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# 7开中年9月31里門

Enter the Realm of



主编 于欣力



## 四开中的人同主門

Enter the Realm of

## **Chindla**



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## 叩开中印火同之門

Enter the Realm of

### Chindia

丰编 干欣力



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谨以此书献给我的忘年挚友谭中先生





# 國交在于民親民親大天心通







主编于欣力(右)与谭中(中)及其夫人黄绮淑(左)

于欣力,1964年生,山东济南人。1985年开始从事高校外事管理工作,至今已有三十余年。曾任云南大学国际合作与交流处处长、云南大学侨联主席、云南省侨联副主席等职务,现任云南大学外国语学院党委书记。已出版著作17部,涉及高等教育对外交流的诸多方面,编著了以高校国际合作与交流为主题的《云南大学国际化探索与实践》、以高层次国际会议为主题的《东亚峰会框架下的高等教育合作》、以出国访学为主题的《游于道——云大师生走世界》、以引智工作为主题的《东陆洋先生从教记》;选取历届来华留学生中研究生的优秀毕业论文,辑成《东陆留记》丛书共五册;编著了以内地与港澳合合作为主题的《多元 互动 和谐——香港大学与云南大学民族文化游学记》《两岸同心,我们同行》丛书;近年来致力于中印关系研究,组织编辑出版了中印人文交流丛书:《中国青年眼中的印度》《印度青年眼中的中国》。

#### 序言

晋宋齐梁唐代间, 高僧求法离长安; 去人成百归无十, 后者焉知前者难。

这是7世纪到印度取经的著名高僧义净写的《求法感赋》诗中的几句,描写古代中国人去印度"取经",虽然"去人成百归无十"(每次百来人成群结队出国,生还回国的寥寥无几),却仍然前赴后继。如果以钻牛角尖的态度,可以认为"去人成百归无十"指出古代中国去印度求法高僧的生还率仅有十分之一,这是骇人听闻的。当然,义净写这句诗只是根据一般的历史常识与自己的判断,并没有精确的调查资料作为依据,我们只能把它当作大致上的参考。但它显示出古代中国和印度交流的艰难困苦以及巨大牺牲,这是毫无疑问的。

古代中国与印度交流的艰难困苦可以从晋朝高僧法显写的《佛国记》看出。法显可以算是"西天取经"早期的先锋。他在描写自己和同伴出国时这样写道: "发自长安,西渡沙河。上无飞鸟,下无走兽,四顾茫茫,莫测所之。唯视日以准东西,人骨以标行路耳。"这"人骨以标行路"是说,他们在沙漠中旅行,不知"路"在哪儿。他们就注意地上的死人骨头,随着有死人骨头的方向前进。读者们想想:要是现代人走在陌生的道路上看到地上有死人骨头,不马上避开而往别处走才怪!可是法显和他的同伴却以死人骨头为路标,因为既然有前人死在那儿,就说明那儿有路通往印度。法显和他的同伴是清楚地知道征途的危险却奋勇向前的。

交往是双向的,中国古人去印度那么艰难,印度古人来中国当然也不是轻而易举的。中国不同时期出版过好几部《高僧传》记载了参加古代中印交流的许多中国与印度高僧的事迹,其中印度高僧人数很多,故事很突出。1924年,梁启超在北京欢迎印度文豪



泰戈尔访华时说,从晋朝到唐朝(公元 265 年至 790 年)共有 187 位印度高僧到中国传道。如果也按十分之一生还的比率来估计,那就是说在 500 多年的中印交往高潮期间有将近 2000 名印度僧人从印度次大陆各地出发来中国,很多人在旅途中牺牲了性命。

中印两大文明之间交往已有数千年之久,在古代,有人跨越喜马拉雅山到印度,也有人走海路,叫作"梯航重译"("梯航"就是乘船沿着海岸线分段换船前往,"重译"就是在语言沟通时需要两三道翻译过程才能和沿途不同国家的人民打交道),但大多数人走的是贯通中印欧三地的欧亚大动脉即我们现在说的"丝绸之路",从洛阳、长安出发,穿过新疆大沙漠,经由阿富汗进入印度。义净和比他稍早的玄奘以及更早的法显就是这样走出国门的。回程时,玄奘走陆上原路,法显和义净走海路,都经过几番折腾。法显搭了外国人的船,在太平洋上遇到风暴,船客恐慌起来,要把法显这唯一的佛教和尚扔到海里去平息海神的愤怒,是船主人把他保护起来才生还回国。义净发出的"后者焉知前者难"的感叹就好像是对我们现在的人们说:"你们后辈怎么能想象到古人开展中印交往的艰难呀?!"

说古人不畏艰难、不怕牺牲,是带有消极成分的看法,如果积极地来看,是因为两大文明之间彼此热爱才有这种执着精神。6世纪从南印度来到中国成为禅宗"初祖"的菩提达摩(Bodhidharma)是他师父要他在功夫练成以后到"震旦"(中国)来帮助消灾的。这也折射出古印度文明对中国文明的热爱。"震旦"这个名字本身就显示出古印度的"中国热"。现在国际上中国的名字"China"起源于公元前4世纪孔雀王朝宰相考底利耶(Kautilya)著的《政事论》(Arthashastra)书中的"Cina"(音"丝",后人译为"至那/支那"),后来衍生出许多名称:"摩诃至那"(Mahacina 意思是"伟大中国")、"至那斯坦/震旦"(Cinasthana)、"摩诃震旦"(Mahacinasthana)等,洋溢着印度文明对中国的感情。菩提达摩从海上到广州、南京,没有受到礼遇,就北上河南,在嵩山"面壁九年"(对着石壁静坐修禅)。现在河南少林寺内展出一块石板,石板上有个凹进去的人的形象,据说就是当年菩提达摩"面壁九年"所面的那块"壁"(少林寺的是复制品,原件在故宫博物院保存),是菩提达摩的功力刻出了人的形象,真是"精诚所至,金石为开"!像这样的、歌颂菩提达摩的故事多得不得了,人们姑妄听之,却都是中印文明之间彼此热爱的表现。

读者们一定想问:为什么古人对中印交往那么执着,那么不怕牺牲、勇往直前呢?为什么中印两大文明会彼此热爱呢?我认为最大的原因是中印两大文明是"背靠背"的孪生文明。这是我几十年研究的发现(有些读者也许看过我的著作,熟悉我强调中

印两大"兄弟/姐妹文明"),现在简单地和大家讲讲。

我于今年3月份用英文出了一本新书,叫 Himalaya Calling: The Origins of China and India (《喜马拉雅在呼唤:中国和印度的起源》),书中进一步阐明了我的良师益友、已故中国学大师兼印度学大师季羡林关于中印两大文明"天造地设"的理论,阐述了喜马拉雅"造山运动"以及我取名的"喜马拉雅圈"造成的摇篮,中印两大孪生文明就是在这一摇篮中诞生的。如果我们把东西半球的古文明比较一下,就可以发现西半球的古代文明(巴比伦文明、埃及文明等比中印文明发展得更早)在不断的冲突与战争中变成废墟,而东半球的中印两大文明却延续了几千年至今。这是应该归功于"喜马拉雅圈"的。

这"喜马拉雅圈"中流出四条文明河:黄河与长江产生中国文明,恒河与印度河产生印度文明。黄河与长江画出中国文明圈的轮廓,虽然在这一"中国文明圈"内也经常有冲突与战争,但中国文明不但没被摧毁,反而不断成熟与茁壮成长。比方说,清朝虽然是满族统治中国,却在康乾盛世时掀起一种文艺复兴运动。总的说来,从两千多年前的秦朝一直到清朝,中国是一个从来没有中断的中华文明共同体。

同样的,恒河与印度河加上印度洋画出了印度文明圈的范围,产生了印度文明共同体,虽然过去一千多年来,印度也被外来 民族所统治,但印度文明共同体得以延续,并在 1947 年独立以后以既古老又年轻的新印度的面貌出现,就像中国在新中国成立 以后那样既有悠久的传统,又有崭新的社会。

上面谈到的《喜马拉雅在呼唤:中国和印度的起源》这本书,由我多年好友、退休印度外交官、前印度外交秘书(相当于外交部常务副部长)、前印度驻华大使拉奥琦(Nirupama Rao)为我写序。她任外交秘书时,四年前在新加坡的讲演上,以及三四年前为我编的 Tagore and China(《泰戈尔与中国》)在中国出版的中英文双语版以及在印度出版的英文单行本写的序言中,都喜欢把中国的"天下大同"与印度的"世界一家"(vasudhaiva kutumbakam)理想相提并论。这样看来,中印这两大数千年的"文明共同体"早已有了共同的文明理想。这就是为什么古代中印两国高僧那么执着、那么不畏艰难、不怕牺牲、勇往直前进行中印交流,为什么中印两大文明彼此热爱的重要原因。

"喜马拉雅的呼唤"就是文明的呼唤。"中国和印度的起源"就是"喜马拉雅圈"造就的文明环境。我们今天开展中印交流活动就必须把这种宏观背景铭记在心。由习近平主席引领,最近中国发出在亚洲建设三个"共同体"(利益共同体、责任共同



体和命运共同体)的强有力号召。上面我谈到中印两大文明已经是几千年的"文明共同体",这不是要变三个"共同体"为四个,而是想热烈支持"共同体"的观点。我想,也正是因为中国是数千年的"文明共同体",才会发出当今在亚洲建设三个"共同体"的号召。

我很高兴为这本画册写序,我特别喜欢画册的这个 "叩开中印大同之门"的书名,因为我毕生与 "中印大同/Chindia"结缘。我想提醒读者注意,这 "中印大同" (Chindia)的理想中,既有中国的"天下大同",又有印度的"世界一家" (vasudhaiva kutumbakam)。前面说过,这是我印度的好友拉奥琦(Nirupama Rao)大使一贯强调的,也是我十分赞赏的。那就是说,"中印大同/Chindia"就是 "中印一家亲"。这本画册中展示的云南高校开展的活动洋溢着"中印一家亲"的情感。

前面提到的 2400 年前印度政治家考底利耶(Kautilya)所著的《政事论》(Arthasastra),这书中有一句话: "Kauseyam cinapattasca cinabhumijah" (中国蚕茧和中国纺织品都产自中国)。我们从四川三星堆考古发现中看到的 5000 多枚从印度洋采来的齿蚌(那是古印度贸易的货币)以及《政事论》的这句话可以推论世界最早的"丝绸之路"是从四川经过云南、缅甸,再从孟加拉湾入印度到达恒河平原,使得孔雀王朝初期的政治家考底利耶见到中国蚕茧与丝绸,同时为中国取了"Cina"(意思是"丝绸之国")的名字。这古代四川一云南一缅甸一孟加拉"丝绸之路"所经地带的经济繁荣激发了印度"Suvarnabhumi"(黄金之国)的梦想。古希腊地理学家托勒密(Claudius Ptolemy)附和了这一梦想,肯定那"Aurea Regio"(黄金之国)的具体地点是在孟加拉与中国之间(云南也包括在其中了)。今天我们谈论云南与印度的交往不应忘记这段佳话。

二战时期,印度成为国际支援中国抗战的大后方,从印度东北阿萨姆邦经缅甸到昆明,修筑了"史迪威公路",从加尔各答 跨越喜马拉雅"驼峰"到昆明有了空中运输走廊。1999年,前云南省委副书记王天玺在云南社会科学院何耀华院长及任佳研究 员和两位云南省政府官员的陪同下,到印度寻找恢复云南与印度陆空通道的途径。我陪同他们走访印度中央政府各部门,大家都 觉得这是应该的,但由于印度政府内部有非常强大的受到"民族国"地缘政治范式毒害、把中国当作潜在敌人、害怕增进中印交 往会危害印度安全稳定的这样一股势力从中作梗,云南想打通前往印度的通道却迟迟打通不了。

1999年,我因健康原因离开印度定居芝加哥,对之后云南打通与印度交通的努力关注少了。2008年,我和老伴黄绮淑在北京开完纪念谭云山、师觉月诞辰 110 周年国际讨论会后得知昆明与加尔各答之间已有航线开通,就专门来体会一番。航班是晚上

11 时 30 分离开昆明的,到达加尔各答机场一看,时钟是 11 时正,比起飞时间早了半小时,神了!这比《西游记》故事中孙悟空一个跟斗十万八千里更神速(实际上是因为两国标准时间相差两小时半)。记得当时每周只有一次班机,乘客也很少,昆明机场没有为这航班设专门的候机厅(坐的椅子也没有)。2010年,我俩先到云南大学作客,再去印度,那时不但昆明至加尔各答的班机乘客多了,而且每天都有航班。云南和印度通航了,我特别高兴。可见任何事情都有其发展规律与过程。当我坐在飞机上时就想起当年王天玺、何耀华、任佳等人的努力,真是"天下无难事,只怕有心人"!

云南大学地处中印交流前哨,近年来活动频繁、成绩显著,这个册子就是明证。2010年,我到云大作客(受聘为顾问),得知云大和泰戈尔创办的印度国际大学(Visva-Bharati University)签署了合作交流合约,十分高兴。最近几年,我和老伴三次去国际大学,受到中国学院师生们的热烈欢迎,年轻的印度男女学生,个个能说流利的中国话(他们表演唱中国当代流行歌曲,唱得和中国青年一样好),使我俩大为惊讶。后来才知道,因为他们整天与云南大学派去的中文老师、留学生与图书馆工作人员打成一片,才有这样的成绩。云大这一成绩值得大书特书。

我希望云大不因此而自负,而是更进一步努力,更上一层楼。事物都有量与质两方面,力度都有广与深两方面。量炫眼,质 扎根;广度没有深度支持是不能持久的。我希望云大有扎实的研究项目,投入人力、物力、财力、功夫与智慧,要有宏伟的理想 与献身精神,要只问耕耘、不问收获,要摒弃时下皮毛表面、人云亦云、华而不实(甚至弄虚作假)的积弊,要发表具有影响力 的文章与书籍,永远受国内外重视、引用与称道,这样才能走在中印交流的前列。

我在前面提到长期以来印度政府内部有强大的受到"民族国"地缘政治范式毒害、把中国当作潜在敌人、害怕增进中印交往



会危害印度的安全稳定的这样一股势力,使得中印交流很难大力开展。行家观察,2015年5月莫迪总理访华,破天荒地抑制住这股势力,掀起一股两大"文明国"紧密合作的新潮。莫迪总理在中国访问的三天中说出了最有意思、人们从来没有想到(我父亲谭云山和我两代人90年来浸在佛教历史中都没想到)的三个英文字母。他说:"佛教是中国的 DNA。"这是我的印度好友,当前驻华大使康特(Ashok Kantha)在官邸的午宴上告诉我的,我应声说:"佛教也是印度的 DNA 呀!"不然印度国旗上怎么会有法轮哩?!这样看来,两国有可能摒弃"民族国"地缘政治范式的有害思维,进而把中印关系纳入地缘文明范式之中。中国知识精英应该积极支持莫迪的革新,首先自己摒弃"民族国"地缘政治范式思维,然后与印度知识精英一道把两大"文明国"的精神发扬光大。在这一点上,人们对云南的高校怀着无限的希望。

V&A

2015年10月19日于美国芝加哥大湖北岸

#### Preface



Since the time of Jin
through Southern and Northern regimes,
till our Tang Dynasty in addition,
from Chang' an noble monks
set out in groups of hundred persons,
not even ten of them returned.
Posterity cannot imagine
how hard the pioneers had been.

These lines are from Reverend Yijing's (义净) poem "Sentiments of pilgrimage" (《求法感赋》), describing that when ancient Chinese pilgrims went to India in search of Buddha dharma, they set out in groups of hundred persons, but not even ten of them returned. In spite of such tremendous loss of lives the pilgrims continued wave after wave. If we were to take Yijing's words literally, we might have concluded that the ratio of survival for these pilgrims was 10% which is alarming. However, Yijing only followed the conventional thinking in addition to his own assessment without any precise survey of reliable data hence his description is just good for general reference. Of course, there is no denying the fact that in ancient times China–India contacts were carried out in enormous difficulties with great sacrifice of human lives.

We can testify the perilous China-India contacts in ancient times by citing the Jin Dynasty(晋朝)pilgrim, Reverend Faxian's(法显)writing Foguo Ji(《佛国记》,Account of the Buddha's countries). Faxian was one of the earliest Chinese pilgrims to India in search of dharma. He described how he and his companions started their journey thus:

We left Chang' an (长安) and crossed the desert. There was neither a bird in the sky nor an animal on the ground. Surrounded by an endless expanse of sand we did not know how to go forward. We judged the movement of the sun to ascertain the east and west direction. We followed human skeletons on the ground as our road signs.



Dear readers, imagine nowadays how people would react when they travel in strange land and see human skeletons on the ground? Surely, they would hastily turn away from them and take a different direction to walk ahead. But, Faxian and his companions followed the human skeletons as road signs because they knew wherever humans had died there would be the road towards India. They clearly knew the danger to their lives, but they charged ahead courageously.

Interaction is a two-way traffic. If it was perilous for ancient Chinese to go to India, so was it for ancient Indians to come to China. There were a number of "Biographies of eminent monks" (《高僧传》) published in various periods giving the names and deeds of eminent Chinese and Indian monks in the Sino-Indian intercourse with many Indians listed and their outstanding stories highlighted. In 1924, when Liang Qichao (梁 启超) delivered a speech in Beijing welcoming the great Indian writer, Rabindranath Tagore, he said there were 187 eminent Indian monks coming to China to preach from 265 to 790 CE. If we resort to the 10% ratio of survival of ancient pilgrims we would get a picture of nearly 2000 monks from various parts of the Indian subcontinent coming to China to preach many of whom had perished on the way.

Chinese and Indian civilizations have been contacting each other for millennia. In ancient times, some people crossed the Himalaya and reached India. Some tried the sea route and there was the phenomenon of "tihang chongyi(梯航重译),ladder navigation and double interpretation". What was called "tihang(梯航),ladder navigation" was coastal shipping, i.e., dividing the sea journey into several phases of short voyages by taking a boat to a midway destination first, and then changing boats consecutively from one midway port to another till Indian shores were reached. What was called "chongyi(重译),double interpretation" was the need of two or more interpreters translating from Chinese into another language by one and yet another language by another interpreter to communicate with people of different lands. The majority of the people embarked on the journey along the China—India—Europe artery which is what we now call the "Silk Road". They started from Luoyang(洛阳) or Chang'an, crossed the great desert of Xinjiang(新疆),and entered India from Afghanistan. Yijing and his early contemporary, Xuanzang(玄奘),as well as the even earlier Faxian took this route in their onward journey. In their return journey, Xuanzang came back to China retracing his own footprints while Faxian and Yijing took the sea route all with a good deal of slog. Faxian boarded a foreign ship which encountered a terrible storm in the Pacific Ocean. His fellow—passengers panicked and wanted to throw the lone Buddhist monk that was Faxian overboard to pacify the furious sea god. Faxian could return to China alive only by the protection

of the owner of the ship. Yijing said in the above quote that "Posterity cannot imagine how hard the pioneers had been" seems to address us who live in the world today: "Hi, you juniors, can you imagine how hard it was to have China–India contacts in ancient times?!"

It sounds rather passive to highlight the difficulties and sacrifice of the ancients. From a positive perspective, all this demonstrates the affection between the two great civilizations of China and India. During the 6th century, the would-be patriarch of Chan Buddhism in China, Bodhidharma, was directed by his guru to go to "Zhenda (震旦), Cinasthana" (after he attained perfection in his cultivation of enlightenment) to help eradicate calamity. This is the manifestation of ardent affection on the part of Indian civilization to its Chinese twin. The term "Zhenda ( 震旦 ) , Cinasthana" is itself an expression of the "China fever" of ancient India. We know the present international name "China" originated from the treatise, Arthashastra, authored by Kautilya/Chanakya, the prime minister of the Maurya Dynasty. Arthashastra was the birthplace of "Cina" from which "China" was derived. This term "Cina" had its Indian derivations of "Mahacina" (meaning "great China"), "Cinasthana", and "Mahacinasthana" all of which gleam with affection for China. Bodhidharma came to China from the sea. He was not treated with enough hospitality and courtesy when he reached Kuangzhou (广州) and Nanjing (南京). He went to Henan (河南) and performed a renowned feat called "mian bi jiunian ( 面壁九年 ) , facing the rock for nine years" on Mount Songshan ( 嵩山 ) in Henan, i.e., meditating at the same spot with great concentration for nine years. Today, there is a piece of rock exhibited at the Shaolin Monastery (少林寺) the surface of which is slightly curved in to show the impression of a sitting human figure. This is said to be the rock faced by Bodhidharma for nine years during his meditation, and the human impression is said to have been created by the spiritual power of Bodhidharma. (Actually, it is the replica of that rock, and the original is supposed to be preserved in the Imperial Palace Museum in Beijing.) If all this is true it is the realization of the Chinese saying "jingcheng suozhi, jin shi wei kai (精诚所至,金石为开), spiritual force can pierce into metals and stones". There are innumerable incredible stories of such kind about Bodhidharma which we have to believe with a pinch of salt. All of them demonstrate the affection between the Chinese and Indian civilizations.

Dear readers, you must have been rather inquisitive as to why the ancients were so persistent in pursuing China–India intercourse risking their lives, and why the two great civilizations had so much affection for one another? I think it is mainly due to the fact that they are two back–to–back