# The Great Mandala

Takao, 1986

"Outwardly, the equivalent of the unconscious is the wilderness."

—Gary Snyder

## I. THE HOURS

1

Morning

The light
of dawn
is already
inside me.

2

Noon

Eyes ablaze, breathing fire, I have swallowed the midday sun.

3

Evening

The sun is dying, its light fading, its warmth failing, leaving me in shadows.

4

Midnight

No vision, no word, not even a shadow on this moonless night.

## II. THE SEASONS

1

Spring

Melting snow swells the rivers. Clouds vaporize in the sun.

2

Summer

Green leaves sway in the breeze. Mists obscure the view.

3

Autumn

Raking the leaves of our lives into piles for the burning.

4

Winter

Withered branches reach up to a sky they cannot touch.

## III. THE DIRECTIONS

1

East

Walking towards dawn, the sun in my eyes.

2

South

Follow
the austral clouds
wherever
they lead.

3

West

Twilight
weaves a tapestry
on the distant
horizon.

4

North

The journey's end—waiting for snow to cover me.

## IV. THE SPHERES

1

Sun

Dazzling light—
rays
streaming down
leave no shadows.

2

Earth

Our home is not in heaven but here on this very earth.

3

Sky

Shattered azure falls back to earth in pieces.

4

Heavens

The moon disappears.
Stars fade.
Planets stray
from their orbits.

## V. THE ELEMENTS

1

Water

Springs flow from an unknown source. Rivers gush to the sea.

2

Dirt

Fecundity—
the loam
out of which
everything grows.

3

Air

The wind blows where it will. I cannot hold it in my hand.

4

Fire

Fan the spark inside you.
Rise with the flames to the sun.

## VI. THE COSMOS

1

Matter

Water flows.
Gasses swirl.
Dust congeals.
Stones sing.

2

Life

A green sprig shoots up from a crack in the rock.

3

Mind

How exactly does a thought emerge from a brain?

4

Relations

It is not
 I alone
 who creates
 our togetherness.

## VII. THE PANORAMAS

1

Sea

Scooping up water in my hands, I drink the entire ocean.

2

Plains

Wide-open prairie straining to see what's beyond the horizon.

3

Mountains

Peaks undulate towards an infinite skyline.

4

Desert

Sand burns my feet not one drop of water to cool my parched tongue.

## VIII. THE SOIL

1

Planting

Sown seeds
sprout
entirely
on their own.

2

Flourishing

Rain falling down on green fields, hands lifted upward.

3

Harvesting

Wheat to be ground into bread, grapes to be crushed into wine.

4

Dormancy

Lying fallow—
croplands
white
with winter snow.

## IX. THE CYCLES

1

Birth

Every night
I reenter the womb.
Every morning
I rise again from the dead.

2

Growth

The sapling struggles to become what it already is.

3

Decay

Rotting grapes fall from withered vines.

4

Death

I return to what I was before I was born.

## X. THE SELF

1

*Identity* 

No one recognizes me, not even myself.

2

Unity

No difference between matter / mind body / spirit human / divine.

3

Dissolution

When I gaze into the pool, I cannot see my own face.

4

**Emptiness** 

Nothing to reach out for, no chasm to be bridged.

## XI. THE STAGES

1

Innocence

Out of nothing—
no image
for the mirror
to reflect.

2

Experience

In the blinding light the eye sees itself.

3

Suffering

Descent into hell, refined in its flames.

4

Redemption

The stone guarding my tomb rolls away.

## XII. THE SACRED

1

Diety

God
beyond being—
no ground
to stand on.

2

Incarnation

I too am the word become flesh. I have neither mother nor father.

3

Spirit

Wind moves over the face of a world not yet imagined.

4

The Void

Arms
reach up
to the empty
vault of heaven.

### Annotations

The title is derived from Peter, Paul, and Mary's song, "The Great Mandella [sic] (The Wheel of Life)," written by Peter Yarrow and included on Album 1700 (Los Angeles: Warner Bros., 1977). The epigraph is from Gary Snyder, "Poetry and the Primitive" in Earth House Hold (New York: New Directions, 1969), p. 122. The poems form a mandala in the shape of a cross, an archetypal symbol found in many religious traditions, consisting of four outer points and a point at the center, which in this rendering is left void (i.e., the fifth poem remains unwritten). Cf. the following quote from Black Elk, an Oglala Sioux, in James Epes Brown, The Spiritual Legacy of the American Indian (Wallingford: Pendle Hill, 1964), pp. 13-14: "In the old days when we were a strong and happy people, all our power came to us from the sacred hoop of the nation, and so long as the hoop was unbroken, the people flourished. The flowering tree was the living center of the hoop, and the circle of the four quarters nourished it. The east gave peace and light, the south gave warmth, the west gave rain, and the north with its cold and mighty wind gave strength and endurance." The poems in "The Great Mandala" can be read either sequentially (1, 2, 3, 4 / 1, 2, 3, 4...etc.) or numerically (1, 1, 1, 1...etc. / 2, 2, 2, 2...etc.).