

史達林

Stalin



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Lectured by Venerable Master Hsuan Hua
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蘇俄人，生於一八七八年。少年參加「火花團」，被政府放逐於西伯利亞，不久釋歸。為列寧助手，以「和平、土地、麵包」為號召，解放農奴。一九一七年，十月革命，僥倖成功，擔任共產黨執行秘書長，為領導人。

列寧死後，以殘酷手段，奪取政權，以清算鬥爭來改革土地。野心勃勃，欲赤化世界，向外侵略，搞得世界不寧。

雅爾達密約，出賣中國，老奸巨猾史達林，以威脅手段，令英美就範，坐享其成，接收日軍在東北一切利益。東北百姓，造業受報，故遭受塗炭。

死於一九五三年，死因不明。後被赫魯雪夫鞭屍，作為野心家前車之鑑。

世界上無論什麼事情，沒有十全十美的。你想的是很完善的，等你做的時候，弊端百出。尤其在那種妖魔鬼怪有權力的時候，一切的眾生都會受到想不到的傷害。本來共

Stalin was born in 1878 in Russia. When he was young, he joined the radical group “Red Spark.” Because of his anti-government acts or speech, he was exiled to Siberia. But he was soon released and then became an assistant to Lenin, who put forth the stirring slogan “Peace, Land, and Bread” for the liberation of Russian serfs. In 1917, the October Soviet Revolution that Lenin led became successful by a slim margin. Later, appointed to the office of the General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party, Stalin gradually climbed to become the actual leader of the party.

After the death of Lenin, Stalin usurped the power with cold-blooded means, such as purging the party. He also imposed land reform and inflamed the class struggle. Ruthlessly ambitious, he aimed to “redden” the entire world and launched aggressive wars against other countries, causing havoc and turmoil everywhere.

In the Yalta Conference, secretive deals were struck, some of them inflicting severe loss and damage to China’s interests, rights and sovereignty. Stalin was cunning and treacherous like a fox. Through threats and coercion, he exacted the maximum gains from Britain and US, such as the takeover of all the rights and interests in Manchuria after Japan’s surrender in 1945. While he “sat back to enjoy the fruit falling into his mouth,” the people in Manchuria suffered greatly—they underwent such dire retributions due to their past karmic offenses.

Stalin died in 1953 from unknown reasons. Several years later, he was denounced by his successor, Khrushchev, who had his corpse excavated and whipped. Stalin serves as a lesson for anyone who is overly ambitious, or a potential power grabber.

Commentary:

No matter what you do, perfection is impossible to achieve. You might plan things out perfectly in your mind; however, a thousand things can go wrong when you implement

產主義理論是很圓滿的，可是未能照著理論去躬行實踐，所以不但做得不圓滿，而且還危害到很多人的生命財產。

所以才說，世界上沒有哪一個黨、哪一個派、哪一個人、哪一類的事情能以盡善盡美。好裡頭也有壞的存在，壞裡頭也有好的存在。說得是完全盡善盡美，等到做的時候，又有很多不盡善盡美的事情發生了。所以這是五濁惡世因果報應的循環，我們不有一句話說：「好到極處，壞事就出來；壞到極處，好事就出現。」

那麼今天講這個史達林，他是近年來比老狐狸還狡猾的一個人。他在生的時候，排除異己，消滅敵人；可是等到他死了之後，異己也沒有消除，敵人也沒有全掃光，這是他始料所不及的事情。所以我們每一個人做事情，自己覺得很聰明；到這個權力和地位上，就認不清楚了。在沒有權力、沒有地位的時候，說得天花亂墜，地湧金蓮；一有了權力、一有了地位，就認不清了，愚癡了。

史達林可以說是蘇聯的一個傑出人物，也可以說是一個十惡不赦的領袖。「生於一八七八年」：他生在一八七八年，「少年參加火花團」：他最初十幾歲的時候參加「火花團」。火花，這火要開花了，那就著得旺了，因為星星之火可以燎原，所謂「千日打柴一火焚」，又說「星星之火，燒去功德之林」。因為他參加這個火花團，「被政府放逐於西伯利亞」：所以就被當時的政府，逐放到西伯利亞做一個犯人；「不久釋歸」：可是這個殺星沒有泯滅、沒有墮落，不久又被放回去。

「為列寧助手」：他就做列寧格勒的助手，做共產黨的執行秘書——這秘書也是共產黨裡頭一個最有權力的。

列寧死後，他就用種種殘酷的手段把政權搶奪到手。搶奪到手，「以『和平、土地、麵包』為號召」：他又強調和平，又要土地平分，又要人人有飯吃，以這個口號做他的靠山。他這個口號，對治著富豪，對治這種土地的不平等，也就對治人人沒有飯吃。由他這個口號看來，我們知道蘇聯當時那種不平等的情形很多，貧富相差得很懸殊，也一定有很多人沒有飯吃。因為這樣子，「解放農奴」：他就用這個號召要解放農奴。於是乎，他就清算、鬥爭，以這種方法來建立鐵腕的政策。

☞待續

your ideas. This is particularly true when demons or monsters rule; they wreck havoc beyond imagination on living beings. The theory behind communism is perfect, but sadly, when executed, it is full of imperfection. The execution of the communist ideal was not only imperfect, but it also endangered many people's lives and properties.

In our world, not a single party, faction, or person can execute something with perfection. Goodness contains badness; badness contains goodness. Theoretically, things can be executed with perfection, but when we actually put them into action, the perfection we once perceived becomes tainted with blunders and mistakes. This is precisely the cycle of karma in the Five Turbidities. As an old saying goes, "When misfortune reaches its limit, good fortune is bound to come. The good fortune will carry you to the peak of perfection." On one hand, when goodness reaches its peak, misfortune will follow; when adversity peaks, goodness will manifest.

Today we will discuss Joseph Stalin, a shrewd man who was more cunning than a fox. When he was alive, he sought to eliminate those who held different views from his, and aspired to wipe out his opponents. But even after his death, his opponents were not completely wiped out. He regarded himself as a clever man. Before he assumed power, he embellished communism, praising it as the righteous path; but upon taking power, his ignorance and confusion took over and muddled his previous ideals.

Stalin could be considered either as an outstanding figure of the Soviet or as a political leader whose evil was beyond redemption. He was born in 1878. When he was in his teens, he joined the radical group called Red Spark. With a single spark, a fire can burst into a blaze like a volcano, setting even a whole prairie burning. This is well-described by the sayings: "A fire can incinerate a stack of wood that has been piled up for a thousand days" and "A spark of fire burns up the whole forest of meritorious virtue." He joined this group and was consequently exiled to Siberia as a political prisoner. However, the destructive star did not die out there. He was released and returned to become Lenin's assistant, and later the most powerful executive party secretary (i.e., the General Secretary) of the Soviet Communist Party.

After Lenin passed away, Stalin usurped the ruling power using whatever cruel means were necessary. He propagandized the slogan of "Peace, Land, and Bread" as his backing. The policies behind the slogan were claimed to help cure many of the social ills, such as unrest, inequalities in owning land, and hunger on a massive scale. From this slogan, we can tell that there was an enormous disparity of wealth between the rich and the poor in pre-Soviet Russia, and the inequalities in the society were widespread. He used this slogan as a means to "liberate" the Russian serfs. Later, he purged internal enemies by inflaming the class struggle. With all these, he set up an iron rule.

☞To be continued