Snp 3.9 — With Vāseṭṭha

English translation by Bhikkhu Sujato.
Source: https://suttacentral.net/snp3.9/en/sujato
Source revision: 3bc8665e0e28e70518eba94304a2fafcab80f933
License: CC0-1.0 — https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/

Text

Anthology of Discourses 3.9

With Vāseṭṭha

So I have heard. At one time the Buddha was staying in a forest near Icchānaṅgala. Now at that time several very well-known well-to-do brahmins were residing in Icchānaṅgala. They included the brahmins Caṅkī, Tārukkha, Pokkharasāti, Jānussoṇi, Todeyya, and others. Then as the students Vāseṭṭha and Bhāradvāja were going for a walk they began to discuss the question: “How do you become a brahmin?”

Bhāradvāja said this: “When you’re well born on both your mother’s and father’s side, stemming from a clean vessel, with irrefutable and impeccable genealogy back to the seventh paternal generation— then you’re a brahmin.”

Vāseṭṭha said this: “When you’re ethical and accomplished in doing your duties— then you’re a brahmin.” But neither was able to persuade the other.

So Vāseṭṭha said to Bhāradvāja, “Worthy Bhāradvāja, the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—is staying in a forest near Icchānaṅgala. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ Come, let’s go to see him and ask him about this matter. As he answers, so we’ll remember it.” “Yes, worthy sir,” replied Bhāradvāja.

So they went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, they sat down to one side, and Vāseṭṭha addressed the Buddha in verse:

“We’re both authorized masters

of the three Vedas.

I’m a student of Pokkharasāti,

and he of Tārukkha.

We’re fully qualified

in all the Vedic experts teach.

As philologists and grammarians,

we match our tutors in recitation.
We have a dispute
regarding genealogy.
For Bhāradvāja says that
one is a brahmin due to birth,
but I declare it’s because of one’s deeds.
Oh Clear-eyed One, know this as our debate.
Since neither of us was able
to convince the other,
we’ve come to ask you, sir,
renowned as the awakened one.
As people honor with cupped palms
the moon on the cusp of waxing,
bowing, they revere
Gotama in the world.
We ask this of Gotama,
the Eye arisen in the world:
is one a brahmin due to birth,
or else because of deeds?
We don’t know, please tell us,
so we can recognize a brahmin.”
“I shall explain to you,”
said the Buddha,
“accurately and in sequence,
the taxonomy of living creatures,
for species are indeed diverse.
Know the grass and trees,
though they lack self-awareness.
They’re defined by birth,

for species are indeed diverse.
Next there are bugs that crawl or fly,
and so on, to ants and termites.
They’re defined by birth,
for species are indeed diverse.
Know the quadrupeds, too,
both small and large.
They’re defined by birth,
for species are indeed diverse.
Know, too, the long-backed snakes,
crawling on their bellies.
They’re defined by birth,
for species are indeed diverse.
Next know the fish,
whose habitat is the water.
They’re defined by birth,
for species are indeed diverse.
Next know the birds,
winged chariots in flight.
They’re defined by birth,
for species are indeed diverse.
While the differences between these species
are defined by birth,
the differences between humans
are not defined by birth.
Not by hair nor by head,
not by ear nor by eye,
not by mouth nor by nose,
not by lips nor by eyebrow,

not by shoulder nor by neck,
not by belly nor by back,
not by buttocks nor by breast,
not by groin nor by genitals,
not by hands nor by feet,
not by fingers nor by nails,
not by knees nor by thighs,
not by color nor by voice:
none of these are defined by birth
as it is for other species.
In specific human bodies
you can’t find such distinctions.
The distinctions among humans
are spoken of by convention.
Anyone among humans
who lives off keeping cattle:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a farmer, not a brahmin.
Anyone among humans
who lives off various professions:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a professional, not a brahmin.
Anyone among humans
who lives off trade:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a trader, not a brahmin.
Anyone among humans
who lives off serving others:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as a servant, not a brahmin.

Anyone among humans

who lives off stealing:

know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as a bandit, not a brahmin.

Anyone among humans

who lives off archery:

know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as a warrior, not a brahmin.

Anyone among humans

who lives off priesthood:

know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as a sacrificer, not a brahmin.

Anyone among humans

who taxes village and nation,

know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as a ruler, not a brahmin.

I don’t call someone a brahmin

after the mother’s womb they’re born from.

If they still have attachments,

they’re just someone who says ‘worthy’.

Having nothing, taking nothing:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

Having cut off all fetters

they have no anxiety;

they’ve slipped their chains and are detached:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They’ve cut the strap and harness,

the halter and bridle too;

with cross-bar lifted, they’re awakened:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Abuse, killing, caging:
they endure these without anger.
Patience is their powerful army:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Not irritable or pretentious,
dutiful in precepts and observances,
tamed, bearing their final body:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Like water from a lotus leaf,
like a mustard seed off the point of a pin,
sensual pleasures slip off them:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
They understand for themselves
the end of suffering in this life;
with burden put down, detached:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Deep in wisdom, intelligent,
expert in the path and what is not the path;
arrived at the highest goal:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Mixing with neither
householders nor the homeless;
a migrant with no bastion, few in wishes:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
They’ve laid aside violence
against creatures firm and frail;
not killing or making others kill:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

Not fighting among those who fight,

quenched among those who have taken up arms,

not grasping among those who grasp:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They’ve discarded greed and hate,

along with conceit and contempt,

like a mustard seed off the point of a pin:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

The words they utter

are polished, informative, and true,

and don’t offend anyone:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They don’t steal anything in the world,

long or short,

tiny or huge, beautiful or ugly:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They have no hope

for this world or the next;

with no need for hope, detached:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They have no clinging,

knowledge has freed them of indecision,

they’ve arrived at the objective, freedom from death:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

They’ve escaped clinging

to both good and bad deeds;

sorrowless, stainless, pure:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.

Pure as the spotless moon,
clear and unclouded,
they've ended relish for rebirth:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
They've got past this grueling swamp
of delusion, transmigration.
Meditating in stillness, free of indecision,
they have crossed over to the far shore.
They're quenched by not grasping:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
They've given up sensual pleasures,
and have gone forth from lay life;
they've ended rebirth in the sensual realm:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
They've given up craving,
and have gone forth from lay life;
they've ended craving to be reborn:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
They've thrown off the human yoke,
and slipped out of the heavenly yoke;
unyoked from all yokes:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
Giving up desire and discontent,
they're cooled and free of attachments;
a hero, master of the whole world:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
They know the passing away
and rebirth of all beings;
unattached, holy, awakened:

that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Gods, centaurs, and humans
don’t know their destiny;
the perfected ones with defilements ended:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
They have nothing before or after,
or even in between.
Having nothing, taking nothing:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
Captain of the herd, excellent hero,
great seer and victor;
unstirred, washed, awakened:
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
They who know their past lives,
see heaven and places of loss,
and have attained the ending of rebirth,
that’s who I declare a brahmin.
For name and clan are formulated
as mere convention in the world.
Produced by mutual agreement,
they’re formulated in each case.
For a long time this misconception
has prejudiced those who don’t understand.
Ignorant, they declare
that one is a brahmin by birth.
You’re not a brahmin by birth,
nor by birth a non-brahmin.
You’re a brahmin by your deeds,
and by deeds a non-brahmin.

You’re a farmer by your deeds,

by deeds you’re a professional;

you’re a trader by your deeds,

by deeds are you a servant;

you’re a bandit by your deeds,

by deeds you’re a warrior;

you’re a sacrificer by your deeds,

by deeds you’re a ruler.

In this way the astute regard deeds

in accord with truth.

Seeing dependent origination,

they’re expert in deeds and their results.

Deeds make the world go on,

deeds make people go on;

sentient beings are bound by deeds,

like a moving chariot’s linchpin.

By fervor and spiritual practice,

by restraint and by self-control:

that’s how to become a brahmin,

this is the supreme brahmin.

Accomplished in the three knowledges,

peaceful, with rebirth ended,

know them, Vāseṭṭha,

as the Divinity and Sakka to the wise.”

When he had spoken, Vāseṭṭha and Bhāradvāja said to him, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! … From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember us as lay followers who have gone for refuge for life.”