PRESENT

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四弘誓愿之烦恼无尽誓愿断



祝 愿:世界和平

国泰民安

六时吉祥



2019 (己亥)猪年春节 海印学佛会至诚敬贺

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:四弘誓愿之烦恼无尽 誓愿断

图中央画的是斩断烦恼草的智慧 宝剑,图的外框则是半开的眼 睛,表示的是我们的觉性。整体 所要表达的是:活在觉性下来断 无尽无边的烦恼。

"目前"解读:

是旧时禅门用语,与"觉"、 "正念"、"眼前"、"当下" 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、妄念保持在 了知觉醒的心理状态,处在此了 知觉醒的心理状态就能够把色、 声、香、味、触、法所造成的干 扰降到最低,从而达到透视它们 的目的,这就是"目前"的意义 所在。

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编辑心语

此誓愿,是对自我的要求、提升、净化的一种承诺、承担。 审视"事断"的对治和"理断"的不断而断,如何帮助我们梳 理三千烦恼丝,不再是斩不断理还乱。

四弘誓愿之

烦恼无尽誓愿断

文 • 释法梁

佛法中有"四弘誓愿"。修行可 直接往破除执着下手、由外在的物、 事、人到内在的身体、感受、情绪、 念,过程中体会无常、因缘、空的观 行来建立解脱知见:也可先通过发四 弘誓愿来打开心量,同时累积善念、 善行来做为修行的资粮, 然后再回来 破除执着。四弘誓愿,即众生无边誓 愿度、烦恼无尽誓愿断、法门无量誓 愿学、佛道无上誓愿成。对于四弘 誓愿,惠能大师说:"自心众生无边 誓愿度,自心烦恼无边誓愿断,自性 法门无尽誓愿学,自性无上佛道誓愿 成。"

一"回归眼前"面对烦恼时既不纵容、恣意, 也不排斥、抑制,既有光明、宁静的观照般若, 又有精细、平常的实相般若,

这就是烦恼无尽誓愿断。

"烦恼无尽誓愿断"这个誓愿有两个 关切点,一是"烦恼无尽",一是"断"。 前者是指烦恼繁杂又难以尽其数,后者是 指要断除这些繁杂又难以尽其数的烦恼。

既然烦恼繁杂又难以尽其数,那要如何去断除?其中所牵涉到的有两种断法,一是"事断",一是"理断"。所谓"事断",就是从个别的事项来断除,用的是对治法,例如用不净观来治贪,用慈悲观来治嗔,用因缘观来治痴,这是"事断,"也就是用个别的修法来对治不同类烦恼。在修这些对治法的同时,若能更进一步觉悟烦恼的无常、因缘、空,就是在朝向"理断"。对治法就如应病下药,都是有针对性的,病除之后就不可再服药,否则药会成毒。

所谓的"理断"其实就是从法性本空的道理来契入,也就是说烦恼的本质也是空,并非真实的。既是空而不实,便无需断它,只须从中体会其无常、因缘的特性,体会其本质上是空即可。

"理断"的修法有两种契入之道,一是动念,一是不动念。所谓的动念是指在修任何对治法的过程中,用思维契入无常、因缘。所谓的不动念是指安住在觉性,直接观察内外一切皆无常、因缘,内外一切皆如梦、幻、泡、影、露、电,本质皆空幻不真实,其中包括繁杂又难以尽其数的烦恼也是如此,本质皆空幻不真实;既然是空幻不真实(自生自灭),便无需断除,此即禅门所说的"不断而断",也唯有此才能断除无尽的烦恼。

"拉回眼前"注意所动的每一个念都是烦恼细腻的展现。"活在眼前"保任觉性,不让这些细腻的烦恼(念)无休止的延续。"运用眼前"时刻注意不让自己的觉性陷入枯寂,要体会面对这些细腻的烦恼(念)在千变万化的过程,心必须是灵敏而自在的。"回归眼前"面对烦恼时既不纵容、恣意,也不排斥、抑制,既有光明、宁静的观照般若,又有精细、平常的实相般若,这就是烦恼无尽誓愿断。





These vows is about commitment to self-discipline, self-enhancement and self-purification.

By examining the remedial methods of "eradication based on specifics" and "eradication based on principles" whereby it emphasize "eradicate without eradication", it helps us to sort out our various afflictions, so that we will no longer entangle in them.

The Four Universal Vows of a Bodhisattva – "I vow to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions".

- By Venerable Fa Liang
- Translated by Wu Xin

In Buddhism, there is the teachings on "The Four Universal Vows". To cultivate Buddhist practice, one way is to directly get rid of our attachments and establish the insight for liberation by contemplating that all external objects, events and people as well as our internal body, feelings, emotions and thoughts are impermanent, that they arise from causes and conditions, and that they are emptiness in nature. Another way is to first open up our mind by generating the Four Universal Vows of a Bodhisattva, and at the same time accumulate virtuous thoughts and virtuous acts as the assets for liberation, before getting rid of our attachments. The four universal vows of a Bodhisattva refer to the vow to liberate boundless sentient beings, the vow to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions, the vow to learn the immeasurable Dharma practices, and the vow to realize the unsurpassed Buddha Way. On this, Patriarch Huineng has the following interpretation:

I vow to liberate the boundless sentient
beings of my own mind.
I vow to eradicate the inexhaustible
afflictions of my own mind.
I vow to learn the immeasurable Dharma
practices of my own nature.
I vow to realize the unsurpassed Buddha Way
of my own nature.

目

前

By "returning to the present", while dealing with our afflictions, neither do we condone, act willfully, nor do we practise rejection or suppression.
In this way, we would have achieved the luminous and serene prajna of contemplation, and the fine and ordinary prajna of reality. This is what is meant by "I vow to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions".

There are two pertinent points to the vow "to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions", i.e. "the inexhaustible afflictions" and "to eradicate". The former refers to the complex and innumerable nature of afflictions, and the latter refers to the pledge to eradicate these afflictions.

Since the afflictions are complex and innumerable, how do we eradicate them? There are two ways to go about doing it - one is "eradication based on specifics", and the other is "eradication based on principles". "Eradication based on specifics" means to eradicate through specific events, using corresponding remedial methods. For example, we use the contemplation of impurities to remedy our greed, and the contemplation of compassion to remedy our aversion, and the contemplation of causes and conditions to remedy our ignorance. While the "eradication based on specifics" uses a specific practice to remedy a certain affliction, if we go one step further to realise that afflictions are impermanent, that they arise from causes and conditions, and that they are emptiness in nature, then we would in effect be practising "eradication based on principles". These remedial practices are like prescribed medicine targeting at specific illnesses. One should not continue the prescription once the illness is cured, otherwise the medicine becomes poison. The method of "eradication based on principles" is derived from the principle that all things are emptiness in nature. In other words, all afflictions are emptiness in nature. They are unreal. Hence there is no need to eradicate afflictions. All we need to do is to realise that they are impermanent, that they arise from causes and conditions, and that they are emptiness in substance.

There are two ways to cultivate the practice of "eradication based on principles".

One is to generate thoughts, and the other is not to generate thoughts. "To generate thoughts" refers to, during the process of practising any remedial method, the generation of thoughts to work towards the realisation of impermanence as well as causes and conditions. "Not to generate thoughts" refers to, while remaining in our awareness, the direct observation that all things internal and external are impermanent, that they arise from causes and conditions, and that they are emptiness in substance; just like dreams, illusions, bubbles, shadows, dew drops and flashes of lightning. Similarly, the complex and innumerable afflictions are delusive and unreal. Since they arise and destruct on their own, there is no need to eradicate them. In Zen Buddhism, this is called "eradicate without eradication", which is the only way to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions.

How to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions? By "focusing on the present", we pay attention to each of our thoughts, which are delicate expression of our afflictions. By "living in the present", we nurture and maintain our awareness, disallowing the limitless continuation of these delicate afflictions (our thoughts). By "applying the present", we pay attention not to allow our awareness to become dull and lifeless. Instead, in the process of dealing with the delicate and changing afflictions (our thoughts), it should remain agile and free. By "returning to the present", while dealing with our afflictions, neither do we condone, act willfully, nor do we practise rejection or suppression. In this way, we would have achieved the luminous and serene prajna of contemplation, and the fine and ordinary prajna of reality. This is what is meant by "I vow to eradicate the inexhaustible afflictions".

对虚幻不实的念、情绪和感受,还没起时, 不用断它;已经起了,它会过去,自然断了, 这就是所谓的不断而断。



事断: 石头压草(用各别对治法)

佛世时,有位善星比丘非常用功修 行,当他进入色界的禅定,烦恼不起时, 就以为自己已经解脱了。但是,他的定力 一削弱,烦恼又生起时,他就认为没有佛 所说的解脱这回事。

事实上,他看不清楚自己只是"石头压草"。石头喻指定力,草喻指烦恼;换言之,他是用定力暂时压住烦恼,表蹿看来没生烦恼。抗力强的草会从石头缝积长出来,只要把石头移开,原以才有"斩"之战。用于此个,变成草原,所以才有"站"之说。用于比喻根,春风吹又生"之说。用于临临,不除根,春风吹又生"之说。是烦恼还没定力的人容易起更重地地压力,不会,唯有以慧力透视烦恼还实质起时,是真正的除草。烦恼还没起时,那才是真正的除草。烦恼还没起时,不用起心阻断;烦恼已经起了,可使然就断了。要记住,所谓连根之,实质上就是本来无一物,又何处惹尘埃。

善星比丘的盲点是定强慧弱,举他作为例子不是要贬低修定者,也不是认为定力不重要,而是要看到执着顽定的弊端,并进一步反思,我们如果定慧皆弱,没有"石头",那就连个暂时"压草"的能力都没有。

因此在初始阶段,用各别的对治法 来消除不同的烦恼,在过程中始终保持正 念正知,发现自己很吝啬与贪烦恼相应, 就多做布施,培养舍心;发现自己易暴易 躁、功高我慢与嗔烦恼相应,就多发慈 悲,屈下身段,服务大众,培养善心;发 现自己散乱怀疑与痴烦恼相应,就广学多 闻,开拓视野,并集中专注,增长智慧。

理断:出门就是草(悟烦恼的虚幻性)

洞山良介禅师在结夏安居之后的一个法会上说:在这夏末秋初的季节,人们无论是往东或往西都可以,但必须前往一个万里无草的地方。众僧无言以对,但其中一位则将此话告知庆诸石霜禅师,庆诸石霜禅师道:为什么不回答"一出门就是草"。那传话僧又把庆诸禅师的话语告诉了洞山禅师。洞山禅师道:此是一千五百人善知识语。

对一般人而言,我们会觉察到出门很容易迷失在外在的尘境中,同理,修行人参学走江湖,也会遇到许多无法预料的事而惶惑。庆诸石霜禅师则是更进一步要求,提醒修行人要时时警惕,一出觉性的门,就像野牛脱缰一样,很容易掉入念、情绪和感受的草丛中,而去犯人苗稼。

但是,又不能一味死守,只收不放,怎么办好呢?重点应该放在如何把持觉性,不是要逃避也不是要排斥念、情绪和感受,而是要静静地看着念、情绪和感受的生灭。就像在静坐中的忍者被一只苍蝇一只苍蝇之一,他挥起武士刀,苍蝇一分为二;不料,苍蝇复活变成两只;他的快刀又很准确的一分为四,但越杀复活的苍蝇越多,他最终筋疲力尽。在喘息的当儿,他看到一只苍蝇飞到墙上的画纸上变成一朵梅花时,他醒了!满室杀不尽的苍蝇,都变成画上一朵朵的梅花。

回来看觉性,其理一样;对虚幻不 实的念、情绪和感受,还没起时,不用断 它;已经起了,它会过去,自然断了,这 就是所谓的不断而断。

目

Dealing with afflictions

- By Venerable Fa Qian
- Translated by To Kuo Ling

For illusory thoughts, emotions and feelings that have not arisen, there is no need to eliminate them; if they have arisen, they will pass and are eliminated. This is called eliminate without elimination

Elimination by events: putting a rock on grass (using specific methods)

During Buddha's times, Sunakshatra Bikkhu was a monk who was very diligent in his practice. When he attained Form Jhana and no afflictions arose, he thought he has attained enlightenment. However, once his samadhi weakens, afflictions arise and he thought that there is no such thing as enlightenment.

In actual fact, he did not realize that it's just like "putting a rock on grass", the rock being an analogy for Samadhi (concentration) and the grass representing afflictions; in other words, he is using his Samadhi to temporarily suppress his afflictions, on the surface it seems that afflictions do not arise. However the resistant grass would grow from rock crevices, once the rock is removed, the field would quickly be covered in a carpet of grass. Therefore the saying "If the roots are not removed during weeding, the weeds will grow again when the winds of Spring blows." As an analogy, the grass may symbolize that afflictions arise easily in people with poor concentration. However what is emphasized in Buddhism is that concentration can only suppress afflictions, only with wisdom can we see beyond the illusory nature of afflictions; that is real weeding. When afflictions have not arisen, there is no need to consciously block the afflictions from arising; when afflictions have already arisen, they will pass and naturally they are eliminated. Remember what is meant by uprooting the weeds, fundamentally there is nothing, where can the dust gather.

Sunakshatra Bikkhu's blindspot is he is strong in concentration but weak in wisdom, using him as an example is not belittling the practitioners of concentration and not denying the importance of concentration. The key point is to realize the disadvantage of clinging on to a fixated concentration, and to further reflect that if we are weak in both concentration and wisdom, we do not even have the "rock" to temporarily "suppress the grass".

Therefore at the initial stage of practice. we will use different methods to eliminate different kinds of afflictions, and maintain right mindfulness and right comprehension throughout the process. If we discover that we are inclined towards being stingy, corresponding to the afflictions of "greed", we should practice giving and learn to let go. If we discover that we are inclined towards being short-tempered and arrogant, corresponding to the afflictions of "aversion", we should be more compassionate, humble and be of service to other sentient beings so as to cultivate benevolence. If we discover that we are inclined towards mental distraction and doubt, corresponding to the afflictions of "ignorance", we should expand our knowledge, broaden our horizon, improve our focus and

develop our wisdom.

目

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誓 愿

诛斤

Elimination by reasoning: there is grass once we step out the door (to realize the illusory nature of afflictions)

Zen Master Dong-shan Liang-jie expounded in one assembly after the Rain Retreat: "During this time of end summer and early autumn, people may choose to go to the east or the west, however, it must be a place where there is no grass for 10,000 miles!" The monks were rendered speechless. One monk told this to Zen Master Qingzhu Shishuang, and he said: "Why don't you reply 'there is grass once you step out of the door". The monk repeated this reply to Zen Master Dong-shan and he said "This are the words of a great Buddhist friend for 1,500 people".

To an average person, we would realize that once we step out of the door, we are easily lost in the external phenomenal. Similarly for practitioners who step out, they will also encounter many unforeseen events which will cause them uncertainty and apprehension. Zen Master Qingzhu Shishuang's teaching is more advanced, reminding practitioners to constantly be vigilant, once they step out the door of awareness, they are like unbridled wild ox, and may easily fall into the grass of thoughts, emotions and feelings and destroy other peoples' crops.

However, we cannot just withdraw into ourselves and not engage in the external circumstances, what should we do? The focus

should be on maintaining the awareness, neither running from the circumstances nor rejecting the thoughts, emotions and feelings. Just quietly observe the rising and disappearing of the thoughts, emotions and feelings. Just like a ninja being disturbed by a fly during his meditation, he raised his Samurai sword and split the fly into two; however, the fly revived and became two flies; his sword again precisely split the flies into four, the more he kills, the more flies revived and he was driven into exhaustion. While catching his breath, he saw one fly landing on the painting on the wall and became a plum flower, he was awakened! Where the room was previously filled with flies that were revived again and again, now they had become bunches of plum blossoms.

Let's return to awareness, and the same reason applies. For illusory thoughts, emotions and feelings that have not arisen, there is no need to eliminate them, if they have arisen, they will pass and are eliminated. This is called eliminate without elimination.

在餐桌上, 你觉醒了吗?

?

文 • 释持果

在排毒课程上: "老师! 榴莲可以吃吗?""不可以。""是有机的,在马来西亚榴莲园自己家里种的,没有喷很多的药啊!""不可以!""唉!"。

去旅行时,听到同学说: "我们还在排毒,不可以乱吃东西,必须去买那个牌子的矿泉水。"同学们的旅行箱都装满了油、豆粉、酵素,还有其他排毒的营养品。

第一天,每个人都很规矩的不敢乱吃东西,饮品也由导游负责买了特定的矿泉水。佛在心中,每个人都乖乖记住什么该做。第二天,"我们去'吃到饱'素说吃午餐。""哇!这么多样化,吃到饱馆吃午餐。""哇!这么多样化,吃到货了,还有很多只能看不能吃的,不然进了,还有很多只能看不能吃的,不然进了。"这样不见了!炸的,什么都吃。有同学说:"回去肠胃不吃,多浪费,可能以后都没有机会了的,什么都忘得一种说后都没有机会食团生活,把初心都忘得干干净净!

有一次上课,一个同学说: "我还没有皈依。" "为什么呢?" "想到皈依了不可以吃螃蟹,吃了我有罪恶感。" "哇!为了吃放弃皈依,你呀!" "有什么办法?民以食为天嘛!"听,这些人好像都把吃看作生命的根本,佛在人们头上三尺嘀咕了: 你们忘了"病从口入了"!

生命属于每个人都只有一次,每个人都需要对自己的人生负责。当先天没赋予良好的体质,就要靠后天"改造"自己。可是人很难控制食欲,任由嘴馋变成一种癖,很多的遗憾就是这样造成的。

人为什么会感到痛苦?因为渴爱就 会执取。伴随着喜好,贪欲生起,就有情 绪的波动,这就是苦的因: "受",有苦受、乐受、不苦不乐受。欲爱主要是由于对五欲(色、声、香、味、触)的执取,看着好吃的美食,想要放弃又舍不得;对自己想要的东西,苦苦追寻却一无所获,自己想要的东西,苦苦追寻不了引诱,只有再牺牲自己。佛说: "放弃是乐,只着是苦。"因为无明,我们往往不能拉回股前,所以有了渴爱、就有取而生。因为没能去除爱,就会受到无常的逼迫。吃出病来,只有自己去承受。

烦恼无尽誓愿断,烦恼的生起都是透过根、尘、识的和合产生"触",有"触"就有"受",这才造成种种的身心反应。佛陀在《杂阿含经》指出:根境的生起并不是自身生起的,而是欲贪将根和境两者紧紧相系造成的;欲贪的产生又与无明有关。修行就要随观烦恼结缚和觉知受的生起,以平等心去观察,不起贪,不起嗔,去除了身心负面的活动。

四圣谛是佛陀在悟道以后,开始传授的最早的真理,佛陀说:"此是苦谛、集谛、灭谛、道谛,应如实知。"又说: "知苦,断集,证灭,修道。"

痛苦的认知多是情绪(受)的反应, 知道苦的因:集谛,我们才有方法去灭 苦。事情的发生不是无缘无故的,《杂阿 含经》卷2¹佛告诉婆罗门:"有因有缘集 世间,有因有缘世间集;有因有缘灭世 间,有因有缘世间灭。"

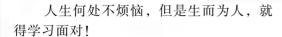
当我们看到整桌的满汉全席,垂涎三尺,是不是可以拉回眼前,知足常乐?想到疾病时,在餐桌上,是否该觉醒了呢?

1 《杂阿含经》卷2 (大正, T02, p. 12c23-25)



烦恼无尽誓愿断

文 • 李德钊



有的人瞻前顾后,左右徘徊,做事犹豫不决,磨磨蹭蹭,一点也不畅快!有的人拿得起,放得下,做事利落洒脱,不拖泥带水,真是一种智慧的表现!

前一种人必须检讨,后一种人值得借鉴。滚滚红尘,万事万物皆可为烦恼,能不能化为菩提,完全决定于当事人的悟性与心态。

悟性因人而异,心态完全可以借事练心培养起来。首先,我们得有面对困难、面对烦恼的勇气。烦恼现前时,万不可以退缩逃避,临阵逃脱。

面对你的烦恼,正视你的敌人,开始时肯定会很不自然、很别扭。但你心中先不能让自己回避(戒),久而久之,你就会稳住阵脚(定)。定而后能静,之后便能观察思考,能够观察思考,就能够找出方法(慧)。有了智慧,便能得自在,于是超越烦恼而解脱。戒定慧就是解脱的根本!

然而,烦恼有八万四千,如果一一分别,可以衍生八万四千法门,但如果逐一追求,可能得经历累生累劫。法门固然有八万四千,但是我想面对烦恼的心态则一致,就是要用一种智慧的观照,将烦恼望穿看透。心态正确,久而久之,悟性也会提升。

烦恼如病,智慧如药;烦恼如热炎,智慧如甘露。有的人一辈子都在烦恼丛中,忧愁叹息;有的人奉献一生于智慧林里,勤学不倦,化苦为乐。在苦与乐、烦恼与智慧之间,我们是否能有选择?

我们绝对有选择。选择摆脱烦恼的 意愿就叫出离心。为了要出离烦恼,我们 选择不再掉人烦恼之中,不要再为境界所 转,认识烦恼与烦恼的过患。能够识别烦 恼,就能够对治,能够放下。

此外,菩提心也是解脱的根本。菩提心就是要成佛帮助众生的心,就是不为自己求安乐,但愿众生皆离苦的心愿。

有的人只考虑自己,得失心重,烦恼 无边,身心皆烦,不仅为自己烦,也为儿 孙烦,心中烦恼如波浪,一刻也未停息, 真是苦不堪言。

有的人忘却自己,专为别人,身心虽 忙,却能舍己为人,为他人排忧解难,引 领他人走出烦恼的罗网,过程中习得种种 智慧,收获种种快乐。

如何转烦恼为菩提?人生很多烦恼痛苦的境界,如果你将其赋予美好的意义,就不觉其苦,就好比父母抚养小孩,可以为子女吃尽一切苦头,但求孩子平安幸福,付出一切倾其所有又算得了什么呢?

寻得美好意义的人,必是个美好的人,也必定会有美好的人生!

鱼子赘语之六:

明辨是非

文 • 释法梁

"正知"让人明晰"对错、是非、 好坏",同时又淡化对于"对错、 是非、好坏"的执着,从而让心性 日渐趋向"空"的自在。



《心经》说:"舍利子,色不异空,空不异色,色即是空,空即是色,受想行识,亦复如是。"意思是:"色"并没有离开"空"而存在,"空"也没有离开"色"而存在,"空"是因为"色"的存在才存在。"色"和"空"的所指是一样的,"色"指的是身体,"空"指的是身体的存在是因缘所生、无实质的。包括感受、想、行、识也是如此。所强调的五蕴的存在是没有实质的,这就是五蕴皆空。

上述很明确传递了"色空不二"的思想,然而,当一个人的"正知"(参《鱼子赘语之五:正念正知》)不足时,就会有所误解:既然"色即是空,空即是色",所以"对就是错,错就是对"、"是就是非,非就是是"、"好就是坏,坏就是好";因此,"空"被认为是"没有对错"、"没有是非"、"没有好坏"。实际上,此人是"对错不分","是非错乱","好坏混淆",这是一个不具有"正知"的人。

其实,若要说出"对错、是非、好坏"和"空"的关系,那应该是:"对即

是空,空即是对;错即是空,空即是错。对还是对,错还是错。"同理,"是即是空,空即是是;非即是空,空即是非。是还是是,非还是非。""好即是空,空即是好;坏即是空,空即是坏。好还是好,坏还是坏。"这其中的逻辑是:"对错、是非、好坏"都是因缘所生法,所以都是"空"。然而,"空"并没有破坏世间的相对法,"空"只是进一步说明这些相对法的无常性、因缘性和无实质性。

因此,当一个人能够从"空"来看待"对错、是非、好坏"时,肯定就超越了"对错、是非、好坏"。具体而言,他所展现出来的就是对错分明,但同时又深知没有对与错的实质;是非明辨,但同时又深知没有是与非的实质;好坏清楚,但同时又深知没有好与坏的实质。这是一个具有"正知"的人。"正知"让人明晰"对错、是非、好坏",同时又淡化对于"对错、是非、好坏"的执着,从而让心性日渐趋向"空"的自在。

Ш

普劝坐禅仪(二)

讲授 • 释法梁整理 • 张桂婵



生病就是身体出问题,如果还撑得住,就静静看着它,同时趁这个机会体会一下病苦。想发脾气时,就吐一口气,看着念来保持觉性,念佛、念心经,都可以用上。感觉到身体痛,不要对痛执着,要学放掉。对一个修行人来说,看着念是非常重要的。

偈诵:**道本圆明何修证,宗乘自在何** 工夫。这是说:道的根本(空性)就是圆融通达且清楚,何必去谈修证?我禅宗所 弘扬的宗义,强调的则是自在,以不费功 夫为下功夫处。

道的根本就是圆明通达且清楚。"空性"本来就圆满,任何东西的存在本来就是空性,并不是我们去把它修成空性的。佛教很强调"觉悟","佛者觉也"就是这意思。佛是一位觉悟的人,我们称他为圣人或佛。站在对空性认识的角度,我们的"觉性"本来就具足圆满和清静。佛陀成道时即说:奇哉奇哉,一切众生皆具如来德性。意思就是说:每一个众生都具有佛性,都能成佛。我们的责任就是要找出我们的"心眼",就是我们的觉性,也就是我们知道自己有那种能力,并以这个心眼看清楚,用心来体会世间所有的人、事、物,都是因缘所生法,都是空。

那么,觉性本来就具足圆满,还须要下功夫去修吗?所谓的下功夫,就是清楚我们要捉住什么,然后每天练,完成之后,就有32种相,80种随形,这是经典里面所写的理想中的佛。中国文学里所赞颂

的佛:"佛面犹如净满月",那是形容佛的庄严。站在文学的角度,可以这样来形容佛的伟大功德。我们是凡夫,与佛不一样,所以必须要跟佛学,修行是必经的过程。

修行就是学习不要去捉(执着)而是 要学会"放"。要下功夫学习调心,就必 须要很有耐性,就如早期的收音机,要调 到准确的频道,才会有清晰的声音;要养 成一种习惯,却又不能过于用力。所以, 无论有多麻烦,就是要有耐性慢慢调;而 且修行必须持戒,要有大丈夫的气魄,这 是有一点矛盾的。其实这些矛盾源自于我 们的卡点, 所以修行须要回过来审视自己 的念头, 勇敢的分析自己的问题在哪里: 有事情发生时,才能看清楚自己的卡点, 然后转念一想, 你就会发现很多事情并不 是那么难。当你掌握到觉性之后,就把方 法逐渐细腻化,把刻意造作的方法减到 最少, 让觉性自然的融入生活里。最后以 "没有方法为方法",消耗最少的能量来 保持觉性,就是要住在本来就具有的觉性 里,不要让它消失。

毫厘有差天地殊,违顺才起纷失心。 这是说:毫厘细微的差别,却可以有如天



与地般的悬殊。违背与顺从的相对之心才 生起,就足以妄失真心。

两个点只有毫厘的差别,当它形成一个角度之后,若背其道而行,当越走越远的时候,差别就会越来越大,可以达到天差地别。所以不要以为一点点的差别没关系,如果掌握得不好,这一点点的差别便足以分化得很远。因此,我们的概念必须要很清楚,只要违背和顺从的心一生起就会忘失真心。"真心"就是指我们的觉性(佛教在不同的阶段或从不同的角度看,"觉性"就有不同的内涵:佛性、如来藏、真心、觉性、空性、一心、本心等)。

历劫轮回一念差, 尘世迷道由计量。 这是说:会历劫轮回, 只因一念之差。无 法悟道而迷失在尘世之中, 皆因为计量有 别。

"一念之差"的差别在哪里?就在动念与不动念之间,这两者是有差别的。我们修行是为了解脱,所以对于你的念和你的内心,必须探讨、深入研究,不管多么难放的东西还是要放,这是一个要求!

释迦六年端坐迹,达摩九岁面壁踪。 这是说:释迦六年端坐、达摩九年面壁都 是静坐守心的范例。

释迦牟尼佛六年静坐,最后在菩提 树下觉悟; 达摩面壁九年,都是以静坐 的方法保持觉性。现代的人深受手机干 扰,其实我们也可以利用手机来提醒自己 回到觉性;当你的手机一响,在还没有看 对方是谁之前,先"拉回"到你的觉性, 然后才做出反应。没有手机的人便没有这 方面的干扰,也就不须要刻意去拿手机来 "修行",你可以运用其他的方便法门, 如"感觉呼吸"来保持觉性。

丈夫需有冲天志,办道还顺出身路。 这是说:大丈夫需有冲天的志气,修行办 道的人需要顺着出人头地的路前进。

每个人都拥有身体,生病了,就是身体出问题,如果还撑得住的话,就这样静静的看着它,同时趁这个机会体会一下病苦,因为病的时候,心会特别脆弱,也比较容易发脾气。想发脾气时,就吐一口气,同时看着念来保持觉性,念佛、念心经,都可以用上。当你感觉到情绪波动,就放下情绪;感觉到身体痛,不要对痛执着,要学放掉。这里所强调的是看着念,自动自发的养成保持觉性的习惯;对一个修行人来说,保持这种正确的心态是非常重要的。 (待续)

安心法门(五)

讲授 • 释法梁整理 • 张桂婵



发怎么样的菩提心是大呢?逻辑很简单, 你发了一个大愿,眨一下眼, 把这个大愿放掉,回到觉的状态, 它就不是大、也不是小,它超越了大、小,就是最大。

问:"诸法既空,阿谁修道?"

问:"诸法既然空,是谁在修道?"

答: "有阿谁,须修道。若无阿谁,即不须修道。阿谁者亦我也,若无我者,逢物不生是非。是者我自是,而物非是也。非者我自非,而物非非也。即心无心,是为通达佛道。即物不起见,名为达道。逢物直达知其本源,此人慧眼开。智者任物不任己,即无取舍违顺。愚者任己不任物,即有取舍违顺。不见一物,名为见道。不行一物,名为行道,即一切处无处,即作处无作法,即是见佛。"

答: "因为有'阿谁',就必须修道。如果没有'阿谁',就不须修道。'阿谁'就是我,如果觉悟无我,面对任何的境界就不会生出是非的心。'是'是我在'是',外境不会有所谓的'是'。'非'是我在'非',外境不会有所谓的'非'。即心无心(当下的心是空性),就是通达佛道(觉悟)。即物不起见(面对外境不执着),就是达道(达到法空)。逢外境能够直接知道其本源(法空),此人就是开了慧眼。智者任运万物而不放任自己,这样就不会有取舍、违顺;愚者放任自己而

不任运万物,于是就有取舍、违顺。不见一物(因缘法),名为见道。不行一物,名为行道(以无修为修),这就是遍一切处而无处,也是作处无作法(虽有所作皆依因缘),也就是见佛。

当你执着"我",才须要打破对 "我"的执着,如果不执着"我",就不 须要修一个特别的法来破"我执"。因 为任何法,都是针对打破对"我"的执着 和放下烦恼。一般上,我们对于身体最执 着,要去掉对身体执着的方法,就是养成 看到外、内的境,都想"所有的一切都是 因缘和合"。从整体来看,外在所发生的 一切都是一串串的因缘。逢外境要直接知 道其本源,顺应万物、因缘,而不是随顺 自己的烦恼。以自我调整来修行,不跟烦 恼相应,便能掌控得好。

"若见相时,即一切处见鬼。取相故堕地狱,观法故得解脱。若见忆想分别,即受镬汤炉炭等事,现见生死相。若见法界性,即涅盘性。无忆想分别,即是法界性。心是非色故非有,用而不废故非无。用而常空故非有,空而常用故非无。即说颂曰。"



如果看到诸相非相,就是看到佛。如果见诸相是相,而没有见到它的虚妄相,就算是见到佛,还是见到鬼,因为执着于相。如果还是有忆想分别,就是堕地狱果报。见到法界性,就是见到涅盘性,也就是"若见诸相非相,即见如来"。当我们对事物看不透的时候,就一定会对它执着而把它捉得紧紧的,这样会令你很难与别人相处,是一种很直接的感觉,同时也检视你有没有在修。如果你对人对事都能放得开,你一定很随和,能与大家融洽相处。

心是非色故非有,用而不废弃故非 无。用而常空故非有,空而常用故非无。 任何东西的存在,不是有,也不是无,因 为它没有实质: 这也就是为什么佛要讲无 常,因为你执着常,所以佛就跟你讲无 常; 当你执着无常, 佛就跟你讲真常; 当 你执着真常, 佛就跟你讲非真常。但是当 你一开始不执着时,他就不须要给你讲一 个答案, 因为他所给的答案都是要来否定你 所执着的答案。同样的, 当我们讲"空", 我们不会去讲第二个"空",因为"有"的 存在同时也是空,却不能捉住"没有"就是 空, 因为它是非空; 破非空, 就是非非空。 到最后,就会是很多个"空",没完没了。 所以我们直接就讲"有即是空"。为什么我 们须要谈"空"?因为要讲"有",就必须 要谈"空";如果我们不谈"有",就不用 谈"空"。

偈诵:心心心难可寻,宽时遍法界, 窄也不容针;亦不睹恶而生嫌,亦不观善而勤措,亦不舍智而近愚,亦不抱迷而就 悟。达大道兮过量,通佛心兮出度。不与 凡圣同躔,超然名之曰祖。

念念要寻心却很难寻到,他宽时可遍 法界,窄时却连针也容不下;换言之,看 见恶不会嫌弃,也就不会因为看见善就想 要去完成;不会舍弃智慧而接受愚痴,也 就不会抱着迷而成就悟(迷悟不可并存)。 要到达大道必须要有过人的心量,要贯通 佛心则必须要有超人的气度。他不与凡圣 同道,超越了凡圣就可称之为祖师了。

所谓"发大愿",当你有一个"大"的概念,你会被这个概念所束缚!什么是大?发菩提心最大。发怎么样的菩提心是大呢?逻辑很简单,你发了一个大愿,眨一下眼,把这个大愿放掉,回到觉的状态,它就不是大、也不是小,它超越了大、小,就是最大。所以发菩提心是怎么一回事?有两种:一种是动念来发菩提心,众生无边誓愿度,烦恼无尽誓愿断,法门无边誓愿学,佛道无上誓愿成。另外一种是超越了一切的概念、一切的相对,你想起什么概念,眨一下眼把它放掉。(完)

鱼子语:

四马喻

文 • 释法梁



善用六根来观察和思考就有可能让自己成为四种良马之一; 反之,放纵六根去和贪嗔痴的烦恼相应,绝对成不了良马。

经中有四马喻,借四种不同的良马, 比喻四种修行人。

第一种良马通过御马人所扬出鞭影的快慢、位置来判断御马人的心思,从而的选择快步或慢步、向左或向右。类似此等良马的修行人,在听闻到别处有人老、病、死苦便会心生恐惧,于是思惟苦谛,并寻求出离。

第二种良马无法通过鞭影来做出回应,但能够通过御马人的鞭杖碰触毛发的轻重、毛发所在的位置来判断御马人的心思,从而选择快步或慢步、向左或向右。类似此等良马的修行人,不能在听闻有人老、病、死苦时便心生恐惧,但当眼见有人老、病、死苦时便心生恐惧,于是思惟苦谛,并寻求出离。

第三种良马无法通过鞭影、鞭杖的碰触毛发来做出回应,但能够通过御马人的鞭杖击打身体的轻重、位置来判断御马人的心思,从而选择快步或慢步、向左或向右。类似此等良马的修行人,不能在听闻、眼见有人老、病、死苦时便心生恐惧,但当眼见所熟悉的人老、病、死苦时便心生恐惧,于是思惟苦谛,并寻求出离。

第四种良马无法通过鞭影、鞭杖的碰触毛发、击打身体来做出回应,但能够通过御马人以铁锥刺身乃至伤及骨肉来判断御马人的心思,然后才开始走动,并选择快步或慢步、向左或向右。类似此等良马的修行人,不能在听闻、眼见所熟悉的人老、病、死苦时便心生恐惧,但当自身老、病苦时便心生恐惧,于是思惟苦谛,并寻求出离。

修行人之所以会有四种类别,主要是因为心的敏感度的差异,此敏感度源自于一个人的"观察"和"思考",通过此"观察"和"思考"的能力来透视生命的真相。"观察"一词的字面意思是指用眼睛来察看,这主要是因为在眼、耳、鼻、舌、身五根中,眼是我们最惯用的,而事实上其他的四根也在不同程度上参与了认知(观察)的过程;"思考"则是意根活动的范围。

因此,善用六根来观察和思考就有可能让自己成为四种良马之一;反之,放纵六根去和贪嗔痴的烦恼相应,绝对成不了良马。







禅门

Daily Chan Reflection

Beating the Villains

By Venerable Fa LiangTranslated by Wuxin

Observe the ups and downs of our emotions, thereby realising that we suffer because of these emotions.

At a Taoist temple along a street in Hong Kong, a Cantonese speaking about offers the service of "beating the villains".

It is done by making paper effigies of the customers' foes and hitting them on the head, the stomach and so on, cursing them at the same time.

After the beating, the devotees have vented their vexations.

This is a means adopted by some to deal with their hatred and resentments.

However, for those in the business of enforcing law and order, they believe that villains should not be beaten. This is because they tend to run all over the place and create problems elsewhere. Instead, they believe the villains should be contained within a certain area and kept under control.

What is the approach of Buddhists to villains?

The first step is to "focus on the present" by returning to our inner self and observing the ups and downs of our emotions, thereby realising that we suffer because of these emotions. In addition to accepting our emotions with a tolerant mind, we should go one step further to recognise the impermanent nature of their arising and cessation.

It is only with such internal awakening that we would be able to deal with the external "villains" in a meaningful way, and without losing sight of our original intent of embracing and learning Buddhism. So should we beat the external "villains"? Is it necessary and if so, how? Now, even if we have beaten up the wrong external "villains", we would have at least realised the need to look inward, which is the first step of practicing Buddhism.











园丁是我的善知识

文 • 释法谦



草长了吗

精舍花园的草需要不时修剪,我的作法是尽量拉长时间,从每月一次,拖到每个半月一次,再拖到每两个月一次。理由很简单,就是为了省钱。还沾沾自喜省钱有方,可是却希望园丁只花2小时就把草割好。

一般上,必需两位园丁才能只花2小时就割完草。如果遇到人手不够时,只派1位园丁就得耗上大半天,何况有时园丁割好草,正好赶上午餐时间,他们会要求在荫凉的停车场吃打包午餐,顺便午休一下才离开。遇到割草的日子,我自己得整个上午放空。

这回预约割草日期,园艺老板终于开口了:你们的草会长吗?这是什么意思?我不解。老板接着说:上一回是1月中,今天3月底了,已经2个多月没割草,草很长了,不能怪我们的园丁要花更长的时间了。

啊!精打细算,看似赚了,实则损失 更多。节省本来是好事,但是两次的除草 工作却要人一次做完,付一次的钱,这样 的如意算盘不能说是合情合理。

没看到自己的盲点,却一味地要求别人,抱歉,错怪了园丁。谢谢园丁,不但 把院子里的草割了,也帮我把内心的杂草 梳理一翻。

三千烦恼丝

园丁从印度来新加坡工作后,一年年的看着他胖了。每回来都是笑嘻嘻的脸,圆圆的身躯,很可爱。还记得6年前,第一次通过手机给我看女婴的照片,满脸是初为人父的喜悦。之后每回从印度返星,都

给我看孩子一年年长大的新照片。今年年 头,6岁的姐姐迎来小妹妹的陪伴,凝视着 照片的双眼更是充满着慈父的爱。

9月,他剃光头。一来到,不同于往常,安静了许多,以往他与伙伴都会大声交谈。我好奇地问他,为什么像我一样光头了?他说:为了妈妈!刚从印度回来,办丧事请了两个星期假。指着他开来的小型卡车说:妈妈被同样的车撞倒,交通意外死了。

为了妈妈剃光头。我问需要几次?只需一次。妈妈几岁了?54岁。说完继续静静地割草。

剃发的原因有很多,佛教僧侣出家而落发,有人因为懒于梳头而剃发,有人为了支持癌症患者响应散发活动而剃发,不一而足。为亡者而剃发,这是我第一次听闻,当下内心颇为触动,感受到不同文化的冲击。

三千烦恼丝承载着不同的文化底蕴,同样是东方的千年文化古国,却有着迥然不同的孝道展现。中国古代的的孝子三年守丧,不剃须发,如《孝经》所说:身体发肤受之父母,不敢毁伤;印度的孝子却是剃除须发为长者守丧。中国古代的髡头,剃去头发是对罪犯的一种刑法;印度修行人的剃发只是外形上的修饰,为了修道才会弃饰,是对修道表示决心。

《佛遗教经》说:汝等比丘!当自摩头,已舍饰好,著坏色衣,执持应器,以乞自活,自见如是。园丁的光头,唤醒我出家的初心:毁形守志节,割爱并辞亲,出家弘正道,愿度一切人。《华严经净行品》的剃头偈颂则说:剃除须发,当愿众生,远离烦恼,究竟寂灭。善哉!善哉!

从不同角度放眼

文 • 释持果

爸爸往生了,有居士在灵堂问: "你爸爸几时走的?""凌晨。""八小时不能动他,不然他会痛。""是吗?"我心里想,他临终前全身都痛,难道八小时不去动就不会痛?因为有药物控制,才能够睡得很安详走了,只是头倾向一边,如果不趁身体还软,把头摆平,等到八小时后身体硬化了,还如何摆?护士如何套进假牙?

又有居士说: "你有没有整晚念佛?""没有,有放佛号。""不可以,要自己念,死人才会收到。"我说: "是吗?第二天要处理很多事情,你帮我念可以吗?或者丧礼的事,你来帮我处理?不然我哪有精神坐在那里念佛。""……"居士无声了,帮不上,OCT (only can talk)!

又有居士说: "你要念地藏经,念了会很安详。" "我没有念他也走得很安详。" 爸爸不是佛教徒,我即使念了,他也未必听得懂,可能还觉得你很吵,我想清净躺着都被你吵醒。灵堂上很多佛教徒都有想法,天天都有人给我提意见,最后我告诉他们,我知道怎么做,而且我知道我父亲想要什么。

人们经常会为了对与错起争执,但事实上没有绝对的对与错;因缘条件不同,看法会不同,想法会不同,立场会不同,从而对同一件事的处理就会有所不同。每个人的意见都没有对与错,所谓一种米养百种人,对一件事有千百种观点并不奇怪;就好像鞋穿在脚上,舒服与不舒服,只有自己知道,适合穿才是最好的。佛理

有八万四千法门足以分别对应不同根基的 众生。

人之所以会坚持对与错的说法,因为有"我"的存在,每个人都会认为自己是最正确的,希望自己的见解能够被采纳,当对方不能完全接受自己的意见时,就可能固执己见,尝试说服别人或甚至争得眼红耳赤,这就是佛法所说的"求不得苦"。圣严法师说:"慈悲没有敌人,智慧不起烦恼。"心里不放过自己,是没有智慧;心里不放过别人,是没有慈悲。

人不快乐,就是离不开"我"这个身份,总觉得我才是真实的。佛教认为,"我"是由各种不同的因缘条件组合,"我"跟"我"的观念都是无常的,任何人、事、物永远都不可能满足那一个"我"。我会生气因为有"我",我会贪心也是因为有"我"。我们活得很烦恼很苦,经常受到种种错误观念的束缚,主要就是"我执"造成的。

每个人都有"我"的真实感觉,以我为中心,执着自我,对任何事都坚持自己的想法。然而"我"这个念头刹那刹那都在变化,所谓"我",只是因缘的流转而已。我们只要放下这个"我",不执着于永远不灭,找回真正属于自己的自性,也就找到快乐。

我们应该摆脱这个"我",从不同的 角度去看人、事、物,看后下判断才能得 出比较客观的答案,对不对?

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吟春联迎己亥

文 • 释法梁





横联

猪年应景对联,上下联加上横 联。此联特以《西游记》中之八戒 西天取经为材而做。对联中的"彘 儿"即猪儿,指猪八戒,法号悟 能,在追随玄奘完成取经任务后被 封为净坛使者。"坛"有内有外, 净外在的坛是供佛事所用,净内在 的坛则是为了成佛。下联所提到 的"活在眼前"是海印所倡导的禅 修方法之一,禅修者通过此修法来 守护着真心。

横联"护持正法"有两重意思,一是护持外在的正法,一是守护内在的真心。



下联



上联



人生的烦恼多如群星:一生二、二生 三、三生无量。

在浩瀚的星空里,有各种各样的星座。每个星座,就好比不同系列的大烦恼:贪、嗔、痴、慢、疑、种种习气……;每种大烦恼,又都可以派生出无数的小烦恼。

宇宙中,每一刹那,都有无数星星的 诞生,每一刹那亦有无数星星的凋亡,成 住坏空,循环无端。这亦有如我们心中的 烦恼,生生灭灭。在生灭之中,是否有个 不生不灭的?

佛家相信,宇宙的答案其实就在我们 内心之中,故拨开佛陀眉间白毫,可以目 睹三千大千世界。这也是为什么观音菩萨 反闻自性,能知晓万千众生的呼唤。

达摩祖师来中国前,派了两位弟子佛 驮与耶舍先来,他们见到慧远大师,因为 语言不通,只是用手比划:"我的手变成 拳,再变成手掌,快不快?"慧远大师回 答:"很快。"佛驮与耶舍说:"菩提与 烦恼就这么快。"慧远大师心光一闪,就 开悟见性了。

烦恼的本质其实就是菩提,而星星 的本质其实就是宇宙中的能量与微尘,其 实就是宇宙本身。因此,当我们执著于星 星,乃至微尘本身,那就执相而求,因小 失大,陷入烦恼的境界。一旦我们将视角 提升至宇宙的高度,那么法界万象,三世 一切,皆印于目前。

王阳明有诗曰:

山近月远觉月小,便道此山大于月。 若有人眼大如天,当见山高月更阔。

人生的烦恼,人生的苦乐,往往是观 点和视角的问题,我们是否能改变视角, 调整聚焦,完全取决于我们内心的松紧 度。掌握好松紧度便是智慧。

我们不是天文学家,不需要了解天上亿万的星星,只需知道自己的心座,了解自己的个性,活出自己,超越自己的烦恼,做天空中一颗闪亮的星星,已经很不错。

但是, 假若你要成佛, 那你就得是天文学家, 善知每一颗星星, 了解众生的烦恼, 方可在浩瀚的宇宙中, 放出万丈的佛光, 燃烧自己, 照亮十方, 归于平淡。

"心包太虚,量周沙界",这个时候,你看到的是整个宇宙,而不再是星空 一角。

时间

文 • 莲华髻

时间对于不同年龄、不同身份以及不同生活背景的人来说,都会有不同的看法和感受,然而对于时间流逝似水,人皆感同身受,不会因为有人珍惜而停留一分一秒,也不会因为有人糟蹋而快速离去。

常听身旁的友人向我诉苦:时间彷佛 过得特别快,没两下功夫可以做完的事, 还没做完就已经天黑了。

其实这也不能怪时间无情,而是人没了解自己的状况:老了,手脚不再像年轻时伶俐,思维也不够清晰与敏锐,本来一次过就可完成的工作却要分两三次来做,时间怎么能停下来等你呢?与其责怪时间的脚步走的太快,不如反省自己为什么跟不上时间的脚步才对。

郑石岩教授在《人生路这么走》这 本书中提到:时间就是生命存在的本身; 有存在的生命才有时间可言,所以生命就 是时间,时间即是生命,你能珍惜时间, 不让时间虚度荒废才能把握生命的丰富意 义。

现在是科技盛行的世界,时间更是好比金钱。一种发明在很短的时间内可能风靡全世界,也可能在更短的时间内被他人所超越,这和古人所说的一寸光阴一寸金寸金难买寸光阴的道理不谋而合。

虽然古今环境各异,可是光阴一样流逝,太阳依旧从东边升起西边落下。日复一日,年复一年,时间就在你我他的指缝中流逝,细细回想蹉跎的岁月,真是要无语问苍天。

时间虽然使人感到无情,但却公平 对待世上所有的众生,无论你是有情或无 情,都必须经过时间的考验,最终走到 老、病、死的结局,无一例外。

时间的轮回令海可枯石可烂,沧海变桑田。时间会带走外在的容颜却带不走那本来具足的真心。那觉知的心啊,稳如磐石,不受外在的风雨雷电所震憾,也不因内在的烦恼而迷惑。我只要拥有一颗如珍珠的心,就算尘封已久,他日却可能在一念之间重现光芒,显示了永存的价值。

人啊,为了不让时间稍纵即逝,就得好好把握当下的分分秒秒。唯有紧抓当下的时间,时间才能真正为己所用,回想从前和梦想将来都是在浪费时间,好好珍惜眼前吧!



高歌一曲庆结业

文 • 仲良

随着时间的流逝,爱听爱唱的歌曲就如书签夹在不同的岁月中,朗朗上口的童谣特别让人怀念,然而印烙在心的却只有佛曲《三宝歌》。

是准备中秋节晚会练歌的日子,缺乏音乐细胞,更未曾上台表演,就得去除害怕的心态去面对了。常言道:机会是留给有准备的人。我有准备了,可是有些事情少不了自信与勇气,还需有时间蓄势。

想起"孔子学琴"的故事。孔子起初连新曲子都不大能接受,慢慢的从已熟悉乐曲的形式,但还没有掌握方法的阶段,到领会曲子的意境,再深入了解作曲者是谁,他表现出来的韧性多么叫人钦佩!在这他循序渐进的学习过程,更教育了我们:在人生的道路上,很多事情急也急不来,但也由不得你慢慢来。

病了,不能参与练歌;病好了,又苦苦记不起歌曲,觉得那么崭新,不适应,只好重新调整心态。生病使人整天处于混沌状态,又呕吐又发烧,躺下又不能入眠,说话有气无力,如何保持觉性?心情无法开朗!

这时正好回味《水月禅修》那段话: "排斥和抗拒的心理事实上就是嗔恨心的表现。修行的要求是要在最短的时间内接受已完成的事实。能做到这点,你的痛苦立刻就减轻。"

"生是无常,死是肯定。"大家都在追问"生从何来,死往何去"?人生好像海上的船只随着大风大浪摇晃。面对生活的点点滴滴,尝尽世间的酸甜苦辣,你也许会唱出喜怒哀乐,却未能认识波涛起伏的大海深处是那么的平静!

谈生死的名言有很多,我还是喜欢这一句: "一个人如何面对死亡,是他如何 面对人生的延续。"

大多数的人都曾生病,如果小病是福,这"福"是让我们离开"忙与盲"。回光返照自己,也许能体验身心的苦、无常,因缘法,也许能分辨正常状态和生病时保持觉性的差别? 我觉得差别的是相,但是我迷惑病时还能听到自己的歌声吗?

中秋晚会结业典礼上,基础班同学们

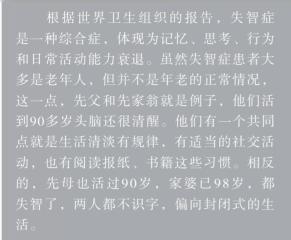
唱着佛曲迈向成长班。 多位上台领取成长班证 书的同学则向另一阶段 进发,哼起:天地,有 醍醐在其中!



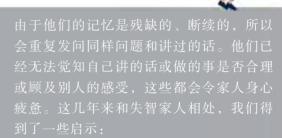
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亲属失智怎么好

文 • 黄柳枝



与失智者生活在一起的家人面对一定的挑战性。失智者除了在日常生活需要他人不同层次的协助,大脑的损伤也破坏他们的情绪管控能力,个性的改变、诸多的妄想和幻觉,甚至会做出干扰行为。



- 请帮佣或将他们送到失智症者日托中心,减轻家人的身心负担;此类帮佣和托管中心的费用,政府有津贴。失智症中心的活动和群体生活也能帮助患者减缓病情发展。
 - 还能做的事就是鼓励他自理生活。
- 家人要接受现实,理解失智亲属的性情、行为的改变不在他的掌控之中。 所以不需要尝试改变他的行为,而是对他 多一份包容;但也不能纵容他们无理的要求,例如用种种理由拒绝看诊和复建。
- 不要对失智亲属期待过高,以平常心待之。
- 对失智亲属所讲的话,要分析其真实性,不要听其任意指使。
- 不要被失智亲属的重复问题引起烦恼,要用反问法或保持沉默来转移他的注意力。
- 如果发觉干扰太强,立即离开现场。调整好自己的心情后,才加以应对。

我认为与失智者相处,可以训练自己对"止"和"观"的能力。我们的心要保持在了别的状态,这是"止";通过观察和思考来了解因缘,这是"观"。心在面对内外尘(这里以色、声和法为主)或内





修行第一步: ₩ Be Thankful, Be Helpful.

文 • 彭祥庭

何谓修行?我还在努力探求其大义。 在海印初级班的单元五听了法源、法梁师 父们的详细解说,才有了进一步的了解。

特别是"活在当下""回归眼前"的道理,让我获益不少;简单说就像学太极气功一样,静坐时眼观鼻,鼻观心,把注意力放在当下,留在眼前,注意自己产生过的各种意念与行为,生气了吗,贪念起来了吗,烦恼出现了吗,自己言行正确吗,等等。若能天天如此反省,有过则改正,就是有了修行成绩。

我们的血肉之躯,身心都有各种需要,好的坏的念头都难免产生,从而可能行差踏错,所以要时刻注意自己动了什么"念",马上加以控制。所以须要认真学习,理解何谓"善念"与"善行",避免让坏念头变成可怕的行动,同时要把积善之念付诸于行。

有人在天天对佛念经,对上帝祷告,对上苍朝拜,都有用吗?我无法正面回答。我要说的是,当你合掌念佛时,闭眼祷告时,摊手朝拜时:你会生气吗?会带着恨意吗?决不!你会怀着感恩之心吗?必然!你也想其他亲友们都能得到佛祖、上帝或上苍的庇佑吗?Of course!

有人说,你们拜的只是雕像,注重外表形式;其实那是表面的无知之谈。各个宗教的拜祭仪式,许多时候都是拜祭者的"心"与"神灵"沟通的"动作",不只为了让自己心态安然,也在为世界、为亲友们祈福。尊重朝拜方式,注重律法举止,让人看得见,拜祭者更会有坚定的心志,更能努力精进地修行,同时也更能真诚地自我检讨,认真地端正行为,并持之以恒。

Be Thankful! Be Helpful! 感恩,施恩,这就是修行的第一步吧!

外尘所产生的感受和概念,只是明了而不 起烦恼,就能以智慧应对一切。

世界卫生组织的报告也强调维持身心健康是预防疾病的有效良方,大众媒体也经常鼓吹维持身心健康的重要性。身心健康即身体及心理的健康,要维持,我们就应摒弃不良嗜好,多做户外活动,并注意饮食。对于健康的心理,世界卫生组织制定了六大标志如下:

- 1、有良好的自我意识,能做到自知 自觉;
- 2、坦然面对现实,做到"胜不骄,

- 3、保持正常的人际关系:
- 4、保持情绪稳定与心理平衡
- 5、保持积极向上的讲取态度:
- 6、珍惜生命、热爱生活,有经久-致的人生哲学。

从以上几点看来,修习佛法无疑也能帮助我们维持健康的心理:依正知了解世间一切都是因缘法,无需去执着。时时活在无所住的清净心,就能有智慧过生活。如果能交些志同道合的朋友,一起活动,一起修行,那就更理想了!

以心为镜学放下

文 • 曹素斌

有一天翻阅《六祖坛经》,读到关于神秀的偈子:

身是菩提树,心如明镜台;时时勤拂拭,勿使惹尘埃。

也看到这么一段话:

经云。凡所有相。皆是虚妄。但留 此偈。与人诵持。依此偈修。免堕恶道。 依此偈修。有大利益。令门人炷香礼敬。 尽诵此偈。即得见性。门人诵偈。皆叹善 哉。

想我也本是愚钝之人,就每天常常 念念,念久了就有点感悟,与大家分享一 下。

坐在镜子前面,端详一下自己的头部,白发已经约约可见,眉目也不再那么有神,脸上已经烙上了岁月的沧桑,但是觉得一颗心依旧年轻,这才是我的本来面目,才是真实的自己,很自豪。所以我们应该心如明镜,看清自己的本来面目,而不要有那种虚幻的感觉。

有一天读宋词, 欣赏这么几句:

懒起画蛾眉,弄妆梳洗迟; 照花前后镜,花面交相映。

描写一女子镜前梳妆打扮的场景,画眉,一笔一划小心翼翼;插花,前镜后镜照来照去。这女子的心就像明镜一样,明镜使每一笔一划,画的位置高一点低一点恰到好处,这女子也就浓妆淡抹总相宜。

我们在镜子前照来照去,你高兴,镜 子里的你就高兴;你苦恼,镜子里的你就 苦恼; 你长得美<mark>或</mark>丑, 镜子里的你也一样 美或丑。当你离开镜子, 镜子里什么都没 有留下, 无论是你的心情好坏, 还是容颜 美丑。全部都消失了, 都不见了。

我们都是凡夫俗子,都是肉体之身,都会有高兴快乐的事,也有痛苦烦恼的事。假如我们的心也能像镜子一样,能看清真实的自己,也能把一切的事情,不管高兴也好,痛苦也罢,事情发生过了,瞬间在心中消失殆尽,这就是修行成功,能放下了。

心如明镜台,不仅能看清事物的本质,也可以说明心见性。心如明镜台,更能让心中留下的,久久不能忘怀的,不能放下的,顶多有如镜中的影像,仅仅是虚幻的,无法存住心中。

唐太宗有一句名言: 以铜为镜,可以正衣冠; 以古为镜,可以知兴替; 以人为镜,可以明得失。

可以再加一句,以心为镜,可以学放下。

学佛之路

文 • 莲君

我为什么走这么快,又不赶时间。还 有另一个问题,我总遇到前面有人阻挡, 需要左闪右拐的,有时确实觉得很不耐 烦。

后来深一层想,我应该觉得庆幸。领悟到当你走在路上,尤其在人生道路上,比如仕途上,遇到前面有人阻挡时千万不要埋怨,那是因为你走快了、人生观比人精进了、工作更积极了。我们应该继续保持这股冲劲,在人生路上,在工作仕途上,你会比他人先到,先得。

那,什么路是绝对无遮无挡,无人阻 拦的呢?死路!这可不只是开玩笑哦!

无论怎么说,我们该走的是一条正确之路,这条路上绝对没有竞争,彼此永不阻拦;相反的,大家和谐共处,互相提携,互相鼓励,一起学习,一起进步。那就是学佛之路,成佛之道!

学佛才是真幸运

有一天我要到远处办事。来到这头的 巴士总站,已经排起了长长的人龙,我排 在最后,好不容易才挤上车。心想排在第 一位的那位女士"真幸运",第一个上车 可以慢慢的选择自己喜欢的位子。

办完事回来,一来到那一头的巴士总 站,就眼睁睁地看着一辆巴士刚刚离开, 拼命招手,它也不肯停下走了。无奈独自 再排队等下一趟。唉!心里非常纳闷,看 来今天不太顺利。等了15分钟,另一辆巴 士才回来,还要让司机休息几分钟。我后 面排队的人也越来越多了。

车子终于要开了,后面刚刚赶来了一对年轻男女。远远的听到那男生气呼呼的说:哇!这么多人,排在最前面那位老先生"真幸运",可以慢慢地选个凉快的位子。

我听了几乎破口而出: 嗤有嗤理, 你们一来就有车上, 我已经傻傻等了几乎20 多分钟啦!

回想一下,排在第一的,以及排在最后的,到底哪一个才是"真幸运"呢?这全是心态问题,这样的事天天发生,没有哪个是第一哪个是最后的,都在循环不息。错过上一趟巴士好像很倒霉,但他却成为下一趟巴士的第一个搭客,非常幸运吗?所以,我们是不是要时刻保持平常心?

在学佛的路上,谁也不用排队,谁 也不会受阻拦,不分先后,大家同进退, 正所谓"学无先后,达者为师",各有因 缘,各有智慧与造化。



学习认识自己的心

文 • 王茵桦

黑暗需要光明,动荡需要安稳,苦难烦恼需要解脱,所以人需要认识自己的心,才能清楚自己应该如何面对人生,需要知道自己的长处短处,才能促使自己前进,而不迷失。随波逐流的人太多了,他们没能觉悟,没能找到真纯的自我,又得忙忙碌碌维持家庭、养育孩子,开创事业更不容易。他们走在人生的歧路上,迷迷茫,就像纠缠的绳子,自己找不到绳头解脱出来,多么辛苦!不经一番寒彻骨,梅花怎得扑鼻香呢?帮助他们找回自己的心有多重大的意义呀!

一切唯心造,草木人畜皆如此,一切都是自己的心造出来的,心生万法,万法归心,想要解脱生死,就需要法门学习观心,每天看着自己的心,行住坐卧,都清清楚楚知道,无论遇到什么事情,懂得拉回眼前,活在眼前,日久纯熟,心就会时常出现在眼前。要明白心是无相的,看不见的,空的,那就是解脱。

能观心者,究竟解脱;不能观者,究竟沈沦。

所以学习佛法,就是修自己的身、口、意,使自己不再执着,这是根本的方法。人有无量的妄想,常被烦恼束缚,能把它们拿掉就会有一颗清净心。要让自己的心清净,就要学习静坐,当动念时,懂得不论善、恶、好、坏,一切都是虚幻不真实的,一切都是因缘所生,有生就有灭,只要清楚自己所动的念,不被拉去,对一切物质,对名闻利养、财色名食睡,都放下不执着,能于相离相,于念离念,看着动的念回来,不要延续,就能体会到能舍能放,不执着,也就是学到布施波罗蜜。养成每天不贪不嗔不痴的习惯,一直保持这颗心,就能明心见性。

一切万法不离自性,所以要照顾好自己的觉性,不要和恶法相应,安好自己的心,看清楚自己做的事,对自己要负责任。心思一旦不稳定,就会迷失方向,所以不要把生命浪费在会后悔的地方。学佛就是要改变不好的习惯,只要拥有一颗真善美的心,就会获得智慧,懂得用心,就有圆满的人生,日日是好日,你就是佛。



莫把放弃当放下

文 ● 英梅



对于许多心灵俗语、警世名言,我个 人觉得咋听之下很有道理,然而仔细思索 后认为有值得商榷之处。

譬如: 儿孙自有儿孙福, 愁什么; 谋事在人成事在天, 一切随缘; 凡事都是前世注定, 承受就是; 还有知足常乐之类, 好像都有道理, 但认真解读之下, 恐怕会发现很大的误导性。

孩子天生天养,自有福分,是不是就不用太过管教?或者干脆不用上学校受教育,不必到社会去打滚磨练?

什么都随缘,做事不用起劲,自然会好?所以别给自己压力,自讨苦吃?

前世注定的事情,纵然是不幸的,我们也默默承受,不图改变?

知足常乐,就不需要再努力进取?

这样的行为,到底是消极还是看开? 是放弃还是放下?是懈怠还是洒脱?我们 会不会是把负面的、足以拖垮社会的腐朽 观念和不良行为都美其名,还洋洋自得? 是的,世间一切事物的运行都是有因必有果,自然或科学规律使然,当中就有前世业障,也有今生今世所作所为的因果报应现象。但是一直强调前世因果、前世注定,今生今世却不认真学习,不努力工作,不好好修行,不布施不积德,到时就别怨天尤人了。

放下过去的好坏生活与感受,确立正确的做人目标,努力不懈的奋斗,积极地把工作做到最好,好好待人处世;不只今生今世不加恶因,还可能因此化解前世带来的恶报!

首要条件当然是学习佛学理论,建 立正念与正信,探究人生中的各种因果关 系,存好心,说好话,做好事。

最后,让我概括本文所阐述的主旨。 放下:佛教的重要理念,对于那些渴望离 苦得乐的众生,很多佛法更是意在帮助众 生放下不必要的心理负担。放弃:这是一 个中性词,本文强烈反对把良好的行为、 素质、思想放弃,诸如努力、勇敢、布 施、善良、博爱主义这些真善美,不但不 该放弃,还要大力推广。

笔风独特的法师

文 • 赵无棉

勤于《目前》笔耕的海印法师中, 持果法师笔锋锐利爽直,独特风格跃然纸 上,给人的印象相当深刻。她下笔总是先 讲故事,内容往往含些个性,又好在贴近 群情,因此较易让人觉得可亲;以下举出 几个示例:

第21期的《我不要死!》,持果法师一开头就让读者听到有人频喊"我不要死!"声音却是虚弱的,原来出自一个坐轮椅入医院的老人,女佣在一旁频频安慰他"你不会死"。这有什么独特呢?女佣说"他107岁了!"读者难免有人觉得:还这么怕死!作为一个说明,这例子是不是相当异常而突出?法师要谈的正是佛教所说的八苦之一:"死苦"。

第20期的《何苦伤害自己》,持果法师真的讲"故事",因为有情节:女主角婷婷本来婚姻美满,但是丈夫的旧同学淑玲却在离婚后,抢去她的丈夫,使她家庭破碎。20年后冤家狭路相逢,淑玲不敢正视,掉头就走;婷婷看她年纪不小了,仍穿著妖艳,马上起疑:这个小三难道还在勾引男人?正想骂她一句"人尽可夫",但又很快停步不追上去。

这篇文章总共8段,故事占了其三,这是持果法师举例说明最长的一次,而且偏重点染淑玲的风骚打扮和不端品格,这反而使婷婷的正派形象凛然,从而更令人信服她"转念一想,不咎既往"的修养意涵。法师用5段文字剖析了意涵:得失、离合、贫富、荣辱,种种矛盾充满人生路上,唯有佛法了然于胸者,能在电光石火之间冷静下来,摆脱苦乐爱恨的纠缠,坦然恢复洒脱;如此精湛的"内功"就是佛教所说的"心识"。



持果法师告诉我们:佛法重视心识。 让我进一步阐释:当意外事情发生,也就 是"无常"出现,这时只要抓住问题的核 心,尽管猝不及防,我们也能稳如泰山, 不加细想做出对策而使事端迎刃而解;例 如婷婷乍见淑玲,脑海也可能映现荡妇的 种种恶心行为,但她迅即意识到那些早已 过去,当下这个淑玲只不过是一个路人 如同浮云飘来,这才是因应无常的关键所 在,为什么要恨一个路人呢?于是释然。 婷能有宽阔的胸怀,因为她有了心识, 婷能有宽阔的海怀,因此诚如法所 的说,她懂得拉回眼前,放下,自我解脱 了!

持果法师用于开示佛理的辅助"教材",除了故事,还有实事。在第22期的《从不同角度放眼》,她就以亲身经历摆事实讲道理,例举华人办丧事,总有亲友提些意见,诸如人死8小时内不可触动其遗体,否则死者会痛;孝男孝女必须亲自整晚念佛经,死者才能"收到"……;法师都一一借以当"话头"循循善诱。

尽管有些拜佛的善男信女也遵守民间 忌讳而怕这怕那,但持果法师却能秉持佛 法的深刻教义,尝试撇清神识不同于人云 亦云的迷信传说,堪称苦口婆心。

故事凭其具象化,往往通俗易懂; 实事常见于生活,更是耳熟能详;加上佛 理开示的语言如果能化文言为白话,也就 是以浅解深,民众就更能接受,所以《何 苦》故事与开示三五开的篇幅比率,大大 降低了说教味而提高可读性。故事或实事 都可长可短,长的时候,如果能与解说互 动着铺叙,还可以显得灵活有趣。

3.0

An opportunity to practise

• Lee Shiow Tyng



Someone asked me why I chose to join the Children Dharma Class as a volunteer teacher?

I pondered for a while as I do not want to give a rash answer without thinking through what is my motivation.

The story started back in 2012. One evening, my family were watching the 'Journey to the west' on Channel 8, a Chinese language TV channel in Singapore, and the monkey god, Wukong asked his master, Xuanzang: 'Where is the western paradise (西天在那里)?' My husband gave an instant reply and said 'It is a heavenly (天堂) place after death.' My son, aged 8, said to his father 'No, it is in our mind (心).'

The reply surprised me and inspired me to join the class as I believe I can learn from these children. Adults often think children are too young to know the truth or have the wisdom to realise the teachings but I believe children has the same potential to realise the truth and they can be our teachers too. To start with, respecting the children is a good foundation to teaching them.

Every step in teaching is a dharma practice.

Preparing teaching materials helps us to study what we have learnt from our teachers. It is time for re-learning what we know and also how we need to transform our knowledge skilfully into classroom activities for the children. Our biggest hindrance is lack of skilful means to

engage the children in difficult topics like the Four Immeasurables(四无量心). The children show no mercy if they do not understand what we teach in class, their faces tell a thousand words. It is a time to check our expectation from the children. If we expect the children to fully cooperate with us and be able to understand everything we say, we are definitely going to give up teaching. It is a time to learn to be patient (忍辱波罗蜜) with ourselves and others, as well as using skilful means(善巧/方便波罗蜜) to engage sentient beings with the dharma in many different ways.

Conducting the class is mindfulness practice. The Four Foundation of mindfulness (四念处), which we learnt can be applied practically at this time. For example, the first foundation of mindfulness is our body (身); from our voice, facial expression to body language changes as we teach. When we feel positive in what we teach, our heartfelt smile and relax body sent a natural loving kindness message to the children. When we feel nervous or angry with the children, we tend to swallow our saliva more often; our voice gets louder and we tend to change our body posture often; our facial expression is often not so friendly. The children can feel the teacher in on fire!

Teaching creates a great opportunity for practicing dharma. It benefits not only the children who is the future generation of Buddhist but benefits the teachers the most.

然而,故事就算情节曲折和形象生动,其底蕴却不一定露陷那么明显,甚至潜藏,不是人人都能敏锐洞察;所以写作者不论观察生活或阅读书本,还须自我培养领会内涵的能力与习惯,这有助于发掘事例来加强文章的分量。

举例生动精彩、阐释说服力强的佛教文宣,可以成为文学作品,令人百读不厌;《目前》的作者大都深具潜能!

素

Remembering Venerable Fa Qing

• By Sam Phay

The heart-breaking news of her passing came on a dreary Thursday morning. The first reaction that came to my mind was Gone Too Soon. I am sure she has touched the lives of many. I am one of them.

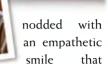
I considered Ven. Fa Qing as my first Dharma Teacher. Before joining Sagaramudra, I was an Atheist. Religion was not my cup of tea. I was persuaded to join Sagaramudra by Ven. Fa Rong and out of curiosity, I signed up for their Dharma class. The first 2 modules provided the pre-requisite fundamental knowledge on Buddhism which I found it logical and sensible. It provided the impetus for me to continue.

The third module conducted by Ven Fa Qing transformed my life. She strengthened my faith and laid the foundation for me to pursue further. I took REFUGE and was proud to introduce myself as a Buddhist.

She was the form Teacher and I was appointed as class monitor. Prior to that, we did not have much contact. She came across to me as very strict, stern and unapproachable though she always greeted with a smile when we met each other. What really captured my attention was her eyes. It is filled with COMPASSION.

It was first day for module 3 and one of my duties as a monitor was to prepare towel and water for master. I filled up the cup entirely with hot water thinking by the time she needed it, it would have cooled down sufficiently since we were in an air-conditioned room.

To my surprise, after the pre-lesson recitation she reached for the cup and took her first gulp. She almost choked. I was horrified. She has already composed herself when I looked at her guiltily. Instead of reprimanding me, she



conveyed the message "No worries. It's alright." It calmed my anxiety and I was able to continue the lesson without much fear.

Ven. Fa Qing loves the quote "I love you, I am sorry, please forgive me, thank you" used by Dr Ihaleakala Hew Len to heal his patients. Very often during class, we were reminded to say those words. As we progressed, she challenged us to forgive our enemies and people who has harmed us.

Very frankly, I did not take her words seriously. Not till a year later. She asked "Sam, have you learnt to forgive your enemies?" I have no idea how to answer her and just said "No, not yet." She replied with a smile, "You will, one of these days."

I was baffled by her persistency and decided to explore further. After some articles on healing by Dr. Len and the book 37 Bodhicitta Practice explained by Ven. Thubten Chodron, I was convinced enough I should "Forgive Our Enemies". It was indeed very enlightening and liberating.

Besides being compassionate to people around her, she is also very compassionate to others including people whom she doesn't know.

Chinese New Year was around the corner when we met at the reception counter. She asked about my company plans for the coming holidays. As the official public holidays falls on Tuesday and Wednesday, I told her we have not



Creatures of Habits

• By Lee Swee Kee

After completing a meditation sitting on a Saturday from 2-6pm, causes and conditions availed me to attend a Dharma Talk at 7.30pm at the same venue. Needed no further travelling on my part; had no pre-arrange bonding time-dinner with family nor friends. Neither did I have other commitments to attend then. No bodily aches and pain to stop me from staying back for the talk. It would be neglectful of me to miss this opportunity even though I had to wait for 90 minutes for the talk.

Venerable shared a parable of six animals.

- 1) a dog longing for the village
- 2) a bird flying towards the sky
- 3) a snake seeking holes
- 4) a jackal wandering within charnel ground
- 5) an alligator barking in shallow waters
- 6) a monkey swinging from tree to tree in the forest

These six animals depict our six senses, viz, eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and consciousness. This is a repeated reminder to mindfully guard our six sense doors through the practice of mindfulness of the body.

It then dawned on me that animals and humans alike, are all creatures of habits and habitat. Animals can be trained, tamed, domesticated by their captors to become outstandingly amazing and adorable animals.

Trained to heed instructions, tamed to be friendly and harmless in the presence of the captor's command, cane or cage. Domesticated to be friendly and harmless in or without the presence of the captor.

Humans, too can be trained, tamed, domesticated. Difference is that our captors are greed, hatred and ignorance. We are also owners of our greed, hatred and ignorance. Humans have the added ability to choose to break free from our captors who are within ourselves by applying the Buddha Dharma. We have the opportunity to learn the dhamma, to share the dharma, to practice the dharma, we have the freewill to decide to let go and stop unwholesome habits, choose to cultivate and nurture the wholesome ones.

Thank you, Venerable for imparting Buddha's skillful teaching. Thank you also, all venerables, fellow practitioners who have been my direct or indirect dharma teachers. In fact, everything is teaching us. Thus, this precious and delicate human life is to be cherished with guidance from the Triple Gems, so as to end repatriation to the sea of sufferings.

May we abide in equanimity, free of bias, free of attachment, free of anger.

Sadhu, Sadhu Sadhu.

decided whether to give our staff a full or half day off for CNY's eve. She said "You should give them a full day off. They deserved it and you too." I did and seeing the appreciative smile on my staff's face was gratifying.

She was very meticulous with our sitting posture during meditation class. She will always make sure we sit with the correct posture and had no qualms adjusting our head, shoulder and straighten our back, even when we have advanced to progressive level. She was

constantly observing and will take time to talk to us privately if we continued to lose focus on consecutive sessions. That's Ven. Fa Qing, always showing care and concern.

Dearest Ven. Fa Qing, we will always Love You. We are Sorry and please Forgive us. And finally, we Thank You for the Gift... THE GIFT OF DHARMA.

GOODBYE.

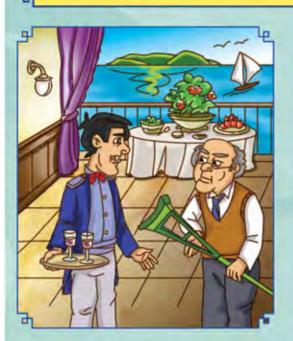
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(Extracted from Fo Guang Publication 8704, compiled by Ven Ci Zhuang "Buddhist Stories Collections," Vol 2)
(摘自佛光丛书8704慈庄法师导编著《佛教故事大全》下册)



NOI

贵族的仆人中有一个傻瓜,一 天,贵族送他一枝拐杖说:"假如 世上有比你更傻的人,你将这拐杖 给他,他便是世间第一傻瓜。"

The servant of a noble family receive a crutch as a gift and was told: "If you can find a greater fool in the world than yourself, give him the crutch and the person will become the world's greatest fool."

仆人知道做第一傻瓜是不名誉 的事,因此极力寻找替代者,但一 直找不到。

The servant knows that the title is dishonorable and put in great effort to find someone to replace him. However, he is unable to do so.

几年后,主人病重了。 A few years later, his master fell seriously ill.

"永别了,我将到一个很远的 地方去!"主人说。

His master told him "farewell, I am on my way to a faraway place."

这时傻瓜仆人问道: "主人,你要到哪里去?"

The servant asked: "Master, where are you going to?"

34

妙

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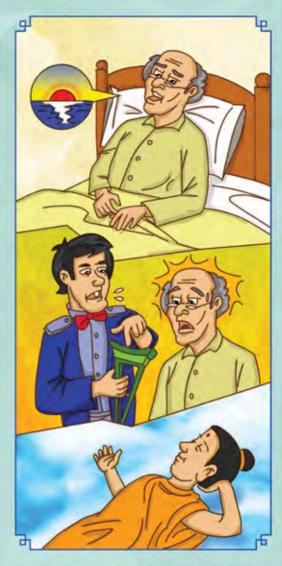
心

画

- "别的世界。"
- "To another world."
- "在哪儿?"
- "Where is it?"
- "不知道。"
- "I don't know."
- "去多久?"
- "How long will you be away?"
- "大概永不回来了!"
- "I will probably not come back!"
- "一切都准备了吗?"
- "Have you made all the necessary arrangements?"

"没有。" "No."

傻瓜一听,取出拐杖说 道:"这拐杖还给你!因为你要远 行,不知道去处,不晓得去多久, 一点准备也没有,没有计划,世上 还有比你更傻的吗?所以这拐杖该 属于你的。"



Upon hearing the answer, the servant pass the crutch to his master and said: "This is for you, as you are going on a trip but do not know where you are going to and for how long; furthermore you have not made the necessary arrangements and planning, is there a greater fool than you? The crutch belongs to you."

[&]quot;生从何来?死归何处?"多少人知道?有谁能不拄着那根"世间第一傻瓜"的拐杖潇洒地离去呢?

[&]quot;Where do we come from? Where do we go to after death? How many people ponder about this? Who can leave the world without bearing the crutch of the world's greatest fool?"

四事供养花絮

图 • 影音部





▲ ▶ 法师带领信众唱诵88佛和五方佛。



四事供养法师。







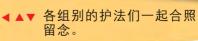
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Teenage Camp Reflection 18.11.2018

During this teenage camp we were very lucky to be able to work with a charitable organisation, Just Another Youth Group {JAYG}. We went to one-room rental flats to offer free dinner to those families in need.

The one-room rentals were dark and stuffy with flats facing each other leaving with only a narrow path to walk. Unlike most HDB flats that we live in, these residents have to make use of the limited space that they have as much as possible, at the same time making sure that they live comfortably.

When we knocked on the doors to ask if they needed the free dinner, there were many who rejected our offer. Most of them told us to give the food to those who need it more. It is very comforting to know that although they are not in the most fortunate situations, they still think of others before themselves, compared to some who are very fortunate yet selfish.

A lot of the flats we visited were shared by different families as some of them are elderly who live alone or are unable to bear the cost themselves. Some were wheelchair-bound or bed-ridden, causing great inconvenience to their daily lives.

The flats that they live in are very small and they need to use a cloth as a partition to separate their house into parts. This made us feel very thankful that we do not have to cramp into small spaces and we admire their strong mentality to continue living their lives like everyone else would. If we were to put some of the current generation into these situations, a lot of them would complain since they take their living conditions for granted. Kids who grow up in these families are often isolated in school due to the ignorance and immaturity of others.

Some of these families requested for more food to feed themselves. Though we didn't understand at first, we quickly realised that it might be because they could not afford all three meals for the whole day and that they needed the food for the next few days. Unlike us, they might not have three meals every day and we shouldn't take what we have for granted. If we know any friends who might be in such situations, the least we could do is to share our lunch with them.

Throughout this activity, we've been rejected by many families and we learnt that not everyone who needs help, wants our help. Some of them want to support themselves through their own hard work and we should respect their decisions and provide help when needed. Though we are unable to give donations or contribute a lot due to our age because we are not working, we can give our physical labour and still be able to help out in their lives. Some just need a listening ear, where a few hours of our day is all that is needed to keep them company or make them feel comforted, as they realised that they are not alone.

This camp provided us with such an eyeopening experience and we learnt a lot which we are unable to learn in our daily lives. We took away many interesting memories as well and we will definitely want to participate in future camps, if any.

2Ω



般若信箱

答复 • 释法源

翻译 • Yeo Hwee Tiong

问:如何在日常生活中修行断除烦恼?

答: 首先应该养成习惯时常处在觉(清楚观照)的状态中,对烦恼生起和消失的原因都有清楚的观察和体会。

在日常生活中,当烦恼没有生起时,我们根本无需断除它;当烦恼已经生起了,只要保持觉(清楚观照)的状态,静静的观察烦恼,我们的身、口、意不跟随烦恼起舞,让烦恼很自然的慢慢消失。

从以上对烦恼的观察和体会,发现烦恼的 无常性、因缘性和无我,借此明了,"断除烦恼"不是有一个真实的烦恼要断除,重点是在日常生活中养成习惯时常处在觉(清楚观照)的状态中,不被烦恼干扰而让烦恼自然生起后慢慢消失,这就是断除烦恼最好的方法,就能解脱烦恼的束缚。

Q: How do we reduce our vexations in daily life?

A: First of all, we need to cultivate the habit of awareness (to be in a state of mindful reflection). This will allow us to have a clearer understanding of the arising and cessation of our vexations.

In our day-to-day life, when vexations arise, there is no need to eliminate it. As long as we are aware and calmly observe its arising, our body, speech and mind will not be led astray, our vexations will gradually cease.

When we reflect upon our vexations, we will discover its impermanent nature, and that it arise and cease due to causes and conditions (non-self). Therefore when we talk about ceasing our vexations, there is nothing substantial to cease. The important thing is to develop the habit of awareness (mindful reflection). As long as our mind is not disturbed by our vexations, they will gradually cease. This is the method to cease our vexations. By doing this, we learn to transcend and break free from our mental bondage.



凤梨雪糕 Pineapple Gelato

指导 • 黄其铫

[食材]

凤梨,冷冻 500克 豆奶粉 100克

[做法]

将所有材料混合搅碎成细滑粘糊 状,即可上桌。

[Ingredients]

Pineapple, frozen 500g Soy powder 100g

[Method]

Mix all ingredients and blend into smooth cream and serve chilled.

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《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: 四弘誓愿

主题文章截稿日期:

众生无边誓愿度: 01/08/2018 (已截稿) 烦恼无尽誓愿断: 01/11/2018 (已截稿)

法门无量誓愿学: 01/03/2019 佛道无上誓愿成: 01/08/2019

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!

投稿须知:

- 1. 来稿文体不拘,字数则以800-1000(华文)或350-600(英文)为 佳;
- 2. 来稿须写明真实姓名、地址及电话,发表时可使用笔名;
- 3. 若是一稿数投,请于稿末注明;
- 4. 文稿一经发表, 文责自负;
- 5. 编辑部有取舍与删改权,采用与 否,概不退还稿件;
- 6. 文稿一经使用,本刊将以薄酬略表 谢忱;若却酬,敬请注明;
- 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 一 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 journal.

吴巧玫合家 李宗凤合家 陈汉炎 陈惜莲 陈鹏羽 陈思颖 杨合兴合家 林雅佳 释法育 李诚嘉合家 简浣好合家 吕孙强合家 吕宇斌合家 吕淑真合家 彭如意 王树安合家 颜惠玲 颜水财 彭鹏沅合家 王淑卿 彭丽云合家 许子浩 许子量 郭睿仪 洪爱娟

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Eddie Lee & Family

回向

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课程纲要

- 什么是静坐?
- 数息的方法。
- 经行的方法。
- 工作坊。
- 通过静坐看清楚自己的身心状态。

课程 招生

华语静坐入门

放轻松 学静

课程行政资讯:

授课法师 : 法谦法师

课 程:10 堂课

日 期: 2019年4月14日(星期日)

时 间: 7.00 pm - 8.30 pm

教 材 费*: \$5(会员), **\$15**(非会员)

欢迎至4楼柜台处询问、报名。

* 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2019年学佛课程。



Sagaramudra Buddhist Society 海印学佛会

办公时间 : 星期二至星期六 : 中午12时至晚上7时30分 星期日 : 上午9时至下午5时 Office Hours: Tuesday to Saturday: 12 noon – 7.30 pm Sunday: 9.00 am - 5.00 pm

5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 Tel: 6746 7582 www.sagaramudra.org.sg

佛光普照

净水浴形秽 法水涤心垢

祝愿: 佛光注照 六时吉祥 海印学佛会至诚敬贺 2019年5月



佛理开示 • 4楼千佛殿

法梁法师 7.30 pm 至 9.00 pm 11/05/2019 (星期六)鱼子语之智慧篇。 12/05/2019 (星期日)鱼子语之公案篇。



2019卫塞节开示的"鱼子语"取材自海印《目前》季刊鱼子语专栏和《漂亮转身》一书的数篇文章,并给予编排成《鱼子语之智慧篇》和《鱼子语之公案篇》, 趁卫塞佳节之际共听鱼子之语。

0 卫塞节 **1** 法会

卫塞节 2563 VESAK DAY

沐浴在佛光下 洗涤身心得清净

浴佛、点灯祈福 • 1楼大菩提岩

19/05/2019 (星期日) 农历四月十五 点灯祈福 普佛上供 10.00 am 浴佛 10.00 am - 2.00 pm

点灯祈福增慧

■ 个人延生祈福 \$10 (个人)

■ 合家延生祈福 \$20 (一位长辈之名加"合家")

■ 公司宝号祈福 \$30 (一个公司宝号)

■ 平安吉祥大禄位 \$168 (个人/一位长辈之名加"合家"/一个公司宝号)

供斋 \$100供佛 ^{防喜功德}

02-05月每周活动

enquiries@sagaramudra.org.sg

Tue = 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

Thu <u>四</u> 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

Sat 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm

第25-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元2

25th-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 2 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin 19/02 - 02/07/19

第7届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元5

7th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 5 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 19/02 - 18/06/19

第6届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元7

6th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 7 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Oian 19/02 - 18/06/19

第13届基础学佛课程 (英语)单元2

13th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 2 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 19/02 - 02/07/19

Wed = 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第25-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元3

25th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 3 持果法师 Ven. Chi Guo 20/02 - 03/07/19

第2届进阶学佛课程 (华语)单元5

2nd Intake Discussion Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 5 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 20/02 - 19/06/19

第24-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元4

24th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 4 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 21/02 - 04/07/19

第12届基础学佛课程 (英语)单元5

12th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 5 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 21/02 - 04/07/19

第9届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元1

9th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 1 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Oian 21/02 - 20/06/19

Fri 五 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第26-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元1

26th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 1 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 22/02 - 05/07/19

第8届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元3

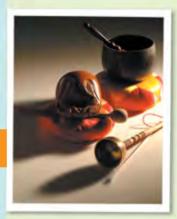
8th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 3 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 22/02 - 21/06/19

太极拳班 Taiji Class 7.30 pm - 9.15 pm 黄锦涞老师 Mr Ng Heng Lai

佛理开示 Dharma Talk 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 借境练心 16/03/19

八关斋戒(华语)

Taking Eight Precepts Retreat (Ch) 法师 Venerable Sat 09/03/19 8.00 am — 8.00 pm



星期六佛理开示 Dharma Talk

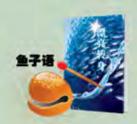
借境练心 2019年03月16日 法源法师 楞伽经说:心生则种种法生,心灭则种种法灭。 生活中常会面对顺境和逆境的考验, "拉回眼前"冷静处理心中生起的烦恼,

"拉回眼前"冷静处理心中生起的烦恼 突破和化解烦恼的束缚,使我们的心智 经过磨炼后更快成长。



卫塞节开示 法梁法师 2019年05月11日(星期六) 《鱼子语之智慧篇》

2019年05月12日(星期日) 《鱼子语之公案篇》



2019卫塞节开示的"鱼子语"取材自海印《目前》季刊鱼子语专栏和《漂亮转身》的数篇文章,并给予编排成《鱼子语之智慧篇》和《鱼子语之公案篇》,趁卫寒佳节之际共听鱼子之语。

时 间: 7.30 pm — 9.00 pm 地 点: 海印学佛会4楼千佛殿

Sun E

静坐入门(华语)

Introduction to Meditation (Ch) 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 7.00 pm - 8.30 pm 14/04 - 16/06/19

第18届少年学佛班

18th Batch Teenage Dharma Class 第24届儿童学佛班 24th Batch Children Dharma Class 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 10.00 am - 12.00 noon 20/01 - 08/12/19

慈悲三昧水忏

Samadhi Water Repentance 法师 Venerable 9.30 am - 4.15 pm 03/03/19

拜八十八佛大忏悔文(四加行)

Prostration to 88 Buddhas 1.30 pm - 3.00 pm 10, 17, 24, 31/03, 14, 21, 28/04, 12, 26/05/19

一日禅修 One Day Retreat

法师 Venerable 8.30 am - 5.00 pm 10/03, 14/04, 12/05/19

普门品、上供

Pu Men Pin & Offerings to the Buddhas 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 10.00 am - 12.00 noon 24/03, 28/04, 26/05/19

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 - 12.00 noon 17/03, 21/04/19

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 7.30 am 24/03, 26/05/19 颂赞祖先 宗亲伟绩 报答父母 师友厚恩

清明

己亥年农历三月初三(星期日)

7/4/2019 9.30 am 至 7.30 pm

三时系念 Recitation Of Amitabha Sutra thrice

普施大蒙山 Bestowal Of Food To Sentient Beings

9.30 am - 11.00 am 洒净、三时系念(上卷)

11.15 am - 11.50 am 午供、过坛

1.00 pm - 1.50 pm 三时系念(中卷)

2.30 pm - 3.30 pm 三时系念(下卷)

5.00 pm - 7.30 pm 大蒙山

清明春祭法会

Qing Ming Prayer Ceremony in Remembrance of Our Ancestors

■ 护坛大功德主 \$5000 (五个大牌位可超荐三十位先人

或历代祖先)

■ 大牌位 \$220 (可超荐一位先人或历代祖先)

■ 小牌位 \$50 (可超荐一位先人或历代祖先)

■ 供斋 \$100

■ 供佛 随喜功德

欢迎至4楼柜台处报名、致电询问或上网查询

Please register at our reception counter at level 4. For further enquiries, please call 6746 7582 or visit our website at www.sagaramudra. org.sg



Sagaramudra Buddhist Society 海印学佛会

 办公时间
 : 星期二至星期六
 : 中午12时至晚上7时30分
 星期日
 : 上午9时至下午5时

 Office Hours: Tuesday to Saturday: 12 noon – 7.30 pm
 Sunday: 9.00 am – 5.00 pm

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