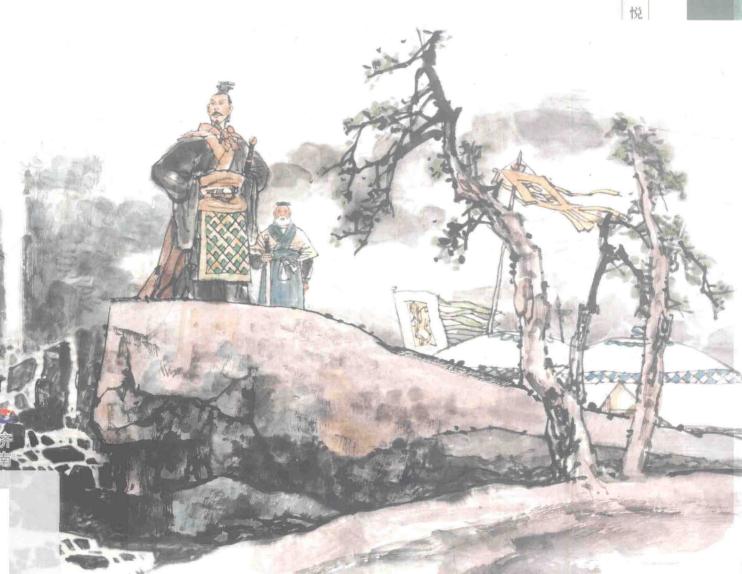
SUNZI



◆图/忻乗勇 ◆文/肖 霞 ◆译/秦 悦



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SUNZI

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重彩的一 五千多年的历史变迁 滋养了世代中国人的精神家园 精神标识, 2014年3月, 页 为中华民族生生不息、 # 国国家主席习近平在联合国教科文组织总部的演讲中指出: 但始终一脉相承, 在中华传统文化波澜壮阔的历史画卷中, 发展壮大提供了 积淀着中华民族最深层的精神追求,代表着中华民族独特的 # 厚滋养。 一中华传统文化是潺潺流水, 诸子百家文化就是其中浓墨 一中华文明经历了 润物无声

人之兵」,这是充满智慧光芒的兵家思想……诸子百家的思想, 思想的一 期盼人与人之间和睦相处、 中的重要基石。 充满先贤智慧的诸子百家文化, 兼爱非攻』; 这是中华民族的财富, 遵循自然、 以礼相待, 万物和谐, 是集中华传统文化、哲学、艺术于一体的文明宝藏:反对 也是世界文明的重要组成部分 这是儒家思想的『仁』; 平等博爱, 这是道家思想的『道法自然 正包含着人们所努力构造的幸福 」;论兵却主张 不战 止息不义战争, 这是墨家 世界 丽

重要使命。 打造中华文化精品 近代以来, 建设充满活力的国际文化大都市, 上海作为中华文明走向世界的一个重要窗口, 推动中华文化走向世界。 上海更需要放眼全球 担当着向世界展 放眼全国 示中国文化华彩精 以『海纳百川 的 粹

子的音容笑貌、 故事美、 文化拓展国际文化交流, 府新闻办公室协力出版的 这套由国务院新闻办公室支持, 人性美、艺术美。它将诸子思想中的妙笔华章与国画家的水墨丹青巧妙结合, 神采风骨生动地呈现在读者面前。 进行了新的尝试和创新 《诸子百家国风画传》丛书, 上海市政府新闻办公室发起, 提供了新的载体和通 它向世界打开了中华传统文化之门、 化繁难为轻逸、 山东省政府新闻办公室、 化艰深为平易, 书香墨趣将诸 同时也为中华 河南省政

开始 精神 灿如 段美不胜 般 云霞的中华文化让世人心向往之。诸子百家文化精神正如追逐理性、 是人类共同的文化财富。 希望诸位读者从这套书出发, 收的中华传统文化探源之旅 分享故事, 体验艺术, 自由与美的古希腊人文 感悟哲理

一〇一四年九月

Preface

In March of 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech delivered in the headquarters of UNESCO, "Having gone through over 5000 years of vicissitudes, the Chinese civilization has always kept to its original root. Unique in representing China spiritually, it contains some most profound pursuits of the Chinese nation and provides it with abundant nourishment for existence and development." The Chinese traditional culture is just like trickling water irrigating and nurturing the spiritual realm of Chinese people. In the long and splendid picture of Chinese cultural history, the contributions of great thinkers are the most glorious chapter.

The wisdom and philosophies of these great thinkers crystallized culture, philosophy and art in our Chinese civilization: Confucian "benevolence", Mohist "universal love", Taoist "modeling itself after Nature" and the military teaching about "attaining victory in war without fighting" are still holding the stage. These fascinating thoughts constitute the cornerstones of an ideal world that Chinese people dream of having. These spiritual assets not only belong to Chinese people but also constitute an integral part of the world civilization.

As an important window in modern times, Shanghai has assumed a mission to demonstrate the brilliance of Chinese culture. To construct a dynamic international cultural metropolis and to promote Chinese culture to the world, Shanghai needs a mind so open to the entire country and entire world and a mind so tolerant as the vast ocean admitting hundreds of rivers.

The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers supported by The State Council Information Office and Information Office of Shanghai Municipality is a close cooperation between Information Office of Shandong Provincial People's Government and Information Office of Henan Provincial People's Government. This series in Chinese painting style simplified the complicated history into simple stories, revealing the beauty of human nature as well as artistic creation. The ink painting presented vividly the personalities of great thinkers, attracting readers to explore their great thoughts and ideas. The pictorial biographies helped open the door of Chinese traditional culture to the world, and this attempt also provided a new carrier and channel for cultural exchange.

The brilliant Chinese culture is fascinating. Like the pursuit for reason, freedom and beauty in ancient Greek humanism, the legacy from these great thinkers is also the cultural assets shared by the whole humanity. It is hoped that readers can embark on a journey to explore traditional Chinese culture through reading these books.

和协调平衡的兵家思想,

是了解孙子、

了解中华民族传统文化的良册

孙子画传

了真实的孙子

展现了春秋

时

代恢宏的战争场景

表达了战

皆道

《孙子》十三篇

《孙子兵

兵的正直刚毅 规为有序 待战争的智慧 国古代军事一圣典 深深地融入中华民族爱好和平、 孙子画传》 史记》有云: 孙子的哲学思想长盛不衰。 提倡 行军作战的智计 旨在描述孙子生平 世俗所 不战而屈人之兵 也是孙子(即孙武 称师 旅 不畏强权的民族性格中

直至今日仍活跃于军事

的

王者之道

用

齐文化

的理念将竞争 商业等领域

)的遗世之作

孙子的军事思想蕴含着

处世智慧 又通过生动的细节、 国画家忻秉勇妙手丹青, 场景拓展了叙事空间 . 频传……从这些场景中 笔墨交错构成的配图典雅耐读 故事: 年少隐居耕读的淡 呈现出孙子的 泊明志, 既与文字相 吴国斩姬练 人格魅力

Editor's Note

In Records of the Historian, Sima Qian claimed, when people payed a compliment about the military tactics, they all complimented the 13 articles of The Art of War. The Art of War is a treasure Sunzi (named Sun Wu) left to us and it has always been esteemed as a classical military work though written in the ancient China. Sunzi's military thoughts advocate "subduing the enemy without involving actual fighting" and its regulating military competition with Qi culture contains a great deal of wisdom about war. Sunzi's philosophy has been applied in the military, political and commercial fields, and has long been embedded in our peace-loving and power-defying Chinese character.

Sunzi is a pictorial account of Sunzi's life: reading and farming in seclusion, beheading the king's favorite concubines, training rigorously, and commanding the army... All these episodes show Sunzi's charisma and wisdom. Mr. Xin Bingyong's painting, with its deft brush and ink, and the fraction of space and shape, best illustrates and completes the captions. His handling of details and settings help to expand the narrative possibility.

Sunzi not only presents a real Sunzi and the grand scale wars during the Spring and Autumn Period, it also conveys a military concept of maintaining a balance between war and peace. Sunzi is a must-read through which one can get to know Sunzi and the traditional Chinese culture.

目录

Contents

孙夏	秀兵吴孙蔡	子孙吴孙吴	孙宫孙孙孙宫演	官兵阖孙兵子	吴姬武孙世田	小兵
吴王回师平叛图包胥秦庭哭救图乘胜追击溃楚图	孙、伍备战柏举图	子常索贿蒙君图 吴国兴兵伐楚图 吴国兴兵伐楚图	别齐情鼓斥笑子的吴练斩指宠乱立多	宮中生丽列队图 國间姬试孙武图 (一) 兵圣孙武图 (一) 子胥举荐孙武图	吴王阖闾登基图世胄启蒙悟兵图世胄启蒙悟兵图世胄启蒙悟兵图世界启蒙悟兵图世界之下。	小式先且占卜图兵圣名垂青史图
68 66	6 64 62 60 58 56 54	52 50 48 46 44	12 10 38 36 34 32 30	28 26 24 22 20 48	2 16 14 12 10 08 06 1	и 02
Fugai leading the tight Defeating Chu with victorious pursuit Baoxu crying for help A coup at home		**********	Sunzi explaining the rules for drill Playful carelessness in the drill Sunzi criticizing the concubines Sunzi beating the drum to command The captains beheaded A real drill Sunzi bidding farewell to Duke Helyu	Wu Zixu recommending Sun Wu Sun Wu: The Ultimate Master of War (1) Sunzi's audience with Duke Helyu Duke Helyu demanding a drill The excited spectators of the drill Maids in the the drill	Tian Wan rising to fame in the State of Qi Showing interest in the art of war Sun Wu reading and farming in seclusion Sun Wu making friends with Wu Zixu in Gusu city Duke Liao's assassination Duke Helyu ascending the throne	An eternal glory Ancestors practising divination

目录

Contents

孙夏	秀兵吴孙蔡	子孙吴孙吴	孙宫孙孙孙宫演	官兵阖孙兵子	吴姬武孙世田	小兵
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◎兵圣名垂青史图 An eternal glory

兵者,国之大事,死生之地,存亡之道,不可不察也。 (《孙子兵法·计篇》)

孙武,字长卿,后人尊称其为孙子,生卒年不详, 约与孔子同时而稍晚。他是舜帝苗裔,陈国公子陈完

Sun Wu, style name Changqing, respectably called Sunzi. Though his birth and death are unknown, he is believed to be a contemporary of Confucius' but years younger. He was a descendant of Emperor Shun's Miao branch, and the seventh generation of Prince Chen Wan of Chen State. Sun Wu won an

七世孙。孙武凭借一部《孙子兵法》和一次以少胜多的著名战役——吴楚柏举之战而名垂青史,史称"兵圣"。

eternal glory in history with *The Art of War* and a battle between the State of Wu and the State of Chu in a place called Boju, where he defeated Chu much outnumbering his troop. He is known as "The Ultimate Master of War" in history.



◎孙武先祖占卜图

Ancestors practising divination

善守者,藏于九地之下;善攻者,动于九天之上。故能自保而全胜也 (《孙子兵法·形篇》)

陈国是上古舜帝的后裔,姓妫。春秋初期,陈厉公太子完出生时,周太史恰巧经过陈国。周王室的太 史都擅长占卜之术,因此陈厉公请他占卜儿子的未来。 占卜的卦象非常奇特,是"观"卦的变卦"否"卦。内 容大意是:这个孩子前程远大, 妫氏之后的发扬光大 就全靠他了;但这不会发生在他身上, 而是应验在他 后代身上; 不会发生在陈国, 而是在姜姓之国。

The people in the State of Chen surnamed Gui, were all descendants of Emperor Shun. At the beginning of the Spring and Autumn Period when Chen Wan, the prince of Duke Li of Chen was born, an official of Zhou Dynasty who was in charge of recording history visited Chen. The official was good at the art of divination. Duke Li thus requested the official to see the

divination for his son. The result of the divination was very unusual: this is a child with great expectation and may become a minister; the Gui family's aspirations can be up to him. But he himself will not fulfill these promises but his offspring would, and not in the State of Chen, but in a state governed by Jiang clan.



◎田完齐国发迹图

Tian Wan rising to fame in the State of Qi

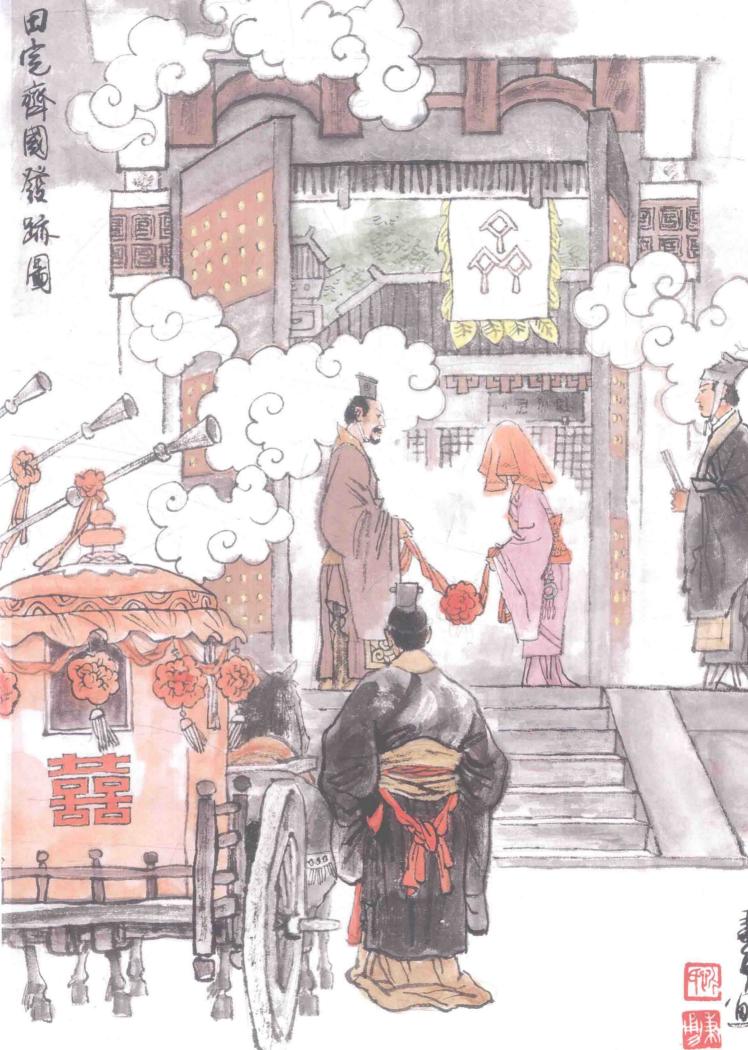
激水之疾,至于漂石者,势也;鸷鸟之疾,至于毁折者,节也 是故善战者, 其势险, 其节短。(《孙子兵法·势篇》)

陈国宫廷内乱,陈厉公被杀,陈完逃亡到齐国。 齐桓公知道陈完出身高贵,而且很有才能,想重用 他为齐国之卿。陈完坚决推辞,于是齐桓公就任用 他为工正(管理工匠的官)。由于他受赐的采邑在田,

Duke Li was killed in a civil strife in the court and Chen Wan fled to the State of Qi. Considering Chen Wan was of noble origin, Duke Huan of Qi wanted to make him a high-ranking official, but Chen Wan declined. Duke Huan then nominated him as an administrator of craftsmen. As his granted fiefdom was in the place of Tian, Chen Wan was also known as Tian Wan.

所以又称为田完。齐国大夫懿仲觉得田完是个人才, 想把自己的女儿嫁给他。他请人占卜吉凶,结果十 分吉利,说田完的后代在齐国一定会非常兴旺发达。 懿仲就把女儿嫁给了田完。

Yizhong, a senior official in Qi, thought highly of Tian Wan and wanted to marry his daughter to him. He tried to find out Tian Wan's lot by divination, and the result turned out to be very favorable: Tian Wan's offspring will thrive in Qi. Hence Yizhong married his daughter to Tian Wan.



◎世胄启蒙悟兵图

Showing interest in the art of war

兵者, 诡道也。故能而示之不能, 用而示之不用, 近而示之远, 远而示之近。利而诱之, 乱而取之, 实而备之, 强而避之, 怒而挠之, 卑而骄之, 佚而劳之, 亲而离之。攻其无备, 出其不意。(《孙子兵法·计篇》)

田氏在齐国发展到第六代,已经站稳了脚跟。孙武的祖父田书兄弟二人,在齐国位居大夫,势力很大。公元前523年,田书在攻打莒国的战役中立下大功,齐景公赐姓孙,因此田书又叫孙书。另外,齐景公还把

The Tians acquired a firm foothold in Qi in their sixth generation. Sun Wu's grandfather Tian Shu and his brother were powerful senior officials in Qi. In 523 B. C., Tian Shu won a battle against the State of Ju, and Duke Jing of Qi granted him a surname Sun, so Tian Shu was also known as Sun Shu. In

乐安赐给他做采邑。孙武的父亲孙凭,官做得更大。 生长在这样的家庭环境中,孙武不但受到了很好的教育,而且在长辈的影响下对兵法产生了浓厚的兴趣。

addition, Duke Jing made Le'an as his fiefdom. Sun Wu's father, Sun Ping, made up to a higher position. Sun Wu received a very good education in such a family, and showed a very strong interest in the art of war.

