीत्रादेन्द्रेनविदाहे। हैन्द्र्यार्ह्डिनग्रीयानसूद्रायादेनविदानुनेवयास्याग्री यर्थानुःश्चन्द्रश्चानगायःश्चेताय्य। क्रेंन्नाय्युयाय्युः देन्नेत्रेत्रः नुत्रेत्रः नुत्रः व्यान्येयः व्यान्यः व केव र्रायस्याकारा ह्युव रका या वेयाका नवर हुया नरा। वसका छन नर ह्युव पति व्यविक निवास हिता हु नरा। भ्रीप्तरा भ्रुप्ताधीत्रप्तरा द्वीत्वरावरुषायदे तहेवाहेत्रधी रूराहे। वर्षेत्रास्त्रप्तद्वराधीशायासुरुषायाया यर्देव्ययः पश्चेदः दे।

यद्या. युक्त क्रीय. सूच्या प्रच्यीय त्या त्या व्या विस्ति त्या त्या क्षीय त्या विस्ति त्या प्रच्या विस्ति त्या विस्ति त्या विस्ति त्या विस्ति विस्ति

चिर-क्रेय-क्षेर-स्र्र-अक्टुश-क्टी-प्रमा । हिना-प्रमान्याक्षे अस्त्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-स्र्र-अक्टुश-क्षेत्र-स्र् तर्ज्ञ इस्राय-क्ष्युव्य-क्षेत्र-स्र्य-अक्टिश-क्ष्य-स्राय-क्ष्य-क्

र्वेच रका चाड्रचाया वर्षेत्र प्रमुख्य त्या के स्वार्थ त्या । विषय प्रमुख्य स्वार्थ त्या प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य स्वार्थ त्या ।

मुन्नास्त्रम् स्वरायां स्वर्तात्रम् । विक्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् । विक्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् स्वर्तात्रम् ।

तहस्य न्याया विक्रें स्था है स्थूर साम्बेद या न्या भूति है नवा मास्य के हैं स्था ने प्रती हैं स्था है स्था सामित हैं स्था है सामित हैं सामित हैं

द्यानाशुक्षानात्रेन्यात्रत्त्रः चायदे नुम्यानात्रक्षात्रः । । प्रचन्द्रस्य क्षेत्रः स्यान् स्वर्षात्रः स्वर्णा । प्रचन्द्रस्य स्वर्णान् स्वर्णान्

#### **Heart Sutra**

The Blessed Mother, the Heart of the Perfection of Wisdom Bhagavati Prajna Paramita Hridaya bCom ldan 'das ma shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin p'ai snying po

Homage to unutterable, inconceivable, inexpressible Perfect Wisdom, Unborn, unceasing essence of space, The field of self-aware gnosis, Mother of past, present and future Buddhas! Homage to the perfection of wisdom, the Blessed Mother.

Thus I have heard once:

The Blessed One was staying in Rajgriha at Vulture Peak along with a great community of monks and a great community of bodhisattvas, and at that time, the Blessed One entered the meditative absorption on the varieties of phenomena called the appearance of the profound. At that time as well, the noble Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva, the great being, clearly beheld the practice of the profound perfection of wisdom itself and saw that even the five aggregates are empty of intrinsic existence.

Thereupon, through the Buddha's inspiration, the venerable Shariputra spoke to the noble Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva, the great being, and said, "How should any noble son or noble daughter who wishes to engage in the practice of the profound perfection of wisdom train?"

When this had been said, the holy Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva, the great being, spoke to the venerable Shariputra and said, "Shariputra, any noble son or noble daughter who so wishes to engage in the practice of the profound perfection of wisdom should clearly see this way: they should see perfectly that even the five aggregates are empty of intrinsic existence. Form is empty, emptiness is form; emptiness is not other than form, form too is not other than emptiness. Likewise, feelings, perceptions, mental formations, and consciousness are all empty. Therefore, Shariputra, all phenomena are empty; they are without defining characteristics; they are not born, they do not cease; they are not defiled, they are not undefiled; they are not deficient, and they are not complete.

"Therefore, Shariputra, in emptiness there is no form, no feelings, no perceptions, no mental formations, and no consciousness. There is no eye, no ear, no nose, no tongue, no body, and no mind. There is no form, no sound, no smell, no taste, no texture, and no mental objects. There is no eye-element and so on up to no mind-element including up to no element of mental consciousness. There is no ignorance, there is no extinction of ignorance, and so on up to no aging and death and no extinction of aging and death. Likewise, there is no suffering,

origin, cessation, or path; there is no wisdom, no attainment, and even no non-attainment.

"Therefore, Shariputra, since bodhisattvas have no attainments, they rely on this perfection of wisdom and abide in it. Having no obscuration in their minds, they have no fear, and by going utterly beyond error, they will reach the end of nirvana. All the buddhas too who abide in the three times attained the full awakening of unexcelled, perfect enlightenment by relying on this profound perfection of wisdom.

"Therefore, one should know that the mantra of the perfection of wisdom—the mantra of great knowledge, the unexcelled mantra, the mantra equal to the unequalled, the mantra that quells all suffering—is true because it is not deceptive. The mantra of the perfection of wisdom is proclaimed:

tadyatha gaté gaté paragaté parasamgaté bodhi svaha!

Shariputra, the bodhisattvas, the great beings, should train in the perfection of wisdom in this way."

Thereupon, the Blessed One arose from that meditative absorption and commended the holy Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva, the great being, saying this is excellent. "Excellent! Excellent! O noble child, it is just so; it should be just so. One must practice the profound perfection of wisdom just as you have revealed. For then even the tathagatas will rejoice."

As the Blessed One uttered these words, the venerable Shariputra, the holy Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva, the great being, along with the entire assembly, including the worlds of gods, humans, asuras, and gandharvas, all rejoiced and hailed what the Blessed One had said.

8

#### Refuge and generation of bodhicitta

I go for refuge, until I am Enlightened, to the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Highest Assembly.

From the virtuous merit that I collect by listening to the Dharma,
May I attain the state of Buddha to be able to benefit all sentient beings. (3 times)

sang gye chö dang tsog kyi chog nam la jang chub bar du dag ni kyab su chi dag gi chö nyen gyi pe sö nam kyi dro la pen chir sang gye drub bar shog

#### Generation of bodhicitta

With a wish to free all beings
I shall always go for refuge
To the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha,
Until I reach full enlightenment.

Enthused by wisdom and compassion, Today in the Buddhas' presence I generate the Mind for Full Awakening For the benefit of all sentient beings.

As long as space remains,
As long as sentient beings remain,
Until then, may I too remain
And dispel the miseries of the world.

#### Long life prayer for H.H. the Dalai Lama

In this Pure Land surrounded by snowy mountains

You are the source of all benefit and happiness without exception All-powerful Avalokiteshvara, Tenzin Gyatso
May you remain firm for a hundred eons.

dro nam dral dö sam pa yi sang gye chö dang ge dun la jang chub nying por chi kyi bar tag par dag ni kyab su chi

she rab nying tse dang je pe tsön pe sem chen tön tu dag sang gye dun du ne gyi te tsog pe jang chub sem kye do

ji si nam kha ne pa dang dro wa ji si ne gyur pa de si dag ni ne gyur ne dro we dug ngal sel war shok

gang ri ra we khor we zhing kham su pen dang de wa ma lu jung we ne chen re zig wang ten dzin gya tso yi zhab pe kal gye bar du ten gyur chig

#### **Dedication prayers**

By these virtues may I quickly Realize the state of a guru Buddha And having done so may I place Every last being into that state.

The mind of enlightenment is supreme and most precious

Where it has not arisen, may it arise Where it has arisen, without any decline, May it only grow stronger and stronger.

May the teachings, the source of all happiness, increase and propagate
May all those beings who uphold the doctrine be healthy
May the tachings of the Buddha, the source of happiness for all embodied creatures
Forever flourish.

ge we di yi nyur du dag la ma sang gye drub gyur ne dro wa jig kyang ma lu pa de yi sal la gö par shog

jang chub sem chog rinpoche ma kye pa nam kye gyur chig kye pa nyam pa me par yang gong ne gong du pel bar shog

pen de jung ne den pa dar zhing gye ten zin kye bu tam je ku kam zang lu jen kun la de kyi jung we ne sang gye den pa tag tu gye gyur jik

9

#### Additional dedication prayers

The heroic Manjushri comprehends reality, as likewise does Samantabhadra. Training after the manner of all of them I dedicate this and all my virtues.

All the Conquerors who come in the three times greatly praise any dedication of merit, and so I will dedicate all these roots of virtue for the sake of practicing as did Samantabhadra.

May the venerable lama have a long life; May his enlightened activities spread throughout the ten directions in space; And may Lama Tsongkhapa's teachings, the lamp which clears the darkness of the beings in the three worlds, remain forever.

jam pal pa wo ji tar kyen par dang kun tu zang po de yang de zhin te de dag kun gyi je su dag lob chir ge wa di dag tam che rab tu ngo

du sum sheg pai gyal wai tam che kyi ngo wa gang la chog tu ngag pa de dag gi ge we tsa wa di kun kyang zang po cho chir rab tu ngo war gyi

je tsun la me ku tse rab den jing nam kar trin le chog jur gye pa dang lo zang den pe gron me sa sum gyi dro we mun sel dak du ne gyur jig

10

## Lama Tsongkhapa's Experiential Teachings

ञ्जा। यस देस नहुर देवा।

Songs of Spiritual Experience
Condensed Points of the Stages of the Path by Lama Tsongkhapa

२०॥ ह्रेग्रथ नहें द्र सत्त्र त्येग्रथ सामत्याय स्था

11

The Good-Goal Expression of Realizations
The Spiritual Autobiography of Lama Tsongkhapa

# **७०॥ यस.**मुस.पर्देश.प्रेयी

स्य क्ष्यायान्त्रे प्राप्ते व्याच्यायान्त्रे स्वाया । भ्रिक्य प्राप्ते प्राप्ते प्राप्ते प्राप्ते प्राप्ते प्र

स्तरम् केष्यं नाहेश्यायस्य योग्यायम् न्यूष्य प्रती । वात्रस्य प्रते साहेत् प्रहेष्य स्वरः से सहत् प्राप्त । वात्रस्य प्रते साहेत् प्रस्त स्वरः से सहत् प्राप्त । वात्रस्य प्रते साहेत् प्रस्त स्वरः से सहत् प्राप्त प्रति। वात्रस्य प्रते साहेत् प्रस्त स्वरं स्व

यक्षे.यम्बर्स्यक्षेत्रस्यः स्वयम् स्वयम् सह्तः स्वया । वाम्ययः सह्तः स्वये स्वयः विद्यान् वाम्यः सह्यः । वाम्ययः सहतः स्वरः स्वयः वाद्ये स्वयः सहयः स्वरः स

प्रीं में त. स्वायमाना त्यारे मान्ये सामाने मान्ये सामाने सम्बाद्ध सामाने सम्बाद्ध सामाने सा

योबीर प्रचर हुँर वी के मू त्रेर प्राप्त हों निर्मण कि प्रमान स्थान कि प्रमान हो।

# Songs of Spiritual Experience Condensed Points of the Stages of the Path

Your body is created from a billion perfect factors of goodness; Your speech satisfies the yearnings of countless sentient beings; Your mind perceives all objects of knowledge exactly as they are – I bow my head to you O chief of the Shakya clan.

You're the most excellent sons of such peerless teacher; You carry the burden of the enlightened activities of all conquerors, And in countless realms you engage in ecstatic display of emanations – I pay homage to you O Maitreya and Manjushri.

So difficult to fathom is the mother of all conquerors, You who unravel its contents as it is are the jewels of the world; You're hailed with great fame in all three spheres of the world – I pay homage to you O Nagarjuna and Asanga.

Stemming from these two great charioteers with excellence Are the two paths of the profound view and the vast conduct; You're the custodian of the treasury of instructions encompassing all essential points

Of these paths without error, I pay homage to you O Dipamkara.

You are the eyes to see all the myriad collections of scriptures; To the fortunate ones traveling to freedom you illuminate the excellent path, You do this through skilful deeds stirred forth by compassion. I pay respectful homage to you O all my spiritual mentors.

You're the crowning jewels among all the learned ones of this world; Your banners of fame flutter vibrantly amongst the sentient beings; O Nagarjuna and Asanga from you flow in an excellent steady stream This [instruction on the] stages of the path to enlightenment.

Since it fulfils all the wishes of beings without exception, It is the king of kings among all quintessential instructions; Since it gathers into it thousands of excellent rivers of treatises, It's as well the ocean of most glorious well-uttered insights.

देश्चिरः क्युं केंद्र स्थानवायि स्थाने क्युं केंद्री । स्थाने स्

यासुरः रतःगातः श्रे क्षेरः धः तसुः तसुः ता । द्धियः तर्ने : द्वतः रे : क्षेतः तरः : देवः यवः श्राः ।। इयः क्षेत्रः तक्षनः तरः व्यवः ध्वतः व्यवः व्यवः । द्वियः तर्ने : द्वतः यवः व्यवः ।।

त्रस्त्रात्वदीः द्वीतः त्रेवायः द्वेत्वायः द्वेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः वित्रायः द्व त्रस्त्रायः द्वीयः त्रेत्वायः द्वेत्वायः द्वेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्रेत्वायः त्र

इत्यात्वेद्धरात्मायीधेरायात् से प्रोत्तात्मात् प्रवितायात् प्

द्यायति हेत्र यदी धीत् यवित्र वे रायसाञ्चर्य । यदी यद् हेत् यादा रे स्वर्थ वियाधीत्।। हेत्र द्याय यहिया ह्या त्रायति होंगा द्रद्रा । व्हंत्य यदी यस्यस्य त्रसायहिया हेत् द्वाया गुत्रा।

स्यायम् राम्याम् ११ त्यायाम् ११ त्यायाम् । १९४ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् । १९४ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् । १९४ त्यायम् १९६ त्यायम् ।

न्तुः वस्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः स्वरः स्वरः । । नेः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वर ने स्वरः स्वरंत्रः स्वरंत्रः स्वरंत्रः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । । नेः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्व

दे.लट.ट्यार.वयात्मश्चरतेश्वश्चात्रश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चर इत्यत्वर्ह्चर्ट्याच्यरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चरात्मश्चर It helps to recognize all teachings to be free of contradictions; It helps the dawning of all scriptures as pith instructions; It helps to find easily the enlightened intention of the conquerors; It helps also to guard against the abyss of grave negative deeds.

Therefore this most excellent instruction that is sought after By numerous fortunate ones like the learned ones of India and Tibet, This [instruction of the] stages of the path of persons of three capacities, What intelligent person is there whose mind is not captured by it?

This concise instruction distilling the essence of all scriptures, Even through reciting it or listening to it only once, The benefits of teaching the dharma, listening to it, and so on, Since such waves of merit are bound to be gathered contemplate its meaning.

Then, the root of creating well the auspicious conditions For all the excellences of this and future lives Is to rely properly with effort both in thought and action Upon the sublime spiritual mentor who reveals the path.

Seeing this we should never forsake him even at the cost of life And please him with the offering of implementing his words. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

This life of leisure is even more precious than a wish-granting jewel; That I have found such an existence is only this once; So hard to find yet like a flash of lightning it is easy to vanish; Contemplating this situation it's vital to realize that all mundane pursuits

Are like the empty grain husks floating in the winds And that we must extract the essence of human existence. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

There is no certainty that after death we may not be born in the lower realms; The protection from such terror lies in the Three Jewels alone; So we must make firm the practice of going for refuge And ensure that its precepts are never undermined.

This in turn depends on contemplating well the white and black karma And their effects, and on perfect observance of the ethical norms. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

त्रमास्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्

गीयात्वीराविष्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्य

इत्यत्युर्रः दश्याद्युरः कुर्यश्चात्रेषः निर्देरः प्रचीश्च । विर्वेरः प्रचः योदः योषा पर्वेदः त्युः प्रचेशः योद भूतः त्युर्रः दश्याद्युरः कुर्यश्चात्रेषः निर्देरः प्रचेशः । विर्वेरः प्रचः योदः योषा पर्वेदः त्युः प्रचेशः यो

क्ष्यायात्रीत्राच्यायात्र्यात्रायाय्यात्र

देल'र्स्ट्रेर'रम'ग्रह्म, नेमन्यस्य देल'र्स्ट्रम्य । वित्र'रह्मेर'र्म्ह्म । वित्र'रह्मेर'र्म्ह्मेर'रम्ब्रह्मेर

देलंद्य्यः स्थायान् क्ष्यात्राच्यात्र्यः क्ष्यात्राच्याः । व्यात्य्यः व्यात्यः व्यात्यः व्यात्यः व्यात्यः व्या देलंद्यः स्थायान् व्यात्यः व

कुंपान्निस्रान्ते संभुत् में सुन्त्र प्राप्त सुन्त्र प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप

Until we've obtained the most qualified form to pursue the excellent path We will fail to make great strides in our journey,
So we must strive in all the conditions without exception of such a form;
Thus these three doors of ours so sullied with evil karma and downfalls.

Since it is especially essential to purify their karmic defilements, We must ensure to cherish the constant application all four powers. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

If we do not strive in contemplating the defects of the truth of suffering, The genuine aspiration for liberation does not arise in us; If we do not contemplate the causal process of the origin of suffering, We will fail to understand how to cut the root of cyclic existence.

So it's vital to seek true renunciation of disenchantment with existence And to recognize which factors chain us in the cycle of existence. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Generating the mind is the central axle of the supreme vehicle; It's the foundation and the support of all expansive deeds; To all instances of two accumulations it is like the elixir of gold; It's the treasury of merits containing myriad collections of virtues;

Recognizing these truths the heroic bodhisattvas
Uphold the precious supreme mind as the heart of their practice.
I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner;
You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Giving is the wish-granting jewel that satisfies the wishes of all beings; It's the best weapon to cut the constricting knots of miserliness; It's an undaunted deed of the bodhisattva giving birth to courage; It's the basis to proclaim one's fame throughout all ten directions;

Knowing this the learned ones seek the excellent path Of giving away entirely their body, wealth and virtues. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Morality is the water that washes off the stains of ill deeds; It's the cooling moonlight dispelling the burning agony of afflictions; In the midst of people it is most majestic like the Mt Meru; It draws together all beings without any display of force; ईल.प्यूर.टम.कट.वेशम.लुर.ट्रे.केंग्र.चक्कीमी विग्र.पर्ट्ट.क्विट.क्वर.ट्रे.चबुर.चसैट.पश्ला.जूरी ट्रे.केंग्र.चेम.वेश.वेश.लट.ट्या.चेंटमा.तपु.ब्रिममी विग्र.त.प्रेममा.क्वरा.कुप.युप.चबुर.चसैट.पश्ला.जूरी

बु.र्बर.जयो.पर्वेषु.रची.ज.थ्या.थीयय.र्जुरा ।ष्ट्रिया.सैय.अष्ट्र्य.ज.यी.य.रचे.य्वे.स्.जी। यत्र्य.त.र्जुर्य.पर्वेषु.रची.ज.थ्या.थीयय.कुर.वी.अर्थ्य ।ष्ट्रिय.स्य.यी.ये.रचपु.रचाय.वीय.यी.ये.की.सेजा।

देल'र्स्ट्रिंग्रस्थायाद्द्र'स्थर्याच्च्रिंग्यां ह्रिंग्रस्यक्च्रिंग्या वित्रस्य ह्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्य इत्यारस्व्रिंग्रस्थायाद्द्र'स्थर्याच्च्रिंग्यां ह्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्याच्च्रिंग्य

शुंदितात्रम्थात्रम्थः पर्वेद्यः पर्वेशः म्यात्रम्थः । जिटः म्यायात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः । जिटः म्यायात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः प्रमात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्यः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्थः ज्ञात्रम्

द्रायद्व्याद्व्याद्व्यात्रात्व्यात्र्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्याः म्याद्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व द्रायद्व्याद्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व्यात्व

चन्नसः वाह्यः स्थान्यः प्राप्तः विद्याः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्य चन्नसः स्थान्यः स्था

 Knowing this the sublime ones guard as if they would their eyes, The perfect disciplines which they have chosen to adopt.

I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner;

You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Forbearance is the supreme ornament for those who have power; It's the greatest fortitude against the agonies of afflictions; Against its enemy the snake of hate it is a garuda cruising in the sky; Against the weapon of harsh words it's the strongest armor;

Knowing this we should habituate ourselves with The armor of excellent forbearance by all possible means. I, a yogi, have practice in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

If the armor of unflinching perseverance is worn, Knowledge of scripture and realization increases like waxing moon; All conducts become fused with good purpose; And whatever initiatives we may begin succeed as hoped for;

Knowing this the bodhisattvas apply great waves of effort, Which help to dispel all forms of laziness. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Concentration is the king that reigns over the mind; When left it is as unwavering as the king of mountains; When set forth it engages with all objects of virtue; It induces the great bliss of a serviceable body and mind;

Knowing this the great accomplished yogis Constantly apply meditations destroying the enemy of distraction. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Wisdom is the eye that sees the profound suchness; It's the path eradicating cyclic existence from its very root; It's a treasury of higher qualities that are praised in all scriptures; It's known as the supreme lamp dispelling the darkness of delusion;

Knowing this the learned ones who aspire for liberation Endeavor with multiple efforts to cultivate this path. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

स्त्रवायान्त्रवायाः स्वायाः स्व

क्ष्यानिवद्ग्यान्त्रः क्ष्ययायेव ने स्वर्यानिया । विरावद्ग्यानिव स्वर्यानिव स्वर्यानिव स्वर्यानिव स्वर्यानिव स

क्रे.चाड्रचा.च्यांत्रम्यात्रम्यात्रेट्रप्तद्देष्ट्रप्तयीयात्त्रम् । म्थ्रिस्यात्तरः द्वाप्तयात्रम्यात्रम्यात्र स्थ्रप्तरः ह्यात्तरात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्य

हेट त्यह्म नक्षेत्र प्रमाणक क्षेत्र व्याले स्वापित्र विश्व । विष्ठ त्यह्म प्रमाणक विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व व

यर्सुश्चरात्र्वतात्र्वतात्र्वतात्र्वतात्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्रः त्र स्रोत्यात्रात्रात्रः त्रेत्रः त्रेत्र

इत्यत्वर्त्त्रम् द्वायावया द्वायाया वेत्र त्या क्षेत्रम् त्या क्षेत्रम् त्या विकाया स्वाया क्षेत्रम् त्या क्षेत्रम् विकाया स्वाया स्वया क्षेत्रम् त्या क्षेत्रम् विकाया स्वया क्षेत्रम् विकाय स्वया क्षेत्रम् विकाया स्वया क्षेत्रम् विकाया स्वया क्षेत्रम् विकाय स्वया स्वय

दे. क्षेत्र क्रीट्रेट प्रयास्त्र त्येत्र होवा कृष्ट हो। । सम्मान्य त्येत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र होत् क्षेत्र क्षेत्

क्यात्त्र्य्र्यःस्याः क्ष्ययाय्येवः ने स्थ्रयः च्य्येय। वियः तर्ह्नः स्थ्रयः याः ने विवः त्यः स्थ्रयः विवाशः व विवायः व्यायः विवायः विवाय In a mere one-pointed concentration I fail to see
The potency to cut the root of cyclic existence;
Yet with wisdom devoid of the path of tranquil abiding,
No matter how much one may probe, the afflictions will not be overcome.

So this wisdom decisively penetrating the true mode of being, The learned ones saddle it astride the horse of unwavering calm abiding; And with the sharp weapon of reasoning of the Middle Way free of extremes, They dismantle all locus of objectification of the mind grasping at extremes;

With such expansive wisdom that probes with precision, The learned ones enhance the wisdom realizing the suchness. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Let alone that through one-pointed cultivation absorption is realized, Even the discriminative awareness examining with precision can generate The absorption on suchness abiding utterly stable and is unwavering;

Wondrous are those who see this and strive for the union of abiding and insight.

I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

The space-like emptiness of meditative equipoise,
And the illusion-like emptiness of the subsequent realizations,
Praised are those who cultivate them and bind together
The method and wisdom and travel beyond the bodhisattva deeds.

It's the way of the fortunate ones
To realize this and not to be content with partial paths;
I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner;
You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

Thus having cultivated as they are the common paths
Essential for the two supreme paths of causal and resultant great vehicles,
I have entered the great ocean of tantras
By relying upon the leadership of the learned navigators;

And through application of the quintessential instructions, I have made meaningful human existence that I have obtained. I, a yogi, have practiced in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should do likewise.

च्छात्यः नक्कित्रः तत्रः स्वरः स च्छात्यः नक्कितः स्वरः स्

द्यात्वर्त्तेर्द्रस्यात्वरः क्र्रेद्रायसः देग्द्रस्य न्यात्वरात्वरः । वित्वयासे द्यात्वरः देवा देशाद्रस्य विद्यायस्य विद्

In order to make familiar to my own mind, And to help benefit fortunate others as well, I've explained here in words easy to understand In its entirety the path that pleases the conquerors.

"Through this virtue may all beings be never divorced From the perfectly pure excellent path" thus I pray; I, a yogi, have made aspirations in this manner; You, who aspire for liberation, too should pray likewise.

Translated by Geshe Thupten Jinpa, 2007.

## अशा हें नाम प्रहें न सन् व तो नाम का साम क्षा भारती । भारतीय का सम्बद्धान का सम्बद्धान

र्षे निर्मेन्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

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# The Good-Goal Expression of Realizations The Spiritual Autobiography of Lama Tsongkhapa

OM! May all be happy and well!

The eye that views worldly ascendance and the liberation of enlightenment, The source of rest of those weary from wandering the paths of cyclic existence, The root of all good fortune – kind Guru, and Treasure of Holy Wisdom, (Manjushri,) – I bow at your feet.

For one of slight effort to gather the magnificent collections, Rejoicing in virtue is taught as supreme.
Especially, toward virtues created in the past by oneself, If one generates great joy devoid of pride, Virtues created in the past will increase.
In order to accomplish that goal taught by the Conqueror and As many further purposes are seen, It is excellent O mind if you generate joy in that way!

First of all, I sought vast and extensive learning,
In the middle, all the scriptural traditions arose as practical advice,
At the end, I practiced all day and night
And dedicated all in order for the teachings to spread.
Having thought about this, my goal has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

If the totally confusing darkness about points to be accepted and rejected Is undispelled by the lamp of perfect learning,

The path is unknown – then, what need is there to mention
Entry into the city of liberation?

Because of this very fact, not satisfied by a partial and rough training
In the treatises of the Invincible Lord of Dharma (Maitreya) and
The world renowned Six Ornaments and Two Supremes,
I trained in them all in detail.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

ख्यायर् स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य

क्ष्यायद्ग्यमभभ्यत्विरायार्थायात्रम् स्थायात्रम् । विद्यायः देवाक्ष्यः स्थायाः स्थायः स्

 In particular, for one who sees this side (ordinary beings)
The one door of determining the actual reality of things
Is the treatises on perfect reasoning – in their difficult points
I trained repeatedly with much effort.
Having thought about this, my goal has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Although I worked with much hardship on the treatises of sutra and tantra, When practicing and expounding the meaning of the profound, Having seen that I had not gone far beyond the kind of view That has trained in nothing and knows nothing at all – Through the path of subtle reasoning analyzing the profound, Especially of the scriptural tradition of Nagarjuna, In all the essential points that bring about right view, I properly trained and cut off doubts. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Here, in progressing to complete Buddhahood, The profound Vajra Vehicle and the Perfection Vehicle Are the two varieties – Secret Mantra, versus the Perfections, Is said to be vastly superior, Everywhere renown as like sun (versus) moon. Accepting those words as statements of truth, If those holding the burden of mastery do not search about What the profound vehicle is like, And if such as these are moreover intelligent, How could anyone else be of dull faculties? Alas! That the very difficult to meet, unexcelled path Like this be cast away without care is amazing. Because of just that, the Conqueror's supreme vehicle, The vajra vehicle more rare than the Buddhas, The profound treasure of the two siddhis, I entered and trained in for a long time with much effort. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

क्ष्यायदी, चर्यात्राचीत्राक्ती, विच्यात्राचीत्राच्यात्राचीत्र विच्यात्र च्रित्र चर्ष्य क्षित्र चर्ष्य चर्ष्य क्षित्र चर्ष्य चर्ष्य क्षित्र चर्ष्य क्षित्र चर्ष्य चर्षेत्र चर्ष्य चर्षेत्र चर्ष्य चर्षेत्र चर्येत्र चर्य

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क्ष्यायद्गीयस्थ्यात्वे स्यात्वे स्यावे स्य

५८ मॅर कु केव में अ८ ५ वें अं पानर्य पानरे भूनरा है ५८ में वि

Without knowing the methods of the paths of the three lower tantra sets, Even if one had decided that the Highest Yoga Tantra was the best of all the tantra sets, It would be no more than an assertion. Having seen that well, I familiarized at length with the general and particular Tantric sets of the three families of Action Tantra, Such as Samanya-guhya-tantra (Secret General Tantra), Susidhi (Well Accomplished), Subahu-paripriccha (Requested by Sabahu) and Dhyanottara (Later Concentration). Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Of the second set of tantras, the Performance Tantras, The principal is the Vairocana-abhisambodhi (*Manifest Enlightenment of Vairocana*) *Tantra*. By training in it, I created excellent certainty About what is the sphere of the Performance Tantra. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Of the third set of tantras, the Yoga Tantras,
The principal is the glorious Tattvasamgraha (*Compendium of Reality*).
By training in the explanatory tantra, Vajrashekhara (*Vajra Peak*),
And so forth, I experienced the festival of the Yoga Tantras.
Having thought about this, my goal has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

For the fourth, the Annuttara Yoga (Tantras) – Renown as sun and moon-like among the masters of the superior land (India), Of the Father Tantras, such as (Guhya) Samaja, and The Yogini Tantras such as Hevajra and Samvara, I trained in the root tantras and the explanatory tantras and, Differing in tradition from the explanations of other sutras and tantras, I trained in the Vimalaprabha (*The Stainless Light*) that elucidates The Kalachakra Tantra and uncovers the tradition of the chariot. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

First, in the beginning, the period of searching for vast and extensive learning.

देव्यावित्वत्रेत्वे स्वयायाव्यात्रे स्वयायाव्यायाव्यायाः । वित्यायाः प्रेत्रः स्वयायाः प्रवास्त्रः स्वयायाः प् इत्यावित्यायाव्यायाः स्वयायायायायायायायाः । वित्ययः स्वयायाः प्रवास्त्रः स्वयायाः स्वयायायः स्वयायायः स्वयायायः स्वयायाः स्वयायायः स्वयायायः स्वयायायः स्वयायायः स्वयायः स्वयायायः स्वयायः स्वयायायः स्वयायः स्वयः स्वय

क्ष्यत्यद्गः प्रमासम्बद्धाः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

 Then, to the best at removing the darkness of the minds of the disciples – I made requests to Manjugosha – with intense and enduring Firm faith, in order that the scriptural traditions appear As practical instructions, and I strove in the collection of causes. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

By striving in that way, in the stages of the path to enlightenment Of the successive lineages from Nagarjuna and Asanaga, I found an uncommon certainty. Thereby, The supreme scriptures of the profound and the perfections arose as practical instructions.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

In this Northern direction, many trained and untrained In the scriptural traditions of Pramana, have said in one voice That there exist no stages of practice to progress to enlightenment in The sutra (Dignaga's *Pramana-samuechaya*) and (Dharmakirti's) seven sets (of treatises on Pramana).

However, Manjugosha said to Dignaga
Directly, "Compose this (text on Pramana) – in the future period it
Will become an eye to all migrators," thus
Granting verbal permission, making it authentic.

I saw that the (assertion of others) is the worst of illogical statements and Especially when examining into the method,

The meaning of the expression of worship of the Pramanasamucchaya,

Establishing validity by the forward and reverse orders –

In the Bhagavan being established as valid

For those striving for emancipation and, through that,

His teachings alone being the crossing path for those seeking liberation,

I found deep certainty. Hence, since integration, through the path of reasoning,

Of all essential points of the paths of the two vehicles

Became well evident, I found a special joy.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Then, I made appropriate strong effort to join well
The two, the Bodhisattvabhumi and the Sutra-alamkara and thereby
The scriptures of the Invincible Lord of Dharma (Maitreya) and all
The scriptures of his followers appeared as special instructions of practice.
Having thought about this, my goal has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

द्धतायदी प्रमाम स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स

 Especially, through its system of arranging the collections of

The profound and extensive scriptures,

Certainty was bestowed about all essentials of the path -

In dependence on the Shikshasamucchaya,

I saw properly the stages of practicing the meanings of

Many supreme scriptures of Nagarjuna's tradition such as Sutrasamucchaya.

Having thought about this, my wish has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Then, in dependence on instructions of the

The Dhyanottara and Vairocana-abhisambodhi,

Excellently explained by Buddhaguhya,

All the essentials of the path arose properly as practical instructions.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Seeing the essentials of the path of the glorious (Sarvatathagata)

Tattvasamgraha

Are included in the three samadhis.

Although a little is easy, it is difficult to realize

How to meditate on the profound meaning in that path. The pundit

Buddhaguhya properly explained the Root, Explanatory and Concordant Tantras,

Combining the three, and

By explaining exactly the stages of meditation on

The profound practices of the three tantra sets, the darkness of mind was dispelled.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

The ultimate of all the good explanations of the Muni

Is the glorious Anuttarayogatantra.

Within it, the very most profound

Is the glorious Guhyasamaja, the King of Tantras.

The best of proponents, Nagarjuna, said the following about it –

The essentials of the path in the root tantra,

Remain sealed with six limits and four ways.

Therefore they are to be known having followed the explanatory tantras

And from the oral instructions of the Guru.

Having held that method as an essential, I familiarized for a long time

With the all the subtle points about the cycle of the Arya (tradition of)

(Guhya)samaja,

द्वतायदी, प्रमायम् स्वित् म्यायम् स्वाप्त स्य

दे'सी'अञ्च'त्रस्य निर्मात्र्य स्थान्त्र्य स्थान्त्र । विद्यात्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र । विद्यात्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र । विद्यात्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्य

यर-द्-वाबुद-त्युवाय-वस्य उद्-वाद्स्य सर-विर-वतिः स्नूवय-हे-वाहेय-पर्दे।

देलायदी नम्मान्यस्य मिन्न निमान्य विष्णा वि

The ultimate of oral instructions such as Pindokrta (*The Condensed* by Nagarjuna),

Carya-melapaka (Compendium of Activities by Aryadeva) and the (Stages of) Presentation (by Nagabodhi),

Properly conjoining the root tantra with the five great explanatory tantras In dependence on the lamp like elucidation (Chandrakirti's *Clear Lamp*),

I trained with great effort, and through training

Acquired all the essential points of the general two stages of Samaja and,

In particular, those of the completion stage.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

By the strength of that, the meaning of the essential points of many tantra sets Such as Samvara, Hevajra and Kalachakra, appeared as instructions.

Since I have explained these elsewhere,

Here is just a little for those of discerning intelligence.

Having thought about this, my goal has been good,

You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Second, in the middle, the period of all scriptural traditions appearing as instructions.

When I became a treasury of such of instructions,
I practiced integrating into a path of all the condensed essential points
The common path and the two stages of the uncommon path
Of the two Mahayanas (the Paramitayana and the Tantrayana).
Having thought about this, my wish has been good,
You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

It is taught that the Ganges rivers of prayers of the Conqueror's Children Are condensed in the prayers to uphold the holy Dharma. Therefore, whatever roots of virtue were collected, All were also dedicated in order to spread the teachings of the Muni. Having thought about this, my goal has been good, You are very kind, O Treasure of Holy Wisdom.

Third, in the end, the period of practicing all day and night and Also dedicating all in order to the spread the doctrine.

द्रियः प्रतिः प्रति द्रियः प्रतिः प्रति

ब्रुर-पर्वः धीन्त्रायां क्षेत्रायः वर्षेत्रायः वर्यः वर्षेत्रायः वर्येत्रायः वर्षेत्यः वर्षेत्रयः वर्यः वर्षेत्रयः वर्येत्रयः वर्येत्रयः वर्येत्रयः व

36

In order to extensively increase my virtues and To many of good fortune who possess discerning intelligence In order to appropriately teach the unmistaken door of entry, I composed this expression of my realizations.

By the collections of virtues obtained thereby,
May all migrators without exception, in the same stages
Take up the unexcelled discipline of the Muni and
Enter the path that pleases the conquerors.

This explanation briefly expressing explicitly my realizations was composed by the learned Eastern Bhikshu, Tsongkhapa, Lozang Dragpa on Isolated Mountain at Complete Victory of the Virtuous Sanctuary (the site of Gaden Monastery). The scribe was Ka-Zhipa Rinchen Pal.

On the auspicious occasion of teachings on this text by His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai Lama in Madison, Wisconsin, in May 2007, this was translated into English by the Tibetan master Geshe Lhundub Sopa and American Gelong Thubten Tsultrim (Venerable George Churinoff), consulting excellent past translations and Tibetan commentaries in March, 2007.

37

#### BIOGRAPHY OF HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA



His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama Tenzin Gyatso, is the head of state and spiritual leader of the Tibetan people. He was born Lhamo Dhondrub on July 6, 1935, in a small village called Taktser in northeastern Tibet. Born to a peasant family, His Holiness was recognized at the age of two, in accordance with Tibetan tradition, as the reincarnation of his predecessor the 13th Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lamas are incarnations of Avalokitesvara.

the Buddha of Compassion. As manifestations of the Bodhisattva (Buddha) of Compassion, the Dalai Lamas choose to reincarnate in order to serve mankind. Tibetans normally refer to His Holiness as Yeshe Norbu, the Wishfulfilling Gem or simply Kundun – The Presence.

The present Dalai Lama was enthroned on February 22, 1940 in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. At that time Lhamo Dhondrub was renamed Jetsun Jamphel Ngawang Lobsang Yeshe Tenzin Gyatso – Holy Lord, Gentle Glory, Compassionate, Defender of the Faith, Ocean of Wisdom.

#### **Education in Tibet**

His Holiness began his education at the age of six and completed the Geshe Lharampa Degree (Doctorate of Buddhist Philosophy) in 1959; His Holiness was 25 years old. The year before he took the preliminary examinations at each of the three monastic universities: Drepung, Sera and Ganden. The final examination was conducted in the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa during the annual Monlam Festival of Prayer, held every year in the first month of the Tibetan calendar.

#### Leadership Responsibilities

On November 17, 1950, His Holiness was called upon to assume full political power (head of the State and Government) after some 80,000 Peoples Liberation Army soldiers invaded Eastern Tibet. In 1954, he went to Beijing to talk peace with Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese leaders, including Chou En-lai and Deng Xiaoping. In 1956, while visiting India to attend the 2500th Buddha Jayanti Anniversary, he had a series of meetings with Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou about deteriorating conditions in Tibet.

His efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to Sino-Tibetan conflict were thwarted by Bejing's ruthless policy in Eastern Tibet, which ignited a popular uprising and resistance. This resistance movement spread to other parts of the country. On March 10, 1959 Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, exploded with the largest demonstration in Tibetan history, calling on China to leave Tibet and reaffirming Tibet's independence. The Tibetan National Uprising was brutally crushed by the Chinese army. His Holiness escaped to India where he was given political asylum. Some 80,000 Tibetan refugees followed His Holiness into exile. Today, there are

more than 120,000 Tibetans in exile. Since 1960, he has resided in Dharamsala. India, known as "Little Lhasa," the seat of the Tibetan Government-in-exile. In the early years of exile, His Holiness appealed to the United Nations on the question of Tibet, resulting in three resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in 1959, 1961, and 1965, calling on China to respect the human rights of Tibetans and their desire for self-determination. With the newly constituted Tibetan Government-in-exile, His Holiness saw that his immediate and urgent task was to save both the Tibetan exiles and the unique Tibetan culture. As Tibetan refugees were relocated to agricultural settlements in India, economic development was encouraged. His Holiness also created a Tibetan educational system so that refugee children be raised with full knowledge of their language, history, religion and culture. In addition, the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts was established in 1959, and the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies became a university for Tibetans in India. Over 200 monasteries have been re-established to preserve the vast corpus of Tibetan Buddhist teachings, the essence of the Tibetan way of life.

In Washington, D.C., at the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in 1987, His Holiness proposed a Five-Point Peace Plan as a first step toward resolving the future status of Tibet. This plan calls for the designation of Tibet as a zone of peace, an end to the massive transfer of ethnic Chinese into Tibet, restoration of fundamental human rights and democratic freedoms, and the abandonment of China's use of Tibet for nuclear weapons production and the dumping of nuclear waste, as well as urging "earnest negotiations" on the future of Tibet.

In Strasbourg, France, on June 15, 1988, the Dalai Lama further elaborated on the Five-Point Peace Plan and proposed the creation of a self-governing democratic Tibet, "in association with the People's Republic of China." However, on September 2, 1991, the Tibetan Government-in-exile declared the Strasbourg Proposal invalid because of the closed and negative attitude of the present Chinese leadership towards the ideas expressed in the proposal.

#### **Recognition and Awards**

Since his first visit to the west in early 1973, a number of western universities and institutions have conferred Peace Awards and honorary Doctorate degrees in recognition of His Holiness' distinguished writings in Buddhist philosophy and for his leadership in the solution of international conflicts, human rights issues and global environmental problems. In presenting the Raoul Wallenberg Congressional Human Rights Award in 1989, U.S. Congressman Tom Lantos said, "His Holiness the Dalai Lama's courageous struggle has distinguished him as a leading proponent of human rights and world peace. His ongoing efforts to end the suffering of the Tibetan people through peaceful negotiations and reconciliation have required enormous courage and sacrifice."

#### The 1989 Nobel Peace Prize

The Norwegian Nobel Committee's decision to award the 1989 Peace Prize to His Holiness the Dalai Lama won worldwide praise and applause, with exception of China. The Committee's citation read, "The Committee wants to emphasize the fact that the Dalai Lama in his struggle for the liberation of Tibet consistently has opposed the use of violence. He has instead advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of his people."

On December 10, 1989, as His Holiness accepted the prize he said, "The prize reaffirms our conviction that with truth, courage and determination as our weapons, Tibet will be liberated. Our struggle must remain nonviolent and free of hatred."

#### Visits to Madison, Wisconsin

Madison, Wisconsin and the Deer Park Buddhist Center have been fortunate to serve as host to His Holiness on several of his visits to the West. His Holiness's first visit to the United States in 1979 was also his first visit to Madison. In His Holiness's first visit he taught at the St. Benedict Center. In 1981, His Holiness offered the Kalachakra Initiation at the newly established Deer Park Center in Oregon, Wisconsin. This was the first time the Kalachakra Initiation had been bestowed in the West. In 1989, the Dalai Lama's third visit to Madison, His Holiness gave teachings at the Masonic Temple in downtown Madison and consecrated the Kalachakra Stupa at Deer Park Buddhist Center. His Holiness returned to Madison in 1998 where he gave teachings at the Dane County Expo Center and received an Honorary Degree from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. His Holiness's last visit to the area was in 2001. At that time he met with a group of neuroscientists researching the effects of meditation on brain function, emotions and physical health.

#### A Simple Buddhist Monk

His Holiness often says, "I am just a simple Buddhist monk – no more, nor less." His Holiness follows the life of Buddhist monk. Living in a small cottage in Dharamsala, he rises at 4 a.m. to meditate; then pursues an ongoing schedule of administrative meetings, private audiences and religious teachings and ceremonies. He concludes each day with further prayer before retiring. In explaining his greatest sources of inspiration, he often cites a favorite verse, found in the writings of the renowned eighth century Buddhist saint Shantideva:

For as long as space endures
And for as long as living beings remain,
Until then may I too abide
To dispel the misery of the world.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF GESHE LHUNDUB SOPA



Geshe Sopa is recognized worldwide as one of the great living spiritual masters of the Tibetan Buddhist tradition. He is particularly renowned for maintaining the high standards of scholarly learning while personally embodying the qualities of humility, tolerance and compassion.

Though trained in his youth in one of the most rigorous Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, Geshe Sopa's life work has been centered in the heartland of America. As a Buddhist monk, a university professor, a committed peacemaker, a consummate teacher and an extraordinary human being, Geshe Sopa has spent forty years inspiring all those he meets.

Geshe Sopa's abilities were apparent from a very early age in Tibet, leading him to be selected as one of the scholars to personally test His Holiness the Dalai Lama at his final examinations – even before Geshe Sopa had completed his own examinations.

Just two years after many Tibetans were forced into exile by the communist Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1959, His Holiness the Dalai Lama asked Geshe Sopa to travel to the United States, giving him his lifelong mission of bridging cultures and sharing the Dalai Lama's vision of global human values and ethics.

Geshe Sopa was the first Tibetan to be tenured in an American university, and went on to teach Buddhist philosophy, language and culture at the University of Wisconsin–Madison for 30 years. During that time, Geshe Sopa trained many of this country's first generation of respected Buddhist scholars and translators, including Jeffrey Hopkins, José Cabezón and John Makransky.

Geshe Sopa founded Deer Park Buddhist Center in 1975, after students began requesting instruction outside the formal academic setting. Today, Deer Park remains a full-scale monastic and teaching center upholding the Dalai Lama's tradition in the Midwest, attracting students from around the world to its annual programs. He has facilitated an ongoing relationship between His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the University of Wisconsin–Madison, which His Holiness has visited five times, and from which he has received an honorary doctoral degree. As a trustee on the international committee for the Peace Council, Geshe Sopa has traveled to Belfast, Jerusalem and Chiapas to work toward ending the violence in those troubled areas, reflecting his heartfelt commitment both to public service and to non-violence.

For generations of students, Geshe Sopa has been a shining example of the human capacity for developing kindness and wisdom. With his international support, a solid tradition behind him and his own personal qualities, he has been the guiding force behind the Deer Park Buddhist Center and Monastery, and has been instrumental in planting the roots of Tibetan Buddhism in the United States.

#### DEER PARK BUDDHIST CENTER

"A jewel in the heartland of America, where Tibetan Buddhism's unique contribution to human culture, art, and spiritual development prospers."

Deer Park Buddhist Center and Monastery was founded in 1975 by Geshe Lhundub Sopa. The center is devoted to ensuring that Tibetan Buddhist teachings and the monastic way of life, as well as Tibetan culture, remain available as a vibrant part of our common human legacy.

Located just ten miles south of Madison, Deer Park Buddhist Center is a unique landmark of Tibetan Buddhist culture in America's heartland. Nestled in thirteen acres of gentle hills, woodland gardens and a grove of century-old oak trees, the site is eminently conducive to contemplative practice.

Deer Park has profound historic and sacred significance as the site of the first Kalachraka ceremony for world peace ever performed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in the West. The center's current temple was built in 1981 as a temporary open-air pavilion for the Kalachraka initiation, and was later enclosed to serve as the main temple. The stupa, a monument representing the state of enlightenment, was erected in 1988, and blessed by His Holiness in 1989. It serves as a meditative focal point for visitors and residents alike. A new temple is now under construction to meet the needs of the growing community and to preserve Geshe Sopa's legacy.

The center offers a diverse range of offerings, including: education and monastic training, inter-religious dialogues, group spiritual practice, community outreach, and a variety of Tibetan cultural programs.

Weekly classes, bi-weekly worship ceremonies and numerous group meditation retreats are offered regularly at the center (visit deerparkcenter.org for more information). Large scale special religious events and Tibetan holidays attract hundreds of students, scholars and lay people from around the world.

## THE TEMPLE PROJECT AT DEER PARK

Deer Park's current facilities are too small to serve the expanding base of interested students and the growing Tibetan refugee community in the Midwest. Construction of the new temple began in April 2005, and is anticipated to be completed in 2008. Geshe Sopa dreamed of building an enduring structure to serve future generations.

The new temple has been designed to support Tibetan Buddhist spiritual practices and teachings, as well as the cultural life of the Tibetan community in exile.

42

The building will blend Tibetan architectural principles with modern, sustainable design. The temple's designers have worked hard to ensure a balance of tradition, beauty and durability in the materials and methods chosen to develop the temple. This also reflects Deer Park's commitment to maintaining a respectful balance with the natural environment.

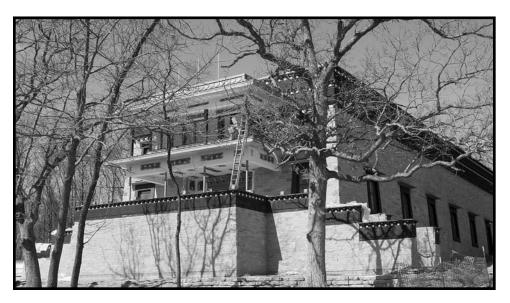
From the front door to the rooftop ornaments, each aspect of the temple project has a symbolic significance, allowing visitors to encounter the Buddha's teachings in a powerful visual form. The decorative interior and exterior woodwork integrate Buddhist symbols such as lotus flowers, wish-granting jewels, the eight auspicious signs, vajra or diamond scepters, mythical crocodiles, the five colors (indicating the five aggregates, the five types of wisdom, and five Buddha families, etc) and many other stylized symbols of higher meaning.

The design of the new temple is spiritually inspiring and visually striking. The centerpiece of the building will be a two-story assembly hall which will house a 15 foot statue of Shakyamuni Buddha among other traditional statuary, Tibetan paintings, cultural artifacts, and ritual elements.

The facility will provide classroom space for studies in Tibetan language and culture, and a library for Deer Park's extensive collection of sacred literature including the Buddhist canon in Tibetan, videos and recorded teachings. Exterior patios and gardens will enhance the ambience, while quietly blending into rural Oregon's natural setting.

The temple project also includes plans to renovate and restore the stupa monument and preserve the original temple as a sacred and historic space.

The Tibetan Art Projects (TAP) of Deer Park's new temple will ensure the continuance of a 1,000-year Himalayan artistic tradition by incorporating traditional



43

Tibetan arts elements in the architectural details, including highly detailed, traditional ornamental painting, woodwork, sculpture, and metalwork.

The Tibetan Art Projects are a true confluence of spirituality and art, traditional craftsmanship and leading edge technology, East and West, Tibetan and American, ancient and contemporary. The TAP projects include works of art created with traditional materials and processes as well as traditional designs fabricated in contemporary materials. There will be sculpture in wood, clay and hand hammered copper relief where appropriate, but there will also be durable fiber-reinforced plastic casting for certain exterior ornamentation. The traditional wooden beam-ends formed from bundles of "pema" sticks are replicated in cast stone and pre-cast concrete.

A Tibetan consultant guided Tibetan and Indian artists in South India in crafting the rooftop sculpture made out of contemporary materials and the hand hammered copper medallions. Tibetan artisans will work on site to craft interior and exterior woodwork and paintings, with assistance from local artists. The Tibetan Art Projects will ornament Deer Park's new temple to create a truly unique landmark of Tibetan Buddhist culture in the heartland of America.

#### CREATING A MANDALA OF 1.000 BUILDERS

1,000 Buddhas in a Fortunate Eon, 1,000 Builders at a Fortunate Time

Geshe Sopa recalls, "When a community in Tibet needed a center for its spiritual and cultural activities, people came to give their labor, and constructed the building together with the monks, using ancient methods familiar to all involved. In that context, active fundraising was not the principal way. Support from the community was offered out of a deep appreciation for the value of the Buddha's teachings and a firm faith in the principles of karma, which teaches that those who give...also receive."

Today, a community helps build a temple by offering labor in the form of financial support. Become a part of the celebration by joining the Mandala of 1,000 Builders. A contribution at any level is significant and greatly appreciated.

An anonymous donor has provided a generous opportunity to help finance Deer Park's Temple Project. Financial contributions made to the Temple Project from February I through June 30, 2007 will be matched dollar for dollar to a maximum amount of \$250,000. This means every dollar you give from now until the end of June will be doubled. Donate online at deerprkcenter.org.

Deer Park is a non-profit 501(c)3 organization supported solely by volunteers. All donations are fully tax deductible.

#### **A**CKNOWLEDGEMENTS

#### HEARTFELT GRATITUDE AND THANKS TO THOSE MAKING THIS EVENT POSSIBLE

#### HIS HOLINESS THE 14TH DALAI LAMA

#### GESHE LHUNDUB SOPA

Geshe Thupten Jinpa, Translator to H.H. the Dalai Lama Jamyang Rinchen, Chinese translator to H.H. the Dalai Lama Tashi Wangdi, Representative of H.H. the Dalai Lama to the Americas Tenzin Taklha, Deputy Secretary to H.H. the Dalai Lama

Deer Park's Ordained Sangha: Gyume Khensur Lobsang Tenzin Rinpoche Geshe Thupten Sonam • Lhundup Sherab • Lhundub Chowang (Charles Lin) Thubten Tsultrim (George Churinoff) • Lhundub Jampa (Alicia Vogel) Lhundub Daychen (Leslie Hilsenhoff) • Lhundub Dolma (Liane Nakamura)

#### Penny Paster, Event Coordinator

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Karen Stevenson • Steve Taber • Valerie Thrush • Steve Toepfer • Debora Treu
John Underwood • Michael Underwood • Jim Walsh • Zane Williams

# **SPECIAL THANKS FOR THE GENEROSITY OF THE WISCONSIN TIBETAN ASSOCIATION** for sponsoring the beautiful and symbolic throne of H.H. the Dalai Lama for use in this event and Deer Park's new temple. The throne was hand crafted by Tibetan artisans and closely resembles the throne found in His Holiness's private assembly hall in the Tsuklakang (main cathedral) in Lhasa, Tibet.

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Deer Park remains sincerely grateful for the generous Benefactors, Sponsors, Patrons, Volunteers, and every participant here, for your contribution and dedication to the spiritual teachers and their teachings. May Deer Park and the Temple Project continue to bring qualified teachers to benefit all.

May peace and happiness prevail.

Notes

## SAVE THE DATES

# H.H. THE DALAI LAMA 2008 LONG LIFE CELEBRATION July 18-25, 2008

Co-hosted by Deer Park Buddhist Center & North America Tibetan Associations

July 19 Consecration of Deer Park's new temple (Invitation only)
July 20-23 Teachings on Shantideva's Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of
Life (Chojuk) and Kamalashila's Middle Stages of Meditation
(Gomrim barpa)

July 23 Long Life Empowerment (White Tara)

July 24 Long Life Offering Ceremony

All of the public events will be held at the Veterans Memorial Coliseum in Madison, Wisconsin.

# DEER PARK SUMMER COURSE 2007 June 18-July 13, 2007

Deer Park Summer Course 2007 will be an exceptional and auspicious experience. Beginning just a month after the visit by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Ven. Geshe Sopa will teach the annual summer course for the first time in the stunning and inspiring new temple that he envisioned and guided in design.

Geshe Sopa will provide commentary on Je Tsongkhapa's *Ocean of Reasoning:* A Great Commentary on Nagarjuna's Mülamadhyamakakarikã (Tibetan: rTsa she tik chen rigs pa'i rgya mtsho). Ocean of Reasoning is rarely taught in Western dharma centers, and is important in the study and understanding of Prasangika philosophy. Geshe Sopa will also provide commentary on Nagarjuna's Fundamental Verses on the Middle Way and on the related works of Chandrakirti and Buddhapalita.

The 2007 Deer Park summer program will be a unique opportunity to study this valuable text from a highly qualified Tibetan master teaching in English.

Check the Deer Park website **deerparkcenter.org** for further information about this summer course and other upcoming programs.

