



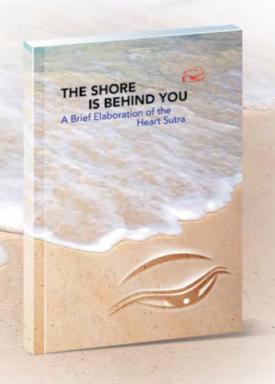


四威仪之行如风



慢工出细活, 需要耐心沉淀、 精心提炼。

《眼前》再版 经过9个年头的沉淀, 《眼前》再版的内容更充 实、方向更明确,补充了 初版的欠缺。



THE SHORE IS
BEHIND YOU - A Brief
Elaboration of the Heart
Sutra
经过7个年头的漫长翻译,
《回头是岸——心经略释》
的英文译本终于出版了。

二者都值得细读。

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。

"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。



四藏仪之行如风

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封面解读: 四威仪之行如风

图的中央是稳步行走的龟, 表示的是行威仪。图的外框 则是微垂的眼睛,表示的是 我们的觉性。整体所要表达 的是:在行走的当儿,仍保 持着觉性。

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文・释法梁

四威仪之行如风

(四威仪即通过行、住、 坐、卧这四种身体的仪态来约束自我的身心,以达到修道的目的;外在展现出的是严肃与庄重,外在展现出的是严肃与庄重,内在的则是对治放逸、失念、解怠、掉举、昏沉、散乱之类烦恼。当修道者在行、住、坐、卧这四威仪都能修持时,事实上就说明他的心与解脱相应的时间已长过与烦恼相应的时间。

这是一个很重要的修行环节。《菩萨善戒经》云: "谓修道之人,心不放逸,若行若坐,常在调摄其心,成就道业。虽久于行坐,亦当忍其劳苦,非时不住,非时不卧。设或住卧之时不住,非时不卧。设或住下之时,常存佛法正念,如理而住。于此四,常存佛法正念,如理而住。于此四,对合规矩,不失律仪,是为四威仪也。"古德对行、住、坐、卧这四威仪有行如风、立(住)如松、坐如时、卧如号的比喻,意思是行走时如外、即如号之内收酝酿。)

四 盚 义 修 觉 不 威 的 法 性 开 仪 行 上 如 中 更 风 生 走 编 保 活 和 细 般 持 广 辑 腻 的 觉 生 义 的 无 活 性 的 要 n 离 身 求 踪 碧 不 不 体 无 与 开 如 动 形 烦 行 作 风 相 恼 之 住 中 相 无 坐 保 深 应 卧 持 影 具 四 觉 踪 不 也 无 威 性 执 就 仪 形 着 没 相 于 是 有 修 懂 念 藉 法 不 的 П 在 \vdash 着 特 说 的 于 质 没 根 威 时 仪 本

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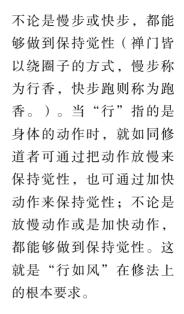
进

求

"行"于四威仪中 居首位,是唯一的动态威 仪。狭义的"行"指的是 行走,广义的"行"指的 是身体的动作。初学者一 般采用前者,即在固定的 范围内直线式的来回走动 或顺时绕着圈子走动, 过 程中要求双眼向下垂视, 对脚步清清楚楚以保持觉 性,此称为经行。广义 的"行"则是四念处中身 念处的修法,即通过对身 体动作的清清楚楚,借以 保持觉性,并认清身体的 无常、因缘性。

"行如风"是古 德对"行"所给予的比 喻。"风"有疾有徐, "行"则是有急有缓。 当"行"指的是行走时, 就如同修道者可通过慢步 行走来保持觉性, 也可通 过快步移动来保持觉性;

风来时无影 去时无踪, 来时无形去时 无相,我们的觉性 就如同风一样, 来去也是无影无 踪, 无形无相。 风深具不着于 物的特性. 我们的觉性就如 同风一样. 也深具不执着于 念的特性。



接着,为了更进一 步的开发智慧,我们可以 如此联想:风来时无影去 时无踪,来时无形去时无 相,我们的觉性就如同 风一样,来去也是无影无 踪,无形无相。风深具不 着于物的特性,我们的觉 性就如同风一样, 也深具 不执着于念的特性。



Practice is inseparable from our daily lives. Our daily lives is inseparable from the Four decorum - walking, standing, sitting, lying down. If one knows how to integrate the four decorum in his practice by maintaining awareness and not entangle in mental afflictions,

there won't be

practice.

any excuse to say

there is no time to

The basic requirement of practice is to maintain awareness, be it in the narrow sense of just walking or in the broader sense of all bodily actions. "Walk like the wind" is a more meticulous requirement in practice; to walk like the breeze without a trace and not be attached to things. It means to further experience the awareness like the wind without any form or trail, and its characteristic of not attached to any object.



By Venerable Fa Liang Translated by Wu Xir

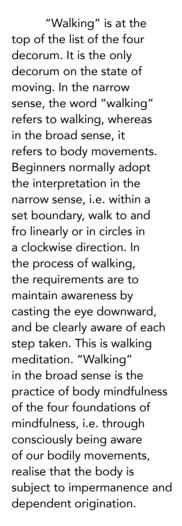
Walking Like the Wind The Four Decorum

(The four decorum refers to the practice to restrain our body and mind through the four types of body posture of walking, standing, sitting and lying down, so as to meet the goal of cultivating the Buddhist conduct. In doing so, externally we display solemnness and dignity, and internally we remedy the afflictions of heedlessness, forgetfulness, laziness, restlessness, lethargy and distraction. If a practitioner manages to carry out the four decorum of walking, standing, sitting down and lying down, it indicates that the period his mind is associated with liberation exceeds the period it is associated with afflictions. It is an important stage in the cultivation of practice. The Bodhisattva Charya Nirdesha states the following:

"One who cultivates the Buddhist conduct achieves his goal by not allowing his mind to go heedless, and always subduing his mind whether during walking or sitting. He would endure the sufferings of walking or sitting for a long period of time, and would not stop doing so or lie down when the time is not right. During standing or lying down, he would abide by the principles of the truth and maintain right mindfulness. The four decorum refers to the conduct of these four types of body posture properly and in good manners." On the four decorum of walking, standing, sitting and lying down, the sages offer a metaphor of walking like the wind, standing (remain stationary) like pine, sitting like a bell and lying like a bow. It means walking like the wind without coming into contact with anything, standing like a pine tree which stands erect, sitting like a bell which is as steady as a rock, and lying like a bow which is inwardly prepared and always ready.)

四威仪之疗如风

The wind comes and go without any form or trail. Similarly, our awareness comes and go without any form or trail. The wind has the characteristic of not attached to any object. Similarly, our awareness has the characteristic of not attached to any thought.



"Walking like the wind" is a metaphor created by the sages. While the "wind" can be strong or weak, "walking" can be fast or slow. When the word "walking" refers to slow or fast walking, it symbolises that a practitioner maintaining his awareness, either through

walking slowly or walking briskly. Whether slow or fast pace, he is able to maintain his awareness. (In the Chan School, the slow walking is called "walking the incense", whereas the fast walking is called "running the incense".) When the word "walking" refers to the movements of the body, it symbolises that a practitioner maintaining his awareness, either through slowing down his movements, or accelerating his movements. Whether slowing down or accelerating his movements, he is able to maintain his awareness. These are the basic requirements for cultivating the practice of "walking like the wind".

Next, to further develop our wisdom, we can make the following connections: "The wind comes and go without any form or trail. Similarly, our awareness comes and go without any form or trail. The wind has the characteristic of not attached to any object. Similarly, our awareness has the characteristic of not attached to any thought."





婴儿时期跌撞撞 学走路,就已经喻示 人生的道路也将会 是跌跌撞撞的。 要记住了,如果没有婴儿,学走 那股勇气,后来哪能成为,不敢跨出人,不敢跨出子,倒翁? 或者受到一点挫折 就一蹶不远。上于 婴儿爬行阶段。

有道无道看脚

行走,也可以修 行。

刚出家时,常听年 长的师兄们讲,一个 人有修无修看眼步。 时不道看脚步。 时不道得佛法深则同 深,一上口就神不可。 随着如履薄冰口 路走,才渐渐见识 了。 路走,才渐渐见识三 时不能贴的亮点。

经明白不论外在的人、事、 物或者内在的身体、感受、 情绪、念都是虚幻无实质 的,也就是透视了不真实的 真相,对内对外都能真正放 下执着了。在度众生的过程 中,看似利他,但由于得力 于修行所施展的内省功能, 最终也成就了自己。

有道无道看脚步,这是 运用觉性洞察后,接下来就 要做出智慧的选择。我们所 走的每一步,是否与觉悟相 契合,而不是走错路或走冤 枉路徒劳了。人生中很多的 觉悟都跟行走有着紧密的联 系,这是宝贵的经验。

一者,婴儿时期跌跌 撞撞学走路,就已经喻示人 生的道路也将会是跌跌撞撞 的。要记住了,如果没有婴 儿学走那股勇气,后来哪能 成为不倒翁?换言之,不敢 跨出舒适圈,或者受到一点 挫折就一蹶不振,人生将永 远止于婴儿爬行阶段。

二者,婴儿要能做到不 需要搀扶下站着走着,最终



才能顶天立地。这也明示人 生的学习阶段,难免需要外 在的辅助,但是要能摆脱拐 杖,能独立思考,独自双脚 平稳站着走着,才是真正的 人。

三者,千里之行始于 足下。学习不能停留在吸纳 知识的层面,必须实践紧密 配合,修行更是如此,否则 流于空谈。以禅宗公案"步 步蹋着走"¹为例,可以从 粗、中、细三个层面来说明 知行合一的重要性。

粗者,一步一脚印, 以觉性作为修行的入门,如 身念处修法的要求,身体的 任何动作,包括行走,无论 快慢都保持觉性,清清楚楚 知道能力的使用。深刻体会 到,动的是身躯,相对而 言,觉性是不动的。

中者,如履薄冰,行、 住、坐、卧都不离开觉性。 清醒、慎重、珍惜的过着每 一天,就如同行走在薄冰 上。无论是无所事事,闲得 发慌,还是焦头烂额忙得不 可开交,都要维持在觉性 状态,不与执着心(烦恼) 相应,否则生活就和修行两 不相干,白白错过一天又一 天。修行变成挂在嘴边的谈 资,心中想着等到有空时一 定会去修行,但最怕是等不 到。

细者,鸟道无踪迹, 解构一生。通过对行走的观察,就如同"解构"行走只是一连的 了走只是一连只是一连的 因缘组合,找不存在,找不存在, 我不存在,我不存在, 我们有的 一生的如此。,养人会自 下什么,就如同。 下什么,就如同事,何况 下价。至于身后的事,何况中的 证该关注的重点,何知此而 之。 以为的变化,如此而 已。

> 1 有僧问清凉文益义大师,修行 这路在十二时中要怎么走? 师说"步步蹋着走"。这这有两 个要求,一是脚踏实地、修行大两 不要求的修,以觉性作为修 入门;二是入门后需要"步 弱着走",也就是行住坐卧都 不离开觉性。《五灯会元·清 凉文益禅师》

Translated by To Kuo Ling By Venerable Fa Qian

Footsteps will reflect one's way of practice

Walking can be a way to practice.

When I first renounced. I listened to my seniors saying that the eyes will reflect one's level of cultivation and the footsteps will reflect one's way of practice. Back then I did not understand the profoundness behind the Buddhist teachings, I only thought the proverbs were like rhymes, which I could remember as soon as I heard them. As I journeyed along as if walking on thin ice, I gradually saw the wisdom of those who have experienced it. The few words aptly disclosed the marks left on a practitioner.

Looking at the eyes you can tell a person's level of cultivation, does Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva really have a thousand eyes and a thousand arms? This is in fact based on the dharma, and the emphasis on "thousand eyes" is a metaphor for acute awareness. This is the basis for practice, to practice a set of "mind eyes" (awareness) to look clearly at the various aspects of life. "Thousand hands", with its basis on awareness, is to teach students according to their aptitudes; holding various Buddhist ritual Implements in hands, using them skillfully on sentient beings with different caliber and mental afflictions,

eliminating their sufferings. We are not just looking clearly at the sentient beings in the external world, but also looking even more clearly at the sentient being within us, and ultimately liberating all beings, such that there are no more beings to be liberated. This is because we have understood whether persons, events, things externally, or our bodies, feelings, emotions, thoughts internally are all illusory without substance, we have perceived the truth of what is not real, and we can let go of our attachments internally and externally. During the process of liberating sentient beings, this seems to only benefit others, however as we reflect upon ourselves during the practice, we also attain achievement for ourselves.

Footsteps will reflect one's way of practice, which is employing awareness in observing, then making a choice based on wisdom. Does every step we take coincide with awareness and not heading the wrong way or taking a detour? Many moments of realization in life are closely related to walking, this is a valuable experience.

Firstly, babies stumble when they are learning to walk signifies that life is going to be full of stumbles.

our comfort zone, or

get crushed at the

slightest setback, life

will stay stagnant at

the crawling stage.



If we do not have the courage like babies have as they stumble to learn to walk, then how can we become undefeatable? In other words, if we don't dare to step out of our comfort zone, or get crushed at the slightest setback, life will stay stagnant at the crawling stage.

Secondly, only when the babies can stand and walk without being supported can they become independent and indomitable. This also signifies that the learning stage of life usually requires external support and assistance. Once we cast off the walking stick and able to think independently and walk on our own with steady legs, we truly develop as a person.

Thirdly, a journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. Learning cannot stay at the level of merely absorbing knowledge, it should be paired closely with actual practice, especially in spiritual cultivation, otherwise it will be nothing but empty talk. Taking the Koan of "walking step by step" as an example, we can illustrate the importance of the unity of knowledge and action from three levels: coarse. medium and fine.

At the coarse level. take one step at a time, with awareness as the entry into practice, such as practicing mindfulness of the body - any bodily actions, including walking, be it fast or slow, to be fully aware of the strength we put into walking. We fully realize that the body is moving, and in relativity, awareness is unwavering.

At the medium level, it is like walking on thin ice, there is awareness in walking. standing, sitting and lying down. To live each day consciously, deliberately, and appreciatively, like walking on thin ice. Whether we are very idle, or very busy, we must stay in a state of awareness, not engaging with the attached mind (mental afflictions). otherwise life and practice are not related, and we will waste our days. Practice has just become a talking topic, while thinking that we will only practice when we are free. However, we cannot afford to wait.

At the fine level, a bird leaves no traces, and could be traced only by deconstructing its life. By observing our walking, we are "deconstructing" our walking, we will discover that walking is formed by a series of causes and conditions, and we are unable to find the "I" which we are attached to: our life is just like that. Therefore,

when we are alive, we have to employ mindfulness in the present moment and to cultivate "non-attachment". What we leave behind for future generations is like the bird that leaves no traces. As for after-life matters, this is not the point to focus on. As the saying goes, once a person is gone, his power is gone. This is just a minor change in some causes and conditions amongst all causes and conditions.

1 A monk asked Master Qingliang Wenyi, how do we practice during the 24 hours in a day? The Master replied "walking step by step". There are two requirements here, the first to be down-to-earth and practice conscientiously, awareness as the beginning of practice; the second one is to "walk step by step", that is, to walk, stand, sit and sleep without leaving awareness. ("Wudeng Huiyuan · Master Qingliang Wenyi")







不要

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葫



"师父!行如风是不是走路有风?有时候我看一些人为了显示自己行如风,结果弄巧成拙,好像在炫耀,这样不是不好吗?"人因为无明,就会动起错误的念头,为了模仿修行者的状态,就依样画葫芦,也就是所谓的东施效颦,那样做反而会出丑。

四威仪,出自菩萨善戒经, 《三藏法数》卷13¹: "四威仪 也,行;谓修道之人,举止动步, 心不外驰, 无有轻躁, 常在正念, 以成三昧,如法而行也。"《三藏 法数》卷13²:"谓修道之人,心 不放逸, 若行若坐, 常在调摄其 心,成就道业。"在修行时,我们 要觉察自己的身心,对于身体的动 作先要清清楚楚。要知道,不论什 么身体动作都跟心念分不开。《六 祖坛经》"风动幡动公案"说,不 是风动不是幡动,而是仁者心动。 我们就因为心动才有身动, 比如行 走时,我们不能一直保持一种姿 势,是因为这种姿势使我们觉得不 舒适, 所以就要改变姿势。我们对 于人的动念,也应该有同样的觉 悟。

人所以会起贪念,是因为我们以为五阴(色受想行识)是属于自己的,这是一个错误见解,却恒常存在人心里,认为自己可以主宰一

切,这就是"我见"。如果我们能够常常提醒自己,在正念正知的状态下,觉照自己的身心,了解这五阴是无常,是无我的,贪念就没能生起,我见也就切断。

修行最好在生活中实践,不要 刻意修给人看,这样就不会跟贪欲 相应,避免自寻烦恼。修行想要见 效,就必须先断无明,成就智慧而 得解脱,正见也会生起,苦才能够 止息。

正确的修行会引导我们得到正确的结果,能不能正确修行取决于 我们的智慧。

- **1** CBETA 2020.Q1, B22, p. 299a10-12
- 2 CBETA 2020.Q1, B22, p. 99a5-7

"行如风"是四大威仪之首。这个风,不是暴风和龙卷风,是和煦之风,所谓有"清风徐来,水波不兴"之意。有的人动作快,但是很粗鲁莽撞,那就有失威仪了。

所谓威仪,就是有一种庄严的态度表现,有摄受力,让人见了不敢失礼或肃然起敬。行动虽快,但是有一种稳定度在其中,即所谓动中有定是也。比如我们说,此人有大将军之势,或者我们觉得此人为人中之龙凤,这种势能也是一种福报威仪的表现。

为什么说威仪也关乎福报呢?因为"德充于内,形乎于外",功德圆满了,自然会有种势能和摄受力,威光庄严。这种威光庄严,并非装模作样。

威仪具备起信和感召的力量。佛陀著名的弟子舍利佛和目犍连就是在马胜比丘的感召下,见着佛陀,开悟证道。缘起如是:有一天马胜比丘著衣持钵入城乞食。当时还是外道的舍利弗见他"仪服异容,诸根静默",就走近他问道:你是谁的弟子?马胜答:厌恶老病死苦而出家,学道得晤无上正等正觉的释迦牟尼,他是我的老师。

舍利弗说:请为我说说你 老师教授了什么。马胜答: 我既年轻,学时又少,没有 能力宣讲真理和广说如来。舍利 弗言:请略说其要吧。这时马胜 比丘就说了此偈:

> 诸法因缘生 是法因缘尽 是法说因缘 大师如是说

舍利弗一听完此偈,即初得果。回去告诉了目连,目连见其脸色和悦,迎上去问他:"汝得甘露味耶,为我说之。"舍利弗即说了听到的偈子,目连求他再说一遍,也得初果。于是乎舍利弗和目连就率领二百五十弟子俱到佛所……

关于"行如风"经典有这样的描述:修道之人,举止动步,安详徐行,犹如清风拂面。行进时,两眼平视,不左窥右瞄,不向外攀缘;移步时,勿踏虫蚁,勿仓仓惶惶,或令鞋履拖拉出声;当收摄身心,举止动步,心存正念,一切时中,定慧等持。

总而言之,"行如风"虽然有快的意味,但是其中包含安详、专注、清静、明朗。虽然不拖泥带水,但也不是行如鬼魅,像东方不败那样。这"快"之中是以慈悲心和菩提心为基础。这也说明为何佛菩萨造像中,有些是立像、有的是坐骑的、有的是坐飞禽的,这其中也含有"快速行动"的意思,但是这种快,

是以救度众生的苦为前提的!

文・李德钊

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行,即行为,如我们说: "菩萨行",就是指菩萨的行为。宗门要求我们"行如风"。 什么是"行如风"?就是要迅速,要利落,不要拖泥带水,不 要思前顾后,犹豫不决!

如何迅速利落,不拖泥带水?首先,要有冷静的头脑和清晰的思路,想通了,就勇往直前。日本演歌中,有一首歌叫"人生一路",说人生只要决定了,就意志不变,无怨无悔的一往而前。日本人常比喻人的一生犹如樱花,应把握寸光,努力绽放,有异曲同工之意趣。

同样,在一部关于日本曹洞宗永平寺的记录片里,看到除了大量的静坐冥想之外,寺里要求每一位僧人在日常事务的处理上,要做到直接快速,群僧快速抹地的画面至今历历在目!

禅宗很强调直截了当的作风,是对的就去做!此种"行如风"的精神,深深影响整个东方社会。中国的侠道和日本的武士道常常也发挥类似的精神,那是一种超然的速度美!所谓"义无反顾"、"舍身卫道"、"虽千万敌吾往矣!"也恰恰是一种"行如风"的表现。

"行如风"展现的是一种速度感。若有更进一步的要求,就是雷厉风行,迅雷不及掩耳,当头棒喝之势!因为在这一瞬间,这股势能能让当事人仿佛进入一种无我的境界,体验了解脱的况味!

在极短的瞬间,争取最大的变化,这种时空上的超越使人陶醉。这或许也可以解释为何人们喜欢飙车。前一阵子,我国发生一起飙车案,造成车毁人亡五死一伤的惨剧,让人明白光有速度,却没有智慧和慈悲,后果悲切。

其实"行如风"不一定指行动本身,也可以指人生的决定。人生大道上,很多时候,至关重要的,不在于有许许多多的快速行动,而在于有一两个改变方向的快速决定。

快速决定更须如风

下

老

道

一说到"行如风",有人 很容易联想到"动如脱兔"的敏 捷利落,联想到"夫列子御风而 行"的潇洒英姿,甚至为追求那 一股子速度与激情,导致车祸 也不在乎!世人往往只在字 面上浅显解读,认为"行如 风"就是人走路的样子如 风一般快速有力,其实不 然。

稍通佛理之人都知 道, "行如风"乃佛教四大 威仪之一,是佛门修行人所遵循 的行为风范。佛教经典有文曰 "举止动步,心不外驰,无有轻 躁,常在正念,以成三昧,如法 而行也。"后人据此要义、纷纷 做出行步之具体规范要求,譬 如; "走路身体不要摇晃,不要 东张西望","上身"如何如何 置放, "手脚"如何如何动作, 姿势要怎样端正有威仪.....: 窃以 为,这样的规范规矩是有其实际 功效的,尤其对于初入佛门的弟 子而言。但若是硬性规定,强制 执行,一味拘泥于外征表相,亦 难免陷入可笑境地。若人心不定 不正,仅是外表规行矩步,徒具 范式威仪, 堪与那实力派一流演 技演员媲美,但于己之修行又有 何益。

镇定安详,如果由心而发, 自然行步从容自在,如风行水 上。我所认识的一位新进比丘尼 就具有此资质,她是我十多年前 在设计公司工作时的同事。那时 的我还年轻,身处异国他乡,面 对职场人事欺压、排挤以及现实 的残酷,心中苦闷抑郁,时有厌世轻生之念。幸得这位同事的关怀照顾,让我熬过了那段艰难岁月。我辞职后,与她十多年不曾再见,犹记得她的言行,恰似

《诗经》里"凯风自南,吹 彼棘心",那样的风范,温 暖我心。

一别经年,再见时昔日同事已成为清心寡欲的出家人。时光荏苒,世

事变迁,虽然她已

剃去三千烦恼丝,我还 是感到那一颗质朴平实的赤子之 心还在。谈笑间说起当年她的善 心善行,予我的种种关照,她似

乎已尽然抛掷脑后。《菜根潭》有语: "风过疏竹,风去竹不留声",事去心亦随空,如风过境,了无踪迹。出家人的洒脱豁达,于此又见一斑。佛曰"不悲过去,非贪未来;心系当下,由此安详。"这也是"行如风"的主旨所在啊!

临别时,我拥抱她一下,说了几句亲昵话。但见可爱的比丘尼欣喜之际,陡然脸色骤变,正襟危坐,眼观鼻鼻观心,似好怪,取嫌虚心神。我在旁也不以为怪,知她正在修行中,需时时保持觉知戒定,正有轻躁,常在正念,以成三昧。"她真不愧为知无行中人。愿师父的引导下,修得正果,德行天下,如清风徐拂,润物细无声。

行止如风润物

文 • 了 了

鱼子赘语之十三:

无我的检视(一)

文●释法梁



活在"我的状态"之余,观察和思考所谓的"我" 并不是一个单一的个体,而是由身体(色)、感受(受)、 思维(想)、情绪(行)、觉知(识)这五者(五蕴) 所组成的,这就是修"无我"的观法。

什么是"无我"?"无我"是针 对"我"而言的相对概念。因为凡夫有 "我"的概念, 佛干是指出"我"是由身 体(色)、感受(受)、思维(想)、情 绪(行)、觉知(识)这五蕴所组成,主 张把"我"这个观念解除,但这终究还是 停在表面上谈"无我"。要真正体会到 "无我",必须无时无刻让自己活在"我 的状态";也就是我们要明白觉知(识) 是其中的根本要求, 而通过身体、感受、 思维、情绪让自己保持在觉知的状态,这 也就是"我的状态"。活在"我的状态" 之余,观察和思考所谓的"我"并不是一 个单一的个体, 而是由身体(色)、感受 (受)、思维(想)、情绪(行)、觉知 (识)这五者(五蕴)所组成的,这就是 修"无我"的观法,但禅宗并不是从此观 法契入。

禅宗在发现到觉性之后,通过了知念来保持觉性,然后便直接探索此觉性与解脱之间的关系,(相关资料可参阅六祖惠能对自性的五个觉悟¹,以及无念无住无相²)从而安于住觉性,不为烦恼所束缚。

当然,禅宗有棒喝等禅机的辅助,令禅修 者对觉性有更深人的认识、把持、运用和 承担。现今人学禅法,在缺少了善知识 从旁敲击的情况下,可借助以下八点来检 视觉性:宁静却又不呆滞、光明却又不张 扬、柔顺却又不懦弱、灵敏却又不轻佻、 天真却又不无知、真实却又不冷酷、精细 却又不计较、平常却又不庸俗。

宁静却又不呆滞

宁静的状态源自觉性,是禅修者一般会出现的心境。此中又可概括为两种状态,一是宁静却又带有呆滞,一是宁静却又不呆滞。带有呆滞的宁静是与执着心相应的,因为执着所以会畏惧那一份的宁静会消失,这也导致此类的禅修者不敢动念。不带有呆滞的宁静是不与执着心相应的,因为不执着所以不会畏惧那一份的宁静会消失,这也导致此类的禅修者敢于动念思维法义。马祖禅师未悟道时,常陷入呆滞中禅坐以求顿悟成佛。他的师父怀让禅师于是趁他禅坐时故意在他面前磨砖以求成镜来警惕他。

Daily Chan Reflection

- By Venerable Fa Liang
- Translated by Wuxin

光明却又不张扬

此处所说的光明并不是指禅定中出现的光,而是禅修后所生起的自信、无畏、稳定。《六祖大师法宝坛经》记载着诵法华经三千遍的僧人法达,在初见六祖时态度傲慢而被六祖呵责。³法达除了呈现出自信、无畏、稳定的光明,还带有我慢的张扬,这是光明又张扬,是契入不了"无我"的。反之,法达若能自我警惕的守护着觉性,不让自己和慢的烦恼相应便自然能做到光明却又不张扬。

- 1 祖以袈裟遮围,不令人见,为说金刚经。至'应无所住而生 其心',惠能言下大悟,一切万法,不离自性。""遂启祖 言:'何期自性,本自清净;何期自性,本不生灭;何期自 性,本自具足;何期自性,本无动摇;何期自性,能生万 法。'《六祖大师法宝坛经》
- 2 "善知识!悟无念法者,万法尽通;悟无念法者,见诸佛境界;悟无念法者,至佛地位。"又说: "善知识!我此法门,从上以来,先立无念为宗,无相为体,无住为本。无相者,于相而离相;无念者,于念而无念;无住者,人之本性。于世间善恶好丑,乃至冤之与亲,言语触刺欺争之时,并将为空,不思酬害;念念之中,不思前境。若前念、今念、后念,念念相续不断,名为系缚。于诸法上,念念不住,即无缚也。此是以无住为本。"《六祖大师法宝坛经》
- 3 僧法达,洪洲人,七岁出家,常诵法华经,来礼祖师;头不至地。祖诃曰:"礼不投地,何如不礼。汝心中必有一物,蕴习何事耶?"曰:"念法华经,己及三千部。"《六祖大师法宝坛经》



To Cure by Not Curing

Find the answer yourself.

A monk asked Zen Master Caoshan Benji, "I have all kinds of illnesses, could Master please cure them?"

Master Benji replied, "No."

The monk asked, "Why not?"

Master Benji said, "So that you would not live if you yearn to live, and you would not die if you yearn to die."

To provide you with an answer is a direct way of teaching. Not providing an answer is an indirect way of teaching, teaching you to find the answer yourself.

佛说八大人觉经(七)

讲授 ● 释法梁 整理 ● 林容祯

一般人都活在具体的境界,如看得到的法(色), 听得到的声音(声),念却是抽象的。所以要养成常常 注意自己在想什么的习惯,才能控制自己身口意的行为, 而不会随着念转,以致堕人生死轮回中。

第四觉知,懈怠坠落,常行精进,破 烦恼恶,摧伏四魔,出阴界狱。

从修行的要求,若是懈怠懒惰的话,就无法解脱,因此必须保持正念,常常提醒自己要活在正念。反过来说,心一旦松懈了,觉性就无法出现。所以我们一定要看到这一点,不从对错看待松懈懒惰。

精是纯而不杂,进是前而不退,精益 求精,在精华里面求进步,不断力求达到 大乘成佛的境界,若以小乘的要求就是四 果阿罗汉。

懈怠跟精进是相对的。华严云: "如钻燧取火,未出而数息,火势随止 灭,懈怠者亦然。"在佛门里面就常有类 似的例子,比喻钻木取火不可半途废弃。 觉悟跟迷失只是一线之间,如果拿捏得不 准就会迷失,反过来就是觉悟,所以精进 很重要,过去的老禅师一直不断督促弟子 有所觉悟。

懈怠会堕落,精进则可以破烦恼恶, 摧伏四魔。烦恼魔就是贪、嗔、痴、慢、 疑、不正见;五阴魔就是色受想行识五 蕴,即身心之障碍;天魔就是外在的阻碍 力量。死魔就是对死的排斥、恐惧所带来 的障碍。 为何说是魔?因为魔跟佛之间就是有 没有觉。魔造成我们六道轮回,如果有觉 的话就能转魔为佛。

这四魔的重点是烦恼魔。六种根本烦恼是:贪、嗔、痴、慢、疑、不正见,还有二十种随烦恼。大随烦恼有八种;掉举、昏沉、不信、懈怠、放逸、失念、散乱、不正知。中随烦恼两种:无惭、无愧。小随烦恼十种:忿、恨、恼、覆、诳、谄、憍、害、嫉、悭。

虽然烦恼属于恶法,但不必排斥它。 重要的是活在觉的状态中认清烦恼,不被 烦恼转,因为这一切都是无常、因缘所 生,本质是空性。因此,烦恼时,已不是 对错而是因果关系,执着烦恼会使你六道 轮回,反过来就是解脱。

很重要的一点就是"无我",我们必须先切入"我"认识自己。"我"分为身和心两方面。心是精神层面,也就是不动的心,要找到它很不容易。先找动的心,从烦恼下手把"我"找出来,用心王看着心所从中抽离,不掉进"我"随烦恼而转,以此养成习惯觉悟无我。如果能对治得好,就能出五阴十八界的牢狱。

在这四魔之中,正念正知非常重要。

我们要紧记,所谓的修行不是下死功夫, 只抓住一个死方法去做,只是修定那是不 够的,一定要有正知,要动脑筋。

在这个过程中就有觉有悟。觉就是保持正念的状态,悟就是通过大脑的联想功能,让你有所突破。比如我们常讲无常,脑海里面已经有了无常的种子,当事情发生时,便联想到无常,并放下内心的执着。

动念就是要设法让自己怎么想和如何 看待问题,所以当外在的人事物产生变化 时,你就会联想到无常。比如门坏了,这 是无常;牙齿掉了造成吃东西有困难,这 时我们也会联想到身体的无常、老、病、 死。当你懂得这样联想就会有很多悟的火 花出现。

修行不动脑联想就不会有悟。当然必 须保持在正念中动念,联想无常、因缘、 空,包括外在和内在的各种事物,而最直 接受影响的就是我们的念和情绪。

我们的念、情绪都是无常的,所以要 活在觉的状态看着念、情绪起伏变化,只 要不去抓它,把它放掉,就可以解决很多 痛苦。

有些人觉得学佛很难,因为很抽象,我们不习惯。一般人都活在具体的境界,如看得到的法(色),听得到的声音(声),念却是抽象的。所以要养成常常注意自己在想什么的习惯,才能控制自己身口意的行为,而不会随着念转,以致堕人生死轮回中。意业比较难修,所以必须

常下功夫修行精进,才能看到自己所动的 念。

人从出世后就不断的老化,智慧层次不同的人对于老有不同的感触,关键在于早或迟觉悟。释迦牟尼佛看到人的老、病、死,觉悟无常是世间的真理。

死亡是不可逃避之事,佛教的要求就是未死前就要先接受死亡这回事。面对死亡应有无常的概念,它让我们看到世间任何的人事物都在无常变化中。

阴就是五蕴,界就是十八界,两者都 是牢狱。我们都被身心之牢狱绑死,才不 得解脱。

在死亡面前人人平等。修行就是要养成习惯,要常常往内看自己,提早训练面对死亡的力量,才有能力面对死魔而出阴界狱。(待续)

最上乘论(四)

作者 • 五祖弘忍大师

井授 ● 释法梁

整理 • 张桂婵

07(白话)⁷问: 众生与佛的真体既然相同,为什么诸佛就能不生不灭? 诸佛无量快乐自在无碍,我等众生却堕生死海中受种种苦?

答:十方诸佛觉悟诸法空性,明察心源本空寂,妄想不生,正念不失,我和我所的执着之心已灭,所以不受生死。因为不生死之故,这就是毕竟寂灭,所以也就万乐自归。一切众生迷失于真性,不认识心源本空寂,追逐种种妄缘,不修正念,所以憎爱心起。因为憎爱所以心器破漏(真心无漏),心器破漏就有生死,有生死就是苦。《心王经》道: '真如佛性淹没在知见六识海中,沉沦生死不得解脱。'因此,只要努力的达到守本真心,妄念不生,我和我所的执着之心息灭,自然就会与佛平等无二。

(解析)问: 众生与佛真体相同, 何故诸佛不生不灭,受无量快乐,自在无碍? 我等众生堕生死中受种种苦耶?

答:诸佛"我和我所"之心已灭, 也就是已达到"无我"。以"四念处"解 释,"我"的定义是身,受,心,法,以 及那个能知的心。我们认为色身是我,感 受是我,情绪是我,念是我。所以,通 过"观身不净,观受是苦,观心无常,观 法无我",来认知什么是"无我"。通过 观身体是因缘和合,无实质,无常,所以 身体是"无我"。苦的原因是无常,不受 控制,无实质,以此感受是"无我"。我 们的情绪,贪、嗔、痴会起来,也会过 去,它是无常,无实质,所以观心是"无 常"。法是我们的念,念有生有灭,无实质,都在无常变化,所以念是"无我"。 我们的觉性就是"我",但是,如果我们一直活在觉性里,就是我执,要破"我执"才能够解脱。但要破我执,首先必须要找到觉性,在"无我"的逻辑里去思考并作思想建设,知道什么是"无我",才能不受生死。在修法上,是从"因"上用功,以能知的心,静静的看着念,但不给念加能量,只须"放掉"(这是解脱的因),轻轻的眨眼,来暗示自己是在清楚的看着念。久而久之,就会水到渠成,安心不生,正念不失的"果"自然就会出现。

佛的觉性与我们的觉性是一样的,为什么佛能够解脱,我们却不能呢?因为我们的贪、嗔、痴、慢、疑这些烦恼,使我们不相信觉性就是解脱,而佛却能看清楚,烦恼有生有灭而不去执着它。当我们发现觉性之后,要慢慢去巩固信心,令它在面对烦恼与压力时,都能把觉性提起来。(待续)

原文

7 问曰: 众生与佛真体既同,何故诸佛不生不灭,受无量快乐自在无碍? 我等众生堕生死中受种种苦耶?答曰: 十方诸佛悟达法性,皆自然照燎于心源,妄想不生正念不失。我所心灭故得不受生死,不生死故即毕竟寂灭。故知万乐自归。一切众生迷于真性,不识心本。种种妄缘不修正念,故即憎爱心起。以憎爱故则心器破漏,心器破漏故即有生死,有生死故则诸苦自现。《心王经》云: '真如佛性没在知见六识海中。沈沦生死不得解脱。'努力会是。守本真心妄念不生,我所心灭自然与佛平等无二。

鱼子语:

可否用假花供佛

文●释法梁



为什么供佛的花一般都用真花而不用 假花?

因为真花会枯萎,而假花却不会。枯萎附带着两重意义:人一般都带有惰性,枯萎的花迫使你必须关心它、处理它,从中可加强信仰力,也同时对治懈怠的烦恼,这是第一重意义。第二重意义是花的枯萎是无常现象,大自然的一切生命都离不开这现象,花的枯萎是大自然在提醒我们,珍惜生命,透视生命。

是不是如此便不可以用假花供佛?也不是。假花供佛固然无法突出两重意义,但至少也显示了供花者的一份心意。所以不是只有真花可以供佛,假花不可以。

"可以"和"不可以"并不是绝对的,而是相对的概念。如果只是"可以"和"不可以"的问题,那我们的人生将会是非常呆板,这样的生命是欠缺活力的。事实上,任何生命在原则上都必须是灵活的,否则又怎么能称之为"生命"呢?因此我们应该知道除了"可以"和"不可以"之余,尚存在着"不是可以和不可以"。

有另一种可以用来供佛的花,它不是 真花,也不是假花。在有佛像时你需静静 的望着他,并且检视自己的觉性,感觉觉 性果然存在,这一刻,我们才完成了供佛 的任务。这是以觉性之花供养佛。

经中说:"诸供养中,法供养最。" 用我们的觉性之花供养佛这个方式才是最 珍贵的供养。



不一样的卫塞节的反思

文●释法谦

遵布衲在浴佛时, 药山大师说这个让你浴, "那个" 你浴得吗? 遵布衲说把那个拿来, 大师于是作罢。遵布衲听出"那个" 的弦外之音, 其实是喻指我们本具的佛性(觉性), 所以才反问: 只要你拿得出"那个"来, 我就浴给你看。

从17、18岁开始真正学佛,之后每年 的卫塞节都在热闹中度过。

还记得第一次在道场参与浴佛法会, 小小的浴佛池里布满了鲜花,仿造小太子 在蓝毗尼花园的诞生地,心中无比的欢 喜,感染到小生命诞生的喜悦、充满希望 和朝气。当时,信仰的虔诚度高于想探讨 浴佛的意义的热度。

之后,从参与者变成道场的护法。在 1980年代,素食还不普遍,卫塞节到道场 吃素便成了一大盛事。我们一群护法端上 炒米粉、杂菜加喱和面筋斋料到一桌桌的 流水席,在忙碌中度过卫塞节。

出家后,从护法变成带领者,忙于佛理开示,忙于浴佛法会,还是非常忙碌的 卫塞节。

2020年5月7日,完全不一样的卫塞节。在冠状疫情阻断期间,道场只剩下我们几位留守。没有浴佛池,没有供佛、诵经,只是如常平淡的一天。于此同时,学会还将顾问法梁法师过往的卫塞节开示放上网,让大家得以重听,温故知新,以法为供养。很平常,却又很特别。

公案记载:遵布衲在浴佛时,药山大师说这个让你浴,"那个"你浴得吗?遵布衲说把那个拿来,大师于是作罢。¹遵布衲听出"那个"的弦外之音,其实是喻指我们本具的佛性(觉性),所以才反问:只要你拿得出"那个"来,我就浴给你看。

因此,当没有外在的卫塞节浴佛活动时,懂得拉回来,懂得配合大环境的要求,日日清醒地度过每一天,即是日日都在浴佛,浴内在的自性佛:"那个"。

为了配合政府的阻断措施,学会停办一切的活动,不对外开放,近似"封山",僧人不踏出学会也类似"禁足"。有一天晚上在睡梦中,一句话很明显地浮现出来:别人可以不要你的。这才猛然警觉,表面上确实是由于多年来未雨绸缪的点滴积蓄,让学会可以停摆运作,但也看到更深层微细的心理,在不知不觉中还是摆着高姿态来应对这突如其来的变化。确切而言,是别人可以不要你的,而不是你有能力可以"封山"和"禁足"。

别人可以不要你,这是底线,那你存在的意义又是什么?因为疫情,宗教活动似乎也变成多余的,也将会是最后解禁的选项吧?如果要靠充满宗教仪式感的大型聚会来展现宗教虔诚,那得暂停,而转向自我约束、净化和反省的修炼"那个"。

最终,宗教的存在,不单只是心灵的慰藉或救赎,更是唤醒自我养成解脱的习惯。无论变天变得多厉害,都要稳定找到"那个"回家之路,那才是归依宗教者的本色。作为僧人的我们更要成为"那个"引路人,让大家一起走在回家的路上

¹ 遵布衲浴佛。师曰: "这个从汝浴,还浴得那个么?" 遵曰: "把将那个来。"师乃休。《五灯会元·药山惟俨》

什么时候不低头?

文●释持果

巴士来了,我赶快往巴士站走去。 奇怪!前面一个女孩一直挡住我的路,我 靠右走,她也靠右,我向左走,她也拐到 左,急死人了!我只好越过她的前面,转 头一看,她好像也要搭巴士,但还是低头 看手机!我斥责她了:"走路看手机!停 一秒钟都不能吗?"我上了巴士,她还在 车站低着头!

手机对我们的生活影响太大了! 但是 手机的确给人们带来很多的方便,简直成 了不可或缺的必需品,一旦少了它,心里 就觉得空荡荡的,一整天好像失落什么。 手机已经将我们绑住了,吃饭时看手机、 走路时看手机、工作时看手机, 睡觉之前 也看手机; 尤其糟糕的是: 生活上很多重 要的事情,我们也因此忽略了,有时连米 吃完了都忘记买! 最恐怖的是马路安全意 识薄弱到极点,全无警觉性,新闻都不知 报了多少回,有人走路看手机被滑轮车撞 到, 残废了; 有人过马路看手机被车撞死 了, 男的、女的、老的、小的, 都有! 手机迷那么多,难道没有人听新闻看报纸 吗?不知道有前车之鉴吗?为什么死于非 命的相同悲剧演个不停呢?

人的集体行为无法以正常道理去理解,那到底是怎么回事呢?我个人且以佛法为自己分析:相关人的身心失调了,那都是由于我们六根(眼、耳、鼻、舌、身、意)一直受到六境(色、声、香、味、触、法)的刺激,生起了六识(眼识、耳识、鼻识、舌识、身识、意识),如果我们对这六识产生喜乐的感觉,相关经验可能促成贪爱,而且执着了,六根又会再去追六境,又产生六识,这也就是心

的作用,有了心的作用我们就会生起了贪 爱,有了贪爱就有苦,有苦身心就会受到 伤害而不自觉。

《杂阿含经》卷24¹"有一乘道,净诸众生,令越忧悲,灭恼苦,得如实法,所谓四念处。何等为四?身,身观念处,受、心、法,法观念处。"佛陀教导我们随时保持觉性,在日常生活的一切活动,行、住、坐、卧,要清清楚楚,了了分明。要从身、受、心、法这四念处来观察我们的身心,才能在平常的生活中,警觉到根境识的因缘生起贪爱时,这才能够把心念约束好。

在日常的生活中,如果我们常常保持 觉性,就能够调伏妄心,我们就不必问自 己:什么时候不低头?

1 (大正T02, p. 171a10-13)

Who Is Right?

• By Venerable Jian Xin

There is this koan that really set me contemplating...

One day, Chan Master Huang Long Hui Nan was giving a teaching:

"There is this person who reads the Avatamsaka Sutra in the day time and Prajnaparamita Sutra in the night time. Every day and night, he is very diligent. There is another person who does not meditate, nor does he discuss the Dharma. In the day time, he will spread his ragged mat and sleep. These two people came together to visit me. Which of the two people is right?"

For a long while, no one answered. Chan Master Huang Long then said, "Heavenly Maiden of Virtue and Maiden of Darkness, a wise person will not want both."

The first person studies the sutras so diligently. Isn't he an exemplar of a good practitioner? The second person sleeps all day and does not do any practice. Isn't he a good-for-nothing?

But wait, let us look deeper. Could it be that this second person has attained great liberation? If not needed, he could choose to abide in a non-doing state. If he was needed, he would be right there.

So, who is right?

In this koan, Chan Master Huang Long used the parable of the Heavenly Maiden of Virtue and the Maiden of Darkness. Who are they?



In the Mahaparinirvana Sutra, there is an interesting story. One day, a woman of otherworldly beauty visited a rich merchant's house. The merchant curiously asked for her name and why she was here. She replied that she was called Heavenly Maiden of Virtue and whoever was visited by her would obtain anything he wanted. The merchant was overjoyed and quickly hosted her.

Soon after, another woman came. This woman was extremely ugly-looking. She said she was called Darkness and whoever was visited by her would lose all their possessions. The merchant quickly asked her to leave his house.

She then told him that it was silly of him to say that because she and the Heavenly Maiden of Virtue were sisters and they were always together. To chase her out would mean to expel her sister too. The merchant then made the decision that both should leave his house.

The average person would like the Heavenly Maiden of Virtue and dislike the Maiden of Darkness. The wise one would be able to go beyond likes and dislikes and transcend duality. So, Master Huang Long used the parable of the two sisters to imply that the wise one will not be attached to the notion of the "good practitioner" in the case of the first person, or even to the notion of the "non-doing practitioner" in the case of the second person. He is able to transcend opposites and differences and therefore he is free.

Now back to the koan. So, who is right?

In-depth Dharma learning and practicing

By Venerable Fa Rong

Building Confidence from **Adversities**

• By Venerable Fa Rong

My Buddhist friend A shared with me that he is doing in-depth Dharma practicing. Generally, my standard answer is: "It is good that you are truly doing that!" But if I meet Dharma friends who are more familiar and can talk indepth. I will continue to ask: " May I know which teaching did you go deep into? And how do you practice them in-depth?" If he can answer the questions in a coherent and methodical way, emphatically analyzes the order of the method he is specializing; for instance, how to transcend from loss to awareness, from attachment to detachment, from selfness to selflessness, from External Pure Land to Inner Pure land and from External Buddha to Inner Buddha etc. Then I know at least he understands the fundamental theory of the process of learning Buddhism, for that, I will congratulate him, wish him well and encourage him to work hard towards it and not to give up!

If he can't answer in a satisficing manner, I will also wish him well and give my piece of advice: Study well, listen more, contemplate and analyze more to better understand the different views, goals and methods of learning and practicing Buddhism, truly implement it in your life and see how it works for you, and experience the actual benefits of learning Buddhism so that you will not practice blindly. If not, it is just a waste of time and effort! Work hard! "

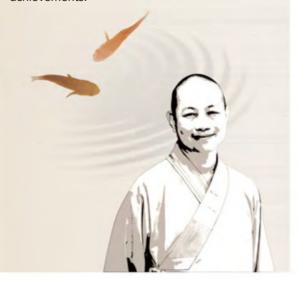
In-depth learning and practicing in one particular type of Buddhism and sunk into blind learning and practicing in one particular type of Buddhism is just difference by one word in Chinese, but there is a world of difference between them, we must be careful about it.

In life, we should not be disheartened by adverse situations. Neither should we shun them nor blame others for their occurrence. This is because adversity is not necessarily a bad thing. On the other hand, it offers us an opportunity to reflect, improve and reinvent ourselves. Sometimes it is even an amassing of strength, just like before a caterpillar transforms into a beautiful butterfly, it has to break through its cocoon with great efforts. This is well said in the saying: "Without undergoing the extreme cold, the plum would not blossom with fragrance."

All kinds of difficulties help me to train my mind, all kinds of dangers help me to enhance my courage, all kinds of afflictions help me to expand my wisdom, and all kinds of adversity help me to increase my strength.

If there are no hidden reefs and rocks in the sea, there will not be beautiful waves.

Similarly, if there were no resistance and setbacks in life, there will not be brilliant achievements.













Food for Thought

By Venerable Jian Xin



There is no thing which you are, and nothing which you are not.



同学聚餐义何在

文●黄柳枝

我的中学同学A使出浑身解数, 在瘟疫之前,联络到久违40多年的20 多个同学,大家都赞不绝口!接下来, 他又组织了餐会为B同学庆生,同学们都 踊跃出席!

餐后叙旧,得知毕业后大家各奔前程,学历上、事业上各有成就,宗教信仰 也不尽相同,沟通起来也就难以没

> 有阻碍; 所以在那两个钟头的 交谈中, 物以类聚, 人以群分 的现象形成了。A与B在同一个 "小圈子"畅谈他们的生意!

餐会结束前,A说他代表所有同学送一幅画给B,他说那是某某知名画家的作品,何况B又是一位成功商人,只有名画才能烘托他的身份!有几位同学大声鼓掌;但是站在我旁边的C是一名德士司机,他吐了吐舌头,声说:"Alama!"。接来,A逐个收取聚餐费和买礼物费,每人\$120!大

的反应不一,几个商人赞许A会选礼物,但是大多数人一言不发掏荷包,好像哑巴吃黄连!只有C说这是他历来参加过的最

贵生日会! A 还打趣说: 不是最贵, 是最高贵! 可以想象C压抑满 腔怒火的心情!

后来,听说好多同学对所付的钱耿耿于怀,也透露一些对A的负面观点,诸如认为A借花献佛"奉承"B,有些认为他的账目不透明,可能中饱私囊等等。A之前的功劳因此抵消了!

我个人认为A是花了心思把老同学 联系起来,出发点是好的;可是他处理 B的礼物没有顾虑到同学的感受而"奉 承"B,这是不理智的。即使B真的喜爱名 画,A也不该擅自作主选为礼物,徒惹反 感!

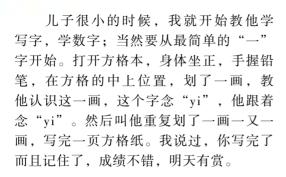
所以我们要时刻活在眼前,让心处于 了别状态,确定自己的起心动念没含假公 济私成分,如此待人处世才会合逻辑,合 情理!

同学们过后大都不愿在这个圈内交流,连新年期间,A所发起的春宴,应邀者都寥寥无几,可以说是咎由自取!同学们似乎在责问A:聚餐的意义何在?

久违40年的同学欢聚餐叙, 谁料劳苦功高的促成者转眼变成老鼠屎! 作者好在能使读者也唏嘘。

佛在心中

文●曹素斌



第二天呢,我带着他来到海边游玩。 听着浪涛声,吹着海风,我无比的开心; 走在沙滩上,我想这时该考考儿子是否记 住昨天学的东西了。我就用脚在沙滩上划 了长长的一道沟,然后问儿子,这个念 什么。儿子睁大眼睛看了一会儿, "不 知道。"我说昨天你写了一页纸,这个字 念"一"呀;才一天,就忘了?儿子说昨 天写的一短短的,怎么今天长这么大了。 我又好笑又好气。好笑的是儿子还懂得一 会长大,大概以为将来学数学会容易点; 好气的是一这个字还在方格本里面,怎么 会在海边长大呢? 用科学思维来分析, 儿 子是用形象思维认识"一"字,当然不懂 得运用抽象思维, 也就不知道"一"这个 概念进入脑海之后,已经抽象化了;所 谓"抽象思维"就是学者常说的"逻辑思 维"。用佛法来解释,那就是执着,一个 人如果执着于有形的东西,就有碍于长智 慧而不容易理解抽象化的概念。

我们认识这个世界就是从有形的 东西开始,跑在路上有四个轮子的东西, 那叫汽车;可以在上面吃饭,有四个腿支 撑着的东西,那叫餐桌;在上面睡觉,也有四个腿支撑着的,那叫睡床。正因为有形,才让我们认识到各种各样的东西或器物;也正是因为有形,也会让我们执着于外在的人物事。

去四马路观音堂进香礼佛是华人新年的一件盛事。今年因为疫情的缘故,春节期间加强了人流管控。曾经为插头柱香,人头攒动、摩肩接踵的场面没有了,但是依旧有大批信众前来,排起了长长的人龙。

我非常佩服这些信众的虔诚和耐心, 在烈日当空下站了一个小时左右,才能进 到庙里,才能跪在佛像前。我也是信众中 的一个,烧香,献花,礼佛,祈祷,然后 心中感到平和安心。

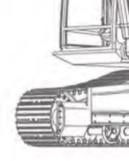
学佛修行也有一段时间了,知道佛 在心中,佛向心中求。但是佛法抵不过人 心,还需要有形的佛像来加持,还需要广 大信众的气场来显众志虔诚。

我知道这是一种执着,执着于有形。如果肯放下这种执着,就像我要我的儿子放下有形的"一",不管在书本里,还是在沙滩上,一就是一。佛也一样,放下有形的佛像,不管在庙里,还是挂在身上的佛珠,佛都在心中。

面吃饭,有四个腿支 教导傻儿子,总是好气又好笑。 为免迟早气炸,作者搬出"逻辑思维"

和佛法,与读者分享。

不怕! 不怕!



文●净亭

两岁大的孙女在客厅很专注的玩绒毛玩具,我在一旁陪伴她,一面阅读报章。忽然,小孙女哭喊着"不怕!不怕!",踉踉跄跄跑了过来。原来她是被楼下工地挖土机开动引擎的响声惊吓到,她会喊不怕不怕是因为每当受惊吓时,妈妈总会抱她在怀里说:"不怕不怕,有妈妈在。"

我赶紧把她抱进怀里,对她说"不怕!不怕!"。心想这只能暂时缓解问题,因为挖土工程要延续好几天,要她不受惊吓,必须另寻求根本方法。

突然想起不久前买给她的幼儿认知书里面有挖土机的图片,她对挖土机并不陌生啊,平时会指著图片说: "Excavator!挖土机!"。等她恢复平静后,我指着书上的图片对她说: "这是挖土机,公公带你去看真的挖土机好不好?"。於是便抱着她到窗口旁看楼下工地施工的情景。她很好奇的看着那挖土机在操作,我便指向挖土机对她说: "那是挖土机, excavator, 你看它在挖土, 轰隆轰隆!很吵哦! Very noisy!"。

隔天,楼下的工地又开工了,窗外传来轰隆轰隆的噪声,坐在我身旁的孙女先楞了一下,然后望着我说: "Excavator! Very noisy!"。我回应说: "是啊! 挖土机真的很吵。"这时,我心里亮堂堂的: 她克服恐惧啦!

害怕或恐惧是我们感觉不安全的自然反应,无论老少也都会碰到。但许多时候,威胁并不存在,只是不清楚它的由来而产生无明恐惧或担忧,若能保持冷静,细心观察和思考,所谓的"问题"就能迎刃而解。话虽如此,谈何容易!解决问题需要有方法。很庆幸能在海印学到四大口诀,"拉回眼前、活在眼前、运用眼前、回归眼前",我开窍了!只要多加练习,把口诀化为内涵,它随时能指挥我们的脑筋,有效地化解生活中所遇到外在或内在的难题与困扰。



幼童动辄受惊吓,爷爷心疼呀! 谁能三两下子,彻底把她变胆大? 且看作者妙招!



李宗盛的《凡人歌》如果从佛法的视 角来解析,就是一首烦人歌。我不知道李 宗盛是不是佛教徒,他这首歌的含义和佛 教的世间法倒是相应的,值得肯定。

我们活在世间,每天都面对大大小小的烦恼。百法明门论中的五十一心所法里,对六根本烦恼、十小随烦恼、二中随烦恼、八大随烦恼,就有很细的论述剖析。

凡人歌的第一句"你我皆凡人,生在人世间;终日奔波苦,一刻不得闲。"说的是世间凡夫都是"烦人",身心都受忙碌之苦。四圣谛中的苦谛,描绘了苦的现象与相状,述说了烦恼的由来,是我们要面对的生活逼迫性。

四圣谛的修习是苦谛当知当解、集谛当知当断、灭谛当知当证、道谛当知当修。

"既然不是仙,难免有杂念",说的是只要有身理心理的感官,往往无法制约我们脑中的念不断纷飞升起,于是妄念来来去去,引动我们的行为,四念处的身、受、心、法,由于有了色身、色受想行识的作用运转不歇,念就接踵而来。我们的身活在当下,心念却东奔西跑,到处攀缘,而受念处反应出身心的不安,于是产生了包括苦受的恶果。

"道义放两旁,利字摆中间",说的是追逐名闻利养,那就是纠缠在六根烦恼首位的贪。以名增闻,以利养身,也就是贪图知名度和财富利益。一个人为了本身的利益,甚至可以牺牲别人的生命以满足自身的欲望,毫无道义可言。最可怕的是经过扭曲、包装,堂正了资本主义国家所热抱的价值观。

"多少男子汉,一怒为红颜",说的是烦恼嗔的体现,例如媒介常报道的情杀案。嗔心的发作是对情识的执着,导致内心不安稳,因而造就恶业。

"多少同林鸟,变成分飞燕",说的是执着于"有",往往不能接受空的"无";空相的无是缘起性空,因缘无常空,一切变化都是离离合合、分分聚聚;因为变化原是永恒的,执着不放,便堕入无知的痛苦,也就是痴烦恼的体现。

"人生何其短,何必苦苦恋;爱人不见了,向谁去喊冤。"说的是人生有八苦:生苦、老苦、病苦、死苦、爱别离、怨憎会苦、求不得苦、五阴炽盛苦(色受想行识);无论贫贱富贵,都逃离不了这八苦;但凡夫的我们还是贪恋物质世界和虚荣心态,以致欲望横流而不知,这就苦



句句歌词的含义都了然于胸, 并以佛法精辟评析,要得!

是长是短?

文●禅明

上加苦,不得解脱。人啊,不去认知安乐 俱足之因,而永离苦恼,也只能这样蒙昧 烦恼下去,度过本来嫌短的人生。

人们常说的"不见",其实就是惯常的聚散现象,不是莫名奇妙失去了"见"; 事出必有因,因果是不会"冤枉"任何生 与灭的天然规律。

"问你何时曾看见,这世界为了人们改变。"说的是我们常听到的"不能改变世界,但可以改变自己"这句自我勉励或彼此鼓舞的话,真正符合因果规律,对于任何人任何群体任何国家,只要有加以执行的意志,必然势不可当。能改变不变的安定状况,或者,面对瞬息万变的大千世界,能够处之泰然;这也就是我们应该修习佛法中的八不中道:不来不去、不生不灭、不断不常、不一不异。

"有了梦寐以求的容颜,是否就算是拥有春天。"说的是一切外相都是短暂的梦幻景象,不要以为永世都是春。春夏秋冬,四季变化,天然规律;我们心中的气候能否如此运作?问题在于能否顺应因缘,以平常心对治"常"的变化。

李宗盛的《凡人歌》词意通俗,但是 停留在"知"的层面,未触及"念"的深 层,因而未能全面证入正念正知的觉性; 我们跟着唱后,不妨再咀嚼玩味。

我们活在世俗间,借事悟理,以理 行事,知理悟道,精进修为,按次第而人证,才是步入正道的菩提路。 这枝钢笔, 是长是短? 我的回答, 可长可短。 您的答案, 不长不短。 可长可短. 变化随缘。 不长不短, 两边不执。 拉回眼前, 另有一物, 超越长短。 您可知晓? 心若无尺, 何来长短?



发糕煎饼撞出火花

文●仲良



疫情期间外卖服务大行其道,垂涎美 食者众,订购易如反掌,送食网站在新常 态下渐渐取代传统市场。

"传统"触动回忆,儿时常到卖糕点的邻居,好奇地看着佝偻的"发糕嫂"把材料放入容器再放入蒸锅蒸煮,然后走到客厅神台前肃立上香,口中念念有词,神态严肃,与平时判若两人。

接着打理家务活儿,这段时间最忌打开锅盖,直到燃完一支香,才去熄灭柴火,打开锅盖一看,发糕开得好大。看似简单,但是数十年如一日,每一次都认真对待制作过程,从未因生产需求增加而有所改变,持之以恒,真不容易。

发糕嫂按时工作、自律、恭恭敬敬, 原自传统的"一支香"。

我又想起多年前某天中午,无意间看 见熟面孔的大叔蹒跚前往市场,心想有一 段时间没见他了,听说他中风,看他走路 那么辛苦,一定还在复健中。从他的住家 到市场,虽然只有两百米左右,恐怕须用 上一小时以上。 那么炎热的天气,他要去买什么东西?不禁让人纳闷又担心。

直到有一天,在市场上的糕饼店看见他买了一个簿煎饼,这才打听到他每天同一时间都要去买一个簿煎饼。煎饼的推动力竟然那么大,竟然战胜家里的干粮!这也是一种价值观吗?

一年多来的冠状疫情打乱了生活常态,不通则变的步伐明显加快了,"新传统"的趋势越来越猛了!

科技不断创新,物质日新月异,生活水平跟着提高,却仍有人心中留着一支香、一片薄薄的煎饼,每天碰撞出火花!

生命的意义究竟是什么?民间万千饕餮总有自己崇拜的"著名厨师",有人甚至毕生紧随,这不也是快乐生活的写照?

萦绕于心的三宝歌,在脑海掀起一阵 涟漪,传来"信受勤奉行"名句。



作者心中的三宝歌: 巧手小贩"信受勤奉行", 烹制发糕与煎饼,美味难忘!

懊悔与无奈

文●徐彤

记得很多年前我去展览中心,正巧遇到净宗学会在那里举办法会,我就抱着凑热闹的心态进去了。当时台上一个中国的老居士正在作报告,我就喝着免费的豆奶坐下来听。老居士说她很快乐,她把一切都交给阿弥陀佛去安排,自己从不操心,无事一身轻,甚至家里被盗,竟然还帮小偷开脱,搞得警察都哭笑不得。记得自己出会场时,摇了摇头,心里说,这老居士精神可嘉,迷信有余,就离开了。

很多年过去了,老居士的容貌在我脑海里也有些模糊了,但奇怪的是她的声音却一直很清晰萦绕着。当我努力寻找快乐时,会不由自主地想起她。我曾经努力说服自己专注于当下,并发现自己一段时间的确挺快乐的,我为此还给海印投稿,立志要把人生变成快乐的假期。但我逐渐发现这种快乐很难维持。为什么我不能像那位老居士那样一直快乐?在摸索的过程中,我慢慢体会到懊悔与无奈的不同。

我常常对自己神智不清时鲁莽的冲动 懊悔,我本来有能力可以做得更好,所以 心有不甘。无奈的是自己在冷静清醒的状 态下处理事情,结果却总是不合心意时, 之后又懊恼很难放下,继而又感到无奈, 真是太傻了!本来,所谓"尽人事,听天命",不听又能如何?可不幸我就是这样的傻子!我现在才知道多年前在法会上偶遇的老居士真是大智人,她没有了懊悔,放下了无奈,所以才持续快乐。我真是欠她老人家一个道歉。

我一直对"南泉斩猫"的公案不解,曾经想,要是南泉祖师在世,我冒死也想问他老人家一句话:咱们不谈什么出家人慈悲为怀,祖师您杀了一只可怜无辜的猫,难道您心里就真的就没有一丝的懊悔、半点的内疚?

我现在才明白自己真是以小人之心度 祖师爷之腹。觉性中人已经与懊悔没有什 么关系,更何况祖师这样的大解脱之人。 话虽如此,我却看出祖师为了传授爱徒们 真谛,真是拼了。可无奈他老人家声声喝 问,满堂弟子竟无人能应!无奈赵州禅师 不知道跑到哪里去了!无奈啊!

祖师他老人家无怨无悔,心安。

感恩有今生再生

文●净安

法师说:错的因缘能成对的果报, 乃有它种种因缘的组成条件,所以事无对错。

修行谨记佛的教导: 诸恶莫作, 众善奉行。时时让自己心意清净, 不惹烦恼。

成长过程中,或许没有太大的生活与精神困扰,所以从不曾想过借助他(外)力来安抚自己。

从小到大,曾经看过邻居请灵媒牵魂,看过乩童起坛,与同学进教堂作礼拜,跟妈妈去庙堂上香拜拜,也为了让爸爸开心,还陪爸爸一起入佛堂三皈依。这一切一切的事件,未曾在我心湖起波荡漾。曾经也只是曾经。

即使是为了健康而去一个道场学静坐。那里的导师是一位博学多才、温文尔雅的老人。记得他曾经说过: "我命由我不由天。" 充满自信。可也抵不过生老病死的法则。据悉他是因肺炎离世,高龄90多岁。

又是为了学静坐,1998年找上海印。 最初十年,虽也上佛学课程,学静坐禅修 和听法师们开示等等。但是心里总觉得欠 缺什么似的。

之后,有一段日子因无佛学课程可上,变得散漫,又不参与任何活动,出现 脱轨迹象。

人生中,印象最为深刻的,倒是朋友的母亲,年纪一大把了,还能流利地以广东话诵完"心经"。"心经"里那段经文:"心无挂碍,无挂碍故,无有恐怖,远离颠倒梦想,究竟涅磐。"的确触动了我内心深处的无明恐惧,怕黑,怕暗,怕厕所,怕冲凉房。

2012年间, 爸年老告终, 请来法师诵 经助念。法事完毕, 与法师闲谈中, 法师 告知海印有新编佛学课程, 内容不错, 鼓 励我与外子报名上课。



因此我重回海印修读佛学。四年成长 课程,内容深度有别于只注重宗教礼仪; 加上法师用心与耐心的教导,获益不少; 也似乎找到自己所要的东西:安心法门。

修完成长课程,又接着上进阶课程。 报名前,内心很挣扎。进阶班前同学告诉我,每次听完讲课,要做功课交汇报作业,还要亲自发表作业,与同学分享心得,颇有难度,压力山大。然而让我担心的是自己的听力不好,能否听好讲课,做好汇报?担心。最后不管三七二十一,即使只有一巴仙收获,也不能错过。功课再难,没有过不去的坎;况且我已退休,时间比较容易安排,准备作业应该没问题。

进阶课程里有经典佛经《金刚经》的 阅读与汇报,若没有法师从旁引导,是无 法正确理解的。

《金刚经》果然名不虚传,经里名句: "一切有为法,如梦幻泡影,如露亦如电,应作如是观。"、"凡所有相,皆是虚妄。"震撼了我。名句与觉正念悟正知,完美结合,天衣无缝。世间万物,乃由因缘起无常灭而来,即是空有,比如:1、浪花:长江后浪推前浪,周而复始运行着。2、人:一生如戏,序幕闭幕,出场入场,演好自己角色,做好本份;就是角色大小尊卑,无需在意。

正当进阶课程进入最后的第四个学年,冠病19疫情爆发,阻断措施实行,打乱了一切,佛学会被逼休课,实实在在印证了因缘也无常。

爸妈是我今生的父母,无微不至地养育我,感恩! 法师们是我再生的父母,传授正法,无私地教育我,使我信心满满,迈步前行,感恩!

静坐驱魔

文●妙音

前段日子发生了一件不愉快的事情: 我在一个购物平台被一位熟悉的商家兼朋 友欺骗了!我购买的一件贵重水晶品,一 个小角落原来破碎了,顾客服务处有所隐 瞒,想逃避赔偿责任,因此关系搞到非 常恶劣,导致双方都不往来了。我除了损 失钱财,更因为欺骗我的是朋友,更使我 痛心不已。我郁闷了好久,每次提起这个 "朋友",我都会非常愤慨而情绪激动。 为了让自己淡忘,我停止了网上购物的习 惯,心情才逐渐平静下来。

本来由于疫情关系,被隔离在家里, 又没得上课,真是"屋漏偏逢连夜雨", 够闷的!因此我便给自己设定了新目标: 培养静坐的习惯,希望借此调伏散乱的心。

就这样,我坚持每天抽出一小段时间 静坐,如此维持了几个月,直到有一天。 我得到通知需要去联系前面说的那个商 家,同时还需要购买同一个系列的水晶摆 件。我本来以为这是一件非常难堪的事, 可是很意外的,我却毫不犹豫接受这个通 知。我之前的敌意一瞬间消失了。是谁帮 我"驱魔"呀?对于这样的心态转变我一 时之间也无法理解,不理解什么原因令我 改变态度。 苦苦思索之下思,我突然意识到让我生气的因缘已经消失了。我如果选择继续生气,就只是从记忆里把不愉快的事件搬出来炒作,这就会造成我一直在烦恼里打滚。所以让不好的回忆成为过眼云烟,马上去除苦恼。有了这样的体会后,我明白这几个月的静坐起作用了!

我庆幸自己养成静坐的习惯,我相信只要精进修学下去,一定可以越活越自在。



今天终于可以和大姐碰面,便约她喝咖啡。九个多月以来她老是头晕,又有点焦虑,整个人变得很颓丧很害怕,甚至好多天躲在家不敢出门。幸好在她的坚持努力下,一方面吃着心理医生开的药,一方面尽量维持正常的生活作息,慢慢走出阴影。

在那段时期,我把一些法师讲经的视 屏给她看,也把我投给海印的一些文章给 她读,希望借此让她接触佛法,让她更能 抵抗生活上的挫折。她对听经一点儿兴趣 也没有,不料却对自己妹妹写的文章感兴 趣。大姐边喝着咖啡,边谈着她读后的感 想。她甚至兴致勃勃地建议做我下次文章 的主题人物。

当话题逐渐转向疫情时,大姐就开始 投诉她多么不喜欢戴口罩。起初我还以为 戴口罩时呼吸会比较不顺畅,后来听了她 的原因后,我不禁冒出一把冷汗。原来大 姐觉得自己年纪不小了,一旦有机会就会 把自己打扮得美美的才出门,口罩却把解 语花遮起来了!这简直就是在浪费她所剩 不多的机会。没想到这件事情使她相当苦 恼。

我马上想到慧光法师时常叮咛我们每 天要思维的几件事:死亡、病苦、衰老、 相聚别离。这些都是自然的法则,都是缘 起、无常,都是我们无法掌控的。我们之 所以会痛苦,就是因为我们对无常的五蕴 抓得紧紧的。我想,如果大姐现在已经因 为戴口罩无法展示容貌而苦恼的话,将来 面对衰老病死必定非常痛苦。

在《杂阿含经》第267经里有这么一段经文: "众生于无始生死,无明所盖,爱结所系,长夜轮回生死,不知苦际。" 佛陀把我们比喻成被绳子牢牢系在柱子的狗,每天行住坐卧都围绕着柱子转。在这譬喻里,那根柱子就犹如我们的五蕴,绳子则像我们对五蕴的贪爱,整个就是执着身心而把我们紧紧系在生死轮回之中。唯有时常思维五蕴的无常、变异,才可以把贪欲减轻,也减轻我们面对无常的苦。

对于没有接触佛法的大姐,我应该如何开导呢?一直以来,她其实也倾向信仰佛教的。生活上有不如意时就会往神庙跑,祈求佛菩萨的加持庇佑。其实这也是我曾经走过的路。我们在现实生活中只能靠自己来解决衰老、生死的问题;迈向解脱的八正道,就以正见为引导;培养正见则需要听经闻法。

我依大姐所愿,这次把她做为文章的主题人物。希望她可以从中得到一点点启发,每天拨点时间听闻一点佛法,把佛法运用在日常生活上。我相信日积月累下来,佛法会帮她面对各种挑战。

During the recent Chinese New Year gathering, a friend initial reaction having realized I am a Buddhist was "Isn't that a pessimistic religion?" I was taken aback and dumbfounded.

As I search for reasons for such a slanted view, I realized there are many misconceptions about Buddhism and these are the common ones.

Perhaps it's due to the First of The Four Nobel Truths starting with Life is Sufferings - Duhkha (Sanskrit) which is described in Wikipedia as sufferings, unhappiness, pain and dissatisfaction. But they have conveniently omitted that Buddha has also shown us the path to free us from sufferings – Cessation of Duhkha – the Fourth Truth.

Perhaps the core teaching of Buddhism is "Impermanence" and we have been taught the things that we have enjoyed, both tangibles and intangibles are transient and will eventually lead to sufferings. However, if we delve further and understand the concept of causes and conditions, realizing that the things we enjoyed and possessed are unreal and does not truly exist, we learn not to cling onto them. Without clinging, wherefore do sufferings abound?

Perhaps many still believe the only way to end suffering is through Karmic Cycle of Death and Rebirth which I find it very depressive too. However, in reality, Death and Rebirth is a phenomenon that occurs daily. Waking up every morning is a form of rebirth as it gives us a chance to do good, correct what we have done wrong and be a better person. Buddha has taught us to live in the present. We can immediately end our sufferings by just focusing on living in the present and be in the state of awareness without attachments. The past is simply a memory and the future a fantasy. Being in the present and allowing our thoughts to rise and cease is a

form of "Birth and Death". Realizing it without attachment is an end to sufferings.

To me, I find Buddhism liberating. It liberates us from our sufferings and elevates our living quality. By living in the present with awareness, we can feel the life around us. Living is no longer mundane and going to the office is no longer a chore.

I am a natural born worrier. Any setbacks will put me into a spin. I can worry about it non-stop day and night. As you have guessed it, the problem only evolved bigger as I spent more time thinking about it. It was a mental torture.

I remembered I had recurring nightmare in my first job. The same nightmare occurred almost every night - I woke up in the morning and found myself immobilized. As I need to report for work, I literally rolled myself from the bed to the floor and then crawled all the way to the bathroom. Using my two hands to hold on to the wash basin for support, I stood up to refresh myself.

When I shared this with a friend, he analyzed it as my body is resisting to go to work and I should immediately resign before it worsened, which I did.

Have I studied Dharma during that time, I am sure I could have handled the job with its related problems better and stayed on for a few more years as I loved the job and the people there.

I would like to end the passage with a quote from Tenzin Palmo.

When Vicki Mackenzie, who wrote Cave In the Snow asked Tenzin Palmo what has she realized after staying in the cave all by herself for so many years? She replied "The Realization is there is nothing to realize."

Am l interdependent? • By Lee Shiow Tyng

In 2009, I attended my first Buddhist class in Sagaramudra Buddhist Society. The first question Fa Qian Shifu asked 'Hi class, do you know where are you?" In my mind, I am surprised why Shifu asked such an easy question. Of course I am in the classroom.

Ten years later, I contemplated the same question and was smiling to myself, "I am not sure where I am." I was 100% sure I am present in the classroom but my mind is not constantly there. At times, my mind is floating to my office, thinking about the work I left behind at the office and wondering if I can finish it by the next day.

"Me", "I", "mine" seemed such simple words we use every day and we identify the concept of 'I" so strongly with the physical self we recognize in the mirror; the minute we were born, we have been living with this body. We want to protect every single thing that belongs to "me" till we die and we become authoritative over the space we think we own. We also become defensive when someone tries to attack "my ideas", "my views" and "my loved ones". We use the word 'I' with such pride when we are asked who we are.

Imagine if we change the attention from "me, I, mine" to "us, we and ours", will we give a little more thought about others? If we change our perspectives, what changes will it make to our lives and other peoples' lives? If we think our happiness rely on the happiness of others, we will make sure the happiness of others is as important as ours.

The Covid-19 pandemic that arisen in year 2020 is a great reminder of how much our happiness rely on the happiness of others. At the same time it also reminded us that the causes of our happiness is also due to the infallible causes and effect we have created for others and ourselves. This will make us become more mindful of how we conduct ourselves in our daily lives.

Keeping 1 metre distancing and putting on a face mask is one of the critical moral conduct to keep the society safe from the virus. Ethical conduct sets in when we realized the causes of our happiness rely on others. We will try to be less harmful to the environment, animals and the people around us as whatever they suffered, will come back to us.

Many of our foreign workers and people who cannot return to their hometown due to virus require much help from others. Generosity arises when we know that by creating happiness for others, it will in turn create happiness for ourselves. Miserliness will be reduced without much effort once we experienced how creating happiness for others can help us feel happy.

Some people lose their jobs while others managed to keep theirs. Our jealousy is reduced when we feel happy for those who still managed to keep their jobs. If we can rejoice at the success of others instead of looking at our own misfortune, we can bring peace and harmony to the people around us.

When the number of Covid-19 death increased, the world became very unsafe to live in, meanwhile threatening the economic activities of the world with more people becoming jobless in many countries, affecting social stability. Many Buddhists gathered together online to pray for the recovery of the sick and wishing that the disease do not recur. Human being's loving kindness and togetherness were ignited because we know the cause of our happiness rely so much on others.

So what's next after the Covid-19? What have you learned during Covid-19 which you think can be applied to our daily lives?

Good or Bad?

By Ying Yi

Raman is a construction foreign worker in Singapore. He has been working here for 4 years, earning enough money for himself and to send back home to his parents in Bangladesh. He spends most of his time working, and occasionally buys 4D, hoping to win some money for himself.

One day, he found out that he won the first prize for his 4D bet. He thought to himself, such a good thing has happened to me, I must celebrate with my friends! He then took a day off work and went out to celebrate with his friends. They bought some alcohol with the money he won and started drinking to celebrate his lucky win.

Raman got drunk while celebrating and could barely remember what happened when he sobered up in a police station. Apparently, being unable to control himself in a drunken state, he had assaulted someone. The victim reported to the police and he was arrested. Raman was then charged for his crimes and sentenced to 2 weeks jail. He also lost his job and livelihood because of this incident.

In life we tend to chase after things that we think are good for us and shun away from things that are bad for us. However, events that happen in our lives are not always good or bad. Sometimes things that we think is good, can turn out to be bad or lead to bad thing happening to us. Things that we think is bad, may also turn out to be good or lead to good things happening to us.

Good or bad is quite relative and can change in an instant.

Think of a recent Good or Bad event in your life. Is it truly Good, Bad, or something else?











(摘自佛光丛书8704慈庄法师导编著《佛教故事大全》下册) "Buddhist Stories Collections," Vol 2)

经上说: 马有四种:

The Sutra says there are 4 types of horses:

第一种马,只要看到鞭子的影 子, 便会奔跑, 因为它通解马夫的意 思, 快、慢、左、右, 都能配合他的要 求跑。

The first type of horse will start galloping upon seeing the shadows of a whip because it is able to pre-empt the thinking of the horse rider. It is able to adjust its speed and direction according to the wishes of the horse rider.





第二种马, 当鞭子刚触到它的 尾巴, 就能开步奔跑, 也会随顺马夫 的意思,快慢左右地跑。

The second type of horse will gallop when the whip is in contact with its tail. Likewise it will adjust its speed and direction according to the wishes of the horse rider.

第三种马,要等皮鞭打到它的 身上,才领悟到马夫的意思,开始奔 跑。

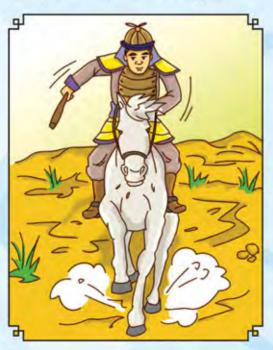
The third type of horse will only react when the whip hits its body.

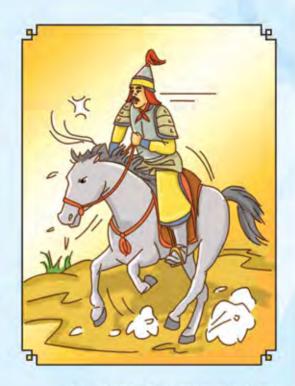
第四种马, 必须用铁锥这些利 器刺它, 这才吃惊跑起来。

The fourth type of horse need to be stimulated by a hammer or sharp object before it starts to react in surprise.

其实,我们人也有这四种分 别。

Sentient beings can also be categorised into these 4 types.





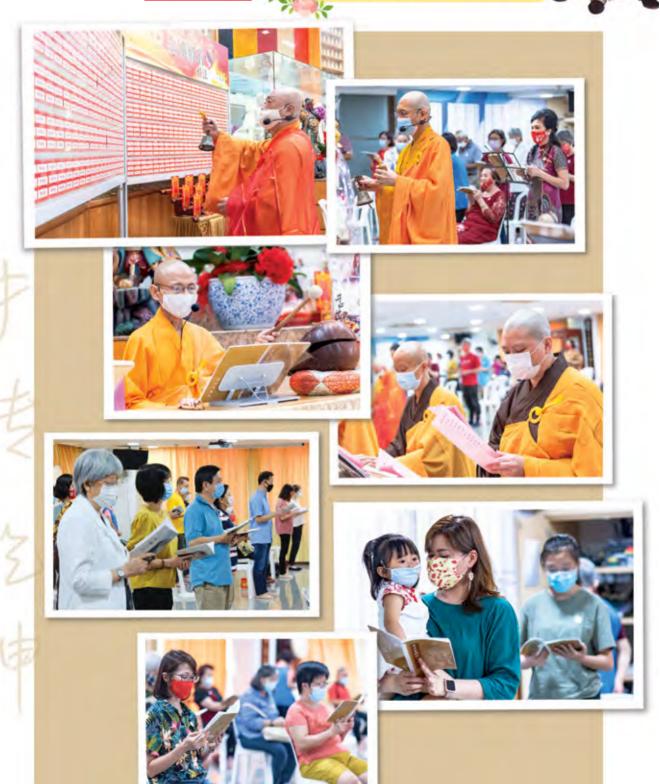
有人闻得圣贤的教诲或者知道 国家有法律,便能行正道;有人听到 别人犯法,就能警惕自己而戒行;有 人则是看到自己亲友被处刑罚,才留 心自己的行为;另有一种人,必须自 己被处刑罚,才能悔过向善。

Some people understand that they are governed by certain rules and laws in a country and will make an effort to comply with them. Some will see others committing an offence and restrain themselves. Yet there are others who will only take precaution when their loved ones are punished for some wrong doings. The last category will only abide by the law when they themselves are punished for their wrong doings.

新春法会花絮

大乘金刚般若忏法





清明法会花絮

文●影音部

清明春祭法会

Qing Ming Prayer Ceremony in Remembrance of Our Ancestors















般若信箱

翻译 • Wuxin

答复 ● 释法荣

问: 佛教徒需要看良辰吉日吗?

答: 良辰吉日指的是: 美好的时辰, 吉 利的日子。选择良辰吉日是中国一项历史 悠久的统传习俗,含有相当深邃的文化 底蕴。选择吉日的用意在于寻找适宜举行特 定活动的日子,希望能借此把握"天时", 并配合地利与人和, 使活动顺顺利利进 行, 促进人间的和谐关系, 从而达到趋吉 避凶、吉祥如意的结果。

由认识论来审视,所谓良辰吉日, 其实是根据古人长期累积的经验整理出来 的一套法则,依佛法来理解,就是依人、 事、时、地、物的因缘条件变化而处之, 不能一成不变地应用于每个人,每件事, 而是讲究灵活恰当。

所以佛教徒不盲从选择良辰吉日。讲 一步探讨, 从智慧的角度而言, 他善观因 缘,不否定选择适当的日子办某些事;从慈 悲的角度而言,在无伤大雅的情况下,有 时也要顾念长辈的感受而作出顺应传统的 抉择。

佛教徒明白世事皆无常变化、因缘生 灭、空无自性的道理, 只要活在正念的状态 中,依正知分析问题,就能看清楚目前的 状况和长远的目标,办事当会想得更仔细 周到,无论宏观和微观、理性和感性、对 他人或对自己的考量,他都会尽力照顾到, 同时他也做了最好的准备和最坏的打算。 只要看清楚各种因缘条件,尽人事而作出 最适当的反应,就是最美好的选择。

Q: Do Buddhists Follow the Practice of Picking **Auspicious Dates and Time** in the Conduct of Activities?

A: The practice to pick an auspicious day and a good time to carry out certain activities is an old Chinese tradition with deep cultural roots. The purpose is to determine a suitable date and time to perform a certain activity, so that by combining the best conditions of timing, circumstances and human resources, the activity is accomplished smoothly, achieving a propitious outcome without adversities.

From the scientific perspective, the picking of auspicious dates and time is a methodology developed by our ancestors basing on experiences accumulated over a long period of time. However, from the Dharma angle, any decision should be based on the changing causes and conditions, involving factors relating to human, events, circumstances, locations and objects. Thus, the methodology may not be applicable to all people and activities, and it should be applied flexibly instead of rigidity.

Therefore, Buddhists should not pick auspicious dates and time blindly. From the wisdom angle, being adept at observing causes and conditions, Buddhists are not against carrying out certain activities on certain dates. On the other hand, from the compassion angle, mindful of the feelings of the elders and without causing any adverse consequences, sometime Buddhists may go along with the customary selection of dates.

Buddhists understand that all things in this world are subject to the laws of impermanence, dependent origination and emptiness. So long as we maintain the state of right mindfulness and analyse problems with right wisdom, we would have clarity of our current conditions and long-term vision, as well as rigour and meticulousness in problem solving. By taking into consideration all factors concerning ourselves and others, the big picture and the minute details, as well as the subjective and objective viewpoints, we would be able to make appropriate decisions, bearing in mind both the best and worst possible outcomes. Therefore, we would be making the best choice in picking an auspicious date so long as we are clear of the various causes and conditions, and do our best in the deliberations.



长寿粥 Longevity Porridge

指导•黄其铫

[食材]

绿豆(隔夜浸泡)40克、莲子(隔夜浸泡)40克、薏仁(隔夜浸泡)40克、 薏仁(隔夜浸泡)40克、白扁豆(隔夜浸泡)40克、红枣25克、枸杞子10克、黄芪100克、水6碗。

[做法]

将黄芪和水混合煮开15分钟,去除黄芪,加入其余材料(除枸杞子)焖煮40分钟,加入枸杞子即可上桌。

[Ingredients]

Mung Beans (pre-soaked 8hr) 40g, Lotus Seeds (pre-soaked 8hr) 40g, Barley (pre-soaked 8hr) 40g, White Yunnan Biandou (pre-soaked 8hr) 40g, Red Dates 25g, Wolfberries 10g, Astragalus 100g, Water 6 bowls.

[Method]

Boil astragalus in water for 15mins, remove astragalus, add in the rest of the ingredients (except wolfberries), simmer 40mins, add in wolfberries and serve warm.

《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:四威仪

主题文章截稿日期:

行如风: (已截稿)

立如松 : 01/08/2021 坐如钟 : 01/11/2021 卧如弓 : 01/03/2022

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,一概不退还稿件;
- 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。

无限感恩

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.

薛冕娟 列爱欢 尹永坚合家 周选琴 尹永弘合家 何书花 梁玮 尹東成 苏玉琨合家 柯慧敏合家 王贵娘合家 唐明华 李诚嘉合家 周佳臻 林雅佳 周咿臻 杨合兴合家 吕细瑛 彭丽云合家 陈汉炎 许子浩 陈惜莲 许子量 陈鹏羽 陈思颖 郭睿仪 颜惠玲 吕妙玲 颜水财 吕秀玲合家 吴优合家 林明倚 吴为合家 吕世善 吴凡合家 王永林合家 洪爱娟 傅良有合家 苏凯翔 Lee Foundation 苏麒翔 **Buddhist Fellowship** 彭如意 Tan Chor Hoon 李宗凤合家 Eddie Lee & Family 吕孙强合家 Kent Kong 吕宇斌合家 Lee Woon Chee & Family 简浣好合家 杨家伟合家 回向 陈奎郿合家 彭哲源 曾丽萍合家 黄荣鸣合家

张建成夫妇

王树安合家

吴姝臻

吴姝蔚

吴宣贤

故 林钦發 故 徐赛凤 故 林惜香 故 林惜清 故 辜惠祥 故 颜子龙 故 彭宗文 故 林亚香 故 彭观喜 故 曾春莲 故 張春玉 故 杨双凤 故 郭振財 故 黄秀銮 故 黄火炎 故 柯长源 故 黄嫦英 故 朱翠云 故 李安 故 赵美 故 李海珠 故 许其通

Late Khoo Geok Hong Late Tan Teo Cheng Late Tan Chor Leong 故 黄秀銮 故 柯荣昌 故 吴玉英 故 陈幼凤

故卢朝儒

2 () 课程 2 招生 ■ 认识正信的佛教,佛教的人生观。

- 澄清对佛教常见的误会。佛教是迷信的吗?
- 佛教创始人-佛陀的生平、佛教简史及佛陀证悟的内容。
- ☑ 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。



华语基础学佛课程

认识正信佛教: 步上离苦得乐之途

课程行政资讯:

授课法师 : 法宣法师

课 程:单元1(18堂课)

上课方式:为期2年(4个单元),分上、下学期制。

日 期:2021年8月31日(星期二)7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

教 材 费*:\$10(会员);\$30(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2021年学佛课程。

■ Fundamentals of Buddhism.

 Ξ \blacksquare Clarify the common misunderstanding about Buddhism.

B ■ Brief History of Buddha's Life and teachings.

■ Brief introduction to Sagaramudra and system of practice.



Course 2 Enrolment 1

English Fundamental Dharma Course

Understand the Fundamentals of Buddhist Thoughts and Practices

Administrative Information:

Lecturer: Ven. Fa Zun

Duration: Module 1 (18 lessons)

Course : 2-year Program (4 modules), 1 module per half yearly semester.

Date: 1 September 2021 (Wednesday)

Time : 7.15 pm – 9.15 pm

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

Please enquire/register at reception counter on level 4. *Kind donors have offered sponsorship for Year 2021 Dharma Courses in recognition of Sagaramudra Buddhist Society's Dharma Education Programs.

■ 什么是静坐?

太 ■ 数息的方法。

^ᄤ਼■ 经行的方法。

曩■工作坊。

■ 通过静坐看清楚自己的身心状态

之 0 课程 2 招生

华语静坐入门

放轻松 学静华

课程行政资讯:

授课法师:法谦法师 课 程:10 堂课

日 期:2021年10月3日(星期日) 时 间:7.00 pm - 8.30 pm

教 材 费*:\$5(会员);\$15(非会员)

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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 Office Hours : Tuesday to Saturday : 12 noon – 7.30 pm

5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 Tel: 6746 7582

星期日 : 上午9时至下午5时 Sunday: 9.00 am – 5.00 pm

www.sagaramudra.org.sg



2 0 2 法会

大<mark>十法会</mark> Samadhi Water Repentance



线上水杆法会报名

日期: 4/7, 3/10,(星期日)

时间: 10.00 am - 4.30 pm

往生莲位(金额: \$220)

延生禄位(金额: \$168)

欢迎线上报名水忏法会或 至电**6746 7582** 询问有关详情。



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 Office Hours : Tuesday to Saturday : 12 noon - 7.30 pm 5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 **Tel: 6746 7582**

Sunday: 9.00 am - 5.00 pm www.sagaramudra.org.sg

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