

Saga Shui Int.indd 67 10/27/09 3:23:07 PM



时间: IO.30am - I.00pm

地 点:海印学佛会

• 普佛上供

• 餐点招待

欢迎光临, 踊跃出席



Issue 57 November 2009

2 编辑语——海印日的意义

水月会讯

SHUIYUE JOURNAL

编辑部

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FREE DISTRIBUTION MICA (P) 050/05/2009



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编辑的话

光阴似箭,海印丛林(简称海印), 已经25岁了!为此,这一期的水月增设 了特别版,与各方佛友分享我们的喜悦。

海印创立于1985年乌敏岛的一座禅院。1992年11月8日,从乌敏岛搬迁至本岛后,开始为往后的发展掀开了新的页章。2008年的同一天,位于澳洲聚德林道场举行大佛祝圣仪式;因此,今年我们决定把11月8日这一日定为"海印日",诚意邀请各方佛友一同来庆祝这个殊胜的日子。

随着今年位于芽笼24A巷的"海印文化艺术馆"落成后;海印又多了一个管道

来推动本地佛教文化与艺术事业。至今,海印已发展到拥有8个道场的海印丛林了!

本期《水月》通过对创办人——方丈 上远下凡大师父的专访,让您了解大师父 对海印的愿景和对佛教未来的宏观分析。

海印的硬体设施已经日趋成熟,在"改革之路"里,我们将解说如何通过重塑与精细其管理架构,调整学佛课程内容及活动,以便更有效地吸引各方人士前来参与活动和进修。

在僧才的培育上,海印僧团具体规划 出十六年的僧伽生涯系统。在学佛路上难 得有善知识的扶持,海印的法师们及佛友 也不吝地在本刊里分享他们的学佛心得和 勉语。

海印十分感谢众法师、护法与信众们 多年来的奉献与支持。我们相信在佛菩萨 的加持、众法师与护法的努力、以及各方 信众的支持下,改革后的海印将在佛教教 育事业更上一层楼,使佛光普照到世间每 个角落。

我们也深深的感激出版部同仁及所有帮忙打字、校对、摄影、协调、翻译、派 发等义务工作人员,在忙碌的生活中抽出

> 宝贵的时间和精神, 为大家筹备这一期的 《水月》特别版。

THE SAGARAMUDRA BUDDHIST SOCIETY

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Message from Editor

On 8 November 2009, the Sagaramudra Monastery will be celebrating its 25th Anniversary.

The date 8 November is of great significance to the Monastery. In 1992, due to the government's development plans, Sagaramudra was relocated from Pulau Ubin to the main island. It was on this date that Sagaramudra was inaugurated at Lorong 17 Geylang. The 9-metre high Buddha statue at the Buddha Mandala Monastery, Chittering, WesternAustralia, was also ceremoniously erected and enshrined on the same date in 2008. Hence, this day is recognised as "Hai Yin Day" by the Sagaramudra Sangha and its members.

To commemorate the Monastery's 25th anniversary, there are a few special coverages in this issue of Shuiyue Journal.

We first spark off with an interview with the Chief Abbot, Master Yuan Fan, followed by his biography. He has established the Monastery with the noble aim of propagating the Dharma to benefit sentient beings. Through this interview, we get to understand the aspirations and visions of the Master. Thereafter, we have an inspirational compilation of 'words of wisdom' contributed by Sagaramudra Sangha members.

Next, we trek back in time to Year 2005 for some recollections of events

that have brought the Society to where it is today, including a feature on the path of transformation for the Society and an introduction of the newly established Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery.

What we learn in Buddhism has to be put into practice and this should not be independent from our day-to-day lives. Last but not least, we present a series of articles revolving around the theme of practising the Dharma – the experiences of some members on their learning path.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all Venerables, members and volunteers of the Society. The publication of this special edition of the Shuiyue Journal was made possible with their guidance, contributions and efforts. We also wish to extend our heartfelt gratitude and best wishes to the Monastery on its 25th anniversary; it has offered a convenient and progressive gateway for everyone to study and practise Buddhism.

We would like to thank all fellow volunteers of Publication department and many others who have helped in typing, proof reading, photography, coordination, translation, delivery etc., for their untiring assistance and valuable service to make this special edition of Shuiyue Journal a success.

水月 SHUIYUE **O**³

编

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方丈和尚专访



Abbot's Interview

远凡

1957年出生 俗姓叶 福州人 1979年出家 海印丛林方丈 西澳大学社会学系博士生

寺庙组织的价值在空间定型后, 将会推至千秋百世。唯有住锡长留, 众生方能受益。借此专访,简列四问 题,以勾勒方丈宏大的意愿与远见。

从海印禅院谈起

海印禅院本来是坐落在乌敏岛偏僻的小渔村,因为政府征用土地,于是搬迁到新加坡本岛,这个转变标志了海印从自利到利他的过程。佛教讲缘,诸法因缘生,诸法因缘灭,1992年11月8日海印学佛会在芽笼

17巷(沈氏大道)真正开始发展,方 丈的最初理想是要建一个比光明山大 10倍的道场。

1993年由于以前所训练的学生都出了家,他们某些回归学会,因此海印不久就成立了二部僧团。佛教的代表是僧伽,培养僧人是一个关键,所以有绝对设立僧团的必要。海印可说是僧伽的摇篮,希望能够吸引和培养更多有心的学子。

教育使命

1994年学会搬到基利玛路,1999年 又买下芽笼29巷的永久地契。经过 多方面的努力以及一些善心人士的支 持,海印在硬体方面逐渐完善。

2000年之后,僧众从开始的五、六位增加到十七、十八位,秉着以佛教教育为主的理念,海印进一步将僧众的教育程度从佛学院提高到真正大学水平,乃至于到硕士的培养。

新加坡是一个非常城市化的国家, 土地稀缺,佛教要在这里发展是很有 局限的。海印在发展的过程中遇到不 少困难,最后定调为佛学院。学院是 在2005年落成,当时院方已经具备 7位硕士和8位学士,僧众也增加到23位。

院方培养僧众,旨令他们定调为名符其实的宗教师,同时也加强他们能够达到上层管理的能力。为了让僧众有发展的空间,海印也往马来西亚和澳洲设立分院,当然,这也带动提高居士和护法的素质与能力。

未来动向

随着明年西澳佛国寺的落成,海印的硬体设备大体完成。接下来将会进入软体重塑与精细化的建构。目前院方正在进行"十六年的僧伽生涯规划",其中第四个四年的规划,就是选择合格的僧人进入三年的闭关训练,期望能培养出有空性觉受证量的僧众,成为阿阇黎。此训练会综合小乘、大乘(禅宗)与金刚乘的实修方法,编制成单元制传授给在海印求学的居士。

另一方面,院方也注重弘扬佛教 文化与艺术。借以"海印文化艺术 馆"这个新平台,通过视觉展示艺术 来提升新加坡佛教的自身文化素质是 学院当前的一个发展动向。

佛教在东西方的展望

佛教是世界三大主流宗教之一,其 庞大的世界观、丰富的哲理性以及巨 大的包容性是其他宗教难以比美的。 我们是生长在一个高度化的资本主义的本色是要挑动会,而资本主义的本色是要挑动横体纵欲,这会导致社会出现物欲横流的现象。处在这样的经济氛围此回,的贪婪有无限发展的可能,因此回求,而佛教在这方面可为社会提供一个方向与方法。

水 方 丈 和 尚 专 访



佛教是东方文化的代表,迈入千禧年后,亚洲经济的蓬勃发展带动了亚洲文化的扩散。东亚的中国就输出少林寺武禅的软势力,南亚的印度。由于全刚乘及藏族人民不断的努力,佛教的主要推动力;一些好莱坞明星,例如Richard Gere、Stephen S.等更也藏传佛教的信仰者。此外,我们也以及慈济也在西方国家积极弘扬佛教。

由此看来,未来佛教信仰者的比重 肯定会在全世界逐年增加。尽管目前 全世界佛教的信仰比例与基督教和依 斯兰教相比较小,但在未来的几十年 里,佛教在全世界一定会绽放光芒。

海印丛林僧委冀望

我们将尽心尽力,真正去落实僧涯规划。我们将慎重协调规划和实践,让僧涯规划达到最好的培育僧才效果。

The Abbot of Sagaramudra Monastery Master Yuan Fan,

through his wisdom and determination, has established 8 branches within 17 years. These include Sagaramudra Buddhist Society/Sagaramudra Buddhist Institute (Singapore), Sagaramudra Buddhist Hermitage (Singapore), Hai Yin Buddhist Sangha Society (Singapore), Pertubhan Penganut Agama Buddha Sagaramudra Negeri Johor-Batu Pahat (Malaysia), Persatuan Penganut Agama Buddha Chenresig-Johor Bahru (Malaysia), Sagaramudra Meditation Centre-Senggarang (Malaysia), Sagaramudra Buddhist Association Inc. (Australia) and Buddha Mandala Monastery (Australia). In 2009, the plan for 'Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery', located in Geylang, Lorong 24A, was realised to promote Buddhist arts and culture in Singapore.



The establishment of these branches will benefit sentient beings in many years to come. Through this interview, we will attempt to find out the aspirations and visions of the Abbot.

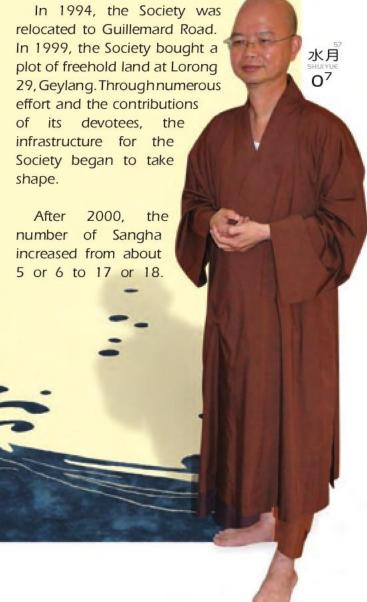
Its Origins

Sagaramudra was originally located in Pulau Ubin. Due to the Government's Land Acquisition, it was relocated to Singapore mainland. This was the turning point of Sagaramudra as it began to reach out to more people and to benefit them with its services. On 8 November 1992, Sagaramudra Buddhist Society was officially established at Geylang, Lorong 17 (off Sims Avenue). The Abbot's original plan was to set up a centre that would be 10 times bigger than the Bright Hill Temple.

In 1993, many of the Abbot's disciples were ordained and some of them took refuge under him. As such, the Sagaramudra Sangha Order is established. As the Sangha represents

Buddhism, the training and development of the Sangha is crucial. Sagaramudra, which acts as a cradle for the Sangha, hopes to attract and nurture more Sangha members.

Education Mission



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With Buddhist education as priority and to prepare the Sangha to propagate the Dharma more effectively, they have been sent to further their academic and spiritual pursuits at various Institutes of higher learning and related overseas Buddhist Institutes to acquire their relevant Degrees, or even Master Degrees.

many difficulties in the process and finally it establishes itself as a Buddhist Institute. In 2005, the construction of Sagaramudra Buddhist Institute was completed. At that time, it has already groomed 7 Master Degree holders and 8 Bachelor Degree holders. The number of Sangha has also increased to 23.

In a land-scarce and highly urbanised country like Singapore, there are some development limitations. Sagaramudra to ensure that the encountered trained and teachers are management also set up Australia in

The objectives for nurturing the Sangha through higher education are to ensure that the Sangha are properly trained and qualified as religious teachers and to enhance their upper management skills. Sagaramudra has also set up branches in Malaysia and Australia in order to allow greater scope of development for the Sangha, and the standard of the devotees and volunteers should also improve as a result.

Future Directions

With the completion of the Buddha Mandala Monastery, in Chittering, Australia, next year, the hardware of Sagaramudra is more or less complete. The next phase will focus on software development to complement its hardware. At the moment, Sagaramudra is in the process of establishing a "16-year Sangha Training Programme" which is divided into 4 phases of 4 years each. In the final phase, those who qualify will be sent for 3 years of

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solitude training. The purpose of this final training is to allow the Sangha to internalise what they have learnt through the contemplation of emptiness, and thus be promoted to Acarya after the verification by the Master. The training encompasses Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhist teachings. Once completed, the training syllabus will be composed into relevant modules to be taught to the lay disciples.

In addition, with Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery as a platform, Sagaramudra aims to increase the level of awareness and appreciation of Buddhist arts and culture in the island Republic.

Future trends of Buddhism in Eastern and Western Societies

Buddhism, being one of the 3 main world religions, has its unique philosophy and world perspectives, it is characterised by its high tolerance and these differentiate it from the other religions. Capitalist society emphasises on materialism and this results in greed and discontentment. Without the counter balancing effect of a spiritual training, our mounting greed will be endless. In this respect, Buddhism offers some effective measures to counter these desires.

Buddhism is almost synonymous with Eastern culture and Asian economies have been flourishing in the millennium and with that, its influence has spread to Western societies. Buddhism, from various countries such as China, Taiwan, India, Japan and Tibet, has gradually established itself by setting up Buddhist centres and propagating the Dharma in Western societies. Famous Hollywood celebrities such as Richard Gere, Stephen S. are devotees of Tibetan Buddhism.

Based on this trend, the number of Buddhists in the world should increase over the years. Even though at the moment the percentage of Buddhists is relative smaller as compared to Christianity and Islam, the popularity of Buddhism over the world will definitely be growing in the coming decades.

Wishes from Sagaramudra Monastery Sangha Committee

We are fully committed to achieving the objectives of the Sangha Training Programme.

With careful coordination between the planning and execution, we wish the programme will attain optimal effect in grooming the Sangha. 水月 SHUIYUE **O**9 方 丈

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海印丛林创办人上远下凡大师父重要事迹



1979:22岁,依本道长老出家。

1979~1988:先后到台湾、韩国、印度、尼泊尔、缅甸及泰国等地研究佛法,曾向白云禅师(台湾菩提寺)、九山禅师(韩国松广寺)、正道法师(日本片冈的临济宗曹源寺)学禅。虽然有一些境界出现,却未能从南传佛教和中国佛教的体系里得到圆满的解析。后来在一次因缘机会里,遇到一位曾于黄教修学9年的英国法师(Stephen),提议他在密教方面探索。

1985:在乌敏岛创立海印禅院。

1988:带领海印禅院僧俗二众成立海印学佛会。

1991:再次到韩国松广寺潜修。

1992:担任海印佛学会第一任会长。

1993: 创办《水月会讯》季刊。

1995:带领僧徒成立海印僧团,并任该团的领导师至今。

1998~2004:出版《水月禅音》、《水月禅意》、《水月禅修》和《简单幸福的

生活》,其中前两者英译为'The Sound of Zen'和'The Conception of Zen'。

其间发行的光碟有:《拉回眼前》、《生与死》、《以禅法解决生活中的问题》、《以禅法提升人的素质与能力》、'Stress Relief In E-era through Zen'、《显密之分》、《密教的教育次第》、《以禅法面对死亡的过程》、《三皈依》、《以禅法突破自我的局限》、《修心八颂》、《佛法与人际关系》以及《禅与生活》等。

2000:该年上旬被宁玛巴噶陀传承认证为转世圣僧。

5月 在嘉龙剧院举行两天大型演讲,讲题为《以禅法提升人的素质与能力》和《以禅法解决生活中的问题》。

11月 受邀参加于日本东京富士山箱根举行的电子业巨子大会一诺基亚亚太区企业总裁极峰会议,并于会上发表专题演讲"疏导科技速变压力的禅修。"

2001:5月 在嘉龙剧院分别以中英文主讲"以禅法面对死亡的过程和轮回"和"Stress Relief in E-era Through Zen Meditation"。

文 丘恒如翻 译 杨惠忠





11月 受邀参加国际提款机制造商Wincor Nixdorf亚太区管理座谈会,在泰国的普吉岛讲演"以禅法应对瞬息变化"。

2002:1月 在新加坡博览中心带领四众弟子举行"上师消灾祈福暨15周年晚宴"。

2004:考获南京大学文学硕士学位。 卸任海印学佛会会长职务,由法樑法师接

卸仕海印字佛会会长职务,田法樑法师接任。

2006:带领推动海印的组织改革,通过企管规划架构的概念,检讨制定海印未来的发展方向。

修读西澳大学社会学系博士学位。

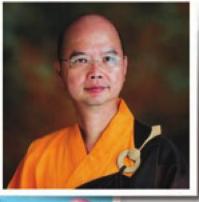
2008: 受马来西亚金马仑三宝万佛寺诸长老、法师及信托委员会敬聘为该寺代方丈。

晋升为海印丛林方丈。

岁末,普茶开示时宣布海印丛林僧众3年闭 关计划。

2009:推出"海印僧伽生涯规划",同年又在芽笼24A巷的场所落实了"海印文化艺术馆"的计划。

海印学佛会与老板联谊会首次为中小型企业 老板联办讲座。受邀主讲"中小型企业如何 面对金融风暴与逆境求存"。





自千禧年至今:

带领海印僧徒在新加坡、马来西亚和澳洲建立道场。包括:

- 海印学佛会 (精舍)
- 西澳柏斯海印禅寺
- 西澳聚德林佛国寺
- 海印禅院(新加兰)
- 观自在禅院(新山)
- 海印文化艺术馆

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Biography of Master Yuan Fan, Founder of Sagaramudra Monastery



1979: He was ordained at the age of 22 and sought refuge under Reverend Ben Dao.

1979~1988: He visited Taiwan, Korea, India, Nepal, Burma and Thailand to study Buddhism. He learnt Zen from Master Bai Yun (Taiwan Bodhi Monastery), Master Kusan Sunim (South Korea Songgwangsa Monastery), and Harata Masamichi Sensei. Although he had some realisations from the Mahayana and Theravada forms of training he still felt incomplete. Just then, he chanced to meet a Tibetan monk, Stephen, from England and who had practised Tibetan Buddhism for 9 years. He suggested that Master Yuan Fan should explore Tibetan Buddhism.

1985: He set up Sagaramudra Meditation Centre in Pulau Ubin, Singapore.

1988: He led his renounced and lay disciples to establish the Sagaramudra Buddhist Society.

1991: He went to Songgwangsa Temple in South Korea again for more in-depth cultivation.

1992: He was appointed the first President of Sagaramudra Buddhist Society.

1993: He started 'Shuiyue', a quarterly publication journal.

1995: He then led his renounced disciples to establish the Sagaramudra Sangha Order

and assumed the role of spiritual leader – a role, he still plays today.

1998~2004: He wrote and published 4 books in Chinese: 'Shui Yue Chan Yin'《水月禅音》, 'Shui Yue Chan Yi' 《水月禅意》, 'Shui Yue Chan Xiu' 《水月禅修》 and 'Jian Dan Xing Fu De Sheng Huo' 《简单幸福的生活》. The former two books were translated and published as 'The Sound of Zen' and 'The Conception of Zen' respectively. In addition, he had also published a series of his discourses, in the form of Compact Discs.

2000: He was conferred the religious title 'Vajra Religious Master' by the Kathok Nyingma Lineage in the early part of the year.

May He delivered discourses on "Enhancing the quality and capability of a person through Zen Practice"《以禅法提升人的素质与能力》and "Solving our problems in daily life through Zen Practice"《以禅法解决生活中的问题》to the public at a 2-day Dharma Talk event, held at the Kallang Theatre, Singapore.

November He was invited to participate in the 'Nokia Asia Pacific Leadership Forum & CEO Summit' held in Mount Fuji Hakone, in Tokyo, Japan. He delivered a discourse on "Thriving in the Digital Age @ the speed of Zen" at the forum.

2001: May He delivered discourses on 'Coping with the process of Death and Rebirth with Zen Practice' (Mandarin) and 'Stress Relief in E-era through Zen Meditation" (English), to the public at a 2-day Dharma Talk event, at the Kallang Theatre, Singapore.

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November He was invited to participate in the Asia Pacific Management Forum organised by Global ATM Manufacturer, Wincor Nixdorf held in Phuket, Thailand. He delivered a discourse on 'Zen Approach to Riding the Waves of Change' at the forum.

2002 : January He hosted the 'Guru Blessing cum 15th Anniversary Dinner' at the Singapore Expo Convention & Exhibition Centre, together with his disciples.

2004: He graduated with a Master's Degree in Literature from the Nanjing University.

He stepped down as the President of Sagaramudra Buddhist Society and handed over the duties to Venerable Fa Liang.

2006: He spearheaded the transformation of Sagaramudra with the adoption of proper Corporate Change Management Framework to review and implement future development plans of the Society.

He began his pursuit of a PhD in Sociology at the University of Western Australia.

2008: He was appointed the Acting Abbot of Sam Poh Buddhist Temple, in Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, by its Trustee Committee and Sangha.

He was promoted to the position of Abbot of Sagaramudra Monastery.

He announced a 3-year solitude training plan for the Sangha at the year-end celebration.

2009: He introduced the 'Sagaramudra Sangha Training Programme'. In the same year, the plan for 'Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery', located in Geylang, Lorong 24A, was realised to promote Buddhist arts and culture in Singapore.

He delivered a discourse on 'How do small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) survive when faced with financial crisis and adversity', in the seminar jointly organised by the Society and Lao Ban Lian Yi Hui(老板联谊会) for the SMEs owners.

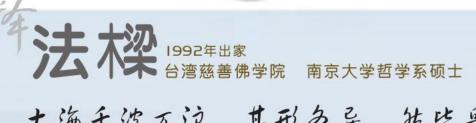
From 2000 to date

He has led his disciples to establish the following branches in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia:

- Sagaramudra Buddhist Society, Singapore
- Sagaramudra Buddhist Association Inc., Perth, Western Australia
- Buddha Mandala Monastery, Chittering, Western Australia
- Sagaramudra Meditation
 Centre-Senggarang, West Malaysia
- Pertubhan Penganut Agama Buddha Sagaramudra Negeri Johor-Batu Pahat
- Persatuan Penganut Agama Buddha Chenresig-Johor Bahru
- Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery, Singapore

水月 SHUIYUE |3





大海千次万浪,其形多异, 丝皆是水; 世事如海波浪,多有其趣, 丝皆空幻。

世间的一切人、事、物,皆由空中幻化而有。

海 印 从 以 前 的"没 有"到 现 在 的"有",这是无常的表征,是众缘所生之法,也是从空性之中幻化而出的一个假有。海印,也只不过是大海干波万浪之中微乎其微之一滴。

25年的时间长不长?在空性之中无长短。然而,以苦短的人寿而言,却也可说是漫漫之岁月。25年的时间,海印成立了僧团,建立了自己的修行道场、弘化道场,设定了组织运作的机制,16年的僧众栽培计划等等。虽然如此,海印还是有许多不足的地方有待改进、提升。

适逢海印成立25周年之际,也该是海印进行深度反思之期,以便在未来的时日能更稳健的发展。

末, 谨以此偈与学人共勉之:

达摩度江传妙义 金刚宝杵镇浊气 现前心法绵密行 空殿无物度有情



大 1988年出家 台湾福严佛学院

南京大学文学硕士

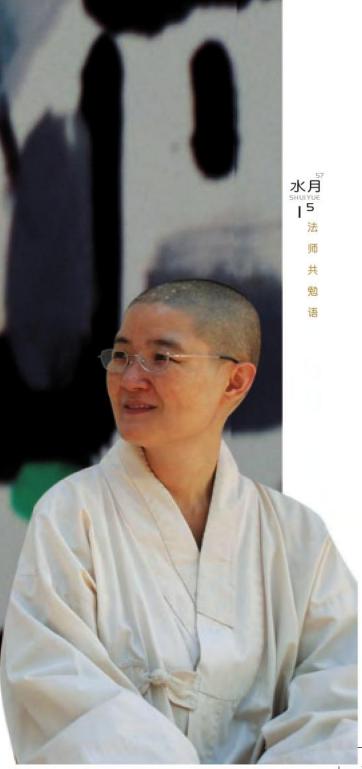
与海印一起走过1/4世纪。过去在硬 体上艰辛创建,只为能安身;既然身已 安,往前的路,就是隆道。是回归到出 家本怀的时侯, 在解脱道上专一用功才 不会迷失方向。毕竟自身也快到半百, 人生再也没有多少个25年了。

佛陀成立僧团12年后,才制定戒律。 1994年海印僧团成立,积累了10多年 的人事变化和僧事僧决的经验之后,僧 团逐步因时应机制定僧伽机制,并强化 和健全16年僧涯规划,让僧团朝向更健 康、更茁壮的成长阶梯。代代有新人, 续佛慧命。

25年来,海印的组织架构、管理和 运作方式,顺应时代的需求而一再的调 整、改革。唯一不变的是以落实佛教教 育为核心的"学佛"精神。僧宝住持佛 教道场,有赖居士护持。因此,僧俗四 众和合, 共同努力, 佛法才得以延续、 发展,影响未来。

藉此机缘, 衷心感谢多年来默默耕 耘、奉献、护持的护法居士。愿尽未来 际, 共成佛道。

祝愿我们每一刹那的生命,都是 智慧丰沛与稻松

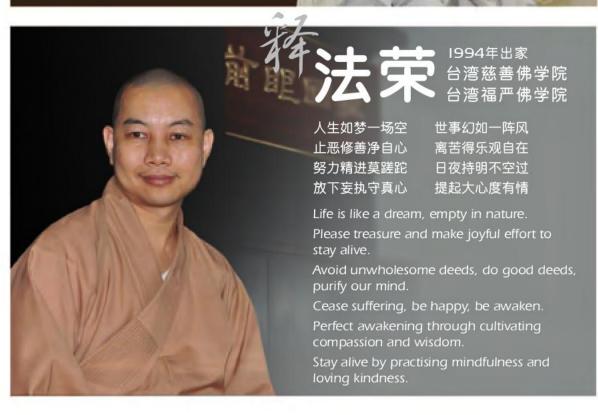












Saga Shui Int.indd 17







法义 1990年

1990年出家 台湾福严佛学院

修行佛法就在我们日常生活的待人接物、行住 坐卧的点点滴滴之中;时时返观自己的心念、心 态,检查自己的身口意的行为虚、实、邪、正, 若有虚邪不正,就得及时把它修正过来。

学佛者千万不可好高骛远,不务实际,时时存惭愧、忏悔、感恩之心。知惭、知耻,佛道入门之处就接近了;大师父常说:我们的能力、学问可以被人质疑,但人格千万不可被大众怀疑;学问能力差可以靠努力去提升。但人格被怀疑就很难立足社会人群之中了。

古德云:仰止唯佛陀,完成在人格。 人成即佛成,是名真现实。



1990年出家 台湾福严佛学院

护法,护持"法"就一个出发心使佛法再现与延续。所谓"不愿众生苦,不忍圣教衰。"如此触发内心的动机,这是一种愿力。

而我们护持"法"长存其实圆满了吾人心中的发心。无论任何活动;把持学佛的觉醒为前提都是展现学习中一个护持"法"的心愿。如此用心,我们更能一心一意、敬业乐业;从护持法中成为自我一则修行项目,为何不是圆满呢?

护法的作用在于"护心"。外在一切终归消亡,于过来时皆依"心"而来。护法者,在此过来,无不是"心"历练的一程。而将会成就不出於心。

Saga Shui Int.indd 19



水月 5HUIYUE 20 法 师 共 勉 酒



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2002年出家 台湾福严佛学院

出家前,跟随方丈和尚上远下 凡大师父已经有10年光景。出家 后,勤修于佛法,严守大师父的 教诲,认真地学习海印四则,希 望落实于自利利他的志愿。





Saga Shui Int.indd 21



大学 1993年出家 台湾香光尼众佛学院 南京大学哲学系硕士

"There are three types of people in the world. What three?

One who is like carving on a rock, one who is like scratching on the ground and one who is like writing on the water.

What sort of person is like carving on the rock? Imagine a certain person who is always getting angry and his anger lasts long, just as carving on a rock is not soon worn off by wind, water or lapse of time.

What sort of person is like scratching on the ground? Imagine a certain person who is always getting angry but his anger does not last long, just as scratching on the ground is soon worn off by wind, water and lapse of time

And what sort of person is like writing on the water? Imagine a certain person who, even though spoken to harshly, sharply, roughly, is easily reconciled and becomes agreeable and friendly, just as writing on the water soon disappears." ~ Anguttara Nikaya I/283

Buddha recognised the emotions of anger in humans and made the above remarks, which I think is worth pondering and helpful in our self-reflection: Which category do I fall into or what sort of person do I strive to become?

法云

1996年出家 台湾圆光佛学院

Bachelor of Arts (Linguistics & Asian Studies)
University of Western Australia (2006)
Diploma in Education (Secondary) Murdoch University (2007)

Entering monkhood and sustaining the path of cultivation is definitely not an easy task. In contemporary world, monks and nuns no longer live in the forest, particularly in a modern city like Singapore. The running of the temple is no longer similar to the Buddha's times, the knowledge that the Sangha community is expected to possess is no longer restricted to Buddhism and even the gathering of food is not anymore by alms offering. As such, very often we are open to many possibilities of dilemma, temptations and even challenges.

However, there is one point which will never change despite the change in the environment. The Buddha nature in us, the desire to transcend suffering would never change. It is a question of how should we approach and protect our Buddha essence. If we are able to persistently see that worldly existence brings suffering and aspire to surpass the suffering of this conditioned existence, then we will remind ourselves to continue the path to Enlightenment. If we are always in a state of emotional instability and act by adhering to our desire, anger and ignorance, we are approaching our Buddha essence in a mistaken way. In face of the contemporary world, we must keep in check our actions, reflect and adjust ourselves daily and constantly draw our mind back to cultivation.



1993年出家 台湾福严佛学院 (研究所) 英国布里斯托尔大学 佛教学硕士

以信仰者的立場 从事佛法的研究 以闻思修的次第 渐入佛法的真义



持满

2007年出家 <u>南洋理工大学工程系</u>

自为自保护 自为自依怙 自为自调御 如商调良马 《法句经•比丘品》

犹如鲜妙花 色美而无香如是说善语 彼不行无果《法句经•花品》

水月 23 法 师 共 勉 语



2006年出家
Curtin University of
Technology, Bachelor of
Science (Medical Science)

所谓出家容易,修行难。要断除多生累劫所带来的习气,是多么的困难,然而,难道这样就要放弃自己吗?不是,我们更要时时鼓励自己,不要因为自己的缺陷,而意志消沉。要"拉回眼前",勇敢面对自己的无知,接受并改变自己。在学习的过程中,要坦然面对我们这个心,学习放下。

世间事都是因缘造成,不是对与错的问题,而是每个人的角度和观点的差异,因此谁也无法下定结论。凡事以一颗包容的心,从整体的角度来看,而不是从个人的自我意识出发,自我感受。奉献于宗教,放下一切,从事利人利己的作业,出家才没有遗憾。

这里以《原谅的禅修》中所说与大家共勉之: 当我们为过去所受的折磨而痛苦时,那些背叛我们的人可能正在逍遥。恨,是痛苦的;没有原谅,我们会继续错以为"恨"可以为自己、为别人疗伤敷痛。

唯有宽恕可以让我们放下,并且解除心灵的痛苦。

出家修学佛法,是希望自己永远做个脚踏 实地、自利利他、续佛慧命的出家人。

出家至今只有两年多的日子,在受戒、出家修行的路上还算是个新人,因此改变自己不好的习气的日子还很多。目前还在努力习惯出家人的生活,希望做个踏实、不忘初发菩提心的出家人。

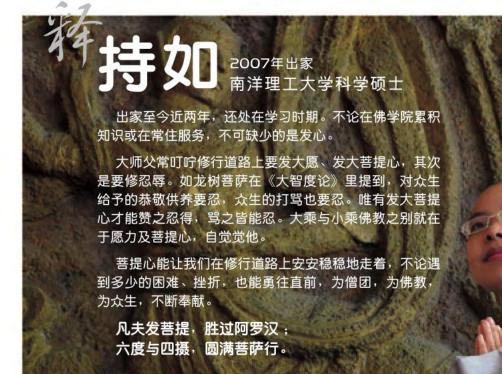




在声闻乘的修持中,比较着重于自身的了脱生死,超脱轮回;而菩萨乘除了自身的了脱生死,断轮回路以外,更趋向广大利益一切众生。

寻求觉悟,令身心自在为二乘的主要修行。 世尊成佛时说:"善哉大地众生,皆具如来德性。"又,如何修出自身的佛性呢?以佛为规范, 修正自己的行为,把因习气而产生的个性或是脾气 改掉。

除了善知识或是同参道友的提携之外,若要修出自身的那一份佛性,内观是不可或缺的。唯有理解、了解自己才能改变自己。如经中记载:"佛在灵山莫远求,灵山只在汝心头,人人有个灵山塔,好去灵山塔下修。"切勿舍近求远,用自己内在的那一份佛性,勇於面对自己的习性。



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Sagaramudra Chronicles

海印学佛会从零开始发展到现在

新、马、澳三地都有一定的知名度。现在让我们 从上远^下凡大师父主导众法师及信众们的护持下,

追寻他们辛勤耕耘的脚印。



2005

11月9日,西澳聚德林获得当地政府正式批准兴建聚德林佛国寺和禅修中心。最大的特色:25尺高的缅甸大玉佛,并且将成为海印丛林在南半球的一个地标。

6月5日,法音、法智和法典法师 荣获北京语言文化大学学士学位。



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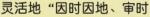
9月,上远下凡大师父推动海印的组织改革,通过企管规划架构的概念,检讨海印未来的方向与策略和落实新策略的具体方案。

3月18日,在上远下凡大师父的带领下, 西澳聚德林,紫晶山佛国寺举行了简单庄严的 动土仪式。



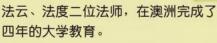
年中,海印成立了以会长法樑法师为主席的工委会 推动教育服务建设。

随着硬件工程日臻完善,海印的心件工程正与时并进,





度势、机动有制"为三地(新、马、澳)的发展量身定制了不同的发展蓝图,但是总的原则——发扬海印佛法教育的特色不变。



6月,法源法师考取了北京语言文化 大学学士学位。





水月 5HUIYUE **2**6 海 印 纪 法樑法师考取了南京大学哲学系宗 教学硕士学位。



上远下凡大师父于1979年依止马来西亚金马仑三宝万佛寺兴建祖师上本下道和尚出家,他具备修持见地、足为大众师范。马来西亚金马仑三宝万佛寺诸长老、法师及信托委员会敬聘他为该寺代方丈,于1月15日举行庄严的升座仪式。

10月29日,西澳聚德林佛国寺进行大佛安座仪式。大佛像高9米重60吨, 其落成除了实现^上远[™]凡大师父供养一尊大佛的夙愿,也象征 了海印丛林正开始迈向软件建设的另一里程碑。

11月8日西澳聚德林佛国寺为大佛进行祝圣仪式,与会贵宾包括 聚德林市镇会的镇长伉俪和委员伉俪等。镇长在演说中提及佛 国寺禅修中心的建立,将能为想要放松身心,追求心灵净化的 人士提供一个很好的地方。 水月 水月 27 海 印 纪 事





Since its humble beginnings, and under the leadership of Master Yuan Fan and together with the support of the Sangha community and devotees, Sagaramudra Buddhist Society has expanded considerably with branches in Singapore, Malaysia and Western Australia. It is perhaps an appropriate time to do some recollections of some events that have brought the society to where it is todau.

2005

水月 28

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事

9 November: The local Government, in Western Australia, granted permission for the Sagaramudra Buddhist Society to build the Buddha Mandala Monastery and Meditation Centre at Chittering. The salient feature of the monastery is a 9-metre tall Buddha statue which will become a landmark for the Sagaramudra Monastery in the southern hemisphere.

2006

5 June: Venerables Fa Yin, Fa Zhi and Fa Dian graduated with their Bachelor Degrees from the Beijing Language and Culture University.

September: Master Yuan Fan revamped the management of the Society by introducing Corporate Management style in running the Society. Future developmental plans and strategies and the action plans for these were reviewed concurrently.

200

18 March: Master Yuan Fan officiated the simple but solemn ground-breaking ceremony of the Buddha Mandala Monastery, in Chittering, Western Australia.

In the middle of the year Venerable Fa Liang, President of Sagaramudra Buddhist Society, was appointed as Chairman of a working committee to promote educational services.

With the hardware (infrastructure) in place, Sagaramudra starts to focus on developing its software (people) to complement it. The Society is flexible in organising its activities bearing in mind the requirements of different

> countries with the objective of propagating the Dharma.



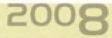


Venerables Fa Yun and Fa Du completed their four-year university education in Australia.



June: Venerable Fa Yuan obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree specialising in Chinese Language and Culture from Beijing Language and Culture University.

16 December: Master Yuan Fan officiated the opening and Buddha enshrinement ceremony for Persatuan Penganut Agama Buddha Chenresig in Johor Bahru.



Venerable Fa Liang obtained his Master's Degree in Religions Studies from Nanjing University.



15 January: The Sangha and Trust Committee of Sam Poh Chinese Buddhist Temple, in Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, appointed Master Yuan Fan as the Acting Abbot of the temple. This very significant appointment could be traced back to 1979 whereby Master Yuan Fan took refuge in Sam Poh Temple and was ordained under Abbot Reverend Ben Dao. That was the beginning of Master Yuan Fan's diligent and deep cultivation of Buddhism and long association with the temple over the years.

29 October : Buddha Mandala Monastery, in Chittering, Western Australia, celebrated the enshrinement of the imposing Buddha Statue, standing 9 metres tall and weighing 60 tonnes. Besides fulfilling Master Yuan Fan's wish of venerating a great Buddha's statue, this act also symbolised the completion of a milestone of the Society which will focus on its software development in the next phase.

8 November: A blessing ceremony of the large Buddha statue, was held at the Buddha Mandala Monastery and Meditation Centre, in Chittering, Western Australia. The mayor of Chittering and his spouse, committee members of the local government and their spouses, were among the long list of guests invited for the auspicious occasion. In his speech, the mayor described the establishment of the Centre as an appropriate place for relaxation and purification of body and mind for the people.



Saga Shui Int.indd 29

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表

海印改革之路

迈向改革之路

海印学佛会(简称海印)成立于1985年。 在首15年的创会阶段,海印采用类似"家庭式"由上至下的管理方式,稳步成长,并打下扎实的根基。

自2000年起,海印进入扩展期,焦点放在"硬体"的建设及僧众世学学历的提升。随着规模日益扩大,管理层察觉到单向的"家庭式"管理方式已经不能应付需求,因而下定决心转向"企业式"的运作。2006年底,在上远下八大师父的带动下,海印果敢踏上改革之路。

在企业架构下,通过一系列的工作坊和研讨会,海印僧团、理事、管委和护法们洞察到自身的不足及须要变革的形势,从而定出未来的方向与策略,对各项重要课题也就建立了共识,随即制定具体方案,并逐一落实。

海印的创办理念与策略

海印自创办以来,一直秉持着创办人 上远下凡大师父的理念:"以佛法改善人心, 净化社会,提升大众的品格和生活素质"; 并从这一理念衍生出海印的三大宗旨:

- 一、推行佛法教育工作;
- 二、弘扬佛法、培育僧才;
- 三、广泛为有志学佛者指导修行法门。

因此,佛法教育服务顺理成章的成为海印的核心任务。海印的总策略是通过各种活动和课程,广泛吸纳有意学佛者,为他们提供全面性、系统性的佛法教育,不但让学员在课堂上学到佛法,而且应用到海印的团体生活中,参与服务活动;在这样的安排下,他们自然而然互相关怀、彼此学习,一起在菩提道上成长。如图所示,海印的整体佛法教育概念,是让成员全面学习佛法,建立一个佛化大家庭。



*在海印的佛法教育系统中,那些有缘续佛慧 命而选择出家的学员将会被培育为僧才,然后再 回到海印大家庭当法师,以教学相长的方式提供 服务和持续学习。

改革重点

以下是海印改革的重点:

一、调整现有教育策划

在上远下凡大师父的指导下,海印这些年来已经制定了一套强调修心与解行并重,适合现代人修学的系统。其中三年制的佛学班及基础静坐课程,非常受信众的欢迎。为了改进教学效益,调整教育服务的重点将在原有的良好基础上,加强深度、广度及系统性。

以会长法樑师父为主席的工委会于2007年中成立,至2009年中为止,已完成了下列几项任务。

- 1、制定佛法教育体系,它包括下列几个相辅 相成的部分:
- 系统化的学佛课程:分为基础课程、 成长课程、进阶课程及深化课程;
- 系统化的共修,包括定期潜修;
- 僧才培育体系;
- 护法培训;
- 法师们的辅导教化及促进海印大家庭成员互相关怀和学习。

2、从2008年起,推出重新编排的华、英语 学佛基础课程,为初期学佛者提供概括式的基 础佛教教育。其重点是把原有的三年佛学课程

水月 5HUIYUE **3**0 改 革 之 路

Saga Shui Int.indd 30

水月 改革之路

改为5个单元(各20周)进行;把原有的一年三个短学期(共30周)改为一年两个长学期(共40周)。因此,过去学员须要用三年完成的佛学课程,现在只须两年半;而且,共计200小时的单元制课程比起旧有的三年制180小时,内容更充实。

同时,专业的课程设计、讲授及评估制度及引进现代化的教具如多媒体器材等,协助法师的授课方式更灵活生动。此外,招生也由原先的一年一次改为两次,大大的提升了行政效益。

- 3、成长课程的策划也初步完成,并在2009年 开始推出为期40周的"学佛成长课程第一单元",供完成基础课程和有意进一步学佛法的学员接触佛法的原点——经论,为进阶及深化课程 作准备。
- 4、2008年中推出"护法成长课程"和"六和 敬实用工作坊",分别为护法们提供基本及进阶 的进修机会。
- 5、完成师资提升的规划,并定在2010年落实 僧众3年精进闭关的训练。

接下来,海印将把重点放在提升师资及完成学 佛成长课程设计两方面;并将逐一完成:制定进 阶及深化课程、加强共修体系、加强日常教化体 系以及处理少年班和主流学佛课程接轨等课题; 落实整体佛法教育体系的目标。

二、制定整体关怀体系

整体关怀的概念将诉诸于制定佛化的团体生活架构,让海印大家庭的成员能过佛化的社交生活,并在互相关怀和扶持中,度过"生、老、病、临终、往生"等人生重要的里程。海印通过福利部、佛事部、斋戒放生部等部门,照顾会员的福利(如:结缘)及推动佛化生活(如:佛化

婚礼、斋戒、放生、探访老人院等活动)。 2008年,海印在原有的佛化团体活动基础上, 进一步设立了康乐部,为会员提供康乐、社交 等活动。2009年9月,海印进一步设立文化艺 术委员会(简称文委会),推动佛教文化艺术 发展,丰富佛化生活的内涵。

建立整体关怀体系,需要时间、资源和深入的研究探讨,内容又必须与海印的佛法教育系统相应。按照年度规划的时间表,海印将在2010年展开建立整体关怀体系的研究,借以完成海印佛化大家庭的最后一块拼图。

三、制定精细化的管理

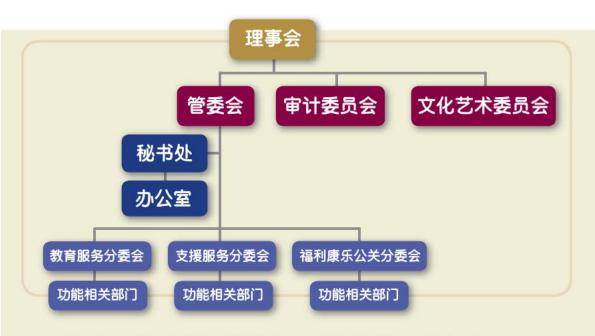
调整现有教育策划与建立整体关怀体系, 必须配合良好的管理方式,才能有效进行。 因此,精细化管理的重心就在于加强海印管 理层的监管能力及内部支援体系,这也包括 了提升海印的沟通体系、企业形象及服务素 质等现代企业所强调的元素。

这些改革也符合"新加坡慈善理事会"于 2007年11月颁布的"慈善团体与公益机构监 管准则";依据该准则的基本要求,海印制 定的监管机制包括:

- 确定理事会监管功能;
- 引进策略性规划:
- 明确列出防止利益冲突的程序;
- 引进项目管理机制;
- 制定护法和职员人力资源管理政策;
- 完备财务管理与控制政策:
- 树立公共形象。

为了加强管理体制,海印的管理架构也作出了调整(新机制见下图)。

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1、在理事会的架构内增设"审计委员会",负责监督财务管理及操作程序。

2、加强海印"项目与服务管理委员会"的运作效益及协调功能(该会实际负责日常运作及提供服务)。先前直接由管委主席掌管的十多个部门,依据功能纳入3个分委会中;各分委会主席及各部门的辅导法师自动成为新管委会的委员。

在新架构下,管委会定期和所有的主任、 组长举行记录在案的协调会议。同时,辅导 法师也定期与主任、组长联系,传达讯息及听 取意见,这将大大加强整体的协商与沟通。

秘书处也在新的管理架构下纳入管委会内,其下辖的办公室将以受薪职员为主,专业人士身份的护法为辅,这个安排是基于下述目的:

- 提升行政作业和客户服务标准;
- 让法师和义务护法们卸下客户服务及行政工作的任务;

• 让法师更专注于教学和修行上。

设立正规的办公室和相关的标准作业程序是目前海印制定精细化管理的要点,其他尚在进行中的重点项目包括打造海印企业形象及改善管理资讯系统。

除了设定各种主要管理系统外,海印还将逐步 搞好企业管理和工作文化,并让它扎根在每个为 海印大家庭服务的人员心中;最终把海印的日常 运作和管理也纳入整体佛法教育的体系里。

感恩与展望

在此,管委会感谢大众的支持,在法师、护法和会员们尝试种种改变时所带来的不便,能加以包容,并及时反馈,让管理层得以及时纠正和改善,使海印的改革能够有个好的开始。

海印会不断努力提升组织能力,以便在这因缘 条件瞬息万变的现代社会中,继续为社会大众服 务。

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On the Road to Transformation Translate | To Kuo Ling

Sagaramudra Buddhist Society ("Sagaramudra") was established in 1985. During the first 15 years, Sagaramudra was managed like a family, effectively building up Sagaramudra on a strong foundation.

As the society increases in scale and magnitude, managing Sagaramudra like a "family business" was no longer viable. The Management realised the need to establish Corporate Governance and manage the Society like an "enterprise". At end 2006, Master Yuan Fan led the Society onto the path of transformation.

The Society adopted proper Change Management Framework to guide the transformation processes. Through a series of workshops and discussions involving all key stakeholders, the Society identified key areas that required changes, reviewed its direction and strategies and formulated plans to implement the new strategies.

Goals and Strategies

Sagaramudra is established to achieve three objectives:

- 1. Promote Buddhist education,
- 2. Propagate the Dharma and nurture the Sangha.
- Provide guidance for people interested in Buddhist Practice

Buddhist education is identified as the "core business" of the Society. The key strategy is to attract people to attend courses and activities organised by the Society, and to provide an allround systematic Buddhist education for the more serious practitioners. The Society aims to let its students apply what they have learnt in classes to the Society's activities, to care for one another and progress together on the path to enlightenment (like family members of a big "Sagaramudra Buddhist Family").

Key points of the transformation

The Society's transformation focuses on three main efforts:

1. To refine the current education plan

Under the guidance of Master Yuan Fan, the Society has developed a course system suitable for modern living which focuses on training the mind as well as understanding and practising the Dharma, of which the three-year Dharma class and the Fundamental Meditation Course are the most popular. Building on the good foundation of the existing courses, adjustments to the educational services shall focus on enhancing the width and depth of the course content, strengthening systems and processes and improving the efficiency of training administration.

A Working Committee was set up in 2007 with Venerable Fa Liang as the Chairman and as of mid 2009, the following tasks have been completed:

- (1) Formulated the overall framework of the holistic Buddhist education system of Sagaramudra, comprising Buddhist courses of various levels, group meditation practices and retreats, a system for nurturing the Sangha, training and development of Volunteers and system to enable volunteers to learn as they serve or participate in activities of Sagaramudra.
- (2) The revised Fundamental Dharma Courses (both Chinese and English) were launched in 2008 to provide general basic Buddhist Education to beginners. The revised course restructured the original 3-year course into 5 modules of 20 weeks each and the original 3 short semesters in a year (30-week in total) into 2 long semesters in a

水月 ^{SHUIYUE} **3**³

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year (40-week in total). There is a significant improvement in efficiency as students can now complete a 200-hour course within 2.5 years (previously students would take 3 years to complete a 180-hour course). Moreover, enrolment can now take place twice a year instead of once a year. Quality of training delivery has also been enhanced with the introduction of professional methods of course design, training evaluation system and modern teaching tools.

- (3) Module 1 of the Intermediate Dharma Course (40 weeks) was launched in 2009. The Intermediate Dharma Course is open to students who have completed the Fundamental Dharma Course and intended to advance further in Buddhist studies.
- (4) The "Development Course for Dharma Helpers" and the "Workshop on the Six Principles of Harmony" were introduced in 2008 to meet the training and development needs of the Society's volunteers.
- (5) Plans to upgrade teaching skills of Venerables were formulated and the 3-year Meditation Retreat for the Sangha will be implemented in 2010.

In the near future, the Society shall focus on elevating teaching competencies of the Venerables and completing the design and development of the Intermediate Dharma Course.

2. To formulate the overall care system

The concept of the overall care system is to build up a community living structure so that members of the Sagaramudra family can experience a Buddhist way of community living, where members go through the important stages of "birth, old age, sickness, deathbed and death" under mutual care and support. There are existing programs in the Society to take care of the welfare of members (e.g. performing rites at funerals) and to promote a Buddhist lifestyle (e.g. Buddhist wedding ceremony, taking of precepts, animal liberation activities, visits to oldfolks homes etc). In 2008, Sagaramudra further established a social and welfare department to provide socialising and welfare activities for its members.

In September 2009, a Culture & Arts Committee was set up in Sagaramudra to promote Buddhist culture and arts to enrich the quality of Buddhist community living.

Formulating a good care system requires time and resources to conduct in-depth study and research, and its contents must correspond to the overall Buddhist education system of the Society. According to the planned schedule, the Society shall concentrate on formulating a complete care system in 2010.

3. Formulating a sophisticated management system

Adjusting the present education planning and formulating the overall care system can only be effective if complemented with a sound management system, therefore, the core of the sophisticated management is to strengthen inspection and control on the management and the internal support system which includes improving the communications system, upgrading the image and service quality of the Society. These are important factors emphasised by modern enterprises.

These reforms coincide with the "Code of Governance for Charities & Institutions of a Public Character" issued by the Charity Council in November 2007. Based on the guidelines of the above Code of Governance, Sagaramudra has established supervision and control systems covering: regulatory roles of Ex-Co, strategic planning mechanism, processes to avoid conflict of interests, project management, HR management policies, financial management and control and public relations and corporate communication.

The Society has made two major changes under its new governance structure:

- (1) Established an Audit Committee within the structure of Executive Committee to watch over finance management and control.
- (2) Strengthened the structure of the Programs and Services Administration Committee (Admin Committee) to achieve greater efficiency in operations and coordination. Three sub-committees were formed to control the operation of 15 Departments.

In addition, the Secretariat (which supervises the Admin Office) was also placed under the control of the Admin Committee in the new governance structure. The Admin Office shall be manned by full-time staff and complemented by volunteers. Previously Sagaramudra deployed mainly volunteers to man the Admin Office. Employing full-time staff to man the Admin Office will enable the Society to enhance its administrative operation and raise customer service standards and to free up more time for the Venerables and volunteers to focus on teaching and Dharma practices.

The Society will continue to build up full capability of the Admin office and establish standard operating procedures for office administration. Other key projects in supporting the effort of Sagaramudra to set up sophisticated management system would include the building up of a corporate image and refinement of the information management system.

In the longer term, Sagaramudra will also make an effort to cultivate good culture and value with regard to management and services in all its members. Eventually, they should become a part of the holistic Buddhist education system of Sagaramudra.

Gratitude and Prospects

We are grateful for all your support which enables Sagaramudra to have a good start on its road to transformation. The Venerables, volunteers and members of the Society have been patient and they usually work around to reduce inconveniences caused by the transformation. They have also promptly provided feedback for the management to adjust or improve some of its plans and actions so that they become more effective.

Sagaramudra will continue to work towards being a better organisation so that it could continue to provide good service to the community in this ever-changing society.

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海印文化艺术馆开幕了 文 | 丘恒如



坐落在芽笼24A巷的海印文化艺术馆(Hai Yin Culture And Arts Research Gallery)的硬体 设施已完成,并已在9月18日开幕。

开幕当天,首先由海印丛林新加坡 道场督监法谦法师、海印学佛会宗教顾 问达摩拉达那长老和噶玛迦如佛教中心 住持香巴仁波切致词, 然后请嘉宾达摩 拉达那长老、香巴仁波切、钟斌盛居士 和陈泇元先生共同主持剪彩。

该馆展示了海印丛林的发展史和"一碗米的旅程"画 展。"一碗米的旅程"是由该馆的艺术顾问陈泇元先 生(Mr Tan Kay Nguan)与其学生共同展出的,画作多达 500幅,所售出的作品是捐给观音救苦会以及佛教福利协 会属下的"青松"中途之家。

海印文化艺术馆建立的目的旨在助推本地佛教文化事 业,使之优质化和普世化,主要是以主题展览的方式宣传 文化与艺术,而第一个主题展将会在12月底或明年1月初 展出, 题为"1965年之前的新加坡佛教历史"。此展是以 王长森先生(Mr Ong Teong Sim)的陶器作品配衬展览主 题。



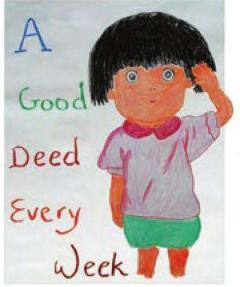
学佛之路



海印好宝宝

好心好事, 由我开始

"扫地" "I teach my friend to do homework." Cecelia Wong Xian Hui





水月 37

2009年"我眼中的海印"绘画比赛

比赛宗旨: 落实海印办教育精神,提高青年学子对美术的兴趣,激发创意。

主题内容: 以海印佛学院内的一景一物或以院内任何一位法师为绘画主题。

参加对象: 在海印活动的儿童与青少年。

(一) 儿童组:6岁--12岁

(二) 青年组:13岁--18岁

证书及奖励: 所有参赛者皆得一份参赛证书。

儿童组与青年组各选出佳作3件,奖励如下:

(一) 儿童组:大众书局礼卷\$100及得奖证书。

(二)青年组:大众书局礼卷\$200及得奖证书。

*参赛者可上网下载报名表格。网址:www.sagaramudra.org.sg, 或到海印学佛会柜台索取。

*请于20/12/09上午10点至下午4点之间将报名表格,比赛作品和报名费\$5/-交予海印文化艺术馆 No.12 Lor. 24A Geylang (只限当天收件)

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16 童

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学佛之路



文 | Patrick Sie

Cultivating Oneself

As in many Buddhist Organisations, it is common to see many people emphasise on the practice of wholesome activities such as making donations (Dana) in the hope of accumulating merits for oneself. Actions such as charitable works and voluntary contributions certainly have their merits.

Whether one is engaged in liberating living beings, making offerings to the Sangha or elderly, nursing the sick and aged, donating to the poor or needy, there is no doubt of its altruistic quality and kind gesture of one's generosity or its magnanimity as displayed.

However, at Sagaramudra, our stress and primary focus of our cultivation training goes deep into our inner self. As our master said, transforming oneself to a higher quality being is paramount as it is the foundation on which we build our merits. It is only when one has established a true understanding of oneself that it will enable one to truly appreciate all those outward cultivation gestures. This is the only route where the mind and action become congruent to one another thus matching our outer actions with our inner thoughts.

As the Lord Buddha taught, 'O Monks, developmental - collectedness, for a man whose mind is collected and intent knows things as they really are.'

Until and unless, one knows oneself and sees his own weaknesses and strengths, all outward expressions of a "wholesome" act is a farce. Doing good deeds with an

a better person. Yes,

intention does not make one

it benefits the

receiver but as a giver, your actions derive no additional improvement to your character makeup. You may receive praise and accolade from the onlookers, spiritually, you have achieved nothing!

We may know about the basic teachings of the Buddha - Four Noble Truths, Noble Eightfold Path, Dependent Origination, Karma, Rebirth, etc. The real challenge is in putting these teachings into correct practices.

Just as the Zen master pointing his finger to indicate the moon, many Buddhists with their best of enthusiasm have focused on the finger not realising the aim is the glorious moon.

We have often heard people claiming that they have many years of experience just because they are in the job for a long time. The hard fact is a person may be working for 30 years but he may only have one year of experience. In short, being long in the job does not indicate being good in the job. What does that tell you? If we can train someone to replace you and he can perform the same or better results than you in less than a year's duration, should we say the new replacement has worked one year but has 30 years of experience? The same goes with our Buddhist practice.

So, get real, come down from the high imaginary horse and touch earth. Go back to the basics and remember 'to return to the present moment and see your true self and see things as they really are'.

> Remember, without the solid good engine, no matter how beautiful or attractive the car may look with its highly polished facade, it will not run far or will not get you to the intended destination. So, start off by cultivating the inner-self





许多佛教团体都把教育重点放在通过行善布施,累积福报,比如放生、供养僧人及长者、照顾病人及老人、捐钱给贫苦及有需要的人,无可否认的,这些善举都能体现个人的高尚品格及功德。

可是,在海印,我们却比较重视通过个人 内心的修行,提升自己的品性。诚如我们的 师父所教导的,我们必须先提升自 己,才能更有效的行善积德;因 为只有先对自己有更深一层的 了解,才能明白自己行善的 动机;如此一来,我们的 善行和动机才会一致。

佛陀说,我们必须先 锻炼内心的集中力,才 能进而看清事实的真 相。

当我们看清自己的强处及弱点时,外面的境界已不再那么重要。 没有正确动机的善行对个人 是没有意义的。虽然他人将因为你的善行而 受惠,你的个人品格却不会因此而提升。虽 然你的善行会被表扬,你的精神层次却未拔 高。

我们或许对佛陀的教义,如:四圣谛、八 正道、缘起、因缘观和六道轮回等,都有一 定的认识;但是,关键在于我们是否能够 把这些教义正确的运用在生活里;打个比喻,禅师用手指指月亮,如果我们只看到 手指,而忽略了手指所指的月亮,那我们 将无法真正受用。

我们经常听一些人说他有多少年的工作经验,可是严格来说,就算他工作了30年,但真正累积的经

验,可能只有 1年。因此,工 作多年并不等于他 一定具备丰富的工 作经验。修学佛法 也是同样的道理,

我们必须脚踏实地,从 基本开始,先学习拉回眼前,

才能看清事物的真相。

切记,一辆车的品质,并不在于它外 表的亮丽程度,而在于它的内部引擎的性 能是否精良耐用。因此,请大家首先关注 内心的修养。 水月 SHUIYUE **3**9 学 佛

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My Endeavour in Buddhism

Encountering Buddhism

From an early age, I was exposed to casual readings and experiences of various faiths. Such exposure and my upbringing put me in good stead over the next 30 years of my life. I sought deeper insights, made wide observations and diligently practise my varied experiences. Invariably I came into Buddhism having found it to be the most dependable, with valid reasons, explanations and descriptions related to my daily living and life as a whole.

Finding in the Teachings

The first thing to find and see in Buddhist teachings, practise dharma and dissertations is a relevant, expansive and rational description of the conditions and situations that one can see and experience in one's own life and living.

The teachings give encouragement, even invitation to test, trial and examine their explanations, descriptions or theories to one's own satisfaction. Doing such open testing of Buddhist teachings will lead to a practice that can highlight what can be right or wrong, wise or unwise, real from non-real in one's life and living as one starts to arrive at proofs or realisations that agree or support the teachings.

How & What Experiences

Perhaps the first experience one has, starting on Buddhist study or enquiry, is the sensation of a proverbial 'light going on' as one gains an understanding or insight of some, even small, truth or facts being found to be right and reasonable in regards to an issue or subject.

As one's further studies into Buddhist teachings become broader and deeper in range and nature, one starts to gain a sense of seeing a great 'puzzle' beginning to draw together to a more unified and clearer picture or view of the state of one's conditional reality. This encourages, supports and brings a sense of calmness from a growing understanding which allows stresses to fall away and increase compassion, empathy, consideration and reach-out towards others and ourselves.

Meditation may have been a practice with its offer of relieving 'stress' in the modern world; but this is the outstanding foundational practice of all Buddhist studies and realisations and its empowering of one's own awareness that lifts one above all perceptions of a mundane nature. The practice of meditation, at whatever level of attainment possible, by a beginner, a middle or advanced practitioner will go through or come to many experiences of phenomena in one's mind field of awareness.

These can be such as becoming the 'breath' in every sense within one's own 'body', separated into a void so quiet that one 'loses' all sensations or ordinary awareness of your own body of no heart beat, no pulsing of blood, no breath movements of breathing, no sense of awareness of physicality's extremities or that of warmth and coldness.

It can be that when one first realises this state or condition one may become 'concerned' and actually go looking for one's 'self-body' as it is so different to one's ordinary awareness.

The practice of meditation is a very good ground to become very aware of one's own 'sleep-dreams' when having a typical night-time sleep.

It is never too late to start the enquiry or study of Buddhism as this may develop into a fuller practice. The great benefits are possible to any person at any suitable time and to meet his needs.

The nature of people coming to an enquiry or study of Buddhism is that each will approach from a different direction and level of needs or understanding and find a school of Buddhism to meet their needs. Whether one is a beginner or an advanced practitioner, whether from an Eastern or Western culture, we are travelling along the same road or path of the same origin and towards the same destination.

I have much stabilised my perceptions and attitudes after six years of cultivation of the Zen path, in the Sagaramudra Buddhist Monastery under the quidance of Master Yuan Fan and his disciples.

With the greatest respect and appreciation I offer much honour and merit to our founder Master Yuan Fan on this 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sagaramudra Monastery and may it remains and grows further to offer guidance to all who come to it in their needs for guidance and help.

水月 SHUIYUE **⊿**0





Saga Shui Int.indd 40

学佛至今的体会

小时候有机会接触佛学,但也仅限于一些简单的佛陀一生的故事,以及一些基本佛法,而这些也只停留在字面上而已。一直到了近几年,我才有机会再接触佛法,开始了解佛学,真正开始学佛了。

佛学,不似数学或科学那样可以套同一个方程式或依循一样的原理,就可以轻易得到一个唯一、肯定的答案。但就修习佛法而言,不同的人,即使依据一套相同的修行方法,也会由于个别因缘条件不同而成果各异;甚至是同一个人,修习方法照旧,也会每次体会不同。看似不可思议,事实上却印证了世间真相,这也就是无常、因缘、空的现象。

在耳濡目染下,自己对无常、因缘、苦、空等等法是完全可以接受。但在日常生活中,看到一些学佛的人,在负责策划或进行运作,遇到事情无法理想实行时,他们不追究根由、分析事故,更不检讨态度,而是轻率的将无常、因缘不具足挂在嘴边,佛理反而成为推诿责任的借口!事实上,他们一开始根本就忽略了整体运作的重要性,不重视各方面如何合作的过程以及处理问题的方法等等。而且在出了问题之后,大家又丝毫不觉得须要想办法弥补或改进,因

一次又一次地遇到类似的情况,让我深惑诧异,为什么学习佛法这么多年,人们的行为依然不自觉地和佛的根本精神背道而驰呢?这,看在初学佛的我的眼中,心里不免产生了很大的激荡!

"学佛是修自己的身、心"、"戒律是用来约束自身的一把尺,并非拿来衡量他人行为的工具"这些基本的佛理,是自己学佛以来都被教导、提醒着。但一直到了近日,自己才真正有了些许领会。每个人的因缘条件不尽相同,即使外在的一切环境条件都丝毫不差的情况下,除非内在的因缘条件也完全一样,否则结果也就不同了。因此,人们依着自己的观念和角度去衡量别人根本是说不过去的;这似乎回到了那基本的因缘和合的说法。因缘不单单指察觉得到的外在条件,更进一步的还要考虑到个人潜伏着的各方面内在因素。

当您意识到这一点,就会明白无论哪一宗哪一派的佛法,最终都教导我们要学习找回自己那真正清净无染的心。要知道,人,只有清净的本性是没有差别的,所以也只有当每个人都能够以同样无杂染的心去看待与分析事物时,在外在因缘条件一致的情况下,结果才不会有

差异。

为大家都能轻易地接受这些都是无常的现象, 所以也无须执着嘛!

修行与海印**佛法教育的实践**

人生来去匆匆, 万般带不走, 只有业随 身。凡夫在生死烦恼中,内心的妄想执着迷 失本性。因本身烦恼习气重,无法自主,不能 破除我执而使是非颠倒。以无常为常,以苦为 乐,以无我为有我,随着习气而造种种业。对 于好的贪著, 逆的却起嗔恼, 让自己陷入烦恼 之中, 使到自己苦上加苦。

虽说人身是个大苦聚,但只要你能透视这 世间的生灭相,清楚因缘果报,仍可转烦恼为 菩提。若能时时刻刻与佛法相应,你就能超越 生死,脱离六道。

佛教深信因果,善与恶各有因果。因果关 系和因缘错综复杂, 所以因果、因缘不可思 议。善因能遇善缘也能遇恶缘,果报各异,可 是我们一定要相信"善恶到头终有报"。若一 个凡夫以他的身、口、意去造种种的恶业,他 的起心动念即是"因",业的完成使他堕入恶 趣就是"果"。

相反的,一个有修行的人,他不但能清楚 地看到自己的起心动念, 也深知因果关系, 念念安住于菩提心,凡事都能自利利他。虽 知修行不容易,但只要我们能学习诸菩萨的 愿力, "难行能行,难忍能忍",只要努力勤 奋持之以恒, 总有一天会获得人格与智慧的圆 满。

佛法不离世间法,生活中的点点滴滴,都 有助于我们的修行,所以凡事要甘愿、接受。 师父的教导"拉回眼前"是教我们无论发生任 何事时,不要立刻去做习惯性的反应;把心拉 回来,作一个深呼吸,让心平静,再以因缘的 角度去分析、观察后才以适当的反应面对与解 决问题。这便能减少我们犯错的机会,降低所 蒙受的损失,或作出更好的反应。拉回眼前再 行动,与凡事冲动、鲁莽行事所得的结果有天渊 之别。

要做到时时刻刻都能拉回眼前, 我们就得从 礼佛、念诸佛菩萨圣号或是静坐来收摄这颗散乱 的心,去培养我们的定力,加强觉照的力量,向 内反观自己,要不断地发现并突破它所造成的障 碍。我们要努力不断地训练这颗心, 使它不受外 面的色、声、香、味、触、法所转。这就是四加 行中的"日夜持明"。其他的三个加行也是相辅 相成的。"布施供养"可降服我们的慢心,培养 一颗感恩与恭敬的心。

日常生活中, 我们身、口、意之造 作都要安住于戒,它有助于我们的修 行。对于所犯的错,我们要知错、认 错、改过,通过"礼佛忏悔"降服内 心的烦恼。我们每天都要以诚敬心礼 拜八十八佛, 以一颗惭愧的心求忏 悔,消除业障。众生皆苦,能悲 愍自己, 悲愍诸有情, 才会要 求、提升自己,帮助他人。因 此我们要不断地增长 内心的善念,不断 地 "发菩提心" 以 自利利他。

修行是要修正我们 的身体、语言与思想意念 的行为,除了靠自己努力,还 需要善知识的指导。"拉回眼 前"和"四加行"是帮助我 们修行的方法和技巧。若能 时刻谨记,实践于日常生活 中, 以慈悲及智慧去处理问 题, 那我们就会活得既自在 又踏实。

水月 42

路

之

耕耘

每个人都有一个"我",只是轻重程度不同。自我较强的人处处以自己为中心。这种因我执而产生的种种心念,是因为攀缘外境而生起的。由感受而生起的执着对外境作出的反应,在不断地重复而养成习惯后,就形成了习气。我们也就往往在习气的驱使下,通过身、口、意而造业。举一个例子,一个有学问、能力强的人,内心容易产生傲慢,这股傲气在不知不觉中,会伤害到他人,但自己却不晓得,就算自己知道,但因那股傲气太强,使自己不能谦卑、忍耐、包容,就会在因缘具足时造下恶业。

佛教相信因果,天堂与地狱皆在一念之间。我们之所以会觉得学佛苦是因为我们的习气很重,有"我执"的存在。当内心升起的贪嗔痴对著外境的六尘起作用时,自己又没定力、智慧去面对,就会感到迷惑痛苦。所以我们有时进步,有时会退步,有苦也有乐。

烦恼习气有如一杯混浊的水,若不把浊水 倒掉,就不能把清水倒进来。所以,我们要 让自己的内心时时保持一份清净的心,就必须 通过不断地学习修自己的心,把不好的修正过 来。

在生活中,我们所遇到的人与事,无论是 逆境或是顺境,都是我们修行的资粮。逆境, 能使我们看到自己的习气和烦恼。如果我们遇 上逆境而又不能接受时,就会感到痛苦、沮丧 而迷失方向,乃至于糊里糊涂地随着习性去造 业。我们可以通过善知识的指导和提携以及 三宝的力量的加持,去面对逆境,从而接受 它、处理它和放下它,来进一步修心和消除 业障。 在遇到顺境时,我们也要时刻提醒自己,不可以在习气的使然下贪着而不能自拔。我们要明白现世的福德,是过去世的善业的回报。有福德要珍惜,而且更要用福德去帮助别人。因此,我们必须珍惜现世所拥有的,去帮助需要帮助的人,自利利他来增长自己的智慧。当我们在帮助别人时,如果因自己的知识与能力不足,但已尽了力,即使做的是微不足道的善业,福慧资粮也会逐步提升。只要有恒心,滴水可穿石,铁杵也可磨成针。

在生活中,我们也要尽量抽出一点时间做功课,如修持四加行,让自己的心在散乱中有一点时间喘息,静下来看自己的心。通过静坐、持佛号,让心安住于佛号上,运用平时所听闻的佛法——无常、因缘、空等来安稳自己羁乱的心,用它来对治逆境中不好的感受所产生的种种烦恼;觉察到自己的心念,然后去反省,同时也要多接触善知识并通过闻思修来增进对佛法的认识和信心。

对于修行时因习气所犯下错误,我们也要 坦诚去面对。通过礼佛忏悔,我们就能慢慢改 掉不良的习惯;多放下一分不好的观念,就有 多一分善念的种子种在我们的阿赖耶识中。

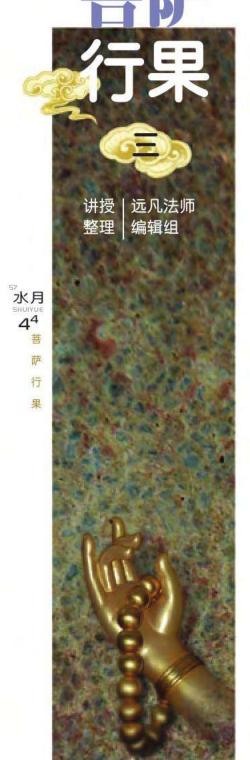
学佛不是一朝一夕而是生生世世的事。我们学佛来改变自己不好的习气、累积福报。即使因缘不具足,也可以信心和毅力朝目标迈进。每一个人都有一块心田插秧播种,如何去耕耘就靠个人的努力修行了。

水月 SHUIYUE 4³

学

佛ウ

路



文接上期:继"三种无上乘"后,续以"佛法之不二法门"。

■ 佛法之不二法门

学佛法分二门:一、小乘, 二、大乘。小乘学佛法对治烦 恼,大乘学佛法为了度众生。 众生是众缘所生,烦恼也是众 生,烦恼以外也是众生。这是 大小乘的差别。

"若欲了知众生行,一切众生诸界根,菩萨一念能通达,是故大乘难思议。"由于大乘法是为了度一切众生,所以要了知众生的烦恼和行为,以便从中给予帮助。

"一切众生诸界根",指每一个众生的内心世界,和善根领悟的层次差异。军人要有规律,艺术家头脑里则有一大堆幻想,他爱好自由自在,这个是众生的界和根。

一切众生的种种喜好和脾气等,菩萨一念就要能通达。 在色、受、想、行、识、十八界与对方境界接触时,菩萨就能够感受到根界的问题。当第一念升起,就知道怎样做才有办法度众生。是故说大乘难思议。

"若有人能行大乘,是则不断三宝种,能为众生作利益,破坏贫穷诸苦恼",也只有真正发心大乘的人,才不会断灭三宝的种。小乘法会断三宝种,因为是由大乘法生出来的。大乘法生小乘法,怎么讲?

我们现在讲三宝,实际上 已经快要没有了,这叫形相三 宝,实际的三宝已经没有了。 有形相的三宝好过没有。至少 有佛像、佛经、出家人。出家 人讲佛法,不发大乘心,就没 有办法在这世间出世, 三宝也 就不会重现。不发菩提心,三 宝的种就完了。因为有三宝, 众生才受到利益, 三宝的出 现, 教导众生修行、布施和持 戒。布施破除贫穷,有持戒, 一切的苦难,一切不如意的事 情就不会降临。也只有不断三 宝的种,方能消除贫穷和苦 恼,然后引生一切的善法,还 有出世间法。

你会觉得阿弥陀佛和极乐 世界很远, 很远, 但是性空的 立场却没有距离。这是大乘菩 萨最后不可思议的境界。他一 生能够在无量的佛世界里面出 现, 因为他不受时间和空间的 约束,只要一个观想就能够到 达十方世界, 这是大乘不可思 议的地方,我们不可能想像得 到的境界。只要有物质生灭的 观念,有我执的观念,就永远 没有办法破除时间和空间的观 念。

有时间、空间,一定有一 切业、一切的烦恼、一切的轮 回。无常本来是性空的,可是 我们却执着无常的生灭, 因此 被生灭局限在时空的领域里 面。假如我们能够破除这些生 灭的观念、我执的观念, 住于 真正的忍可、性空,就能到达 无生法忍。智者就没有生灭的 观念,所以没有空间的约束。

大乘经典说, 十方三千大 千世界就在普贤菩萨的毛孔里 面,这是可能的。不要不相信 大乘经典里面所讲的话, 众生 是因为我执, 所以没有办法 去了解。佛法难信能入,要相 信。做不到是另一回事。不信 就是断灭三宝, 断灭善根。

小乘法不能够跟大乘法比, 因为小乘法完全在生灭里面打 转。他在生灭的烦恼中,设法 灭除这个生灭。即使能够灭 除,就进入寂静,不再回来, 这种境界就是涅槃,但这涅槃 是有余的,故称为有余涅槃。

佛菩萨在性空里面能够运用

一切的生灭法,但阿罗汉即使证 到性空,还是无法运用,所以他 入灭了, 佛菩萨还是有办法把 他找出来, 因为佛菩萨能够如 实运用一切的生灭法, 所以叫 不可思议。

"一切世间无能胜,趣向无 上大乘者,具足大力坏众魔(魔 是心的烦恼。一切的生灭就是一 切的众魔,一切的无常),是故 大乘难思议。"这个偈颂是指, 只有大乘法的力量才能摧毁一切 魔众。修习大乘菩萨的加行和正 行,才能够得到无量的福德。

"《摄大乘论》中,以十种 殊胜赞说大乘:一、所知依殊 胜,二、所知相殊胜,三、入所 知相殊胜, 四、彼入因果殊胜, 五、彼因果修差别殊胜, 六、增 上戒殊胜,七、增上心殊胜, 八、增上慧殊胜,九、彼果断殊 胜,十、彼果智殊胜。此中阿赖 耶识,说名所知依体。"

阿赖耶识是第八识,指清净 智,本身空性。眼、耳、鼻、 舌、身、意为六识;第七识: 末那识;前六识和第七识组成 第八识。

性空没有时间和空间的概 念,那么世间的一切是不是性 空? 这是不可想像的, 想像就有 时空的观念, 若真的了解性空, 就没有第八识的存在。

前面六识加七识(末那 识),第六识有执着我,所以 当第一个念产生(第六识产生念 的时候)就包括第六识跟七识在 一起;龙树菩萨在《大智度论》

里面就不谈第七识,只讲第八 识的念。当念升起来的时候, 就有念的力量,这种力量会带 动业力,无明力就是念力。

无明的力量会带动整个生死 轮回的开始,即第七识,有执 着的力量。龙树菩萨就没有前 六识的眼、耳、鼻、舌、身、 意,这些都是无常,叫性空。 唯识称第八识为阿赖耶识,含 藏一切万有。

一切归依寂静的时候, 叫 入灭。了解性空, 也就没有爱 恨, 了悟你争我夺是愚痴、烦 水月 恼、自讨苦吃。实际上, 当你 在自讨苦吃,轮回于六道时, 你还是处于性空之中,意指没 有人在受苦,也没有苦可言。 大众了悟这一点,就要忍可性 空的法。

"此中阿赖耶识,说名所 知依体。"所依的性空的体, 是殊胜的。

所知相体中有三种自性: 一、依他起自性,二、遍计所 执自性,三、圆成实自性。

我们依于性空,产生无常。 无常是因缘所生法, 因缘所生 法就是依他起自性。

依他起, 就是生灭的产生, 是依其他的因缘而生起的, 所 以叫依他起。

遍计所执,在依他起之后, 我们执着这是我。

圆成实自性, 虽然在这生灭 依他起遍计所执里面,都是性 空的。 (下期继续)

45 書

行 果

Saga Shui Int.indd 45



文 | 释法樑

道眼无碍

庙里水井的泉眼因为被沙堵塞住,所以干枯 无水,文益禅师便与徒弟共同挖掘。

文益禅师问: "泉眼不通是因为被沙堵塞了,道眼不通又是被什么阻碍了呢?"

徒弟无言以对。

文益禅师便自己解答:"被眼睛给堵住 了。"

为什么文益禅师会说眼睛堵住了道眼?因为眼睛具备了能看见的功能;但是,在能看见时,

我们却往往无法看清楚外相,常常被假象所蒙蔽。这主要是因为"我见"。有"我见"道眼就不通了。

般若心经曰: "……空中无色、受、想、行、识,无眼、耳、鼻、舌、身、意……"

事实上, 泉眼有碍, 道眼无碍。

无"我见"就无碍。

* 在寻常生话中,有许多"我见"例证:固执、顽固、刚愎、僵硬、死心眼、一意孤行、食古不化……

水月 4⁶

B

越州大珠慧海禅师到江西参访马祖道一禅师。

马大师问: "你从哪里来?"

慧海禅师道: "从越州大云寺来。"

马大师: "来这里做什么?"

慧海禅师道: "来求佛法。"

马大师:"放着自家宝藏不顾,离家四处乱 走做什么?我这里什么都没有,你来求什么佛 法?"

自家宝藏

慧海禅师听了便向马大师礼拜,问道:"哪个是我慧海的自家宝藏?"

马大师: "现在问我的,就是你的宝藏。它一切都完备,更不缺少什么,可以自在使用,不必再往外去寻找了。"

慧海听了马大师所说,当下觉悟,赶忙礼谢,并在马大师身边,侍候了6年。

"拉回眼前",回到现前一念觉性;十方一切诸法皆由此而出,故称之为宝藏。

* 什么是觉悟? 它明朗、开阔、不执……

有僧人问长沙景岑禅师:"南泉和尚死后去 了哪里?"

禅师: "到东家做驴、西家做马去了。"

僧人: "弟子听不懂,不知是什么意思?"

禅师: "要骑就骑,要下就下。"

对于凡夫而言,死后的去处都会是一分忧;

做牛做马去

但对于一位对空性有证悟的修行人来说,生死 已不足以构成问题,所以他说:"做牛做马去。"

至于是不是真的去做牛做马呢?这不是很重要,因为他可以去,也可以不去。所以说:"要 骑就骑,要下就下。"

这就是自在。

Saga Shui Int.indd 46

陈伯汉

菩萨因何才显灵?

法樑法师禅文读后感

与观音菩萨共慈悲, 你就是观音菩萨显灵了心里有鬼吗? 理解地藏王, 便知怎么回事。

拜读了法樑法师的〈白衣大士〉与〈地狱 不空、誓不成佛〉*,我有上述体会。

法樑法师很善于捕捉世俗常见的事例和俗念,用于弘法,应该会有明效大验;他的笔法也值得后进学习,例如〈白〉文,他先写一名妇人如何崇拜观音菩萨,接着笔锋一转,他说妇人改信基督教了,悬疑忽现,这就使人很想追读下去了。这种峰回路转的笔法,更适用于口头开示。

上述妇人的故事,以及〈地〉文所白描的 怕鬼观念,都生动地揭示了俗众切身感知所 产生的现实心理与功利意识,往往就是他们 动摇信仰的根由。

法樑法师说:外在的观音大士让我们有信心和力量,但你未必能见到。往内寻,你会发现你的慈悲就是隐藏着的白衣大士,她与你共生死。

法师三言数语,使人仿佛看见水月映现夜 空那轮明镜,脑海登时明澈如清流。

菩萨是慈悲的化身、智慧的化身;但是, 人们却往往在下意识里,把菩萨当作能治百 病的神医或人工受孕专家,当作私人印钞机 或任由操控的博彩摇珠器,当作……,可以 予求予取似的;一旦希望落空,便怪责菩萨 不灵了。试想想,如果把菩萨换作耶稣,基 督教面对的尴尬岂不是一样?

法樑法师又说:地狱在人心里,人们内心的邪念就是地狱的众生,每放下一个邪念,你就度了一个地狱的众生。说得太好了! 他的结语是: "真正去供奉一尊地藏王菩萨吧! 他是大善知识。"我的初步理解是:对于神明,崇拜形式是须要的,但不好被形式所困。

我说初步理解出于我深信,法樑法师所指的"大善知识"外延宽广、内涵深邃,还有待我反复琢磨,细细思索。

佛理总是给人莫测高深、难以捉摸的感觉, 法樑法师正好帮你探幽烛微, 明白就里。

法樑法师言近旨远,作了深入浅出的弘 法示范。

文见09年08月56期《水月》



水月 4⁷ 神 门 一 日 读

后

咸



采访者 ■ 陈安顺

因为担任人物专访的采访者,我认识了两名海印的年青人,都是出生于70年代后期的新生代——年轻、热忱、充满活力;从他们身上,我看到了海印的未来与佛教的新希望,也同时深深地感受到:佛教,不再只是老人的宗教!

图书部主任蔡承瑾

承瑾给我最深刻的第一印象是:说得一口非常流利的华语!整个采访过程中,他全以华语叙述,完全不夹杂英语,这在同辈的年青人中可说是罕见的;他的华文程度也令我刮目相看!追问之下才得知他就读公教中学时便选修高级华文,加入海印图书部后,本来就喜欢阅读的他,更有机会接触大量的华文书籍,水平更是突飞猛进,担任图书部主任最适合不过了。

承瑾接触海印的因缘始于1998年,当时在观音救苦会听了大师父的开示,开始对佛法产生兴趣;后来姐姐蔡俪萍因缘巧合加入海印义卖组当护法,他也跟着加入了图书部,同时报读静坐班;2008年起担任图书部主任至今。

图书部共有9名组员,承瑾主要负责安排与分配他们的工作。图书部已由本来的5楼课室,搬至3楼的饮茶室内。虽然空间变小了,书架也少了,但麻雀虽小,五脏俱全。组员们定期更换书架上的图书,让大家有机会接触到更多的新书,大大地充实了读友们的精神粮食。

图书部正在进行问卷调查,以便了解大家 对书本的喜好与选择,希望读友们密切配合, 让图书部办得尽善尽美。

组员们分工合作,相处得融洽愉快;有时活动后还一起聚餐,藉此促进了解。承瑾不讳言,自从学了佛后,承瑾觉得自己更能体会别人的感受,没有那么自我了。

展望未来,承瑾鼓励大家多阅读。毕竟"深入经藏,智慧如海",期许大家能多多利用图书部的资源,加强知识,以达到智慧的彼岸。同时,他还希望将来能成立读书会。

他呼吁大<mark>家一起加油,尽心尽力把图书部办</mark>得更好!

香灯部主任刘毓金

文质彬彬的毓金,一听说我要采访她,马上 谦虚地说自己并不是香灯部里最资深的人物。

与海印的因缘始于2001年。在朋友陈慧青的带领下报读了海印的佛学班。好学不倦的她还同时上了梵呗班、仪轨班、女众静坐班、静坐班和瑜伽班,并加入香灯部当护法。2005年开始担任香灯部主任至今。

香灯部的工作多而繁琐,主要是负责法会和共修前的筹备工作,其中包括会场的布置、蒲团或椅子的摆设、鲜花水果供品的摆放、佛具法器的准备等等,还有事后场地的清理与其他善后工作。目前香灯部大约有20名组员,分成两组轮班;碰到法会或水忏等大型活动时,两组组员都出动;他们真是劳苦功高!

对于香灯部的辅导师们,毓金非常感恩;尤其是她刚接任主任这个位子时,工作刚好非常忙碌,健康又不很好,因而觉得压力很大,担心自己不能完成任务;幸好辅导师法智法师给予她很大的鼓励与帮助。在辅导师的谆谆教导与组员们的同心协力下,香灯部才能有今天的局面。虽然法智法师后来去了新山的观自在禅院,但只要一想到法师的教诲:"要用心的做、乐意的做、用心的学习!",毓金便会禁不住泪水盈眶,心里除了

毓金觉得组员们这些年来同心协力、团结一致,这种精神弥足珍贵! 她希望在未来的日子里,大家在海印的大家庭里,百尺竿头,更进一步! 能够在海印当护法,能够为佛教贡献出自己的一份力量,她觉

感恩,还是感恩!

得是一件很有福气的事,希望大家能珍惜这份难得的机缘!阿弥陀佛!

水月 5HUIYUE 4⁸

人物专访



禅宗虽为无上乘,但其修行也并无 稀奇,首先贵在能够一心一意。然而, 在修行之初,第一个问题是:为什么要 修行? ——答案是因为人生无常,无常故 苦。生老病死的逼迫性使修行成为每个人 无可逃避的责任。

禅宗认为生命的痛苦来自执着,而生死大事的解决便在于放下内心的执着。执着是一种微细的心理状态,会反映在我们的身口意。修行便是通过矫正我们的身、口、意上的过失的当儿,去破除内在的那一份执着。

身业是最粗的。身业的掌握在于去除杀、盗、淫。其次是口业,口业的掌握在于去除妄语、两舌、恶口与绮语。最后是意业,也是三者中最微细的,即是对贪、嗔、痴三毒背后的执着的去除。一般的修法是看到贪、嗔、痴之后便会想方设法的要去断这三毒,禅宗却是在要求你必须看到这三毒背后的执着,这执着一放,所谓的三毒也就不毒了。紧接着,就是把贪

转变成无上愿力;把嗔转变成内断烦恼外降魔的魄力;把痴转变成能广设方便而度 众生的智慧力。其实,大乘行者不怕贪嗔 痴,怕只怕用错了地方,昧了因果,辜负 了众生。

经中说:"诸恶莫做,众善奉行,自 净其意,是诸佛教。"不去完成上面所 说的十恶业就是'诸恶莫做',实践与这 十恶业相反的十善业就是'众善奉行', 然而,十善业的表面完成只能使我们具足 人天福报。究竟的解脱也就是十善业的 底完成,这不仅在于放下十恶业(诸恶莫 做),实践十善业(众善奉行),最终是 要达到在不执着的心境下完成十善业,的 境界。如此的修行,才能脱离三恶道、具 足人天乘,趋入解脱道,圆满菩萨行。

参见:释远凡著:《水月禅音》页19~25。

水月 ^{SHUIYUE} 4⁹

水月



指导 ■ 蔡文銮老师



会够多时间

Assorted Vegetables Cheng Du Style



【用料】

白萝卜300克,红萝卜半条 青萝卜200克, 栗米芯1罐(开边) 蘑菇 |罐(切片),草菇 |罐(切片) 芦笋(罐头) Ⅰ罐,腐竹(泡软) Ⅰ条(切段) 香菇6朵(浸软切片)

【调味料】

素高汤 | 杯, 盐 | 茶匙, 香菇粉 ½茶匙, 麻油 | 茶匙, 胡椒粉少许, (另: 粟米粉 ½汤匙加清水 I 汤匙拌匀后用。)

【做法】

- 1. 白、红、青萝卜各切成不同的形状,
- 2. 热镬,用4汤匙油炒用料,调入调味 料,再埋献即成。

[Ingredients]

Radish 300g, Carrot 1/2, Green Carrots 200g, Baby Corn 1 can (trimmed), Button Mushrooms 1 can (sliced), Straw Mushrooms 1 can (sliced), Asparagus 1 can, Dried Bean Curd Stick 1 (soak to soften and sectioned), Dried Mushrooms 6 (soaked, cut)

(Seasoning)

Mushroom Essence 1/2 tsp. Sesame Oil 1 tsp. Pepper a dash Thickening: mix 1/2 tbsp. of corn flour with 1 tbsp of water.

Vegetarian Stock 1 cup, Salt 1 tsp.

[Method]

- 1. Cut the radish, carrot, green carrot into different shapes. Boil till cooked
- 2. Heat pan. Fry the ingredients with 4 tbsp of oil. Add in the seasoning and the thickening

水月 50 天

妙

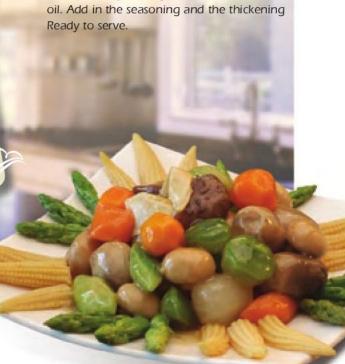
供



这是一道四川菜,以鲜蔬菜精心烩制而成,多色

- 纏头草菇、蘑菇要用水煮滚去罐头味。

- This is a Sichuan dish using different types of vegetables. It is tasty, colourful and nice to look
 - Boil the canned straw mushrooms/ button mushrooms to remove the odour of the can



《大方广圆觉修多罗了义经》是由12位法身大士提出问题,然后由佛来回答。主要对象是为初发心的大乘菩萨和末法福薄众生而问。目的是开示大乘究竟显了之义,是部蛮"直接、简洁"的大乘经典。

很多时候,我们都在用"妄心"或意识心来修行;什么是妄心呢?那就是有增有减,时时刻刻都在变化的心。这颗心也叫做"比量界",一动妄念就会落入二元对立,烦恼就会接踵而来。

打个比方:有些人会很妒嫉为什么别人比他富有、聪明、幸运,而耿耿于怀。在佛教界,会有人因为捐款捐得很少而自卑,或每天一定要念多少次佛号才会有感应等等。就如梁武帝问达摩大师他建寺庙有多少功德时,达摩大师竟说了一句"无功德"。这是因梁武帝执着于有相的布施,无法契入圆觉妙心之故。

那什么是圆觉妙心(真心)呢?在禅宗公案中,我们常说的"本来面目"就是圆觉妙心。它是离开二元对立,当下和现量界的。当中没有贪、嗔、痴,是明明历历的。这种境界跟睡

觉不一样:睡觉是顽空,迷迷糊糊的。然而它也跟道家的"无念"境界不尽相同:真心有妙用,佛陀的8万4千法门都源自圆觉妙心,针对不同根器的人,施予不同的解脱法门。其实,具体的形容,就是前念刚断,后念未生的那个"空挡"。

就好比我们早上醒后,或是入禅定的那个精神状态。因此,圣人和凡夫都有佛性,只因凡夫把虚幻的身心和外界当成真实,犹如生病的人看见空中有花,水中有月。圣人则清清楚楚地知道因缘所生法皆虚妄,没有实体,而契入能所双泯的境界。在此要声明一下,在有情界,就叫做佛性。在无情界里,像石头、树林等,就叫做法界性。

身为佛教徒,如我们用清净真心念佛、放生、拜忏乃至行住坐卧,这世界 当真就是真善美的乐土了,阿弥陀佛!

《圆觉经自课》唐一玄老人编讲 S/N: 378.2 00001838



水月 SHUIYUE 5¹

701 图书部。无限感恩

布施中法施最胜

正法的延续,有赖十方的努力。随喜助印《水月》 会讯,能使更多人沐浴在法海里,共沾法益!

The gift of Dharma excels all gifts - Dhammapada verse 354

Share the words of the Buddha, be part of a pure motivation, give the gift of Dharma. Help us propagrate this quarterly magazine, it would be made possible with your kind contribution.

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■ Steve Wan

Once there was a clever hunter who could mimic a quail's cry. He used it to trap many quails and sold them for a living.



水月

5²

The Quail King was troubled by what the hunter was doing and he worked out a plan with his fellow quails: When the hunter was casting his net over them, they must raise their necks all at the same time, fly away together with the net and drop it on a thom bush. That will keep the hunter busy as he has to mend his net for the rest of the day, and will barely have time to catch the quails.

This plan worked successfully until one morning, a quail accidentally stepped on another's head and an argument occurred. The conflict caused chaos and the hunter instantly casted his net over the quails and caught all of them.





The moral is: There is safety in unity, and danger in conflict.

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释法源 杨惠忠

在静坐中,如何分别"观想"、"妄 想"和"杂念"三者的差别?

In meditation, how do we differentiate between "contemplation", "delusion" and "distraction"?

在静坐中,非常重要的下手处,就是发现 心王和心所的存在。

心王就是眼识、耳识、鼻识、舌识、身 识、意识。这六个识心王拥有很敏锐的观察 力量,也同时超越了对与错、好与坏、是与 非、男与女等等的对立思维。

心所之一就是我们所动的念, 例如: "观 想"、"妄想"和"杂念"等。心所还包括 情绪、冲动、影像等等。

"观想"就是运用很敏锐的心王对世间 的人、事、物,作有系统和深入的观照,同 时也起心动念(运用心所)在一定的范围内 依据真理进行分析和思考的训练。例如:无 常观、因缘观、本尊观等等。通过这样的观 想训练, 增强我们学佛的信心、定力、集中 力、观察力、分析力、反应力等等。并且运 用这五种力量去破除旧有的习惯和观念,使 我们生活得更自在和更有智慧。

"妄想"就是没有秩序也没有范围的起 心动念。当我们无法安住在心王的观照,而 掉入心所中,就很自然形成没有秩序、也没 有范围、虚妄不实的"妄想"中。

"杂念"是指在"妄想"中所起的念的 特质,这些起心动念不但是虚妄不真实,而 且都是杂乱无章。妄想中杂念纷飞,一个接 着一个前后没有连贯性。

A very important aspect of meditation is mindfulness.

Mindfulness encompasses our sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste, feeling and consciousness. When our awareness is keen, we will develop an objectiveness that transcends right or wrong, good or bad, true or false, male or female etc. When we are distracted, we will be easily affected by our moods, emotions, and external forms etc.

Contemplation involves systematic and indepth reflection on external people, things and 太月 objects. This is also a restricted form of distraction as it involves training the mind to think in a systematic and logical manner. Examples are contemplation on impermanence, cause and effect, our religious master etc. Such training will improve our confidence, attentiveness, concentration, observation, analytic and reactive power. Such powers can be used to break our delusions and habits to allow us to live more wisely and freely.

Delusion is thinking in a haphazard manner without boundaries. When we are unable to control our thoughts, we have the tendency to be led to think and react habitually without awareness.

Distraction is a characteristic of delusion. Distractions involve thoughts that are illusionary and unreal. In addition, such thoughts are haphazard and are not logically connected.

53 般 信 箱

新加坡

WELCOME

5天4夜瓜拉雪兰莪/金马仑之旅(12/6至16/6)

由八关斋戒组及康乐部联合 主办的瓜拉雪兰莪 / 金马仑之 旅, 使我们大开眼界, 法荣师

父还沿途不断指点,让借景修心、观无常、 拉回眼前妥善处理突变事故,对我们的修行 的确是一种很好的考验。

在瓜拉雪兰莪, 我们下榻一个自然公 园,好像到了另一个世界;我们从中了解 了营火虫的生态,并目睹了沼泽树林的生 长实况,栖息其中的生物如何应变求存的过 水月 程,更叫我们兴致勃勃。这里最令我满意的 地方是清静,那种远离世俗的非一般清静。 活 我们日常所受的生活压力,身心疲累,心烦 意躁,都在这里得到舒展、抚平,清静调和 身心的作用竟是如此之大!

> 金马仑高原, 寄宿在三宝寺, 别有一番 滋味! 25位女众排排睡在同一间寮房, 可以 想象这支"交响乐队"演奏起美梦幻想曲、 恶梦狂想曲,声势有多犀利!洗澡间有热水 设备,但是先别乐,因为没有挂衣服的钩

金马仑高原天气凉爽,三宝寺的环境清 幽,很适合修行;我在这里进一步体会到 静坐可调身、调息和调心, 礼佛忏悔能使身 心自在安乐,禁语让我们有机会向内反省, 静滤思绪,这一切,让我们更深层的了解自 己,同时又能保持精力,学佛真好啊!

虽然只是一日游,参观的地方可不少。 不少人喝过 Boh Tea 吧? 包括我们不但亲 眼看见 Boh Tea 茶园,还品尝了它的优质 茶;养蜂场更是增长了我们的见识,除了 蜜蜂的种类之外,我们还了解了蜜蜂采花 蜜、播花粉的过程;此外,我们还参观了 01d Smoke House, Agro-Technology Park和 西洋菜园。最使我们感到乐趣无穷的是,自 采草莓也!

在旅游中修行, 终告圆满结束, 这要 感谢法荣师父的关怀和教导, 让我们领会 到"佛法在世间,不离世间觉"的道理;也 感谢同修们互助互爱,促进彼此的情谊。大 家好像没有满载而归,其实也



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文 | 丽香

迪沙鲁一日游

盼望已久的迪沙鲁之旅终于6月27日 成行了。

香灯部的佛友们都起得很早,兵分两路 启程。到了新山,在一间素食馆享用自由 早餐。

在一位可爱的马来姑娘带领下,我们来到迪沙鲁果园,听她介绍和讲解当地的热带水果。当大家看到红彤彤的龙珠果时,都很兴奋。原来龙珠果树长得有点像仙人掌!此外,百香果原来是攀藤类,红毛丹的表弟红毛山是可带核一吃的(可惜未熟不可品尝);平时少见的山竹树、牛奶果树,还有久违了的沙梨果(即'Buah Long Long',这里种的是较矮的品种,无核,体型也小,与小时候吃的山芭种有些不同)。据说将它带皮搅水喝,可降血压。大家也见识了猫山王品种的榴梿树,可惜不能摘下品尝。还有释迦果、杨桃、番石榴、香蕉等等,挂在树上,令人垂涎,不能尽述。

鹅、鳄鱼、鸵鸟、蛇、猫头 鹰、乌龟等等。雌雄乌龟能 辨否? 到此一游便知晓,

羡慕我们吧?

绕完了果园,用过了午餐,大家来到了迪沙鲁海边。逗留了片刻,天空开始下起毛毛雨,大家纷纷躲到车上;司机趁机



带大家到边佳兰大弯岛的一个草药园参观。

好客的园主热情接待,并详细介绍草药,还摘下一些给大家品尝,如:七星针的花(可治;胃痛);甜菊叶,甜甜的,糖尿病患者可把它当糖使用;可可的果没有什么味道;猫须草加北芪与中国薏米,两碗水煮剩一杯,服了对肾病有疗效;治疗甲状腺的土方有二:(一)以白石榴煮水;(二)如意兰的花蕊(半花兰)13朵(含苞待放)加红枣(几粒)与海带煮水。

女主人也教大家如何分辨真假白花蛇舌草, 还让我们品尝红菱的果实。红菱就是中秋节常见 的菱角,味道如马蹄,据说对治疗子宫癌和乳癌 有帮助。旅游还学医,意外收获!

忽然,园中一角传来一阵笑声,原来昀锶正在享受Fish Spa,旁观者都被逗开了怀,纷纷脱鞋,伸出双足至水中,享受被鱼儿吸吮脚底那种瘙痒感觉,顿时笑声不绝于耳。

晚餐后,大家最期盼的节目来啦:看萤火虫! 载满了80位旅客的游船在寂静的河上缓缓行驶,惟恐吓着萤火虫,气氛有如深夜探险。只有星星闪烁的夜空下,啊! 河面出现圣诞树! 群萤飞舞,点点光芒汇聚成树,煞是好看! 萤火虫是什么东西呢? 近看,跟普通飞虫没两样,只是腹部末端会发光罢了。

我躺在家里的床上,仿佛躺在船上;脑海里 飞舞着圣诞树,嘴角边红菱留香,脚趾间鱼儿瘙 痒。今夜的梦乡胜似温柔乡!

水月 SHUIYUE **5**5 活

活动

切报



尽管全球笼罩着H1N1的阴影, 我们38位信徒 朝圣团,还是在法荣师父的带领下,来到了爪哇 岛的日惹。

日惹占地约3,600平方公里,人口约3百万。 18世纪时曾是印尼首都,城市繁荣热闹。我们 的目的地是婆罗浮屠,但也顺道参观建于公元 856年,东南亚最大的PRAMBANAN印度庙群、建 水月 于公元1756年的日惹皇宫和公元1758年的水池 宫殿。在印度教之前,佛教在公元8世纪时曾在 印尼兴盛100年,所以我们还可看到古老的佛教 寺庙。PLAOSAN庙宇建于公元870年,是当时印 度教国王送给佛教徒妻子的聘礼,已经严重破 损。

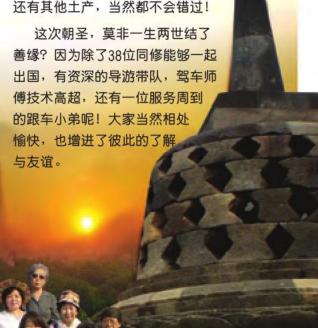
> 为了解当地的文化与传统,我们也参观了银 器村、陶瓷村,并见识了传统巴迪布的制造过 程。

> 为了观看日出,半数的团员牺牲睡眠,凌晨 4点就摸黑上婆罗浮屠。塔的顶端凉风习习,大 家静坐等待曙光出现。约6点时,火红的圆球从 云中一跃而出,朝晖满地,金光耀目,美丽极

早餐后, 法荣师父带领大家在塔底供佛诵

经。喜逢观音诞,大家更以愉快的心情跟随赖 导游,仔细参观这个世界上面积最大的佛教建 筑遗迹,它也是古代东方四大奇迹之一,公元 8世纪时由沙连德拉王朝建造。佛塔以当地火山 岩建造: 塔身分10层, 供奉着504尊佛像。各层 廊上的雕刻工艺精湛,记载着从欲界、色界到无 色界的现象。我们庆幸有个对佛教历史有深入研 究的导游,为我们一层层的解释;即使是烈日当 空,也不减他对这份工作的热忱。

当我们乘坐马车到CANDIRE JO农村时,立刻 被印尼农民纯朴简单的生活所感染,也想返朴还 淳。到了下一站的TURI村,蛇皮果园把我们的钱 包也吸引出来了! 蛇皮果,



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活动报道

七月超度法会

今年的七月法会从9月4日至6日(农历七月十六至十八)一共3天。在此3天之中,僧俗二众勤念经咒,广行众善,以期上报诸恩,两利冥阳。

今年法会的布置和以往相比有所不同。往年安置诸类牌位的 地点由外搭帐篷改为1楼大菩提岩,而诵经地点则改为4楼千佛殿 和7楼禅堂同步进行,以便容纳更多参与法会的信众,增强彼此的 凝聚力,让大家在更舒适、氛围更为庄严的环境中诵经,共沐佛 恩。

海印学佛会谨此感恩诸位信众护法大德的护持和参与,祝诸位法喜充满、六时吉祥。

水月 57 5 活 动 报 道

马来西亚活动报道



Saga Shui Int.indd 57 10/27/09 3:22:20 PM



新加坡

中秋晚会暨第13届及14届学佛班结业典礼

一场喜雨掀开了2009年海印的中秋联欢晚会的序幕。当晚的嘉宾是德高望重的Ven. Dr. B Dhammaratana 与马林百列集选区议员花蒂玛医生。法樑法师随后向四众致辞,鼓励大家既身为佛子,在此月圆之日,当追求智慧之圆满,并说世间之一切有如空中之月,有圆有缺,不能时时皆圆,但追求智慧圆满之第一步却恰恰得先接受此世间之不圆满! 法师语重心长,发人深省。

当晚节目的重中之重是第13届和第14届 佛学班的结业典礼。首先是由各班代表发表 感言,13届的代表陈道燊感谢海印师父们这 些年来的谆谆教导,使学员们能于日常 中善观因缘,分析事理,学习自利利 他,为各自的成佛之道奠下巨基。随 后14届的代表洪淑娟亦道出人生的苦乐因缘, 皆可改变于一念之间。于感恩有此善缘齐聚一 堂之余,呼吁众同修勤修戒定慧,以灭除贪嗔 痴,为改变各自命运而努力!

首个文娱节目是由结业生们高唱会歌,其 真情流露之唱功,引起大众共鸣。紧接着有儿 童和少年佛学班的精彩演出,趣味诙谐,动感 十足。当晚,尚有武术等表演和两次紧张的幸 运抽奖,更增添佳节喜庆之气氛。传灯仪式更 是扣人心扉,法师带领着大众念诵六字大明咒 的同时,智慧之光由一变十,由十变百,左右 相传,表示灯灯无尽,场面温馨感人。在微风 细雨中,万众一心,将咒语和心灯回向此清 凉大千世界!



水月 5HUIYUE 58 动 报



水月 51411YUE **5**9

马来西亚 活力 大 資润業

新山观自在禅院庆中秋

2009年10月3日,农历八月十五,中秋节。 这天,刚巧是星期六,可惜天不作美,早上的 大太阳,在中午过后,转为阴天下雨,雨势愈 来愈大。

雨,挡不住大家的热情,从集合、彩排到最后化妆,一切依计划进行。晚会准时在7时45分开始。有了去年的经验,今年,可称得上驾轻就熟,儿童佛学班的小学员和香灯组组员,为晚会又唱又跳,好不热闹。再加上有奖品的猜灯谜和

神秘嘉宾——"米老鼠"和"唐老鸭",让大家情绪都高亢起来。

节目结束前,大众在法智师父和法宣师父带领下,一起点亮灯烛,象征大家共沾法喜,并且让佛法如烛光般代代相传。

晚会在"燃灯之歌"的歌声中结束。大家心中充满温馨和欢悦,难忘新山观自在禅院的中秋夜。



5 活动报道

Saga Shui Int.indd 59

Johor Bahru 观自在禅院 新山

No. 64 & 66 Jalan Abiad, Taman Tebrau Jaya, 80400 Johor Bahru, Johor, West Malaysia. Tel: 60 7 333 6466



观音法会 Guan Yin Chanting Ceremony

■ 农历九月十五日 星期日 I/II Sunday IO.OO am - I2 noon

日间仪轨班 Buddhist Etiquette Class (Daytime)

■ 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan ■ 星期二 Tuesday 1.30 pm - 3.00 pm

梵呗共修班 Buddhist Hymns & Instrument Appreciation Class (Group Practice)

■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi ■ 星期二 Tuesday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

弥陀经、忏摩与开示 Chanting of Amitabha Sutra & Dharma Talk

■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi ■ 星期四 Thursday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

成人佛学班 Dharma Class (Adult)

■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi ■ 星期五 Friday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

插花艺术班 Flower Arrangement Class

■ 蔡慧英老师 Choy Wai Ying ■ 星期六 Saturday 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm

普门品、上供 Pu Men Pin & Offering to the Buddhas

■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi ■ 星期日 Sunday IO.OO am - I2 noon

第3届儿童佛学班 3rd Intake Children Dharma Class

■ 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan ■ 星期日 Sunday IO.OO am - I2 noon

感恩父忧母难日 Birthday Blessings & Offerings to the Buddhas

■ 星期日 Sunday 8/11, 13/12, 3/01/10 10.00 am - 12 noon ■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi

弥陀宝什、上供 Amitabha Repentance & Offerings to the Buddhas

■ 法智法师 Ven. Fa Zhi ■ 星期日 Sunday 29/11, 27/12, 31/1/10 9.30 am - 12 noon

水月

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梵呗班

上课时间:8-10pm

授课法师:法智法师

程:10堂

费:RM 50

成人靜坐班 开课日期:星期二

开课日期:星期三 上课时间:8-10pm

授课法师:法智法师 课 程:8堂

费:RM80

开课日期:星期六

上课时间:7.30-9.30pm 授课老师:蔡慧英老师

程:5堂

插花艺术班

费: RM 100

2010年第4届

儿童佛学班

开课日期:星期日

上课时间: IOam - I2noon

程:一年(两学期) 费: 每学期RM 50

Senggarang Sagaramudra Meditation Centre

Lot Ptd 4929, Jalan Tokong Parit Botak, 83200 Senggarang, Batu Pahat, Johor, West Malaysia. Tel: 60 7 442 1307

静坐班 Meditation Class

■ 星期二 Tuesday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm ■ 法华法师 Ven. Fa Hua

地藏经共修与开示 Earth Store Sutra

■ 法华法师 Ven. Fa Hua ■ 星期三 Wednesday 8.00 pm - IO.00 pm

拜八十八佛大忏悔文 Prostration to 88 Buddhas

■ 法华法师 Ven. Fa Hua ■ 星期四 Thursday 8.00 pm - 9.30 pm

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Batu Pahat 柔佛州海印学佛会

No.1 Jalan Mutiara I, Taman Mutiara, 83000 Batu Pahat, Johor, West Malaysia. Tel: 60 7 455 9827

观音法会 Guan Yin Chanting Ceremony

■ 农历九月十五日 星期日 I/II Sunday IO.00 am - I2 noon

弥陀法会 Amitabha Chanting Ceremony

■ 农历十一月十二日 星期日 27/12 Sunday 10.00 am - 12 noon

梵呗班 Buddhist Hymns & Instrument Appreciation Class

■ 法义法师 Ven. Fa Yi

■ 星期二 Tuesday 8.00 pm - 9.30 pm

普门品共修 Pu Men Pin

■ 法义法师 Ven. Fa Yi ■ 星期三 Wednesday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

静坐班 Chinese Meditation Class

■ 法义法师 Ven. Fa Yi ■ 星期四 Thursday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

佛学班 Chinese Dharma Class

■ 法典法师 Ven. Fa Dian ■ 星期五 Friday 8.00 pm - 10.00 pm

仪轨班 Buddhist Etiquette Class

■ 法典法师 Ven. Fa Dian ■ 星期六 Saturday 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm

普佛上供 Offerings to the Buddhas

■ 法典法师 Ven. Fa Dian ■ 星期日 Sunday IO.30 am - I2 noon

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Sagaramudra Buddhist Association Inc. 37 Archer Street, Carlisle, WA 6101, Australia. Tel: 61 8 9470 1171 Email: sbaperth@yahoo.com.au

每月供僧 Dana offerings to Sangha members

■ 农历九月十五、廿九日,十月二十日,十一月初五、十九日,十二月初三日 星期日 1/11, 15/11, 6/12, 20/12, 3/01/10, 17/01/10 Sunday 11.30 am

静坐共修班 (英语) Group Meditation (English)

■ 星期一 Monday 7.00 pm - 8.30 pm ■ 法树法师 Ven. Fa Shu

初级静坐班 (英语) Beginners Meditation Class (English)

■ 法度法师 Ven. Fa Du ■ 星期二 Tuesday 7.00 pm - 8.30 pm

佛理开示(华语) Dharma Talk (Chinese)

■ 星期五 Friday 7.30 pm - 8.30 pm ■ 法树法师 Ven. Fa Shu

诵经共修(华语) Chanting of Sutra (Chinese)

■ 法度法师 Ven. Fa Du ■ 星期六 Saturday 2.00 pm - 3.00 pm

静坐与佛法讨论 (英语) Meditation and Dharma Discussion (English)

■ 法树法师 Ven. Fa Shu ■ 星期日 Sunday 9.30 am - II.00 am

Saga Shui Int.indd 61 10/27/09 3:22:46 PM 水月

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学佛/静坐课程 (华语)

第16-1届基础静坐课程

■ 开课日期/时间:3/03/10(星期三)7.30pm-9.30pm ■ 授课法师:法谦法师

第16-2届基础学佛课程-单元2:人天行-佛化的生活方式,利人利己

■ 开课日期/时间:5/03/10(星期五)7.30pm-9.30pm ■ 授课法师:法源法师

第17-1届基础学佛课程-单元1:认识正信的佛教,步上离苦得乐之途

■ 开课日期/时间:7/03/10(星期日)7.00pm-9.00pm ■ 授课法师:法谦法师

基础学佛/基础静坐课程 每单元20堂课 学费:学佛课程20堂 会员\$30 非会员\$50 静坐课程分两次收费,每10堂:会员\$30 非会员\$50 付学费后方保留学额

Dharma/Meditation Course (English)

4th Intake/ 15th Batch Fundamental Meditation Course

■ Date / Time: 2/03/10 (Tuesday) 7.30pm - 9.30pm ■ Instructor: Ven. Fa Shu

5th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course Module I – Understanding the Fundamentals: Buddhist Thoughts & Practices

■ Date / Time: 3/03/10 (Wednesday) 7.30pm - 9.30pm ■ Instructor: Ven. Fa Shu

Fundamental Dharma/Fundamental Meditation Course - 20 lessons per module.

Fees: Fundamental Dharma Course 20 Lessons Member \$30 Non-member \$50

Fundamental Meditation Course 20 lessons payments for every 10 lessons:

Member \$30 Non-member \$50 Enrolment is confirmed after payment is made

世学课程 Secular Course

书法班 Chinese Calligraphy Class

- 日期/时间:星期二 7.30pm 9.30pm 授课老师: 顾建平老师 Mr Gu Jian Ping
- I2堂课收费:会员\$165 非会员\$210 (不包括材料)

太极拳班 Taiji Class

- 日期/时间:星期三 7.30pm 9.30pm 授课老师: 林世昌老师 Mr Lin Shi Chang
- 10堂课收费:会员\$30 非会员\$45

插花班 Flower Arrangement Class

- 日期/时间:星期四 7.30pm 9.30pm 授课老师:蓝玉明老师 Ms Lan Yu Ming
- 10堂课收费:会员\$30 非会员\$45 (不包括材料)

瑜伽班 Yoga Class

- 日期/时间:星期六 5.30pm 7.00pm 授课老师:Ms Quinine Tao
- IO堂课收费:会员\$65 非会员\$85 (满 I2位开课)

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佛理 开示



星期四 7.30pm - 9.00pm

■ 日期: 12/11

■ 法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong

四念处略谈

佛说八大人觉经

10/12

■ 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan

四念处略谈

7/01/10

■ 持忠法师 Ven. Chi Zhong

学佛与做人

星期六 7.30pm - 9.00pm

■ 日期: 14/11

■ 法樑法师 Ven. Fa Liang

般若心经要义 (上)

12/12

■ 法樑法师 Ven. Fa Liang

般若心经要义(下)

Sagaramudra Buddhist Society 海印学佛会 水月

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9/01/10

■ 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin

暇满人身



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海印学佛会 | 1月-2010年 | 月每周活动

星期一 休息 Closed on Monday

星期二 Tuesdau

7.30pm - 9.30pm

第4届基础学佛课程(英语)单元2

4th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 2

■ 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing 15/9 - 02/2/10

第15-2届/第21期基础静坐课程(华语)

15th-2 Intake/21st Batch Fundamental Meditation Course (Ch)

■ 法源法师/法荣法师 Ven. Fa Yuan/Ven. Fa Rong 15/9 - 02/2/10

书法班 Chinese Calligraphy Class

■ 顾建平老师 Mr Gu Jian Ping

星期三 Wednesday

7.30pm - 9.30pm

第16-1届基础学佛课程(华语)单元2

16th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Chinese) - Module 2

■ 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin 16/9 - 03/2/10

浄土共修 Pure Land Practice 11, 18, 25/11, 09, 16, 23/12, 13/1 & 20/1/10 弥陀宝杆 Amitabha Repentance 04/11, 03/12 & 06/1/10

■ 法荣法师/持忠法师 Ven. Fa Rong/Ven. Chi Zhong

太极拳班 Taiji Class

■ 林世昌老师 Mr Lin Shi Chang

星期四 Thursday

7.30pm - 9.30pm

第 I 期学佛成长课程(华语)(I) I st Batch Dharma Growth Course (Chinese)(I)

- 法樑法师/法源法师 Ven. Fa Liang/Ven. Fa Yuan
- 7.30 pm 9.30 pm 26/2/09 28/1/10

插花班 Flower Arrangement Class ■ 蓝玉明老师 Ms Lan Yu Ming

华语佛理开示 Dharma Talk

■ 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm

■ 法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong 12/11

佛说八大人觉经

■ 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 10/12

四念处略谈

■ 持忠法师 Ven. Chi Zhong 07/1/10

学佛与做人

星期五 Friday

7.30pm - 9.30pm

第16-2届基础学佛课程(华语)单元 |

16th-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Chinese) - Module I

■ 法云法师 Ven. Fa Yun 11/9 - 05/2/10

第15-1届基础学佛课程(华语)单元3

15th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Chinese) - Module 3

■ 法樑法师 Ven. Fa Liang 11/9 - 05/2/10

第3-183-2届基础学佛课程(英语)单元3

3rd-1 & 3rd-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (English) - Module 3

■ 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 11/9 - 05/2/10

第8期梵呗班 8th Batch Buddhist Hymns & Instruments Appreciation Course

■ 法荣法师/持忠法师 Ven. Fa Rong/Ven. Chi Zhong 25/9 - 05/2/10

书法班 Chinese Calligraphy Class

■ 顾建平老师 Mr Gu Jian Ping

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星期六 Saturday

瑜伽班 Yoga Class

■ Ms Quinine Tao
■ 5.30 pm - 7.00 pm

华语佛理开示 Chinese Dharma Talk

■ 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm

■ 法樑法师 Ven. Fa Liang 14/11

般若心经要义(上)

■ 法樑法师 Ven. Fa Liang 12/12

般若心经要义(下)

■ 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin 09/1/10 暇满人身

八关斋戒 Taking Eight Precepts Retreat ■ 法师 Venerable

■ Sat 21/11 8.00am - Sun 22/11 8.00am

■ Sat 16/1/10 8.00am - Sun 17/1 8.00am

星期日 Sunday

第 14期基础静坐课程(英语) 14th Batch Fundamental Meditation Course (Eng)

■ 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing

■ 7.00 pm - 9.00 pm 23/9 - 07/2/10

第8期少年学佛班 8th Batch Teenage Dharma Class 第 14期儿童学佛班 14th Batch Children Dharma Class

■ 法云法师 Ven. Fa Yun

■ 10.00 am - 12 noon

拜八十八佛大忏悔文(四加行) Prostration to 88 Buddhas

■ 法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong

■ 2.00 pm - 4.00 pm

■ 15, 22, 29/11, 06, 13, 20, 27/12, 10, 17, 24/1 & 31/1/10

义务法律咨询服务(请预约) Voluntary Legal Consultation

(Please call 67467582 to make appointment)

■ 义务律师 Voluntary Lawyer

■ 3.00 pm - 5.00 pm

— 目修 One Day Retreat

■ 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing ■ 8.00 am - 5.00 pm ■ 13/12 & 10/1/10

普门品、上供 Pu Men Pin & Offerings to the Buddhas ■ 10.00 am - 12 noon

■ 法荣法师/持忠法师 Ven. Fa Rong/Ven. Chi Zhong

■ 22,29/II, I3/I2, I0/I & 24/I/I0

感恩父忧母难日法会 Birthday Blessings & Offerings to the Buddhas

■ 法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong ■ 10.00 am - 12 noon ■ 15/11, 20/12 & 17/1/10

慈悲三昧水忏 San Mei Shui Chan (Samadhi Water Repentance)

■ 9.30 am - 4.45 pm ■ 01/11, 06/12 & 03/1/10

老人院/儿童院服务 Community & Welfare Service

■ 福利部 General Welfare ■ 9.30 am - I2 noon ■ 暂停 Temporarily Stopped

三皈五戒 Taking Three Refuges & Five Precepts

■ 法师 Venerable

■ 9.00 am - 12 noon ■ 27/12

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欲获取更多资讯,请上线:

For more information, please log on to our website : www.sagaramudra.org.sg

或联络海印学佛会:

or contact Sagaramudra Buddhist Society : 5 Lorong29 Geylang Singapore 388060 Tel: 6746 7582

办公时间:

星期一 休息 Closed on Monday working hours:12noon – 8.00pm

海印学佛会(海印佛学院)

Sagaramudra Buddhist Society (Sagaramudra Buddhist Institute) 5 Lor. 29 Geylang, Singapore 388060.

Tel: 65 6746 7582

海印学佛会 (精舍)
Sagaramudra Buddhist Society (Hermitage)
No. 574 Changi Road,
Singapore 419944.

海印文化艺术馆

Hai Yin Culture and Arts Research Gallery No.12 Lor. 24A Geylang, Singapore 398536.

西澳柏斯海印禅寺

Sagaramudra Buddhist Association Inc. 37 Archer Street, Carlisle, WA 6101, Australia.

Tel: 61 8 9470 1171

西澳聚德林佛国寺

Buddha Mandala Monastery 8 Lewis Rd, Chittering, WA 6084, Australia.

Tel: 61 8 9571 8286

海印禅院(新加兰)

Sagaramudra Meditation Centre Lot Ptd 4929, Jalan Tokong Parit Botak, 83200 Senggarang, Batu Pahat, Johor, West Malaysia.

Tel: 60 7 442 1307

柔佛州海印学佛会 (岩株)

Pertubuhan Penganut Agama Buddha Sagaramudra Negeri Johor (Batu Pahat) No.1 Jalan Mutiara 1, Taman Mutiara, 83000 Batu Pahat, Johor, West Malaysia.

Tel: 60 7 455 9827

观自在禅院(新山)

Persatuan Penganut Agama Buddha Chenresig (Johor Bahru) No. 64 & 66 Jalan Abiad, Taman Tebrau Jaya, 80400 Johor Bahru,

Johor, West Malaysia. Tel: 60 7 333 6466

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