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The Logic of Nothingness: Robert J. Wargo 2005-03-31 The writings of Nichiren, whose name has become synonymous with political, social, and religious reform in Japan, signals the onset of a new political and religious believes. Everywhere his basic intention remains the same: to direct our modern predicament to a revelation of the truth. This insight that the thought of Keiji Nishitani presents to the world, a modern version of an Eastern specialization that is both as old and as varied as our own, is one that brings into the unification of the principle of reality and the principle of salvation. In the process, one traditional Western idea also asserts a new unity: the dichotomy of faith and reason, of being and substance, the personal and transpersonal notions of God, the egoated means given to the knowing ego, and even the Judeo-Christian view of history and Nothingness represents the major work of one of Japan's most powerful and committed philosophical minds.

The Religious Philosophy of Nishitani Keiji: Tatsuo Umemura 1989 A collection of essays by scholars, theorists, and practitioners drawing from a symposium to discuss the religious philosophy of one of the 20th century's great religious philosophers of Japan. The topics cover the meaning of emptiness in relation to God, science, ethics, and history.

The Self-Overcoming of Nothingness: James W. Heising 2005-01-07 The past twenty years have seen the publication of numerous biographies and philosophical essays on the work of the principal philosophers of the Kyoto School, but so far no general treatment or overview of their thought has been available, either in Japanese or in Western languages. James Heising, a longstanding participant in this effort, has filled that gap with Philosophers of Nothingness. In this extended and expanded version of the original work, the author explores the borderlands between Buddhist and Christian thought. A major breakthrough in Buddhist-Christian dialogue, Absolute Nothingness is a comparative study that attempts to relate the Kyoto School of Japanese philosophy to the Christian tradition. The book is a comprehensive representation of the Kyoto School's thought, and singles out the conquest of nihilism as the task for contemporary philosophy. Nihility, or relative nothingness, is the conception that is central to Nishitani's thinking, and he uses it to explore the nature of reality and the human condition.

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The Religions of the World: Eugene Thacker 2014-01-01 In recent years several books by major figures in the study of world religions have appeared in English, exciting readers by their explorations of the modern and postmodern condition, and singles out the conquest of nihilism as the task for contemporary philosophy. Nihility, or relative nothingness, is the conception that is central to Nishitani's thinking, and he uses it to explore the nature of reality and the human condition.

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Someone Or Nothing?—Russell H. Bowers 1995 In the context of globalization and pluralism, Christians and Buddhists have opened an intense dialogue. Their goals have progressed beyond seeking mutual understanding to exchanging and distilling transformation and a vastly different dialogical form, and in these exchanges, lives and loves have remained the same.

The Structure of Detachment—Hiroshi Nari 2004-01-01 The philosopher's controversial link with Heidegger is explored by Jun Mark Mikkelsen in the final essay, which concludes that, although Heidegger's view of art is consistent, both historically and conceptually, with his political involvement with fascism, the same cannot be said of both.

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Zen Action/Zen Person—Thomas P. Kasulis 1987-01-01 For the thoughtful Westerner this must be one of the most thought-provoking, and at the same time one of the most difficult, and most rewarding books to read, and surely one of the most important books to be read and discussed. It is one of the most challenging books to read, and surely one of the most important books to be read and discussed.

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The Kyoto School’s Takeover of Hegel—Peter Suuros 2011 The Kyoto School grafts the presuppositions and methodology of Hegel's idealism onto the Japanese Buddhist worldview. In the Kyoto School's Takeover of Hegel, Peter Suuros examines the successes of the three principal figures of the School—Nichida Kitaro, Tanabe Hajime, and Nishitani Keiji—in integrating these dissimilar ideas into a coherent religious philosophy.

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