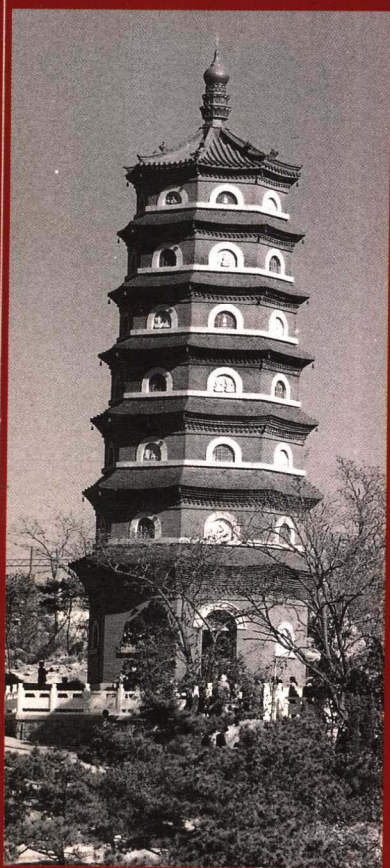


湛山寺

Zhanshan Temple



K928-75



湛山寺，位于中国名城青岛，在建筑物最美的区域——市南区内，依山面海，景象特佳。自1934年由佛界居士募集资金开始兴建，是年秋，“西方三圣殿”落成，举行开光典禮，至1944年山門建成，綿歷十年。為中国最年轻之名刹。

湛山寺属佛教天台宗，首位主持為當代名僧倣虛法師。倣虛創辦湛山寺佛學院，海內高僧飛錫而來，弘一大師宏開經筵，十方佛子畢聚，善男信女群集，一時感極，遐邇著稱。

八十年代以來，欣逢盛世。政府撥款，重修梵宇琳宮，金碧輝煌。湛山寺法運昌隆，梵行莊嚴，中外善信傾心皈向，再創歷史之鼎盛，增時代之光輝。

湛山寺倚山而建，從山門到藏經樓共四進，皆仿明代宮殿建築，明柱外露，木石結構。全寺占地200畝。分中、西、東三個院落。中院有天王殿、大雄寶殿、三聖殿、藏經樓。寺西院有倣虛法師紀念堂、三學堂和齋堂。東院設有安養院和素香齋，供老僧願養天年及賓客食宿。寺東南有藥師琉璃光如來寶塔，與寺相輝。

湛山寺前蒼山泉之水而成放生池，池畔有蘭亭，白玉觀音菩薩立于池中，白玉欄桿護清波，水天一色洗塵埃。

山門前一對石獅，肅立法門，石獅雕琢精細，系明代青州衛王府遺留的珍品。山門橫匾金字“湛山寺”，門旁兩側“常住、三寶”，東西石牆“轉大法輪”、“佛日增輝”皆為倣虛法師手迹，筆意古拙，超凡脫俗。

入山門即天王殿，內供無冠彌勒菩薩，左右為四大天王，後則為“大雄寶殿”的護法韋馱菩薩。

大雄寶殿是寺院僧眾早晚誦經和法會朝拜參修的殿堂。寶殿庭院闊大，青甃參立，石板鋪路。大殿雄壯，內供釋迦牟尼佛、大智文殊菩薩、大行普賢菩薩，左右為16尊者塑像，殿後供海島觀音。

西方三聖殿，殿前石庭平舒寬展，更顯廣庭崇殿的莊嚴肅穆。殿內供阿彌陀佛，觀世音菩薩、大勢至菩薩，後供地藏王菩薩，殿兩旁為功德堂。殿前橫匾“海印遺風”。明代高僧憨山大師德清公，曾建海印寺于嶗山那羅延窟之旁，後憨山被誣，眾譏廣東韶州，海印寺被毀，從此佛法絕迹。三百年後，居士捐資，倣虛弘法建湛山寺，識者稱倣虛為憨山再來，便于三聖殿前懸掛“海印遺風”金字匾額，以志因緣。

三聖殿後為藏經樓。藏經樓，古式閣樓上下層，堅固防火，風格獨特。藏經樓內藏《乾隆收大藏經》724函共7240冊，收錄佛教典籍1675部，為我国古代最大官刻漢文大藏經之一。另外收藏一部香港版《大藏續藏經》，精裝151冊，為影印本，迥正藏之續編。

倣虛法師紀念堂設立于寺西院。倣虛法師(1874—1963)，河北寧河縣北塘莊人，原名王福庭。少時隨父營農商，34歲于營口創設東濟生藥店。43歲出家，法號倣虛，皈依諸閣大師，倣虛學成北歸，不韋師命，于東北、華北、青島先後建造寺院多處，并隨時隨地為大眾講經說法，又倡辦僧校，造就後賢，人隨蔚起，于是天台一宗感弘于北方。49年倣虛駐香港錫荃灣精舍，創辦華南學佛院，極一時之盛。倣虛于63年6月22日于佛聲中含笑而寂。倣虛法師一生著述二十餘種，有《心經義疏》、《金剛經講義》、《楞嚴經講義》、《影塵回憶錄》等。湛山寺在倣虛所主持建造之寺廟中規模為最大。

寺東南的藥師琉璃光如來寶塔為八角七級塔，塔中內空三層。近年來，湛山寺募集銀資重修此塔，精工製作金色銅質藥師佛像千尊，從臺灣請來鑄製紅體金色佛像塔兩座，一并供設塔內。

湛山寺現任僧40余人，由中国佛教協會常務理事、青島市佛教協會名譽會長明哲法師任方丈。明哲大師于1959年畢業于中国佛學院。在明哲法師的主持下，重整清規、嚴肅戒行，堅持日常早晚課誦和參禪修學。為宣弘佛法還創辦了蓮池念佛會，開辦了法物流通處。

96年9月，法国巴黎佛教同修會體念巴黎僑胞懷念祖國，渴望佛法情切，邀請明哲法師前往弘法利生。明哲法師在巴黎主持皈依儀式，傳播佛法，并贈送給同修會“發揚佛教文化、顯密圓融無礙”的親筆題字。

湛山寺以其獨特的位置在現代都市中閃現着她聖潔的光華。

湛山寺不熄的青燈和千古禪心的嘆唱，讓現代的人們體會着一種神祕的感召和不朽的悟解。

湛山寺，感世重光，佛地吉祥。善信朝仰，清游覽勝。

Zhanshan Temple

湛山寺



篆刻 / 靳当牢

ZHANSHAN TEMPLE

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Zhanshan Temple, located in the well-known city of Qingdao, in an area of Shinan District which is famous for its most beautiful buildings, sits on a hillside and faces the sea, which lends special beautiful scenery to it. In 1934, the Buddhists and believers collected funds and began building it, and in the autumn of that year, the "Western Three Saints Hall" was completed. The entrance door was completed in 1944, ten years after the ceremony of the homage. Thus it is a famous temple with the shortest history in China.

Zhanshan Temple belongs to Tiantai sect of Buddhism, with the modern famous Buddhist monk, Master Tanxu, as its abbot. Tanxu established Zhanshan Temple Buddhist School. Many eminent monks in China visited it, and when Master Hongyi made a speech in Buddhist scripture groups and groups of believers and monks gathered here, which became one of the greatest events of that time.

Since the 1980s, The government has allocated funds to restore it, making it look magnificent. Zhanshan Temple boasts its good fame which attracts believers from both China and foreign countries. Now it enjoys the most glorious time of its history.

Zhanshan Temple is built on the hillside. There are four long flight of stairs from the entrance door to the depositary of Buddhist texts. All of the buildings are the copies of Ming Dynasty building style. The whole temple covers a land of over 200 mu, divided into three yards. In the middle yard there is the Deva-rajah Hall, Mahavira Hall, Sansheng Hall and Scripture-Storing Mansion; in the western yard the Master Tanxu Memorial Hall, Sanxue Hall and bed rooms; In the eastern yard there are guest house, restaurant serving vegetarian meals, where guests live and have meals. To the east of the temple stands the Rulai Pagoda, which lends beauty to each other.

In front of Zhanshan Temple, there is an animal-freeing pool formed from springs, by it there being a pavillion, a white jade Avalokitesvara standing in the pool, white jade railings around it and the water and the sky being both clean.

A pair of stone lions squat on both sides of the gate. The lions are exquisitely cut. They used to be the treasure of Qingzhou Hengwang's family in Ming Dynasty. On the horizontal inscribed board of the gate "Eternally Living in the Temple", on the eastern and western stone walls "Move Round Samsara" and "The Buddhist and the Sun Increase Light", and all the words were written by Master Tanxu, with an ancient and unusual style.

The Mahavira Hall is the place where the monks do the morning and evening scripture readings, have meetings, pay religious homage and carry out self-discipline. The yard of the Hall is spacious with many green pine trees and stone board pavement in it. Inside the mighty Hall Sakyamuni, the Manjusri and Samandabhadrha Bodhisattvas are worshiped, on both side of whom there are 16 better. The Island Buddha is worshiped at the back hall.

The "Western Three Saints" Hall has a flat and wide stone yard in front of it. Amitabha, Avalokitesvara, Dashizhi Buddha are worshiped in it, and at the back of it, King of the hell is worshiped. On both sides of the Hall, there are Charitable and pious rooms. "Haiyin Remaining Marners" is written on the horizontal inscribed board of the Hall. Master Handshan Deqing, an eminent monk of Ming Dynasty, built Haiyin Temple beside Nanyuan Cave of Mount Laoshan. Later, Hanshan was framed and sent to Shaozhou of Canton as a punishment, and the Haiyin Temple was destroyed. 300 years later, the believers contributed money, and Tanxu built Zhanshan Temple to expand the Buddhist influence. Some wise people believed that Tanxu was the return of Hanshan. So "Haiyin Remaining Marners" was hung on the Three Saints Hall to mark the relationship of them.

Behind the Three Saints Hall is the depositary of Buddhist texts. Which is an old-styled two-storeyed building, strong and of fireproof, with a unique style. «Dazang Scripture Collected by Qianlong» consisting of 7240 copies in 724 sets, 1675 sets of Buddhist books are stored in the building, hence one of the most large-scaled officially pressed Chinese Scriptures. In addition, it stores «the Continuation of Dazang Scripture» printed in HongKong, 151 copies in edition du luxe, which are of photo-offset process, as the continuation of the major scripture.

The Master Tanxu Memorial Hall stands in the western yard of the Temple. Master Tanxu (1874—1963), was born in Beitang Village of Ninghe County, Hebei province, once named Wang Fu-ting, when he was a child, he followed his father to do business and agricultural work. At the age of 34, he founded the Dongjisheng Chemist's shop. When he was 43, he became a monk, with the Buddhist name of Tanxu, a pupil of Master Dixian. After he finishes the study, following his teacher's wish, he set up several temples in Northeast, North China and Qingdao, and gave lectures on Buddhist doctrine. Besides, he set up Buddhist schools, where monks were educated, and just because of this, the Tiantai school was popular in the north of China. In 1947 Tanxu stayed in the Xiquan Bay House of HongKong and established South China Buddhist College, which was one of the greatest things of that time. On June 22, 1963, Tanxu died with a smile on his face among the sound of scripture reading. Tanxu wrote over 20 books, including «Notes of Heart Scripture», «Lecture on Jingang Scripture», «Lecture on Lengyan Scripture» and «Memoirs of the Mortal Life» and so on. Zhanshan Temple has the largest scale of all the temples set up by Tanxu. Rulai Pagoda, in the southeast of the temple, is eight-angled and seven-storeyed. In the recent years, the temple has collected funds for the restoration of the pagoda, made a thousand golden bronze Buddhist images and welcomed two golden smaller pagodas with red zinc Buddhist images inside them, which are now worshiped in the pagoda.

There are now more than 40 monks living in Zhenshan Temple, with Master Mingzhe, the Managing Director of Chinese Buddhist Association, Honorary Chairman of Qingdao Buddhist Association, as its abbot. The monks study the doctrine, expand its influence and benefit the people of this world as their routine duties. Under Master Ming Zhe's Charge, both disciplines and behaviors have been regularized again, morning and evening scripture-reading have been stuck to. In order to propagate the Buddhist doctrine, Lianchi scripture-Reading Association and Buddhist Goods Circulation Department have been opened up.

In September of 1996, the Mutual Buddhist-cultivating Association of Paris of France invited Master Mingzhe to give lectures on benefiting the people of this world thanks to the Chinese overseas' desire of missing our motherland and longing for the Buddhist power; Master Mingzhe hosted the Converting Ceremony, at which he propagated Buddhist doctrine and presented the inscription written by himself "Propagate Buddhist Culture; both Xian and Mi sects of Buddhists are of a Family"

Zhanshan Temple is shining with its holy bright and colour in the modern city due to its special position.

The ever-burning lamps and the admiration of the eternal scripture-reading in Zhanshan gives modern people a kind of mysterious movement and inspiration and a forever understanding.

Zhanshan Temple, enjoying the great times and the lucky Buddhist home, is the best tourist spot and receives worship from people.

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樣
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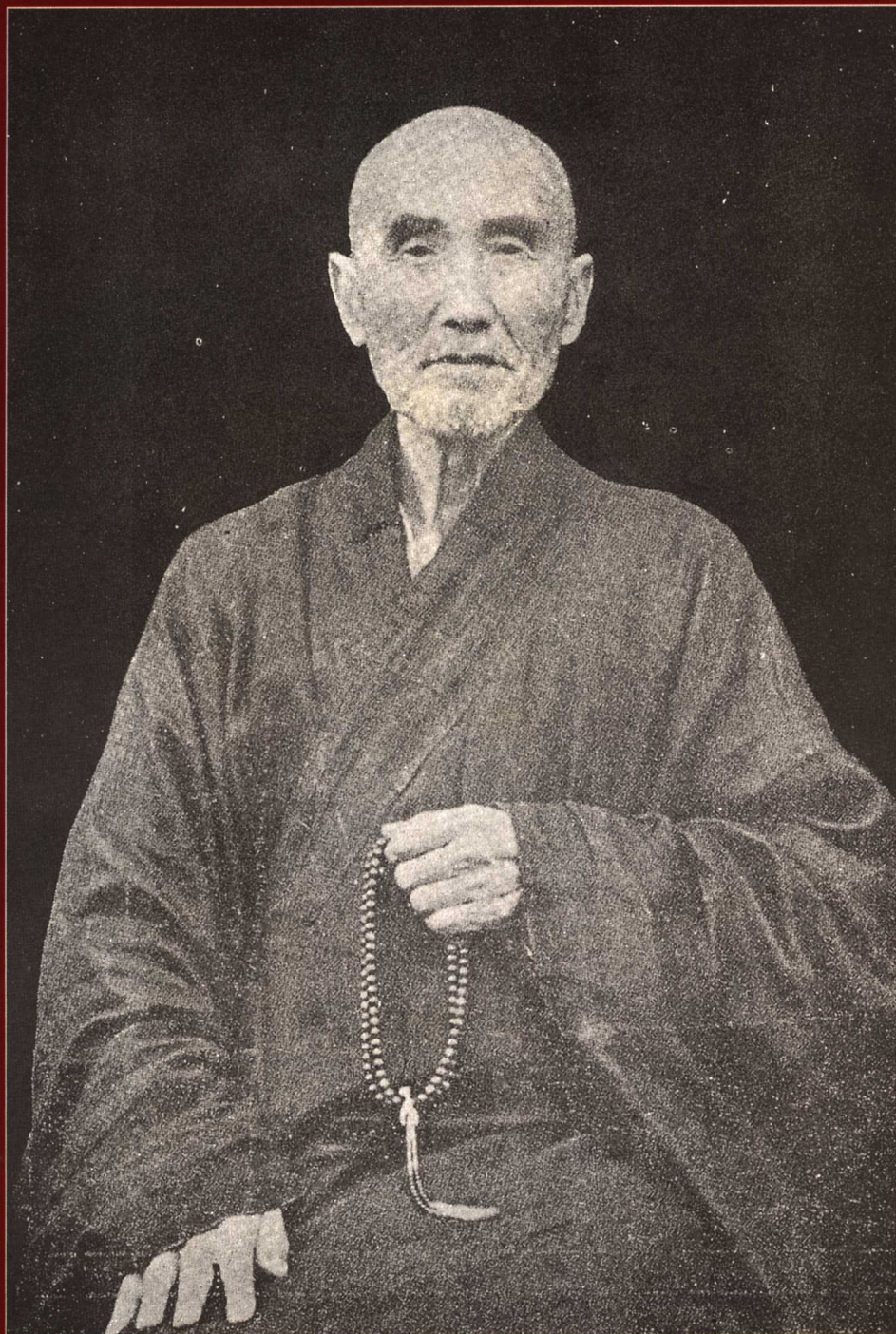
湛山寺全景
The overall view of
Zhanshan Temple

南無本師釋迦牟尼佛



湛山寺

南無本師釋迦牟尼佛
The image of Sakyamuni Buddha



倭虛大師八十歲法相
The photo of Master Tan Xu at the age of 80

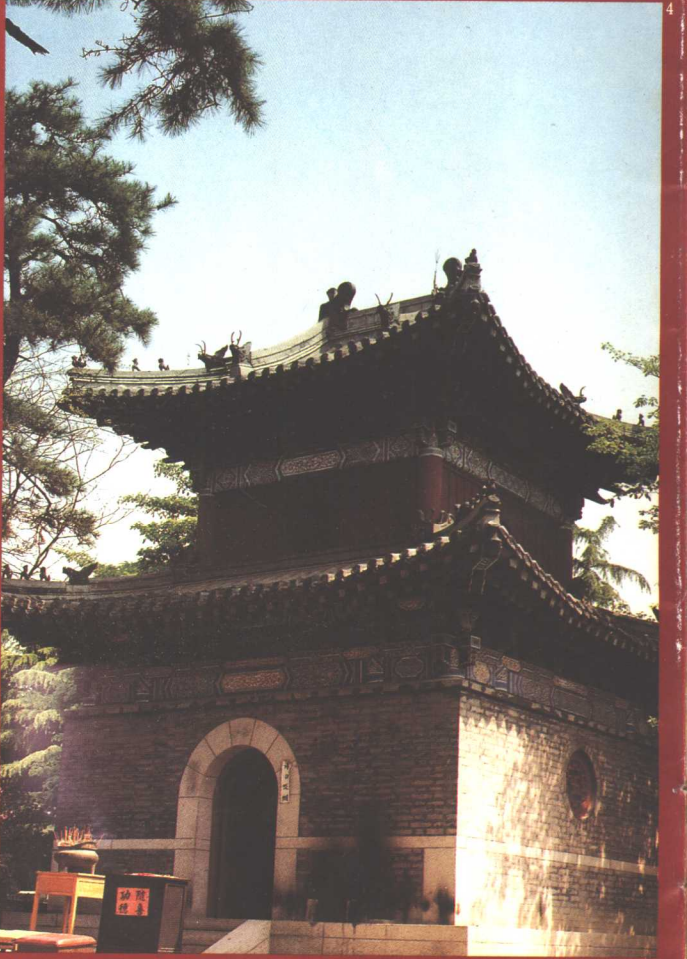


明哲方丈法相
The photo of Abbot Ming Zhe



山門
The entrance door





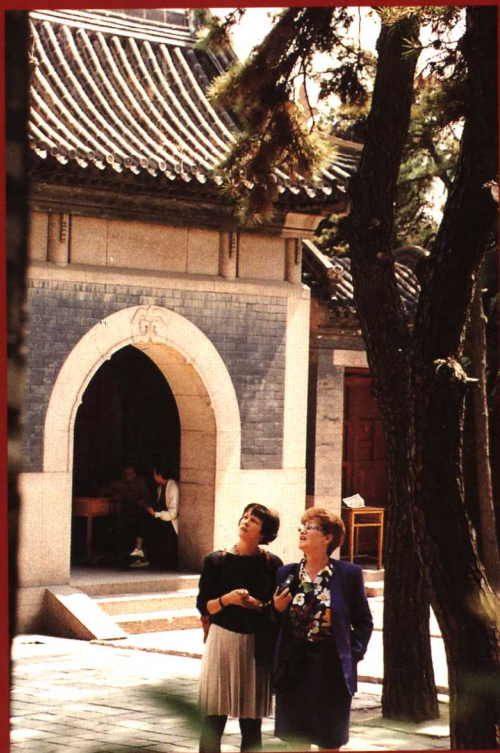
湛山寺



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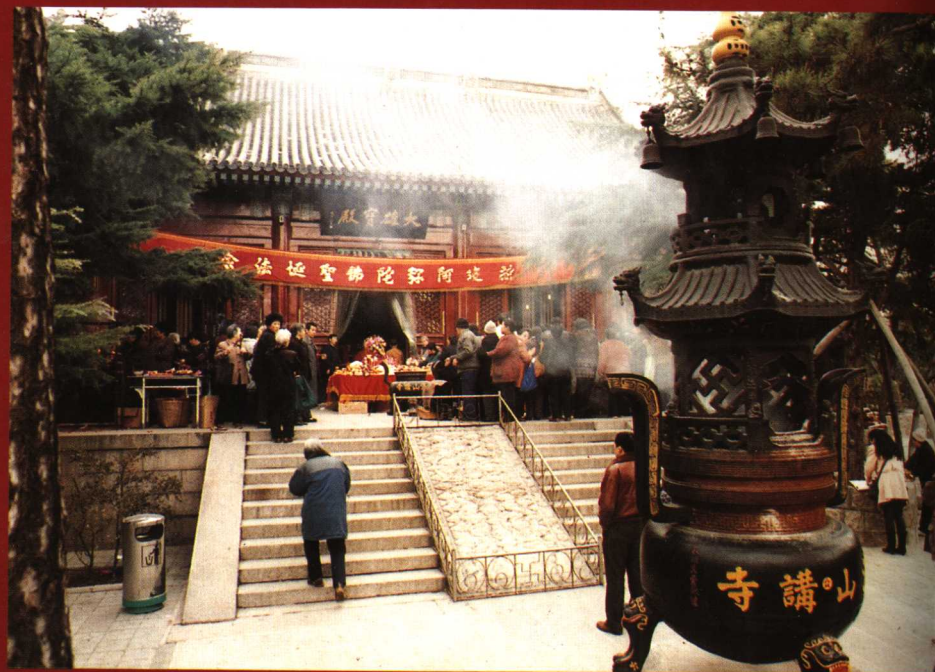
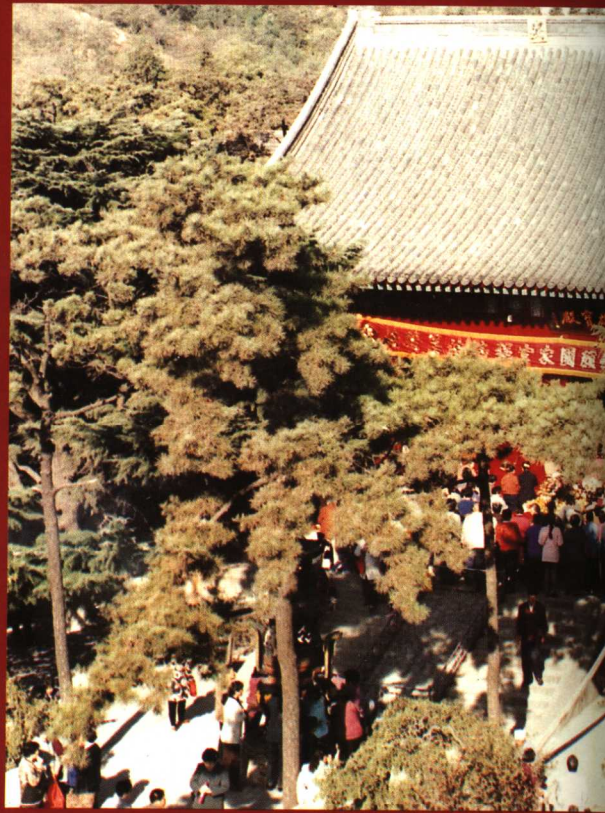


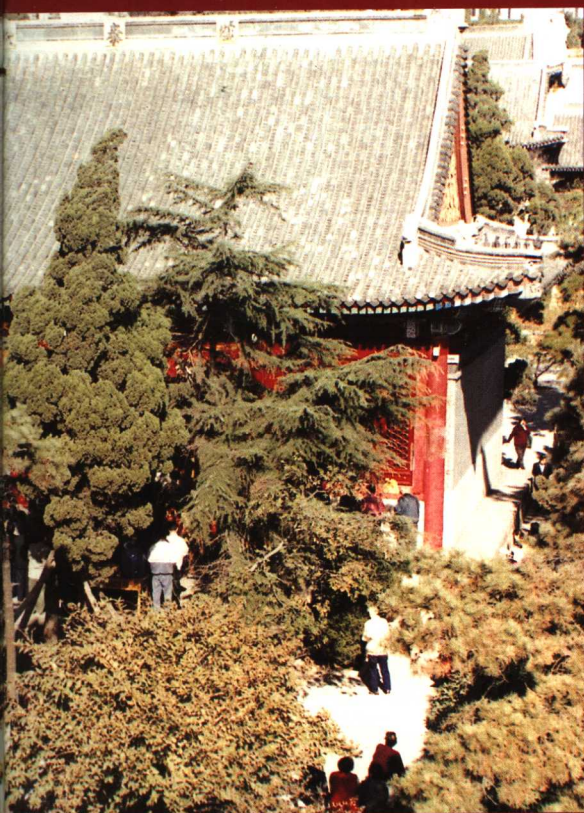
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6

- 1 彌勒尊佛
The image of Maitreya Buddha
- 2 觀世音菩薩
Avalokite
- 3 天王殿全景
The overall view of the Deva-raj
- 4 鐘樓
The bell pavilions
- 5 四大天王
The four Deva-raj
- 6 外國游客
Foreign tourists





3

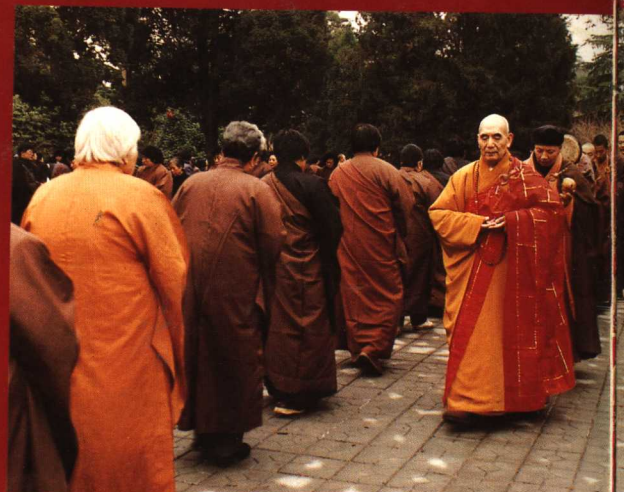
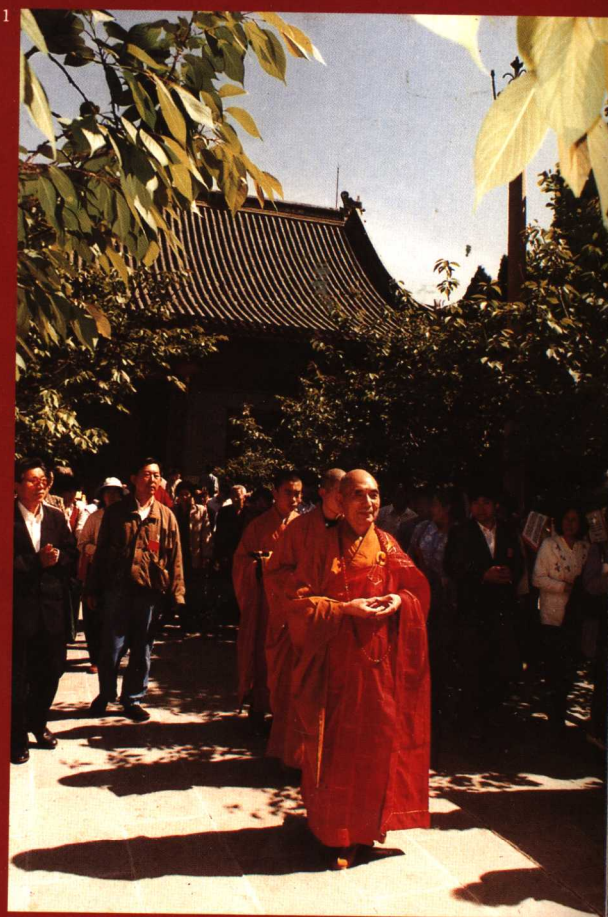


4



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- 1 釋迦牟尼佛
The image of Sakyamuni Buddha
- 2 阿彌陀佛聖誕法會
Religious ceremony on the birthday of Amitabha Buddha
- 3 祈禱世界和平法會
Religious service for world peace
- 4,5 十六尊者
The sixteen Betters



1 祈禱國泰民安

Pray for the country being prosperous and the people at peace

2 僧人、居士誦經

The Buddhists and lay Buddhists are reciting scriptures

3 方丈進殿路上

The abbot is on the way to the hall



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- 4 方丈大雄寶殿講經
The abbot is explaining scriptures in the Mahavira Hall
- 5 繞佛
Moving around the Buddha
- 6 方丈主持上供
The abbot presiding over the ceremony of laying offerings on the altar
- 8 僧人敲木魚祈禱
Buddhists are knocking the wooden clappers and praying





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1 大雄寶殿前萬年寶鼎
The ancient precious cooking vessel

2 僧人、居士誦經
The Buddhists and lay Buddhists are reciting scriptures

3 4 5 6 善男信女進香拜佛
Devout men and women are burning incense and worshipping the Buddhas



- 1 阿彌陀佛(中),觀世音菩薩(左),大勢至菩薩(右)
The image of Amitabha Buddha, The image of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, The image of Dashizhi Bodhisattva
- 2 地藏王菩薩
Dizangwang
- 3 三聖殿右門
The right door to the Three Saints Hall
- 4 三聖殿全景
The overall view of the Three Saints Hall
- 5 三聖殿左門
The left door to the Three Saints Hall
- 6 三聖殿功德堂
The Charitable and Pious Hall of the Three Saints Hall
- 7 方丈步出三聖殿
The abbot is stepped out of the Three Saints Hall
- 8 方丈院景
The view of the abbot's yard



3



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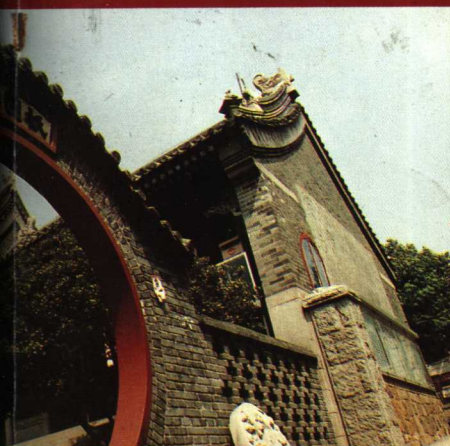
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1 法堂內玉佛

The jade Buddha in the religious Hall

2 3 4 藏經樓內保存珍貴明代藏經與中華大藏經、大正藏經、佛藏輯要等經典

Precious preserved scriptures of Ming Dynasty and Chinese Great Preserved Scriptures, Dazheng Scriptures, and Brief Registration of Buddhist Objects and so on are kept in the Depository of Buddhist texts

5 藏經樓外景

The outward appearance of the depository of Buddhist texts

6 方丈在玉佛聖誕日浴佛

The abbot presiding over the ceremony of the Jade Buddha's Birthday

- 1 倭虚法師紀念堂
The Mast Tan Xu Memorial Hall
- 2 倭虚法師功德相
Master Tan Xu
- 3 三學堂外景
The outward appearance of the Sanxue Hall
- 4 三學堂內僧眾坐禪
The Buddhists are sitting in meditation in the Sa-
nxue Hall







7

1 塔内藥師佛像, 左右為千佛塔
The image of Bhaiṣajyaguru Buddha, with an a-
thousand-Buddha pagoda on each side
2 4 5 塔内壁千尊佛像局部
Part of the images of the thousand Buddhas inside
the pagoda
3 6 祈禱畢回歸
Returning after the prayer
7 藥師佛塔
The pagoda of Bhaiṣajyaguru Buddha

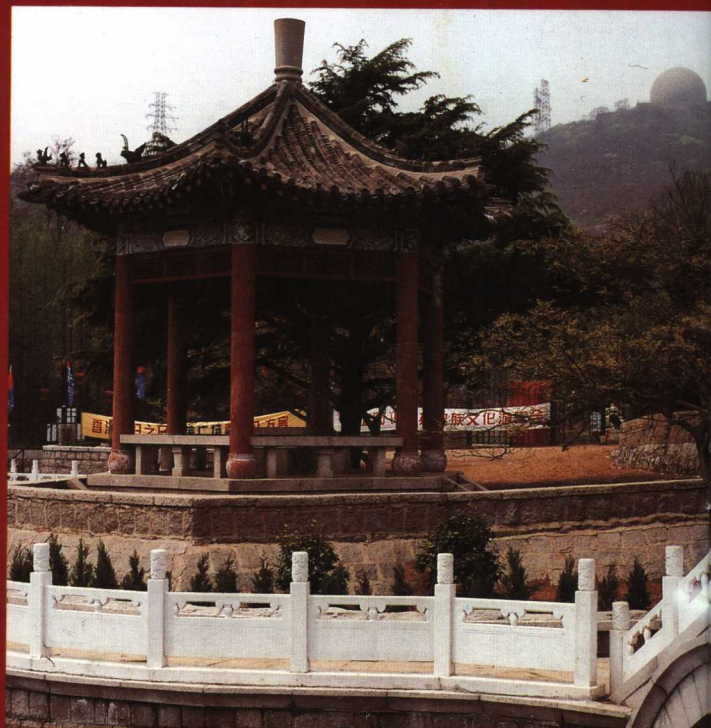
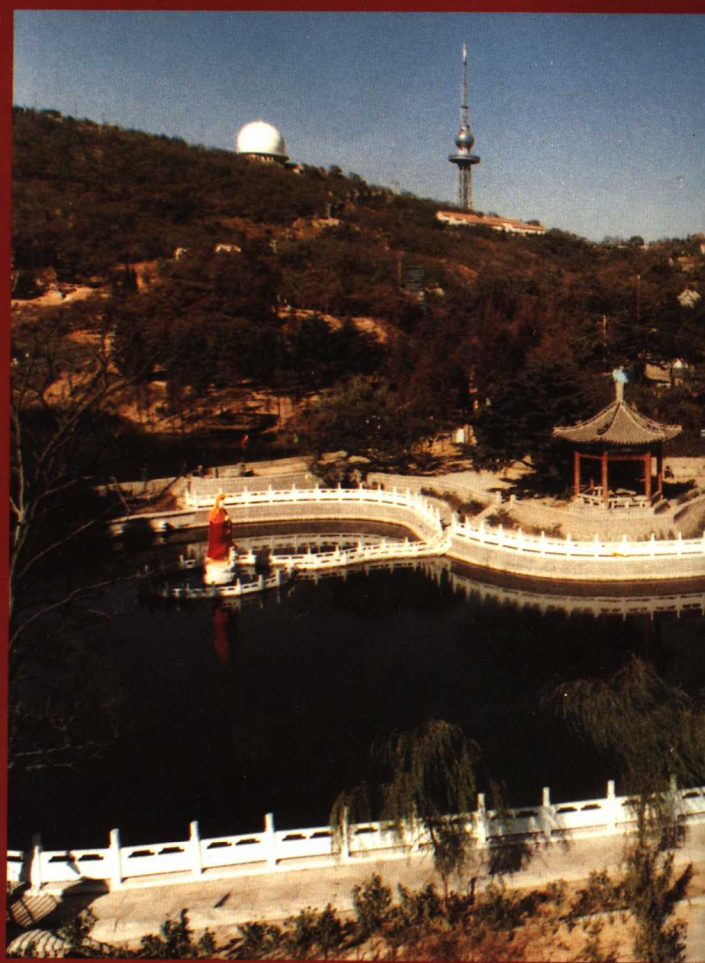


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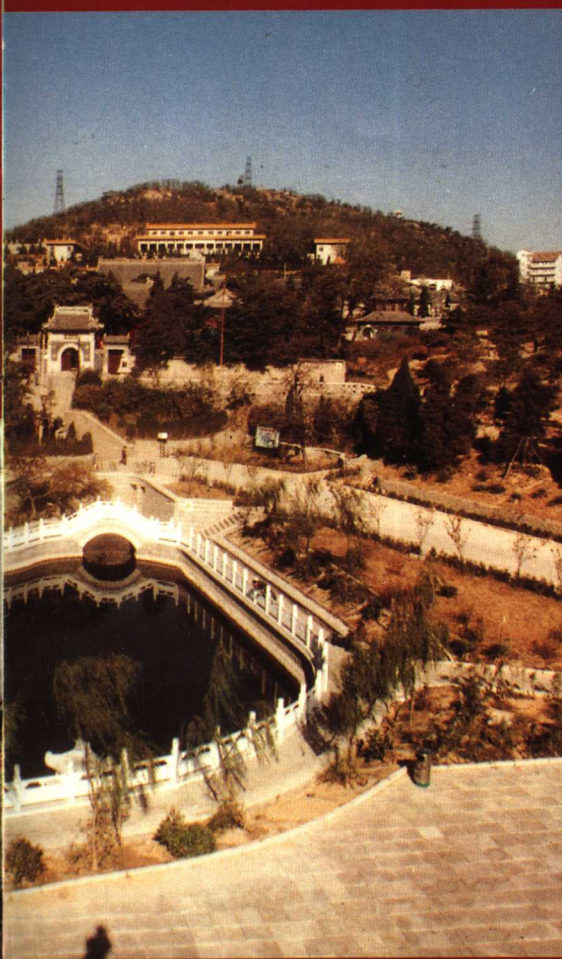
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- 1 甘露泉上觀音菩薩
The image of Avalokitesvara on the Sweet Dew Fountain
- 2 放生池全景
Captive Animal Freeing Pool
- 3 放生池上蘭亭
Orchid Pavilion on the Captive Animal Freeing Pool
- 4 放生
Setting free captive animals

2



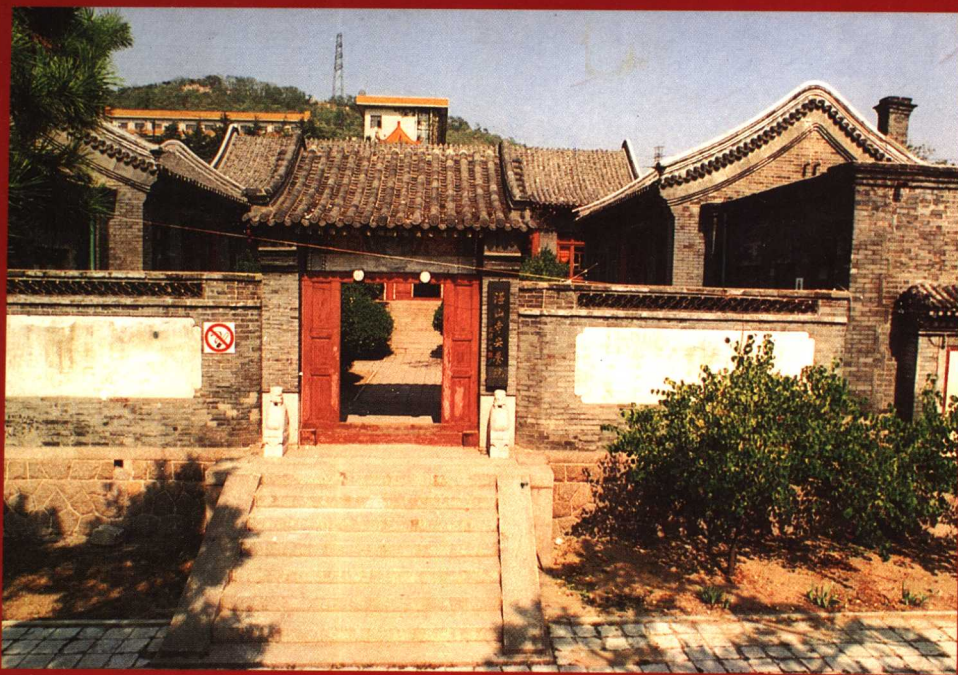
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4



ZHANGSHIANG LIU LIU



1 安養院外景
Outward appearance of geracomium

2 延壽堂
Life-prolonging Hall

3 延壽堂內老僧靜養
The old monk is resting in the Life-prolonging Hall

1 素香齋外景

The outward of the Vegetarian Dining Room

2 護法居士宴請方丈

The constitution-defending lay Buddhist is entertaining the abbot

3 菜肴色香味全

Dishes of nice colour, smell and taste

4 吉祥廳

Jixiang Hall

5 游僧居室

Living room for travelling Buddhists

6 方丈宴請眾和尚

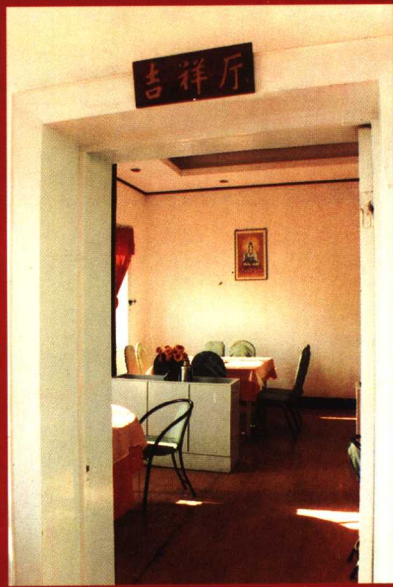
The abbot are entertaining the monks



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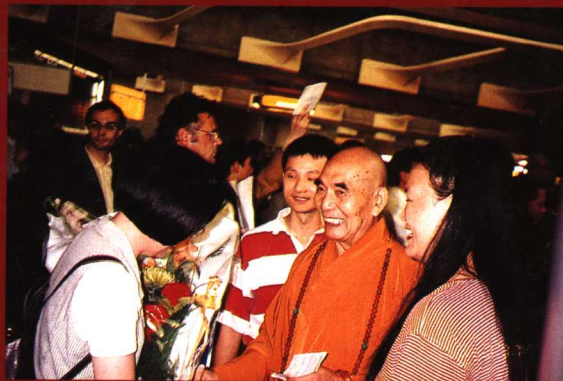
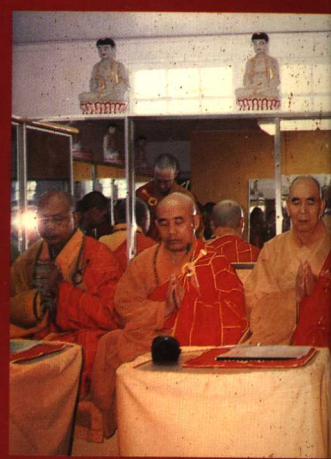
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方丈、和尚、居士共進午齋
The abbot, monks and lay Buddhists are having lunch together

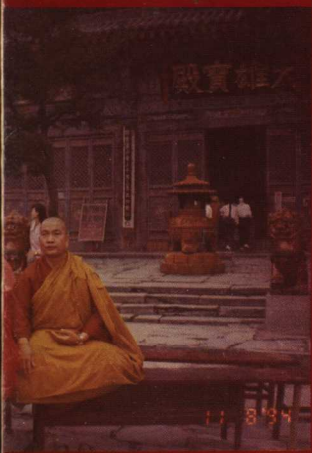


- 1 方丈在西藏扎什倫布寺向班禪大師獻禮
The abbot is presenting Master Banchan in Zhashi-lunbu Temple in Tibet
- 2 明哲訪日與天臺宗山田惠謫長老合影
Ming Zhe visits Japan and has a photo taken with Abbot Shantian Huidi of Taitai sect
- 3 明哲訪美舊金山萬佛城留影
Ming Zhe visits San Francisco of the USA and has a photo taken in Wanfo City
- 4 明哲在河北省主持臨濟祖師塔開光慶典會上與中國佛協會長趙樸初等合影
Ming Zhe presides the ceremony of opening the light of the Founder Lin Ji Pagoda in Hebei and has a photo taken with Zhao Pu-chu, Director of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and other people
- 5 方丈在湛山寺與五明佛學研修班學員合影
The abbot has a photo taken with the students of Wuming Buddhist research class in Zhanshan Temple
- 6 明哲于四川色達佛塔前留影
Ming Zhe has a photo taken in front of Seda Buddha pagoda in Sichuan
- 7 明哲參加峨嵋山金頂華藏寺開光留影
Ming Zhe has a photo taken at the ceremony of opening the light of Jinding Huazang Temple on Mount Emei





7



8



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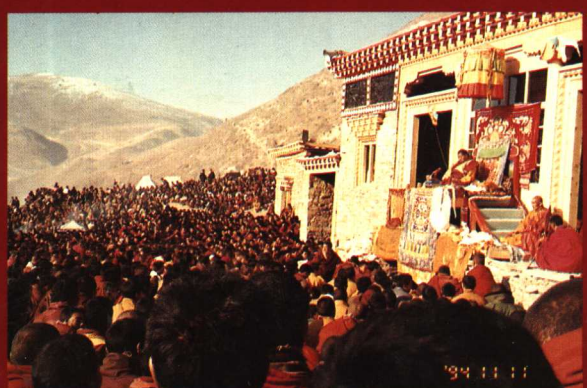
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13



14

- 1 香港湛山寺僧眾歡迎明哲率團訪港
The Buddhists of Zhanshan Temple in HongKong welcome the delegation led by Ming Zhe to visit HongKong
- 2 英國朋友來湛山寺觀光與方丈合影
English guests visit Zhanshan Temple and have a photo taken with the abbot
- 3 青海塔爾寺阿嘉活佛來訪與方丈合影
Ajia Living Buddha from Taer Temple of Qinghai visits Zhanshan Temple and has a photo taken with the abbot
- 4 李科娃居士護送中國明哲法師到達巴黎戴高樂機場，由佛教巴黎同修會負責人芮瑞琛居士獻花迎接
Lay Buddhist Li Ke-wa accompaines Master Ming Zhe to arrive at de Gaulle Airport of France, and are met and presented with flowers by Rui Rui-chen, who is in charge of the Mutual Buddhist-cultivating Association of Paris.
- 5 明哲大和尚訪法期間與皈依弟子合影
Master has a photo taken with the converted students during his visit to France
- 6 斯里蘭卡在青留學生與方丈合影
Sri Lankan students in Qingdao have a photo taken with the abbot
- 7 明哲在美舊金山萬佛城傳戒會上
Ming Zhe is at the ceremony of discipline-teaching in San Francisco of the USA
- 8 明哲五臺山傳戒
Ming Zhe teaches Buddhist disciplines
- 9 91年明哲在香港湛山寺接法
In 1991, Ming Zhe received the Dharma in Zhanshan Temple of HongKong
- 10 91年香港湛山寺為明哲舉行接法儀式
In 1991, Zhanshan Temple of HongKong Held a ceremony of receiving the Dharma for Ming Zhe
- 11 明哲在西藏與晉美彭措上師合影
Ming Zhe has a photo taken with Master Jinme Pengcuo in Tibet
- 12 明哲與西藏多吉扎西活佛合影
Ming Zhe has a photo taken with Duoji Zhaxi Living Buddha in Tibet
- 13 94年明哲在四川色達地藏法會上
In 1994, Ming the was at the Dizang religious meeting of Seda in Sichan
- 14 94年明哲在四川茅蓬練功
In 1994, Ming Zhe was practising skills Famous people's scripts and painting and reports from foreign countries

水清月現



空手把鋤頭
步行踏水牛
人在橋上過
橋流水不流

空手
明哲

佛隴真傳

佛隴真傳
此卷係明哲法師為臺灣正傳四十四世法卷
今特親筆寫出... (transcription of the main text in the scroll)

源遠流長

至理無言絕淺深
塵之剎之不相侵

宗正寺六月十日

佛隴真傳

佛隴真傳
念佛法界性 晶體含虛空
明心三德顯 般若覺有情
... (transcription of the main text in the scroll)

源遠流長

湛山寺三諦暢宗風面海開山
心量大續燈除障國恩隆利樂
願無窮
明哲法師印可
趙樸初
五月廿年六月三日作洞穿堂江南



- 1 明哲為羅漢圖題字
Ming Zhe inscribes on the Arhat picture
- 2 韓國佛教曹溪宗宗正老天下手迹
Handwriting left by LaoTian YueXia, Head of Xi sect of Korean Buddhist Association
- 3 諦閑法師授法倭虛法師為臺灣正傳四十四世法卷
The religious certificate of Master Di Xian passing the Dharma on to Master Tan Xu, recognizing him as the 44th straight inheritor of Tai school.
- 4 倭虛法師授法明哲法師為臺灣正傳四十五世法卷
The religious certificate of Master Tan Xu passing the Dharma on to Master Ming Zhe, recognizing him as the 45th straight inheritor
- 5 中國佛協趙樸初會長為明哲法師任湛山寺方丈題字
Zhao Pu-chu, Director of Chinese Buddhist Association, inscribes for Master Ming Zhe being the abbot of Zhanshan Temple

佛教巴黎同修會

恭請明哲大和尚親臨 主持三皈、五戒儀式

時間：陽曆9月7日(星期日)下午三時

簡介：明哲大和尚為山東省青島湛山寺方丈，師承圓瑛老和尚，對八宗之中淨土宗、律宗、華嚴宗、天台宗、唯識宗、禪宗法門最有心得。

是日及9月9日(星期二)下午三時，有寶貴的佛法開示，歡迎各界善信蒞臨參加，同沾法益，同沐佛光。(免費入場)

地址：Association Bouddhiste en France
21 Rue Christophe Colomb
94200 Ivry - Sur - Seine

地鐵：Pierre Curie (7 號綫)
電話：01.46.58.83.16

佛教巴黎同修會

舉辦三皈五戒大典

【巴黎訊】明哲法師，為中國近代罕有的高僧，亦是名刹方丈。在北京出家為僧，對八宗中之唯識宗、天台宗教觀及藏密都很有造詣，統攝八宗之奧秘，對華嚴宗之「法界觀」領契特深，掌握了修行之訣竅。明哲法師德高望重，為法忘軀。特殊機緣將法萃傳遍巴黎，使人間淨土重現。大師歸納修行精萃，指引眾生如何於萬千法門中去開啓智慧。歡迎各界善信大德共霑法益，大消業障，增福增壽。巴黎佛教同修會謹定於九月七日(星期日)下午三點正，特別邀請明哲法師蒞臨主持三皈五戒大典。

願意參加三皈五戒法會者，請與同修會聯絡。佛教巴黎同修會電話：01.46.58.83.16。

巴黎佛教同修會七日特邀 明哲法師主持三皈五戒大典

【巴黎訊】巴黎佛教同修會定七日(星期日)下午三點，特別邀請明哲法師蒞臨主持三皈五戒大典。

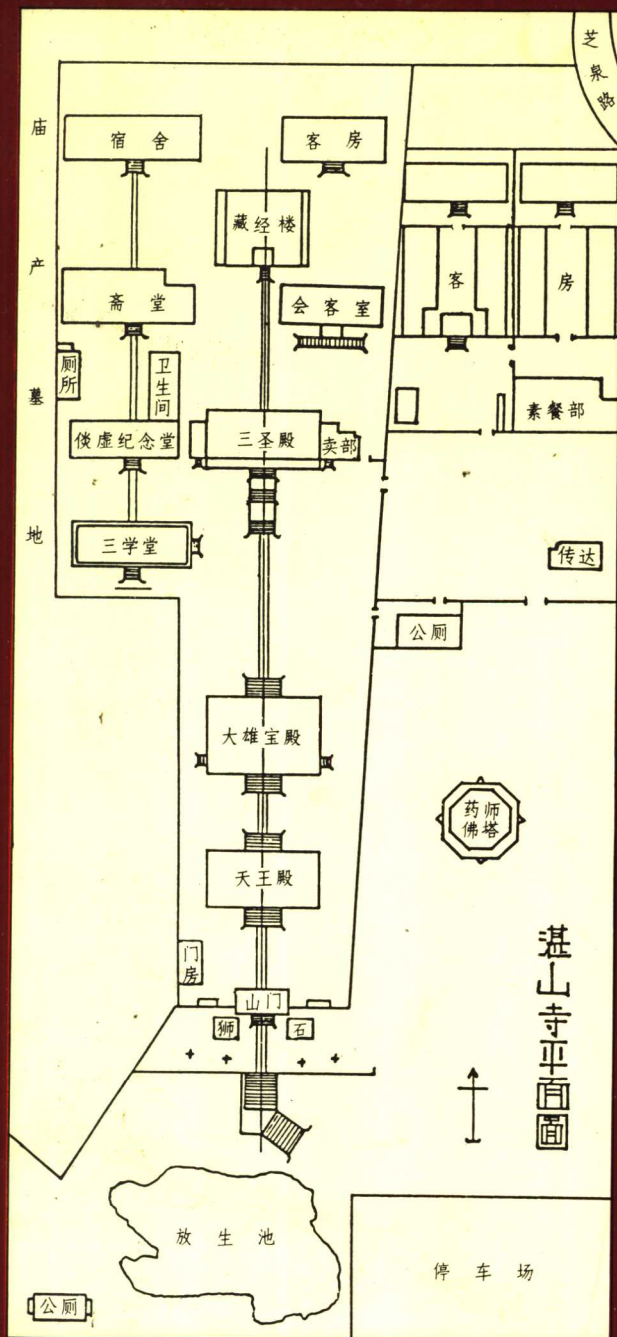
明哲法師是名刹方丈亦是近代高僧，對八宗的唯識宗，天台宗之教規及藏密都有很深的造詣，統攝八宗之密奧。另對華嚴宗的「法界觀」領會特深並掌握了修行之訣竅。

明哲法師藉今次的特殊機緣將法萃傳遍巴黎並主持三皈五戒大典，

三皈即皈依佛、法、僧，是要發心成為「佛弟子」的最基本條件，而要作為純正的佛弟子，必須要受持五戒的儀式。

有意參加者請從速與同修會聯絡。

地址：Association Bouddhiste en France 21, rue Christophe Colomb 94200 Ivry sur Seine, 地鐵站：Pierre Curie (七號綫)，Tel：01.46.58.83.16。



2

1 规划图
The planning sketch
2 示意图
The diagrammatic sketch

