

四事供养之衣供养





禅门公案(下)-平常心是道

禅宗的特色在公案,公案的重点却是在于禅机。凌 厉、霸道的禅机展现在逼拶,玄秘、深奥的禅机却是 展现在平常,正所谓平常心是道。



一心之旅

《传心法要》的四个重点:

- 1、众生本来就具足了"一心"
- 2、如何悟入此"一心"?
- 3、为何无法悟入"一心"?
- 4、如何以"一心"面对死亡?



云端道场

新书

出版

云端道场-Youtube开示视频

卫塞节佛理开示视频

• 日期: 24/5/2023 (星期三)

法梁法师: 一心之旅《传心法要》- 修行下手处之5

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。



封面解读: 四事供养之衣供养

图的中央是袈裟,表示的 是僧人的衣服。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:保持着觉性的 同时,完成对僧人的衣 供养。

目前心轴

- 2 四事供养之衣供养
- 4 The Offering of Four Requisites - The Offering of Clothing
- 6 最美丽的竟是囚衣
- 7 Prison Clothes are the Most Beautiful Clothes
- 8 衣供养积功德
- 9 那衣代表三宝

衲子心迹

- 10 鱼子赘语之十七: 从断痴谈修行(一)
- 11 鱼子语: 咸饭的事与理
- 12 最上乘论(八)
- 14 破相论(一)
- 16 Daily Chan Reflection

缁素心语

- 17 神来之笔
- 18 我说佛法你信吗?
- 19 与心对话
- 20 欢聚哀离况味甘涩
- 21 一切唯心造
- 22 念头变恶人变魔
- 23 别让水白白流掉
- 24 生命的意义
- 25 我学佛法初始
- 26 Grieving
- 27 Feeling lost
- 28 First Step in Learning Buddhism
- 29 Mosquito

- 30 长智慧如烹佳肴
- 31 般若信箱

渺笔心画

32 漫画 — 恶习难改 Bad Habits are Hard to Change

花紫心吟

- 34 健康食谱 上汤野菜 Dang Gui Veggie
- -35 新春法会花絮
- 36 清明法会花絮
- 38 华语基础学佛课程招生
- 39 华语静坐人门课程招生
- 40 目前征稿启事 / 无限感恩
- 41 海印例常活动表





Printed by: Drummond Printing Pte Ltd FREE DISTRIBUTION MCI (P) 031/04/2023

顾

问: 释法梁

辑: 释法谦

调: 李抒芬

编辑顾问: 陈伯汉

封面设计: 释法梁

美术设计: 刘朋达

Sagaramudra Buddhist

www.sagaramudra.org.sg

Publisher:

海印学佛会

Society

杨国梁

释法尊

廖俪轩



何方大 从面学 编 先 求 问 敬索 罗 , 衣 那 中 后 不 包 敬止括 碧 人可多 的以数 偏 涉 人

其

执 及 想

中衣不 , 冠 到

转 的 的 变 美

到 学 最 福,

田更丽

衣 是 的 、佛衣

惭 教 服

愧

衣

美

竟

然 是

囚 衣

梁 兀 事 供 养 衣 供 养

释

法

四事供养是指以"衣"、"食"、 "住"、"药"四种日常生活最基 本之所需来资养佛、僧。"衣" 能解决蚊虫叮咬、寒冷之苦, "食"能解决饥饿之苦。"住" 能解决日晒雨淋、野兽侵犯之 苦. "药"能解决疾病之苦。借 助于这四事供养, 佛、僧得以安 顿色身、增长道业并弘法利生。 因此, 当我们在完成四事供养 时,其实就是在护持三宝、护持 佛教。

有了以上的认识之后,我们可以 更进一步的拓宽对四事供养的理解: 供养其实就是布施, 对三宝、长辈、 平辈称之供养,对下辈称之布施。供 养(布施)除了是一种美德,也是学 佛者该有的修持:它除了能累积世间 的福报, 也能成就出世间的智慧(布施 波罗蜜)。因此,我们在供养时不应 只限于"衣"、"食"、"住"、"药"这四 者,而是要看到供养除了物质上的财 施,尚有非物质性的法施和精神层面 的无畏施, 让自己朝向布施波罗蜜的 完成 (请参阅拙著《无坚不推》之成就布施波罗蜜)。

"衣" 梵语支缚罗 (Cīvara), 指的是僧伽梨、 郁多罗僧、安陀会这三件 衣和内衣、坐具、浴巾、 披巾等。其中僧伽梨、 郁多罗僧、安陀会这三件 衣要求染上不同于俗服 的青、黄、赤、白、黑 等的正色, 而选用不纯 的青、黑、木兰这三种 颜色(坏色),故名袈裟 (Kaṣāya), 为坏色义。 僧伽梨是披衣, 在缝制 时,有至少九条长格分布 于衣,故又称九衣;郁多 罗僧也是披衣, 在缝制 时,有七条长格分布于 衣,故又称七衣;安陀会 是下裙,在缝制时,有五 条长格分布于衣, 故又称 五衣。现今四事供养中 的"衣供养"一般指的是 供养袈裟。

又因僧众被称为福田僧,故僧人所披着之袈裟也称为福田衣;又因袈裟为求取解脱者所披,故也称为解脱服;又因缝制袈裟之布有时源自丢弃于墓地的裹尸布或他人丢弃之秽布,故也称为粪扫衣。



袈裟覆体可以遮羞,如同惭愧之心可防诸恶生起,故袈裟也称为惭愧衣。又因袈裟也可免如 电可变者忍辱之外苦,即同修道者忍辱之心,能够一切诸外障,故袈裟也称为忍辱衣,法华经法师品曰:'如来衣者,柔和忍辱心是也。'

依惭愧、忍辱二心, 学佛者在供养"衣"时可 如此思维而修:以"衣" 庄严佛、僧色身,愿自己 能有色身庄严之果报; 以"衣"去佛、僧色身; 蚊虫叮咬、寒冷之外苦, 愿自己能有无苦的法身之 果报。 The Offering of Four Requisites -

One should consider how to transform from clinging on to the predisposition of judging a person by one's attire, to exploring other aspects which concern the robe of the field of merit, the robe of shame and remorse, and the robe of endurance. The latter involves not only learning about the art of fashion, but is also a major topic of study in Buddhism, including the following that most people could not imagine: the most beautiful clothes is actually the prisoners' clothes! 🚙

The offering of four requisites refers to providing the Buddha and the sangha with the four daily essentials, viz. "clothing", "food", "lodging" and "medicine". "Clothing" solves the problems of suffering from the cold and being bitten by mosquitos and insects. "Food" solves the problem of suffering from hunger. "Lodging" solves the problems of suffering from exposure to the elements and attacks by animals. "Medicine" solves the problems of suffering from illness. Through the offering of four requisites, the Buddha and the sangha are able to take care of their physical body, cultivate their practices and propagate the dharma to benefit sentient beings. Therefore, when we carry out the four requisites offering, we are safeguarding the triple gem and Buddhism.

With the above knowledge, we can broaden our understanding on offering of four requisites, as explained in the following paragraphs. Offering is the same as giving. Offering applies when the receiving parties are the triple gem, our elders or our equals; whereas giving applies when the receiving parties are our minors. Besides being a virtue, offering (giving) is also a practice that a practitioner should cultivate. In addition to accumulating blessings in the mundane world, it can also accomplish the supra-mundane wisdom (the paramita of giving). Thus, in performing offering, we should not focus on just "clothing", "food", "lodging" and "medicine", but ought to recognise that in addition to the materialistic offering of wealth, there are also the non-materialistic offering of dharma and the spiritual offering of no-fear, so that we are on the right path towards the accomplishment of the paramita of giving. (Please refer to the write-up on accomplishing the paramita of giving in my

book Nothing is Indestructible.)

四事供养之衣供养

"Robes", Civara in Sanskrit, refers to the three regular garments of a monk, viz. Sanghati, Uttarasanga and Antaravasaka, as well as the inner garments, mat, towel, shawl, etc. It is required to dye the Sanghati, Uttarasanga and Antaravasaka into impure colours such as green, black and brown, instead of proper green, yellow, red, white and black colours which are usually worn by the house holders. These impure colours give them the name "Kasaya", meaning "bad" or "spoilt" colours. Sanghati is a robe with at least nine strips of rectangular patches sewed on it. Hence it is also called a nine-strip robe. Uttarasanga is also a robe but with at least seven rectangular patches sewed on it. Hence it is also called a seven-strip robe. Antaravasaka is a skirtlike robe with at least five rectangular patches sewed on it. Hence it is also called a five-strip robe. Today, the "offering of clothing" of the offering of four requisites generally refers to the offering of Kasaya.

As the sangha are also called "monks of the field of merit", the Kasaya worn by them are also called the "robes of the field of merit". As the Kasaya is worn by those who earnestly seek liberation, it is also called the "robe of liberation". Furthermore, as the Kasaya is sometime made from pieces of cloth used to wrap corpses discarded at the graveyards, or rags disposed of by others,

it is also called the "robe of cast-off rags".

As the Kasaya is used to cover the body to avoid embarrassment, just like having shamefulness and remorsefulness would prevent one from harbouring evil thoughts, it is also called the "robe of shame and remorse". In addition, as the Kasava protect one from the sufferings of being bitten by mosquitoes and insects and being exposed to the cold environment, just like the mind of endurance of a practitioner helps him to fend off all external impediments, the Kasaya is also called the "robe of endurance". The Chapter on Venerable of the Lotus Sutra states, "The robe of the Buddha is the mind of gentleness and endurance."

Based on the minds of shamefulness and endurance, when performing the offering of "clothing", Buddhist practitioners can practise the following contemplation: "By dignifying the physical bodies of the Buddha and the sangha with 'clothing', I wish for the karma of having a dignified physical body; and by relieving the physical bodies of the Buddha and the sangha from the sufferings of being bitten by mosquitoes and insects and being exposed to the cold environment with 'clothing', I wish for the karma of having a dharma body without suffering."





保持在正念的状态下,对衣畅想,可以作为一种训练:强化正知,同时也可以对衣供养。

一、最美丽的竟是 囚衣

曾看过一个短片: 一位千姿百态的徐娘,因 欲壑难填而犯法人狱。她 不理会审问她的警察,只 丢出一句无厘头的话:这 辈子穿过的最美丽的衣 服,竟然是囚衣。她追逐 华贵,盲目地奢侈,然而 衣柜里永远少了最高贵的 那一件。她没有想到的是, 后来在监狱里,她反而感到 莫名的安全、宁静,因为她 真正体会到少欲知足的真谛

徐娘算是能我反躬 自省,有觉悟的了, 虽然沦为阶下囚,却 真正看透了过往的烟雨繁华 皆虚幻。这是另类的"衣锦披 身,等待还乡"。

二、先敬罗衣后敬人

时尚潮流的宠儿,自 以为弄能够潮,殊不知却成为 大家消费的对象(被消费), 因为大家注意的不是他自 己,而是他收集来所谓"大 师级"品牌。

无论男女,内心深处潜藏着"先敬罗衣后敬人"的想法,折射出人们一直保留着对"贵族"生活的向往,而这一切似乎又都通过女士

集中地投射出来。现如今, 也不只是女士的专利,时髦 男士更是一个蓬勃开发的大 消费场。

回到衣的实质作用,蔽体遮羞,御寒防晒叮咬。能得体、舒适,拒绝粉饰,真能这样,自然而然穿出自己的品味。

三、国王的新衣

大臣们对"国王的新 衣"的阿谀奉承,最终被小 孩捅破。大人们,反而无知 吗?

衣与人,相互影响着。 衣就像是雕刻的模子一般, 会让穿上它的人身心在无意 中一点一滴地、悄悄地改变。

国王抛弃了所有的衣物,忠于自己流露出的原始欲望:贪婪、无知。实则,不是真正无知,只是拒绝回望,哪里还需要烦劳小孩来捅破。

我们骗得了别人,骗不了自己。当还想骗自己时, 无惭无愧,就是彻底的无药 可救了!因此,惭愧衣、忍 辱衣、解脱衣,更多指的是 清明的心。



Prison Clothes are
the Most Beautiful By Venerable Fa Qian

Translated by To Kuo Ling

Staying in a state of mindfulness and contemplating about clothes can serve as a kind of training: to strengthen the right knowledge, but also as an offering to clothes.

1. Prison Clothes are the Most Beautiful Clothes

I once watched a short film: A beautiful woman Xu Niang, because of her insatiable needs. she broke the law and was imprisoned. She ignored the police's interrogation and spoke a nonsensical sentence instead: The most beautiful clothes I have worn in this life are actually the prison clothes. She used to chase after luxury and splurge blindly, however, her wardrobe is always missing that most luxurious piece. What

she did not expect was that later in prison, she would feel strangely safe and at peace, because she had truly realized the true meaning of contentment with minimalism.

The modern city is full of artificial excessive packaging, flashy without substance, thus the need for overdressing. If there is real substance and profoundness, you will feel free letting it stick to your skin, you will walk with confidence, and this is the most beautiful adornment. Xu Niang's prison clothes kept her free from distractions internally and externally and the prison clothes were her true reflections.

Xu Niang is able to reflect with introspection and have awareness. Even though she is in prison, she saw through the illusory nature of her previous luxurious life. This is an alternative meaning to "returning home in glorious clothing".

2. Respect the robe before the man

He who follows the fashion trend thinks he is very fashionable, however, he does not realize that he has become the object of consumption (being consumed), because others are paying attention not to him, but instead to his collection of the so-called "master" brands

Whether male or female, the idea of "respect the robe before the man" is deeply ingrained, reflecting that people have always retained the yearning for an "aristocratic" way of life, and all this seems to be projected through women. These days, it's not just women who chase after fashion, fashionable men are also a booming consumer market.

Back to the essence of the role of clothing, clothes are meant to cover the body, protect us against cold, sunlight and insect bites. As long as the clothes are presentable, comfortable, without any additional decorations, we will be dressing in our own style naturally.

3. The Emperor's New Clothes

The flattery of the ministers for the "Emperor's new clothes" are finally punctured by a small boy. Are the grown-ups more ignorant?

Clothes and people affect each other. Clothing is like a carved mold, and the bodies and minds of the people who put the clothes on will be unintentionally and quietly changed.

The emperor threw away all his clothes and stayed true to his primal desires: greed, ignorance. In fact, it is not true ignorance, but a refusal to look back, why is there a need for this to be revealed by a little boy?

We can fool others, but not ourselves. When you still want to deceive yourself, without shame and clear conscience, that is completely incurable! Therefore, clothes of shame, clothes of endurance and clothes of renouncement, refers more to the mind of clarity.







文 释 持 果

衣 供 养 积 功 德

"师父!你们在法会时为什 么有时穿褐色,有时穿橙色或黄 色?""你是指我们在法会披的 衣?""是的。"

袈裟是僧人的法衣, 梵文 Kasāka, 意思是不正色, 也就是染色 的意思。由很多杂碎布组合在一起, 缝制得像一块块的田地, 所以又称为 福田衣,含义是为众生广种福田。割 成分裂状,显示与一般世俗的衣服不 一样,这在当时的印度社会是要防止 被偷盗抢劫。为什么要染成坏色?这 是要让修行人排除物质的欲望, 保持 身心纯洁,不起贪爱的念想,有助于 远离烦恼。

三衣, 梵文Trīni Cīvarāni, 这是 依佛教戒律的规定, 出家人所拥有 的三种衣服。五衣又称为"作务衣", 用五条布料缝制而成,是在劳作时或 平时起卧时用。七衣, "入众衣", 是用七条布料缝制而成, 在诵戒听经 闻法或大众集会时用的。九衣称为 "重衣"或"杂碎衣",说法教化时 披在身上, 进入王宫时也穿。佛教传 入中国之后,由于风俗习惯与气候的 关系, 三衣只用在法会佛事时穿着。

"善哉解脱服,无上福田衣,

我今顶戴受,世世常得披。"袈裟又 称解脱服,是为求解脱的修行人所穿 的衣服。佛出王舍城往南方游行,看 到一方方,一块块,沟硅分明的稻 田,就吩咐阿难依照田相割截成戒 衣, 让众生供养, 广积福田, 所以也 叫做福田衣。

供养,是指供给僧众生活所需 要的必需品。每年雨季三个月的结夏 安居期间,比丘都会集中在一起精 进禅坐修行,净化身心,不允许随 意外出,日常所需要都由信徒供养。 在佛教中, 供养袈裟被视为一种功德 行为, 主要目的是让佛弟子们广修供 养,积福增慧,护持三宝。经云:三 衣为"菩提上首",为佛弟子顶戴奉 持,乃至于恭敬供养,福报无边,道 种绵延。

供养衣的意义不只是在于提供 物质支持, 更是表达供养者对僧众的 尊重和感恩之情,并且通过供养行为 积累功德和福报。



文。李德钊

佛门中以衣为供养有很大的福报。因为这衣是代表三宝的衣,是福田衣。这些都是外在的衣,佛法中还有许多"内在的衣"。外衣可表法,内衣才是佛教的精华所在。这些衣呢,平时瞧不见,是要碰到境界时才会展现出来。禅门到了六祖,舍弃外在的衣钵,提倡教外别传,以心传心,传的就是内在的心法,一种内在的衣,即真正的解脱衣。

武侠小说中常出现一种情节,就是要夺取某帮某派的信物,比如丐帮的打狗棒,或明教的圣火令,或者倚天剑或屠龙刀,都是为了成为天下武林的领袖,或者练就天下第一的武功。但是真正的领袖是超越这些信物的,何况真正的信物,是内心的大仁大勇与大智大悲。请注意:佛教强调,真正的敌人,是内心的我执。一个人真正无敌,是他泯灭内心人我对立的二元概念的时候。

第一种衣,叫忍辱衣。人生在世,有许多直接冲击我们内心的境界须要学习面对。我们能否不动怒,将之转为逆增上缘,还真不容易。在面对逆境或言语的冲击时,我们能否一笑置之,或更机智的回应,需要清澄的智慧。所以真正考验我们定慧的,是能不能忍辱这一块。忍辱的第一步在于戒嗔,在于使受辱不进一步发展成口业和身业;最后用智慧化解为内在的嗔心。

那衣代表三宝

第二种衣,叫惭愧衣。一个人做了错事,有羞耻心,就有进步改善的机会。佛经上说:"惭耻之服,无上庄严",儒家讲知耻近乎勇。清末民初印光大师的绰号叫"常惭愧僧"。《慈悲三昧水忏》云:"有二种白法。能为众生灭除众障。一者惭自不作恶。二者愧不令他作。有惭愧者可名为人。若不惭愧与诸禽兽不相异。"有惭

力。修行人要惭愧什么? 惭愧自己俗心未泯,惭愧 自己还为世间八法所动 摇,惭愧自己不能像佛 一样功德巍巍、福慧俱 圆。

有愧,才能有改恶向善的动

第三种衣,叫解脱衣。本来解脱衣指的是缦衣。穿缦衣之前手持缦衣举到额前一问讯,举至胸前然后说:"善哉解脱服,钵扎礼忏仪。我今顶戴受,世世常得披!"。然而,真正的解脱之衣是无形无相的,自在解脱,无忧无虑的形态,又能以什么姿态来表达呢?

外在的衣虽然重要,但以上种种的内在的衣才是无价的,是别人所不能夺取的。佛门的行者,应该以以上诸衣来庄严自己,来修饰自己。人生在世,除了可以用美丽的外衣庄严自己,更可以以内在的德行去照耀世间。直到人生将亡,我们又将披上我们此生缝制的"业衣",再赴下一站。对中年的我们,这件业衣已成一半,下一半是怎么个样子,就得看今朝明后!

鱼子赘语之十七:

从断痴谈修行(一

文●释法梁

六根本烦恼是指"贪"、"嗔"、 "痴"、"慢"、"疑"、"不正见"。

"贪"是指对色、声、香、味、触、 法所产生的欢喜心的延续,紧接着便是拥 有、占据。

"嗔"是指对色、声、香、味、触、 法所产生的厌恶心的延续,紧接着的是排 斥,再来就是恼怒。

"痴"不是愚笨,而是指迷恋于色、 声、香、味、触、法,乃至于丧失了觉性 (正念)和透视色、声、香、味、触、法 的能力(正知)。

"慢"是指对色、声、香、味、触、 法的比较(分别)后所产生的好胜心理。 此心理所造成的自以为了不起会障碍修行 人的道业,这就是古德所说的"我慢高 山,不留德水"。

"疑"就是不信。此烦恼障碍了对佛法的接受或完全接受。然而,也因为"疑",所以修行人能更细腻的看待修行,去参究法义,以至智慧才得以开启,这是具有正面意义的。既然是如此,又何必去断"疑"这个烦恼(初果圣人断疑)。其实,"疑"不是指一般的怀疑心,而是指对无我、空、解脱、涅盘的怀疑。

"不正见"是指不知从无常、因缘、 空的角度来看待色、声、香、味、触、 法。

一般所谓的修行, 指的就是处理六根 本烦恼。面对六根本烦恼中的"贪"、 "嗔"、"慢",我们一般都会严谨以 待,也常把这三者当做契入修行的入口。 而之所以如此,是因为这三者的生起都会 带动情绪,而且容易被察觉。然而,也往 往因难见成效 (烦恼断不了)而修行滞 步不前。对于"疑"的处理,我们一般都 会以为只要不怀疑经中所记载, 也不要怀 疑前人所说的,便是解决此烦恼了,从而 也导致自己忽略细腻的去认知此烦恼。对 于"不正见"的处理,我们一般停滞于用 有生有灭、有垢有净、有增有减的知见来 看待诸法的假相,并没有提升到不生不 灭、不垢不净、不增不减的知见来看待诸 法的实相。

其实,在六根本烦恼中,我们可以选择先处理"痴"。原始佛教四念处中慧解脱的修法,所强调的正念正知就是在处理"痴"这个烦恼。

鱼子语: 咸饭的事与理

文●释法梁



煮咸饭这一件"事",煮咸饭过程中的关键理论即是"理"。

咸饭表面看起来是很容易煮的,就是 把所有的食材放进饭锅里煮就行了。然而 它也是最难煮的,因为饭粒每每不是煮的 半生半熟就是太烂。

煮咸饭有一个程序,那就是把米和配料先用小火炒一轮,然后才下锅,然而过程却是耗时耗力的,其结果却又是不确定的,有时煮的恰好,有时却半生半熟或太烂,这些说的都是"事"。

其实,如果进一步去探讨,就可以发现饭粒之所以会夹生,是因为水分在还没有进入米心时就蒸发掉。而之所以会太烂是因为怕米夹生,于是就多下了水。而之所以要用小火炒一轮,是让米在吸收一些水分的同时也增加了温度,为下饭锅前做准备,这个"理"也是一个"窍门"。

如果只做"事"不去探讨"理"和研究"窍门",那永远只知其然,不知其所以然;只会照着程序去做,却不知为什么要这样做,一旦有什么变化,便不知所措。

当你探讨了理,又掌握了窍门,便有可能更进一步在技艺上取得突破。就煮咸饭一事来说,米在完全吸收了水分之后,更容易传递热能。因此只须在米下锅前先泡两个小时,让水渗入米心即可,无须再用火炒米。总之,在只要理更深入,事也就跟着调整,既省时又省力,这一来,把咸饭煮熟又不会糜烂便不再是偶然,而是必然。

如果连煮咸饭这件事的理都搞不清, 又怎么知道"借事悟理,以理行事"的原则呢?



最上乘论(八

作者 • 五祖弘忍大师

讲授 ● 释法梁

整理 ● 张桂婵

14(白话)¹问:什么是无记心? 答:修定的人以外境为修定的缘,粗糙的心能得到小小休息;其内炼之真心未清净时,或在行住坐卧中恒久自我警戒观心时,还未能清清楚楚看到本来清净独照的真心,这就是无记心,也就是有漏之心,仍然免不了生死轮回。就好像不守真心的人一样,沉没生死苦海之中。什么时候才能得出离?可怜啊!

(解释)什么是无记心?

答:活在觉性中来修定,静坐时,感觉呼吸进出,但重要的是看着,知道呼吸进出的人就是觉性。

15(白话)²努力努力! 经中说:"如果众生不是真诚的求解脱,纵使生生世世能遇恒沙诸佛也没有用。"经中也说:"佛真正是不能度众生的,众生是靠认识本心而自度。如果佛能度众生,过去诸佛如恒河之沙那么多,为何我们还没被度化成佛?主要是因为我们不是发自内心的想求解脱,所以沉没在苦海之中。"

(解释)努力努力! 经中说: "如果众生不是真诚的求解脱,纵使生生世世能遇到恒河沙诸佛也没有用。" 经中也说: "佛实际上是不能度众生的,众生是靠认识本心而自度的。如果佛能度众生,过去诸佛如恒河沙那么多,为何我们还是没被度化成佛? 主要是因为我们不是发自内心想要求解脱,所以沉没在苦海之中。我们要靠自性佛来度自己,我们的自性佛从来没有离开过我们,只是我们常常把它抛开了。切记: 夜夜抱佛眠,朝朝还共起。"

15-1(白话)³努力努力!用功求 见本心,别让妄念生起。过去不知有此 法,就让它过去。今身得闻此妙法,奉劝 信解我所说的,清楚的守住真心,是第一 道。那些不肯发至诚心求愿成佛受无量自 在快乐的,始终轰轰烈烈的随着世俗贪求 名利,来世堕大地狱中,受种种苦恼,将 来后悔就来不及了。这该怎么办呢?

(解释)奉劝弟子们,要努力!努力!用功求见本心,别让妄念生起。

15-2(白话)⁴努力!努力!能过 著破衣餐粗食的淡泊生活,清清楚楚的守本真心,大智若愚般的过日子,虽知道却 佯装听不懂。这是最省气力且有功效,是 真正的大精进人。世间迷失的人不了解此 道理。在无明之中,艰辛的广修善法,希 望得到解脱,至终却仍然在生死轮回之 中。如果能清清楚楚的,不失正念而度化 众生者,才真正是有力的菩萨。

(解释)努力努力!能过着布衣粗食的淡泊生活,清清楚楚的守住真心,大智若愚的过日子,装聋作哑,但保护你的觉性。让你活在觉性里面,这是最省气力而且有功效的。如果你能够这样去度众生,就能不失正念的度众生。

15-3(白话)⁵已经很明确的告诉大家守心第一,只有痴人才不勤守心,不肯今世忍苦,宁愿万劫受殃,真不知如何告诫大家。八风吹不动的意境是真正的珍宝山,这是体证道果的境界。对于万境能应对自如、巧辩若流、应病与药之余而能妄念不生,我和我所心灭,真是出世间

的大丈夫。如果如来在世,会是赞叹不已 的。我说此话的目的,用意是要劝大家要 能做到不生妄念,我和我所心灭。只有做 到这点,才是出世的修行人。

(解释)这是思想上的切入点,《最上乘论》强调的是俱解脱深定,静坐要坐到没有念,才算是心灭。在《坛经》里,惠能大师从慧解脱的角度来讲,其实是于念离念,活在觉性中,清楚所动的念,又不被念所干扰就是了,这就是理解"妄念不生"的。要以深定作为修法,必须要有一定的因缘条件,如环境、身体的气机等和各个条件具足才能做到。以慧解脱的角度,是能够带出更多修法上的方便法门和体会。(待续)

- 1 问曰。何名无记心?
 - 答曰。诸摄心人为缘外境粗心小息,内炼真心心未 清净时,于行住坐卧中恒惩意看心,犹未能了了清 净独照心源,是名无记心也。亦是漏心犹不免生死 大病,况复总不守真心者,是人沈没生死苦海。何 日得出?可怜!
- 2 努力努力! 经云: '众生若情诚不内发者。于三世 纵值恒沙诸佛无所能为。'经云: '众生识心自 度,佛不能度众生。若佛能度众生者,过去诸佛恒 沙无量,何故我等不成佛也? 只是情诚不自内发, 是故沈没苦海。'
- 3 努力努力!勤求本心勿令妄漏,过去不知,已过亦不及,今身现在有遇得闻妙法,分明相劝决解此语。了知守心,是第一道。不肯发至诚心求愿成佛受无量自在快乐,乃始轰轰随俗贪求名利,当来堕大地狱中,受种种苦恼,将何所及。奈何奈何!
- 4 努力努力!但能著破衣食,了然守本真心。佯痴不解语,最省气力而能有功,是大精进人也。世间迷人不解此理。于无明心中,多涉艰辛广修相善,望得解脱,乃归生死。若了然不失正念而度众生者,是有力菩萨。

5 分明语汝等守心第一,若不勤守者甚痴人也。不肯 现在一生忍苦,欲得当来万劫受殃。听汝更不知何 嘱,八风吹不动者真是珍宝山也。若知果体者但对 于万境,起恒沙作用巧辩若流。应病与药,而能妄 念不生。我所心灭者真是出世丈夫,如来在日叹何 可尽。吾说此言者至心劝汝,不生妄念,我所心灭 则是出世之士。

成相论(一) 讲授 释法梁 整理 张桂婵

破相论, 顾名思义, 就是要破除众 生对一切相的执着。《六祖坛经》以无相 (于相离相)来诠释破相论; 金刚经说: 一切有为法,皆如梦、幻、泡、影,如露 亦如电,应作如是观。但是,我们所看到 的东西都非常的真实, 所以我们的修法若 是以延续性短,败坏性比较强的境、物作 为所缘境, 悟的契机就会比较多。譬如说 我们的念头的败坏性是非常强的, 所以依 我们念头里面所出现的影像作为所缘境, 当法尘里的影像出现,就通过眨眼放掉, 来破除我们对相的执着。这是一种训练方 法, 久而久之, 就会养成习惯。但是, 什 么时候才会见效,则是因人而异,因为每 个人的用功程度都不一样。可是在你用了 这个方法之后, 当时间一到, 世间有很多 东西, 你自然而然的, 很容易就放下, 这 是跟我们的习惯有关系。我们每个人所执 着的贪、嗔、痴烦恼的事物都不一样,有 些是我们没有那么执着的, 但有些则是我 们执着比较深的, 所须要的时间可能就会 长一点。

《清净道论》把修行人分成三类: 嗔型人, 贪型人和痴型人。贪嗔痴是跟据一个修行人对那一种烦恼的执着比较深来大略的分类。我们平常一定要养成一些修法的习惯, 而且它必须要能常常带在身边。最直接的方法就是带一串念珠, 或是念一个佛号, 无论去到哪里, 都能够念佛号。念珠和佛号的修法是偏向止, 这样做能够令你感觉到比较踏实, 而且会感觉到你每一天都在修一些东西。当你在修法方面有了基础之后, 就可以调整为以念作为所缘境,看着念, 眨眼, 放下。在佛法的修法

上,任何不同的修法都可以作为一个起步,所以,即使你在这之前没有念佛号,现在你要以眨眼作为一个修法的起点也是可以的,但是你必须常常提醒自己,要跟这个法相应,那么,你的五根和五力,信、进、念、定、慧,就可以得到累积。你必须通过做一些东西来令你有信心,来令你必须通过做一些东西来令你有信心。而且在这些修法上,你还要感觉到你在眨眼、数息,来令你它能精细化和延续化,再把它放在念罗产生信心。而且在这些修法上,你还要被出了,你眼前的觉受要很强,活在眼前是一种定力,有了定力作为基础,你的正确反应就是慧。而且在不同时候,你的修法可以做出不同的调整。

依文解义:

01(白话)¹问道:如果有人立志求佛道,他应当修何法门最为直接?

02(白话)²答道: 只有观心这一法门最直接,它总摄所有法门。

(解释)观心这一法门最直接,它涵盖一切法。

当我们最初接触到佛法,想要修行的时候,先往内看我们的心,就会发现心有"觉性和起烦恼"两个部份。当我们起烦恼的时候,就会没有信心;我们的信心必须建立在"觉"的心上,心处在"觉"的状态时,慢慢就有能力去透视贪、嗔、痴烦恼是无常,是因缘所生法,本质是空。修行由心下手为最直接,方法是修止和观、定和慧、拉回眼前、活在眼前、运用眼前、回归眼前。其中的修法有静坐。禅修的关键是先把觉性找出来。

"观心",要怎么观呢?当拉回眼 前往内看时,必须细心观察和体会觉受, 通过呼吸来保持觉性,这就能够让你一天 十六个小时都保持在觉性里,体会什么是 活在眼前。眼前的觉性就是"我",也就 是 "我执"。我执是一种僵化了的状态, 因为怕失去它, 所以要经过训练, 也就是 运用眼前,让 "觉性"活起来。当活在眼 前但和执着相应,就是还在世间法里面。 当它不跟执着相应,就能够启发自我开发 智慧的能力。觉性是我们的根本智,当 我们活在觉性里面,渐渐就能不被烦恼所 转,智慧就能够增长。所以,当你活在觉 性里面, 跟烦恼相应, 你就是凡夫; 不跟 烦恼相应, 你就走向佛道。世间一切的存 在,如果不跟你的心相应,对于你来说, 它的存在就不具意义了, 因为它跟你没有 关系。万法唯心造,世间的山河大地都是 因为我们的业力招唤而显现出来的,是以 人为主,譬如说,你现在想要有一个家, 你就会慢慢累积能力,然后去创造一个 家。但是从逻辑上来讲,无论我们存在或 不存在,有没有动念,山河大地还是存在 的,因为它是大自然长时间的因缘变化形 成的;人,只是大自然中一个很渺小的生 物。

如果要通过念佛来保持觉性是可行的,念佛是嘴巴念,耳朵听自己所念的佛号;开始时是念出声音,可以大声、小声、快、慢的念,要用心听,到后来是默念,默念是看着佛号,以眨眼来配合保持清醒,知道自己在动佛号念,到最后,只是保持在觉性里面,看着所动的念,这种修法是止中带观,当我们能够不随念而

转, 就是在断烦恼。

佛法讲无我,即是我空。什么是 我?我们修行时,一定要先往内看,看 到这个身体是我,感受是我,情绪是 我,念是我,能知的心是我,即是我们 的色、受、想、行、识。透视这些的无 常、因缘、空,就是照见五蕴皆空。我 之外,就是法空,金刚经道:一切有为 法,如梦幻泡影,如露亦如电,应作如 是观。为什么要观"无我"呢?因为人 生有八苦,这八苦是逼迫性的,再加上 烦恼,就是苦上加苦。佛法教导我们如 何面对和解除人生的苦,学佛是要在日 常生话中, 学习自我调整和掌控面对苦 的时候,能够把问题降到最低。最后是 要面对死亡所带来的苦,死亡的逼迫就 是苦,四大分解也是苦,除了这两种苦 之外, 我们要避免让烦恼参与其中, 所 以必须要甘愿接受。这些苦都是源自于 我们的身体,身体的苦,我们只能想办 法去减少: 但是烦恼的苦是我们的心不 能够得到安宁, 所以我们要寻求灭苦的 方法。在修法当中,只有观心这一法门 最为直接,观心总摄所有法门,就是要 往内修; 佛在灵山莫远求, 灵山就在汝 心头,人人有个灵山塔,好在灵山塔下 修。(待续)

- 1 问曰: 若复有人志求佛道, 当修何法最为省要?
- 2 答曰: 唯观心一法, 总摄诸法, 最为省要。

Daily Chan Reflection

Stirring up a Fire at a Deeper End



- By Venerable Fa Liang
- Translated by Wuxin

Accuracy, depth and insight, not superficiality.

Zen Master Weishan Lingyou from Tanzhou became a monk at the age of 15. At the age of 23, he went to Zen Master Baizhang to be trained under him.

One day, when he was waiting upon Master Baizhang, the Master pointed to the wood stove beside them and said, "Stir the firewood in the stove and see if there is fire."

He stirred a little and told Master Baizhang, "No, there is no fire."

Master Baizhang walked over to the stove and stirred the firewood at a deeper end and managed to stir up a flame. He showed it to him and said, "You said there was no fire, what is this?"

Master Weishan Lingyou became enlightened.

Zen practice demands accuracy, depth and insight, not superficiality.

To regard the wrong as right.

One day, Zen Master Yichun set fire on the monk's quarters and locked both the front and back doors. He then shouted, "Help! Help! Fire! Fire!"

Zen Master Xuansa passed by and heard the call for help. He knelt down, picked up some pieces of wood, and threw them into the room through the window.

"Help! Fire!" can be interpreted as calls to help the fire (to continue burning). It is correct for Master Xuansa to throw in the wood to save the fire, otherwise it will eventually extinguish.

~_~ **~_~** **~_~**

Foolish beings live in a state of delusion. Over time, it becomes habitual for them to regard the wrong as right and act accordingly.



神来之笔

文●释法谦

今晚被"神来之笔"发电触到。

一直以来,上课为了给学生说明因缘、空,就会顺手拿起白板笔作为例子示范。

当我把白板笔藏到身后,看不到白板笔时,一般上会认为这就是空。这时空等同于"没有"(不存在),其实这是对佛教所谈的空最大的误解。

确切而言,佛教所说的空,是白板笔存在的同时就是空,因为是因缘所生。最主要的因缘是:我们人想在白板上写字,来取代写黑板的粉笔,多了一个板书的选项。

几经设计,白板笔面世了, 我们为它取名"白板笔"。有笔 壳、笔盖和笔芯,笔芯如果用不同 颜色的墨水,白板笔就成了不同颜 色。

为什么说"白板笔就成了不同颜色",因缘所生是空!因为因缘可以有不同的组合、不同的设计,因此市面上有林林总总、形形色色的"板笔"。没有一个真实不变的板笔,而是由不同的因缘组成,是无实质的,所以说"空"。

说"空"是为了透视真相,而放下对"白"板笔的执着;换言之,我们要接纳不同的设计、不同的颜色,也就是大家只是各取所需,选择了适合自己的使用习惯(喜欢)的"板笔"。没有所谓的我认为最好的,只是各花人各眼。

如果将笔盖一直开着,笔墨会很快 干。笔墨是很重要的因缘,全干了,就得 丢弃。话风一转,我们最执着的身体就像 白板笔一样,也是五蕴因缘的组合。

我们的身体也是如此,能量有限如同笔墨,要省省善巧地用,否则会很快耗掉。试问,现在的我剩下多少能量了,是

一只只有剩下三分之一笔墨的白板笔 吗?

白板笔化成是我,我也化成是白板笔。我感受到心里的颤动。哦!时间不多了。当能量没了,也就像笔墨干了,就是地归地、水归水、火归火、风归风的时候了。

隔天,拿起原子笔来写字,许是太 久没用,试用了几只,巧的都是笔 墨快干了但还能写出深浅不均匀的 字来。莞尔一笑,昨天是白板笔, 今天是原子笔,神来之笔又再为我 说法。

我说佛法你信吗?

文●释持果

在科技和资讯发达的时代,面对一大 堆的资料,人们如何辨别真假好坏呢?应 该相信谁呢?不论听或读佛经时,一般人 都会依赖知名的宗教师引导,这是不是明 智的选择呢?由于学识有限,我们常会断 章取义,认为自己懂了,不再深入思考或 另寻高明请教。有时候因为自己的观念、 领悟力低、理解力低,都会被这个"我" 的观念而卡住,而没有去真正的思考。

佛教有一部经:《卡拉玛经》(Kalama Sutta),那是南传巴利经藏的宝典,一直以来广为流传,深受信众喜爱,尤其是知识阶层更大力推崇。由于伽蓝宗派很多,教义不同,常使信徒感到困惑而不知所从,不少人因此请教佛陀。佛陀就提供了十个不要轻信的准则:

- 一、不要轻易相信口头的传闻和流言。
- 二、传统的观念不一定就是正确的, 不应该因为"传统"两个字 ,就认为是真 正可信的。
- 三、不要因为是当下正在流传的消息,就信以为真。

四、不可因为引经据典来解说传扬,就信以为真。

五、不可因为根据逻辑推理,就认为 是正确的。

六、不可因为有哲学思考,就认为其 中的观点都是正确。

七、运用常识和推理的说教,虽然也包涵科学性,也不一定都是准确的。

八、不可因为符合先入为主的观念就 信以为真。

九、不可因为演说者具有权威地位, 就信以为真。

十、不因为演说者是导师、大师,就信以为真。

这十条卡拉玛准则,就是告诉我们要客观思考、分析,也就是理性对待各种信息和观念,不要人云亦云,盲目崇拜,才不会被误导和欺骗。闻、思、修是修学佛法的三大次第,我们听闻了佛法,了解了佛法后,就要诉诸行动,在生活中应用佛法;也就是在实践中验证自己的修行心得,这才不会走冤枉路。



与心对话

文●徐彤

这几年的新冠疫情改变了世界,也 似乎改变了我自己。不知道是变得孤僻, 还是年纪大了点自然会这样: 我已经默默 退出同学和朋友群,喜欢一个人去吃午餐 或喝咖啡,静静看着车水马龙或者树林草 坪,长久面壁也不在平。如果不是师兄催 稿,我绝不甘愿提笔。自我感觉还没有患 上抑郁症, 只是这两年才注意到脑袋里好 像有一个声音一直在唠叨, 以前并没有很 在意,现在静下来的时候常跟他聊一聊。 也不知道这家伙说的对不对,这里记录下 来一点片段博君一笑而已, 千万别当真 哈。

我: 你说到底有没有来生?

声音: 你希望有还是没有?

我:希望有,也希望没有。

音: 什么意思?

我:希望有当然是希望来生会更好。 不过,以我这德行恐怕很难会好,所以又 不希望有。

音:有还是没有不是你能决定的,你 能决定的是把今天过好。

我: 你是说"今朝有酒今朝醉,明日 愁来明日愁"?

音:那是逃避。还是努力把每一个今 天过得快乐充实吧,这就够了,来生不关 你的事!

我: 你说我今生能有一丝证成什么果 的希望吗?

音:别做梦了,半丝都没有!

我:那我还修个什么劲儿啊?

音:不修你今生就可能得下地狱!

我:别吓唬人,哪有这么严重!

音: 六道轮回是在现世今生! 说是来 生才是骗你呢。嘿嘿...

我: 你说世上有好几大宗教, 哪家最 好?

音:都好!

我:我想挑一个最好的学习一下。

音: 学了又怎么样?

我:脱离苦海,生活富足…

音: 你不是踏讲佛堂了吗? 还是随缘 吧。佛教讲究的是智慧,强调的是内心的 富足。内心富足的智者, 生活也不会差。 况且佛经上明白告诉你, 菩萨有福德, 只 是不贪罢了。

我:可我好像即没什么福德也没有过 富足的感觉。

音: 当然没有, 你既不是菩萨又不是 智者, 差得太远了, 你就死心塌地好好学

我:念佛或者念咒有用吗?

音: 有!

我:那我怎么没有感觉?

音: 那是你不专心。

我:我试过专心也没有用。

音: 你想有什么用?

我: 当然是成佛或者菩萨啦, 哪怕片 刻时间也好。

音: 笑死人了。要是有人念飞还能片 刻飞上天,不吓死你才怪。

我,那驱鬼驱魔呢?

音: 你心里有鬼?

我:那到没有。

音: 那你为什么念?

我......?

我: 你到底是佛菩萨还是魔?

音: 这取决于你想接近哪一个。

我: 当然想接近佛菩萨!

音: 真的?

我: 千真万确!

音:那我就是佛菩萨咯,其实你周围 的人都是佛菩萨。

我:胡说!周围有几个家伙真是十足 的坏蛋和阴险小人, 躲都躲不掉。"

音:哎呦呦!他们是菩萨费心来度化 你的。你应该运用自己的智慧积极应对, 通过他们对你的考验。

我:真的?

音, 千直万确!

那声音该是齐天大圣吧? 钻入你心里、与你谈心、妙ぬ登天! 就怕掀起狂迷, 到处有人追着要拜 你为师, 你还能神隐吗?



要把自己置于生活实相局,才能深刻体会欢聚哀离的况味,知甘知涩,从而弥补认识的缺失,并让性格展现盖好的品格。

疫情期间感触良多,尤其怀念"於今 六十,又过於二"的"老同学聚餐会"。

离校40多年后,同届中学生多次的聚 餐会,我仅参与了一次,就是去年,在巧 遇的老同学拳拳之忱下赴约那次。

当晚见了老校长、老师们,开场大家唱了校歌,起立挺直腰板、嗓音洪亮,仿佛穿上了校服更无拘无束,激情昂扬,尤其是唱到"莘莘"两个字的时侯特别强调,好像不容唱错!

唱毕用餐闲聊,十年同窗的伙伴,有 些还须自我介绍才认出,互相叫唤小名勾 起回忆来肯定,唯有少数养颜有术青春常 驻那几位例外;大多数逃不了稀发、秃头 或满头霜,连自己都不认得了!

一眼望去,不少同学脸上的邹纹线条,体现了人生沧桑厉练,把这个饭局勾勒出几分的风尘况味,叫人不胜唏嘘。

互相寒暄几句,渐渐话入家常,年岁 大了总爱扯到保健和兴趣爱好,更少不了 重提校园趣事。

佳肴当前,每一道菜却都剩留不少, 意味着"三高"扫兴吧?

筹办聚会的同学手握酒杯穿梭筵席 间,真是觥筹交错,谈笑风生,突显情商 之高,豪气十足!他们劳苦功高啊!

有位同学带来一本毕业特刊,翻到某一页时,指着照片说:"今晚没看见

他。","去卖咸鸭蛋了!"有人回应。 再指下面的照片,有位同学说:"他也不 在了。"继续再指下去时,旁听的同学按 耐不住了,过来挤着看,有人说"这位同 学也不在了!"有人问他是谁?

宴会席上忽然起哄出纷纷扰扰一撮人,没有一个提到"死"字,大家心知肚明。人生百态的老病死、得年享年,好像九泉一柱柱涌出。"几时轮到自己?"围观者静了下来,有人心里添堵!

就在这时,前老校长带领全体同学唱一首"满江红",歌声雄浑,深沉有力,把气氛扭转了过来。功力压场,真是宝刀未老、英姿飒爽不减当年!

穿越了当年校园生活情景,大家在酒店门口"拉回眼前",握手、拥抱,互道珍重。这把年纪是否还会"再见",谁能把握?好好珍惜眼前人事物才是真的。

生无常,死却是肯定的!世间万物多变,只有无常现象永远不变。

聚餐会恍如身处另一个时空,使我感到新颖独特得有些迷茫,好像在启发我 人生另有轨迹,我之前看到的一切远非全 貌。

走出餐厅,沿着新加坡河的回家路上,我望着黑戚戚的河面,瞬间进入"佛问波斯匿王儿时看河"的时空,生命的逼迫感,"能见"到衰老败弱的种种表相变化。乍闻四五位老同学不在了,我感到自

一切唯心造

文●净安

佛法言:一切唯心造。

自释迦牟尼佛、祖师达摩到六祖惠能 大师,一代又一代传承佛法,虽然从不同 角度切入,如觉悟、定慧、止观、正念正 知等等,但都以"心"为根本,见取自性 为重;一脉相传,殊途同归,以心传心。

这能量很大,能让众生掉入罪恶深重、痛苦不堪的万丈深渊;也能让众生回头是岸、洗心革面、重新做人。

曾有大师说:心无烦恼是贵人。

深感贵人离我很远。过去几十年的 懵懂岁月里,无知、迷惑所造的恶习与妄 缘,至今还常在心(念)里起起伏伏,使 我苦苦争扎,烦恼不断。

我唯有通过佛学教育、善知识或法师们的开导,并在良好的学习环境接受熏陶,希望从"觉悟"中勤修正念正知,逐渐摆脱烦恼,让心回归本来具有的清净,才有机会得以解脱。

觉悟:是指觉正念,让自心不迷失; 是指悟正知,明白一切有为法,如梦幻泡 影,如露亦如电,都凭因缘、无常生灭的 法则,不必执着获得。

单从字面,"觉悟"两字已清楚说明:

"觉"是从学从见,即是要学要看。

"悟"从心(个)从吾(我),也就是自心,心就是佛。悟,也是六根(眼耳鼻舌身与意=五口+心=悟)的组合。简单来说,觉悟即是要时刻用心留意觉察自已的心意与外在五根的动作。

佛与魔,读音已显示只是一线之隔, 所以学习佛法,如果有善知识的辅助与教导,才能事半功倍,也可以避免误入邪魔 外道,不能自拔,不可不慎。

己凉薄,内疚! 堪以告慰的是,自我皈依到62岁,我一直护住觉性,并多次化为能动力帮人助己,没有因为渐渐老了而消退。

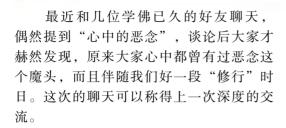
犹记得法师曾开示"悟必须往内心渗透",才能发挥能动力。既然是因缘而生,因缘而灭,那就是不生不灭。不生不灭包括一切的人、事、物、也包括人的情

绪、人的念。我们首先须要把觉性找出来,看清楚外在的一切都是不生不灭,与此同时,回看觉性,觉性也是不生不灭。"

今晚见了久不见的老同学,佛学课缺席了,可上了另一堂实相现象课,看到活灵活现的佛法!

念头变恶人变魔

文●松下老道



敞开心扉后,大家更意外发现:恶念 最强大的时候,竟然是大家有了宗教信仰 之后。问题是这样冒出来的:当你了解一 个善的观念时,脑子竟然会映现相反的图 景。打个比方说:佛经告诉我们要帮助天 下苍生,脑子却喊道:要害天下众生,甚 至要你去杀天下众生。这种相反其道而行 的现象出现的次数非常多,有时甚至还不 受控制,你越试图控制,越不能做到。这 应该是佛门所谓的魔障吧!

W说:内心突然浮现这些恶念,有时自己怕到哭了,因为恶念会化成景像,画面就跟真的一般!

X说:自己曾经有一度不能控制这些 恶念,差一点就精神分裂了,很憎恨自己 为何会如此妄想,不如一死了之,但又怕 死了,恶念也不会停下来!

Y说:有一度这些恶念出现了,完全不知所措,后来就尝试不理他。(只能说此人很有慧根)

Z说:我们的心如果会设置念,脑就可能搞出不同想象,比如说有一个门,叫你不要想门后是什么,结果你的脑袋会越去想门的后面是什么。

W说:这些浮现的景象多半是是对 其他人的伤害,尤其是跟自己有至亲关系 的人,如果是想象到自己,应该不会是这 样。



X说:我觉得会出现恶的念头,很可能是出于对善的执念,也就是我们本能的抵抗意识使然;不去理这些念头应该就没事,越理越抵抗,越容易胡思乱想,继续修下去,对于善和恶,你最后修出一种公平对待的变态心理,怎么办?

后来才发现所有在场诸君,或长或短都有被恶念折磨的过去。这段心路历程也不常向他人透露,即便是最亲的人也不知情。这次偶然间打开话匣子,竟然是几十年未曾有的一次释放,大家都感觉无比轻松。大家心里都冒出一个共同的想法: "原来我不是异类或怪胎!"

能够走出恶念的阴霾真不容易!这个世上,应该也有很多人仍然摆脱不了这种恶念的怪圈,依然挣扎在恐慌、无助、疑惑、茫然之中。我们发现,我们身边虽然有很多师父,但是对于这些内心深层的问题,我们常常却难以启齿,结果白走了很多冤枉路。有的人,很可能做了错误的闭嘴决定,真是一当哑巴成千古恨!

事实上,最终能否走出妄念还靠自己的心。心要坚定强大,脑要有足够智慧,明白善恶之别,更要懂得如何对待善恶,不能执着歪理,不要执着"恶",也不要执着"善";善恶虽对立,却是一体的两面!该抵抗时抵抗,该放下时放下,内心保持平静。

大家决定把以上的讨论写出来,以醒世人。不要让自己的脑细胞玩是非游戏,超越善念恶念,走出妄念的乌云,一路欣赏皓然的明月。

别让水白白流掉

文●吉吉安

几乎没有人可以避开曰常生活,因此 我们每天所要面对的那些锁碎事情,就像 吃绵花似的人口即化,也就是不知不觉; 所以简直没有人考虑过要如何面对日常生 活。其实人们所承受的压力很多都来自曰 常生活,我们会不知不觉的被锁碎事情惹 起烦恼如果一再如此烦恼,那可能恶化成 暴躁易怒,动不动就发脾气,没能力与冷 静共存。

不想被愤怒的情绪支配吧?我们可以借境练心;除了自我检讨之外,还要观察事情如何发生,再查清楚情绪的来源。整体而言,我们不外乎不要让贪、嗔、痴做怪。因贪而沉迷于喜乐、嗔强化负能量、痴让我们迷失而乱了身心,从而失去协调步伐的能力。

好比使用水龙头,一关阀门水就停止了。如果水衔接到过虑器,那么虽然关了阀门,水管里的水还会流动几秒钟。一个人没有耐性时,就急着把盛满水的杯子移开;不然就是你知道,滴到桌面的水一会儿自然会干涸,所以懒得多放一个杯子去垫着。

有一次我关掉水龙头的那一刻,试着 拉回眼前,我赶快注意自己的呼吸,同时 看着仅剩的水滴,一滴一滴的掉入手里的 杯中,这时候才知道原来可以不需要急着 离开。更糟的是,如果只是关掉水龙头而 忘了关过虑器的开关,后果是水流不断, 直到你关上为止。

在正常的反应下,人们总是提高嗓门。如果还记得法梁师父常提醒我们,不管发生什么事,要先拉回眼前。的确,不论你是在教育别人或者是被责备的一方,都要先学习拉回眼前,只要我们做到这一点,就不会再抱怨,更不会为了芝麻绿豆的事情而生气、计较。问题是很多人都做不到这一点,总习惯于指责别人,不会自我反省。

对于师父们的循循善诱,我们一定要做到学以致用,暂时做不到也不应该气馁,更不要轻易放弃,能挨得过比较难挨的那一关,也就是要咬紧所谓的"牙关",你就会发现成功的关键在那几秒钟里,我们如果不坚持到那几秒钟,岂不是"功败垂成"?那太可惜了!

佛友们,要做好事还是坏事,有时就像开关水喉,如果你掌握得不对劲,水就会白白流掉!

生命的意义

文●无心

生命的意义为何?这是不少人爱思考的大问题,答案见仁见智,不尽相同。

很多人时常会觉得人活在世上,总该做一些有意义的事,才不枉此生。什么是有意义的事?有人立下宏愿,要当个医生、工程师、科学家、政治家等等,最好能造福人群,又名垂青史,但是要有相当的能力才行;如果什么"家"都做不成,又怎样才能找到活着的意义呢?那可能"退而求其次",在自己能力的范围内做些有意义的事,譬如当义工、做慈善、照顾家人,尽量发一分光,出一份力。

以上这些想法都很好,也非常值得鼓励。人活在世,除了追求个人的目标,对家庭,国家,社会也要有一定的义务和责任。所以,对大部份人而言,生命的意义就是尽力达到个人的卓越,以及作出无私的奉献,回馈社会。

这只是从世间法的角度来看待问题。 我们两手空空的来到这世上,也两手空空 地离开,如过眼云烟,都是无常,因缘生 灭,空性的。我们在世上所做的一 切,也是如此。如果我们把 生命的意义定位在世间 的成就,无论是物质上 的或是精神层面的,会不 会有点狭隘?很多人会把日常生活的行 程排得满满的,但总是觉得还缺少了点什 么,心里总觉得不踏实。这也许就 是为什么单以世间法看待生命的意 义是不足够的。 既然世间的一切都是虚幻的,包括 我们的生命,就无时无刻不在随着因缘而 变化,生灭。但我们的觉性就不一样,他 不但本自具足,本自清净,本不生灭,本 不动摇,且能生万法。若问人活在世的第 一件大事是什么,那莫过于发掘觉性,保 任觉性。从这个角度来看,那人生最大的 意义不就是在此生的每一时每一刻,尽量 活在觉性中,这也是我们唯一能把握的。 正因为世间的一切都是虚幻的,在保任的 同时,我们要放下一切执着,包括对人、 事、物的执着,以及对自己的情绪和念的 执着。当然,要保持这样的状态,不是一 朝一夕能成就的事,而是要穷毕生之力, 一点一滴体验累积起来的。

所以,从出世间的角度,生命的意义可以说是找到我们的觉性之后,无时刻检视我们是否活在觉性中,而期间又不入色声香味触法。我们每做一件事,就应该认认真真去做,完成后又不执著于它的成果,这也就是所谓的平常心是道 - 以平常心做每件事,过好每一天,每一时,每一刻。唯有这样,立足于觉性而又不执著,我们才会活得更有智慧,更有意义。



我学佛法初始

文●洪爱娟

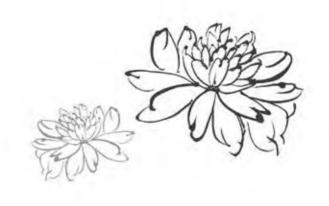
我学佛法不久,初次提笔就想写佛 法,谈何容易。当然希望得到师父的教 导。

初识佛教,就感觉到这是我所想要的宗教。上了师父的课后,才知道佛的教义原本是人生中的一种真理。既然是真理,具有普遍性、必然性,就不限于任何宗教。那什么是真理呢?真理指的是对苦,无常,因缘,无我等真理的认识。

它是真实性,不在于你相不相信,喜不喜欢,知不知道,接不接受。它引导我们心性使之健全的发挥,充分的展现人性与佛性,不受任何的压抑与伤害。

佛法其实是一整套系统化的人生观, 阐述正确的生活道理,那不是十来天或几 个月的时间内可以学成,而是要终身学 习。佛法的真理引导我们去发现并维持在 内心"觉性"加"不执着"状态。所以学 佛,是为了达到和佛一样的解脱心境。

但是,我们习惯性的抓得紧紧。所以 我们要用智慧保护自己,不让自己痛苦, 那就是要正念正知。要活在觉的状态,所 看出去的法都是无常,因缘,空,才能真 正的放下,才是真正的不执著。



佛法最踏实的地方不是高谈阔论,而 是实践出来的。只有透过自己亲身体会, 才明白佛法的意义。

佛教最根本最中心的问题,就是 "心"。因为学佛的最高目标虽说是离苦 得乐,转迷开悟,超凡人圣。但要达到这 目标,最重要的是将心改善,使之得到最 清净,这才能要求向上向善向解脱。也就 是师父所教导的"觉性"加"不执着"。 这就是悟。

最后想要回答"佛教的主要内容是什么?"

不是六字真言"嗡嘛呢呗咪吽"。

而是"无所得,无所知"。

什么是"无所得,无所知"?

我们凡夫心常与烦恼相应,展现出来的就是执着。这就是"有所得"。

"无所知"中的"知"就是智慧的"智"。能做到"无所得"这是一种智慧,这就是"无所知"。

我们要有能够体验生命本质(觉性)的能力,要经常去培养觉悟(不执著)的方法,这就是智慧。

The Covid-19 pandemic has ended but it has left its mark on our way of life and the way we live and work. Different people were impacted differently. For me, the most significant impact is the number of deaths I had encountered, including relatives and friends.

As a volunteer in the wake-chanting group, the number of assignments we had received were significantly higher during the last 2 years as compared to pre-covid time. Having attended numerous wakes, I thought I could deal with news of death by non-attachment. But it was not the case. When I received news that a senior member of our group had suddenly passed on, it was difficult for me to accept. My heart sank within seconds and my emotions caught up with me.

A Dharma friend who was with me when I received the news thought I had over-reacted. She was not wrong, but I thought we should be allowed to grieve as it is natural to feel sad when we lost someone close, whom could be a family member or a close friend. When someone is gone, a void has been created and it could never be filled or replaced. The feeling of lost is painful and unbearable.

I could recall another occasion when another member who knew that his days were numbered insisted to treat us for coffee and chatted with us happily like any other ordinary day. Unfortunately, unknowingly to us, he could have known that was the last time he could enjoyed our company. When he was gone, it was another lost that was hard to comprehend. Human beings are social animals. During the process of growing up till aging, we develop kinship and friendship. Inevitably, bonds are formed with emotions linked to it. To lose someone close is hard to bear. It is even harder when it happened suddenly.

However, we must be mindful as we grieve. Buddha has taught that grieving is a form

of suffering, that it is caused by our attachment to the person. Due to greed and ignorance, we want that someone to be around forever and fail to accept death as part and parcel of our life.

As we contemplate further, we understand that life is impermanent and our bodies are subjected to changes as we go through the process of birth, aging, sickness, and death. The Four Noble Truths has taught us what is suffering, the origin of suffering, the cessation of suffering, and the path. Through this practice, and by applying the Four Foundations of Mindfulness, we understand the true nature of things – our body, feelings, mind, and all phenomena arise from causes and conditions. Thus, they are impermanent, and not real (empty).

In the process, we come to understand that the right way to relate to others is by applying the right understanding through Kindness (Metta), Compassion (Karuna), Sympathetic Joy (Mudita) and Equanimity (Upekkha), rather than through selfishness, disparity and delusion.

I hope by this right understanding, I could go about performing the occasional Wake Chanting with the right attitude and mindfulness, rather than with non-attachment, per functionality and dispassion.

With Right Wisdom, we can grieve by maintaining such mindful awareness. I am grateful that our Teachers have taught us and have been continuously reminding us to always bring ourselves back to our awareness, live in the present moment and be aware of our thoughts, feelings and actions.

Hence, I thought we should grieve when necessary, but with right understanding and mindful awareness, without afflictions, without attachments. Similarly, we can celebrate success, anniversary in the same manner too. To me, That's Life and That's Dharma!

Feeling Lost

By Dedrick Loo

Feeling lost is a common experience we all face at some point in our lives, and it can be overwhelming to navigate. There are many instances where we can feel lost, such as not knowing which course to choose in polytechnic or university, not knowing what career to pursue after university, or even considering a career change because we dislike our current job. Other areas of feeling lost may include relationships, interests, and life in general, etc.

One way to deal with feeling lost, which I found useful, is inspired from the time when we were all kids. How did we choose our favourite toy (or game) when we were kids? We didn't know what each toy (or game) was like in the beginning, but we discovered our favourites by playing with each and every toy. Some of us knew immediately what we liked, while others took some time, and some didn't have a favourite. Everyone is different, and this is something that applies to all aspects of life. When we are feeling lost, we can use this approach to find our direction.

For example, if you are not sure which course to choose in polytechnic or university, consider taking a variety of classes and explore different subjects. By trying out different subjects, you may discover a passion or interest that you didn't know you had. Similarly, if you are unsure about which career path to pursue after university, try internships or volunteer work in various fields. This will give you a taste of different careers and help you discover what you enjoy doing.

Sometimes, even after pursuing particular career, you may realize that it is not for you. In such cases, it is essential to consider a career change. However, making such a decision can be daunting, especially if you feel like you are starting from scratch. One way to deal with this is to try out different fields or industries by taking up short courses or volunteering. This will help you gain experience and build your skills, making it easier to transition to a new career.

These examples can also apply as references to finding direction in other areas in which you are feeling lost.

It's essential to recognize that everyone has their own pace in finding their way, and it's not a race. Each person's journey is unique, and what works for one person may not work for another. By not comparing ourselves to others and trusting the process, we can remain focused on finding our path.

In conclusion, feeling lost is a common experience that we go through at different stages of our lives. However, by taking the time to explore and try new things, we can discover what truly resonates with us and find our way at our own pace. There is no need to rush or to compare. Like choosing our favourite toy, it may take time, but everyone's journey is unique. So, if you're feeling lost, don't be afraid to explore new things and take on new challenges. You never know where it might lead you.

Mindfulness can help us recognize what truly resonates with us and what does not, allowing us to make informed decisions that lead to a fulfilling life.









First Step in Learning Buddhism

Kee Han Wen

I always thought the first step in learning Buddhism was the Four Noble Truths, Five Precepts, or taking Dharma classes and starting the practice.

It was humbling when I realised what the first step actually was, it is actually the realisation of "I do not know".

Just like in the story of the Buddha, when he was still Prince Siddhartha, he came across birth, old age, sickness and death, it was this deep realisation of "I do not know" that spurred Prince Siddhartha on the path of seeking the ultimate truth of reality. It seemed that everyone around him has accepted the natural phenomena around them. However, everyone else was just thinking that they knew what this was all about, they were so sure that this is what it is. Only Prince Siddhartha realised that he does not truly know what is it that he saw.

When we are in the state that we know, learning becomes a problem because naturally when you think you know something, you do not see a need to learn about it. Our awareness also drops because when dealing with something that we think we know, we are using our preconceived notions and prejudices to deal with the situation. We naturally feel that there is no need to be aware since this is something that we have been experiencing all the while.

However, when we are in the state that we do not know, naturally we are more aware and open to what the other person is saying, or what is happening around us. Likewise, when Buddha was on the path of seeking, he paid attention to everyone and everything around him, because he realised that he has yet to understand the ultimate nature of reality or the ultimate truth of reality.



With this realisation and understanding that "I do not know", it has helped to breathe new life into learning Buddhism. Coming for Dharma class and practising the path has become a whole new experience, simply because there is more awareness and attention being paid to the process of what the Buddha and Venerables are really trying to bring about into our consciousness.







Mosquito

By Ying Yi

My feet and arms were itchy and swollen from the multiple mosquito bites I had received in the past hour. The frustration was mounting, and I was desperate to find a way to end the torment.

As I sat at the table, I noticed the mosquito had landed on the side. A surge of excitement and relief flooded through me - at last, I had the chance to put an end to the torment! I quickly considered my options. Should I simply swat it so that the biting will stop? Or should I spray the hand sanitizer nearby on the mosquito to stun it before delivering the final blow?

But then a thought occurred to me: was my mind filled with aversion and hatred at that moment? Was killing the mosquito really the only solution?

As I took a deep breath and observed my thoughts, I noticed how my mind had become consumed by the mosquito and the itch it had caused. I realized that my frustration was only intensifying the problem.

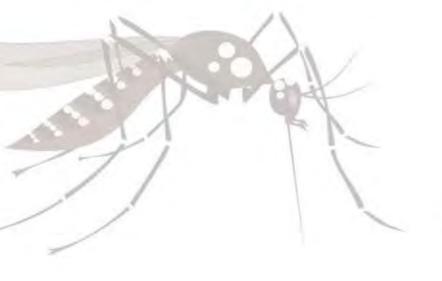
Mindfulness can be a powerful tool in moments like these. By focusing on the present moment and observing our thoughts without judgment, we can find a sense of clarity and peace. With this newfound clarity, I noticed a nearby cup and a piece of paper. Suddenly, a new idea dawned on me.

I picked up the cup, placing it gently over the mosquito, and slid the paper underneath to capture the insect. With care, I lifted the cup and released the mosquito through the window.

As I watched the mosquito fly away, I felt a sense of relief and gratitude. I had found a way to solve the problem without resorting to violence or aggression. It was a small act, but it gave me a newfound sense of empathy and compassion.

In our daily lives, we often face situations where we feel frustrated, angry, or upset. It's easy to let these emotions take over and cloud our judgment. But if we can take a step back, breathe, and observe our thoughts with mindfulness, we may find a way to address the problem with greater wisdom and kindness.

Sometimes, it's the small acts of compassion that can make all the difference in the world. By choosing to release the mosquito instead of killing it, I was reminded of the power of empathy and the importance of finding peaceful solutions to life's challenges, even in the most mundane situations.













长智慧如烹佳肴

文●净娟

人的一生应该都有感激的人、事、物。我非常感激上天恩赐机会让我学佛; 因此我感恩海印学佛院和法师们的引导教导,若无此因缘,我可能失去一个帮助我觉醒的美好环境。

"心经"是佛法的核心经典,照见五 蕴皆空,度一切苦厄,让人明了诸法因缘 生因缘灭,一切无常变化,因缘和合,空 无实质,所以我们无需执着与执取。五蕴 就是色、受、想、行、识,即是色身。

法师所教导的四大口诀:拉回眼前、活在眼前、运用眼前、回归眼前,用在生活中,真如灵丹妙药。

佛者觉也,佛性即是觉性,如矿中金、木中火、镜中光、谷中芽那样珍贵。 凡夫喜欢追求外在的物质与享受,而忽略 了处在正念正知状态中,那样的状态虽然 不是从天降,但是只要我们肯努力学佛, 迟早也会得到的。

有人对财富看得很重,想尽方法赚钱,甚至不择手段,伤害他人也敢去做,如此满足了自己的欲望,还沾沾自喜,这还是人吗?人如果一生忙忙碌碌,却不自修,那就太可惜。人要生活,没资金当然不行,要赚多少钱才够呢?只要不发生人不敷出的窘境,又有一点储蓄可应急,你就有恃无恐;比如你每月赚10000元,却花12000元,那你不闹穷才怪!如果你是赚1000元花800,过几年你就相当富有了,因为你也懂得储蓄了,可喜!

生活中总会有些琐事,让人情绪起 伏,如果彼此间的关系处理得不好,还会 造成矛盾纠纷。所以当我们情绪不好时, 马上拉回眼前,让自己处在正念中,你会觉察到"正知"来到心底了,你会心一笑,何必如此生气呢!

各位,时时刻刻让自己处在正念中,当"坏事"发生,正知立刻帮忙你"看透",你清楚明了道理了。所谓的"坏事",也只是因缘的聚合,没有真实的实质。于是放下对坏事的执着,也不是好事马上出现,而是"无事"。这一招百试百灵,渐渐你会发觉人可以活得很简单,不用再为这个那个纠结与烦恼,自己丢掉好傻的脑袋,而且有能力帮忙别人化解纠纷了!就尽能力帮,有能力做到的,就用心的做,超出自己能力的范围,放下别答应、别逞强。

我很感恩法师的引导,使到自己有下 手处,训练自己处在正念正知状态中,而 且学习从不同角度切入思考问题,渐渐地 养成习惯,我发觉自己成长了。

有一次朋友对我说,她和对方吵架时,她是清楚知道自己在生气,她应该先认错吗?我看着她说:不管谁对谁错,先停止吵架就是对;不是朋友就做朋友;对方本来认识你,那么此后就做好朋友!

如同好厨师炒菜,会让经验与火侯来加强菜肴的美味;自己学习反省检讨,从 不同角度切入,将心比心反思,两个人会 得出正确的答案。

静不是耳边无声而是心里无争。

哈!我从处理人、事、物中学习成长,智慧就如美味佳肴是凭厨艺酝酿出来!

般若信箱

答复 ● 释法荣 翻译 ● Wuxin



问:记忆越来越差怎么办?

答: "我也有这个问题,但是情况已经改善了,因为我采用了以下几个方法:

(一)常拉回眼前,就是我们要回到正念的状态中,这样就会比较清楚自己正在做什么、说什么、想什么,而且清楚所做、所说、所想对不对;若感觉状态不对,就及时调整,这样就比较不会受到我们的妄想或执著的影响,以致忘了当下所该做的事。要知道,我们只要常保持正念,身心就会处于放松的状态,看事情就会比较清楚,想办法就会比较仔细和长远,这就是人们所谓的宁静致远;久而久之,我们的记忆也会锻炼得比较好。

(二)随身带手机或笔记本,把那些该做的事,一想到都一一记录下来,以后即使忘了也无所谓,因为已经记录在案了,随时可以查。要知道,如果没有记录,什么都靠大脑来记,我们的压力会很大,因为很多东西要牵挂,越怕忘记越容易忘记,越忘记就越害怕,这样就会进入恶性的循环中,有损身心。

(三)提早准备,提早做完事情, 及时检查所完成的事情,看哪里漏了或忘 了,哪里还需要调整或改善,这就比较不 会忽略了某些细节,越做越周密越好。

以上的方法,我用了,有效!心里因此比较踏实,觉得轻松自在。大家不妨试一试。

Q: My memory is getting worse, what shall I do?

A: I also have this problem. However, my condition has improved after I practised the followings:

(1) Practise 'focusing on the present', i.e., always keep ourselves in the state of right mindfulness. This way, we are aware of whatever we are doing, speaking or thinking; and aware of whether we are doing the right things, speaking the right words and having the right thoughts. We adjust whenever we sense that we are not in the right state of mind, so that we would not be affected by our strayed thoughts or attachments and lose focus on the task at hand. When we maintain the state of right mindfulness, as our body and mind will be more relaxed, we would be able to have a clearer view of an issue, and offer well-thought-out solutions. Over time, such a training would help improve our memory.

(2) Always pen down the things to do in a note book or mobile phone. In this way even if we are forgetful, we can always refer to the record when needed. If we depend on our mind to remember everything, the pressure will be so great that we are prone to forget things because we are anxious that we might forget, and we become more anxious when we actually forget. This kind of viscous cycle is harmful to our body and mind.

(3) Be prepared and try to complete a task early. Upon completion, double check to make sure that nothing is missed or forgotten, and make the necessary adjustments and improvements. This way, the execution would be more thorough and we are less likely to omit certain details.

I have practised the above and found them to be practical and effective. As a result, I was able to loosen up and became more relaxed. You can give it a try too.

恶习难改 BAD HABITS ARE HARD TO CHANGE

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

有一队背着鱼笼的妇女在路上,从市场赶回家,半路上却遇到了一阵豪雨,雨停后天已经黑了,距离家却还有两三小时的路途,怎么办?正在无可奈何的时候,恰好有一个卖花的好心人,请她们到他家里过宿。

Once, a group of women carrying fish baskets on their backs was hurrying home from the marketplace when they met with heavy rain halfway during their return. When the rain stopped, the sky was already dark and yet





they were still about two to three hours away from their home. What should they do? In this moment of despair, a kind flower seller, knowing their situation, invited them to his house to stay for the night.

屋内堆满了花,充满了芬芳的香味。背鱼笼赶路的妇女劳动了一天,疲劳极了,但是躺下来后,却一直睡不着,她们不曾在堆满香花的处所睡过觉,反而感到不习惯:雄鸡啼声都传来了,她们始终还是不能

入睡。幸而她们其中有一个聪明的 人,去把她们背的鱼笼拿来,放在床 头,大家这才安然睡了一会儿。

The flower seller's house was filled with flowers and their fragrant scent. The women carrying fish baskets were very tired after a whole day of labour, so they laid down to sleep. However, they were unable to fall asleep because they had never slept in a place filled with flower fragrance before, and hence were not used to it. They were unable to fall asleep the whole night and were still awake even when the rooster started to crow. Fortunately, there was a clever woman among the group, who brought their fish baskets to the head of their beds. With that, everyone could then fall soundly asleep for a while.





读者们,在五欲的世间,人们 在污秽腥臭的环境里,久处惯了, 反而觉得舒畅;对于佛法的甘露, 那是真正的极乐世界,人们倒不愿 投身其中!怪哉!这能怪佛法不好 吗?

Readers, we have lived in this samsaric world of five desires, in this filthy and smelly environment, for a long time. We have become so used to it that we feel comfortable being in it. On the other hand, we are unwilling to go to the world of true bliss, which is the ambrosia of Dharma. This is so strange! How can we put the blame on Dharma?



上汤野菜 Dang Gui Veggie

指导•黄其铫

[食材]

*野菜300克、

(*例如:木薯叶、番薯苗、薯仔菜、辣木叶) 水豆腐300克、 水1/3杯、当归3片、

枸杞子2汤匙、

竹盐1/3小勺。

[做法]

把水小火煮开,加入当归煮1分钟;加入水豆腐,搅碎;加入野菜和盐,大火煮熟;撒上枸杞,即可上桌。

[Ingredients]

*Wild Vegetables 300g, (*e.g. cassava leaves, sweet potato shoots, cekuk manis, moringa leaves)

Silken tofu 300g, Water 1/3cup, Dang Gui 3 slices, Goji berries 2Tbs, Bamboo salt 1/3 tsp.

[Method]

 Bring water to boil, with small fire, add in dang gui to simmer for a minute, before adding in silken tofu and mesh it up. Add in wild vegetables and salt to cook at high fire. Sprinkle on goji berries and serve hot.

新春法会花絮





文●影音部

大乘金刚般若忏法

Mahayana Vajra Prajna Repentance Ceremony













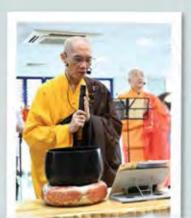
兔百遍进

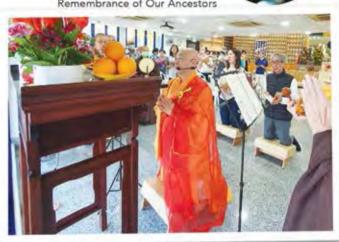
清明法会花絮

文 ● 影音部

















清明春祭法会

Qing Ming Prayer Ceremony in Remembrance of Our Ancestor:

















课程纲要

- 认识正信的佛教、澄清对佛教常见的误会。
- 佛教创始人 佛陀的生平及佛陀证悟的内容。
- 明了三宝的内容和意义以及为何要皈依三宝。
- 明白五戒和十善的内容以及持戒、修善的功德。
- 认识海印的学佛课程系统及掌握"眼前" 的初步修学技巧。



之 0 课程 2 招生

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(12堂课)

上课方式: 为期2年(4个单元), 分上、下学期制

日 期: 2023年9月13日(星期三)

时间: 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

费 用: \$10(会员), \$30(非会员)

欢迎至4楼柜台处询问、报名。



Sagaramudra Buddhist Society 海印学佛会

办 公 时 间 : 星期二至星期日:上午10时至下午5时30分 Office Hours : Tuesday to Sunday : 10.00 am – 5.30 pm

5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 **Tel: 6746 7582**

www.sagaramudra.org.sg



华语静坐入门

放轻松 学静坐

课程行政资讯:

授课法师 :法谦法师

课 程:8堂课

日 期:2023年10月7日(星期六)

时 间:3.00 pm - 4.30 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2023年学佛课程。



Sagaramudra Buddhist Society 海印学佛会

: 星期二至星期日: 上午10时至下午5时30分 Office Hours : Tuesday to Sunday : 10.00 am – 5.30 pm

5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 **Tel: 6746 7582**

www.sagaramudra.org.sg

《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: 四事供养

主题文章截稿日期:

衣供养 : (已截稿)

食供养 : 01/08/2023 住供养 : 01/02/2024 药供养 : 01/08/2024

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:

- 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。

无限感思

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.

周选琴	陈继江
何书花	陈赞川
翁爱莲合家	陈赞锐
王淑卿	苏慧怡
吕孙强合家	简浣好合家
吕宇斌合家	黄婧美
林雅佳	黄婧善
李诚嘉合家	黄文荣
王贵娘合家	林容禎
颜惠玲	洪爱娟
颜水财	苏凯翔
吴优合家	苏麒翔
吴为合家	曾丽萍合家
吴凡合家	谢文艺
彭丽云合家	黄素玲合家
许子浩	王树安合家
许子量	蔡丽珍
郭睿仪	冯湘莹
郭睿宏	冯湘苓
彭如意	黄荣鸣合家
彭哲源	陈慧丽合家
周桄荣合家	符丽华合家
杨合兴合家	辜艺威
薛冕娟	辜艺新
冯荣昌合家	林惜娇
陈惜莲	林惜卿
陈汉炎	何淑婷
陈鹏羽	辜德源
陈思颖	杨家伟合家
吴姝臻	Lee Foundation
吴姝蔚	Buddhist Fellowship
吴宣贤	Eddie Lee & Family

冯木香合家

李明珠合家

许怀方

Kent Kong

Tan Chor Hoon

Lee Woon Chee & Family

回向	
故 林龙眼	
故 颜子龙	
故 彭宗文	
故 林亚香	
故 彭观喜	
故 杨安妮	
故 王素贞	
故 王茀培	
故 洪才润	
故 李安	
故 赵美	
故 李海珠	
故 许其通	
故 柯长源	
故 林钦發	
故 徐赛凤	
故 林惜香	
故 林惜清	
故 辜惠祥	
Late	
Khoo Geok Hong	
Late	
Tan Teo Cheng	
Late	
Tan Chor Leong	
Late	

Jai Prakash

№ 07-12月每周活动

○ 星期一休息 Closed on Monday

enquiries@sagaramudra.org.sg

Tue $\frac{12}{9} = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{28}{11} = \frac{28}{11}$

Thu 四 14/09 – 30/11/23

Sun 日

第27-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元4

27th-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 4 法源法师 Ven. Fa Yuan 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第10届成长学佛课程(华语)单元5

10th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 5 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm 第28-2届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元2

28th-2 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 2 法音法师 Ven. Fa Yin 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第9届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元7

9th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 7 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm 少年学佛班 Teenage Dharma Class 儿童学佛班 Children Dharma Class 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 10.00 am - 12.00 noon 05/02/23 - 29/10/23

慈悲三昧水忏

Samadhi Water Repentance 法师 Venerable 10.00 am - 4.15 pm 02/07, 01/10, 05/11, 03/12/23

Wed $\equiv 13/09 - 29/11/23$

2023-2基础学佛课程 (华语)单元1

2023-2 Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 1 法宣法师 Ven. Fa Xuan 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第15届基础学佛课程 (英语)单元3

15th Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Eng) - Module 3 法尊法师 Ven. Fa Zun 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

第11届成长学佛课程 (华语)单元2

11th Intake Progressive Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 2 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 7.30 pm - 9.30 pm

Fri 五 15/09 – 01/12/23

第28-1届基础学佛课程 (华语)单元3

28th-1 Intake Fundamental Dharma Course (Ch) - Module 3 持果法师 Ven. Chi Guo 7.15 pm - 9.15 pm

太极拳班 Taiji Class 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm 黄锦涞老师 Mr Ng Heng Lai

Sat 六

静坐入门(华语)

Introduction to Meditation (Ch) 法谦法师 Ven. Fa Qian 3.00 pm - 4.30 pm 07/10 – 25/11/23

佛理开示 Dharma Talk 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm

法源法师 21/10/23 能宏法师 18/11/23

八关斋戒(华语) Taking Eight Precepts Retreat (Ch) 法师 Venerable 9.00 am — 8.00 pm 22/07, 23/9, 25/11/23 三飯五戒 Three Refuges and Five Precepts Retreat (Ch) 法梁法师 Ven. Fa Liang 1.30 pm - 3.30 pm 10/09/23

金刚经共修

The Diamond Sutra Practice 能宏法师 Ven. Neng Hong 10.00 am - 12 noon 16/07, 15/10, 19/11, 17/12/23

普门品共修

Pu Men Pin Practice 能宏法师 Ven. Neng Hong 10.00 am - 12.00 noon 23/07, 24/09, 22/10, 26/11/23



往生超荐 延牛植福 报恩法会

26/08/2023 农历七月十一 (星期六) 10.00 am - 4.15 pm

佛前大供、三时系念

27/08/2023 农历七月十二 (星期日) 10.00 am - 3.30 pm

日期 : 26/08/2023 农历七月十一 (星期六) 至

27/08/2023 农历七月十二 (星期日)

地点 : 海印学佛会 Sagaramudra Buddhist Society

七月

盂兰盆七月超度、祈福消灾法会 Ullambana The Season of Filial Piety 7th Month Prayer Ceremony

法会祈福

- 供佛 随喜
- 延生祈福小禄位 \$38 个人或合家
- 延生祈福大禄位 \$138 个人、合家或公司宝号

法会超荐

- 小牌位 \$22 可超荐一位先人或历代祖先
- 大牌位 \$150 可超荐六位先人、历代祖先
- 如意功德主 \$1,000 三个大牌位可超荐十八位先人、历代祖先
- 护坛大功德主 \$5,000 五个大牌位可超荐三十位先人、历代祖先+大禄位 (大禄位的名字依大牌位写的阳上者为准)

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 : 星期二至星期日: 上午10时至下午5时30分 Office Hours : Tuesday to Sunday : 10.00 am – 5.30 pm

5 Lorong 29 Geylang Singapore 388060 Tel: 6746 7582

www.sagaramudra.org.sg