Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother

An **Adaptation** and <u>Explanation</u> of the Padmakara Translation Group's rendering of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's "<u>Heart Treasure of the Enlightened Ones</u>
the Practice of View, Meditation, and Action
a Discourse Virtuous in the Beginning, Middle, and End"

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Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother First passage Relying upon Deva, Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha

Om Ta-re Tu-ta-re Tu-re Sö-ha!

From a liberal perspective, the ten syllables of Ar-ya Ta-re's mantra could be an invocation,

of the heart essence of the compassionate activity of freeing, calming and bestowing.

If but a single drop of the nectar of your name

were to fall upon my ears,

> "Nectar," implies something quite precious, for to even hear of an archetype of enlightenment in a world given to great competition and cruelty is evidence of good fortune indeed.

they would be filled with the sound of Dhar-ma for countless lives.

The Sanskrit term "Dhar-ma" has many definitions but in this context it refers to the Buddha's teachings.

Wondrous
Three Jewels,

may the brilliance of your renown

In Buddhist lore the term "Three Jewels" refers to the Bud-dha, the Dhar-ma, and the Sang-ha or assembly. Come, let us transcend superstition and simply rely upon:

Bud-dha's example, Dhar-ma's instructions and the support of the Buddha's students

as we traverse his path that leads from the tyranny of craving and clinging to the mastery of relaxing and release.

bring perfect happiness everywhere!

Each human is the proud owner of a triune brain consisting of a brainstem common to all reptiles, a midbrain common to all mammals, and a forebrain common to all simians.

Notice the subtle inference: for while the reptile-like brainstem might yearn for its own well-being, it is the mammal-like midbrain that longs for the happiness of all beings, everywhere.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Second passage
A Teacher's Limitations

Like some persimmons in the autumn which, though inside still UN-ripe, look ripe outside,

I myself am just the semblance of a Dhar-ma practitioner, and since my mind and the Dhar-ma have NOT mixed,

my Dhar-ma teaching will NOT be up to much.

In Ma-ha-ya-na Buddhism it is taught that there are ten levels (or Bhu-mi in Sanskrit).

Teachers who have only accomplished the third level can ONLY teach us how to accomplish the first, or second or third level.

They can NOT teach us how to accomplish what they have yet to accomplish. May you find a teacher who has accomplished the tenth level, if not full enlightenment itself.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Third passage Teaching without Treachery

But since you, worthy friend,

Never the elitist, and <u>always</u> the egalitarian,
Patrul considered his students to be his friends.
Perhaps that is why some commentaries (or Shas-tras in Sanskrit)
refer to one's teacher as one's spiritual friend.

entreat me insistently,

If one is NOT divinely impatient nor chomping at the bit to receive meditation instruction then one is simply NOT ready.

I can NOT refuse, I will speak out frankly.

Notice how the author of this root text did not vaingloriously teach to accumulate fame or wealth but rather taught out of compassion to meet the needs of those who requested his guidance.

Unusual though it is

in this decadent age,

I offer you these words with**out** treachery, so listen well.

The need to speak in a trenchant and direct manner, free of societal niceties and political agenda is a common theme in the first quarter of this text.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Fourth passage
Enlightenment Means and Instruction

The True Ri-shi, the Mu-nin-dra, god of gods,

This is poetic reference to the North Indian prince Sid-dhar-tha Gau-ta-ma who forsook his kingdom, and became a wandering yogi who so mastered the path of love and letting-go

that people took to calling him Bud-dha (enlightened one) and Shak-ya-mu-ni (sage of the Shak-ya clan).

attained the true level through the true path,

The true <u>path</u> is the vulnerable, passive, and spontaneous practice of mindfulness, insight and love.

The true **level** is simply mastering them to the point of practicing them: spontaneously, habitually, easily and effectively.

and truly showed this true and excellent path to others.

Is that NOT why he is known as the True Rishi?

Ever the egalitarian, Buddha kept no techniques hidden, set aside for special people.

But rather he defied the caste system and allowed all beings to be his students regardless of gender, societal standing or wealth.

As such he spent the remainder of his life teaching his techniques and re-teaching his techniques more loyal to his students than to the style his prose. Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Fifth passage
TWISTED: Thoughts, Speech, and Deeds

Alas for the people in this age of residues!

The mind's wholesome core of truth has withered,

and people live deceitfully,

Deceit is one thing it is quite another to believe one's own lies.

Those who are ruled by their brainstems know what they want and know what they dread

> and about those things they are rather rigid

as to be swayed by new evidence that runs contrary to their assumptions, perceptions, and world view.

> However those who are ruled by their midbrains are actually wired to be more prone to let go.

> > As such they are much more open to new evidence.

Even when it is inconvenient or even ugly.

So yes sometimes deceit is a manifestation of greed or malice

but other times it is merely the consequence of an all too rigid view of reality.

Let us therefore traverse the Buddha's path of love and letting go:

the wheel house of our Midbrain.



so their thoughts are warped, their speech is twisted,

they cunningly mislead others who can trust them?

Will we really be surprised when liars lie, when fools are foolish or when the greedy are cruel?

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Sixth passage
Discouragement, Distrust, and Consideration

Alas!
How discouraging to see

the beings of this degenerate age!

Alas! Can anyone trust what anyone says?

It is like living in a land

of vicious man-eating demons

Sadly, at this time, a significant percentage of humanity's social systems seem to reward greed and cruelty while punishing cooperation and compassion.

This problem and its solutions are explored meticulously and academically in "The New Human Rights Movement" by Peter Joseph

as well as his pod cast "Revolution Now"

think about it, and do yourself a big favor.

To paraphrase Gandhi we could be the change we wish to see in the world.

We could master the Buddha's path of active love and wisdom as well as passive meditation and lead by example.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Seventh passage
The Play of Interdependence and Impermanence

Not long ago, your consciousness

was wandering alone.

Swept along by Kar-ma,

it took this present birth.

Everything effects everything everything is effected by everything.

If not directly then indirectly, if not overtly then subtly, if not immediately then eventually, if not actually then potentially.

Soon, like a hair

pulled out of butter,

leaving everything behind,

you will go on again alone.

Interdependence is a common theme in the Buddha's teachings.
The exploration of impermanence could help us to let go of our self-centered grasping.

The contemplation of interdependence can remind us to let go of our competitiveness reminding us that we all are in this together. Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Eighth passage
The Eight Freedoms and Ten Advantages of a Precious Human Life

Of course what we want is our own good,

If you are reading this root text and commentary it could only mean that you are currently enjoying the eight freedoms,

and the five circumstantial advantages as well as the five personal advantages.

Let's unpack the <u>eight</u> freedoms. We are currently NOT enduring:

1) a <u>hell</u>-like war zone where violence and malice have made the study and practice Dharma impossible,

2) a <u>hungry</u>-ghost like environment where drought and famine have made the study and practice of Dharma impossible,

We are currently NOT enduring:
3) an <u>animal</u>-like environment
where great: fear, aggression, & befuddlement have made
the study and practice of Dharma impossible,

4) a <u>god</u>-like environment where excessive: pleasure and privilege have so obscured the perception of stress as to have made the study and practice of Dharma unlikely,

so we have to be honest with our own selves:

We are also currently NOT enduring: 5) a <u>barbarian</u>-like environment where mindfulness, insight, and compassion

are neither practiced, taught, nor tolerated thus making the study & practice of Dharma impossible,

6) a body and mind whose <u>faculties</u> are so incomplete as to make the study and practice of Dharma impossible,

We are also currently NOT enduring:

7) a <u>perception</u> of reality
that so undermines one's experience

of interdependence and impermanence as to make the study and practice of Dharma impossible, or

8) a world where individuals have failed to <u>accomplish</u> enlightenment and have failed to teach others how to do likewise thus making the study and practice of Dharma improbable.

if we do NOT accomplish the essence of the Dhar-ma

for our own sake,

Let's unpack the **five** <u>circumstantial</u> advantages.

We are currently enjoying:

1 - living in a world where there has <u>been</u> a Buddha,
either of flesh, blood, and bone,

or merely archetypically, thus making the study and practice of Dharma probable,

2 - living in a world where the teachings of a Buddha have been <u>taught</u> thus making the study and practice of Dharma probable,

We are currently enjoying:

3 - living in a world where the teachings of a Buddha
are still <u>present</u> thus making
the study and practice of Dharma probable,

4 - living in a world where the teachings of a Buddha are still <u>practiced</u> thus making the study and practice of Dharma probable, and

5 - living in a world where there are favorable <u>conditions</u> that make the study and practice of Dharma probable.

Let's unpack the **five** <u>personal</u> advantages.

We are currently enjoying:

1 - a life as a <u>human</u> being that makes
the study and practice of Dharma possible,

2 - a life in an <u>environment</u> that makes the study and practice of Dharma probable, 3 - a body and mind with their <u>faculties</u> intact thus making the study and practice of Dharma probable,

> 4 - a <u>lifestyle</u> that is conducive to making the study and practice of Dharma probable, and 5 - an <u>enthusiasm</u> for the spiritual path that makes the study and practice of Dharma probable.

will we NOT be ruining our own life?

If we have the good fortune to enjoy these eight freedoms, these five circumstantial advantages, and these five personal advantages and we do NOT use them to escape the tyranny of the stresses of:

> anger, fear, hate, jealousy, pride, and confusion, then we are truly throwing away a golden opportunity.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Ninth passage
Determining, Doing, and Deceiving/ and the Meaning of Life

In this dark age, what people think and do is vile.

None of them will help you,

they will deceive and trick you; and for you to be of any help to them

will be hard;

would it NOT be best to quit

the whole rat race?

Come let us leave patriarchy's sith-like existence of competition and cruelty and instead embrace matriarchy's Yaddle-esqe path of cooperation and compassion.

For it is only through the practice of love and letting go that life finds its ultimate meaning.

For those of you who may not be an nerdy as me Yaddle was a Jedi Master who sacrificed her life in the protection of others. Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother

Tenth passage

Devotion, Nurture, and Love – or – Kindness as its Own Reward

Though you serve your superiors,

they will never be pleased;

If we are to serve, look after, or care for others, with the hopes of being appreciated or rewarded we are bound to be disappointed.

But what if kindness was its own reward?

though you look after your inferiors, they will never be satisfied;

The greatest sages of Tibet have taught that the highest compassion is spontaneous and uncontrived.

Living from this place of centered, benevolent, spontaneity is personified in Buddhist lore by Dröl Jang – Yab Yum, or Shyama Tare Karma Mudra (if you prefer Sanskrit) which could be translated as Green Tara and her consort.



though you care about others, they will NOT care about you.

The <u>nudity</u> of these two Buddhas in tantric union, serves as a metaphor for being utterly vulnerable to the mindfulness of our present moment experience,

the Yab Yum being comprised of <u>light</u> is a metaphor for insight's letting-go of all: things, being, and phenomena

as if they were as non-graspable as if they too were comprised only of light,

Think about it, and make a firm decision.

their <u>beauty</u> reminds us of love, the <u>motionlessness</u> of her tantric partner reminds us to center and the wild <u>abandon</u> with which Green Tare sports reminds us of spontaneity.

In this context we are reminded that ourselves, our compassion, our actions, the recipients of our compassion, and their responses are each as non-graspable as Dröl Jang Yab Yum comprised only of light.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Eleventh passage
Scholar, Yogi, and Ruler – Freedom from the Burden of Agenda

Being <u>learned</u> these days does NOT help the teachings it just leads to more debate;

being <u>realized</u> these days does NOT help others it just leads to more criticism;

being in a <u>responsible</u> position these days

does NOT help govern the country well it only spreads revolt.

Think about these times with sorrow and disgust.

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Again, being learned, being realized, and guiding others could be thankless, though worthy tasks;

therefore let us practice compassion as its only reward from a place of centered spontaneity, free from the bondage or the burden of agenda.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Twelfth passage
Explanation, Motivation, and Acquiescence

Though you explain, people miss the point

or do NOT believe you;

though your motivation is truly altruistic,

people think it is NOT.

These days, when the crooked

see the straight as crooked,

you can NOT help anyone

give up any hope of that.

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

If our good deeds are performed with even the noblest of intentions they could still fall upon deaf ears, dull minds and as such disappoint.

Therefore may our good deeds flow spontaneous and uncontrived, from the centeredness of our mindfulness and insight. Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

There is no substitute for living from a place of centeredness and spontaneity;

no amount of scatteredness nor contrivance can compare.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Thirteenth passage
Illusion-like Circumstance – Our Safest Course of Action

"All phenomena are like magical illusions,"

said the Buddhas;

but these days the illusions

are more illusory than ever,

trickeries conjured up

by devious illusionists

beware of the illusions

of this degenerate age's ways.

When people and circumstances are NOT always what they seem, reliance upon our perceptions, beliefs, or logic could seem fool hardy.

Perhaps that is why <u>our safest course of action</u> is to simply apply Buddha's teachings of noticing and letting go that give rise to the centered, spontaneous compassion that together are our surest guide.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Fourteenth passage
Echo-like Communication – Meeting Others where they Truly are

"All talk is like an echo,"

said the Bud-dhas,

but these days it is more like

the re-echo of an echo.

What the echoes say and what they mean are NOT the same,

so do NOT take any notice

of these insidious echo-words.

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Without hating, without fearing we can gaze upon our fellow beings with clear eyes that see how most folks are caught in a maelstrom of misperceptions, turbulent emotions, cognitive biases, and logical fallacies.

With a compassionate yet insightful assessment of folks' vulnerabilities, limitations and needs we can meet others where they are truly at,

as opposed to where we fear they are, or where we would like them to be.



Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Fifteenth passage Seeing, Hearing, and Doing – Emotional Instability

Whoever you see is NOT human, BUT a fraud;

whatever people say is NOT right, but just lies.

So since these days there is NO one you can trust,

you had better live alone and stay free.

When our happiness depends upon the compassion or wisdom of others it is bound to be unstable.

However, when our happiness depends solely upon our awareness (passive and vulnerable), our wisdom (of letting-go and flowing),

and our love (centered and spontaneous); peace and joy become our constants.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Sixteenth passage
Wisdom, Honesty, and Goodness – The Most Sustainable Motivation

If your actions conform with Dhar-ma,

you will antagonize everyone;

if your words are truthful,

most people will get angry;

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

The author is NOT endorsing belligerence, it is simply that, just as it is written:

"...the light shineth in the darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not."

likewise those of us who chose to function from our empathetic and cooperative mid-brains

are absolutely befuddling to those who habitually operate from their brain-stems of: fear, aggression, greed and competition. if your mind is truly good and pure,

they will judge it a defect.

Now is the time to keep your own way hidden.

May we practice: mindfulness – passive, vulnerable, and non-conceptual, wisdom – relaxing into releasing, and love – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived;

NOT for the approval of others, or any lofty goal other than as a symptom of our centered spontaneity... because we simply cannot do otherwise, in the present moment.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventeenth passage Hiding: Body, Speech, and Mind – Feeding our Empathy

Hide your body, by staying alone in a mountain wilderness; Hide your speech by cutting off contact and saying very little;

Hide your mind by being continuously aware of your own faults alone.

Viewing other's faults from the perspective of the team of our brain-stem and our forebrain could feed our fear, and contempt and hate.

This is what it means to be a hidden yogi.

However, viewing other's faults from the perspective of the team of our **mid-**brain and forebrain could feed our empathy, and compassion, and cooperation.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Eighteenth passage
Disgust, Sadness, and Determination

Disgust, because there is NO one to be trusted,

Yes, there are individuals and institutions that are actually unworthy of our trust, and yes, there are many things that are rather quite meaningless,

and no, there is NOT enough time to get everything we desire.

sadness, because there is NO meaning in anything,

But despite the lies of Madison avenue and the bullshit of pop-psychology these observations are not nearly as much the products of a so-called negative mind

as they are valid observations that can heal our gullibility, as well as shape our clear-headed-ness, and determination

thus helping us to delineate the truly important, from the trivial, from the downright destructive...

determination, because there will never be time

to get everything you want; if you always keep these three things in mind,

some good could come of it.

and if we allow our centered intuition to be guided by these sobering realities it could serve us quite well.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Nineteenth passage
Happiness and Suffering – The Fundamental Duality that Fuels our Stress

There is NO time to be happy;

happiness is over just like that;

you do NOT want to suffer,

so eradicate stress with Dhar-ma.

Whatever happiness or suffering comes,

recognize it as the power of your past actions,

Even though most circumstances are out of our control as are our physiological responses to them what we can control is what we do

WITH our circumstances, and body, and perceptions, and emotions, and intentions, and recollections, and imagination:

Do we ignore them, or indulge them, or harness them to fuel our mindfulness, wisdom, and love? and from now on have NO hopes or doubts

regarding anyone at all.

Hope and doubt, desire and dread, avarice and aversion pulling and pushing,

this is the fundamental duality that keeps us chained to stress.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother

Twentieth passage

Expecting, Needing, and Planning – Spontaneous, Carefree, and at Ease

Expecting a lot from people, you do a lot of smiling;

Infants try to manipulate their parents with smiles and tears which is perfectly understandable for they are helpless and pre-verbal

but, in the words of the tent maker,
Paul the Apostle,
"...but when I became an adult
I put away childish things."

needing many things for yourself, you have many needs to meet; Oh how very easy it is to live our lives as slaves to our needs, many of which are merely desires in disguise.

> Who of us has the courage to follow the example of Gautama, the Buddha as well as the wild Tibetan Yogis

who contented themselves with the clothes on their backs, the food they could beg, and whatever shelter they happened upon. making plans to do first this, then that,

your mind is full of hopes and fears;

Planning is a contrivance that leads to the fundamental duality that the Buddha taught was at the root of all stress.

from now on, come what may,

do not be like that.

How much better it could be for our decisions, and utterances, and actions to flow from centered spontaneity,

and thus walk through life: spontaneous, and carefree, and at ease.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother
Twenty-first passage
Death, Life, and Youth – Meditation as its own Reward

Even if you die today, why be sad?

It is the way of Sam-sa-ra.

Even if you live to be a hundred, why be glad?

Youth will have long since gone.

Whether you live or die right now,

what does this life matter?

Just practice Dhar-ma for the next life that is the point.

From the literal perspective this is an exhortation to reach and strive and invest all our positive energy in taking an auspicious rebirth.

However from the figurative point of view we are being cautioned against being so greedy for enlightenment that it ironically undermines our practice.

Many decades ago a Vietnamese meditation teacher scolded me: "Oh, you are so greedy for enlightenment!"

She was right, for just as it is unproductive to make love in the name of virginity, it is likewise folly to grasp in the hopes of mastering letting-go.

May we come to view meditation as its own reward and let the results take care of themselves.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-second passage Teacher, Protector and Mantra – How are we Protected by Chenrezik?

Ah! Fount of Compassion, my root teacher, Lord Chen-re-zik,

Literally this is a reference to the Buddha of Enlightened Compassion also known as the Great Compassionate One, and Kind Eyes,

or A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra if your prefer Sanskrit.

He is the real or imagined buddha who serves as the archetype of enlightened compassion

and, if we are fortunate, he is personified in the words and deeds of your kind teacher.

Chen-re-zik could serve as a metaphor for all the enlightening influences in our life,

be they: male, female, corporeal or etheric.

You are my only protector!

How are we protected by Kind Eyes?

His mantra,

and the eight similes

of Contemplation (or Vipashyana if your prefer Sanskrit), Diamond way (or Vajrayana if you also prefer Sanskrit)

and leap over (or Tokal if you prefer Tibetan)

support us in our quest for the mastery of mindfulness, insight, and compassion.

How are we protected by our teacher?
By implementing his or her instructions, counsel, and example.

The six-syllable mantra, essence of your speech, is the sublime Dhar-ma;

By blending the four basis of mindfulness, contemplation, and compassion with the whispered recitation of Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung

we are training ourselves in the mastery of the Buddha's path of enlightenment.

From now on I have no hope but you!

"Help me Obi Wan Kenobi, you're my only hope," implored princess Leia in Star Wars episode four.

Likewise the mindfulness, insight, and compassion (spontaneous and uncontrived) that are taught and exemplified by our teacher as well as the six-syllable mantra

are our only hope for the bliss, peace, joy, creativity and resourcefulness that are truly sustainable.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-third passage Know, Done, and Thought – How can we know upon which teaching to rely?

Whatever I know
I have left it as theory;
it is NO use to me now.

A tale is told of a scholar, come to visit a yogi: sage and wizened.

The yogi bid the scholar sit, set a tea cup before his guest, turned his attention to the cup and began to pour the tea.

Whatever I have done I have spent on this life; it is NO use to me now.

Having filled his guest's cup to the brim, the Yogi stopped pouring, turned his gaze to the visiting scholar, smiled enigmatically,

> returned his attention back to the scholar's cup and poured in yet more tea.

Over flowing, the hot tea spread across the table towards the tender lap of the visitor

who, scrambling to avoid getting burned raced to stand up, almost knocking over the table in the process.

"Like the tea cup," the yogi explained, "you come to me with a mind full of preconceptions to which you enthusiastically clutch.

Whatever I have thought was all just delusion; it is NO use to me now.

And just as a full cup, has no room for additional tea likewise your mind has no room for my teachings."

It is good to be aware of our preconceptions and prior learnings but if we are to truly benefit from additional meditation training

we must exercise the courage and humility to set aside our prior learnings and preconceptions thus making of our mind an empty tea cup ready to receive the teachings. Now the time has come to do what is truly useful...

recite the six-syllable mantra.

It could be a sobering prospect to strive to teach an old dog new tricks and I'm reminded of the Gospel passage that reads:

"Do not put new wine into old wineskins lest the wineskin burst and the new wine be lost, rather put new wine into new wineskins."

Do we have the courage to assume the attitude of new wineskins, soft, and pliable and free of the rigidity that comes from certitude?

For the test of new teachings is NOT how they compare to old teachings

BUT rather the results they generate when we practice them every morning and every evening for seven consecutive days.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-fourth passage

Refuge – the First of Five Preliminaries – the Best way to Rely upon the Buddha's: example, teachings, and students

The only never-failing, constant refuge is the Three Jewels;

The Three Jewels are the Buddha's example, the Dharma (or the Buddha's instructions) and the support of the Sang-ha or assembly, the Buddha's other students,

> which are those, who like you, are striving to follow the Buddha's example.

the Three Jewels' single essence is Chen-re-zik.

All that example, instruction and support are personified in the empowering archetype of he who <u>compassionately</u> **notices** the sufferings of the world.

With total, unshakable trust in his wisdom,

Rather than superstitiously believe that a real or imagined Buddha is wise,

we could simply explore the possibility that the wisdom of letting-go could be beneficial and worth the effort of cultivating.

convinced and decisive, recite the six-syllable mantra.

There are many reasons to recite mantra but the highest motivation is to recite A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra's mantra

with the intention cultivate the mindfulness and insight that give birth to compassion: spontaneous and uncontrived. As a young man the reincarnated lama (or Tulku if you prefer Tibetan): Patrul Rinpoche

> wrote a commentary to the preliminary practice (or Ngöndro if you prefer Tibetan).

Its title was "The Words of my Perfect Teacher."
And it was written from the rigidity, superstition and fear of the fundamentalist perspective and is still lauded by minions of patriarchy to this day.

However after a lifetime of study and practice,
Dza Patrul Rinpoche,
the author of this root text
forsook fundamentalism

and in his last, seldom praised, meditation manual he taught from the perspective of matriarchy.

Seldom praised that is except for folks like the 14th Dalai Lama and yours truly.

It is upon that root text that this commentary is based.

In Patrul's swan song he departed from patriarchy and at long last taught against the ritualism

> condemned both by Lao Tzu, the author of the Tao Te Ching,

as well as by the Buddha, who in the Dhammapada is recorded as explaining that an hour of mindfulness was superior to a life time of ritual.

In this, his Magus Opus, Dza Patrul Rinpoche turns the superstition of the Ngöndro upon its head,

> beginning with the insistence that the most effective way to take refuge in the Buddha's example, teachings, and students

> > was NOT by employing ritual nor formulaic recitation

but simply to blend the whispered recitation of the mantra with the essence of the Dharma: mindfulness, and love and letting-go.



The Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-fifth passage

Bodhichitta – the Second of Five Preliminaries – A Happy and Fulfilling Life

The basis
of the Ma-ha-ya-na path
is the thought
of enlightenment;

The mindset of enlightenment, or Bod-dhi-chit-ta in Sanskrit, has two aspects.

Scholars teach of two Bo-dhi-chit-tas: conventional and ultimate.

Love's conventional mind-set of enlightenment is comprised of wishing love (the second fold of Buddha's path)

and behavioral love (the third, fourth, and fifth folds of the path).

Wisdom's ultimate mind-set of enlightenment consists of the, so-called, two truths.

Conventional truth is that which is revealed by mindfulness (the seventh fold of the path)

is that which is accessed first by contemplation (the first fold of the path)

and then release (the eighth fold of the path).

This sublime thought is the one path

trodden by all the Buddhas.

These five Bo-dhi-chit-ta's of wishing love, acting love, mindfulness, contemplation, and release

are best practiced joyfully and enthusiastically (the sixth fold of the path).

Never leaving this noble path of the thought of enlightenment,

> Evolution has seen to it that all healthy mammals are wired for empathy

by way of our mid-brain, replete with its anterior gyrate and a firmament of mirror neurons.

Mindfulness, insight as well as spontaneous and uncontrived compassion:, which is their by-product,

are essential to enlightenment, no less a happy and fulfilling life. with compassion for all beings, recite the six-syllable mantra.

> After a life-time of study and practice, both as a monk in a monastery and then as a homeless yogi, wandering about the country side,

> > Dza Patrul Rinpoche, the author of this root text,

concluded that the most efficient way to prepare our bodies and minds to experience compassion: spontaneous and uncontrived, was to blend the recitation of mantra

> with the essence of Dhar-ma, which is contemplation, passive awareness, and visceral release.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-sixth passage

Purification – the Third of Five Preliminaries

Wandering in Sam-sa-ra from beginningless time until now,

Come, let us cast off the folly of defensiveness and instead walk in vulnerability forever open to doing everything better.

whatever you have done was wrong

and will lead to further wandering.

If we are very fortunate there could come moments where our errors are pointed out and better ways of doing things revealed.

Those insights could come from outside or within be intuitive, analytical, etheric, or corporeal.

From your heart acknowledge all wrongdoing and downfalls, as well as confess them,

Our energy is far too <u>finite</u> let us not squander it in defensiveness but rather invest it in continued evolution. A fundamentalist of patriarchy could tell us of the four powers of purification: the first power as SUPPORT – the entity, real or imagined, to whom we confess, the second power as REGRET – for the harm done to others and oneself,

the third power as ANTIDOTE – physically bowing, verbally chanting, & mentally praying, and the fourth power as the RESOLVE to err no more.

with the four powers complete, recite the six-syllable mantra.

However as a vegan feminist of matriarchy I would remind you of a simpler, more effective method:

FIRST – be <u>vulnerable</u> to being shown a better way of doing things, SECOND – passively <u>notice</u> what we are shown, in harmony with our inhalation,

THIRD – <u>let go</u> by physically relaxing as best you can as you whisper the mantra while exhaling, FOURTH – rather than retreating into pseudo-safety scattered contrivance persist with the vulnerability <u>centered spontaneity</u>; for the more vulnerable we are to the consequences of our centered spontaneity and the more we physically relax into the whispered recitation of the mantra,

> the more rapidly we'll evolve, like Rey who bested Kylo her very first try.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-seventh passage

Offering – the Fourth of Five Preliminaries – Our Self-centeredness

The mind, holding on to an "I," clings to everything...

this is the cause of Sam-sa-ra;

Our self-centeredness: habitual, fearful, and greedy, tethers us to the cycle of stress.

So, as offerings to the exalted in Nir-va-na

and charity to the lowly in Sam-sa-ra,

Far wiser it could be to rely upon nurturing love towards living beings

Give everything body, possessions, and virtue

and dedicate the merit to all;

> and toward all buddhas, real or imagined, the best way to express our devotion is NOT through the whining of prayers or the folly of ritual

but by enthusiastically following their examples and applying their teachings

of: MINDFULNESS – passive, vulnerable, and non-conceptual, INSIGHT – relaxing, releasing, and flowing, as well as COMPASSION – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived.

casting all attachments far away,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

For the ultimate generosity is to walk in the compassion of centered spontaneity that is cultivated by blending the leap-over of Togal's active contemplation of love and wisdom

with the whispered recitation of the six-syllable mantra

and then resting the mind in the slice-though of Trekchöd's passive meditation of awareness and acquiescence.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-eight passage

Guru Yoga – the Fifth of Five Preliminaries – Is your Lama a good teacher?

The noble teacher has the nature of all Bud-dhas,

Is your lama a good teacher? How could you know?

Resume, reputation, and letters of recommendation be damned.

All that matters are the results you generate by applying his or her teachings twice daily, for seven consecutive days.

and of all Bud-dhas, it is he or she who is the kindest.

If teacher's instructions are beneficial (when applied)
then, like the Buddha,
teacher is guiding you with his example
and with his words.

However unlike the buddhas of yore he has not been swallowed up by the sands of time

> but is present in your life, entertaining your questions and guiding you in his or her compassion.

Seeing the teacher as inseparable from Chen-re-zik,

For like the enlightened archetype of Kind Eyes, or A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra (if you prefer Sanskrit) whose example of mindfulness, insight, and love you emulate

likewise a fully accomplished lama has so mastered those self-same qualities as to practice them spontaneously, habitually, easily and effectively. with fervent devotion, recite the six-syllable mantra.

And like a good parent your kind teacher desires neither praise nor worship but merely your enthusiastic application of his or her teachings.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Twenty-ninth passage

Empowerment – Busting Patriarchy's Disempowering Myths

Purifying the obscurations, initiating the practice of the path and actualizing the four Ka-yas,

A great deal of superstition has crept up around tantric empowerment,

patriarchy has watered it, and cared for it well, for superstition breeds fear, and the frightened are easier to control

•

So the author of this root text wastes very little time

before slicing through the untieable Gordian knot of disempowering fundamentalism.

Let us begin with an overview: in Tantric Fundamentalism we are taught that we must find a teacher,

and delight our him or her with offerings, rituals, visualizations and whining prayers of tearful desperation.

FIRST – we are taught to visualize our teacher, as comprised of light, palm-sized, facing us, a little above our heads.

We are taught to visualize that from the white syllable Om at his forehead white blessing rays enter the white syllable Om at our forehead

thus purifying our bodies as well as subtle channels and lavishing them with the teacher's blessings.

SECOND – the fundamentalists teach us to visualize that from the red syllable Ah upon teacher's throat red blessing lights enter the red syllable Ah upon our throat

> that purify or speech as well as subtle energy and lavish them with teacher's blessings.

THIRD – patriarchy teaches us to visualize that from the blue syllable Hung upon teacher's heart blue blessing lights enter the blue syllable Hung upon our heart

that purify our minds as well as subtle drops and lavish them with teacher's blessings.

FOURTH – the minions of orthodoxy teach, and there is some controversy on this point,

that either white, red, and blue rays from the Om, Ah, and Hung syllables upon teacher's forehead, throat, and heart,

simultaneously enter the Om, Ah, and Hung syllables upon our forehead, throat, and heart thus purifying the subtle karma of our body, speech as well as mind and then lavishing them with teacher's subtle blessings; or alternatively, it is sometimes taught, that from the orange or yellow syllable Hri or Sö upon teacher's navel, orange or yellow rays enter the orange or yellow syllable Hri or Sö upon our navel,

> also purifying our subtle obscuring emotions and our subtle obstructions to omniscience and then, again, lavishing us with teacher's subtle blessings.

FIFTH – and finally the purveyors of contrivance teach that the teacher then melts into rainbow-light, which coalesces as a mustard-seed sized, blue, syllable Hung of light that enters the fontanel upon the crown of our head,

> descends our central channel, and comes to rest in the hub of the horizontal wheel, or Chakra, at our heart

> > where we promptly meditate upon the union, or Ma-ha-mu-dra, of subtle bliss and openness.

the essence of the four empowerments is the <u>teacher</u> Chen-re-zik;

if you recognize your own mind as the teacher, all four empowerments are complete;

And yes, as a **young** man, the author of this root text, Dza Pa-trul Rin-po-che, Jig-me Chö-kyi Wang-po

taught this in his famous fundamentalist treatise, "The Words of my Perfect Teacher;"

however, at the <u>end</u> of his life, he gave pith or essential instructions NOT from the perspective of the patriarchy of his youth

BUT rather from the perspective of the matriarchy which he had finally wrapped his mind around after many decades of study and meditation.

He metaphorically threw the brick of empowerment through the plate glass window of elitism

by explaining that the only teacher that could really liberate us was our inner mind: aware, and acquiescent, and centered, and spontaneous, as well as loving.

And that the purpose of the outer teacher is merely to help each student find his inner teacher.

Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche one of the fourteenth Dalai Lama's tutors, taught

> that the teachings of Tantra are based upon the teachings of Sutra, with which they must never contradict.

And the core Sutra teachings of the marriage of the four bases of mindfulness with the seven factors of enlightenment are the essence of the path to liberation.

By blending our inhalations with the contemplations that relax into:

the sight of our circumstances, the feel of our bodies, the sound of our speech, and the clarity of our thoughts,

as well as consider how they could be as NON-graspable as:

Chen-re-zik's paradise of light, body of light, mantra of light, and mind of light respectively;

all the while blending our exhalations with the whispered recitation of the six syllable mantra we are training in the Ma-ha-mu-dra or union of contemplation and letting go.

By extending these contemplations to encompass all our:

neighbors (even the ones who vote the way we wish they wouldn't, fellow earthlings, (whether they walk, crawl, swim or fly), and all beings of all worlds, (real or imagined), we are also training in the union of love and letting-go.

By relaxing as best we can as we whisper the six syllable mantra we are training in the wisdom of letting-go. These four variations of two mantra contemplations are all that is required to purify our destructive momentum, move us forward upon enlightenment's path and closer to so mastering mindfulness, insight and compassion,

that we practice them: spontaneously, habitually, easily and effectively.

This second method is not superstitious, it does not involve giving our power away to another, it is elegant in its simplicity.

receiving innate empowerment by yourself, recite the six-syllable mantra.

The German-born Physicist Albert Einstein is said to have explained:

"Any educated fool could make things more complicated, more difficult, and more violent, but it takes a great deal of courage and a little bit if genius to move in the opposite direction."

> For there is no password nor secret handshake required: as enlightenment has never been a members only club.

And if it is correct, that we really do live in an interdependent universe where everything effects everything and where everything is effected by everything,

> if not directly then indirectly, if not overtly then subtly, if not immediately then eventually, if not actually then potentially,

then blending the four bases of mindfulness with the four spheres of love while relaxing into mantra contemplation could purify and empower ourselves, while likewise benefiting all other things, beings, and phenomena... even if they do not vote the way we want them to.

And while we are on this subject, all living beings with a central nervous system wish only to be happy, just like us, and wish to avoid suffering, just like us,

so please, in the name of compassion, in the name of sustainability and climate change, let us stop exploiting, no less killing, non-human animals.

For though our hands might seem clean, and free from the stain of blood, in a nation that penalizes murder by hire the same as it does murder

we still sanction cruelty to non-human animals with our consumer choices.

For now that we are traversing this path of waking up, we must do better.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirtieth passage

Circumstance – the First of Four Bases of Mindfulness – Visualization's Inherent Danger

Sam-sa-ra is nothing other than how things appear to you;

Fundamentalists tend to view things literally and just <u>assume</u> that in Creation stage tantra (known as the Diamond Way or Vaj-ra-ya-na in Sanskrit and Leap Over or To-gal in Tibetan Dzogchen)

that we are tasked with visualizing all circumstances as a buddha's blissful paradise.

However, the very great danger of visualization is that it is a form of concentration; a contrivance wherein we compress all perception, recollection, and imagination

down to a single object and as such undermine the mindfulness: passive, vulnerable, and spontaneous, that is the bedrock of the Buddha's teachings and techniques.

if you recognize every circumstance as like the pure land,

the good of others is consummated.

This passage of the root text infers that the tantric instructions could be figurative

and that like all metaphors it could be converted to simile.

For while it could be understandable to mistake the metaphoric for the literal, doing so with a simile requires a very special kind of stupid.

Seeing the voidness of everything confers the four empowerments on all beings at once;

And so as a simile, the Creation stage instruction becomes "during each inhalation our circumstance could honestly feel permanent, and independent, and solid,

> BUT as we relax into each exhalation that self-same circumstance could feel as non-graspable as if it was a vast, empty void,

like the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless morn; or the myth of a buddha's paradise comprised only of intangible light." dredging the depths of Sam-sa-ra, recite the six-syllable mantra.

The promise is that by practicing the union of circumstantial awareness and letting-go we are not just benefiting ourselves, but somehow making the world a better place

> by healing the pandemic of the tyranny of physical craving and mental clinging that exacerbates all stress. What greater legacy could we desire?

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-first passage

Corpus – the Second of Four Bases of Mindfulness/ Making Love in the Name of Virginity

The mind can NOT cope with all the many visualization practices;

Forcing ourselves to imagine anything could be stressful

and as such undermine our progress upon the path of the liberation from the tyranny of stress;

NOT unlike making love in the name of virginity.

to contemplate one Su-ga-ta

is to contemplate them all.

"Su-ga-ta" is a Sanskrit term for an enlightened one which is a reference to their bliss.

Contrary to the dogma of the fundamentalists we see our circumstances NOT our bodies.

For the primary tool with which we sense our body is through the faculty of sensuality.

Whatever we feel, sensations are like the form of the Great Compassionate One;

By contemplating how all sensations, be they pleasurable, painful, or neither, are as non-graspable (or void) as a buddha's mythic body of light

our mastery of mindfulness and insight could be enhanced.

And that is what could make all sensations all profitable, which is why this Yidam is known as the archetype of enlightened compassion. in the realm of the Yi-dam's body, sensual yet void,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

The male Sanskrit term De-vi, the female term De-va, are non-gender specifically translated into Tibetan as Yi-dam

which could literally be translated as "object of worship."

You see the Buddha was teaching people to let go, but they did NOT feel like they could.

The were continually fretting about their circumstances, bodies, relationships, and minds and consequently were seeking the blessings of various real or imagined non-corporeal entities.

They would make physical offerings and bows, mumble verbal prayers and mantras, and mentally consider stories of entities' exploits

in the hopes of receiving their circumstantial, physical, interrelational, and mental blessings and after death take rebirth in their paradise.

Great Buddhist mystics felt compassion for folks who were fearfully indulging their physical cravings and mental clingings

and as such causing their stress to multiply with the sheer fecundity of bunnies in the spring time.

So since the masses were already used to thinking in terms of a Yi-dam's paradise, body, speech, and mind the great Buddhist yogis invited folks to contemplate

> how during their exhalations their bodies of flesh, blood and bone could feel as if they were as non-graspable as a Buddha's body of light.

You see, Buddhist tantra was never as much about wish fulfillment, as is was about letting go of the tyranny of physical craving and mental clinging.

That is why the Tibetan saint Ge-she Che-ka-wa wrote "Do not turn a god into a demon..." as a caution against forsaking letting go and diving deeper into craving and clinging.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-second passage

Communication – the Third of Four Bases of Mindfulness

Recitations, Sa-dha-nas, and powerful spells are just complications;

Many spiritual systems start out as matriarchal, but after the founder has perished, eventually power-hungry minions of patriarchy ascend to, or claw their way to, positions of leadership.

the all-inclusive six-syllable mantra

is the very sound of the Dhar-ma.

As this happens, two phenomena occur: FIRST – the teachings and techniques grow increasingly flaccid and impotent and

SECOND – more and more superstition and ritual are introduced into the system.

This reminds me of the thirty-eighth passage of the Tao Te Ching which I paraphrase:

"...when morality is lost there is ritual. Ritual is the husk of effective practice, the beginning of chaos."

All sounds have never been

other than like the speech of Sublime Chen-re-zik;

In this passage the author of the root text teaches to embrace simplicity and eschew elaboration

and as such the ONLY recitation we require is the softly whispered, concise mantra of our Yidam. recognizing sound as being like mantra, resounding yet void,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

In a similar manner to the previous two passages we are taught to passively notice all communication during our inhalation

and then during the exhalation we are taught to actively relax into the recitation of the six syllable mantra

in such a manner that it feels as if all communication is as <u>non-graspable</u>

as if it was a vast, empty void, like the illusion of the infinite azure sky on a bright and beautiful cloudless day,

> or as if it was a mantra comprised only of light.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-third passage

Consciousness – the Fourth of Four Bases of Mindfulness/ Metaphysical Parlor Tricks

As thoughts and the two obscurations are pacified,

experience and realization increase;

The two obscurations have many names:

impulses and story,

jealousy and pride,

the obstructing emotions and obstructions to omniscience

as well as self-Cherishing and self-Grasping but I prefer the Buddha's original explanations of physical craving and mental clinging. as your perceptions come under control,

enemies and obstructing influences are <u>subjugated</u>.

This is another portion of the root text where the author waxes playful.

For many tantric fundamentalists are eager to acquire mastery of the so-called four powers of: pacifying, increasing, controlling and wrathful actions.

Literal PACIFYING – is the ability to reduce sufferings, such as illness, and lack, and their causes, Literal INCREASING – is the ability to increase enjoyments like health, wealth, and their causes,

Literal CONTROL – which is pretty much the Jedi mind trick, and Literal SUBJUGATION – which is both exorcism and forcing spirits who once hostile to the practice of the Buddha's teachings to protect and serve his Dharma and its practitioners. It is Chen-re-zik who bestows in the very life

the supreme and common Sid-dhis;

However in this quatrain, or set of four lines (of original text), the author Dza Pa-trul Rin-po-che redefines the four powers thusly:

PACIFYING – the transcendence of distraction, craving, and clinging, INCREASING – the mastery of insight, and compassion, CONTROLLING – the mastery of mindfulness, and

SUBJUGATION – the social and circumstantial good fortune that are a fringe benefit of blending the four bases of mindfulness with relaxing mantra recitation. as the four activities are accomplished by themselves,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

Where toxic masculinity strives and strains to manifest external parlor tricks,

healing femininity merely **blends** contemplations of the four bases of mindfulness using similes of Chen-re-zik's: circumstance, body, communication, and mind

with relaxing mantra recitation thus allowing the mastery of the four powers to take care of themselves.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-fourth passage

The Folly of Dharma Work

Offer the Tor-ma of whatever arises

to the guests of immediate liberation;

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Instead of making grain offerings, or Tor-ma in Tibetan, to real or imagined entities,

it could be so much better to be <u>mindful</u> of whatever experience arises and then **let go** of it by marrying exhalation with relaxation. mold the clay of whatever appears

into the Tsa-tsa of void appearance;

Instead of pouring clay or plaster into Buddha-statue-molds, or Tsa Tsa in Tibetan,

it could be so much better to passively and vulnerably <u>notice</u> whatever arises during your inhalation,

> and then during your exhalation to **relax** as best you can and thus experience how, that which you just noticed,

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

could now feel as non-graspable as a vast empty void, like the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless morn. offer the prostration of non-duality

to the Lord of Mind Nature.

Instead of performing Tibetan inspired bows



















it could be so much better to notice:

#1 whatever arises, #2 the act of perception, and #3 the mind that perceives in harmony with the inhalation

and then to **relax** during the exhalation and thus experience how:

#1 the perceived object, #2 the act of perceiving, and #3 the one who perceives

are all of the same taste, in that they could each feel as non-graspable as a vast, empty void. Consummating these Dhar-ma activities,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

Although there is nothing wrong with performing grain offerings, making Buddha statues, & bowing to a Buddha or a teacher

it could be so much **more** productive to practice the essence of the path:

MINDFULNESS – passive, vulnerable, and non-conceptual, INSIGHT – relaxing, releasing, and flowing, as well as COMPASSION – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-fifth passage

Life's Work

Overcome your enemy, hatred, with the weapon of love;

The Gelugpa Yellow Hat sect of Tibet speak of Vajrapani, Avalokiteshvara, and Manjushri embodying, respectively, the power, compassion, and wisdom of all the buddhas.

And like Anakin Skywalker we could make the mistake of seeking, and relying exclusively upon power, while neglecting love and letting-go.

Here the author reminds us of the power of our love, to protect others.

Protect your family, the beings of the six realms,

with the skillful means of compassion;

Our brainstem is the seat of toxic masculinity.

It yearns to: overcome its enemies,

protect its family,

and accumulate physical wealth.

harvest from the field of devotion

the crop of experience and realization.

Our <u>mid</u>brain is the seat of healing femininity.

Its enemy is hate,

its family is all beings everywhere,

and its wealth is devotion.

Consummating your life's work,

recite the six-syllable mantra. Our <u>fore</u>brain recognizes its weapon is love, its means of protection is compassion, and the object of its devotion is the practice of: mindfulness, contemplation, love, and letting-go.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-sixth passage Our Duty to the Dead

Cremate that old corpse of clinging to things as real

in the fire of non-attachment;

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Our brainstem seeks to cremate corpses, conduct funeral ceremonies for corpses, and tend to the departed by making smoke offerings.

conduct the weekly funeral ceremonies of ordinary life

by practicing the essence of Dhar-ma; Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Our <u>mid</u>brain, however, seeks to cremate the folly of <u>clinging</u>,

conduct funeral ceremonies for <u>ordinary life</u>, which it now views as dead, and also tend to the <u>departed</u>. as the smoke-offering to provide for the departed,

dedicate your accumulated merit for all their future lives.

Our <u>fore</u>brain seeks to cremate clinging, in the fire of NON-attachment, and bid farewell to ordinary life, through the practice of:

MINDFULNESS – passive, vulnerable, and non-conceptual, INSIGHT – relaxing, releasing, and flowing, as well as COMPASSION – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived... Consummating all positive actions done for the sake of the dead,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

and tend to the departed by sharing our positive energy through the compassionate practice of wishing:

safety, health, peace, and joy, for every: circumstance, body, relationship, and mind.

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Rather than rely upon ritual, we are taught that Vajrayana's (diamond-way) blending, which is also Togal's (leap over) blending, of the four bases of mindfulness,

with mantra and metaphor empowered contemplations of love, and letting-go are much more beneficial for both the living and the dead.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-seventh passage Our Duty to the Living

Put your child, devotion,

at the doorway of your practice;

give your son, renunciation,

mastery over the household of ordinary life;

Our brainstem tends to its infants, prepares its children for success and seeks for them a worthy mate.

wed your daughter, compassion,

to the bridegroom of the three worlds.

Our <u>mid</u>brain tends to its devotion, prepares his renunciation for success and finds a worthy object of his compassion.

Consummating your duty to the living,

recite the six-syllable mantra. Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

Our <u>fore</u>brain is devoted to the practice of the Buddha's: love, letting-go, awareness, & acquiescence

renounces ordinary life, and lavishes his compassion upon **all** beings <u>everywhere</u>.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Thirty-eighth passage

Emptiness Explained – Appearances – Introduction

Whatever appears is delusion

and has NO true existence;

This is best realized,
NOT intellectually,
through the rigors of pseudo-intellectual mental gymnastics,
NOR through the rigidity of blind faith;

BUT viscerally, by marrying the acts of inhalation with passive awareness and exhalation with active relaxation. Sam-sa-ra and Nir-va-na are just thoughts and nothing more.

Whatever we experience: be it the vicissitudes of Sam-sa-ra or the blisses of Nir-va-na

our greatest peril lies not in our experiences themselves but in our thoughts about our experiences

so notice in harmony with each inhalation and release in harmony with each exhalation.

If you can <u>liberate</u> thoughts as they arise,

that includes

all stages

of the path;

This passage is highlighted because it is quite arguably the most import phrase in the entire text.

For cultivating the habit of awareness and acquiescence is the essence of the Buddha's path.

applying the <u>essential instructions</u> for liberating thoughts,

recite the six-syllable mantra. I am eternally grateful to Bhakha Tulku who taught me that the essential instructions are to physically relax, and thus mentally release,

and to A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra who taught me to harmonize relaxation with exhalation, as well as to Guru Péma who taught me to passively and vulnerably notice in harmony with each inhalation.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Thirty-ninth passage

Emptiness Explained – Mind

Your own mind, aware and void inseparably,

is Dhar-ma-ka-ya.

The word Dhar-ma-ka-ya could be translated from the Sanskrit as "Truth Body."

It serves as a metaphor for the mastery of the wisdom of letting-go.

Our mind does NOT have to strive to notice, for that is what is has evolved to do.

And experiencing the voidness, or non-graspability, of our observant mind is as easy as physically relaxing into each exhalation and thus mentally letting-go.

Leave everything as it is in fundamental simplicity,

and clarity will arise by itself. So-called distractions are NOT the enemy, for they are nothing more than what we are experiencing now, even when they pertain to the past or future or memory and fantasy.

The longer we sit in a single meditation session, the clearer and more lucid our mindfulness becomes,

all by itself, automatically, without any striving.

Only by doing nothing will you do all there is to be done;

Specifically this passage concerns the practice of marrying passive vulnerability to the mindfulness latent within each inhalation

but in a larger sense this passage implores us to forsake the contrivance, and striving, and controlling tendencies of toxic masculinity inherent reptilian brainstem

and instead to embrace the centered spontaneity of the healing femininity inherent in our mammalian midbrain;

> assuring us that if we do, everything could take care of itself, in the most wonderful way.

leaving everything in naked void-awareness,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

In Tibetan literature, it is culturally common for the exhalation to be mentioned prior to the inhalation, as opposed to the exhalation being thought of as following the inhalation as we so think of it, here in the west;

thus the Tibetan phrase "void-awareness" could be described to an American as "awareness-void"

or passively, and vulnerably noticing this moment's experience as we inhale...

and physically relaxing into the mental practice of letting-go as we exhale

thus setting space for the liberating habit of compassionate action: spontaneous, and carefree, and at ease.



Heart Treasure of the Enlightened Ones Fortieth passage

Emptiness Explained – Stillness

Let stillness cut the momentum of moving thoughts;

Every minuet spent in formal, passive meditation, of awareness and acquiescence slows our thoughts and tames their power to captivate.

Emotions, and intentions, and thoughts, and recollections, and imaginings are still there however their influence and tyranny are diminished.

within movement see the very nature of stillness.

With every inhalation we vulnerably observe our thoughts with greater clarity.

This occurs effortlessly and with less and less analysis.

With every exhalation we relax deeper and deeper into the non-graspable nature

of the objects of our thoughts, our thoughts themselves, and the attributes of the thoughts,

such as their movement, and stillness, and speed, or slowness; and thus doing so we find ourselves letting go. Where stillness and movement are one,

maintain the natural mind;

We let go of the objects, and the thoughts, and their movement, and their stillness, more and more with each passing breath, spontaneously, and effortlessly, and automatically

as if that is what natural selection had hard-wired us to do.

In the experience of one-pointedness,

recite the six-syllable mantra.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-first passage

Emptiness Explained – Two Truths

Be examining relative truth,

establish absolute truth;

Superficially relative truth is the way things appear, sound, smell, taste, feel, and SEEM: permanent, and separate, and utterly tangible.

Within absolute truth,

see how relative truth arises.

Profoundly, absolute truth is the way things really are: changing, interdependent, and as NON-graspable as a vast, empty void, like the infinite azure sky on a bright, and beautiful, cloudless day,

which although is tantalizing to the senses cannot be grabbed, or put in a box, or stored away.

Where the two truths are inseparable, beyond intellect,

is the state of simplicity;

There need not be any mystery nor any elaborate philosophizing, for during each inhalation, evolution has already wired us to notice – passively, vulnerably, and non-conceptually;

and during each exhalation we are already hard-wired to insightfully – relax, and release, and flow.

in the view free of all elaboration,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

All that we have to do is step out of our own damn way and become the buddhas we were born to be,

like the nephew of a moisture farmer, who became a Jedi knight.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-second passage

Emptiness Explained – Appearances – Application

From appearances, cut away the clinging of mind;

Oh how exhausting it could be to forever strive to shove some things away while ever contriving to pull other things to us.

Asceticism, literal or figurative is folly.

There is NO need to scoop out our brain, nor gouge out our eyes, nor rupture our ear drums,

from mind, demolish the lair of fictitious appearances;

nor cut off our nose, nor tear out our tongue, nor peel off our skin.

For our six senses are NOT what haunts us,

as much as the <u>tyranny</u> of our greedy craving as well as our frightened clinging.

where mind and appearances are one is infinite openness;

Liberation is NOT found in the dulling of our senses NOT the undermining of our mindfulness

> BUT rather in allowing the mind to insightfully – relax, release, and flow with every exhalation.

in the realization of one taste,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

Anyone could be taught to walk the path, but to MASTER mindfulness, insight and compassion to the point of practicing them spontaneously, habitually, easily, and effectively

is what separates the men from the boys and Master Jedi from the Padawan Learners.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-third passage

Emptiness Explained – Nature of Mind

In the nature of mind, the simplicity of void awareness, everything is freed;

During inhalation we could notice mind vulnerably and non-analytically,

as we physically relax into our exhalation we could mentally release into mind's NON-graspable nature. thoughts, the spontaneous creativity of awareness,

are purified in their own sphere.

Thoughts neither vindicate nor edict us;

for that is determined by what we do with our thoughts.

Do we repress them, indulge them, or simply notice and then release them?

Mind and awareness are one in the single essence.

Mind that emotes, and intends, and reasons, and recalls and imagines, as well as its awareness that simply notices

share the same non-graspable nature that we could easily access as we relax and release into each out-breath.

In the NON-meditation of Dhar-ma-ka-ya,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

Remember that the Truth Body, or Dhar-ma-ka-ya in Sanskrit, is simply a metaphor for so mastering the wisdom of letting-go

> that we practice it spontaneously, and habitually, and easily, and effectively.

Why is this nicknamed NON-meditation?

Because instead of the contrivance and analysis

of active concentration

which is often confused with meditation,

we practice the vulnerable, passive spontaneity of simply noticing and relaxing and releasing, which in a later passage is nicknamed "Unwinding in Dhar-ma-ka-ya."



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-fourth passage

Appearance – the First of Six Senses

To recognize as like a paradise of light whatever <u>circumstances</u> appear

is the crucial point of the creation stage;

Inhaling we could notice the appearance of our circumstances

and as we relax into our exhalation it could feel as if our circumstances are as non-graspable

as if they were Chen-re-zik's real or imagined paradise comprised only of light.

clinging to <u>circumstance</u> as glorious or grotesque

is liberated into its own nature.

How do we know when we are mentally clinging to our circumstance as glorious? When we physically crave its continued presence.

How do we know when we are mentally clinging to our circumstance as grotesque? When we physically crave its absence.

Free of clinging, mind's <u>visual</u> perceptions

are like Chen-re-zik's pure land of light.

Just as the reflection of the full moon in a basin of water is tantalizing to the eye,

yet defies our hands' many efforts to snatch it up and stuff it into our pocket.

Likewise if a Buddha's circumstantial paradise was comprised of light it too would defy the grasping of our mind, no less the clutching of our hands.

In the self-liberation of <u>visual</u> experiences,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of seeing is to silently and mentally recite "Appearing..." during the inhalation

and then silently recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling, to silently and mentally recite "How relax into the awareness of these <u>sights</u>?" and then when exhaling to whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung" again while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply perform the 8 active contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Vaj-ra-ya-na if you prefer Sanskrit.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-fifth passage

Sounds – the Second of Six Senses

To recognize sounds as being like mantra

is the crucial point of recitation practice;

I am reminded of "Bride of Frankenstein" when the creature was so enchanted by the tune scratched out upon the hermit's violin,

that he tried in vain to pluck the music out of the air with his thumb and index finger.

Likewise, all sounds (pleasant, painful, or plain) are as non-graspable as the six syllable mantra.

clinging to sound as pleasant or unpleasant

is liberated into its own nature.

During our inhalation we could effortlessly notice any sound, or communication,

verbal or non-verbal, external or internal like our own Rod Serling of the imagination be it pleasurable, or painful, or neither.

And as we relax into the exhalation we could feel that all that we hear are equally non-graspable.

That is what we mean by the phrase "all sounds share the same nature of being as non-graspable as if they were an empty void,

like the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless day."

Free of grasping, the spontaneous sound of Sam-sa-ra and Nir-va-na

is like the voice of the six syllables.

The phrase "Sam-sa-ra and Nir-va-na" could function in this passage as a metaphor

for the basic duality of that which we dread and that which we desire.

All the sounds of our fears and hopes could be as non-graspable as the whispered utterance of the six syllable mantra of enlightened compassion.

In the self-liberation of hearing,

recite the six-syllable mantra. An easy way to practice the self-liberation of hearing is to silently and mentally recite "Resounding..." during the inhalation

and then silently recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling, to silently and mentally recite "How **relax** into the awareness of these <u>sounds</u>?" and then when exhaling to whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung" while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply practice the panacea of the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Sa-ti-pat-tha-na if you prefer Pali.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-sixth passage

Scent – the Third of Six Senses

To recognize scents as NON-graspable as the unborn

is the crucial point of the completion stage;

Conventionally speaking, all that has been born seems graspable, especially while practicing vulnerable mindfulness during our inhalation,

so "un-born" has come to be a metaphor for NON-graspability.

In this controversial passage the author inferred that the <u>ultimate completion stage practice</u>

is NOT the bliss contrived from: visualizations, breath control, & physical techniques,

BUT simply practicing the vulnerable awareness of scent during our inhalation and relaxing and thus releasing during the exhalation that inevitably follows.

clinging to odor as fragrant or foul

is liberated into its own nature.

The conventional nature of scent that we notice sharply during our inhalation is pleasurable, or painful, or neither.

The ultimate nature of scent that we notice as we physically relax into our exhalation

is as NON-graspable as a vast, empty void, like the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful morn.

The benefit of physically relaxing into mental release is that it could help us to let go

of our mental clinging to the presence of pleasurable scent

and also help us let go of our mental clinging to the absence of painful scent. Free of grasping, all scents are the fragrant discipline

of Supreme Chen-re-zik;

Many fundamentalists offer incense hoping to earn good karma

BUT, figuratively speaking, the finest scent we can offer is the practice of non-violence,

which Karma Chakme Rinpoche insisted was the essence of the Pra-ti-mok-sha code of morality.

in the self-liberation of smelling,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of smelling is to silently and mentally recite "This fragrance..." during the inhalation

and then silently recite "quite empty!"

during the exhalation
as you physically relax
as best you can.

Or when inhaling, silently and mentally recite "How **relax** into the awareness of these <u>scents</u>?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply practice the panacea of the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, also known as Togal, if you prefer Tibetan.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-seventh passage

Flavor – the Fourth of Six Senses

To recognize flavors as like a sacramental feast

is the crucial point of offering.

If one was to ask a Tantric fundamentalist what the meaning of life was

they might explain that the meaning of life is to accomplish the two purposes of personal and universal liberation from the tyranny of craving and clinging

by gathering the two collections of good karma and wisdom.

A conservative might turn to ritual and asceticism such as invoking and imagining various celestial and worldly entities

and then giving them real, imagined, and ritually "sanctified" objects including one's own body

to earn good karma, if there is such a thing,

but a vegan feminist knows that the most efficient means of generating good karma is through the practice of the two Bo-dhi-chit-tas or mindsets of enlightenment;

conventional, or superficial,
Bo-dhi-chit-ta's love
both of the wishing variety
as well as the kind that actually guides

our communication, behavior, as well as commerce

and ultimate, or deep, Bo-dhi-chit-ta's two truths of mindfulness and letting-go.

All flavors, be they pleasurable, or disgusting, or neither, could serve as objects of our passive awareness,

and such mindfulness could lay the foundation

for the wisdom of actively letting-go, the ultimate means of increasing both our insight as well as our good fortune.

Attachment to taste as delicious or disgusting

is liberated into its own nature;

During our inhalation flavor could seem rather solid and permanent

but as we relax into our exhalation that same flavor could seem rather non-graspable and fleeting.

Through consistent and effective contemplation and meditation we could find that all things share this same non-graspable nature (or flavor)

and thus find it easier and easier to let go in the most wonderful way,

without fear of becoming indifferent, aloof, or self-important.

free of grasping, food and drink

are substances to delight Supreme Chen-re-zik;

Many fundamentalists teach of the need to perform extensive offerings with complex invocations and visualizations;

but in this passage, the wizened author inferred that the highest offering was merely to blend eating and drinking with the practice of noticing and letting go.

> Let us now give some thought to the use of the superlative, "Supreme."

The author's context infers that the inferior view of Chen-re-zik is as an object of worship, offering, and supplication, treating him as a kind of celestial parent to whom we turn for guidance, help, and gifties.

By way of contrast, the Superior view of Chenrezik is as a source of iconography

that supports our practice of blending the four bases of mindfulness, with the active contemplations of love and letting-go

> supported by the use of mantra, metaphor and passive meditation: aware and acquiescent.

in the self-liberation of tasting,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of tasting is to silently and mentally recite "Flavorful…" during the inhalation

and then silently recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation
as you physically relax
as best you can.

Doing this while eating could be a delightful practice.

Or between mouthfuls of food, when inhaling we could silently and mentally recite "How relax into the awareness of these <u>flavors</u>?"

and then when exhaling we could whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while relaxing as best we can.

Or we could simply practice the panacea of the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, a.k.a. leaping over craving and clinging.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-eighth passage

Sensation – the Fifth of Six Senses

To recognize sensations as essentially sameness is the crucial point of equal taste;

Every sensation we passively notice during our inhalation could feel profoundly non-graspable as we relax into our exhalation;

this non-graspability is the single taste shared by all,

and is therefore the great equalizer. feelings of repletion and hunger, hot and cold,

are liberated into their own nature.

Every sensation we passively notice during our inhalation,

be they pleasurable, or painful, or neither,

could be experienced as rather non-graspable as we relax into our exhalation

> and this helps us to let go, in the most wonderful way.

Free of grasping, all sensations and feelings are like the Yi-dam's activity;

The freedom that the Buddha offers us is NOT freedom from the hate of pain NOR freedom from the desire for pleasure

> but rather freedom from the tyranny of those physical cravings and mental clingings

and the freedom to experience every sensation as merely a tool

> to strengthen our compassion, contemplation, and meditation.

For the archetype of Enlightened Compassion is not a celestial Santa Clause come to grant our every wish,

but a set of eight similes useful for mastering the path of love and letting-go. in the self-liberation of feeling,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of feeling is to silently and mentally recite "Sensual..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation

as you physically relax

as best you can.

Or when inhaling to silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question:

"How relax into the awareness of these <u>sensations</u>?"

and then when exhaling to whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting-go

into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Vipashyana if you prefer Sanskrit.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Forty-ninth passage

Phenomena – the Sixth of Six Senses

To recognize all phenomena as void is the crucial point of the view;

All that we perceive during our inhalation could be viewed from a liberating perspective

as we exhale and physically relax;

thus experiencing them as being as non-graspable as a vast, empty void

(like the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless morn) and thus mentally let-go.

belief in true and false

is liberated into its own nature.

Three categories of things: 1 – the **things** we believe and disbelieve, 2 – our **certitude** of the correctness of some and incorrectness of others, and 3 – **we**, ourselves, who could be so very certain

could be passively and superficially observed as we inhale, and as we exhale and physically relax

they could be deeply experienced as if they were as non-graspable as a syllable Hri, comprised only of light.

Free of grasping, everything there is, all of Sam-sa-ra and Nir-va-na,

is like the continuum of the Dhar-ma-ka-ya;

The Sanskrit term Dhar-ma-kaya literally refers to the one body shared by all Buddhas however from the figurative point of view favored by Vegan Feminists such as myself "Dhar-ma-ka-ya" is merely a metaphor for the mastery of the wisdom of letting go.

This begs the question, "What do we mean by 'mastery'?"

We have mastered the Buddha's teachings when we practice them spontaneously, habitually, easily, and effectively.

All the objects of pleasure, and pain, and everything in between, that we notice during our inhalations

could
(as we physically relax into our exhalations)
be experienced as being profoundly non-graspable
which could help us
to mentally let-go of them.

in the self-liberation of thoughts,

recite the six-syllable mantra. An easy way to practice the self-liberation of thinking is to silently and mentally recite "Quite Lucid..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation

as you physical relax

as best you can.

Or when inhaling to silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question: "How **relax** into the awareness of these <u>phenomena</u>?"

and then when exhaling to whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness or Sa-ti-pat-tha-na if your prefer Pali.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fiftieth passage

Hatred – the First of Five Poisons

Do NOT follow after the object of hatred;

watch the angry mind. If you are displeased with the action of a politician, rather than pondering why he chose corporate will over that of the electorate

exercise the vulnerability that passively notices NOT only the object of our anger, AND the sensation of our anger,

> BUT also our mind, that experiences the anger, as well.

Anger, liberated by itself as it arises,

is the clear void;

After we passively notice our anger during our inhalation, we could physically relax into our exhalation and thus experience how the anger

could, at least momentarily, feel as non-graspable

as a vast empty void, like a bright and beautiful cloudless sky.

Anger is very energetic and the flavor of voidness it helps us to explore could be quite clear,

again like the simile of a cloudless sky, on a bright and beautiful morn. the clear void is none other than

mirror-like wisdom.

When we physically relax into our exhalation, and mentally let go of our anger, even a little bit,

we could experience the humanization of the object of our wrath,

feeling that he or she is not much different then we.

This is NOT a method of self-talk, for we do NOT try to convince ourselves of this,

instead we merely notice and relax in harmony with our inhalation and exhalation and let our viscera do the so called "heavy lifting."

In the self-liberation of hatred,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of hatred is to silently and mentally recite "Quite angry..." during the inhalation

and then silently recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation
as you physically relax
as best you can.

Or when inhaling to silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of this <u>anger</u>?"

and then when exhaling to whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while relaxing as best you can.

Or simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, supported by mantra and metaphor

which is also known as leaping over craving and clinging.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-first passage

Pride – the Second of Five Poisons

Do not chase after the object of pride;

watch the grasping mind.

In addition to noticing our praiseworthy attributes and the feelings of self-importance that could well up in our hearts

we could also exercise the vulnerability that notices the mind-set that is aware of our strengths and which emotes pride.

The three greatest offerings we could make to Buddhas (real or imagined) is to notice and let go of:

> 1-our emotions, 2- the object of those feelings, and 3- the mind that is aware of both our feelings and their object.

Self-importance, liberated by itself as it arises,

is primordial voidness;

By passively and non-analytically noticing our pride as we inhale and physically relaxing into the exhalation

> we could find our minds let go of this self-importance; and thus the pride is liberated,

> > like a magician's dove released from its cage.

this primordial voidness is none other than

equalizing wisdom.

The mental release of our feelings of self-importance, that could accompany our physical relaxation into our exhalation,

that could also give birth to the visceral feeling of universal equality,

is NOT the product of contrived reasoning or affirmations,

but rather, Gautama the Buddha's panacea of noticing and releasing or Dhya-na, if you prefer Sanskrit. In the self-liberation of pride,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of pride is to silently and mentally recite "Quite prideful..."

during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling to silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of this <u>pride</u>?" and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Or simply perform the cure-all of the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Togal if you prefer Tibetan.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-second passage

Greed – the Third of Five Poisons

Do NOT hanker after the object of desire;

watch the craving mind.

Of course there are some things we could feel are quite tantalizing but let us remember to vulnerably open our awareness

to encompass our mind which emotes that desire.

Desire, liberated by itself as it arises,

is bliss-void;

Our observation of desire, passive and non-analytical, could spontaneously occur during our inhalation,

and as we physically relax into our exhalation we could feel our mind release its grasp upon desire

thus liberating the emotion from our mind like a mouse no longer pinned down by a cat's paw. This bliss-void is none other than discriminating wisdom.

Desire could feel like a subtly, painful longing with the promise of relief

however letting go of desire accesses a subtle, non-graspable bliss

that could facilitate the wisdom that could discern that which may <u>seem</u> pleasurable from that which could **actually** benefit us.

This reminds me of a passage from the Christian Bible, 1st Letter to the Church in Corinth, chapter 6, verse 12,

"...all things are permissible BUT not all things are profitable..."

In the self-liberation of desire,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of desire is to silently and mentally recite "Quite greedy..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation

as you physically relax

as best you can.

Or when inhaling silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How **relax** into the awareness of this <u>desire</u>?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Of course the simplest option is to perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight

into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Sa-ti-pat-tha-na if you prefer Pali.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-third passage

Jealousy – the Fourth of Five Poisons

Do NOT follow after the object of jealousy;

watch the critical mind.

Competitiveness and its criticalness could be apt synonyms of jealousy, in this context.

What if the real danger to us, came NOT from the success of others
BUT rather from our inner:
competitiveness, fear, aggression, and greed?

Jealousy, liberated by itself as it arises,

is void intellect;

Of course we could passively and non-analytically notice our jealousy as we inhale, but the real magick occurs when we physically relax into our exhalation

and thus experience the non-graspability of the jealousy which helps us to mentally let go of it and release it.

For when we do, we could experience a pleasurable sharpening of our intellect

as it turns away from the competitive tendencies of our brain-stem's toxic masculinity

and enthusiastically embraces the cooperation of our mid-brain's healing femininity. This void intellect is none other than all-accomplishing wisdom.

Letting-go of competition and embracing cooperation is the key the unlocks the door to humanity's next evolutionary step

into the post-scarcity world envisioned by Buckminster Fuller, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jacque Fresco, and Gene Roddenberry.

And which is elucidated academically by Peter Joseph in "The New Human Rights Movement" book and his FREE podcast "Revolution NOW!"

and is also explained simply by Colin R. Tuner:

1st concisely in "Into the Open Economy"

and 2nd entertainingly through his novel

"F-Day: the Second Dawn of Man."

In the self-liberation of jealousy;

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of jealousy is to silently and mentally recite "Quite jealous..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!"

during the exhalation

as you physically relax

as best you can.

Or when inhaling silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How **relax** into the awareness of this <u>jealousy</u>?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Or easier still, simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight

into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Vipashyana if you prefer Sanskrit.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-fourth passage

Confusion – the Fifth of Five Poisons

Do NOT just take for granted ideas forged by confusion;

look at the nature of confusion itself.

There will be times when we are utterly befuddled. We could notice that befuddlement during our inhalation,

and as we physically relax into our exhalation

we could experience the non-graspable NATURE of confusion and thus mentally let-go of it.

The hosts of thoughts, liberated by themselves as they arise,

are awareness void;

Although patriarchy insists that thought is the enemy of concentration matriarchy realizes that these selfsame thoughts are the ally of meditation

> for by coordinating noticing and relaxing with inhalation and exhalation we enhance our awareness and realization that all:

emotions, intentions, calculations, recollections and imaginings are as non-graspable as a vast, empty void,

like the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless day.

this awareness-void is none other than

the wisdom of the absolute expanse.

This awareness and wisdom that come from noticing and releasing are not finite commodities to be hoarded, like toilet paper during a pandemic;

> but rather are ever-present, and as close as our next breath.

In the self-liberation of confusion,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of confusion is to silently and mentally recite "Quite confused..." during the inhalation

and then mentally recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of this confusion?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Of course the panacea is just to perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight into the path of the four bases of mindfulness,

thus leaping over the tyranny of mental clinging.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-fifth passage

Form – the First of Five Aggregates

Form is unborn, primordially void, like the sky;

In Buddhist literature we sometimes stumble upon the word "unborn."

And we are often told that is a reference to emptiness.

But blindly accepting the teachings does NOT, to enlightenment, lead. So how do we connect the dots between the ideas of "unborn" and "empty?"

Two fundamental observations in Buddhism are FIRST the pervasive nature of stress and SECOND those which exacerbate our stress;

our physical impulses or cravings, and the mental stories we tell about our impulses. These stories are sometimes known as our clinging.

Our physical impulses and our mental stories are the mechanisms with which we resist the perceptions, memories, and fantasies that we experience in the present moment.

The essence of Buddha's meditation technique was FIRST to notice our present moment experience in harmony with each inhalation,

and SECOND to let go of the present moment experience in harmony with each exhalation.

He called the noticing "mindfulness" and the letting-go "insight."

It was said that the Buddha taught for many decades, and over the years his literal explanations evolved into figurative ones

for doing so speaks to the oldest regions or our brains.

And so the literal instruction to blend relaxation with our exhalation,

and to then surf the momentum of our physical relaxation into the mental experience of letting go, was enhanced with similes.

And he taught that by letting go, it could feel like that which we noticed, was as non-graspable as a vast, empty expanse,

like the infinite azure sky, on bright and beautiful, cloudless winter's morn.

And that, my friends, is how the experience of letting-go became associated with the metaphor of emptiness.

But wait, there is more! We are only half way there.

Now that we understand the association between non-graspability and emptiness, let us explore how that relates to the so-called "unborn."

The literal act of grasping is fundamental to all primates including humans.

Even human infants: weak, and slow, and defenseless are born with the instinctual drive to pull themselves up to their mothers breast

and begin suckling as if their lives depended upon it, for they most certainly do.

From birth an infant's grip is so strong, that if you place your finger in an infant's palm they will grasp with such intensity that you can lift them up by it;

as we saw illustrated by Bill Murray in Ghost Busters: II. .
That is how the idea of grasping and graspability came to be associated with being born.

If you have ever felt an infant tightly grasp your finger then you know what a visceral experience this could be.

So if all are born grasp and the opposite of grasping is letting go then the opposite of being born, being UN-born, becomes a metaphor of letting go.

Now let's tie it all up in a big red bow.

All who are born grasp, yet we who train in noticing and relaxing taste the **UN-born** flavor of letting go

as if the object of our mindfulness suddenly became as non-graspable as a vast, **empty** expanse

like the illusion of the infinite azure sky on a bright and beautiful cloudless morn,

or like a Jawa vaporized by the Mandalorian.

So when we read that form is unborn we could understand

that although our body could feel very graspable during our inhalation

our body could also feel far less graspable as we relax during our exhalation. This, my friends, is the essence of Buddha's path of meditation.

the quintessence of this awareness-void is Chen-re-zik

A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra is often depicted in Tantric art as a beautiful, slender male, about sixteen years of age,

naked, and comprised of non-graspable white light, the color of a full moon, tantalizing, in its beauty. His name translates into English as "He who notices the sufferings of the world" which when translated into the Tibetan name "Chen-re-zik" is condensed even further in the English from Tibetan translation: "Kind Eyes."

Chen-re-zik is a Yi-dam, which is a Tibetan translation of the two Sanskrit words

Devi, which is male, and Deva, which is female.

This could be literally translated into English as deity, or as "object of worship;" and, could really open a can of worms.

Are we meant to use these terms literally or figuratively?

About nine centuries ago, the Tibetan teacher: Geshe Chekhawa wrote "Seven Point Mind Training,"

where he cautioned his readers "...Do NOT bring a god down to a demon."

Remember in the Buddha's first lesson he taught that stress is exacerbated by the tyranny of our physical craving and our mental clinging.

If we beseech real or imagined gods to fulfill our wishes all we will accomplish

is to further entrench ourselves in the harmful habit of pulling and pushing at the objects of our physical cravings and our mental clingings.

But what if we did NOT treat real or imagined Yidams that way?

What if we treated them as a rich source of eight similes and metaphors,

with which we could blend the four bases of mindfulness with the active contemplations of love and the wisdom of letting go?

From the tantric point of view the four bases of mindfulness could be our circumstance, body, communication, and our mind.

If we pretend that Chen-re-zik lives in a real or imagined paradise or pure land which is Va-ti in Sanskrit

we could use it is as a tool with which to increase our compassion by wishing that all beings' circumstances be as safe as his pure land.

By pretending that A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra's pure land was comprised only of light we could train in the wisdom of letting go

by contemplating how each circumstance could be as non-graspable as Chen-re-zik's pure land comprised only of light.

But why go to all the bother of messing about with metaphor when they could often be fertile ground for misunderstanding?

Because, from the point of view of evolutionary biology that part of our brain that perceives and emotes

is much older than the part of our brain that reasons and uses language.

And by using imagery we are communicating with that old part of our underbrain that evolved to feel, and taste, and smell, and hear and see, and emote.

By imaging that Kind Eye's body is healthy and blissful

we could cultivate compassion merely by wishing that all bodies be as healthy as Chen-re-zik.

By imagining that A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra's body was comprised merely of light we could train in the wisdom of letting go

> by skillfully contemplating how each body could be as non-graspable as Chen-re-zik, comprised only of light.

By pretending that mantra could be serine

we could train in compassion by wishing that all communication could be as peaceful as mantra.

> By imagining that the mantra was comprised of light we could train in the wisdom of letting go

by skillfully contemplating how all communication could be as non-graspable as mantra of light.

Just as we imagined that the environment of A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra was a paradise or pure land, how his body was blissful, healthy, and beautiful, and his speech was peace-inducing mantra

we could also imagine that his mind was symbolized by a white syllable Hrd, which is a seed recitation, or Bi-ja Man-tra in Sanskrit.

Thus we could train in compassion by wishing that each mind be as joyful as seed Hrd.

And we could train in the wisdom of letting-go by skillfully contemplating how each mind could be as non-graspable as seed Hrd comprised only of light.

Thus from the highest perspective of Tantra, we do NOT view real or imagined entities as great, celestial, Santa Clauses come to fulfil our wishes,

but rather as a fount of eight similes that help us train in love and letting-go.

These are the eight similes that are common to all Yi-dams and that have the potential to transform every facet of our existence.

All we have to do is put them into action.

it is none other than the sublime King of the Sky.

As a metaphor, this passage serves to remind us that all we could feel, taste, smell, hear, see, emote, intend, calculate, recall, or imagine is as non-graspable as the cloudless sky.

Literally the phrase "king of the sky" could remind us of the practice of sky-gazing,

where we perform the compassion, contemplation, and meditation that we are taught in these meditation classes while gazing into the sky.

> Any time of day we could gaze into the sky while meditating,

but it could be especially poignant to gaze at the sun during the first hour of sunrise, or the last hour of sunset.

In Sanskrit this practice is sometimes referred to as Surya Chaku.

Common sense prevails:

1 – remove your corrective lenses or contact lenses, gaze with the left eye for four breaths, then with the right eye for four breaths, alternating back and forth;

2 – only do this for as long as it feels comfortable, giving yourself permission to progress gradually such as adding seven seconds per day, or seven minutes every day.

3 – relax the tissues of your face, especially around the eyes, allowing the eyelids to close somewhat, viewing the sun through one's eyelashes thus giving rise to the illusion of subtle rainbows encircling the sun;

4-don't wander into traffic, for your vison will be dazzled after completing this exercise, thus while it is fine to perform this for three quarters of one's practice...

I recommend turning away from the sun during the final portion of one's practice thus allowing one's eyes to recalibrate to the ambient lighting.

Neither mysterious nor occult this practice could act as a mere tonic to your body.

Personally I find it far more empowering to use the notion of Sky-gazing as a metaphor for the so-called three gazes.

Earth gazing can be used to sedate a frenzied mind.

Sky gazing could be used to energize a lethargic mind.

And (my favorite) horizon gazing could be used to work with the mind as it is in this present moment without indulging our controlling tendencies.

In the view of voidness,

recite the six-syllable mantra. An easy way to practice the self-liberation of form is to silently and mentally recite "This body..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite "quite empty!"

during the exhalation

as you physically relax

as best you can.

Or when inhaling silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How **relax** into the awareness of this <u>body</u>?" and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Of course the panacea is to simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight into the path of the four bases of mindfulness; or Vaj-ra Ya-na if you prefer Sanskrit.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-sixth passage Feeling – the Second of Five Aggregates

Feeling is the lasso that binds

mind and object together;

when you know it as non-dual sameness, it is Chen-re-zik

The perception of feeling is simply that which notices whether sensory input is painful, plain, or pleasurable.

And this sensory input could be as non-conceptual as merely feeling, tasting, smelling, hearing, or seeing, or it could be as elaborate as noticing our emotions, or intentions, or reasoning, or recollection, or imagination.

it is none other than the sublime Bountiful Lasso.

In the realization of same taste,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

How could pain, and plainness, and pleasure be "of the same taste" as so many scholars and poets insist?

As we breathe in, we notice them as being quite different; this is conventional mindfulness or true knowledge.

As we breathe out, and physically relax our bodies as best we can

we could notice our minds' spontaneously letting go of whatever pain, or plainness, or pleasure we passively noticed during our inhalation.

It is as if all that we had perceived a moment ago is temporarily experienced as being NON-graspable.

This fleeting flavor of NON-graspability is the one flavor shared by all that we could perceive.

It is called ultimate insight or liberation.

Awareness and release are like two sides of the same coin. It is folly to cling to one and shun the other;

to revile the conventional and laud the ultimate, for that is but a continuing of the duality that dreads some things and desires others.

Rather, let us flow from awareness, to release, to awareness, to release,

with every inhalation, and every exhalation, like the swinging pendulum of a grandfather clock

or like a dance of freedom; centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of feeling is to silently and mentally recite "These feelings..." during the inhalation

and then to silently and mentally recite "quite empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of the bliss or pain of this experience?" and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Of course one might simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight into the path of the four bases of mindfulness, or Togal, if you prefer Tibetan.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-seventh passage

Appraisal – the Third of Five Aggregates

Appraisal, if you keep taking it as valid, is delusion;

From a literal perspective feeling refers to our perception of that which is pleasurable, painful, or neither;

whereas appraisal is the act of noticing the intensity of the pleasure or pain. But could there be a figurative interpretation?

when you turn to all beings with compassion, it is Chen-re-zik

In this passage, the author, Dza Patrul Rinpoche: the elder, infers that we do not ONLY appraise the intensity of the perceptions we feel, taste, smell, hear, and see,

> but that we ALSO appraise the experience of others.

This capacity to notice others' experience in harmony with our neurological equipment, of our mid-brain's mirror neurons and anterior gyrate, empowers us to view others empathetically.

When the centering of our mindfulness and release lead us to compassion: spontaneous and uncontrived, that is NOT weakness NOR sentimentality but our embrace of the example of the enlightened archetype.

it is none other than the sublime One who Dredges the Depths of Sam-sa-ra.

Caring and acting for the benefit of others could be a manifestation of our enlightened potential, personified by A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra,

but ONLY when it is free of contrivance, agenda, and flows from the place of centered spontaneity

that is the fruit of the passive noticing (in harmony with our inhalation)

and the active physical relaxation (in harmony with our exhalation) that leads to mental release.

In compassion without bias,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of appraisal is to silently and mentally recite "Strong or weak..." during the inhalation

and silently and mentally recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

Or when inhaling, silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How **relax** into the awareness of the <u>strength or weakness</u> of this experience?" and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

Alternatively, we could practice the panacea of the eight contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness also known as the diamond way.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-eighth passage

Impulse – the Fourth of Five Aggregates

Impulse, as Sam-sa-ric actions,

keeps you circling in the six realms;

Impulse, the fourth of Buddhism's five aggregates, is also known as craving, self-cherishing, or obscuring emotions.

> It is the term we could use to describe the instinctual impulses of our brainstem;

which when encountering any thing, being, or phenomena is chiefly concerned with the six F's, thus asking itself,

"Do I: fuck it, feed upon it, freeze before it,

fight it, flee from it or faint before it?" if you realize Sam-sa-ra and Nir-va-na are the very same,

it is like Chen-re-zik

The essence of our brainstem's impulses is the duality of: hope and fear,

greed and hate, avarice and aversion, pulling and pushing.

Many spiritual folk fall into the trap of striving to push away from Sam-sa-ra (the tyranny of our impulses)

while simultaneously striving to pull toward Nir-va-na (the freedom not from the presence of impulses but merely from their tyranny).

This ironic use of the duality of pushing and pulling in the vain attempt to transcend pushing and pulling sounds rather like making love in the name of virginity.

it is none other than the greatly Compassionate Transformer of Beings.

It could be far wiser to have the same response to everything, be it pain or pleasure, Sam-sa-ra or Nir-va-na:

to passively notice it during each inhalation

and to actively physically relax, as best one could, during each exhalation thus letting-go.

Just as we can apply this universal panacea to all that is painful, plain, or pleasurable,

we could also apply it socially to all those who hate us, are ambivalent toward us, or who love us.

For, by bringing our awareness of others, into our practice of the four bases of mindfulness, ultimately we explore how everyone's:

circumstances, bodies, communication, and minds could be as non-graspable as the illusion of the infinite azure sky, on a bright and beautiful cloudless morn;

> and conventionally we exercise the love that wishes that all beings enjoy, safety, health, peace, and joy.

Thus we are transforming humans from objects of greed, hate, or indifference into those which actually support our mastery of the two Bodhichittas of love and letting-go. Acting for others in one single taste,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of impulse is to silently and mentally recite "Impulsive..." during the inhalation

and then silently and mentally recite
"yet empty!"

during the exhalation
as you physically relax as best you can.

If you enjoy mantra work then when inhaling, silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of this impulse?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

If you prefer a panacea simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & insight

into the path of the four bases of mindfulness which is also known as the leap over.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Fifty-ninth passage

Consciousness – the Fifth of Five Aggregates

Consciousness, the expression of ordinary mind, has eight functions;

The eight functions of ordinary mind need not be complicated,

the first five could simply be our awareness of our five senses of sensation, taste, scent, sound and sight.

Our sixth sense is simply the awareness of our emotions, intentions, calculations, recollections and imaginings.

This could be further divided into seventh consciousness: our intuitive physical and emotional impulses and cravings

as well as eighth consciousness – our clinging or obsessive intending, thinking, recalling, and imagining of and about them.

Others lump our physical cravings and our mental clinging under the heading of the seventh consciousness...

and describe the remaining eighth consciousness as our inherent, factory-installed ability to apply Buddha's universal panacea of noticing and letting go.

if you realize ultimate mind to be Dhar-ma-ka-ya, (the it is like Chen-re-zik

(the mastery of awareness & release)

Because this is an ability that all healthy mammals are born with

it has been given the nick names:
 "nothing special,"
 and "ordinary mind."

it is none other than likethe sublimeOcean of Conquerors.

That part of our mind that has the capacity to practice:

<u>mindfulness</u> – passive, vulnerable, and NON-conceptual, <u>insight</u> – relaxing, releasing, and flowing, as well as <u>compassion</u> – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived,

> is our buddha nature, our enlightened potential.

This is what the nineteenth century Tibetan yogi, Dza Patrul Rinpoche, meant when he taught, "...your own mind is like the Buddha."

May we no longer squander our lives plotting and striving to better dance with avarice and aversion,

but rather stop the music, sit down, and enjoy the peace.

Knowing that your own mind is like the Buddha,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

An easy way to practice the self-liberation of consciousness is to silently and mentally recite "Obsessive..." during the inhalation and then silently and mentally recite "yet empty!" during the exhalation as you physically relax as best you can.

If you prefer mantras, when inhaling, silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question "How relax into the awareness of this obsessiveness?"

and then when exhaling whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" while physically relaxing as best you can.

If you prefer the notion of the Buddha's panacea simply perform the 8 contemplations bringing love & letting-go into the path of the four bases of mindfulness

which has been described as Sa-ti-pat-tha-na.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixtieth passage

Body – Leaping over Mental Clinging

Believing the body to be solid is what causes servitude;

All believe and disbelief is a blend of intellectual and emotional rigidities that excite our sympathetic nervous system

> and consequently stimulate our fear, and aggression, and controlling tendencies as well.

if you recognize your body as like the Yi-dam, sensual yet void, your body is like Chen-re-zik

> As we passively, non-conceptually, and vulnerably notice our bodies during our inhalations

they could <u>seem</u> quite solid, permanent, and independent;

however as we physically relax into our exhalation, those self-same bodies and sensations

> could feel as non-graspable as if they were Chen-re-zik, comprised of light.

it is none other than like the sublime Khar-sa-pa-ni.

Khar-sa-pa-ni is four armed A-va-lo-ki-te-shva-ra

whose four arms symbolize the so-called Brah-ma-vi-ha-ras or four divine abodes which serve as metaphors

for the <u>compassion</u> that seeks to pacify sufferings the <u>love</u> that seeks to bestow blessing the sympathetic <u>joy</u> that sincerely rejoices in the good fortune of others

and the <u>balance</u> or that conventionally seeks to love all (enemies, friends, as well as strangers alike) and ultimately seeks to let go of all hatred, greed, and confusion.

In the recognition of the Yi-dam's body, as sensual yet void,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

We blend our contemplations of mindfulness of body, love, letting-go and similes

with the whispered recitation of the six syllable mantra, "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!"

that we might master ultimate Bo-dhi-chit-ta's two truths of mindfulness and insight that are known as True knowledge and Liberation

in the Buddha's concise meditation manual known as the discourse of mindfulness WITH breathing or A-na-pa-na Sa-ti Sut-ta if you prefer Pali.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-first passage

Speech – Leaping Over Mental Clinging

Conceptualizing speech and sound is what causes delusion;

On one hand it could be excellent to be passively aware of the communication and sounds one's body and mind experiences;

but on the other hand to actively analyze them is disastrous for it feeds our controlling tendencies

> thus stimulating our sympathetic nervous system, its fear, and its aggression.

if you recognize speech as like mantra, resounding yet void, it is like Chen-re-zik

When we relax into our experience of communication and sound and explore how they could be as non-graspable

as a Yi-dam's mantra of light, then we are truly practicing the mental yogas of Chen-re-zik.

it is none other than like the sublime Lion's Roar.

When we so master our inhalation's awareness of the four bases of mindfulness and our exhalation's physical relaxation and consequential mental release

that we practice them spontaneously, habitually, easily, and effectively,

then our joy, creativity, and resourcefulness could give birth to the peace typified by a lion,

> lounging upon the savanna after a filling meal, in fear of NO beast.

In the recognition of sound as like mantra, recite the six-syllable mantra.

Blending our practice of the four bases of mindfulness, with the eight similes of the Yidam, as well as "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!"

is the easiest way to: #1 master the contemplation of love and letting-go's leap over mental clinging,

#2 prepare ourselves to silently watch the play of mind as well as relax into its non-graspable nature thus slicing though our bodies' cravings,

and then #3 conclude with the more cryptic practice of <u>silently</u> blending the four bases of mindfulness with the eight similes of Chen-re-zik.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-second passage Mind – Leaping Over Mental Clinging

Clinging to mind's perceptions as true is the delusion that causes Sam-sa-ra;

Mentally clinging to anything with the complete certainty that it is either absolutely true, or utterly false,

is the rigidity that attracts sufferings, like the Death Star attracted X-wings at the battle of Yavin.

Come, let us traverse the path of matriarchy and grow comfortable with the ocean of ambiguity we call life.

if you leave mind in its natural state,

free from the tyranny of thoughts,

it is like Chen-re-zik

When we stop clutching at analysis, and agenda

we experience mind as if it was as NON-graspable as a seed syllable Hri comprised only of white light. it is none other than the sublime

Unwinding
in Ultimate Mind.

This, the sixty-second passage of the root text, is it!

This is the passage where the author shares that relaxing, the fifth enlightenment factor, is the key that unlocks the door to the ultimate,

to the experience of the non-graspable, that facilitates the letting-go that is crucial to the Buddha's path of love, letting-go, awareness and acquiescence. In ultimate mind, the Dhar-ma-ka-ya, recite the six-syllable mantra.

The Dharmakaya is NOT literally the one mind of omniscience shared by all buddhas,

BUT rather a metaphor for the <u>mastery</u> of physically relaxing into psychic release,

> so much so that we do so spontaneously, and habitually, and easily, and effectively.

Blending the four bases of mindfulness, the eight similes of the Yidam, and the two Bodhichittas of love and letting go

> with the whispered recitation of "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung!" in as integral as it is easy.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-third passage Liberation – Leaping Over Mental Clinging

Everything that exists is the primordially pure continuum of the Dhar-ma-ka-ya;

Just as Nir-ma-na-ka-ya the body of emanation is a metaphor for the mastery of compassion,

and Sam-bho-ga-ka-ya the body of delight is a metaphor for the mastery of mindfulness

likewise Dhar-ma-ka-ya the body of truth IS a metaphor

> for the mastery of relaxing, releasing, and flowing.

if you meet the Dhar-ma-ka-ya face to face, it is Chen-re-zik

All that we encounter is an opportunity to practice awareness and release,

and therefore all we encounter is a metaphor for wisdom's mastery.

Likewise as the pure land, body, mantra, and seed syllable of Chen-re-zik

could serve as supports for our training in the four bases of mindfulness, as well as love, and letting-go,

we could view the image or notion of the archetype of enlightened compassion as a metaphor

for mindfulness, love, letting-go, and meditation both their practice and their mastery.

it is none other than the sublime Sovereign of the Universe.

For the purpose of our life is found NOT in the duality of resisting every pain, NOR reaching for every pleasure

BUT in applying the universal antidote to EVERY situation.

What is this panacea?

<u>Mindfulness</u> – passive, vulnerable, and NON-conceptual,

<u>insight</u> – relaxing, releasing, and flowing,
and <u>compassion</u> – centered, spontaneous, and uncontrived.

In the continuum of all-pervading purity,

recite the six-syllable mantra.

For purity is NOT something we find BUT merely the experience of habitually: noticing, releasing, and loving.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-fourth passage

The Simplification of Tantra's Three Ring Circus

One archetype, Chen-re-zik, embodies all Buddhas;

In Tantric Buddhism one practices the four bases of mindfulness

by working with the real or imagined: paradise, body, mantra, and seed-syllable of a real or imagined enlightened entity,

> which in Sanskrit is De-vi or De-va depending on the gender or in Tibetan is known as Yi-dam

> and could be translated into English as archetype.

One of the traps of fundamentalism is to worship the Yi-dam as a god or goddess in hopes of receiving their blessings and guidance.

Such folly only reinforces the habitual duality of hope and fear

that keeps us tethered to the cycle of stress we know of as Sam-sa-ra;

and reminds me of the Tibetan saint Geshe Chekhawa's warning

NOT to bring a Yidam

(which should support our liberation from the tyranny of craving and clinging)

down to a demon

(which only fuels those obscuring emotions and obsessive thoughts).

We contemplate the Yi-dam's environment as being a paradise or pure-land to train in lovingly wishing that all beings everywhere

enjoy circumstances as fortunate as the proverbial paradise of a buddha,

we contemplate the Yi-dam's environment as being comprised of NON-graspable light

> to train in the wisdom that sees the folly of striving to grasp, and thus lets go.

The benefits of contemplating a Buddha's paradise lays NOT in ensuring a favorable rebirth, if there is such a thing,

> but in mastering mindfulness, insight and love in this life.

We contemplate the Yi-dam's body as being at the prime of its health, beauty and strength

to train in lovingly wishing that all beings of all worlds, real or imagined, be as healthy as the proverbial body of a De-vi,

and we contemplate the Yi-dam's body as being comprised of non-graspable light to train in the wisdom of letting go.

We do NOT do this to ward off sickness, or death but to master our practice of awareness, acquiescence, and amity.

This passage is not written in praise of Chen-re-zik's liberation, as much as it is in praise of simplicity.

For the work of enlightenment is NOT in worshiping real or imagined entities...

BUT in transcending the tyranny of craving and clinging.

This passage is inferring, that any Yi-dam will do, no one being better or worse than the next,

so rather than squander time and energy superstitiously jumping from one tantric deity to another,

we could just settle upon one and get on with the business of getting so good at noticing, letting go and loving

that we do so: spontaneously, habitually, easily and effectively for this is the essential definition of enlightnment.

one mantra, the six syllables, embodies all mantras;

It was not Buddha's mission to create a new religion.

For in his day there were already tales of heavens, gods, goddesses, and promised means of invoking them through ritual, mantra and syllable.

In his genius the Buddha used the pre-existing spiritual technology of his day

to serve as metaphors of circumstance, body, communication, and mind which are the four bases of mindfulness.

Therefore in Buddhist tantra the role of mantra is NOT to invoke the blessings or guidance of real or imagined entities...

but rather to support our trainings in love,

that we might wish that all beings' communication be as loving as mantra.

We contemplate that the mantra is comprised of non-graspable light

to further train in the wisdom that let's go of everything that has ever been said, which could really help in relationships.

Once again, this passage could infer that since any mantra

could serve the purpose as a metaphor of love and letting go, why not just use this easy and convenient one. one Dhar-ma,
Bo-dhi-chit-ta,
embodies all practices
of the creation and completion stages.

This passage refers to Bo-dhi-chit-ta which is Sanskrit for "The Mindset of Enlightenment."

Its conventional aspect is about love and letting go and it's ultimate aspect is about awareness and letting go.

On one hand Tantra's creation stage, Vajrayana (which is Sanskrit for Diamond-way), or Togal (which is Tibetan for Leap-over),

> is a synonym for active contemplation, which is often empowered with mantra, metaphor, or both.

On the other hand Tantra's completion stage, Mahamudra (which is Sanskrit for Emptiness' Great seal), or Trekchöd (which is Tibetan for Slice-through),

> is a synonym for passive meditation, which is often quite simple, silent, or both.

Since the purpose of meditation is NOT wish-fulfillment it is best to meditate upon mindfulness, insight and love

to the exclusion of grasping after more things, beings, and experiences.

Knowing the one which liberates all, recite the six-syllable mantra.

One of my teachers insisted that a life could be squandered seeking all that is necessary for physical survival,

but that if we desire ONLY liberation from the tyranny of craving and clinging,

then all our physical needs could spontaneously work themselves out, in the most wonderful way.

I am reminded of Dilgo Khyentse one of the teachers shared both by the Dalai Lama and myself;

who effortlessly provided for his Khandro or tantric partner and their children simply by practicing and teaching meditation.

A tale is told of a lama escaping from Tibet, after the Chinese invasion,

who found himself in a neighboring country where he knew neither the language nor the custom.

Feeling therefore unable to beg, he found an abandoned hunter's shed.

He contented himself to sit there, studying and practicing, while awaiting starvation to end his life.

When the hunters returned and found the lama they brought news of him to local villagers who sought his counsel as well as his teachings and supported him with gifts of sustenance.

In later years this lama would tell his students that transcending the tyranny of craving and clinging is the most efficient way to ensure the meeting of our needs.

Remembering that passive mindfulness is already hard-wired into every inhalation

and that the relaxation that supports letting go is already wired into every exhalation...

as we inhale we could silently and mentally recite the rhetorical question, "How **relax** into the awareness of <u>this</u>?"

and as we exhale we could whisper "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung" as we physically relax as best we can

thus practicing the essence of all that the Buddha taught.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-fifth passage

The folly of agenda and contrivance

What use is all you have done? Being so busy just causes Sam-sa-ra

Being driven by agenda perpetuates the tyranny of hate and greed, the fundamental duality driving our craving and our clinging

.

look how meaningless all you have done has been.

We have been fed a lie. We have been told that fulfillment comes from accomplishment.

But what if meaning was found NOT in the destination BUT in the way we traverse the path, leading to the destination?

Now you had better just stop trying to do anything;

What if fulfillment was found in moving from a place of centered spontaneity

rather than striving, in contrivance, from agenda towards an external goal? Dropping all activities, recite the six-syllable mantra.

Through the easy practice of blending the four bases of mindfulness, with: awareness, love, letting-go, the eight similes of Chen-re-zik...

and the whispered recitation of "Om Ma-ni Pe-me Hung;" we train in the mindfulness that breeds centeredness

and the insight that gives birth to love: spontaneous and uncontrived.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate One Sixty-sixth passage

The folly of blathering

What use is all you have said? It was all just pointless prattle

When we speak from a place of scatteredness we are bound to do some harm.

look how much irrelevant distraction it has brought.

Ironic, is it not, how the scatteredness of one could breed the scatteredness of many almost like a kind of psychic virus?

Now you had better just keep silent;

Better to communicate meaningfully with an economy of words than mindlessly with a gushing flood of folly.

ceasing completely to speak, recite the six-syllable mantra.

Do you wish to be thought of as a great, spiritual luminary?

Then abandon the vain glorious posturing of pious sounding words and apply your energy to practice.

For truly the marriage of the four bases of mindfulness, with love, letting-go, and the eight similes of the Yidam

will create more real spiritual growth than could ever be inferred by self-righteous posturing.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Sixty-seventh passage

The folly of scatteredness

What use is rushing around? Coming and going just tires you out

Rushing about, whether physically, or mentally is at best NOT sustainable and at worst quite harmful.

look how far your wandering has taken you from the Dhar-ma.

The Dharma, as the Buddha taught it is NOT exotic

requiring neither pilgrimage, nor asceticism, nor secrecy

for at the end of his life it is said the Buddha explained,

that he taught with an outstretched arm and an open palm

keeping no secrets meant only for the chosen few of rank, or wealth, or gender, or beauty, or fame or fortune. Now you had better just settle down and relax you mind;

At last, in this the sixty-seventh passage Dza Patrul Rinpoche Jigme Chökyi Wangpo teaches physical relaxation,

> the key to the visceral experience of NON-graspability, so crucial to the process of mentally letting go

of both our physical cravings as well as our mental clingings.

carefree and at ease, recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

For the marriage of the four bases of mindfulness, love, letting-go, and the eight similes of Rak-ta Ta-ra

with the whispered recitation of the mantra "Om Ta-re Tam Sö-ha!"

is crucial to the cultivation, no less mastery...

of the peace, and centered spontaneity that are key to leading a truly fulfilling life.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Sixty-eighth passage

The folly of culinary indulgence

What use is all you have eaten? It all just turned into excrement

Food, regardless of how beautiful it could look, or how tantalizing it could smell, or how delicious it could taste,

> is eventually extruded as something as vile as it is pathogenic.

look how insatiable your appetite has been.

Khyentse Rinpoche related the Tibetan proverb, that craving is like a dog; forever hungry.

On one hand our physical need to regularly consume, whole, organic, plant-foods is undeniable, and perpetual...

and as such though necessary cannot lead to ultimate fulfillment or permanent satisfaction.

Now you had better nourish yourself with the food of Sa-ma-dhi;

However, on the other hand, the consistent practice of the Buddha's mindfulness, love, letting-go, and meditation

could, in fact, lead to fulfillment and satisfaction.

quit all that eating and drinking, and recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

May we shift our perspective of food and beverage from that as a means of fulfillment and satisfaction...

to that of tool to merely meet some of the body's needs: myriad and necessary.

And let us therefore redirect our hunger and thirst for ultimate fulfillment and satisfaction

of: the four bases of mindfulness, love, letting-go, and the eight similes of the Yidam

with the whispered recitation of "Om Ta-re Tam Sö-ha!".



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Sixty-ninth passage

The folly of plans

What use are all your thoughts? They have just brought more delusion

look how few of all your aims you have managed to achieve.

What is the ideal relationship between our simian forebrain and our mammalian midbrain?

Our analytical forebrain is an excellent employee but a dreadful boss.

For like a serving machine at a tennis club

our forebrain is happy to continually lob a stream of ideas, and plans, and theories

but none of them are guaranteed to be terribly practical no less beneficial or even remotely fulfilling. Now for this life's concerns you had better

NOT think too far ahead;

Our desires and dreads of the future could be like a thick fog

that obscures our perception, no less enjoyment, of the here and now. dropping all your plans, recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

Blending the four bases of mindfulness, love, letting-go, & the eight similes of the Yidam with the whispered recitation of "Om Ta-re Tam Sö-ha!"

could be an effective way to experience the NON-graspable nature of our plans and thus let go of them.

This form of actively contemplating love and letting-go is also known as leaping over craving and clinging,

Tokal in Tibetan

or the diamond path Vajrayana in Sanskrit,

and it seems very much to be the emphasis of this, Dza Patrul Rinpoche's final meditation manual.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventieth passage

The folly of greed

What use is all you own? Property is just clinging

Anyone who has endeavored to pack-up his belongings for a move can attest to the voracity of the cliché

> that what we own winds up owning us, in a very real sense.

look how soon you will leave whatever you have got behind.

Death be neither proud, nor discerning, for it comes for us all

making orphans of all our: possessions, and relationships, and projects. now you had better put an end to your possessive grasping; Natural selection, it would seem, has sharpened our senses to notice and treasure what sensations, flavors, scents, sounds, and sights could lead to reproduction or survival,

and link those with the inner drug-store of our brain's reward systems, whether or not those things lead to happiness, peace, and fulfillment, or not.

And as such many things are **better** admired <u>than</u> acquired.

ceasing to acquire and hoard things, recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

For the majority of the 300,000 years of hominid existence our survival depended upon our ability to gather.

Sadly in this technological age, with its short-sighted economic paradigm that naively strives for infinite growth with finite resources,

which once insured our survival now undermines it.

Therefore if we must gather something may we collect the love and wisdom that come from marrying

the four bases of mindfulness, love, letting-go and the eight similes of Red Tara with the whispered recitation of her six syllable mantra.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventy-first passage

The folly of laziness

What use is all the time you have slept?

It was all just spent in a stupor

What if sleep were a tool, and NOT merely an escape?

look how easily you life is running out in slothful indolence.

Although literal sleep is required for health of body and mind

it is important to remember that metaphoric sleep is NOT; for far too many of us squander our days, figuratively sleep walking through life.

Now you had better start to exert yourself wholeheartedly;

Now is the time to wake from our stupor and compassionately flow from our centered spontaneity

that we might effortlessly make the most of what time and opportunities we have.

day and night, spurning all distraction recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

May all beings everywhere, have the desire, means and opportunity to marry the four bases of mindfulness, the eight similes of the Yidam,

love and letting go with the whispered recitation of Red Tara's mantra.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventy-second passage

The folly of procrastination

There is NO time, NO time!
There is NO time to rest!

When suddenly death is upon you, what will you do?

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

If we are honest with ourselves we could admit that each of us carry a primal dread of death.

This dread, like any other form of stress, in best coped with:

NOT through denial NOR procrastination

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

BUT by practicing the Buddha's: passive mindfulness, active contemplations of love and letting go and passive meditation.

> However the time to learn, no less master, these techniques,

is NOT when we find ourselves in the midst of life's greatest moments of chaos, but beforehand... Now you had better start practicing the sublime Dhar-ma right away;

...therefore TODAY, while we are NOT in the throes of the grief for the loss of a loved one,

or facing the tumult of our own death process,

now is the ideal time to study and practice Buddha's techniques in preparation for difficult times to come. now, quick, hurry

recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

The marriage of the four bases of mindfulness, the eight similes of the Yidam, love, and letting-go Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

with the whispered recitation of Red Tara's mantra is like a running Cuisinart,

> into which we could drop all of life's stresses and then scoop out delicious humus.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventy-third passage

The folly of impermanence

What can you say about years, months, or days

look how things change every moment, right now!

Each moment that passes

brings you closer to death;

now,
THIS very moment,
recite the six-syllable mantra
of enlightened activity.

We have the very good fortune to be born as humans whose neurology supports a consciousness complex enough to transcend the vicissitudes of evolution and circumstance

> and know real peace as well as share it with others.

But, like the limited time offer of a late night infomercial,

once death comes and consciousness winks out the opportunity is lost...

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

therefore now is the time to master our mind that we might set in motion the falling-domino-like series of events

> that could make the world a much happier place.



Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Seventy-fourth passage

The folly of aging

As your life runs out like the setting sun sinking away,

death closes in like the lengthening shadows of evening.

Now what is left of your life will vanish

as fast as the last fading shadows;

there is NO time to waste

recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

Each of us long to leave the world better than we found it.

The best way to do that is by mastering the Buddha's active contemplations and passive meditation.

Every passing day, brings us closer to our inevitable end...

Lama Jigme's Adaptation and Explanation of Dza Patrul Rinpoche's Last Meditation Manual

there is no time like the present.

Therefore master the practice that you might benefit others.



Tantra's Treasure of Rakta Tare Seventy-fifth passage

The folly of superficialities

The six-syllable mantra, although perfect as Dhar-ma,

is fruitless recited while chatting and looking around;

Rest one's soft gaze upon an object at eye-level while blending compassion's conventional mind-set of enlightenment and with the ultimate Bodhichitta of the insight of letting-go

and to cling to the number recited

is to miss the point outright.

Let us not tumble into patriarchy's trap of Ngöndro, accumulations and austerities.

Undistractedly watching the mind,

For the essence of Mahamudra and Dzokchen is to sit back and enjoy the show as we passively notice and let-go

recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

Tantra's Treasure of Rakta Tare Seventy-sixth passage

The folly of forgetting the quintessence

If you check your mind over again,

whatever you do becomes the perfect path

The vulnerable awareness of our thoughts, intentions and yearnings is the key that unlocks the door to the freedom we seek

Of all the hundreds of vital instructions,

This is the essence of all the Sutras, Shastras, and sky-treasures

this is the very quintessence;

fusing everything into this one single point,

recite the six-syllable mantra of enlightened activity.

May we not recite Tare's mantra to get lost in bliss or wish-fulfillment but rather to master the mindfulness, insight, and compassion of which the Buddha taught. Tantra's Treasure of Rakta Tare Seventy-seventh passage

FIRST third's intention

The FIRST part, my sorrowful tirade at this decadent age's ways, was a reproof
I had intended
for myself.

This sad lament has affected me deeply;

now I offer it to you, thinking you might feel the same.

Dza Patrul Rinpoche Jigme Chökyi Wangpo, the author of this text, wrote from a place of ruthless vulnerability and self examination.

Come, may we emulate his example.

Red Tare's Treasure Seventy-eighth passage

FIRST third's apology

If that is NOT the case, and you have total confidence

in the loftiness of your view and meditation,

Has one so mastered awareness and acquiescence as to practice them spontaneously, habitually, easily and effectively?

wise ideas about how to combine

the worldly and the spiritual,

Has one truly mastered the Dakini's compassion centered, spontaneous and uncontrived?

and the diplomatic skill to settle problems to the satisfaction of all

if you have all that,

then I offer you my apologies.

The author was well acquainted with the defensiveness of fools who cherish self-importance much more than evolution.

Red Tare's Treasure Seventy-ninth passage

SECOND third's denial

The SECOND part, my dissertation

establishing view and meditation

since of course I have NO experience of realization at all

just sets out what I have understood

by the grace of the teachings

In a cultural affectation Patrul denies the profundity of his realization

from the precious lineage of the all-knowing father and son.

This is a reference to the Nyingma scholar Longchen Rabjampa and the sky-treasure revealing yogi Jigme Lingpa who is said to have received Longchen's teachings centuries after the former's death, through psychic transmission. Red Tare's Treasure Eightieth passage

FINAL third's spontaneity

The THIRD part, my exhortation

to relinquish everything and practice,

though you may well miss the point,

just slipped out by itself. Yet, since it in NO way contradicts the words of the Buddhas and Bo-dhi-sat-tvas,

it would be truly kind of you to put it into practice.

For the finest gift we can offer our meditation teacher is the enthusiastic application of his instructions. Red Tare's Treasure Eighty-first passage

The location and reason for this discourse

This discourse, virtuous in the beginning, middle, and end,

was written in the Sid-dha's cave

of White Rock Victory Peak

In playful humility Patrul admits the text is empowered but blames that on the history of the cave in which it was composed,

inferring that the prior occupant was so spiritual and enlightened that all that Patrul had to do was surf the wave of the energy of the prior occupant's spiritual momentum.

for an old friend whose pleas

could NO longer be resisted,

Patrul infers that this text was written expressly to meet the need of another as an act of compassion: centered, spontaneous and uncontrived.

by that ragged old fellow A-pu Hral-po,

ablaze with the five poisons.

"Apu" is less of a name and more of a title that translates as "master of wisdom who loves all as if they were his children."

Playfully Patrul tacks on the word "Hralpo" or "one who is clad in torn rags" mocking himself for the raggedy beggar he was.

He also reminds his readers that he is not liberated from the presence of hate, greed, confusion, jealousy and pride but merely liberated from their tyranny.

Heart Treasure of the Great Compassionate Mother Eighty-second passage

Concluding benediction

I have just been prattling on and on, but so what?

My theme is of great worth and its meaning unerring;

Talking is neither good nor bad, it's whether or not it's beneficial that matters.

Geshe: Tenzin Gyatso, the fourteenth Dalai Lama of Tibet thought so highly of the root text that he described it literally as a complete path and figuratively as an elixir for reviving the dead.

so the merit it brings I offer to you,

At the close of his life Patrul is chiefly concerned not with legacy or reputation but with the well-being of all.

and to all of us throughout the three worlds

Buddhist mythology symbolizes the six categories of suffering as angry hells, greedy realms of hungry spirits, confused animals, fearful and poor humans, jealous demigods and prideful gods.

The latter being divided into three worlds, those of desire, form and formlessness. Some scholars organize the five lower realms and the lower god realm in the desire world. Do not think too deeply upon such pseudo-intellectual designations for they are unimportant.

may the wishes we make, inspired by the teachings, come true!

May our awareness of the four bases of mindfulness fuel our compassion that we might spontaneously wish that the circumstances, bodies, relationships, and minds of each being be fortunate, healthy, peaceful, loving, joyful, and wise.