



邪淫殘狠——

# 賈南風（賈后）（續）

## The Cruel and Licentious Empress — Jia Nanfeng (continued)

宣化上人講述於1988年3月3日

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之後東晉偏安江南，老百姓受盡顛沛流離的痛苦。為什麼？就因為她一個人想要滿足自己的領袖欲，所以把中國搞得落花流水，不可收拾。在這個中國最亂的時候，佛教在當時大放光明。如果不是佛教放光明，恐怕老百姓受的流毒更深。所以評論賈南風是這樣說的：

評曰：

狐狸居心，豺狼成性  
邪淫殘狠，奪取朝政  
五胡亂華，八王相併  
三百餘年，殺人謀命

「狐狸居心」：她的心就和狐狸一樣，狐狸就是狡詐、奸狠。怎麼證明狐狸是奸的呢？狐狸過河，在剛結冰的河上走，牠走一走就聽一

The remaining members of the ruling house relocated to the south of the Yangtze River and established a new dynasty – Eastern Jin. The people suffered from hardships and were forced to lead a nomadic existence to survive. Why did this happen? It was all because Jia Nanfeng wanted to satisfy her desire for power. They suffered ordeals and found themselves in an almost unmanageable situation. During this darkest period of time, Buddhism shone forth like a great beacon. Without Buddhism, the suffering of the masses would have been even more desperate. So there is a verse that summarizes Empress Nanfeng's life.

*The verse says,*

**Devious as a fox, cunning as a jackal.**

**Fierce, licentious, and brutal, Jia seized the throne.**

**Five barbarian tribes invaded, eight princes waged war.**

**For over three hundred years, there were rampant schemes and slaughter.**

*Commentary:*

**Devious as a fox.** She was as crafty and cunning as a fox. Why do we say foxes are crafty and cunning? When a fox is crossing a frozen river it must step on a sheet of ice, and with each step it will listen attentively for a cracking sound from the ice beneath to test if the ice is strong enough to support its weight. If it hears a cracking sound, it will

聽，走一走就聽一聽，聽什麼呢？就聽那個冰是不是有響，會不會承受不住牠的重量。如果冰一響，牠就不往前走，趕快向後撤退。所以他也是臨深履薄，非常小心的。為什麼這麼小心？就為牠自己的利益。

「豺狼成性」：賈南風的性情也像豺狼那麼毒。豺狼也是很狡猾、兇殘的，而且很聰明。豺狼比狼小一點，可是牠比狼更毒辣。

「邪淫殘狠」：她既邪淫又殘狠。

「奪取朝政」：她想把朝廷的權力都奪過來。

「五胡亂華」：五胡趁機而起，擾亂中原。

「八王相併」：八王互相殘殺。

「三百餘年，殺人謀命」：她只知道殺人，取人性命，使得中國三百餘年處於一片混亂，沒有真理可找，不見天日。

又說偈曰：

毒蛇猛獸逞刁蠻，蜈蚣蠍子亂江山  
洪水汎濫禹可治，鳩酒止渴神自痊  
妖婦禍水淹中國，賈娘南風使人寒  
魏晉因果循環報，三百餘年非奇談

「毒蛇猛獸逞刁蠻」：賈南風逞她毒蛇猛獸似的這種威風，把這種毒辣都露出來。

「蜈蚣蠍子亂江山」：蜈蚣、蠍子都是最毒的東西，賈南風就像蜈蚣蠍子那麼毒辣，擾亂江山。

「洪水汎濫禹可治」：以前中國有洪水為災，可是大禹王還能治它。怎麼治？禹疏九河，開了九條河，把水都疏導到海裡。

「鳩酒止渴神自痊」：鳩酒是用一種有毒的鳥毛來泡酒，人一喝這酒就會毒死。有人想用鳩酒來止渴，結果就死了。那麼這種毒，神農皇帝也能治好了它。

「妖婦禍水淹中國」：可是賈后這

not continue forward, but retreat. This is called “one takes caution as if stepping on thin ice, or as if standing at the edge of an abyss.” Why is it so cautious? It takes such precaution for its own benefit.

**Cunning as a jackal.** A jackal is a bit smaller than a wolf, but very smart, crafty, and even more fierce and vicious than a wolf. Jia Nanfeng was as vicious as a jackal.

**Fierce, licentious, and brutal.** Not only was she evil and licentious, she was also brutal and vicious.

**Jia seized the throne.** She wanted to gain sole ruling power over the court and control the whole government.

**Five barbarian tribes invaded.** The five barbarian tribes rose, seizing the opportunity, and brought chaos to China.

**Eight princes waged war.** The eight princes waged war against each other.

**For over three hundred years, there were rampant schemes and slaughter.** She did nothing but destroy and murder with her plots and schemes, plunging China into an age of darkness and turmoil for over three hundred years.

*Another verse says,*

**Like a poisonous snake or a fierce beast, vicious and devilish.**

**Like a centipede or a scorpion, she brought chaos to the land.**

**When it flooded everywhere, Dayu could still tame it.**

**When thirst had been quenched by poisoned wine,**

**Shennong could still cure it.**

**This demonic witch flooded China with woe and calamity.**

**“Lady Jia” Nanfeng sent chills down one’s spine.**

**The change of dynasties from Wei to Jin manifested from cause and effect.**

**These three hundred some years were terrible, but not inexplicable.**

*Commentary:*

**Like a poisonous snake or a fierce beast, vicious and devilish.** Jia was like a poisonous snake or a fierce beast that unleashes vicious power and bestiality.

**Like a centipede or a scorpion, she brought chaos to the land.** Jia Nanfeng was like a centipede or scorpion; she brought hellish calamities to the land and its people.

**When it flooded everywhere, Dayu could still tame it.** In early ancient times China was plagued by floods, so the King Dayu used channels to drain the flooded areas. He drained the flood water from the nine rivers into the sea, thereby taming the flood.

**When thirst had been quenched by poisoned wine, Shennong could still cure it.** One type of deadly wine is made by immersing a poisonous bird feather in wine to make a drink. If someone who wished to quell thirst drank this wine, he/she would die from the poison. If a person is dying from such a poison, Shennong would know how to cure it.

樣一個像妖怪的婦女，比洪水、鴆酒都可怕。古人說：「女人禍水。」你看很多皇帝把天下丟了，都是因為女人。賈南風這個妖婦禍水，把中國淹了三百多年。

「賈娘南風使人寒」：姓賈的這個姑娘，她的名字叫南風。「南風」這個名字應該不是很冷，可是這個賈娘南風非常殘忍，非常冷酷，所以令人不寒而慄。

「魏晉因果循環報」：在魏朝，曹操也逼過宮，為了把自己的女兒嫁給漢獻帝當皇后，就叫漢獻帝把另一個娘娘伏皇后殺了。他的天下是這樣得來的，所以他的子孫也是這樣失去天下，也是被司馬氏來逼他子孫的宮。所以剛剛說一個白逼宮，一個紅逼宮，這都是魏晉的果報。所謂「殺人之父，人亦殺其父；殺人之兄，人亦殺其兄；殺人之女，人亦殺其女」，都是因果循環的道理。

「三百餘年非奇談」：乃至於禍患三百餘年，這都是因因果果，沒有什麼旁的道理，就是不出「因果」這兩個字：如是因，就結如是果。曹操以這樣的手段得到國家政權，他失去的時候也是這樣失去。這個樣子，三百多年也都是不出「因果」兩個字，所以說不是很奇怪的道理。✻

**This demonic witch flooded China with woe and calamity.** Empress Jia was like a demon woman. The ancient called [beautiful] women “water of troubles and woes.” You see, a lot of emperors lost their country because of their fondness for women. Jia Nanfeng “flooded” China for over three hundred years.

**“Lady Jia” Nanfeng sends chills down one’s spine.** She was called “Lady Jia.” Her name was Nanfeng, the southern wind, but she had a cold, cruel, and vicious nature that really terrified people as if sending chills down one’s spine.

**The change of dynasties from Wei to Jin manifested from cause and effect.** During the Wei Dynasty, Cao Cao once coerced and persecuted the emperor. He had Empress Fu executed, and had his second daughter marry Emperor Xian, making his daughter an empress. This was meant to put Emperor Xian firmly in control. This was his way of gaining power and authority. Similarly, his descendants suffered from losing power and authority. His own descendants reaped the retributions of their predecessors and were coerced and persecuted by the family of Sima. The characters were different, but the stories are similar.

If one kills another’s father, one’s own father will be killed. If one kills another’s brother, one’s own brother will also be killed. If one kills another’s daughter, one’s own daughter will be killed. These are the workings of the law of cause and effect.

**These three hundred some years were terrible, but not inexplicable.** All the occurrences during these three hundred years were nothing but the working of the law of cause and effect. Such was the cause, such was the effect – it is nothing strange or extraordinary. Cao Cao gained the power and control of state in such a manner, and in such a manner his descendants lost power. These events that span over three hundred years could be well summed up in two words: cause and effect. ✻

要如何利益人？是否要用錢去做功德？只要你心裡沒有殺心、盜心、邪淫心、打妄語心，不飲酒了，這都是培福的地方。所謂：

慈悲口，方便舌；

有錢無錢都作德

你在口頭上不罵人了，不說粗言暴語傷害他人，這也都是功德。我們處處要惜福，處處不捨福，處處修福修慧。修福慧非一朝一夕所成，而是時時刻刻、朝朝夕夕、年年月月，都要繼續做下去，不能「一日曝之，十日寒之。」  
——宣公上人法語

“How can I benefit others? Do I have to spend money to perform meritorious deeds?” No, that’s not necessary. All you have to do is free your mind of thoughts of killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, and lying, and refrain from taking intoxicants—these are all ways of fostering blessings.

*With kind words and skillful speech,*

*You can create merit whether or not you have money.*

If you don’t scold or berate others, you create merit and virtue. We should cherish our blessings and cultivate wisdom at every opportunity. This cultivation is not something that can be accomplished in a single day. The effort must continue moment-by-moment, morning and evening, month after month and year after year. We cannot “sun it for one day and freeze it for ten.”

—by Venerable Master Hsuan Hua