



希特勒

Adolf Hitler

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Lectured by Venerable Master Hsuan Hua on January 9, 1988

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生於一八八九年，卒於一九四五年。德國獨裁者。一九一九年，與一班同路人，組織納粹黨，自任黨魁。一九三三年，任內閣總理，同年，自封為元首；解散反對黨，建立獨裁政府，提倡軍國主義。口號「大砲重於奶油」；整軍贖武，實行徵兵制度。於一九三九年，瓜分波蘭，引起世界第二次大戰，席捲歐洲。

希特勒殘酷成性，以為日爾曼人為世界最優秀民族，大殺猶太人，慘無人道；活埋烏克蘭軍數十萬，毫無人性。攻蘇聯，先勝後敗；因犯軍家大忌，東西兩線作戰，自取敗亡。一九四五年五月七日，德國無條件向盟軍投降。殺人魔王不知所終；結果如何？遺臭萬年。

這個《水鏡回天錄》，現在這是作為世間的一面鏡子，可以照到全世界的人類——哪個是善的？哪個是惡的？哪個是好的？哪個是不好的？善的，我們可以照著他來學習、做好；惡的，我們就照著他而以他為鑒，不要學習他。因為這個，所以我們現在就每一個人若知道哪一個國家有最好的人，你把他寫出來一些——中文字不超過兩百個字；英文字也大約差不多

Adolf Hitler, the German dictator, was born in 1889, and died in 1945. In 1919 he and his supporters formed the Nazi Party, of which he appointed himself the leader. In 1933, Hitler was named chancellor of Germany. The same year, he proclaimed himself head of state. He disbanded all opposition parties, established a dictatorial government and promoted militarism. Hitler's campaign slogan was "Cannons instead of Butter." In addition to restructuring and greatly strengthening the military, he instituted compulsory military service. In 1939, Germany carved up Poland—the act which caused World War II—and then, without delay the German army swept over Europe.

Hitler was cruel and ruthless by nature. Harboring a profound conviction in the supremacy of the Germanic peoples, he undertook the genocide of the Jews. He also brutally ordered hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian soldiers to be buried alive. His initial attack on the Soviet Union was successful, but he subsequently lost because he violated the cardinal rule of military strategy when tried to fight on two fronts simultaneously, inviting his own defeat. When, on May 7, 1945, Germany unconditionally surrendered to the Allied Forces, the whereabouts of this genocidal devil was not known. No one knows how he met his end, but he had earned eternal infamy.

Commentary:

Water Mirror is meant to serve as a mirror for people in the world so that they can reflect on themselves: who is wholesome, who is unwholesome, who is good, and who is evil. Those who are good or wholesome, we can learn from them; those who are evil or unwholesome, we can use them as a mirror so as to avoid making the same mistakes. If you find the most outstanding or virtuous people in any country, you are welcome to write about them and send me their

這樣子，三四百字都可以的。我們大家提供這個資料，留著我們現在所作這一面鏡子，來照照過去的人，來照照未來的人。那麼希望未來的人，有這一面鏡子來照他；他就不敢那麼樣的橫行無忌，殘殺世間的人。這個意義很重大，所以我們美國的朋友、中國的朋友和世界各國的朋友，哪一位有這個寶貴的資料，我們歡迎各國的人士都來投稿。

今天我們講到希特勒。希特勒、墨索里尼和蔣介石，這我知道的，近代的三大怪傑，都是古古怪怪的。一般的人是不明白他們三個人——他們三個人，高深莫測，因為他異乎常人的思想——所以沒有人能捉摸到他會有怎麼樣壞的行為。

今天講這個希特勒。希特勒，在我所知道的，他有一個黨派（納粹黨）——本來這個世界，要是真正大公無私的話，是沒有黨，也沒有派；你有一個黨，就有一些不公平的事情。對你同類的，你就要保護他；對你不同類的，你就要消滅他。這就是有一個黨的不好地方在這裡。那麼和你同路的人就是一黨，不同路的人就是敵人；本來我們人在這個世界上，不應該有敵人的。所以佛在佛教裡頭，和誰都不起敵對的；佛教裡和人不同的地方，就是它沒有敵人。那麼耶穌教講愛敵，它的愛敵還有敵人。佛教根本沒有敵人。沒有敵人，這才是無黨無派的。無黨無派是沒有自私的心，若有自私的心，就不會無黨無派。

希特勒這個人——剛才你們各位都講過了；尤其這個卓老師講得很老老實實的，講的老實話，說的公平話。「生於一八八九年，卒於一九四五年」：他生在一八八九年，死在一九四五年。「德國獨裁者」：是德國的一個獨裁者。「一九一九年，與一班同路人」：和他一班的，都是那些自私的人。這裡頭都是自私的人，都想自私自利。「組織納粹黨」：所以就組織一個納粹黨。他這個納粹黨就是最自私的。「自任黨魁」：他自己推薦自己做這個黨的一個主席。

「一九三三年，任內閣總理」：他任德國的內閣總理；「同年，自封為元首」：同一年，他自為做國家的元首，就是做領導者——也是當時這一班人、符合他的人、和他一黨的人，大家推舉他做元首；那也就等於自封一樣了。

stories. Each piece should not exceed 200 words in Chinese, and not exceed 400 words in English. I hope the stories you provide can become a mirror for self-reflection for people of the past, present, and future. Through self-reflection, may the people in the future will not be so reckless or ruthless and slaughter people of the world. This is very meaningful work! We welcome all of you—Chinese, American, and friends from all other countries to submit your precious articles.

Today we will lecture on Hitler. In the recent era, there were three eccentrics that I knew of: Hitler, Mussolini and Chiang Kai-shek. All were outstanding yet eccentric figures. Ordinary people don't understand them. All three seem incomprehensible, because their ideas were so different from those of normal people. Thus it is difficult to make sense of their deranged behavior.

Hitler is known for his association with the Nazi party. In a truly impartial and unprejudiced world, political parties and factions would not exist. As soon as people split into opposing groups, things become unfair. If a person belongs to the same party, you are supposed to protect him; if he belongs to a different party, you are supposed to eliminate him. So you can see why aligning yourself with a party is bad: people who share the same ideals become your friends, while those with different ideals become your enemies. In truth, we should not have enemies. We Buddhists should never harbor hostility towards others. What makes Buddhism unique is that a Buddhist has no enemies. Christianity preaches love of your enemies. So in Christianity there is still a concept of enemy. In Buddhism, there is no such thing as an enemy. Only by thinking in this way can we free ourselves from the need to take a political stance.

You have just been talking about Hitler. Teacher Zhuo spoke especially truthfully. Her statements were very just and fair. Hitler was a German dictator who was born in 1889 and died in 1945. In 1919, he and a group of like-minded people who only cared about themselves got together and formed the Nazi Party. The party members were all selfish and self-benefiting. Because of this, the Nazi Party was the most selfish party. Hitler appointed himself the leader—the party chairman.

In 1933, he became German Chancellor. The same year, he appointed himself head of state. He had a leader's charisma. Many of his fellow party members helped to advance him, and soon he was appointed national leader. This is equivalent to self-appointment.