

# 矽谷梵音

## Pure Sound From Silicon Valley

2018年07月第267期 Issue 267, July 2018

修道人要記住《金剛經》的四句偈: 一切有爲法,如夢幻泡影,如露亦如電,應作如是觀。

Cultivators should remember this verse from the Vajra Sutra,

All things born of conditions are like dreams, Like illusions, bubbles, and shadows; Like dewdrops, like flashes of lightning: Contemplate them in these ways.

— 宣公上人 語録 / By the Venerable Master Hua



金聖寺一角/ The scene at GSM

不爭、不貪、不求、不自私、不自利、不妄語。

No fighting, no greed, no seeking, no selfishness, no pursuing personal advantage, and no lying.

## 善根的母體——慈悲

#### Compassion- The Origin of Roots of Goodness

摘自宣公上人《華嚴經淺釋》

Except from Commentary on Avatamsaka Sutra by The Venerable Master Hua

、悲、喜、捨,這 是菩薩的四無量心。所有一 切的善根,都是從這四無量 心生出來的,尤其是慈心, 所以在疏上說:

## 以慈善的根力,放月愛等 光,身心兩病,纔念便滅。

慈就是善根的一個母體,若沒有慈,這一切善根就不能增長;你若修慈心三昧,才能增長你的善根。增長善根,然後放月愛等光,月愛就是月愛三昧。慈,也可說是一切的聲聞、緣覺、菩薩、諸佛如來,都是從慈心而成就的。以慈心生出來一切的善根;一切善根生出

所以慈悲心是修道的人 最重要的一件事。還要有喜 捨,這是菩薩的四無量心。 提婆達多最妒嫉的就是 佛,他就想要把佛害死,他 好作新佛,所以就挑撥離 間。當時有個阿闍世王,叫 未生怨,未生出來他就有一 種仇怨。這個阿闍世王既有 地位又有權力,可以隨便叫 所有的人死,也可以隨便叫 所有的人活,他的權力是很 大的。這阿闍世王什麼罪都 犯,犯了殺父的罪、殺母的 罪、弒阿羅漢、破和合僧的 罪、出佛身血,所有的罪他 都犯了。可是,因爲他還有 善根,始終得到佛的度了。 提婆達多就叫阿闍世王把他 護財的醉象放出來,想把佛 用這象的蹄子來踩死。因爲 醉象牠什麼也不管,不管你 是佛、菩薩, 牠一樣要橫衝 直撞把你踩死。可是雖然是 醉象,牠也怕獅子。佛就入 慈心定,伸出一隻手來叫這 個醉象看。你說這個醉象怎 麼樣?真是喝醉了,牠一看 佛這個手指頭都變成五個獅 子向他走來了。這個醉象雖 然是喝醉了,但是被這五個 獅子--嚇就給嚇醒了,不醉 了;不醉了,於是乎就向佛 降伏了。佛就告訴弟子說我 當時這手指頭並沒有獅子, 怎麼會現出五個獅子呢?就 因爲修慈善根力所成就的, 以大慈悲心來降伏這個醉 象,這是佛以慈善根力來降 伏醉象的證明。

怎麼叫月愛等光呢?月 愛等光也就是月愛三昧,也 就是釋迦牟尼佛在娑羅雙樹 林的時候看見阿闍世王病 了;病到什麼樣子呢?病得 幾乎斷氣了,悶絕於地就要 死了。佛觀察這個因緣應該 度他,於是乎就入月愛三昧 放大光明。這個光不像火光 那麼的熱,這個光像月光那 麼清涼。所以在四十二手裏 體有一手叫月精摩尼手,就 能除一切的熱病。

佛放清涼光就照阿闍世 王的身體,一照到阿闍世王 的身體上,阿闍世王的疾病 就好了。悶熱的熱氣,鬱蒸 之氣也沒有了,得到清涼 了。阿闍世王就問耆婆,說 什麼叫月愛三昧呢?佛用月 愛三昧把我病給治好了;我 不懂什麼叫月愛三昧?你能 給我說一說嗎?耆婆也是一個博學多聞的人,他懂月愛 三昧這個道理,就對阿闍世 王說**月愛三昧有六種意思**。

第一種,月光能令一切 優缽羅花開敷鮮明,開得很 鮮明,月光能這樣子;月愛 三昧也就是這樣子,能令一 切眾生善心開敷,能令眾生 善心開發得很勇猛的;菩提 心也很長遠的,這是第一個 意思。

第二個意思,月光能令 行路的人歡喜,可是做賊的 就不高興了。但是這個月光 是爲行路人而照,不是爲做 賊的。這個月光,行路的人 就喜其光輝;做賊的就怕它 的光輝。可是月愛三昧能令 修習涅槃道的人歡喜;誰修 習這個佛法,就生一種歡喜 心,這是第二。

第三呢?月光由初一到 十五這期間一天比一天光 明,一天比一天圓滿。月愛 三昧能令一切眾生的善根增 長,這第三個意思。

第四個意思,由十六到

三十這月光一天比一天就減 少,這月愛三昧能令眾生的 煩惱一天比一天減少。

第五個意思,月光能除 去鬱蒸之氣,就是令人悶熱 覺得很不舒服的氣,能把這 個氣除去了。月光三昧能除 一切眾生的貪惱熱;貪心和 煩惱這種的熱毒能除去,這 第五。

第六呢?月光爲眾星中 王,猶如甘露一樣,人人都 愛樂的。月愛三昧呢?它爲 眾善中王,也譬如甘露能令 一切眾生心裏頭生一種愛樂 的心,所以叫月愛三昧。

下邊兩句就說的「身心兩病, 總念便滅」身心兩病不知道是什麼?等一等我們大家共同來研究看是什麼。

毛孔現光主藥神得到大 悲幢,速赴一切病境界。為 什麼要速赴一切病的境界呢?是不是也想去有病?一起跑到病那兒去,也願意生病?或者願意同病人一起死?不是的。他速赴一切病,就想叫所有有病的眾生都病癒了;身病也癒了;心病也癒了,身心無病,所以速赴一切病境界,得這種的解脫門。

什麼病?就是三惡, 殺、盜、淫;三惡就是病。 你知道心的病就是貪瞋癡; 貪瞋癡那是心的病,不是身 的病。要是附會牽強地講多 得很,怎麼樣都可以講;不 過殺盜淫,貪瞋癡比較容易 懂一點。這個纔念便滅,一 念慈心月愛三昧,這兩種病 就都沒有了,你得到清涼 了。 Kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity are the Four Unlimited Minds of a Bodhisattva. All good roots whatsoever are produced from these Four Unlimited Minds, especially from the mind of kindness. Thus the *Flower Adornment Sutra Prologue* has these lines:

By the power of the good roots of kindness,

The light of Moon Love and so forth is emitted.

The diseases of both body and mind

Are extinguished at once by mindfulness.

Kindness is the mothersubstance of good roots. Without kindness, it would be impossible for good roots to grow. In order for your good roots to grow, you must cultivate the Samadhi of Kindness. Then you can radiate the light of the Moon Love Samadhi and other lights. It could be said that the accomplishments of all the Hearers, Condition-Enlightened Ones, Bodhisattvas, and Buddhas were realized by means of a kind heart. A kind

#### 若人靜坐一須臾, 勝造恆沙七寶塔。

If one can sit perfectly still for even a split second, One's merit surpasses that of building pagodas of the seven gems in number like the Ganges' sands.

宣公上人 法語/By Venerable Master Hua

heart gives rise to all good roots. After all good roots have arisen, the fruition of Buddhahood may be realized. Therefore, kindness and compassion are the most important virtues that cultivators must have. If you use a kind heart to practice giving, such giving reaps boundless merit and virtue. If you hold precepts with a kind your precepts carry boundless merit and virtue. If you cultivate patience with a kind heart, that patience has boundless merit and virtue. If you apply kindness and compassion to the practice of vigor, the merit and virtue of your vigor are boundless. If you cultivate dhyana concentration with a kind and compassionate heart, the merit and virtue of your concentration will soon be realized. If you cultivate the perfection of Prajna wisdom with a kind and compassionate heart, Prajna will constantly manifest its light. Therefore, it is essential for cultivators to have a kind and compassionate heart. They should also practice joy and equanimity. These are the Four Unlimited Minds of a Bodhisattva. People who practice the Bodhisattva Path must possess kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity. If you have these Four Unlimited Minds as a foundation, then all good roots come forth. All good dharmas, and all the miraculous functionings of spiritual penetrations

also come forth. Kindness is just the Buddha; the Buddha is simply kindness. Kindness is the Great Vehicle Dharma door. The Dharma door of the Great Vehicle does not go beyond kindness. If you have kindness, you are cultivating the Bodhi Path, for the Bodhi Path is just kindness. Kindness is the Thus Come One. Thus, kindness is extremely important. Shakyamuni Buddha cultivated the Kindness Samadhi and used it to subdue the drunken elephant.

Devadatta was terribly jealous of the Buddha and wanted to kill him so that he could become the new Buddha. He collaborated with King Ajatashatru, whose name means "grudge before birth," because he carried a grudge even before he was born. As the King, he had both position and power, and a word from him could decide whether a person would live or die. He was that powerful. He committed every evil deed, including killing his father, killing his mother, killing an Arhat, breaking up the harmony of the Sangha, and shedding the Buddha's blood. Although he committed every offense, because he still had some good roots, he was saved by the Buddha in the Devadatta told end. King Ajatashatru [who at that time was still the Prince] to release drunken elephant that guarded his treasures upon the Buddha, hoping that the elephant would crush the Buddha to death. Being intoxicated, the elephant did not care whether it was a Buddha or a Bodhisattva in front of it; it was only intent upon running over and crushing whoever was in its path. Yet even in its intoxicated state, the elephant was still afraid of lions. The Buddha entered the Samadhi of Kindness, and then extended one hand out for the elephant to see. What do you suppose the elephant saw? It must have been truly drunk! It saw the Buddha's fingers turn into five lions. The five lions started walking toward the elephant, which was so terrified that it promptly awoke from its drunken stupor. No longer drunk, the elephant was tamed by the Buddha. The five lions conjured up by the Buddha had subdued the drunken elephant. The Buddha told his disciples, "My fingers did not really turn into lions. They manifested as lions due to the strength of the good roots of kindness I cultivated." The Buddha's heart of great compassion subdued the drunken elephant.

What is meant by "the light of Moon Love and so forth"? It refers to the Moon Love Samadhi. When Shakyamuni Buddha was at the Grove of Twin Sala Trees, he observed that King Ajatashatru was

gravely ill and on the brink of death. He was barely breathing. Contemplating the causes and conditions and seeing that it was time to save him, the Buddha entered the Moon Love Samadhi and emitted a bright light. The light was not hot like that of fire; rather, it was as cool and refreshing as moonlight. One of the Forty-two Hands is the Moon Essence Mani Hand, which dispels fever and illnesses of heat. The Buddha emitted a cool radiance that shined upon King Ajatashatru's body, at which point the King recovered, his anxieties vanished, and he felt peaceful and refreshed. The King then asked Jiva, "The Buddha used the Moon Love Samadhi to cure me, but what exactly is the Moon Love Samadhi? Can you tell me?" Being a learned man, Jiva understood the principle behind the Moon Love Samadhi and explained its six meanings to the King.

- 1. Just as the moonlight causes all *utpala* blossoms to be fresh and beautiful, the Moon Love Samadhi causes living beings' wholesome thoughts to blossom vigorously and their Bodhi resolve to be long-lasting.
- 2. The moonlight delights all travelers, but it upsets thieves. The moon shines for the sake of travelers, not for thieves. Travelers like the moonlight, but thieves are afraid of it. The Moon Love

Samadhi delights those who cultivate the path to Nirvana. It brings happiness to whoever cultivates the Buddhadharma.

- 3. Between the first and the fifteenth of the lunar month, the moon grows brighter and fuller day by day. Likewise, the Moon Love Samadhi causes the good roots of all living beings to grow day by day.
- 4. From the sixteenth to the thirtieth of the lunar month, the moon gradually wanes day by day. Similarly, the Moon Light Samadhi causes living beings' afflictions to diminish day by day.
- 5. Just as moonlight can dispel heated and pent-up energies, which make one uncomfortable, the Moon Love Samadhi can rid all living beings of the heat of greed and affliction.
- 6. The moon, which is like a king of stars, gives off a light that everyone loves. Likewise, the Moon Love Samadhi is the king of all goodness, living beings love this samadhi the way they love sweet dew. That's why it's called "Moon Love Samadhi." The last two lines of the verse say,

The diseases of both body and mind

Are extinguished at once by mindfulness.

What are the diseases of body and mind? We will look into this a little later.

The Medicine-Ruling Spirit named Emitting Light from Pores obtained a great compassion banner that quickly reaches all states of illness. Why does he want to quickly reach all states of illness? Does he want to get ill himself and die along with the patient? Not at all. He wants to go quickly to help those sick living beings get better, to cure both their physical and mental diseases, so that their bodies and minds are free from illness. He obtained the liberation door of quickly reaching all states of illness.

What are the illnesses of the body? The three evils of killing, stealing, and lust. These evils are diseases. The illnesses of the mind are greed, hatred, and stupidity. If you want to force an interpretation, you can explain it any way you like, but killing, stealing, lust, greed, hatred, and stupidity are a little easier to understand.

"Are extinguished at once by mindfulness." As soon as you are mindful of kindness and of the Moon Love Samadhi, the two kinds of illnesses disappear and you feel cool and refreshed.

### 宣公上人事蹟選 (四)

Stories of the Venerable Master Hua (4)

- 1, 一舉一動存孝念 Everything I Do is Based on Filiality
- 2, 我為什麼日中一食 Why do I Eat Only One Meal a Day

一舉一動都是本著孝念來做的,不是說像某人守孝多少年,我這是無限期的。因為,我時時刻刻都追念我父母,我不敢做錯事;我若做錯事,這就是個不孝的子弟。你問我守孝幾年,我到現在還是一樣在守孝,這是沒有限期的,我也不知道是幾年了!

因爲這個,我對老人都特別好, 我要養大家的老。爲什麼我要養大家的 老?我是還報大家。因爲人人稱讚我怎 麼樣盡孝,我實在是抱歉得很,沒有圓 滿。

所以,我要以所有的老年人做我 的父母。「是男子皆是我父,是女子皆 是我母」,我心裏真是做這樣的觀想: 眾生都是過去的父母,未來的諸佛。 Everything I do is motivated by the wish to be filial. Some people speak about practicing filial piety for a certain number of years, but my filial obligations have no time limit.

In remembrance of my father and mother, I dare not commit any mistakes. If I were to do something wrong, I would be an unfilial son. If you ask me how many years I practiced filial piety, I would answer that I'm still practicing now--I don't know how many years it has been, but my filial piety has no limit. I wish to be kind to all elderly people. I want to support everyone's parents, in order to repay everyone's kindness. People have praised me for my filiality to my parents, but I feel my practice is very imperfect.

Therefore, I wish to treat all old folks as my own parents. I contemplate all men as my fathers and all women as my mothers. I truly see all people as my parents in past lives and as future Buddhas.

願意代替眾生受苦。我所應 該享的福,都送給大家;大 家的苦,都交給我受。那時 正是日本侵略中國東北的時 候,我在母親墳上守孝,有 人告訴我,說:「日本人把 中國人抓去做勞工,吃不 飽,也不給衣服穿;很多人 凍死餓死,日本人就叫狗吃 這些死人!」我想起這麼多 人沒有衣服穿,沒有飯吃, 很多人餓死凍死; 所以我就 發願,我願意一天吃一餐, 把我早晨這一餐和晚間這一 餐,都留給沒有飯吃的人 吃。

有人說:「這種行為太 愚癡了!因爲沒有飯吃的 人,得不到你所省下的飲 食。」但是各位要知道,物 質不滅;我不吃的東西,這 飲食始終會在世界存在的, 終會有人來吃的。我看《四 十二章經》說:比丘「日中 一食,樹下一宿,慎勿再 矣!」因爲這樣,我發願吃 一餐。

東北天氣冷的時候,常 常是零下三十三、四度;零 下三十八度時,一定會凍死 人的。在那麼冷的天氣,我 又發願不穿棉衣服,就穿單 衣服,多天夏天都穿三層 布,也不穿毛線衣服。甚至 以後,我連襪子、鞋子也, 穿;我在雪地上光腳走, 穿會凍壞的。我把衣服。 大語, 一定會有人用的。

講起這個,有一個很可 笑的事情。我有個徒姪他十 八歲,年紀輕很活潑。他看 我不穿鞋、不穿襪子,他也 試試在雪地上走一百多步 遠,他的腳就凍得腫得很 大。他趕快跑到廟上,有半 年不能走路。我那時候二十 多歲,他十八歲比我年紀還 輕,他就受不了;不單他受 不了,和我差不多年齡的人 也都受不了。

人要有願,佛菩薩會滿 你的願!因爲我發願我不穿

棉衣服,以後不穿棉衣服, 也不凍了;我發願日中一 食,沒吃那麼多飯,也不餓 了。在以前不是吃一餐的時 候,我每一餐要吃五碗飯, 一天一十五碗,碗是普通吃 飯的碗。我因爲年紀輕,身 體也不小,所以吃五碗飯。 但是發願吃一餐以後,最多 只吃三碗飯,不論大小碗; 大碗吃兩碗,小碗吃三碗。 省下來十二碗飯,給沒飯吃 的人吃。因爲他們有飯吃, 就可以生存下去,命可以活 得長一點。我吃一餐就是這 個原因,我這才是真正的 「共產」!

我從小生長在貧苦家庭,所謂「富家一席酒,窮人半年糧」;在我還未出家,在母親墳邊守孝時,我已開始每天只吃一餐。我的弟子多數都是吃一餐的,不單出家人吃一餐,在家人有很多也都吃一餐;他們也願意學我這個笨法子來修行。可以說是不會算賬,不會算

數,又可以說算得很清楚。 我們不吃的東西,給其他人 吃,和其他人結飲食緣,相 信盡未來際都不會餓死;因 爲我們怕餓死,所以把應該 吃的東西,留它一些慢慢 吃。

ince I was young, I have been willing to endure suffering on behalf of living beings. Whatever blessings I earned, I am willing to give to everyone; whatever sufferings others were enduring, I am willing to take them. When Japan invaded Manchuria, I was mourning beside my mother's Meanwhile, grave. somebody told me that the Japanese had seized a lot of Chinese people and put them into labor camps. They didn't have enough food to eat or clothes to wear and so a lot of people starved to death and froze to death. It was extremely bitter. I pondered this situation and the severity of their plight, and then I made a vow to eat one meal a day. I wished to save my breakfast and dinner for those who didn't have food to eat.

Somebody might say this kind of attitude is very stupid. Well, you can say it's very stupid

because those hungry people might not directly receive the food which I saved. But all of you should know it's the law of the conservation of matter. The food I didn't eat will remain in the world. Since it remains in the world, somebody will get to eat it. So I made this vow to eat one meal a day. The Sutra in Fortytwo Sections says, "Bhikshus take only one meal a day at noon, pass the night beneath trees, and are careful not to acquire worldly things." That's why I vowed to take one meal a day.

I also vowed not to wear padded cotton clothing. During the winters in Manchuria, the temperature often dropped to 33 or 34 degrees below zero. When the temperature dropped to 38 degrees below zero, people would freeze to death. But even in such cold weather, I wore only three layers of clothing. Whether in winter or summer it was always the same, I did not even put on an extra sweater. By my vow I saved the cotton for those who didn't have clothes to wear. I transferred it to them. Did they obtain benefit from it? This again is a case of the law of conservation of matter. Somebody would use it for sure. From the time I made that vow not to wear padded clothes, I didn't feel cold even in very chilly weather. Later on, I even went without socks and shoes, and I could walk with bare feet on icy ground at any time. My feet didn't get frozen.

That reminds me of a funny thing that happened. I had an eighteenyear old fellow student who was a very energetic young man. He saw me walking on the icy ground without wearing socks and shoes, and he wanted to try it out. But he hadn't taken more than 100 steps when his feet completely froze and then swelled up. He couldn't endure it any more and hurriedly ran into the temple. It took six months before he was able to walk again. At that time, I was twenty years old, and I could bear the cold, but even though he was younger, he couldn't. How could I bear it? It had to do with my vow not to wear padded clothes. Since I didn't wear padded clothes, I didn't feel cold at all. Since I didn't eat so much food, I didn't feel hungry.

Before when I wasn't eating one meal a day, I had to eat five small bowls of food at each meal, which means a total of fifteen bowls a day. But after I vowed to eat one meal a day, I could manage with three bowls of rice at most. If the bow was a big one, I ate two bowlfuls. If the bowl was a small one, I ate three bowlfuls. It is not that I put myself on a diet. Actually I feel uncomfortable

when I eat too much. And so even though I was eating less, I didn't feel hungry at all. From this, people should recognize the power of vows. If you make vows, you will be able to fulfill them. This is the story behind why I eat one meal a day.

Most of my disciples also eat one meal a day. Not only do the lefthome people eat one meal a day, but a lot of the laypeople also eat one meal a day. They like to learn my stupid method. In this scientific age, they want to use this stupid method to cultivate. You can say that they don't know how to calculate. But from another viewpoint, they can be said to be calculating very clearly. They give away the food which they don't eat and save it for other people. This is creating food-affinities with other people. So, I believe they will never starve to death to the ends of time. It is because we're afraid that we'll starve that we save some food for future use.



## 宣公上人答問錄

Question And Answers by the Venerable Master Hua

問

上人出家以來,一直堅持著「日中一

食」、「夜不倒單」的戒律生活。你這麼受苦,有必要嗎?

上人:省下我的糧食給眾生,省下我的衣服給眾生;我曾許下願:法界眾生一切苦難,都由我一人代受。

**問**:師父爲什麼不穿好點的衣服,也不吃好的東西?

**上人**: 我如果吃好穿好,我的徒弟也一樣要吃好穿好,這樣還能修行嗎?

**Question**: You have maintained a lifestyle of "eat only one meal a day at noon", "sleep sitting up without lying down" since you left home. Is it necessary to suffer in this way?

**The Venerable Master:** I am saving my share of food for living beings, and saving my clothes to give to living beings. I already made a vow: Take on all the sufferings of living beings in the Dharma Realm.

**Question:** Master, why don't you wear nice clothes or eat fine food?

**The Venerable Master:** If I ate well and dressed well, my disciples would do the same, the way, how could they cultivate then?



## 金聖寺

### 七、八月份法會活動表2018年

#### GOLD SAGE MONASTERY ANNOUNCEMENT OF DHARMA ASSEMBLIES

COLD GAGE MONAGIENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF BHANNA AGGENBEIEG					
七月份活動 Buddhist Events in July, 2018					
週日 (Sunday)	7/1, 8 /2018	楞嚴咒法會 (8:00AM~8:50AM ) The Shurangama Mantra Recitation			
	7/1, 8 /2018	楞嚴經講座 (9:00AM~10:50AM) Lecture on the Shurangama Sutra			
	7/15 /2018	慈悲三昧水懺 (8:30AM~ afternoon) Dharma Assembly of Water Repentance			
	7/22 /2018	念佛共修法會(8:15AM~ 4:00PM) Dharma Assembly of Buddha Recitation			
週二 ( Tue. )	7/31 /2018	慶祝觀音菩薩成道法會 8:30AM Celebration of Gwan Yin Bodhisattva's Enlightenment			
每日1 pm 大悲懺法會 Great Compassion Repentance				ce	
慶祝觀音菩薩成道法會 Celebration of Gwan Yin Bodhisattva's Enlightenment				7/29 週日	萬佛聖城 (CTTB)
八月份活動 Buddhist Events in August, 2018			日期	Date	地 點
楞嚴咒法會 The	8/5, 26 週日8:00AM ~8:50AM				
楞嚴經講座 Lec	8/5, 26 週日9:00AM ~10:50AM				
念佛共修法會「	8/12 週日8:15AM~ 4:00PM		全聖寺		
盂蘭盆法會 Cele			(GSM)		
地藏七 Earth Sto	8/27~9/2 週一~日 8:15am~4:00pm				
大悲懺法會 Great Compassion Repentance 每日(Every				ay ) 1 pm	
盂蘭盆法會 Celebration of Ullambana Dharma Assembly				8 / 19 週日	萬佛聖城 (CTTB)

#### ◎若要取消郵寄矽谷梵音

請寫上郵件上的姓名及地址, Email to: linww@yahoo.com

If want to cancel subscribing newsletter by mail.

Please write your name and address. Send the Email to: linww@yahoo.com

金聖寺

Dharma Realm Buddhist Association Gold Sage Monastery

11455 Clayton Road, San Jose, CA 95127 Tel: (408) 923-7243 / Fax: (408) 923-1064 法界佛教總會網址: www.drba.org

website: http://drbagsm.org

NON-PROFIT ORG U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT # 34 SUNNYVALE, CA

### 慶祝盂蘭盆法會 地藏七

#### Celebration of Ullambana And Earth Store Recitation

一、盂蘭盆法會:八月二十五日 週六 上午八時三十分。

Celebration of Ullambana: August 25. (Saturday) 8:30 am.

二、地藏七:八月二十七日(星期一)至九月二日,從早上八時十五分至下午四時。 屆時可立牌位,超度先亡,亦可爲現存者消災延壽。

Earth Store Recitation: August 27 (Monday) to September. 2 (Sunday)
From 8:15 am to 4 pm at Gold Sage Monastery.
Set up Plaques for Lengthening Life and for the Rebirth are available.