

७७। | स्वित्रश्चिताः स्वित्रः स्वतः स्वतः

善巧成就者噶瑪恰美 為比丘噶瑪仁欽所傳授的

大圓滿大手印 融合引導

Instructions on the Union of Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen, as imparted to the Gelong Karma Rinchen by the learned and accomplished Rāga Asya

Increasing Virtue and Goodness at the Start

यहेट्युः श्रभ्यत्वियायम् वर्षम् । दिल्यस्यवे साहेश्यायदेश्य । विष्यम् वर्षम् वर्यम् वर्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्यम् वर्यम् वर्यम् वर्यम् व

那摩瑪哈木紮耶。

- 比丘噶瑪仁欽所,彙絜證悟之回渡。
- 老僧熱噶亞瑟我,根性非為最利故,
- 受證雖未達高處,長時修持體驗有。
- 上等專一樂受時,雖不散亂連成片,
- 不可持久覺受搖。證離戲而多忘失,
- 亦名等浚未融合。

Homage to Mahāmudrā!

When the Gelong Karma Rinchen shared his realization with me, this was my response:

Although my level of realization and experience is not high—for I, the old monk Rāga Asya, am not of highest acumen—I have nevertheless experienced meditation for quite some time.

When the bliss of great one-pointedness is experienced, even though a condition of non-distraction exists, it doesn't last, for meditative experiences drive it away. [So even though] one realizes freedom from conceptual elaborations, there still remain many moments of forgetfulness. [In this way], whenever you are mindful, you are practicing. [But] when you become forgetful, you slip into ordinary delusion. This is [what is meant by] saying "meditative equipoise and post-attainment have not merged."

सर्मायत्वित्वा विदेशेन्द्र्यासेन् । विद्यान्त्रम् । विद्यान्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम् । विद्यान्त्रम्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यम्त्यम्यम्त्रम्यम्त्रम्त्यम्त्रम्यम्त्रम्यम्त्रम्यम्यम्त्यम्यम्त्रम्यम्त्यम्यम्त्रम

行於等持之時亦,如同孩童觀殿堂, 色之好壞無執著。同樣耳根境之聲,

悦不悦耳無執著。自心住于修持境。

修持境中安住時,所修系指毫許無,

所看看者融為一, 朗然寂靜無二狀,

似同無事隨意住,未必自認作修持。

此為已見離戲面,乃是出於佛語中,

稱為獲證人無我。二我以及自心等,

見其任一皆無故。此乃一半之空性,

雖證內在自心義,外在顯現義未證。

When you rest in meditative equipoise, you are like a child seeing a temple: there is no grasping at "good" or "bad" in reference to the forms seen. Likewise, there is no grasping at sounds—the objects of the ear—as being pleasant or unpleasant. [Thus], the mind abides within a state of practice.

When the mind abides within a state of practice, not the slightest focal point of something to be meditated upon remains. The thing seen and the one who sees it have merged into one: a sheer, crystal-clear, vivid presence—like an intrinsic silence that simply abides. No fixed thought of "this is meditation" remains.

This is [what it means] to see "the essence of freedom from conceptual elaborations," described in the sacred scriptures as, "the realization of the absence of an individual self": one has seen that none of it—"I," "me," or "mind-itself"—truly exists. This is [called] "half-emptiness." In this case, one has realized what the inner-mind itself is all about, but is yet to realize the true nature of external appearances.

न्यार्यम्थान्यम् । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्थान्य । विश्वस्था

若欲於此獲增進,于外土石山岩等, 與心融合觀本體,謂外土石内自心, 二者並無可區分。無分融合修持境, 如同海面映星辰,形象雖然各自明, 本體則證其為空。此後融合亦不需, 如是自然而顯現。

如是融于修境故,虚空所遍心則遍, 心之所遍為法身,亦即赤裸修所遍, 自然如是顯現已,安名覺受之一味, 證悟一味仍遙遠。 To progress beyond this, view the essence of minditself while at the same time mingling it with the essence of external earth, rocks, and mountains. There is no discrimination between the earth and rocks over there, and your own mind over here. [Thus], by merging them inseparably and sustaining a state of practice, [you see that appearances are] like planets and stars reflecting upon the surface of a lake: although their forms appear individually, you realize their empty essence. Later, things will appear in this way naturally, without needing to deliberately mingle [mind with appearance].

Once you have mingled the state of your practice in this way, [you will find that] wherever space pervades, mind pervades. And, wherever mind pervades, there is dharmakāya—which pervades the bare state of practice. When [the mind] comes to pervade naturally on its own, it is called the "experience of one taste," but such a realization is still very far away.

同樣自之心性與,上師心意融為一, 護其本體無別融。印度河流藏地河, 所處山谷雖各異,同為河水無差別。 如是上師心意與,自心並無有差別, 本體空寂乃為一,自性明朗乃為一, 大悲不滅乃為一,于此心意融為一, 大悲身瑜伽名。如是地獄餓鬼一, 果生皆與自心融,若證無別之為一, 見解輪涅無別也。 [Now], in the same way, mingle the essence of your mind with the mind-stream of your guru. Sustaining the essence, they will become inseparable. [Just as] the rivers of India and the rivers of Tibet [are considered to] dwell independently in their own places, but are actually comprised of the same water—in the same way—the actual essence of your mind's own nature and the mind-stream of your guru are a singular empty essence; they are a singular clear nature, and, they are a singular unceasing compassion. [Thus], the merging of your mind with your guru's mind, is called "dharmakāya guru yoga."

In this way, mingle the essence of mind-itself with all sentient beings: the hell beings, hungry ghosts, and so forth. The realization of the inseparable oneness [of all beings] is the view of the inseparability of saṃsāra and nirvāṇa.

忘失之時尚為多,波時為忘而淺悔, 等持淺浔未融過,應屢正念作明啓, 於波散亂作返顧,看波散亂之本體 波亦遂成空寂然,由此少許生利益。 散亂本體置於意,於其本體作直視, 觀其是否有差別。老人身前之黃別 無思孩童身前金,其質知否有差別, 同是黃金無差別。 [However], moments of forgetfulness may still occur often. When they do, recognize them and give rise to remorse. Such forgetfulness occurs due to the fault of not having merged meditative equipoise with post-attainment. So, again and again, refresh your mindfulness. Look back at distraction and look at its essence. Distraction itself then becomes empty and lucid. By doing this, some benefit will arise. Contemplate the essence of distraction, look with sharpness at its essence and inquire into its distinctive quality. Gold placed in front of an adult is the same as gold placed in front of a thought-free child; the difference is that one [of them] recognizes it as material wealth, while the other does not. There is no difference in the gold itself.

देनिबिद्या । विद्यान्य प्राप्त स्थानिक्ष स्था

如是散與不散心,無別本體乃法身, 若非僅僅為理解,而是至心生證悟, 名為如是善了知,則入等沒無別席。 達波醫師於此義,曾說不需時常作, 不散專注之正念,散與不散無差別, 少許散亦無大礙。但說一再以正念, 促其明顯此甚深。 Likewise, there is no difference between the distracted mind and the undistracted mind: they are both dharmakāya itself. Realize the meaning of this from the bottom of your heart, not merely as an intellectual exercise. This is the "full knowledge of suchness as it is." This pertains to the merging of meditative equipoise with post-attainment, and its meaning was explained by Gampopa, the Physician of Dagpo, when he said, "There is no need to hope for a continuous state of non-distraction, nor is there a need to depend upon mindfulness. There is no difference between distraction and non-distraction. Even if you are a little distracted, it is not a big deal." Nevertheless, it is taught that to refresh one's mindfulness again and again is a profound [point].

प्रमुश्कित्वे के भ्री प्रमुश्चित्व विकास प्रमुश्चित्व के प्रमुश्कित के प्रमुश्कित के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्च के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्चित के प्रमुश्च क

不需正念之攝持,時常本體不變化, 而入修持之境中,則其正是無修也, 此之體驗我無有。有修無修之差別, 在於需否攝正念。若無能修與所修, 晝夜皆能連成片,需持正念則有修。 不需任何之正念,時常住于修持境, 則可安以無修名。 When you no longer need to depend upon watchfulness, the essence [of mind]—which is always changeless—becomes a state of practice. This is what is meant by "non-meditation," of which I myself have no experience. [Regardless], the difference between meditation and non-meditation is that the former requires watchfulness, while the latter does not. When—night and day, continuously—there is no practice of meditation and nothing to be meditated upon, but watchfulness is still required, this is "having meditation." [But when] one continuously abides within a state of practice that requires no watchfulness whatsoever, this is called "non-meditation."

佛語以及佛陀法,所謂十八不共者, 亦即意中並無有,忘等持時之謂也。 若欲如是過自矜。

十八不共法(惟佛所有不與其他共同的十八種功德):

It is said that the sacred writings and the Buddha's teachings are the expression of the eighteen unique qualities¹, [and that] a mind which does not abide in meditative equipoise does not possess these teachings. [But] such an assertion is presumptuous.

1 Acc. [NDS] they are: 1) the Tathāgata does not have confusion, 2) does not have noisiness, 3) does not have forgetfulness, 4) does not have loss of meditative equipoise, 5) does not have cognition of distinctness, 6) does not have non-analytical equanimity, 7) totally does not have degeneration of motivated-ness, 8) totally does not have degeneration of perseverance, 9) totally does not have degeneration of mindfulness, 10) totally does not have degeneration of samādhi, 11) totally does not have degeneration of wisdom, 12) totally does not have degeneration of complete liberation, 13) totally does not have degeneration of seeing the wisdom of complete liberation, 14) the Tathāgata's every action of body is preceded by wisdom and followed through with wisdom, 15) his every action of speech is preceded by wisdom and followed through by wisdom, 16) his every action of mind is preceded by wisdom and followed through by wisdom, 17) he engages in seeing the past through wisdom which is unattached and unobstructed, and, 18) he engages in seeing the present through wisdom which is unattached and unobstructed.

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¹ 無有誤失 2 無卒暴音 3 無忘失念

⁴ 無不定心 5 無種種想 6 無不擇捨

⁷ 志欲無退 8 精進無退 9 念無退

¹⁰ 定無退 11 慧無退 12 解脱無退

¹³ 一切身業,智為前導,隨智而轉

¹⁴ 一切語業,智為前導,隨智而轉

¹⁵ 一切意業,智為前導,隨智而轉

¹⁶ 知過去世,無著無礙

¹⁷ 知未來世,無著無礙

¹⁸ 知現在世,無著無礙

雖有限好之修持,若無發心與悲心, 下乘聲聞之歧途。無分別而悲衆生, 一切衆生乃自心,此心本來為空性, 見成外物之有情,六道之中並無一, 此名根除輪回也。修悲之境雖無有, 於此未證之衆生, 强烈悲心自然生, 操作無緣之悲心, 若能於此獲定解, 利衆事業自然生。此乃顯宗法精華。 Though your practice [of meditative equipoise] may be excellent, if you lack bodhicitta or compassion, you will stray onto the path of the śrāvakas of the lower vehicles. [So] give rise to compassion for unrealized beings! All sentient beings are your own mind, and mind-itself is primordial emptiness. To see that not a single sentient being within the six realms of saṃsāra possesses any substantial existence is referred to as "emptying saṃsāra from its depths." Although no object for the development of compassion exists, intense compassion for unrealized sentient beings [nevertheless] arises on its own. This is referred to as "unobjectified compassion." When you gain certainty in it, the benefit of beings will arise on its own. The sūtra tradition is the essence of the Dharma.

यस्त । विद्यास्त प्राप्त प्राप्त । विस्त स्त्र स्त्र प्राप्त । विस्त स्त्र स्त्र प्राप्त । विस्त स्त्र स्त्

 From the very beginning, your own body is the yidam deity—the essence of the samaya being. From the very beginning, mind-itself is the yidam deity—the essence of the wisdom being. [Thus], without needing to invite [the deity] and so on, if you know your own mind as the deity, this is called "the Inner Tantra of the Secret Mantra."

Recognize that the wind moving in [as the breath] is the letter OM, that its resting inside is the letter ĀḤ, and that its movement out is the letter HŪM. In this way, the 21,600 [breaths taken] throughout one day all become mantra recitation. This is called "the rosary-free recitation," and it is taught by all the classes of the old and new tantras. If you do not meditate on the yidam deity, your practice of emptiness may be excellent, but you will not become a Buddha for three incalculable [eons].

यात्र्या।

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[So] first, without parting from the quintessence of practice, visualize the yidam deity clearly by having it appear as would a rainbow in the sky. [Then] visualize the ornaments and the various attributes clearly, as they would appear in a mirror. [And finally] visualize that, although it [all] appears clearly, it lacks any inherent nature, like the moon reflected in water.

Vajradhāra said that "the two stages of generation and completion abiding equally is the Buddha's teaching." [Thus], the union of generation and completion is the root of Secret Mantra practice. Look at the rainbow lights, the light spheres, and the smaller spheres of light within the sun-rays in the morning and evening, and [then] mingle these rainbow-lights you have seen with your eyes with the practice of the essence of mind-itself. Samantabhadra said that within this practice, "all the practices of the six million, four hundred thousand [Dzogchen] tantras are subsumed."

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याः स्वार्थियः विश्वार्थियः याः स्वार्थियः स्वर्थियः स्वार्थियः स्वार्थियः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

噶瑪拔希亦曾說,大即大圓此二者, 詞句雖然有差別,意義並無有差別。 噶瑪拔希與讓炯,雍敦若貝多傑等, 心意注于即圓融。是故噶瑪仁致皆, 應作即圓融合修。新派上師大致皆, 雖謂大圓為可疑,虚空出生自生者, 智慧本智之大火,能顯大光明之相, 所說之義即謂此。

一切除障之主要,何時死亡不確定。 所有增進之根本,猛烈誠摯作祈禱。 Karma Pakśhi said that, "Although Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen are different in regard to the words they use, they are not distinct with respect to meaning." Karma Pakśhi, Rangjung [Dorje], [Gyalwa] Yungtong, and [Karmapa] Rölpa Dorje all focused their intent on the union of Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen. Therefore, Karma Rinchen, practice the union of Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen! Although, for the most part, lamas of the new tantric tradition have expressed doubts about Dzogchen, the meaning of [Dzogchen] is that "arisen from space and self-arisen, he is the exalted fire of intelligent primordial awareness." Of all means of dispelling hindrances, it is the principal one.

Think about the uncertainty of the time of death again and again: this is the root of all improvements. Supplicate [the gurul with intense devotion!

यम् अत्यावित्तात्वा । यद्यात्रवात्त्र व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्र व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्य व्यावित्य व्यावित्त्य वित्यत्य व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्य व्यावित्त्य वित्यत्य वित्यत्

Though you may be connected to many gurus, hold the master, along with his lineage heirs, as your root guru and meet the final testaments of Karma Pakshi, Düsum Khyenpa, Gampopa, and so on. After you have received the transmission-lineage of instructions, visualize at your crown whichever guru of the oral instruction lineage to whom you are devoted, and supplicating him, the realization of Mahāmudrā will arise within you. Mikyö Dorje said, "Supplicating dogs and pigs will not turn into enlightenment for you. Thus, a [true] guru who appears as a guru—not an inauthentic guru who appears to be a guru but is not—should be like Sangye Nyenpa." [But] if, due to blind attachment to excellent connections to empowerments, transmissions, instructions, and so on, you supplicate a guru like myself [instead], this is "like [relying on] a mold without any design, or an uncarved tsa-tsa—a lump of clay—and actual Mahāmudrā will not be realized." This was said by the peerless physician Gampopa.

द्वारायात्व्यस्त्रम् । त्व्यस्यस्य विष्यस्य विषयस्य विष्यस्य विष्यस्य विष्यस्य विषयस्य व

上中下三之專一,及護修持甚容易, 此雖生起非大印。故于如噶舉父子, 本身即是圓滿佛,知其即是而祈禱。 則現大印之證悟,無有障礙與其地, 則現大印之證悟,即度規與漢地規, 時間,即度規與漢地規, 對於不會規,然作實修僅自規, 若多摻雜他傳規,是所傳承則混開, 於為浮躁之大觀,是有與其所問。 此說具有多關要,此義不可詳細說。 The practice of highest, middling, and lesser one-pointedness may arise with clarity and be sustained with ease, but this is not Mahāmudrā. Thus, the realization of Mahāmudrā [only] arises when you supplicate someone like the master and his lineage heirs while perceiving them to be perfect buddhas, which is who they really are. This way, no hindrances or deviations will remain. Chökyi Wangchuk also said, "You should know about many other traditions, [such as] the Indian and Chinese, [but] if you mix too much with these other traditions instead of practicing your own, the guru's lineage will become corrupted. Your mind [becomes like] a whirlwind, [like the mind of someone preoccupied with] material wealth, anxious about what could happen." There are many crucial points regarding these words, [but] I shouldn't go into much detail about their meaning.

如同蜜蜂行為也,自富灌頂與口傳, 此義覺沃阿底峽,唐東加波傳中觀。 祈禱之境需無誤,若誤則入於邪道, 即生極好之受證,真實大即不可證, 此乃心語記心間。一切噶瑪與伏藏, 見聞廣則知此義,作他說知為暗諷。 非為暗諷乃心語,烏金之語可作證,

進入法門意義也。

實際求諸法緣等,不分高低與類別,

In reality, you should receive teachings in order to establish spiritual connections that are free from any bias towards high and low. [Through such] conduct, like that of a bumblebee, you will become rich in Dharma, empowerments and transmissions. To find examples, look at the life stories of Jowo Atīsha and Thangtong Gyalpo. The object of your supplication must be, [like them], unmistaken, for if it is mistaken, you will stray onto the wrong path. [Then], though your experience and realization may be great, it will be impossible to realize actual Mahāmudrā. This is my heart advice, so bear it in mind! [Someone who] has looked extensively at the kama2 and terma³ teachings will understand the meaning of this, but if one hasn't, one could interpret these words as criticism. But they are not criticism; they are the ultimate advice. Guru Padmasambhava's words serve as a witness to them, [and this advice is the meaning of entering into the gateway of the Dharma.

² Orally transmitted teachings

³ Revealed treasure teachings

दक्षयार्थ्या विकास त्रियार्थ्य । विकास त्रियार्थ्य विकास त्रिया विकास त्रियार्थ्य विकास त्रिया विकास त्रियार्थ्य विकास त्रियार्थ्य विकास त्रियार्थ्य विकास त्रिया विकास त्र

 When death suddenly occurs, the mind becomes flustered over what needs to be done. [So] keep [these instructions] in mind right now—[lest later you become] like someone with emaciated fingers splashing around in water. Regarding the stages of dissolution and so on, even if you know a lot about them, [such knowledge] isn't necessary. What you should surely practice, [though], is the following:

Above the crown of yourself visualized as the yidam, visualize the guru Amitābha, in whose form all the buddhas gather as one. View whatever you own—your body, enjoyments, relatives, land, houses, and wealth—as a single maṇḍala, and offer it three times with the words, "The ground is sprinkled with scented water..." Like a benefactor who has already given away the offering, abandon all bonds of clinging attachment [and think]: "Anyone, take what you want—whoever wants to eat, eat!" Focus your mind a bit and think, "In this life, right now, I have to practice the Dharma."

From a perfect Buddha to the tiniest microorganism, there is no one who can stay, no one who will not have to die. Thus, it is said that one should develop great pride, thinking that "by dedicating my life to the Dharma, there is no one happier than me." Then recite the mind generation of bodhicitta three times, and think, "For the sake of wandering sentient beings, I shall awaken in the dharmakāya at death, I shall manifest as the saṃbhogakāya in the bardo, and, as an incarnated nirmāṇakāya, I shall act for the benefit of beings."

While visualizing yourself as the deity, [next] block the eight impure doors with HRĪ syllables. In the center of your body is the central channel [as thick as] a cane whip, and at the center of your heart is your own mind, [visualized as] a sphere of light. At the time of transference, [the sphere of light] should transfer out through your crown and dissolve into Amitābha's heart. In this way, practice moving it up [with] "HIG" many times, and then, without meditating on anything whatsoever, settle within the essence of practice.

[At death], it is not necessary to recognize or identify the dissolution stages of whiteness, blackness, and so forth. [Merely] sustain the essence of whatever arises.

When the outer breath has ceased, the body of the deceased [should be] attentively robed in funerary Dharma attire: [they are then] instructed [by the assistant] to not be distracted from the meditative state. At this time, [the deceased's experience of] the disappearing of blackness is called "the ground luminosity." It is said to be like a cloud-free sky, wherein the naked essence will appear with striking clarity. The recognition of the essence-itself at this time, and entrance into that state, is given the name "dwelling in the meditative state." Since the mind is very powerful during the death process, the longer one remains within this state of recognition, the more [powerful] the fulfillment of the aspirations and commitments one has taken will be. Therefore, at the time of death, take a firm commitment and think that "I will remain [within this state] for as long as I can."

प्रसामुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रामुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रामुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रामुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रामुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्वा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद्धा ।

तर्षा प्रमुद

最初修此遷識故,假使未能住意修,或由外緣驚意修,不遷他處遷頭頂。 自身觀為本尊故,意修堅固無障礙, 至於發誓之其上。我則今生未曾死 於我相似之道友,施行如是明啓在 是其堅固持意修,達於所發誓傳 見其堅固持意修, 要數雙融此意修, 無等達波語中出。 [But] if, after having first practiced the transference of consciousness, you cannot sustain a meditative state that does not become disbanded by conditions, do not transfer the consciousness from anywhere else but the crown. By visualizing your body as the yidam, you will [still] stabilize the meditative state, and there will be no obstacles. Whatever commitments you have taken will be achieved. As for me, I have never died in this life. [But] Dharma friends who, like myself, visualize in this way, will sustain the meditative state with stability and see their commitments achieved. Many times I have witnessed the arrival of holy relics and excellent signs after death, so I know this to be true. This [description of the] meditative state of the innately unified transference of consciousness stems from the teachings of the peerless Gampopa.

यान्तर्भः स्ट्रिस्त्र्यान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्वान्तर्भः स्

It is taught that there are twenty-one higher and lower ways of passing through the bardo. Anyone can surely practice the method of the lowest of the lowest—the ultimate low regardless of whether or not they can sustain a meditative state, whether or not they have succeeded in the transference of consciousness or whether or not they have recognized the assembly of peaceful and wrathful deities in the bardo. When over two weeks have passed since you have died and you recognize near the end of the third week that you have died, your clairvoyant and miraculous abilities are unobstructed. [At that time], even though you possess great freedom over where you may travel, your mind—due to being attached to country, relatives, Dharma friends, and so on—becomes distressed. You [may therefore begin] to think, "I shall take on a human body at this place and practice the true Dharma, because if I won't take on a body quickly, the messengers of the Lord of Death will come and get me. Since I have to follow virtuous and non-virtuous karma, things won't turn out good."

प्रदेश त्रिक्ष प्रत्व प्रकाश्चित्र विश्व प्रकाश विश्व विश्

[Instead], at that time [you should] think in this way: "I am so exhausted from having wandered in saṃsāra since beginning-less time. So many buddhas have appeared, yet I have not become liberated through their teachings. My karma is so unfortunate, how sad it is that I still continue to take countless births and deaths within the endless cycle of existence. Now, at the end of this dark age of degeneration, the life-span of beings is short: there are many diseases and obstacles are uncontrolled; by taking on a human body, one only purchases one's own unhappiness."

Unless one has attained the bhūmis, it is not possible to be born in pure lands like Manifest Joy; this is like trying to reach something that is unattainable. Though one may take birth in the Tuṣhita Heaven, the Copper-Colored Glorious Mountain, and so on, there is no certainty that one will not fall back down once again. And though one may go to the holy mountain of Potala, if one's karma is impure, the chances of encountering Avalokiteśhvara are very small. [Therefore], you should go to the Blissful Realm of Sukhāvati—the land [created] by the power of the Buddha Amitābha's aspiration—the land where it is easy to be born and which possesses the qualities of happiness. Once you are born in Sukhāvati, you will never fall back.

तक्षक्षं | निर्द्धक्षं वर्षक्षेत्र | विद्वाक्ष्यं वर्षक्षेत्र | निर्द्धित्र प्रदेश विद्वाक्ष्य वर्षक्षेत्र | विद्वाक्ष्य वर्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षक्षेत्र वर्षक्षक्

中陰無有日月故,何處為西若不識,專一於佛無量光,專行信敬而前注, 雖波世界乃位於,無數世界之對面, 去注並無有困難,行快行慢即此, 勿思路遠不可達,剎那即生蓮花中, 於波並無有生苦。若疑受生不受生, 達花長時不開放,則有推遲見佛過。 是故自身死亡時,心生決定注生波。 Because there is no sun or moon in the bardo, you may not know where to find the Western direction. Therefore, with single-pointed faith and devotion, [direct your mind] to Amitābha—then you will go there. Although [Sukhāvati] lies beyond unfathomable universes, getting there is not difficult: [you get there] in the flash of an instant by simply thinking of it. So do not think that you cannot get to a place so far away.

[Beings in Sukhāvati] take instantaneous birth inside a lotus, so for them there is no suffering of birth. But if you develop doubts as to whether or not you can be reborn there, your lotus will not open for a long time and you will experience the outer fault of [not] beholding the Buddha [Amitābha's] face. Therefore, at the time of your death, you should be determined that you will go to [Sukhāvati].

स्मृत्याः स्वायात् व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप

烏金其數以億計,其勝化身各階位, 皆無量光化身也。瞻洲數以億計中, 觀音自在噶瑪巴,賢劫千位佛陀等, 觀世音之化身也,本身住於極樂中。 須彌其數以億計,金剛手則有波數, 須及各階補處等,大勢至之化身等 以及各階補處等,大勢至之化身等, 遠又達波都松欽,通瓦敦丹諸等, 身之莊嚴一一有。若需根本波處有 噶瑪仁欽去波處。 The succession of Padmasaṃbhava's one thousand million [emanations and] his supreme nirmāṇakāya are all emanations of Amitābha. In one thousand million worlds, the Avalokiteśhvara Karmapas and the thousand buddhas of the fortunate aeon and so on are all emanations of Avalokiteśhvara, and the actual [Avalokiteśhvara] dwells in Sukhāvati. There are a thousand million Mount Merus, and there are just as many Vajrapāṇis. The succession of his regents and so on are emanations of [Vajrapāṇi], he who has obtained great power. Furthermore, a physical manifestation of each [guru]—Gampopa, [Karmapa] Düsum Khyenpa, [Karmapa] Thongwa Dönden and so on—abides [in Sukhāvati]. An example of any [guru] can be found there. Go there, Karma Rinchen!

न्स्क्रीश्व क्षेत्र वाद्य वाद

若謂生波有何益,身色為金具相好, 神通神變無滯礙,現喜等剖土生。 可去聞法當晚回,結緣皆引至波上, 百萬之中,結緣皆引至波死, 在食受用臥具等,凡意所欲皆得武之 不必辛勞維生計,宜世所有之罪等 於無量光觀金顏,聞法禮繞而得 於無量光觀金顏,如是修正法三昧, 即生歷五道十地。 How wonderful it is to be born in [Sukhāvati]! [Beings there havel a golden complexion and are endowed with the major and minor marks. Their clairvoyance and miraculous powers are unobstructed. They [can] visit any pure land such as Manifest Joy, and they can receive Dharma teachings [in those lands], and then return [to Sukhāvati] in the evening. [Later] they are also [able to] bring to that realm all those [beings] with whom they have a connection [from previous lives]. [Furthermore, beings in Sukhāvati] do not experience illness, death, or aging for a billion aeons. Food, clothing, enjoyments, dwelling places, and so on whatever they wish for—will be fulfilled. They do not need to exert themselves, nor do they need to look after anything. Whatever sins may exist from previous lives will be purified upon seeing Amitābha's face, by listening to his teachings, and by prostrating to him and circumambulating him. [Thus], beings there do not need to experience the suffering of karmic maturation. In this way, they cultivate the samādhi of the holy Dharma and traverse the ten bhūmis and five paths in their own lifetime.

यश्चर्यः । क्यायः लेव स्त्रेन्यः यात्रः स्त्रे । ।

स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वय

一旦淀波命終時, 不成佛不可能云。 是故極樂莊嚴經, 白蓮鼓音陀羅尼, 現在佛陀經等等, 烏金語與拉准語, 皆如共同商議然。

是故為生波處故,善業悉皆回向波, 日誦賢汗極樂願,如是除非五無間, 及捨佛法皆浔生,無量光之願力也。 若能心口無有差,十願即能注生云。 無有貪執乃為要。 It is said that when the time comes to pass from one's life [in Sukhāvati], it is impossible to not become a perfect Buddha. Therefore, the Light Array Pure Land Sūtra, the White Lotus Sūtra, and the dhāraṇī of [the Buddha] Drum Beat, along with the existing sūtras of the present Buddha and the teachings of Guru Padmasaṃbhava and [Machik] Labdrön, are all [the same]—like earth and bricks arranged together. Therefore, dedicate all your virtues to be born there. Recite the Prayer for Excellent Conduct and the Prayer of Sukhāvati [each day] without fail.

Unless you have committed [any of] the five grave deeds with immediate result, or have abandoned the holy Dharma, you will be born [in Sukhāvati] if you practice in this way. This follows the aspiration of Amitābha, [which] says that if you sincerely pray [for it] ten times [a day], you will be born [there]. The crucial point is to be without clinging attachment.

द्वा विश्वस्तात्व स्त्री विश्वस्तात्व विश्वस्त्र स्त्री स्त्री स्त्र स्

老僧熱噶亞瑟我,遍觀新舊顯密海, 獲淂此種精華法。我施未入高法門, 許多補特伽羅以,雖死亦不甚畏懼, 此種心安之把握,較之如意寶猶勝。

諸多登地大勇識,觀見輪回痛苦已, 特意科衆故來此,你則未擬作較量,

若思來此而受生,我阻利衆無意義,

相應各自之勇怯。我乃懦夫欲逃去。

如是熱噶亞瑟我,辛亥三月十二日, 現覺受中而敘說,綽沃比丘銀巴者, 深信誠擎作書寫。薩瓦芒噶郎。善。 I, the elder monk Rāga Asya, having [had the opportunity] to look upon the ocean of tantras of the new and old schools, have discovered this heart-essential Dharma teaching. To the many [individuals] who are not of lofty spiritual status but who have nevertheless entered the gateway of the Dharma, I offer this confidence of ease which allows them to die without so much fear. It is greater than a wishfulfilling jewel.

By having seen the suffering of saṃsāra, the great bodhisattvas on the bhūmis have intentionally appeared for the benefit of sentient beings. Can your intention equal theirs? If you do wish to consider returning and incarnating [for the sake of beings], I have no reason to object. Just be sure to discern between the conflicting sentiments of heroism and cowardice. As for me, I am a coward calculating my escape.

On the twelfth day of the third month in the year of the iron-boar, I, Rāga Asya, uttered these words while in a meditative experience, and [the disciple] Trowo Gelong Jinpa, wrote them down with fervent attention and sincerity⁴. Sarva Mangalam! May it be virtuous!

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⁴ "a-dge snyol-bo zir gyis bris" — according to Lama Nyendrak, who compiled Karma Chagme's teachings, this line follows the dialect of Ngom, located in Nangchen, Tibet.

क्रीट्राक्च्या । विष्ठाक्चित्राक्च्यात्र्वाकाः विष्ठाक्च्यात्र्वाक्च्याः । विष्ठाक्चित्राक्च्याः विष्ठाक्चित्राक्च्याः । विष्ठाक्चित्राक्च्याः । विष्ठाक्चित्राक्च्याः । विष्ठाक्चित्राक्चित्

納摩班雜巴呢耶。

無欺皈處之三寶,作祈禱矣祈加持。 蓮生以及三根衆,作祈禱矣祈加持。 我發菩提之心已,為于從此至壽盡, 能成無量衆生義,祈請三寶作加持 於此無有障礙故,祈作加持貝瑪險 所想任運而成故,祈作加持貝瑪險 所有來此法所者,是解憶解觸附為 作猶持護法衆。見解憶解觸世音。 僅聞心湯解脫等,祈作加持觀世音。

Namo Vajrapāniye!

Three Jewels, trustworthy sources of refuge, I supplicate you—please grant your blessings! Lotus-Born and the assembly of the Three Roots, I supplicate you—please grant your blessings! Three Jewels, please grant your blessings that, having given rise to the mind set on awakening, I may accomplish the benefit of infinite wandering beings for however long the remainder of this life may be! Remati, grant your blessings that there will be no obstacles to this! Lotus-Born, grant your blessings that this aspiration will be fulfilled spontaneously! Gathering of Dharma protectors, protect us from whatever obstacles may arise in this Dharma assembly, such as epidemic diseases, fluid diseases, demonic influences and so on! Avalokiteshvara, please grant your blessings that the mind-streams [of beings] become liberated through liberation-on-sight, liberationon-remembering, liberation-on-touching, and liberation-onmerely-hearing.

चम्रक्षन्त्रस्य द्वेषाः प्रमायद्वेष्ठस्य प्रमाय द्वेषाः प्रमाय द्वेषाः प्रमाय प्रमाय

यत्त्रतासीट्टत्रक्ष्याम् अत्यद्भात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्यात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्यात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्थात्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्थात्त्रस्य स्यात्त्रस्य स्थात्य स्यात्त्रस्य स्यात्त्यस्य स्यात्यस्य स्यात्यस्य स्यात्रस्य स्यात्त्रस्य स्यात्यस्य स्य

祈除障礙秘密母。祈賜成就金亥母。 降大神力諸持明。祈辦順緣臧巴拉。 祈度敵障閻魔敵。祈縛盜匪具光母。 使生證悟成就衆。不生散亂與障礙, 樹立修行寶幢故,祈以具諦諦實力, 護法守衛力而成。

于内多山谷建寺時,阿熱噶所寫。賢善! 康多囊謙邦崗索日內多密咒法盛洲古籍修濵所, 整理出版。

> 藏曆庚子神變月吉祥日,班加惹米名者, 譯于邕江環繞,花木繁盛的柳沙半島。

Secret Mother, please dispel obstacles! Mother Vārāhī, please bestow accomplishments! Vidyādhāras, please bring down great resplendence! Jambhala, please accomplish favorable circumstances! Yamāntaka, please liberate enemies and obstructors! Mārīcī, please tie down robbers and thieves! Accomplished masters, please cause realization to arise! Unhindered by distraction, plant the victory banner of accomplishment! By the power of the truth of all truthful ones, and by the power of the protectors and guardians of the Dharma, may it all come to be!

By Arāga, during the establishment of the assembly hall in Nedo Monastery. May it be virtuous! May it be virtuous!

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७७। । सामसान्त्राचाराम् प्रमासान्यो स्थिताम् । यतुमासायादे न्सु स्थितासान्यो स्थिताम् स्थिता ।

अ*ईर्*प्यर्चे| गुज्जुळगुबाओर्-सृगाजाशुबा

यात्रकात्रार्द्भवाकार्क्कवाराकेकारव्यव्यात्रीयन्त्रोत्त्रहेन्त्रम्थायार्केश्वरम्भीयार्क्षयाकार्वे ।

《善巧成就者噶瑪恰美為比丘噶瑪仁欽所傳授的 大圓滿大手印融合引導》

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