

中国传统文化系列
Traditional Chinese Culture Series

CONFUCIUS SPEAKS

The Message of the Benevolent

译者/BRIAN BRUYA(美)



孔子说

仁·者·的·叮·咛



「蔡志忠」著
TSAI CHIH CHUNG

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The Life of Confucius

(as adapted from Sima Qian's
The Historian's Records, 1st cent. B.C.)



孔子要经，季氏敛士，孔子与往。阳虎绌曰：「季氏敛士，非敢敛子也。」孔子由是退。豆，设礼容。孔子母死，乃殯五父之衢，盖其慎也。陋人挽父之母海孔子父墓，然后往合葬于防焉。丘生而叔梁纥死，葬于防山。防山在鲁东，由是孔子疑其父墓处，母讳之也。孔子为儿嬉戏，常陈俎子，铸于尼丘得孔子。鲁襄公二十二年而孔子生。生而首上圩顶，故因名曰丘云。字仲尼，姓孔氏。孔子生鲁昌平乡陬邑。其先宋人也，曰孔防叔。防叔生伯夏，伯夏生叔梁纥。纥与颜氏女野合而生孔

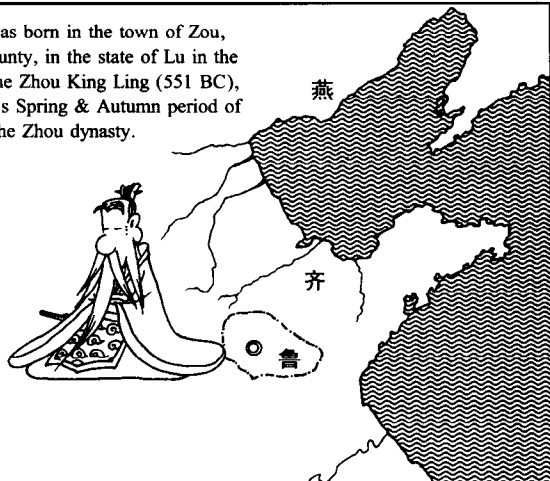
武子卒，平子代立。

今孔丘年少好礼，其达者欤？吾即没，若必师之。」及厘子卒，懿子与鲁人南宫敬叔往学礼焉。是岁，季
 墙而走，亦莫敢余侮。釐于是，粥于是，以餬余口。」其恭如是。吾闻圣人之后，虽不当世，必有达者。
 而嗣让厉公。及正考父佐戴、武、宣公，三命兹益恭，故鼎铭云：「一命而偻，再命而伛，三命而俯，循
 孔子年十七，鲁大夫孟厘子病且死，诚其嗣懿子曰：「孔丘，圣人之后，灭于宋。其祖弗父何始有宋

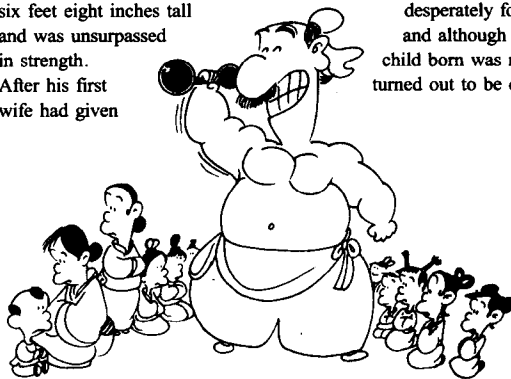
The Life of Confucius



Confucius was born in the town of Zou, Changqing county, in the state of Lu in the 21st year of the Zhou King Ling (551 BC), during China's Spring & Autumn period of the Zhou dynasty.



Confucius' father was Kong He, who stood six feet eight inches tall and was unsurpassed in strength. After his first wife had given



birth to nine daughters, the elder Kong hoped desperately for a son, and although the next child born was male, he turned out to be crippled.

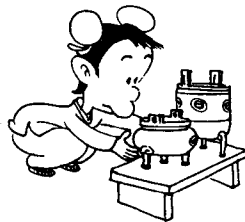
So at sixty-four years old, Kong He took a young woman of the surname Yan as his second wife, and she gave birth to Kong Qiu, known to later Chinese as Kongfuzi, Master Kong, Latinized as Confucius.



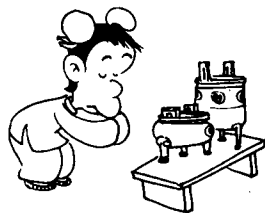
When Confucius was only three years old, his father passed away.



When Confucius was a child, he played games in which he arranged ritual vessels...



And imitated the ceremonial gestures of adults.



仁者的叮咛——孔子说

云。辞去，而老子送之曰：「吾闻富贵者送人以财，仁人者送人以言。吾不能富贵，窃仁人之号，送子以鲁南官敬叔言鲁君曰：「靖与孔子适周。」鲁君与之一乘车，两马，一竖子俱，适周问礼，盖见老子反鲁。」

逐乎宋、卫，困于陈蔡之间，于是反鲁。孔子长九尺有六寸，人皆谓之「长人」而异之。鲁复善待，由是孔子贫且贱。及长，尝为季氏史，料量平；尝为司职吏而畜蕃息。由是为司空。已而去鲁，斥乎齐，

The following year, he had a son, whom he named Kong Li.



At nineteen, he married a woman from Song of the surname Bingguan.



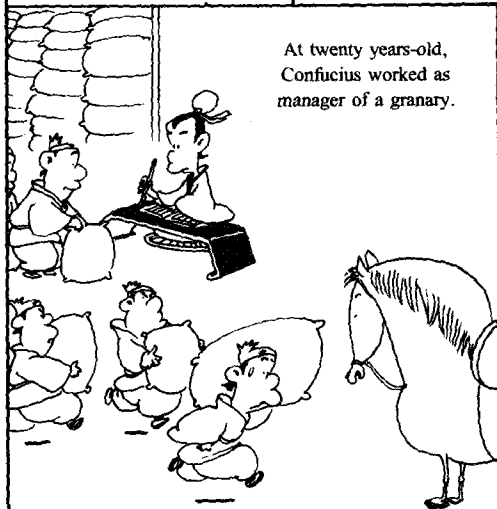
At fifteen, he set his mind on learning.



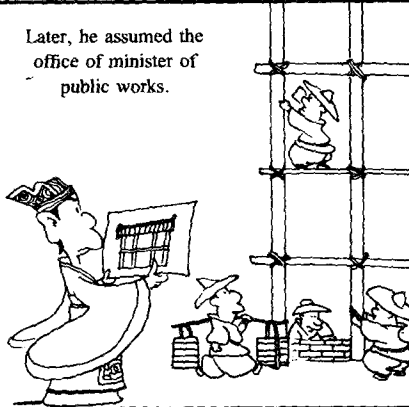
He figured the accounts with great accuracy and clarity.



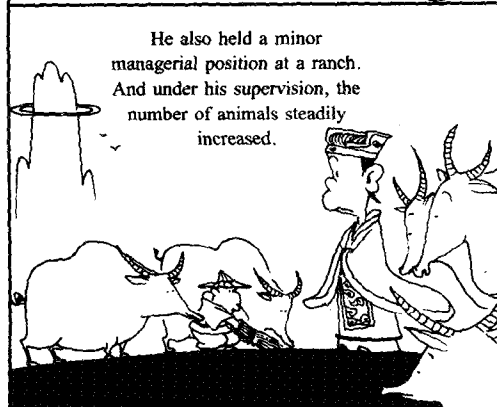
At twenty years-old, Confucius worked as manager of a granary.



Later, he assumed the office of minister of public works.



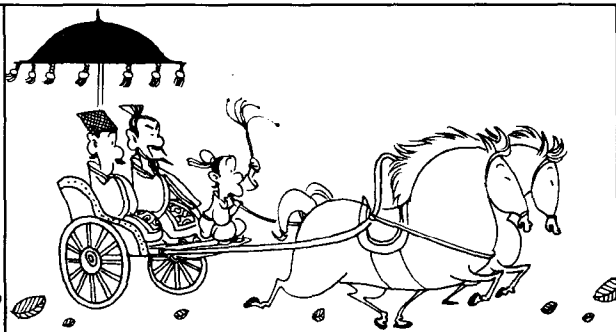
He also held a minor managerial position at a ranch. And under his supervision, the number of animals steadily increased.



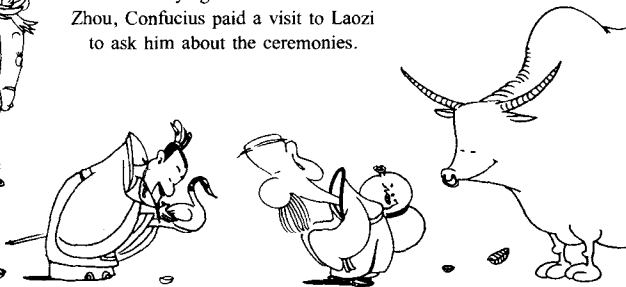
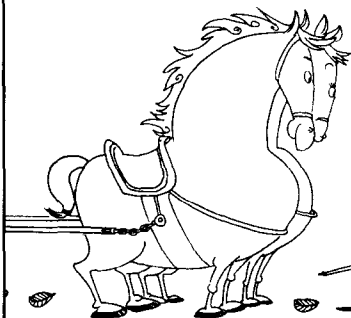
鲁昭公之二十年，而孔子盖年三十矣。齐景公与晏婴来适鲁，景公问孔子曰：「昔秦穆公国小处僻，则晋怒；附于晋则楚来伐；不备于齐，齐师侵鲁。是时也，晋平公淫，六卿擅权，东伐诸侯；楚灵王兵强，陵轶中国；齐大而近于鲁。鲁小弱，附于楚为人臣者毋以有己。」孔子自周反于鲁，弟子稍益进焉。

言，曰：「聪明深察而近于死者，好议人者也。博辩广大危其身者，发人之恶者也。为人子者毋以有己，

In the twentieth year of Duke Zhao of Lu, Nangong Jingshu recommended that Confucius be sent to Zhou to study the ceremonies.



While studying the ceremonies in Zhou, Confucius paid a visit to Laozi to ask him about the ceremonies.

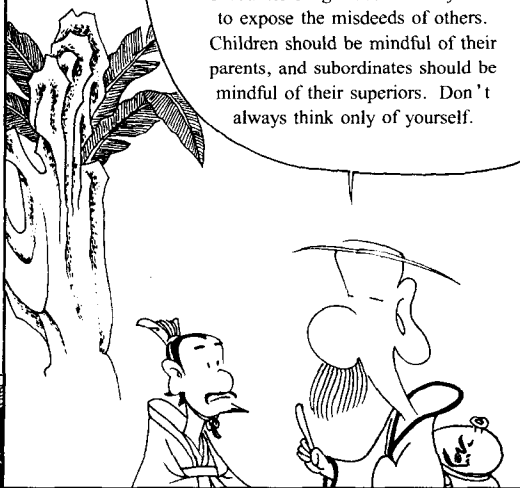


After their session, Laozi sent him off with these words:

The wealthy send people off with gifts, and the benevolent send people off with words. Since I am not wealthy, I give you these words:



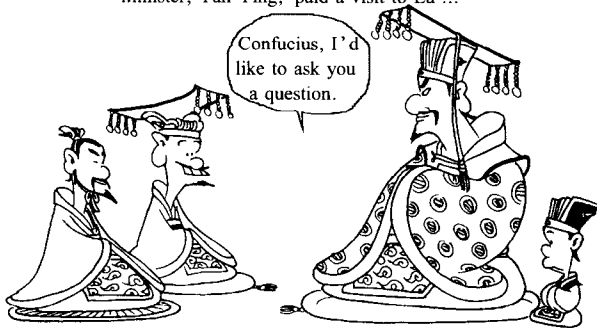
Intelligent people often encounter trouble because they tend to criticize others. Learned people often encounter danger because they tend to expose the misdeeds of others. Children should be mindful of their parents, and subordinates should be mindful of their superiors. Don't always think only of yourself.



After returning to Lu from Zhou, Confucius' disciples began to increase at a steady rate.



It was at this time that Duke Jing of the state of Qi and his chief minister, Yan Ying, paid a visit to Lu ...



Duke Mu of Qin had a small out-of-the-way country, and yet he was later recognized by all as overlord of the land. Why was this?

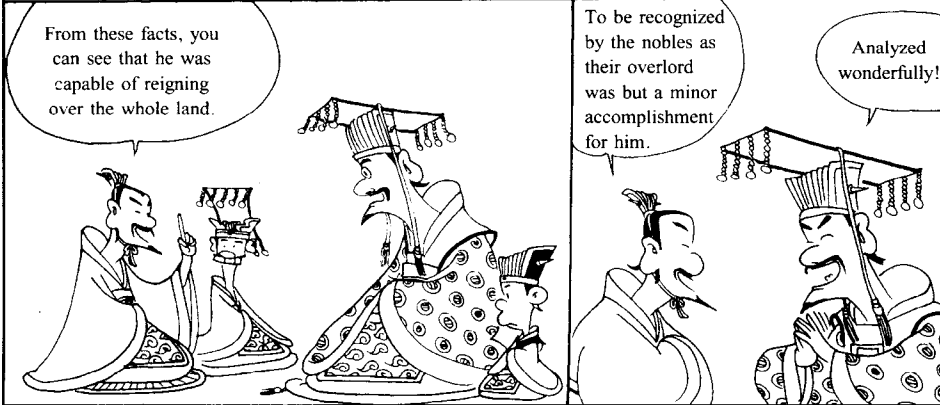
Although his country was small, he had expansive ambitions. Although his country was out-of-the-way, his government was just. He hand-picked the great administrator, Baili Xi, purchasing him for five black sheep skins, and handed over governing authority to him.



From these facts, you can see that he was capable of reigning over the whole land.

To be recognized by the nobles as their overlord was but a minor accomplishment for him.

Analyzed wonderfully!



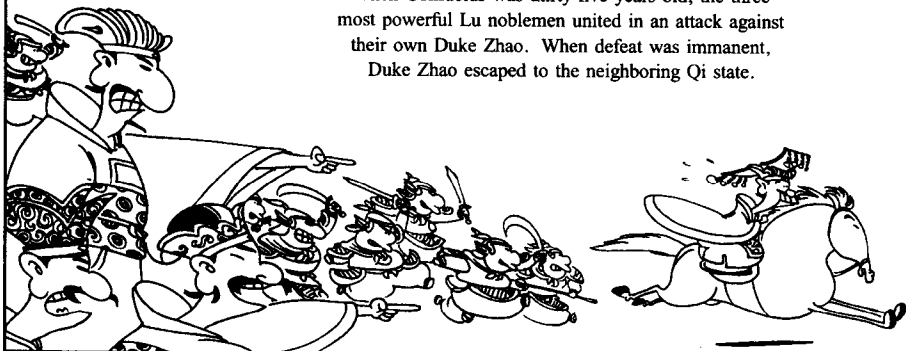
公。与齐太师语乐，闻《韶》音，学之，三月不知肉味，齐人称之。
共攻昭公，昭公师败，奔于齐，齐处昭公乾侯。其后顷之，鲁乱。孔子适齐，为高昭子家臣，欲以通乎景
孔子年三十五，而季平子与郈昭伯以斗鸡故得罪鲁昭公，昭公率师击平子，平子与孟氏、叔孙氏三家
三日，授之以政。以此取之，虽王可也，其霸小矣。」景公说。
其霸何也？」对曰：「秦，国虽小，其志大；处虽僻，行中正。身举五刑，爵之大夫，起累继之中，与语

仁者的叮咛——孔子说

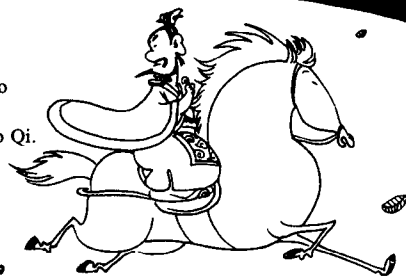
「一者约丁宁——孔子说

礼，趋详之节，累世不能殫其学，当年不能究其礼。君欲用之以移齐俗，非所以先细民也。」后景公敬见不可以为俗；游说乞货，不可以为国。自大贤之息，周室既衰，礼乐缺有间。今孔子盛容饰，繁登降之以尼溪田封孔子。晏婴进曰：「夫儒者滑稽而不可轨法；倨傲自顺，不可以为下；崇丧遂哀，破产厚葬，不父，子不子，虽有粟，吾岂得而食诸！」他日又复问政于孔子，孔子曰：「政在节财。」景公说，将欲景公问政孔子，孔子曰：「君君，臣臣，父父，子子。」景公曰：「善哉！信如君不君，臣不臣，父

When Confucius was thirty-five years old, the three most powerful Lu noblemen united in an attack against their own Duke Zhao. When defeat was imminent, Duke Zhao escaped to the neighboring Qi state.



Not long after, disorder again erupted in Lu, so Confucius also found his way to Qi.



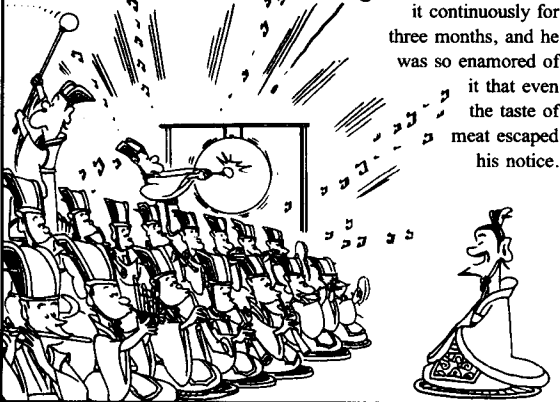
In the hopes of getting close to Qi's Duke Jing through a high minister named Gao Zhaozi, Confucius accepted a position as household minister with Gao.



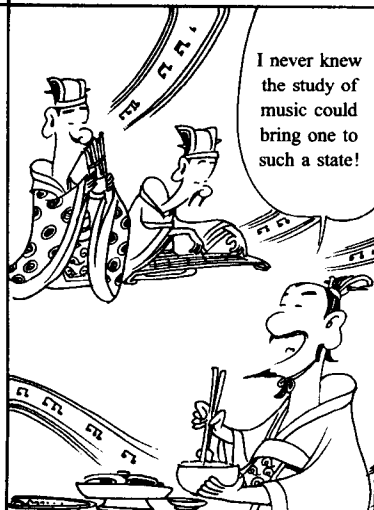
It was at this time that Confucius was first exposed to the famous *shao* music created long before by the ancient sage

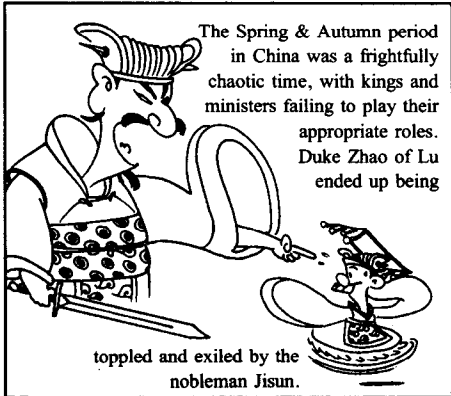
Bong

Shun. Confucius was so impressed by the music that he studied it continuously for three months, and he was so enamored of it that even the taste of meat escaped his notice.



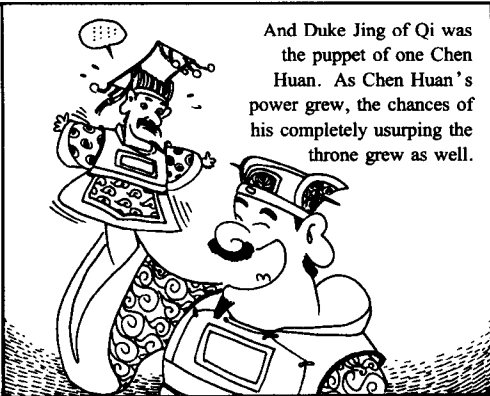
I never knew the study of music could bring one to such a state!



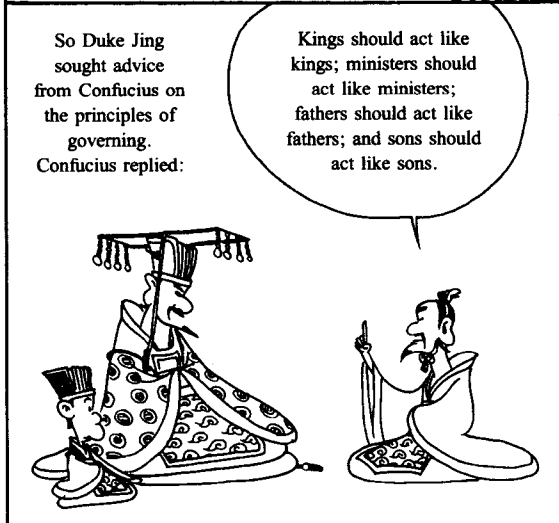


The Spring & Autumn period in China was a frightfully chaotic time, with kings and ministers failing to play their appropriate roles. Duke Zhao of Lu ended up being

toppled and exiled by the nobleman Jisun.

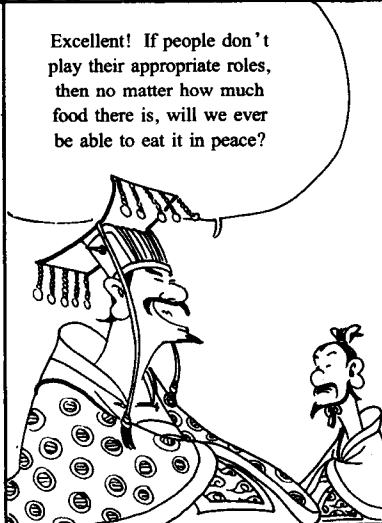


And Duke Jing of Qi was the puppet of one Chen Huan. As Chen Huan's power grew, the chances of his completely usurping the throne grew as well.

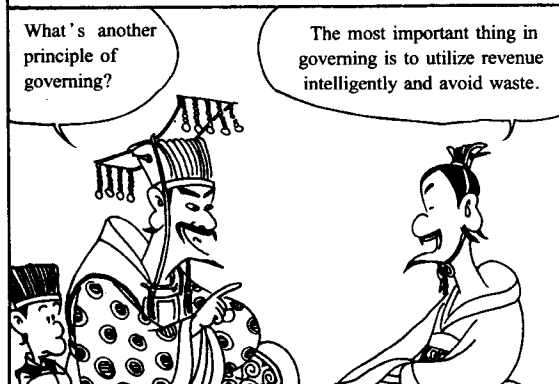


So Duke Jing sought advice from Confucius on the principles of governing. Confucius replied:

Kings should act like kings; ministers should act like ministers; fathers should act like fathers; and sons should act like sons.

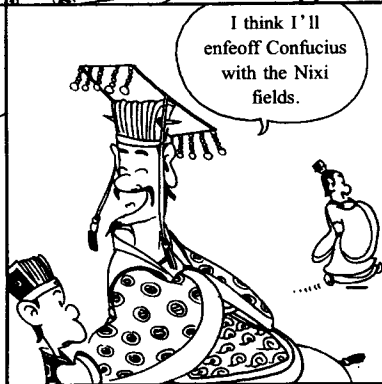


Excellent! If people don't play their appropriate roles, then no matter how much food there is, will we ever be able to eat it in peace?



What's another principle of governing?

The most important thing in governing is to utilize revenue intelligently and avoid waste.



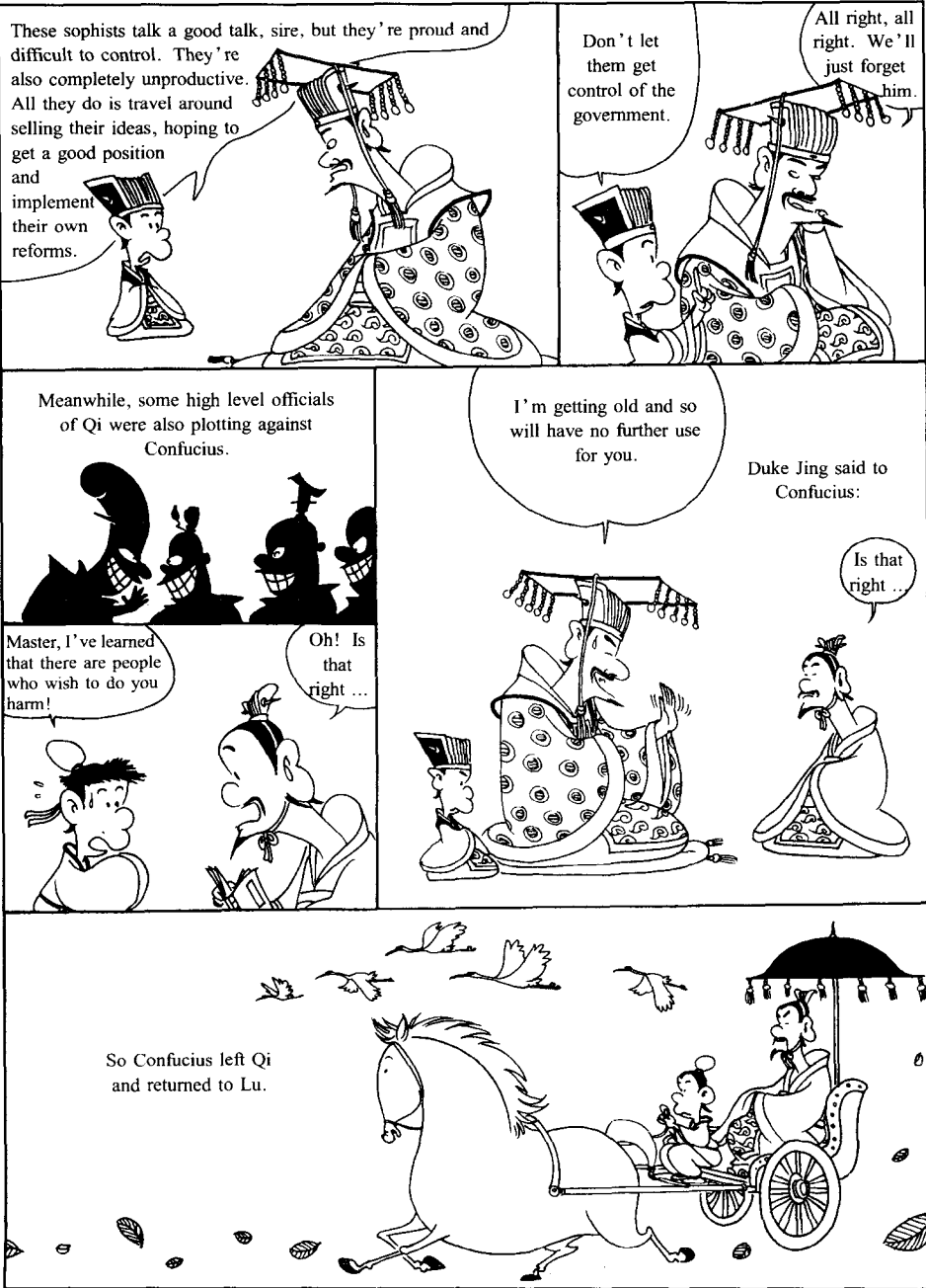
I think I'll enfeoff Confucius with the Nixi fields.

龙、罔象，土之怪也。羊也。丘闻之，木石之怪夔、罔阍，水之怪土缶，中若羊，问仲尼云「得狗」。仲尼曰：「以丘所闻，羊也。丘闻之，木石之怪夔、罔阍，水之怪孔子闻之。景公曰：「吾老矣，弗能用也。」孔子遂行，反平鲁。」孔子，不问其礼。异日，景公止孔子曰：「奉子以季氏，吾不能。」以季孟之间待之。齐大夫欲害孔子，

仁者的叮咛——孔子说

仁者约町守——孔子说

氏三尺，短之至也。长者不过十之，数之极也。」于是吴客曰：「善哉圣人！」
 山，为厘姓。在虞、夏、商为汪罔，于周为长翟，今谓之大人。」客曰：「人长几何？」仲尼曰：「僬侥
 下，其守为神，社稷为公侯，皆属于王者。」客曰：「防风何守？」仲尼曰：「汪罔氏之君守封、禹之
 风氏后至，禹杀而戮之，其节专车，此为大矣。」吴客曰：「谁为神？」仲尼曰：「山川之神足以纲纪天
 吴伐越，堕会稽，得骨节专车。吴使使问仲尼：「骨何者最大？」仲尼曰：「禹致群神于会稽山，防



仁者的叮咛——孔子说

桓子。桓子诈之，得脱。定公九年，阳虎不胜，奔于齐。是时孔子年五十。

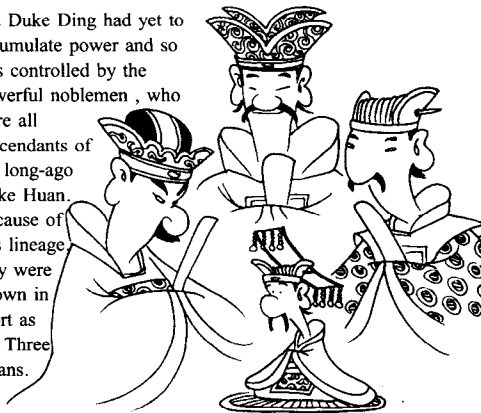
定公八年，公山不狃不得意于季氏，因阳虎为乱，欲废三桓之适，更立其庶孽阳虎素所善者，遂执季离于正道。故孔子不仕，退而修诗书礼乐，弟子弥众，至自远方，莫不受业焉。

阳虎因囚桓子，与盟而驪之。阳虎由此益轻季氏。季氏亦僭于公室，陪臣执国政，是以鲁自大夫以下皆僭。桓子嬖臣曰仲梁怀，与阳虎有隙。阳虎欲逐怀，公山不狃止之。其秋，怀益骄，阳虎执怀。桓子怒，

Duke Zhao of Lu had lived in exile for seven years and finally died outside his country. Duke Ding succeeded him.



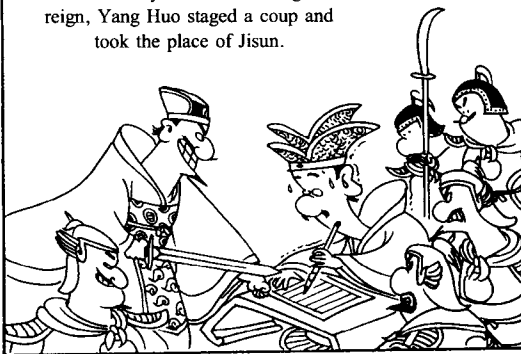
But Duke Ding had yet to accumulate power and so was controlled by the powerful noblemen, who were all descendants of the long-ago Duke Huan. Because of this lineage they were known in short as the Three Huans.



The majority of power in Lu was held by Jisun Yiru, but he himself was intimidated by his own household minister, Yang Huo.



In the fifth year of Duke Ding's reign, Yang Huo staged a coup and took the place of Jisun.



Having even more control of the duke now, he exiled his enemies and effectively became the tyrant of Lu.



Unwilling to serve this illegitimate government, Confucius retired to his home and concentrated his efforts on researching the classic books of poetry, history, ceremony, and music.



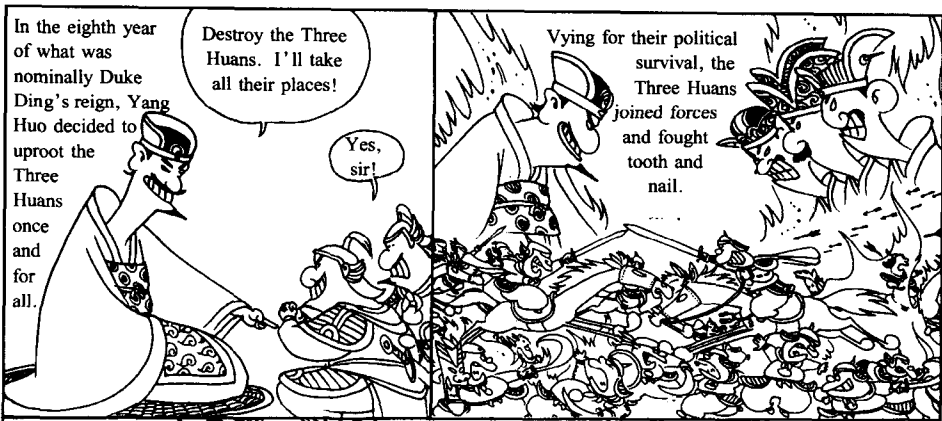
仁者的叮咛——孔子说

定公十年春，及齐平。夏，齐大夫黎鉏言于景公曰：「鲁用孔丘，其势危齐。」乃使使告鲁为好会，其后定公以孔子为中都宰，一年，四方皆则之。由中都宰为司空，由司空为大司寇。
周乎！然亦卒不行。
而王，今费虽小，饒庶几乎！」欲往。子路不说，止孔子。孔子曰：「夫召我者岂徒哉？如用我，其为东
公山不狃以费畔季氏，使人召孔子。孔子循道弥久，温温无所试，莫能已用，曰：「盖周文武起丰镐



仁者的叮咛——孔子说

狄之乐何为此！请命有司！」有司却之，不去，则左右视晏子与景公。景公心忤，麾而去之。有顷，齐于是旄旄羽被矛戟剑拔鼓噪而至。孔子趋而进，历阶而登，不尽一等，举袂而言曰：「吾两君为好会，夷等，以会遇之礼相见，揖让而登。献酬之礼毕，齐有司趋而进曰：「请奏四方之乐。」景公曰：「诺。」诸侯出疆，必具官以从。请具左右司马。」定公曰：「诺。」具左右司马。会齐侯夹谷，为坛位，土阶三，会于夹谷。鲁定公且以乘车好往。孔子摄相事，曰：「臣闻有文事者必有武备，有武事者必有文备。古者

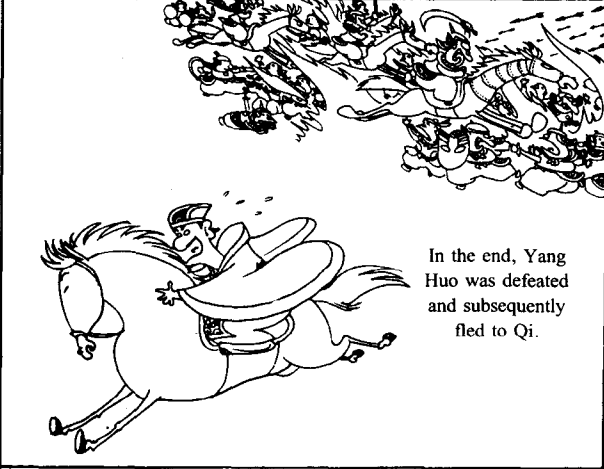


In the eighth year of what was nominally Duke Ding's reign, Yang Huo decided to uproot the Three Huans once and for all.

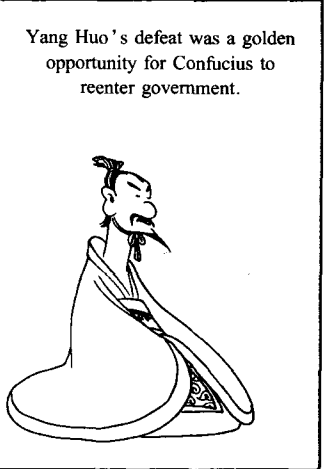
Destroy the Three Huans. I'll take all their places!

Yes, sir!

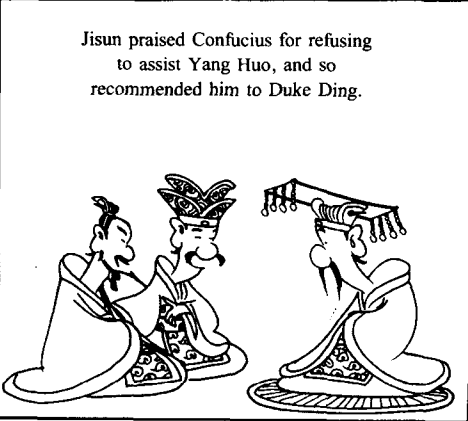
Vying for their political survival, the Three Huans joined forces and fought tooth and nail.



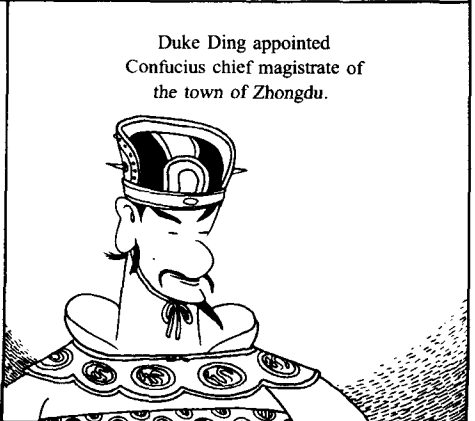
In the end, Yang Huo was defeated and subsequently fled to Qi.



Yang Huo's defeat was a golden opportunity for Confucius to reenter government.



Jisun praised Confucius for refusing to assist Yang Huo, and so recommended him to Duke Ding.



Duke Ding appointed Confucius chief magistrate of the town of Zhongdu.