題 章 真 题 部

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點傳師賜導

佛説彌勒上生經(二)

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《彌勒上生經》是釋迦牟尼佛(Siddhartha Gautama; ca. 566~486 B.C.E.) 與優波離尊者 (Upali) 相互問答的話,由阿難尊者 (Ananda) 聚集而成的。

佛是梵語(Sanskrit),佛陀(Buddha)的簡稱,翻譯成中文為覺的人,也就是覺悟宇宙一切實相真諦。所以自覺覺他,覺行圓滿,能證得無上正等正覺的人,可尊稱為佛。

彌勒(Maitreya)中文譯為慈氏,名阿逸多(Ajita),可譯為無能勝。「彌勒法王子,從初發心不食肉。」因多劫以來修慈心三昧,以慈心教化眾生,所以又稱慈心菩薩。三昧就是正定,即是離諸邪念,把心住於一處而不散亂。

阿難曾經問佛陀,彌勒為什麼叫慈氏?佛陀即敘述慈氏過去本生因緣:無量劫前,有一位國王叫法愛,佛號叫弗沙,當時有一位比丘,入慈心三昧,體相安靜,放光照耀,國王即問這位比丘,你修的是那種定,而能有這種瑞相?比丘答:「入慈心定」。國王心生歡喜,發願修習,且生生世世永不斷。那位法愛王,即今彌勒。

菩薩的全名是菩提薩埵(Bodhisattva)。菩即菩提,智慧的意思,能發菩提心,上求佛智。薩即薩埵,有情的意思,下化眾生。

佛經說:一生補處菩薩——彌勒,未成佛前住在欲界第四天兜率天(Tusita Heaven),此天是彌勒菩薩無量福德,眾多天神供養所成。此天,天人都能受樂知足,又叫知足天。此天分50重,內院49重為補處菩薩最後身的住處,由此下生成佛,今為彌勒之淨土,外院1重為修十善天眾之欲樂處。人間400年為此天1年,兜率內院有善化堂,是補處菩薩一生不退轉說法的地方。

經(Sutra)是路或是方法,原佛子下凡治世,因受後天氣稟的薰染,忘了回天的路,彌勒降世,為九六原佛子出離苦海。所以經是從凡入聖的方法。譬如:

1. 聲聞乘修四聖諦,自凡夫修到阿羅漢,修身 利己,苦諦是迷的果,即是苦果。集諦是迷的因, 即是苦因。這兩者是世間的因果。滅諦是悟的果,道諦是悟的因,此兩者是出世間的因果。

- 2. 緣覺乘修十二因緣法,自凡夫修到辟支佛, 其修行重在悟證。
- 3.八正道:一、正見即正確的知見。二、正思惟即正確的思考。三、正語即正當的言語。四、正業即正當的行為。五、正命即正當的職業。六、正精進即正當的努力。七、正念即正確的觀念。八、正定即正確的禪定。修此八正道可證得阿羅漢果。

佛法三藏(Tripitaka或Three Baskets):經(Sutta或discourse)是佛說的,律(Vinaya 或discipline)是為弟子們所制定的生活上之規範。論(Abhidhamma或highest doctrine)是弟子們闡說經藏中深奧玄妙。

佛的弟子為使佛法流通後世,利益眾生,在佛滅渡後。第一次結集於佛滅後三個月在Ajatasattu國王贊助下於Raigir整理經和律。第二次結集於佛滅後100年在Kalasoka國王贊助下於Vaisali整理律。第三次結集於佛滅後236年在Asoka國王贊助下於Patna整理論。

在修辦道的聖業上,經是上契諸佛所證之理, 修辦的經過與見證,下契眾生可度之機,教導世人 修道的方法,如孔子明傳詩書暗傳大道,把內聖外 王記載成文字。

***下期續載

天緣佛堂

溫詠鳳

「修持的工夫」是吳振龍講師首度結緣的課 題。日常生活中,我們應該如何來具體展現人格以 及為人處世之道呢?藉此,採用一則佛門膾炙人口 的故事作開端:宋朝大學士蘇東坡和佛印禪師相交 至深,二人居處更是隔江相望。某日,坐禪當下, 展開對話,以彼此之坐姿來表達感觀若何?佛印禪 師毫不思索的形容蘇東坡彷似一尊佛;而蘇東坡竟 戲謔玩笑回應佛印禪師活像一堆牛屎。事後,抵 家,尚且喜孜孜地向其妹表述一番;焉料蘇小妹不 褒反貶其兄的不是,並加以分析:禪師滿心洋溢著 慈愛、祥和的佛,由內而外散發出一種光華,其尊 貴來自謙恭,足見其修持工夫深厚,可知相由心 生。 反觀吾兄,內心世界竟然是充塞著污穢之米田 共——「糞」而已!瞬間,被其妹一語道破,真教 蘇東坡羞愧、內疚,原以為自箇兒穩操勝券,結 果,適得其反,一敗塗地……佩服禪師修持較已更 勝一籌!如是,持續了一段時日,自忖修持已頗具 心得,也詩興大發,頃即研墨提筆,伏案一揮而 就:「稽首天中天,毫光照大千,八風吹不動,端 坐紫金蓮。」寫罷,差書僮送詩過江,以博得禪師 認可,扳回一城。免不了枯候,俟至回音,接過的 是原稿,後頁批示二字:「放屁!」蘇東坡遭此謾 罵,怒不可過,連忙遣書僮備船,親自上門興師問 罪。船甫泊岸,遠眺寺門緊閉,趨前一看,門上貼 了八個大字「八風吹不動,一屁打過江」,一霎 間,幡然醒悟。禪師心中有佛,佛心是不動搖的, 不由得甘拜下風!從此,蘇東坡更潛心修行。

論及修持工夫以是老生常談:「存好心,說好。」,做好事。」進退分寸要拿捏得宜的惜緣種。其會重他人就是尊重自己;恆培善心,摒棄惡念!後不可理喻的場合,無原無故招惹極之教人氣惱之時刻,吳講師引用濟公老師訓示,「人跟人相處不愉快的時候,一定要忍,忍之於口,忍之於面,作而忍之於心。」修行路上,都會受到重重考驗,「滿招損,謙受益。」認認真真在修,踏踏實實的行。

繼之,亦為讓大家更瞭解「八風」意思,詳盡解說:「風」者,乃外界環境的影響,引致內心種種現象所干擾、誘惑……情緒波動,不能自持。

一、「稱」:讚賞——乍聞讚美,喜不自勝的 眉飛色舞。 二、「譏」:諷刺——遇上譏笑,冷嘲熱諷, 敏感受到攻擊,羞辱不已。

三、「毀」: 詆毀——直覺背腹受敵,內心失 平衡,無明火起,生「瞋」念。

四、「譽」:榮譽——人要面子樹要皮;獲取高譽,沾沾自喜。

五、「利」: 名利——一個人之名成利就, 私 利的事業順遂。

六、「衰」:失敗——屢遭挫折,一蹶不振的 頹唐、沮喪。

七、「苦」:痛苦——內心受煎熬,苦不堪言。 八、「樂」:歡樂——享受適意人生,樂極忘 形。

人情百樣造作,何止「八種」而已,只看,只 看那「風」吹得人團團轉,七顛八倒。既是立志修 持,必須稍加調整為宜。順序奉上拙見:「稱」 許的話,頃刻反省,觀照內心,是否言過其實,以 替代那莫名其妙之雀躍。「譏」諷之語,切莫耿耿 於懷,而是勇敢面對。堅韌不拔,修正弱點變成強 項。「毀」謗、訕笑、流言中傷源出於樹大招風, 嫉妒是惡意之羡慕,毋需介懷。「譽」滿寰宇、實 至名歸,若能不亢不卑,更受肯定,其實,「毀」 與「譽」頗具爭譏性的人物,是有譽必有毀,是毀 譽參半。古有名言「入耳不入心,好的是能承擔, 壞的要排掉。」。「利」潤當前,首要思「義」, 莫被「貪」慾所襲捲而陷牢獄之災。「衰」運驟 至,不堪重重挫折的內外交煎,備受制肘而自怨自 艾,要知道成功是逆境的存在;必須振作起來以跨 越障礙, 莫思路走偏了; 柳暗花明又一村, 好好充 實自己,等候時機。「苦」盡甘來,吃得苦中苦, 方為人上人,一切的苦痛磨難,它不代表一輩子, 以平静心對待,毋論學業,事業,道業,皆如逆水 行舟,易退難進;大家有必要傚法聖人經歷千錘百 鍊的精神,不折不撓,奮勇面對逆境,苦中取樂。 「樂」而忘形,面臨事業順遂,人際社團關係良 好;難免產生驕矜、炫耀之態。「道」之最難修就 是「順」境。謹記宜收斂,低調,進退有樣;留有 餘地,切忌輕慢而受到他人圍攻,成「眾矢之的」

人世間,莫追逐名利,爭名奪利,患得患失, 永無寧日,修持工夫,不離平常心,清靜心,知足 常樂!共勉之。

道化人生

廣結善緣增福慧

林達雄

「緣」是關係的意思。建立關係稱為結緣, 彼此有過接觸稱為有緣,利己利人的關係是善緣;與眾生結很多的善緣,稱為廣結善緣。

「廣結善緣」有三個意思:一、是做好自己 的事。二、是善待相遇的人。三、是虔心修道, 跟仙佛結善緣。

平時要燒香,才不需要臨時抱佛腳。把自己的事做好,就不會給別人添麻煩,常常給別人添麻煩,久了就會惹人厭,結下惡緣。能善待相遇的人,能懂得與人為善、能成人之美,這樣的人,必定會有善果。

寶莉學長在星期日講了她回台灣工作的故事,她說她運氣很好,都很順利。有時候有點小狀況,也都會小事化無,順利過關,她說一定是仙佛保佑。她在美國的這些年,虔心修道,熱心道務,廣結善緣,所以仙佛保佑她,有善果,並不會太意外。

布施是結善緣的一個方法,接受布施有時候 也是一個結善緣的方法。

用佛法教化眾生,當別人有需要時,適時的伸出援手,一句鼓勵的話,給別人信心,一個微笑,這都是佈施。

十年後,有個女士病情危急,當地醫生束手無策。家人將她送往大都市,希望能請專家來冶她罕見的病情。院方請主任醫師郝武德親自來診斷。當他聽說,病人是來自自己的家鄉,他的眼中充滿了異樣的光芒。他立刻走向病房。當他來

到病人的床前,他一眼就認出她。他決心盡最大 的努力來挽救她的生命。他觀察她的病情,查閱 了所有的文獻,並向各處同行諮詢。經過不懈的 努力,終於讓她起死回生,戰勝了病魔。

最後,會計室將出院的帳單送到郝醫生手中,請他簽字。他看了帳單一眼,然後在帳單邊緣上寫了幾個字,將帳單轉送到她的病房裡。 審怕打開帳單,因為她確定,可能需要一輩子才能還清這筆醫藥費。當她打開帳單,看到帳單邊緣上的一行字:「您分文不欠。十年前您的鮮奶已付清全部的醫藥費了!」她感動得眼中頓時充滿了淚……。

所以說:「廣結善緣增福慧。」

對別人要慈悲、寬容、知足、感恩。這樣才 能夠在為人處事上更圓融。

少要求,多付出;

少批評,多讚美;

少責難,多體諒;

少埋怨,多感恩。

接受布施也是一樣,不挑剔;任何人只要發心供養,不論數量多少,值錢與否,都要以慈悲心、歡喜心來接受。

在釋尊的時代,出家弟子便是如此,他們每 日托缽乞食,挨家挨戶,貧富不拘,也不拘食物 的的種類,有多少就接受多少。這就是以平等心 廣結善緣。

凡事不要往壞的地方想,要往好的想。人要

學習包容、原諒他人。別人的錯誤,就是要考驗你的度量。

要開心、快樂。快樂的去幫助人、修辦道、 渡人。開開心心去渡化眾生,若自己不快樂, 整天愁眉苦臉,別人看到你就討厭,避開你, 更遑論去成全渡人。

要去除我見,若太執著將很難融入道場中、 很難融入社會。與人共同相處,要放下自己的 身段,要低聲下氣,要忘記自己。

觀世音菩薩想的是眾生,因此全世界的眾生,大家都誠心誠意的敬拜祂。多關心別人,關心別人的時候,就會知道他需要什麼。多站在別人的立場來想,懂得體會別人的苦,才能解決人家的苦。

由於一般人的財力、物力、體力和時間都很有限,所以我們要量力而為。世尊曾於《遺蜂經》中告誡弟子:比丘乞化人間,應如蜜蜂從花間採蜜,不得損傷到花朵的顏色與香味之間,我們要量力地廣結善緣,則不會極大,重點性的護持、布施也貴人人人。例如:成就一切眾生結子,你也就間接地與一切眾生結了善緣。

幫助別人,別人就快樂、感恩,當你有需要時,別人也就一定會幫助你!種善因得善果。

胡雪巖是清末著名的紅頂商人。有一天上午,胡雪巖正在客廳裡和幾個分號的大掌櫃商談投資的事情。談到掌櫃們最近做的幾筆投資,大家多少都獲利了,只是,有的賺取的利潤很少。胡雪巖繃著臉,教訓起其中幾個在投資中獲利其微的大掌櫃。

胡雪巖話音剛落,外面便有人稟告,說有個商人有急事求見。前來拜見的商人滿臉焦急。原來,這個商人在最近的一次生意中失敗了,急需一大筆資金來周轉。為了救急,他拿出自己全部的產業,想以非常低的價格轉讓給胡雪巖。

胡雪巖不敢怠慢,請商人第二天來聽消息。 自己立刻吩咐手下去打聽是不是真有其事。 下很快就趕回來,證實商人所言非虛。胡雪巖 聽後,連忙讓錢莊準備銀子。第二天,胡雪巖 將商人請來,不僅答應了他的請求,還按市價 來購買對方的產業,這個數字大大高於對方要 轉讓的價格。那個商人驚愕不已,不明白胡雪 巖為什麼要堅持按市價來購買。 胡雪巖拍著對方的肩膀讓他放心,告訴他說,自己只是暫時幫他保管這些抵押的資產,等到他挺過這一關,隨時可以來贖回。胡雪巖的舉動讓商人感激不已,商人二話不說,簽完協議 之後,對著胡雪巖深深作揖,含淚離開了胡家。

商人一走,胡雪巖的手下可就想不明白了。 大家問胡雪巖,為什麼他自己這筆投資賺錢更 少,而且到嘴的肥肉還不吃,不僅不趁著對方 急需用錢壓低價格,還主動給對方多付銀子。

胡雪巖講了一段自己年輕時的經歷:「我年輕時,還是一個小夥計,東家常常讓我拿著賬單四處催帳。有一 次,路上遇到大雨,同路的一個陌生人被雨淋濕。那天我恰好帶了傘,便幫那人打傘。後來,下雨的時候,我就常常一些陌生人打打傘。時間一長,那條路上的很多人都認識我。有時候,我自己忘了帶傘也不用怕,因為會有很多我幫過的人為我打傘。」

說著,胡雪巖微微一笑:「你肯為別人打傘,別人才願意為你打傘。那個商人的產業可能是幾輩人積攢下來的,我要是用他開出的價格來買,當然很佔便宜,但他可能就一輩子翻不了身。這不是單純的投資,而是救了一家人,既交了朋友,又對得起良心。誰都有雨天沒傘的時候,能幫人遮點雨就遮點吧。」

後來,商人贖回了自己的產業,也成了胡雪巖最忠實的合作夥伴。在那之後,越來越多的人知道了胡雪巖的義舉,對他敬佩不已。胡雪巖無論經營哪個行業,總有人幫忙,他的生意也越來越好。

這就是「廣結善緣增福慧。」

《了凡四訓》的袁了凡,在考科舉之前由相師推測其未來功名,結果都一一應驗,因此終為命運不可改變。且命運中他將於53歲壽終公司,為會運不可改變來遇見雲谷禪師,透過雲谷,而且無子嗣。後來遇見雲谷禪師,透過雲谷,稱極行善助人,由此改變了自身的命運,不可進士,於53歲壽終,而且生下兒子,中了進士於69歲那年寫下《了凡四訓》,教導子孫後人多行善積福,多做善事幫助別人,善事積 多行善積福,多做善事幫助別人,善事積 了,命運自然也會有所改變。享年74歲。

我們修道人也要懂得「廣結善緣增福慧。」

註:故事來自網路。

美國全真道院新春園遊會



目的: 1. 同歡熱鬧過新年並藉此園遊會來廣結善緣、渡化眾生

2. 為2015年6月台灣訪道團募款

時間: 2/22/2015, 星期日(農曆正月初四日), 10:30 A.M.- 2:30 P.M.

地點: 全真道院停車場 11645 Lower Azusa Rd. El Monte, CA 91732

內容: 財神爺發紅包、美食、遊戲、表演、抽獎

獎品:液晶電視、筆記型電腦、熱水瓶大大小小的禮物等箸您來拿

The Great Tao Foundation of America Chinese New Year Carnival

Purpose: 1. Celebrate Chinese New Year

2. Fundraising for 2015 June Taiwan Trip

Date: 2/22/2015, Sunday, 10:30 A.M.- 2:30 P.M.

Location: 11645 Lower Azusa Rd. El Monte, CA 91732

Contents: Lucky Money from God of Wealth, Food, Games, Raffle

Prizes: 60" LED HDTV, HP Laptop, HP Printer, Tablet, Coffee Maker,

59" Plush Teddy Bear, LG Blu-ray Disc Player.....

Looking Beyond the Surface

by Ed Monaghan

First, I would like to thank the masters and members of the temple for asking me to speak today. It is a great honor to share what has been passed on to me.

Derek asked me to share a message from several weeks ago so that I can share with you some of the Tao teachings that are passed on to the students at Ekata Training Center. The following is an example of some of the lessons that are taught in our youth and adult program every week based on a talk I gave a few weeks ago.

Today I'm going to elaborate on the lessons that were taught in our children's curriculum because I feel they are particularly apropos given the subject matter of last week's talk, "How Can I Influence the World?" And incidentally I would like to thank one of our online friends Jeff Vosburgh, for recording and posting these talks. And thanks to you who listen and give me the opportunity to share on these subjects. Speaking for myself, I hope I'm able to perform adequately in relating these important topics to you. I'd like to acknowledge the fact that none of these talks incorporate anything I've thought of independently. They are simply reflections on teachings that have been shared with me from a variety of sources including my teachers over the years and literature from around the world.

As most of you know, we teach martial arts at our training center in Valencia. I gave a belt test Friday night. Two of our kids were moving into their brown belts and part of their test involves contemplating topics that are rather involved for tweens and young teenagers.

The lesson was "Looking beyond the surface." We must learn to see beyond the material world in order to recognize the importance of making choices that affect others in a positive manner. We've been talking in class about the value of meditation. I asked the kids, "Have you ever been on the ocean in a boat?" Most of them looked at me quizzically. I rephrased and said, "Have you ever seen anyone on a boat when it's windy?" They all acknowledged that they had seen boats rocking on the water and understood. I asked, "Can you see things on the surface of the ocean – like boats, oil rigs, birds, etc.?" They replied in the affirmative. Then I asked if they ever saw "Shark Week" on TV? Most of them had. I said, "Is there a lot of life and action under water that we can't see from the surface?" Again they agreed.

I said, "The ocean is like our minds. The waves are like our thoughts jostling us around. We see and are very concerned with the stuff that we can see on the surface, but there is so much more underneath. When we meditate, we learn to calm the waves and look below the surface. Our mind is like a drop of water, and the ocean is like universal consciousness. Our mind is a part of that consciousness just like the drop of water is a part of the ocean. They are inseparable. But we need meditation to help us see beyond the surface."

These analogies are very helpful in understanding concepts that are sometimes elusive. It helps the kids but it really helps all of us to gain a better understanding of lessons given by the ancient sages.

Over the past several weeks, we have been discussing virtues that I've taken directly from the "I Kuan Tao" principles which were in turn were taken from teachings of the ancient sages such as Lao Tzu, Confucius and Chuang Tzu.

Here's what the kids learned this week:

To cleanse the mind and purify the spirit - Eliminate harmful/destructive thoughts. Maintain a happy positive attitude.

Over the past weeks we've talked about virtues that we hope to develop. In order to do this, we have to look at our mind like a blackboard. If a blackboard has lots of writing on it and its filled up, its really hard to write something else on it.

I'm going to tell you an old Zen story. Then we can talk about what it means:

A young man came to a great Master to learn his martial art. After the young man greeted the Master he began to tell all that he knew. After a bit

the Master asked if the young man would like some tea. He accepted, as he continued to offer more stories of his vast experience. As the young man continued talking the Master began to pour the tea. Soon, the cup was full but the Master continued to pour tea. It spilled over the edge, onto the table and on to the young man who exclaimed, "What are you doing? Can't you see the cup is full?!!" The Master replied, "If your cup is full, how can it be filled unless you first empty it?" At this the young man learned his first lesson of humility and patience.

What do you think this story means? Well, this is where the kid's didn't quite get it. They said, "Well, the master wasn't paying attention. He needs to pay more attention!" So we had to guide them to the following: It means that we need to empty our mind, like erasing the blackboard. Once we clear our mind or erase our blackboard, then we can fill it with good actions and thoughts – just like emptying the cup.

How we clear our mind is through meditation. We learn to make our mind settle down. We tame the crazy monkey. In meditation our mind settles, like a pool of water that has been agitated. Think about it. When we step in water with sand at the bottom, the sand stirs around and makes the water cloudy. When we don't move, the water settles, the sand settles and the water becomes clear. In this analogy, the water is our mind and the sand is our thoughts. When we make our mind quite, the thoughts settle and our mind becomes clear.

This is how we clear the blackboard. Next class we'll talk about how to write things on the blackboard that are useful and positive.

Sometimes, when we empty our minds, thoughts will come in that we don't want. These are habits of thinking that need to be changed. To change our thoughts from something negative to something positive we need a strategy. Just like we have a strategy when we are sparring, we develop a strategy to overcome our negative thoughts.

When we experience a negative thought, we do what is called, "applying the antidote to the poison of the mind". The first part of our student creed states, "I intend to develop myself in a positive manner." This starts with positive thoughts. What are positive thoughts? They are the virtues that we have been discussing all along. (One of the students piped up and said to my wife, "Sifu JoAnn, what if the negative thoughts come back and come back and won't go away?" JoAnn said, "That's why we have to practice over and over, just like in Jeet Kune Do."

The following is a list of the virtues we've covered over the past weeks, so you can get a feel for what we are suggesting the kids "write on their blackboards":

- We learn to "fit in" with life and flow like water.
- We develop empathy and care for others.
- We care for nature and take care of our planet.
- We honor, appreciate and learn from teachers, role models and sages.
- We respect the opinions of others.
- We are patriotic and responsible and fulfill our civic duty
- We practice the positive virtues of deportment, speech, conduct, example and appropriate behavior with the opposite sex.
- We honor and respect our parents, we value and respect our elders
- We are trustworthy, dependable and honest.
- We live harmoniously with our neighbors.
- We follow the virtues of filial piety, brotherly love, loyalty, truthfulness, courtesy, righteousness, integrity, humility, benevolence and wisdom.

All of these virtuous principles can replace negative habits and thoughts. When you have a negative thought, first identify it as negative. Then, immediately replace it with a positive thought which is the opposite.

For more discussions on the Tao, please visit www.TrueTao.org!

全真道院週日班班程表

開班時間: 每週日10:30AM-12:30PM

日期	班長	道寄韻律	道人	化人生		專題講座	點傳師賜導
02/01/2015	陳靜嫻	郭詩永	三世業報一	世了: 溫詠鳳	健康之	道:張邦彦	陳正夫
02/08/2015	年		初	大		掃	除
02/15/2015	譚覃光	温潔芳	人生實相	: 宋麗娜	論	語:吳鑌娟	郭詩永
02/22/2015	新		春	園		遊	會

全真道院經典研究英文班 (Tao Study Group 10:30AM~12:30PM) | 負責人(Moderator) | 林信价(Derek Lin)

	內 容	負責人
全真道院道德培育班班程表	中文讀經、禮節、道歌、道化人生	吳振龍、游士慶 Allen Chen、 Eric Chen

入古兴岭日本海州北北省主	內 容	負責人
全真道院兒童讀經姬姬程表	道德經、中文教學	陳淑敏、杜梅瑞

全真道院幼兒班班程表	內 容	負責人
士具但你如兄姐姐拜衣	唐 詩、基礎勺ㄆㄇ、節 奏、勞 作	高子評

全真道院辦道輪值表

日期	02/01 ~ 02/07	02/08 ~ 02/14	$02/15 \sim 02/21$	02/22 ~ 02/28
輪值點傳師	陳正夫	郭詩永	徐翠妤	陳正夫

全真道院午獻杳/辦道負責人員

日	期	02/01/2015	02/08/2015	02/15/2015	02/22/2015
	坤	楊阿晟、符美燕	年初大掃除	宋麗娜、孫 賢	业专国治众
	乾	盧清明、易榮熙	1 10 / 10 15	陳彦宏、陳卓逸	新春園遊會

 天緑佛堂
 02/03/2015 (十二月十五) 食在有理 講師: 宋麗娜講師 班長/道寄韻律: 史振英

 02/19/2015 (正月初一) 新 春 團 拜

全伶佛堂地方班班程表

日期	星期	班長/道寄韻律	題目/講師	點傳師賜導
02/28/2015	六	盧清明	健康養生:張邦彦	陳正夫

全真道院天廚猜潔輪值表

日期	02/01/2015	02/08/2015	02/15/2015
負責點傳師	郭詩永	徐翠妤	徐翠妤
天廚組長	林貞伶	劉盛妹	武詩竹
7031121	陳秀珍	陳彦宏	史振英

櫃檯輪值表

日期	負責人
02/01/2015	鄭末子
02/15/2015	楊阿晟
02/22/2015	鄭末子



The Great Tao Foundation of America

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窮則獨善其身 達則無善夭下

~孟子~

西元二〇一五年二月一日

發行人: 陳正夫

編輯組:吳鑌娟·林信价

發行所:美國洛杉磯全真道院

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> www.GreatTao.org (全真中文) www.TrueTao.org (全真英文班) www.TaoUSA.org (美國一貫道總會)

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	Lower Azusa Rd.	全真
Rosem	10 Fwy	Peck
ad Blvc	•	ğ.
	Garvey Ave. 60 Fwy	605 Fwy
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