



【水鏡回天錄白話解】

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REFLECTIONS IN WATER AND MIRRORS: TURNING THE TIDES OF DESTINY In Memory of Mr. Zhang Zifang

宣公上人講於一九八六年六月廿一日 ESSAY, VERSES, AND COMMENTARY
BY THE VENERABLE MASTER HUA ON JUNE 21, 1986
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先生姓張名良，字子房。秦時韓人，五代為韓之宰相。少任俠，性豪邁。自習文韜武略之學，頗有心得。秦吞六國，先生為復國仇家恨，設計刺秦，誤中副車。避難雲遊，四海為家。圮橋獻履，獲黃石公法。足智多謀，運籌帷幄，決勝千里，為三傑之一。輔高祖滅秦平楚，奠定漢朝天下，功成名遂而身退，不為富貴榮華之所迷。飄然修道去，清心寡欲，誠為古今中外識時務之大俊傑也。

註解：

憶就是回憶，觀察古今中外的偉人哲士、賢人及禍國殃民之奸臣。張良是列國時代出類拔萃的人物，當時有五霸七雄。五霸：齊桓公、晉文公、秦穆公、宋襄公、楚莊王；七雄：齊、楚、秦、燕、韓、趙、魏。七國互相勾心鬥角，本來六國是聯合起來抵抗秦的，所謂「滅六國者，六國也；亡秦者，秦也，非六國也。」秦朝有幾位善於用兵者，其中之一是張良。

張良是戰國之人士。年少任俠，學習兵法戰略，文章特別好，在文學、戰術雙方面均有相當的造詣

Essay:

Mr. Zhang Liang's surname was Zhang and his real name was Zifang. He was a native of the country of Han in the Qin Dynasty. His forefathers had for five generations served as Prime Ministers to Han. In his youth, he practiced martial arts and his character was heroic, bold and magnanimous. He studied in literature and military strategies and was extremely well-versed in them. When the country of Qin conquered the six countries, Zhang Liang, in his desire to avenge his country and family, plotted to assassinate the ruler of Qin. However the wrong carriage was ambushed and Zhang Liang, in order to escape impending disaster, fled and led a wandering life. At a bridge, he respectfully returned the shoes and hence obtained the teachings of the Venerable Yellow Stone. He was wise and resourceful, devising his battle strategies within a command tent and defeating his opponents for hundreds of miles, and was one of the three men of talent. He assisted Gao Zu in vanquishing Qin and restoring peace to Chu and established the Han Dynasty. When his great task was accomplished and fame won, he retired, untempted by wealth and honor. He went off to cultivate the Way, purifying his heart and emptying his desires. He is recognized from the past to the present within and beyond China to be a wise man who could adapt his actions to suit the circumstances.

Commentary:

“In memory” means to recollect, to contemplate the great and wise men of old and present, within and beyond China, be they sages or treacherous ministers who brought disaster upon the country and the masses. Zhang Liang was an exceptional figure of the Period of Warring States. At that time, there were five Overlords - the Lord Huan of Qi, Lord Wen of Jin, Lord Mu of Qin, Lord Xiang of Song and Lord Zhuang of Chu - and seven states - the countries of Qi, Chu, Qin, Yan, Han, Zhao and Wei. The seven states were at war with one another. Originally, six states had allied to stand up to Qin, but as the saying went, “The six states would be vanquished of themselves; Qin would be defeated of itself, and not by the six states.” There were a few men in the Qin Dynasty who excelled at using military troops, and one of them



。韓國當時被強秦吞了，張良有國仇及家恨要報，所以僱了一個大力士去刺殺秦始皇。可是秦始皇很狡猾，外出時有十二輛一樣的車子。他 sometimes 坐在中間，sometimes 坐在前半部，sometimes 坐在後方；實實虛虛，虛虛實實，使人不知他在哪個車上，令人捉摸不透。結果刺客沒有殺到秦始皇反而被捕，供出張良。於是張良祇好遠走他方到處流浪，隱姓埋名，以四海為家。

EE他到各處去參訪奇人異士，想學點兵書戰略。有一天晚間，在圯橋上，有位雙眼炯炯有神的老年人，鶴髮童顏，他向這位老年人叩頭，請求傳授他的能力。老年人把鞋子丟到橋下，叫張良把他撿回來。一共有三、四次之多，每一次張良都是跪著獻鞋給他。後來老年人要傳給他三卷天書，叫他第二天早晨來取。

EE第二天早上，張良在雞沒叫時到，那位老年人已經坐在那兒說：「汝與長者約，汝不誠心。」你向長者求東西，比長者還晚到，表示你不够誠心。第二天，張良在子時剛過又去了，可是老年人還是比他先到，所以說他懶。

EE第三天，張良乾脆不回去，等了整夜，老年人看他真有誠心，所以傳授心法。他傳給張良的三卷天書，第一卷是關於修身成道，第二卷是關於治國安邦，第三卷是關於排兵布陣。

EE以後張良奠定漢朝的天下，滅秦及平楚霸王，功成名遂身退。他知進知退，不為富貴榮華所迷，所以是古今中外識時務之大俊傑。

was Zhang Liang.

Zhang Liang lived during the Period of Warring States. In his youth, he practiced martial arts and studied the art of war and military strategies. His essays were especially well-written, and he was a man of letters as well as swordplay, being well-versed in both literature and battle strategies. At that time, Han had been vanquished by the stronger Qin. In order to seek revenge for his country and family, he hired a man of great strength to assassinate the ruler of Qin. However the ruler of Qin was very crafty and whenever he went out, he would call for a dozen similar carriages. Sometimes, he sat in the middle, sometimes in the front carriages, and sometimes in the back carriages. With his game of hide-and-seek, it was difficult for anyone to fathom which carriage he was actually in. As a result, the assassin did not manage to kill the ruler of Qin but instead was apprehended and under interrogation confessed that Zhang Liang was the mastermind. Hence Zhang Liang was forced to flee to a faraway place, where he assumed a false name and led a wandering life.

He went to many places to learn from exceptional men in order to study the art of war and military strategies. One night, at a bridge, there was an old man with bright piercing eyes, snowy-white hair and the countenance of a child. He made obeisance to the old man and requested that he transmit his abilities to him. The old man threw his shoes over the bridge and told Zhang Liang to retrieve them for him. He repeated the action three or four times, and each time Zhang Liang would kneel to return the shoes to him. Later the old man agreed to transmit three volumes of divine texts and instructed him to come back the next morning for them.

The second morning, Zhang Liang arrived even before the cock crowed, but the old man was already seated on the bridge. He said to Zhang Liang, "You had an appointment with an elder, but you were insincere." He meant that Zhang Liang had sought something from him, an elder, and yet he reached the meeting place later than him, and hence showed that he was not sincere enough in his request. The following day, Zhang Liang arrived in the early morning between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m., but found that the old man was earlier than him again. This time the old man reproached him for being lazy.

The third day, Zhang Liang remained kneeling the whole night and did not go home. The old man saw that he was truly sincere and transmitted the Dharma of the mind to him. He gave him the three volumes of divine texts. The first volume expounded on cultivating oneself to attain the Way, the second taught governing the country and establishing a peaceful reign and the third volume discussed military formations and positioning of armies.

Later Zhang Liang established the Han Dynasty, vanquished Qin and defeated the Overlord of Chu. When his great task was completed and his fame established, he receded from the public eye. He was a person who knew when to advance and when to retreat, and he was not deluded by wealth and honor. Hence from the past to the present, within and beyond China, he is recognized as a wise man who knows how to adapt his actions to suit the circumstances.

☞ To be continued

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