



佛法東來—— 漢明帝 (續)

The Buddhadharma Comes East— Emperor Ming of the Han Dynasty (continued)

宣化上人講述於1987年9月5日

呂明賜 譯

Lectured by the Venerable Master Hsuan Hua on September 5, 1987

English translation by Michael Lu



BIOGRAPHIES | 人物誌

「漢朝機緣已成熟」：漢朝的時候，機緣已經成熟，佛教應該傳到中國了。

「大教東來指迷途」：佛教是一個大教；從印度傳到中國，所以叫東來。佛教指引眾生的迷途，令他們不再迷失。

「無量眾生獲甘露」：佛教令無量眾生都得到甘露水的滋潤。

「萬千善信飲醍醐」：所有的善男信女都得到醍醐妙味、無上的法食。

「男女勤修習百法」：當時的男女都勤修佛法，學習百法。百法包含：色法十一種、心法八種、心所法五十一種、不相應法二十四種、無為法六種，合起來就叫百法。這是把世出世間的萬象，總括起來分成百法；若要詳細說，法是無量的，有八萬四千種法那麼多。

「沙門抖擻解三毒」：沙門是梵語，中譯是「勤息」，就是勤修戒定慧，息滅貪瞋癡；所以出家受戒的比丘就叫沙門。貪瞋癡是三

Conditions during the Han have ripened. The causes and conditions during the Han Dynasty were ripe for Buddhism to spread to China.

Great Teaching comes to the East showing the Way. This great religion came from the West to East — from India to China. It leads all living beings from going astray, so that they are not lost or confused.

Limitless beings taste the sweet dew. Limitless living beings all received the nourishment of the sweet dew.

Many thousands of devotees relish the flavor in glee. All the devotees, men and women alike, can relish the wonderful flavor in glee, the unsurpassed flavor of Dharma.

Men and women alike practice multitudes of Dharmas. At that time, the good men and women diligently practiced the Buddhadharma and learned the Hundred Dharmas: the eleven Form Dharmas, the eight Mind Dharmas, the fifty-one Dharmas That Belong to the Mind, the twenty-four Activities Dharmas Non-interactive with the Mind, and the six Unconditioned Dharmas. All the myriad phenomena, mundane and transcendental, could be described by these Hundred Dharmas. If it is to be described in great detail, there are a limitless number of dharmas, which are often called “the 84,000 Dharmas.”

Monks and nuns vigorously dispel the three poisons. “Shramana” is Sanskrit and is translated as “diligently cultivating” — cultivating the

毒；息滅貪瞋癡，就是把三毒化解開。怎麼化解呢？要是遵照佛經，依教奉行，就能化解這三毒煩惱。想要化解三毒煩惱，我們必須要有感恩報德的心。

「蔡愔功勞難窮盡」：感恩就是感謝蔡愔等人，漢明帝派他們去迎接佛法，他們把摩騰、竺法蘭二位聖者請回中國；所以我們應該感恩報德，追念蔡愔等。他們這種功勞是無窮無盡的；怎樣無窮無盡呢？

「天長地久皆歡呼」：天長地久就是久遠的意思；甚至無量劫以後，大家對這件事都特別高興，特別感激他們這種功勞。❀

precepts, samadhi, and wisdom and “extinguishing” greed, anger and delusion. The three poisons are greed, anger and delusion. How should we resolve the three poisons? We should follow the Buddhist sutras and teachings and cultivate accordingly, thus being able to resolve our three poisons and afflictions. If we wish to transform our three poisons and afflictions, we must have a mind of gratefulness to appreciate and repay the kindness of others.

Cai Yin's merit is beyond praise. Emperor Ming sent Cai Yin to bring the Buddhadharma to China, and Cai Yin invited the two venerable monks Kāśyapamatanga and Dharmarakṣa to come to China. We must have a mind of gratefulness and repayment, remembering that Cai Yin's merit and virtue is limitless and boundless.

Throughout ages, everyone rejoices. For eternity — even limitless eons in the future — everyone should be immensely joyful and grateful for Cai Yin's merit. ❀

三世因果經 (續)

Cause and Effect Sutra

(continued)

今生眼瞎為何因？前世指路不分明。
 今生缺口為何因？前世吹滅佛前燈。
 今生聾啞為何因？前世惡口罵雙親。
 今生駝背為何因？前世譏笑拜佛人。
 今生曲手為何因？前世打過父母人。
 今生曲腳為何因？前世攔路打劫人。
 今生牛馬為何因？前世欠債不還人。
 今生豬狗為何因？前世皆因騙害人。
 今生多病為何因？前世酒肉供佛人。
 今生健康為何因？前世施藥救病人。
 今生坐牢為何因？前世作惡不讓人。
 今生餓死為何因？前世常閉鼠蛇洞。
 被人毒死為何因？前世攔河毒魚人。
 零丁孤苦為何因？前世惡心侵算人。
 今生矮小為何因？前世地下看經文。
 今生吐血為何因？前世食肉去念經。

❀待續

*The blind of this world bear a heavy burden
 For past failure to tell the way clearly to travelers.
 Some people's mouths are very misshapen.
 They blew out lamps on the Buddhas' altars.
 To be deaf and mute is a dreary existence.
 Reward appropriate for scolding one's parents.
 How do people get to be hunchbacks?
 They berated and laughed at those bowing to Buddhas.
 Take heed of malformed hands, my friend.
 They betray people prone to evil.
 Fellows with crippled and useless feet
 Ambushed and robbed with reckless abandon.
 Most cows and horses were humans before--
 People who didn't settle their debts.
 Many former people are now pigs or dogs
 Because they injured and cheated others.
 Illness and pain: an effect inevitable
 For bestowing meat and wine on the Buddhas.
 Freedom from illness: a fine reward
 For relieving the sick by bestowing medicines.
 The fate of imprisonment catches some people
 Due to fiendish deeds and a failure to yield.
 Death by starvation: due retribution
 For stopping up holes of rats and snakes.
 Appropriate that a victim of poisoning
 Caused aquatic poisoning; dammed up waters.
 Abandoned, forlorn, rejected beings
 Were cruel of old, abusing others.
 The stature of some is extremely short.
 Before, they read Sutras spread out on the floor.
 Vomiting blood? Believe it's from first
 Eating meat, then reciting the Sutras.* ❀ To be continued