DHARMA SCHOOL SERVICE BOOK

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Tacoma Buddhist Temple Dharma School Service Book Committee

2008

Property of Southern Alameda County Buddhist Church (510) 471-2581

Our Pledge

Breaking out of my shell I will share a warm smile and speak gentle words Just like the kind Buddha.

Not becoming lost in my greed, anger, and ignorance I shall think and act with an open-mind Just like the calm and peaceful Buddha

Not putting myself first I will share in the joy and sadness of others Just like the compassionate Buddha

Realizing the gift of life I have received I shall strive to live each day to its fullest Like the Buddha who tirelessly works to liberate all.

On November 23, 2018, His Eminence Monshu Kojun Ohtani delivered a dharma message at the Hongwanji's annual Perpetual Memorial and Autumn Service.

He summarized his thoughts in a four-verse piece titled
OUR PLEDGE

It is Gomonshu-sama's hope that these verses will be read and shared.

DEDICATION

The Dharma School Service Book project was established in commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the founding of the Tacoma Buddhist Temple 2005

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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for their untiring efforts in
composing, translating, revising and programming the gatha.
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ALSO

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BCA Dharma School Service Book

BCA Shin Buddhist Service Book

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Linda Castro, Donna Sasaki and Gordon Ah Tye

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Golden Chain

I am a link in Amida's golden chain of love that stretches around the world. I will keep my link bright and strong.

I will be kind and gentle to every living thing and protect all who are weaker than myself.

I will think pure and beautiful thoughts, say pure and beautiful words, and do pure and beautiful deeds.

May every link in Amida's golden chain of love be bright and strong and may we all attain perfect peace.

Kokun

Watakushi tachiwa Mihotoke sama no kodomo de arimasu. We are all Buddha's children.

Watakushi tachiwa Mihotoke sama no oshie o mamorimasu. We will all follow the Buddha's teachings.

Watakushi tachiwa minna nakayoku itashimasu. We will all be friendly to everyone.

The Threefold Refuge

LEADER:

Difficult is it to receive a human form, now we are living it. Difficult is it to hear the Dharma of the Buddha, now we hear it. If we do not cross over to the Truth in the present life, in what life shall we cross over? Let us with sincerity and true reverence take refuge in the Three Treasures of the Truth.

SANGHA:

I take refuge in the Buddha. May we, together with all sentient beings, awaken to the Great Way of Enlightenment, and to the unsurpassed intent of Amida Buddha.

I take refuge in the Dharma. May we, together with all sentient beings, enter the storehouse of the Dharma, becoming like the Wisdom Ocean.

I take refuge in the Sangha. May we, together with all sentient beings, become units in true accord, in harmony with all things.

LEADER:

The peerless, profound and wondrous Dharma is rare to encounter, even in many hundreds and thousands of kalpas. Now we are privileged to hear and receive it. Let us thoroughly understand the true meaning of the Tathagata's teaching.

Six Paramita

GIVING: dana I shall be helpful to others.

DISCIPLINE: sila I shall follow the precepts of the Buddha.

PATIENCE: ksanti I shall be patient and understanding.

ENDEAVOR: *virya* I shall do my best in all things.

MEDITATION: dhyana I shall reflect on the teachings of the Buddha.

WISDOM: prajna I shall seek the light of wisdom.

The Daily Creed of Jodo Shinshu

Entrusting the Vow of the Buddha and reciting the Sacred Name, I shall proceed through the journey of life with strength and joy.

Revering the Light of the Buddha, reflecting upon my imperfect self, I shall strive to live a life of gratitude.

Following the Teachings of the Buddha, discerning the Right Path, I shall spread the True Dharma.

Rejoicing in the Compassion of the Buddha, respecting and aiding one another, I shall do my best to work towards the welfare of society.

Noble Eightfold Path

Leader: The Buddha teaches us that we may become pure by following

the teachings he laid down for us. Let us repeat them and

remember them at all times.

Leader: First: Right View Sangha: I shall seek the truth.

Leader: Second: Right Thought
Sangha: I shall have pure thoughts.

Leader: Third: Right Speech
Sangha: I shall speak truthfully.

Leader: Fourth: Right Conduct Sangha: I shall act truthfully.

Leader: Fifth: Right Livelihood Sangha: I shall live honestly.

Leader: Sixth: Right Effort

Sangha: I shall follow the teachings of the Buddha.

Leader: Seventh: Right Mindfulness Sangha: I shall think of the Buddha.

Leader: Eighth: Right Meditation Sangha: I shall recite the Nembutsu.

Promise

We thank the Buddha for showing us the way of freedom. We will endeavor to walk in his Noble Path every day of our lives.

Metta

May all beings be happy.

May they be joyous and live in safety,
All living beings, whether weak or strong,
in high or middle or low realms of existence,
small or great, visible or invisible, near or far,
born or to be born.

May all beings be happy.

Sila

I shall not harm living things.
I shall not steal.
I shall not do anything impure.
I shall not lie.
I shall not intake anything harmful.

Buddhist Observances

In living a life of Nembutsu, we receive every day with gratitude. With such awareness, there is no need to designate special days. However, the Buddhist tradition has developed special observances that focus our attention on historic events and important Buddhist practices that deepen our appreciation of our rich heritage.

January 1 – New Year's Day (Shusho-e)

In the Buddhist tradition each moment is a new beginning. However, New Year's Day is celebrated to renew our resolution to live with Nembutsu gratitude.

January 16 – Shinran Shonin Memorial Day (Hoonko)

Hoonko is a service in memory of Shinran Shonin (May 21, 1173 – January 16, 1262), the founder of Jodo Shinshu.

February 15 – Nirvana Day (Nehan-e)

On this day we observe the passing of Sakyamuni Buddha. Even with his death, he taught the impermanence of all existence.

March/September - Higan

Higan, meaning Other Shore, is a service conducted in the spring and fall, on or about the equinox. During this time, the world seems in balance, the weather is temperate and the days and nights are of equal length. At such a time, we are encouraged to sense the constant change and oneness of all existence. In seeking harmony within ourselves, we practice the Six Paramita.

April 8 – Buddha's Birthday (Hanamatsuri)

This service is held to commemorate the birth of Prince Siddhartha

Gautama, who became the historical Sakyamuni Buddha. For this service, a flower shrine (Hanamido) is set up to symbolize Lumbini's Garden, the place of his birth. The Sangha pours sweet tea over the image of the infant Buddha depicting the sweet rain that fell rejoicing his birth.

May 21 – Shinran Shonin's Birthday (Gotan-e)

Gotan-e is the day we observe the birthday of Shinran Shonin, the founder of Jodo Shinshu. He was born near Kyoto, Japan, on May 21, 1173.

July/August - Obon

Obon, a Buddhist memorial day, is an occasion for rejoicing in the enlightenment assured by the Buddha. It is often referred to as a "Gathering of Joy." Obon dancing expresses joy and gratitude for the Dharma.

September 1 – BCA Founding Day

September 1, 1899, marks the official establishment of Jodo Shinshu (Buddhist Churches of America) in the mainland United States.

October/November – Perpetual Memorial Service (Eitaikyo)

Eitaikyo means the perpetual chanting of the sutra. This annual service is held in memory of temple members who have passed away.

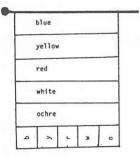
December 8 – Bodhi Day (Jodo-e)

On this day, 566 B.C.E., Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree and became the Sakyamuni Buddha.

December 31 - New Year's Eve (Joya-e)

On New Year's Eve, we meditate on the countless kindnesses and compassion received throughout the year and to express our gratitude to Amida Buddha and to all sentient beings.

Buddhist Etiquette and Symbols



Buddhist Flag – The first five stripes of the flag are self colors of blue, yellow, red, white and ochre. The sixth color is a combination of the five. The flag symbolizes unity and harmony.

Dharmacakra – "The Wheel of Dharma" is the most widely used symbol of Buddhism. The wheel symbolizes the wholeness and the natural flow of Buddha-Dharma. The eight spokes represent the Noble Eightfold Path, one of the fundamental teachings of the Buddha.





Gassho – Gassho means "palms pressed together." It is a beautiful gesture signifying the Oneness of all things. It also expresses a feeling of reverence and gratitude.

Hondo – The Hondo (main hall) consists of the Naijin (inner sanctuary) and the Gejin (seating area). The Hondo should be entered and exited quietly with due reverence by facing the Naijin and bowing in Gassho.





Kansho – The Kansho is a medium sized bell, two or three feet in length, which is hung near the Hondo. The ringing of the Kansho calls the sangha to service.

Nembutsu – Nembutsu is the recitation of the Buddha's Name. In Jodo Shinshu, Nembutsu (Namoamidabutsu) is an expression of profound gratitude.



O-Nenju or **O-juzu** is a collection of beads strung together and worn over both hands in Gassho. The beads represent aspects of human selfishness and remind us to contemplate deeply the nature of our humanity.

O-Saisen or **O-Jozai** is an offering made to the Temple. It is considered a practice of Dana, selfless giving and receiving.

O-shoko – Originally the burning of incense was the symbol of purification. In Jodo Shinshu, Oshoko encourages us to receive the Dharma with pure hearts and minds. As the incense fragrantly burns away, we are reminded that we live in a world of impermanence.



Service Book – The service book contains some of the teachings of the Buddha and should be handled with respect.



Wisteria Crest – The wisteria crest is the official crest of Jodo Shinshu. The wisteria flowers bloom with their blossoms hanging low, symbolizing the humbleness of a Buddhist life.

Readings

Quietly we put our hands together and in our hearts we give thanks to Amida Buddha.

Gentle are Buddha's children in school, at temple or at play. Gentle are Buddha's children in thoughts, words and deeds.

As we begin our service quietly, we still our thoughts so that we shall be able to hear the dharma. Let us learn his teachings so that we may live in peace.

May the wisdom of the All-Compassionate Buddha so shine within our hearts and minds that the mist of error and the foolish vanity of self be dispelled. So shall we understand the changing nature of existence and reach spiritual peace.

We surround all men and all forms of life with infinite love and compassion. Particularly do we send forth loving thoughts to those in suffering, to all those in doubt and ignorance, to all who are striving to attain truth, and to those whose feet are standing close to the great change men call death, we send forth oceans of wisdom and compassion.

If one walks looking far ahead and pays no attention to the ground beneath his eyes, he will stumble. If one gazes critically upon others and forgets to look into himself, he will bring tragedy upon himself. May I be a medicine for the sick and weary, nursing them until their afflictions are gone forever. I would be a protector of the helpless, a guide for travelers and their means for crossing a stream, a lamp for those who need a lamp, a bed for those who need a bed, a friend for those who need a friend. May all find happiness through my actions and let no one suffer because of me. Whether they love or hate me, may those feelings be the source of their fulfillment. Those who mock, accuse or wrong me – may they all attain enlightenment.

As one candle lights another, the light of Buddha's Compassion will pass from one mind to another endlessly.

Our life is filled with warmth in sharing life with others. In personal life, it means to act by placing ourselves in the position of another, and in community life, it means to give service with joy and gratitude for the betterment of all. The practice of making others happy is based upon the clear understanding of life that is Oneness. In deep gratitude, let us realize this Oneness of all life, the heart of which is Compassion.

The faults of others are easy to see, but the faults of our own are difficult to recognize. If another sees our faults, we must realize that our faults must be very grave indeed; thus we must take steps to correct them. Because it is difficult for us to see many of our faults, we should listen to the advice of others.

As the sun shines upon the earth, awakening into growth the seeds that lie dormant in the soil, may the light of Wisdom shine within us and truly awaken us to our ignorance and by this insight stir us to strive for a life of deeper understanding and awareness.

(Rennyo Shonin)

JUSEIGE

*Ga gon cho se gan His-shi mu jo do Shi gan fu man zoku Sei fu jo sho gaku Ga o mu ryo ko Fu i dai se shu Fu sai sho bin gu Sei fu jo sho gaku Ga shi jo butsu do Myo sho cho jip-po Ku kyo mi sho mon Sei fu jo sho gaku Ri yoku jin sho nen Jo e shu bon gyo Shi gu mu jo do I sho ten nin shi Jin riki en dai ko Fu sho mu sai do Sho jo san ku myo Ko sai shu yaku nan Kai hi chi e gen Mes-shi kon mo an Hei soku sho aku do Tsu datsu zen shu mon Ko so jo man zoku I yo ro jip-po Nichi gatsu shu ju ki Ten ko on pu gen

I shu kai ho zo Ko se ku doku ho Jo o dai shu chu Sep-po shi shi ku Ku vo is-sai butsu Gu soku shu toku hon Gan ne shitsu jo man Toku i san gai o Nyo butsu mu ge chi Tsu datsu mi fu sho Gan ga ku e riki To shi sai sho son Shi gan nyak-kok ka Dai sen o kan do Ko ku sho ten nin To u chin myo ke

*Na man da bu Na man da bu

*Gan ni shi ku doku Byo do se is-sai Do hotsu bo dai shin O jo an raku koku

(Translation on page 21)

SANBUTSUGE

*Ko gen gi gi I jin mu goku Nyo ze en myo Mu yo to sha Nichi gatsu ma ni Shu ko en nyo Kai shitsu on pei Yu nyaku ju moku Nyo rai yo gen Cho se mu rin Sho gaku dai on Ko ru jip-po Kai mon sho jin San mai chi e I toku mu ryo Shu sho ke u Iin tai zen nen Sho butsu ho kai Gu jin jin no Ku go gai tai Mu myo yoku nu Se son yo mu Nin no shi shi Jin toku mu ryo Ku kun ko dai Chi e jin myo Ko myo i so Shin do dai sen Gan ga sa butsu Zai sho ho o

Ka do sho ji Mi fu ge datsu Fu se jo i Kai nin sho jin Nyo ze san mai Chi e i jo Go sei toku butsu Fu gyo shi gan Is-sai ku ku I sa dai an Ke shi u butsu Hyaku sen noku man Mu ryo dai sho Shu nyo go ja Ku yo is-sai Shi to sho butsu Fu nyo gu do Ken sho fu gyaku Hi nyo go ja Sho butsu se kai Bu fu ka ge Mu shu setsu do Ko myo shis-sho Hen shi sho koku Nyo ze sho jin I jin nan ryo Ryo ga sa butsu Koku do dai ichi Go shu ki myo Do jo cho zetsu

Koku nyo nai on Ni mu to so Ga to ai min Do datsu is-sai Jip-po rai sho Shin netsu sho jo I to ga koku Ke raku an non Ko butsu shin myo Ze ga shin sho Hotsu gan no hi Riki sho sho yoku Jip-po se son Chi e mu ge Jo ryo shi son Chi ga shin gyo Ke ryo shin shi Sho ku doku chu Ga gyo sho jin Nin ju fu ke

*Na man da bu

*Gan ni shi ku doku Byo do se is-sai Do hotsu bo dai shin O jo an raku koku

(Translation on page 23)

JUNIRAI

Kei shu ten nin sho ku gyo A mi da sen ryo zoku son Zai hi mi me-u an raku koku Mu ryo bus-shi shu i ne-u

Kon jiki shin jo nyo sen no Sha ma ta gyo nyo zo bu Ryo moku jo nyaku sho ren ge Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Men zen en jo nyo man gatsu I ko yu nyo sen nichi gatsu Sho nyo ten ku ku shi ra Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Kan non cho dai kan chi-u ji-u Shu ju me-u so ho sho gon No buku ge do ma ke-u man Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Mu bi mu ku ko sho jo Shu toku ke-u ketsu nyo ko ku Sho sa ri yaku toku ji zai Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Jip-po myo mon bo sas-shu Mu ryo sho ma jo san dan I sho shu jo gan riki ji-u Ko ga cho rai mi da son Kon tai ho ken chi sho ke Zen gon sho jo me-u dai za O hi za jo nyo sen no Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Jip-po sho rai sho bus-shi Ken gen jin zu shi an raku Sen go son gen jo ku gyo Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Sho u mu jo mu ga to Yaku nyo sui gatsu den yo ro I shu sep-po mu myo ji Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Hi son bus-setsu mu aku myo Yaku mu nyo nin aku do fu Shu nin shi shin kyo hi son Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Hi son mu ryo ho ben kyo Mu u sho shu aku chi shiki O jo fu tai shi bo dai Ko ga cho rai mi da son

Ga setsu hi son ku doku ji Shu zen mu hen nyo kai sui Sho gyaku zen gon sho jo sha E se shu jo sho hi koku

SHOSHINGE

Ki myo mu ryo ju nyo rai Na mo fu ka shi gi ko Ho zo bo satsu in ni ji Zai se ji zai o bus-sho

To ken sho butsu jo do in Koku do nin den shi zen maku Kon ryu mu jo shu sho gan Cho hotsu ke u dai gu zei

Go ko shi yui shi sho ju Ju sei myo sho mon jip-po Fu ho mu ryo mu hen ko Mu ge mu tai ko en no

Sho jo kan gi chi e ko Fu dan nan ji mu sho ko Cho nichi gak-ko sho jin setsu Is-sai gun jo mu ko sho

Hon gan myo go sho jo go Shi shin shin gyo gan ni in Jo to gaku sho dai ne han His-shi metsu do gan jo ju Nyo rai sho i ko shus-se Yui setsu mi da hon gan kai Go joku aku ji gun jo kai O shin nyo rai nyo jitsu gon

No hotsu ichi nen ki ai shin Fu dan bon no toku ne han Bon jo gyaku ho sai e nyu Nyo shu shi nyu kai ichi mi

Ses-shu shin ko jo sho go I no sui ha mu myo an Ton nai shin zo shi un mu Jo fu shin jitsu shin jin ten

Hi nyo nik-ko fu un mu Un mu shi ge myo mu an Gyaku shin ken kyo dai kyo ki Soku o cho zetsu go aku shu

Is-sai zen maku bon bu nin Mon shin nyo rai gu zei gan Butsu gon ko dai sho ge sha Ze nin myo fun da ri ke-Mi da butsu hon gan nen butsu Ja ken kyo man naku shu jo Shin gyo ju ji jin ni nan Nan chu shi nan mu ka shi

In do sai ten shi ron ge Chu ka jichi iki shi ko so Ken dai sho ko se sho i Myo nyo rai hon zei o ki

Sha ka nyo rai ryo ga sen I shu go myo nan ten jiku Ryu ju dai ji shut-to se Shitsu no zai ha u mu ken

Sen zetsu dai jo mu jo ho Sho kan gi ji sho an raku Ken ji nan gyo roku ro ku Shin gyo i gyo shi do raku

Oku nen mi da butsu hon gan Ji nen soku ji nyu hitsu jo Yui no jo sho nyo rai go O ho dai hi gu zei on Ten jin bo satsu zo ron setsu Ki myo mu ge ko nyo rai E shu ta ra ken shin jitsu Ko sen o cho dai sei gan

Ko yu hon gan riki e ko I do gun jo sho is-shin Ki nyu ku doku dai ho kai Hitsu gyaku nyu dai e shu shu

Toku shi ren ge zo se kai Soku sho shin nyo hos-sho jin Yu bon no rin gen jin zu Nyu sho ji on ji o ge

Hon shi don ran ryo ten shi Jo ko ran sho bo satsu rai San zo ru shi ju jo kyo Bon jo sen gyo ki raku ho

Ten jin bo satsu ron chu ge Ho do in ga ken sei gan O gen ne ko yu ta riki Sho jo shi in yui shin jin Waku zen bon bu shin jin po Sho chi sho ji soku ne han His-shi mu ryo ko myo do Sho u shu jo kai fu ke

Do shaku kes-sho do nan sho Yui myo jo do ka tsu nyu Man zen ji riki hen gon shu En man toku go kan sen sho

San pu san shin ke on gon Zo matsu ho metsu do hi in Is-sho zo aku chi gu zei Shi an nyo gai sho myo ka

Zen do doku myo bus-sho i Ko ai jo san yo gyaku aku Ko myo myo go ken in nen Kai nyu hon gan dai chi kai

Gyo ja sho ju kon go shin Kyo ki ichi nen so o go Yo i dai to gyaku san nin Soku sho hos-sho shi jo raku

Gen shin ko kai ichi dai kyo Hen ki an nyo kan is-sai Sen zo shu shin han sen jin Ho ke ni do sho ben ryu Goku ju aku nin yui sho butsu Ga yaku zai hi ses-shu chu Bon no sho gen sui fu ken Dai hi mu ken jo sho ga

Hon shi gen ku myo buk-kyo Ren min zen maku bon bu nin Shin shu kyo sho ko hen shu Sen jaku hon ga gu aku se

Gen rai sho ji rin den ge Kec-chi gi jo i sho shi Soku nyu jaku jo mu i raku Hic-chi shin jin i no nyu

Gu kyo dai ji shu shi to Jo sai mu hen goku joku aku Do zoku ji shu gu do shin Yui ka shin shi ko so setsu

*Na man da bu

*Gan ni shi ku doku
Byo do se is-sai
Do hotsu bo dai shin
O jo an raku koku
(Translation on page 27)

GASSHO WITH AMIDA

Namo Amida Butsu We recite Amida's Name With deep joy and gratitude We gassho with Amida

Trees and grasses and flowers Grow in wondrous compassion This Light shines throughout the world We gassho with Amida

Flowers bloom and flowers fall From the seeds sprout new flowers This is the Truth unchanging We gassho with Amida

Springtime brings the happy birds Their songs all praise Amida We join them in Nembutsu We gassho with Amida

When we say the Nembutsu Amida sings with us all Our voices unite as one We gassho with Amida When we're lonely we recite Namo Amida Butsu Embraced by Amida's Light We gassho with Amida

Nembutsu in work and play Everyday with Amida Every moment filled with light We gassho with Amida

Remember the Golden Chain "Kindness to all living things" We will follow this Teaching We gassho with Amida

In the clear bright morning sun In the fading light of day In the darkness of the night We gassho with Amida

Namo Amida Butsu We live in this Compassion This great power guides our lives We gassho with Amida

JUSEIGE

Juseige comes from the Larger Sutra of Immeasurable Life. In the sutra, the Bodhisattva Dharmakara declares his intention to become a Buddha by perfecting the Three Vows.

I establish the Vows unexcelled. And reach the Highest Path, Bodhi. Were these Vows unfulfilled I would never attain Enlightenment. I will be the great provider Throughout innumerable kalpas. Should I fail to save all in need, I would never attain Enlightenment. Upon my attaining Enlightenment, If my Name were not heard anywhere In the ten quarters of the universe, I would never attain Enlightenment. Practicing the Way – Selflessness Depth in right reflection and pure wisdom Aspiring toward the highest path, I will be the teacher of devas and men. My wondrous power by its great light Brightens the countless lands throughout, Removes the darkness of the three defilements And deliver all from suffering and pain. Opening the eyes of Wisdom I will end this darkness of ignorance. Blocking all paths of evil I will open the gate to Attainment.

Having attained Buddhahood untainted, My august air shall illumine the ten quarters. The sun and the moon being outshone, The celestial lights shall hide in shame. I will open the Dharma-storehouse and Bestow upon all the treasures of my virtues. Constantly going among the masses, I will expound the Dharma like a lion's roar. Paying homage to all the Buddhas, I will be endowed with all virtues. Vows and Wisdom completely realized, I will be the master of the three worlds. As Buddha's Wisdom unimpeded Has no place its light cannot reach, So my power of Merit and Wisdom Shall be equal to the Honored One's. If my vows be certainly fulfilled, May this whole universe quake. And may the host of devas Rain wondrous blossoms from the sky.

I take refuge in Amida Buddha... May this merit-virtue be shared with all beings, May we together awaken the Bodhi Mind, And be born in the realm of Serenity and Joy.

SANBUTSUGE

The gatha Sanbutsuge appears in the Larger Sutra of Immeasurable Life. It is the praises voiced by Bodhisattva Dharmakara to the Buddha Lokesvararaja. In these praises Dharmakara expresses his own desire to attain Buddhahood and his heartfelt determination to accomplish his goal for the sake of delivering all sentient beings from the world of delusions.

PRAISES OF THE BUDDHA

The light of your face is unsurpassed in majesty, your awesome greatness is beyond limit, a brightly shining flame with no equal. Next to your brilliance, even the brightness of sun, moon and Mani jewel seem covered in black ink.

Tathagata's transcendent appearance has no comparison in all the worlds. The whole universe vibrates with the great sound of your enlightenment. Your rare and superior virtues of wisdom, understanding, deep meditation, and strength of endeavor are awesome, beyond comparison.

Tathagata deeply meditates on the Dharma of the Buddhas which is as deep and as wide as the ocean. He fully understands its depth and breadth. Of ignorance, greed and anger, the World-Honored One has none. The divine virtues of the man of Lion, Tathagata, is immeasurable.

The virtues of the Tathagata are innumerable and broad. His knowledge is deep; His majestic light illuminates the thousand worlds. May I (Dharmakara Bodhisattva), after attaining Buddhahood and becoming master of the Dharma, deliver mankind from birth and death.

Dana, discipline, patience, endeavor, meditation and wisdom shall be of the best. I will become a Buddha and completely fulfill my vow. I will bring great peace to all who are in doubt and fear.

Even though there are a myriad Buddhas and sages as numerous as the sands of the Ganges River, and I were to offer homage to them all, it is still better for me to be faithful and strong in seeking the true Path, never retreating.

The Buddha's worlds, also innumerable as the Ganges sands, will be completely, exquisitely beautiful. My country will be like Nirvana, a place of practice, transcendent beyond words, without equal. In my compassion I will enlighten all.

Beings will come from the ten directions to be born in my country. They will be pure, their minds filled with gladness. Those in my pleasant country will be peaceful and at ease.

Please, dear teacher, accept this proof of my sincerity. Here I establish my vow. Through strength and endeavor I shall fulfill this desire.

The wisdom of all the Buddhas of the ten directions is unimpeded. May they always know my intent.

Even though my body may undergo many sufferings and much pain, I shall never cease in my efforts. Whatever I must bear, I shall have no regrets.

JUNIRAI (The Twelve Obeisances)

The Junirai was written by Nagarjuna (c. $2^{nd} - 3^{rd}$ cent. B.C.E.), the first of the Seven Masters of Jodo Shinshu.

Before Amida Buddha whom Deva and men worship I humble myself in deepest reverence. In His wondrous Land of Bliss, Surrounded is He by countless Bodhisattva.

His golden form shines forth pure, like the King of Mount (Sumeru). His practice of Truth is steadfast, like an elephant's pace. His eyes radiate, like pure blue lotus blossoms. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

His countenance is perfectly pure and round, like the full moon. His majestic light shines like a thousand suns and moons. His voice is like a heavenly drum, yet like a heavenly bird (kokila). Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

Avolokitesvara wears upon his crown
The image of Amida adorned with many precious jewels.
He subdues the arrogance of demons and heretics.
Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

Incomparable, vast, and pure His virtues are Clearly extending like vast open space, His acts freely benefiting all. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

Bodhisattvas from the ten quarters And countless maras (demons) always venerate him. He dwells with Vow-power for the sake of all beings. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

In the golden treasure pond where the lotus flowers bloom, Established with goodness is a wondrous throne, Where the Buddha reigns like the King of Mount. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

From the ten quarters Bodhisattvas come, Revealing wondrous powers, they attain blissful state; Honoring His face, they offer eternal homage. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

All things are transient and without self
Like the moon on water, lightning, shadow, or dew.
"The Dharma cannot be expressed by words," the Buddha proclaimed.
Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

No words of evil are in His Land; No fear of evil doers, nor evil paths; With sincere heart all beings worship Him. Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

His Land of infinite expediencies
Is without degenerate things or wicked beings;
Upon rebirth, Non-retrogressive Bodhi does one attain.
Thus I prostrate myself before Amida Buddha.

Thus have I praised the virtues of Amida, Boundless are they like the water of the sea. Upon receiving these pure and good qualities May all beings be born into His Land.

SHOSHINGE

The full title of this sutra, Shoshin Nembutsu Ge, means "Gatha on the True Entrusting in the Nembutsu." The title consists of three terms: Shoshin, lit. "True Entrusting," refers to Shinjin; Nembutsu, lit. "Thinking of Buddha," refers to the practice of uttering Amida's Name; Ge, or "Gatha" in Sanskrit means verse. Shinjin and Nembutsu are very important ideas constituting the central teaching of Jodo Shinshu.

Shinran Shonin composed this gatha out of his gratitude to Amida Buddha on the basis of the Teachings of Sakyamuni Buddha and the commentaries of the Seven Masters of Jodo Shinshu.

Gatha on the True Entrusting in the Nembutsu

I take refuge in the Tathagata of Immeasurable Life! I entrust myself to the Buddha of Inconceivable Light! Bodhisattva Dharmakara, in his causal stage, Under the guidance of Lokesvararaja Buddha,

Searched into the origins of the Buddhas' pure lands, And the qualities of those lands and their men and devas; He then established the supreme, incomparable Vow; He made the great Vow rare and all-encompassing.

In five kalpas of profound thought, he embraced this Vow, Then resolved again that the Name be heard throughout the ten quarters. Everywhere the Buddha casts light immeasurable, boundless, Unhindered, unequaled light-lord of all brilliance, Pure light, joyful light, the light of wisdom, Light constant, inconceivable, light beyond speaking; Light surpassing sun and moon is sent forth, illumining countless worlds; The multitudes of beings all receive this radiance.

The Name embodying the Primal Vow is the act of true settlement, The Vow of entrusting with sincere mind is the cause of birth; We realize the equal of enlightenment and supreme nirvana Through the fulfillment of the Vow of attaining nirvana without fail.

Sakyamuni Tathagata appeared in this world Solely to teach the oceanlike Primal Vow of Amida; We, an ocean of beings in an evil age of five defilements, Should entrust ourselves to the Tathagata's words of truth.

When the one thought-moment of joy arises,
Nirvana is attained without severing blind passions.
When ignorant and wise, even grave offenders and slanderers of the dharma, all alike turn about and enter shinjin,
They are like waters that, on entering the ocean, become one in taste with it.

The light of compassion that grasps us illumines and protects us always; The darkness of our ignorance is already broken through; Still the clouds and mists of greed and desire, anger and hatred, Cover as always the sky of true and real shinjin.

But though the light of the sun is veiled by clouds and mists, Beneath the clouds and mists there is brightness, not dark. When one realizes shinjin, seeing and revering and attaining great joy, One immediately leaps crosswise, closing off the five evil courses. All foolish beings, whether good or evil, When they hear and entrust to Amida's universal Vow, Are praised by the Buddha as people of vast and excellent understanding; Such a person is called a pure white lotus.

For evil sentient beings of wrong views and arrogance, The nembutsu that embodies Amida's Primal Vow Is hard to accept in shinjin; This most difficult of difficulties, nothing surpasses.

The masters of India in the west, who explained the teaching in treatises, And the eminent monks of China and Japan, Clarified the Great Sage's true intent in appearing in this world, and Revealed that Amida's Primal Vow accords with the nature of beings.

Sakyamuni Tathagata, on Mount Lanka, Prophesied to the multitudes that in south India The mahasattva Nagarjuna would appear in this world To crush the views of being and nonbeing;

practice.

Proclaiming the unexcelled Mahayana teaching,
He would attain the stage of joy and be born in the land of happiness.
Nagarjuna clarifies the hardship on the overland
path of difficult practice,
And leads us to entrust to the pleasure on the waterway of easy

He teaches that the moment one thinks on Amida's Primal Vow,
One is naturally brought to enter the stage of the definitely settled;
Solely saying the Tathagata's Name constantly,
One should respond with gratitude to the universal Vow
of great compassion.

Bodhisattva Vasubandhu, composing a treatise, declares
That he takes refuge in the Tathagata of unhindered light,
And that relying on the sutras, he will reveal the true and real virtues,
And make widely known the great Vow by which we leap crosswise
beyond birth-and-death.

He discloses the mind that is single so that all beings be saved By Amida's directing of virtue through the power of the Primal Vow. When a person turns and enters the great treasure-ocean of virtue, Necessarily he joins Amida's assembly;

And when he reaches that lotus-held world,
He immediately realizes the body of suchness or dharma-nature.
Then sporting in the forests of blind passions, he manifests
transcendent powers;

Entering the garden of birth-and-death, he assumes various forms to guide others.

Turning toward the dwelling of Master T'an-luan, the Emperor of Liang Always paid homage to him as a bodhisattva.

Bodhiruci, master of the Tripitaka, gave T'an-luan the Pure Land Teachings, And T'an-luan, burning his scriptures on immortality, took refuge in the land of bliss.

In his commentary on the treatise of Bodhisattva Vasubandhu,
He shows that the cause and attainment of birth in the fulfilled land lie in the
Vow.

Our going and returning, directed to us by Amida, come about through Other Power:

The truly decisive cause is shinjin.

When foolish beings of delusion and defilement awaken shinjin, They realize that birth-and-death is itself nirvana; Without fail they reach the land of immeasurable light And universally guide sentient beings to enlightenment.

Tao-ch'o determined how difficult it is to fulfill the Path of Sages, And reveals that only passage through the Pure Land gate is possible for us. He criticizes self-power endeavor in the myriad good practices, And encourages us solely to say the fulfilled Name embodying true virtue.

With kind concern he teaches the three characteristics of entrusting and non-entrusting,

Compassionately guiding all identically, whether they live when the dharma survives as but form, when in its last stage, or when it has become extinct.

Though persons have committed evil all their lives, when they encounter the Primal Vow,

They will reach the world of peace and realize the perfect fruit of enlightenment.

Shan-tao alone in his time clarified the Buddha's true intent; Sorrowing at the plight of meditative and non-meditative practices and people of grave evil,

He reveals that Amida's Light and Name are the causes of birth. When practicers enter the great ocean of wisdom, the Primal Vow,

He receives the diamondlike mind And accords [with the Vow] in one thought-moment of joy; whereupon, Equally with Vaidehi, they acquire the threefold insight And are immediately brought to attain the eternal bliss of dharma-nature. Genshin, having broadly elucidated the teaching of Sakyamuni's lifetime, Wholeheartedly took refuge in the land of peace and urges all to do so; Ascertaining that minds devoted to single practice are profound, those to sundry practice, shallow,

He sets forth truly the difference between the fulfilled land and the transformed land.

The person burdened with extreme evil should simply say the Name. Although I, too, am within Amida's grasp, Passions obstruct my eyes and I cannot see the light; Nevertheless, great compassion is untiring and illumines me always.

Master Genku, well-versed in the Buddha's teaching,
Turned compassionately to foolish people, both good and evil;
Establishing in this remote land the teaching and realization that are the true essence of the Pure Land way,
He transmits the selected Primal Vow to us of the defiled world.

Return to this house of transmigration, of birth-and-death, Is decidedly caused by doubt.
Swift entrance into the city of tranquility, the uncreated, Is necessarily brought about by shinjin.

The mahasattvas and masters who spread the sutras Save the countless beings of utter defilement and evil. With the same mind, all people of the present, whether monk or lay, Should rely wholly on the teachings of these venerable masters.

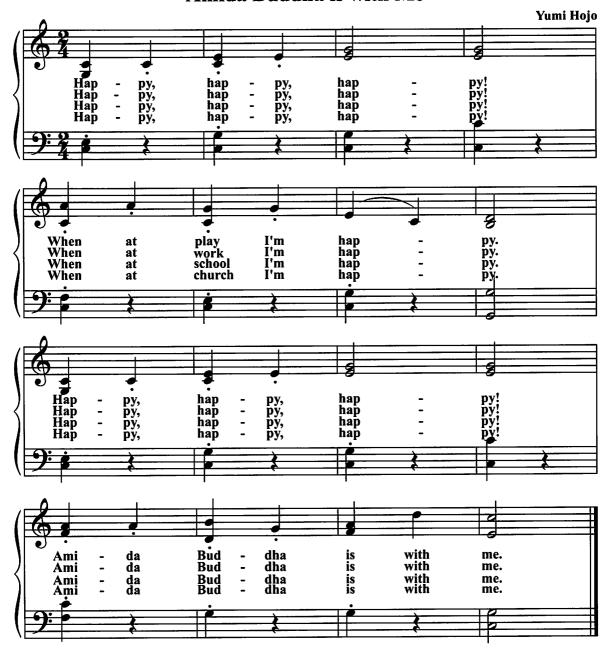


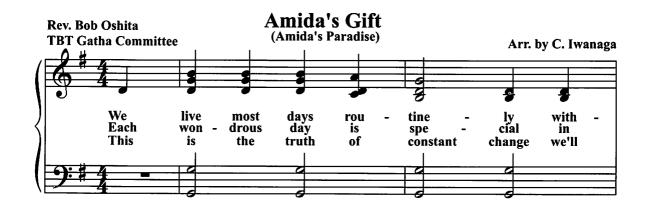
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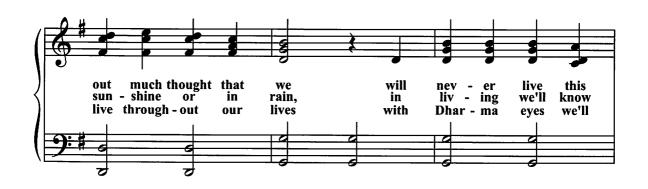




Amida Buddha is with Me



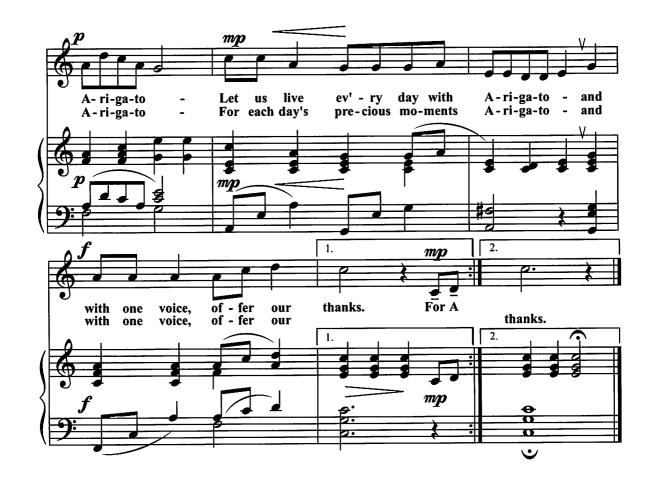












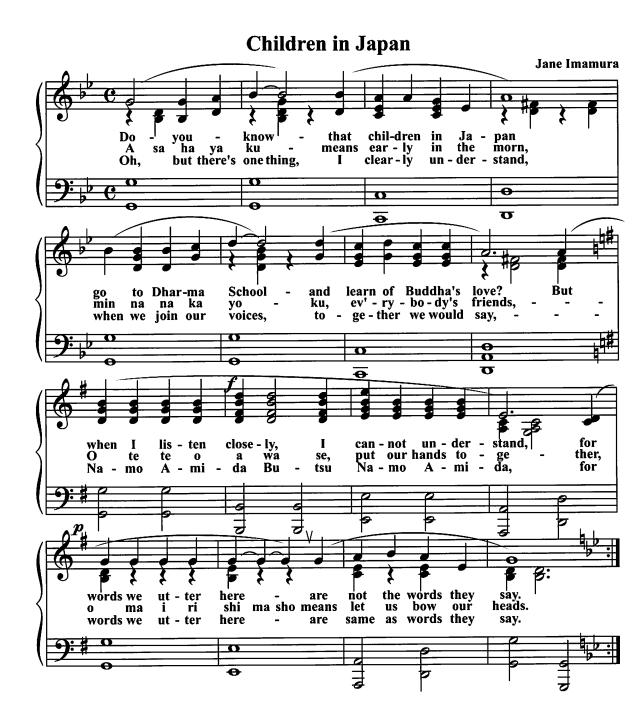




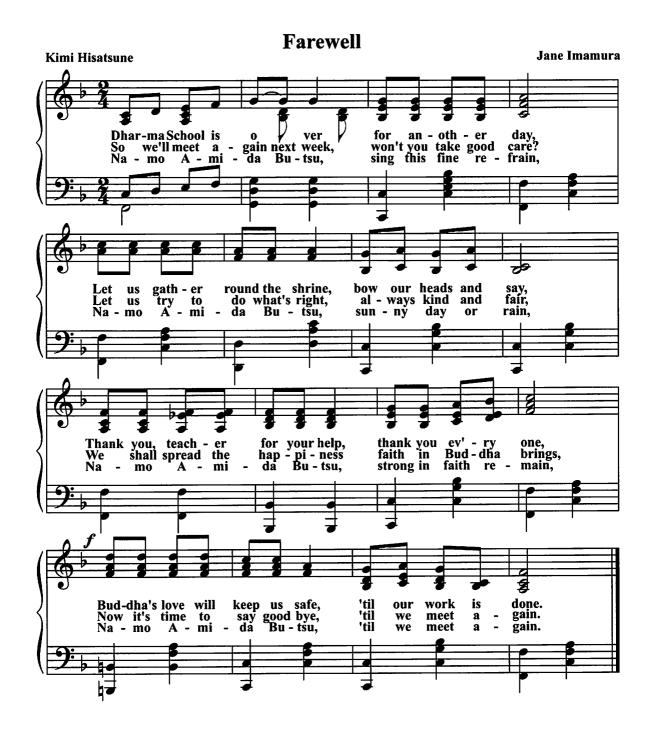












Ganjin's Journey



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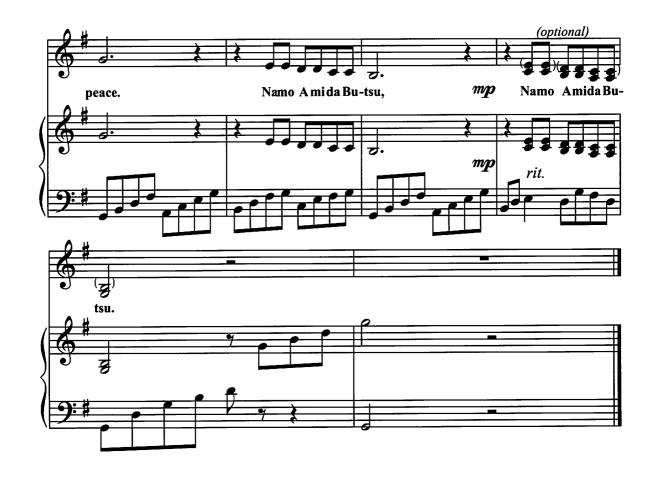




Golden Chain

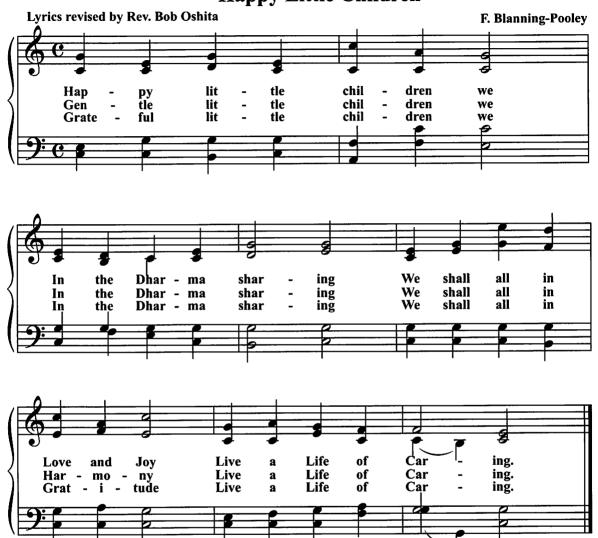


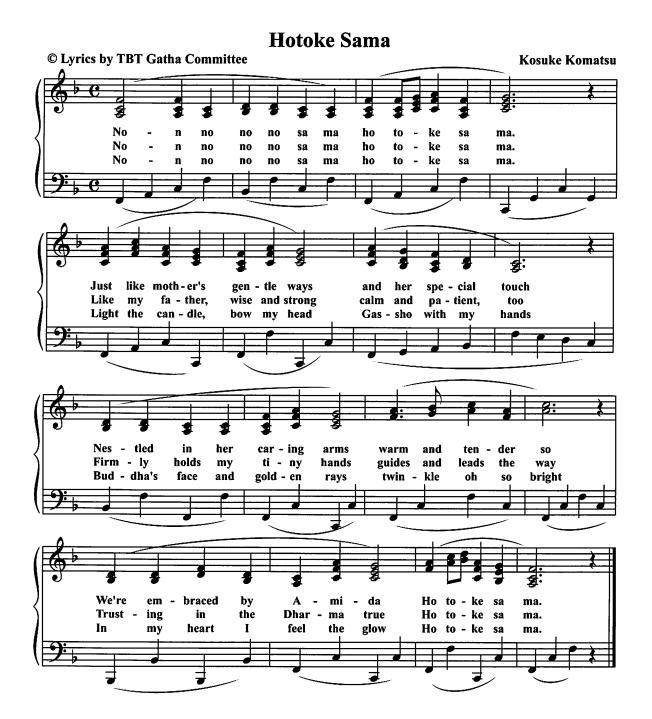






Happy Little Children























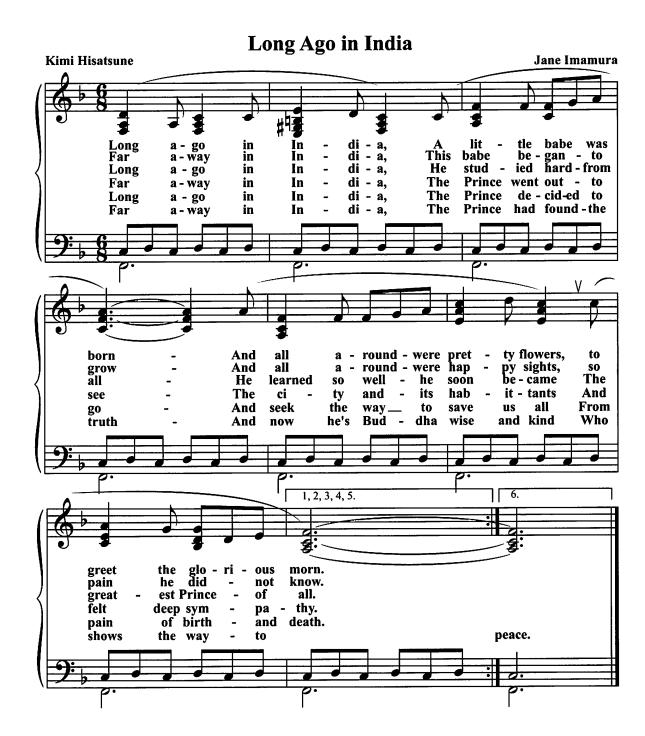


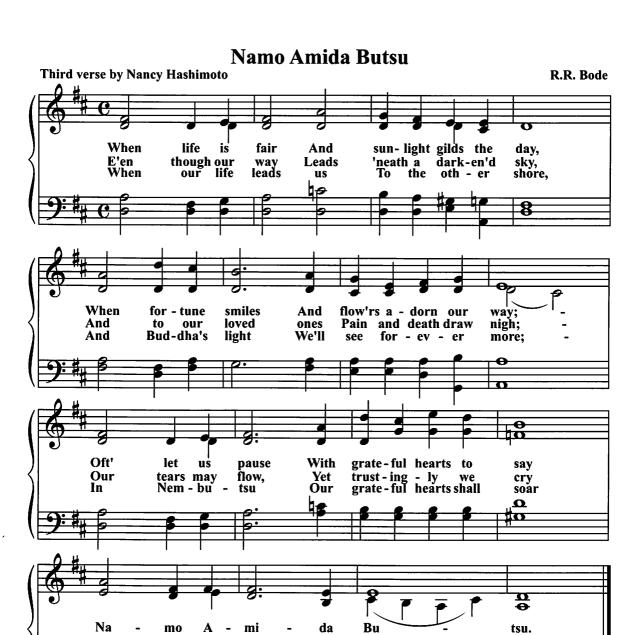








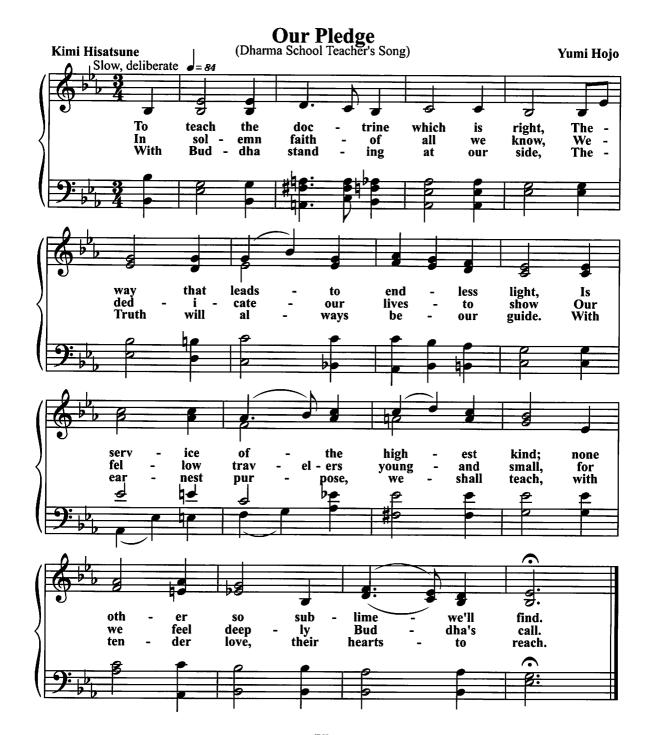
















Sayonara



(Translation on page 108)

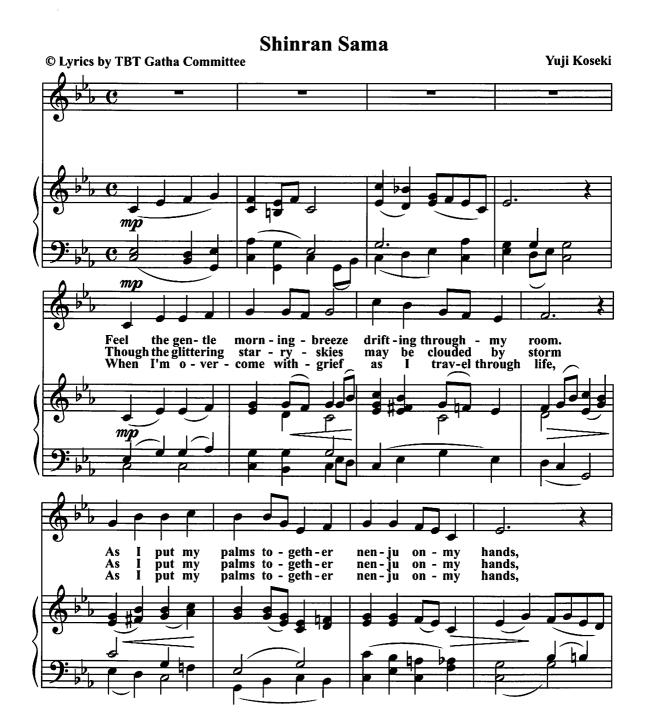


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(Translation on page 108)

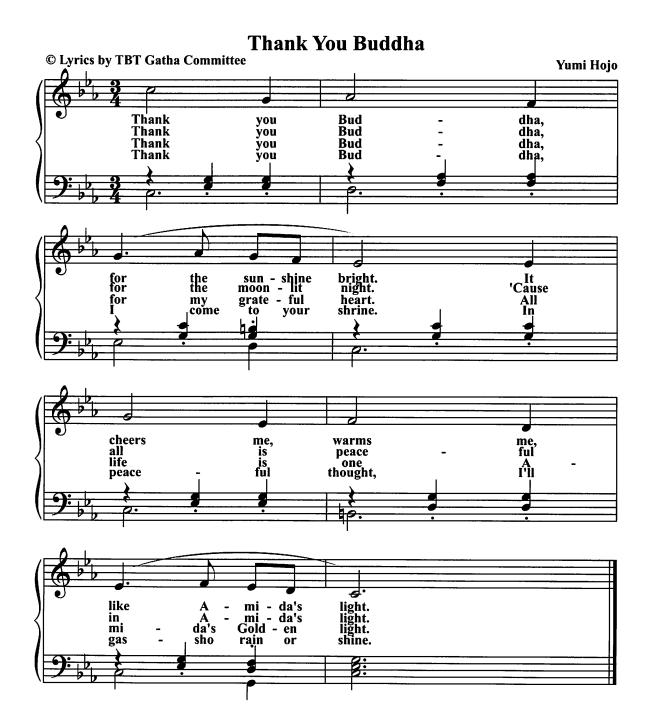




Six Paramita





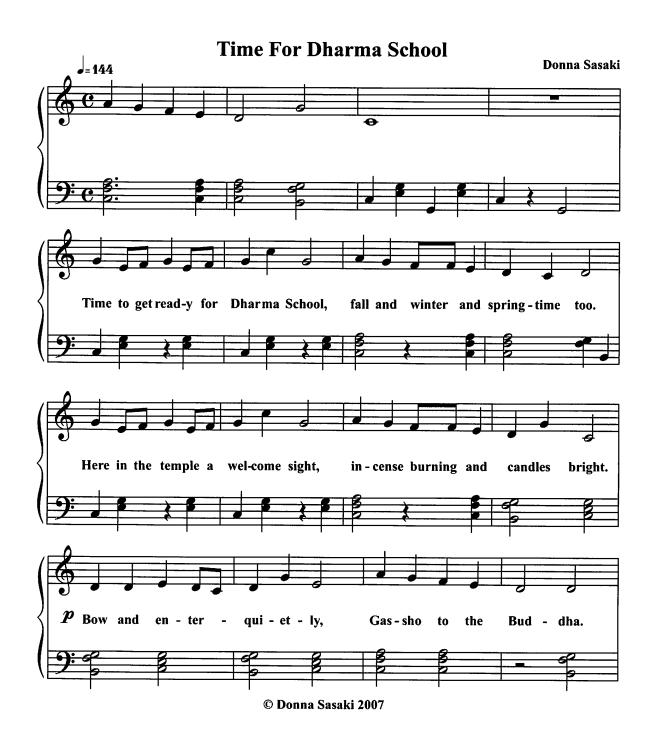




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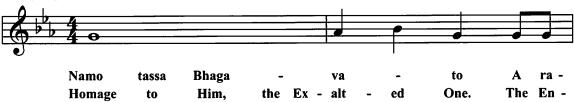






Vandana







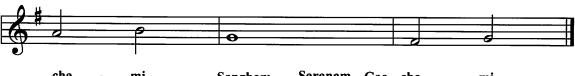
ha - to - Sam - ma-sam-bud-dhas - sa. light-ened One, the Sup-reme - ly A-wak - ened One.

Ti-Sarana





Buddham Saranam Gac - cha - mi. Dhammam Saranam Gac - I go to the Buddha for gui - dance. I go to the Dharma for Namo Kie Bu - tsu. Namo Kie



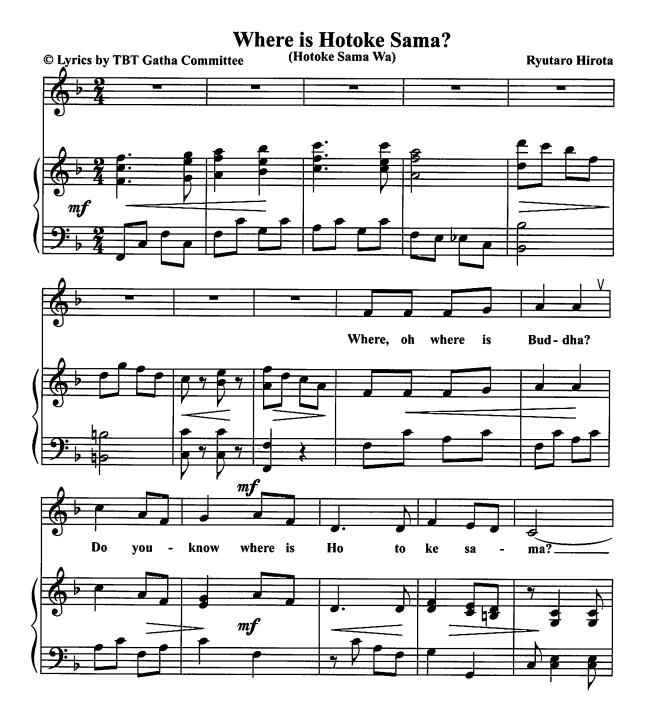
cha - mi. Sangham Saranam Gac - cha - mi. gui - dance. I go to the Sangha for gui - dance. Ho. ______ Namo Kie So. ______







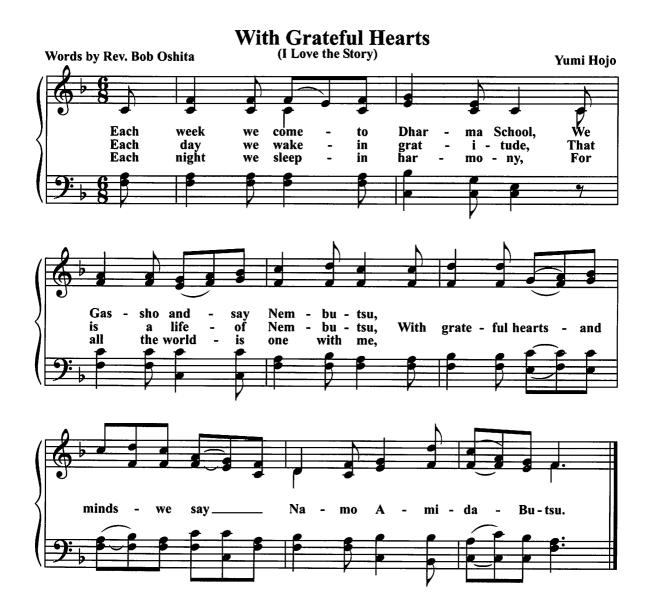












ONDOKUSAN (In Gratitude)

Verse composed by Shinran Shonin

The debt of gratitude I owe to Amida's great Compassion, I will proclaim until my life disintegrates into dust. The debt of gratitude I owe to my Dharma teachers, I will express until my bodily form is finally shattered.

SAYONARA (Farewell)

- 1. Another happy day has ended Cradled by Compassionate Buddha Let us return to our happy homes.
- Goodbye everyone be well Goodbye Sensei – take care Until our next happy meeting.

SHINSHU SHUKA (Jodo Shinshu Anthem)

- 1. How fortunate I am to have this profound Teaching.

 Incomparable is the joy in hearing and receiving this the Heart of Truth.
- 2. What can compare to the happiness of being liberated from eternal darkness As I recite Namo Amida Butsu I dedicate myself to life's calling.
- 3. Without discrimination, the Enlightened One bestows on us equally His boundless Compassion as we journey together to the Pure Land.