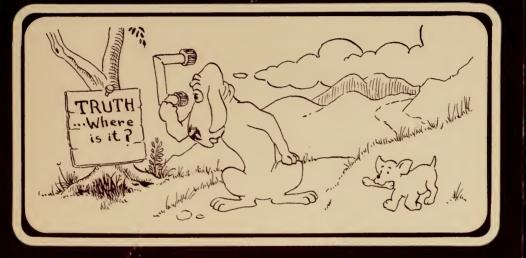
# JELYFISH BONES



## The Humor of Zen

### by Zen Master Don Gilbert



Eightner June '90



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Jellyfish Bones Inner Valley PoJo & the Circle Teachings Zen Master Ta Hui (Donald Gilbert)

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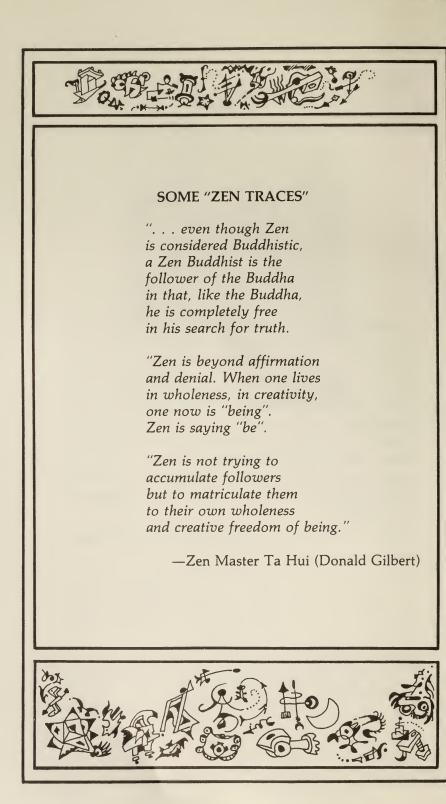
© 1980 Don Gilbert ISBN 0-931892-21-X \$9.95 For further information: Blue Dolphin Publishing, Inc. P.O. Box 1908 Nevada City, CA 95959 (916) 265-6925

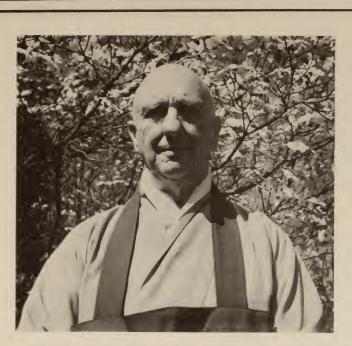
#### **BLUE DRAGON**

In the West, the Dragon is considered to be evil. This is not so in the Eastern tradition. The Dragon is an ancient Chinese symbol which represents good fortune and prosperity. The Dragon also represents the infinite power of the Universe. The Blue Dragon is said to reside in the depths of the Earth during winter, and when springtime comes he rises to the sky and brings the rains needed to replenish life. The Dragon is also a symbol of Great Wisdom. In the I-Ching, it is one of the four auspicious symbols, in which it represents the first hexagram (the Creative) which exemplifies the meaning of Dragon power.

-Zen Master Ta Hui (Donald Gilbert)





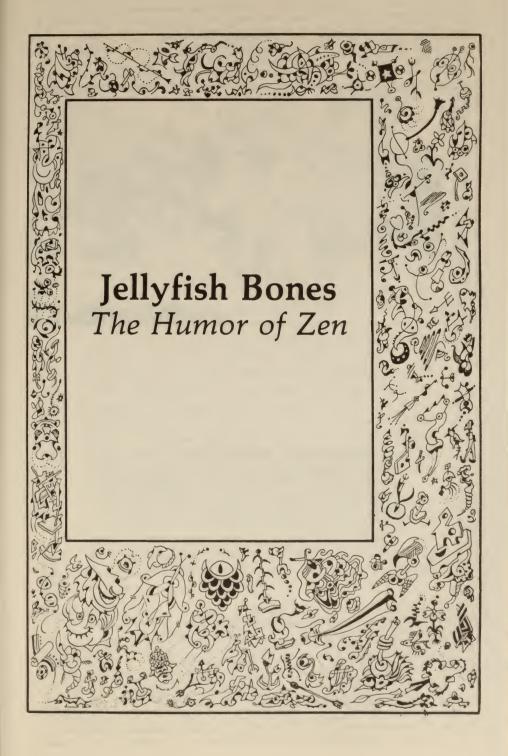


#### ZEN MASTER TA HUI (DONALD GILBERT)

Zen Master Ta Hui (Donald Gilbert) was designated as Dharma Successor in the United States to the Venerable Korean Zen Master II Bung Seo, Kyung Bo in July, 1973. Zen Master Gilbert is a member of the World Society for Zen Academy, and founder of the Blue Dragon School of Zen in the United States. His Dharma name, Ta Hui (after one of the great early Zen Masters in China, known for his use of koans), means "Great Wisdom".









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#### FOREWORD

Traditionally it is accepted that Bodhidharma, the first Zen Patriarch of China, brought the Mahayana Buddhist Teachings from India to China about the year 520 A.D. Although the Teachings of the Theravadins (the Teaching of the Elders) had been introduced into China much earlier, it did not prosper. However, the Mahayana School of Buddhism had much in common with the Tao teaching of China. Thus it was, that the Mahayana absorbed much from the teachings of Taoism and Buddhism flourished.

From this combination of Mahayana Buddhism and Taoism came the school of "Ch'an". Ch'an is a transliteration of the Sanscrit word "dhyāna", which means "Meditation". Later these teachings were introduced to Korea where it became known as "Son" (pronounced Sern). From there it was carried to Japan where it became known as "Zen". It was also called "Nsin Tsung", meaning Mind Doctrine—not ordinary mind as generally understood, but Buddha Mind or the Ultimate Mind.

In each of these transitions, of course, certain changes took place. Even though all these forms of Buddhism had a common root, they all varied somewhat. The Indian pracice of dhyāna (meditation) cannot be fully equated with Ch'an, nor can Ch'an be fully equated with Son, or Son with Zen.



Generally it is said that Bodhidharma spoke thus of his teaching:

A special transmission outside the Scripture. No dependence on words or letters. Direct pointing at the mind of man. Seeing into one's nature, and the attainment of Buddhahood.

This clearly states that finite concepts are incapable of encompassing the infinity of Truth. Logical conclusions are by their very nature deadly traps. (Logic is our limitations, as provided by the extent of our concepts.) Zen then cannot be a philosophy, but is the very energy of life itself. Zen is "Infinite Consciousness" and not the "Limited Awareness" of a phenomenal sentient being.

Most of us are stuffed with words and ideas, and as a result we have developed a "Conceptual" paunch. In other words, we are so weighted down with words that we are unable to dance the dance of life.

As you read this little book, remember that Zen does not seek descriptions. Zen seeks the *living of life!* 

Let us remember as we watch Unk in his search for Truth and Wisdom, that Wisdom is not intellect nor can intellect grasp the Truth. True Wisdom is intuitive, hence it is that Zen points to Satori, Satori being the awakening of prajna, true intuitive knowing. Zen practice cannot really begin until this awakening has occurred. For example, when the Zen Master whacks Unk with the stick, his teaching is both kindly and profound, for to describe Truth is to hide it.



In the Lankavatara Sutra it says:

"The Ultimate Truth is mind itself which is free from all forms inner and outer. No words can describe mind—no discriminations reveal it."

Here, in the Sutra, Mind does not refer to the ordinary mind, the area of discrimination and concepts. Nor does it indicate the logical thinking device or that area from which feelings emanate. Rather, Mind is the foundation beneath all thought and feeling.

Mind = Nature = Reality = Buddha (the basis of all things).

So, what is Zen? — You are Zen! The Zen approach is to strip away all accumulations. Zen requires that we be naked. The intent of Zen is to bring about a denuding. This calls for the complete destruction of the accumulations of little mind. Destruction in the sense that it will be revealed for what it is, an accumulation of concepts, and that we have accepted the accumulations as a real world.

Zen is aiming at intuitive knowing—not intuitive in the causal sense, that is, the world of knowing. Zen is aiming beyond all causal or logical limitations. Zen cannot be found by reason. Thus, the goal of Zen is that which is underlying all phenomenal appearances—prajna and Prajnaic function. This is the source and the foundation for the whole world of appearances, realized through Satori, which occurs when logic has been transcended.



Unk must awaken to his own very nature. The nature of enlightenment is not limited by measurement and senses. It is neither a cause nor an effect. It cannot be said to be enlightening or enlightened. However, it can be revealed to Unk as the very nature of things as they are.

Unk sees the world as a world of phenomena. His limited view is one of objectivity. He sees all things as objects, including his own bodily appearance. He has a concept of what he is even when he thinks of himself as body and spirit. Unk then is clinging to the phenomenal. When the phenomenal is totally absent, "What is" (absolute noumenal presence) will be present. Enlightenment is simply living as "What is". Remember that this cannot be comprehended logically. To choose the phenomenal *or* noumenal is to maintain the duality. To choose the phenomenal *and* noumenal is still discrimination. "What is" is "What is" and is beyond description.

Whereas this little book is frivolous and light-hearted, it has its very roots in Zen. If it is wholly comprehended, perhaps the reader will "hear the sound of one hand clapping".

Zen says that the only *thing* that exists is Mind. All of the input of your senses and the apparent world it produces, plus all the feelings involved, are like dreams. Man has never seen a *thing*. All *things* are appearances in Mind-only. To most men however, this world appears real because man too is part of the dream. The





dream is that of a self which receives sensory input and translates it into images that correspond to outer objects. Thus is created the thief called "Self" that feels that it is living and directing the dream. This too is part of the dream. This self is the pseudo-self, and as long as the dream insists that this thief is living life, the dream is full of fears, frustrations and turbulence.

Satori shows the imposter—the pseudo-self—for what it truly is. There is no self dreaming, but rather, a recognition that there is a dreaming of Self. Not of a dreamer dreaming a dream—just dreaming. In other words, it is not that I live life, rather it is that life lives me. One does not wake up from the dream, but now the dream is fully experienced knowingly as a dream.

> -Rev. Ta Hui, Zen Master (Don Gilbert)



#### INTRODUCTION

In this delightful book *Jellyfish Bones*, with its beautiful illustrations and commentary, Zen Master Gilbert has vividly shown the Truth of Zen. To be "Zen" is to eat the food of the Spirit, be the food of the Spirit, and feed the Spirit with our being (with Christ, with Buddha, with Lao-tsu, with Muhammad, with all the Spirit-eaters). And we remember too that the Spirit is nourished by our existence.

Although Zen historically is an out-growth of Buddhism, in actuality it's an ancient Wisdom Teaching, and thus corresponds to that higher tradition within all faiths, all religions. Zen is not just intellectual study or psychological training, Zen is "Crazy Wisdom", an evolving living whole, subject to direct experience, which liberates the human spirit. Zen is an emotional feel, an intuitive grasp, an inspirational sense of being.

Heavy Symbols dominate our age. "God", Religion and Spirituality have become very solid, structured and categorized. In all this, where is our Creativity within Wonder? Where is the naked beauty of that which is you and not you—the "inner Expression" of your Heart and Mind (your "Whole Being")?



We are Naked, Truth

Stars, energy sources of Light.

Fountains, life an infinite Well.

It's all this: Energy, energy, waves of Energy!—a Cosmic Wave! It's walking / being the edge, yet it's the edge of all Creation, unguarded by symbols. All that I am, it is That that I am—All a unique fountain of creative expression.

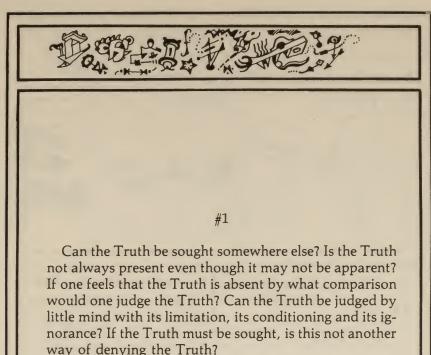


Zen Master Gilbert's American Zen School, the Blue Dragon Zen Academy, is a school of Creativity. It's not just an educational industry, a school of workshops where you learn "how to meditate" or "philosophy of Consciousness". It's not just a new type of Psychology, to gain an "Integrated Self". It's not just a school of "Mystic Seers with Cosmic Eyes". It's "the Cave of the Blue Dragon", a special Theater of Life, where you can "pop your cork", fall awake and be. —That's fabulous! Richard Angilly

Editor, Blue Dragon Press





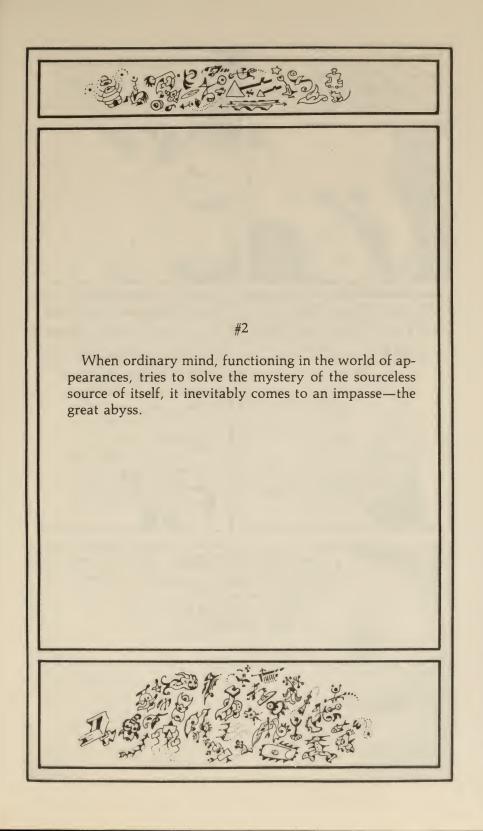


What about the problem of the Seeker? Is there a Seeker? Is there a thing sought? Could it be that the Seeker must be absent for the Truth to be revealed?

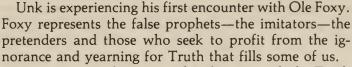
Is the Truth not right where one stands? Is not ignorance and the clinging to the limited appearances in the little mind the Truth even though it is an illusion? Must one go elsewhere to find what is already present?











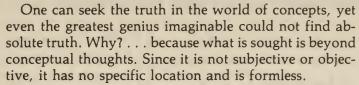
#3

Foxy is aware that most who claim to seek the Truth are really seeking diversion, an avoidance of Truth. He knows too that many who claim to seek the Truth are only seeking a truth that is acceptable to them — in fact, an untruth suited to their prejudices.

Perhaps we should first seek to find the truth of our own inner condition. How does our mind work? Should we not attempt to discover the Truth of ourselves? If this were known no charlatan or false guide could take advantage of us.







One can approach it conceptually, but sooner or later one will find oneself at The Great Abyss. Most will turn back as Unk did.

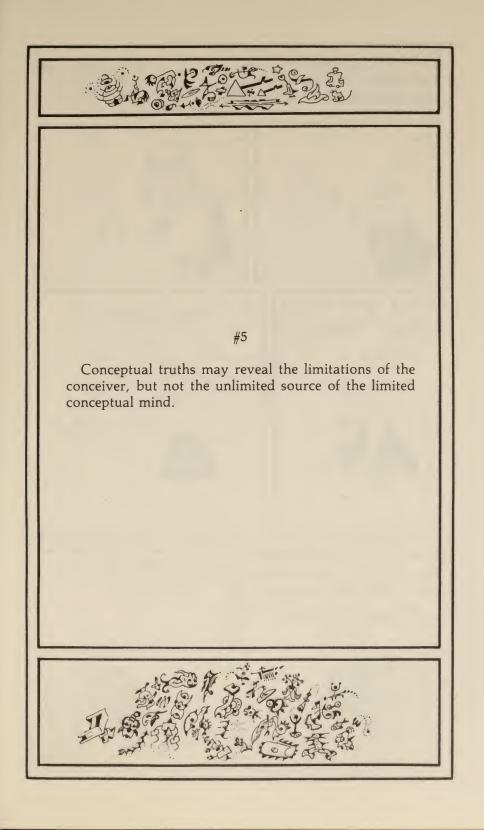
It is said that those who seek to know through concepts are like "fur" (many), and that those who find it intuitively are like "horns" (few).

Here, Kanga Rue is telling Unk to drop the conceptual approach and jump into the abyss—and he will obtain truth intuitively.

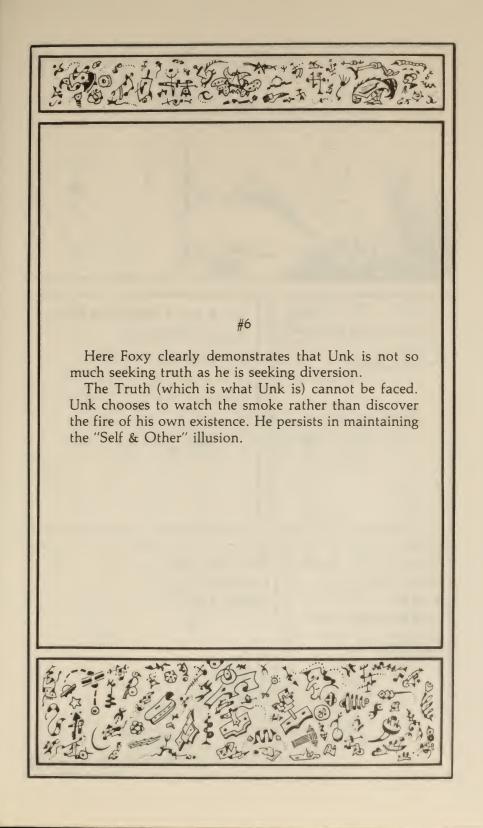


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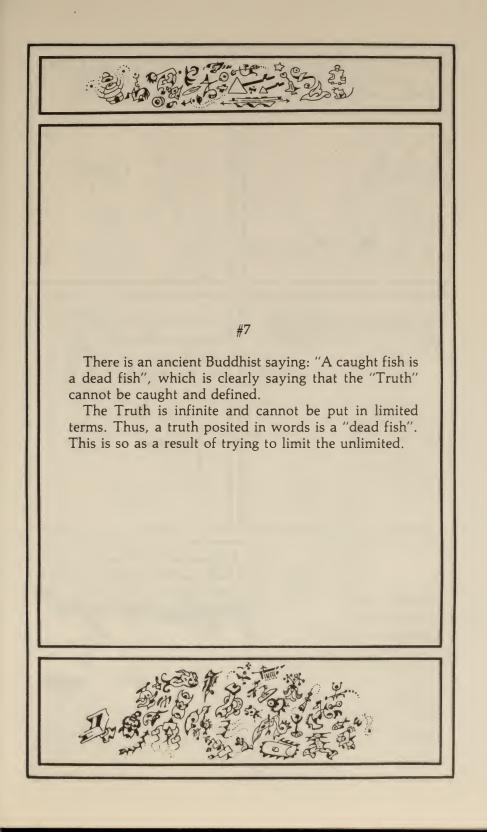




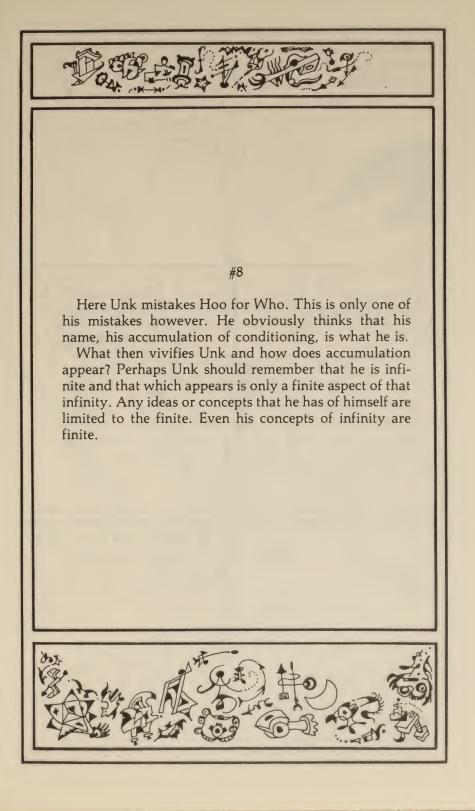




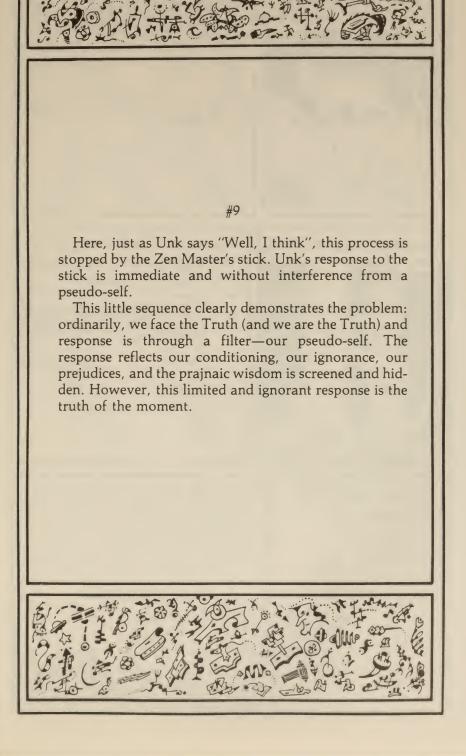


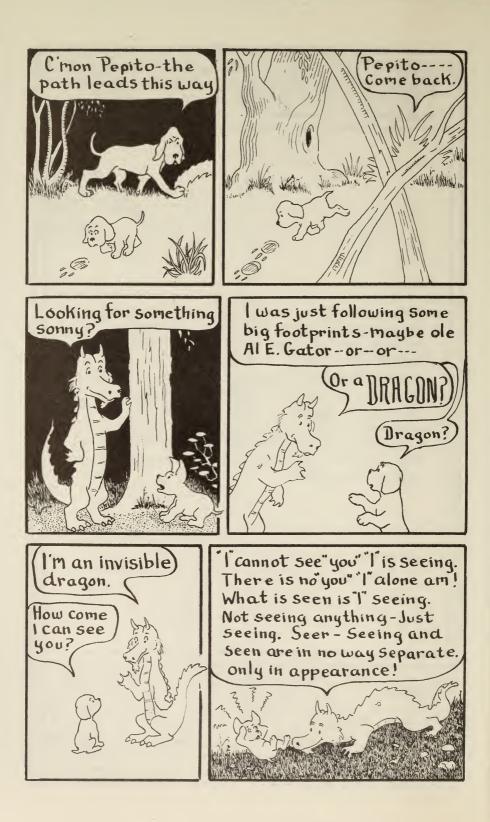


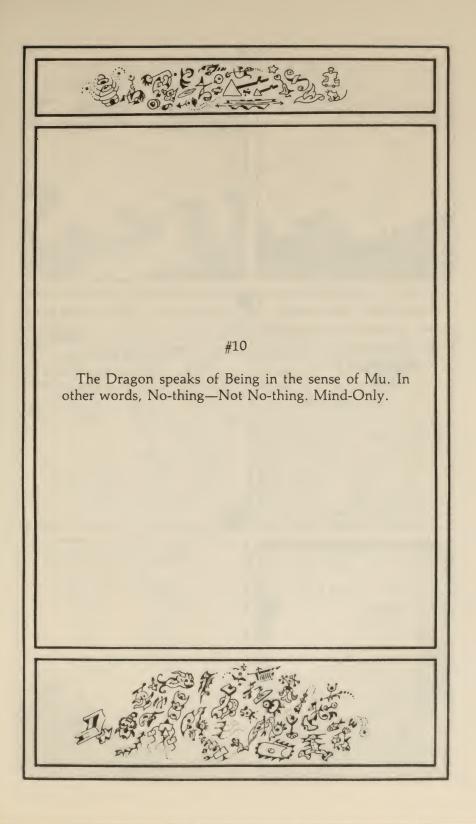


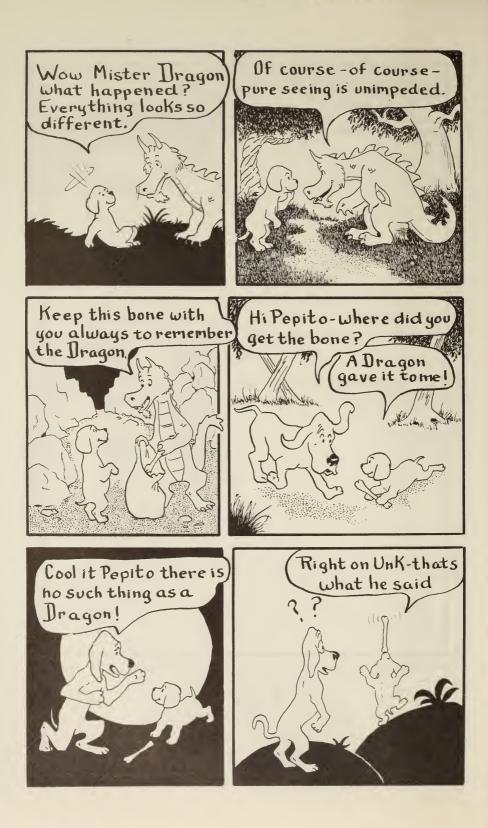


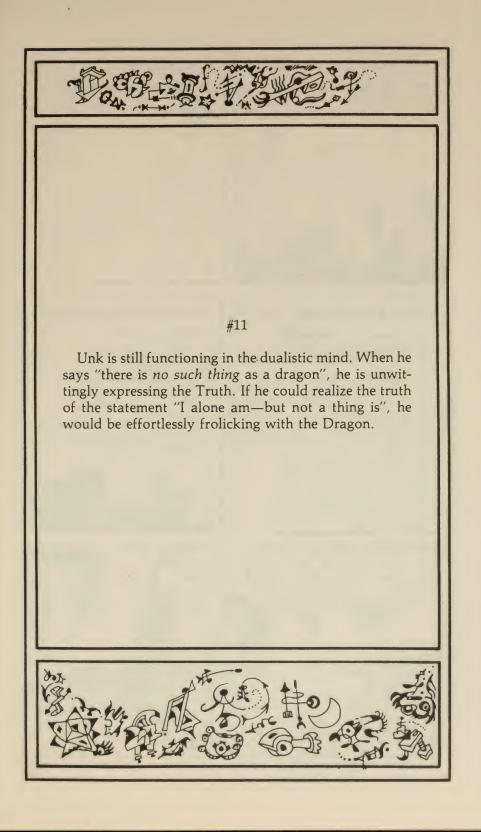




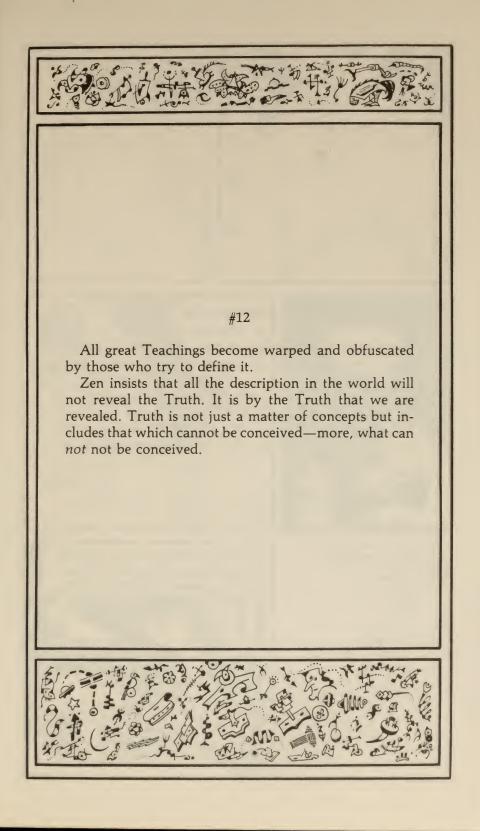




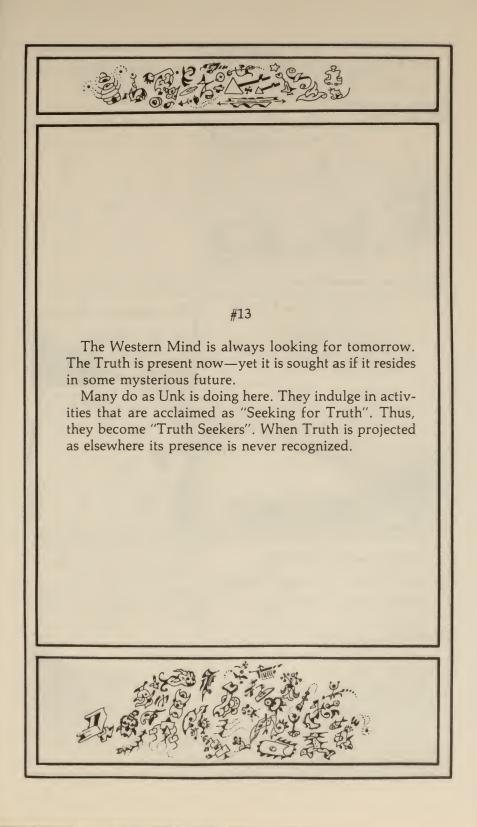




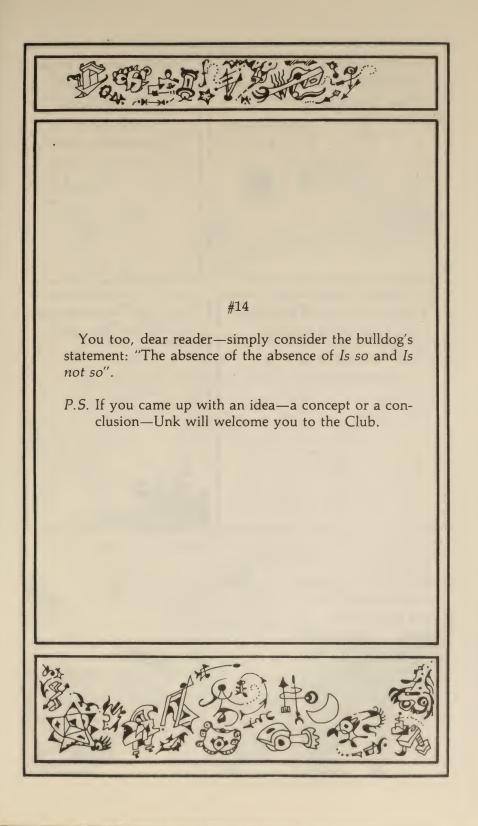




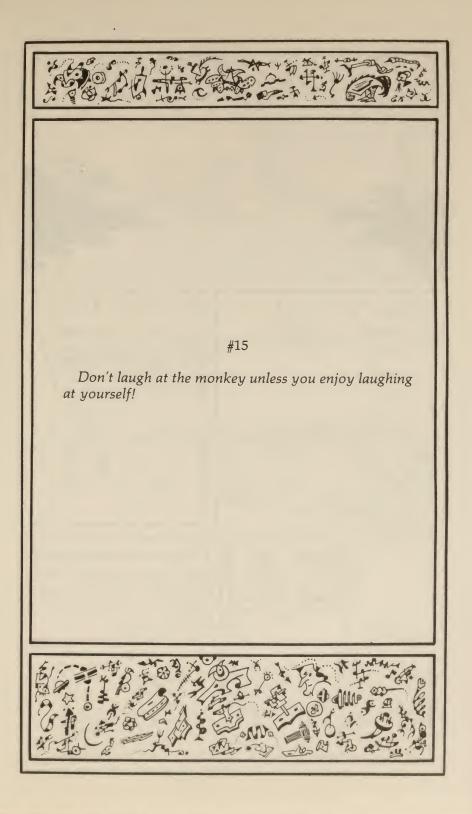




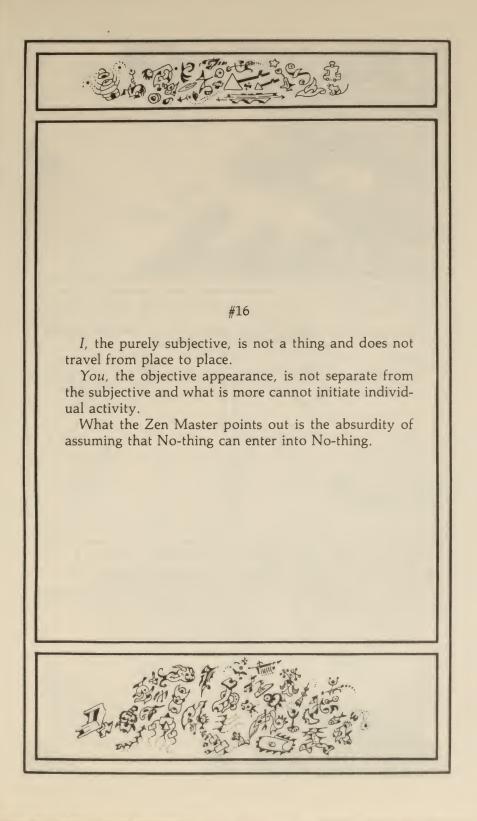




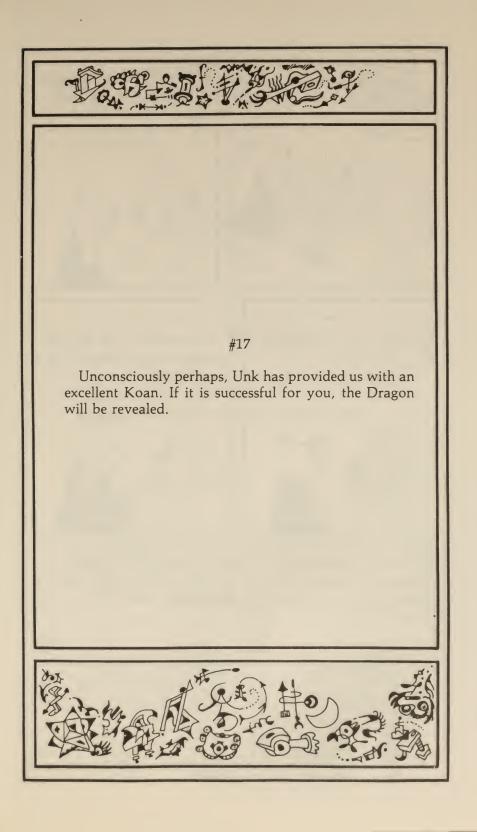




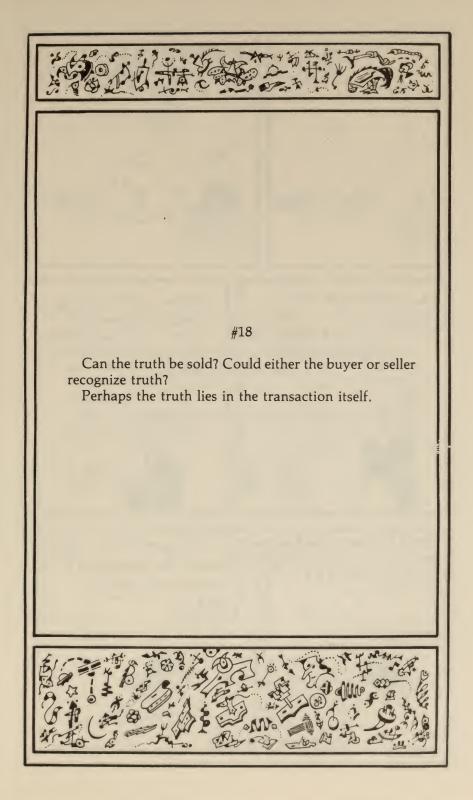




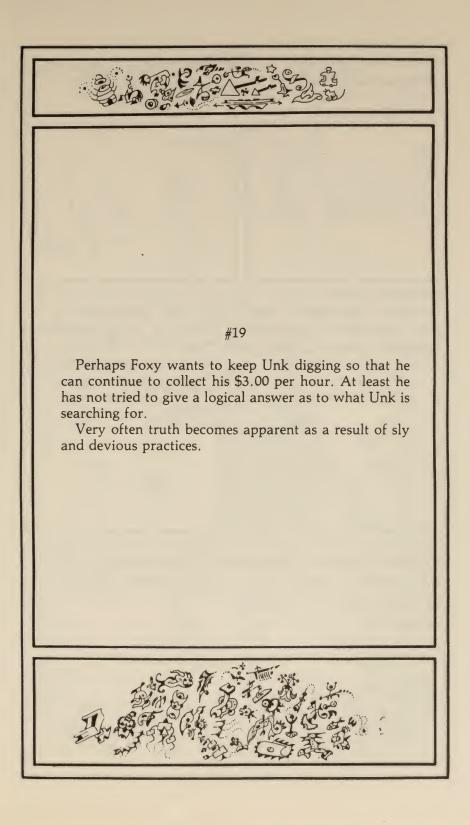




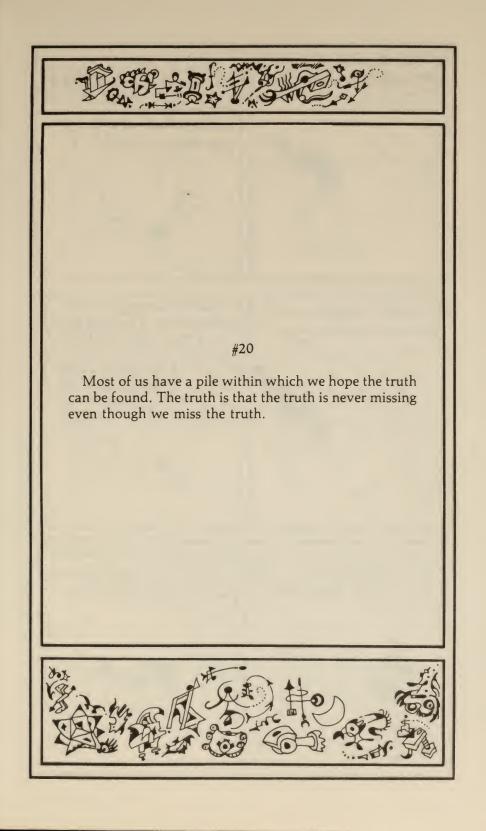




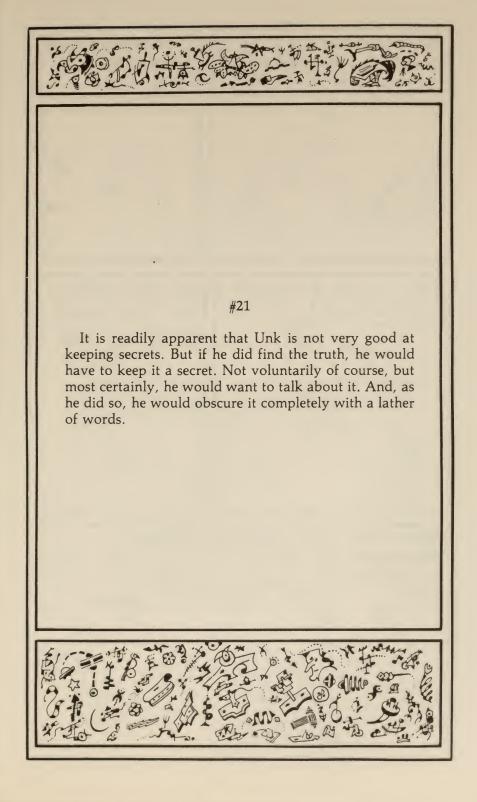




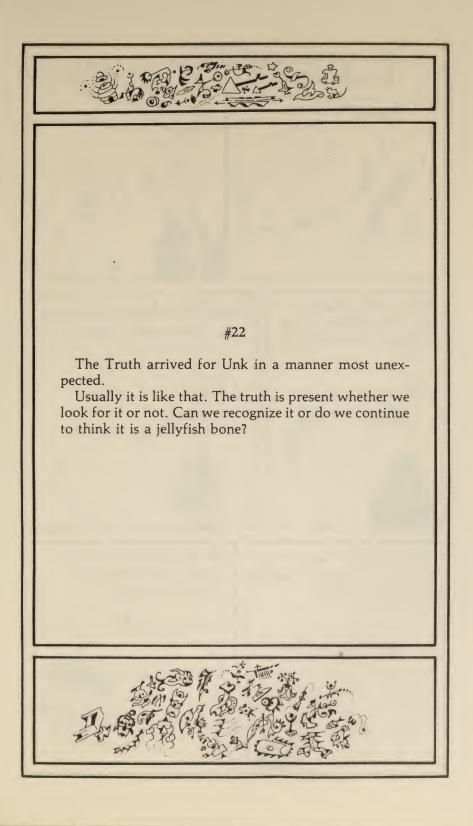




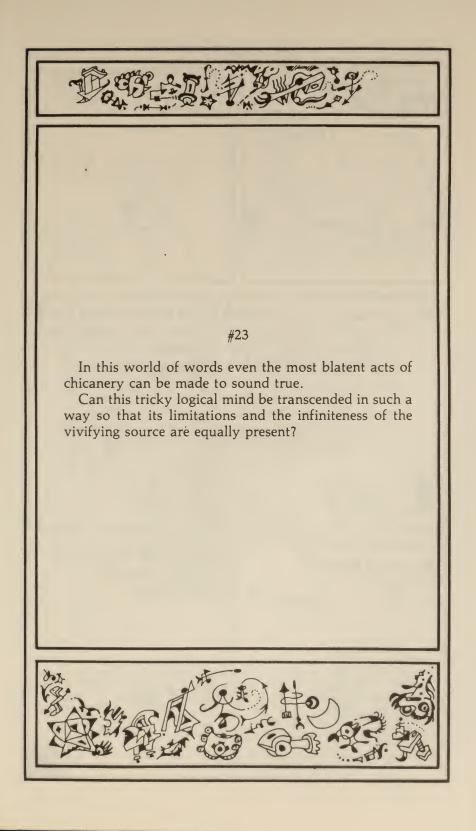




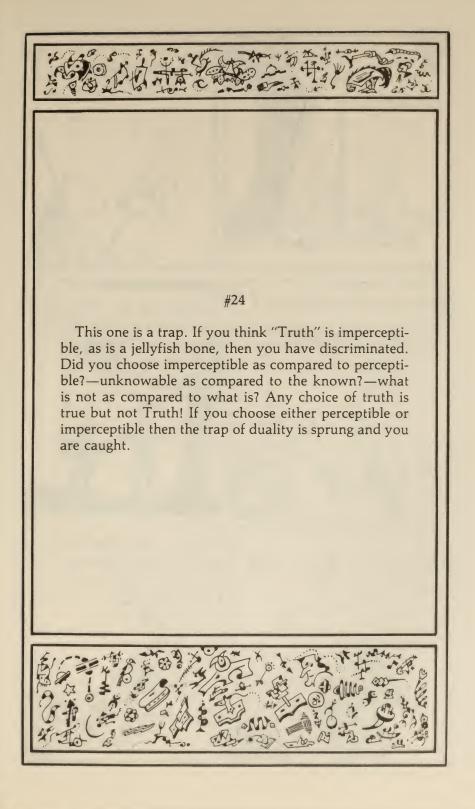




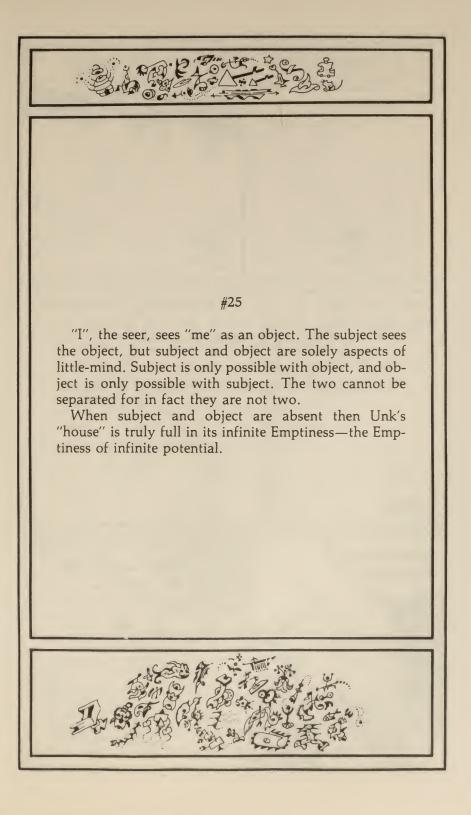




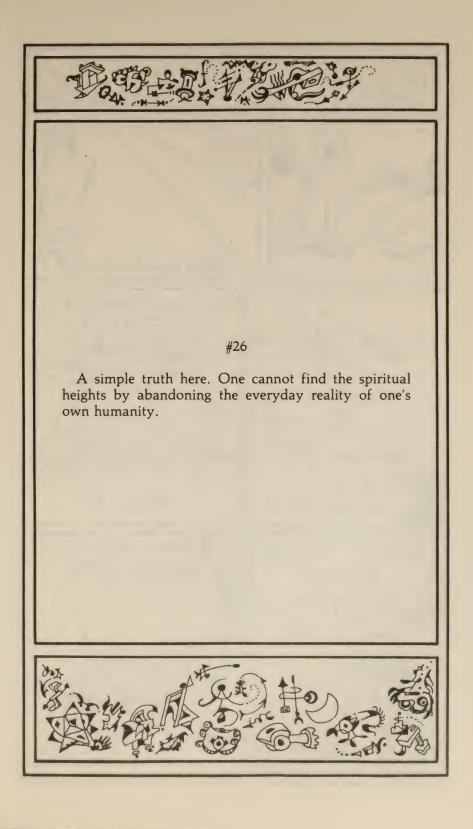




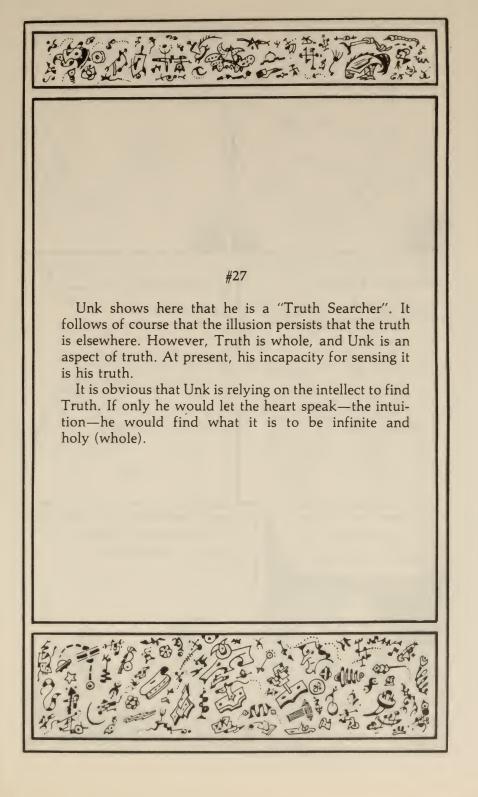




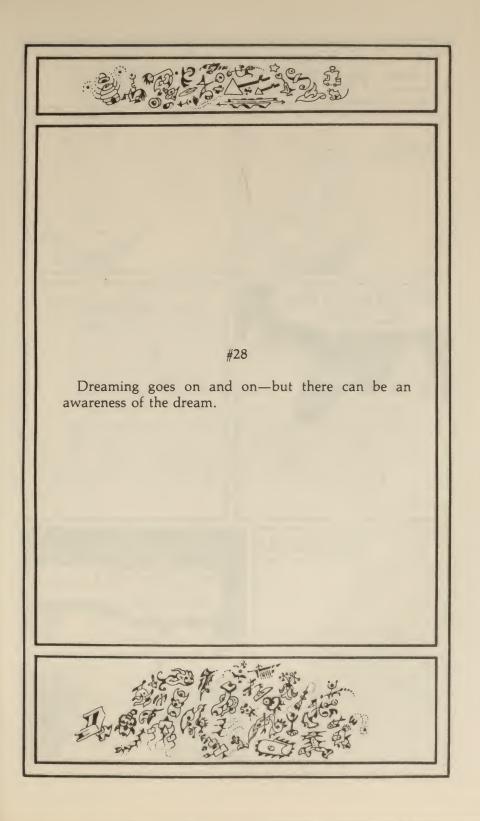




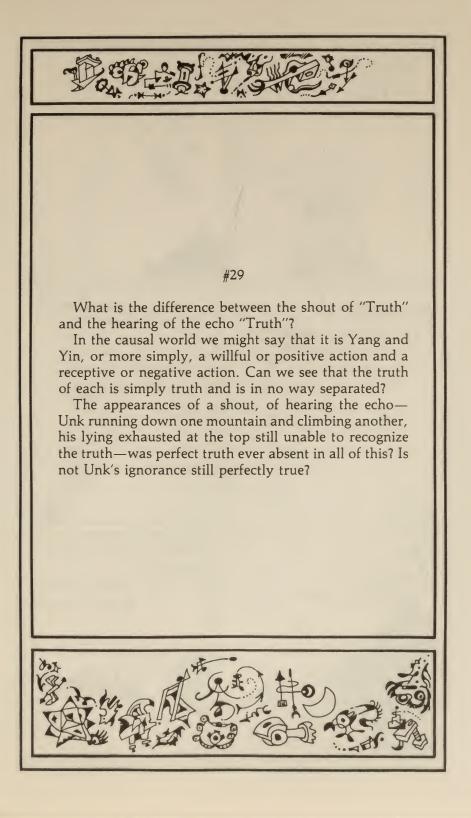




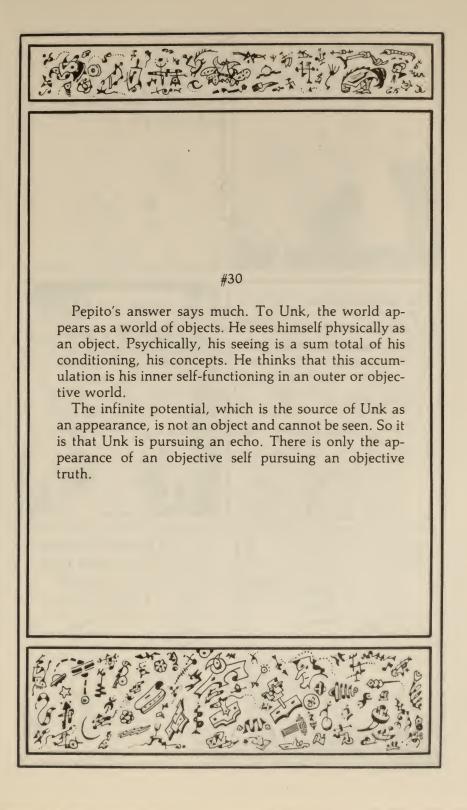




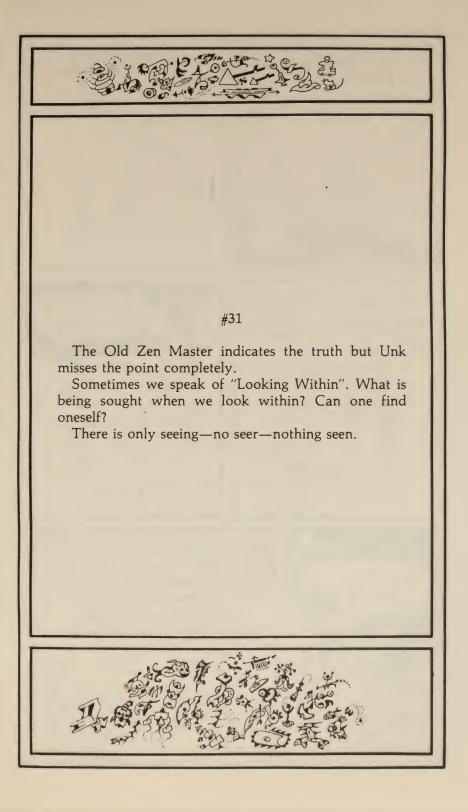


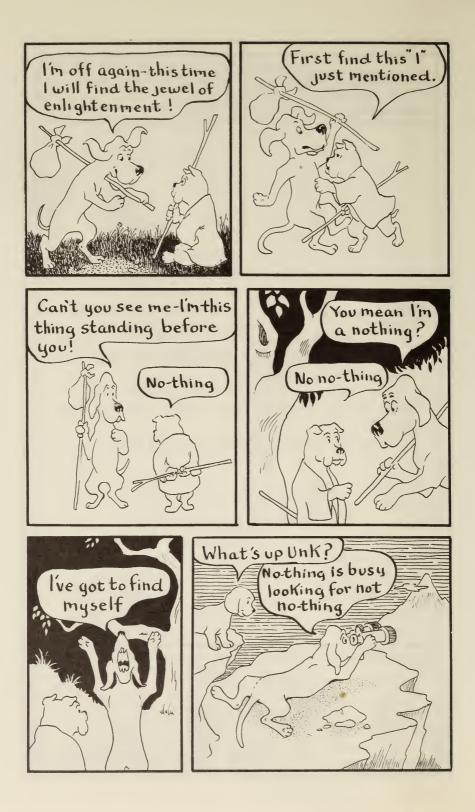














#32

Long ago, a monk asked Joshu: "Does a dog have Buddha nature<sup>1</sup> or not?" Joshu answered: "Mu!" This became one of the most formidable and well known Koans<sup>2</sup> in the history of Zen.

The Zen Masters of old put up barriers of this sort. They could not be passed by using discriminating knowledge. All the accumulations of consciousness were useless in passing through these barriers towards the "Gateless Gate".

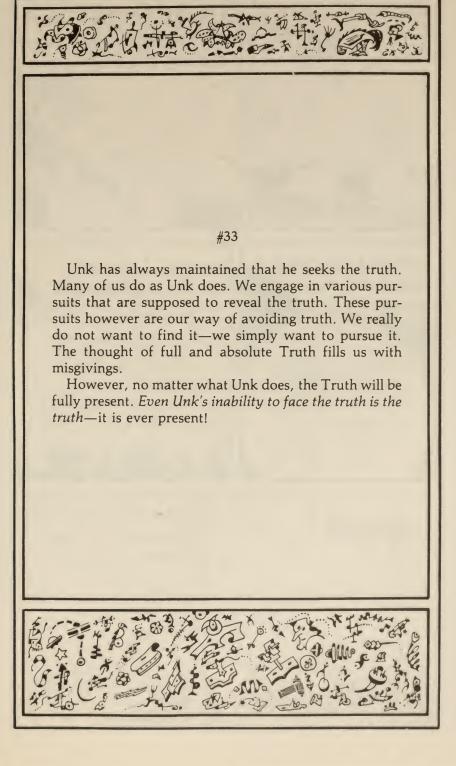
"Mu" can be translated as "No", but better yet, it means "No" in the sense of "No-thing". Since "No-thing" could be described as a specific designation, there is also the aspect of no "No-thing". There is no yes or no, only their mutual negation.

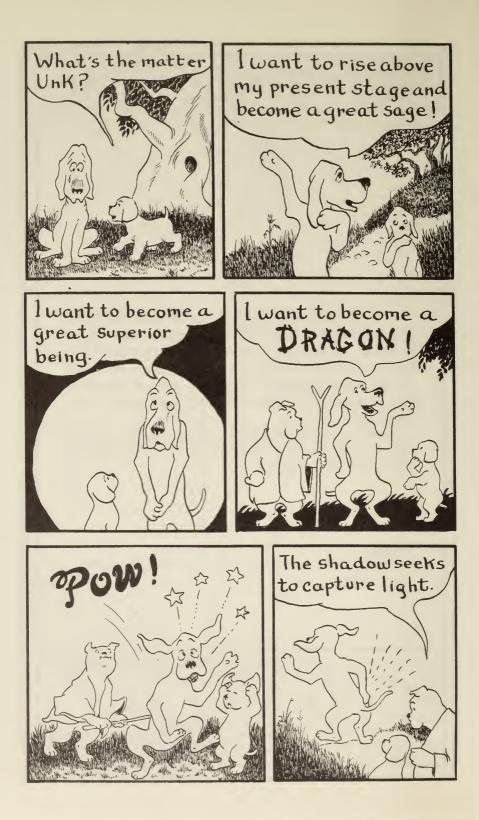
One cannot see Mu-one must be Mu!

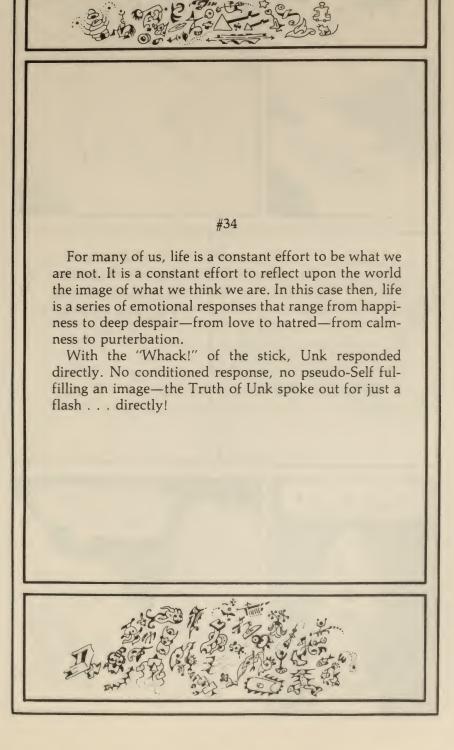
- 1. Buddha Nature; The noumenal aspect of a sentient being.
- 2. Koan: An exercise for the mind that demands an intuitive answer. The Koan by its very nature is unanswerable in logical terms.



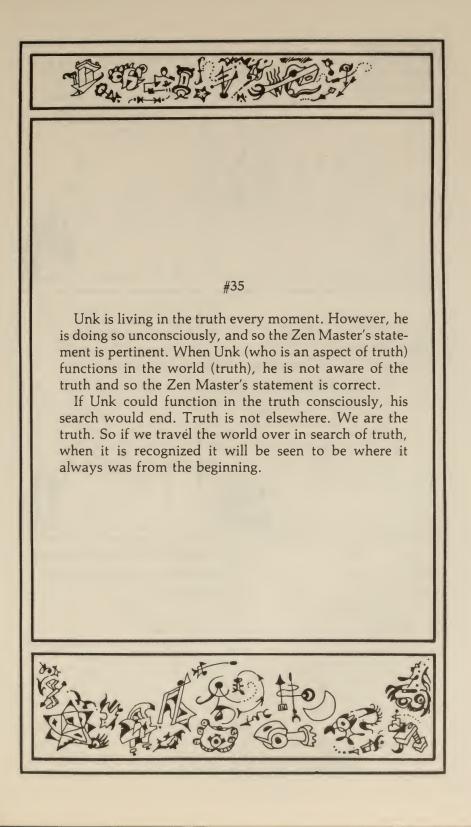




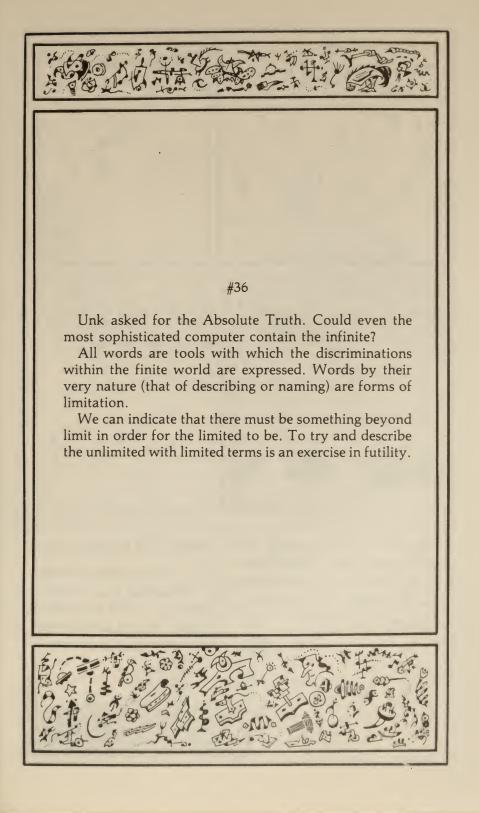




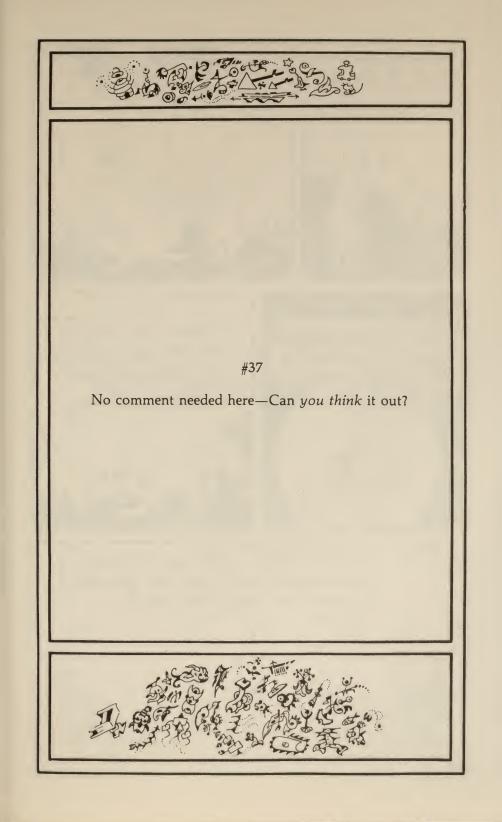




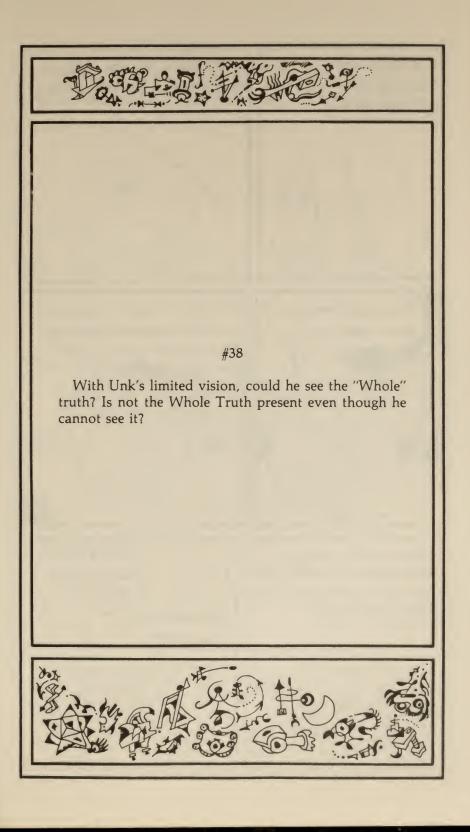




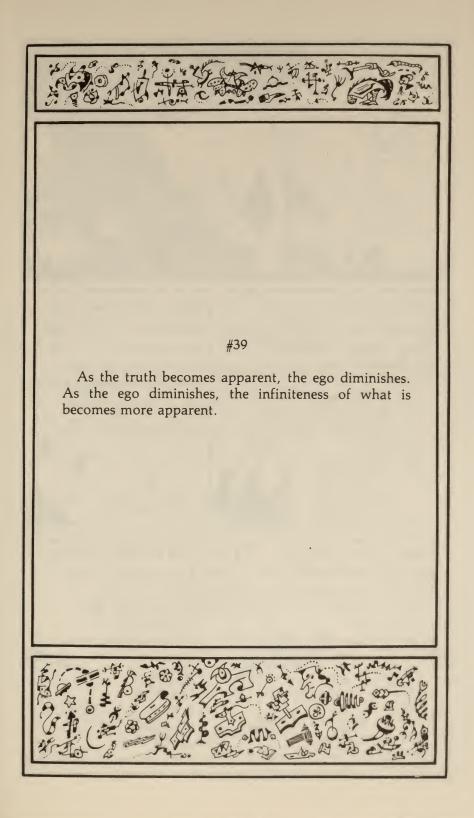




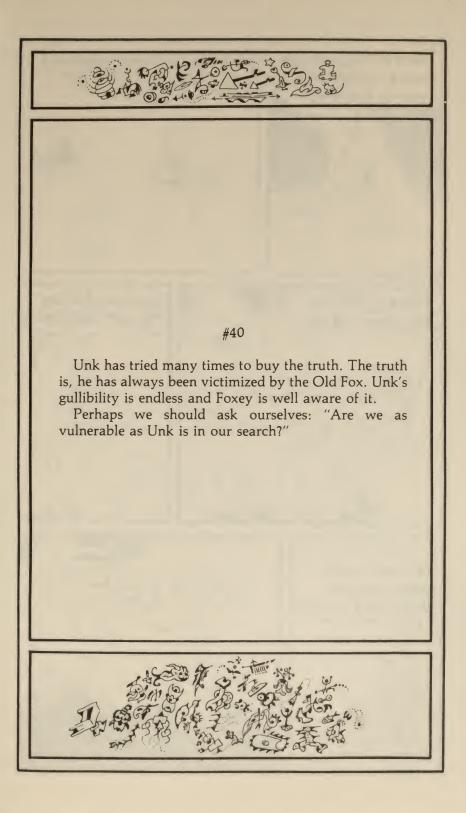




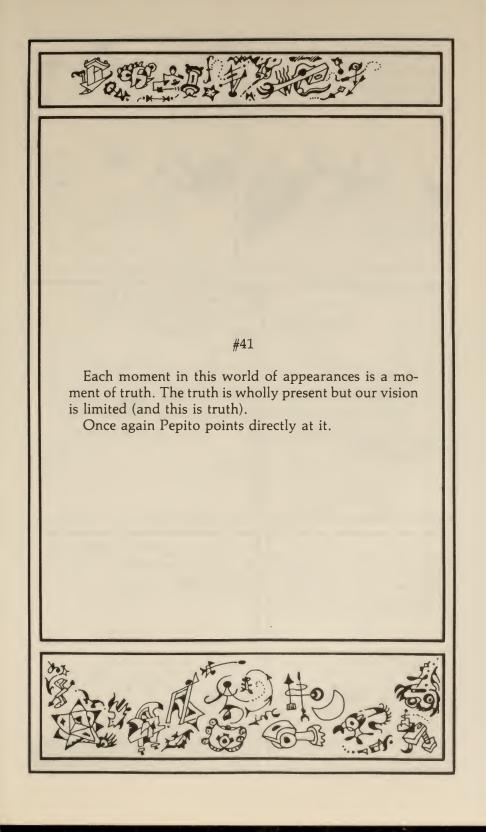


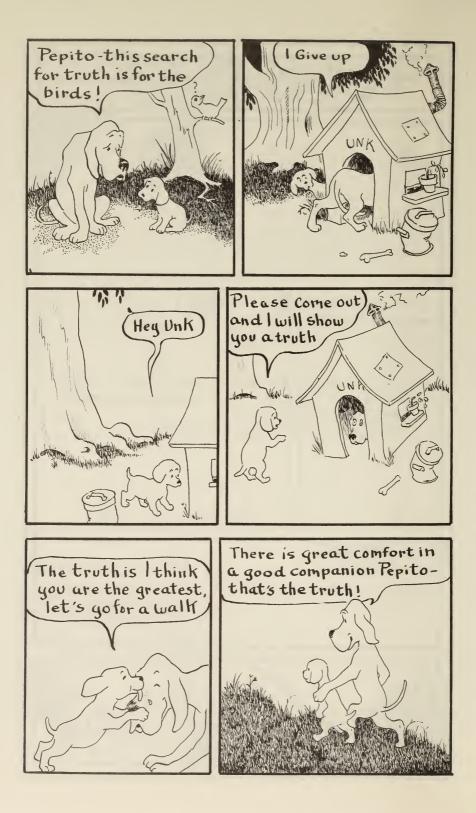


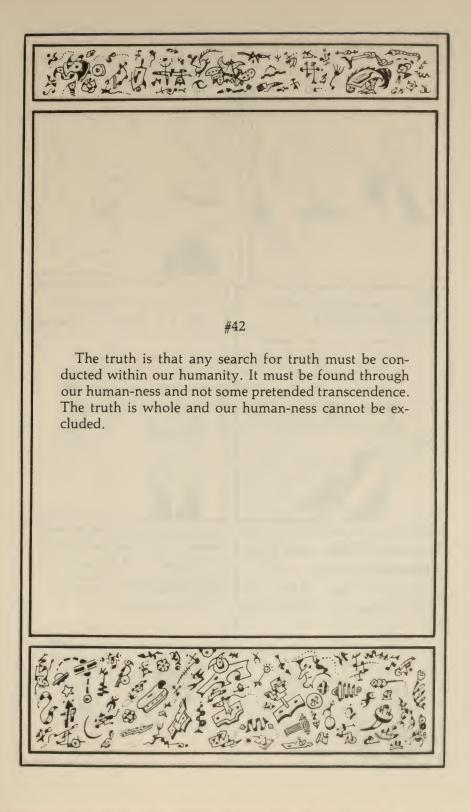




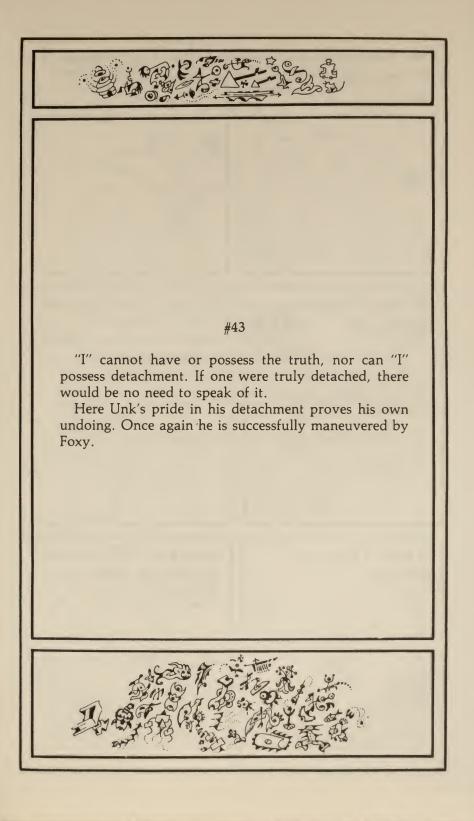














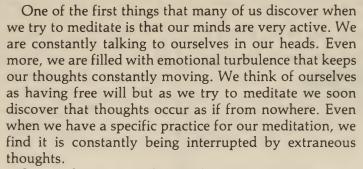


The Old Zen Master is trying to point out to Unk that there is no seer and object seen. Unk's perception of himself is a group of sensory reports consolidated in memory as a concept. Unk has a concept of what he thinks he is.

Unk's statement to Pepito is a statement of truth.





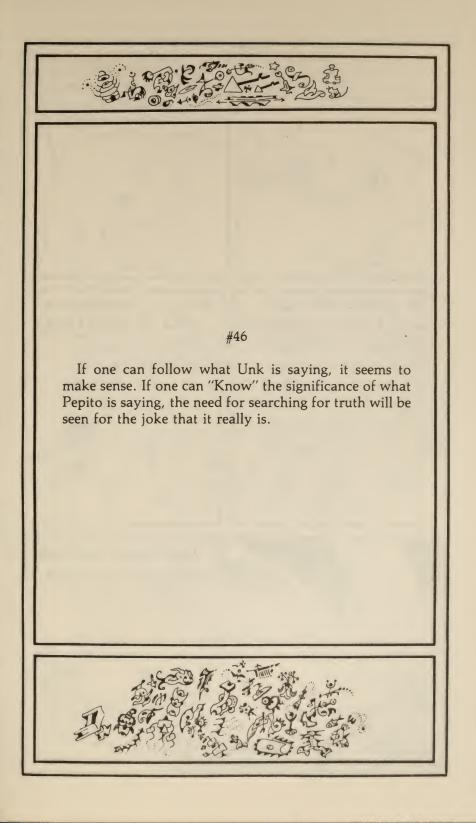


Some of us try to drown the inner noise by using outer noise. Much of modern society's addiction to the frenetic and raucous activities of our "Now" society is no doubt attributable to the effort to cover inner disturbance by immersion in outer disturbance.

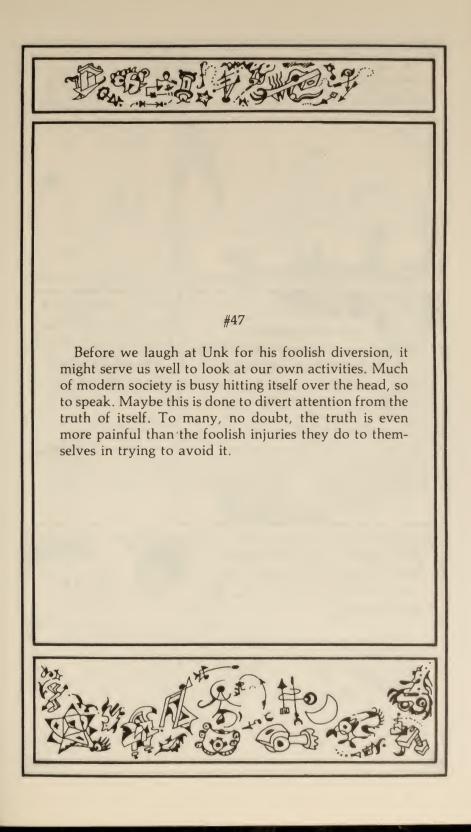


#45











Intemporality is often called the Dharmakaya, the Absolute, the Kingdom of Heaven, Dhyana, Buddha Nature, and so forth.

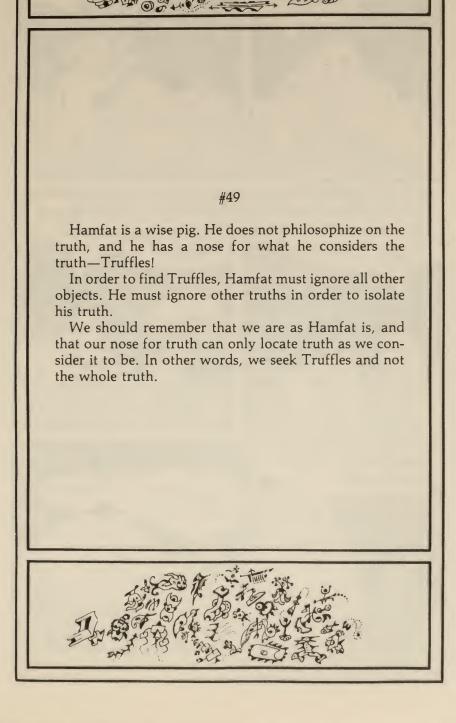
Even though the word is undoubtedly incorrect, let us refer to the above as the Essence. Temporality is present as a result of Prajna, which we can think of as a "function of Essence". With this prajnaic function of the Essence, temporality is present and the world of phenomena appears.

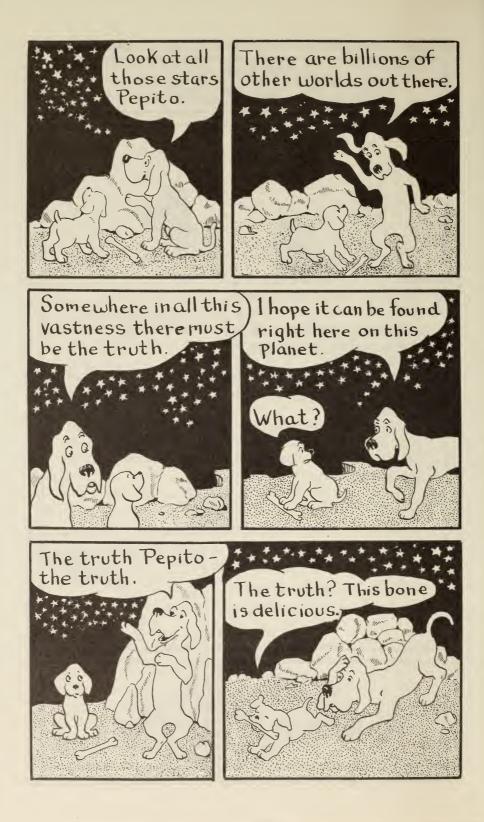
Prajna then is like light, with which of course "nolight" cannot be found. In other words, much of our seeking is futile because it is phenomena looking for non-phenomena, or light searching for dark.



## #48







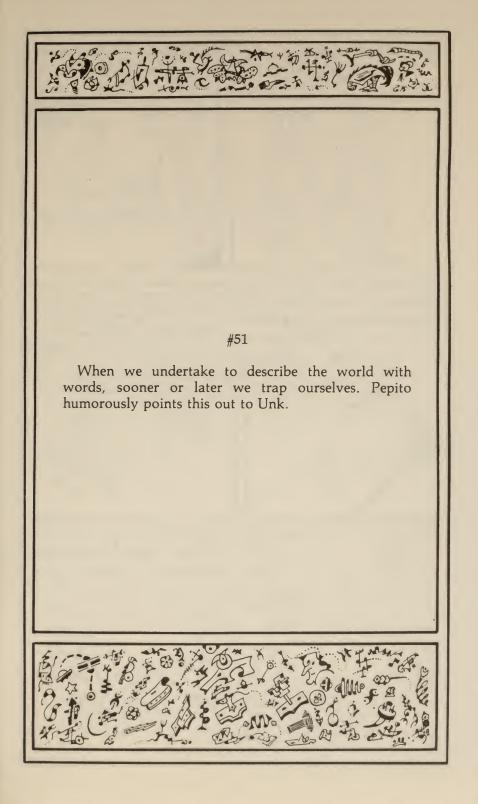
#50 Unk thinks the truth is "Out There". The truth is that Unk has never seen "Out There". The "Out There" is only an appearance in Unk's mind. Even Unk is only an appearance in Unk's mind. Unk has never seen an object of any kind, but only the images that appear in his mind. Does Unk see the image or is there only imaging? Unk as an appearance is an object—can an object see? What of the subject that sees the object? Are subject and

object really separated? Is there only appearance and nothing more?

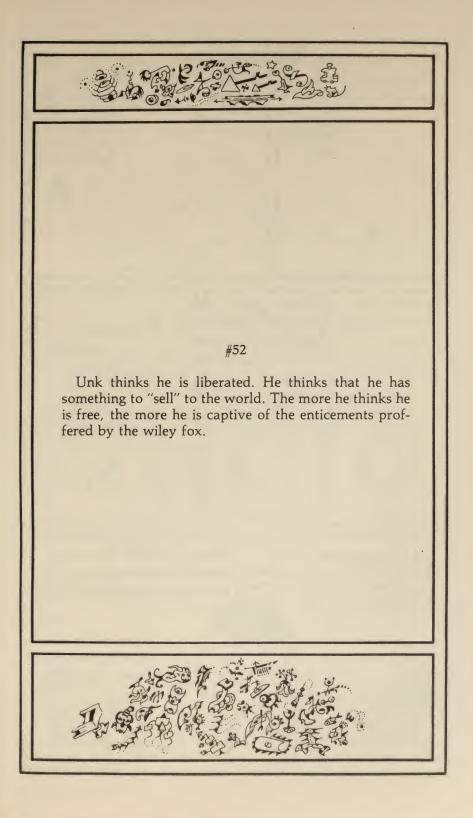
Pepito provides us with a clue in his simple statement: "This bone is Delicious!"



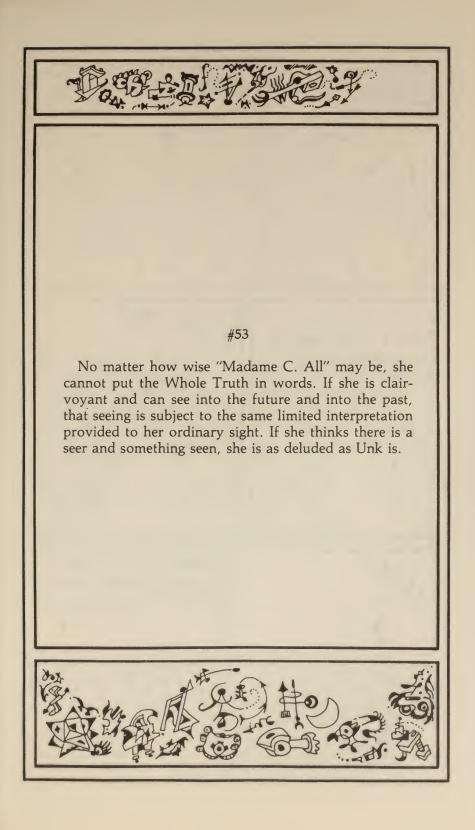




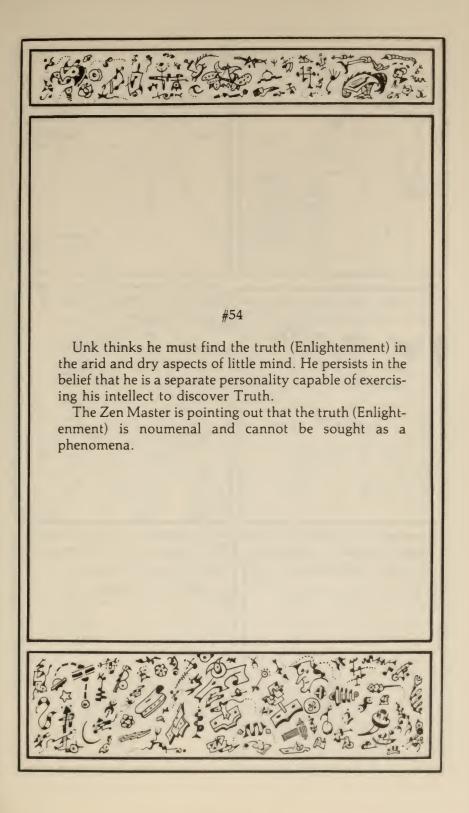




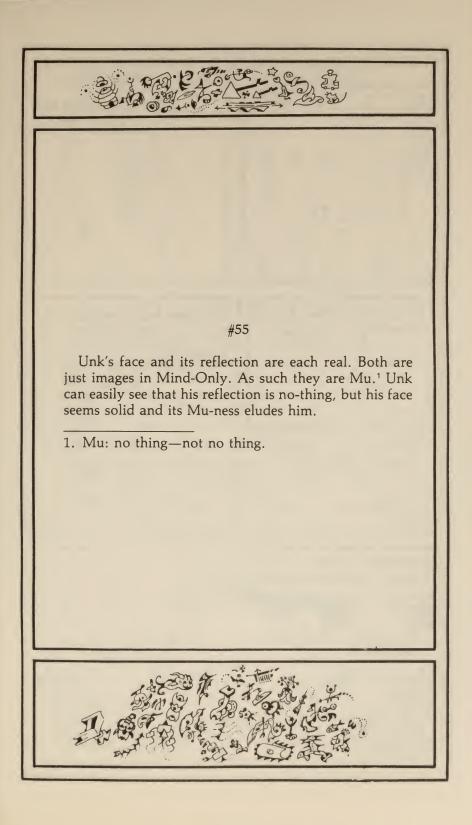




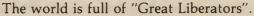












The word of the liberators is not much different from Foxy's world. Foxy sells his cure alls, after which you are free to go on your way. The "Liberators" hold you in a system, a practice, and they re-condition you—you exchange one set of illusions for another. They promise to exchange your "lower self" for a "higher self".

#56

No matter how profound their philosophy, no matter how well intentioned their aim, *they cannot free anyone*, no matter whether their method is careful intellectualism or chaotic abandonment. No one frees anyone, for no objective person exists. There is mind only—seeing<sup>1</sup>—just seeing and no seer.

1. Imaging—as it arises from whatever sensory source.





Here the "Great Liberator" is quite honest. It is true that he cannot impart wisdom to anyone. Wisdom manifests inwardly.

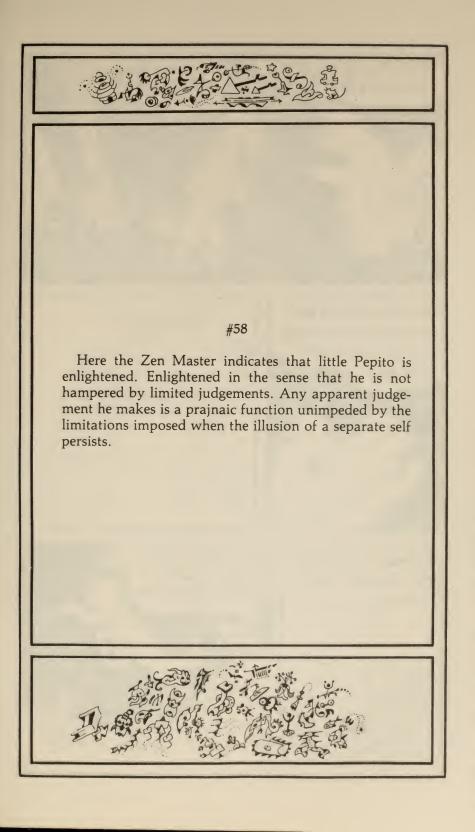
#57

Other (seemingly) objective beings may seem to be a part of the (seemingly) objective world. All such activity is an activity of Mind-Only.

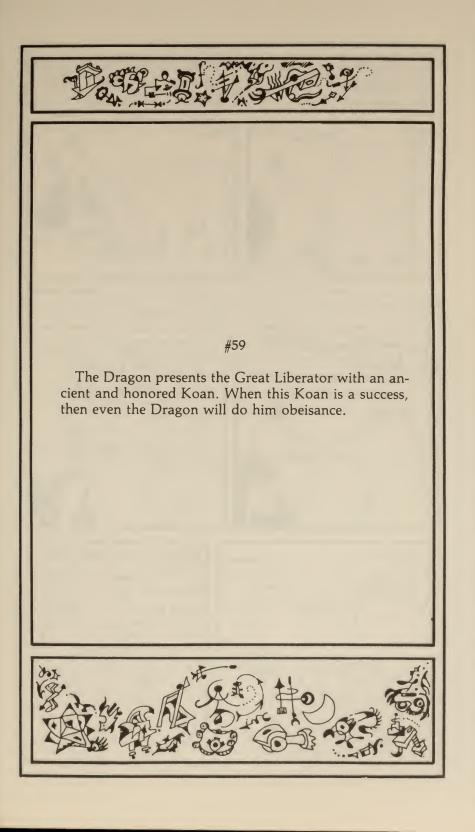
No matter how the Great Liberator appears to Unk to behave, the appearance is only an activity in what is generally designated as Unk's mind. Wisdom could be present when the limitations flake off. In other words, when the realization is present in Unk that Unk has no objective reality (no object—no subject), then Prajna (Wisdom) functions without illusion.













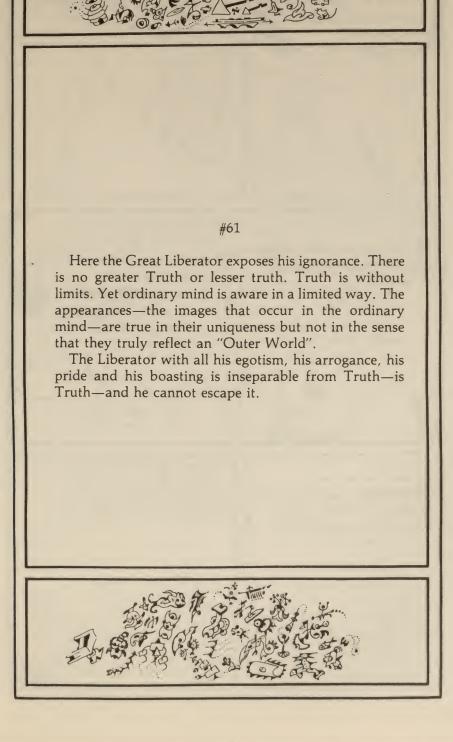


If we saw the truth (the Dragon), might we not think we were hallucinating? We can accept innumerable partial truths, logical (mis)conceptions, and outright frauds, yet one moment of infinite Truth would no doubt be thought to be some form of mental abberation.\*

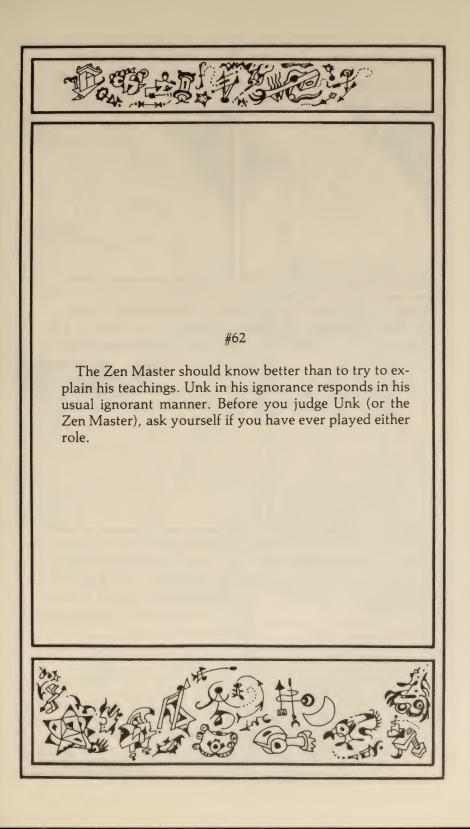
\*How many of us have a sense of the intuitive?

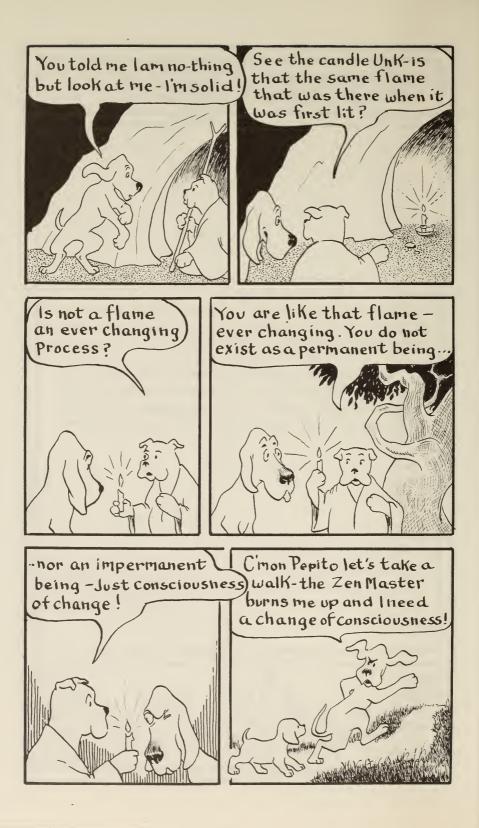


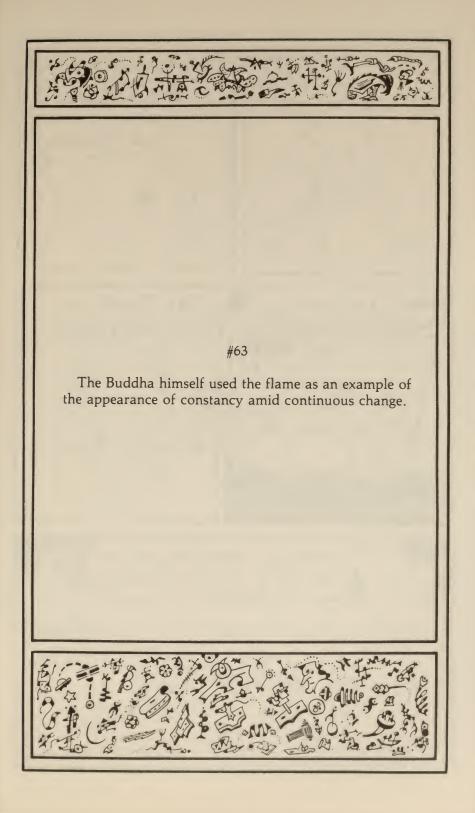


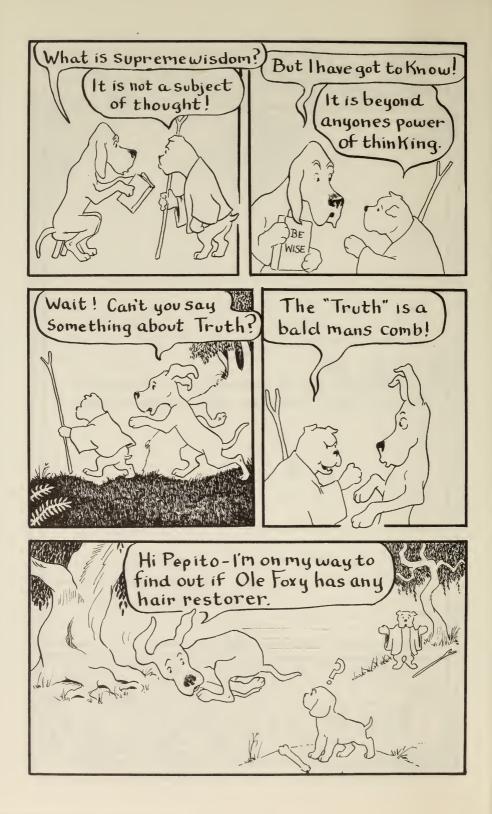










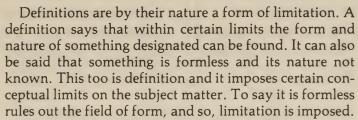


## #64

"The truth is a bald man's comb" is a Koan. This is one of the barriers used by Zen Masters to deter seekers from resorting to logic for ultimate answers. Unk immediately seeks to bring about a condition where logic can prevail. Once again he has missed the point, and is willing to put himself at the mercy of Ole Foxy in an effort to establish the impossible.

Can you solve the Koan without placing your confidence in a "Hair restorer"?



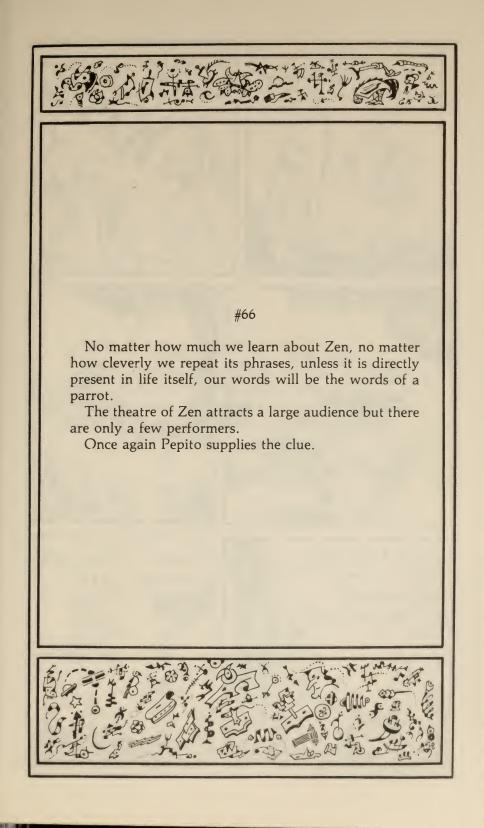


The Zen Master gave the only possible answer in words, but Unk tries to digest it mentally and not intuitively. Of course, any word is the "Truth", but not by definition.

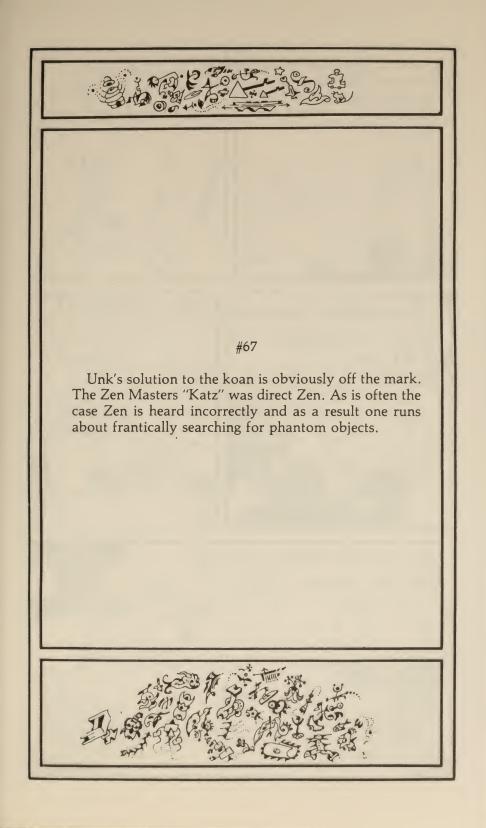


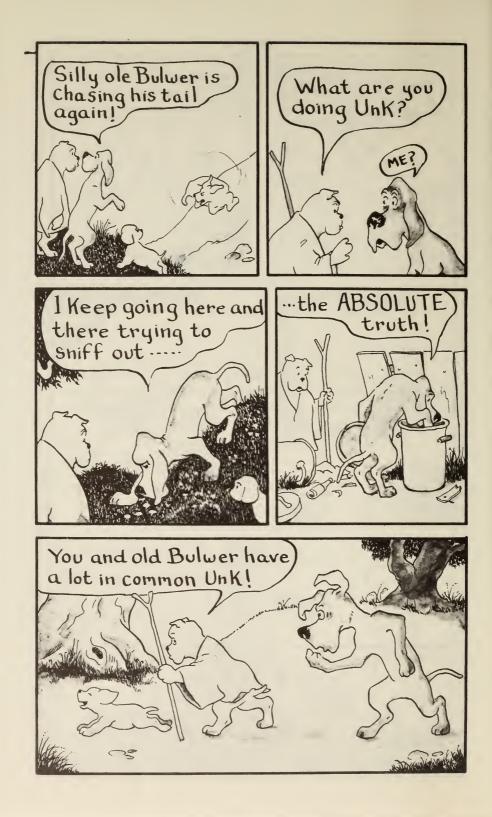
## #65

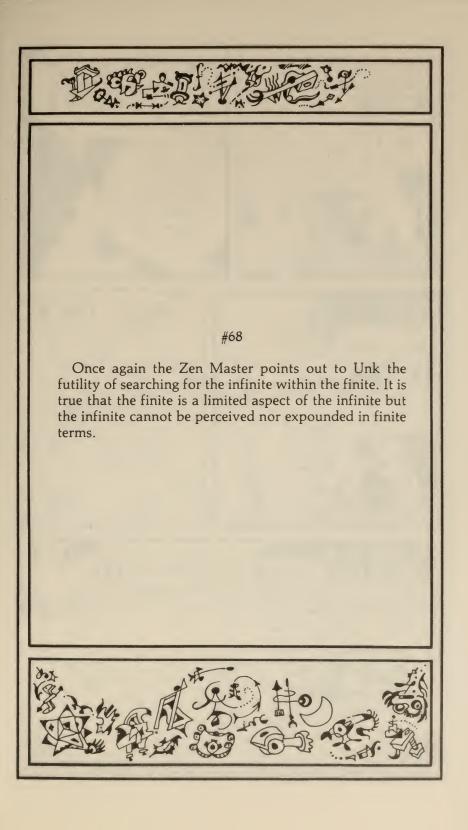




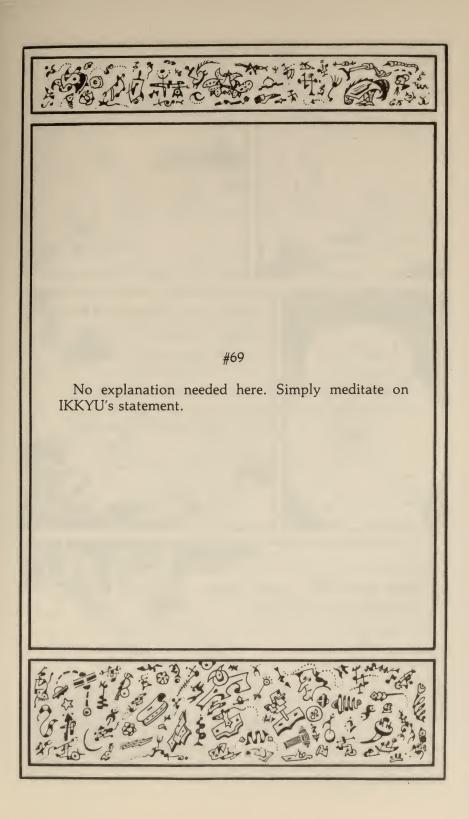




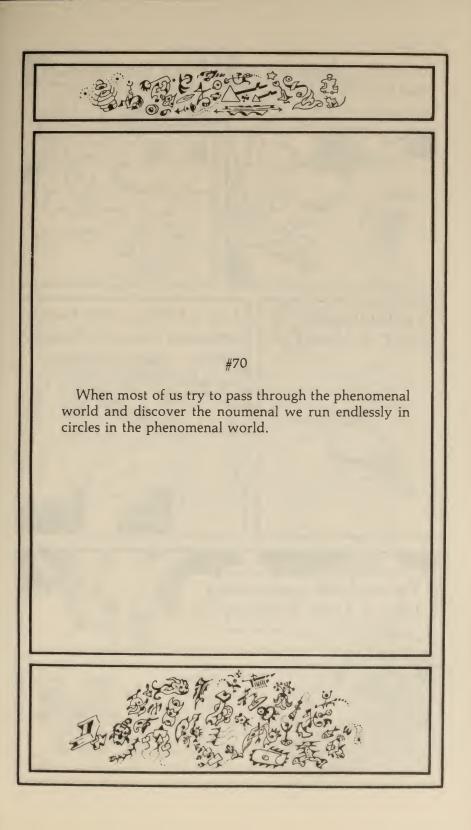




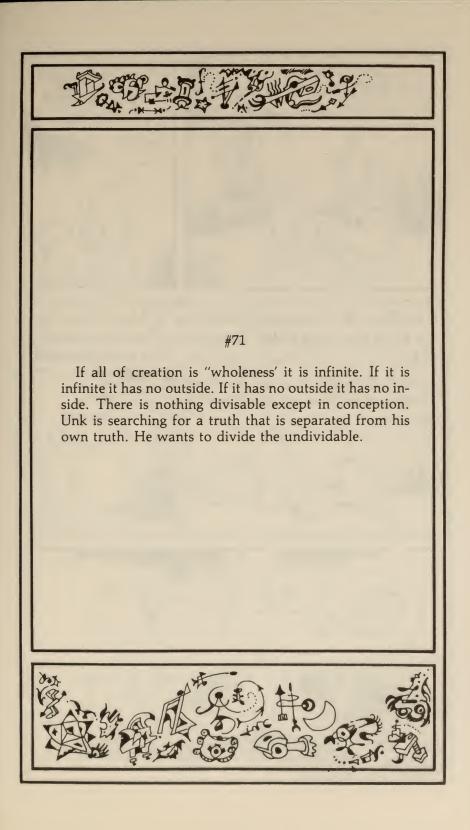


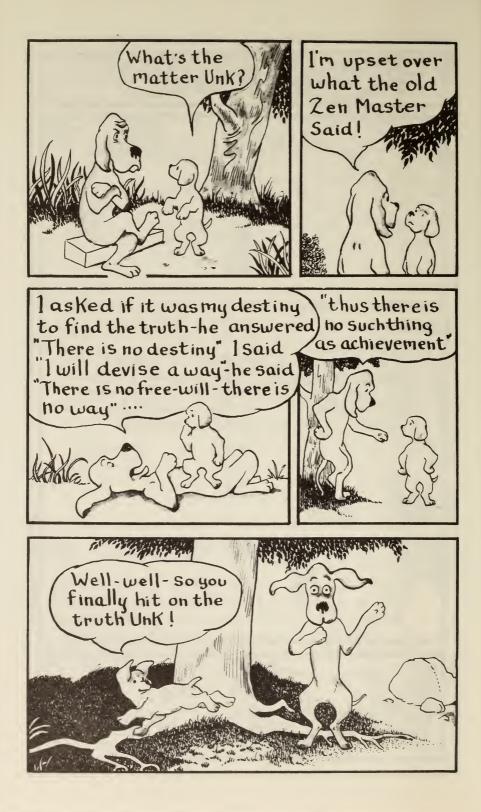


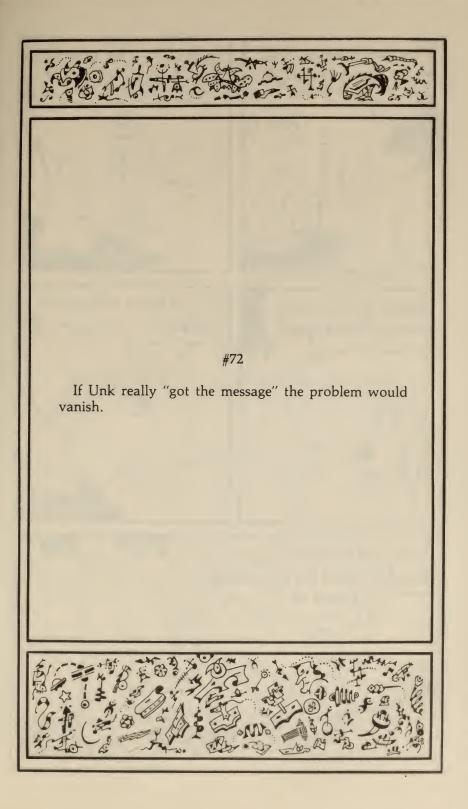


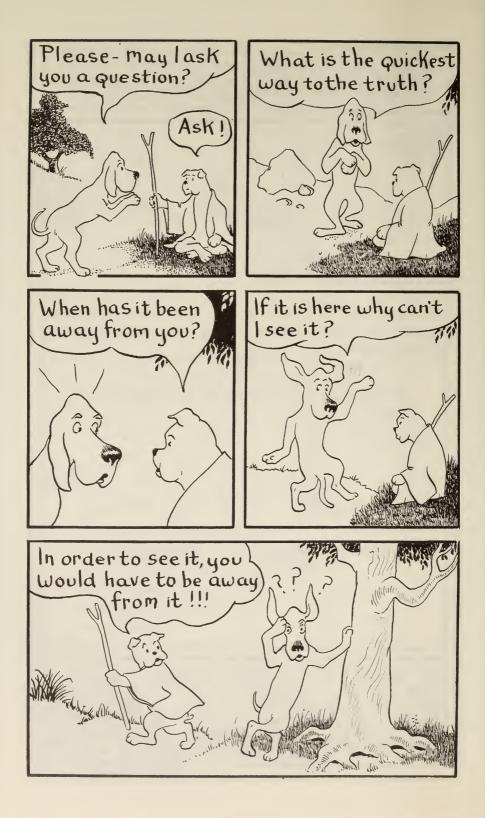


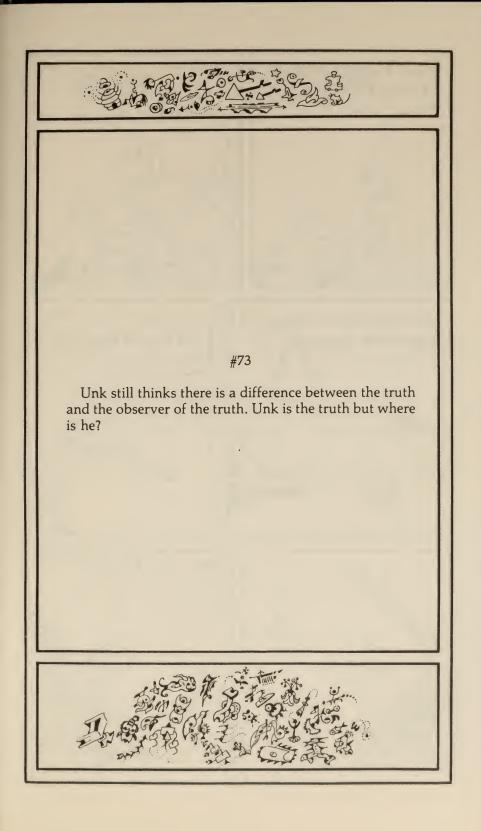




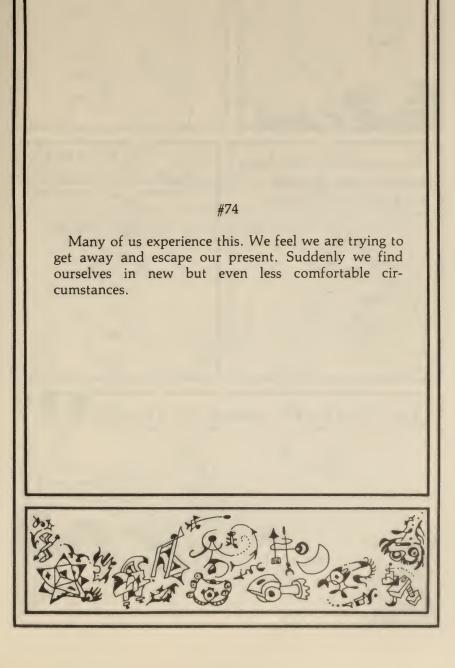




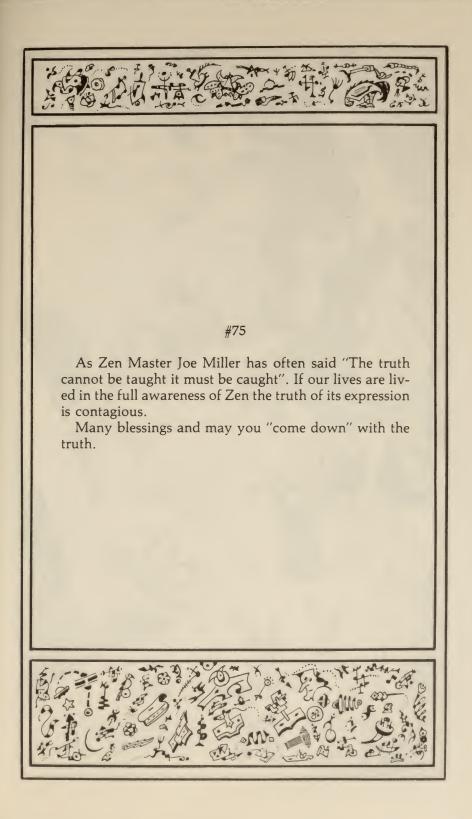




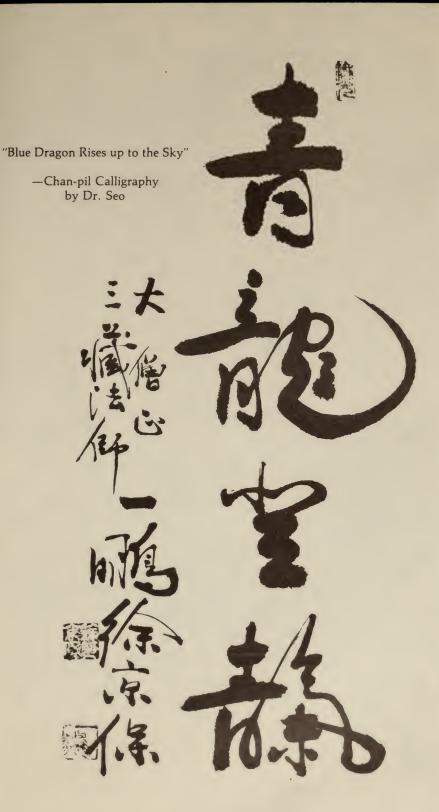




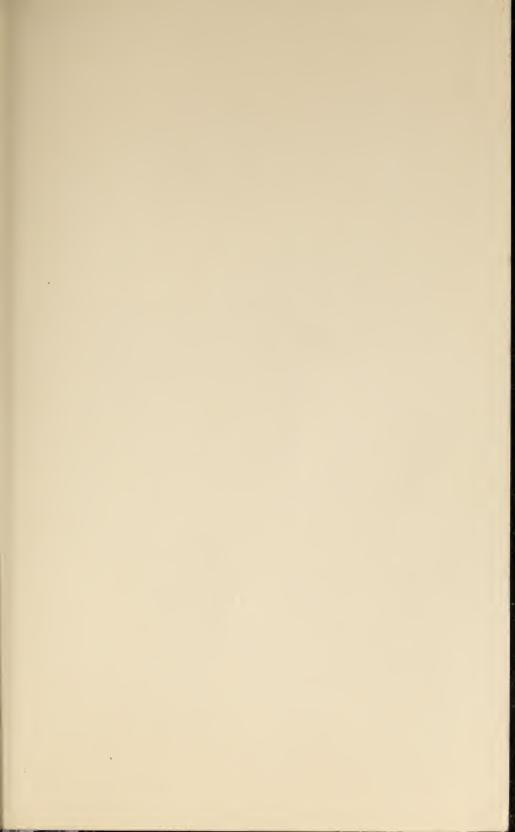












Master Ta Hui's book is a fresh approach to Zen. He does not adhere to tradition nor does he deny it. The work seems light and humorous but his pen is a zen sword and it is very sharp indeed.

Humor is an integral part of Zen and here it is employed with consummate skill. Those that have studied under Master Ta Hui know him for his gentle humanism. They know too that he can in one flash of incisive wit burst conceptual bubbles in a cascade of laughter.

In the book be aware of the little dog with his bone. He is often depicted as saying "This bone is delicious". This is a most important clue. This book then, is a finger pointed at the moon. If the reader can stop staring at the finger and look at the moon, the moon will be revealed smiling back at the looker.

When the little ego is recognized for what it is, then the Buddha will romp and play filling the world with unimpeded laughter. Master Ta Hui's book may just be the instrument that will help bring this about.

## Seo Kyung-Bo

Zen Master (Il Bung) Seo, Kyung Bo is a Zen Master of the Cho Ke School in Korea, and is recognized worldwide as a Tripitaka (Scriptures) Master and master of Chan-pil Calligraphy.

Zen Master Ta Hui (Donald Gilbert) was designated as Dharma Successor in the United States to the Venerable Korean Zen Master II Bung Seo, Kyung Bo in July, 1973. Zen Master Gilbert is a member of the World Society for Zen Academy, and founder of the Blue Dragon School of Zen in the United States. His Dharma name, Ta Hui (after one of the great early Zen Masters in China, known for his use of koans), means "Great Wisdom".