

- 有朋自遠方來

- 2025.11.18 法華心香讀書會

- 王占籬



王占籬 法號：濟人

1998年 參加靜思生活營
加入 北區外語隊

1979-1999 旅居海外
其中十年 在菲律賓





- 1999年 台灣921 大地震
- 2455人往生
- 損失約3600億台幣

德不孤 必有鄰

21 國 38 個 救難隊 來台協助救災





















濟大村

82100



CATHAY CARGO



- 台灣921地震
- 德國救難隊11人 7隻狗
- 救出一婦人



● 無緣大慈 同體大悲，先生 你很時髦



台灣有一個組織 做得比我們好

—— 1999年諾貝爾和平獎得主 無國界醫師

遠東區秘書長 Mr. Dominique Leguillier

助理 Mr. Daisuke Imajo







把握當下 做就對了



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- 1999年 亞洲之星專輯 台灣入選 五位
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REVIVING NORTH KOREA / MICROSOFT'S WEB STRATEGY

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不用檔案相片，沒有擺拍，

- 第一次隨師跟拍一星期，交26卷底片，被退件

- 第二次隨師跟拍一星期，交22卷底片

- 編輯 親自由紐約飛來採訪上人，自帶中文翻譯者



THE STARS OF ASIA MANAGERS



Liu Chuanzhi

Chairman | Legend Holdings | China

Back in the early days of Legend's struggle to become China's leading PC manufacturer, co-founder Liu Chuanzhi repeatedly found himself cheated by middlemen. On one occasion in 1987, an agent in Shenzhen disappeared with \$1 million without delivering Legend's order for foreign PCs. The man was

found, and Legend got its money back, but the incident caused Liu to awaken at 2 a.m. every morning for a month with the recurring nightmares that his money was gone. "I was in a sweat because of the scare," recalls Liu, 56, who spent several weeks in the hospital to recover from stress and fatigue after that incident and others like it.

Liu no longer has such worries. In the 13 years since, he has built Legend into one of China's first internationally renowned companies. With sales of \$2.2 billion and profits of \$62 million last year, Legend is by far the leading PC manufacturer in China. Liu, who as a child in Shanghai and Beijing dreamed of becoming a fighter pilot, outmaneuvered such rivals as Hewlett-Packard, IBM, and Compaq in the quest for market share, and now commands 21.5% of China's domestic market.

Liu originally worked as a computer engineer and founded Legend with 10 scientists in the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1984, turning their professional research to commercial use. Over the years, he introduced an extensive stock-options program and pushed young talent into higher management.

With margins in PCs narrowing, Liu isn't resting. He is busy moving Legend into Internet plays in portals and e-commerce. But as he passes day-to-day control on to deputies, he is planning to focus more on the big picture. "My role will be switched from a film director to a producer," says Liu. "I want to focus more on finding venture capital and nurturing young talent." And on sleeping peacefully.

Toshi T. Doi

President | Digital Creations Laboratory, Sony Corp. | Japan

Success seems to come naturally to Toshi T. Doi, 68, Sony Corp.'s top computer engineer. One of his first major research efforts, a joint project with Philips Electronics, yielded the compact disc in 1980. Next, Doi oversaw the development of Japan's first popular computer workstation. Then, in 1988, Doi set up Sony's Computer Science Lab, the first corporate-funded institute in Japan dedicated to pure computer research. His early successes are now rivaled by his robotic project Aibo, a robotic dog that can sit,

heel, bark, fetch, and avoid furniture.

Since its debut a year ago, Aibo has charmed the world, though relatively few fans have been lucky enough to

adopt one. Sony has sold a limited supply of 45,000 of them—at \$2,000 each, plus accessories—generating more than \$100 million in sales.

Doi, a jazz buff who plays the alto saxophone and a South American flute, envies a future populated with digital creatures. "Ten years from now, there will be robots in each home and office walking around and entertaining people," he predicts. Doi is preparing for that day: He's working on full production of Aibo, along with other critters. "My plan is to build this into one of Sony's main business fields," says Doi. That's how the tall wags the dog.



Morris Chang

Chairman | TSMC | Taiwan

Taiwan's September earthquake made last year one of Morris Chang's toughest since he started Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. in 1986. As the world's biggest contract manufacturer for computer chips, its ability to deliver is vital to Taiwan's high-tech reputation. "Taiwan's credibility was at stake," says the avuncular, pipe-smoking 68-year-old.

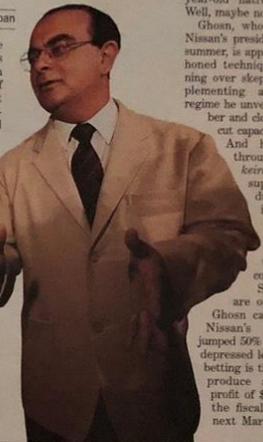
It passed with flying colors. Within an hour of the quake, which struck about 2 a.m., TSMC engineers raced to the company's two plants to survey damage and start cleanup. Chang was soon on the phone to Taiwan's Premier, seeking help in getting the power back on. Production fully resumed after only 10 days, and TSMC won kudos from customers for quickly getting lines up again. Net profits this year are forecast at \$2 billion, or \$5 billion in sales, more than double last year.

Chang, who jump-started Taiwan's chip industry in the '80s after returning from a successful career with Texas Instruments, is now advising the government on how to improve Taiwan's universities to produce better entrepreneurs. His answer: the private sector.

Carlos Ghosn

COO | Nissan Motor Co. | Japan

Shock therapy in Corporate Japan? Before Carlos Ghosn showed up at Nissan Motor Co. last year as chief operating officer, few thought drastic restructuring was possible at the money-losing and highly bureaucratic auto maker. But Ghosn, installed after Renault bought a 36.8% stake in Nissan, brought an impressive track record: He had overhauled Michelin's North American operations in the early 1990s and turned around a money-losing Renault in 1996, where he earned the moniker "le cost cutter." Still, even he had doubts about saving Nissan, which has lost money seven out of the last eight years. "Six months ago, it was considered mission impossible," says Ghosn, a 46-



year-old native of Brazil. Well, maybe no longer.

Ghosn, who will become Nissan's president later this summer, is applying his well-honed techniques and winning over skeptics. He's implementing a downsizing regime he unveiled last October and closing plants to cut capacity by a third. And he's weeding through Nissan's keiretsu-linked suppliers and dumping them if they don't meet demands to improve quality and cut costs.

Shareholders are optimistic that Ghosn can pull it off. Nissan's stock has jumped 50% from last fall's depressed levels. And the betting is that Ghosn will produce an operating profit of \$900 million in the fiscal year ending next March. Of course,

Nissan isn't out of the woods yet. Its balance sheet is terrifying: \$12.7 billion in debt on the auto maker's books and an additional \$10.7 billion linked to its sales finance companies.

But Ghosn, who grew up in France after leaving Brazil at 16 and studied engineering at the Ecole Polytechnique, says that in 10 months he has already made more progress on cost-cutting at Nissan than he did in the same time frame at Renault.

Ghosn is truly a car guy. When he's not test-driving Nissan cars, he's jawboning with the company's new design team to jazz up the company's image. "The creativity of Nissan was always there," he says. "Now we are unleashing it." If he can engineer a turnaround, he will have unleashed more than that. In a land where gradualism is the norm, Ghosn's tough-love management is a shocker. But if it works, there may be Ghosn clones showing up all over Japan.

Koo Bon Moo

Chairman | LG Group | South Korea

Investors frustrated by the lack of *chaebol* reform in South Korea can find hope in Koo Bon Moo's bold move in March. The 55-year-old chairman of LG Group, Korea's third-largest conglomerate, agreed to fill half the eight-member boardroom at its Internet and telecom flagship, Daecom Corp., with independent directors. It's the first time outsiders have had a say in the management of an LG company. To make sure Daecom is run as an accountable, independent company, Koo also agreed to let the outside directors control its audit committee, with power to block transactions with its affiliates.

Daecom stands out as a model for improving corporate transparency and shareholder rights. By bringing in outsiders, Koo is sending a strong message that there will be an end to a *chaebol* practice that's outrageous to Western investors: shifting money from a profitable unit to bail out weak affiliates

controlled by founding families. "Daecom will continue to better its governance system and management transparency," Koo pledges. "Other LG Group units will take similar steps in the future."

Koo, who prefers to dress casually



and is generally media-shy, is an avid bird watcher who keeps a telescope in his office so he can peer at the birds on a tiny islet in the Han River that runs through Seoul. He studied business administration at Ashland University in Ohio, and then honed his management skills for 20 years at LG Chemical and LG Electronics before he took over LG's helm in 1986. He immediately pledged to promote openness and transparency. A year later, he unveiled a reform plan, placing emphasis on profitability and shareholder value, instead of expansion at any cost.

Koo has followed through at Daecom, which he took over in January after a fight for control with another *chaebol*. He immediately set up talks with shareholder activists to hear and accept their recommendations aimed at establishing a "global-standard" corporate governance system. Explained Koo shortly after taking the helm: "Our society has learned a lot of lessons from the recent economic crisis. But what we businessmen must pay attention to is changing the corporate governance system."

THE STARS OF ASIA MANAGERS



Nita Ing

Chairman and CEO | Taiwan High Speed Rail Corp. | Taiwan

Nita Ing has always cut her own path. As a teenager in the 1970s, she was expelled for rowdy behavior from the mostly expatriate Taipei American School. She ended up first at a Massachusetts boarding school, then at the University of California at Los Angeles studying economics. Ing's U.S. experience, particularly the American penchant for openness and institutional accountability, marked her indelibly.

Three decades later, the 45-year-old Ing is still making waves. Issue No. 1, she says, is smashing the "black gold," or corrupt links, between Taiwan politicians, gangsters, and big companies, and ushering in a more democratic age. "It affects business, and it affects government policy," she says. As chairman and CEO of the \$15 billion Taiwan High Speed Rail Corp., the island's high-speed train program, she considers it particularly important that she set an example by running a squeaky-clean operation.

To demonstrate her desire for change, Ing broke ranks with most of Taiwan's business elite and served as

an economic adviser to Democratic Progressive Party candidate—and now President—Chen Shui-bian. Ing felt that Chen, as an outsider who opposed the formerly ruling KMT, would be best suited to clean up Taiwan's corrupt practices. She now serves on a blue-ribbon national strategic development committee and maintains close ties to the President.

Ing is determined to keep the train project on the straight and narrow. The new line, which when finished in 2005 will whisk passengers from one end of the island to the other in 90 minutes, is one of the world's most costly. Ing is instituting a series of anti-corruption measures for the embryonic project, ranging from competitive bidding to seminars aimed at inculcating an anti-graft culture. She has learned about gangsters and extortionists firsthand, running up against them in her other role as president of Continental Engineering Corp., a construction company founded by her father. She fought those tough, and she'll keep on fighting them.

Edward Tian

CEO | China NetCom Corp. | China

Edward Tian vividly remembers how, as a five-year-old in Shenyang in 1968, he was not allowed to wear one of the Mao badges popular during the Cultural Revolution. He came from a family that had been wealthy intellectuals before the founding of the People's Republic of China. So he and the grandparents who raised him while his mother and father worked as scientists in China's western deserts were ostracized. Red Guards burned the family library. Those experiences "gave me a feeling of strong rebellion," says Tian.

Fortunately for Tian, that feeling is now serving him well. He's playing a key role in transforming China's stodgy state economy—first by building one of China's strongest internet infrastructure companies, and now by shaking up the telecom sector as head of China NetCom Corp.

Tian, who studied at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, was fascinated by the spread of personal computers in Beijing's university district in the 1980s. He went on to Texas Tech University in 1987 for his PhD. There he was first exposed to the Internet—and recognized its importance. "I felt this to be a fundamental, profound technology," says Tian. "I told my friends we can't miss this chance" to be part of bringing the technology to China.

So finally, Tian, along with another Chinese student in Texas, returned to Beijing in 1993 and founded AsiaInfo, a company providing infrastructure solutions and software products for China's booming Internet sector. But just before AsiaInfo listed on Nasdaq a year ago, Tian, eager to play a role in reforming China's telecom sector, left the company for a new position as CEO of NetCom, China's newest telecom player. In accepting an 85% pay cut at his new job, Tian also demanded—and won—the right to have control over hiring and firing. That's rare even for a CEO in China's state sector, where political concerns often determine staffing. With 320 employees already working at NetCom headquarters, Tian plans to hire 700 more by yearend to meet the company's ambitious goals of laying 8,000 kilometers of fiber-optic cable by December.



K.S. Wong

CEO | SembCorp Industries | Singapore

This is a man who knows the Jack Welch corporate growth model by heart. That is, if a company can't be tops in its field, sell it. K.S. Wong's interpretation, modified for the tiny city-state of Singapore: Identify companies that rank second or third and make them No. 1 by merging them with bigger players. "General Electric is one of our benchmarks," says Wong, CEO and president of SembCorp Industries. "You have to be a certain size to survive."

To reach that goal, the 53-year-old Canadian-educated engineer has done a lot of pruning and rebuilding. It all started in 1988, when he was chairman of Nomura Securities in Singapore. The government needed someone to revive its ailing Sembawang Corp. The company had piled up losses by following government directives to expand out of its core ship-repair business and into ventures ranging from a delicatessen chain to an industrial park in China. The government tapped Wong to take Sembawang and merge it with a healthy Singapore Technologies Industrial Corp. (STIC), where Wong had earlier been president.

Wong lost no time trimming fat. He sold Sembawang's retail and food units and merged the rest with STIC, calling the new company SembCorp Industries. "Strategies are not things to be hung on the wall; they're meant to be executed," says Wong. The remaining ship-repair, construction, engineering, information technology, and logistics businesses are now among the most efficient in Asia. The revamped SembCorp exceeded government targets of 12% return on equity by 2%, and Wong's asset sales helped log profits of \$215 million last year, compared with a \$902 million loss in 1998. Wong meets with his five division heads individually once a month to measure their progress and hold them to their goals. "I take a helicopter view and let capable people run the show," he says.

His next step is to transform SembCorp into a multinational by merging remaining divisions such as marine engineering, which can dry-dock gargantuan oceangoing vessels, with foreign partners. And he's scouting for other partners to create a worldwide system on the Internet for supply-chain management. Wong's rapid progress is raising the bar for other Singapore companies—indeed, SembCorp is now one of the most profitable in the government's stable. "My benchmarks are global companies," says Wong. If he continues along this track, he may soon have one of his own.

Just as important, Tian has a license to operate an international gateway for China's Internet and hopes to expand into traditional telecom service. NetCom can then be a tougher competitor to monopoly China Telecom. "I'm a true believer in competition," says Tian. "Only with competition can China build modern enterprises." Plans call for NetCom to seek dual listings on Nasdaq and in Hong Kong next year. "I want to prove to the outside world that in China, we can build a new-generation company," he says. Tian certainly has a good shot.

Peter Lau

Chairman | Giordano International | Hong Kong

Giordano Chairman Peter Lau is the first to admit that he pales in comparison with his predecessor, the flamboyant entrepreneur and publisher Jimmy Lai. An accountant by training and by disposition, Lau, 48, describes himself as a man "of limited talents."

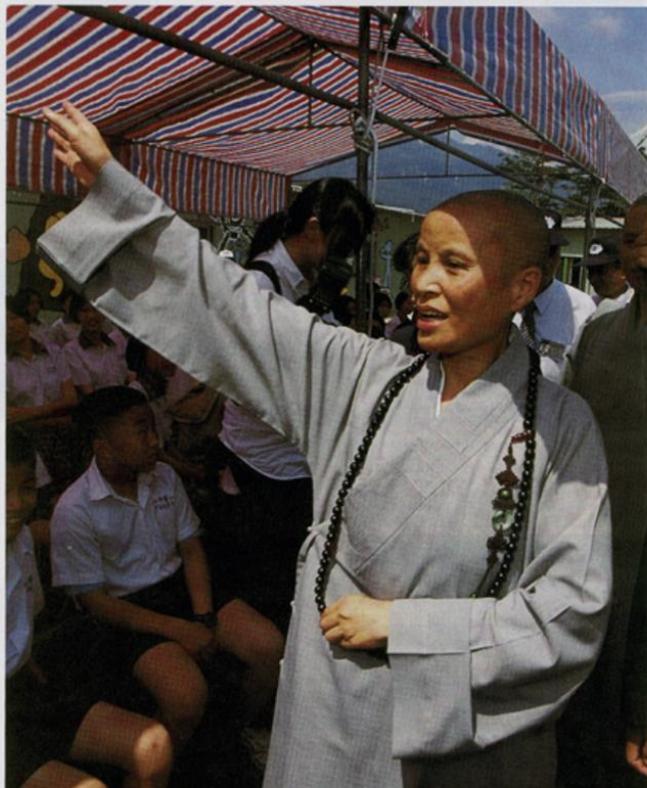
Fortunately for Giordano, customers disagree. Thanks to Lau's efforts to upgrade quality, simplify colors, keep up with new styles, and re-

luctantly cut costs, sales at the casual-wear retailer jumped 20% last year, to \$400 million, while profits quadrupled, to \$46 million. "We are religious about reducing waste," he says.

Now the modest manager is pushing into Calvin Klein territory, with a racy ads featuring buff models. But Lau won't go too far. "You have to stand out," he says, "but you don't want to antagonize your customers."

50位亞洲之星，台灣有6位，上人是唯一宗教人物

THE STARS OF ASIA OPINION SHAPERS



A SIMPLE LIFE OF SELFLESSNESS

Cheng Yen

Founder | Tzu Chi Foundation | Taiwan

Cheng Yen begins each day at 3:50 a.m., awakening from a floor mat in her monastery outside Taiwan's mountainous coastal city of Hualien. She meditates, does an hour's worth of work, then has a sparse breakfast at 6 a.m. Her daily routine may be that of a simple Buddhist nun, but Master Cheng, as she is known, is one of the most powerful people in Taiwan. She is the founder and leader of the Buddhist charity organization Tzu Chi, or "Merry, Relief," which boasts 4 million members—one-fifth of Taiwan's population.

Through three decades of good works, Yen has changed the role of Buddhism in Taiwan from one of meditation and retreat to one of activism and engagement. She now has an army of 25,000 volunteers working at poverty alleviation, health care, and education—in dozens of countries, not just Taiwan. Her standing in Taiwan is so high that all three presidential candidates in the March election traveled to Hualien to seek her blessing.

Her foundation gained international prominence because of its quick response to the September 1999 earthquake in Taiwan that killed 2,400 people. The quake struck at 1:52 a.m.; by 5 a.m., Tzu Chi members had arrived at disaster sites to function like a local Red Cross, sheltering, feeding, and counseling tens of thousands of quake victims. "We are very deep into all layers of society," says Tzu Chi volunteer James Wang. "We are well organized, so we can react right away."

Even now, nine months after the quake, Tzu Chi is still stepping into what usually is a government role in reconstruction efforts: Its volunteers plan to rebuild 45 schools destroyed by the quake—and this time make them earthquake-proof. "You can't rely on the government to do everything," says Cheng, a soft-spoken 63-year-old woman with a shaved head and the long, elegant hands of a Mandarin. "The people have to do something, to take care

services that helped prompt Cheng to start her foundation in the first place. Back in 1966 as a young nun, she visited a hospital and saw a pool of blood on the floor—from a woman who had miscarried after being turned away for lack of money. Cheng was struck with "overwhelming sadness," according to a Tzu Chi publication, and wondered what she could do to overcome such suffering.

A short time later, three Roman Catholic nuns tried to get her to convert to Catholicism, saying that their religion was better at caring for people than Buddhism because it built schools and hospitals. The publication quotes them as saying that Buddhist teachings were profound, "but what has Buddhism done for society?" At that moment, Cheng vowed to remain a Buddhist but to build schools and hospitals, too. And she vowed to make sure that everyone—even those without money for treatment—could use them.

DIRECT RELIEF. Cheng built up Tzu Chi gradually from a small shack and a group of women followers who saved a little each day out of their grocery money. It is now a huge organization. Tzu Chi took in \$300 million in donations last year, half of it specifically targeted for earthquake victims.

Cheng has organized Tzu Chi so that all donations can be channeled directly to relief efforts. Overhead costs and salaries for its 570-member staff are met by sales of Cheng's inspirational books and tapes and encloments from wealthy members. In addition to its relief work abroad—including in Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere in Asia—Tzu Chi runs a number of civic projects in Taiwan, ranging from providing monthly welfare checks to 4,000 needy families to pushing an environmental agenda that it estimates has recycled enough paper to save 1.5 million trees. All volunteers are banned from lying, smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs, fornicating, gambling, and participating in politics.

For all its good works at home, Tzu Chi has been criticized in the local media for its relief efforts in China. Cheng has worked on the mainland for the past nine years, with activities in 19 of its 35 provinces. Cheng always off concern about whether a Taiwan organization should be helping the mainland while its politicians threaten the island with war. "We don't care about politics," says Cheng. "There is no reason to love some people less than others, and mainland Chinese are people, too. Buddhism teaches us to take care of people, to

"The people have to do something, to take care of the part the government

- 因為上人所做的事情
對整個社會 有更廣、更深遠的影響

- —— 1999年 亞洲之星專輯 編輯



- 2013年菲律賓 海燕颱風，世界最強的颱風
- 毀滅性災難，海嘯6米高
- 風速315公里/時 (16級強風=184公里/時)
- 往生6300人
- 財產損失約85億美元





- 以工代賑，重啟市場 恢復城市生活









【海燕風災】

以慈導悲 造福弭災

甚深無上大乘義
真大慈悲信不虛
以是因緣成菩提
安樂人文多利益

《無量義經》



▲志工抵達獨魯萬機場，立即看到周圍建築合力搬運行李。
2013.11.19 李偉賢 攝影/高煜賢



▲慈濟志工王占籟(右二)等將毛毯等物資贈送鄉親，以恭敬的心和鄉親互動。
2013.12.16 李偉賢 王占籟提供

菲律賓海燕風災，全球慈濟人募款捐愛到菲國，發放祝福金、毛毯、蚊帳、涼蓆及食物等，並進行義診，同時在二〇一三年十一月二〇日啓動以工代賑，超過三十萬本地鄉親參與清理家園。陸續亦將完成三百餘間簡易教室，並擬興建四千戶大愛屋。國內靜思書軒發起三三三活動，贈送靜思語中英文版到菲國，希望有上人的法語，陪伴著他們增長智慧，找到生命的方向。









菲律賓分會
ation, Philippines
CLEANUP DRIVE

佛教慈濟基金會菲律賓分會
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Philippines
CASH-FOR-WORK CLEANUP DRIVE

佛教慈濟基金會菲律賓分會
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Philippines
CASH-FOR-WORK CLEANUP DRIVE





- 排隊登機時
在獨魯萬機場的菲律賓人
全部起立鼓掌，向我們致謝 致敬

- 謝謝你們來幫助我們的國家

- -----菲律賓移民局官員



- 他們不會記得我，

他們會記得慈濟，

會記得 穿藍天白雲的這個團體





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“這裡是五星飯店” — 印尼參訪團



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美國總統特使 大衛 麥爾斯 (David L. Myers)





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 2016

I extend my best wishes as you celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation.

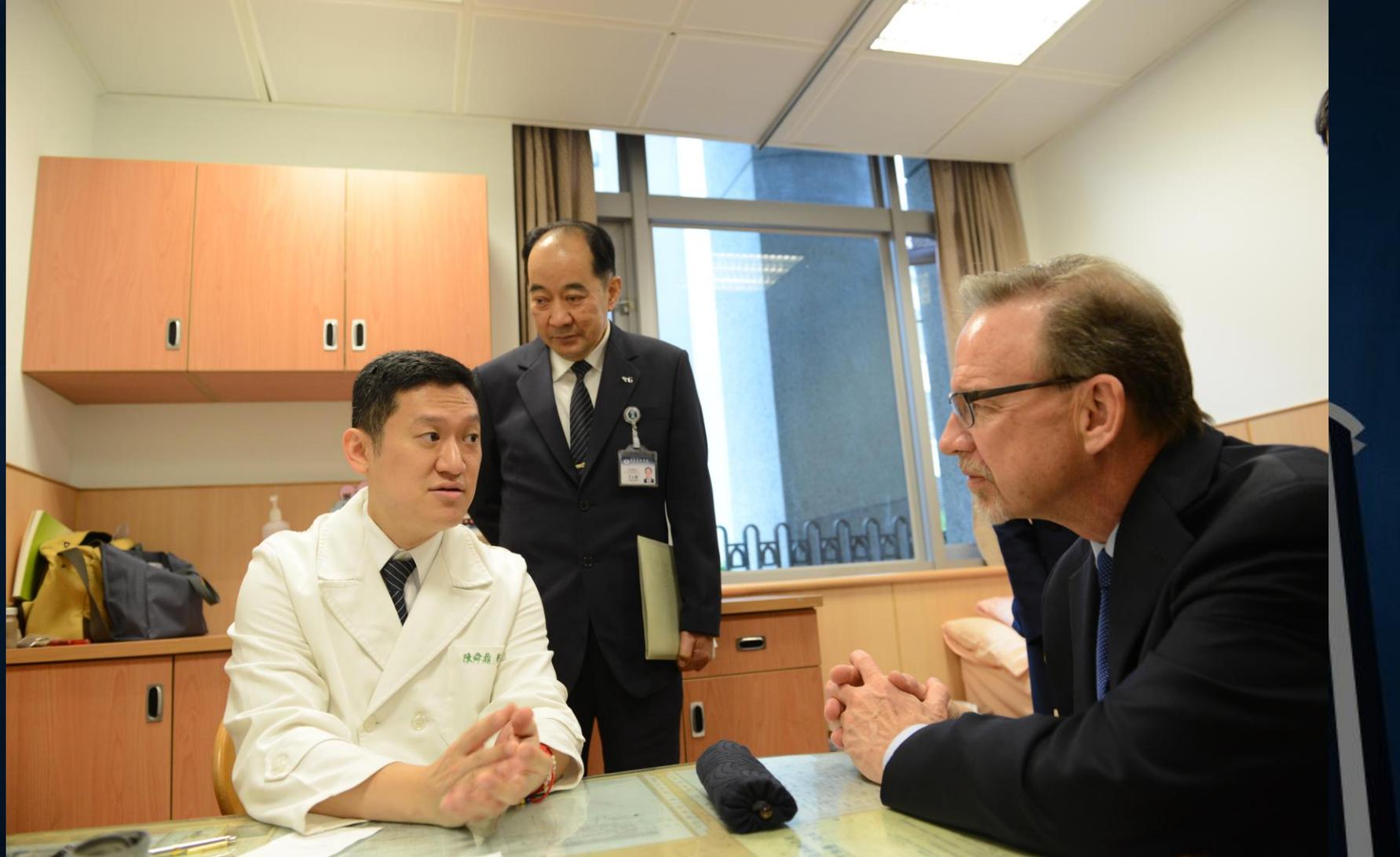
By mobilizing dedicated volunteers across the globe to aid those who need it most, organizations like Tzu Chi are shaping a future that reflects the shared purpose and common ideals that bind humanity together. As long as each of us, as citizens of the world, endeavor alongside one another in pursuit of that mission, I know we can bring about enduring progress—in our time and for generations to come.

You have my warm regards as you mark a half-century of service and look toward the possibilities of tomorrow.

Handwritten signature of Barack Obama.







- 菲律賓500 位醫師 + 80 位藥劑師
專業 + 人文 參訪





佛教慈濟醫療財團法人臺北慈濟醫院

TAIPEI TZU CHI HOSPITAL, BUDDHIST TZU CHI MEDICAL FOUNDATION







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QUINTIN BAGAYAN, MD
Surgical Suites: Focus on the Future



慈濟

靜思勤行道

EXACT

EXACT

Up to the Mountains and Beyond



台北慈濟醫院為SRC結構，地下三層，地上十五層。樓上有人有屬於醫院是拯救生命的地方，千萬不能倒，在設計上屬於剛性建築物，即增加非常多之剪力牆；同時設置全台灣首見的隔震墊設備，使得的隔震器有五種：鉛心橡膠隔震墊、天然橡膠隔震墊、滑動支承隔震器、油壓隔震器、鋼球隔震器，共計三百四十九座，是防震設計的金剛鑽，可確保人們的生命與健康。在整個工程上，提出「三萬」要求，即工程的「高品質」，以及施工時的「高安全」與「高環保」。

根深柢固 守護眾生

守護生命的基石

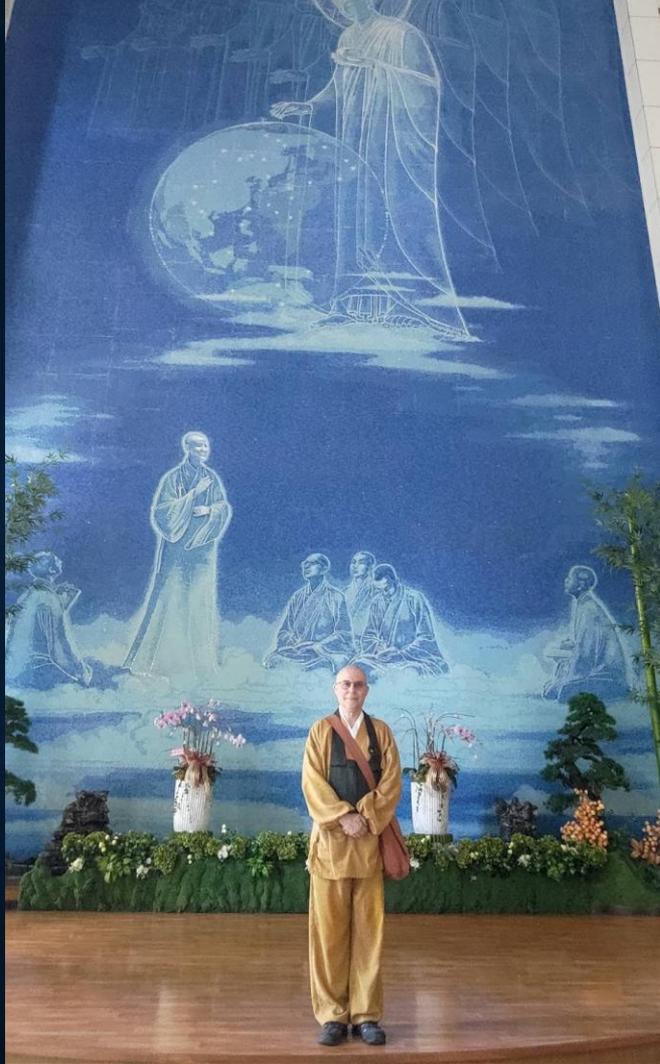






- 2024 .9.13
- 西班牙 瓦倫西亞 (Valencia)
- 愛護聖雅法師
- Aigo Seiga Castro









心蓮病房
Heart Lotus Palliative Care Ward

防盜探病 住院陪病
限1人
QR Code

- 2024 10, 25
- 印度孟買骨科協會執行理事
- 拉姆 查達博士 Dr. Ram Chadda

- 亞東醫院骨科部
- 鮑卓倫主任







- 基督教 24億 30%
- 伊斯蘭教 18億 22.5%
- 印度教 11.5億 14.4 %
- (印度的佛教徒佔人口0.7%)
- 佛教 5.2億 6.5%

- 其他(含無宗教) 12億 15%



真誠用心 款待

慈濟因緣 凝聚

感恩聆聽

