題 宣真 题 额

The Great Tao Foundation of America

Monthly Review May 2015

點傳師賜導

佛説彌勒上生經(五)

陳正夫 Joseph J.F. Chen

一時,佛在舍衛城,祇樹給孤獨園。

爾時,世尊於初夜分,舉身放光,其光金 色,繞祇陀園周遍七匝,照須達舍,亦作金光。

在這個時候,剛剛進入晚上六時至十時之間,德高望重的尊者佛陀準備上法座講經說法時,遍身大發光明,因為彌勒為一生補處菩薩,功行深厚,其發光之用意:

- (1) 眾生鈍惑,若不先放光警惕大眾,無法 自悟。
- (2)佛若不先放光,諸有緣人,無法見聞佛 道。
- (3)破除住在黑暗處眾生。借此放光以召集大眾。

初夜放光有二個原因:

- (1)佛陀出於五濁惡世,眾生煩惱深重,為 棄眾生無始無明昏暗,所以在初夜放光。
- (2)現說本經,為使在佛陀說法中還沒有得度的人,使其見到彌勒智光,而能破無始無明, 所以在初夜光遍照十方法界。

顯示佛陀出現於世,說法利生,希有難得,如優曇鉢花二千年才開一次,開時僅一現。

所謂五濁就是:

- (1)命濁:眾生因煩惱結集,心身交瘁,壽命短促。
 - (2)煩惱濁:貪於愛欲,瞋怒諍鬥。
 - (3) 眾生濁:身心不淨,不達理路。
- (4)劫濁:飢饉疾疫,刀兵相繼而起,生靈 塗炭,永無寧日。
 - (5) 見濁:知見不正,不奉正道。

其光是最寶貴的金色毫光,使眾生累世以來無明惡業得在佛光的普照下,慧開法眼,知迷得返,聞經而上生兜率天,斷疑生信,歸依彌勒而得度。此金色光有七層之廣,為警悟未得道的出家二眾,守持七支戒,除盡殺、盜、淫——身行中三惡業,捨滅惡口、妄言、兩舌、綺語——語行中四過失,這樣才能於當來世於彌勒佛所,普得度脫。

照須達舍,佛陀也在提醒在家俗眾,聽聞此經,得以當來彌勒淨土得不退轉於無上道心,時,佛光普照無量大眾,見光參與法會,聞法皆獲法益,未來世眾生得道時,不分膚色、國籍、性別、尊卑,一律平等做為末世普渡眾生之端狀。所謂眾生平等成佛之法,如旃迦延他是論識第一,是婆羅門種性,拜佛陀為師。佛陀,是剎帝利種性,人的貴賤與否,不在人種的勝劣,能夠修道為善,覺悟證果,都是平等的。

我們求道時恩師保證求道者,只要能立愿 了愿,定可「天榜掛號,地府抽名」是絕對的保 證。二千五百年前,佛陀在說彌勒上生經時,也 作同樣的保證,由此可知天道的寶貴。

***下期續載

天緣佛堂

溫詠鳳

首先恭誦牆上懸掛的袁前人早年墨寶:「克己復禮、真心修辦,如臨深淵,如履薄冰。」期勉我們學習聖人精神,謹小慎微,表裡如一,當名正人君子,君子任重而道遠!修道是性、心、身一貫修持,以下四個重點作為彼此之共勉:

第二點要堅毅修「心」:修心須正心。作 人準則是恭敬、忠誠、禮義、仁愛,愛心生則 百恨消。偈曰:「佛在靈山莫遠求,靈山就 在爾心頭,人人有個靈山塔,好向靈山塔下 修。」所謂天堂抑或地獄,往往是一念之差。 人追隨六根感官,心念向外,以感情而言通稱 「欲念」,慾念一動則百「惡」齊來,破壞了 完整又清淨的自性,務必審慎、理智地臨崖勒 馬,止「惡」向「善」。換言之,心念往內, 即道心;遇逆境,勿懊惱、勿沮喪!要能「克 念」,保持開朗、豁達,朝好的方向思考, 隨之「轉念」,繼而「化念」,準是吾上輩子 因果、業力,所欠的該趕快樂意償還之;直到 「無念」,如《心經》所云:「心無掛礙」, 如斯由「克」制、轉「化」至「無」念的去磨 練、去體驗,把心念看成是一種不凡經歷而非 障礙,它不是萬丈深淵,乃是照亮前方的光明 之火,其過程正是人的「悟」性,從晦暗到消

亮的自我調適,善護本性、良心。修心注重清明,心清方能明,人對事物的認知,用平常心、清淨心,意志堅定的「善」緣善了,惡緣亦善了,既是一種能力和智慧,又是一種德行。

第三點要勤奮修「身」:修養自身首要管 好無窮的欲望,欲望乃痛苦泉源。細數十惡的 貪、瞋、痴、殺、盜、淫加上四「口」業俱是 六根作崇,產生駑鈍散漫、怠惰輕挑,行為、 性格脾氣、毛病、陋習的偏差。因外界五花八 門之誘惑而迷失自我。固此,修身立德有必要 切實地辨明善、惡、對、錯,在反觀、省察之 後,努力克服自身性格中之許許多多弱點,革 掉不良嗜好,去除雜念以斷煩惱。摒棄私欲, 把欲望削滅致最低,看破、看淡、看透,世界 一切苦惱,給予往昔之負面看法、做法、說 法,加以修正。語語出真心,有話好好說,強 調說好話。再之,迴避外界境遇引誘,不隨著 俗情、物欲而沉淪。我們秉承前人聖賢賜導, 效法良師教誨,修養道德,崇禮行道,清心守 戒。六根清淨方為「道」,將「道」運用於日 常,堅定信念,確定人生的目標與意義。

道化人生

五常:禮

杜梅瑞

自從我們得到先天大道,一貫真傳後,禮節是一貫道的首要課程,佛規禮節是修道者的行為規戒與指南。禮節定了人與人之間的分寸,表示對別人的尊重與敬意。敬人者,人恆敬之。要捫心自問,是否自己不對?自己不夠禮貌?不夠謙虚?到佛堂的好處就可讓我們學到讓來讓去的智慧,學習講話客客氣氣的,講話不要大聲小聲的和人家吵架。禮是辭讓之心。是我們本性都具有的東西,是我們為人處世之要道。

表示禮節的方式有很多種,有的用動作,有的用讚美歌頌,有的則是跪拜頂禮,只要合乎理,的東就是禮。禮節能從外在的動作,約束我們,俗話說:習慣成自然,約束久了,也會成為肢體上或行為上的自然舉止;這個自然舉止,久而久之就會化為內心的氣質。這時候從內心優雅純正的氣質所發出的禮節,那就令人佩服而感動了。所以禮,開始於節,節制自己慾念的衝動,習慣後再發自於心,那就真正合禮了。

現在人類大肆濫採 (天地大自然)的資源,毫無節制,可說是失禮於天地。所以大自然的反撲很嚴重,地球暖化,每達秋季,就有秋老虎,氣溫高達一百多度,非常反常的現象,我們人類一定要好好的反省大自然的反撲,會讓人類遭受毀滅的境地,人類一定要再恢復對天地的禮敬本性,才能避免被覆滅的命運。

禮就是理,道理。當時孔子去周意問禮,其實是去周京問道,孔子問禮於老子而求道,聞真理,孔子問禮於老子而求道,聞真理則寸步難,我是一句話說:有理則走遍天下,無理則寸步難,就是一旦離開內體,就是一旦離開內體,就是一旦離開內體,就是一旦就是一旦,就是一旦,就是一旦就是一旦,就是一旦,就是不是一些人之間,,是不是一些人之間,,經過過一天也未分之前。也有禮也。這是天地未分之前,是天地未分之前,已有禮也。此大之前,所以要治國平天下,修身正心,於自己,於以要治國平天下,修身正心,於自己,以其之之。

都依禮來做。就算是二十一世紀,高科技的網路世界裡,大家也必須有網路的禮節,才能行得通。例如不經過別人同意,不能公佈別人的信箱網址,這就是網路基本的禮節,如果大家都沒這種禮,那麼網路就會帶給大家十分困擾的災害,而不是它的方便。

孔子曾聽說一群人相處在一起的時候,需用禮 來節制,禮非常重要。沒有禮不能事天地之鬼神。 因為有禮所以夫唱婦隨,父慈子孝,長幼有序,男 女有別,可分得清楚親戚關係遠近的區別。在我們 道場中修道,我們知道禮,君臣父子長幼,排得很 有順序,不會複雜,對上下要用什麼禮?對平輩之 間要用什麼禮?都很清楚。君子知道這禮很需要, 所以知道這禮以後,將此推行於世間百姓,每一個 人都來遵守行禮,不敢違背,廢棄,或輕視它的重 要,人人都很重視禮節是歷代君師,代天理物之大 事,故周公制禮,開劈了周朝八百年的基礎,孔子 崇禮,使天下歸仁,禮最重要在於誠,禮者誠也, 成仁之事也,進而忠孝節義,高而大化聖神,所以 當禮得到制序時,則天地位焉,而萬物育化。活佛 恩師慈悲:「佛規禮節雖是束縛,卻是雕塑,造就 每一個人上乘佛法,一定要遵守,所謂誠於中,形 於外,將之表現得宜,才是道的顯露與實踐。」

禮對於我們人生又有何關聯?有何價值呢?

一、規範身心:禮端正我們的身心端正我們的 行為,孔子說:不學禮,無以立,這說明了人之立 身處世,要知禮。

二、調節慾望:節己之慾,以離諸怨,凡事發乎情,止於禮,才不會亂,慾望不容易發現,會在不自覺中追求,而求不到的,則易犯錯,所以對禮的認知,讓人有制慾的功能。孔子認為克己復禮為仁,一日克己,復禮,天下歸仁。顏淵問請問其目,子曰:「非禮勿視,非禮勿聽,非禮勿動,非禮勿言。」另外知禮後就懂得不花非禮財,不浪費財物,我們不是花不起,而是不浪費。

三、引導一生,恢復古禮的意義在守得住真 人,守得住本性,要二六時中須臾不離,古禮並非 是行為上的約束,而是教我們如何安住自家主人翁 大事。

四、移風易俗:刑法並不一定能遏止人類做壞事,只有禮的教化,深入人心,喚醒迷失的人,人之初,性本善,人的本性原本是純善無染,所要禮教是由於受到物慾,環境的污染,不得不設禮儀規範,以喚醒人們迷失的心。

禮的美德有五:貌、敬、謙、讓、謹。

貌:就是身正從容,神態怡然,我們的儀容, 行為端正;對人對事真實不虚。學習孔子的儀態, 子溫而厲,威而不猛,恭而安。子夏:「君子有三 變,望之儼然,即之也溫,聽其也厲。」

敬:在貌為恭,在心為敬,恭敬是一,一是 道,道是心。當我們心莊時,體自舒;心肅時,容 自敬;內心達於外形,內外相通才能致敬,持敬的 工夫務須始終如一,不可須臾間斷,要有「造次必於是,顛沛必於是」的態度。

謙:是遜讓,謙虚不驕傲的意思。我們做了好事,不要一直掛在心上;或是捐了錢,也不要一高,才是真正的無為,無為的心,功德才高。要不居功,功成身退。功要留著去抵前世所造的,功德要彌補我們現在不小心所犯的錯事,功德要豬者將來的劫難,讓我們能逢凶化吉,或之不以為人事,光要做這些事,我們都來不及做了思,子入太廟,每事問,孔子做魯國大夫時,初次入太廟,幫忙做祭祀的工作,每一件事物都要詳問。

謹:凡事小心謹慎,講話要考慮清楚,說出去的話,就像潑出去的水,覆水難收。暗室無欺心; 慎獨的功夫,無有差錯,十目所指,十手所視。

以禮節的角度而言,經常禮敬天地大自然是培養高尚人格、偉大情操,非常好的一個方法,更何況禮尚往來,我們禮敬天地,天地就供養我們,我們安和樂利的生活,學習佛規禮節就是敬天地,禮神明的具表現,也是自律律他的準則。在拜佛明心要誠,外表衣冠整齊,態度嚴肅,平心神在,禮佛如佛在,這樣效果會倍增。我們要時常接近佛堂,如佛在等照,敬聽佛音,時時檢點身心於正,心存誠敬、感恩,故聽佛音,時時檢點身心於正,心存誠敬、能思,言行舉動合乎中庸,發之於正,心存誠敬、感見,也道奉行,故重,成聲或佛。

小故事大道理

禍從口出的鼈魚

《摘自修道故事小品集》

以前有一隻鼈魚,遇到了枯乾的旱災,湖泊水都 乾涸枯竭。他自己爬得慢,也沒有辦法到其他地方去 找食物吃找水喝。

這時候,正好一群天鵝住在湖邊;鼈魚就請求天 鵝們幫牠渡過難關。

於是,一隻大天鵝便用口銜著牠飛到別的地方去 找食物。

牠們飛過一座城市的上空, 鼈忍不住就問。

「這是什麼地方?」大天鵝沒有回答。

鼈卻還問個不停。大天鵝只好張口想答話,誰 知,口一張,鼈就從口中落了下去。

落到了地面,人類就殺了牠,把牠給吃掉了。

人世間有的人,固執又愚蠢,沒有頭腦;說話也 不謹慎地思考一下,這個譬喻講的就是這些人。

《菜根譚》有句話說:謹言慎行,君子之道。

十語九中,未必稱奇;一語不中,則愆尤駢集。

十謀九成,未必歸功;一謀不成,則訾議叢興。

君子所以寧默勿躁,寧拙勿巧。

說十句對九句並不算稀奇,反道是,只說了一句 錯話,就會招致人家許許多多的責難與攻擊。

作十件事九件順利完成;未必會歸功於你,反道 是,只有一件未成功,所有的批評與誹謗都來了。

所以君子處世要謹言慎行,做人寧可沉默寡言,也 不要急躁多話;做事寧可拙樸踏實,也不要投機取巧。

《論語•子張篇》:

子貢曰:君子一言以為知,一言以為不知;言不可不慎也。

語言是人與人之間互相溝通的重要橋樑和媒介。而語言的表達,的確是一種深奧的技巧與藝術。

有的人花言巧語,說得天花亂墜;只為的是個人的私心自利。

有的人木訥寡言,一片誠心敬意,卻無從發揮與 表達。

其實「語言」只是工具,重要的是它內在的涵義寓意;「不言而喻」,是默默的真情。「冷言諷語」,是刻薄的尖酸。「口碑載道」,是無上的福田。「口是心非」,是陰謀的詭詐。

我們不在攻人心計,我們卻要留意禍從口出。 言不必多,純心淨語;一言就可造福田,可以結 十方善因,可以播九品極樂淨土。

活佛師尊慈示:

修道皆知:禍從口出,言多必失。故宜口心清淨。 無由之言絕勿輕易說出,不吉利之言亦不草率 出口,惹厄災之害勿輕說出,妨害他人之言絕勿說 出。天機不談,國家機密不說,出口成章,言出是 理,則是謹言也。

謹言者,口語小心,言滿天下無口過;慎行者,行滿天下無怨惡也。

修道之士,口不擇言,身無擇行,成何修道? 言善利人,合於口德;言不善害人,則失於 口德。

是是非非,要自己明,要擇重去輕,處厚去薄。

2015 美國全真道院母親節慶祝活動

期:2015年5月10日(星期日)

時 間:10am-1pm

地 點:美國全真道院

地 址:11645 Lower Azusa Road,

El Monte, CA 91732

午 餐:素甜餅、蘿蔔絲餅、春卷、 炒麵、湯麵、通心粉、鹹湯圓

Pizza、母親節蛋糕……

費 用:無

活動內容:運動、唱歌、比手畫腳、猜謎 母親與家人合照、頒發禮物給 偉大的母親、切蛋糕、大合照

、午餐。

****希望道親們踴躍帶媽媽及家人參加,讓我們和偉大的母親一同歡渡母親節。

Purchasing Yi (Part 1)

by Derek Lin

During the Warring States period, there was a man by the name of Feng Xuan in the Qi Kingdom. He lived in poverty, without any viable prospects, so he went to the palace of the wealthy Duke, Lord Mengchang, hoping to find employment.

A friend of his mentioned his name to the Duke, and the Duke asked, "What is he good at?"

Feng Xuan's friend replied candidly, "He's not particularly good at anything."

"Does he have any skills?"

"No particular skills either."

The Duke laughed, "Very well! Give him a place to sleep and something to eat."

Thus, Feng Xuan became one of the Duke's "guests" – several thousand men who served the Duke but did not have clearly defined duties. His peers, seeing that the Duke did not hold him in high regard, tended to look down on him. However, the Duke treated him well. He got decent food, authorization to use one of the Duke's numerous chariots, and even a way to support his elderly mother.

One day, the Duke posted a sign for all to see, asking for a volunteer. There was a remote region, called Xue, in the Duke's territory. The people of Xue owed the Duke old debts. The Duke wanted someone who could do accounting, track the numbers accurately, and collect the debts. Feng Xuan stepped forward and volunteered himself.

The Duke spoke to him: "Sir, I have been so busy with the exhausting and confusing affairs of the state that I haven't had the time to work on this. Would you mind traveling to the Xue region as my representative, and collect the loan payments on my behalf?"

Feng Xuan replied in the affirmative, and began to prepare for the trip. He would take a few guards as well as the detailed loan documents with him. When his preparations were done, he reported back to the Duke, and asked, "Your Grace, after I have collected the money on your behalf, what would you like me to purchase and bring back?"

The Duke could not think of anything, so he said, "Take a look around. Whatever you see I need but do not have, get it for me."

After a long trip, Feng Xuan arrived at the Xue region. He had the guards round up all the villagers to go over the loan documents. The villagers were quite poor, but they all knew the loan payments were long overdue, so they had no choice but to pay. Feng Xuan could tell it was very difficult for them. He looked at them and saw depressed and worried expressions. Some of them had very little, and some had nothing at all.

Feng Xuan collected what there was to collect and checked against the loan documents. Then, he stood up and announced: "By order of the Duke, I have been authorized to hereby return the loan payments back to you."

The villagers were stunned as Feng Xuan proceeded to return the money that was paid only a moment ago. None of them had ever heard of anything like this before.

What happened next surprised them even more. Feng Xuan gathered up all the loan documents and set them on fire. This meant the Duke was not granting them an extension to pay back the loan. He had actually authorized the loans to be written off, thus clearing the debts. They cheered loudly, and as the loan documents burned, they chanted,

"Long live the Duke! Long live the Duke!"

Feng Xuan returned to the palace and reported to the Duke. The Duke was surprised to see him and asked: "Were you able to collect on all the loans? Why are you back so soon?"

"Your Grace, I was indeed able to collect all the money owed to you."

"Excellent! What did you purchase for me with the money?"

Feng Xuan said, "Your Grace, you asked me to look around and buy whatever you needed, so I did. I saw your palace full of precious treasures, your stables full of strong horses, and your harem full of beautiful concubines. The only thing you really needed was Yi, so I purchased that for you."

"What do you mean – by purchasing Yi?" The Duke knew Yi meant righteousness and doing the right thing, but he could not see how such an intangible concept could be bought like some sort of commodity.

Feng Xuan explained: "Your Grace, you are the lord of the small Xue region. Instead of treating the people there as a father would his children, you wanted to extract money from them. I falsely claimed that I acted under your orders to return the money to them and burn up the loan documents. In response, they cheered and chanted your name. That is how I purchased Yi for you."

The Duke was not happy to hear this. Although he was very wealthy and did not really need the money, he was expecting to get something back. Greatly annoyed, he waved Feng Xuan away: "Alright! Let us speak no more of this matter."

A year later, the Duke encountered great misfortune. The power struggle that was always present in the royal court of Qi went badly against him, and King Qi indicated he would withdraw his support for the Duke. This meant the Duke's enemies were now free to attack him unopposed. The Duke knew his entire family was now in peril.

Knowing the situation was grave, Feng Xuan once again stepped forward to volunteer himself. Having no idea how to save himself and his family, the Duke was only too glad to let him take charge of the situation. He organized a small group of trusted guards, and made the appropriate preparations. In secrecy, he escorted the Duke and his family out of the palace. Together, they traveled toward the remote Xue region. Feng Xuan sent a scout ahead, to let the villagers know they were coming.

A surprising sight greeted the Duke when they were still many miles from Xue. The villagers all came out to welcome him. Men, women, the elderly, the young – there were hundreds of them. They lined the path to Xue and they all cheered the Duke's arrival.

As he moved through the welcoming crowds, the Duke suddenly realized this was it. They had reached safe harbor. The villagers had already set up a secure place where he and his family could stay. He knew they would protect him by not revealing his whereabouts to anyone – especially the spies of his enemies. Finally, after days of facing what he thought was certain doom, he could now breathe a sigh of relief.

He turned to Feng Xuan and said, "Sir, this Yi that you purchased for me – today, I see it with my own eyes."

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

日其	班長	道寄韻律	道	化人生	專力	題講座	點傳師賜導
05/03/20	15 余月華	溫潔芳	緣起性	空:林達雄	春	季大	典
05/10/20	15 母		親	節	活		動
05/17/20	15 譚覃光	杜梅瑞	金 剛	經:郭文澄	論 語	: 吳鑌娟	陳正夫
05/24/20	15 國	殤	日	長 作	期	停	班
05/31/20	15 孫 賢	杜梅瑞	乘愿而來了愿	而歸:溫詠鳳	一貫道義	::陳正夫	郭詩永

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

入古兴龄日本海城北北部主	內 容	負責人
全真道院兒童讀經班班程表	道德經、中文教學	陳淑敏、杜梅瑞

今点送院は日本は11日 主	內容	負責人
全真道院幼兒班班程表	唐 詩、基礎勺ㄆㄇ、節 奏、勞 作	高子評

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日期	05/03 ~ 05/09	05/10 ~ 05/16	05/17~ 05/23	05/24~ 05/30	05/31 ~ 06/06
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乾	陳柏瑋、陳宣霖	溫佳源、陳柏瑋	盧清明、易榮熙

 大線排堂
 05/03/2015 (三月十五)
 光 明 燈 塔
 講師: 呂柏欣講師
 班長/道寄韻律: 施萬方

 05/18/2015 (四月初一)
 念 轉 福 來
 講師: 余月華講師
 班長/道寄韻律: 容實玲

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編輯組:吳鑌娟·林信价

發行所:美國洛杉磯全真道院

地 址: 11645 Lower Azusa Road., El Monte, CA91732 電 話: 626.279.1097 · 傳 真: 626.279.1098 網 址: www.with.org (一貫道世界總會)

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