

Reading the *Kyōgyōshinshō*: Reading the General Preface²⁶

I . Section 6 of the Preface: Shinran's Statement on His Reasons and Methods for Writing the *Kyōgyōshinshō*

A) A Look at the translations

爰に愚禿釈の親鸞、慶ばしいかな。西蕃月支の聖典、東夏日域の師釈に遇い難くして今遇うことを得たり。聞き難くして已に聞くことを得たり。真宗の教行証を敬信して特に如来の恩徳の深きことを知りぬ。斯を以て聞く所を慶び、獲る所を嘆ずるなりと。(『聖典』150頁)

DTS: How fortunate it is that I, Shaku no Shinran, but an old, simple-hearted ignoramus, should come across the sacred texts from India and Central Asia and their commentaries by the teachers of China and Japan! It is so difficult to have access to them, and I now have them! It is so rare to listen to this message, and I now have heard it!

I, wishing to live it and to realize it, humbly declare my faith in the true teaching of the Pure Land, and, especially, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the unparalleled favor bestowed upon me by the Tathāgatas. Accordingly, I hereby heartily express my joy over what I have heard and deeply cherish all that I have gained. (p. 43)

CWS: How joyous I am, Gutoku Shinran, disciple of Śākyamuni! Rare is it to come upon the sacred scriptures from the westward land of India and the commentaries of the masters of China and Japan, but now I have been able to encounter them. Rare is it to hear them, but already I have been able to hear. Reverently entrusting myself to the teaching, practice and realization that are the true essence of the Pure Land way, I am especially aware of the profundity of the Tathagata's benevolence. Here I rejoice in what I have heard and extol what I have attained. (p. 4)

Inagaki H.: What a joy it is that I, Gutoku Shinran, disciple of Śākyamuni, have had a rare chance to meet with the Pure Land scriptures from India and the commentaries by Chinese and Japanese masters, which are difficult to encounter, and have been able to hear their teachings that we can only rarely hear!

Having respectfully accepted in faith the teaching, practice, and enlightenment of the True Pure Land Way, I deeply acknowledge the Tathāgata Amida's benevolence. Here I rejoice over what I have heard and marvel at what I have received. (p. 4)

Yamamoto: Now blessed am I, this humble Shinran, who of all the holy scriptures of India and the expositions of the masters of China and Japan can hear what is hard to hear. I

reverently believe in the Teaching, Practice, and Attainment of Shinshu, and feel deeply the obligations which I owe to the Tathagata. Hereby I rejoice at what I hear and praise what I have obtained.

試訳: What joy do I, foolish, stubble-headed Shinran, disciple of Sakyamuni, feel here! I have now encountered the sacred scriptures of India and the Kushan Empire and the commentaries by the teachers of China and Japan that are difficult to encounter. I have already heard their message that is difficult to hear. I respectfully accept the teaching, practice, and realization of the true centerpiece of Buddhism and particularly recognize the depth of my debt of gratitude to the Tathāgata. Based on this, I rejoice over what I have heard and praise what I have attained.

C) On the significance of the third sentence (ultimate reason for writing)

5) The profoundly great depth of our debt of gratitude

Further, he states: It is extremely difficult to directly encounter a Buddha in the world. For a person to have acceptance and wisdom is difficult. Happening to hear the rare Dharma: This is also held to be the most difficult. Accepting it oneself and leading others to accept it: Among difficult things, this is yet even more difficult. Great compassion universally transforming all things is what truly ends up repaying our debt of gratitude to the Buddha.

Shandao, 往生礼讃, SSZ 1:661

Quoted in the chapter on *shinjin*, *Seiten*, 247; *Teihon*, 148

D) On the significance of the fourth sentence (method for writing)

1) “What I have heard” as the teaching of the three sutras and seven patriarchs

2) “What I have heard” as the message of the name relayed by the “myriad Buddhas”

The Buddha-tathāgatas throughout the ten quarters, countless as the sands of the Ganges, all together praise the inconceivable nature of the awe-inspiring virtues of the Buddha of immeasurable life. All sentient beings, on hearing that name have one thought-moment of *shinjin* and joy. This is bestowed upon them through the extended mind of Amida. Because they aspire to be born in that land, they immediately attain birth there and dwell in the state of non-retrogression.

Sutra of Immeasurable Life based on Shinran’s reading; *Seiten*, 44

See *Seiten*, 158, 212; *Teihon*, 18, 97-98

3) “What I have attained” as the true virtue as bestowed by the Tathāgata’s *ekō* 回向

4) The content of the *Kyōgyōshinshō* as “rejoicing” and “praise” (not “argumentation” or “discussion”)