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ON ZEN TEACHING  
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I have set forth my views about Zen teaching in a general way over the years. In this essay, I present them as succinctly as I can in a single document.  

First of all, let me outline the koan syllabus: After the student realizes the preliminary koan, and this experience is carefully checked and approved, the student goes through a number of introductory koans, and then takes up a series of four collections of traditional cases: The Gateless Barrier, The Blue Cliff Record, The Book of Serenity, and The Transmission of Light. Following this, the student examines The Five Modes of Tozan (Tung-shan), and then studies the classic interpretations of The Sixteen Bodhisattva Precepts. I check the student's notes, and we go over the problematic cases. When this is done, the formal part of koan study is complete.  

Students who have gone beyond their study of The Sixteen Bodhisattva Precepts can take up collections of cases of Rinzai and Kido - and other collections - in the dokusan room. I would hope that such students, and indeed all students, will treat their many daily-life situations as occasions for practice. There is no end to our practice, and it is inappropriate to consider the point of completing the last koan in any of the books as anything more than a milestone on the never-ending way.  

The student working beyond The Sixteen Bodhisattva Precepts is, however, likely to be involved in leadership, and possibly to be considered for the status of junior teacher, or "apprentice teacher" - the designation I am now inclined to prefer. As matters develop perhaps this new status of apprentice teacher eventuates, and perhaps it does not. Many factors are involved, but certainly approval of the old teacher and acceptance by the other students is required.  

The apprentice teacher works closely with, and under the supervision of the roshi, and never assumes any kind of independent role that is not established by agreement with the roshi. She or he can hold interviews (without bows or bells), but is not authorized to check notes. Gradually, with experience in teaching and in other kinds of leadership, the apprentice teacher can be considered for transmission. Or the apprentice teacher might be released by the roshi or by the sangha from
Transmission is a requirement for teaching independently. It is the modest and resolved acceptance of oneself as a teacher in the line of ancestral teachers, to labor in the discipline of tradition within the context of the times. Transmission comes down through the line of more than four score generations, beginning with the Buddha Shakyamuni and continuing through the present master of the temple. It requires approval and support by a viable sangha. It involves giving a teisho, leading a shosan, doing jukai or jukai renewal, and completing the Blood Line document, made out in the traditional form, listing the many ancestors down to the new teacher. This document is then signed and sealed by the old teacher, and presented to the new teacher in a public ceremony.

The new teacher is then independent in every way, with the exception of the provision initiated and agreed upon at the 1990 Teachers Meeting: Second generation Diamond Sangha teachers will not name their own successors until after ten years of tenure. I would hope the new teacher would participate in the society of Diamond Sangha teachers and in the overall Diamond Sangha community, keeping the essence of our way, while possibly experimenting carefully with innovations that seem appropriate.

I am open to discussing and possibly modifying these views.

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With Zen practice we go beyond mind and therefore beyond the thoughts that separate us. Going beyond the "ego", as many would describe it. With this state of mind you are in acceptance, you are saying Yes to whatever is. This Zen state is often referred to as "no mind". This does not mean you can no longer think. But it means you are operating on a level above or beyond thought. This is the state of consciousness that Zen practice is. This is Zen. This my second episode on the Sandokai, an ancient teaching poem composed by Chinese Zen master Sekito Kisen (Shitou Xiqian, 700-790). It’s recited daily in Soto Zen temples throughout the world - one of only a handful of Zen or Buddhist scriptures similarly honored. In the first episode I read the whole poem, discussed the "big about absolute and relative (why Zen talks about this topic so much), and started exploring the Sandokai line by line. In this episode I finish up that exploration.