

A visiting Thai journalist, Sathira Bandharangsri of Chao Thai Daily, opened the service by making votive offerings and petitioning the bhikkhu. The Venerable then pronounced the Pancha Sila and the audience repeated these five precepts of moral training. A young Cambodian, Nol Phim, who is studying at a university in Washington, acted as interpreter during the service, which included the Dhamma and the Sangha.

In his sermon, the monk explained elements of Buddhism to his mixed audience. He particularly stressed the Buddha's strong opposition to prejudice—a precept shared with Christianity.

William Schlecht, an American chemist whose work is in the field of atomic energy, serves as president of the Washington Society of Friends of Buddhism. He and others in the group now are studying Pali and Buddhist doctrine. They meet from time to time in the Washington area to improve their knowledge and understanding of Buddhism and the religious spirit of the peoples of East and Southeast Asia.

A number of diplomats from Asian countries belong to the Society, and one of these, Chun Prabha-Vivadhana of the Royal Thai Embassy, arranged for this special service to be held in the red-carpeted, upper drawing room of the beautiful Embassy. He had a special altar placed on a table in front of the monk for the service.

An American archeologist, Dr. Olov E. T. Jänse, who lived in Southeast Asia from 1934-1940 during a scientific expedition sponsored by Harvard University, attended the service with his wife.

The Venerable Huot-That has completed his visit to Washington and now is travelling to other cities in the United States.

* * * * *

佛學論文 TOPICS ON BUDDHISM THE ZEN SHU IN JAPAN TO-DAY BHIKKHU ANANDA

The ZEN school of Buddhism in JAPAN can be divided into two main branches or sects. SOTO and RINZAI both of them were originally established in CHINA the former

started with TOZAN (TUNG-SHAN 807-869) and his disciple SOZAN (TS'AO SHAN 839-901) of TANG dynasty, and the latter with RINZAI (LIN-CHI 867) also of TANG. There is a third school of ZEN known as the OBAKU, which may however, practically be included in the RINZAI school—The OBAKU was established in JAPAN by a CHINESE ZEN master named INGEN (1592-1673) in 1661.

The SOTO school was brought to JAPAN by DOGEN ZENGI (1200-1253) in 1227 where as the RINZAI by EISAI ZENJI (1141-1215) in 1191.

The SOTO school has two main head temples, EIHEIJI near FUKUI prefecture and SOJJI at TSURUMI near YOKOHAMA.

The RINZAI school has fourteen of which MYOSHINJI of UJI near KYOTO is the main temple of the OBAKU school. The three sects of ZEN at present with the numbers of their temples and adherents are—

SOTO SCHOOL.....	15,128 temples. 6,675 713 adherents.
RINZAI SCHOOL.....	5,984 temples. 2,530,000 adherents.
OBAKU SCHOOL.....	500 temples. 120 000 adherents.

* * * * *

MEANING OF ZEN MEDITATION. BHIKKHU ANANDA

The word ZEN has so many meanings as a matter of course the word ZEN comes from INDIA. It is the transliteration of an INDIAN PRAKRIT word JHANA.

I think in current CHINESE it is pronounced CH'AN. The Sanskrit word corresponding to JHANA is DHYANA come from DHYAI which means "to think".

I have explained briefly the original meaning of ZEN (meditation). The practice doesn't mean to ATTAIN "enlightenment", but is that excellent practice which spontaneously reveals itself of its own accord.

That ultimate experience in which originally enlightened true nature reveals itself is the fusion of wisdom and concentration.

Walking is also ZEN, sitting is also ZEN. This is the ultimate goal of ZEN practice. In this connection I wish to say a few words on the meaning of the phrase ZAZEN or sitting in meditation. Sitting and meditation