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### ENJOY YOUR SPIRITUAL LIFE

#### His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

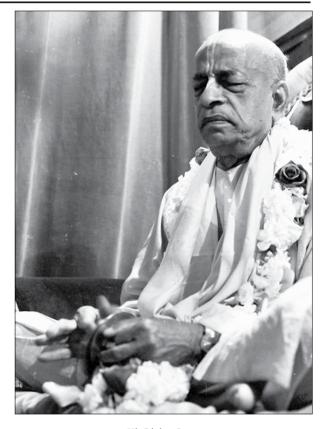
Please accept my greetings. I am in due receipt of your letter and have noted the contents carefully. As promised by me previously, I am sending herewith the gramophone record of my *kīrtana* and short speech thereof. I hope you will enjoy it. (Letter to Krishna Panditji. 15 April 1967.)

When I am there I shall see if your presence is actually required there. In the meantime you can continue with your painting as usual and enjoy spiritual life. (Letter to Jadurani. 26 October 1967.)

I think there is not any good English version of *Mahābhārata*, but very soon we shall have the *Bhagavad-gītā* and the *Teachings of Lord Chaitanya*, and you can enjoy reading them. (Letter to Nandarani and Dayananda. 29 April 1968.)

Please always talk about Krishna amongst you two sisters, and enjoy life. This is very good opportunity that you are talking and painting about Krishna, so that your mind, hands, and attention are all absorbed in Krishna samādhi, and the tongue in chanting Hare Krishna. This is first class samādhi, and the highest position of the greatest yogī. Try to continue this atmosphere happily. (Letter to Madhavi Lata. 20 June 1968.)

Krishna is so kind that he has saved both of you. Now, feeling this obligation to Krishna, you should



His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

be more enthusiastic to serve Krishna, and I am very pleased to learn that you have got a nice beautiful Krishna-conscious child. So raise her to full Krishna Consciousness, and engage yourself and your husband, and then the family will be a very beautiful, happy family. You will enjoy in this world and in the next world. (Letter to Krishna Devi. 18 October 1968.)

#### DIFFERENT LEVELS OF VAISHNAVAS

#### Srila Bhaktivinode Thakur

The renunciate vaisnavas should not think that they are more respectable than the grhastha-vaisnavas. One should know that the difference in respect among the vaisnavas lies only between uttama-adhikārī and madhyama-adhikārī. Both uttama-adhikārīs and madhyama-adhikārīs are found among the grhasthas. This rule also applies to the renunciate vaisnavas. The glories of the renunciate vaisnavas are that they have given up the association of women, greed for money, and bodily pleasure. The grhastha-vaisnavas have special glories. Many of them work hard to earn money, and after serving Krishna they serve grhastha and sannyāsī-vaisnavas. Whether one is a grhastha or a sannyāsī, the principal cause for respect is the attainment of devotional service. One should be respected as a vaisnava according to one's advancement in devotional service. There is no other cause to distinguish the level of a vaisnava.

— *Bhaktivinoda Vani Vaibhava*. Translated by Bhumipati Das. Published by Iswara Das and Touchstone Media. Vrindavan. 2003.

#### THE FIRST ATTRACTION - PART 2

#### From Srila Jiva Goswami's Gopāla-pūrva-campu, 15<sup>th</sup> pūraņa

In the previous part, Srila Jiva Goswami described the evening assembly consisting of Radha and her sakhīs, Krishna and his friends, and the two singers Madhukantha and Snigdhakantha. The two singers started to sing the nāndī (introduction verses) for the evening. The first invocation verse introduces the subject matter.

imau gauri-śyāmau manasi viparītau bahir api sphurat tadvad vastrāv iti budha-janair niścitam idam sa ko 'pyaccha-premā vilasad ubhaya-sphūrtikatayā dadhan mūrtī-bhāvam pṛthag-apṛthagapy āvirud abhūt

Although these two are Gauri (golden-hued) and Shyam (dark-hued), within their minds is the exact opposite [i.e. Gauri is dark-hued in her mind due to Shyam and Shyam is golden-hued in his mind due to Gauri]. Indeed, the wise have concluded that this opposite condition of their minds is reflected in the color of their cloth [i.e. Shyam's golden mind is reflected in his pītāmbara cloth and her dark-hued mind is reflected in the shade of her cloth]. In this way, it seems to be the same indescribable love which has exhibited itself in two different bodies of two different shades, although it is actually one substance.

# श्री कृष्णकथामृत बिन्दु

[Translator's Note: This is the first verse of a maṅgalācaraṇa, auspicious invocation at the beginning of any performance. As stated in the Caitanya-caritāmṛta ādi 1.22, the maṅgalācaraṇa verses involve three processes, vastu-nirdeśātmaka (defining the objective), namas-kriyātmaka (offering obeisances) and āśir-vādātmaka (offering benedictions). This particular verse is a vastu-nirdeśātmaka invocation in the meter known as śikhariṇī, the same meter used in Jagannāthāṣṭakam.]

śrīr āsām na tulām bibharti nitarām ity uddavaḥ kīrtayan yāsām anghri-rajo nanāma hariṇā yaḥ svena tulyo mataḥ tāsām tat-priyatā-sudhākara-tanum viṣvak cakorāyite nānenānugatām samasta-mahitām vandāmahe rādhikām

Even Uddhava, the devotee considered by Lord Hari to be as dear as his own self, said that Sri, Laksmi Devi, can absolutely never match the *gopīs*. That same Uddhava also repeatedly paid obeisances to the dust of the feet of these *gopīs*. Among all those *gopīs*, however, is one who has a body composed entirely of the nectar of love of Lord Hari. In her presence, Krishna sways to and fro like a *cakora* bird and always follows in her footsteps. We offer our obeisances to that all-worshipable Sri Radhika.

[**Translator's Note:** This is a namas-kriyātmaka invocation in the meter known as vikrīḍita-śārdūla — the same one used in Ṣaḍ-gosvāmy-aṣṭakam.]

premā yo 'sau rādhikā-kṛṣṇa-yugmaṁ svānandena plāvayitvā sakhīś ca śaśvad viśvaṁ plāvayan suprasiddhaḥ so 'yaṁ buddhiḥ naḥ samiddhāṁ karotu

*Premā*, divine love, through its own joy has inundated Sri Radhika-Krishna as well as the *sakhīs* and is constantly inundating all the worlds. May this love illuminate and enlighten us!

[**Translator's Note:** This is an  $\bar{a}$  sir-vādātmaka invocation in the meter known as sālinī — used often in Śrīmad Bhāgavatam, e.g. 10.3.24]

The brothers were watching the shy smiles of the couple. Then Snigdhakantha eagerly began the narration:

"Just like we described the sweetness of Krishna's birth in a previous chapter, the sweetness of Sri Radhika's birth also needs to be described. However, in doing so we will indicate only a few things, for we are shy of describing too much.

"This has been brought out in the  $Śr\bar{\imath}mad$  Bhāqavatam (10.5.18):

**P** 

tata ārabhya nandasya vrajaḥ sarva-samṛddhimān harer nivāsātma-guṇai ramākrīḍam abhūn nṛpa



Mohāna Mādhurī — Enchanting Beauty

"Beginning from the day of Krishna's appearance, Nanda's Vraja had become like an all-prosperous playground for Rama Devi (Lakshmi) due to the Lord personally residing here and exhibiting his qualities."

[Translator's Note: Someone may ask how this verse indicates Sri Radhika's appearance since it speaks only of the appearance of Rama Devi (Lakshmi) upon the appearance of Lord Hari in Vraja. Snigdhakantha replies to this.]

"This verse is explained as follows:

janmārabhya harer vraja-sthalam abhūd viśvardhi yuktarin punar lakṣmīṇārin ramaṇāspadañca tad adhiṣṭhānād viśiṣyājani rādhā yāsu lalāsa pūrṇa-śaśa-bhṛn-mūrtīva tārāsu sā kāntih kintv iha citra-bhāva-valitā yā kṛṣṇa-pakṣādhikā

"From the very birth of Lord Hari, this place of Vraja had again become complete with all worldly opulences; and since Vraja was the place of residence of Sri Hari, it had especially become the playground of all Lakshmis (gopīs). Moreover, just like the beautiful rabbit-marked moon beautifully stands out among the various stars, the form of Sri Radha was especially magnificent among them all. Moreover, the moon in its waxing phase (kṛṣṇa-pakṣa) only exhibits its ordinary brightness,

but Sri Radha exhibited a beautiful brightness filled with amazing qualities (citra-bhāva-valitā)."

[Translator's Note: The meter is vikrīḍita-śārdūla. The last line of this verse is a play on words and can also be translated as follows, "However, the beautiful brightness of Sri Radha was such that it completely conquered the mood of Chitravali (citra-bhāva-valitā) for she was always better in receiving favor from Krishna (kṛṣṇa-pakṣādhikā)"].

"In the *Bṛhad-gautamīya-tantra* the status of Sri Radhika as being specially situated over everyone is described as follows:

devī kṛṣṇamayī proktā rādhikā para-devatā sarva-lakṣmī-mayī sarva-kāntiḥ sammohinī parā

"That goddess known as Radhika is *kṛṣṇa-mayī* (full of Krishna consciousness) and is the topmost deity. She is the summum bonum of all Lakshmis, she possesses all their effulgence, and she is the original internal potency attracting the Lord in all ways."

[Translator's Note: Now a question may arise as to what is the lineage of Sri Radhika and the other *qopīs*. In reply to this, Snigdhakantha says]:

Painting by D. Banerji. Kolkata. Circa 1950s

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"The māgadhas (singers who know about the lineage of famous personalities) have said that all these gopīs, who were greater even than Lakshmi Devi, appeared in the lineage of Sriman Parjanya Maharaja, who was the father of Nanda. Related to Parjanya were three uncles of Lord Krishna who were spotless in nature and praiseworthy in character. The gopīs such as Vishakha appeared in the lineage of the relatives of these three uncles of Lord Krishna. This indeed is the verdict of the expert māgadhas.

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# श्री कृष्णकथामृत बिन्द

[Translator's Note: Snigdhakantha said that he will not say much about the lineage of Sri Radha and the *gopīs*. He just mentions "three uncles". Their names are given in the *Rādhā-kṛṣṇa-ganoddeśa-dīpikā* as Yashodhar, Yashodev and Sudeva.]

"If someone says otherwise then the glorious restraint ( $mary\bar{a}d\bar{a}$ ) that Krishna exhibited when he voluntarily denied marrying the wives of the brahmins will never attain its pinnacle."

[Translator's Note: In other words, Krishna was so self-controlled that even though the wives of the brahmins offered themselves at the feet of Krishna, he did not accept them in marriage. Why? He cared for the social convention that it is not befitting a son of a lower caste *vaiśya* to marry the daughter of a high-caste *brāhmana*.]

"And, moreover, in this situation everyone accepts the fact that the birth of Sri Radhika is from the wealthy and noble born senior cowherd named Vrishabhanu, whose good qualities are as large as an ocean.

"In this regard, all learned scholars joyously sing a verse as follows:

satyam bahu-suta-ratnā-karatām sa prāpa gopa-dugdhābdhiḥ kintv amrta-dyuti-rādhā-laksmī-jananād agāt pūrtim

"True it is indeed! Vrishabhanu, who was like a great milk-ocean of sweetness among the *gopas*, was already rich with jewels in the form of many qualified sons. However, with the appearance of the eternally effulgent Lakshmi-like Radha, this ocean named Vrishabhanu attained fulfillment."

[Translator's Note: The ocean is complete because of two reasons — it has many valuable jewels, and it has Lakshmi as a daughter. Vrishabhanu is compared here to an ocean of sweet milk since he is also complete because he has so many valuable jewel-like sons and a daughter much better than Lakshmi Devi. The meter used here is *viṣama-vṛtta* (uneven) and it is a variation of the meter named  $\bar{a}ry\bar{a}$ .]

"Since she is born one year after Krishna in the all-auspicious constellation named Radha, she has been given this name."

[To be continued.]

— Translated by Hari Parshad Das from the *Gopāla-pūrva-campūḥ*. Published by Sri Nityasvarup Brahmachari. 1912 A.D.