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日期: 24/12/2016 (星期六)

时间: 7.30pm

地 点:海印学佛会(1楼大菩提岩)

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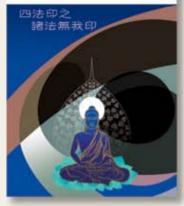


一修供养 积福增慧

目前会讯宗旨

以多元的内容和多文体 的形式来诠释佛法,从 而达到自他身心净化的 目的。





封面解读:四法印之诸法无我印 近乎抽象的眼睛表示"正念"; 观行中的佛陀表示无我。整体构 图所要表达的是:活在"正念" 的状态,认清五蕴无我。

"目前"解读:

是旧时禅门用语,与"觉"、 "正念"、"眼前"、"当"。 义同。"目"是眼睛,"前"是 前面;通过眼睛的下垂对当前的 色身、感受、烦恼、妄念保持正 了知觉醒的心理状态,处在此 为觉醒的心理状态就能够把色, 声、香、味、触、法所给予的它 大路到最低,从而达到透视的 之所在。

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四法印之 诸法无我印

文◎ 释法梁





我们最爱的就是自己:我,进而爱屋及乌,也爱我所拥有的一切。这"我执"就是我们痛苦的根源。所以,我们须一再反问我是谁。

本期文稿,从多 角度诠释,内外一切皆 "无我",都是因缘聚 散的假相,只要放下那 真实个体的执着,痛苦 即止息。 世间万法的运行具有 其一定的规则,所以称之为法则; 即诸行无常、 诸行皆苦、诸法无我、 涅盘寂灭。 以此四法则印证万法,

万法皆不离此四法则,故称之法印; 以此四法则印证该方法或 理论是否佛法,故称之四法印。

简而言之,一切物、事、人离不开无常法,这就是诸行无常印;

因离不开无常之逼迫故而佛说苦,

这就是诸行皆苦印; 虽说苦,

却于其中无有一个真实的个体,

皆是因缘和合之法,

这就是诸法无我印; 虽说无我,

众生却又离不开言语、

概念来理解无我,于是又说了 离言绝句的涅盘寂灭之法, 这就是涅盘寂灭印。 GG

经中以芭蕉为喻,层层剥除之后,至终是空荡荡的。"观人无我"与"观法无我"也皆同此喻,在逐步层层的解构之后,所剩下的就是我们的觉性,此觉性就让你感觉到惠能大师所说的"市来无一物"的状态。

诸法无我印

看清世间的无常是一种智慧,看清这 无常在逼迫着众生是苦,是更进一步的智 慧。在这二者之上,就是无我的智慧。无 我者有二,即人无我与法无我¹;前者是狭 义,后者为广义。

人无我指的是个别的生命体乃由身、 心所组成,皆是因缘和合法,其中并没有 一真实的个体,没有一个真实的我,所以 说人无我,也称为我空。法无我指的是世 间一切诸法皆是因缘和合而成的假相,其 中并没有一真实的个体,没有一个真实的 法,所以说法无我,也称为法空。

如何契入人无我?"拉回眼前", 放下万缘。"活在眼前",让自己处在觉 的状态,并去感觉此觉性的抽离性;感觉 它是抽离于身体、感受、情绪、念。"运 用眼前",动念思维身由地、水、火、风 四大诸因缘所构成,心则由感受、情绪、 念等所构成,心则者并无一真实的个 体,没有一个我。如此重复观察、思维是 为"观人无我"。此观行之作用在于破除 潜在意识之我执。接着是"回归眼前", 回到本来就具足的觉性。 如何契入法无我?法包括外在一切物、事、人(包括自己)和内在的感受、情绪、念。"拉回眼前",放下万缘。"活在眼前",让自己处在觉的状态,并去感觉此觉性的抽离性;感觉它是抽离觉它是抽离受、情绪、念。"运用眼前",思维外在一切物、事、人乃因缘而灭。一切物、事、也因缘而灭。一切法皆无一真实的个体,没有一个我。如此重复之作用我会的个体,没有一个我。如此重复之作用在于破除潜在意识之法执。接着是"回归眼前",回到本来就具足的觉性。

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1 法无我: 佛教在印度发展至部派佛教时期,说一切有部认为"法有我空";即"人无我",但"法"却是有的,是肉眼所不能见的"极微",否则人要如何去轮回。当大乘佛教形成后,"法"这个"极微"被广义化,成了日后的"诸法",即一切的色法、心法。

Editor's Note

> The person we love the most is ourselves: me, and we will love everything owned by us by association. This "attachment to self" is the source of our suffering, therefore, we need to constantly reflect, "Who am I".

In this issue, we will explain from multiple angles that it is "nonself" both internally and externally, it is merely a false perception due to the assembling and parting of causes and conditions. Once we let go of the attachment to a "real self", the suffering would cease.

The functioning of all mundane creations follows certain rules, the rules of dharma. The four rules of dharma are: all creations are impermanent, all creations are sufferings, all dharmas are no-self, and nirvana is absolute serenity. When verified against these four rules, nothing in this world is free from the action of these four rules, hence they are called the dharma seals. The dharma seals also serve to verify whether a practice or a theory agrees with the dharma. In short, all objects, events and people are not free from the rule of impermanence, thus the seal of "all creations are impermanent". The Buddha speaks of suffering because of the compelling nature of impermanence, thus the seal of "all creations are sufferings". But there is no real entity enduring the suffering as all dharmas are a result of causes and conditions, thus the seal of "all dharmas are no-self". While there is no-self, it is impossible for sentient beings to comprehend no-self without the use of words and concepts, hence the Buddha also speaks of the absolute serenity of nirvana, thus the seal of "nirvana is absolute serenity".

Cited as an example in the sutras, a banana tree is found empty inside when it is peeled off layer by layer. Similarly, in "contemplating the no-self of persons" and "contemplating the no-self of dharmas", by breaking down into layers, we find that all's left is our innate awareness. It is this innate awareness that allows us to experience the state of "there is nothing in the first place" as expounded by Patriarch Huineng.

The Seal of "All Dharmas are No-self"

We have wisdom if we are able to discern impermanence in this world. We have greater wisdom if we realise that it is the compelling nature of impermanence that brings sufferings to all sentient beings. However, an even higher level of wisdom is the wisdom of no-self. There are two types of no-self, viz. in the narrow sense, the no-self of persons, and broadly, the no-self of dharmas ¹.

The no-self of persons refers to the fact that each living being is made up of body and mind. As it arises from causes and conditions, there is no real entity. Since there is no substantial self, we say "no-self of persons", or "emptiness of self". The no-self of dharmas refer to the fact that all worldly things are illusions arising from causes and conditions. As there is no entity, and there

is no substantial dharma, hence we say "no-self of dharmas", or "emptiness of dharmas".

How to get into "no-self of persons"? The way is to let go of all attachments and "focus on the Present". By "living in the Present", we allow ourselves to remain in the state of awareness and discern its detachment from our body, feeling, emotion and thoughts. Through "applying the Present", we contemplate the composition of our body and mind - the body is made up of the four elements of earth, water, fire and wind; and the mind is made up of feeling, emotion and thoughts, etc. Both the body and the mind do not have substantiality or a real self. To make such an observation and contemplate repeatedly is to "contemplate the no-self of persons". The purpose of this type of contemplation is to get rid of our subconscious of self-attachment. Finally, through "returning to the Present", we return to our innate awareness that has always been with us.

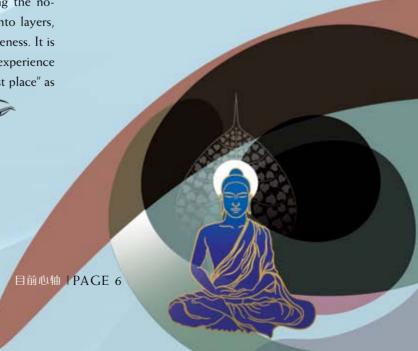
How to get into "no-self of dharmas"? The dharmas refer to all external objects, events and

四法印之諸法無我印

people (including our individual self) and our feeling, emotion and thoughts. The way is to let go of all attachments and "focus on the Present". By "living in the Present", we allow ourselves to remain in the state of awareness and discern its detachment from all external objects, events, people, and our feeling, emotion and thoughts. Through "applying the Present", we contemplate that the arising and diminishing of all external objects, events, people, feeling, emotion and thoughts are dependent on causes and conditions. All dharmas do not have substantiality or a real self. To make such an observation and contemplate repeatedly is to "contemplate the no-self of dharmas". The purpose of this type of contemplation is to get rid of our subconscious of self-attachment. Finally, through "returning to the Present", we return to our innate awareness that has always been with us.

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1 No-self of dharmas: During the period of Sectarian Buddhism in India, the Savastivada School asserted that dharmas are for real but not "self", which is empty. In other words, while we say "no-self of person", "dharmas" do exist. They are the smallest divisions that cannot be seen by the naked eyes. Otherwise what constitutes the repeated existence in the cycle of births and deaths? Later, with the establishment of the Mahayana, the meaning of the term "dharmas" has been extended to cover "all dharmas", i.e. all form and mental dharmas.





微笑是广结善缘 的桥梁,能轻巧地推倒 彼此久筑的心理防卫墙, 给友善加分。小孩的微笑最天 真,长辈的微笑最给力, 平辈的微笑最贴心, 患难之交的微笑最暖心。 都微笑吧!

平时上课始终是一脸严肃的学员, 下课后特意留堂,等到所有学员走后,才 带着凝重的神情和慎重的语气问道: "师 父,静坐时为什么要脸带微笑?"师反 问: "平时你微笑吗?"答: "很少,也 很难。"微笑对于他似乎是件难事。

静坐时,嘴角微微上扬,这小动作瞬间把紧绷的脸部和全身松绑,同时带起正面的力量,使整个人"阳光"起来,还能巧妙地保持警觉的心。将微笑带到平时,就会成为习惯,从而帮你始终心境愉悦和身躯轻盈,悠然面向生活,"笑功"就更进一步了。

微笑是广结善缘的桥梁,能轻巧地推倒彼此久筑的心理防卫墙,给友善加分。 小孩的微笑最天真,长辈的微笑最给力, 平辈的微笑最贴心,患难之交的微笑最暖 心。都微笑吧! 还有《蒙娜丽莎的微笑》,纵然有各种解析,仍为艺坛之谜,唯创作人达芬奇才能破题。此外,近期广泛地流行起来的 另类运动,将微笑发挥到极致的哈哈大笑的"笑功",更是强身健体的奇葩。

我认为最富深意的微笑: 世尊拈花, 迦叶微笑; 师徒心心相印。传了什么法? 顿出什么悟? 一花一叶一世界, 能够触类 旁通透视世间万法的无常、因缘、空性, 放下执着的心, 又不被万法所束缚, 安住在觉性中, 这份自在怎不叫人会意微笑? 但, 如果又执取, 一整天以"痴笑"来展现我懂了、我悟了, 又得落个"世尊拈花一场败缺"!

法无定法,法无高下,唯识者知。 "笑功"何尝不如此?

The Skill of Smiling

- By Venerable Fa Qian
- Translated by To Kuo Ling



A student who always looks serious during classes stayed back after a lesson to ask the Venerable a question. With a serious expression and a thoughtful tone, he asked: "Master, why must we meditate with a smile?" The Master asked him: "Do you normally smile?" The student replied, "Very rarely, it's difficult." To him, smiling seems a very difficult act.

When we meditate with a smile, the corners of our mouth is slightly lifted, this action

There is the smile on The Mona Lisa, even with lots of explanation and analysis, it is still a mystery in the art world which may only be solved by its painter Leonardo Da Vinci. Recently, there is a special kind of exercise named the "laughing qigong" which is gaining popularity, it advocates simulating laughter to the extremes, and it's a special way of building up our health.

The smile which I found to have the most profound meaning is that of the Buddha holding up a flower and Venerable Kasyapa smiled.

A smile is a bridge to building up good relationships.

A smile can easily overturn one another internal defences built up over the years, and contributes towards friendliness.

A child's smile is most innocent; an elder's smile gives us strength; a smile from our peers is most heartfelt and a smile from a fellow companion in adversity is most heartwarming, so smile!

serves to relax our facial muscles and the whole body in an instant. It brings us positive energy such that we become "bright" and also cleverly allows us to maintain the vigilant mind. If we bring a smile to our daily lives, it will become a habit, and will let us maintain a happy state of mind and we will walk with light footsteps. Once we face life with a carefree mind, our "laughing skill" has advanced.

A smile is a bridge to building up good relationships. A smile can easily overturn one another internal defences built up over the years, and contributes towards friendliness. A child's smile is most innocent; an elder's smile gives us strength; a smile from our peers is most heartfelt and a smile from a fellow companion in adversity is most heartwarming, so smile!

Master and disciple have a mutual affinity. What teaching is transmitted? What insight learning is awakened? Through the flower, the leaf, the world, to be able to grasp the essence that all dharma are impermanence, causes and conditions and emptiness of the phenomena in this world, thus letting go of our attachments and not be fettered by them. When we are content in our awareness, this freedom will let us smile. However, if we feel attachment again, and we smiled to demonstrate that we have understood or we have enlightened, we are smiling with ignorance, and it is a situation when Buddha holding up a flower becomes a failure!

There is no fixed teaching, nor is there any superior or inferior teaching, it only the knower knows. This is true for the teaching of the "laughing skill".

了解自己

文◎ 释持果



"我很了解你!"、"你不了解我!"每次听到这类话时,我就想"你真的了解对方吗?"、"你为什么那样难以叫人了解呢?",甚至联想到"一个人连自己都不了解,怎么可能去了解别人呢?"

最近有朋友换了一幅眼镜,由于是深度的眼镜,看到镜片就像微风吹皱的秋水,一圈圈荡漾开去,替他感到晕眩,于是我就跟她开了一个玩笑,"我从你的眼镜看到你的迷茫。"她很迅速的回答我:"妳看到妳自己吗?"哇!她的反诘很"哲学"哦!我们的周围人事物与环境都是我们内心的折射,要了解这颗心,就必须认识自己。

很多人的生活目的是追寻快乐,学佛的目的也是一样,希望了脱生死,离苦得乐。但是快乐从哪里来呢?答案在每个只有的心中,就是观照自己的那一颗心。只有在体悟"我"的实相,我们才有办法管理自己,才能得到快乐。所以认识自己是人生永远的功课。"内观"就是自我反省的方法,只有不断的观察内心,才有办法战胜自己;净化内心所有的染污与不净,将苦从根拔除。

现代人工作忙碌、生活压力大,在忙与盲的生活中,由于人们对于自己身心的执着,就有很多负面的情绪产生,譬如紧张、焦躁不安、痛苦、悲伤、压郁、愤怒、恐惧等等。当我们知道烦恼都是来自自己身心的执着,找寻心灵的平静,就是要去探寻"我"的实相。人的种种痛苦的根源都来自于一个"贪",贪五欲(财色名食睡)。因为有一个"我"的存在,就

有一大堆的要求,到底是需要还是想要? 我们一直以为是我们需要,事实上是我们 想要。所以我们必须调整自己的观念和心 态,才能减弱贪嗔痴慢疑的习气,从而达 到净化心灵的效果。

从小我们就建立起"我"的观念, 我们就在生活中, 在与父母、老师、周围 人的互动中,逐渐建立一个独立的"我" 和"我所具备、拥有"的观念和思考, "这是我的玩具", "这是我的食物", "这是我的名字";透过多年的成长, 这个"我"就形成了。佛法说诸法无我, 因为"我"是因缘和合,是无常的,我们 再怎么找都没有办法找到"我"。"我所 具备、拥有"也是因缘和合,也会生住异 灭,也会自然的消失。由于我们执着这些 都固定不变的"我"和"我的",而这些 事物给了我们的感官带来喜悦的感受,就 会起贪染的心, 还以为是不变的。随着 "我"和"我的"在不断的转变,一旦出 现变坏现象,就害怕失去,就生起了忧愁 苦恼的情绪。如果我们执着而紧紧抓住一 切不放,痛苦就会加深。如果我们随遇而 安,知道人事物都是因缘和合,缘聚缘 灭,就会自在。

我们希望有一颗平静的心,就必须常常自我反省,时时探索,而不是一直往外境追求不实的东西。人生不如意事常八九,不论面对任何困境,我们都要学会接受,活在当下,把自己照顾好,放下则身心自在,让因缘引导我们走在平安的道路上。我是谁?"因缘所生法,我说即是空。"

诸法无我

文○ 李德钊

当举世滔滔都在为"我"而忙碌的时候,佛陀倡说了"诸法无我"的道理,平息了人们如蝇飞窜的妄念。

说诸法无我其实不是没有我,而是告诉我们没有必要执着一个"我";如此一来,众苦亦可平息。

凡人总是因为太爱惜自我,而陷入 思想的泥沼,不能自拔。

外在关于无我的学说只能救一时之 急,真正让自己脱离苦海的是经思考而 明白无我的真理。

令人深刻体会无我便是在病的时候。有时一病,什么雄心壮志,痴心妄想都可顿时搁下;有时候,身抱小恙,也能让人领悟诸法无我,不舍道心。所以说小病是福。

人生的道路上,很多人都为下一刻更好的自我而奋斗,期望成功即刻降临。人们却忘了,那个所谓最好的自己也终归幻灭。我们也忘记了,在得到一点一滴的同时,我们也一点一滴失去。

如此,人生是否应该杜绝万物的精彩与生活的波澜壮阔图景?

非也, 非也, 具备"诸法无我"的智慧, 能让我们的生命更从容, 更美丽。那时, 你会更懂得包容, 更懂得珍惜, 更愿意去做好的改变! 那时, 你将打开你的慧眼, 更愿意释放自己的能量, 光照大千世界!

每一刹那都是永恒。你不会耽于过去,你不会寄望未来,你会很踏实、很优雅地、不烦躁的活在当下,耕自己的田,种自己的花,结果自然成。陶渊明有首诗: "纵浪大化中,无喜亦无惧,应尽还须尽,无复独多虑!"。可以说他真正明白无我的道理,达到至妙的境界!

现实中的你我,肯定没有这么潇洒。但是感谢世上有这样的诗句与"诸法无我"的教法,让人们苦难的内心,多几分宁静。现在这个世界上,许多人的内心因强烈的我执而深锁,造成了许多悲剧,不仅伤害自己,也伤害了他人。我们因而更应迫切祈愿,"诸法无我"的真理能深印人们的心中,让自己与一切众生都得到真正的解脱。



衲子心迹

过背金龙

文 释法梁



如果鱼儿沉醉在金光闪闪所带来的万众瞩目, 以至认为这才是其价值所在, 我们只能说这是一只"诛失"的过背金龙。

金龙鱼之所以让赏鱼者喜好,是因为 其金光闪闪的鱼鳞,尤其是当鱼背的鳞也 呈现出闪闪之金光时,更是被视为家珍, 这一类的金龙鱼叫做"过背金龙"。只要 是被鉴定为"过背金龙",其价值就变成 普通金龙鱼的几倍。

养鱼专家说:野生金龙鱼的背是呈暗绿色,当鱼浮在水面呼吸时才不会被天敌所发现,这是它的保护色;长期饲养在玻璃鱼缸的金龙鱼,在强光的照射底下,背部的保护色渐渐的产生了变化,以至全身

发亮,这也正是赏鱼者所要的。当然,其 过程有时是需要超过几代鱼的时间。

对于鱼而言,真正有价值的不在于暗绿色或是金光闪闪的鱼背,而是那能随着环境而做出调整颜色的能力。所以,当鱼重新回归大自然的怀抱时,过背的金鳞会变成暗绿色;否则,过背金龙回归大会鳞。这一点,鱼儿很清楚,它不是顺着自己变得金光闪闪,而是自己变得金光闪闪,而是自己大的喜好而把自己变得金光闪闪,而是自己才是真正的价值,是超越了金光闪闪的价值。

如果鱼儿没看清这一点,而是沉醉 在金光闪闪所带来的万众瞩目,以至认为 这才是其价值所在,我们只能说这是一只 "迷失"的过背金龙。

自许为万物之灵的我们,肯定更懂得 本身价值的所在。

我是鱼不是龙, 只是我的名字 叫金龙。



心王铭(四)

讲授◎ 释**法梁** 整理◎ 张桂婵

> 当你一直念阿弥陀佛,念到最后,所有的杂念都不见了, 只剩下阿弥陀佛了,这个时候就是阿弥陀佛; 到后来连这句阿弥陀佛都不见了,那就是觉性;当你进入 这个境界的时候,你就是阿弥陀佛了。所以阿弥陀佛可以 很远,也可以在你眼前,这个觉性就是阿弥陀佛。

(十二)知佛在内,不向外寻。即心即佛,即佛即心。

佛并没有离开我们这个觉悟的心,如 果离开这个觉悟的心,就找不到了,佛者 觉也。

(十三)心明识佛,晓了识心。离心非佛,离佛非心。

此心性若明白就是认识佛,知晓了就是认识心。离开此心就不是佛,离开了佛(觉),就不是心(佛心不二)。如果你离开了这个心王、觉性之外,就不是佛,佛者觉也。

(十四)非佛莫测,无所堪任。执空滞 寂,于此漂沉。

并非"佛"玄妙难测,让众生无所适 从,而是众生容易执着空沉滞寂,才会漂 沉于生死海中。

成佛不是很难,而是众生执着空, 一般人都活在感受里面,都是用执着的观 念来修行。其实真正的修行很平常、很踏 实,不会使人感觉到有什么特别,到最后 一定是密行。修到别人不知道, 为什么? 因为只是调整观念调整想法而已, 所以这 是密行。心要保持警觉、有时候觉得很 累,所以要有技巧;累了,就要放松,尤 其是禅修, 如猫捉老鼠, 猫守住洞口, 眼 睛不可以眨,一直注视洞里,老鼠一出 来, 猫就扑过去了。修行基本上的要求不 只是在身体上下功夫, 也要在念上下功 夫,一直很用心的注意你在想什么,这种 累是一种很细的累,这跟我们的身业、五 戒、不杀生、不妄语都有关系,哪一个比 较容易持?不杀生比较容易,不妄语戒非 常直接而快、尤其讲话没经大脑、话一出 口,才发觉说错了。通过这样的警觉,一 直提醒自己, 让你活在觉的状态里面。有 时候你听了觉得有信心, 但当它有一定难 度时,又没有信心,因为我们讲的不是一 个思想, 听过之后就可以照办, 就可以学 到了,它是在跟你讲你要怎样去下功夫。 有时候你会很自责,为什么知道那么多却

又做不到, 所以就没有信心; 但是偶而做 到了,又有信心了。为什么会这样子?因 为你是在心所!如果是在心王,就不会没 有信心。所以当你没有信心, 就知道是在 心所,就要从心所跳出来,回到心王,保 持知觉"知道没信心"就没事了! 回到心 王有信心吗? 言语道断! 你活在里面就是 了。事实上要做到这样是不容易的,因为 空性非常抽象。当我们以执着心去修行, 我们的任何修法一定跟执着相应, 最明显 的就是当你的心开始静下来时,就有所感 觉,尤其是气开始动的时候,接下来你就 注意到气感。当心稍微集中,就有"相" 出现,除了相之外,你便沉浸在感受里 面。如果有一点点禅悦、轻安,你会很高 兴, 觉得今天修得很好。但是, 你没有发 觉到自己贪着这个轻安, 已掉进轻安里 面,这就是修得不好。你必须要看到,为 什么我会执着这个轻安呢? 你看到你执着 这个轻安,才叫做修得好,那是个定境; 但是,我们不要去肯定这个定境,因为定 本身就够执着了, 所以还必须有"慧", 每当打坐之后,如果腰酸背痛,你有没有 生气,有没有懊恼?有的话,你把懊恼放 一边, 隔天还是照常静坐, 那就对了。喜 欢、讨厌, 嗔、贪, 这一切, 好像是在变 脸,稍为不留意,就会跟着转,尤其贪跟 嗔这两个兄弟, 还有痴, 那是最缠人的, 有时他们换一个面具, 你都不知道它是 谁!

"空"很难感觉到,一旦你认为感

觉到了,又很容易跟执着心相应,这样就 不纯了。所以要常常提醒自己, 你的思想 可以非常丰富,可是展现出来却显得很平 常、很淡泊。如果你感觉到好像不一样 了,比如觉得今天好像比别人有智慧,那 就不对了,这是执着心又出现。难度就在 这里, 因为它不是让你捉住一个东西, "你看,这个就是空性,我已经找到了"! 什么是空性?它是我们的摩尼宝珠,空性 就像你每天的呼吸、进、出、进、出、你 知道吸了很多氧气吗? 不知道! 事实上你 吸了很多氧气。你知道你跟空性在一起 吗?不知道!但你事实上却常常跟空性在 一起,它跟着你这么久,你却不知道,为 什么?因为不用心。反过来讲,也很容 易,为什么?莫远求!只要稍微把眼睛拉 回来,就看到它。那么到底是难是易?不

(十五)诸佛菩萨,了此安心。明心大 士,悟此玄音。

诸佛菩萨明了在此(心王)安心。明 了心的大士(菩萨),觉悟此玄妙音声。

诸佛菩萨,在心王里安心。你怎么安心?菩提达摩祖师讲过一个安心法门,要安住在心王里不可安住在善法,当然,如果做不到的话,宁可安住在善法。哪一类的善法呢?阿弥陀佛…善法也是分层次的,比如,有些人,一辈子没有欠人家钱,他安住在那里呢?安住在没有欠人家钱。有一些人安住在欠钱,但他一定要

可说。

还,这样他欠钱一定还清楚的,就安住 了。一些人安住从来不讲骗话, 当他有一 天要走的时候,就把心安住在不讲骗话, 他这一辈子就走得很有信心了。所以他靠 的是信,这是任何宗教都有的。佛教除了 靠信之外, 还靠定, 所以我们讲阿弥陀佛 是在善法之上。那么为什么要念阿弥陀 佛?如果你知道阿弥陀佛的内涵是什么, 这句阿弥陀佛就不一样。什么是阿弥陀 佛? 无量光, 无量寿, 所以安住在阿弥陀 佛,就是安住在无量光、无量寿!那什么 是无量光、无量寿?就是空性,空性就是 无量光, 无量寿。所以当你一直念阿弥陀 佛, 念到最后, 所有的杂念都不见了, 只 剩下阿弥陀佛了, 这个时候就是阿弥陀 佛; 到后来连这句阿弥陀佛都不见了, 那 就是觉性, 这个时候, 就是真正的阿弥陀 佛了。当你进入这个境界的时候, 你就是 阿弥陀佛了, 所以阿弥陀佛可以很远, 也 可以在你眼前,这个觉性就是阿弥陀佛。

(待续)

Sighting Ghosts

- O By Venerable Fa Liang
- Translated by Wuxin





We can gain experiential realisation from "existence", we can also gain experiential realisation from "non-existence".

A master taught his two disciples everyday the rituals to make offerings to spirits so as to accumulate blessings.

Two years had passed. He asked his disciples if they have experienced anything.

The first disciple replied, "Nothing."

The second disciple said, "I did."

The master asked his first disciple what he meant by "nothing". The first disciple replied, "After performing the rites for so long, I have yet to spot any spirit."

The master turned to his second disciple and asked, "What about you? You said you have experienced something. Could it be that you saw spirits tucking in the food?"

The second disciple replied, "No, I have not seen any spirit. However, I realised that it is not so easy to catch sight of the spirits. This is my experience."

From where do we gain experiential realisation?

We can gain experiential realisation from "existence", we can also gain experiential realisation from "non-existence".

点灯的功德(二)

讲授◎ 释法梁 整理◎ 张桂婵

> 在佛前点灯是一种供养的行为, 但是别因此以为我们给佛带来光明, 真正需要光明的是我们自己,所以到最后 这光明还是回到自身,为自己点灯。

因观想而生起三种净心:

在佛前点灯是一种供养的行为,但是别因此以为我们给佛带来光明,真正需要光明的是我们自己,所以到最后这光明还是回到自身,为自己点灯。这也包括在卫塞节浴佛,通过用心的浴佛,把我们身心的恶业清洗干净,使我们的身心能够净化,早日成佛。我们要观想: 我是未来佛,我要以虔诚心来浴佛,要把这种观想养成习惯。

(一)供养时心中要观想:"我已经供养了佛,虽知身不坚,却认定法身不灭;虽知财过患,却认定法财不失。"

供佛时,要知道色身是无常的,有一天一定会离开这个世间,可是我的法身不灭。法身即是我们的佛性,佛性不会因为我们死了而消失。佛性是每个人都有的,它是我们的觉性。佛教是比较偏向理智的,认识这一点,可以减少对无理性的智的,那是令人非常恐怖的事情。佛教的理智非常珍贵,它公平对待每一个人。佛教智非常珍贵,它公平对待每一个人。佛教讲生、老、病、死的事实,这跟宗教、年龄没有关系,时间到,就得走,这就是真理。

(二)供养时心中要观想: "我已供养了佛,这是无上福田、最胜福田。我今不畏堕于地狱、畜生、饿鬼。我此善根己作人、天善道之因,存于妙色资生众俱,又得智慧、安稳、快乐,乃至能得菩提之果。"

你要观想: 我供养十方三世无量无 边诸佛,这是在打开我们思想的框框,开 拓我们的心量,如七月法会,法师以一碗 米、一杯水来作观想: 米如一座山那么 大,水如黄河、长江那么宽广,供养众 生。佛教以观想法来进行各种仪式,作用 就是要开拓心量,这很重要,因为它含 了修法。当你明白了修法的重要,就完会 落入迷信。如果不明白修法的作用,就会 执着于相。要打开心量,不受困于相;心 量打开了,自然而然会有福报。

(三)供养时要观想:"我供养了佛,舍悭贪累积了福报,就可以消除因悭贪所造成的过失。"

为什么我们要修供养法?因为我们舍不得,修供养法就是修布施波罗蜜,通过 布施波罗蜜来达到解脱的彼岸。佛教徒在

寺院里点灯,修供养法是在培养布施供养 的好习惯, 当习惯养成之后, 我们就比较 会舍。为什么布施供养对一个佛教徒那么 重要呢?有些人是为了得到福报、譬如有 些有钱人,只懂得存钱,不一定懂得舍。 但是, 要得到福报就要懂得舍! 佛教在布 施的观念里要求很高, 因为总有一天我们 会离开这个世间, 我们最放不下的就是这 个身体和所动的念, 所以, 当你养成布施 习惯之后, 你就会发现获益最多的还是自 己, 因为你是通过对外不断的放、舍, 到 最后放下的是你的身体, 当那一天你躺在 床上不能够动了,要讲话又不能了,只剩 下一口气, 如果还放不下这个身体, 就会 很痛苦, 所以一定要放下。你要这样想: 人迟早会死, 死就好像换车子一样, 旧的 车废了,换新车;下辈子就如新车一样, 但要换一辆能量更好的新车! 人在老化过 程中,病、死是正常的,所以一定要学会 接受。对我们的身体要慢慢的不去执着 它,除了要修观法,多动善念,进一步更 要求对于我们所动的善念, 也不执着。佛 教讲诸恶莫作,众善奉行,自净其意。恶 的不去做, 善的都奉行, 所以你所想的都

是善的;但这还不够,还要做到自净其意,进一步净化自己,在净化的过程中令自己开智慧。佛教强调智慧,因为一个好的佛教徒必须要有自我保护智慧,才能够护持佛法及照顾身边的人。从这个角度来看,你就知道点灯的重要了。

布施、供养的作用是要养成"舍悭 贪"和"放下执着的习气",这样当你遭 受痛苦的事情,就懂得怎样把它放下。通 过修法养成"放"的习惯,放下痛苦就是 那么简单。所以布施、供养、点灯都是修 法。你必须非常在意你怎么点灯,必须要 跟你的想法联在一起,譬如说,寺院里点 灯的价钱有好几种, 但不是价钱最贵, 功 德和福报便最大,而是要思考"最贵的 灯, 我的能力付得起吗? 最近又升职加 薪, 当然是由我来付!"如果须要借钱或 透支来做布施供养, 这表示你的拿捏不 当, 你的智慧不够, 这也显示出你在处理 其他事情也可能拿捏不当。透支不能持 久, 所以, 把你教得很有智慧, 你才能长 久的护持三宝,这也是一种因果循环。

(待续)



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回不去了

练歌,不光要练技巧,对乐曲思想感情的理解更重要。秦老师举音符简单的《念故乡》为例,要我们想着故乡,将故乡的思念情绪唱出来。

秦老师说: "怎么会有人念故乡,念得这么轻?这么小心?"我说: "回不去了!"

小时候所住的甘榜,已经沉埋在高楼大厦的地基里。土生土长在新加坡,不像移民心中的故乡永远是那么的远,但是我们是又近又回不去了。再加上学佛人讲"放下",很多记忆更是褪色,无法再掀起情感了。自认为是更注重珍惜眼前,对过往或未来,想什么放什么。

秦老师很直率地说: "真正放得下的,也就能轻易地再拿起来,而不是拿不起来或害怕再拿起来,这都不是彻底的放下。"很惭愧,反而是老师的门外汉话语句句中的。

要反思! 在教导信众和学员"放下"的同时,自身却不知不觉走上极端的道路,只是一味的减减减,结果变成一头轻一头重,忘了最终是要达到理性和感性的平衡。

清清楚楚当下的因缘条件,珍惜每个过程,过去了就把它放下;但当需要再提

起时,还是可以轻轻松松地再次提起。提起而不能再放是贪;放下而不能再提起是嗔;能放能提,"不执着"才是真正的自在,否则何以"上报四重恩"?。

佛陀的教导是"以智导情"而不是 "冷漠无情";"悲智双运"的佛陀是我 们的典范。

用觉性念佛

24小时插着电源的念佛机,已经进步到可以选择近10种不同的佛号或菩萨圣号,不同调性,轻快、缓慢、华语、藏语兼具。除非念佛机老坏了,才环保回收;只要是电源开着,念佛机就一直不停地念着,但永远成不了佛。

鹦鹉在主人细心的调教之下,也会 叽哩呱啦讲人话,甚至抑扬顿挫地念佛, 不时获得访客惊艳赞美。鹦鹉最终也会老 死,但也还是成不了佛。

如果我们也像念佛机、鹦鹉那样有口 无心地念佛,就算念一辈子,还是永远见 不了佛、成不了佛。

佛者,觉也;拉回眼前,与我们本具的觉性相应,就是念我们的自性佛。

时间都去了哪儿?

文◎ 释持果



当我年满55岁,就去地铁站申请乐龄车资优惠卡,售票员却告诉我不够资格。一直等待到将近60岁,填好表格寄出去,终于在生日那天收到"礼物",很高兴去搭巴士享受优惠;这时侯才猛然觉得好像一转眼,我已经60岁了!回首前尘,人生都走过了四分三,那么长的时间都去了哪儿了?除了睡觉、吃饭,还有生病,剩下的多少时间我做了真正想做的事吗?

《普贤菩萨警众偈》云: "是日已过,命亦随减,如少水鱼,斯有何乐?大众! 当勤精进,如救头然,但念无常,慎勿放逸!"人生可达百年,我们总觉得来日方长,如果能拖则拖放纵自己而养成懒惰习惯,该做的不做,不该做的也不好好控制,时间就这样悄悄的流逝了。

很多人都有惰性,尤其有时候觉得疲倦时,更不想做任何事情;有时候又认为自己的时间很充足,今天不做可以明天做这样明日复明日,万事都蹉跎。一个人对自己没有严格的要求,久了会自然而然的让惰性主宰自己,时间白白流逝。如果我们抱着今日事今日毕的态度,有限的时间也能够任由自己掌控得充充实实。

古人说: "傲不可长,志不可满, 乐不可极,欲不可纵。"我们贪图今天一时的享受,或者遇到挫折或心情不佳的时候,就会放纵自己,出去大吃大喝,或者外面溜达。佛说放纵无度犹如火场自焚,放逸是一种烦恼,耽于逸乐,每个人都 向往自由,过度的自由就会放纵自己,而 失去自律,失去约束。放纵就会给自己一 份的宽容。如果我们安逸于欢乐,受五欲 之乐的诱惑,沉溺于五欲享受中,就很容 易造成懈怠懒惰。放纵并不能让人减轻痛 苦,反而让人更加空虚,而且生命也就这 样虚度了。

谚语说:贪吃贪睡,添病减岁。贪睡是一种坏习惯,有时候醒了之后,还在赖床,总给自己很多借口,"累了就休息吧!"每天睡眠7、8小时就足以养够精神,睡眠过多,不仅消除不了疲劳,而且会越睡越懒惰。佛教把睡眠看作妨碍修道的因素之一。

小时候上作文课,动不动就写"一寸光阴一寸金,寸金难买寸光阴。"长大之后,时间已经寄在天边,如今老了才想起时间去了哪儿!我们到底做了什么?佛陀曾经问过弟子: "我们的生命有多长时间?"告诫我们"人命在呼吸之间,出息不还即是后世。"时间就是生命啊!有时候会听老人自言自语的说: "今天能够起来就是赚到,因为不知道明天还会不会起来。"难道就让生命变成一场梦吗?

时间都去了哪儿?能够这么问自己, 说明自己还有反省意识,那么从今天起, 就把握现在,好好利用时间,将该做的事 情尽快做完,就不必担忧明天是不是会起 来了。

Food for Thought

By Venerable Fa Qing



Thoughts are like a constant flow of leaves down a stream. Do not get caught up with your thoughts..... free them and let it go.



好一篇想想大难

文◎ 赵无棉

两个多月前读了《目前》的一篇佳作,竟然禁不住庆幸作者跌倒受了伤!这不是幸灾乐祸吗?一个人哪能如此凉薄!实际上,我却是从她身受的苦痛,看到菩萨心肠,感喟不已而嗟叹。

作者莲华髻在《想想大难来时》文 里, 叙说自己为了更换窗帘布迎新年, 从 椅子上摔了下来, 右手腕骨破裂, 登时痛 入心脾, 所幸处变不惊, 还能寻求他人的 帮助, 把她送入医院急救。她遇险而能保 持冷静的定力, 勘为榜样; 但是更令人敬 佩的还在于疗伤过程中, 她让人见识到 "无常"上门时的因应之道。

首先,用惯右手的她,能够马上改用左手吗?单单这个转变就让她吃尽苦头,有时候气馁得想放弃,但是她咬紧牙关,"一天又一天,练习再练习",终于又可以自己煮饭洗碗了!我在想,如果的有兴致的话,来年的春节,她甚至可以明明了对联,贴在门口庆祝左手获得新生!这当然又是我的感喟之言,因为莲华髻在痛定思痛之余,不也自我调侃何妨当一回阿Q,乐得在家"动口不动手",享受"小病是福"的生活。

想知道一个人的真性情或深厚修养,可以从细节窥探端倪。换一个层面来讲,要刻画一个文学形象,细节可以使人物颊上添毫,更加栩栩如生。《想想大难来时》用了较多笔墨于锻炼左手的细节,就让我们领会作者积极的生活精神,用她自己的话说: "玉不琢不成器"; 这要归功于她念头一转, "拉回眼前": 受伤已成



事实,勇于面对就的做法是让"小难"开 启智慧,避免大难来时惊慌失措。

莲华髻提到"拉回眼前"时,轻描淡写,随笔而出,不着一个"佛"字;但是,作为一个感同身受的读者,我却深深觉得她涵养已久,熏习成性,心中早有一个佛。也因此,一想到大难来时,她首先关注的是别人,尤其担心那些"饭来张口,有车代步,光有好手好脚却不知利用"的富贵族群,忧虑那些"火烧眉毛才狼狈逃离"的懵懂老幼;菩萨心肠啊!

根据常态来看,要人们"居安思危"不太容易;好像莲华髻那样,遭遇小难而想到大难,并以本身的切肤之痛作为说法例子,鲜活生动,说服力强得多了!

游永平寺发幽情

文○ 真柏



从京都出发,要到**124**公里外的福井, 到永平寺瞻仰高僧。

永平寺是日本曹洞宗的祖庭,其开山祖师是希玄道元。道元和尚何许人也?就是《普劝坐禅仪》的作者。

1244年的京都物尽天华,人文荟萃,佛教氛围十分浓郁。开悟后的道元大师成为一代禅师,高为众僧之首,理应统领大众,但他毅然离开京都,与世无争。

永平寺赫赫有名,为日本禅宗曹洞宗的 第一寺。为参拜这座千年古刹,我亦离开繁 华的京都,坐一个小时的火车,来到古木参 天的参禅道场永平寺。

《普劝坐禅仪》是我非常喜欢的一篇文章, 掩卷当时就很好奇这是出自哪位高僧之手。原文很长, 后来被谁编成今日的诗句就不得而知了。诗句编得比原文更好, 朗朗上口, 气势恢宏。

永平寺前有条参道,两旁矗立着树龄 500岁以上的古杉树。我到的时候下着细雨, 晚秋时节的永平寺,游客不多,幽静深沉, 更容易叫人发思古之幽情。

众树环抱的永平寺,根部青苔密布,使人想起"苔痕上阶绿,草色入帘青"的诗句。笔直粗壮的古杉仿佛一尊尊雄伟的护法,守卫这片净土。日本的寺院,自然与人文常完美结合,别有一番境界。步行其中,倍感穿越了时空,回到了八百年前,……

来到山门,仰头一望,有个巨匾,上边刻着 金灿灿的几行字: 诸佛如来大功德, 诸吉祥 中最无上, 诸佛俱来入此处, 是故此处最吉 祥! 这是永平寺竣工时, 道元禅师所提偈 颂, 故而永平寺又称吉祥山。

此次之行,对寺中的建筑种种,记忆不深,对永平寺僧人的修行亦所见不多,但仅仅知道道元禅师是为了修行而远离喧闹的京都这件事,就肃然起敬,倍感亲切。说起来最难忘的呢,还是那一片片望之深邃的杉树林,凛然有股令人心绪宁静的神奇力量!

参道前的石碑刻有一联: "杓底一残水,汲流千有亿人。"原来,道元禅师在日常用水时,勺底必定有剩水,并会将这一点水再倒回永平川中。弟子看在眼中很是疑惑,忍不住问道元禅师其中的原因,禅师回道: "为了让儿孙使用……"

永平川的水,漕溪的水,流淌着禅者的慈悲,在他们逝去的千百年后,依然纯净甜美,能解众生燥热。身心得自在,是最大之吉祥。

聪明不可用尽

文 英梅

上个世纪七十年代看过一部电影,讲述 朱元璋发迹的故事,是洪金宝演的。朱元璋 青年落魄,当过和尚,还偷过佛像去卖;住 持看出他是人中之龙,必成大器,所以不加 追究,只是训导一番:聪明不可用尽,便宜 不可占尽,权力不可使尽。

其他憎人主张惩罚他,主持道: 怀三 思,坚三忍,存三恕。

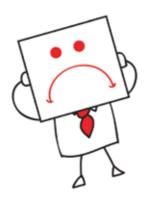
住持的话成了我的人生格言。

我也已活了一甲子,回想起来,一生中基本上做事谨慎,不占人便宜,也不处处使用权力。做得最差的是聪明用尽。年轻时读了许多心理学、逻辑学和辩证法的书籍,自以为辩论能力强,还想过做律师呢。懂得多了就处处要争辩,美其名为练习思维和部才,虽无恶意,也只为了好玩;但却因而让人感到不爽,产生厌恶;事实上还暴露了自己的无知;如今想来确实可笑。尤有过之,我还影响了下一代在我们老时,"以眼还眼"用在我身上,正是印证了因果报应之说啊!我在此深深的忏悔!

在职场上总有一些人处处自以为是,有 点权力就不可一世,实在可恶。最让人鄙视 的就是那些总想占便宜和谄媚的小人。这种 种现象可能由于社会太强调效率,导致人们 都急功近利,惟利是图,对于三思,三忍, 三恕却全然不知,实在可怜!

回想自己六十年来,不也是混混沌沌的 如此这般吗?可恨呐!为何不早受佛法教育 呢!这都是早前对学佛的错误观念,以为佛 学与"俗世"无关,加入佛教是脱离尘世。 有句话说:人身难得,佛法难闻;如今我们 有机会学佛,之后还需教导后辈尽早学佛; 姑不论是否能成佛,起码先做个好人,做个 对社会有用的人。

我总认为要求高效率的同时,还是可以做个正直的人,两者绝对可以并存;所谓仁者得天下就是这个意思。一时的吃亏,何须在意呢?千万别像一般俗人说的:佛争一柱香,人争一口气,听来像是人生写照,却是全然错误的观念。



缁素心语 | PAGE 23

地藏经

文◎ 正愿



每年农历七月,所有佛寺庙堂都举行 盂兰盆超度法会或地藏法会,这是华人千 百年来祭祖超度的传统习俗。

佛教信徒一般上都曾诵过《地藏经》, 但在现实生活中,却有一小部分人对《地 藏经》和地藏菩萨似乎有所避忌,他们以 为《地藏经》是为亡人而念的,在家人就会 又或者以为过了某个时。 就因为害怕,在持诵的的事情 要发生似的。我曾收到一位佛友的第一 大意是:"七月最好不要拜地藏菩萨人子会倒霉,做什么都不顺,处处没邪说! 大众凡夫难辨正邪,对佛经半知半解,容 易误信谗言而以讹传讹。信仰如果离开了智慧,就成为迷信了。

《地藏菩萨本愿经》,又称《地藏本愿经》、《地藏本行经》、《地藏本行经》、《地藏本誓力经》,简称《地藏经》,是释迦牟尼佛把娑婆世界的众生托付给地藏菩萨,希望地藏菩萨在释迦牟尼佛寂灭之后,在弥勒佛(未来佛)降生人间之前,也就是在这段无佛住世的时期,代佛教化六道众生。地藏菩萨亦发宏愿: "地狱不空,誓不成佛;众生度尽,方证菩提。"因此我们尊称他为大愿地藏王菩萨。

每一部经都有它的侧重点,《地藏经》侧重尽孝、报恩、发愿,还有概括修行的规则。古德称《地藏经》为佛门之孝

经,原因是《地藏经》是佛陀为报母恩, 升忉利天为母说法。经文也举出地藏菩萨 过去世曾为人女,为报答亲恩,更发广大 誓愿,孝心感人。《地藏经》并非只是为 超度亡者而念的经,在生的人如果读诵 《地藏经》,赞叹瞻礼称名供养地藏菩萨 形像,即得消灾免难得吉祥。整部经赞叹 地藏菩萨的各种愿力和不可思议事之外, 也详述了依诵《地藏经》所得的种种功德 利益。此外,经文也详细说明六道的因缘 果报,告诫世人诸恶莫作,众善奉行。

一般人烧香拜佛是为了求平安、求财 求福,我们应当以惭愧心、忏悔心、虔诚 心、恭敬心和感恩心乃至觉醒的心,来礼 敬诸佛菩萨,除去一切恶业,将我们的贪 嗔痴烦恼和执著逐一的放舍;妄念不生, 正念不失,往内审视自我,清楚的觉知自 己身口意的造作是否好好的掌控,是否契 合佛法?

佛曰: "一切唯心所造"。不论念哪一尊佛的圣号,修哪种法门,以"一念"恭敬心读诵,自然得法喜。遇上因缘念《地藏经》,不生疑惑,谨以虔诚恭敬心来读诵,学习地藏菩萨的大愿精神!

把握当下不怕老

文◎ 心如



老是十二因缘之一,有生必会有老、 死,这是世间一切有情的自然规律。

记得小时候牵着阿嫲的手时,总看见她手背上发皱的皮肤浮现出一条条的青筋,有时用小手指轻轻一提,那毫无弹性的皮肤就会被拉的好高。抚平了恢复原状,仿佛一层薄薄的皱纱覆盖在肌肉上。有时会问阿嫲为什么会这样,阿嫲不耐烦的回答:有一天你会知道的!

曾几何时,自己的手背上也出现了和 我阿嫲同样的症状,啊! 我老了! 没来由 的恐惧意识,一下子把我从梦中惊醒。

人,尤其是女人,最最最不喜欢看到的就是自己的老态,既丑陋且迟钝,以往走路三步拼成两步;老了,两步变成三步。上下梯阶有如爬山,双脚不听使唤,你要走它却不给力,非得停下不可,要不然干脆跪下,也不知在向谁求饶!不如意的事一箩箩,数也数不清;可能也是因为人老了,记忆力不好的缘故。其实,这样更好,少一些不必要的烦恼。

人老其实是一种常态,如果年纪大 了容颜看起来却像青春焕发,就像一副老 旧的机器抹了润滑油后再磨亮,表面上似 乎光亮如新,可是却派不上用场,徒呼奈 何! 人老了,随着而来的是体力、眼力、脑力的衰退,还好经历岁月的磨练,储存了不少人生的经验化为宝贵的智慧,这也算是一得。

老,是人一出世后就有的现象,随着 岁月的轮回,时间的消逝,人就无声无息 变老了。曾听师父说过;人,还好不是一 下子变老,不然有些人会受不了。

的确,滚滚红尘,容颜的变化是在不知不觉中、悄无声息中,在不痛不痒、毫无感觉的状态下,让岁月的痕迹慢慢地刻划在脸上,当你我发现时已经太迟了。

诚然,人之所以在乎颜面的变化, 也是因为对"我"的执着。如果能看清这 "我"是由四大因缘组合而成,当因缘起 变化,四大分解,哪里还有我?

所以,看开点,外在的物事毕竟有如镜花水月,庸庸碌碌的一生很快就会过去。好好把握现在,利用眼前,无时无刻都在最佳的状态下保持觉知,那就会是另一种体验,你也会从中发现"我"原来也有这样美好的一面!

不是五元那么简单

文◎ 刘衍源

湛蓝的天空中,如花似锦的云朵煞是好看,看着看着,突然间母亲一句不是要去剪头发吗?唉哟!怎么给忘了?即刻转回头往住家附近的理发店去。

走着走着,不知不觉走到了靠近理发店的其他商店,眼睛不禁跟着忙碌扫射琳琅满目的货品,扫扫扫,看到一间鞋店外摆放了不同款式的凉鞋、高跟鞋、球鞋、休闲鞋,都以特价五元出售,我看上一双画了星星图案的蓝绿色布鞋,试穿了,挺舒适的,就买下了。

然后走进常光顾的理发店, 顺手把 鞋子搁在柜台前的沙发椅上。老板娘了解 我的要求,很快就开始修剪我的头,要不 然, 陆陆续续又来了几个顾客, 我还得等 呢。这单人经营的理发店,因价钱便宜, 加上理发师手艺又精巧, 吸引了不少回头 客。这时有一位异族女士推门进来,看到 那么多人在等侯, 以英语询问需要多久的 时间, 我充当翻译告诉她过十五分钟再回 来。不一会儿, 当老板娘正在为我冲洗头 发时, 那位妇人又推门进来说下次才来, 隐约间我感觉她手上似乎提了一包东西, 但因双眼紧闭而没能看清楚。等我理好了 头发,付了钱想拿回鞋子,才发现鞋子已 经不翼而飞。老板娘告诉我好像刚才来的 那位妇女顺手牵鞋,她放下手边的工作, 赶往附近的理发店找去, 却没找着, 我谢 了她说: "算了吧,就当作送给她,只是 五元罢了。"

我边走边想着那个妇女会在角头那间 理发店吗?经过时就往里边望,一屋子的 人不是披着剪发布,就是头上插着发夹, 看不清容貌;再仔细一瞧,好像坐在那 边,马上开门进去,果然手上抱着一包东 西,坐着理发的她就是我要找的人。我告 诉她这包东西属于我,她马上归还;我问 她为何拿别人的东西,她回答看到了就后 她为何拿别人的东西,她回答看到了就顺 手拿。当下我苦笑着跟她道谢,因为至外 她没坚持占为己有,但我心里为她的解释 感到好气又好笑。

回家途中,反复思考自己哪里做得不对。想着想着,发现到自我的慢心在作祟,看轻价廉的布鞋,以为五块钱的东西不会引起别人的觊觎;只顾方便而随手乱扔,让别人起了贪念而行恶,我是不是不助长犯罪的行为呢?多数人遗失五块钱,不会很在乎,但是对待事物如此随意,其实涉及一个人的学养,让学养停滞不前的损失在加减乘除后可比五块钱多了,而且要改变惜贵嫌平的观念恐怕也并非一朝一夕的事哦!



贫与富

文◎ 莲华髻



有篇文章描述一个富人为了让他的儿子体验贫穷的滋味,就把他送到乡下一个 穷亲戚家住几天。

孩子回家后,富人就问他这几天的生活情形。他的感受完全出乎富人的意料之外,因为在这个孩子眼中,乡下的无限风光比起自己的家更为富裕。

池塘里的鱼儿比家里水池养的多,园林一直延伸到天边,并且有好多好多的星星照亮,我们的花园只到围墙边,只有几盏电灯照亮。总之,和乡下比,孩子说:"现在我才知道原来我们是这么贫穷。"

由此可知, 贫与富的评估是依据不同 人的立场、眼光和感受而有所区分。

在普通人的眼中,富裕的定位是以 财富为标准;腰缠万贯,住所富丽堂皇, 吃的是山珍海味,想要得到的东西应有尽 有;可是都是物质上的享受,也有用尽的 一天。精神上的富裕并不在视觉的范围 内,它是无形的,比如学识、善良、诚 实、爱心、……让人用之不竭,取之不 尽。 显而易见,精神与物质、富裕与贫 穷,要从不同的角度与层面去思考,方能 下定论而作出明智的选择。

有人看似贫穷,两袖清风,三餐粗茶淡饭,出门利用公共交通工具。可是他有的是睿智、无私、从容、和气。他愿意把自己的财产捐献给一些需要帮助的弱势群体,看见他人有苦难也绝不袖手旁观。无时无刻处处关心他人。无时无刻都能为他人着想。绝不与人争短长。

这是真正的富有;他富有的是慈悲心、同情心、怜悯心和知足心。

星云法师云:人之富是知满足,人之贫是不知舍。能"喜舍"才是真正富有。

佛光菜根谭:精进勤劳是善德是财富,懈怠放逸是罪恶是贫穷。

所以贫与富不是决定于资源的多寡, 而是在于有智慧的正确运用。如果把资源 用在公益事业,造福人群,何尝不是一件 美事?



缁素心语 | PAGE 27

Re-looking at Ageing ⊙ By David Lim

The misconception of old age spring out from the source of ignorance, the nonunderstanding of realities that blind us from seeing the true nature of things as they really are. Because of wrong view, society created social stigmas on the aged and view them as useless, non-productive as they degenerate. As a result, social change takes place and ageing became one among the many causes of social problems. Social problems are due to defilements arising from its main roots of greed, hatred, and delusion together with the other fetters which hinders man's development. In order to set the path right, wrong view must be eliminated for the insight to arise in order to bring about a harmonious and peaceful co-existence in society.

In Ancient time, people have punitive attitudes towards the old who were unable to work and did hideous things to them. However, in modern time, things have changed. It is common for people to make themselves seem older by adding years to their age to imply that they are more mature and wiser as they aged. "Senile" simply meant old without being taken as worthless but require geriatric medicine and care rather than contempt towards the old. Older people are likely to be seen as a burden and drain off resources. Their only contribution is the doubtful assumption about their dependency, who will be financially dependent on whom.

As the ageing population increases, it pose real challenges ahead. Increasing number of old people remained unemployed while growing numbers continue to work beyond retirement age. Those who are unemployed became significant child care providers, notably the child care provided by grandparents. Some older public

figures may be regarded as "national treasure" whilst ageist discriminate and marginalized the older people. Instead innovative service providers capitalized on the "silver dollar" industry in providing jobs to the elderly but social media's bias remains.

Based on the study by Yale School of Public Health on a large samples of Face-book groups created by the youth, three quarters of them were found to denigrate old people, and more than a third advocate on banning old people from public activities, Ageism tells us that age is the defining characteristic and the moment we reach our next birthday, we become nothing but old. They viewed old people as emptied of passions, abilities, and experience instead of frailty and decline.

The young and elderly are constantly competing for the limited resources, and health care. As competition heats up, it leads to open conflict between the young and the seniors, thus throwing the society into turmoil in the social struggle. It is mainly due to oppression and exploitation towards the elderly and such social change is continuous, immediate and inevitable as the young seek to replace the old in social chain of command.

How to let growing number of old people live comfortable, meaningful lives is a fundamental issue of equality with benefits for all. If we make the world better for old people, we make it better for everyone, from stroller-pushers to wheelchairs users.

The elderly advocacy group argued that instead of advocating on to the view on independence, we should value the ideas

of interdependence between generations. Re-plan urban space to make elderly people more accessible and encourage the integration of old people into communal life. Instead of seeing each other as generic categories, young and old can discover each other as individuals.

In Singapore, the issue of an ageing populations has been on the national agenda, providing public education to reshape values, attitudes and perceptions towards ageing and seniors. The intent is to foster a society where older people are valued as contributing members and remain actively engaged in their families, communities and society, Inter-generational cohesion is important in ensuring that both the young and old do not see each other as competitors for limited resources but encouraging seniors to take on more active role in the family as grandparents and caregivers. Interaction and bonding between people of different generation, providing opportunities for older and younger generation to interact and engage in meaningful exchanges and learn from each other.

Thus in the course of our lives, we should not assume that we'll get more unhappy as we age, In fact, research has shown the opposite is true. Historians have documented the idea of ageing as part of the human condition with its inevitable limits. Many see the concept of old age as biomedical problem to which there might be a scientific solution. What was lost was a sense of life span with each stage having value and meaning.

Some regard it as "the great liberator" that old people simply care less about what others think about them, but the sense of what's important grows with age. We experience life more intensely ever than before, whatever our physical limitations, we know it won't last forever.

In life existence, we must have the insight in engaging ageing as a natural biological process and should not resist against age, but to adapt, adjust and re-adjust our social life. We can't live outside time for the moment we are born we begin to age. We should have the right attitude towards life, neither should we decries not denies the ageing process but to recognize that one can remain vital and present, engaged and curious continue to grow until one's dying breath – a liberating awareness.

References.

"Ageing not what it used to be" by Anne Karpf – New York Times.

"Successful Ageing" – a review of Singapore policy approaches" by Olivia Gob – Civil Service College Paticca – Samuppada – by Buddhasa Bhikkhu.
The Buddha's ancient path by Piyadassi Thera.

ANGER © By Sam Phay

It was a busy weekend morning at the supermarket and there were long queues at the checkout counters. It will be my turn soon when the person in front of me saw a friend in the next line and beckoned him to join her. He gladly walked over, took a glance around him and positioned himself in front of me. I was upset and saw my anger rising.......

Anger is a negative emotion state of mind. Studies have shown that chronic anger has been linked to health issues such as high blood pressure, heart problems, headaches, skin disorders and digestive problems.

Buddha has identified Anger as one of the 3 defilements and is a major source of our sufferings. He has also shown us the way to deal with it. Whether we want to let it last for one sec, 100 secs, 100 mins, hours, days or years is within our control.

During our Dharma class, our Teachers have taught us to use mindfulness to be aware of our thoughts and contemplate on it. We could either let it go as soon as it arises or just watching it arise and allow it to pass without getting attach to it. And the same can be applied to anger.

During a recent discussion with a friend concerning anger, he is of the opinion that it is less harmful to our body if we allow our anger to manifest rather than to suppress it. Otherwise, he said we might get a "heart attack". On the contrary, the way taught by our Venerable is not to suppress it, but to take a pause and look inward when one notice anger is rising. Contemplate on it and understand its true phenomena which is due to causes and conditions and thus it is just a delusion which is impermanent and empty. And

we should not be attached to it.

If we allow anger to manifest, "it" can become the master of our mind and rule our behaviour and actions. If we could just let it go, its power over us will subside and disappear.

Previously, before we truly understand Dharma, it is our habits to react swiftly when someone said or did something that make us angry. Either we throw a punch or say something nasty without hesitation. And most of the time, if not all we end up regretting our actions.

I reckon our mind is like a tap and anger is the water running through it. If we see our anger 'running', we can either turn it off or let it gush wildly like the Negara Falls. Sometime, we have the tendency to mire in them like a slow running stream. But as long as the water is running, we are wasting resources (energy) and time which could be put to better use and the best option is to just turn it off.

Seriously, do we really want to prolong our sufferings and torture ourselves further when we could just let it go and relieve ourselves from further sufferings.

Buddha has taught us 5 ways to subdue anger (Anguttara Nikaya 5, 161).

- If a person whose ways are impure in deed but pure in words, one should ignore his impure deeds and concentrate on only his words which are pure.
- If a person whose ways are impure in words but pure in deeds, one should ignore his impure words and concentrate on only his deeds which are pure.
- If a person whose ways are impure in both deeds and words but who from time to

当你孤单 你会想起谁

文 禅明

time, obtains mental clarity and mental calm, one should ignore both his impure deeds and words and concentrate on only the mental clarity and calm.

- If a person whose ways are impure in both deeds and words and who never obtains mental clarity or calm, pity and compassion towards the person should arises.
- If a person whose ways are pure in both deeds and words and who often obtains mental clarity and calm, one should think about and remember his words which are pure, his deeds which are pure and the mental calm and clarity he often has.

In the book, A Still Forest Pool, The Insight Meditation of Achaan Chan compiled by Jack Kornfield & Paul Breather, it mentioned a very powerful message which I would like to share 'The Buddha saw that whatever the mind give rise to are just transitory, conditioned phenomena, which are really empty. When this dawned on him, he let go, gave up, and found an end to sufferings'.

As I calmed down and reflected on my reaction, I realised my anger was not because he has 'cut queue' as he has only one item and they are checking out in a single transaction. In fact, I was not inconvenienced at all and there's no reason for me to be upset. As I contemplate further, I realised it was my ignorance at play. Due to my ego, I have expected him to acknowledge my presence. Guess there is still a long way for me to practice.

同学发了一则字谜给大家猜,九字, 一句话:

三水压倒山,

尔字有人陪,

西瓜里有子,

两水十田中,

偶尔多一人,

人在云上坐,

木目心相随,

路要自己走,

言来会佳人。

当你孤单你会想起谁?(谜底)

想起你,想起他

想起没来海印上课

咦,

没有人想起佛吗?

孤单时想起佛就不孤单了

本来无一物,还想???

想起了佛,才知道无孤单,无一物

啊!

孤希思苦偶盘闲万何单位,有有爱起花观来自想。在然腿目物来证的自孤来的。



整理○ 编辑部

翻译 Yeo Hwee Tiong

■ Steve Wan

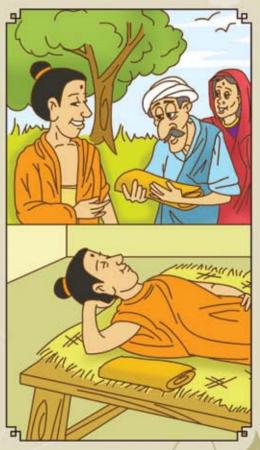
AN ELDER PRACTICING BUDDHISM 长者学佛

(佛光丛书8704慈庄法师导编著《佛教故事大全》下册) (Extracted from Fo Guang Publication 8704, compiled by Ven Ci Zhuang "Buddhist Stories Collections," Vol 2)

佛陀想要度化一位长者,所以他去长者的家化缘。长者听了家人的通知后,连忙拿出布匹来布施。佛陀受纳后,走到隔壁时,将草席铺在地上,布匹则放在身边就睡着了。长者听了家人的报告就出来叫醒佛陀说:"你把布匹放在草席上就睡着了,难道不怕被人拿走吗?"

The Buddha wishes to liberate an elder. As such, he went to seek alms from him. When the elder was informed by his family member, he





immediately offer some fabrics as alms. After accepting the alms, the Buddha went next door, lay a mat on the table, leave the cloth at his side and fell asleep. The elder was informed, he asked the Buddha by

leaving the cloth at his side and falling asleep, is he not afraid that the cloth will get stolen?

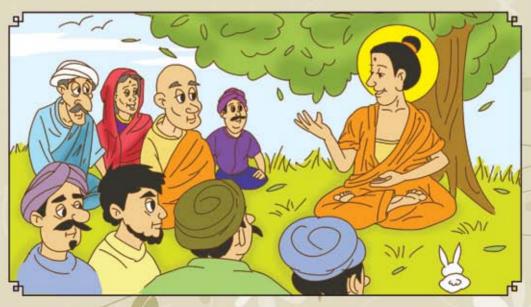
"噢! 这个嘛,长者,我睡着之后,不但东西不是我的,连我的身躯也没有意识,又怎能执着是我的呢?"

"Oh! Elder, after I fall asleep, everything I own does not belong to me, including my body. So what is there to be attached?" The Buddha replied.

听了佛陀的话,长者感觉到人生的 虚幻,从此发心学佛。

Upon hearing this, the elder realize the illusive nature of life and vow to practice Buddhism.





花絮小吟

七月法会花絮

图 影音部

ULLAMBANA
THE SEASON OF FILIAL PIETY
7 MONTH PRAYER &
OFFERINGS TO THE
SANGHA CEREMONY



七月超度、祈福消灾、供僧法会





中秋花絮

图 影音部



GRADUATION CEREMONY





▲嘉宾国会议员花蒂玛医生致词。

▲ 第21-1届华语基础学佛班结业生。



▲华语成长班结业生。



▲第9届英语 基础学佛班 结业生。

▲ 第20-2届华语基础学佛班结业生。

◀结业生欢愉的歌唱 "阿弥陀佛在心间"。

花絮心吟 | PAGE 36

▼ 结业生欢愉的歌唱 "荷花妙喻"。



▲短剧表演 "Patience of a Father"



▲ 轻松活泼的舞步演释出"Look"的内涵。



▼▲ "熊猫与苍蝇"能成为好朋友吗? 儿童班表演的舞蹈会给你答案。



◀法师们与信众共同欢庆中秋。



◀▲ 点燃心中的一盏心灯。

般若信箱

答复○ 释法荣

翻译 Veo Hwee Tiong



问: 师父,最近我家里常拜的佛像被家人换了,我觉得新佛像没有佛,拜不下去,怎么办?

Q: The Buddha statue I venerate at home has been replaced by a family member. I do not find the presence of the Buddha in the new statue and do not feel like venerating, what should I do?

看来你对常拜的佛像已经有了亲切感,对新的佛像就难免会感觉到陌生和不习惯。

重点不在于佛像有没有佛,而是我们的心中有佛吗?或是找到心中的佛(觉醒的心)了吗?

如果心中没有佛或还找不到佛,我们的佛就是在外面,就会心外求佛,也就不是 学佛了。

因为佛是觉悟的人,他发现了自己的 觉性与悟性,也帮他人找回他们的觉性与悟 性,让我们更有反省力,更懂得看大局和抓 重点,也因此更有大爱(智慧与爱心)。学 佛或拜佛就是学习启发我们的觉性与悟性。

因此不管外面的佛像有没有佛,都是我们修心养性的好机会。让我们与佛在一起,看到一切的无常性和梦幻性而更加肯定的从烦恼和情绪抽离。用大爱来处理人事,而处理好的人事更加强我们对自己、对大爱的信心。

希望我们在拜佛的时候都能找到佛, 从而更有信心与大爱。 It seems that you have developed an affinity to the old Buddha statue. Inevitably you feel unfamiliar and not used to the new Buddha statue.

What is important is not whether the Buddha exists in the statue, but whether there is a Buddha in our mind. In other words, have we discovered our inner Buddha (the awakening mind)?

We will be seeking the Buddha externally if we have no Buddha in our mind, or we have not discovered our Buddha nature. In that case we are not learning the teachings of the Buddha correctly.

The Buddha is the enlightened one who has discovered his innate awareness and subsequently help others to discover theirs. His teachings allow us to be more reflective and focus on the bigger picture to develop our great loving kindness (wisdom and loving kindness) towards all sentient beings. The study of Buddhism and veneration of the Buddha image inspire us to discover and experience our innate awareness and realization.

Hence, regardless of whether the Buddha exists in the statue, it is a good opportunity for us to discover our Buddha nature within and cultivate our mind. By living and abiding with the Buddha in us and through the realization that all things are impermanent and delusive, we will be able to disengage from our afflictions and emotions. This will enable us to deal with people and events more effectively with great loving kindness, and build our confidence.

I hope that we can all find the Buddha when we venerate the Buddha, and in the process develop our confidence and great lovingkindness for all sentient beings. Give it our best, we can do it.

简便酸奶 Instant Yoghurt Drink

指导 黄其铫



简便酸奶是一种新颖、科学的饮品。加了柠檬汁的豆奶凝固后类似豆花,卖相怡人,喝豆奶就不再感觉沉闷! 从科学的角度看,豆奶原本是比较难以消化的食物,常常造成很多肠胃的问题。但是加了柠檬汁后,豆奶的蛋白质遇酸凝固,能够让肠胃更容易更快地把蛋白质化解,这就不会造成胃胀气等消化不良的现象了。

[食材]

豆奶(免糖)1杯,柠檬汁1/2粒,素食三宝 1茶匙,水果丁少许。

[做法]

把柠檬汁倒入杯,随后倒入豆奶;置于室温10分钟,酸奶即成。拌入素食三宝和喜爱的水果,即可食用。

Instant Yoghurt Drink is a new and scientific beverage. By adding lemon to soya bean drink, it becomes bean curd like after cooling which is pleasant looking and is no longer dull to drink. From scientific perspective, soya bean drink is not an easily digestible food and often results in digestive problems. When lemon is added, the soya bean and proteins coagulates when reacting to the lemon and this has the effect of making the proteins more easily digestible and reduces the effect of stomach bloating, a sign of indigestion.

[Ingredients]

Soy milk (unsweetened) 1 cup, Fresh lemon squash half, 3-boosters 1 tsp, Cut-fruits cubes to taste.

[Method]

Pour lemon squash into a cup, followed by soy milk. Leave in room temperature for 10min, the milk will coagulate. Stir in 3-boosters and cut fruits, and serve immediately.





《目前》 征稿启事



欢迎社会各方僧俗大德、学佛 者针对特定主题,踊跃投稿,分享 学佛修心体验与心得,以便增加读 者对佛法的认识。

新系列主题: 四佛知见

通过言语开演何者为觉性、示导如何通过修行来认识觉性、悟解 此觉性的特质、安住在此觉性的特 质中。

主题文章截稿日期:

开佛知见: 01/03/2017 示佛知见: 01/08/2017 悟佛知见: 01/11/2017 入佛知见: 01/03/2018

每一天的点点滴滴,生活中的花花絮絮,引发自内心的感触, 领悟出生活的佛化,无论小品、诗词、散文、漫画创作,一律欢迎!

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- 7. 来稿请电邮至enquiries@ sagaramudra.org.sg,手写稿件请 邮寄至海印学佛会编辑组。

布施中法施最胜 — 法句经

正法的延续,有赖十方的努力。随喜助印 《目前》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 through your kind contribution to this quarterly magazine.

Eddie Lee & Family	洪丽芬	颜惠玲
Joyce Loo & Family	熊建如合家	颜水财
Ho Poh Kum & Family	熊彩婷合家	魏亚华
Ho Poon Lung & Family	熊彩晶合家	魏可维
Kent Kong	王季业合家	魏蓓心
Low Peng Koon	王树安合家	
佘树财合家	王淑卿	回向
黄檥萳合家	简浣好合家	故 黄衍朝
刘秀玉合家	罗天桥合家	故 林美妹
包爱明合家	萧金珍	故 何達健
吕孙强合家	蔡玉丽	故 彭宗文
吕宇斌合家	謝進踴合家	故 彭观喜
吕淑真合家	许友维合家	故 曾金裕
周桄荣合家	许康乐	故 林亚香
周聪景合家	许康杰	故 林惜清
單焕貞合家	谢发成合家	故 林赛金
彭哲源	释法育	故 林龙眼
彭如意	鍾素蕊合家	故 熊兆瑾
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林秀梅合家	陈汉炎	故 黄桂香
林雅佳	陈玥吟	故 黄秀銮

陈鹏羽

楊合兴合家

2017 课程 招生

华语基础学佛课程

认识正信佛教;

步上离苦得乐之途

由 は ■ 认识正信的佛教,佛教的人生观。

区 ■ 澄清对佛教常见的误会。佛教是迷信的吗?

吡 ■ 佛教创始人-佛陀的生平、佛教简史及佛陀证悟的内容。

ᄣ ■ 简介南、北、藏传佛教(包括寺院参访)。

■ 识别佛法和非佛法(三法印)

■ 简介海印及海印的修行系统及如何策划每日学佛的功课。

课程行政资讯:

授课法师: 法宣法师

课 程: 第24-1届(单元1)

上课方式: 为期2.5年(5个单元),分上、下学期制。每学期一个单元,18课

日 期: 2017年2月23日(每逢星期四)

时 间: 7.30pm - 9.30pm

教 材 费*: \$10 (会员), \$30 (非会员)

* 我们庆幸有善心人士认同海印的佛法教育理念,发心捐助款项赞助课程讲义、修持本和教材费共\$20。 欢迎至4楼柜台处询问、报名

2017 Course

English Fundamental Dharma Course

Understand the Fundamentals of Buddhist Thoughts and Practices

urse Outlin

Fundamentals of Buddhism.

Clarify the common misunderstanding about Buddhism.

Brief history of Buddha's Life and teachings.

Brief introduction to the 3 Traditions - Theravada, Mahayana & Vajrayana.

Brief introduction to Sagaramudra and system of practice.

Learn about Buddhist etiquette and rituals.

Administrative Information:

Lecturer : Ven. Fa Zun

Duration: 13th Intake, 18 lessons (Module 1)
Date: 23 February 2017 (Every Thursday)

Time : 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm

Fee* : \$10 (Member), \$30 (Non-Member)

* In recognition of Sagaramudra Buddhist Society's Dharma education programs, kind donors have offered sponsorship to cover the course notes, practice books and a \$20 course fee per student.

Please enquire/register at reception counter on level 4.







星期日儿童学佛课程招生2017年

欢迎家长为明年就读小一至小六的孩子报名

: 海印学佛会4楼柜台接待处 报名处

报名截止日期 : 2016年12月31日

: 2017年2月19日(星期日) 开课日期 上课时间 : 早上10时正至中午12时正

学费 : \$4(家长/监护人是海印学佛会的会员);

\$40(家长/监护人是非会员),付费之后方保留学额。 (获得赞助后)

我们庆幸有善心人士认同海印的佛法教育理念,发心捐助款项赞助2017年的教育经费。少年与儿童学 佛课程获得的赞助是课本、修持本及每名学员\$50学费。

Sunday Children's Dharma Course Enrolment Year 2017

Parents are welcome to register their children who will be studying in primary school next year.

Registration : Sagaramudra Buddhist Society

Level 4 reception counter

Closing Date : 31 December 2016

Commencement Date: 19 February 2017 (Sunday)

Time : 10am to 12noon

Fee (after sponsored): \$4 (Parent/Guardian who is our member);

\$40 (Parent/Guardian who is not our member),

Enrolment is confirmed only after payment is received.

In recognition of our Dharma education programs, kind donors have offered sponsorship for our Year 2017 Dharma Courses. The sponsorship for year 2017 Teenage and Children Dharma Courses includes textbook, practice books and a \$50 course fee per child.



星期六 共修

佛理开示





浅谈佛教的核心思想 法源法师 2016年11月26日

在学佛的过程中,依据佛教的四圣谛核心思想,就不会迷失方向。深入探讨四圣谛的苦、集、灭、道四谛,让我们能够了解人生的痛苦根源和修行解脱痛苦的方法。







11/12/01月每周活动

是期一休息 Closed on Monday

enquiries@sagaramudra.org.sg

Tue = 7.30pm - 9.30pm

Wed = 7.30pm - 9.30pm

Fri **1** 7.30pm - 9.30pm

第23-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元2

23th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 2 持果法师 Ven. Chi Guo 23/08/16 - 27/12/16

第3-2期学佛成长课程(华语)单元8

3rd-2 Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Ch) - Module 8 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 23/08/16 – 27/12/16

第6期学佛成长课程(华语)单元2

6th Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Ch) - Module 2 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 23/08/16 – 27/12/16

第10届基础学佛课程 (英语)单元4

10th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 4 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 23/08/16 - 27/12/16

第2期学佛成长课程 (英语)单元1

2nd Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Eng) - Module 1 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing 23/08/16 – 27/12/16 第11届基础学佛课程 (英语)单元2

11th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 2 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 24/08/16 - 28/12/16

第22-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元4

22nd-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 4 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 24/08/16 - 28/12/16

第1届学佛进阶课程 (华语)单元8

1st Intake Dharma Discussion Course (Ch) - Module 8 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 24/08/16 - 28/12/16

Thu 四 7.30pm - 9.30pm

第21-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元5 21st-2 Intake Fundamental

21st-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 5 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 25/08/16 - 29/12/16

第5期学佛成长课程 (华语)单元4

5th Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Ch) - Module 4 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 25/08/16 - 29/12/16

第1期学佛成长课程(英语)单元6 1st Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Eng) - Module 6 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing 25/08/16 - 29/12/16 第23-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元1

23th-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 1 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 19/08/16 - 23/12/16

第4期学佛成长课程(华语)单元6 4th Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Ch) - Module 6 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 19/08/16 - 23/12/16

第3-1期学佛成长课程(华语) 单元8

3rd-1 Intake Dharma Progressive Course (Ch) – Module 8 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 26/08/16 – 30/12/16

太极拳班 Taiji Class 林世昌老师 Mr Lin Shi Chang 黄锦涞老师 Mr Ng Heng Lai



佛理开示 Dharma Talk 7.30pm - 9.00pm

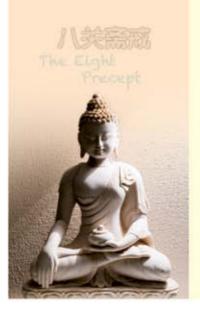
法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong 佛教之问与答 19/11/16

法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 浅谈佛教的核心思想 26/11/16

法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 随缘开示 17/12/16

八关斋戒(华语)

Taking Eight Precepts Retreat (Ch) 法师 Venerable Sat 26/11/16 8.00am — Sun 27/11/16 8.00am



第22-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元3

22nd-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 3 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin 7.00pm - 9.00pm 21/08/16 - 25/12/16

静坐入门(华语)

Introduction to Meditation (Ch) 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 7.00pm - 8.30pm 02/10/16 - 11/12/16

静坐入门(英语)

Introduction to Meditation (Eng) 法庆法师 Ven. Fa Qing 7.00pm - 8.30pm 02/10/16 - 11/12/16

第15期少年学佛班 15th Batch Teenage Dharma Class 第21期儿童学佛班 21th Batch Children Dharma Class 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan

慈悲三昧水忏

Samadhi Water Repentance 法师 Venerable 9.30am - 4.15pm 06/11/16, 04/12/16, 01/01/17

10.00am - 12.00noon

拜八十八佛大忏悔文(四加行)

Prostration to 88 Buddhas 2.00pm - 3.30pm 13, 20, 27/11, 11, 18, 25/12

一日禅修 One Day Retreat 法师 Venerable 8.30am - 5.00pm 13/11/16, 11/12/16

普门品、上供

Pu Men Pin & Offerings to the Buddhas 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 10.00am - 12.00noon 27/11/16

感恩父忧母难日法会

Birthday Blessings & Offerings to the Buddhas 法荣法师 Ven. Fa Rong 10.00am - 12.00noon 20/11/16, 18/12/16



老人院/儿童院服务

Community & Welfare Service 福利部 General Welfare 9.30am - 12.00noon 13/11/16, 11/12/16

麦里芝步行

MacRitchie Walk

地 点: 麦里芝蓄水池 集合地点: 蓄水池前车站 7.30am 13/11/16, 11/12/16



Chinese New Year
Mahayana Vajra Prajna Repentance Ceremony



大乘金刚般若忏法、佛前大供、供僧 05/02/2017 正月初九(星期日) 9.30am – 5.30pm



法会祈福类别

供佛 随喜供养 供斋 \$100

个人延生祈福 \$10 (一个人)

合家延生祈福 \$28 (一位长辈之名加"合家")

平安吉祥禄位 \$168 (个人/一位长辈之名加"合家"/一个公司宝号)

护坛如意大禄位 \$1,000 (个人/一位长辈之名加"合家"/一个公司宝号)



团拜: 28/01/2017 农历正月初一(星期六) 及 29/01/2017 农历正月初二(星期日)

11am 佛前大供、午餐招待

拜年: 9am至6pm 若要和法师们拜年请前往学会3楼

注: 4楼柜台将于27/1/2017年除夕(星期五)至 29/1/2017正月初二(星期日)休息三天。 有兴趣参与新春法会大乘金刚忏法祈福的 佛友们请尽早报名, 共沾法益。





办公时间 Office Hours: 星期二至星期六: 中午12时至晚上7时30分 Tuesday to Saturday: 12noon - 7.30pm Sunday: 9.00am - 5.00pm

星期日: 上午9时至下午5时

Sagaramudra Buddhist Society

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