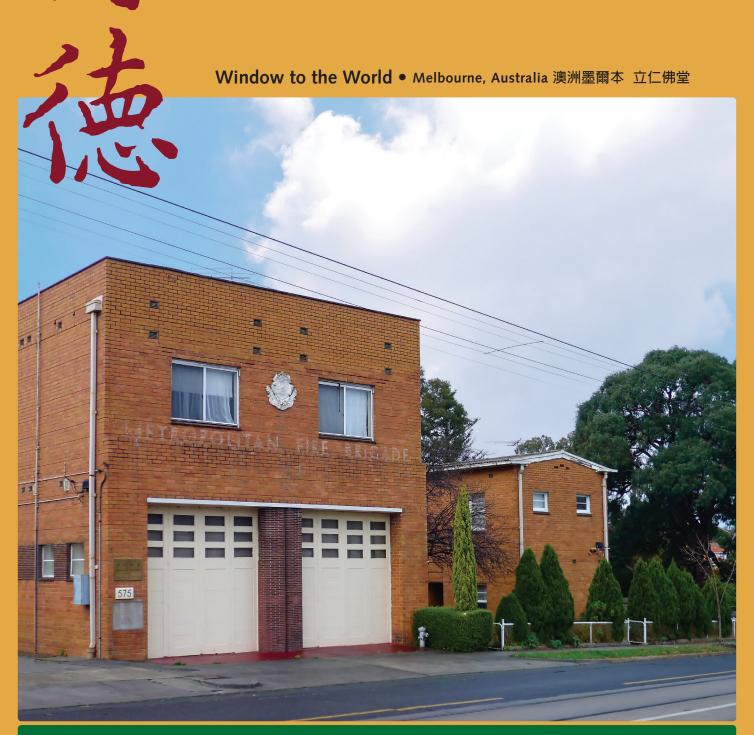
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No. 24 June 2010

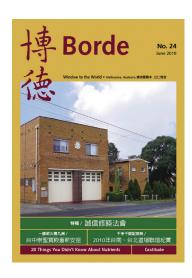


特稿/ 誠信修睦法會

一脈新火傳九洲 / 台中崇聖寶殿重新安座 千手千眼記常州/ 2010年台南、台北道場聯誼紀實

20 Things You Didn't Know About Nutrients

Gratitude



No. 24 June 2010

特 稿

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一世勸人以口 百世勸人以書

恩師慈語、仙佛聖訓是上天賜予每一位白陽修士的寶典,《心燈傳燈》、《同心協力》、《無我利他》、《願行愿行》、《精益求精》、《安貧樂道》這幾本聖訓,皆是恩師及仙佛的心血結晶,宜廣為流傳,善緣才能廣結,也才不負仙佛苦心。

衆生若有需要,請您與他結這份方 便善緣:您若有需要,請讓博德與 您結下這份清淨法緣,感恩您。

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發行人 顧愛珩前人 社長 劉連吉 編輯 編輯組 美術編輯 林秀虹 攝影 羅彦明、黃承堯 影像處理 陳俊儒

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一句話讀博德 Quotes from Borde

平日要多一點平常心,少一點勝 負心,人不要和他人比較,世界上人與 人是無法比較的,你就是你,世界上沒 有兩個妳。要有平常心,任何事都要知 足,你若要爭,永遠爭不完。

P4《誠信修睦法會》

恩師慈悲:對於前賢有下列毛病, 值得一讀:愛說是非、尖酸刻薄、愛生氣,不注重佛規、喜歡指使別人、驕傲 自以為是的、愛佔便宜、我行我素以自 我為中心……。

P12《恩師慈語》

一般前賢回佛堂可以捨財、捨力、 捨時間,但卻捨不了「我的心」。更不 想為「重障」的殘缺、智障、動彈不得 的垂死病人服務?

P41《愛人》

一枝草,一點露,「海角七號」把 患唐氏症的孩子,從一回生、三回熟、 三回就上手,創造成天才攝影師的奇 蹟。

P44《「海角七號」新奇蹟》

一個人的思維方式,決定了一個人 境界的大小,只有大境界的人,才能看 到事物的真正價值。

P47《金礦上種捲心菜》

編別人留有餘地,往往就給自己留下了生機與希望。 下了生機與希望。

P51《生活智慧故事》

Somehow, I think we can compare "Cultivating" with "being a new parent". Of course, without any doubt, cultivating is much harder and challenging than parenthood.

P58 (Cultivating and Motherhood)

P61 《Unstable World, Stable Mind》

during every kind of job or action.

Human beings only have one

mind. They should train their mind from

a wandering one to a stable one. We

should try to cultivate self-awareness

One thing that really amazes me was the passion that I had seen in both our Elder Koo and Elder Tai. They are a couple of God fearing people who are so committed in what they are doing.

P66 (My First Dharma Gathering - Chennai, 2009

feedbacks always come along with it.

Similarly, our Dao cultivation wouldn't be complete without practice. Sublime as they may be, the lectures and dharma gatherings can never translate into perceivable and sustainable benefits if the advice is not followed, the rules are not obeyed, and cultivation is not honestly and sincerely practiced.

Doing kind deeds with a certain purpose in mind is not the true meaning of a kind act. The true kindness requires no feedback though some good

P72 《Kindness Pays》

P71 《Practice Makes Perfect》



誠信修睦法會

大家好。今年老師慈賜我們「誠信修 睦」的班名,提醒我們内修功夫的重要。去年 的班名是「安貧樂道」,大家看到從去年開 始,世界各國經濟的不景氣,加上天災人禍, 每個人的内心總歸不安定,所以老師叮嚀我們 要「安貧樂道」。今年,老師則告訴我們:這 個世界若要安和樂利,每個人就得用最至誠的 心與人真誠相處。

堅守信用,好好修持

你看,現在很多都是「你騙我、我騙 你」。每天打開報紙一看,子殺父、父殺子、 人與人互相殺害,失去一個「誠」字和「信」 字,使得現在的世界好不安寧。希望我們修道 人從這裡開始,先做好自己,以一顆至誠不息 的心堅守信用,修持好我們的行為,這樣才 能達到世界和睦。記住:這個世界就靠一個 「睦」字來維持我們所有的人生。

至誠可以感人感天

什麼是「誠」?老師慈悲:誠,真實 也,天真純一之意。「誠」就是「真」,不可 有一點虛假;如果有一點虛假在裡面,那就不 是誠了。你看,現在有許多人說話、做事,十 之八九都是假,沒有誠意,這樣哪裡可以成功 呢?如能達到真實的至誠,則可以感動人,也 可以感動天。常聽人說:「我真的不想做這件 事,但是被他的誠心誠意感動,沒辦法。」所 以付出真心非常重要。

還有就是「實」,做事實實在在的,不 可以馬馬虎虎、敷衍了事。實在就是要百分 之百、老老實實的。老師要我們「吃飯時就吃飯,睡覺時就睡覺;要做就做,不做就不做」,這就是「老實」。以前的人是白天工作,晚上睡覺,現在的人是白天睡覺,到了晚上不睡覺,陰陽顚倒,所以做起事來也顚倒。

「誠」也是「天真純一」的意思。世界上誰最天真呢?剛生下來的小嬰兒最天真了,想哭就哭,想笑就笑,等到兩三個月之後就不一樣了,父母會叫他「笑啊!笑啊!」他知道原來笑會讓父母高興,他就學會了順從大人的心態。下次父母說「你笑一笑就給你水喝」,明明不想笑,為了得到一杯水,只好勉強笑一笑,這樣就逼著他不天真了。

因此,當我們腦中浮現第一個念頭時, 這第一個念頭就是真的、純一的;等到第二個 念頭出現、考慮一下,那就不純了。「真誠」 與「偽」相對,二者有著天淵之別,從今後我 們應著誠去偽,這是最重要的事。

人無信不立

第二,信。「人言」為「信」,人無信不立。一個人若無信,就無法立足於天地之間。過去從商的人是有多少說多少,但現在的人卻大多不守信用了。如果能以誠心待人,開誠佈公,攤開來清清爽爽、明明白白,凡事依照約定的日期來進行,一點都無差錯,這就是「信」。

過去鍾子期與伯牙在江上相遇,結為知 音,兩人約定好來年見面,沒想到在約定日期 的前一個月,鍾子期得了重病,臨終前鍾子期 要求父母把他的墳墓建在與伯牙相約的江邊, 打算親自迎候伯牙;而當時貴為晉國上大夫的 伯牙亦是寧可棄官,也要趕來與鍾子期相會。 他們的守信用、重承諾傳為干古佳話。再看大 自然,風向的變化與潮水的漲落也都有一定的 期程,這也就是大自然的「守信」。

「修」是修飾、修理、裝修,要有美妙的成果就要修。好比房屋舊了就要裝修,才能維持明亮乾淨;同樣的,如果有個人脾氣暴躁、講話衝動,要不要修呢?(要)。是啊!一定要經過修理、修飾,才能讓人接受。

從去年開始,世界各國經濟的不景氣,加上天災人禍,每個人的內心總歸不安定,所以老師叮嚀我們要「安貧樂道」。今年,老師則告訴我們:這個世界若要安和樂利,每個人就得用最至誠的心與人眞誠相處。

律己以嚴,待人有讓

如何「修」?依「恕道」而修,學習寬恕的道理。中庸上要我們「律己以嚴,待人有讓」,對待他人好多地方要能退讓,自己退一步,容人有量。對自己要斤斤計較,以免小錯變成大錯,大錯變成大罪。要說好話、做好事,道德經上說「挫其銳、和其光、同其塵」,「挫銳」就是做事不要太出鋒頭,也不要對人要求太高,要求太高,得不到就生煩惱了,所以任何事都要心平氣和。

還有與人相處要「和光同塵」,「和 光」要如何和呢?今天與我們相處的人來自四 面八方,都不相同,如果我們的光太亮,人家 會受不了,人家一受不了,還要不要跟你在一 起呢?所以與人相處要同他人「差不多」。什 麼是「同塵」?我們與別人相處在同一個塵 世裡,你是人、我是人,心要不要一樣呢? (要)。所以同塵就是「同一心而無二心」, 這完全要靠「修」的功夫才做得到。因此,在 世間做人,全靠這個「修」字,一個人能「修 己」是非常重要的,而且一定要修好。

互敬才能和睦

「睦」是與人和樂相處,這一定要用「敬」才能達到——你敬我、我敬你,方才能 物和睦。老師很慈悲,教我們當道親一進門, 就要問候「您好」、遞毛巾淨手、遞茶水喝 茶,先恭敬對方,讓道親的心中感到溫暖,這 就是「和睦」。你看這個「睦」字:凡親厚之稱,叫做「睦」。我們中國每個人從父母、夫妻、朋友、兄弟到親戚等,共有九族,這些都要能「親」。而我們講「道親」也有個「親」字,代表凡是道親都自然能相互親近、親和,一親,情感就慢慢深厚了。

道親同聚,天下一家

所以你想想:若是天下都是道親呢?以前在大陸辦道,中國各省道親共聚一堂,好開心。老師說:「不只這樣,將來萬國九州的道親都可以同聚在一起。」當時好多人不信,你看,現在可以嗎?(可以)。我們已經有好多外國道親了!所以「天下一家」絕不是口號。不要分「我是上海人」、「你是廣東人」,更別說「我只嫁上海人,不嫁廣東人」,現在的世界哪裡都可以去,好比我本是上海人,在香港一住二十多年,哪裡還算得上是上海人呢?



孔子有「溫、良、恭、儉、 讓」的美德,這是修道人應有的 德行。我們修道人到任何地方都 要和孔子一樣,待人溫和、給人 溫暖,沒有不良習慣。

因此,天底下的人都可以親,都應該要相親相愛。修道人不要有那麼多煩惱,把自己困死在裡面。

論語上說,有子曰:「禮之用,和為貴,先王之道斯為美,小大由之,有所不行,知和而和。不以禮節之,亦不可行也。」孔子的學生有子告訴我們:「禮」最大的作用在維持世界的和平與和睦,以「和」為最寶貴。以前的聖人不論小事大事都是這樣,如果行不通,知道「和」就一味去行「和」,到最後一定能成功。但話說回來,如果不用「禮」去節制它,最後也一定會壞事。

溫良恭儉讓以得之

論語還有一段,子禽問於子貢曰:「夫子至於是邦也,必聞其政,求之與?抑與之與?」子貢曰:「夫子溫、良、恭、儉、讓以得之。夫子之求之也,其諸異乎人之求之與?」孔子學生子禽問子貢說:「我們的老師無論到哪一個國家去,一定知道那個國家的政事,這是他向人家求教明白的嗎?或者是旁人自動給他這種消息的呢?」子貢回答說:「我們夫子是以脾氣溫和、人品良善、態度恭敬、

生活節約以及凡事謙讓不爭這五種的美德來感動人,所以就算他是向人求教的,那麼夫子與 其他人也不相同吧!

這段講到孔子有「溫、良、恭、儉、 讓」的美德,這是修道人應有的德行。我們修 道人到任何地方都要和孔子一樣,待人溫和、 給人溫暖,沒有不良習慣。其他人是我要利用 你,我就暫時表現「溫良恭儉讓」好達到目 的,但孔子則是從仁心理性中自然流露,無為 而無所不為。

在「誠信修睦」的班名下有五個題目, 第一個是「愛」。不論古今中外,每個人都需 要愛,從一出生就有父母的愛護照顧。這個世 界,父母之愛是最真實的,哪個父母不愛子 女?就算子女天生傷殘也一樣會愛他、一樣當 他是寶貝。

人人心中存有大愛

還有一種愛,每個人的心中一定存有, 在最艱難中它會展現出來,那就是「大愛」。 你看,在災難發生時,許多人自動自發地伸出 援手幫忙救災,他不是為了得到名聲或某種目 的,而是很自然地、在別人的生命發生危急 時,我們所流露出來的天性。

所以大家要明白,我們今天講的「愛」不是世間普通的情愛,普通的情愛是有限制的,愛你的時候就要你生,不愛時就要你死,這是世俗普通的情愛。大愛卻是能像母愛般那樣偉大——天地之間的愛沒有大過母愛的。母親愛自己的子女可說是無微不至,自己所有的心思都在裡面,大愛就是這樣無盡及無微不至的愛。

大愛同時也是順應自然的。你看,風雨、太陽、月亮,這些大自然都是應時應運且恆常不變的。舉例來說,你們覺得觀音菩薩慈悲嗎?頭痛時拜觀音菩薩,跟菩薩說:「觀音菩薩請讓我頭不要痛,頭不痛了我就來拜你。」三天之後頭不痛,他忘記來拜觀音菩薩了:到了下一次頭痛又再來,他又來說:「觀音菩薩,這次我真的不會忘記。」等到頭痛痊癒,他又忘了。觀音菩薩會說:「你這人真差勁,下次再來我不理你了。」會這樣嗎?不會的啦!

平日要多一點平常心,少一 點勝負心。人不要和他人比較, 世界上人與人是無法比較的,你 就是你,世界上沒有兩個你。要 有平常心,任何事都要知足,你 若要爭,永遠不足。

這就是因為祂能永遠地順應自然、順應任何衆生的需要。我很喜歡老師說過的一句話「哪裡需要哪有我」,所以只要是人們需要的地方,觀世音菩薩一定會到,不需要的地方祂不會來慈悲。這種大愛的境界惟有天地、佛菩薩才能達到,祂的愛可以使世界上的人都能脫離苦海、得到幸福,就算犧牲自己也不在乎。今天我們就是要藉著修持,使我們的心量、思想、胸懷能慢慢地、一步步地走到這樣的境界。

感謝失敗才可達寧靜

第二,寧靜致遠。天地之間,任何人做事都需要寧靜。心無法寧靜,連小事都做不好。如果我們不能時時保持一顆安寧的心,好像俗話說的「坐立難安」,這樣你還能做好什麼事呢?所以一定要讓自己的身心能夠寧靜,方才可以。怎樣可以達到寧靜呢?就是「感謝失敗」——任何寧靜都要經歷過失敗才可獲得,人惟有失敗過才可以真正寧靜下來。

當年我離開家鄉來到美國,第一個遇到 的是生活問題,在美國一個人都不認識,沒有 依靠,當時只求有一餐飯吃就好了。這才讓我 體驗到:在一個失敗的環境中,一個人必須想 盡辦法、必須求人、必須壓住自己的脾氣毛 病,否則就無法生存;一個人也只有在失敗 中,心中才會只剩一個念頭,沒有第二個念 頭。所以要讓心寧靜就得經歷失敗或聯想到自 己失敗的經驗,此時心頭一定非常寧靜,沒有 其他考慮,也可以和大家一條心。

人與人是無法比較的

因此,平日要多一點平常心,少一點勝 負心。人不要和他人比較,世界上人與人是無 法比較的,你就是你,世界上沒有兩個你。要 有平常心,任何事都要知足,你若要爭,永遠 不足。你說:怎樣才算地位最高?權勢最大? 最富貴?最聰明?這些一旦有了追求的慾望, 永遠都不會滿足。相反地,若是在任何環境中 都能無人我、無慾念,就不會生發出貪婪的心 來。要知道:人的慾念是永無止境的,永遠都 覺得不夠;但只要能平息慾念,心就能安寧。

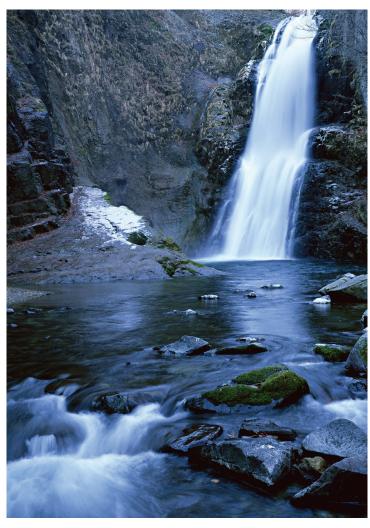
除此之外,還要能肅穆。一個人要能夠 莊嚴、莊重,心才能和穆、安穆;如果一個人 不能肅穆,像個陀螺動個不停, 心如何能安靜呢?要達到「肅 穆」可以學習「止息」的功夫。 能止息,心就能靜。止息就是連 呼吸都要能夠停止,像烏龜一 樣,停在那裡不呼吸,這時意念 就能收攝專一,幫助我們的心回 歸寧靜。

能有以上這兩種習慣,也就是退讓無慾念、莊重能肅穆,那我們的心就可以寧靜。世上做人最重要,任何事應該想的去想,不該想的不要想太多,怎麼想都是多餘的,心一定要保持寧靜。無論做什麼事,決定了就去實行,不需要太多的考慮,這也是寧靜的功夫之一。

第三,知人知面要知心。 請問各位:你是不是人?我是不 是人?一樣都是人吧!你會不會 罵人?我會不會罵人?一定會的啦!不好就要 罵。所以每個人從臉上就看得出來他的心情 ——開心就笑,不開心就哭,一看就知道。

人之初,性本善

好比「天有晝夜,人有善惡」,大自然 有白天夜晚,是一定的規則:人也有善、有惡 一一所謂「人之初,性本善」,我們的本性原 本都是良善的,但為什麼會變惡呢?因為「性 相近,習相遠」,後天環境的變化,影響了我 們的習性。好像到市場買東西,人就會起貪 心,買個兩斤菜、三斤蘿蔔,就要老闆「給我 一點蔥」,你說貪不貪心?這是因為眼睛看到



了蔥而生起的,看不到就不會了。所以是環境 引起你的貪心。

人的習性一旦受到環境改變的影響,就會有善有惡。所以觀察別人要細心,用種種方法看到他的心思,心眼要靈活,但不須害怕他人。因為每個人都有善性,了解以後根據一個原則來變化,好比他有貪心,我就想辦法讓他不貪,所以不用怕,天下的人心都是一樣的。

苦中有樂,樂中有苦

再來是「苦與樂」。世界上的事都是「苦中有樂,樂中有苦」。人人都無法避冤

苦,即便是一個大富人,他也會有痛苦的。我認識一個律師,他有七個太太,有人跟他講:「你很好,有七個太太!」他說:「別提了,你不知道有多痛苦!」別人眼中快樂的事,在他卻很苦。其實就算是一個普通人,一天之中也不知會經歷過好幾次的苦與樂,一下子開心、一下子不開心,總歸是這樣。俗云「苦樂相煎何時了?」剛看這個茶杯好喜歡,覺得這個茶杯真好,心裡好開心;第二個鐘頭還開心嗎?不會了,平淡了,這個很自然,人生一樣如此。

所以「苦與樂」在玩弄我們的人生,一下子讓你開心,一下子讓你不開心,修道人只要記住:有樂就有苦,有苦就有樂,人生不需要計較那麼多。

最後是「人生的大道理」。人生的大道

理實在太多,在每一個人事應對、生活細節的 領悟中,都有著我們做人的大道理。如果沒有 這些大道理,人生就沒有了準則方向。而在大 是大非的問題上,尤其需要「人生大道理」的 指引。天地之間本就是個大是非場,你跳得出 嗎?最大本事的人都跳不出,不是「是」,就 是「非」;你說「是」,我說「非」,永遠都 是這樣。

修道人越簡單越好

人與人之間、事與事當中,應該知道: 什麼是該做的?什麼是不該做的?悟出一個準 則出來,該做的就做,不該做的就不要做,要 使生活有合理的尺度準則、有個標準,這樣的 人生就不會遇到太多艱難。所以任何事越簡單 越好。老師說我們修道最容易,吃飯的時間吃 飯、睡覺的時間睡覺、做事的時間做事,你這 樣就能成功。但是我們在後天的人會不會這樣



一位君子在實行善道時,對 自己的心志要堅持,不可有第二 個念頭,不管大信、小信都要持 守;以誠心、眞心和恆心來處無 爲之事、行不言之教。

做呢?絕對不會,各有生活、各有環境,隨著每天不同環境的不同變化,而產生不同的煩惱。如果我們去跟隨這些煩惱,每天就會有不斷的煩惱痛苦。所以修道人最簡單,講話簡單,生活簡單,越簡單越好,沒有那麼多是非。

一世修,一世成

現在我們大家希望解脫,希望了生死, 希望做一個好人,在世界上雖然我一時沒辦 法,但是我們的老師好慈悲,讓我們「一世 修,一世成」,以前的人要出家修道,不知道 要經過多少世的輪轉,因為得要有機緣相遇, 而一世中要了卻一個因果都不容易了。但這世 不同,你看,現在的因果好快,要讓我們在一 世當中,將過去沒了的因果全部了卻,這是非 常不簡單的殊勝因緣!

因此,必須明瞭人生的大道理。天下沒有完全對的事,在人事、是非當中,不要過度相信、也不要去煩惱哪個是、哪個非,我們只要好好做事、做人,爸爸像爸爸、媽媽像媽媽、兒子像兒子、女兒像女兒、夫像夫、妻像

妻、朋友像朋友,這個是最普通的規矩。你對 我好,我對你好;你對我不好,我也要對你 好,這是修道人的規矩。照這個規矩好好去做 人,絕不會失敗,絕對沒事,可以躲避風波。 人世間的種種風波不靠近我們,做人就會非常 安樂,世界上的災難也可以減少。

默默地做一切該做的事

總之,「誠信修睦」就是告訴我們:能誠、能信、能修,就一定可以與所有的人和睦。如此一來,非但可以造就世界上每個人成為人見人愛的人,也可以幫助我們避開任何環境中遇到的困難。為此,一位君子在實行善道時,對自己的心志要堅持,不可有第二個念頭,不管大信、小信都要持守;以誠心、真心和恆心來處無為之事、行不言之教——任何事不是有心去做的,也不是有作用、有目的、為了讓別人幫我做些什麼事、得到什麼好處的。所以修道人做任何事不須宣揚「那是我做的」,要總是默默地做一切該做的事。

言行正直,身教化人

希望大家平心靜氣——人都是一樣,道 理容易講,真要逼著自己改脾氣、去毛病,就 很難接受;但有朝一日成功了,那就是非常開 心的事。各位同修在修道中,如果能好好遵照 我們做人的道理,以平常心與人和睦為貴,並 且言行正直,以身作則,以身教化人,相信將 來一定可以成菩薩、聖人。

祝福大家,謝謝大家。

獨爱新



恩師慈語

■編輯組整理

- *自己能夠莊重 才能得到別人的尊重 自己能夠自愛 才能得到別人的敬愛 自己的燈夠明亮 就不怕週遭黑暗 自己的心夠熱忱 就不怕人情冷淡
- *這段期間道場的變動 人心的浮動以及莫名的躁動 有沒有經過自我的提昇而轉動 化作實際行動 把道場帶動 讓眾人感動 讓道在心中活動 讓日子因爲有道而生動 千萬不要只有激動 衝動 自己卻什麼也不動
- *你們都是好人才 非常善良 非常優秀 對人有愛心 對道有誠心 在心性之修養也很用心
- *愛說是非的現在開口就是善言善語成全人
- *言不及義的 說話誇大不實的 也調整自己講話 中肯 簡潔 實在
- *尖酸刻薄的 事事挑剔的 也轉變成敦厚包容 知道唯有這樣 仙佛才能接近我們 並給予護持 *愛生氣的
- 也努力讓自己身心安定柔和 實在不願成爲無德之人
- *不注重佛規的 也能聽從勸導 不肯讓自己一邊行功一邊造罪
- *只要求別人的 也學會反過來要求自己 深知唯有以身作則 才能感化他人
- *喜歡指使別人的 也發現勤勞是最好的僕人 自己動手比較實際 自己去做比較快完成

- * 愛抱怨的 也能知足感恩 覺悟抱怨是無能的表現
- *驕傲自以爲是的 也醒悟天外有天 人外有人 謙卑才是最高貴的情操 低心下氣才能與道合而爲一
- *不尊敬前賢的 不和睦眾人的 也改變心態 對每個人誠心敬意 畢竟普敬眾生是成佛不可或缺的條件
- *做事馬虎懈怠懶惰的 也自我精進 不放過任何一個行功了愿的機會 把事情做得盡善盡美 不敢浪費天賦的才情和能力 因爲這些才能如果不用 日後就會消失殆盡
- *貪取財物愛佔便宜的 已經會提醒自己貪不得 貪不得 貪念是人生最大最可怕的貧乏 縱有千兩黃金 也不肯破壞自己珍貴的名譽
- *奢侈浪費的 也體會到一絲一縷 一米一飯 得來不易 並節省不必要的開銷 於公於私都能讓金錢與物品發揮最大功效 不做衣服、飲食、慾望的奴隸 也不蹧蹋自己的福報
- *我行我素以自我爲中心的 也明白團結才有力量 和諧才會成長 歡歡喜喜與大家配合 一起修辦是無限美好又有福氣的事 以上幾點徒兒們都做到了吧







- *只要做到一點 就有一點進步 下定決心讓自己不斷的進步 爲師希望進步的幅度大一點 進步的速度快一些
- *身心靈都要清清靜靜 並保持在安定之中 久而久之妙智開啓 遇事就有正確的判斷和選擇 也能做正確的處理
- *不要把時間和精神 放在微不足道或沒有意義的事情上 努力拓展視野 開闊心胸 不要總是計較別人的言語 態度 行為 這樣對自己修行是沒有助益的 要成爲仙佛聖賢金言玉語的轉播員 不要做凡夫俗子是非對錯的計分員
- *記住時間和說話一樣 都是一去不回 把握良辰佳期 珍惜每一個因緣不管在家裏 在道場 或在社會上 只要心存善念 就有善緣 尤其今天當了壇主 講師 點傳師 更要心平氣和 與眾人和睦相處 如我意的感謝上天慈悲 不如我意的也感謝上天慈悲 感謝甚麼呢 感謝煉我火候啊
- *沒有人可以阻止你利益眾生成就自己 好好加油 好好爲自己成仙作佛加油 有做錯的 快點改過 快點修正 不夠盡心的 自我勉勵再邁前一步 互相之間再拉一把
- *渡人 成全人 濟世救人 是我們的職責 天天唸著我要渡人 我要渡人 自己修養好 把握時機 勇於開口 就可以渡到人 這就是心想事成啊 心裏都不想 事情怎麼能成呢 所思所想造成我們的所作所爲 改毛病 去脾氣 也是一樣 常常想著身心清靜慈悲柔和 日久天長在這方面下工夫 稟性習性就能化掉 美好的天性才能顯現
- *為師相信 徒兒們一定會依理積極修辦 扮演好天使的角色 天使是慈悲 和諧 開朗 捨得 清靜 自在 勇敢 積極 熱忱 親切 有能力帶領自己和眾生脫離苦海 走向康莊 這些都是自性中本來就具足的 一點都不為難 如果捨棄不用 那才是難爲了自己呢

誠



cheng

xiu

■活佛師尊 慈訓

■調寄:紅豆

■編輯組整理



 $5 \ 6 \ | \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ | \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ |$ 徒兒 的 感 受 現今 天 災 與 人 禍,只因 好 好 gan shou, xian jin tian zai yu tu er hao hao de ren huo, zhi yin $1 1 6 \cdot 2 3 2 2 1 | 2 1 1 1 6 5 5 6 |$ 2 1 N'S 惑、你 爭 我 奪,才如此 淪 落;徒 兒 ci xin mi huo, ni zheng wo duo, cai ru lun luo. tu ren $2 2 1 \cdot 2$ $5 6 \mid 2 1 2 3 \cdot 2$ $5 6 \mid$ 2 修,著 誠 好 好 誠 ジ 去偽 和 睦 求,若 xin xiu, zhuo cheng qu wei he mu qiu, ruo neng hao hao cheng 2 著,人生 自在任 放 悟 透, 悠 遊。貧 zhe, ren sheng wu zi zai ren fang xia zhi tou, you you. pin yu $3 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ | \ 3 \ \dot{1} \ \underline{7 \ 6} \cdot 3 \ \underline{7}$ 5 命,一切隨 與 賤, 聽 天 由 緣 過;認 ting tian you ming, yi qie sui yuan guo. ren li gui yu jian, 5 3 2 1 2 2 1 6 3 2 1 2 6 修, 惰,逆來順 受, 切 莫 怠 順 看 破;得 mo dai duo, ni lai shun shou, shun lai kan xiu, qie 3 3 3 2 2 1 | 3 <u>1</u> 7 1 · 6 5 失, 成 與 敗, 信 堅 定, 凡 事 能 跳 念 shi, cheng yu bai, xin nian jian ding, fan shi neng tiao guo. ruo yu $|\stackrel{.}{\underline{2}} 7 5 5 3 6 | 3 2 1 2 | 2 6 6 5 2 3 3 2 | 1 - - - \|$ 大限來的時候,貫 徹始終, 隨金線 誠修 長 久。 da xian lai de shi hou, guan che shi zhong, sui jin xian cheng xiu chang jiu.

註:本道歌恭錄自2009年8月21日美國渥崙志聖佛堂法會活佛恩師慈悲



三極妙道(上)

■葛前人

(一)無極槪論

竊夫洪蒙未判,天地未分,世界萬物俱無之際,是名無極,又名混 沌。斯時也,渾渾噩噩,無聲無臭,似空非空,莫知其所以。道祖曰,無 名天地之始,即象○,有名萬物之母,即象一。蓋先天原本無形,強形之 以圓圈,取其義曰無極,按圓圈伸張開即得一,一即無極之變象也,推其 原理,無極有生天育地之能,長養萬物之義,無極其體,一字其用也。無 極一動萬物生,靜而不動為真空,動而能生為非空,真空非空,無在非無 極,亦無在非一。一為萬物之根源,又為萬物之主宰,猶如數學上,零得 數之源,一為數之始,零動則一生,一生則萬數成,一字之後,加以百千 萬之圈,其數則難以統計,此為放之則瀰六合,一本散於萬殊者也,一縮 則萬數滅,所謂捲之退藏於密,萬殊仍歸一零者也,故無量之數,皆始於 一,捨一則不成數,推而言之,天地萬物皆生於一,故萬物亦不離乎一, 大而宇宙有一為之主,小而微塵,亦有一為之主。故曰,天得一以清,地 得一以凝,萬物得一以生,侯王得一以天下真。老子有抱元守一,釋迦有 萬法歸一,孔子有執中貫一,大舜有精一之傳,達摩老祖云,以四海為 水,天下為紙,不能寫吾此一字,可見一字之關鍵大矣哉,其中動靜伸 縮,變化無窮,大而無外,小而無内,彌綸天地,森羅萬象,實為萬靈之 真宰也,故孔子曰,吾道一以貫之,一即無極之真,先天之妙,亦名之曰 理,此理雖視之弗見,聽之弗聞,實則體物而不可遺,由是觀之,無極 者,即原子電子之基能,亦即生天生地生萬物之根源也。

(二)太極簡意

宋周子註太極圖說,無極生太極,太極生兩儀,兩儀生四象,四 象生八卦,於是生生不息矣,蓋無極本先天一氣,體本至靜,迨至亥會 之未,靜極思動焉,動則氣轉如盤,往來上下,旋轉不息,至五千四百 年後,一盤氣中,略有分判,似有水性,取名曰太易,是時無形無質, 為數曰一,故河圖之數曰,天一生水,地六成之,當一氣盤桓之際,又 五千四百年,太初生焉,太初生火,為數曰一,是時有形而無質,故河圖 之數曰,地二生火,天七成之,水火既生,陰陽互根,太氣盤桓,共一萬 零八百年,於是即云天開於子矣,無極真氣既動,後天之氣數已生,天一 地二,共成一體,真氣盤桓於前,二氣相生於後,又五千四百年,太始生 焉,太始生木,為數曰三,斯時也,有形有質而無體,故河圖之數曰, 天三生木,地八成之,無極真氣,愈動愈出,水火木氣,相生相成,又 五千四百年後,太素生焉,太素生金,為數曰四,斯時也,體質漸成,故 河圖之數曰,地四生金,天九成之,水火既生,木金相乘,剛柔相濟,即 云地闢於丑矣,四太既生,氣又盤桓不停,又五千四百年後,太極生焉, 太極生土,為數曰五,斯時也,氣足形成,質堅體備,故河圖之數曰,天 五生土,地十成之,五太既生,而混沌判矣,氣之輕清上浮者為天,氣之 重濁下凝者為地,天動於上,地靜之下,天水下降,即水連天地,地火上 升,即火燒地天,二氣交感,陰陽相盪,此即水火既濟,迨五千四百年 後,天水歸源,而分日月星斗,風雨雷電,地火歸源,而生山川草木,飛 潛動植,斯時也, 無極老中,命九六原靈,降落東土,治理世界,此即 寅會生人矣。(未完待續)





佛規詢錄 ~十五條佛規第六「重聖輕凡」(上)

■侯榮芳

天性玲瓏徹妙機 六塵五蘊盡拋棄 然師掌道三曹辦 告垂金石應良期 古道芳柳揚遍地 賢眞體會悉妙意 佛恩鴻慈廣拯苦 良知妙慧破愚痴 吾乃

天然古佛 奉 中敕旨 降至壇樓 參叩 中駕 再爲批説 咳

【意譯】

臨壇仙佛冠頂詩

天性一旦清靜,自然能活潑玲瓏,通徹諸 佛妙理,了悟六塵(色聲香味觸法)非有五蘊 (色受想行識皆空),適逢天然爾師掌道盤,奉 天承運,負責辦理三曹大事,故須留下永垂青史 的佳言以應此佳期。

古道的兩旁種滿了楊柳樹,道風四佈,賢 德之人一經體會,便能洞悉此中妙義,諸佛菩薩 的恩典以其大慈大悲,願廣渡衆生,啓開衆生本 自具足的妙慧良知,以破除凡夫的迷惑與愚昧。 我就是天然古佛,奉了 老中的命,降至佛堂。 參叩

中駕後,再為大家訓勉。咳!

輕風颼 微風颼 逍遙天外蓬萊遊 快樂無憂愁 駕法舟 撐法舟 普濟賢傳樂優游 順風隨水流 寄「長相思」 哈哈 止

【意譯】

隨之,天然古佛唱了一首歌,歌詞的大意為:輕風陣陣吹,微風輕輕吹,逍遙自在的遨遊於仙島,自足快樂無憂愁。駕駛法船,掌舵法船,隨處濟渡賢徒,自然快樂自在,順著風向走,隨著水流行。——調寄:長相思,哈哈止

重整聖業千秋傳 聖道威揚拯良賢 輕諾寡信易招禍 凡念斬除斷牽連

【意譯】

「重聖輕凡」 冠頂詩:

重新整頓出清平世的聖業,足以造福千秋 萬世。聖道須大力傳佈,以啓化賢良之士。如果 太輕易的答應人,卻又無法去完成承諾,如此言 行不一,最易招來禍端。要是能放下私心,斬除 凡情俗念的牽纏,方能展現出自性的圓融。

示訓留言化賢良 認眞行道毅力揚 廣宣至理到處顯 揚道濟世立慈航 君子壯志凌雲守 成仁取義助白陽 赤膽忠心精誠盡 沉毅決斷理悉詳 俯而不怍仰不愧 永爲天道而行揚 奇功偉業早立建 曲肱而枕心安祥 興道濟世於四海 金線明路導賢良 欲行天道事非易 道貫天地妙理廣 非是不學而能知 足驚天地實剛強 泣其鬼神動三界 天道嚴立掃左旁

【意譯】

活佛師尊爲十五條佛規中的第六「重聖輕 凡」的內涵批示如下:

批下訓文,留下字句,只是為了要啓化賢 良之輩,期盼能努力發揮行道精神,去廣為宣揚 真理, 使弘道之慈航得以遍佈四海, 君子更當 立下凌雲沖天志,成仁取義,犧牲小我,完成大 我,齊助白陽之清平世早日完成。此使命須靠一 片赤膽忠心,精誠不二,意志果決,通曉真理 者,方得以達成。

做聖事須仰不愧天,俯不怍人,永遠為傳 播大道來發揚。趁早立大功,建設偉大聖業,就 算過著像顏回般的清寒生活,彎臂當枕頭,也能 法喜充滿,心安理得。只是一心要將大道真理能 傳遍全世界,用金線大道來引導賢良之士能走向 自性的光明路。

當然想將大道推行於天下,本來就不容 易,因為道是貫通天地萬物,其理實妙無窮盡。 不是輕易學習所能透徹明白的,是要有驚天動地 的大志節,本乎自強不息精神,並能感動三界鬼 神,方足以得。蓋天道尊嚴地立於人間,自然能 讓左道旁門消失不見了。

重聖輕凡人必守 所謂重聖而輕凡 重者注重勿可廢 輕者少數而爲之 行道若照此意抱 此乃是規之眞意 十分之中取其六 四分辨其後天業 觀今辦道之諸子 若説凡業精神振 論爾貪渡好良辰 無常一到萬有捐 重聖言之乃宜重 輕凡言之乃小事 聖業宜重須知曉 凡事宜輕乃小我 若有聖事待爾作 智慧劍斬妖魔陣 俊傑立志於四海 身勞功高位冠頂 此理賢契體心腸 内中真意應參詳 聖基立定化萬邦 凡業爲副聖全量 終歸皆能出汪洋 辦道行道守此綱 曉行夜宿化愚郎 否則難了爾愿章 顧凡而棄聖業忘 説起開荒言身忙 人生難脱此無常 説起心忙枉心腸 應要行之勿渺茫 勿可牽連掛心上 定下大志堅心向 若未識破乃愚郎 勿因凡事繞身旁 丈六金剛放明光 摩頂放踵救善良 永作中道大棟樑

【意譯】

在道場中,「重聖輕凡」是每個精進修道 者所要堅守的,此中道理是賢徒們須要用心去體 會、細細去參研的。析之如下:

所謂「重」:就是用心注重,不可疏忽或 放棄。

所謂「聖」:就是聖賢事業,教化萬邦的 功業。

所謂「輕」:就是份量比例不太重。

所謂「凡」:就是指將凡業放於第二順位。〈自然聖業會排於第一順位。〉

修道若能依此原則,將來必能超脫苦海, 故知「重聖輕凡」誠是行道所要遵行的大原則, 更是辦道、行道人員的重要綱領。

就比例原則來分析,要在十分中用六分力以上,早起晚睡精進地來從事濟世化人的聖業。 而用十分之四以下的心力來參與後天凡業上,否 則愿就難了。

放眼看去,當今的修道者,大都只是顧全 凡業而忘卻了聖業。一談起凡業就精神振作,欲 罷不能:一提起要開荒闡道的事,就推說沒有空 閒。就這樣的讓貪嗔痴佔滿了此可好好行道的良 辰佳期。要知人生誰也擺脫不了無常,當無常一 到,一生所擁有的財富、生命都得放棄,到那時 再推說忙碌,也只是白費心罷了。

所謂「重聖」,就是要把聖事看重,對聖 事的實踐要精進不可草率與馬虎。

所謂「輕凡」,就是要將凡事看輕些,勿因凡事的牽纏而影響了聖事。聖事乃衆生的生死大事,須明白其重要性,故當堅定此大志向,以完成聖業。凡事因屬私我之事,自然要看輕些,如果聖凡的比重不能區別清楚,只算是愚人罷了。明白此中要義,一有聖事要做,干萬不可推說有凡事忙而將之耽誤了。在此重要抉擇的時刻,定要拔出智慧劍把私我的妖魔念頭斬除,方能現出自性舍利的光彩,一個傑出的修道者,每能立志為道奔走四海,為法忘軀,就算磨破皮與腳也要捨身救世。像如此勞其筋骨,精進道業,自然能建功立德,得大成就,必然成為道場的大棟樑。學習晉朝祖逖不成功不罷手的氣慨,甘受任何的艱苦。

又學那周朝的萇弘,忠貞與熱心,闡揚正 氣,學大丈夫寧死不屈的志節,為道犧牲亦在所 不惜,甘之如飴。

若本此精神以報答上天 老中恩,方足以 了卻自己的愿力,白陽史上留下光榮的一頁。依 此而行,上天自然不辜負你,就連我們的九玄七 祖亦受到蔭庇而超昇上天。(**未完待續**)

重德道學院通告

點傳師2010~2011年德業精進班 壇主人才精研班·道親研習班

重德道學院教育大樓擬於近期落成啓用,為充分發揮道學院的功能,讓常州道場的 壇主人才能在天恩師德、前人慈悲下,發揮己立立人、己達達人的修道本懷,道學院於今年除點傳師每年的德業精進班外,另籌劃出一年期的壇主人才精研班及道親研習班。茲通知各負責點師上述三班之事宜,並附上兩班之招生簡章,懇請協助代為公佈及轉達貴地區佛堂同修。

現列出以下幾點說明,俾點師處理與宣達——

1. 面授時間、地點如下:

1)面授地點:臺灣高雄 金山道院

點傳師2010~2011年德業精進班——2010年11月18日~20日(星期四~六)

(11月21日向前人賀壽)

壇主人才精研班──2010年11月23~26日(星期二~五)

道 親 研 習 班——2010年11月27~30日(星期六~二)

- ◎學員報到日期:於面授課程前一晚抵達
- 2)面授地點:美國紐約 重德佛堂(重德道學院):預計2011年3月份。
- 2. 招生簡章與報名表:請影印〈附件一〉派發給貴地區佛堂同修。
- 3. **匯集**:請於2010年9月31日前,輔導貴地區佛堂報名同修,填妥報名表、簽名(含申請人與推薦人)、貼上照片,另附上二吋之半身近照2張,中英文身分證件、最高學歷證書等影印本,連同費用;匯集、整理後,一併郵寄至美國紐約本址(152-156 Henry Street, New York, NY 10002, U.S.A.)

以上,如有任何疑問,請與道學院(或貴地區中心)聯絡,感謝協助。

敬祝 道安!

重德道學院 謹啓 2010.05.20

重德道學院第十五屆學員壇主人才精研班 招生簡章

一、招生因緣:

重德道學院教育大樓擬於近期落成啓用,為充分發揮道學院的功能,讓常州道場的壇主人才能在天恩師德、前人慈悲下,發揮己立立人、己達達人的修道本懷,道學院於今年籌劃出一年期的壇主人才精研班,供有緣的壇主人才有一條圓明的進修管道,來提昇道學、開大智慧,對「學道越學越和氣,修道越修越歡喜,講道越講入性理,辦道越辦越契機,行道越行越中矩」能圓融貫通,以成就道業。

二、招生對象:

- 1. 凡屬常州道場之壇主及清口以上人才辦事員,且經前人或點傳師慈悲推薦者,均 得以參加此屆的精研班。
- 2. 前人、點傳師特別成全之清口道親,亦得參加此屆的精研班。

三、授課期間:

自二〇一〇年八月一日迄二〇一一年七月三十一日止共計一年。

四、授課方式:分成面授與函授兩部分。

- 1. 面授——1) 亞澳區(金山道院): 2010年11月23日~26日,共計四日。
 - 2) 美加區(重德道學院):預計2011年3月份。
- 2. 函授——提供書面資料供學員自修與討論。

五、教材費為美金兩佰元,學費原則上自由捐獻。

(於報名後、面授前繳交;若以美金匯票或支票繳費,抬頭請寫:

Chung Te Buddhist Association of New York, Inc.)

六、成績考核:

凡參加本課程成績合格者,由道學院頒發學分證明書乙份。

七、報 名:

即日起至二〇一〇年九月三十日前,填妥報名表,請推薦人簽名、貼上照片,另附上二吋之半身近照 2 張,中英文身分證件、最高學歷證書等影印本,連同費用一併寄至美國紐約本址(152-156 Henry Street, New York, NY 10002, U.S.A.)。

重德道學院第十六屆學員道親研習班 招生簡章

一、招生因緣:

重德道學院教育大樓擬於近期落成啓用,為充分發揮道學院的功能,讓常州道場所有同修能在天恩師德、前人慈悲下,發揮己立立人、己達達人的修道本懷,道學院於今年籌劃開一年期的道親研習班,供有緣的道親有一條圓明的進修管道,來提昇道學、開大智慧,對學修講辦能一貫圓融,以成就道業。

二、招生對象:

凡屬常州道場之道親,經前人或點傳師慈悲推薦者,均得以參加此屆的研習班。

三、授課期間:

自二〇一〇年八月一日迄二〇一一年七月三十一日止共計一年。

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- 1. 面授——1) 亞澳區(金山道院): 2010年11月27日~30日,共計四日。
 - 2) 美加區(重德道學院):預計2011年3月份。
- 2. 函授——提供書面資料供學員自修與討論。

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即日起至二〇一〇年九月三十日前,填妥報名表,請推薦人簽名、貼上照片,另附上二吋之半身近照 2 張,中英文身分證件、最高學歷證書等影印本,連同費用一併寄至美國紐約本址(152-156 Henry Street, New York, NY 10002, U.S.A.)。

研讀四年道學院講師班心得與建議

■加拿大 蕭潔華

有云「光陰似箭,日月如梭」,四年的講師班第二期已經成為過去。在四年學習當中,後學深深感受到天恩師德、老前人、前人、正副院長及一班講師點傳的慈悲苦心成全,使後學有機會更深一層了解如何成為一位真正的講師。

回顧四年的學習課程,深深體會各位講師點師的辛勞,在課題上的精細策劃,把講師的職責、使命,應具備的條件、內聖與外王的修持、對道義如何提昇……,都一一講解及分析,來成全栽培常州的後學們,使天道之傳承由一燈燃百千燈,以至無盡燈。 天恩師德、老前人、前人及各前輩的苦心,後學實是百思無以為報。

身為講師需要有正確的講道觀念。講道並不是為名聞利養而說,也不是為求功德、受人尊重而說。所謂「道本無言,非言不顯,言有不達,道無以明。」道本是無法言說,但不藉著言語去闡述,又如何能將道的寶貴、微妙處彰顯出來呢?天不言、地不語,必須天人共辦。故天藉人言,人賴天成,將大道推展,拯救苦海衆生,回歸極樂。故此,講師要負起代天宣化的使命,移風易俗、匡正世風。眼看現今世界道德淪亡,講師該負起時代重責大任,去弘法利生。

講師是上天與衆生、承上啓下的橋樑,任 重而道遠。因此,講師要有良好的品格修養,所

謂「君子有諸己,而后求諸人;無諸己,而后非諸人。」一位講師平常言行舉止,也要非常謹慎,如曾子所云:「十目所視,十手所指,其嚴乎!」要渡化他人,實亦是渡化自己。因為當講師者不只為別人說法,其實也是為自己說法。能身教與言教合一,才稱以身作則。

講師不只在品格修養上要提昇,在學問上、道學上也要不斷進步。因為現今社會資訊發達,講師不只要博覽經典,對社會知識也要廣學多聞來充實自己,以便做為講道的資料。然而,後學愚昧,對道義的理解,常感覺難以融會貫通。想以往,後學有幸參加 前人成全一班後學所舉辦的經學班,對所學經典真有很深切的明瞭、了解。雖然現在身處西方國家,後學極其盼望也有機緣開設經學班,能得前賢的教導與各同修一起研究探討經典,使後學對經典的認知更加深入!

講師承秉師命有宣揚聖道,啓迪衆生由迷 入悟之責任,令大道得以宏展,以達上天三曹普 渡之宏旨。但後學無才無德,猶恐有負天恩師 德、老前人、前人、正副院長及一班前賢大德的 苦心栽培,唯有盡心盡力在品格修養、道學方面 努力學習與提昇,以報天恩師德、老前人、前 人、正副院長及一班前賢大德之苦心。



「須彌藏芥子,芥子納須彌」,若以藏於水裡深八萬四千由旬,高離水面八萬四千由旬的須彌山,於此高廣的須彌山中收藏一粒細小的芥菜子,沒有人會覺得奇怪,是正常的,合情合理的事。但反過來說,芥菜子可以容納如此高廣的須彌山,那就不可思議了!

維摩詰居士在《維摩詰所說經》 展現於吾人眼前種種諸佛菩薩的不可思 議。 「東方度三十六恒河沙國,有世界名須彌相,其佛號須彌燈王,今現在,彼佛身長八萬四千由旬,其獅子座,高八萬四千由旬,嚴飾第一」

「以須彌之高廣,納芥子中,無 所增減……」

「又以四大海水入一毛孔……」

「斷取三干世界,如陶家輪著右 掌中……」

「四海有竭,此飯無盡,使一切人食搏若須彌,乃至一劫,猶不能 盡」。

以上的顯化,是大型幻術表演嗎?不會吧!佛是真語者、實語者、如語者、不選語者。大型顯化用意何在呢?「譬如龍象蹴踏,非驢所堪」。凡夫如驢子,其腳踢腳蹂之力量怎比得上如龍如象的菩薩,顯化為表達諸佛菩薩無上大智慧的方便之門,使衆生生實信心。

「長者維摩詰,以如是等無量方便饒益衆生,其以方便,現身有疾。」 病之由來有二。一,「今我此病,皆從前世妄想顚倒煩惱生……。」二,「又此病起,皆由著我……」。

譬如幻師所見幻人,菩薩觀衆生 為若此:如水中月,鏡中像,熱時燄, 呼聲響,空中雲,水聚沫,水上泡。



維摩詰居士知道文殊師利菩薩正 與八千菩薩、五百聲聞、百千天人的探

無色三界。故斷病之本唯有斷攀緣,以

「無所得」去斷之。

病團隊前來毘耶離大城向他問疾。維摩 詰「即以神力,空其室内,除去所有及 諸侍者,唯置一床以疾而臥」,來迎接 客人。於見面時更展開了不可思議的對 話:

時維摩詰言:「善來文殊師利! 不來相而來,不見相而見」。

文殊師利言:「如是居士!若來 已更不來,若去已更不去。所以者何? 來者無所從來,去者亦無所至。所可見 者,更不可見」。

維摩詰以其方丈室之空示現吾人 自性的清淨實體法身,法身與「諸佛國 土,亦復皆空」。因為法身本來就是空 的,所以說空以空空。不是有分別的相 對空,而是無分別的絕對空,「以無分 別空故空」。分別本身都是空,「分別 亦空」,因有能所才可以分別,分別乃是 應緣而起之意識,唯識所現之相而已, 能所雙亡,實相無相,故分別亦是空。

而「空當於六十二見中求」。 六十二種邪見,以斷見、常見為二,斷 見者執於身心斷滅之見,屬於無見;常 見者執於身心常住之見,屬於有見。加 上過去二十見,從過去世:執常、無 常、亦有常亦無常、非有常、非無常、

「是身無常、無強、無力、無堅,速朽 之法,不可信也。為苦、為惱,衆病所 集。……是身如聚沫,不可撮摩。…… 是身為空,離我,我所。……是身不 淨,穢惡充滿。」

菩薩本是沒有疾病的,唯衆生有 病,因此維摩居士以其方便示現有疾之 相,借大衆來問病時為他們開示自性 的,不可思議解脫法門。「但除其病, 而不除法,為斷病本而教導之。……從 有攀緣則為病本。」衆生病之由來是從 能緣的妄想心念去攀緣外境的欲、色、 此四見於五陰之中:現在二十見,於現在世:執世界有邊、無邊、亦有邊亦無邊、非有邊非無邊於五陰之中;未來二十見:在未來世,執五蘊如去、不如去、亦如去亦不如去、非如去非不如去,而合成六十二種邪見。

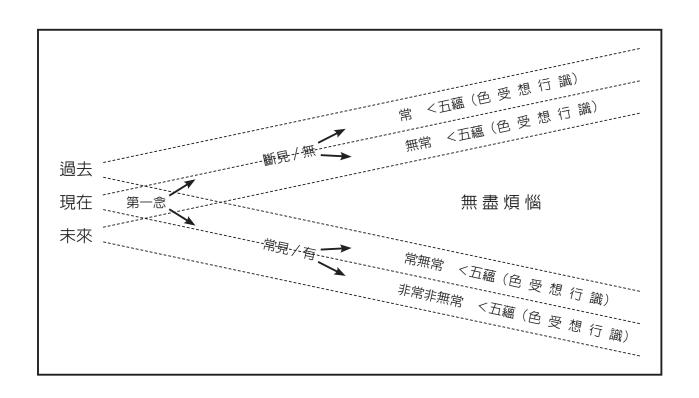
而「六十二見當於諸佛解脫中 求 . 。無所得者,不來相而來,不見相 而見。文殊與衆菩薩天人來探病,與維 摩詰見面,來是因,見是果,相交會產 生了今次探病的相,而相者,皆是虚妄 的東西,無有真實。若來已更不來,若 去已更不去,因為已來者便已成為過去 不再存在來,已去的亦已過去不再能言 有去的存在。在時間的角度來看,來者 無所從來,去者亦無所至。因為來與去 在流動的時間空間上基本是沒有可計算 的度量,故說來的好比如無來,去的好 比如無去,正如時鐘的時、分、秒針疊 在一起的一刻就是來,秒針剛移動的一 刻相對剛才的來就是去,所以計算來者 根本是極之短暫的,相對去亦是一刹那 的一點而已,當秒針斷續移動的一刻, 剛才的去就更去了。擴展到見相上,相 見之相何不是在流動的時間空間上無法 計算。菩薩若幻師,衆生若幻人,兩者 都是在流動的時間空間上曾經流過。所 不同的是菩薩能夠通達空而得到解脫, 成為衆生之師,而衆生不明空或執於空 而成為菩薩要醫治的病人。

而「諸佛解脫,當於一切衆生心中求」。衆生心者;煩惱之所集結,而「一切煩惱為如來種,譬如不下巨海,不能得無價寶珠。如是不入煩惱大海,則不能得一切智寶」。故此自性的清淨實體,法身真空,當於一切衆生心中求。六祖云:「一切大海,須彌諸山總在空中,世人性空,亦復如是」。

煩惱是怎樣集結的呢?以相對作 為衆生思想的基本步驟。

不來、而來;不見、而見;若來已、更不來;若去已、更不去;六十二見的初二見;斷見、常見等……。再而是交差思想,以兩個不同的類別交差在一起。

不來相而來,不見相而見;若來已更不來,若去已更不去;來者無所從來,去者亦無所至。進而發展出交叉重疊的思想,「二邊三際」二邊,有、無也。三際,重疊過去、未來、現在也;或是重疊外、內,與中間也。

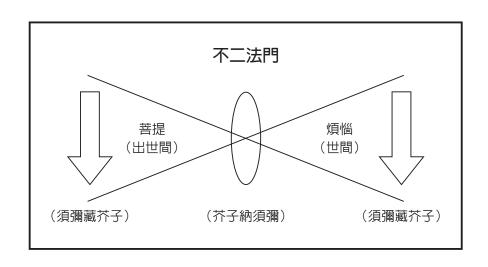


正如六十二見之交叉重疊。斷見、常見二邊。三際交叉重疊。

過去世:執常、無常、亦有常亦 無常、非有常非無常於五陰之中;現在 世:執世界有邊、無邊、亦有邊亦無 邊、非有邊非無邊於五陰之中;未來 世:執五蘊如去、不如去、亦如去亦不 如去、非如去非不如去於五陰之中。

由原佛子根塵相接時的第一個 念,以至在不斷生死中把六十二見反覆 重疊,積聚成無盡的煩惱有如須彌山之 高廣。但原佛子始終都是原來的一個, 來者無所從來,去者亦無所至。如吾道 所言,回復孩子本來純真的心。

一切煩惱為如來種。「萬物之 總,皆閱一孔,百事之根,皆出一



門。」這個小孔,門戶如芥花子般細 小,但因其能空,故能成其大,讓東 海、南海、西海和北海之水皆能入一毛 孔之内。方便有多門,歸元無二路,唯 一的路就是「入不二法門」,如吾道所 言,借明師的一指點,打開玄關一竅, 入此門後可見室内。

「此室常現八未曾有難得之法。」

- (1)「此室常以金色光照,晝夜無 異,不以日月所照為明」。
- (2)「此室入者,不為諸垢之所惱 也」。
- (3)「此室常有釋、梵、四天王、 他方菩薩,來會不絕」。
- (4)「此室常說六波羅蜜,不退轉 法」。
- (5)「此室常作天人第一之樂,絃 出無量法化之聲。」
- (6)「此室有四大藏,衆寶積滿, 周窮濟乏,求得無盡。」
- (7)「此室釋迦牟尼佛、阿彌陀 佛、阿閦佛、寶德、寶炎、寶月、寶 嚴、難勝、師子響、一切利成,如是等 十方無量諸佛,是上人念時,即皆為來 廣說諸佛秘要法藏,說已還去」。
- (8)「此室一切諸天嚴飾宮殿,諸 佛淨土皆於中現。」

前言以「無所得」去斷病本。見 到六十二見塵相,亦見諸佛菩薩不可思 議法相,但是「所可見者,更不可見」 才算得上真入不二門,真無所得,真斷 病本。

寂根菩薩曰:「佛法衆為二;佛 即是法,法即是衆,是三寶皆無為相與 虚空等;一切法亦爾;能隨此行者,是 為入不二法門。」

文殊師利曰:「如我意者,於一 切法無言、無說、無示、無識,離諸問 答,是為入不二法門。」

時維摩詰默然無言。

文殊師利歎曰:「善哉!善哉! 乃至無有文字語言,是真入不二門。」 不可思議的是衆生真正得到解脫而藥到 病除。





前人慈悲,立捨身愿是菩薩愿, 是將來要成佛的一個愿。重要的是我們 怎樣好好利用未來的時日,努力去耕 耘,這就要看我們修辦「行深」的功 夫。然而,我們站在第一線身負聖職捨 身人員到底要如何為道場引渡衆生?付 出多少給衆生?這是值得深思的嚴謹問 題。藉著這次的懺悔班我們大家好好地 想想過去錯失之處,懇求上天慈悲赦罪 來做個彌補,懺悔因由裏面告訴我們, 老中開恩只要下了一道「懺悔令」,六 萬多年所造下的罪孽一筆勾消,這是不 得了的。能消六萬多年的罪,這是不容易的……。

三期末世,災劫迫切,尤其最近 全球災難累累,實不堪言。但人往往不 知省察覺悟,每日依然不斷地在七情六 慾的牽擾,心靈一昧地在功名利祿中漂 泊流浪,迷昧妄想,無所依歸,頻頻造 業。各位想想種種災劫絕不是平白無故 而來,它是有原因的、是累世一直積來 釀成的罪業。這也是前人慈悲,見近年 來這麼多災難開懺悔班的動機,讓我們 好好做懺悔消業除卻罪緣的原因。

《普賢經》有這麼一句:「一切 業障海,皆從妄想生;若欲懺悔者,端 坐思實相。」《壇經》講得更清楚: 「我昔所造諸惡業,皆由無始貪瞋癡, 從身語意之所生,一切我今皆懺悔。」 所謂「懺悔」就是深切反省自己,懺悔 不是對上天委屈的吐訴我今之所以會這 樣是怎樣的原因而向上天哭訴,懺悔是 懺自己事情的因由一切的過失歸咎於 己,自省自己的罪,而非懺別人,也不 是別人的罪,你替他述懺。

恩師慈悲:「你們大家真懺悔,老師就真歡喜,你們真懺悔就是一佛出世的開始,懺悔班是成佛的班。」一個凡夫要超凡入聖都必須要經過懺悔的洗滌,唯有真正回來檢視自己,才是天人共慶。人非聖賢孰能無過,當自己知道犯了錯誤,心中非常地後悔,希望能夠彌補,雖然事過境遷,我們還是可以藉由懺悔,讓自心回歸清淨。如同一件衣

服弄髒了,可以藉由洗濯讓衣服回復清潔。而懺悔,最重要的是一顆真誠悔悟的心。

古德說:「罪從心起將心懺,心若滅時罪亦亡,心亡罪滅兩俱空,是則名為真懺悔。」彌天大罪,一悔便消。罪業有天那麼大,若是能懺悔,這罪就消滅了、沒有了。所以要懺悔,自己解開了罪業這個結,知道自己的錯誤,改了種種的惡行,變成善行、做善事。若能改過自新,那罪孽就消滅了,就沒有了。

在清朝有位玉琳國師長相如琉璃雪白般的莊嚴相貌,但是他的前世是形貌醜陋,後來透過深重的懺悔及發願,終身頂禮,最後拜死在蒲團上,圓寂而逝,所以轉世即感殊勝福報如琉璃般莊嚴。

又如古代印度國王阿闍世王篡位 並弒父,業障現前時,全身長滿膿瘡, 生不如死,求救神醫耆婆也醫不好,後 來是因為向釋迦牟尼佛求懺悔,並發願 護持三寶,業障才消除,恢復健康。

反思中國西漢, 晁錯與袁盎恩怨, 兩位同時修道, 也是皇帝的大臣, 為了得到皇帝的寵愛, 袁盎奏晁錯一筆, 設計陷害他, 害得晁錯被誅連九族, 死後仍懷恨在心, 找機會報復。袁盎轉世為佛教一代高僧名叫知玄, 曾經幫助一位住在隔壁, 生濃瘡的病僧名叫迦摩羅。知玄時常幫助他, 迦摩羅雖然

既臭又髒,但知玄沒有一點嫌棄之心, 很恭敬的幫他擦藥、照顧他,等這位迦 摩羅病好了,要離開時告訴知玄,若以 後你有遇到困難時,可以到西蜀九隴 山,看到廟旁有兩棵松樹的地方去找 他。

因為袁盎很會講經說法,知名度 越來越廣,法會時連皇上也去參加,並 賜封為悟達國師,在宮中時間久了,從 此悟達國師飲食起居極盡奢華享受,不 久膝蓋長出人面瘡,疼痛難受,看遍名 醫都無法痊癒,而且人面瘡越來 化,晚上時無法入睡疼痛難耐,突然想 起迦摩羅師父一段話。隔天就入山去 找,果然看到一間廟宇,旁邊有兩棵松 樹,迦摩羅師父早已站在那邊等他。兩 人相見甚歡,悟達國師說明來意,膝蓋 長出人面瘡,疼痛難受,看遍名醫都無 法痊癒,請他幫忙。

迦摩羅師父說,此山中有一池泉水,可以治療,隔天早上派一位書童帶悟達國師去山中洗山泉水。到達泉水池悟達國師要洗的時候,人面瘡突然開口說話:「你讀過西漢史書上的袁盎與晁錯的故事嗎?袁盎就是你晁錯就是我,因你十世來都是修持戒律嚴謹的高僧,有護法神的保護,我無法接近你。如今你接受皇帝的供養,榮華富貴飲食奢華,心生傲慢之心,我才有機會接近你,才有辦法報仇呀!如今承蒙迦諾迦尊者的慈悲,調解我們的恩怨,從此我不會再來找你了」。

悟達國師終於了解因果關係,不 是不報是時間未到,該還還是要還,躲 得了這輩子,躲不了下輩子。悟達國師 用山泉水洗人面瘡,那種疼痛無法想 像,痛到昏厥過去,醒來後立刻想去謝 謝迦諾迦尊者的慈悲,沒想到兩棵松樹 不見了,連金碧輝煌的廟宇也消失了。

蘇軾的《晁錯論》:「嗟夫!世之君子,欲求非常之功,則無務為自全之計。使錯自將而討吳、楚,未必無功,惟其欲自固其身,而天子不悦。奸臣得以乘其隙。錯之所以自全者,乃其所以自禍歟!」

蘇軾這段論評點出禍由己出,晁 錯若能反思檢討何以落此境地,早將 「冤宜解不宜結」作結。嗟乎!白白浪 費了十世時間,善握修行豈不為美。惜 哉!然而,世之怨往往難以忿平,導致 災劫無法化解,正是所謂冤怨相報難了 期。



值此末後,三曹普渡時,我們都 是乘願來協助恩師辦理末後這一著,這 三曹大事非同小可,憑著我們每一個人 在火宅之中,滿身的罪業,還能夠帶罪 立功,這是什麼?這是天恩師德,才有 這樣的機會,才能夠天事人來辦,在幫 辦處事時要一切戒慎。即使我們能力 好、口才好,也要懂得謙虚,躬行了 愿,不能太大意。上天老中雖大赦,然 六萬多年的冤欠,同是他的兒女,厚此 薄彼也說不過去,恩師為我們當和事 佬,但點師懺悔班恩師慈訓很明白地告 訴我們:「真懺消爾宿世業,七分天寬 三自擔」,雖然真誠的懺悔上天消了我 們七分罪業,剩下的三分要我們真修實 辦行功了愿,方能怨平解業。

以下有關懺悔須知七項:

1. 懺悔:實行時時懺悔,念念懺悔,改過自新,求天赦罪,務使舊惡淨盡,新惡不生。「懺悔」兩個特點:(1)赦除六萬餘年冤愆罪孽。(2)今生所犯錯過罪,藉在這之前求上天慈悲將它消掉。但,要我們真心懺悔、改過向善、立愿奉獻,才能洗淨累世的罪業。但這六萬多年,仙佛慈悲承擔消我們七成罪孽,剩下三成的罪業讓我們在這一生中藉著愿力,真心修煉才能圓滿。這點大家要認清,不要認為我今天參加這個懺悔班,我的業通通沒了。

2. 坦白:凡對人有不週之處,要 在大衆前,誠意請罪,以期化解,素有 芥蒂者,要把錯、過、罪坦坦白白的低 頭承認,如怕丢醜,終必丢大醜,能坦 誠認罪,才是真正的懺悔。

3. 忍耐: 罵不還口, 打不還手, 柔能克剛, 弱終勝強, 忍則能謀, 百事皆成, 低心下氣, 忍到不能忍, 忍到不可忍, 更要忍, 以無我為忍力。

唐朝寒山問:「世間有人謗我、 欺我、辱我、笑我、輕我、賤我、騙 我,我應如何對治呢?」拾得答:「忍 他、讓他、由他、避他、耐他、敬他、 不要理他,再待幾年,你再看他。」這 都是忍耐無嗔的好方法。

彌勒祖師:「大肚能容,容天下 難容之事,慈顏常笑,笑世間可笑之 人。」當初韓信受胯下之辱,張良進納 履之謙,婁師德陲面自乾,忍耐確實是 進德修業之良方。

4. 虔心: 自己必須除去一切貪妄、雜念,即九關的貪、驕、色、財、順、疑、空、虚榮、享受,而以全心全意對天對人。

六祖:我昔所造諸業,皆由無始 貪瞋癡,從身語意之所生,一切我今皆 懺悔。

食:修道貪功,今天捨身修道, 行功立德的機會比一般前賢多,仍應存 著,自己罪尚未消,大愿未了,時刻戰 戰兢兢才行。 縣:高傲自滿。以為自己道行很高,開的荒多,功德大,因而起了驕傲的念頭。豈不知「驕態以失」啊!《論語·泰伯》:「如有周公之才之美,使驕且吝,其餘不足觀也已。」器滿必傾,人滿必亡,居安思危,細細思量。

色:「色」是指有形質的一切萬物。外在一切,引動内心,即淫念淫行。須知性是菩提樹,色是伐性斧,敗德喪身都由於色。

財:佛家一文錢,重如須彌山, 半文錢亦不得馬虎,須明出明入,以便 交代。

喊:即嗔恨懊怒心。生氣、發怒、責怪、埋怨。嗔是招魔的導火線。 佛云:「一念嗔心起,百萬障門開。」 殺人破道都由於嗔。

疑:修道全賴「佛、道、愿、 劫、天命」這五大維繫。信佛真,深知 處處有佛監視,不敢背理。信道真,則 拳拳服膺,守死善道。信劫真,則時刻 戒慎,不敢離道。信天命真,則不敢踰 規失禮,自尊自重。故修道人以斷疑生 信為主。修道若心裡懷疑佛不真、道不 真、天命不真,需懺悔。

空:修道人須知有天有神,時存敬懼之念,則諸惡自不敢為。假如不明 真理,稍有波折,興趣頓失,感覺天神 皆「空」,因而無所忌憚,致遭墜落。 所以修此大道,必須具有超越的智慧。 **盧榮:**不切實際的榮譽。就是喜 受人的奉承、抬舉、稱讚和誇獎,這就 是沽名釣譽,不能成道。

享受:在大劫臨頭,同胞兄弟姊妹都在水深火熱的時候,我們怎麼忍心享受呢?我們在這個時候,正應吃苦耐勞,不避艱辛,忍毀受謗,為道犧牲,盡心盡力,以報天恩師德於萬一。《儒林外史》:「榮華富貴,享受不過片時,潦倒摧頹,波瀾又興多少。」

5. 忍苦:吃苦冤苦,享樂受罪, 削罪增福。

古人云:「不經一番寒徹骨,焉 得梅花撲鼻香。」修道要不怕吃苦,若 想做一個人上人,更得要行人所不能 行,發大心愿。負大責任的人,必定要 先吃一番大辛苦。孟子曰:「天將降大 任於斯人也,必先苦其心志,勞其筋 骨,餓其體膚,空乏其身,行拂亂其所 為,所以動心忍性,增益其所不能。」 這就是說我們要經過一番「困於心,衡 於慮」,然後才有一番的大作為。

6. 學習: 必須要學習人家的長處,檢討糾正自己的短處,多反省、多回想,實行自我批評,虛心接受別人的批評。「田若不耕生稗草,鏡若不拭久積塵,雲若不散月難現,心性不識靈難清。」心要虛,腹要實,低心下氣,放下身段,連妄念都要放下。

7. 改造:修辦慎謹時時檢討,不能自以為是,自認為自己的觀點與做法最正確,不肯虛心的接受別人意見。自私自恃都要廢除,好好拿出一片真心,體會師母老人家的德,,老人家生前每天叩拜幾萬叩,叩到腳都不能立,為我們頂劫,叩求上天將災劫遲延,讓我們今天還能修辦道,所以好好的聽話辦事。不使人對我們的輕視,修作讓人尊敬欽佩,不愧對自己,才能還自己的愿。若身在佛堂自己還不能體認道的寶貴,還到處去參修其他法門,有辱師門,何能樹立標杆引導後學。

好好把握這次的懺悔班,這是一個難得的機會。佛法中有兩種修行人, 值得學習與讚歎;一種是從不犯過失; 另一種是知過能改,並且不再犯過。願 大家出班後慎重以冤重蹈覆轍,功虧一 匱。共勉之! 富士康員工的跳樓事件在媒體密集報導之後,似乎讓人更加覺得自殺是一件離日常生活很遠的事,只在電視中才能被觀看到。這樣的距離感也發生在許多像是燒炭、跳河之類的悲劇報導之中。好像攝影機與記者愈是貼近現場,愈是密集更新事件的發生狀態,我們就愈覺得這些事情不可思議,是極不可能發生在自己所經驗的現實世界。

遙遠的距離感,同時又讓這起事件變得神秘不可解。於是乎,某些人的工作經驗,或是心理醫師模稜兩可的推論,大陸人口結構等等,看似頗有科學根據的說法,全都摻雜進來,想揭開真相。這些解釋或多或少帶來某種程度的確定感,尤其是談到這個話題時,更是派得上用場。當我在課堂上詢問學生對此事的看法時,答案幾乎逃脫不出媒體提供的知識範圍。這類的知識未引發人們對真理的敬重,反而是將生死大事抹成「衆多的事件之一」而已。得到科學解釋的事,就變得平凡無奇。

想像一下,現在我們將遙遠的鏡頭拉到這些自盡的年青人身邊,給他們特寫時,他們就不再只是跳樓次數。跟你我一樣,他們有著獨特的思想,高尚的靈魂,熱愛生命。遺憾的是,他們的生存陷入困難,或是處於極端不安的情況下,以終結生命來處理生存意義的問題。但留待深思的倒不是,採取何種科學的解釋,而是:每個人的社會存在,最終會遇上意義邊界的問題。因為,社會提供給個人的那張意義網,很可能在人生遇到挫折,接近死亡,遭逢自然巨變,頓時失效。此時,人被迫思考生命的終極意義問題。我們都在自己有生之年,於順境逆境之中,編織出一張獨特的生存意義網,像是在生命中鑿出的痕跡,時而整齊,時而雜亂,時而深,時而淺。不論功過成敗,任何人,只要他經歷過生命的煎熬,或是思考生命的意義,都值得我們看重。

因此,不可必將跳樓自盡的這些年輕人當成少數者、行為偏差者,或是 社會的例外者。社會生活讓「大多數人」的生命意義看似相同,遵循著所謂的 「常態」的生活軌道,以致我們忽略每個人獨有的存在痕跡。就此而言,沒有 人是常態或偏差的,勇敢或懦弱的,聰明或愚昧的。這些年輕人或許期待人們 能感同身受地體會他們的生命,而不是報導或解釋。(作者爲社會系教授)

2010年台南道場道親聯誼紀實

「嗨~大家好!」熱情的問好聲,從大型舞台車右邊的棚架傳到左邊,再從右邊傳到左邊,馬上能感受到台南道場的道氣,再一次讓新化園區天乾道院的場地沸騰起來!4月11日,藉著一年一度台南道場戶外聯誼的道緣,常州的兄弟姊妹又在此共聚一堂。









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- 1 點傳前輩歡喜地問候大家。
- 2 貞德佛堂前賢精心準備的道歌演出。
- 3 拔河比賽,各單位同心同德、團結就是力量!
- 4 加油!兒童組的力氣也是不可小覷。
- 5 不用肉眼,用心眼,一同完成「偉大的畫像」。
- 6 瞧瞧我們的作品,九位前賢勝過一位畢卡索!
- 7 大家上下一心,破鏡也能重圓。
- 8 搭起手來,就是名符其實的大道場。
- 9 「媽媽萬歲」: 歡笑中感念母親的恩德。
- 10 倫敦鐵橋壓不垮我們為道向前的勇氣。













2010年台北道場戶外聯誼紀實

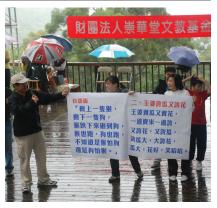
台北道場自2009年4月19日 於淡水休閒農場開辦戶外聯誼活動,響應熱烈,今年4月18日於台北藝術大學的荒山劇場再次舉行。然而連日大雨預報,且當天清晨的雨勢不斷,加上場地又在山區,前輩一早趕緊向上天懇求;蒙仙佛慈佑,整天的活動在細微風雨中順利進行,也讓道情在溼冷裡更顯溫暖。 青年班「黃香溫席」、「綵衣娛親」、「楊黼尋佛」等戲劇預祝母親節快樂,東區黃梅調「戲鳳」、「Sorry sorry」舞蹈,南區「快樂一家人」、「真理修道的心」,西區「高山青」、「天黑黑」,北區「等一下呢」多首帶動唱,與羅東地區的繞口令和國術表演等,將承德佛堂道親多年為道付出的精神化

為動感表演,也在中壢地區的手語歌「把愛傳出去」的音樂中, 圓滿落幕:更希望常州道務在這 人和之際,堅毅前行,同心「把 道傳出去」!













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- 1 台北藝術大學的世外桃源「荒山劇場」。
- 2 東區前賢經典黃梅調「戲鳳」。
- 3「請跟我走」,認理實修。
- 4 羅東前國台語繞口令,考出大家的好口才。
- 5 台北青年班以三場短劇,預祝母親節快樂!
- 6 南區前賢動感的道歌表演。
- 7 風雨中,更能感受道親的熱情。
- 8 中壢前賢用手語歌,與大家一同「把愛傳出去」。
- 9 西區前賢跳著「天黑黑」,全場笑開懷!







■文:編輯組 攝影:陳俊儒

台灣台中崇聖寶殿重新安座

崇聖寶殿於1969年動土, 1974年落成,遭逢1999年9月 21日台灣大地震後,因崇聖寶 殿地屬於禁建區,加上地基於地 震後受損,雖經補強,一直勉強 使用迄今。自921地震後已超過 10年,蒙前人恩准,將一些嚴 重受損、破裂之處,及佛堂重新 裝璜整修。前人慈悲於2009年 12月9日再度專程蒞臨崇聖寶殿 重新安座。





愛人

■香港 紫薇

腦海對那個情景一直無法忘懷……

某一年的九月十九觀音誕,一位資深的壇主推著一輪椅,徐徐的步入佛堂,引來衆人的異樣目光。輪椅上坐著一衣衫襤褸的男子,頭髮黏在一起,眼睛又黃又濁,頭耷耷的他一直沒有與其他人有任何的眼神接觸。下半身少了一條腿,另一隻則是嚴重的龜裂、脫皮,因營養不良而水腫。似乎沒人敢去問:「他是誰」,只是總覺得樣子甚「眼熟」……,呀!記起來了,很像是常在公司附近的一個「討飯」的。

二十多歲、喜歡漂亮、打扮、工作、社交圈子盡是飽學之士、家境不俗的我,看見那「特別」的新求道人,心裡面第一個感覺,很是罪過:「是誰帶他來的?很有勇氣!他很髒、有沒有蝨子?精神有沒有問題?」身為辦事員的我,自然也沒有去確認,心中一直竭力抑壓自己對他的「恐懼」,也不大敢呼吸,因為怕會有異味,也怕自己會因而面容扭曲、或掩鼻,那就使人傷心尷尬和失禮了!

這個念頭一起,我便後悔了。「我 是哪門子我吃齋、修道人啊?」腦海中出 現一大堆道場的教誨與良言:「若菩薩有 我相、人相、衆生相、壽者相,即非菩 薩」;上帝變成黑狗來與信徒共進午餐; 仙佛菩薩以貧苦、孤寡、殘疾示現世間考 驗,渡化世人;耶穌為門徒洗腳……。 最後,我想起剛看完的一本關於「德蕾 莎修女」(Mother Teresa) 的書,記載著 Mother Teresa 離開生活舒適的出生地, 到最貧窮、最苦難的印度去,從路邊、坑 渠裡「撿回」那些遭人忽略、遺棄、唾 棄、沒得救、等待死亡的人,親自為他們 撥開爛泥、解開染血的紗布、清洗潰爛的 傷口、細心的將一隻又一隻的肥蛆抓走, 握著他們的手,為他們頌禱,直至斷氣。

這些受照顧的加爾各達貧民曾說: 「我活得像個畜生,卻死得像個天使」, 想到這裡,我的心釋懷了。我跟自己說: 「我要效法德蕾莎修女!」上天慈悲,此 念一出,我即被派去為那新求道人講解三 寶。本應是男女有別,但說到合同時, 我用我的手捉住了他粗糙、骯髒的手,教 他抱合同。不為什麼,只想以有限的力量,給他一些人間的溫暖。

衆所周知,「仁」乃儒家的中心思 想、學說的源頭。《論語。顏淵》: 樊遲 問仁。子曰:「愛人。」其實,不同的宗 教都告訴我們:「要去愛人!」耶教主張 博愛;佛家主張慈悲;儒家主張忠恕。為 什麼要去「愛人」?《聖經》上約翰一書 4:19「我們愛,因為神先愛我們。」 聖 賢仙佛不斷教我們去「愛人」,因為我們 是上天的兒女!身邊一切的衆生也是造物 主所造,都是我們的兄弟姐妹。我們的造 物主、上帝、神、老中娘,依照祂的形象 造人,我們的本質充滿愛,是完美無瑕 的。上天的母親掛念我們,要我們回家, 一些早已可回天「享福」的仙佛菩薩,多 生多次回轉東土開導我們,要我們「效天 法地」,學習上天的慈憫,恢復我們本然 之性。

我們如何去「愛」人?一般人會善待自己人際關係圈內的人,至親、好友、同事,但對陌生人公德心不足。後學讀書時很愛做義工,可以為孤兒、老人、智障者服務,但卻不想為「重障」的殘缺、智障、動彈不得的垂死病人服務,因為心會很痛、很無助。自己回佛堂可以捨財、捨時間,但我卻捨不了「我的心」。記得四川大地震時,我做了所有我認為的善學、布施、勸善、叩頭,但我沒有哭,因為我明白那是「共業」,我們無能為力!但我看見那些為救人而犧牲的人、為賑災而捐出全部「儲蓄」的乞丐,我

了,我狠狠地哭了……。有一塊麵包,我可以給你半塊;有一扇門,我可以讓你先走;如果,只有半塊麵包,我是否能給你全部?如果,一扇門只能讓一個人逃出,我能否讓你先走?這一切一切,令我久久無法釋懷。

明知「愛人」十分重要,是我們的 本性,也是成佛、超脫生死的關鍵,為何 就是做不到?

05年時,後學有緣到北愛爾蘭參加 法會。有一天,一位北愛爾蘭男士到佛堂 來,見到前人很開心,他請示了一個在心 中擱了很久的問題。後學有幸在旁充當翻 譯,他問:「為什麼世上有那麼多衝突? (Why there are so many conflicts?) 說 完,滿眼通紅,一臉傷心無奈(註)。前 人慈悲:「因為人有我!因為有我,就有 了你,你要聽我的,依我的,否則我不高 興,找你麻煩……」原來,人不能去愛, 是因為有了個「我」!這個「我」不除, 很難真正去「愛」、「愛得徹底」。因為 人有「我」,就有了「我」的感受、痛 苦、利益、見解、能力……,就是因為一 個「我」,我們去會爭「我們的理」,聲 嘶力竭、去討厭令「我」難過、傷心的 人,不去度他,乃至放棄令「我」不高興 的責任與天職,所以我們在道場上一段時 間後,會開始停滯不前,覺得「我」不可 以、做不到。

無怪乎,仙佛一再提醒我們,要 「無我」,才能「利他」! 為什麼忍辱仙 人可以忍受身體被節節支解,血流如注, 但心中仍想他日一朝成道,就是要度歌利王的大願?就是他心中沒有了細小的「我」,把身體當做「虛空」的一部份。他眼中只有衆生,他真心憐憫國王的愚癡!

感恩前人一再慈悲,壇主是衆生的 橋樑,是上天和衆生之間的橋樑。橋樑 ——是用來「踐踏」的!受一點痛,是應 該的:有一點難受,是應得的。但實際 上,也就是這一點點的我「痛」和「難 受」,才能累積足夠資糧,在百年之後將 我們帶到天上去。

我們或許受一點苦,但和老師為我們受的相比,少太多了!老師去地獄時,常被冤魂睡罵,說他偏心只幫祂的弟子! 我們多少次的食言,背愿、懈怠,老師總是一再的向冤家債主說好話、擔保!

老師,一次來到佛堂,問前輩、壇主有什麼願望?一位壇主哭著問:「為什麼佛堂開了那麼久還是沒有道親來?」老師一轉身,走到佛位向 老中叩頭說:「徒兒很好,是為師不好,是為師不好,是為師不好。當我們每天都在心中覺得某人好、某人不好而在你你我我,怨天尤人的時候,老師卻連「道務不宏」的罪都攬到自己身上去?

德蕾莎修女說:「世界上如果沒有愛,人們沒法感受到神的存在。」後學感受到了,我感受到神,因為我感受到仙佛、前輩對我們的愛和犧牲。他們把

「天」、皇中、神的仁愛行出來了。

約翰一書4:19:「我們愛,因為神 先愛我們。」

天不言,地不語,人在其中,今天幸得受師一指,得上天的眷顧,實要好好的忘掉「自我」、去掉「我執」,去愛一切的衆生,去渡人化世。不能視而不見,獨善其身。

約翰一書4:20:「人若說我愛神,卻恨他的弟兄,就是說謊的。不愛看得見的弟兄,就不能愛看不見的神」,當我們真正去愛,去身體力行的時候,我們和神,和天堂是最接近了。

註:北愛爾蘭在是英國的一部分,但 信奉天主教(Catholic)的北愛爾蘭常因 宗教問題,和信奉新教(Protestant) 的英國起衝突,互相歧視、攻擊至今時仍 然不斷。

「海角七號」新奇蹟

■陳基安

2010年5月1日,有一則新聞特別引人 注意——「海角七號」新奇蹟,我們都知 道,電影「海角七號」創造國片賣座奇 蹟,恆春的拍攝場景頓時成為觀光景點, 尤其是片中「阿嘉的家」更是爆紅,屋主 張永源夫婦為了讓唐氏症女兒張綾多接觸 外界刺激,開放房舍讓遊客參觀,意外發 現女兒的攝影天份,成為另類「奇蹟」。

張綾出生不久,就被檢查出罹患唐 氏症。四年多前,張永源夫婦出借恆春鎮 的老房舍,供拍攝「海角七號」實在是為 女兒著想,希望讓女兒能夠多和外界接 觸,當「海角七號」播映時,女兒興奮地 拉著父母的手說:「這是我們的家」,他 們夫婦聽了,比女兒還高興。

「海角七號」熱賣後,造訪遊客絡 繹不絕,張永源夫婦決定為女兒的人生來 個大轉變,兩人辭掉工作,將住家開放參 觀兼賣紀念品,讓女兒擔任「助手」,和 遊客接觸,增強語言和行為互動。 張綾沒有數字概念,賣紀念品幫不 上忙,只能幫忙招呼遊客。沒多久,奇妙 的事情發生了,有天,一對年輕情侶請張 綾幫忙拍照後,笑得合不攏嘴,張永源好 奇接過相機一看,頓時嚇了一跳,瞪大眼 睛,不敢相信,女兒指導拍出的畫面,就 是男女主角在電影中甜蜜相擁的翻版。

網友在部落格上貼文誇讚她,之後,外地遊客一來就指定找「網路上說的那位攝影師姐姐」。一年多來,張綾為遊客拍攝的照片難以計數,朋友、情侶、家人各有不同的構圖,需要手動調光的單眼數位相機,她也知道如何調整,最讓遊客驚訝的,現在張綾已成為她家駐點最得力的攝影師,張永源夫婦也無法解釋女兒對攝影為何如此在行。

「海角七號」創造了天才攝影師的 奇蹟,成為茶餘飯後的美談,然而這個奇 蹟是由父母的愛打造出來的,如果當初不 是為女兒著想,就不會出借老房舍作為拍 片場景,那這個奇蹟,可能就不會發生。 俗話說:「捨得捨得,有捨才有得」,一 點也沒錯。

家有唐氏症孩子,一般家長會感到 很丢臉,認為這是上天的懲罰,對孩子的 態度,不是過度保護就是讓他自生自滅, 認為生為唐氏症孩子的父母是不光彩的 事,為了面子,把孩子「關」在家裡,不 接受刺激與教育,這樣反而害了孩子。張 綾有幸生長在一個父母關愛的家庭,並積 極尋找資源來教育她,讓她走入人群,體 驗真實的社會,更創造了一個學習的情 境,遊客成為她練習的對象,一回生、二 回熟、三回就上手,從做中學、學中做, 張綾的攝影才華,終於展露出來,真是可 喜可賀。 俗話說:「一枝草一點露」、「天生我材必有用」,唐氏症的孩子雖然天生受到限制,但是具有幽默感、喜好音樂、畫畫、友善溫和、活潑開朗,雖然學得很慢,但有學習能力,如果我們不放棄,一樣能幫助他們進步成長,如能善加利用其優勢,耐心培養與指導,還是可以開創出他們的一片天空。

感謝上蒼的恩典,讓我們有機會為 人父母,孩子是上蒼賞賜給我們最棒、最 美好的禮物。我們要感恩,並把握機會, 陪孩子一起成長。因為有您的愛,孩子的 生活才能充滿喜悦,孩子的生命也才能變 得更加燦爛豐富。(作者爲國小退休校 長)



般若之門(上)

■美國 茶水

般若是梵語(Prajñā)的音譯*,讀作「波野」,意為智慧。

佛學指出,人生有很多痛苦與侷限,而一切痛苦與侷限的來源,是人本身缺少智慧;

對生命存在不瞭解,對存在這世上的目的不知道,對明天不明白,

就因為不知,故無法指示方向,

人往往是因為愚昧無知而做錯行為,因為智慧不足,

就要為行為的錯誤與不恰當付出代價,叫做業報。

人有根本的無明,因愚昧無知,勾心鬥角,自私狹隘,

只為眼前利益,故時時做錯事,因而身居大痛苦之中;

而智慧令人看清楚生命是什麼,世界是什麼,生存的意義是什麼,

從而充實生命,指示生命的方向,從痛苦之中解脫出來;

故人要自救,就要有智慧,以智慧指導行為,

令雙眼清澈些,頭腦敏銳些,分析思考正確些,路就不會行錯,代價就會輕;

智慧是燈光,智慧不能代替行動,行動靠你去做,

但行之前要靠智慧,若無燈照,便不知如何去行。

前人開佛堂、開班、開法會,便是讓我們有機會修辦,

學中做,做中學,以提高智慧,成就智慧。

預告: 六祖慈悲: 「善知識。我此法門從一般若生八萬四干智慧。」 可知般若是智慧之母,而進入般若之門,下次再續。

*由於般若不是一般的智慧,所以譯經家不意譯爲「智慧」,而以音譯。

金礦上種捲心菜

■曹正綱

有一天,惠子向莊子說,魏王給了 我一顆大葫蘆籽兒,我在家就種了這麼一 個葫蘆,結果長出一個大葫蘆來,看起來 很豐碩飽滿,有五石之大。因為這葫蘆太 大了,所以它什麼用都沒有。我要是把它 一劈兩半,用它當個瓢去盛水的話,那個 葫蘆皮太薄,「其堅不能自舉」,要是盛 上水,往上一拿它就碎了。用它去盛什麼 東西都不行。想來想去,葫蘆這個東西種 了幹什麼用呢?不就是最後為了當容器, 劈開當瓢來裝點東西嗎?什麼都裝不了。 所以惠子說,這葫蘆雖然大,卻大的無 用,我把它打破算了。

莊子說:「你真是不善於用大的東 西啊!」於是給他講了一個故事:

宋國有這麼一戶人家,他們家有一 樣稀世的秘方,就是不皺手的藥,在寒冷 的冬天,讓人手腳沾了水以後不皺。所以 他們家就世世代代以漂洗為生。

有一天,一個過路的客人,偶然間

聽說他們家有這個秘方,就來跟他們商量,說我以百金來購買這個秘方。全家人聽了,就聚在一起開會商量,說咱們家這個秘方,雖然由來已久,但是全家人這樣漂洗為生,才賺很少的錢。現在人家花百金,這麼多錢買個方子,幹嘛不給他?咱賣了吧!

這個過路的客人,拿了這個秘方就 走了。他是去幹什麼呢?當時各個地方諸 侯都在為爭地混戰中,東南正是吳越之 爭。吳越之地,正處水系,這個人從宋國 拿了秘方直奔吳國,去遊說吳王。此時正 好越國軍隊進攻吳國,吳王就派這人帶 兵,選在寒冬臘月,向越國發起水戰。因 為你有此秘方,軍士可以手腳不凍、不皺 手、不生瘡,戰鬥力十足,而越人沒有這 個秘方。這一戰吳國大勝,所以這個提供 秘方的人,賜地封侯,立致富貴,身價非 同一般。

這個方子給不同的人用,它可以帶 來不同的人生效率。如果你擁有大眼界, 你會看到同樣一個秘方,它可能會決定一個人的命運,改變一個人的身份。

莊子告訴惠子說,大葫蘆也是一樣。你怎麼就確定它非要剖開當瓢使呢?如果它是一個完整的大葫蘆,你為什麼不把它繫在身上,去浮游於大湖之上呢?難道一個東西,必須要被加工成某種規定的產品,它才有用嗎?

為什麼相同的東西在不同的人手裡,可以產生完全不同的價值?莊子的寓言故事告訴我們:一個人的思維方式,決定了一個人境界的大小。人們常常以世俗的眼光,墨守成規地去判斷事物的價值。而只有大境界的人,才能看到事物的真正價值。

有兩個從德國移民美國的兄弟, 1845年,來到紐約謀生。這兄弟倆覺得 生活很艱難,就商量怎麼樣能夠活下去。 作為外來的移民,哥哥原來還有一技之 長,在德國的時候,他泡菜做得很好。弟 弟太年輕,什麼都不會。哥哥說,我們外 鄉人在紐約這麼一個都市,太難生存了。 我們去加州吧,我們可以種菜,繼續做我 的泡菜。弟弟想,反正我也沒有手藝,索 性一橫心一跺腳,留在紐約,白天打工, 晚上求學。他學習的是地質學和冶金學。

哥哥來到了加利福民亞的一鄉間, 這裡有很多廉價的土地,就買下來種捲心菜,成熟後用來醃泡菜。哥哥很勤勞,每 天種菜、醃泡菜,養活一家人。



四年以後,弟弟大學畢業了,到加州來看哥哥。哥哥問弟弟:「你現在手裡擁有什麼呀?」弟弟說:「我除了拿個文憑,別的什麼都沒有。」哥哥說:「你還是應該跟我紮紮實實地幹活啊。我帶你看一看我的菜地吧。」

弟弟在菜地裡,蹲下來看了看菜, 然後扒拉一下菜底下的土,在那兒看了很 久,進屋去拿了一個臉盆,盛滿了水,把 土一捧一捧地放在裡面漂洗。

他發現在臉盆底下,有一些金燦燦的、亮閃閃的金屬屑。然後,他非常驚訝地抬頭,看著他哥哥,長歎一聲說:「哥哥,你知道嗎?你是在一座金礦上種捲心菜!」

其實,有太多的時候,我們安然地享受著生活帶給我們的秩序。日復一日,我們早晨起床,白天工作,晚上睡覺。大家怎麼生活,我們也怎麼生活。我們用手中的一技之長,養家糊口,過很安穩的日子。我們從來沒有跳出自己現在的經驗系統,重新質詢一下:我還可以換一個方式生活嗎?我目前所擁有的這些技能,還有沒有可能讓它發揮更大的用處?

莊子在《逍遙遊》裡給我們提出了 一個永恆的問題:什麼叫做有用?

作為家長,我們可能會跟孩子說,你趴在窗台上看了一下午蝴蝶,做的是沒用的事。這一下午,如果你練鋼琴,是有用的。我們可能跟孩子說,你這一下午就

在和泥巴、搭城堡, 這是沒用的。這一下午, 如果你練打字, 是有用的。

我曾經見過一個科學實驗,把一個會跳的小蟲子放在瓶子裡。它明明可以跳很高,但試驗是把蓋子蓋上以後讓它跳。小蟲子一跳,啪!雖到了頂蓋掉下來,再一跳,又雖到頂蓋掉下來。它反覆跳躍,卻越跳越低。這時候,你把蓋子再擰開,看見這小蟲還在跳,但它已經永遠不會跳出這個瓶子了,因為它認為,頭頂上那個蓋子,將是不可逾越的。

現今的教育,有一種可悲的現象,就是父母用自己全部的愛,為孩子規定了太多的戒律,捂上了太多有用的蓋子。我們讓孩子們認為,做一個葫蘆,它以後只能成為瓢,而不能成為一個巨大的游泳圈,帶著人浮游於江海。當一塊土壤,上面只可以種菜種糧食,沒有人去追問土壤下面可能埋藏的礦藏。

我們以一種常規的思維,束縛了自己的心智。由我們的常規的生活態度,規定了我們可憐的侷限。這種侷限本來是可以被打破的。只有打破這種常規思維,我們才有可能真的逍遙。真的逍遙遊,其實就是無羈無絆的。有用和無用是可以相互轉化的。難道一個人一定要循規蹈矩,按照程序、按照規則去設計自己的人生嗎?(作者爲退役將軍)

心靈SPA

■諧興

- * 待人如春風,律己如秋氣。
- * 逢遺金於曠途,遇美婦於私室,而不動心者,乃為真人品。
- *不妄求則心安,不妄作則身安, 不自重者取辱,不自畏者招禍,不自滿者 受益,不自足者博聞,人不可自恕,亦不 可令人恕我。
- * 勿怨我不如人,世間不如我者甚多; 勿誇我能勝人,世間勝於我者甚多。
- * 責人之非,不如行己之是; 揚己之是, 不如克己之非。
- * 凡不可與父兄師友道者不可為也, 凡不可與父兄師友為者不可道也。
- *己有小善則德色,而人之厚恩, 或掩之瞽;人有小失則切齒,而己之大 過,則飾以偏見;此之謂不平,我不平人 豈能平之?

- *人雖至愚,責人則明,雖有聰明, 恕己則昏;但爾將常以責人之心責己,恕 己之心恕人,不患不到聖賢地位矣。
 - *修道十八點 見利忘義少作點 成仁取義多作點 自以為聰明的事傻著點 蹈媚小人疏遠點 聖賢之言接近點 功名利禄看輕點 濟困扶危多一點 吹牛拍馬少一點 額角頭上眼睛低一點 時代環境看輕點 應負責任多負點 黑暗之中當心點 辦道玲瓏活潑點 隨機應變柔軟點 功多行點 過少擔點 成全多一點 千萬不要馬虎點

生活智慧故事

■大衛

緣 起—

從過去到現在,孩子們最快樂的時光之一,就是聽故事了。那熟悉的故事内容,不因時空改變,自古流傳至今,甚至未來。

原來,聽故事可以成長,從故事中可以學習人生經驗:其實,我們每天都在聽故事,從 自己與周遭的故事中成長,學習正確的價值觀,培養迎向困難的智慧與勇氣!

以下的故事,願與讀者一起分享,讓我們從聽故事,豐富生命,體驗人生。

給人退路,是給自己後路

在以色列農村,每當莊稼成熟收割 的時候,靠近路邊的莊稼地四個角都要留 出一部分不收割。

四角的莊稼,只要需要,任何人都可以享用。他們認為,是上帝給了曾經多災多難的猶太民族今天的幸福生活,他們為了感恩,就用留下田地四角的莊稼這種方式報答今天的擁有。這樣既報答了上帝,又為那些路過此地又沒有飯吃的貧困的路人給予方便。莊稼是自己種的,留一點給別人收割,他們認為,分享是一種感恩,分享是一種美德。

無獨有偶,韓國北部的鄉村公路邊 有很多柿子園。金秋時節,這裏隨處可見 農民採摘柿子的忙碌身影,但是,採摘結 束後,有些熟透的柿子也不會被摘下來。 這些留在樹上的柿子,成為當地特有的風景,一些遊人經過這裏時,都會說,這些柿子又大又紅,不摘豈不可惜。但是當地的果農則說,不管柿子長得多麼誘人,也不會摘下來,因為這是留給喜鵲的食物。是什麼使得這裏的人留有這樣一種習慣,原來,這裏是喜鵲的棲息地,每到冬天,喜鵲都在果樹上築巢過冬。

有一年冬天,天特別冷,下了很大的雪,幾百隻找不到食物的喜鵲一夜之間都被凍死了。第二年春天,柿子樹重新吐綠發芽,開花結果了。但就在這時,一種不知名的毛蟲突然氾濫成災。

那年柿子幾乎絶產。從那以後,每 年秋天收穫柿子時,人們都會留下一些柿 子,作為喜鵲過冬的食物,留在樹上的柿 子吸引了許多喜鵲到這裏度過冬天,喜鵲 彷彿也會感恩,春天也不飛走,整天忙著 捕捉樹上的蟲子,從而保證了這一年柿子 的豐收。 種高尚的收穫。給予,是一種幸福,因為 給予能使你的心靈美好。留幾枚柿子在樹 上,那是一道人間最美的風景。

在收穫的季節裏,別忘了留一些柿子在樹上,因為,給別人留有餘地,往往就是給自己留下了生機與希望。自然界裏的一切,都是相互依存的,一榮俱榮,一損俱損。給予,是一種快樂。

因為給予並不是完全失去,而是一

心得及淺見:

在進德修業的過程中,處理道場的人、事、物,永遠別忘記,給別人留有餘地,往往就是給自己留下了生機與希望。給人退路,是給自己後路。

晉惠帝培養專家

女老師上課時放影片給學生觀看, 片中小兄妹買不起鞋子,母親要臨盆了, 小女孩得到對面山頭去叫產婆,光腳的她 咬牙跑過尖石路面。

班上有個孩子看完的感想是:「再買一雙就好了,幹嘛那麽辛苦?」

就像晉惠帝不知人間疾苦,大臣上 書告知老百姓連樹根都沒得吃,晉惠帝 說:「為什麼不吃肉粥?」

老師看著學生,「他腳上穿的是 NIKE,用的是名牌,暑假去美國度假一 個月,會有這樣的感想一點都不為過,他 是真的不懂啊。」

女老師指出,大人在孩子面前嘲笑 那些付出勞力掙錢的人:「你不好好讀 書,將來就像這樣辛苦工作賺錢,沒有前 途!」言語中對階級歧視沒有自覺。

無數晉惠帝在你我身邊 「現在的教育在培養無數的晉惠帝。也許很聰明,功課很好,但沒有同情心。」 在優渥的生活中,在考試掛帥的競爭環境下,我們會不會養出了「沒有同理心」的下一代?女老師這樣感嘆:我們總是給孩子最好的,



卻不在乎他有沒有悲天憫人的觀念。

未來的菁英了解世界嗎?把優渥視 為理所當然的孩子長大,站上社會的決策 位置,他們的決策與思考也摒除了他們所 不了解的真實世界。

「將來,會是什麼樣子?」他們可 能為社會不同際遇的人設想嗎? 「如果沒有教會同理心,教育是失敗的。」

心得及淺見:

渡人及成全是我們每一位前賢最 重要的工作。未來,我們將面對這群 將優渥視為理所當然的菁英,他仍然 是一中之子,但如何成全,將是很重 要的修行課題。

垃圾車

有一天,我坐計程車去拜訪客人。 正當我們開上正確的車道時,突然間一輛 黑色轎車從停車位開出,正好擋在我們前 面。我的計程車司機立即踩剎車,車子滑 行了一小段路,剛好閃開來車,兩車之間 的距離就只差個幾英吋!黑色轎車的駕駛 兇狠地朝著我們大喊大叫。我的計程車司 機只是微笑,對那傢伙揮揮手,計程車司 機表現得很友善。

於是我問:「你剛才為什麼那麼做?那傢伙差點毀了你的車,還可能害我們受傷送醫院!」

計程車司機解釋說:許多人就像「垃圾車」,他們到處跑來跑去,身上充滿了垃圾、沮喪、憤怒、和失望。隨著垃圾堆積,他們終需找個地方傾倒;有時候,我們剛好碰上了,垃圾就往我們身上丟,所以,不要介意,只要微笑、揮揮手、祝福他們,然後繼續走我們自己的路就行;干萬別將他們的垃圾擴散給同事、

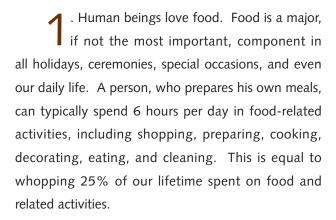
家人、或其他路人。這段佳言,就稱呼它為「垃圾車」。

成功的人絕對不讓垃圾車接管自己生活當中的任何一天:人生苦短,早上醒來絕對不要帶著遺憾。用仁愛對待與你相處的人:不用去理會那些無理取鬧者。生命只有10%由自己決定,但90%看你如何利用它!

心得及淺見:

道場中有很多前賢,每天積極、樂觀助人: 也有很多前賢,身上充滿了憤怒、抱怨、不滿,他們終需找個地方傾倒,有時候,我們剛好碰上了,垃圾就往我們身上丟。我們不要介意,只要微笑、真心聆聽,祝福他們,然後繼續走我們自己的修道之路就行: 干萬別將他們的垃圾擴散給前賢、家人,讓我們學道愈學愈和氣,修道愈修愈歡喜。

20 Things You Didn't Know About Nutrients



- 2. Although food is such an important dimension of life for everyone, we still don't eat correctly, i.e. healthily. Most people eat and drink too much food. People underestimate how many calories they actually intake on a daily basis. Overeating is not the only food problem most people have. They also consume the wrong foods. The typical western diet is too high in saturated fats, trans fats, cholesterol, sodium and processed carbohydrates. The western diet is also too low in unsaturated fats, fruits, vegetables, fiber, and whole grains. The highs and lows of a western diet can cause the onset of many chronic and serious illnesses.
- **3.** Simple food does not mean inadequate nutrition. For example, a simple, yet healthy, breakfast can include your favorite coffee with a multigrain bagel which contains 380 calories, 6g fat,



1g saturated fat, 14g protein, and 5g fiber. It is low in sodium and saturated fat while high in satisfying fiber and protein that will keep you going strong.

- **4.** In contrast, a well-known fast-food chain sells a breakfast burger loaded with a burger, egg, bacon, cheese, and hash brown potato nuggets that contains 830 calories, 47g fat, 15g saturated fat, 1,580mg sodium, and 3g fiber. It is high in calories, fat, saturated fat, sodium, and low in fiber. This is an illuminating example of an unhealthy breakfast.
- 5. Some say that breakfast is the most important meal of the day—it gives you energy to start the day and is linked to many health benefits. Studies show that eating a healthy breakfast can help give you a nutritionally complete diet, higher in nutrients, vitamins, and minerals; better weight control; improved concentration and performance in schools or at work; more strength and energy to engage in physical activity; and lower cholesterol levels.

- 6. Vegetarians need not be concerned about lack of food energy. Food energy is the amount of energy obtained from food that is available through cellular respiration. Peanuts have doubled the amount of food energy (i.e. food calorie) than most meats while wheat gluten or mozzarella cheese has the same amount of food energy found in most meats. For example, there are 269 food calories per 100g of chicken and 99 food calories per 100g of shrimp, while there are 370 food calories per 100g of wheat gluten and 125 food calories per 100g of soybean.
- 7. Proteins are essential parts of organisms and participate in virtually every process within cells. 100g of wheat gluten have 75g of proteins, while 100g of seaweed yield 58g of proteins. They are, respectively, three and two times the amount of proteins found in most meats—for example, 100g of ground beef yield only 25g of protein and 100g of cod yield only 23g of protein. Even peanuts roughly have the same amount of proteins found in meats.
- 8. Iron is essential to nearly all known organisms. In cells, iron is generally stored in the center of metalloproteins, because "free" iron (which binds non-specifically to many cellular components) can catalyze production of toxic free radicals. The mineral iron facilitates the generation of blood in human body. Peanuts, spinach, wheat gluten, vegetarian burger, and vegetarian sausage have equal amount of iron versus meats. In fact, seaweed has ten times more iron than meats—29mg of iron per 100g of seaweed versus 1.4mg of iron per 100g of chicken.
- **9.** Calcium makes strong bones. Calcium is an important component of a healthy diet and a mineral necessary for life. The National Osteoporosis Foundation says, "Calcium plays an important role in building stronger, denser bones early in life and

- keeping bones strong and healthy later in life." Approximately ninety-nine percent of the body's calcium is stored in the bones and teeth. The rest of the calcium in the body has other important uses, such as some exocytosis, especially neurotransmitter release, and muscle contraction. Vegetarian foods, such as soybeans, spinach, tofu, wheat gluten, milk, and mozzarella cheese have multiple times of calcium more than meats. For example, there are 17mg of calcium per 100g of chicken, while there are 153mg of calcium per 100g of spinach.
- 10. Potassium is an essential mineral for human health. It is necessary for the function of all living cells. Many fruits, e.g. avocado, banana, and tomato, have equal or more potassium than meats. For instance, there are 358mg of potassium in 100g of banana, while there are only 234mg of potassium in 100g of chicken.
- 11. Sodium allows transmission of nerve impulses when the charge is allowed to dissipate by a moving wave of voltage change. Sodium is classified as a "dietary inorganic macro-mineral" for animals. The sodium found in spinach or egg is equal to the amount of sodium in meats while seaweed has 10 times more sodium than meats. For example, there are 97mg of sodium in 100g of spinach, while there are only 84mg of sodium in 100g of chicken.
- 12. Vitamin B-12 has a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood. Dairy products, such as eggs, milk, and mozzarella cheese, have equal or more Vitamin B-12 than meats. As a comparative reference, there are 1.11µg of Vitamin B-12 in 100g of egg (hard-boiled), while there are only 0.31µg of Vitamin B-12 in 100g of chicken.

- 13. All foods containing animal fat contain cholesterol to varying extents. Cholesterol is not present in most plant-based food sources. Excessive cholesterol levels cause adverse health effects such as cardiovascular diseases. There are 355mg of cholesterol per 100g of pork liver while most fruits and vegetables have 0 cholesterol—correct, that is a zero. Health guideline suggests intake of no more than 200mg of cholesterol per day.
- 14. Saturated fat is fat that consists of triglycerides containing only saturated fatty acid radicals. Intake of saturated fatty acids is directly related to cardiovascular risk factors. People who eat more saturated fats often have higher levels of cholesterol and a greater proportion of large, low-density LDL cholesterol particles. A high cholesterol level is a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Most meats and seafood have very high levels of saturated fat while vegetables and fruits have minuscule levels. For example, there are 7.3g of saturated fat per 100g of ground beef and 7.2g of saturated fat per 100g of ground pork, compared to

- 0.1g of saturated fat per 100g of kidney bean and 0.04g of saturated fat per 100g of white mushroom.
- 15. Mono-unsaturated fats, in general, are considered to be relatively healthy. Foods containing monounsaturated fats reduce low-density lipoprotein (LDL), so-called "bad" cholesterol, while possibly increasing high-density lipoprotein (HDL), so-called "good" cholesterol. Dairy products such as eggs and cheese roughly match the amount of monounsaturated fats compared to meats while peanuts have 6 times more of mono-unsaturated fats than meats. For example, there are 9.8g of monounsaturated fat per 100g of avocado, compared with only 5.9g of mono-unsaturated fat per 100g of chicken.
- 16. Advantages of consuming fiber in diets are the production of salubrious compounds during the fermentation of soluble fiber, and insoluble fiber's ability to increase bulk, soften stool and shorten transit time through the intestinal tract. Research has shown that fiber may benefit health in several





different ways: may reduce appetite, i.e. weight-control, attracts water and turns to gel during digestion, trapping carbohydrates and slowing absorption of glucose, lowers variance in blood sugar levels, lowers total and LDL cholesterol, reduces risk of heart disease, regulates blood sugar, may reduce onset risk or symptoms of metabolic syndrome and diabetes, speeds the passage of foods through the digestive system, and may reduce risk of colorectal cancer. Most meats and seafood have little or no fiber, while fruits and vegetables contain varying degrees of dietary fiber.

17. According to dietitian David Grotto, RD, LDN, certain food and nutrients can help to reverse the aging process. Vitamin A is one of those, and it comes from a variety of sources: carrots, apricots, nectarines, sweet potatoes, egg yolks, even some green things like spinach, broccoli. Vitamin D facilitates the absorption of calcium. You can get vitamin D from fortified foods like orange juice and milk. Research is showing that the lowly mushroom is also packed with vitamin D. Vitamin C is critical for wound repair, for any type of tissue maintenance, and that applies to your skin. Tomatoes, citrus, and kiwi -- they're all great sources of Vitamin C. Vegetarians, by nature, are constantly consuming anti-aging food and nutrients.

18. According to Karen Collins, MS, RD, CDN, nutrition advisor for the American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) in Washington, D.C., fruits, vegetables, and plant foods seem to protect against cancer. Plant foods probably offer protection in a number of ways. They provide thousands of

phytochemicals, which are natural plant compounds. Many are antioxidants, which seem to protect and repair our DNA. Some antioxidants appear to affect cancer cells, controlling how they grow or spread. The vitamins and minerals in vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and beans also help produce and repair DNA and control cell growth. Some foods can have a more direct effect on specific types of cancer. For instance, plant foods contain fiber, which seems to lower the risk of colon cancer. There's also an indirect benefit to eating whole foods that are low in fat. They tend to be less calorically dense, so we can fill up on them without getting so many calories. Vegetarians, by nature, are constantly consuming anti-cancer food and nutrients.

19. According to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index survey done in October 2009, more than 37 million people in the United States, or 12% of entire population, will be living with diabetes by the end of 2015. The nutrition recommendations from the American Diabetes Association echo the healthy eating guidelines for the general public. Everyone should be eating more whole grains, fruits, and vegetables and less saturated and trans fat. A vegetarian, diabetic or not, is already practicing the healthy dietary guidelines advised by the medical experts—perhaps this vegetarian practice can prevent or delay the onset of diabetes.

20. Natural instinct can truly help a person to choose the right food. A person who consumes an all-meat diet will long for some vegetables and fruits; a person who consumes an all-vegetarian diet will hardly crave for any meat and seafood.

[Measures: g (grams), mg (milligram, 0.001 g), µg (microgram, 0.000001 g).] [Notes and Credits: Definitions of nutrients — Wikipedia; Nutritional values and chemistry data — United States Department of Agriculture; 2. Kalvin Chinyere, M.D., a weight-loss expert; 3-5. WebMD; 17-19: WebMD.]

Cultivating and Motherhood

■Winnie Cheung (UK)

'he last few months were full of much joy and tears for me and of course have been so very life-changing; I gave birth to my first child, a son, in early March 2010. I was extremely grateful to Heaven and Teacher to be able to give birth safely, just one day after my mother's arrival in London, and on the exact expected due date. It was a great relief that the birth happened on our expected date; at least I could fully anticipate my newborn's arrival with my mum and all the experiences behind her, and with my husband beside me. I am greatly appreciative that my mother was able to take time off and fly over to take care of me for two such important weeks, before returning to Holland. During those two precious weeks my dearest mother and I became ever closer than before. It is so wonderful to be able to share the joy, fun and challenge with her and for she to share all her valuable experience on how to look after a baby with me. After giving birth myself, I wondered how my mother could have given birth to three children and more importantly, looked after them without any regrets or complaints; in fact, she told us that having us, her three children, was the best thing that had ever happened to her in her life so far.

Parenthood is 24-7, without any breaks, unlike for example a full-time job. It involves a lot of care, enormous patience, and unconditional love. It was a really big shock for me at the beginning, for lack of



sleep and tiredness are not what I am used to: but now I am very much getting used of looking after my little bundle of joy at all times, day or night; and he is the reason that I can keep on going, in waking up early to feed baby and in changing his nappy, and in caring so very much for him. Being a mum brings great responsibility and tremendous pressure, but I absolutely love every moment I am with my baby and being there for him. Watching him growing and learning new little tricks as time passes, this enjoyment is something that money certainly cannot buy.

Somehow, I think we can compare "Cultivating" with "being a new parent". Of course, without any doubt, cultivating is much harder and challenging than parenthood. Parenthood is just one small part in our life; we play our role and take the responsibility as a human being, and endeavour to provide all that we can to our little ones. In a much broader way,

cultivating is a life-long commitment in all aspects of life; at home, at work, on the street, with friends or with neighbours. As we all are aware, Tao is everywhere, and whatever we encounter, we must act accordingly, based on our Tao principles. No one can replace our role to cultivate, and no one can take away from us what we have done and achieved. As Tao disciples, we should try to apply Tao to the real world. We have to live in the real world, while keeping the needs of others in our hearts. We need to believe we can make a difference to this world by living and following Tao principles ourselves, and we must remain being flexible while facing any change or challenge around us. One of the certainties in life is that we will be facing more uncertainties. There is no doubt about this.

The recent volcanic eruption in Iceland, which has caused chaos with numerous delays and cancellations in the aviation sector, is one good example of a challenge that we are not be able to avoid. As human beings, we are still very vulnerable to the many types of disasters despite our advanced technology, skills and knowledge. It is very sad to

note that the natural disasters we have encountered of late have been increasing dramatically in recent years. Maybe it is the time for us to start thinking what can be done to eliminate, or at least minimize the terrible consequences of such disasters. For example, we can begin to care more about our environment by becoming vegetarians or by using products that are more environmentally friendly. There are countless ways we can act and measures we can take, with a clear conscience and a pure heart. We must not forget that in this small world, we are all interdependent and interconnected and each of us must play our part as responsible and concerned individuals. Our happiness is certainly not separate from the happiness of other people, and bearing this in mind, we should never give up on cultivating and continuing walking together along this Tao path.

I am so grateful to Our Heaven's mother and our Teacher who always takes care of us, like a parent to his/her child, 24-7 without a break. We must not forget we cannot let them down and we must always do our best in our cultivation path in whatever way we can.





TAO YOUTHS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Unstable World, Stable Mind

■Charles Chan (U.K.)

he are living in a very unstable world at the moment, be it the natural disasters, manmade disasters, be it the political or financial problems in our society. Let's take a look at the following recent events:

First Haiti, then Chile, then Taiwan, then Turkey, the earth jolted its surface. Nature's unexpected and awesome power is being discussed everywhere.

The eruption in Iceland and the ash cloud that has led to a stand still to our airlines give us a true glimpse of our standing in nature. The fact that some of our fellows were stranded in the airport makes the whole story much more relevant. A severe drought is ravaging southwest China, drying up vast farmlands and leaving behind a desperate need of water.

There's even a rumor going around implying an upcoming doomsday as it is depicted in the blockbuster 2012. "Has God put our planet in tremble mode?" Such black humor is circulating in cyberspace and by word of mouth.

Wandering Mind and Stable Mind

As the above recent events suggest, people have lost direction of what they are going to do. Be it with their family, career or the bigger picture of the world. There are the challenges we have never faced before.

We just don't know what will happen tomorrow. Therefore, it is good to reflect on ourselves once in a while.

According to the teaching of Buddha, the world in which we live is said to be a world of illusion. Out of ignorance and selfishness we bind ourselves to this world through our desires and our actions, not knowing our true nature and true purpose. It says that people remain chained to the cycle of births and deaths and to the forces of nature.

The wandering mind is the mind of one who hasn't practiced or realized anything yet –someone who doesn't know the source of the mind. His mind wanders with thoughts. When thoughts arise, they take the mind away. This is thinking without self-awareness. He doesn't see the source of thought or the source of the mind. The mind goes with thoughts like a weak man who is easily influenced and follows anyone indiscriminately.

It's different from the mind of one who has practiced or has self-awareness. The one who practices can think with self-awareness. The mind goes with thoughts but is in control because of self-awareness.

The nature of these kinds of thinking is quite

similar. The difference is whether it is done with or without self-awareness. Without self-awareness, the mind will wander along. The stable mind can fight and tolerate disturbance from outside. Nothing outside can harm this stable mind.

One who has self-awareness will have a stable mind. No matter what kind of jobs he does, he will have self-confidence. Even if he does nothing, he will be confident and stable. If we don't practice, our minds will wander around like the wind blowing in the sky.

The following is a story to illustrate the point of one not being tranquil. Once upon a time, there was a farmer who lost his beloved watch in the shed, and he spent ages looking for it with no luck. All of his family members tried to help him find it. None of them were able to locate where it was.

A little boy happened to pass by this farmer's house and saw this farmer sitting there looking very upset. He asked the farmer why and the farmer told him what had happened. This little boy thought for a while then said perhaps he could help. The farmer looked at him and said "Could you?" looking skeptical but agreed to let this boy give it a try. The boy went into to the shed and he did not start looking for it straight way. He sat there quietly instead, very quietly. He was trying to listen to the ticking of the watch. 'Tick, tick' and finally, this little boy found where the sound was coming from and was able to locate the watch.

The story tells us that a lot of situations in life could be solved or avoided if we can be calm and tranquil. Human beings only have one mind. They should train their mind from a wandering one to a stable one. We should try to cultivate self-awareness during every kind of job or action. If we could do that, the wandering mind would come back to the right place.

The cultivating of self-awareness should be done gradually. We should not expect immediate results as in the physical world since this is inner work. It is the work in the mind. This work creates awareness, attention, and wisdom. One will realize this through one's own experience.

Gradually it will accumulate until we have self-awareness all the time. The "not-knowing" or delusion will disappear. We will have awareness, wisdom, and tranquility.

Conclusion

If we want this stable mind, we must gradually cultivate self-awareness of our true-selves in everything we do. From Buddha's teaching, we realize that one can perform one's duty in this world and still remain free from or minimize the consequences of one's actions. It deals with such concepts as the nature of our existence and the nature of our true selves.

When we are in stable mind, we will be more confident and won't be shaken by emotions whether we are alone as we can be our own shelter. On the contrary, if our mind still wanders, we will feel lonely and shelterless even if we're among the crowd. Although it is easier said then done, as Tien Tao disciples, we must keep on cultivating no matter how many times we fail. At the end of the day, to have a wandering mind or stable mind is your choice.

TAO YOUTHS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Gratitude (Part 1)

■Bobby Mak (Malaysia)

This is a long delayed article which I am obliged to share. It has taken a while for me to finally put time on it and I sincerely apologise for this delay. This story is very personal to me, and it has happened to me in a very shocking way, but it has also resulted in me being a stronger / wiser / more open person. I will include some comics to give a better description to the story. Many thanks to Mr. Wan Chee Wing who had very kindly helped me with the comics.

I believe many ChangZhou brothers and sisters have already heard about my story. But my intention to share this experience in Borde is solely to put it on record, so that our brothers and sisters in the future can refer to this, whenever they have funny ideas pertaining the Truth of Tao.

I have experienced an incident, in which I was attacked by an unknown assailant, at 11.30pm on 1st of September 2009 (if we refer to the lunar calendar, it is the midnight of the 14th of July. You can call it a bad luck or a Hungry Ghost Tale Came True). This happened while I was together with my girlfriend, Caterine.

Here's the story.

On 1st September 2009, Caterine and I were at a petrol station nearby my house at about 11.30pm. Caterine was on her way home from my house, hence I drove a separate car, just to accompany her for the refill.

After filling the tank, I spotted a rather deflated tyre so I went filling up the tyre pressure as well (Comic 1). At that time, I had my pouch with me.

A group of youths on motorcycles then arrived at the petrol station, I realised their arrival but they went straight to the pumps, and seemed harmless. (For those unfamiliar with Malaysian cities, there are many youths who love to go out late at night with their motorcycles. They usually travel in groups, and they use the highways for illegal racing. They sometimes do road-rages too – we call them the "Mat Rempits"). (Comic 2)

The Mat Rempits suddenly came towards the rear of Caterine's car. It all happened very quickly, and both Caterine and I did not even have the time to realise what was happening (Comic 3).

One of the pillions got off the bike and ran past Caterine and towards me. He was yelling all the way



as he charged towards me. He was holding a long knife (Parang)high up. His expression and gesture were just like a soldier charging towards the enemy in ancient war movies (Comic 4).

I was rather calm when I saw him charging towards me. I stood up, holding my Heavenly Seal and recited the 5-Word Mantra (Comic 5). At this

point of time, I expected him to put his knife on my neck and ask for the money, but he did not even slow down.

He continued to charge towards me and gave a big strong blow to the top of my head. (Comic 6). As the parang hit my head, it wasn't that painful. It was reminiscent of my teacher in primary school who used



to hit my head with a wooden ruler whenever she felt I was naughty.

After the first hit, I realised the assailant had been intoxicated and gone crazy. He wasn't there just for my money, but he intended to kill me or maybe just to immobilise me. I turned around and ran (Comic 7). Unfortunately, I wore a pair of slippers which were chewed off by my dog and I thought I had only managed to run a few steps before I fell on the ground. He was chasing me all the way.

To be continued

CallArticles

You may have noticed that during the past year, an increasing number of English articles have been published in Borde Quarterly. In effect, we at Borde pride ourselves in breaking new ground in aiming to become the leading provider for English Tao articles. Now, we aim to break new ground again by turning our attention to diversity. And you can help make that happen by contributing one or more articles that address the suggested topics listed below:

1. The Beauty of Vegetarianism

You may approach this topic on one or more of the following fronts:

- mercy/compassion
- scientific evidence, including anatomy and nutrition
- solution for global warming
- personal experience

2. On the Shoulders of Giants

A cultivator is not alone on his/her path of cultivation; he/she stands on the shoulders of giants buddhas, bodhisattvas, and saints. You can discuss your supernatural encounter with buddhas, bodhisattvas, or saints. Or you can share your personal research on the buddha, bodhisattva, or saint that you most admire. Most important of all, recount your changes brought about by the personal experience.

3. Changes After Cultivation

Cultivation means looking within yourself. By so doing, you are able to examine yourself and correct the personal flaws. A changed attitude and person leads to a changed life. Share the changes in your attitude and life after serious cultivation. You may also address the changes in your relationship with family and friends.

4. Propriety

Propriety is all about appropriateness and respect. In a world where individualism prevails, propriety is required to renew the interpersonal relationship and rekindle our faith in and respect for God and ourselves. Share your opinions about propriety and ways to cultivate it. Propriety in worshipping/praying may also be considered.

Deadline for Submission: August 15, 2010

Contact information: Email: cc_borde@yahoo.com.tw

TAO YOUTHS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

My First Dharma Gathering – Chennai, 2009

■Jennifer Liew (Malaysia)

hen I first set foot on the ground of Chennai, India, on 22nd December 2009, I was not sure what to expect – in a foreign land with a foreign culture using a foreign language and meeting foreign people.

We checked into a new hotel which was supposed to be comfortable. To my disappointment, I suffered through the first night – my maiden night in this land of mystery – India. With little water this minute or no water at all the next minute was really intolerable. I ended up not having a proper wash of my body. Even though I didn't complain about it then, actually I was not very happy about it and wanted to fly back to Malaysia at that instant, if at all possible.

Soong Dian Shi was not feeling well on the day of arrival. We were sharing the same room with another Tao sister. With her physical condition and the condition of the room she asked for a checkout. Someone found a better place for her and I was asked to tag along, to my delight, to a much more comfortable place known as "Smart Haven" – it was truly like going to Heaven after the experience I had the night before.

I was an introvert, though not a serious type, before I was sick in 2008. My world was basically my family and myself most of the time then. However that has changed since November 2008 when I was diagnosed with nose cancer.

Life just took a 180-degree turn which shook my self-centeredness out of me. I would say it's a good experience even though I hated the treatment that I had to undergo. Had it not been for this shift in my perception of life I don't think I would embrace Tao.

My sister-in-law, Pik Woon, had been trying so hard for the past few years to introduce Tao to me. I had been very defensive of my stand of non-acceptance of Tao. Each time she opened her mouth to share something on the topic, I would either shut my mind off or verbally rejected it without giving her a chance to explain further. I guess there is time for everything – including the time to embrace Tao. Her patience and persistence finally bore fruit. I was very fortunate to have such a wonderful sister-in-law who has put in a lot of effort in urging me to obtain the Great Tao. I pray and wish her well and may she be richly rewarded both on earth and in Heaven.

Back to Chennai's story - being a new convert to Tao's practice and being surrounded by people whom I had only briefly known and having landed on a strange land made me a bit apprehensive at first.

As I journeyed on, things became much better. From being "Hi and bye friends" to being brothers and sisters in a short few days was something worth coming for. Friends are often made and relationships are often built in the time of togetherness and the sharing of each other's presence and life experiences. I believe what God puts together no man can pull apart. There is another saying, "If there is affinity, we will meet even if we are distant apart. If there is no affinity, we will remain as strangers even if we are just standing next to each other".

I learned a few new things each passing day – new protocol, new rules, new procedure for this and that and most importantly, a new path to Heaven. My experience of the Great Tao has also deepened in the short few days that I was in Chennai – especially after hearing the three precious treasures – Mysterious Door, Heart Sutra and Heavenly Seal - being repeated so many times during the Initiation Ceremonies in the Temple. Something deep within me has awakened to the need to cultivate Tao more earnestly. How? Time will tell.

One thing that really amazes me was the passion that I had seen in both our Elder Koo and Elder Tai. They are a couple of God fearing people who are so committed in what they are doing. Notwithstanding their age and physical health they

have travelled far and wide to share and to guide us. I salute them.

On a number of occasions I had the opportunity to have a personal chit-chat with Elder Koo. Even though she knew that I was new to Tao, she had no reservation in sharing her life experiences with me. Because of language barrier I must admit that I did not fully understand every word spoken by her. But like I always tell people the most important part of a conversation is the message and not the words spoken.

Before coming for this trip, Pik Woon had told me several times about sand writing and trance personification (not sure whether this is the correct term to use). She even showed me via a DVD how a trance personification was being carried out. It was here in Chennai that I got to see with my own eyes how sand writing was being done. I was also very surprised that my name was mentioned – I was told that it was a message from God to me. Many of the brothers and sisters had come forward to congratulate me for being recognized by our Teacher Jigong.

The message was simple yet profound. As it was a personal message I would keep it to myself for the moment – maybe until such time when the seed planted in me has grown into a plant. As I said earlier I am a new convert so I need time to understand and be familiarized with my new environment.

One of the vows that I had taken towards the



end of the Dharma Gathering was to be a lifelong vegetarian. As I had been abstaining from meat since end of 2008, to me it was quite a natural course of events. Not knowing the significance of it until recently I now appreciate what a big step it could have been for someone who is new to Tao. I used to enjoy meat especially fish – it was my must-have dish on a daily basis before – but now the smell of even a tiny bit of meat put me off.

Food in India was something I really could not get used to – even up to the last day of our trip. Except for Masala Tea which I enjoyed having almost every day, I think the food here is either too spicy or greasy. I had been very conscious and careful about what I put into my mouth for the past few months (for health reason, of course) but here I got little choice. Otherwise I would have to starve myself to death. For this, I made up my mind at that instant not to come here again.

30th December 2009 was our last day in Chennai. I was looking forward to seeing my husband and children at home. Since married to Victor I had never travelled alone. It was always either they go or no go. No regrets actually. It's just that I have been pampered by family members both immediate and extended for a very long time since young.

Overall the trip was tiring but very enlightening. Whether I would come back here is not really for me to decide. Who knows what God has in mind.

TAO YOUTHS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



Please don't be cruel to us - be a vegetarian. (Part 3)

■ Stanley Chan (Australia)

hen the desired weight is reach for these broilers, they are deprived of food for 8-12 hours and water for 1 hour. As the catcher must handle over 300 birds per hour, humanity is far beyond reality for these birds. The birds are roughly grabbed by one leg, carried in bunches to fit into a crate, and stacked onto a truck. As many of the birds already have fractures and dislocations due to the farming conditions, this process significantly amplifies their pain!

Once on the truck, the poor chickens, which have lived in the dim sheds for their entire lives are then exposed to traffic noise, motion stress and at times temperature extremes (see picture). Some will die during transportation due to the lack of food/

water, rough handling or in summer due to heat stroke if the truck is poorly ventilated. Other causes of death include heart failure, trauma and blood loss due to haemorrhage into dislocated hip joints resulting from the rough catching process. Every year, around 1 million chickens are estimated to die on the way to the slaughterhouse. Of those that survive, some 14 million may have fractures (3%) and over 20 million chickens (4.5%) may have dislocated hips when they arrive for slaughter.

Upon arrival at the slaughterhouse, the chickens are pulled from the crates and shackled upside down by their feet into metal stirrups on an overhead conveyor. The conveyor carries them into the killing room where their heads pass through an electrified





water bath intended to render them unconscious. As they pass along further, an automatic blade cuts their throats, before they are proceeded into a scalding tank to loosen their feathers for plucking. Unfortunately things do not always run smoothly. Some birds may lift their heads and miss the electrified water bath and are therefore still fully conscious when they reach the automatic blade. Some birds may also miss the blade and are then lowered into the 50°C scalding tank while still alive.

Back-up people are supposed to cut the throats of the chickens that miss the automatic knife, but due to the emphasis on speed in the processing plants this may not always occur. There are no animal welfare inspectors onsite to ensure that the slaughter process

is humane. At the end, the meat of these tortured sentient beings is sold as chicken meat, which stands for deception and cruelty.

What is even more disturbing is that, chickens are only one of the many species of animals that are being mistreated and harmed everyday by and for humans. Although different in appearance, human beings and

animals are spiritually the same and possess all the qualities given by God. As human beings, we have the gift which allow us to practice and propagate the will of God, to love and show compassions for all sentient beings. Therefore, say "NO" to animal cruelty by being a vegetarian today! This way, we will be able to alleviate the needless suffering and deaths of countless animals, the irreparable damage done onto the earth like air and water pollution, the erosion of lands, waste of precious energy, and deforestation, as well as the "cause and effect" of raising and eating meat leaves behind on the environment that generations to come will be forced to pay!



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Practice Makes Perfect

■ Yanlin Huang (Taiwan)

y wife has suffered from stomach problems since high school. Her mother and my mother have respectively taken her to different doctors, but to no avail. One day, a Dao sister who was also a good friend of me and my wife heard of my wife's condition and recommended a Chinese doctor whose treatment had significantly improved her condition. With her sincerity and out of our trust in her, my wife and I decided to give it a try.

The doctor made a good first impression on me and my wife. Unlike most doctors in Taiwan who stare at nothing but their computer screen, the soft-speaking Dr. Chang gave a careful and thorough examination as well as provided a clear and easy-to-understand diagnosis. But what impressed me the most was the piece of advice he repeatedly gave to my wife, "You must take exercise regularly."

And we did. There is a college within a five-minute walk from my house, and it has a wonderful running track. Upon hearing Dr. Chang's advice, my wife and I decided to take a daily walk after dinner for 30 minutes to an hour. Miraculously enough, my wife's condition began to improve slowly and surely, and the improved health continues to this day.

Excited and energized due to a healthy body, my wife enthusiastically shared her improved condition

with Dr. Chang, who then explained the underlying rationale to her. The human body is chi-governed, self-healing mechanism; that is, the human body can heal itself once wounded, injured, or sick. However, once the severity of the wound, injury, or ailment reaches the point of no return, the self-healing mechanism ceases to function and that's when medicine comes in. But medicine, as we all know, has its limits. Medicine can merely facilitate the healing process, and its healing effects can diminish once the self-healing mechanism ceases to function.

And that is the reason why exercise is so important. As noted by Dr. Chang, the self-healing mechanism will remain dormant even in the presence of medicine. Exercise, however, serves as the catalyst that mobilizes and revitalizes the recovery of the mechanism. When major obstructions to the chi flow are removed or reduced, the chi circulation can be restored to a certain level and the self-healing mechanism will be able to resume its role.

This explanation brings me to the parallel between the self-healing mechanism and cultivation. Over the years (or rather, over our previous lives), we have accumulated virtually millions or billions of karma debts or bad karma. The karma debts are so strong that they build up layers of obstructions to our inner wisdom—our Buddha nature. To enable our

Buddha nature to shine through, we must constantly and continually take the mental exercise—to reflect on ourselves and work to eliminate the evils in our mind, speech, and body. Hopefully in time, the layers of obstructions can be removed or reduced to a certain extent and the flow of Dao Chi can be free and unimpeded.

The key lies in a trite yet bright saying, "Practice makes perfect." When my wife first heard Dr. Chang's advice, what would have happened to her if she had not followed his advice? The answer is obvious. Her health would have improved with the first few doses of Dr. Chang's prescriptions, but things would have returned to normal after that. That is, without exercise, the prescriptions can only offer short-lived benefits to my wife.

Similarly, our Dao cultivation wouldn't be complete without practice. Sublime as they may be, the lectures and dharma gatherings can never translate into perceivable and sustainable benefits if the advice is not followed, the rules are not obeyed, and cultivation is not honestly and sincerely practiced.

I once fell victim to the lack of practice. I thought that I was always right and others were

almost always wrong. I found faults with whatever other people, including Dao brothers and sisters, did, and I never felt appreciative of all the things they did for me. I despised others and resented their wrongdoings. In a word, I was an unhappy, self-important kid who pretended to know what real cultivation was.

Then somehow—maybe it's Heaven's Grace and Teacher's Virtues—I realized how wrong I was. It dawned on me that cultivation is meant not for outward finger-pointing, but for inward self-reflecting. I knew this simple principle all the time. What I didn't know was that I did not put it into practice. Instead, I used it as a standard for measuring the level of good/evil of others. I then realized that life is full of advice. What matters is not how many pieces of advice I have received, but how many pieces of advice I have striven to follow and practice.

Advice is just words, while practice can generate concrete results. Next time you hear any sound and inspirational advice in the lectures given in the temple, do your best to adhere to it and practice it. You will be surprised to find that a few simple words can turn into some life-changing experiences.





Kindness Pays

Nancy

any people do kind deeds to expect a good feedback. By doing kind acts, people may have their names inscribed on the pillar of a temple if they donate money to help build it. People may also be upgraded to a certain position in an institute or organization if they donate certain amount of money or make certain contributions to that institute or organization. All these good deeds are done with certain purposes or conditions. If the feedbacks people get are not exactly what they expect, is it possible for them to feel contented at heart? Will they continue to do the kind deeds? The answer is probably "No". Doing kind deeds with a certain purpose in mind is not the true meaning of a kind act. The true kindness requires no feedback though some good feedbacks always come along with it. The following is a short story about the beneficial outcome of a good deed. From this story, we may catch a glimpse of what the true meaning of kindness is.

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so brought him a large glass of milk. He

drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?"

"You don't owe me anything," she replied.

"Mother has taught us never to accept payment for a kindness."

He said, "Then I thank you from my heart." As Howard Kelly left that house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man was strong also. He had been ready to give up and quit.

Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes.

Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room. Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day on he gave special attention to the case.

After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final

bill to him for approval. He looked at it, and then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally, she looked, and something caught her attention on the side as she read these words...

"Paid in full with one glass of milk. (Signed) Dr. Howard Kelly." Tears of joy flooded her eyes as her happy heart prayed, "Thank You, GOD, that your love has spread abroad through human hearts and hands."

From this story, we know that we should never expect or accept payment from the kind deeds we have done. Without any expectation in mind, we can continue to do kind deeds throughout our lives, and the people we help will not feel pressured, either. The will to continue comes from the true love we have when helping others instead of the feedback we expect from the kind deeds.



FAMOUS QUOTATIONS

■Nancy

- 1. The best portion of a good man's life is his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.
 - ----William Wordsworth English poet (1770 1850)
- 2. Carry out a random act of kindness, with no expectation of reward, safe in the knowledge that one day someone might do the same for you.
 - —Diana Spencer

編輯小語

■編輯組

《壇經》云:「忘失菩提心,修諸善法,是名魔業。」沒有了菩提清淨心的話,所做出來的善事,就不是聖業,這些善事到最後不是成為「魔業」,就是成為受盡折磨的「磨業」。為什麼會變成「磨業」呢?諸如策劃活動、道務,原本是聖事聖業,應該要愈做愈清心、愈無人我相,但做到最後卻因意見衝突、看法不同,而怨聲載道、不甘願,或愈做愈煩惱,故名「磨業」。

雖然幫辦很多事,但因「認理不清,心態不正確」,愈做是非愈多,煩惱愈多,所做的一切是有漏有限的。當無心的、無為的、清淨的、不計較、不攀任何緣的積極投入,才叫功德。

~活佛老師慈語

恩師真的太了解我們這些凡間徒兒的修 行弊病了,故在去年慈悲「誠信修睦」法會 中,前人老人家勉勵我們要用「睦」來維持人 生;以至誠之心渡己化衆;感恩失敗,因有失 敗,心才能寧靜,方能致遠;人心不同,各如 其面,相由心生,當明己心,體衆人心;在苦 樂參半的人生中,實踐生命的大道理! 重德道學院即將落成啓用,除固定班程外,今年道學院推出一年期的新課程——「壇主人才精研班」及「道親班」,請大家告訴大家,壇主邀人才、講師找道親,樓上邀樓下,左鄰找右舍,大家一起來參加,走過2009懺悔年,2010精進精進再精進,奮勇不懈,再出發!

「貧與富,貴與賤,聽天由命,一切隨緣過,認理實修,切莫怠惰,逆來順受,順來看破。」近年來,恩師每每將叮嚀心語調寄時下流行歌曲,讓我們在輕鬆活潑的氛圍中,亦得以修道提心力,辦道有士氣,並將此精神繼續傳唱永不棄!誠心篤修的您,一定要唱唱恩師調寄「紅豆」的——「誠修」!真的很好聽喔,衷心的推薦給您!

「格局不同,佈局就不同;佈局不同,結局肯定不同」,您的格局、佈局如何呢?是自小受常規束縛,而乖乖就範的大象呢?還是一直在「金礦上種高麗菜」的農夫呢?您的眼界,決定了您的世界!《博德》與您一起,打開眼界,展望世界,放大格局,重新佈局,再創新局,2010,全球常州前賢加油、加油!

姓 名	金	額	姓 名	金	額	姓 名	金	額
謝政良、朱鳳鶯		1,000	阮翠玲	美金	100	秦倩瑜	加幣	50
研習班		1,000	張惠芳	美金	60	張國昇	加幣	50
傅俊憲		1,000	陳玉蘭	美金	50	余秀芳	加幣	50
傅俊榮		1,000	李煥甜	美金	20	楊儉卿	加幣	50
大灣貞德佛堂		1,000	同善佛堂郝發德	加幣	500	余文慧	加幣	100
蔡絹子		2,000	王雅君	加幣	500	歐兆瑜	加幣	50
陳貴珠		2,000	仁德佛堂倪超帆	加幣	100	郭氏家壇	加幣	200
陳勇維、傅郁雯		2,000	黃安平、無名氏	加幣	500	郭皓怡	加幣	100
波士頓			方順好	加幣	100	余夏芬	加幣	50
黃氏家壇同修	美金	500	瞿產明	加幣	300	周玉珍	加幣	50
志聖佛堂李婕熹	美金	200	全德佛堂周達新	加幣	50	麥齊好(亡靈)	加幣	50
茂德佛堂李潔英	美金	50	劉志明	加幣	50	盧鳳琼	加幣	300
貞德佛堂余麗芳、			陳健成	加幣	50	潘頌然	加幣	100
陳新銘、陳偉強	美金	300	余應麟	加幣	50	潘存忠(亡靈)	加幣	50
關衛鼎、鄺愛嫦	美金	50	余淑儀	加幣	50	甘七妹	加幣	30
張碧珊	美金	100	黃詠儀	加幣	50	 簡 蘭 卿	加幣	40
黃惠蘭	美金	40	譚先桃	加幣	50	吳女蓮	加幣	20
李惠嬋	美金	20	何成基	加幣	200	湯秉坤	加幣	50
鄧娓媚	美金	20	楊惠祺	加幣	100	林育鳳	加幣	50
陳偉強	美金	100	張翯漢	加幣	50	鄭干銘	加幣	50
劉顯揚	美金	100	李秀英	加幣	100	潘靄明	加幣	1,000
鄺愛嫦	美金	50	朱春華	加幣	100	應書屏	加幣	40
劉詠恩	美金	100	林美書	加幣	50	溫肖容	加幣	50
張惠芳	美金	50	勞淮寶	加幣	50	何淑敏	加幣	20
羅淑貞	美金	30	林少雄	加幣	50	許自潔	加幣	20
李煥甜、伍展鵬、			林嘉豪	加幣	50	何月嬋	加幣	50
伍綺芬、伍綺薇、			鄭國明	加幣	50	黃玉珠	加幣	60
伍偉康、伍偉健	美金	200	鄭靜儀	加幣	50	張豔霞	加幣	10

政 劃 撥 儲 (Plain by a) (Plain by a)	金 存 款 單億 仟萬佰萬拾萬 萬		◎寄款人請注意背面說明。 ◎本收據由電腦印錄請勿填寫。
	18 门两旧两招禺 18	为 「 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
数 字/			郵政劃撥儲金存款收據
事項) 收款 户名	劉連吉		
寄	款 人 □他人存款	:	收款帳號户名
姓名		主管:	P. W. (1) . W. (2)
訊			存款金額
欄			
電話		經辦局收款戳	電腦記錄
	户名寄 姓名 通 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	中名 到 理 古 等 款 人 一他人存息 姓名 通 二二二二 訊 欄	字 款 人 一他人存款 一本户存款 姓名 主管: 3 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 6 1 7 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 11 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 13 1 14 1 15 1 16 1 17 1 18 1 19 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10

虚線内備供機器印錄用請勿填寫

經辦局收款戳

姓 名	金 額	姓名	金 額	姓 名	金 額
林保漢	加幣 100	黃銘揚全家	1,500	趙美玉、陳裕	1,000
林敏慧	加幣 100	吳昱璁	2,500	張淑珠	1,000
李銳沛	加幣 50	黃琦雲	1,000	林金米	1,000
詹瑩倩、詹晨偉、		張明珠	1,000	吳順琳全家	1,000
郭懋亨	300	黃琦茹	1,000	簡金柱全家	2,000
謝政良、朱鳳鶯	1,000	吳敏	1,000	黃英傑	1,000
内新國小六年二班	500	内新國小六年二班	500	楊雅惠、楊玟君	1,000
林峰生、林玫伶	2,000	黃淑媛	500	吳文生、吳明鴻、	
黃銘揚全家	1,500	王慧美	澳幣 400	吳玉棋、吳佳雯	1,000
林孟彩、林詠睿、		劉吳福妹	澳幣 150	林靖喬、徐碩廷	500
林沅睿	1,500	劉滿添迴向		陳茂雄、吳華珠	1,000
羅際道闔家	3,000	先母劉吳福妹	澳幣 300	陳盈廷、王麗菀、	
黃享媖	500	胡大鐘、胡嘉宏、		陳昱丞	1,500
黃冠普	500	胡嘉豪、蕭秀款、		陳裕廷、沈育年、	
蔡學一	3,000	胡淑真	2,500	陳元泓	1,500
林孟彩、林詠睿、		羅科顯	1,000	無名氏、無名氏	1,000
林沅睿	2,000	黃毓婷	1,000	陳伯雄、陳韋明	1,000
詹瑩倩、詹晨偉、		羅昱虔	1,000	陳政雄	500
郭懋亨	300	吳宗原、吳吉雄、		吳啓新	500
内新國小六年二班	500	吳冠慈、吳冠穎、		張淑珠	1,000
吳娘郡	1,000	吳春菊、吳彩雲、			
傅懋乾、陳櫻桃、		楊秋蓮、楊偉華、			
傅俊憲、傅俊榮、		楊廷恩、揚子韻、			
陳勇維、傅郁雯	6,000	楊子甯	2,000		
謝政良、朱鳳鶯	1,000	蕭碧鋼	1,000		

註:若有錯誤,請告知以便更正。

郵政劃撥存款收據 注意事項

- 一、本收據請妥爲保管,以 便日後查考。
- 二、如欲查詢存款入帳詳情 時,請檢附本收據及已 填妥之查詢函向任一郵 局辦理。
- 三、本收據各項金額、數字 係機器印製,如非機器 列印或經塗改或無收款 郵局收訖章者無效。

請寄款人注意

- 一、帳號、户名及寄款人姓名地址各欄請詳細填明,以免誤寄; 抵付票據之存款,務請於交換前一天存入。
- 二、本存款單金額之幣別爲新台幣,每筆存款至少須在新台幣 十五元以上,且限填至元位爲止。
- 三、倘金額塗改時請更換存款單重新填寫。
- 四、本存款單不得黏貼或附寄任何文件。
- 五、本存款金額業經電腦登帳後,不得申請撤回。
- 六、本存款單備供電腦影像處理,請以正楷工整書寫並請勿摺疊。帳户如需自印存款單、各欄文字及規格必須與本單完全相符;如有不符,各局應婉請寄款人更換郵局印製之存款單填寫,以利處理。
- 七、本存款單帳號與金額欄請以阿拉伯數字書寫。
- 八、帳户本人在「付款局」所在直轄市或縣(市)以外之行政區 域存款,需由帳户內扣收手續費。

交易代號:0501、0502現金存款 0503票據存款 2212劃撥票據託收

翠綠彩絲

材料: 蒟蒻絲、小黃瓜、紅辣椒、嫩薑。

調味料:白芝麻油、清醋、鹽、糖。

作法:

- 1. 小黃瓜、紅辣椒、嫩薑,都切絲。
- 2. 把所有材料加適量的芝麻油、清 醋、鹽、糖拌匀即可。



咕咾菠蘿

材料:油條、蕃茄、芋頭、鳳梨、麵粉、青椒。

調味料:蕃茄醬、鹽、糖、太白粉。

作法:

- 1. 油條切成 4 公分長, 芋頭切長條 形,蕃茄、鳳梨切片,青椒切成三 角形排在圓盤邊沿備用。
- 2. 把切好的芋頭塞入油條裡,若油條 太軟先用筷子通一下。
- 3. 將麵粉加水調成麵糊,油條沾麵糊 放入熱油鍋裡炸,然後撈起備用。
- 4. 蕃茄醬、鹽、糖放入熱鍋裡調匀, 再放入炸好的油條, 勾芡即可起 鍋,放入圓盤中間即可。



博 Borde 徳

台灣台中崇聖寶殿重新安座

