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Traditional Chinese Culture Series

HISTORY SPEAKS

The Four Princes of the Warring States

译者/BRIAN BRUYA(美)

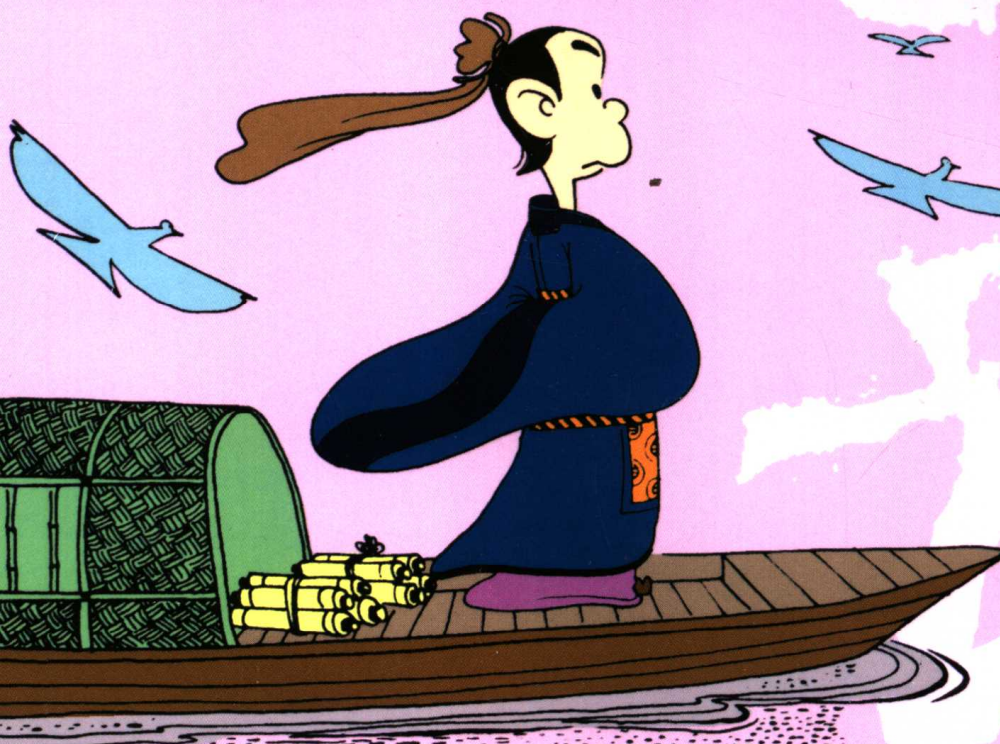
史 记

历·史·的·长·城



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HISTORY SPEAKS

The Four Princes of the Warring States

The writings of Chinese early thinkers have influenced all facets of Chinese culture and society, from education to art, from politics and warfare to common etiquette. The popular comic book artist TSAI CHIH CHUNG has faithfully brought the wisdom of these classics to life with his uniquely charming illustrations.

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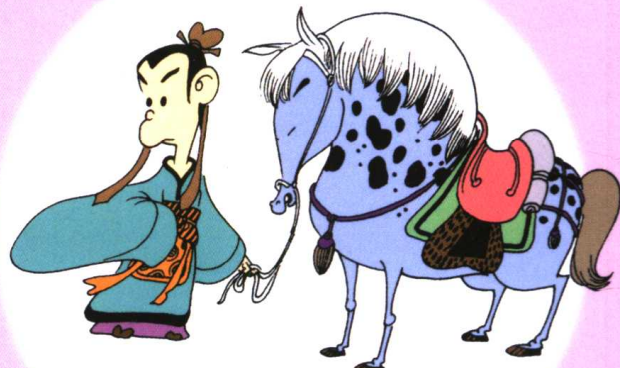
- Confucius, the sage of harmonious living
- Laozi, the Daoist sage of natural living
- Zhuangzi, the Daoist sage of freedom and spontaneity
- Sunzi, the sage of winning without warring
- Zen masters, the sages of living in the moment

TSAI CHIH CHUNG first came to prominence through his award-winning animated movies and his immensely popular daily comic strips. When he turned his hand to the classics after a prolonged period of self-education, they were acclaimed by critics and shot to the top of the bestsellers lists. His books have been published in America by the renowned publishers Princeton University Press and Knopf.

Brian Bruya is translator of the American editions and received his Ph.D. in Comparative Philosophy from the University of Hawaii. He is a professor and interpreter of early Chinese Philosophy and Managing Editor of Shuhai Wenyuan, a website for the study of Chinese philosophy.

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The Four Princes of the Warring States

蔡志忠/著 BRIAN BRUYA(美)/译



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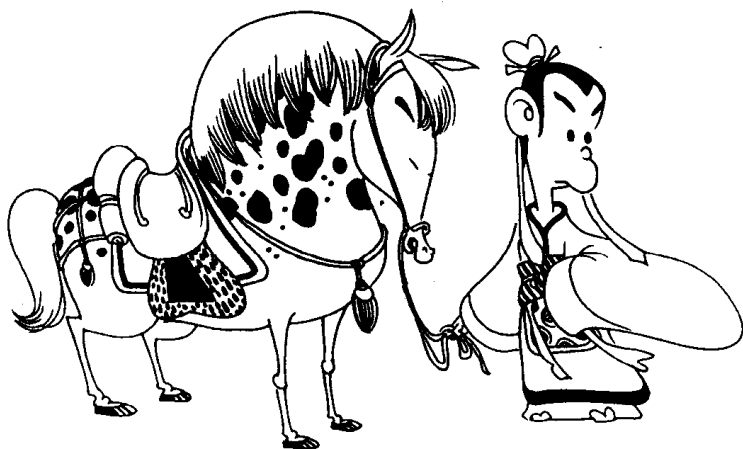
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The Life of Sima Qian, the Grand Historian



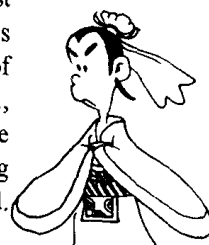
自司马氏去周适晋，分散，或在卫，或在赵，或在秦。其在卫者，相中山。在赵者，以传剑论显，蒯
司马氏去周适晋。晋中军随会奔秦，而司马氏入少梁。
氏世序天地。其在周，程伯休甫其后也。当周宣王时，失其守而为司马氏。司马氏世典周史。惠襄之间，
昔在颍顼，命南正重以司天，北正黎以司地。唐虞之际，绍重黎之后，使复典之，至于夏商，故重黎
太史公自序

太史公学天官于唐都，受《易》于杨何，习道论于黄子。太史公仕于建元元封之间，愍学者之不达其内郡。昌生无泽，无泽为汉市长。无泽生喜，喜为五大夫，卒，皆葬高门。喜生谈，谈为太史公。当始皇之时。蒯聩玄孙卬为武信君将而徇朝歌。诸侯之相王，王卬于殷。汉之伐楚，卬归汉，以其地为河而少梁更名曰夏阳。靳与武安君坑赵长平军，还而与之俱赐死杜邮，葬于华池。靳孙昌，昌为秦主铁官，赧其后也。在秦者名错，与张仪争论，于是惠王使错将伐蜀，遂拔，因而守之。错孙靳，事武安君白起。

The Life of Sima Qian

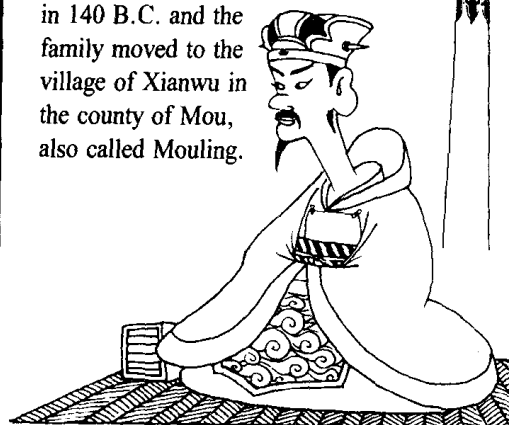


Sima Qian, author of China's greatest historical work, The Historian's Records, was born in the town of Longmen in the year 145 B.C., less than a century after the close of the Warring States period.



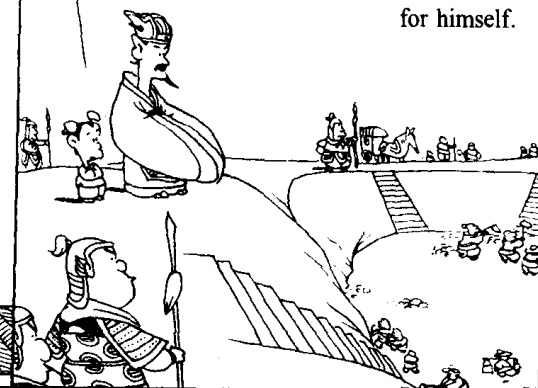
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His father assumed the post of Grand Historian five years later in 140 B.C. and the family moved to the village of Xianwu in the county of Mou, also called Mouling.



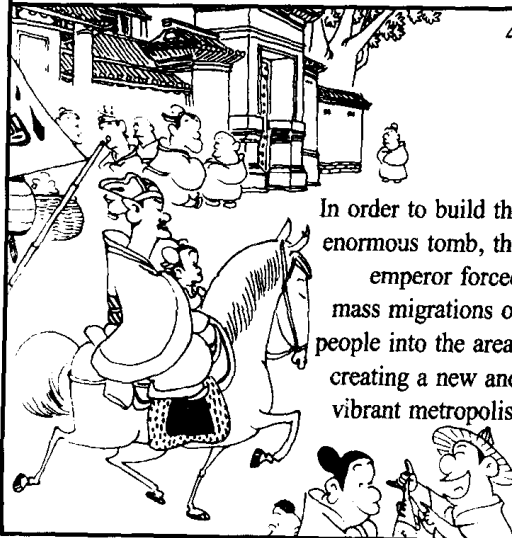
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Mouling was about 18 miles from the capital Changan and happened to be where Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty was building a tomb for himself.



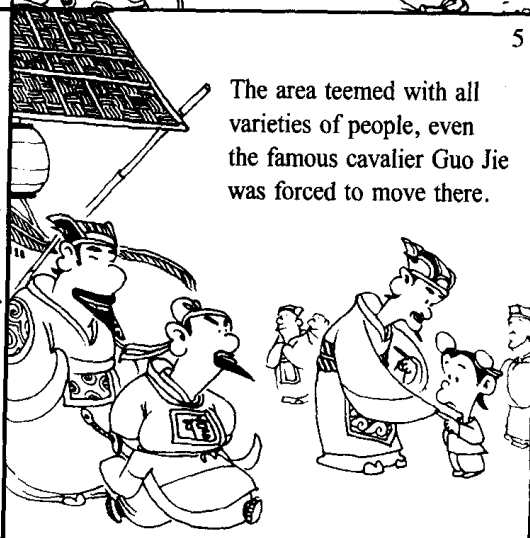
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In order to build the enormous tomb, the emperor forced mass migrations of people into the area, creating a new and vibrant metropolis.

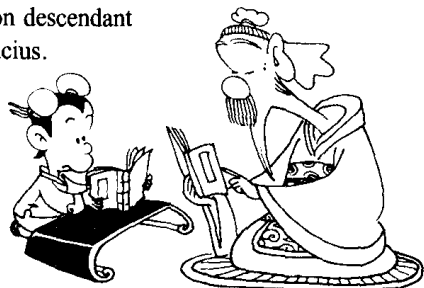


5

The area teemed with all varieties of people, even the famous cavalier Guo Jie was forced to move there.

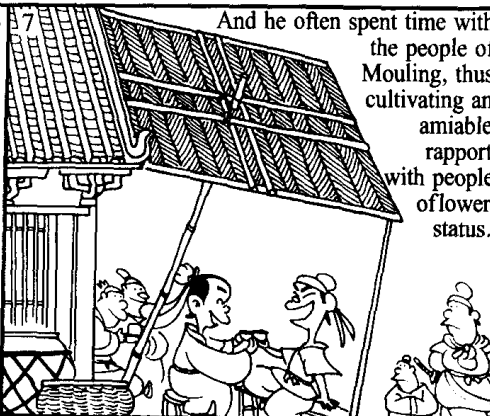


At the age of ten, Sima Qian began studying the classics under his teacher Kong Anguo, twelfth generation descendant of Confucius.



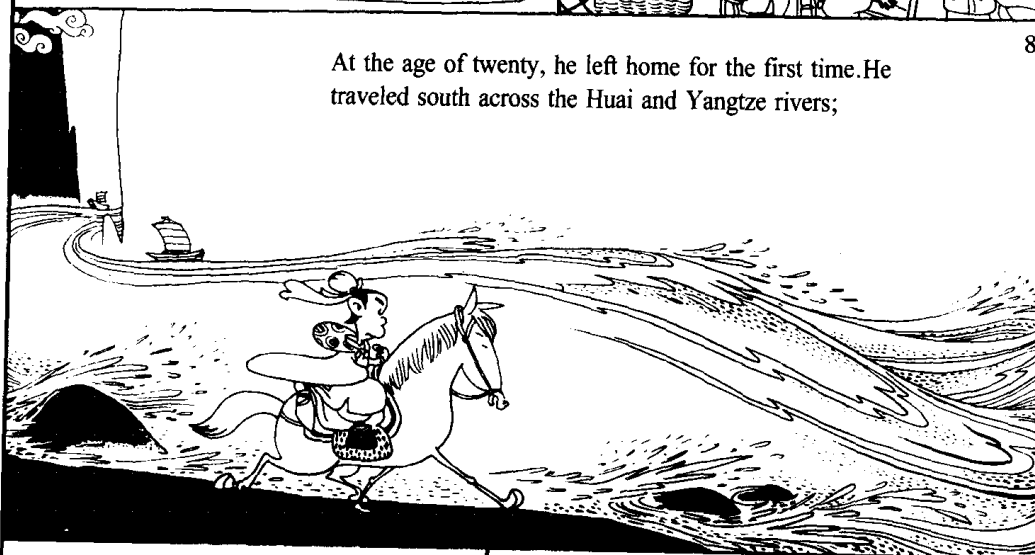
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And he often spent time with the people of Mouling, thus cultivating an amiable rapport with people of lower status.



8

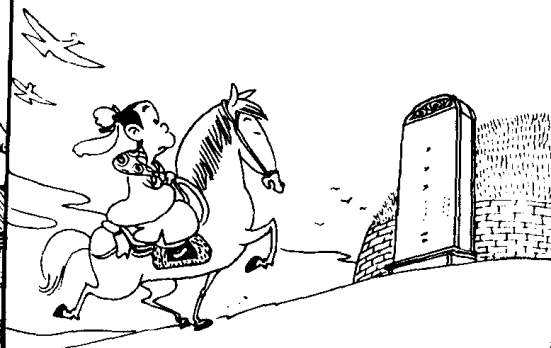
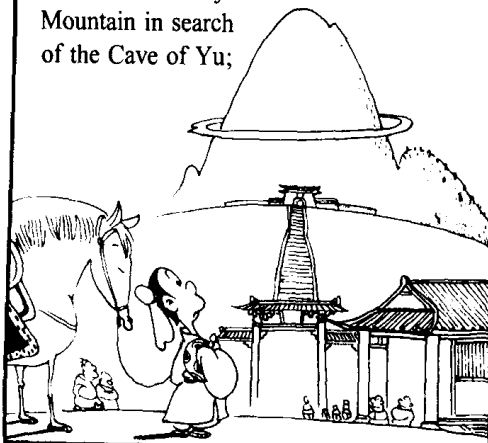
At the age of twenty, he left home for the first time. He traveled south across the Huai and Yangtze rivers;



He climbed Kuaiji Mountain in search of the Cave of Yu;

9 10

He went to Jiuyi Mountain to see the tomb of Shun;



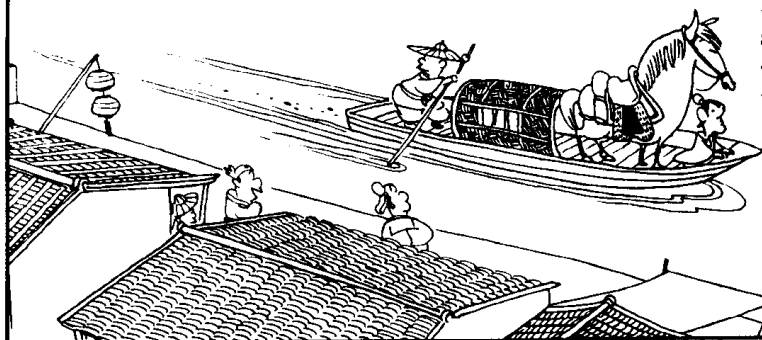
分，不可改矣。名家使人俭而善失真；然其正名实，不可不察也。道家使人精神专一，动合无形，瞻足万也。墨者俭而难遵，是以其事不可遍循；然其强本节用，不可废也。法家严而少恩；然其正君臣上下之不可失也。儒者博而寡要，劳而少功，是以其事难尽从；然其序君臣父子之礼，列夫妇长幼之别，不可易直所从言之异路，有省不省耳。尝窃观阴阳之术，大祥而众忌讳，使人拘而多所畏；然其序四时之大顺，意而师悖，乃论六家之要指曰：

历史的长城——史记

人拘而多畏」。夫春生夏长，秋收冬藏，此天道之大经也，弗顺则无以为天下纲纪，故曰「四时之大顺，地长久，非所闻也。」

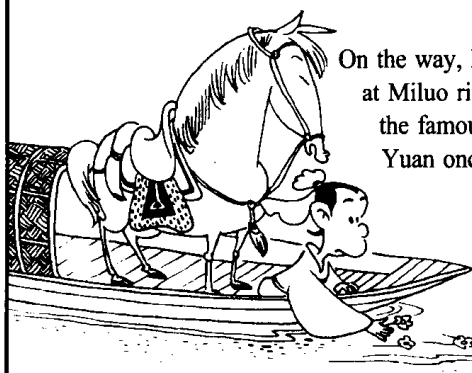
夫阴阳四时、八位、十二度、二十四节各有教令，顺之者昌，逆之者不死则亡，未必然也，故曰「使指约而易操，事少而功多。儒者则不然。以为人主天下之仪表也，主倡而臣和，主先而臣随。如此则主劳物。其为术也，因阴阳之大顺，采儒墨之善，撮名法之要，与时迁移，应物变化，立俗施事，无所不宜，

11



He boated down the Yuan and Xiang rivers, and in the north he crossed the Wen, and Si rivers;

12



On the way, he stopped at Miluo river, where the famous poet Qu Yuan once took his own life;

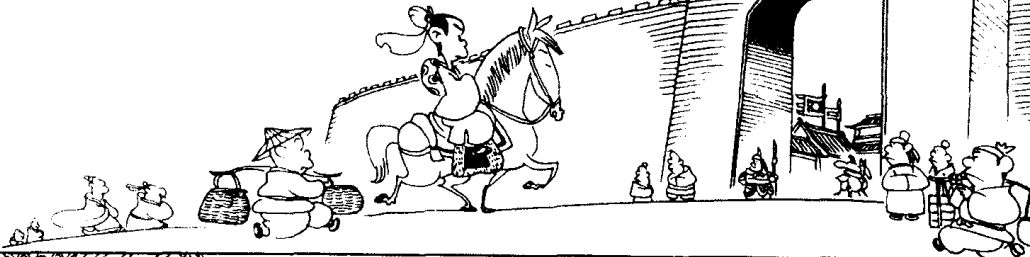


13

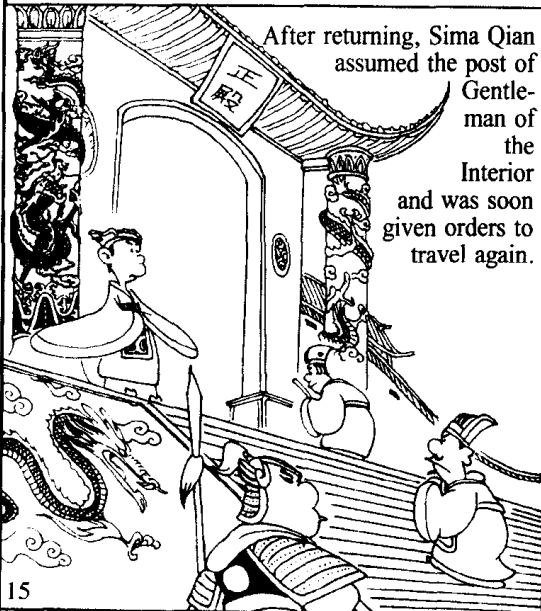
At Xue and Pengcheng he examined the ruins leftover not many years before the final power struggle between the victorious Han dynasty and the short-lived Chu dynasty.



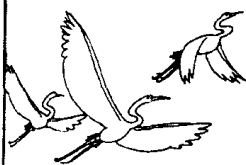
He then continued west out of the Chu fiefdom and through the Liang fiefdom before finally returning to Changan.



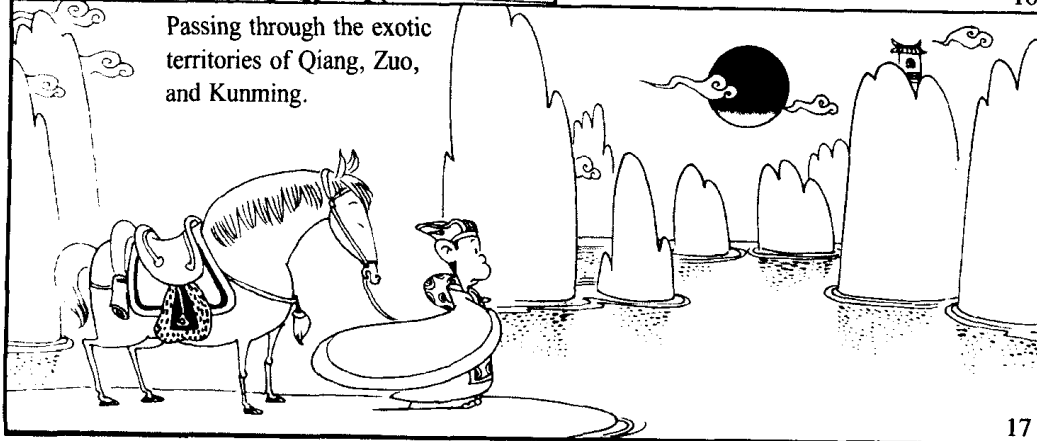
After returning, Sima Qian assumed the post of Gentleman of the Interior and was soon given orders to travel again.



This time he went even farther. From the distant commanderies of Ba and Shu, he continued south,



Passing through the exotic territories of Qiang, Zuo, and Kunming.



之率。使天下法若此，则尊卑无别也。夫世异时移，事业不必同，故曰「俭而难遵」。要曰强本节用，则梁之食，藜藿之羹。夏日葛衣，冬日鹿裘。」其送死，桐棺三寸，举音不尽其哀。教丧礼，必以此此为万民要，劳而少功。若夫列君臣父子之礼，序夫妇长幼之别，虽百家弗能易也。

夫儒者以《六艺》为法。《六艺》经传以千万数，累世不能通其学，当年不能究其礼，故曰「博而寡不可失也」。

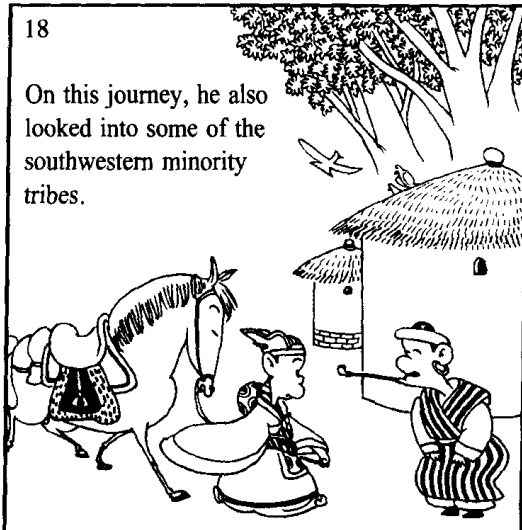
道家无为，又曰无不为，其实易行，其辞难知。其术以虚无为本，以因循为用。无成执，无常形，故伍不失，此不可不察也。

名家苛察缴绕，使人不得反其意，专决于名而失人情，故曰「使人俭而善失真」。若夫控名责实，参「严而少恩」。若尊主卑臣，明分职不得相逾越，虽百家弗能改也。

法家不别亲疏，不殊贵贱，一断于法，则亲亲尊尊之恩绝矣。可以行一时之计，而不可长用也，故曰人给家足之道也。此墨子之所长，虽百家弗能废也。

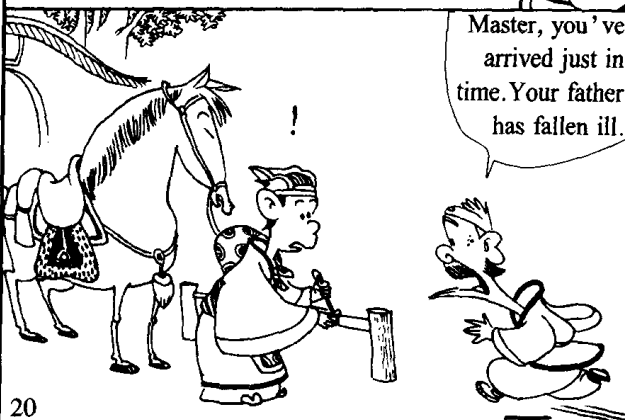
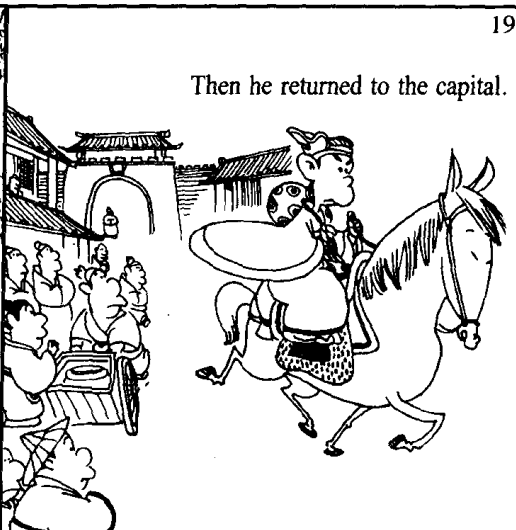
18

On this journey, he also looked into some of the southwestern minority tribes.



19

Then he returned to the capital.



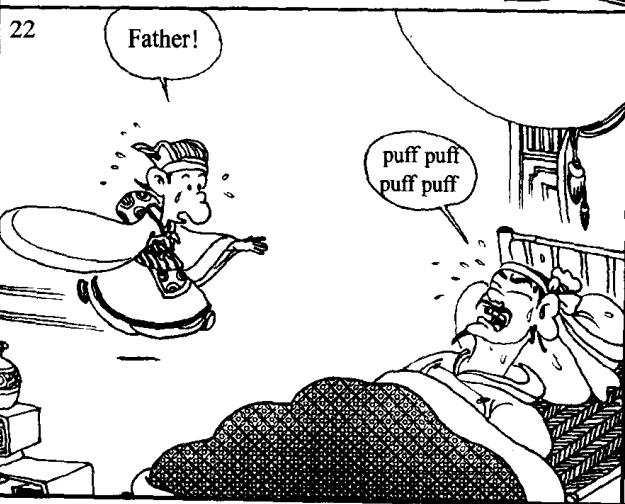
Master, you've arrived just in time. Your father has fallen ill.

20



Father!

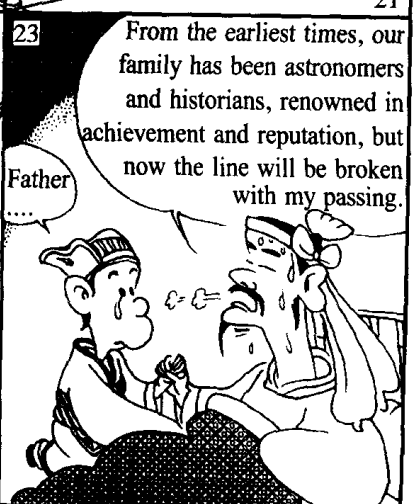
21



Father!

puff puff
puff puff

22



Father....

From the earliest times, our family has been astronomers and historians, renowned in achievement and reputation, but now the line will be broken with my passing.

23

Today the emperor is conducting the Feng sacrificial ceremony at Tai Mountain. Such an important event, and I, the Grand Historian, was not invited. It is an insult! An outrage!

24

After I die, you must become Grand Historian, and if you do, you must complete my work.

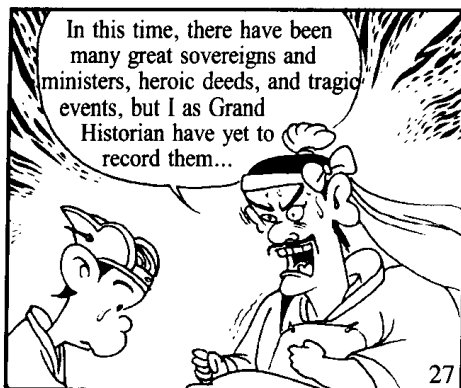
25

What is it, Father?

From the death of the founders of the Zhou dynasty to the birth of Confucius, five hundred years passed, and from the death of Confucius up to now, nearly another five hundred years have passed. The first five centuries were recorded by Confucius in his *Spring & Autumn Annals*, but no one has compiled and recorded the events of the last five centuries.

其神「形」，而曰「我有以治天下」，何由哉？
离则死。死者不可复生，离者不可复反，故圣人重之。由是观之，神者生之本也，形者生之具也。不先定大道，混混冥冥。光耀天下，复反无名。凡人所生者神也，所托者形也。神大用则竭，形大劳则敝，形神端，实不中其声者谓之窳。窳言不听，奸乃不生，贤不肖自分，白黑乃形。在所欲用耳，何事不成。乃合「圣人不朽，时变是守。虚者道之常也，因者君之纲」也。群臣并至，使各自明也。其实中其声者谓之能究万物之情。不为物先，不为物后，故能为万物主。有法无法，因时为业；有度无度，因物与合。故曰

之间。太史公执迁手而泣曰：「余先周室之太史也。自上世尝显功名于虞夏；典天官事。后世中衰，绝于
是岁天子始建汉家之封，而太史公留滞周南，不得与从事，故发愤且卒。而子迁适使反，见父于河洛
沅、湘；北涉汶、泗，讲业齐、鲁之都，观孔子之遗风，乡射邹、峄；危困鄆、薛、彭城，过梁、楚以
迁生龙门，耕牧河山之阳。年十岁则诵古文。二十而南游江、淮，上会稽，探禹穴，窥九嶷，浮于
太史公既掌天官，不治民。有子曰迁。」



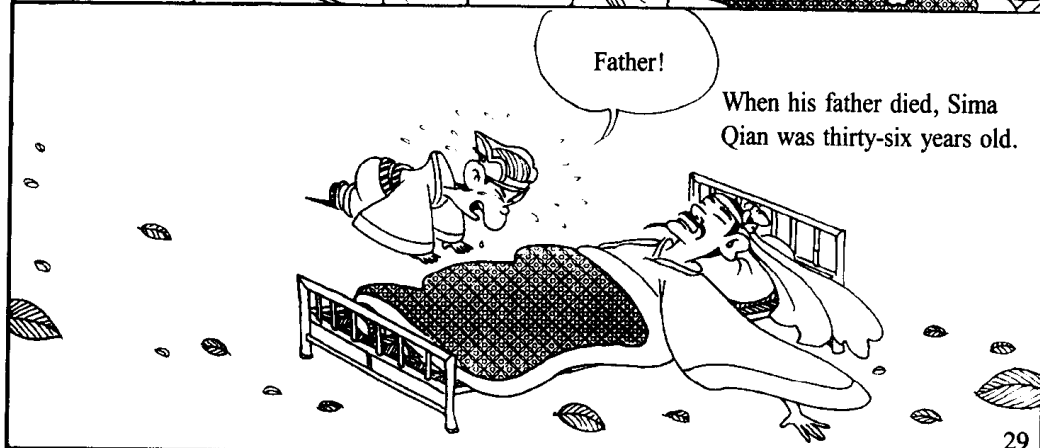
In this time, there have been many great sovereigns and ministers, heroic deeds, and tragic events, but I as Grand Historian have yet to record them...

27

I'll do my best.

If you succeed me, you must take up the burden of recording these five hundred years of history to add to the *Spring & Autumn Annals*.

28



Father!

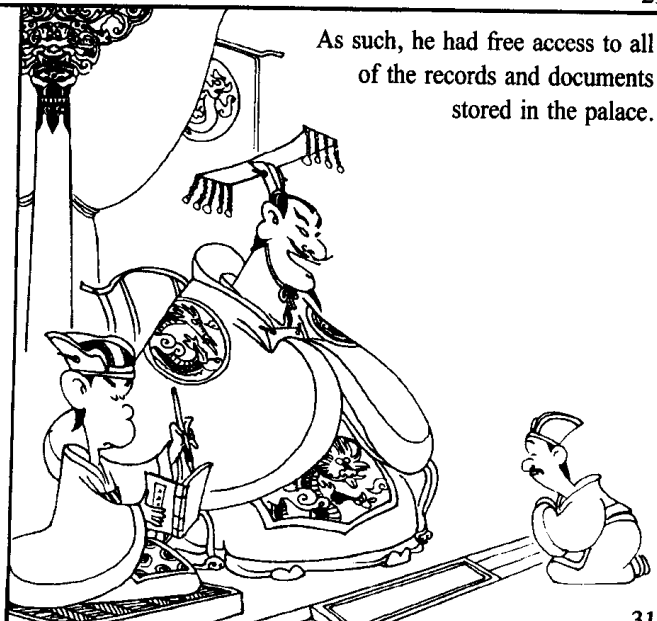
When his father died, Sima Qian was thirty-six years old.

29



Three years later he assumed his father's previous position as Grand Historian.

30



As such, he had free access to all of the records and documents stored in the palace.

31

In the year 104 B.C.
Sima Qian took up his
brush and began writing
The Historian's Records.



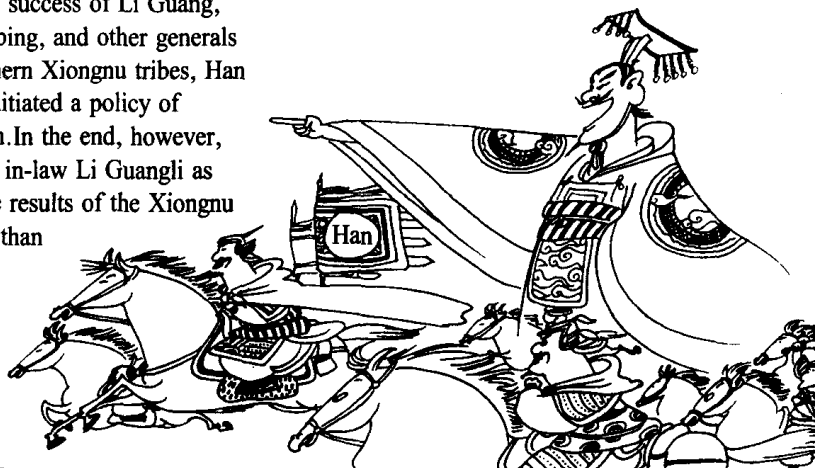
32

Five years later, when he was
forty-seven years old, disaster
struck by way of the "Li Ling
Affair".



33

Due to the previous success of Li Guang,
Wei Qing, Huo Qubing, and other generals
in battling the northern Xiongnu tribes, Han
Emperor Wu had initiated a policy of
continued expansion. In the end, however,
with the emperor's in-law Li Guangli as
the main player, the results of the Xiongnu
invasions were less than
desirable.



34

Li Ling was a grandson of the eminent
general Li Guang. His orders were to
follow Li Guangli in attacking the
Xiongnu from Qilian Mountain.

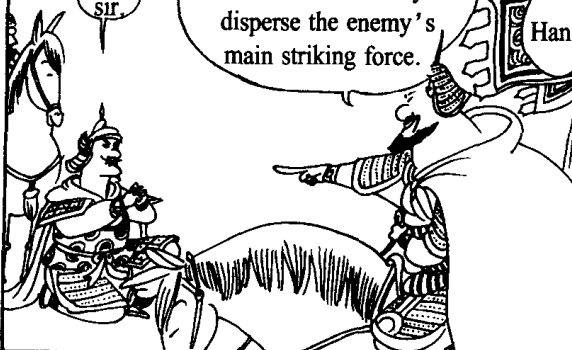


35

36

Yes,
sir.

Li Ling, you take five
thousand men and try to
disperse the enemy's
main striking force.



余为太史而弗论载，废天下之史文，余甚惧焉，汝其念哉！——迁俯首流涕曰：「小子不敏，请悉论先人所
今则之。自获麟以来四百有余岁，而诸侯相兼，史记放绝。今汉兴，海内一统，明主贤君忠臣死义之士，
公刘，以尊后稷也。幽厉之后，王道缺，礼乐衰，孔子修旧起废，论《诗》《书》，作《春秋》，则学者至
显父母，此孝之大者。夫天下称诵周公，言其能论歌文武之德，宣周邵之风，达太王王季之思虑，爰及
死，汝必为太史；为太史，无忘吾所欲论著矣。且夫孝始于事亲，中于事君，终于立身。扬名于后世，以
予乎？汝复为太史，则续吾祖矣。今天子接千岁之统，封泰山，而余不得从行，是命也夫，命也夫！余

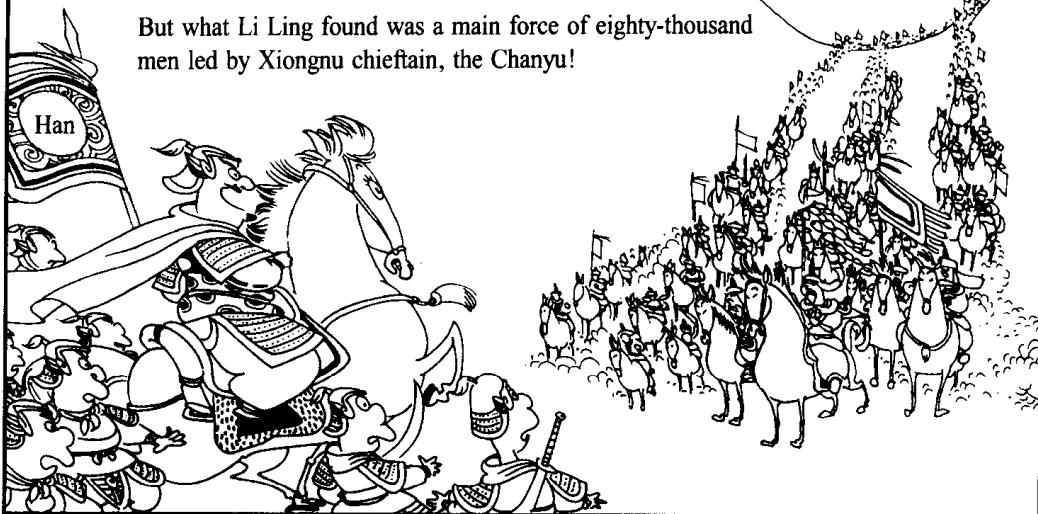
上大夫壶遂曰：「昔孔子何为而作《春秋》哉？」太史公曰：「余闻董生曰：『周道衰废，孔子为鲁传』，继《春秋》，本《诗》《书》《礼》《乐》之际？」意在斯乎！意在斯乎！小子何敢让焉。」

太史公曰：「先人有言：『自周公卒五百岁而有孔子。孔子卒后至于今五百岁，有能绍明世，正《易》建于明堂，诸神受纪。」

卒三岁而迁为大史令，绌史记石室金匱之书。五年而当太初元年，十一月甲子朔旦冬至，天历始改，次旧闻，弗敢阙。」

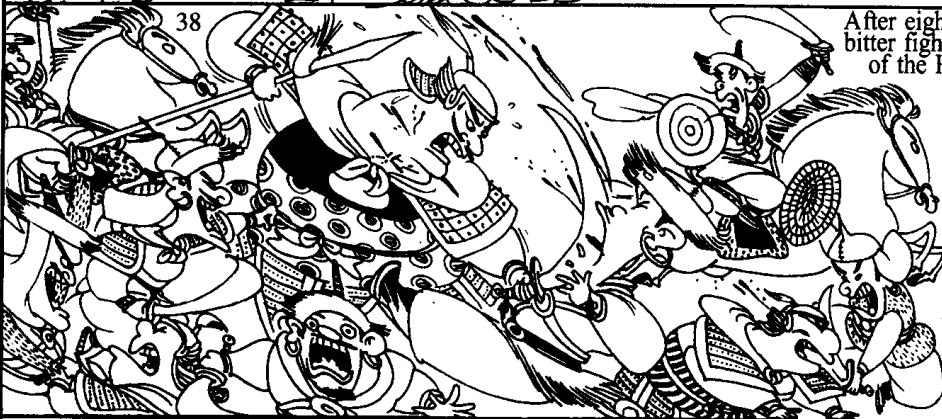
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But what Li Ling found was a main force of eighty-thousand men led by Xiongnu chieftain, the Chanyu!



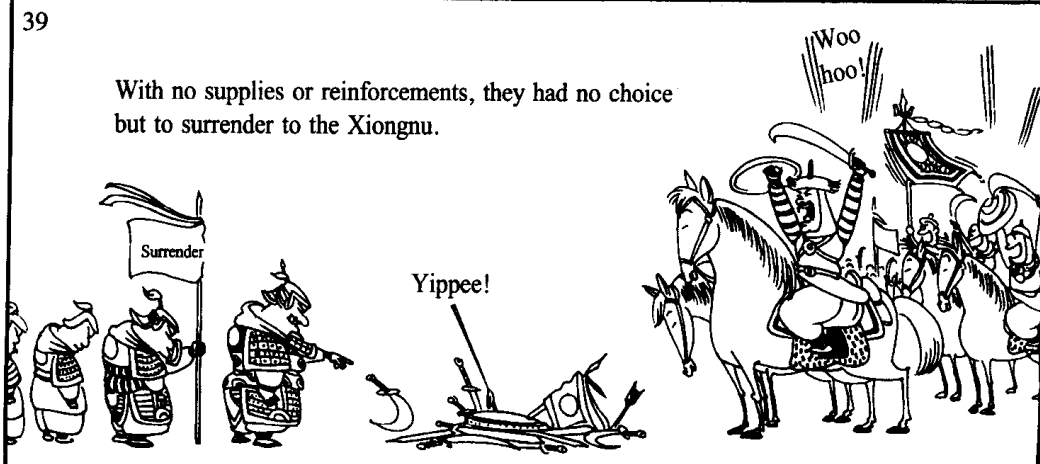
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After eight days of bitter fighting, half of the Han army had been killed and their supply of weapons had been exhausted, yet they had killed or wounded over ten thousand of the enemy.

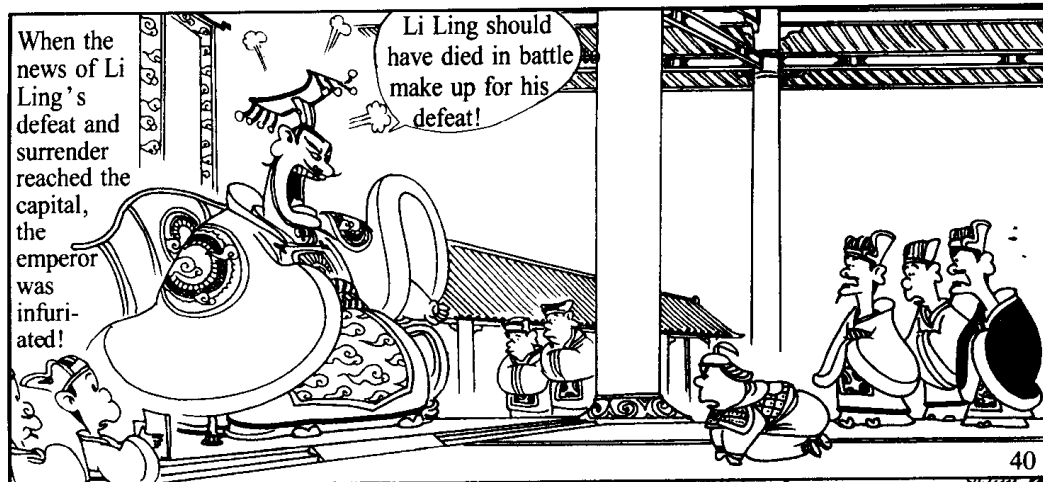


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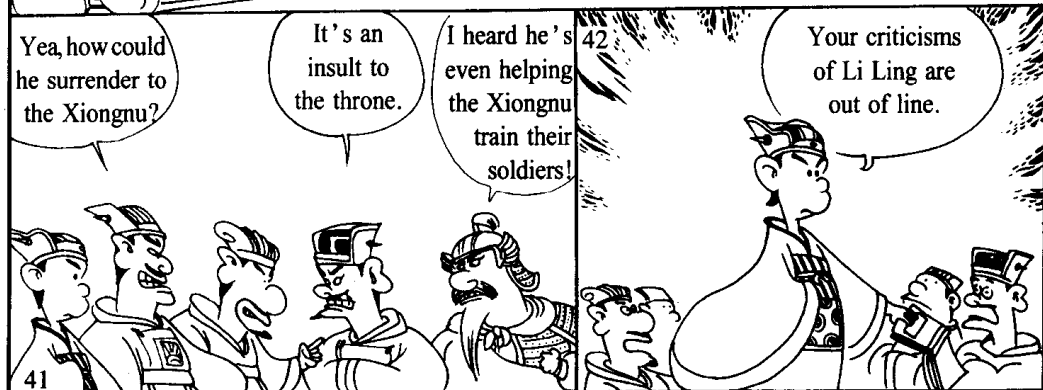
With no supplies or reinforcements, they had no choice but to surrender to the Xiongnu.



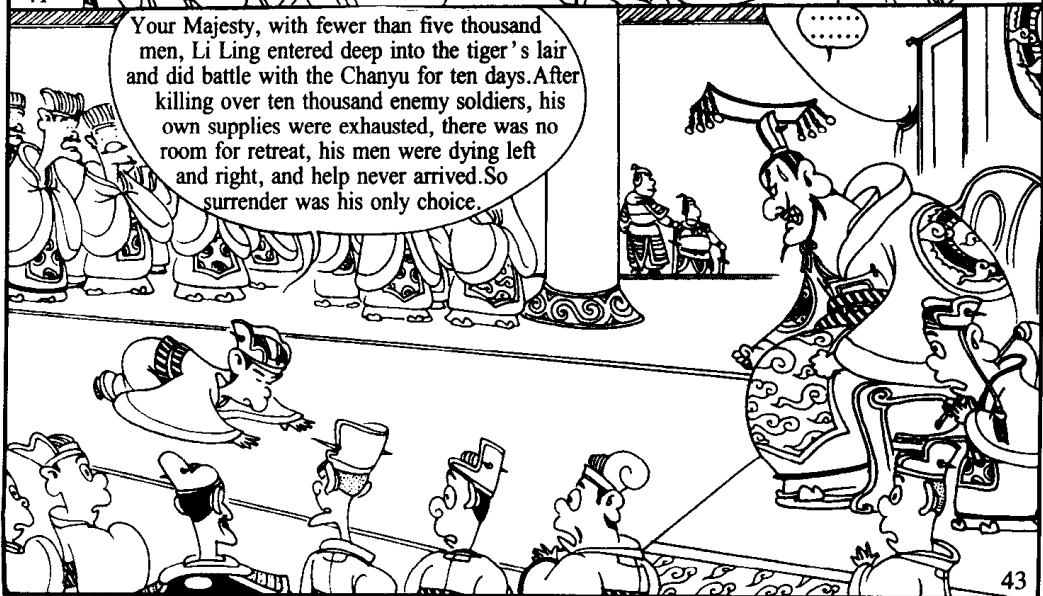
立，故长于和；《春秋》辨是非，故长于治人。是故《礼》以节人，《乐》以发和，《书》以道事，于行；《书》记先王之事，故长于政；《诗》记山川溪谷禽兽草木牝牡雌雄，故长于风；《乐》乐所以国，继绝世，补敝起废，王道之大者也。《易》著天地阴阳四时五行，故长于变；《礼》经纪人伦，故长夫《春秋》，上明三王之道，下辨人事之纪，别嫌疑，明是非，定犹豫，善善恶恶，贤贤贱不肖，存亡天子，退诸侯，讨大夫，以达王事而已矣。」子曰：「我欲载之空言，不如见之于行事之深切著明也。」司寇，诸侯害之，大夫壅之。孔子知言之不用，道之不行也，是非二百四十二年之中，以为天下仪表，贬



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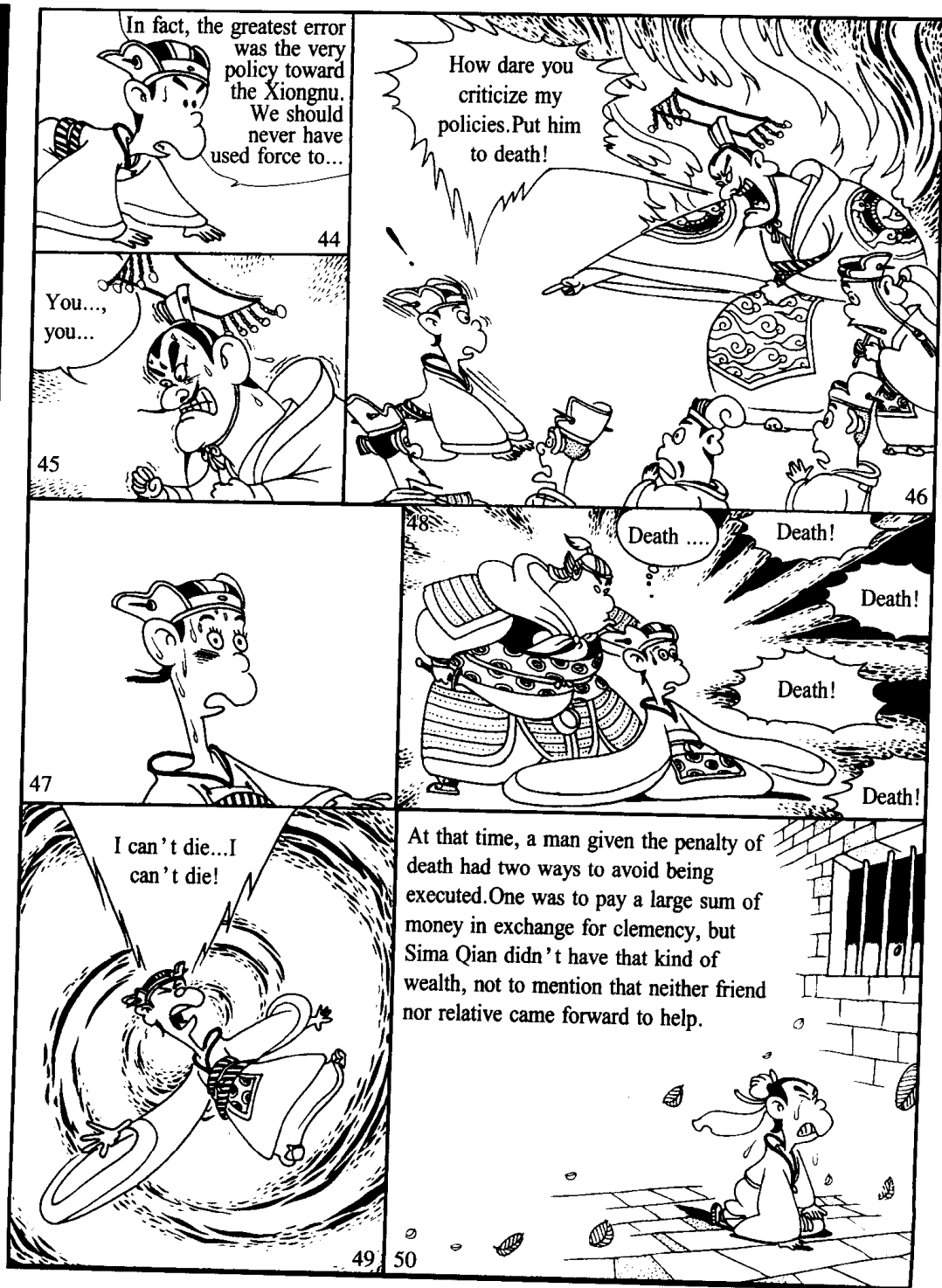


41



43

之名。为人臣子而不通于春秋之义者，必陷篡弑之诛，死罪之名。其实皆以为善，为之不知其义，被之空一夕之故也，其渐久矣。故有国者不可以不知《春秋》，前有谗而弗见，后有贼而不知。为人臣者不可胜数。察其所以，皆失其本已。故《易》曰「失之毫厘，差以千里」。故曰「臣弑君，子弑父，非一旦数千。万物之散聚皆在《春秋》」。《春秋》之中，弑君三十六，亡国五十二，诸侯奔走不得保其社稷者不可胜数。《诗》以达意，《易》以道化，《春秋》以道义。拨乱世反之正，莫近于《春秋》。春秋文成数万，其指



太史公曰：「唯唯，否否，不然。余闻之先人曰：『伏羲至纯厚，作《易·八卦》。尧舜之盛，《尚子》上遇明天子，下得守职，万事既具，咸各序其宜，夫子所论，欲以何明？」

壶遂曰：「孔子之时，上无明君，下不得任用，故作《春秋》，垂空文以断礼义，当一王之法。今夫者，礼义之大宗也。夫礼禁未然之前，法施已然之后；法之所为用者易见，而礼之所为禁者难知。」

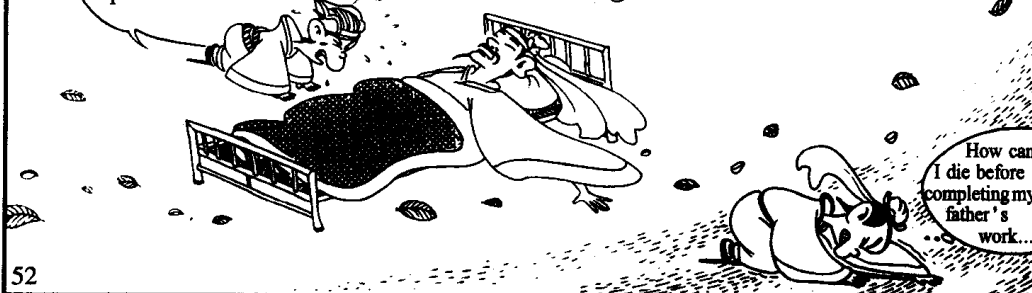
不父则无道，子不子则不孝。此四行者，天下之大过也。以天下之大过予之，则受而弗敢辞。故《春秋》言而不敢辞。夫不通礼义之旨，至于君不君，臣不臣，父不父，子不子。夫君不君则犯，臣不臣则诛，父

The other way to avoid execution was to accept the punishment of castration. Most scholars and officials of the time would rather have died than accept castration, but...



51

Yes, Father, I will record the events of the past five centuries.



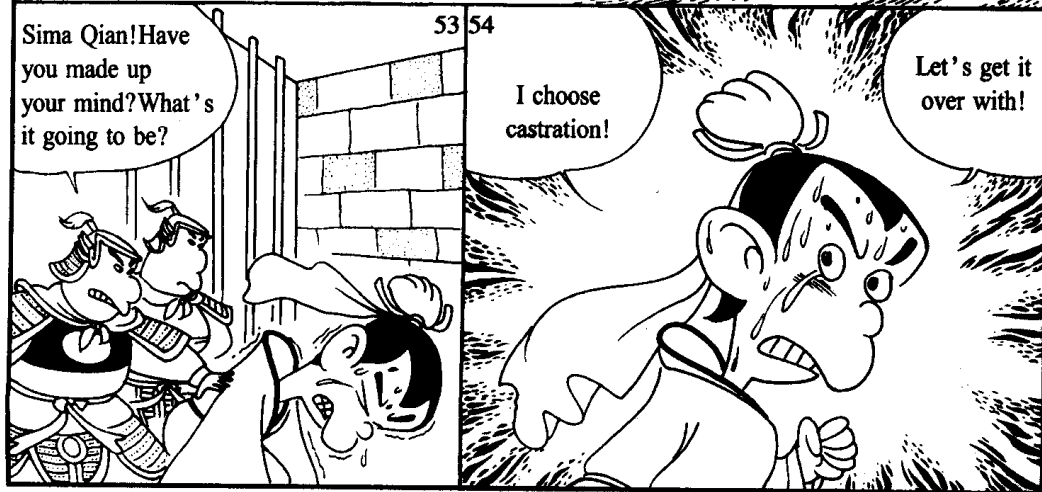
52

Sima Qian! Have you made up your mind? What's it going to be?

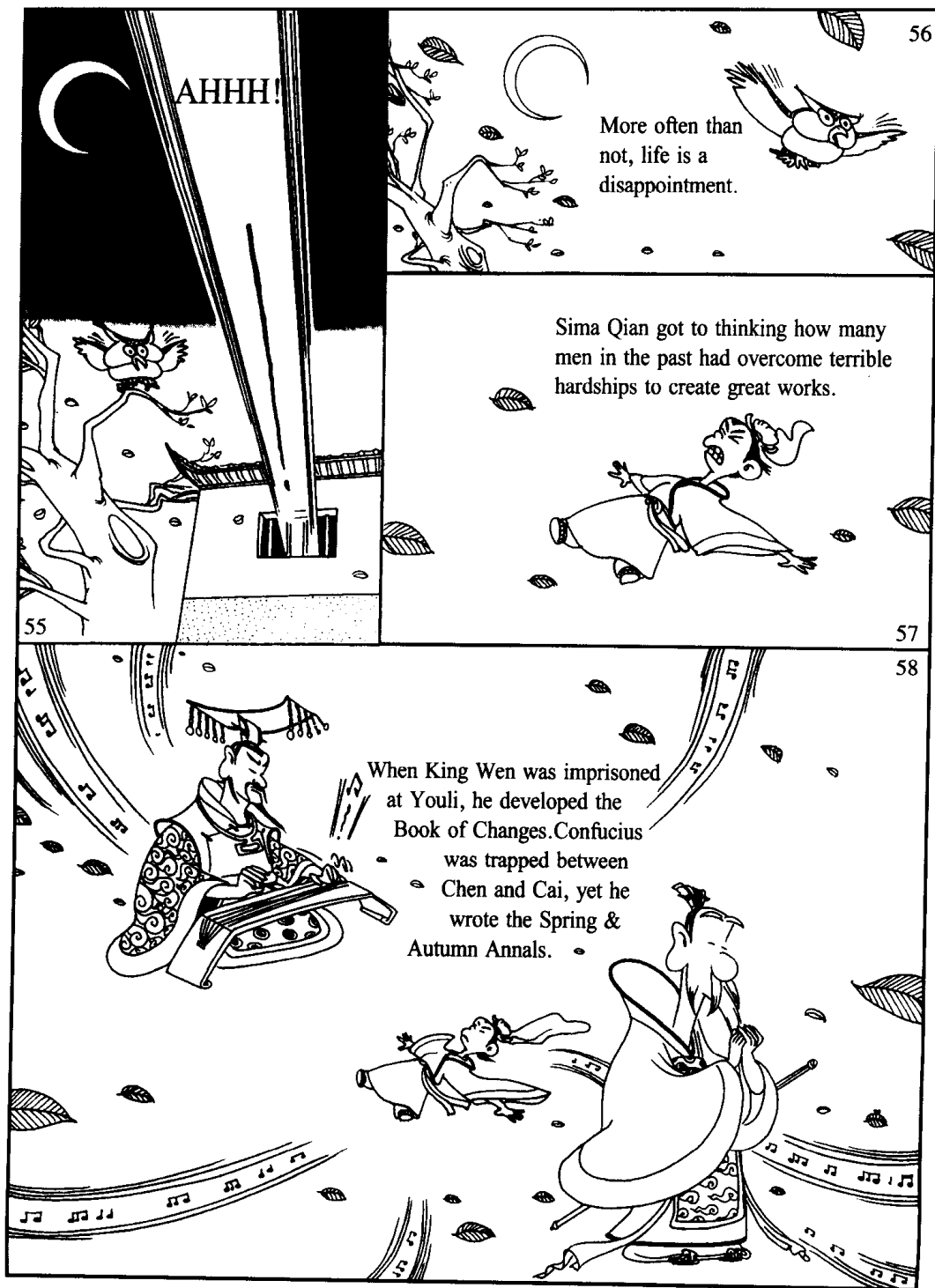
53 54

I choose castration!

Let's get it over with!



所言，罪莫大焉。余所谓述故事，整齐其世传，非所谓作也，而君比之于《春秋》，谬矣。」
 上明圣而德不布闻，有司之过也。且余尝掌其官，废明圣盛德不载，灭功臣世家贤大夫之业不述，堕先人
 款塞，请来献见者，不可胜道。臣下百官力诵圣德，犹不能宣尽其意。且士贤能而不用，有国者之耻；主
 也。『汉兴以来，至明天子，获符瑞，封禅，改正朔，易服色，受命于穆清，泽流罔极，海外殊俗，重译
 书』载之，礼乐作焉。汤武之隆，诗人歌之。《春秋》采善贬恶，推三代之德，褒周室，非独刺讥而已

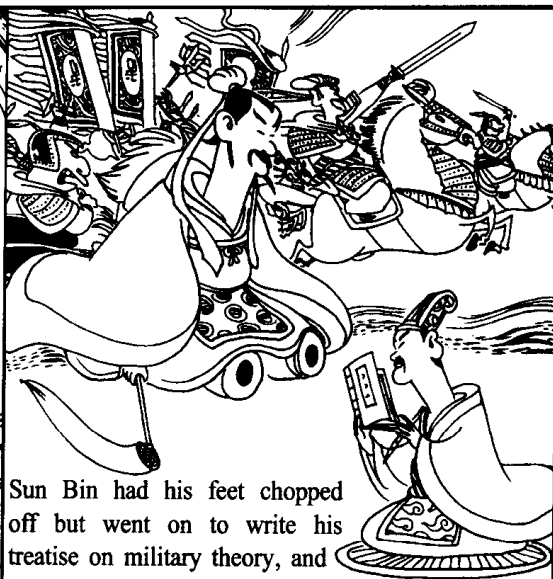




When Qu Yuan was exiled, he wrote his masterpiece, Li Sao, and after Zuo Qiuming lost his sight, he wrote the Guoyu;



59



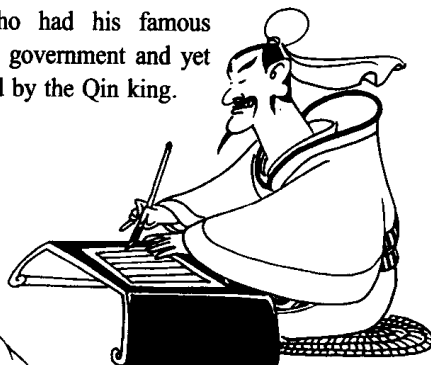
Sun Bin had his feet chopped off but went on to write his treatise on military theory, and when Lu Buwei was exiled to Shu, he completed the Lu Spring & Autumn;



60

And then there was Han Feizi, who had his famous essays on government and yet was jailed by the Qin king.

Didn't these illustrious men vent their frustrations through their writings so that they might act as reminders to later generations?



61

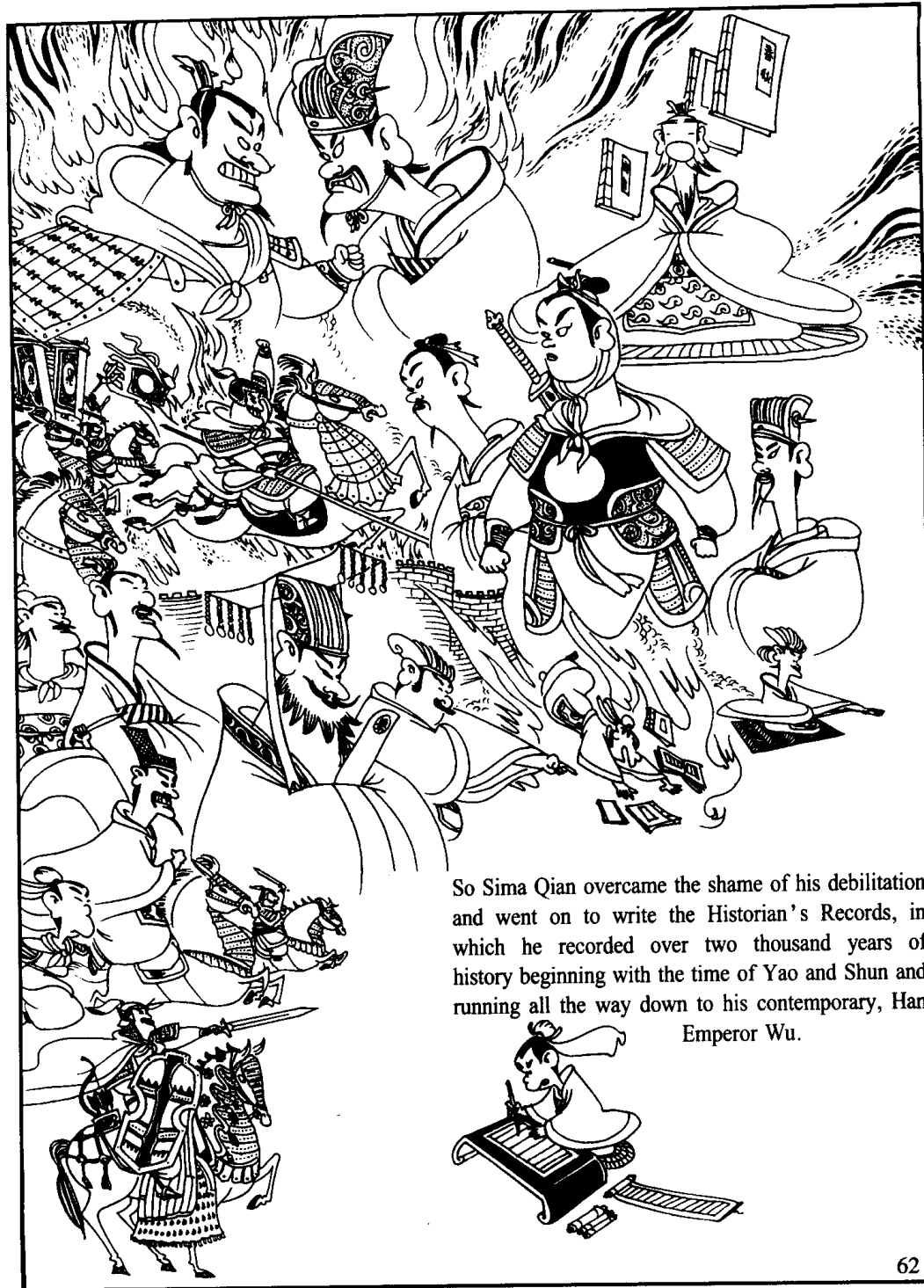
维昔黄帝，法天则地，四圣遵序，各成法度；唐尧逊位，虞舜不台；厥美帝功，万世载之。作《五帝》有所郁结，不得通其道也，故述往事，思来者。」于是卒述陶唐以来，至于麟止，自黄帝始。蜀，世传《吕览》；韩非囚秦，《说难》、《孤愤》；《诗》三百篇，大抵贤圣发愤之所为作也。此人皆意子危陈蔡，作《春秋》；屈原放逐，著《离骚》；左丘失明，厥有《国语》；孙子膺脚，而论兵法；不韦迁夫！身毁不用矣。」退而深惟曰：「夫《诗》《书》隐约者，欲遂其志之思也。昔西伯拘羑里，演《周易》；孔于是论次其文。七年而大史公遭李陵之祸，幽于圜墙。乃喟然而叹曰：「是余之罪也夫！是余之罪也夫！」

维秦之先，伯翳佐禹；穆公思义，悼豪之旅；以人为殉，诗歌《黄鸟》；昭襄业帝。作《秦本纪》第五。

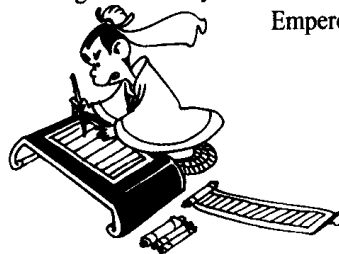
纪《第四》
维弃作稷；德盛西伯；武王牧野，实抚天下；幽厉昏乱，既丧酈镐；陵迟至赧，洛邑不祀。作《周本纪》第三。

维契作商，爰及成汤；太甲居桐，德盛阿衡；武丁得说，乃称高宗；帝辛湛湎，诸侯不享。作《殷本纪》第一。

维禹之功，九州攸同，光唐虞际，德流苗裔；夏桀淫骄，乃放鸣条。作《夏本纪》第二。



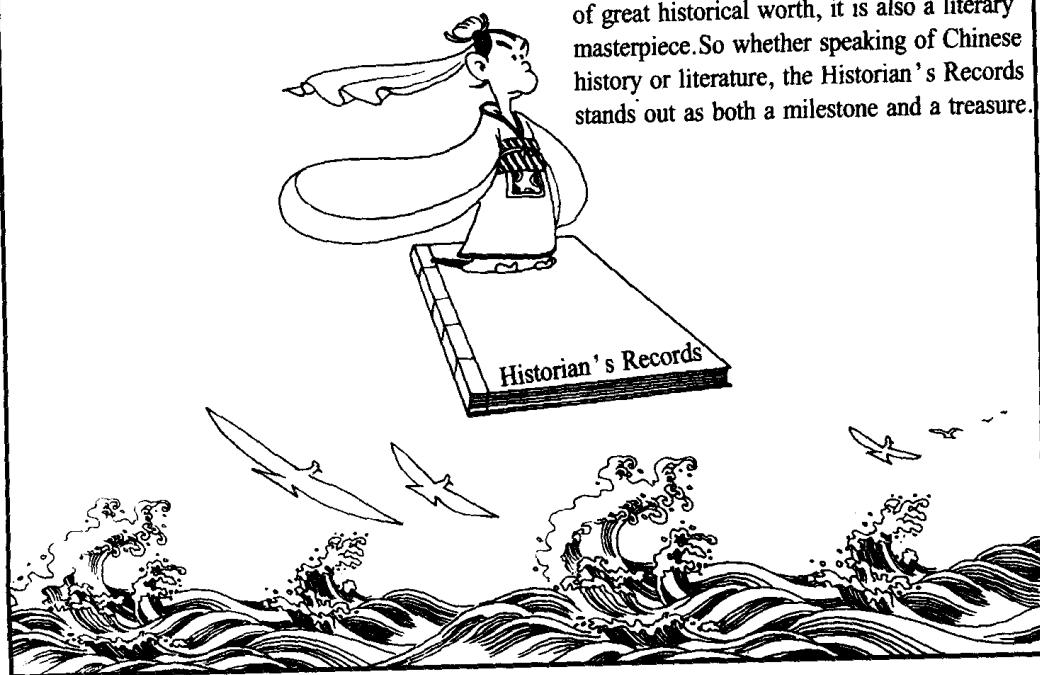
So Sima Qian overcame the shame of his debilitation and went on to write the Historian's Records, in which he recorded over two thousand years of history beginning with the time of Yao and Shun and running all the way down to his contemporary, Han Emperor Wu.



In about the year 91 B.C., the Historian's Records was finally completed. Totalling 130 sections, it was divided into five main categories: Basic Annals, Chronological Tables, Treatises, Hereditary Houses, and Memoirs.



Not only is the Historian's Records a book of great historical worth, it is also a literary masterpiece. So whether speaking of Chinese history or literature, the Historian's Records stands out as both a milestone and a treasure.



惠之早賈，諸呂不台；崇強祿、產，諸侯謀之；杀隱幽友，大臣洞疑，遂及宗禍。作《吕太后本纪》
 子羽暴虐，汉行功德；愤发蜀汉，还定三秦；诛籍业帝，天下惟宁，改制易俗。作《高祖本纪》第八。
 秦失其道，豪桀并扰；项梁业之，子羽接之；杀庆救赵，诸侯立之；诛婴背怀，天下非之。作《项羽本纪》第六。
 始皇既立，并兼六国，销锋铸鐻，维偃干革，尊号称帝，矜武任力；二世受运，子婴降虏。作《始皇本纪》

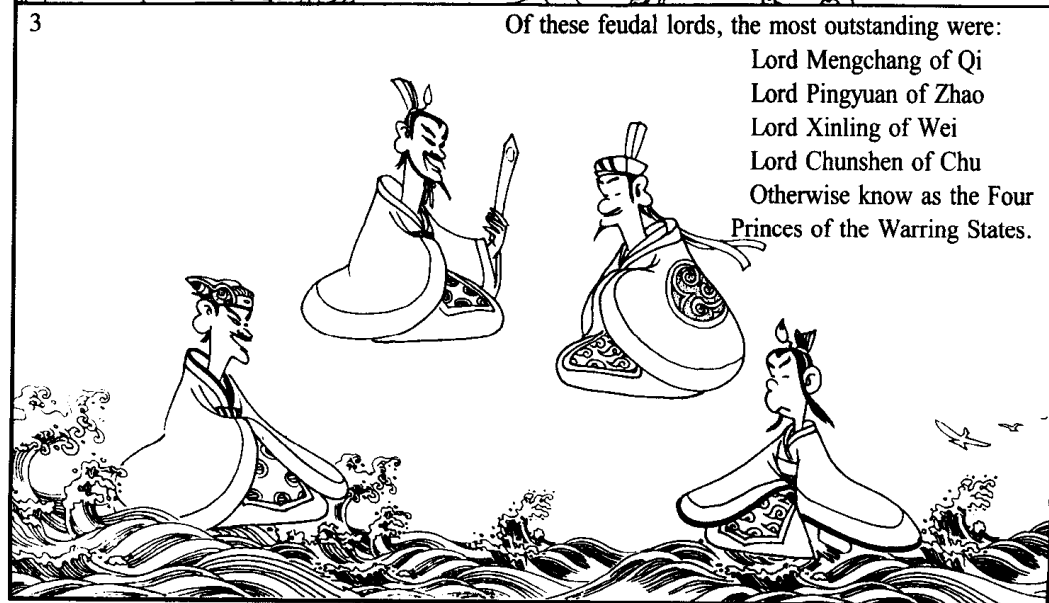
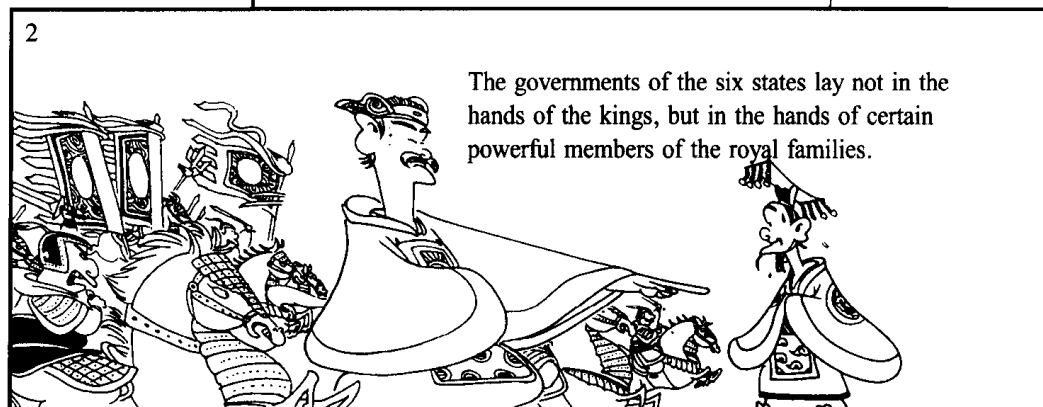
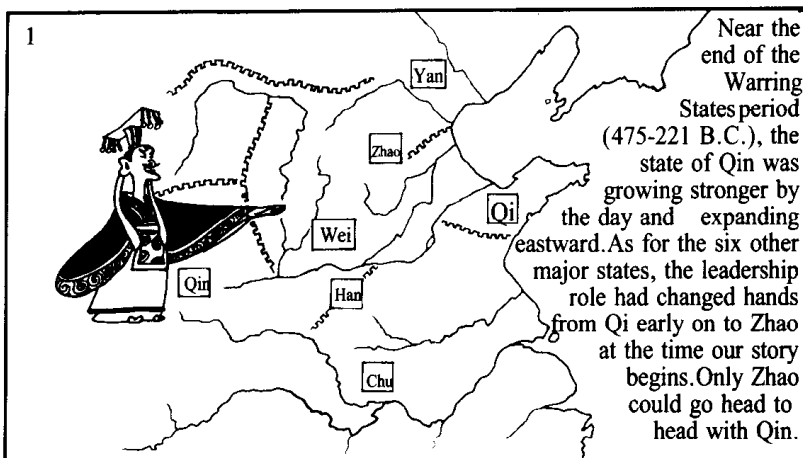
历史的长城——史记

第九。

本纪》第十。

维三代尚矣，年纪不可考，盖取之谱牒旧闻，本于兹，于是略推，作《三代世表》第一。
 汉兴五世，隆在建元，外攘夷狄，内修法度，封禅，改正朔，易服色。作《今上本纪》第十二。
 诸侯骄恣，吴首为乱，京师行诛，七国伏辜，天下翕然，大安殷富。作《孝景本纪》第十一。
 汉既初兴，继嗣不明，迎王践祚，天下归心；蠲除肉刑，开通关梁，广恩博施，厥称太宗。作《孝文

The Four Princes



Lord Mengchang



汉兴已来，至于太初百年，诸侯废立分削，谱纪不明，有司靡踵，强弱之原云以世。作《汉兴已来诸
 际月表》第四。

秦既暴虐，楚人发难，项氏遂乱，汉乃扶义征伐；八年之间，天下三嬗，事繁变众，故详著《秦楚之
 春秋》之后，陪臣秉政，强国相王；以至于秦，卒并诸夏，灭封地，擅其号。作《六国年表》第三。

意，作《十二诸侯年表》第二。
 幽厉之后，周室衰微，诸侯专政，《春秋》有所不纪；而谱牒经略，五霸更盛衰，欲睹周世相先后之

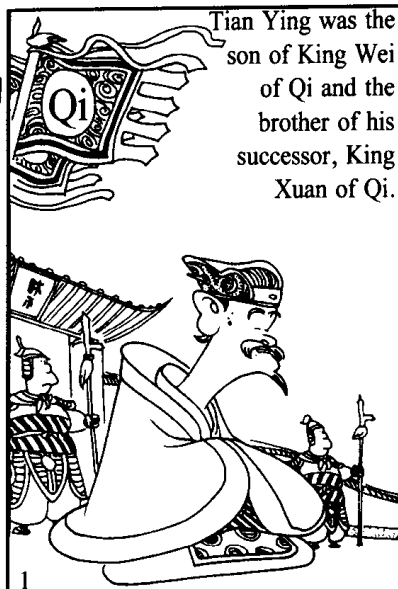
侯年表》第五。

六。维高祖元功，辅臣股肱，剖符而爵，泽流苗裔，忘其昭穆，或杀身陨国。作《高祖功臣侯者年表》第

北讨强胡，南诛劲越，征伐夷蛮，武功爰列。作《建元以来侯者年表》第八。

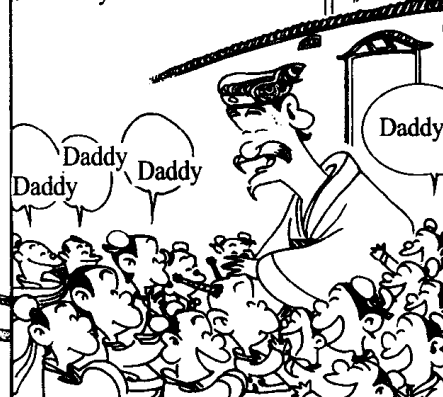
惠景之间，维申功臣宗属爵邑，作《惠景间侯者年表》第七。

Lord MengChang



Tian Ying was the son of King Wei of Qi and the brother of his successor, King Xuan of Qi.

He held the post of prime minister of Qi for eleven years, and when his nephew King Min ascended the throne, Tian Ying was enfeoffed as Duke of Xue. He had over forty sons in all...



One of his low-level concubines gave birth to a son who was named Tian Wen. Unfortunately, however, he was born on the inauspicious fifth day of the fifth month...

This child mustn't be raised. Get rid of him.



Huh..

3 But Tian Wen's mother couldn't bear to do it and so raised him in secrecy. One day when he was older...



4

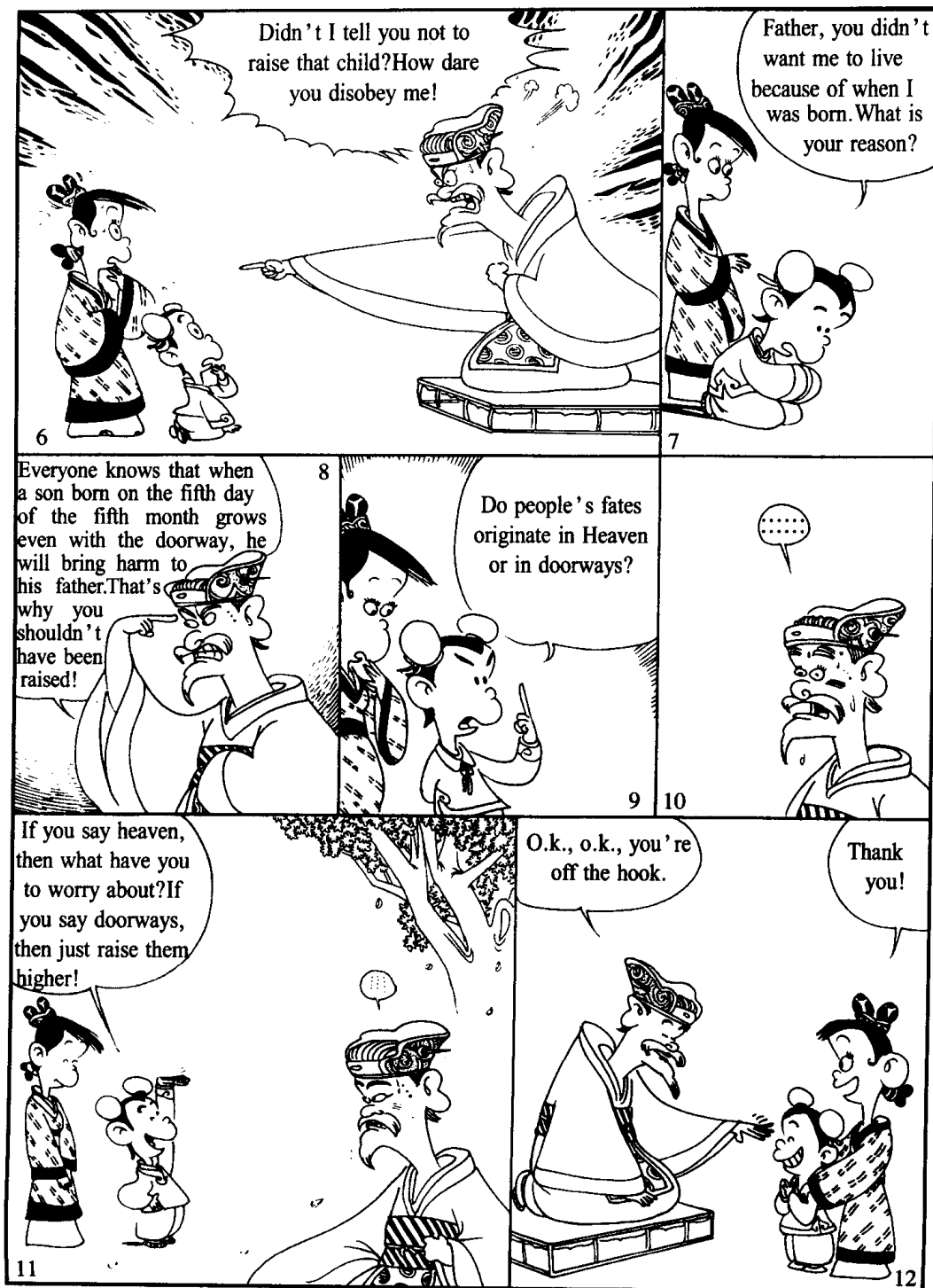


This is your father. Say hello.

Hello, Father.



Wha...



乐者，所以移风易俗也。自《雅》《颂》声兴，则已好《郑》《卫》之音，《郑》《卫》之音所从来久矣。人书》第一。

维三代之礼，所损益各殊务，然要以近性情，通王道，故礼因人质为之节文，略协古今之变。作《礼来将相名臣年表》第十。

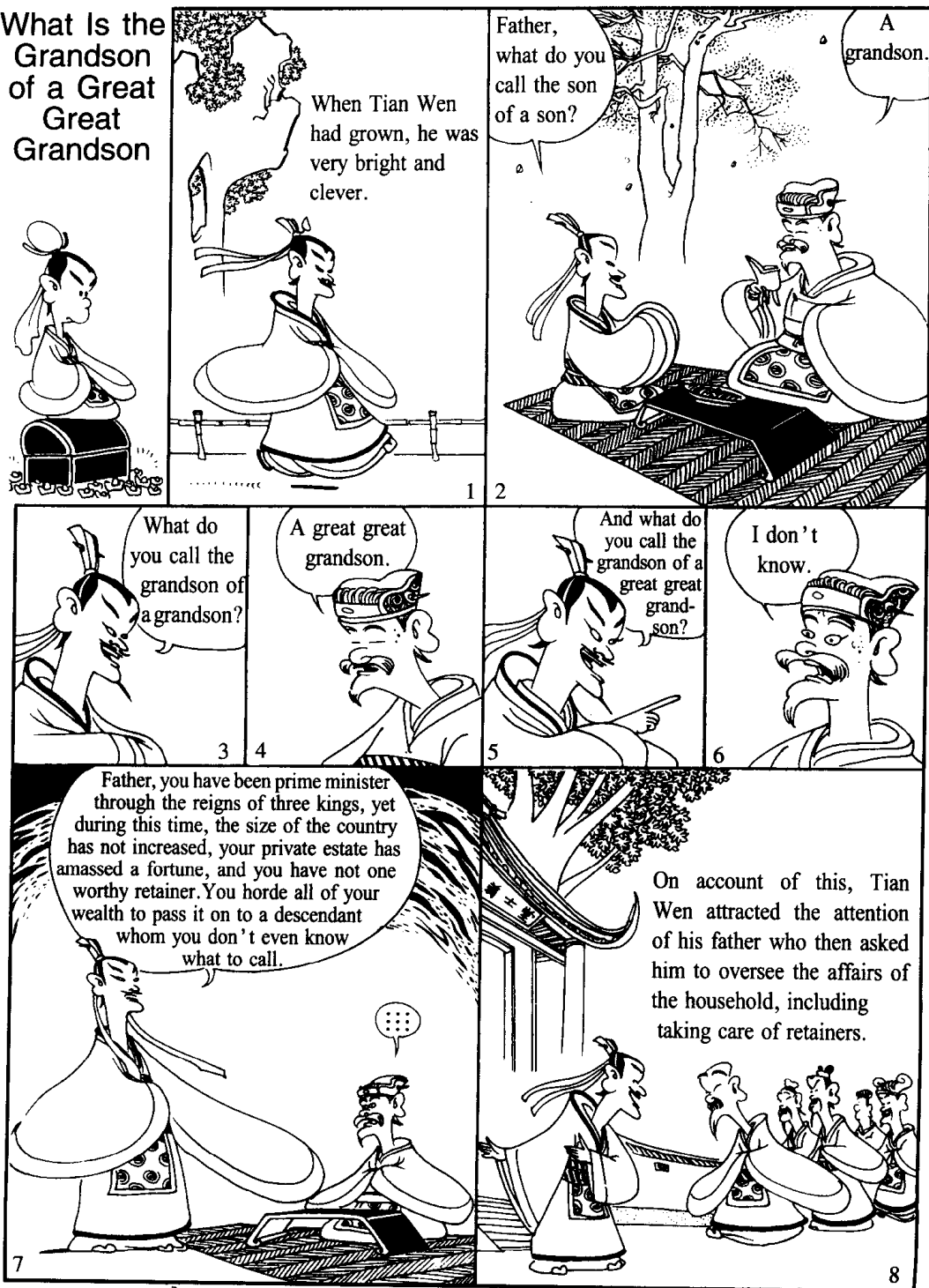
国有贤相良将，民之师表也。维见汉兴以来将相名臣年表，贤者记其治，不贤者彰其事。作《汉兴以第九。

星气之书，多杂机祥，不经；推其文，考其应，不殊。比集论其行事，验于轨度以次，作《天官书》第四。

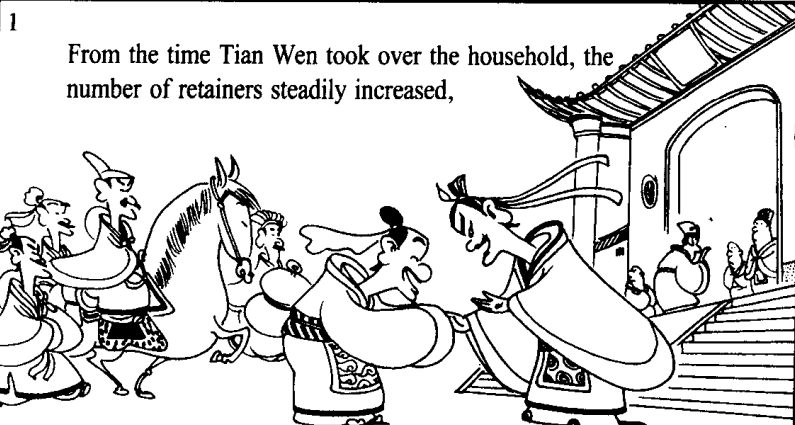
律居阴而治阳，历居阳而治阴，律历更相治，间不容翮忽。五家之文拂异，维太初之元论。作《历太公、孙、吴、王子能绍而明之，切近世，极人变。作《律书》第三。

非兵不强，非德不昌，黄帝、汤、武以兴，桀、纣、二世以崩，可不慎欤？《司马法》所从来尚矣，情之所感，远俗则怀。比《乐书》以述来古，作《乐书》第二。

What Is the Grandson of a Great Great Grandson



Assuming the Reigns of Xue



1 From the time Tian Wen took over the household, the number of retainers steadily increased,

And Tian Wen's name was on the lips of noblemen throughout the land.



2

3 Some noblemen even suggested to Tian Ying that he make Tian Wen his heir to the Xue fief.

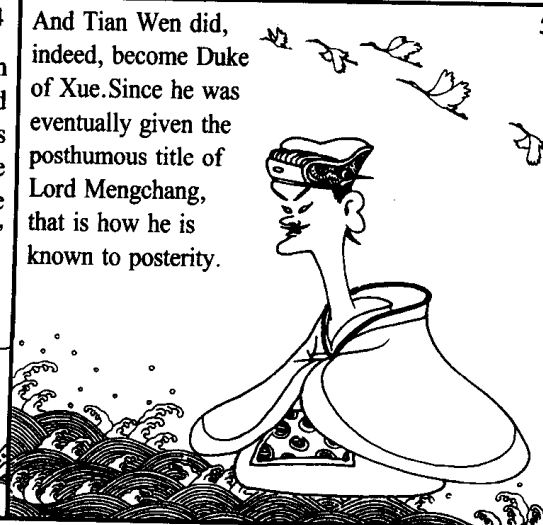
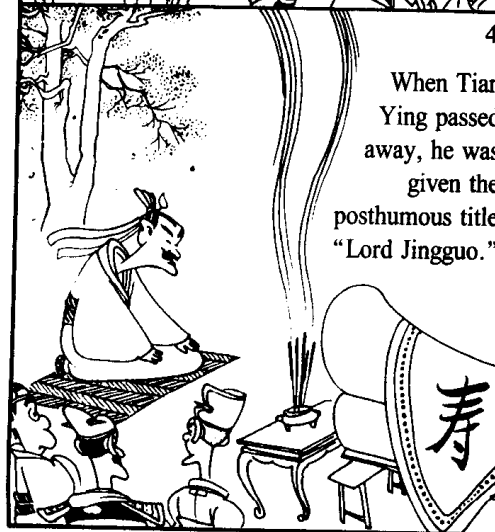
All right, then, Tian Wen shall succeed me.



4 When Tian Ying passed away, he was given the posthumous title "Lord Jingguo."

And Tian Wen did, indeed, become Duke of Xue. Since he was eventually given the posthumous title of Lord Mengchang, that is how he is known to posterity.

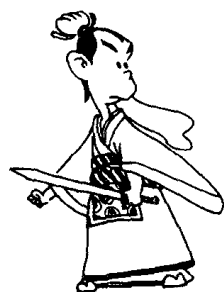
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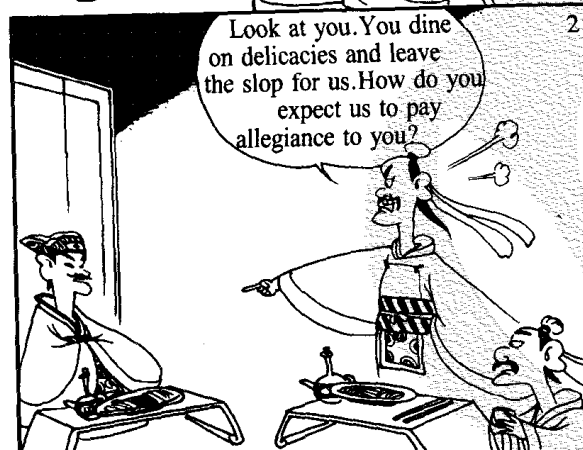
越，吳國既灭。嘉伯之让，作《吴世家》第一。
太伯避历，江蛮是适；文武攸兴，古公王迹。阖庐絺僚，宾服荆楚；夫差克齐，子胥昭夷；信谗亲
维币之行，以通农商；其极则玩巧，并兼兹殖，争于机利，去本趋末。作《平准书》以观事变，第八。
维禹浚川，九州攸宁；爰及宣防，决渎通沟。作《河渠书》第七。
受命而王，封禅之符罕用，用则万灵罔不禋祀。追本诸神名山大川礼，作《封禅书》第六。
第五。

A Fair Chance for All

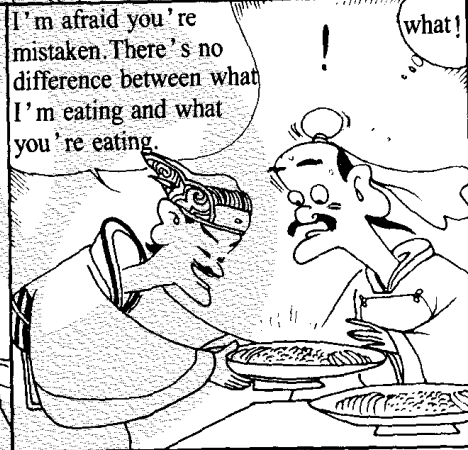
燕「吟」之禪，乃成禍亂。嘉《甘棠》之詩，作《燕世家》第四。
 武王克紂，天下未協而崩。成王既幼，管蔡疑之，淮夷叛之，于是召公率德，安集王室，以宁东土。
 强，鲁乃不昌。嘉旦《金縢》，作《周公世家》第三。
 依之逮之，周公綏之；憤发文德，天下和之；輔翼成王，诸侯宗周。隱桓之际，是独何哉？三桓爭
 盟，桓公以昌，九合诸侯，霸功显彰。田阡爭宠，姜姓解亡。嘉父之謀，作《齐太公世家》第二。
 申、吕肖矣，尚父侧微，卒归西伯，文武是师；功冠群公，繆权于幽；番番黄发，爰飡菅丘。不背柯



When Lord Mengchang solicited retainers, he paid no attention to their status in society, and treated them all equally.

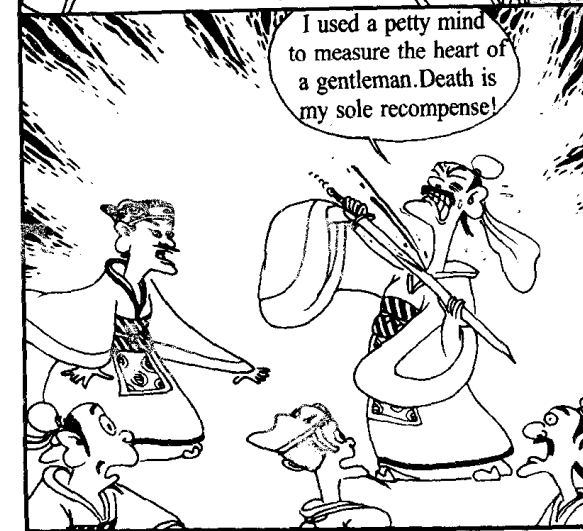


Look at you. You dine on delicacies and leave the slop for us. How do you expect us to pay allegiance to you?

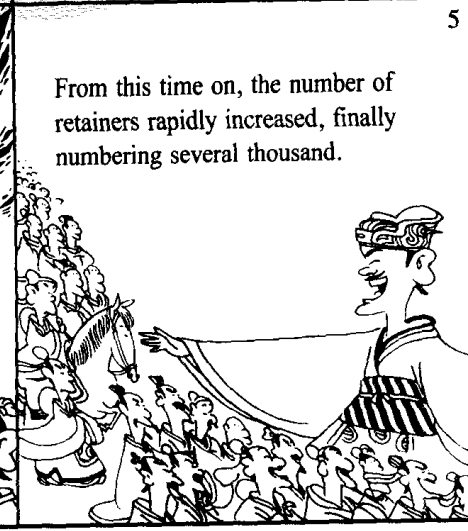


I'm afraid you're mistaken. There's no difference between what I'm eating and what you're eating.

what!



I used a petty mind to measure the heart of a gentleman. Death is my sole recompense!

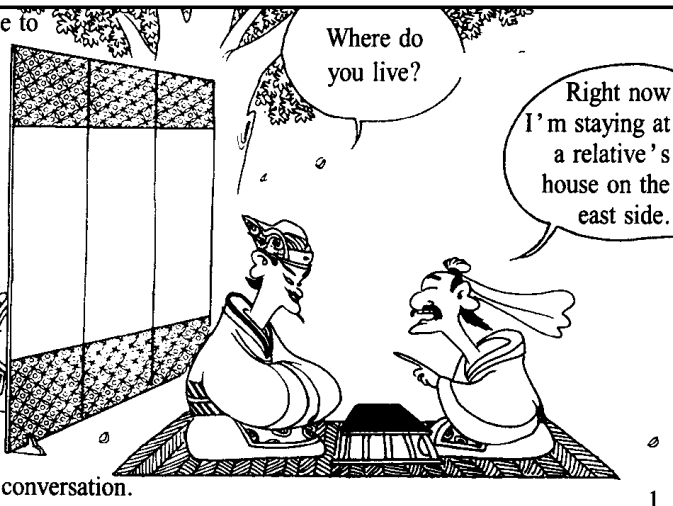


From this time on, the number of retainers rapidly increased, finally numbering several thousand.

Highly Skilled



When it came to recruiting retainers, Lord Mengchang certainly had his ways. He would often place someone behind a screen during an interview to record the conversation.

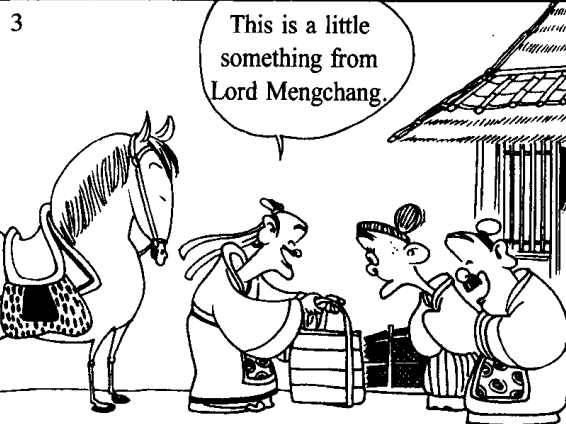


Where do you live?

Right now I'm staying at a relative's house on the east side.

1

2 Then if the interview went well, he would immediately order a gift sent to the place where the prospect was staying.



This is a little something from Lord Mengchang.

4 You've done good, boy. Lord Mengchang sent us a present.



5 This approach never failed to win the prospect's undying devotion.



周德卑微，战国既强，卫以小弱，角独后亡。嘉彼《康诰》，作《卫世家》第七。
收殷余民，叔封始邑，申以商乱，《酒》《材》是告，及朔之生，卫顷不宁；南子恶蒯聩，子父易名。
哉？作《陈杞世家》第六。
王后不绝，舜禹是说；维德休明，苗裔蒙烈。百世享祀，爰周陈杞，楚实灭之。齐田既起，舜何人
过，作《管蔡世家》第五。
管蔡相武庚，将宁旧商；及旦摄政，二叔不飧；杀鲜放度，周公为盟；大任十子，周以宗强。嘉仲悔

The Wooden Figurine and the Earthe Figurine

伯，班师华元。怀王客死，兰咎屈原；好谀信谗，楚并于秦。嘉庄王之义，作《楚世家》第十。
 重黎业之，吴回接之；殷之季世，粥子牒之。周用熊绎，熊渠是续。庄王之贤，乃复国陈；既赦郑
 权，晋国以耗。嘉文公锡珪鬯，作《晋世家》第九。
 武王既崩，叔虞邑唐。君子讥名，卒灭武公。骊姬之爱，乱者五世；重耳不得意，乃能成霸。六卿专
 德，荧惑退行。剔成暴虐，宋乃灭亡。嘉微子问太师，作《宋世家》第八。
 嗟箕子乎！嗟箕子乎！正言不用，乃反为奴。武庚既死，周封微子。襄公伤于泓，君子孰称。景公谦



缚，饿死探爵。王迂辟淫，良将是斥。嘉鞅讨周乱，作《赵世家》第十三。
 维骥騄耳，乃章造父。赵夙事献，衰续厥绪。佐文尊王，卒为晋辅。襄子困辱，乃禽智伯。主父生
 伐，郑纳于韩。嘉厉公纳惠王，作《郑世家》第十二。
 桓公之东，太史是庸。及侵周禾，王人是议。祭仲要盟，郑久不昌。子产之仁，绍世称贤。三晋侵
 夷，蜜能修其德，灭强吴以尊周室，作《越王勾践世家》第十一。
 少康之子，实宾南海，文身断发，鼃鰩与处，既守封禺，奉禹之祀。勾践困彼，乃用种、蠡。嘉勾践



能拨浊世而独宗周，作《田敬仲完世家》第十六。
 完子避难，适齐为援，阴施五世，齐人歌之。成子得政，田和为侯。王建动心，乃迁于共。嘉威、宣陵，诸侯罢之。卒亡大梁，王假斫之。嘉武佐晋文申霸道，作《魏世家》第十四。
 韩厥阴德，赵武攸兴。绍绝立废，晋人宗之。昭侯显列，申子庸之。疑非不信，秦人袭之。嘉厥辅晋，诸侯罢之。卒亡大梁，王假斫之。嘉武佐晋文申霸道，作《魏世家》第十四。
 毕万爵魏，卜人知之。及绛戮干，戎翟和之。文侯慕义，子夏师之。惠王自矜，齐秦攻之。既疑信

The Dog Thief and the Rooster's Call



In the 25th year of Qi King Min's reign, the king sent Lord Mengchang to Qin.

Knowing of Lord Mengchang's abilities, King Zhao of Chu asked him to be his prime minister.



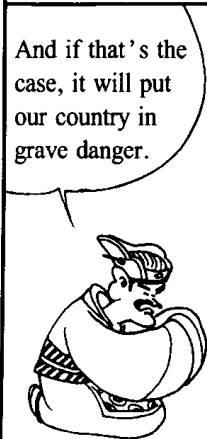
Later, King Zhao was warned:



Lord Mengchang is a worthy man, but he is a prince of Qi. If he works as our prime minister, he is still sure to act in the best interest of Qi.



And if that's the case, it will put our country in grave danger.



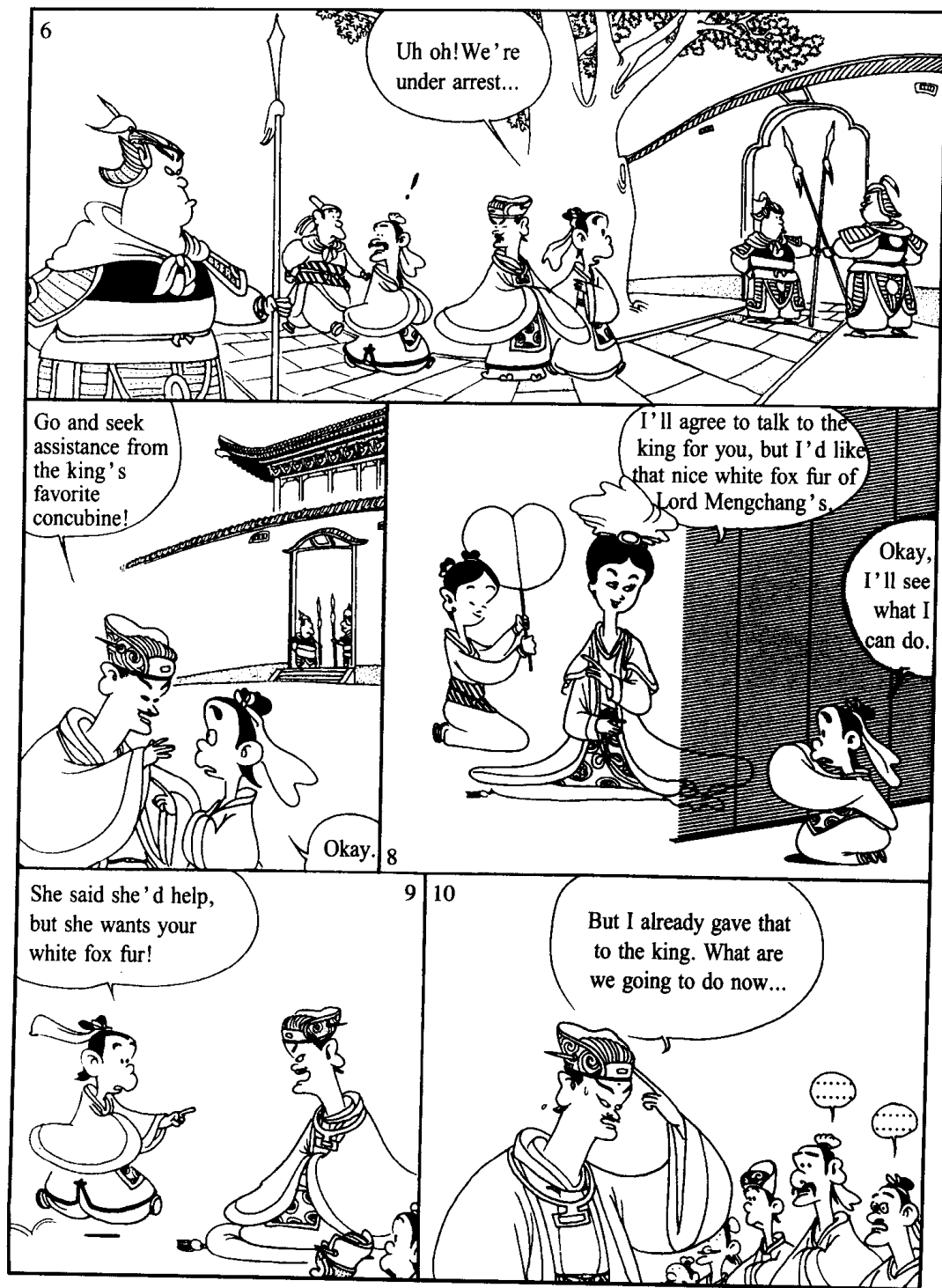
You have a point...



Revoke his appointment to prime minister. Then arrest him and think up an excuse to have him executed!



Yes, sire.



斯，作《外戚世家》第十九。

成皋之台，薄氏始基。拙意适代，厥崇诸襄。栗姬愤贵，王氏乃遂。陈后太骄，卒尊子夫。嘉夫德若

卒亡秦族。天下之端，自涉发难。作《陈涉世家》第十八。

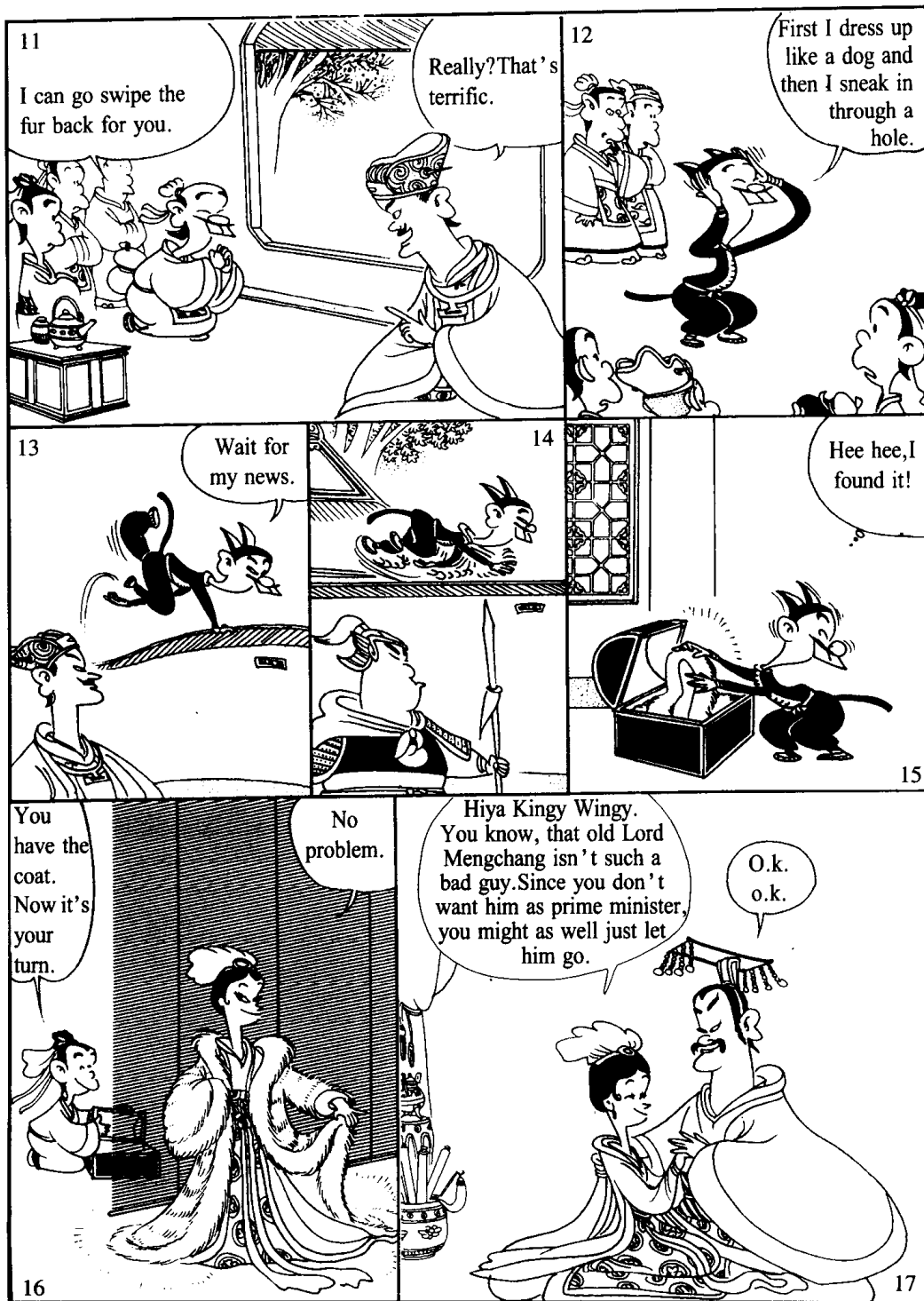
桀、纣失其道而汤、武作，周失其道而《春秋》作。秦失其政，而陈涉发迹，诸侯作难，风起云蒸，

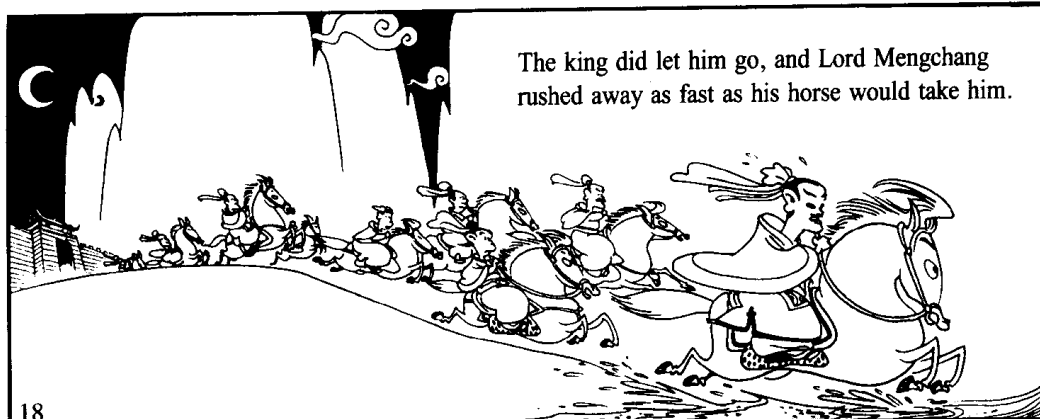
制刑法，垂《六艺》之统纪于后世。作《孔子世家》第十七。

周室既衰，诸侯恣行。仲尼悼礼废乐崩，追修经术，以达王道，匡乱世反之于正，见其文辞，为天下

淫，祸成主父。嘉肥股肱，作《齐悼惠王世家》第二十二。
天下已平，亲属既寡；悼惠先壮，实镇东土。哀王擅兴，发怒诸吕，驰钩暴戾，京师弗许。厉之内关，遭立孝文，获复王燕。天下未集，贾、泽以族，为汉藩辅。作《荆燕世家》第二十一。
维祖师旅，刘贾是与；为布所袭，丧其荆、吴。营陵激吕，乃王琅邪；怵午信齐，往而不归，遂西入复绍之。嘉游辅祖，作《楚元王世家》第二十。

汉既谲谋，禽信于陈；越荆剽轻，乃封弟交为楚王，爱都彭城，以强淮泗，为汉宗藩。戊溺于邪，礼





The king did let him go, and Lord Mengchang rushed away as fast as his horse would take him.

18

Your highness! Letting him go is like releasing a tiger into the hills.

That's right!

Bring back Lord Mengchang dead or alive!

20

21

Lord Mengchang got all the way to Hangu pass, but because it was nighttime the gate was locked tight...

The gate doesn't open until the cock crows, and here come the Qin soldiers. What now...

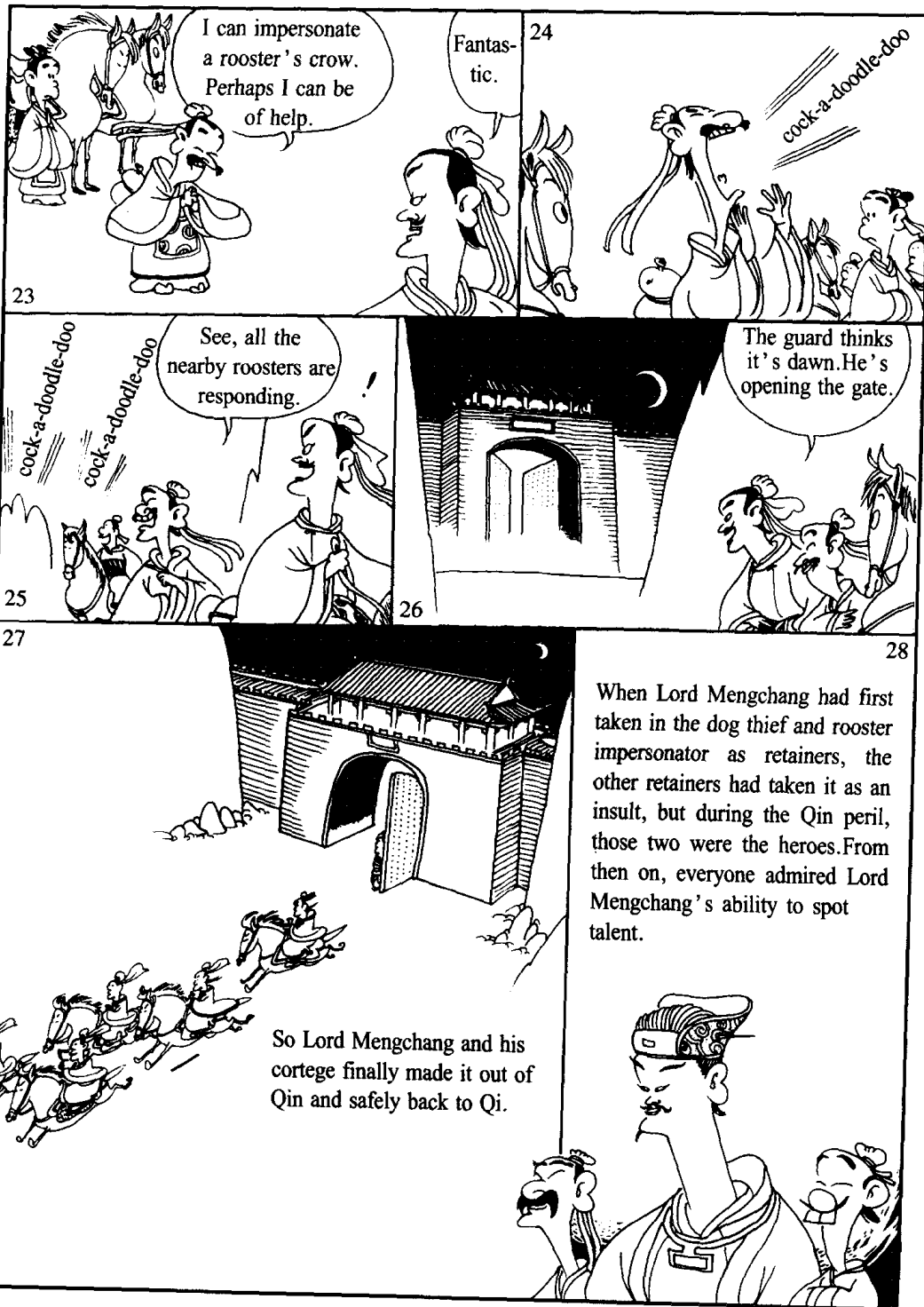
22

家》第二十五。
运筹帷幄之中，制胜于无形，子房计谋其事，无名，无勇功，图难于易，为大于细。作《留侯世家》第二十四。
与信定魏，破赵拔齐，遂弱楚人。续何相国，不变不革，黎庶攸宁。嘉参不伐功矜能，作《曹相国世家》第二十三。
楚人围我荥阳，相守三年；萧何填抚山西，推计踵兵，给粮食不绝，使百姓爱汉，不乐为楚。作《萧

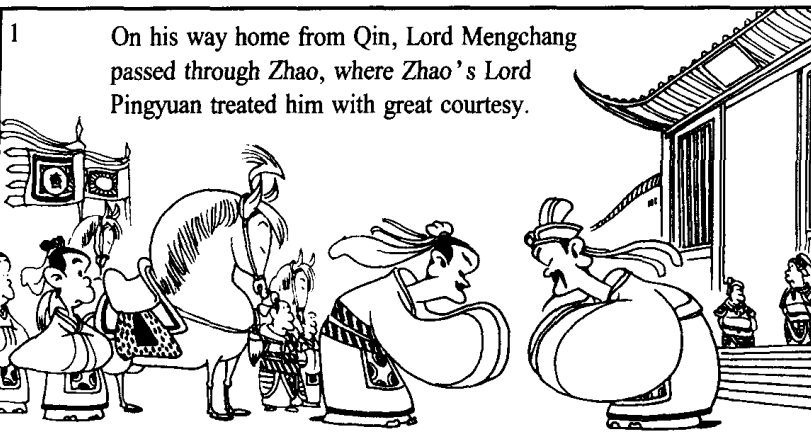
历史的长城——史记

三子之王，文辞可观。作《三王世家》第三十。
五宗既王，亲属洽和，诸侯大小为藩，爱得其宜，僭拟之事稍衰贬矣。作《五宗世家》第二十九。
七国叛逆，蕃屏京师，惟梁为扞；倘爱矜功，几获于祸。嘉其能距吴楚，作《梁孝王世家》第二十八。
侯世家》第二十七。

诸吕为从，谋弱京师，而勃反经合于权；吴楚之兵，亚夫驻于昌邑，以危齐赵，而出委以梁。作《绛六奇既用，诸侯宾从于汉；吕氏之事，平为本谋，终安宗庙，定社稷。作《陈丞相世家》第二十六。

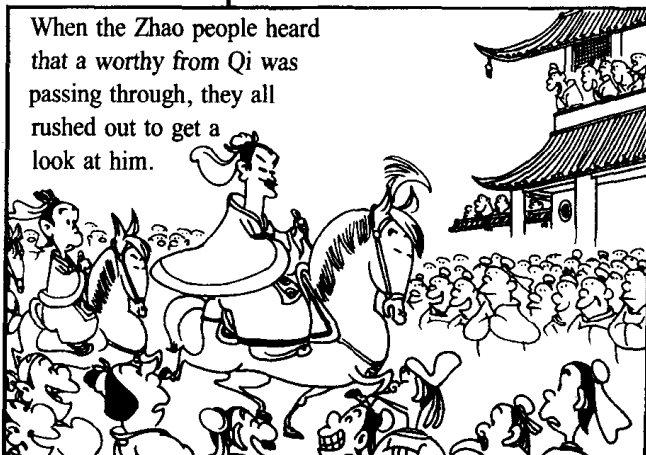


Prime Minister of Qi



1 On his way home from Qin, Lord Mengchang passed through Zhao, where Zhao's Lord Pingyuan treated him with great courtesy.

When the Zhao people heard that a worthy from Qi was passing through, they all rushed out to get a look at him.



I thought the Duke of Xue was some big leader. Now I see he's nothing but a puny wimp.

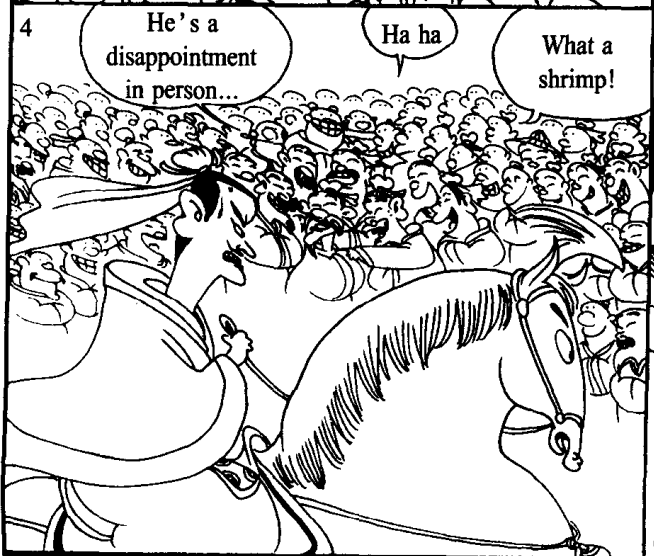


Isn't he, though!

He's a disappointment in person...

Ha ha

What a shrimp!



Scoundrels...

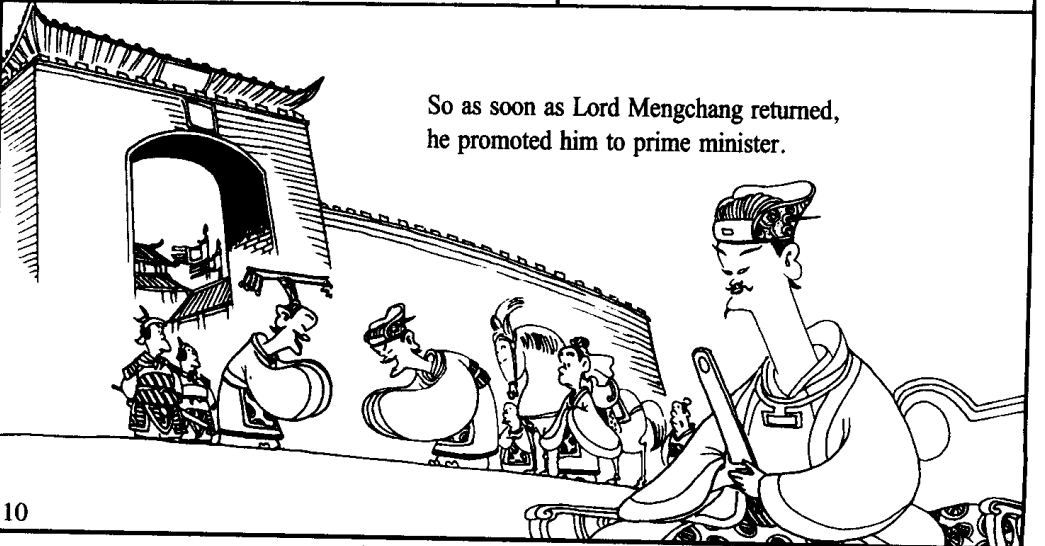
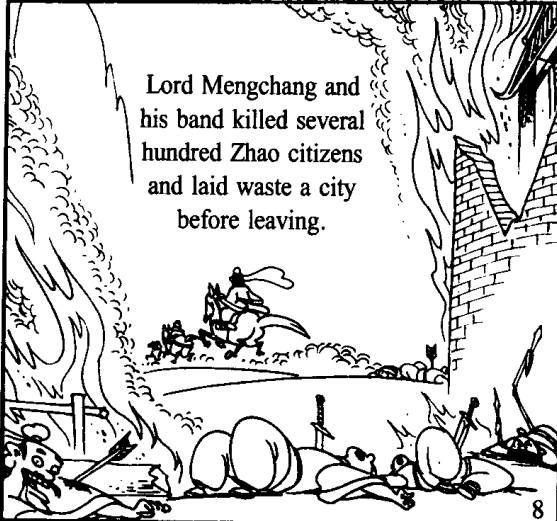


Kill them all!

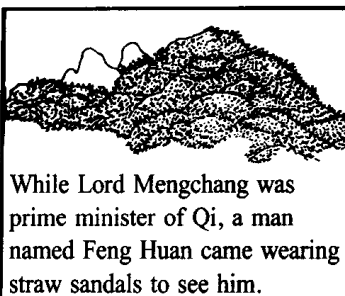
第五。

非信廉仁勇不能传兵论剑，与道同符，内可以治身，外可以应变，君子比德焉。作《孙子吴起列传》
自古王者而有《司马法》，穰苴能申明之。作《司马穰苴列传》第四。
李耳无为自化，清静自正；韩非揣事情，循执理。作《老子韩非列传》第三。
晏子俭矣，夷吾则奢；齐桓以霸，景公以治。作《管晏列传》第二。
末世争利，维彼奔义；让国饿死，天下称之。作《伯夷列传》第一。

秦所以东攘雄诸侯，樽里、甘茂之策。作《樽里甘茂列传》第十一。
 六国既从亲，而张仪能明其说，复散解诸侯。作《张仪列传》第十。
 天下患衡秦毋腰，而苏子能存诸侯，约从以抑贪强。作《苏秦列传》第九。
 鞅去卫适秦，能明其术，强霸孝公，后世遵其法。作《商君列传》第八。
 孔氏述文，弟子兴业，成为师傅，崇仁厉义。作《仲尼弟子列传》第七。
 维建遇谗，爱及子奢，尚既匡父，伍员奔吴。作《伍子胥列传》第六。



Feng Huan Sings to His Sword



While Lord Mengchang was prime minister of Qi, a man named Feng Huan came wearing straw sandals to see him.



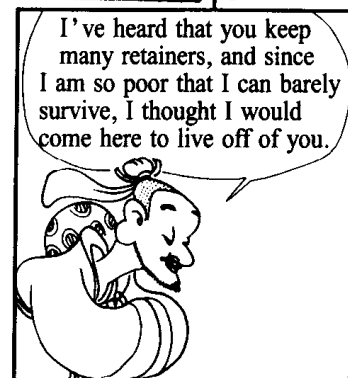
1



Having come such a long way, what do you have to teach me?



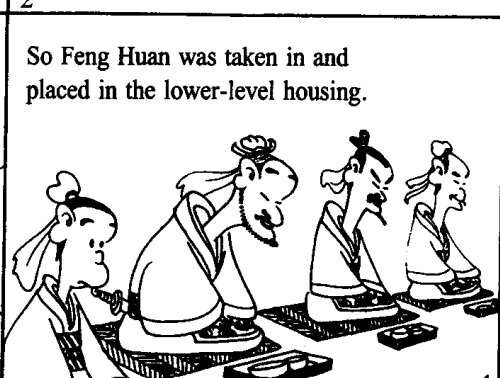
2



I've heard that you keep many retainers, and since I am so poor that I can barely survive, I thought I would come here to live off of you.



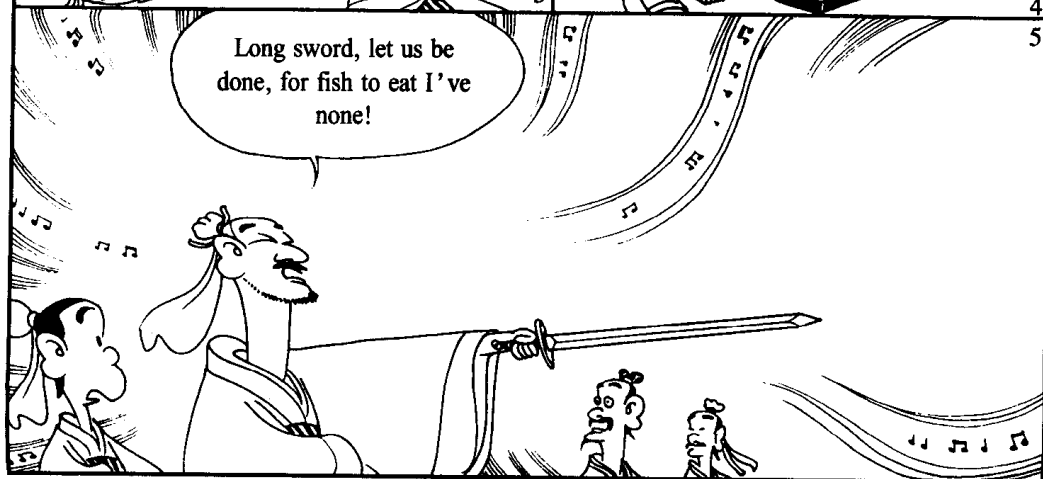
Fine. Please do.



So Feng Huan was taken in and placed in the lower-level housing.

3

4
5



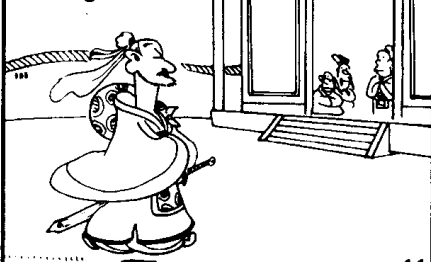
Long sword, let us be done, for fish to eat I've none!

能以富貴下貧賤，賢能拙于不肖，唯信陵君為能行之。作《魏公子列傳》第十七。
爭馮亭以權，如楚以救邯鄲之圍，使其君復稱于諸侯。作《平原君虞卿列傳》第十六。
好客喜士，士歸于薛，為齊扞楚魏。作《孟嘗君列傳》第十五。
猶儒墨之遺文，明禮義之統紀，絕惠王利端，列往世興衰。作《孟子荀卿列傳》第十四。
南拔鄆郢，北摧長平，遂圍邯鄲，武安為率；破荆滅趙，王翦之計。作《白起王翦列傳》第十三。
苞河山，圍大梁，使諸侯斂手而事秦者，魏曰之功。作《穰侯列傳》第十二。

能设诡说解患于围城，轻爵禄，乐肆志。作《鲁仲连邹阳列传》第二十三。
 潘王既失临淄而奔莒，唯田单用即墨破走骑劫，遂存齐社稷。作《田单列传》第二十二。
 能信意强秦，而屈体廉子，用徇其君，俱重于诸侯。作《廉颇蔺相如列传》第二十一。
 率行其谋，连五国兵，为弱燕报强齐之仇，雪其先君之耻。作《乐毅列传》第二十。
 能忍谄于魏齐，而信威于强秦，推贤让位，二子有之。作《范雎蔡泽列传》第十九。
 以身徇君，遂脱强秦，使驰说之士南乡走楚者，黄歇之义。作《春申君列传》第十八。

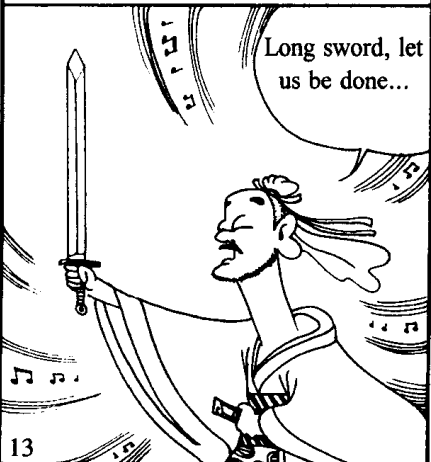


Feng Huan had his wish granted and was moved into the upper-level housing,



11

And whenever he wanted to go out, there was a carriage at his disposal. But...



13



14

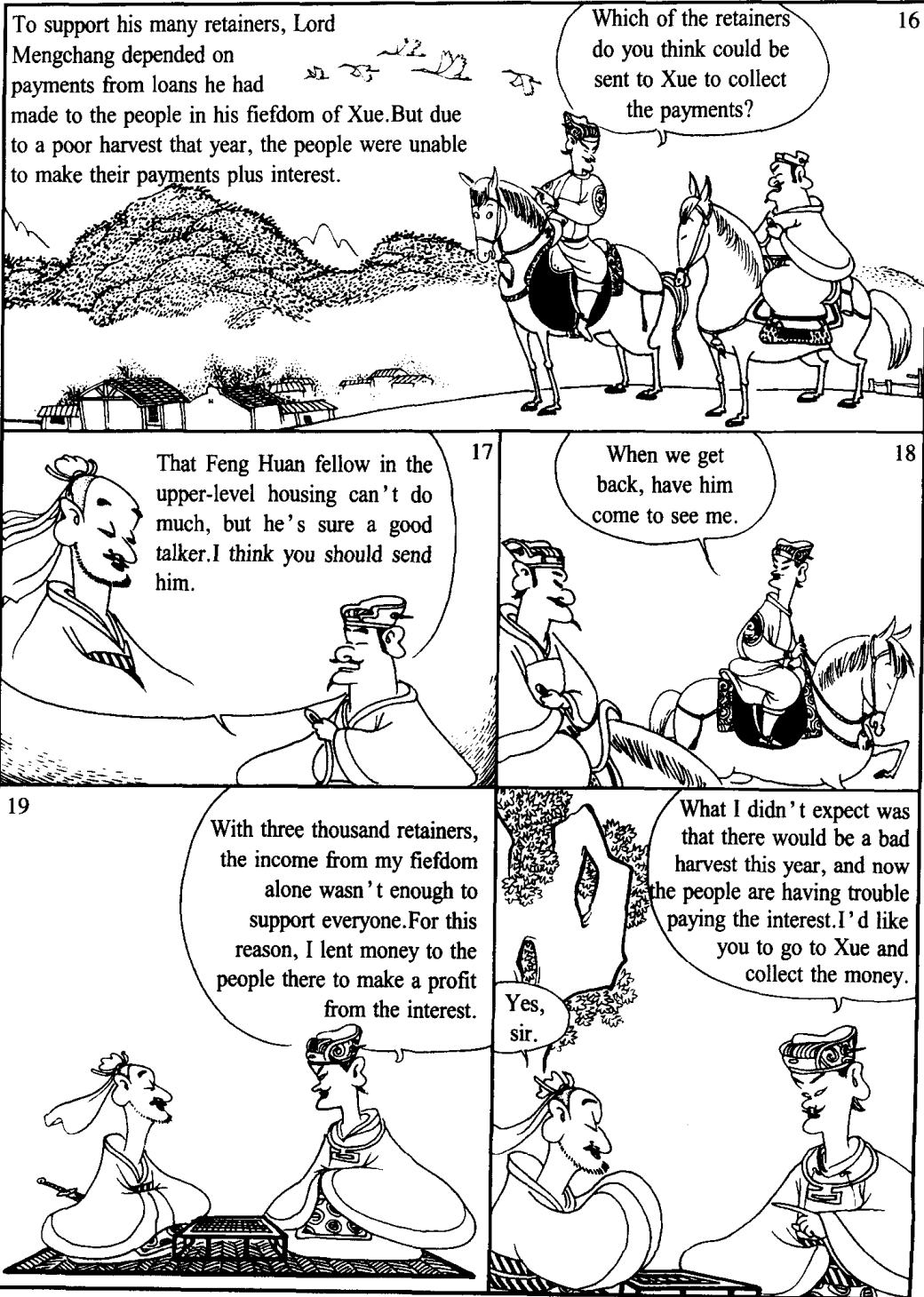


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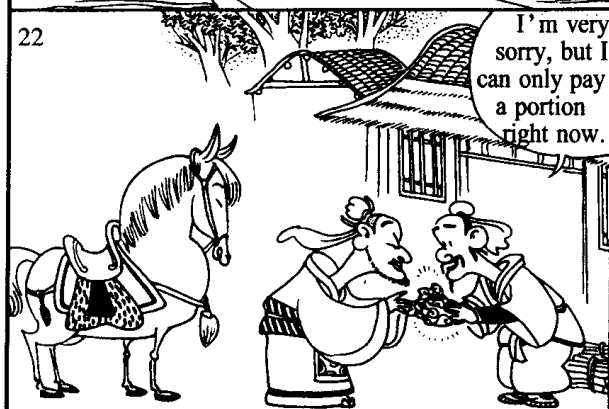
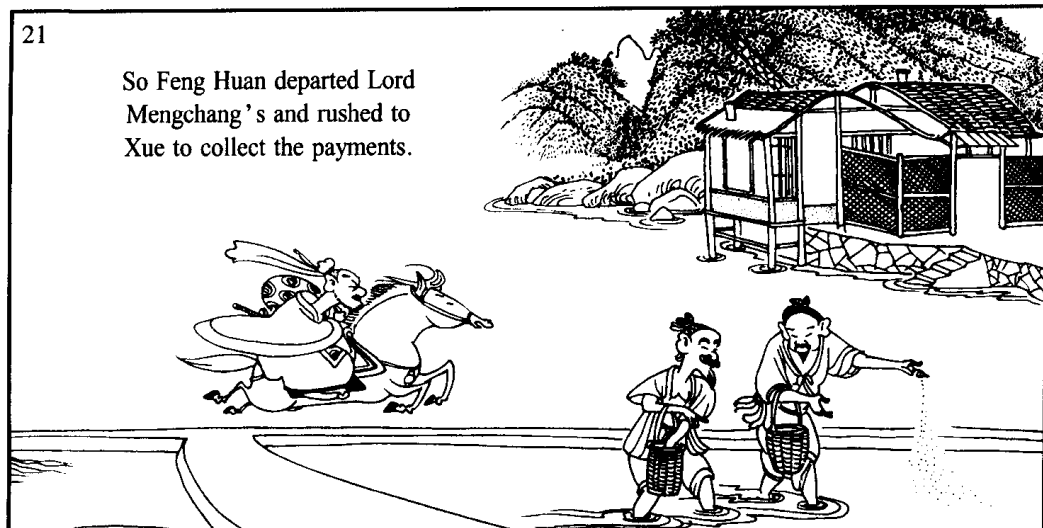


填赵塞常山以广河内，弱楚权，明汉王之信于天下。作《张耳陈余列传》第二十九。
为秦开地益众，北靡匈奴，据河为塞，因山为固，建榆中。作《蒙恬列传》第二十八。
能明其画，因时推秦，遂得意于海内，斯为谋首。作《李斯列传》第二十七。
曹子匕首，鲁获其田，齐明其信；豫让义不为二心。作《刺客列传》第二十六。
结子楚亲，使诸侯之士斐然争入事秦。作《吕不韦列传》第二十五。
作辞以讽谏，连类以争义，《离骚》有之。作《屈原贾生列传》第二十四。

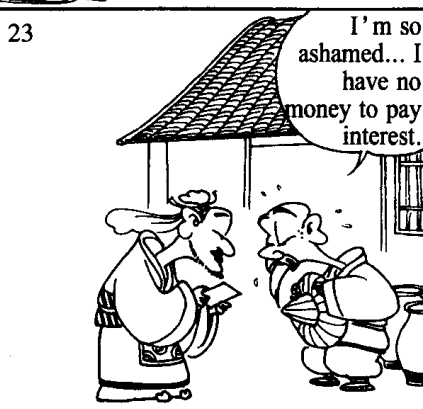
攻城野战，获功归报，哈、商有力焉，非独鞭策，又与之脱难。作《樊郤列传》第三十五。
 诸侯畔项王，唯齐连子羽城阳，汉得以间遂入彭城。作《田儼列传》第三十四。
 楚汉相距巩洛，而韩信为填颍川，卢绾绝籍粮饷。作《韩信卢绾列传》第三十三。
 楚人迫我京索，而信拔魏赵，定燕齐，使汉三分天下有其二，以灭项籍。作《淮阴侯列传》第三十二。
 以淮南叛楚归汉，汉用得大司马殷，卒破子羽于垓下。作《黥布列传》第三十一。
 收西河、上党之兵，从至彭城；越之侵掠梁地以苦项羽。作《魏豹彭越列传》第三十。



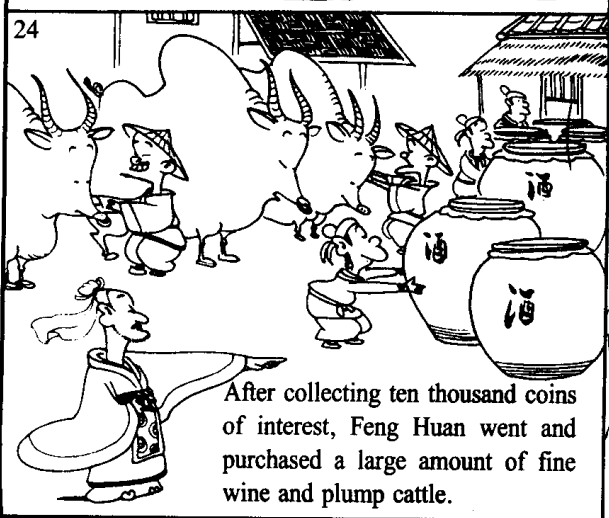
So Feng Huan departed Lord Mengchang's and rushed to Xue to collect the payments.



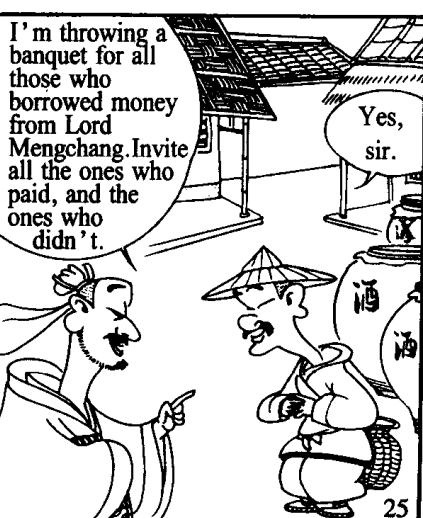
I'm very sorry, but I can only pay a portion right now.



I'm so ashamed... I have no money to pay interest.



After collecting ten thousand coins of interest, Feng Huan went and purchased a large amount of fine wine and plump cattle.



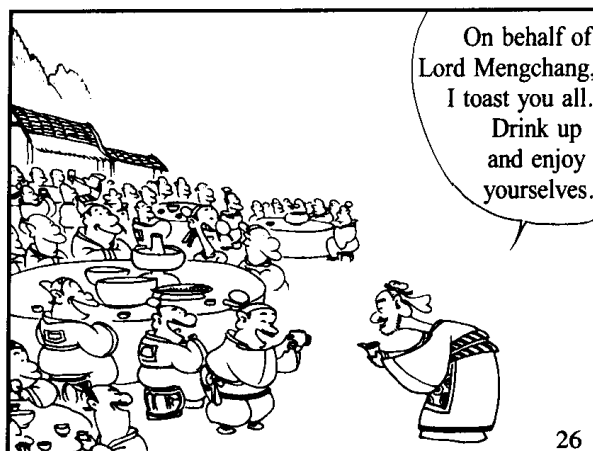
I'm throwing a banquet for all those who borrowed money from Lord Mengchang. Invite all the ones who paid, and the ones who didn't.

Yes, sir.

敢犯颜色以达主义，不顾其身，为国家树长画。作《袁盎朝错列传》第四十一。
能摧刚作柔，卒为列臣；栾公不劫于执而倍死。作《季布栾布列传》第四十。
徙强族，都关中，和约匈奴；明朝廷礼，次宗庙仪法。作《刘敬叔孙通列传》第三十九。
欲详知秦楚之事，维周繆常从高祖，平定诸侯。作《傅靳蒯成列传》第三十八。
结言通使，约怀诸侯；诸侯咸亲，归汉为藩辅。作《郿生陆贾列传》第三十七。
汉既初定，文理未明，苍为主计，整齐度量，序律历。作《张丞相列传》第三十六。

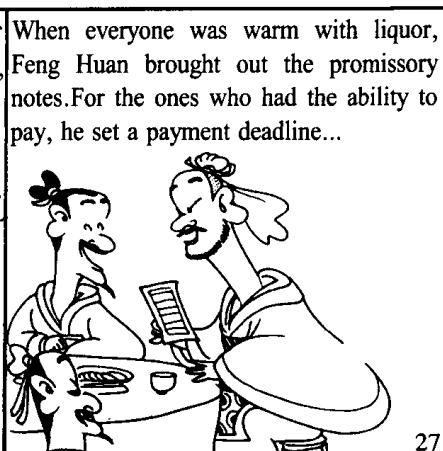
传
第四十五。

维仲之省，厥薄王吴，遭汉初定，以填抚江淮之间。作《吴王濞列传》第四十六。
扁鹊言医，为方者宗，守数精明；后世「循」序，弗能易也，而仓公可谓近之矣。作《扁鹊仓公列传》第四十三。
守法不失大理，言古贤人，增主之明。作《张释之冯唐列传》第四十二。



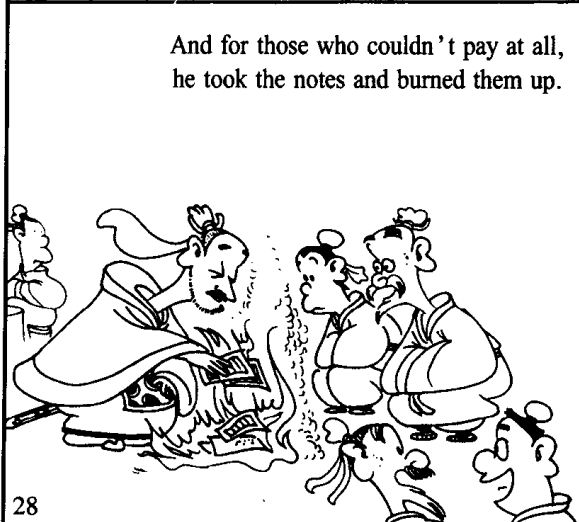
On behalf of Lord Mengchang, I toast you all. Drink up and enjoy yourselves.

26



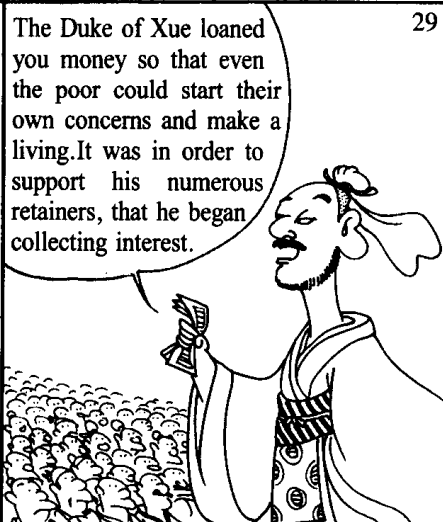
When everyone was warm with liquor, Feng Huan brought out the promissory notes. For the ones who had the ability to pay, he set a payment deadline...

27



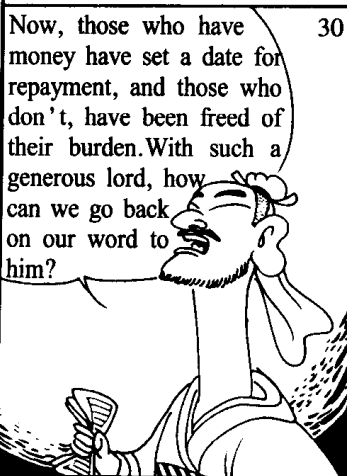
And for those who couldn't pay at all, he took the notes and burned them up.

28



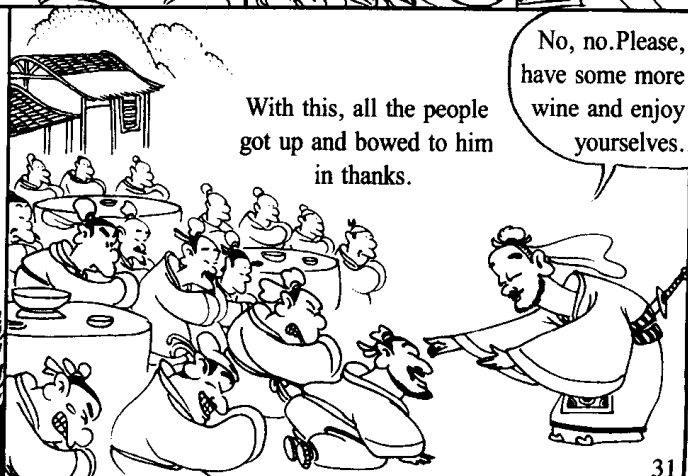
The Duke of Xue loaned you money so that even the poor could start their own concerns and make a living. It was in order to support his numerous retainers, that he began collecting interest.

29



Now, those who have money have set a date for repayment, and those who don't, have been freed of their burden. With such a generous lord, how can we go back on our word to him?

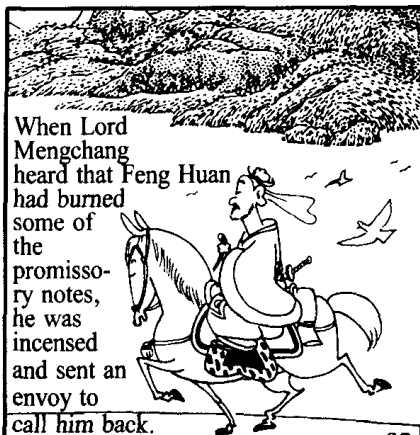
30



With this, all the people got up and bowed to him in thanks.

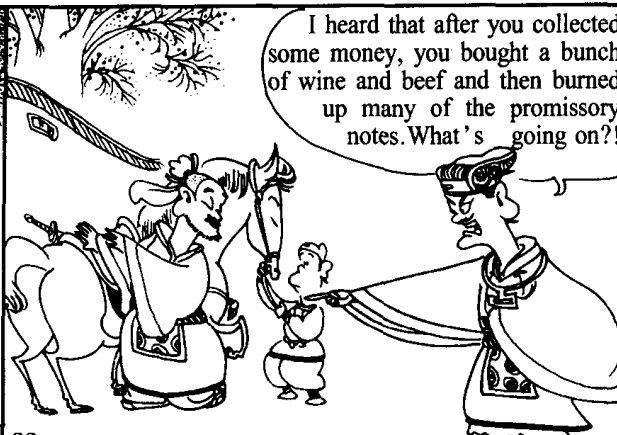
No, no. Please, have some more wine and enjoy yourselves.

31



When Lord Mengchang heard that Feng Huan had burned some of the promissory notes, he was incensed and sent an envoy to call him back.

32



I heard that after you collected some money, you bought a bunch of wine and beef and then burned up many of the promissory notes. What's going on?!

33

If I hadn't prepared a banquet, I wouldn't have been able to get all of the people together and I wouldn't have been able to tell who had money and who didn't.

For the people with money, I set a payment deadline. For those who didn't have money, we could pursue them for ten years and still not get anything. The interest would accumulate year after year, and finally they would flee.



34

If I had forced them into a corner, they would blame you for being ruthless and greedy, and you would blame them for going back on their words...

But by canceling the promissory notes that were effectively worthless anyway, the people of Xue will feel closer to you and your reputation will grow.

Wonderful! You've done very well.



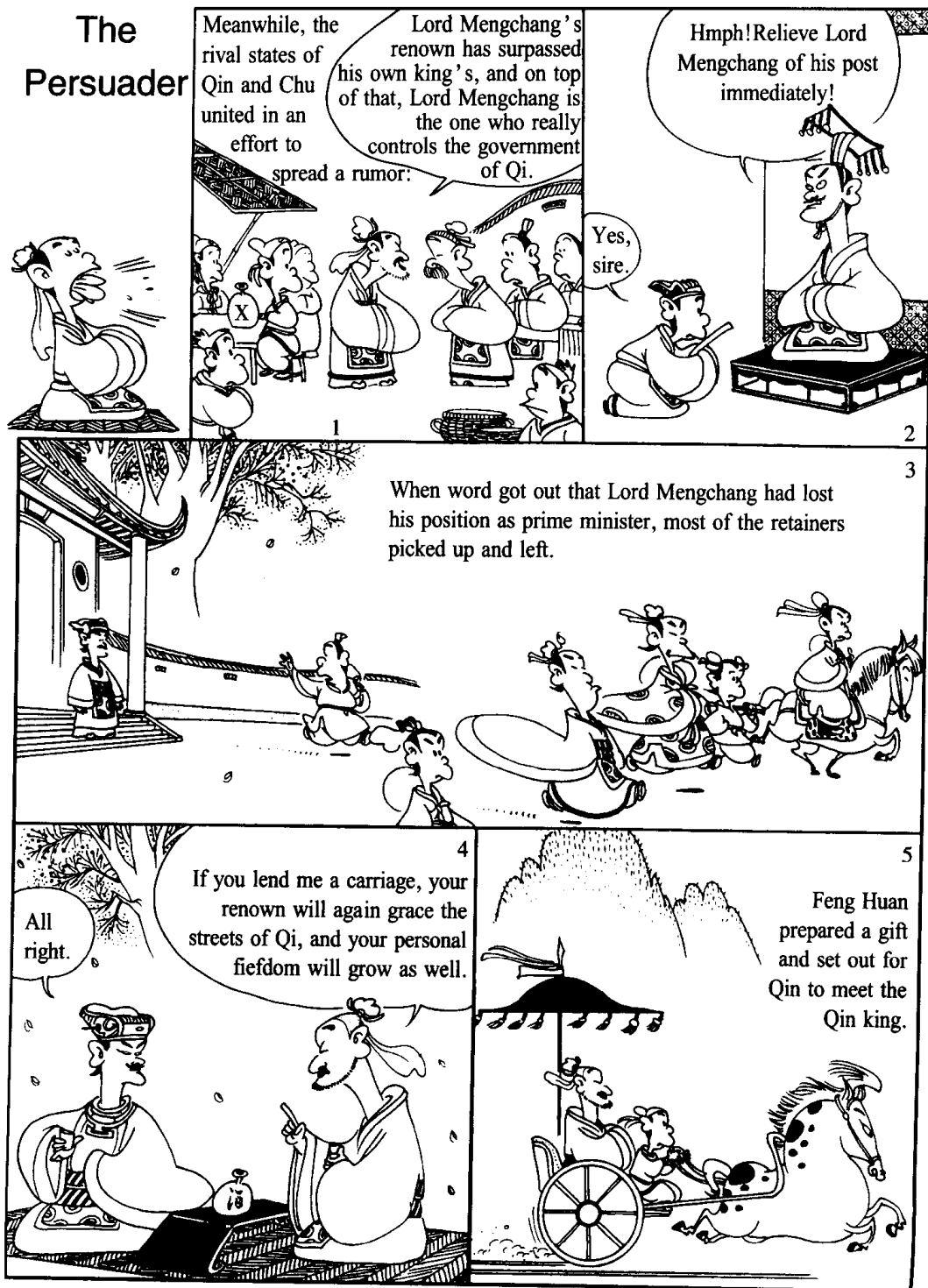
35

36

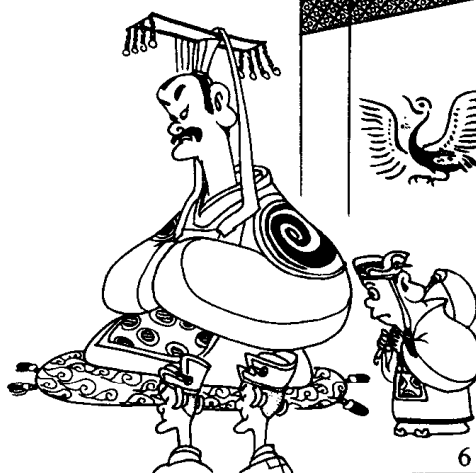
大臣宗室以侈靡相高，唯弘用节衣食为百吏先。作《平津侯列传》第五十二。
直曲塞，广河南，破祁连，通西国，靡北胡。作《卫将军骠骑列传》第五十一。
自三代以来，匈奴常为中国患害；欲知强弱之时，设备征讨，作《匈奴列传》第五十。
勇于当敌，仁爱士卒，号令不烦，师徒乡之。作《李将军列传》第四十九。
智足以应近世之变，宽足用得人。作《韩长孺列传》第四十八。
吴楚为乱，宗属唯婴贤而喜士，士乡之，率师抗山东荣阳。作《魏其武安列传》第四十七。

The Persuader

黥布叛逆，子长国之，以填江淮之南，安剽楚庶民。作《淮南衡山列传》第五十八。
 《子虚》之事，《大人》赋说，靡丽多夸，然其指风谏，归于无为。作《司马相如列传》第五十七。
 唐蒙使略通夜郎，而邛笮之君请为内臣受吏。作《西南夷列传》第五十六。
 燕丹散乱辽间，满收其亡民，厥聚海东，以集真藩，葆塞为外臣。作《朝鲜列传》第五十五。
 吴之叛逆，甌人斩濞，葆守封禺为臣。作《东越列传》第五十四。
 汉既平中国，而佗能集杨越以保南藩，纳贡职。作《南越列传》第五十三。



When capable men move to your country, it is in the hope of strengthening Qin and weakening Qi.

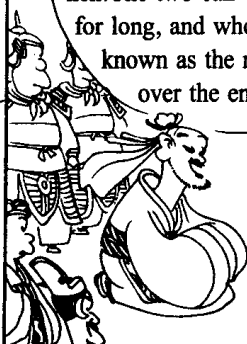


6

And when they move to Qi, it is to strengthen Qi and weaken Qin.

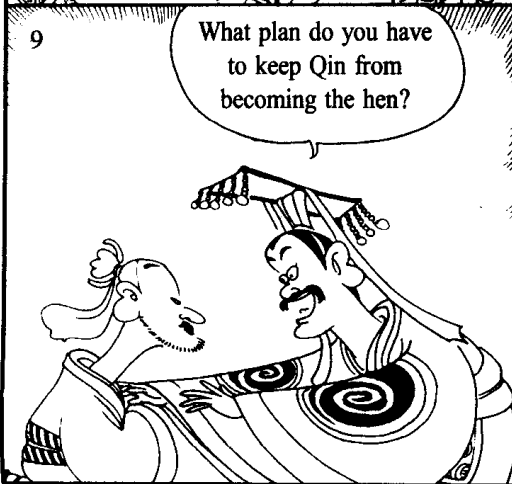


Between Qin and Qi, it's hard to tell who's the rooster and who's the hen. The two can't exist together for long, and whoever becomes known as the rooster will win over the entire land!



8

What plan do you have to keep Qin from becoming the hen?



You must have heard of Lord Mengchang's demotion?



10

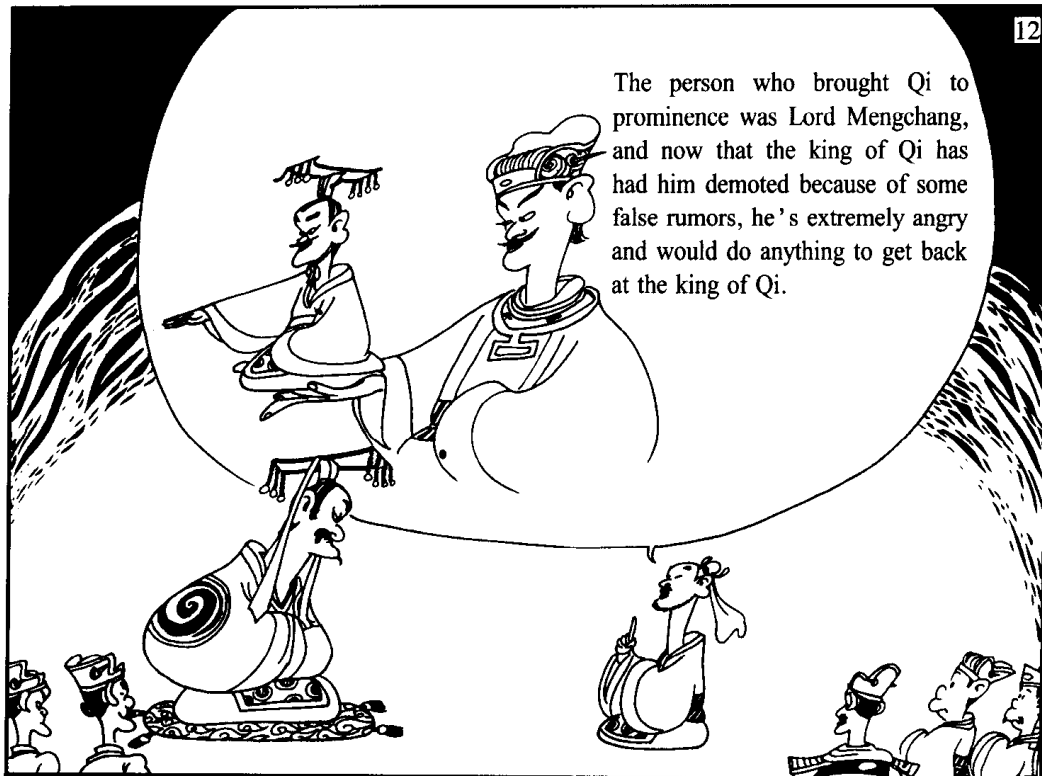
Yes, I heard something about it.



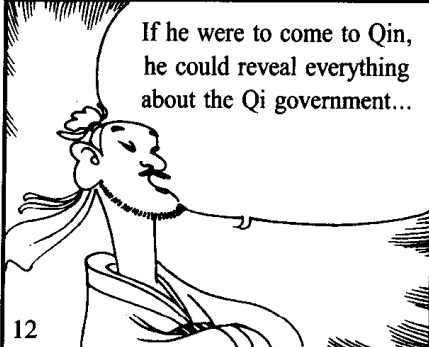
11

救人于危，振人不贍，仁者有乎；不既信，不倍言，义者有取焉。作《游侠列传》第六十四。
 汉既通使大夏，而西极远蛮，引领内乡，欲观中国。作《大宛列传》第六十三。
 民倍本多巧，奸轨弄法，善人不能化，唯一切严削为能齐之。作《酷吏列传》第六十二。
 自孔子卒，京师莫崇庠序，唯建元元狩之间，文辞粲如也。作《儒林列传》第六十一。
 正衣冠立于朝廷，而群臣莫敢言浮说，长孺矜焉；好荐人，称长者，壮有溉。作《汲郑列传》第六十。
 奉法循理之吏，不伐功矜能，百姓无称，亦无过行。作《循吏列传》第五十九。

The person who brought Qi to prominence was Lord Mengchang, and now that the king of Qi has had him demoted because of some false rumors, he's extremely angry and would do anything to get back at the king of Qi.

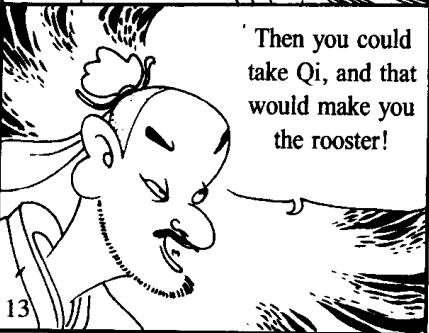


If he were to come to Qin, he could reveal everything about the Qi government...



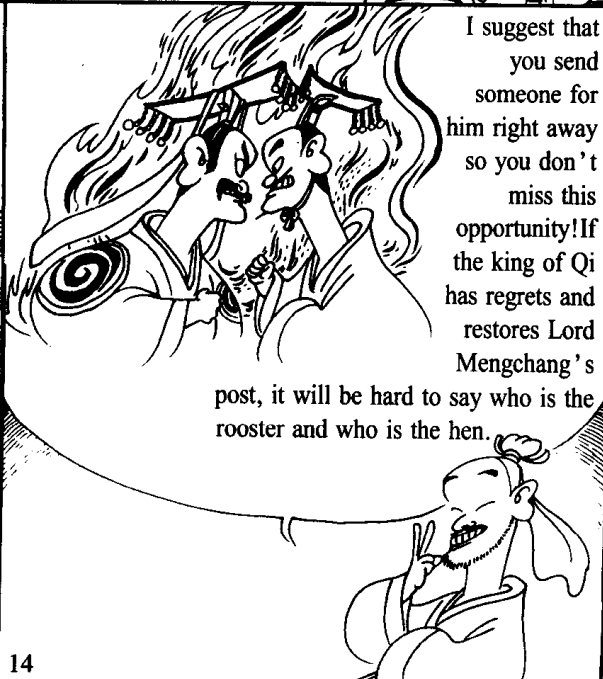
12

Then you could take Qi, and that would make you the rooster!



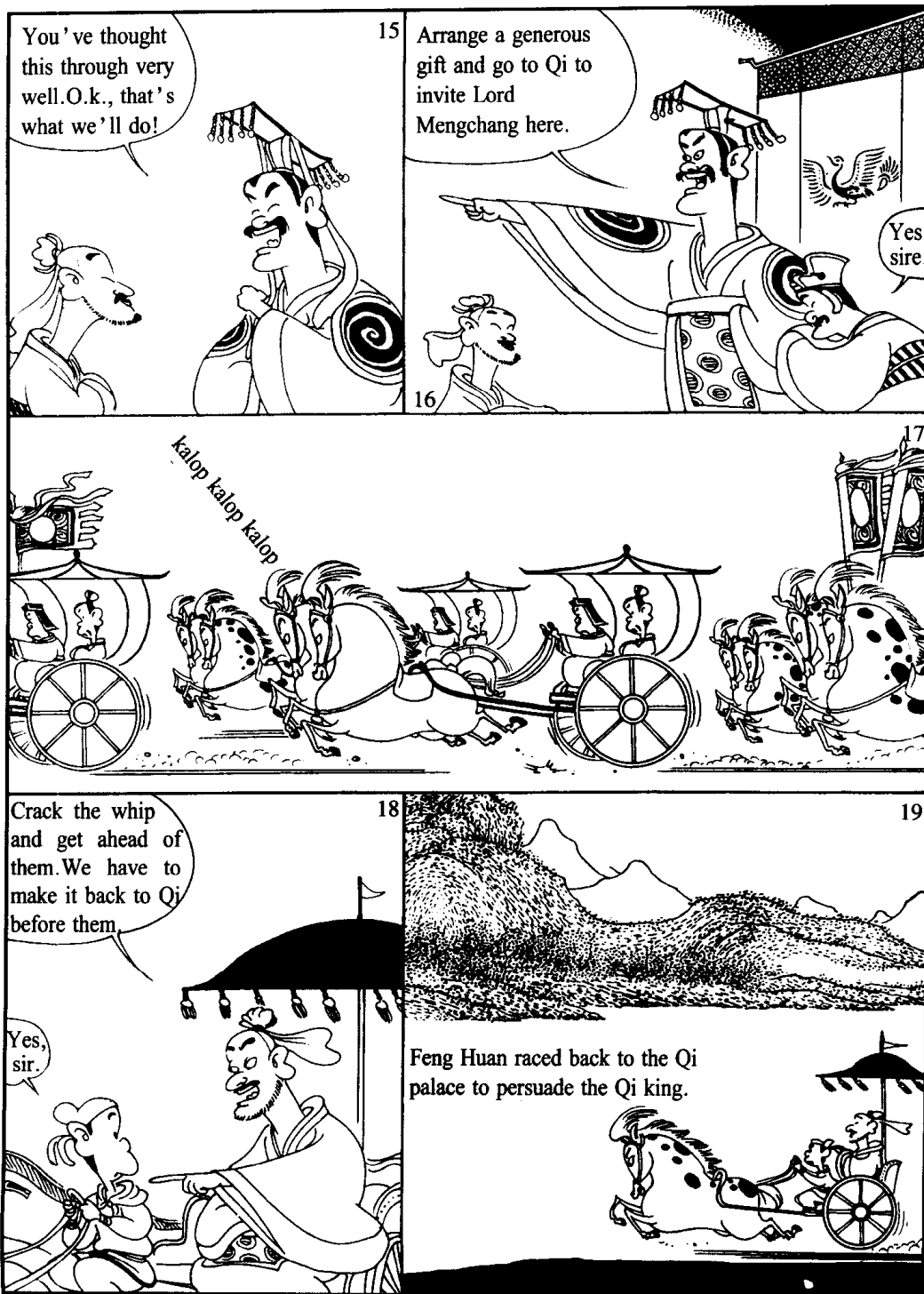
13

I suggest that you send someone for him right away so you don't miss this opportunity! If the king of Qi has regrets and restores Lord Mengchang's post, it will be hard to say who is the rooster and who is the hen.



14

维我汉继五帝末流，接三代「绝」业。周道废，秦拔去古文，焚灭《诗》《书》，故明堂石室金匱玉布衣匹夫之人，不害于政，不妨百姓，取与以时而息财富，智者有采焉。作《货殖列传》第六十九。齐、楚、秦、赵为日者，各有俗所用。欲循观其大旨，作《日者列传》第六十七。不流世俗，不争执利，上下无所凝滞，人莫之害，以道之用。作《滑稽列传》第六十六。夫事人君能说主耳目，和主颜色，而获亲近，非独色爱，能亦各有所长。作《佞幸列传》第六十五。



时异世，年差不明，作十表。礼乐损益，律历改易，兵权山川鬼神，天人之际，承敝通变，作八书。二十
 察终，见盛观衰，论考之行事，略推三代，录秦汉，上记轩辕，下至于兹，著十二本纪，既科条之矣。并
 于周，复典之，故司马氏世主天官。至于余乎，钦念哉！钦念哉！罔罗天下放失旧闻，王迹所兴，原始
 下遗文古事靡不毕集太史公。太史公仍父子相续纂其职。曰：「于戏！余维先人尝掌斯事，显于唐虞，至
 《诗》《书》往往间出矣。自曹参荐盖公言黄老，而贾生、晁错明申、商，公孙弘以儒显，百年之间，天
 版图籍散乱。于是汉兴，萧何次律令，韩信申军法，张苍为章程，叔孙通定礼仪，则文学彬彬稍进，

子。第七十。

太史公曰：余述历黄帝以来至太初而訖，百三十篇。

司马迁《史记》卷一百三十

略，以拾遗补苴，成一家之言，厥协《六经》异传，整齐百家杂语，藏之名山，副在京师，俟后世圣人君
 悦，不令已失时，立功名于天下，作七十列传。凡百三十篇，五十二万六千五百字，为《太史公书》序
 八宿环北辰，三十辐共一轂，运行无穷，辅拂股肱之臣配焉，忠信行道，以奉主上，作三十世家。扶义俶

When capable men move to Qi, it is in the hope of strengthening Qi and weakening Qin. Likewise, when they go to Qin, it is to strengthen Qin and weaken Qi.



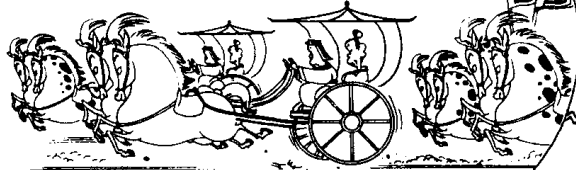
20

Between Qi and Qin, it's hard to tell who's the rooster and who's the hen. The two can't exist together long, and if you let Qin become known as the rooster, Qi will be in grave danger.



21

I heard that Qin has sent ten carriages with one thousand ounces of gold inviting Lord Mengchang to Qin.



22

If he goes, the hearts of people all over may turn toward him, and then Qin will become the rooster, while Qi becomes the hen.



23

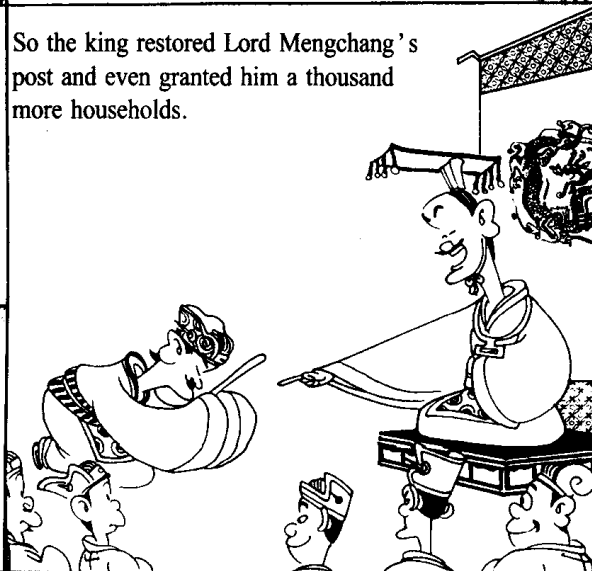
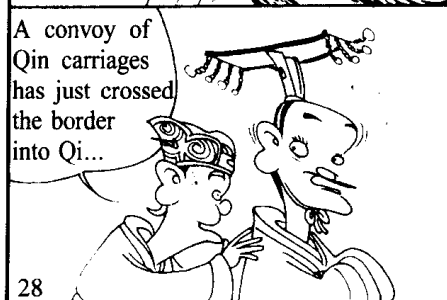
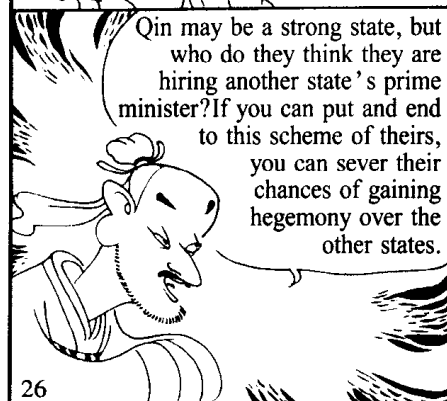
What!



As soon as Qi becomes the hen, your major cities will be in danger.



24

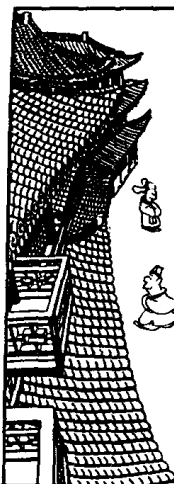


终身不复鼓琴。何则？士为知己者用，女为说己者容。若仆大质已亏缺矣，虽才怀随、和，行若由、夷，处秽，动而见尤，欲益反损，是以独抑郁而谁与语。谚曰：「谁为为之！孰令听之！」盖钟子期死，伯牙，若望仆不相师，而用流俗人之言。仆非敢如此也。仆虽罢弩，亦尝侧闻长者之遗风矣。顾自以为身残

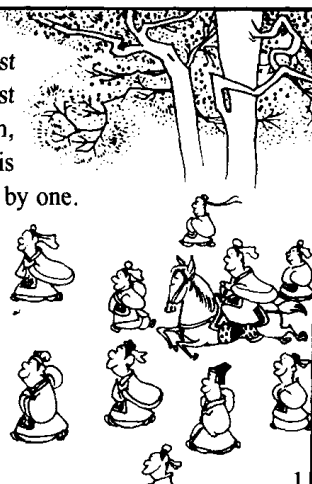
大史公牛马走司马迁再拜言，少卿足下：曩者辱赐书，教以慎于接物，推贤进士为务；意气勤勤恳

报任少卿书

Some Things Are Certain to Happen



When Lord Mengchang had lost his post as prime minister, most of his retainers abandoned him, and as soon as he regained his position, they hurried back one by one.



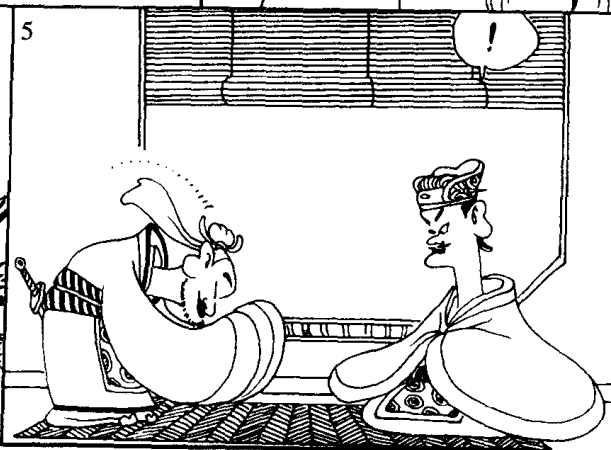
I had three thousand retainers once, but as soon as I lost my post, they all turned their backs on me.



Now, thanks to you, I have my position back. You tell me, how do they have the dignity to return?

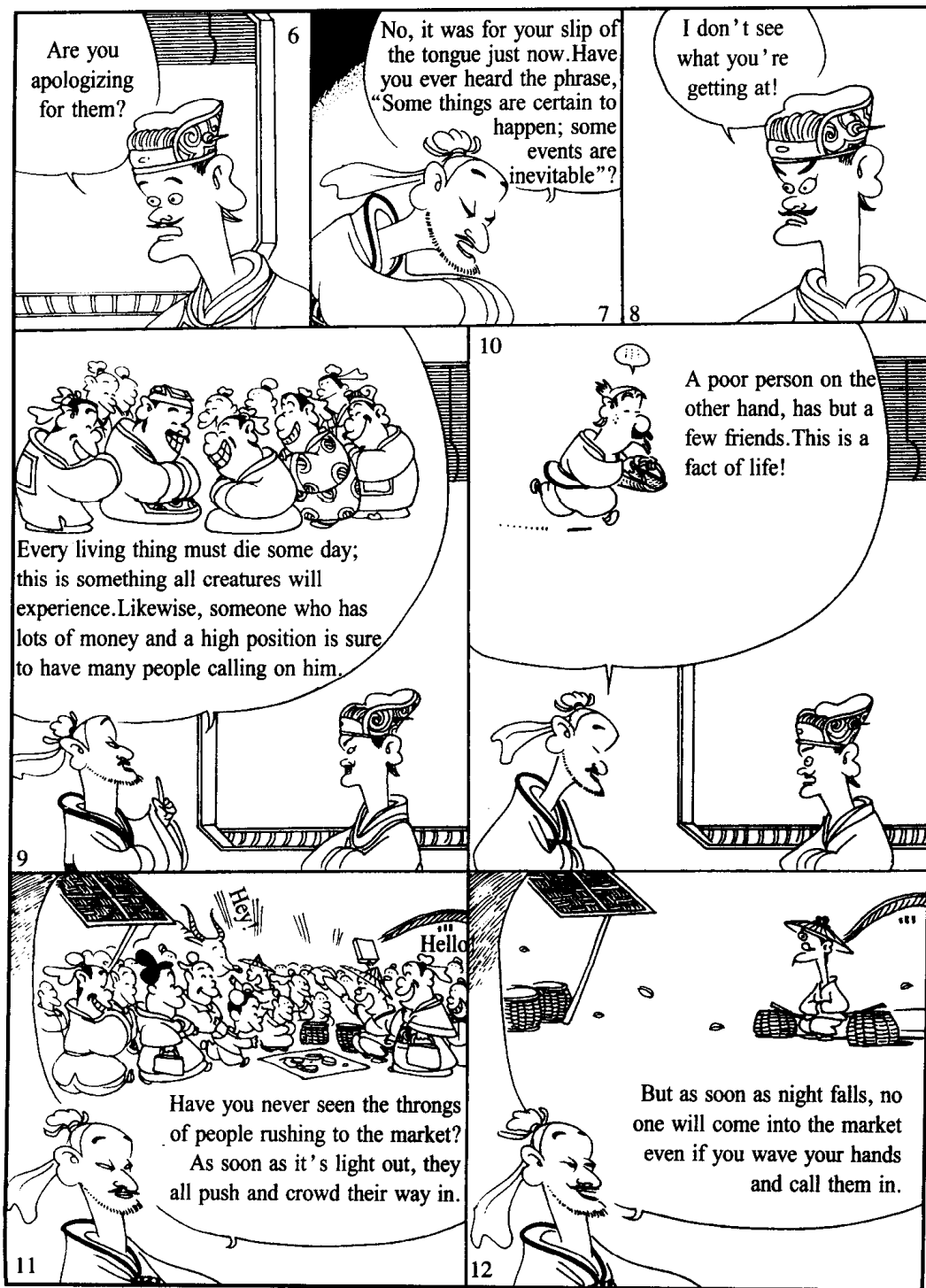


If they come in to see me, I'm going to spit in their faces and tell them off.



辱先，诟莫大于官刑。刑余之人，无所比数，非一世也，所从来远矣。昔卫灵公与雍渠同载，孔子适陈；行之极也。士有此五者，然后可以托于世，而列于君子之林矣。故祸莫憯于欲利，悲莫痛于伤心，行丑于讪闻之；修身者，智之符也；爱施者，仁之端也；取予者，义之表也；耻辱者，勇之决也；立名者，晓左右，则长逝者魂魄私恨无穷。请略陈固陋。阙然久不报，幸勿为过。

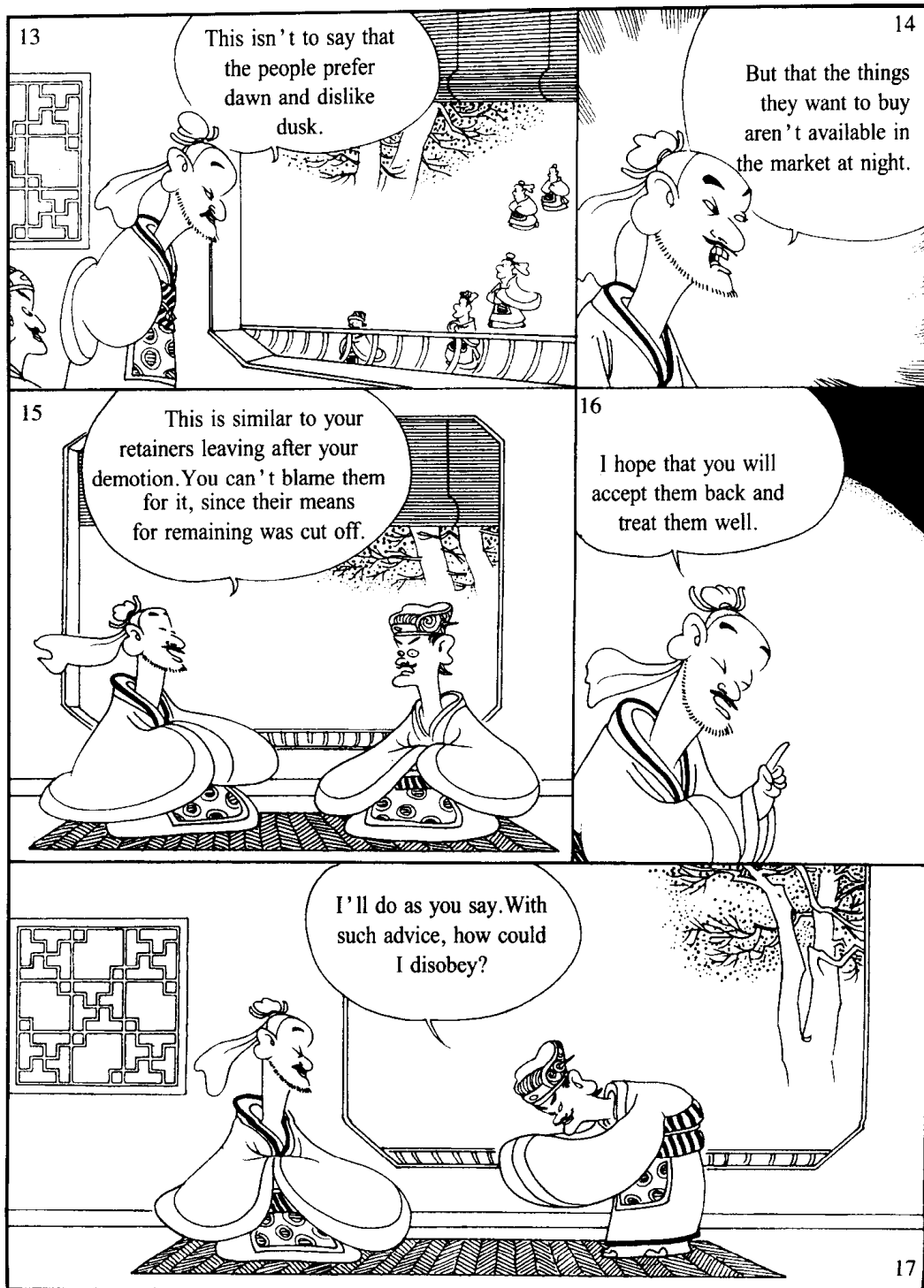
竭志意。今少卿抱不测之罪，涉旬月，追季冬，仆又薄从上雍，恐卒然不可为讳。是仆终已不得舒愤懣以终不可以为荣，适足以见笑而自点耳。书辞宜答，会东从上来，又迫贱事。相见日浅，卒卒无须臾之间得



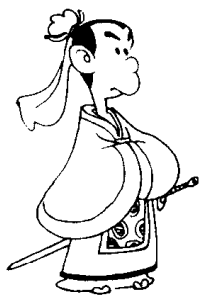
列，陪奉外廷末议。不以此时引纲维，尽思虑，今已亏形为扫除之隶，在闾茸之中，乃欲仰首伸眉，论列禄，以为宗族交游光宠。四者无一遂，苟合取容，无所短长之效，可见于此矣！向者，仆亦尝厕下大夫之进能，显岩穴之士；外之，不能备行伍，攻城野战，有斩将搴旗之功；下之，不能积日累劳，取尊官厚十余年矣。所以自惟：上之，不能纳忠效言，有奇策材力之誉，自结明主；次之，又不能拾遗补阙，招贤而况于慷慨之士乎！如今朝廷虽乏人，奈何令刀锯之余荐天下豪俊哉！仆赖先人绪业，得待罪辇毂下，二商鞅因景监见，赵良寒心；同子参乘，袁丝变色；自古而耻之。夫中材之人，事有关于宦竖，莫不伤气，

士，事亲孝，与士信，临财廉，取与义，分别有让，恭俭下人，常思奋不顾身，以徇国家之急。其素所蓄于主上。而事乃有大谬不然者。

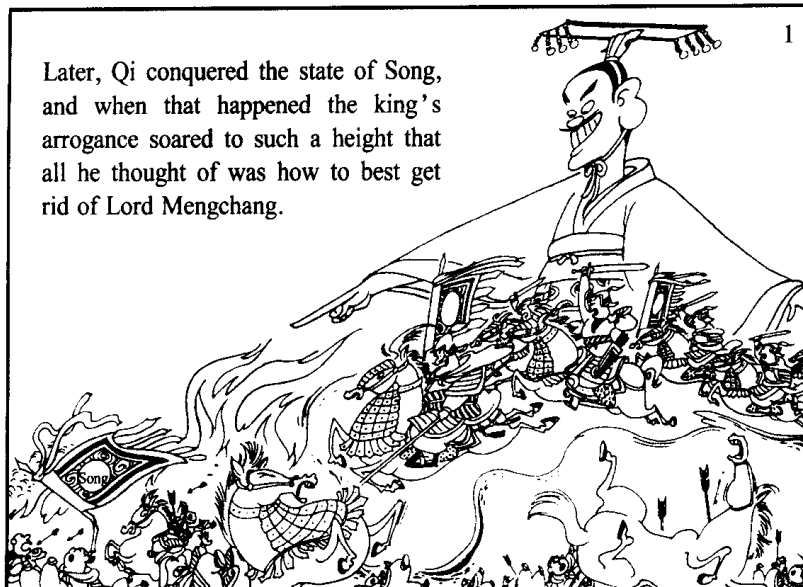
中。仆以为戴盆何以望天，故绝宾客之知，亡室家之业，日夜思竭其不肖之才力，务一心营职，以求亲媚且事本末未易明也。仆少负不羁之才，长无乡曲之誉，主上幸以先人之故，使得奏薄技，出入周卫之是非，不亦轻朝廷、羞当世之士邪？嗟乎，嗟乎！如仆，尚何言哉！尚何言哉！



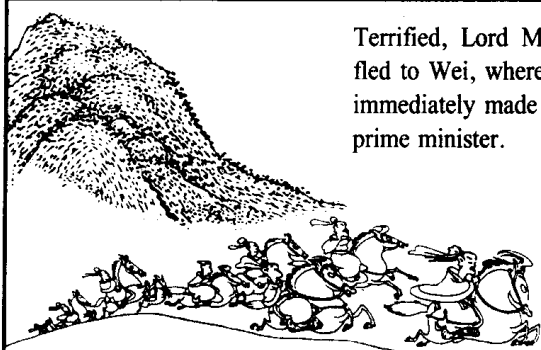
A Broken Line



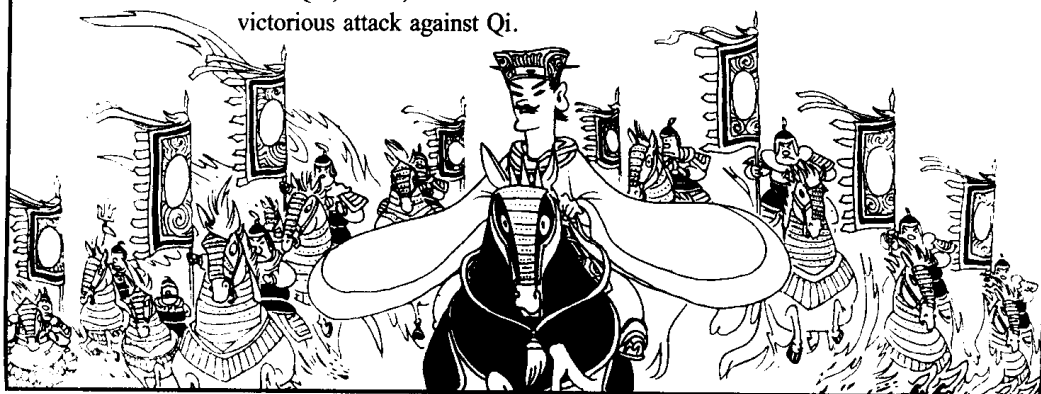
Later, Qi conquered the state of Song, and when that happened the king's arrogance soared to such a height that all he thought of was how to best get rid of Lord Mengchang.



Terrified, Lord Mengchang fled to Wei, where the king immediately made him prime minister.



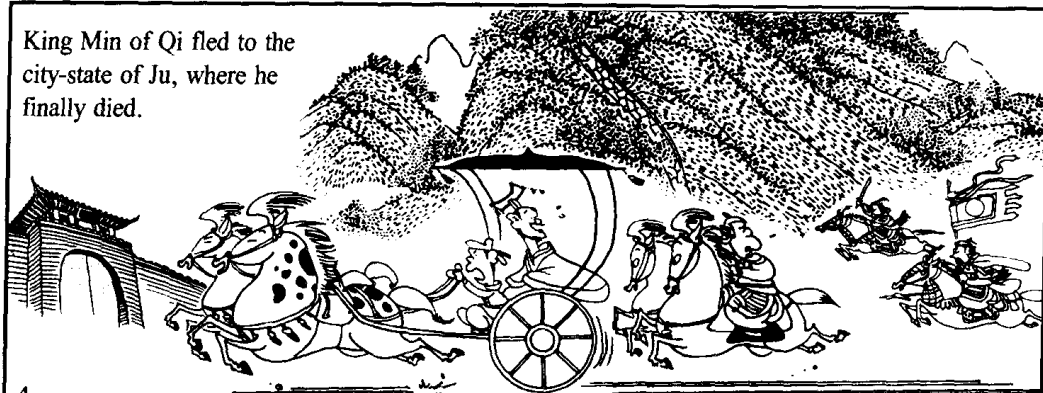
Lord Mengchang then formed a united front with Qin, Zhao, and Yan and launched a victorious attack against Qi.



报，汉公卿王侯皆奉觞上寿。后数日，陵败书闻，主上为之食不甘味，听朝不怡，大臣忧惧，不知所出。一呼劳军，士无不起，躬自流涕，沫血饮泣，更张空拳，冒白刃，北向争死敌者。陵未没时，使有来悉征其左右贤王，举引弓之人，一国共攻而围之。转斗千里，矢尽道穷，救兵不至，士卒死伤如积。然陵口，横挑强胡，仰亿万之师，与单于连战十有余日，所杀过当。虏救死扶伤不给，旃裘之君长咸震怖，乃保妻子之臣随而媒孽其短，仆诚私心痛之。且李陵提步卒不满五千，深践戎马之地，足历王庭，垂饵虎积也，仆以为有国士之风。夫人臣出万死不顾一生之计，赴公家之难，斯已奇矣。今举事一不当，而全躯

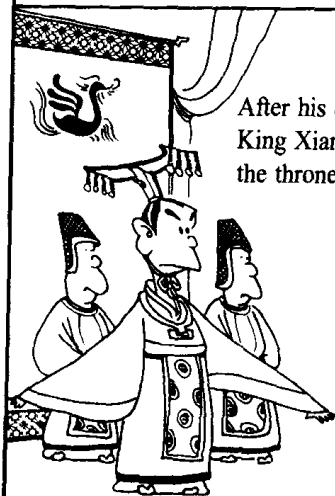
幽图围之中，谁可告诉者！此真少卿所亲见，仆行事岂不然乎！李陵既生降，颓其家声，而仆又得之蚕上，卒从吏议。家贫，货赂不足以自赎，交游莫救视，左右亲近不为一言。身非木石，独与法吏为伍，深之辞。未能尽明，明主不晓，以为仆沮贰师，而为李陵游说，遂下于理。拳拳之忠，终不能自列，因为诬力，虽古之名将，不能过也；身虽陷败，彼观其意，且欲得其当而报于汉。事已无可奈何，其所摧败，功仆窃不自料其卑贱，见主上惨怆怛悼，诚欲效其款款之愚。以为李陵素与士大夫绝甘分少，能得人之死

King Min of Qi fled to the city-state of Ju, where he finally died.



4

After his death, King Xiang took the throne,



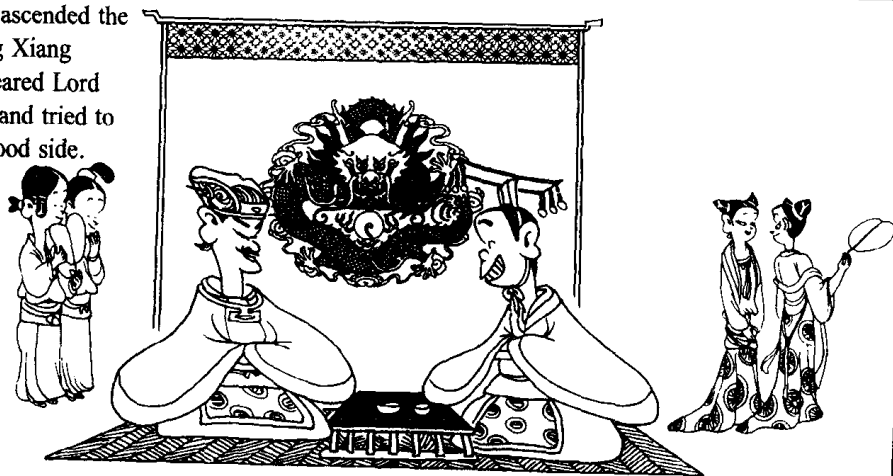
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And Lord Mengchang remained apart from all other noblemen, not belonging to any one country.

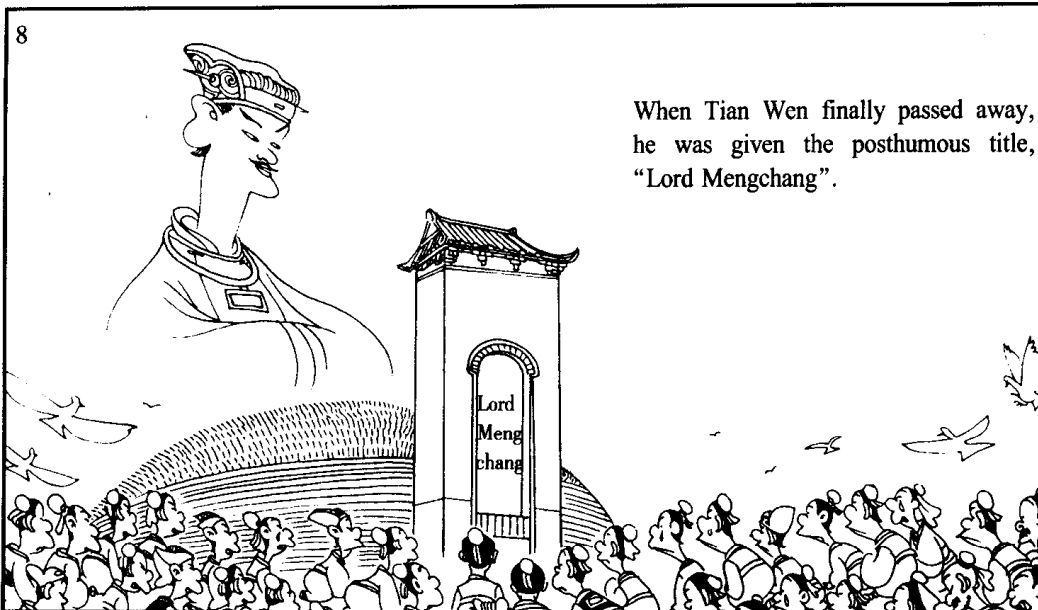


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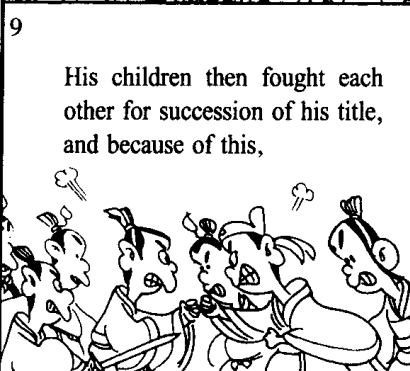
Having just ascended the throne, King Xiang somewhat feared Lord Mengchang and tried to get on his good side.



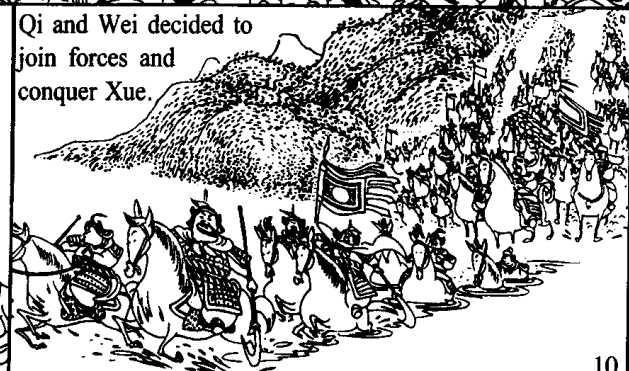
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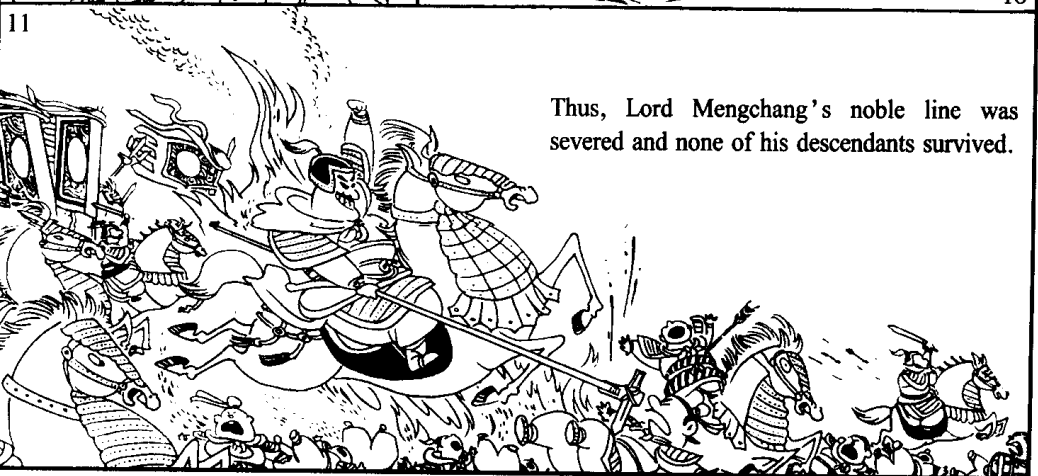
When Tian Wen finally passed away, he was given the posthumous title, "Lord Mengchang".



His children then fought each other for succession of his title, and because of this,



Qi and Wei decided to join forces and conquer Xue.



Thus, Lord Mengchang's noble line was severed and none of his descendants survived.

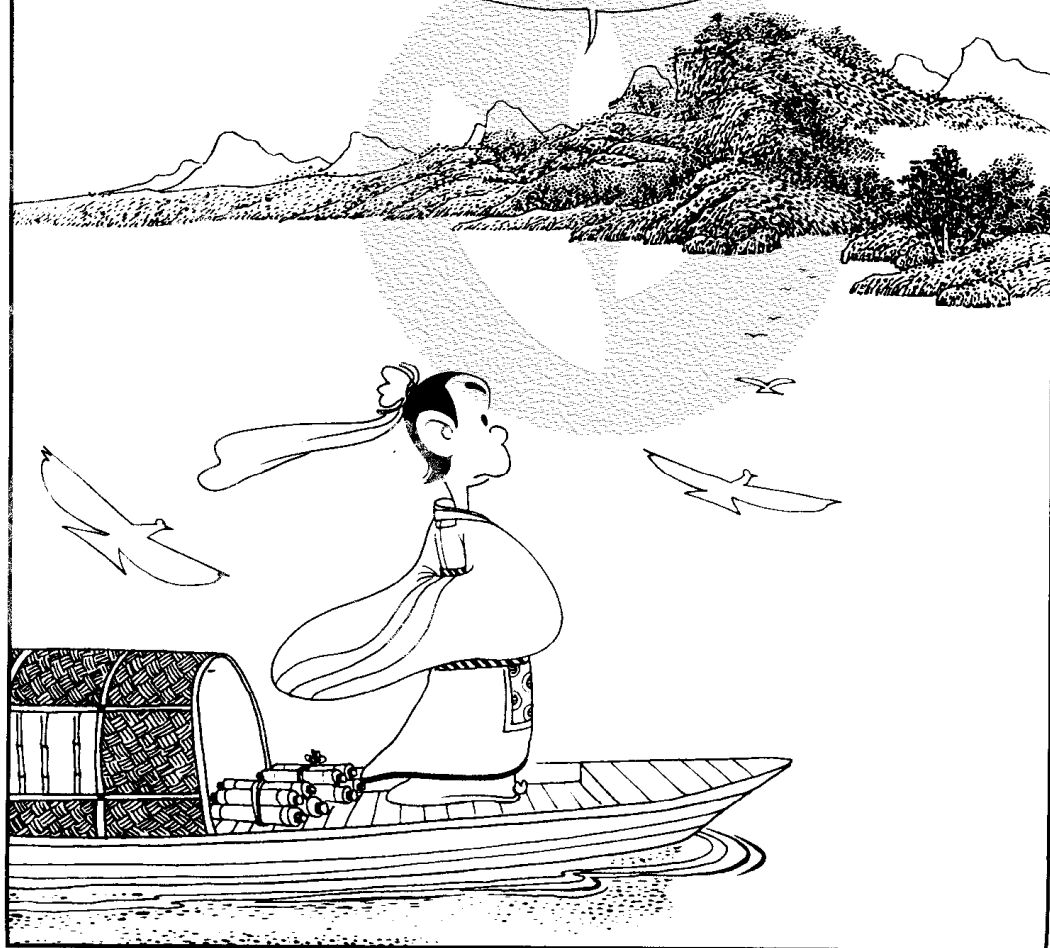
肌肤、断肢体受辱，最下腐刑极矣！传曰：「刑不上大夫。」此言士节不可不勉励也。猛虎处深山，百兽下辱辞令，其次诟体受辱，其次易服受辱，其次关木索、被箠楚受辱，其次剔毛发、婴金铁受辱，其次毁固有一死，死或重于泰山，或轻于鸿毛，用之所趣异也。太上不辱先，其次不辱身，其次不辱理色，其次毁以异？而世俗又不能与死节者次比，特以为智穷罪极，不能自免，卒就死耳。何也？素所自树立使然。人室，重为天下观笑。悲夫！悲夫！事未易一二为俗人言也。仆之先，非有剖符丹书之功，文、史、星、历

王侯将相，声闻邻国，及罪至罔加，不能引决自裁，在尘埃之中。古今一体，安在其不辱也？由此言之，勇权倾五伯，囚于请室；魏其，大将也，衣赭衣、关三木；季布为朱家钳奴；灌夫受辱于居室；此人皆身至里；李斯，相也，具于五刑；淮阴，王也，受械于陈；彭越、张敖，南面称孤，系狱抵罪；绛侯诛诸吕，则心惕息。何者？积威约之势也。及以至是，言不辱者，所谓强颜耳，曷足贵乎！且西伯，伯也，拘于美定计于鲜也。今交手足，受木索，暴肌肤，受榜箠，幽于圜墙之中；当此之时，见狱吏则头抢地，视徒隶震恐，及在槛阱之中，摇尾而求食，积威约之渐也。故士有画地为牢，势不可入，削木为吏，议不可对，

The Grand Historian

Sima Qian says:

I have been to the ruins of Xue, and the men there are fierce and defiant, far different from those in Zou and Lu, where Mencius and Confucius once lived. I looked into the reason for this and was told: "When Lord Mengchang was recruiting the best heroes in the land, plenty of crooks and scoundrels came to Xue, until they numbered over sixty thousand households." People say Lord Mengchang enjoyed keeping retainers; there's certainly no doubt about that!



Lord Pingyuan



文采不表于后世也。

获婢妾犹能引决，况仆之不得已乎？所以隐忍苟活，幽于圜墙之中而不辞者，恨私心有所不尽，鄙陋没世而不必死节，怯夫慕义，何处不勉焉！仆虽怯懦欲苟活，亦颇识去就之分矣，何至自沉溺缁绁之辱哉！且夫臧理者不然，乃有所不得已也。今仆不幸早失父母，无兄弟之亲，独身孤立，少卿视仆于妻子何如哉？且勇者节，斯不亦远乎！古人所以重施刑于大夫者，殆为此也。夫人情莫不贪生恶死，念父母，顾妻子，至激于义怯，势也；强弱，形也；审矣，何足怪乎？夫人不能早自裁绳墨之外，以稍陵迟；至于鞭箠之间，乃欲引

Lord Ping yuan

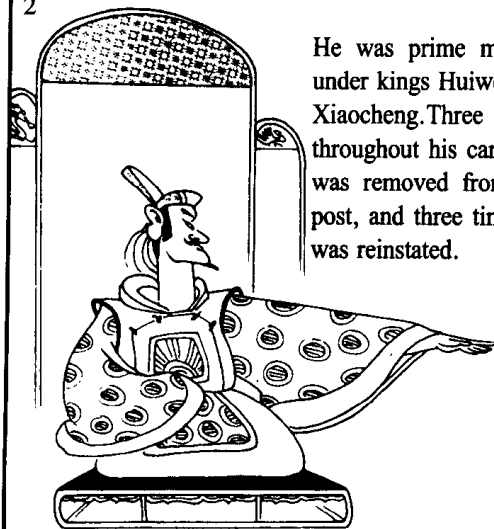
轼，下至于兹，为十表、本纪十二、书八章、世家三十、列传七十凡百三十篇，亦欲以究天人之际，通古今见。仆窃不逊，近自托于无能之辞，网罗天下放失旧闻，略考之其事，综其终始稽其成败兴坏之纪，上计轩得通其道，故述往事，思来者。及如左丘无目，孙子断足，终不可用，退而论书策以舒其愤，思垂空文以自览；韩非囚秦，《说难》、《孤愤》；《诗》三百篇，大抵贤圣发愤之所为作也；此人皆意有所郁结，不屈原放逐，乃赋《离骚》；左丘失明，厥有《国语》；孙子膺脚，《兵法》修列；不韦迁蜀，世传《吕古者富贵而名磨灭，不可胜记，唯倜傥非常之人称焉。盖文王拘而演《周易》；仲尼厄而作《春秋》；

1

Lord Pingyuan was a prince of the state of Zhao. His name was Zhao Sheng, but because "Lord Pingyuan" is his posthumous title, that's how later generations have referred to him. He was the most virtuous and capable of all the nobles in Zhao. Just like Lord Mengchang, he liked to keep retainers, who came to number in the thousands.



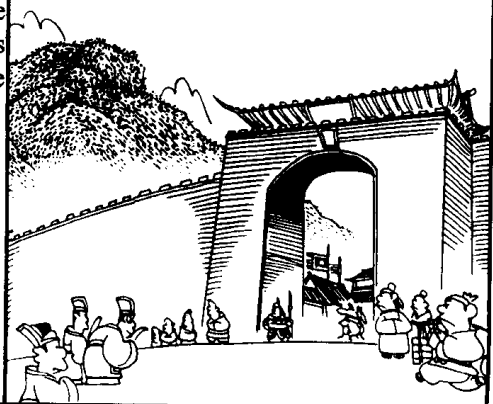
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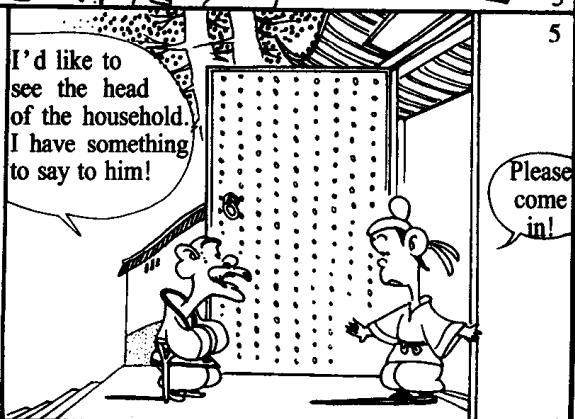
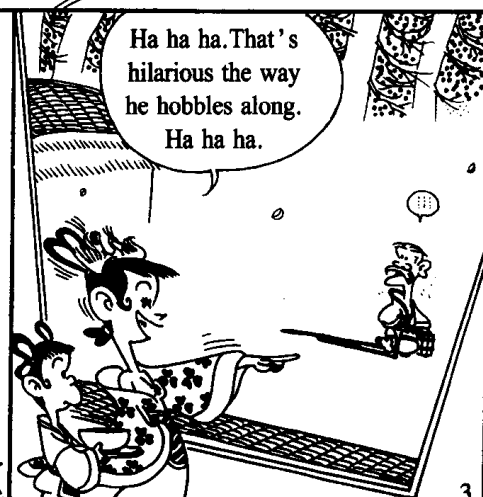
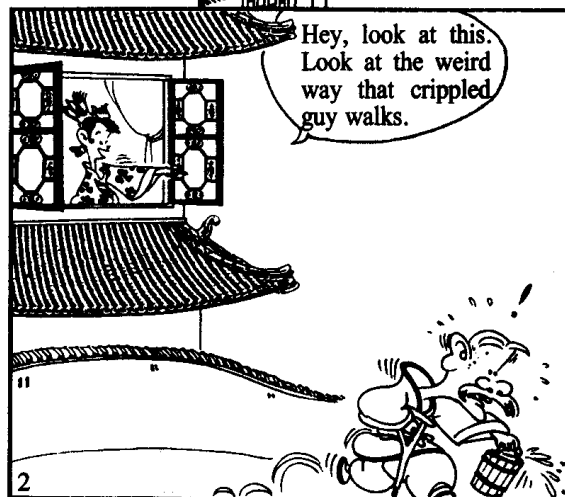
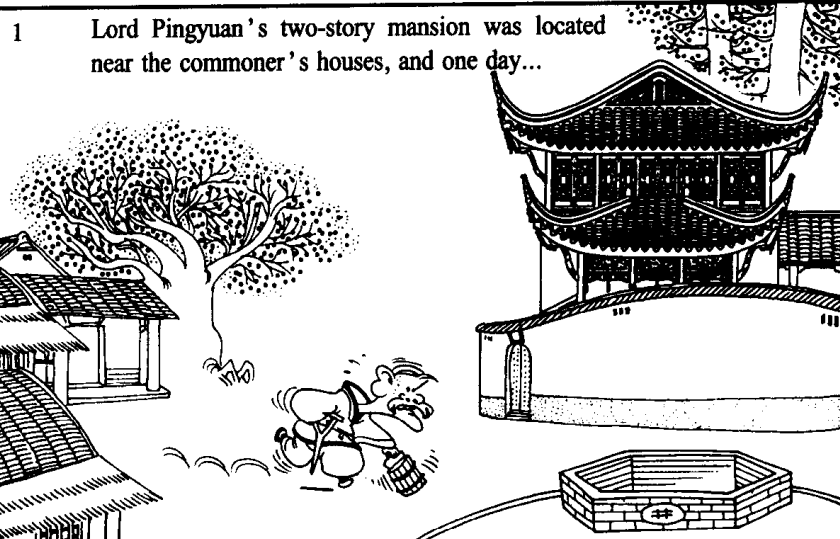
He was prime minister under kings Huiwen and Xiaocheng. Three times throughout his career he was removed from this post, and three times he was reinstated.

3

His personal fief was the city of Dongwu.



Beheading a Beauty as Recompense

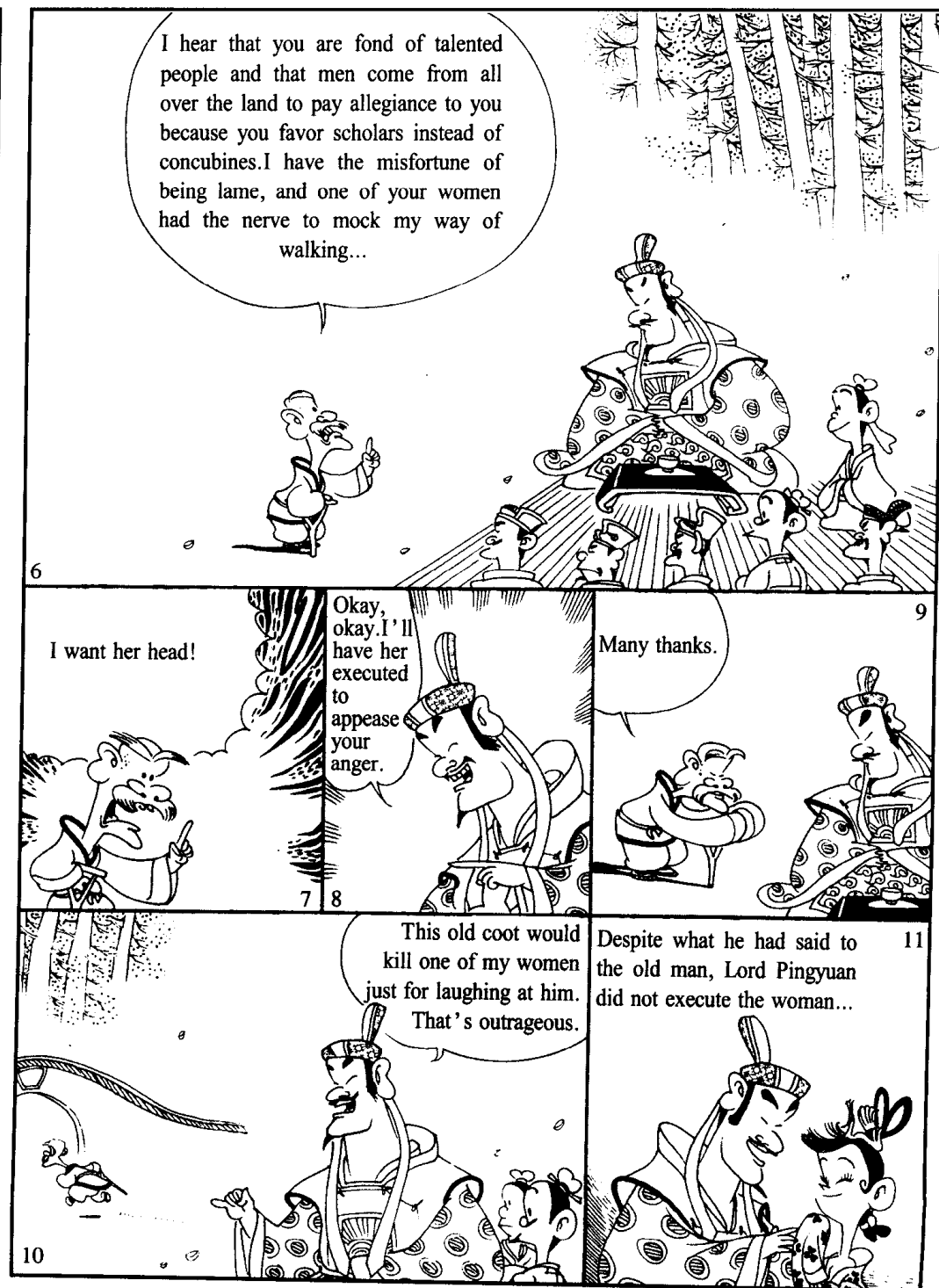


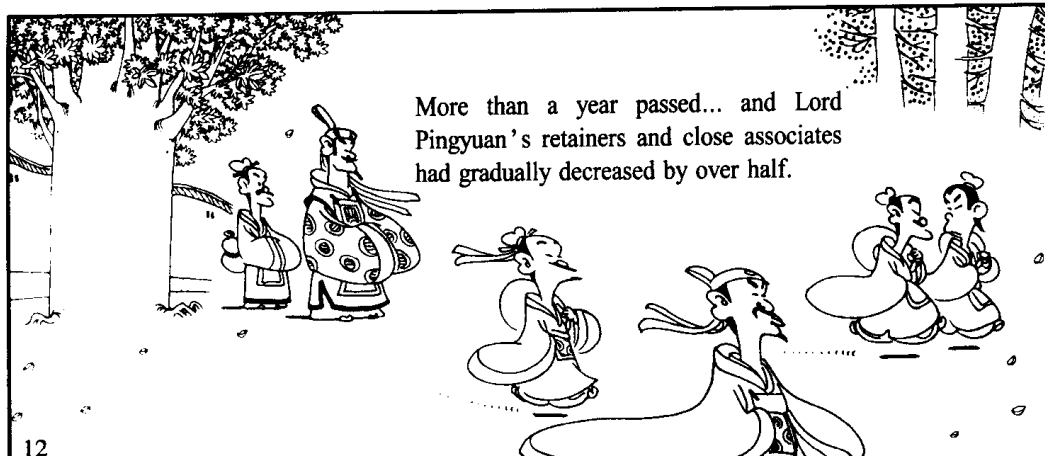
日然后是非乃定。书不能悉意，略陈固陋。以推贤进士，无乃与仆之私心刺谬乎？今虽欲自雕琢，曼辞以自饰，无益，于俗不信，适足取辱耳。要之死发背沾衣也。身直为闺阁之臣，宁得自引深藏岩穴邪？故且从俗浮沉，与时俯仰，以通其狂惑。今少卿乃教墓乎？虽累百世，垢弥甚耳！是以肠一日而九回，居则忽忽若有所亡，出则不知所往。每念斯耻，汗未尝不且负下未易居，上流多谤议。仆以口语遇遭此祸，重为乡党戮笑，以污辱先人，亦何面目复上父母之丘之其人通邑大都，则仆偿前辱之责，虽万被戮，岂有悔哉！然此可为智者道，难为俗人言也。

班固《汉书》卷六十二

孟尝君列传

之马陵，虜魏太子申而杀魏将庞涓。宣王七年，田婴使于韩、魏，韩、魏服于齐。婴与韩昭侯、魏惠王会亡走。会威王卒，宣王立，知成侯卖田忌，乃复召田忌以为将。宣王二年，田忌与孙臬、田婴俱伐魏，败取用事，与成侯邹忌及田忌将而救韩伐魏。成侯与田忌争宠，成侯卖田忌。田忌惧，奔齐之边邑，不胜，孟尝君名文，姓田氏。文之父曰靖郭君田婴。田婴者，齐威王少子而齐宣王庶弟也。田婴自威王时任



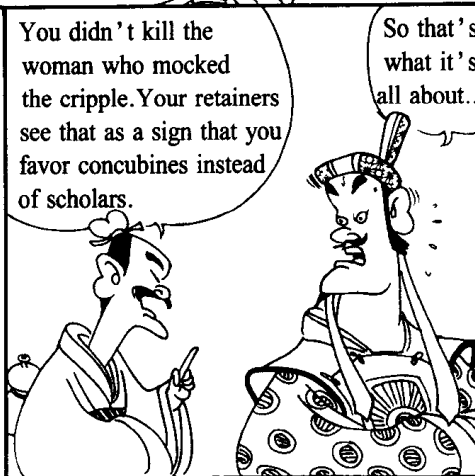


More than a year passed... and Lord Pingyuan's retainers and close associates had gradually decreased by over half.

12

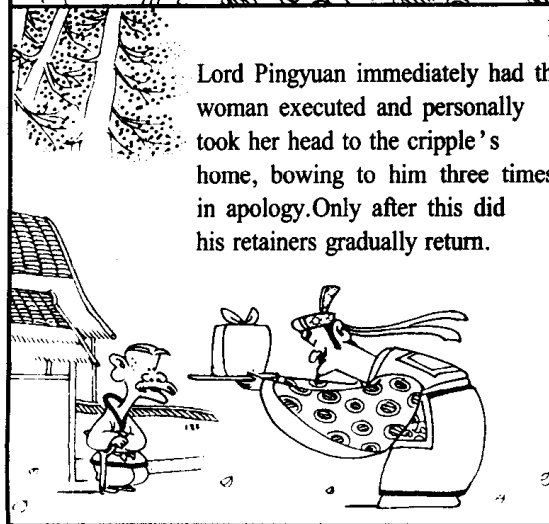


I've always been so good to them. Why are they leaving now?



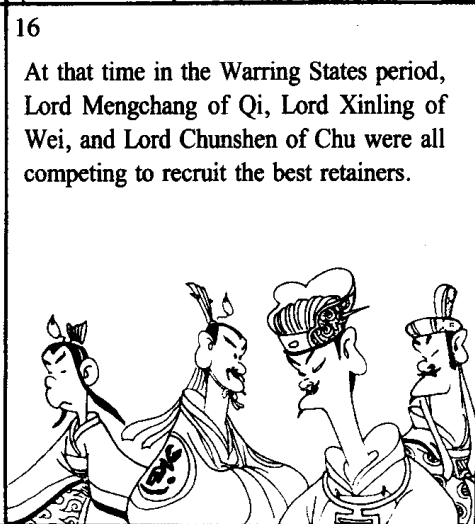
You didn't kill the woman who mocked the cripple. Your retainers see that as a sign that you favor concubines instead of scholars.

So that's what it's all about.



Lord Pingyuan immediately had the woman executed and personally took her head to the cripple's home, bowing to him three times in apology. Only after this did his retainers gradually return.

15



At that time in the Warring States period, Lord Mengchang of Qi, Lord Xinling of Wei, and Lord Chunshen of Chu were all competing to recruit the best retainers.

16

首，因曰：「君所以不举五月子者，何故？」嬰曰：「五月子者，长与户齐，将不利其父母。」文曰：之。及长，其母因兄弟而见其子文于田婴。田婴怒其母曰：「吾令若去此子，而敢生之，何也？」文顿初，田婴有子四十余人，其贱妾有子名文，文以五月五日生。婴告其母曰：「勿举也。」其母窃举生王，威王乃止。田婴相齐十一年，宣王卒，湣王即位。即位三年，而封田婴于薛。

王会徐州而相王也。楚威王闻之，怒田婴。明年，楚伐败齐师于徐州，而使人逐田婴。田婴使张丑说楚威齐宣王东阿南，盟而去。明年，复与梁惠王会甄。是岁，梁惠王卒。宣王九年，田婴相齐。齐宣王与魏襄

Mao Sui Recom- mends Himself



士不厌糟糠。今君又尚厚积余藏，欲以遗所不知何人，而忘公家之事日损，文窃怪之。」于是婴乃礼文，金，门下不见一贤者。文闻将门必有将，相门必有相。今君后官蹈绮毂而士不得「短」褐，仆妾余粱肉而「玄孙之孙为何？」曰：「不能知也。」文曰：「君用事相齐，至今三王矣，齐不加广而君私家富累万户耳，谁能至者！」婴曰：「子休矣。」

「人生受命于天乎？将受命于户邪？」婴默然。文曰：「必受命于天，君何忧焉。必受命于户，则可高其

In the ninth year of Zhao's King Huiwen, Qin laid siege to the Zhao capital Handan.

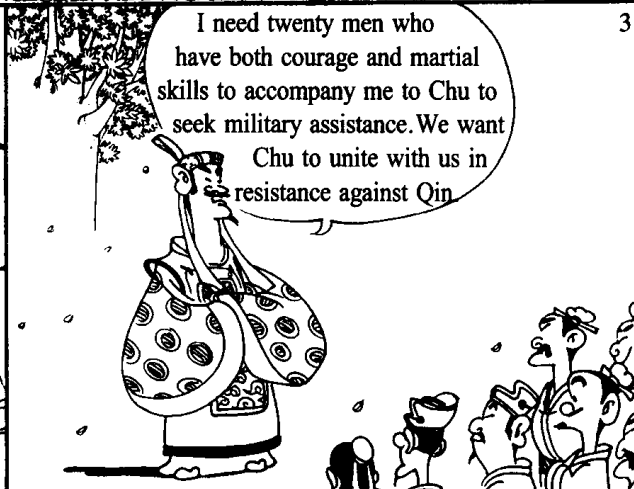


I hereby name you "special envoy". Go to Chu to seek military assistance!

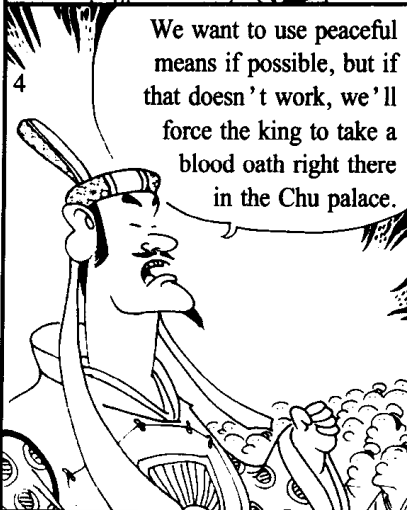
Yes, your Highness.



I need twenty men who have both courage and martial skills to accompany me to Chu to seek military assistance. We want Chu to unite with us in resistance against Qin.

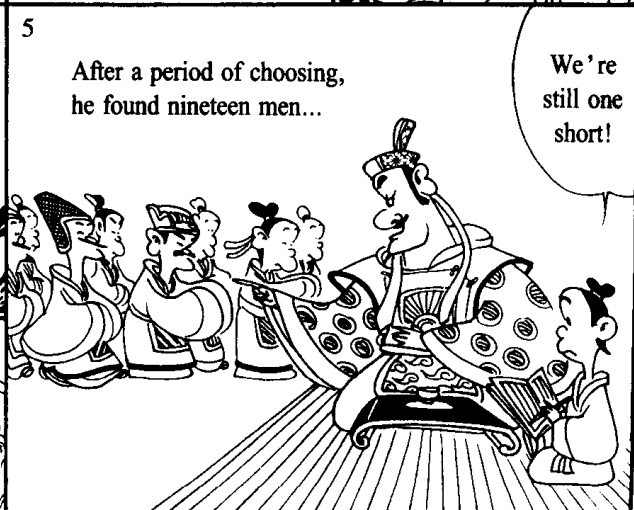


We want to use peaceful means if possible, but if that doesn't work, we'll force the king to take a blood oath right there in the Chu palace.



After a period of choosing, he found nineteen men...

We're still one short!



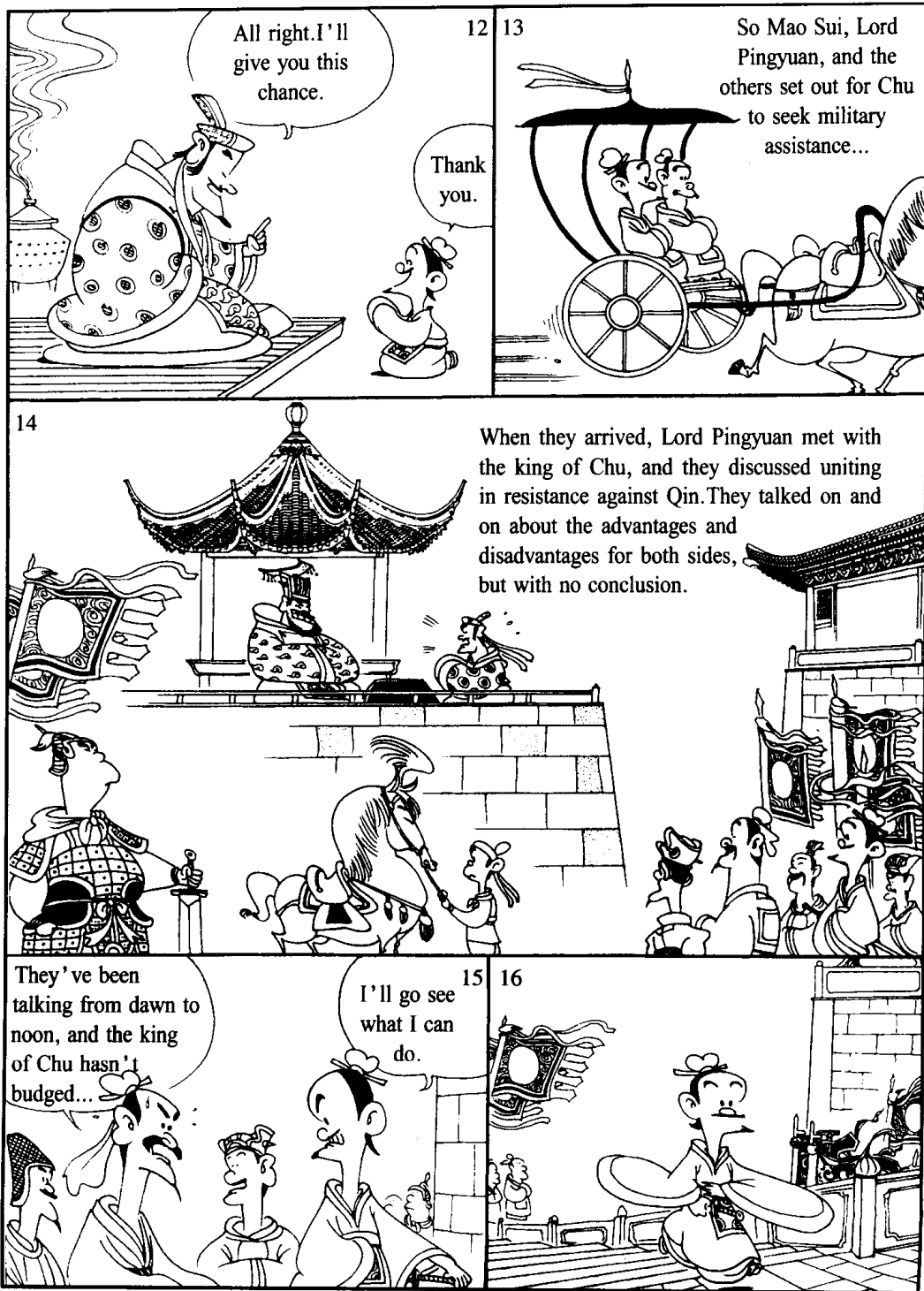


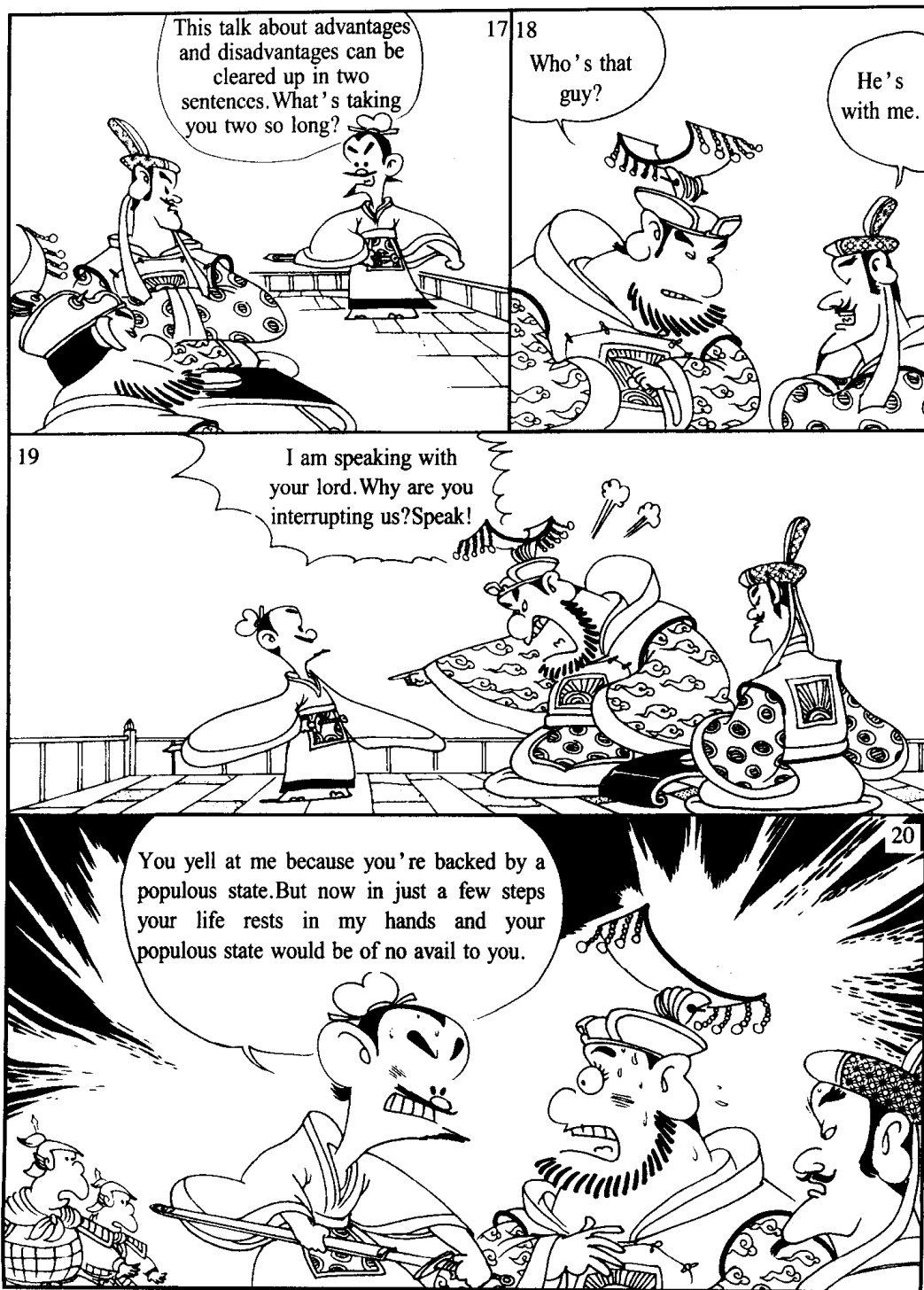
持其饭比之。客愁，自到。士以此多归孟尝君。孟尝君客无所择，皆善遇之。人人各自以为孟尝君亲己。已使使存问，献遗其亲戚。孟尝君曾待客夜食，有一人蔽火光。客怒，以饭不等，辍食辞去。孟尝君起，自千人，无贵贱一与文等。孟尝君待客坐语，而屏风后有侍史，主记君所与客语，问亲戚居处。客去，孟尝君孟尝君在薛，招致诸侯宾客及亡人有罪者，皆归孟尝君。孟尝君舍业厚遇之，以故倾天下之士。食客数君。而文果代立于薛，是为孟尝君。

使主家待宾客。宾客日进，名声闻于诸侯。诸侯皆使人请薛公田婴以文为太子，婴许之。婴卒，谥为靖郭

齐族也，今相秦，必先齐而后秦，秦其危矣。」于是秦昭王乃止。因孟尝君，谋欲杀之。孟尝君使人抵昭王，还，君得无为土禺人所笑乎？」孟尝君乃止。

「我生于土，败则归土。今天雨，流子而行，未知所止息也。」今秦，虎狼之国也，而君欲往，如有不得，苏代谓曰：「今旦代从外来，见木禺人与土禺人相与语。木禺人曰：「天雨，子将败矣。」土禺人曰：「秦昭王闻其贤，乃先使泾阳君为质于齐，以求见孟尝君。孟尝君将入秦，宾客莫欲其行，谏，不听。」

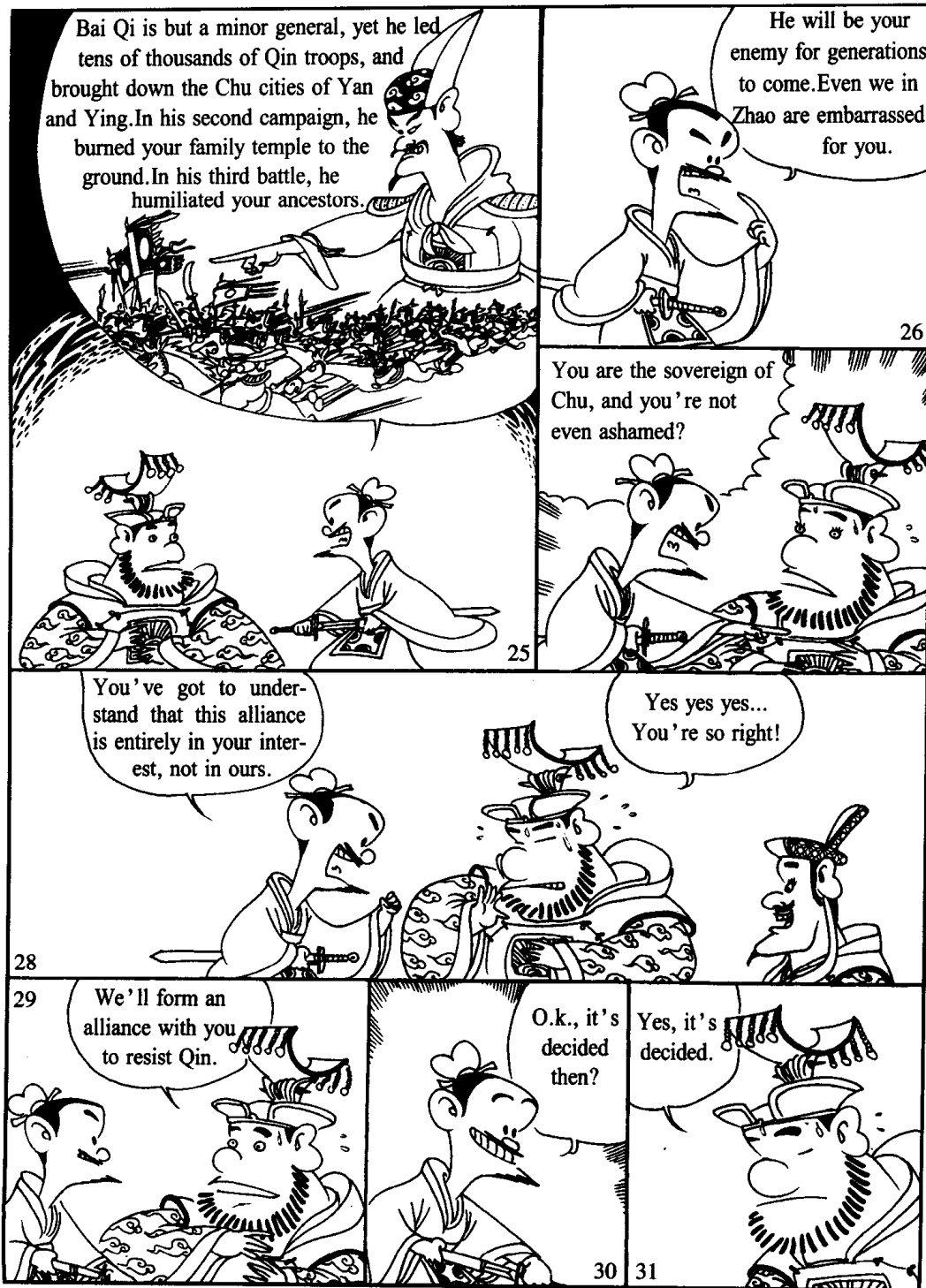




追果至关，已后孟尝君出，乃还。始孟尝君列此二人于宾客，宾客尽羞之，及孟尝君有秦难，卒此二人拔至关，关法鸡鸣而出客，孟尝君恐追至，客之居下坐者有能为鸡鸣，而鸡齐鸣，遂发传出。出如食顷，秦去，更封传，变名姓以出关。夜半至函谷关。秦昭王后悔出孟尝君，求之已去，即使人驰传逐之。孟尝君狗，以入秦官藏中，取所献狐白裘至，以献秦王幸姬。幸姬为言昭王，昭王释孟尝君。孟尝君得出，即驰王，更无他裘。孟尝君患之，遍问客，莫能对。最下坐有能为狗盗者，曰：「臣能得狐白裘。」乃夜为王幸姬求解。幸姬曰：「妾愿得君狐白裘。」此时孟尝君有一狐白裘，直千金，天下无双，入秦献之昭

为韩、魏攻楚九年，取宛、叶以北以强韩、魏，今复攻秦以益之。韩、魏南无楚忧，西无秦患，则齐危。孟尝君怨秦，将以齐为韩、魏攻楚，因与韩、魏攻秦，而借兵食于西周。苏代为西周谓曰：「君以齐齐湣王不自得，以其遣孟尝君。孟尝君至，则以为齐相，任政。渺小丈夫耳。」孟尝君闻之，怒。客与俱者下，斫击杀数百人，遂灭一县以去。孟尝君过赵，赵平原君客之。赵人闻孟尝君贤，出观之，皆笑曰：「始以薛公为魁然也，今视之，乃之。自是之后，客皆服。」





王。

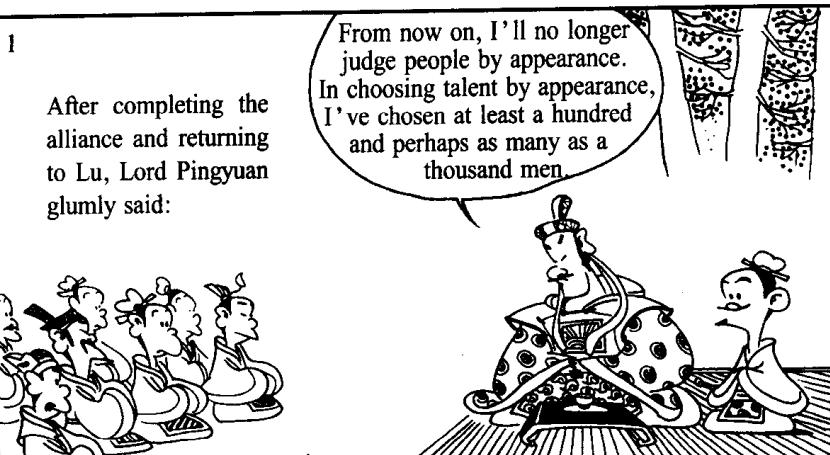
魏贺秦，使三国无攻，而不借兵食于西周矣。是时，楚怀王入秦，秦留之，故欲必出之。秦不果出楚怀王。齐得东国益强，而薛世世无患矣。秦不大弱，而处三晋之西，三晋必重齐。薛公曰：「善。」因令韩、而秦出楚怀王以为和。君令敝邑以此惠秦，秦得无破而以东国自免也，秦必欲之。楚王得出，必德齐。攻，令敝邑以君之情谓秦昭王曰：「薛公必不破秦以强韩、魏。其攻秦也，欲王之令楚王割东国以与齐，矣。韩、魏必轻齐畏秦，臣为君危之。君不如令敝邑深合于秦，而君无攻，又无借兵食。君临函谷而无

其后，秦亡将吕礼相齐，欲困苏代。代乃谓孟尝君曰：「周最于齐，至厚也，而齐王逐之，而听亲弗英。潘王许之。」

自到官门以明孟尝君。潘王乃惊，而踪迹验问，孟尝君果无反谋，乃复召孟尝君。孟尝君因谢病，归老于之，以故不致入。」孟尝君怒而退魏子。居数年，人或毁孟尝君于齐潘王曰：「孟尝君将为乱。」及田甲孟尝君相齐，其舍人魏子为孟尝君收邑入，三反而不致一入。孟尝君问之，对曰：「有贤者，窃假与

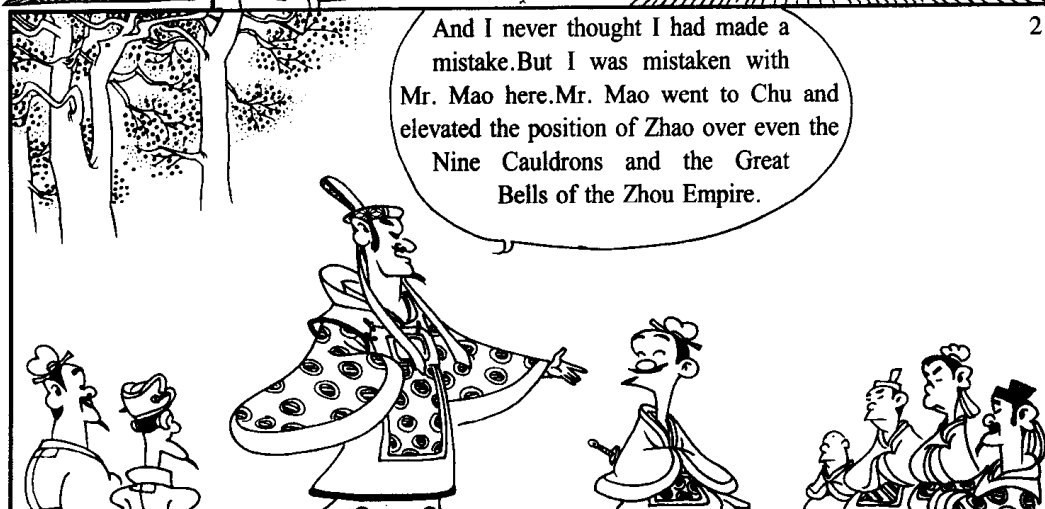


Judging by Appear- ance

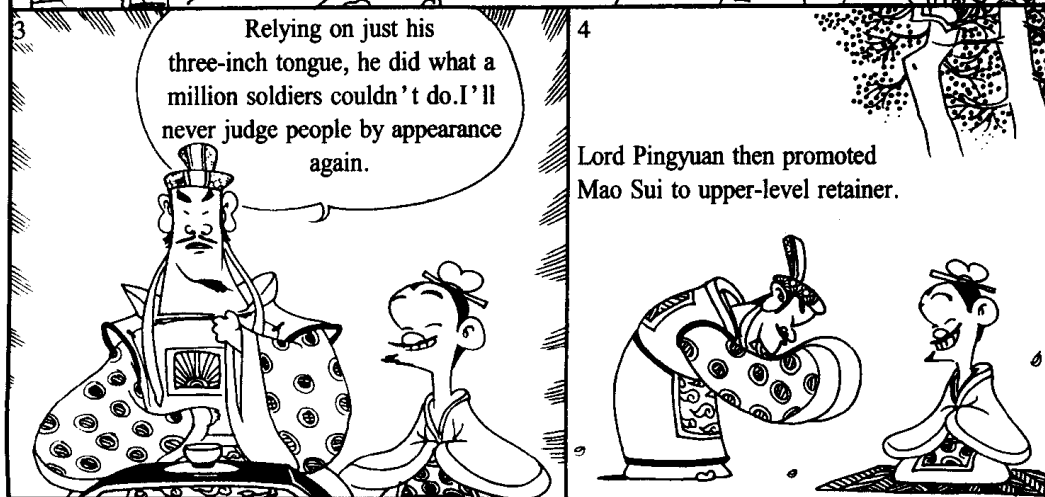


1
After completing the alliance and returning to Lu, Lord Pingyuan glumly said:

From now on, I'll no longer judge people by appearance. In choosing talent by appearance, I've chosen at least a hundred and perhaps as many as a thousand men.



2
And I never thought I had made a mistake. But I was mistaken with Mr. Mao here. Mr. Mao went to Chu and elevated the position of Zhao over even the Nine Cauldrons and the Great Bells of the Zhou Empire.



3
Relying on just his three-inch tongue, he did what a million soldiers couldn't do. I'll never judge people by appearance again.

4
Lord Pingyuan then promoted Mao Sui to upper-level retainer.

齐。齐破，吾请以所得封子。齐破，秦畏晋之强，秦必重子以取晋。晋国敝于齐而畏秦，晋必重子以取以临三晋，吕礼必并相矣，是子通齐以重吕礼也。若齐免于天下之兵，其仇子必深矣。子不如劝秦王伐孟尝君，乃遣秦相穰侯魏冉书曰：「吾闻秦欲以吕礼收齐，齐，天下之强国也，子必轻矣。齐秦相其国也！」于是孟尝君从其计，而吕礼嫉害于孟尝君。

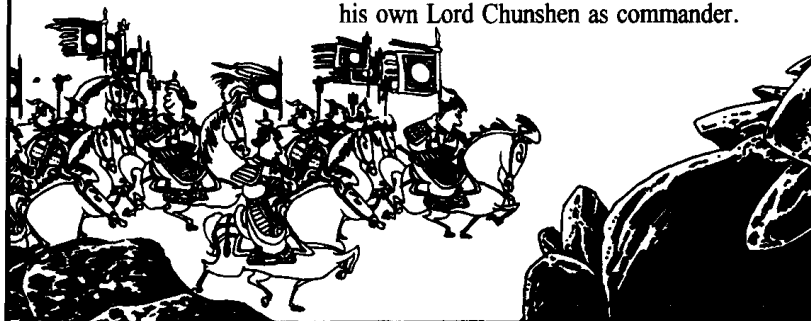
秦、魏，收周最以厚行，且反齐王之信，又禁天下之变。齐无秦，则天下集齐，亲弗必走，则齐王执与为相吕礼者，欲取秦也。齐、秦合，则亲弗与吕礼重矣。有用，齐、秦必轻君。君不如急北兵，趋赵以和

初，冯驩闻孟尝君好客，蹀躞而见之。孟尝君曰：「先生远辱，何以教文也？」冯驩曰：「闻君好和，复亲薛公。文卒，谥为孟尝君。诸子争立，而齐魏共灭薛。孟尝绝嗣无后也。」
 齐湣王亡在莒，遂死焉。齐襄王立，而孟尝君中立于诸侯，无所属。齐襄王新立，畏孟尝君，与连后。齐湣王灭宋，益骄，欲去孟尝君。孟尝君恐，乃如魏。魏昭王以为相，西合于秦、赵，与燕共伐破秦。是子破齐以为功，挟晋以为重；是子破齐定封，秦、晋交重子。若齐不破，吕礼复用，子必大穷。」

Li Tong Gives Advice

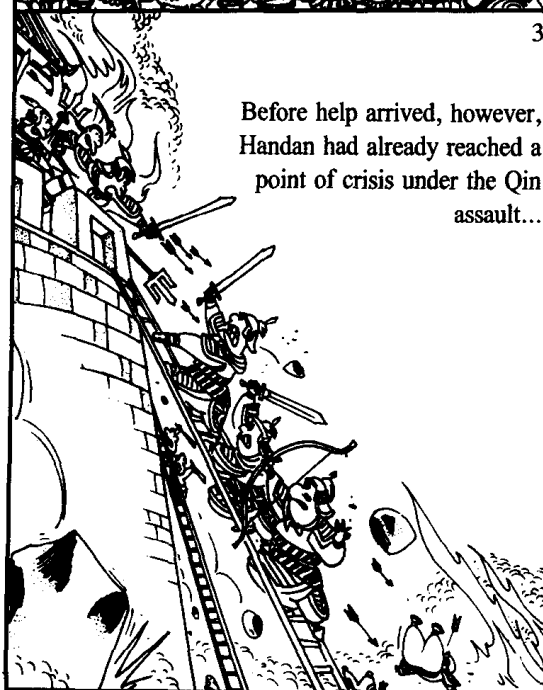


After Lord Pingyuan had returned to Zhao, the king of Chu sent military assistance with his own Lord Chunshen as commander.



Lord Xinling of Wei usurped military authority from General Jin Bi on the pretense of orders from King Anxi and also set out to assist Zhao.

2



Before help arrived, however, Handan had already reached a point of crisis under the Qin assault...

3

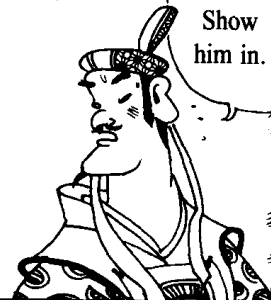
4

My my my. What can we do now?

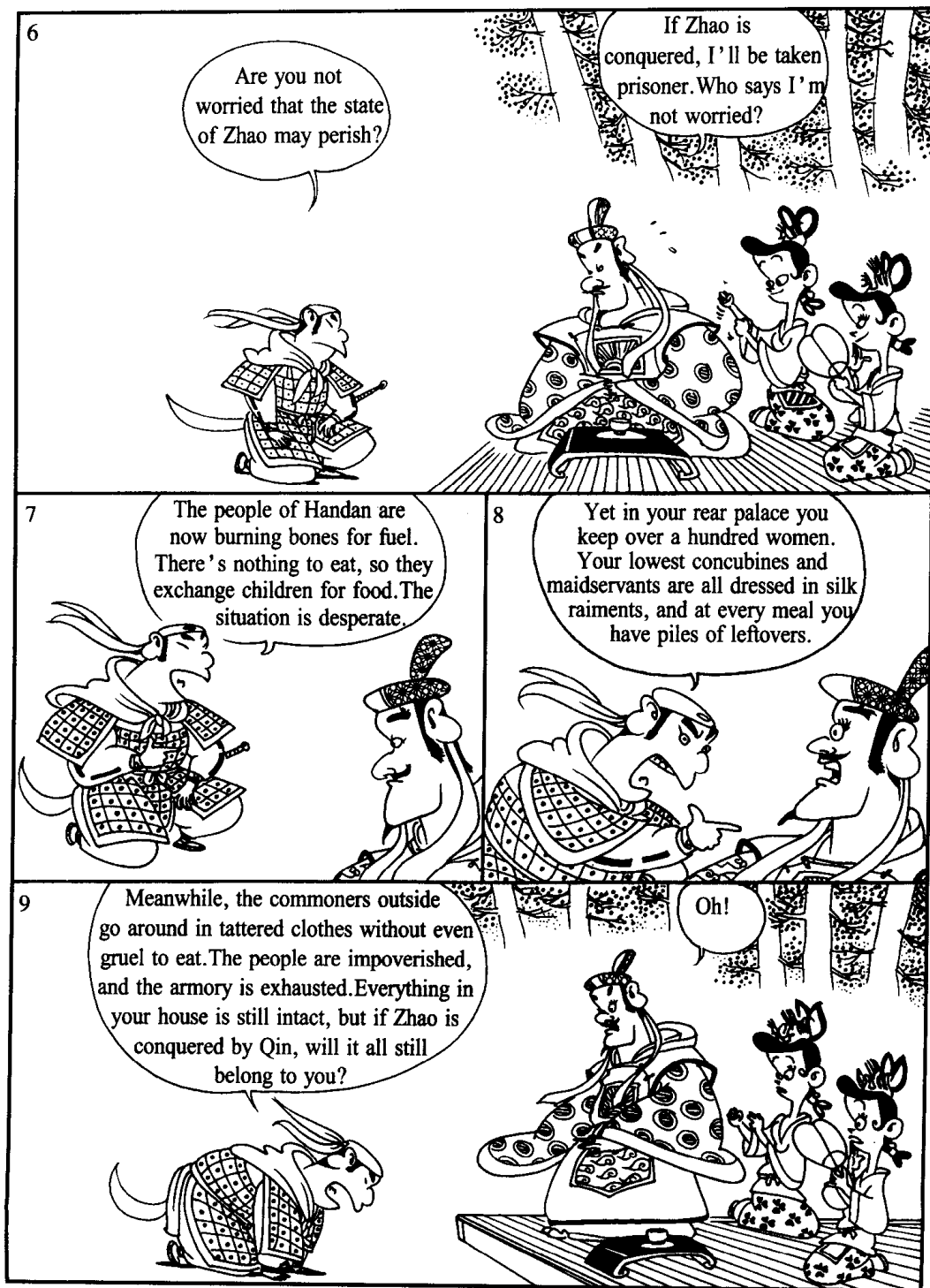


The son of the caretaker of the lower level housing, Li Tong, seeks an audience with you.

Show him in.



5

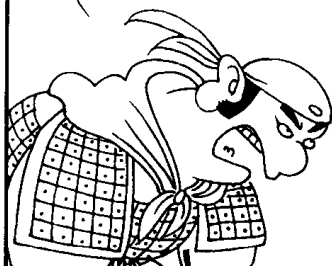


居期年，冯谖无所言。孟尝君时相齐，封万户于薛。其食客三千人，邑入不足以奉客，使人出悦。

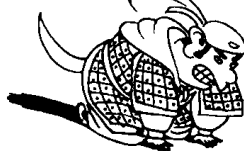
日，孟尝君复问传舍长。舍长答曰：「先生又尝弹剑而歌曰：『长铗归来乎，出无舆。』」孟尝君迁之代舍，出入乘舆车矣。五有一剑耳，又蒯缞。弹其剑而歌曰：『长铗归来乎，食无鱼。』」孟尝君迁之幸舍，食有鱼矣。五日，又士，以贫身归于君。」孟尝君置传舍十日，孟尝君问传舍长曰：「客何所为？」答曰：「冯先生甚贫，犹

牛置酒。酒酣，乃持券如前合之，能与息者，与为期；贫不能与息者，取其券而烧之。曰：「孟尝君所以乃多酿酒，买肥牛，召诸取钱者，能与息者皆来，不能与息者亦来，皆持取钱之券书合之。齐为会，日杀息。今客食恐不给，愿先生责之。」冯驩曰：「诺。」辞行，至薛，召取孟尝君钱者皆会，得息钱十万。曰：「宾客不知文不肖，幸临文者三千余人，邑入不足以奉宾客，故出息钱于薛。薛岁不入，民颇不与其者？」传舍长曰：「代舍客冯公形容状貌甚辩，长者，无他技能，宜可令收债。」孟尝君乃进冯驩而请之钱于薛。岁余不入，贷钱者多不能与其息，客奉将不给。孟尝君忧之，问左右：「何人可使收债于薛

Provided Zhao is kept safe, you'll have no reason to worry about such things.



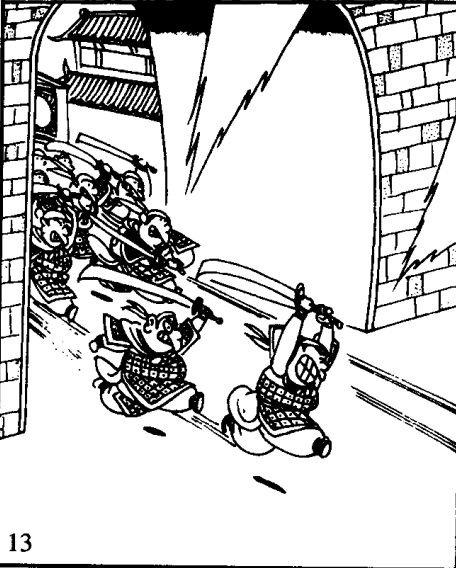
10 If right now you can have everyone in your household beneath your wives join our forces and give all of your household wares over to the army, the soldiers will be extremely grateful and will redouble their efforts in fighting off the enemy.



Lord Pingyuan took his advice, and sure enough, Li Tong was able to muster three thousand valiant soldiers.

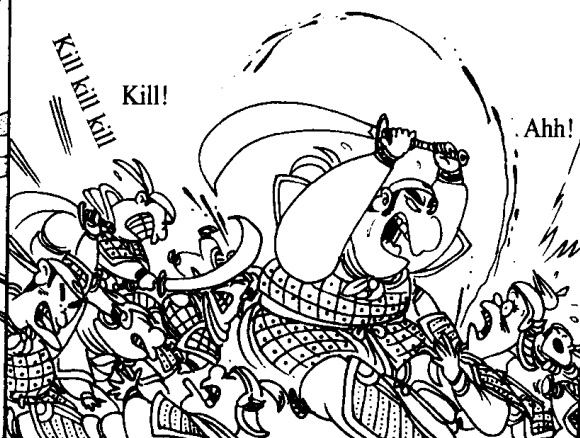


12



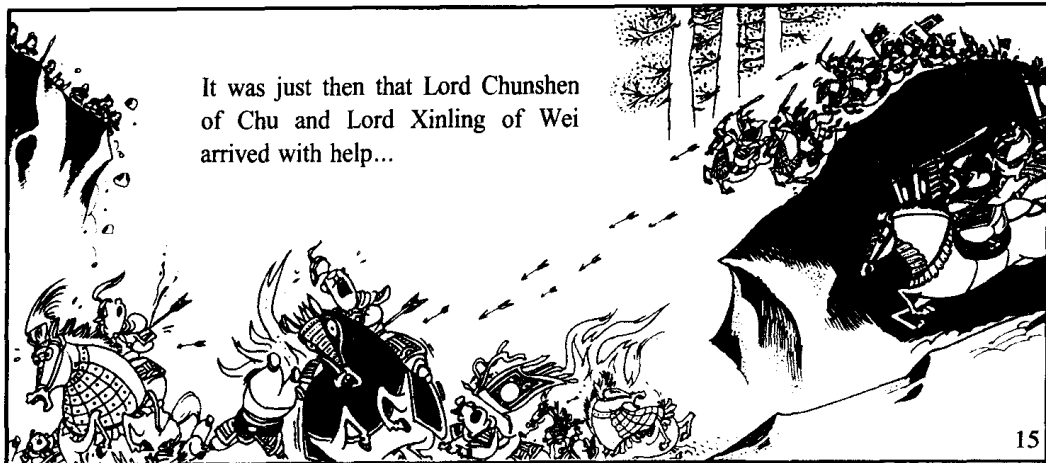
13

Li Tong led them through the gates and beat the Qin army back seven miles from the city.



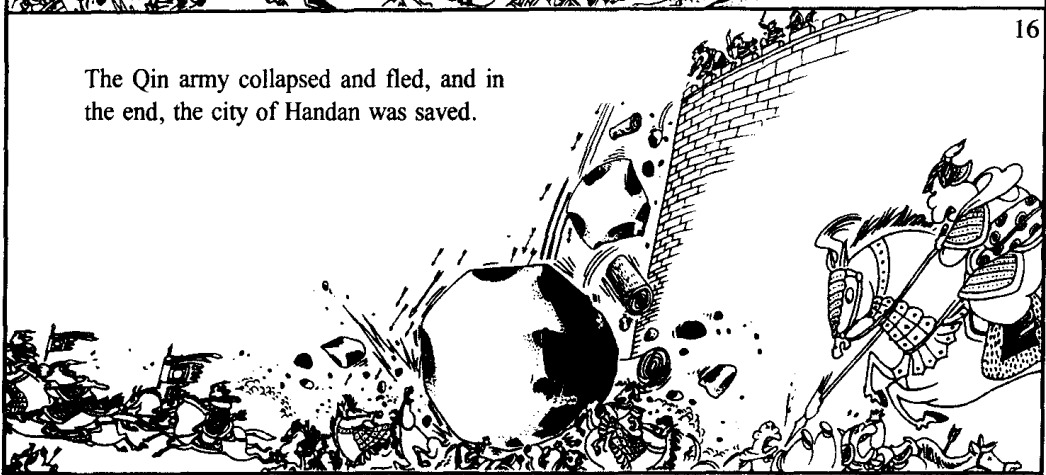
14

It was just then that Lord Chunshen of Chu and Lord Xinling of Wei arrived with help...



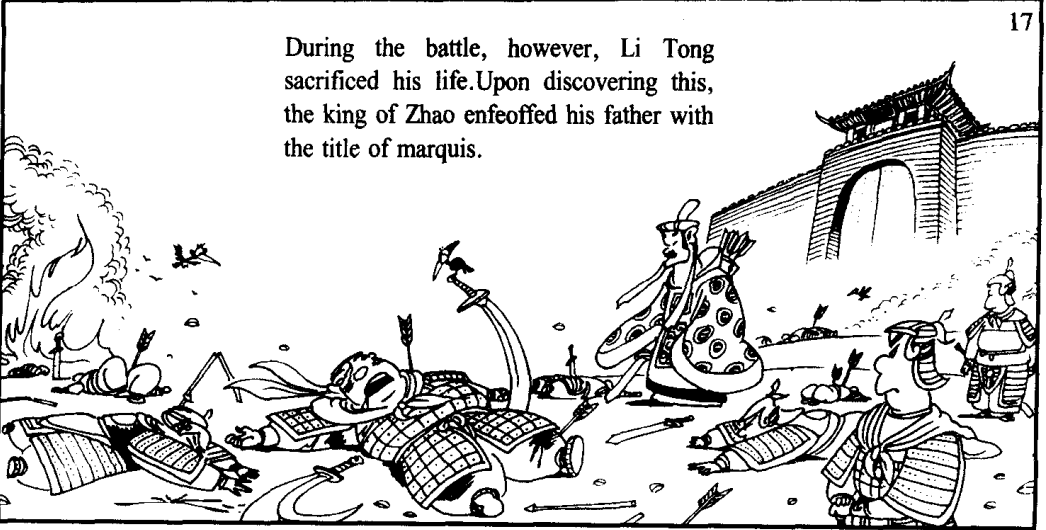
15

The Qin army collapsed and fled, and in the end, the city of Handan was saved.



16

During the battle, however, Li Tong sacrificed his life. Upon discovering this, the king of Zhao enfeoffed his father with the title of marquis.



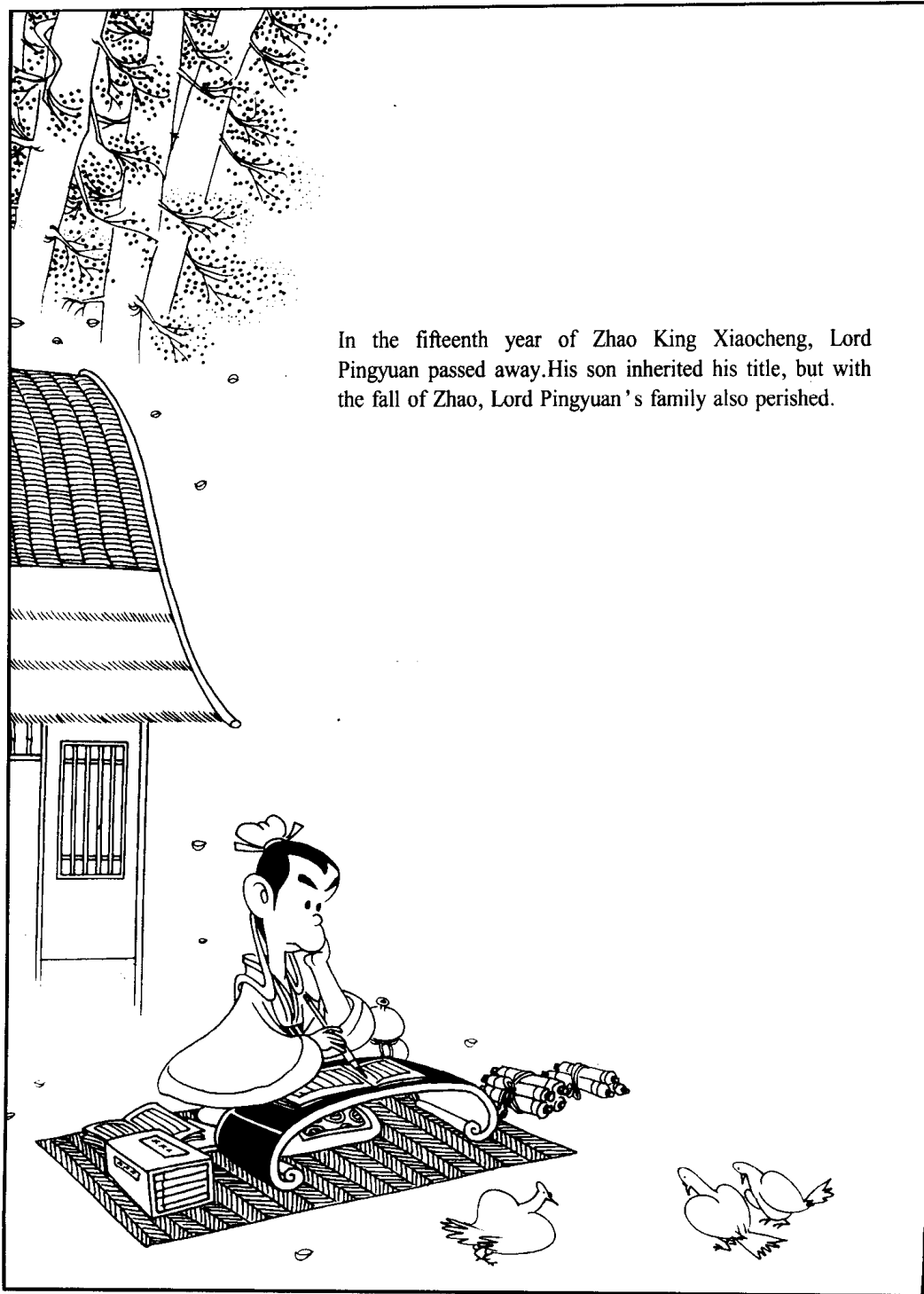
17

息愈多，急，即以逃亡自捐之。若急，终无以偿，上则为君好利不爱士民，下则有离上抵负之名，非所以
驩曰：「然。不多具牛酒即不能毕会，无以知其有余不足。有余者，为要期。不足者，虽守而责之十年，
而民尚多不以其息，客食恐不足，故请先生收责之。闻先生得钱，即以多具牛酒而烧券书，何？」冯
孟尝君闻冯驩烧券书，怒而使使召驩。驩至，孟尝君曰：「文食客三千人，故贷钱于薛。文奉邑少，
诸君强饮食。有君如此，岂可负哉！」坐者皆起，再拜。
贷钱者，为民之无者以为本业也；所以求息者，为无以奉客也。今富给者以要期，贫穷者燔券书以捐之。

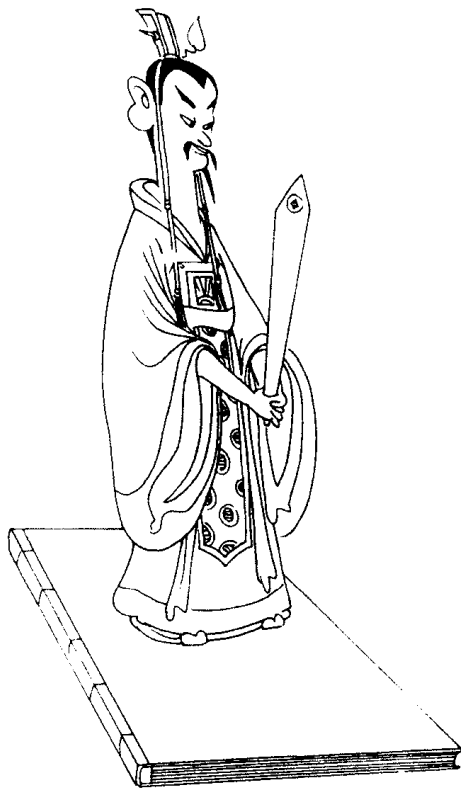
秦。此雄雌之国也，势不两立为雄，雄者得天下矣。」秦王跽而问之曰：「何以使秦无为雌而可？」冯驩西说秦王曰：「天下之游士冯轼结鞶西入秦者，无不欲强秦而弱齐；冯轼结鞶东入齐者，无不欲强齐而弱秦。」冯驩曰：「借臣车一乘，可以入秦者，必令君重于国而奉邑益广，可乎？」孟尝君乃约车币而遣之。冯驩乃齐王惑于秦、楚之毁，以为孟尝君名高其主而擅齐国之权，遂废孟尝君。诸客见孟尝君废，皆去。冯君乃拊手而谢之。

厉士民彰君声也。焚无用虚债之券，捐不可得之虚计，令薛民亲君而彰君之善声也，君有何疑焉！」孟尝

In the fifteenth year of Zhao King Xiaocheng, Lord Pingyuan passed away. His son inherited his title, but with the fall of Zhao, Lord Pingyuan's family also perished.



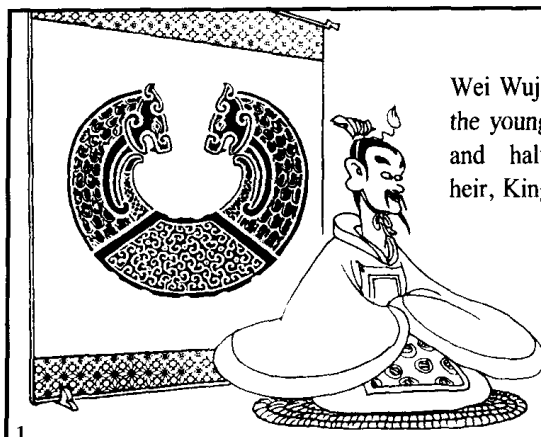
Lord Xinling



两雄。今臣窃闻秦遣使车十乘载黄金百镒以迎孟尝君。孟尝君不西则已，西入相秦则天下归之，秦为雄而不欲强齐而弱秦者；冯轼结鞶西入秦者，无不欲强秦而弱齐者。夫秦齐雄雌之国，秦强则齐弱矣，此势不乃遣车十乘黄金百镒以迎孟尝君。冯驩辞以先行，至齐，说齐王曰：「天下之游上冯轼结鞶东入齐者，无急使使载币阴迎孟尝君，不可失时也。如有齐觉悟，复用孟尝君，则雌雄之所在未可知也。」秦王大悦，毁废之，其心怨，必背齐；背齐入秦，则齐国之情，人事之诚，尽委之秦，齐地可得也，岂直为雄也！君曰：「王亦知齐之废孟尝君乎？」秦王曰：「闻之。」冯驩曰：「使齐重于天下者，孟尝君也。今齐王以

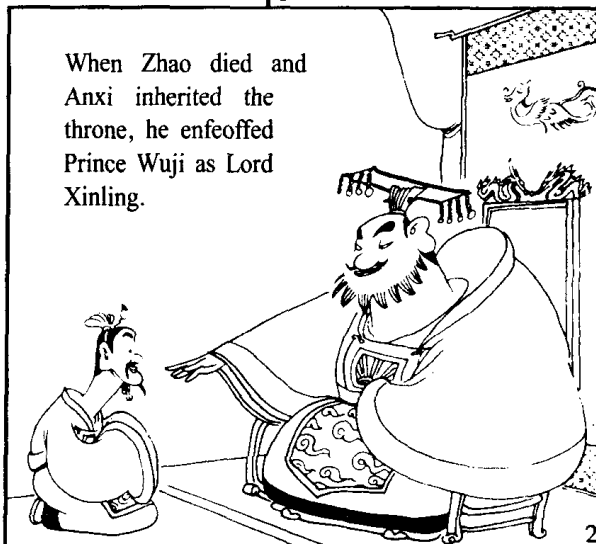
所敢失，食客三千有余人，先生所知也。客见文一日废，皆背文而去，莫顾文者。自齐王毁废孟尝君，诸客皆去。后召而复之，冯驩迎之。未到，孟尝君太息曰：「文常好客，遇客无秦使。秦使车适入齐境，使还驰告之，王召孟尝君而复其相位，而与其故邑之地，又益以千户。秦之使者齐为雌，雌则临淄、即墨危矣。王何不先秦使之未到，复孟尝君，而益与之邑以谢之？孟尝君必喜而受

Lord Xinling

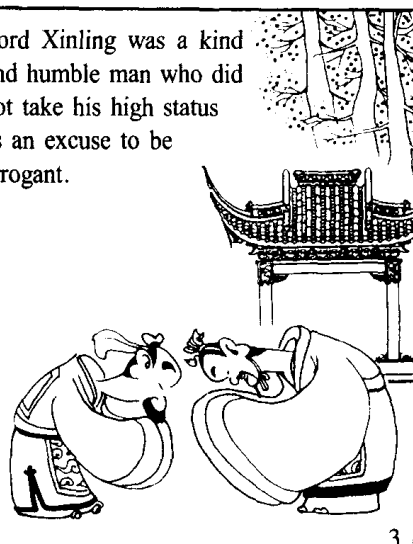


Wei Wuji was a prince of Wei, the youngest son of King Zhao and half-brother to Zhao's heir, King Anxi.

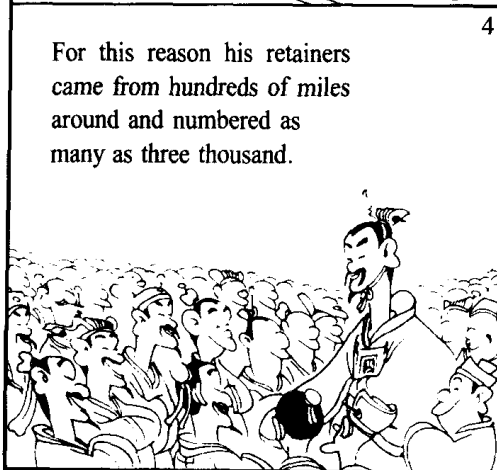
When Zhao died and Anxi inherited the throne, he enfeoffed Prince Wuji as Lord Xinling.



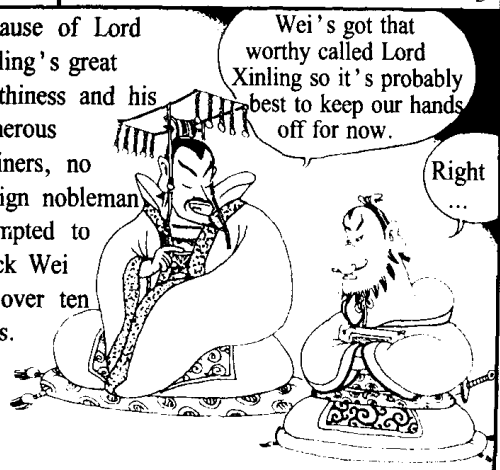
Lord Xinling was a kind and humble man who did not take his high status as an excuse to be arrogant.



For this reason his retainers came from hundreds of miles around and numbered as many as three thousand.



Because of Lord Xinling's great worthiness and his numerous retainers, no foreign nobleman attempted to attack Wei for over ten years.



Wei's got that worthy called Lord Xinling so it's probably best to keep our hands off for now.

Right ...



One day while Lord Xinling and King Anxi were amusing themselves with a game...

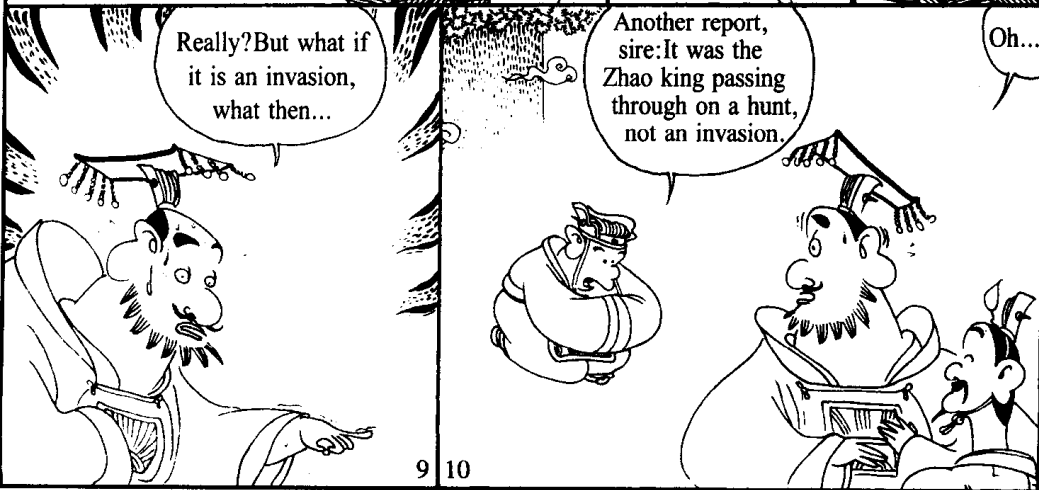


We've just had a report from the northern border that a Zhao army has invaded the country.

What!

8

Don't worry, it's just their king out hunting, it's no invasion.



Really? But what if it is an invasion, what then...

Another report, sire: It was the Zhao king passing through on a hunt, not an invasion.

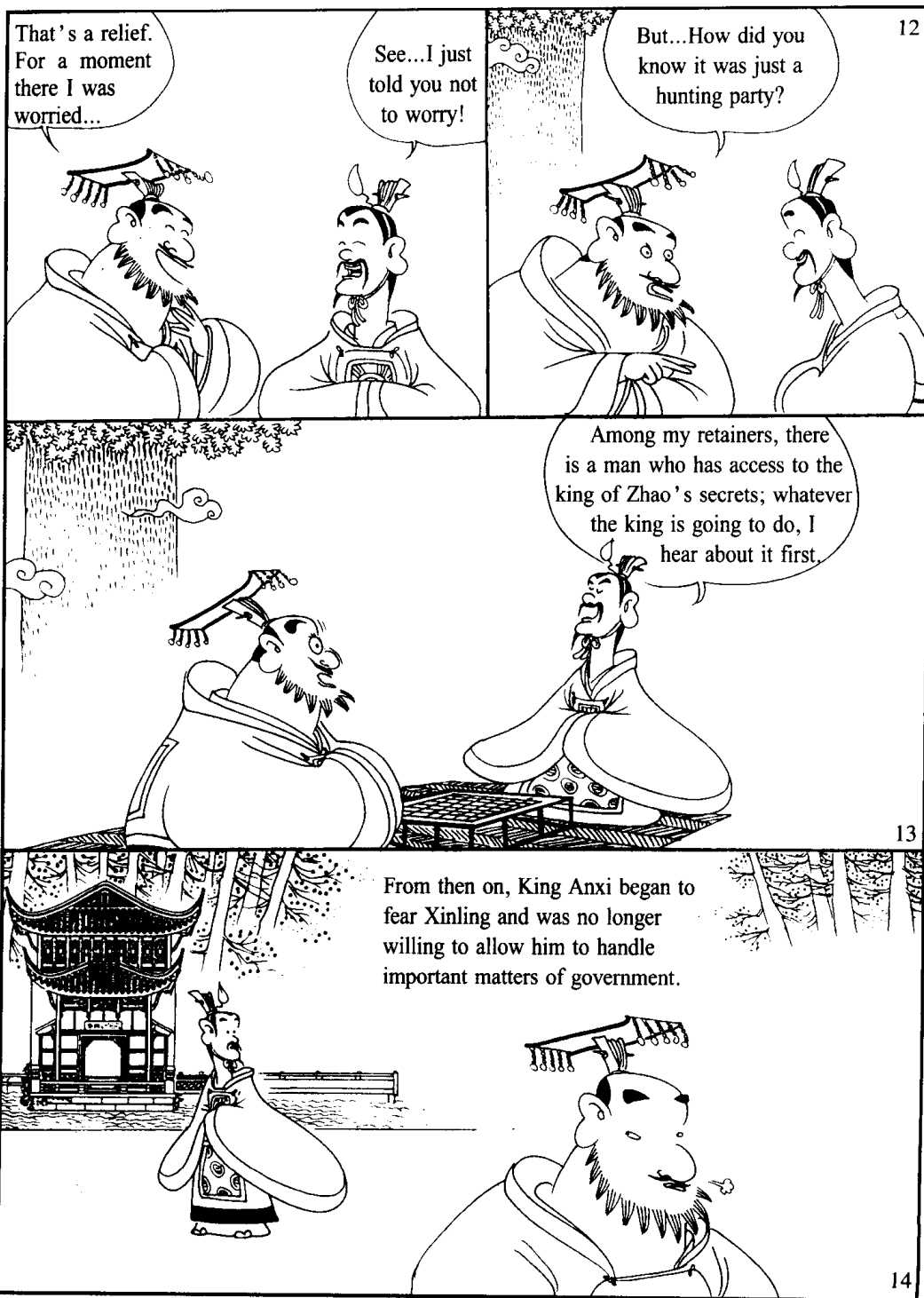
Oh...

9 10

今君失位，宾客皆去，不足以怨士而徒绝宾客之路。愿君遇客如故。」孟尝君再拜曰：「敬从命矣。闻先市「朝」者乎？明旦，侧肩争门而入；日暮之后，过市朝者掉臂而不顾。非好朝而恶暮，所期物忘其中。「愚不知所谓也。」曰：「生者必有死，物之必至也；富贵多士，贫贱寡友，事之固然也。君独不见夫趣为客谢乎？」冯驩曰：「非为客谢也，为君之言失。夫物有必至，事有固然，君知之乎？」孟尝君曰：「亦有何面目复见文乎？如复见文者，必唾其面而大辱之。」冯驩结辔下拜。孟尝君下车接之，曰：「先生

奸人入薛中盖六万余家矣。」世之传孟尝君好客自喜，名不虚矣。
太史公曰：吾尝过薛，其俗间里率多暴桀子弟，与邹、鲁殊。问其故，曰：「孟尝君招致天下任侠，生之言，敢不奉教焉。」

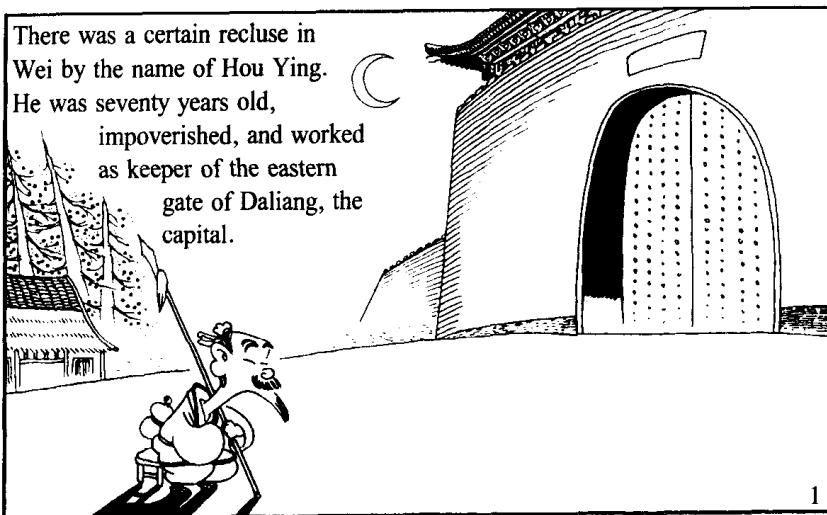
司马迁《史记》卷十五



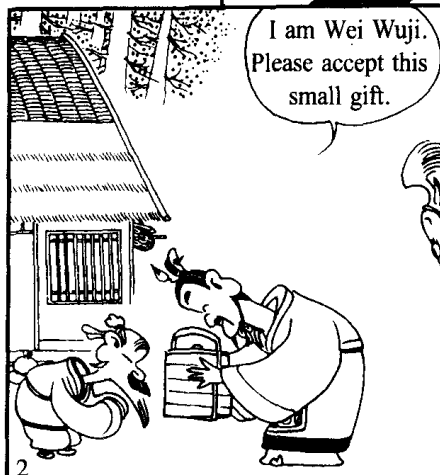
Courtesy and Humility



There was a certain recluse in Wei by the name of Hou Ying. He was seventy years old, impoverished, and worked as keeper of the eastern gate of Daliang, the capital.



1



I am Wei Wuji. Please accept this small gift.

2



I have been cultivating myself for over ten years now. Though I am a poor gatekeeper and it is a generous gift, I cannot accept.

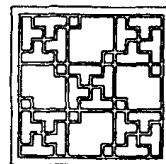
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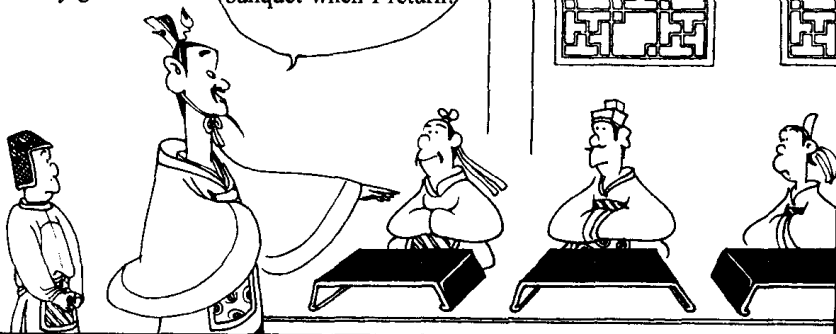
Oh...

Upon his return, Lord Xinling held a large banquet for many guests...

I'm going to go pick up an important guest. We'll begin the banquet when I return.



4

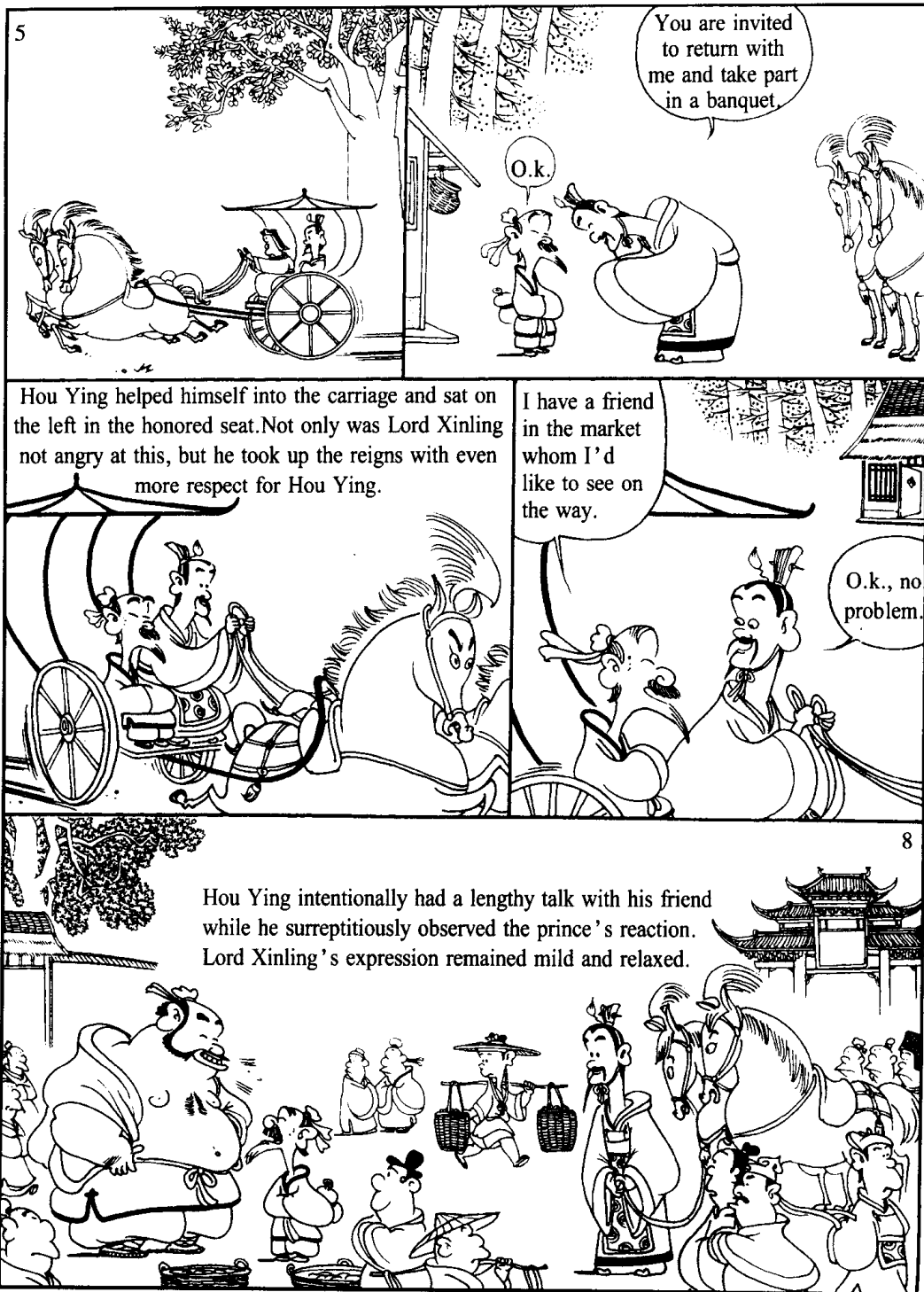


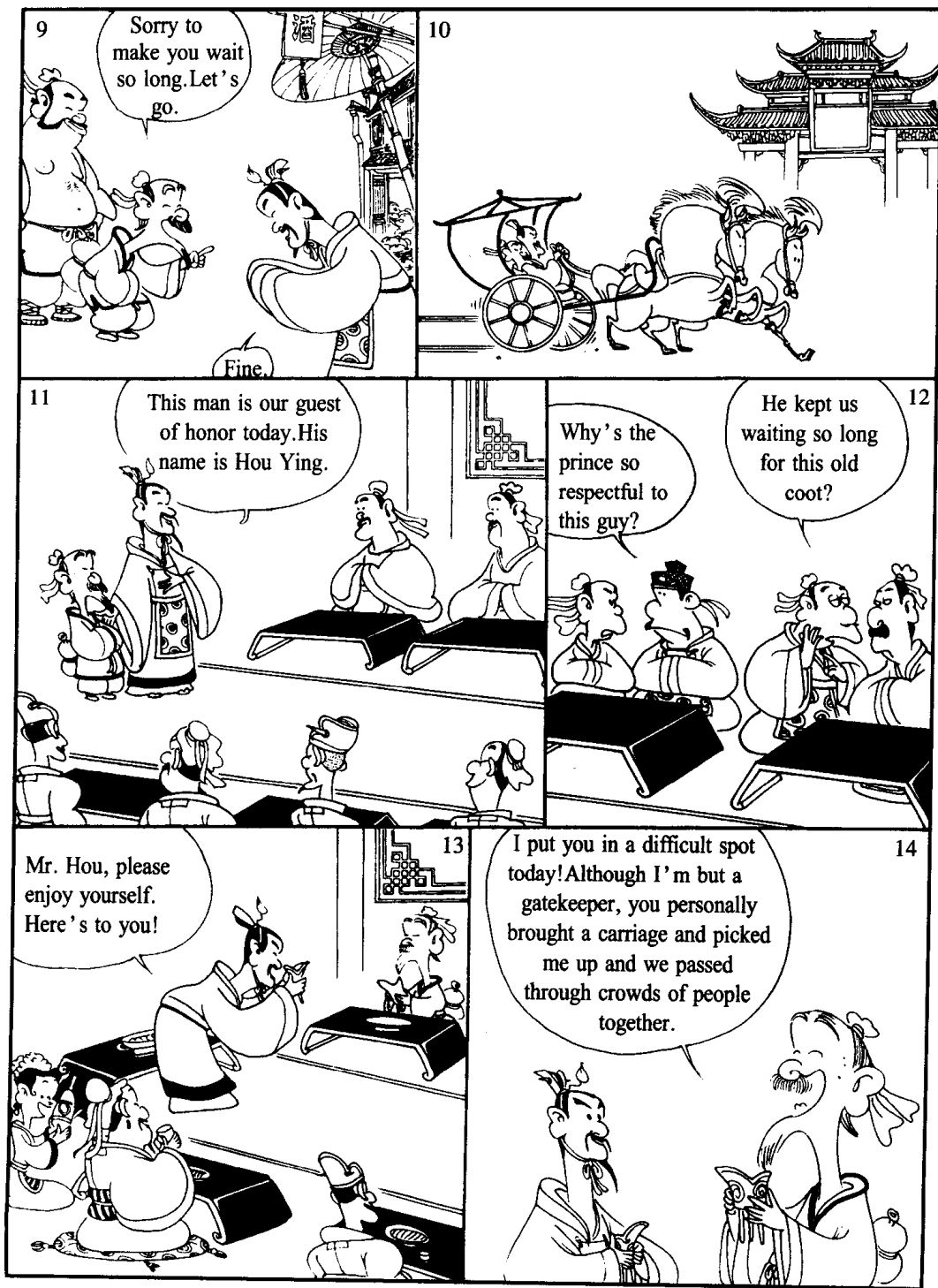
君門，請曰：「臣聞君之喜士，士不遠千里而至者，以君能貴士而賤妾也。臣不幸有罷癯之病，而君之后成王，三去相，三復位，封于東武城。」

平原君趙勝者，趙之諸公子也。諸子中勝最賢，喜賓客，賓客蓋至者數千人。平原君相趙惠文王及孝

史記卷八十五 平原君傳

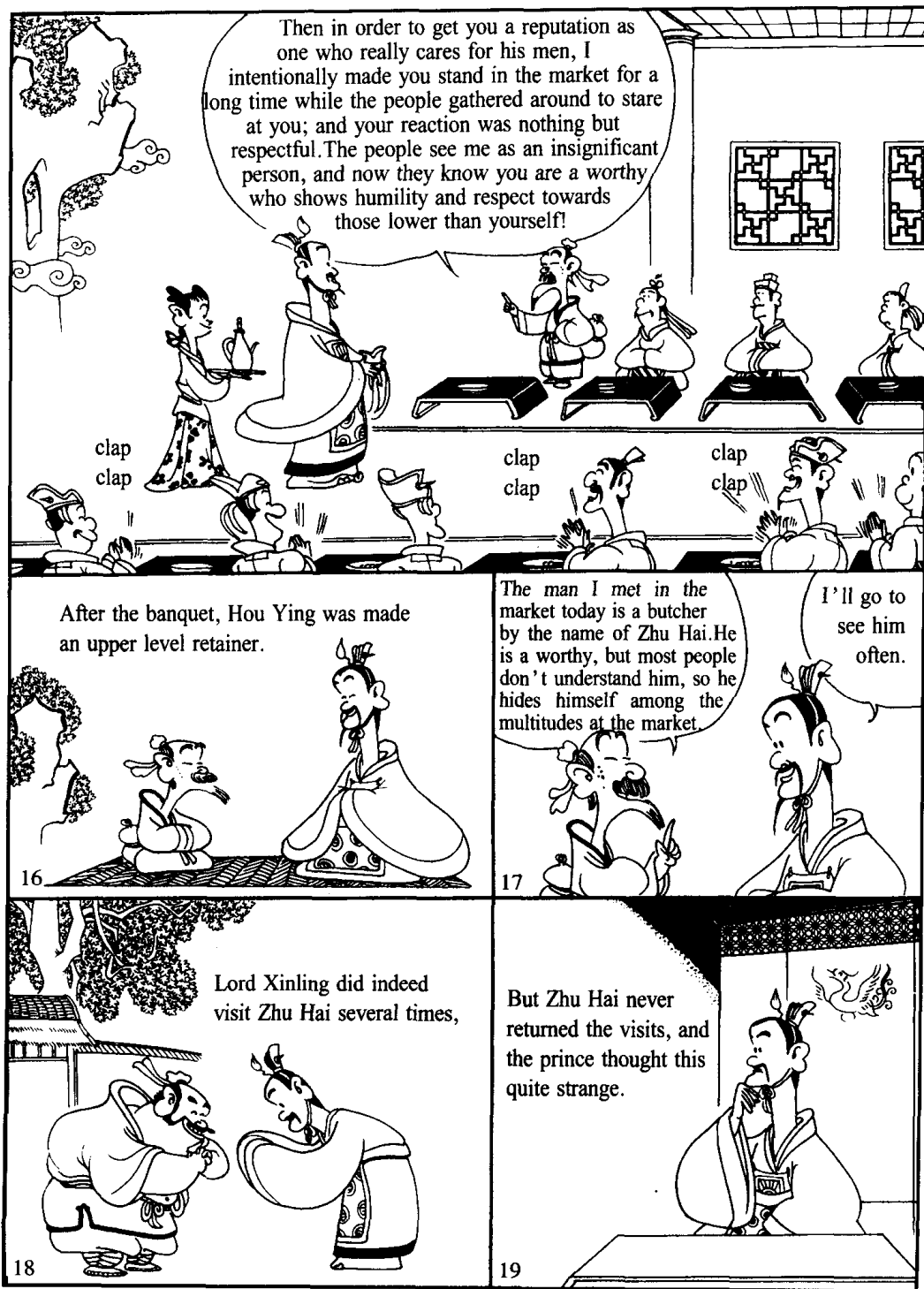
秦之围邯郸，赵使平原君求救，合从于楚，约与食客门下有力文武备具者二十人偕。平原君曰：有孟尝，魏有信陵，楚有春申，故争相倾以待士。士，士即去耳。」于是平原君乃斩笑颦者美人头，自造门进颦者，因谢焉。其后门下乃复稍稍来。是时齐所以待诸君者未尝敢失礼，而去者何多也？」门下一人前对曰：「以君之不杀笑颦者，以君为爱色而贱笑之故杀吾美人，不亦甚乎！」终不杀。居岁余，宾客门下舍人稍稍引去者过半。平原君怪之，曰：「胜官临而笑臣，臣愿得笑臣者头。」平原君笑应曰：「诺。」颦者去，平原君笑曰：「观此竖子，乃欲以一





留。」毛遂曰：「臣乃今日请处囊中耳。使遂蚤得处囊中，乃颖脱而出，非特其未见而已。」平原君竟与见。今先生处胜之门下三年于此矣，左右未有所称诵，胜未有所闻，是先生无所有也。先生不能，先生下几年于此矣？」毛遂曰：「三年于此矣。」平原君曰：「夫贤士之处世也，譬若锥之处囊中，其末立楚，约与食客门下二十人偕，不外索。今少一人，愿君即以遂备员而行矣。」平原君曰：「先生处胜之门矣。」得十九人，余无可取者，无以满二十人。门下有毛遂者，前，自赞于平原君曰：「遂闻君将合从于「使文能取胜，则善矣。文不能取胜，则歃血于华屋之下，必得定从而还。士不外索，取于食客门下足

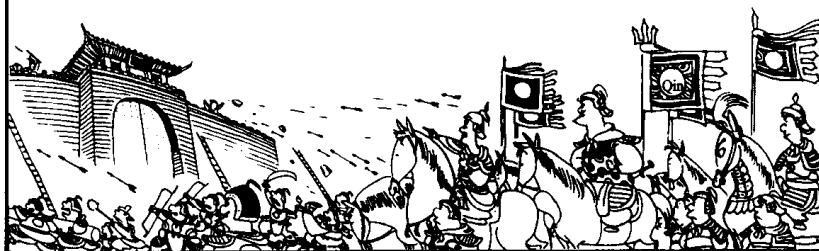
之内，王不得恃楚国之众也，王之命县于遂手。吾君在前，叱者何也？且遂闻汤以七十里之地王天下，文「胡不下！吾乃与而君言，汝何为者也！」毛遂按剑而前曰：「王之所以叱遂者，以楚国之众也。今十步从，日中不决，何也？」楚王谓平原君曰：「客何为者也？」平原君曰：「是胜之舍人也。」楚王叱曰：「九人谓毛遂曰：『先生上。』」毛遂按剑历阶而上，谓平原君曰：「从之利害，两言而决耳。今日出而言毛遂比至楚，与十九人论议，十九人皆服。平原君与楚合从，言其利害，日出而言之，日中不决。十九人相与目笑之而未废也。」



Stealing the Tablet to Save Zhao



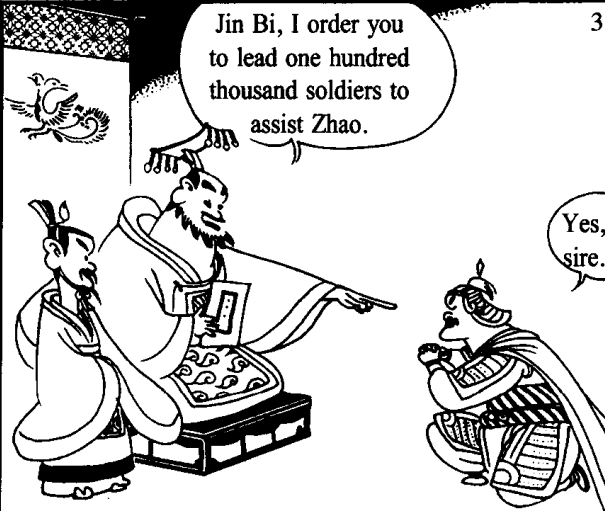
¹ In the 20th year of Wei King Anxi, King Zhao of Qin dispatched an army that broke through the Zhao garrison at Changping and laid siege to Handan.



² Prince Wuji's sister, the wife of Zhao King Huiwen's younger brother Lord Pingyuan, wrote a letter to Wei seeking military assistance.



³ Jin Bi, I order you to lead one hundred thousand soldiers to assist Zhao.



Yes, sire.

⁴



⁵

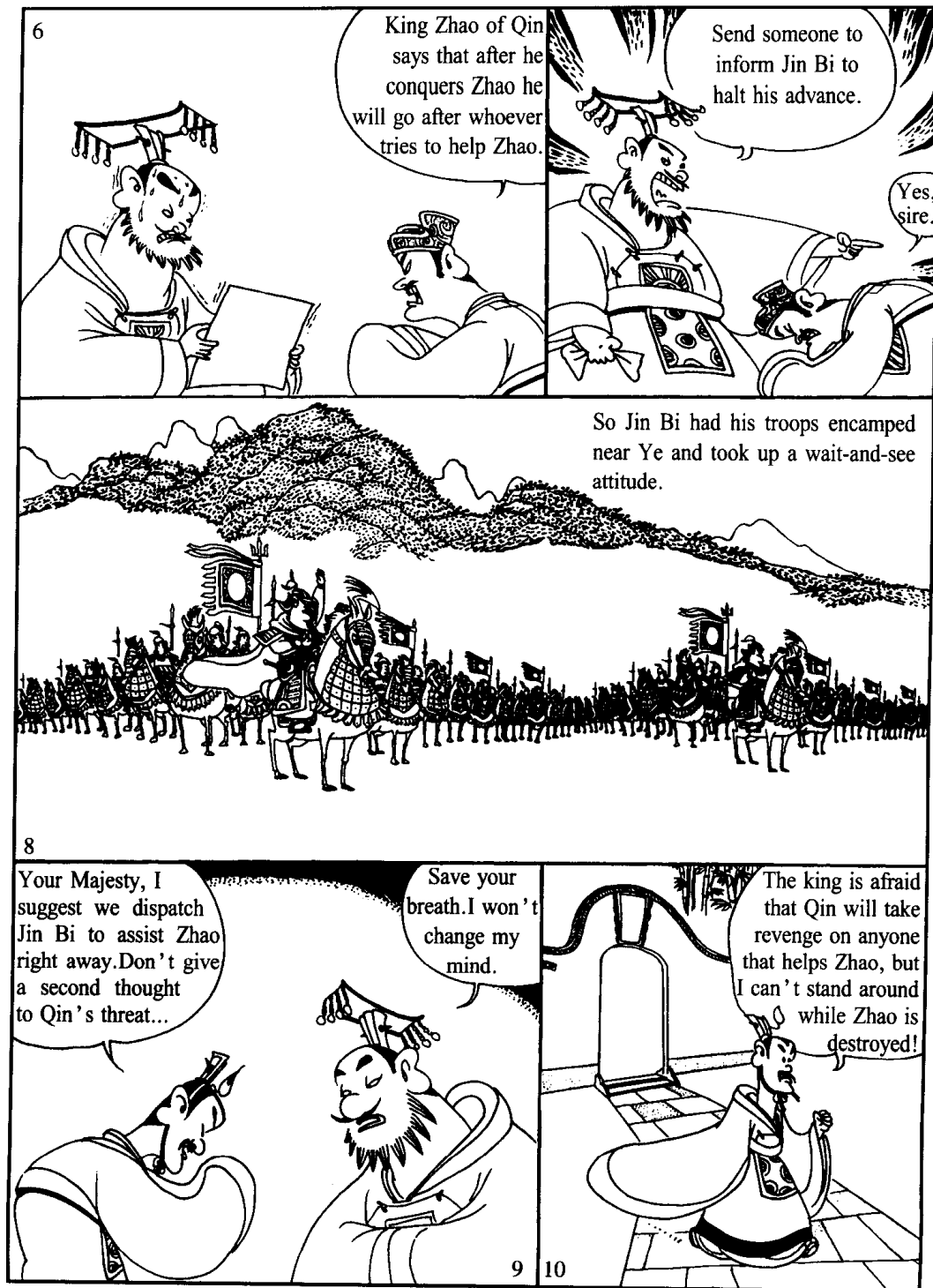
Bad news: The king of Qin sent a letter of warning for you, sire.

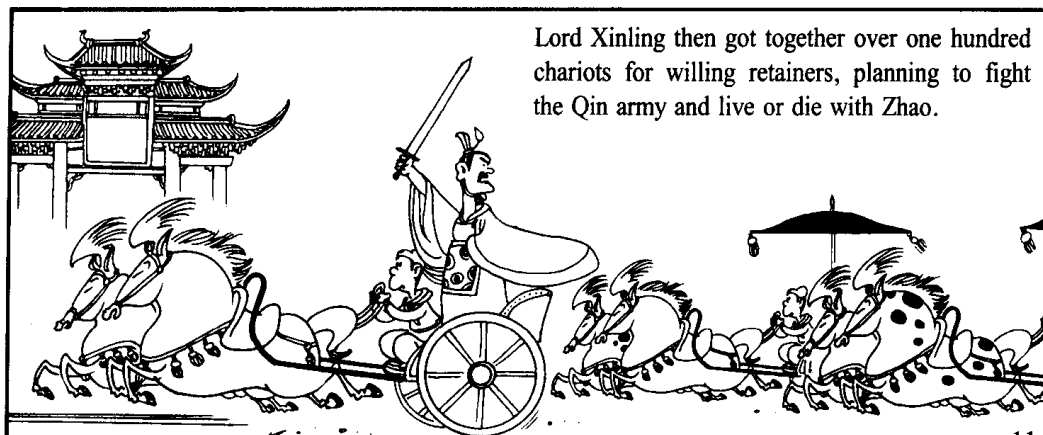


者吾君，次者遂。」遂定从于殿上。毛遂左手持槃血而右手招十九人曰：「公相与歃此血于堂下。公等录矣。」毛遂谓楚王之左右曰：「取鸡狗马之血来。」毛遂奉铜槃而跪进之楚王曰：「王当歃血而定从，次叱者何也？」楚王曰：「唯唯，诚若先生之言，谨奉社稷而以从。」毛遂曰：「从定乎？」楚王曰：「定夷陵，三战而辱王之先人。此百世之怨而赵之所羞，而王弗知恶焉。合从者为楚，非为赵也。吾君在前，资也。以楚之强，天下弗能当。白起，小竖子耳，率数万之众，兴师以与楚战，一战而举鄢郢，再战而烧王以百里之壤而臣诸侯，岂其士卒众多哉，诚能据其势而奋其威。今楚地方五千里，持戟百万，此霸王之

急，且降，平原君甚患之。邯鄲传舍吏子李同说平原君曰：「君不忧赵亡邪？」平原君曰：「赵亡则胜为师。胜不敢复相士。」遂以为上客。

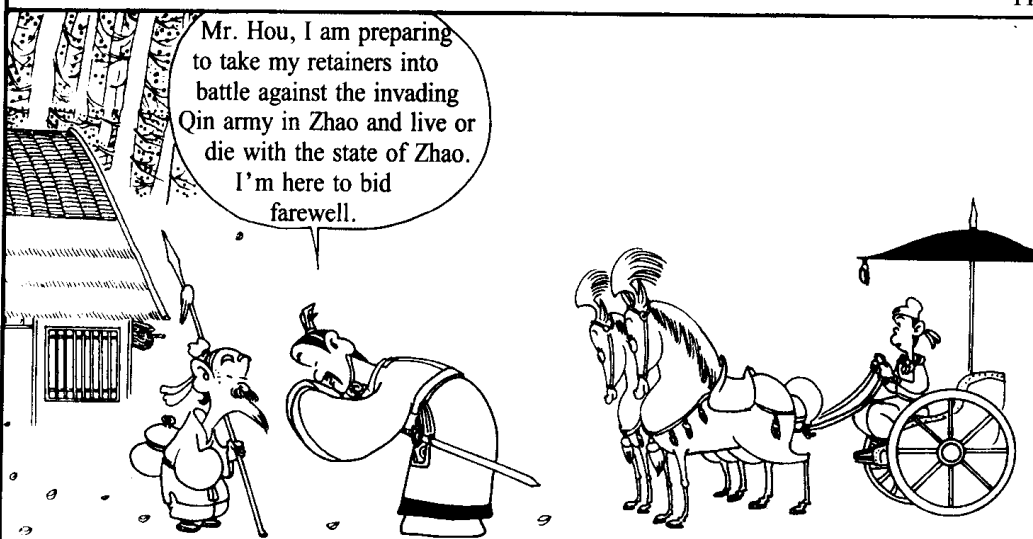
之士，今乃于毛先生而失之也。毛先生一至楚，而使赵重于九鼎大吕。毛先生以三寸之舌，强于百万之平原君已定从而归，归至于赵，曰：「胜不敢复相士。胜相士多者千人，寡者百数，自以为不失天下录，所谓因人成事者也。」



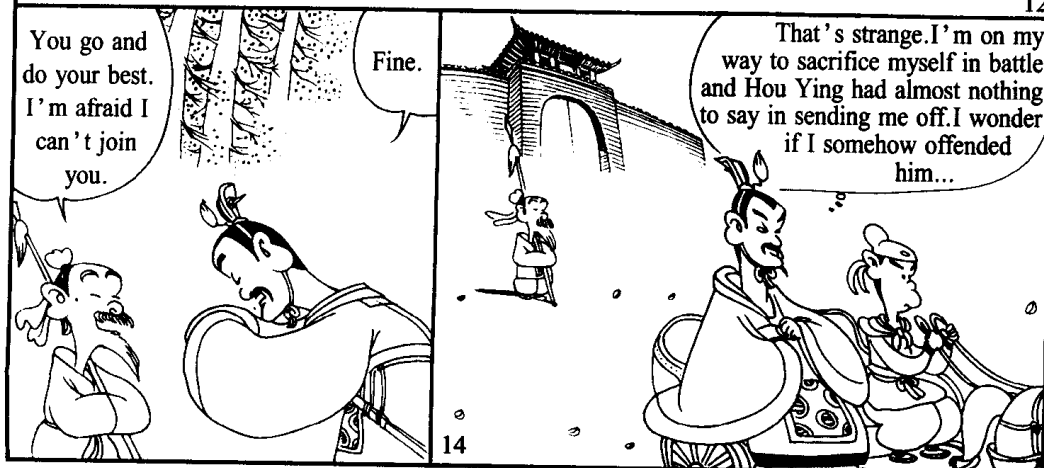


Lord Xinling then got together over one hundred chariots for willing retainers, planning to fight the Qin army and live or die with Zhao.

11



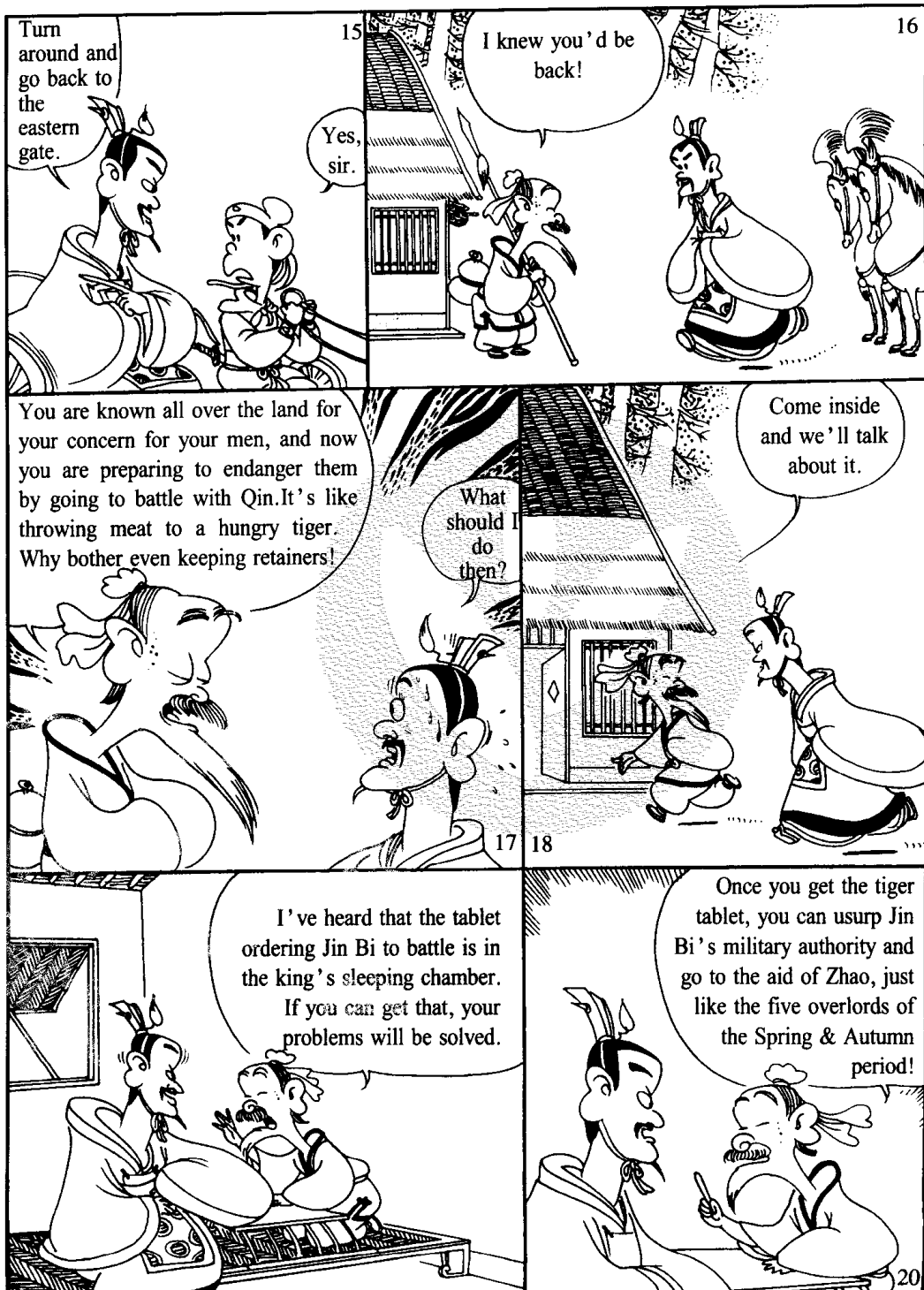
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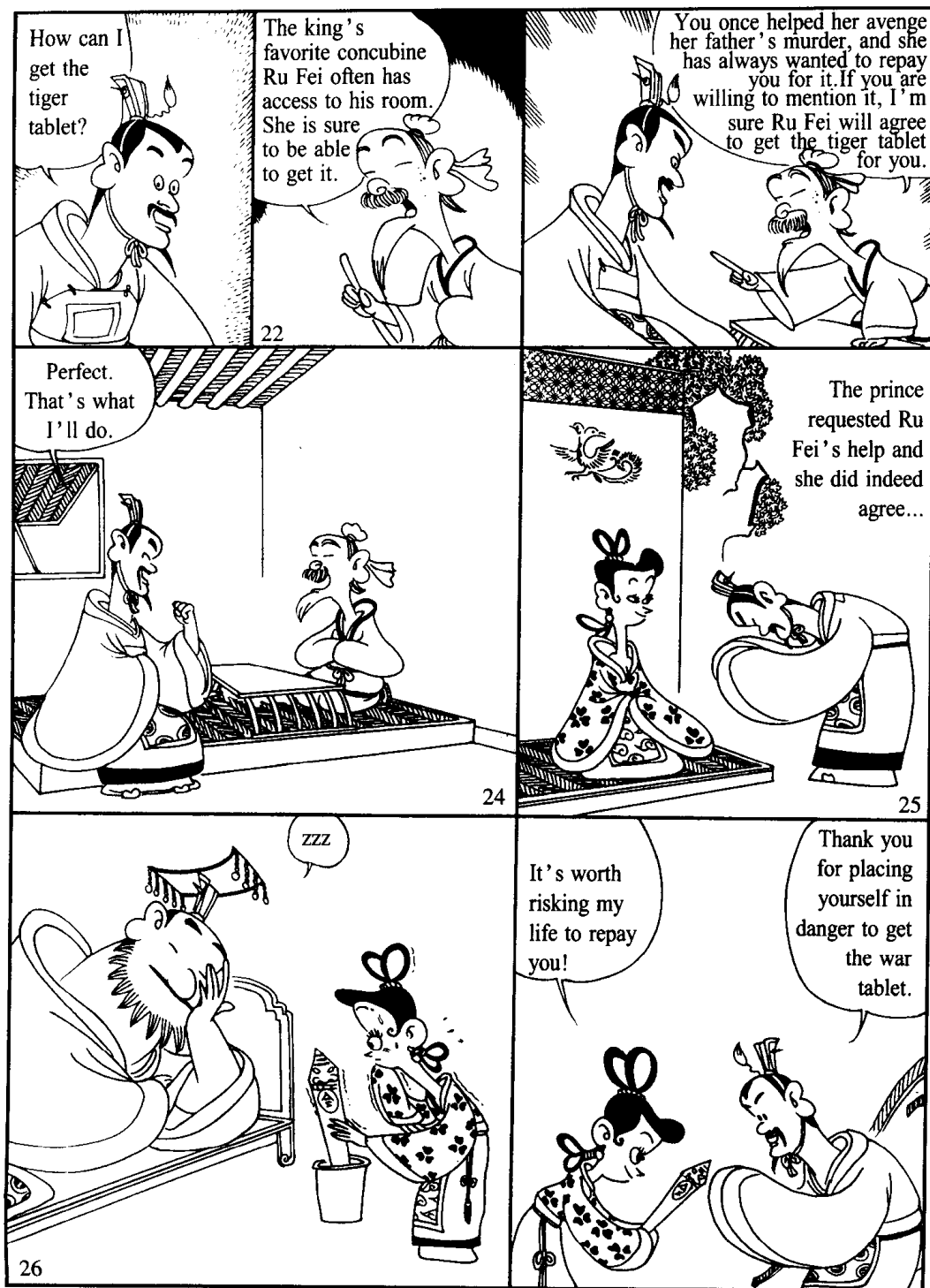


14

虞卿欲以信陵君之存邯鄲为平原君请封。公孙龙闻之，夜驾见平原君曰：「龙闻虞卿欲以信陵君之存里。亦会楚、魏救至，秦兵遂罢，邯鄲复存。李同战死，封其父为李侯。其危苦之时，易德耳。」于是平原君从之，得敢死之士三千人。李同遂与三千人赴秦军，秦军为之却三十里。使赵得全，君何患无有？今君诚能令夫人以下编于士卒之间，分功而作，家之所有尽散以饷士，士方余梁肉，而民褐衣不完，糟糠不厌。民困兵尽，或剡木为矛矢，而君器物钟磬自若。使秦破赵，君安得有虏，何为不忧乎？」李同曰：「邯鄲之民，炊骨易子而食，可谓急矣，而君之后官以百数，婢妾被绮縠，

平原君以赵孝成王十五年卒。子孙代，后竟与赵俱亡。
 可。且虞卿操其两权，事成，操右券以责；事不成，以虚名德君。君必勿听也。」平原君遂不听虞卿。
 能，割地不言无功者，亦自以为亲戚故也。今信陵君存邯郸而请封，是亲戚受城而国人计功也。此甚不
 赵国无有也。割东武城而封君者，非以君为有功也，而以国人无勋，乃以君为亲戚故也。君受相印不辞无
 邯郸为君请封，有之乎？」平原君曰：「然。」龙曰：「此甚不可。且王举君而相赵者，非以君之智能为





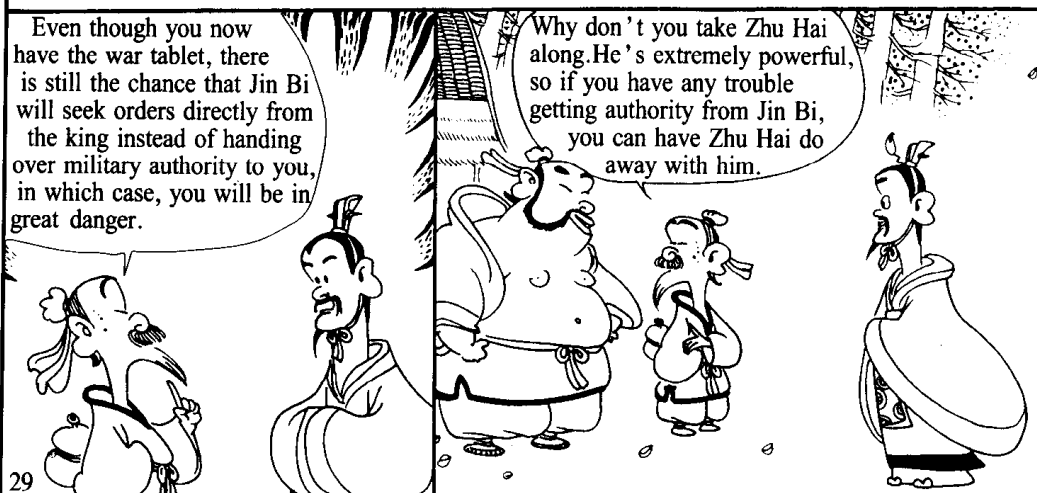
者在秦。且王之论秦也，欲破赵之军乎，不邪？」王曰：「秦不遗余力矣，必且欲破赵军。」虞卿曰：「何如？」楼昌曰：「无益也，不如发重使为媾。」虞卿曰：「昌言媾者，以为不媾军必破也。而制媾秦赵战于长平，赵不胜，亡一都尉。赵王召楼昌与虞卿曰：「军战不胜，尉复死，寡人使束甲而趋为虞卿。」

虞卿者，游说之士也。蹇诎檐簪说赵孝成王。一见，赐黄金百镒，白璧一双；再见，为赵上卿，故号平原君，厚待公孙龙。公孙龙善为坚白之辩，及邹衍过赵言至道，乃绌公孙龙。

下笑。
下不救王，则媼不可得成也。」应侯果显郑朱以示天下贺战胜者，终不肯媼。长平大败，遂围邯鄲，为天
胜者皆在秦矣。郑朱，贵人也，入秦，秦王与应侯必显重以示天下。楚、魏以赵为媼，必不救王。秦知天
「寡人使平阳君为媼于秦，秦已内郑朱矣，卿以为奚如？」虞卿对曰：「王不得媼，军必破矣。天下贺战
从，且必恐。如此，则媼乃可为也。」赵王不听，与平阳君为媼，发郑朱入秦。秦内之。赵王召虞卿曰：
「王听臣，发使出重宝以附楚、魏，楚、魏欲得王之重宝，必内吾使。赵使入楚、魏，秦必疑天下之合



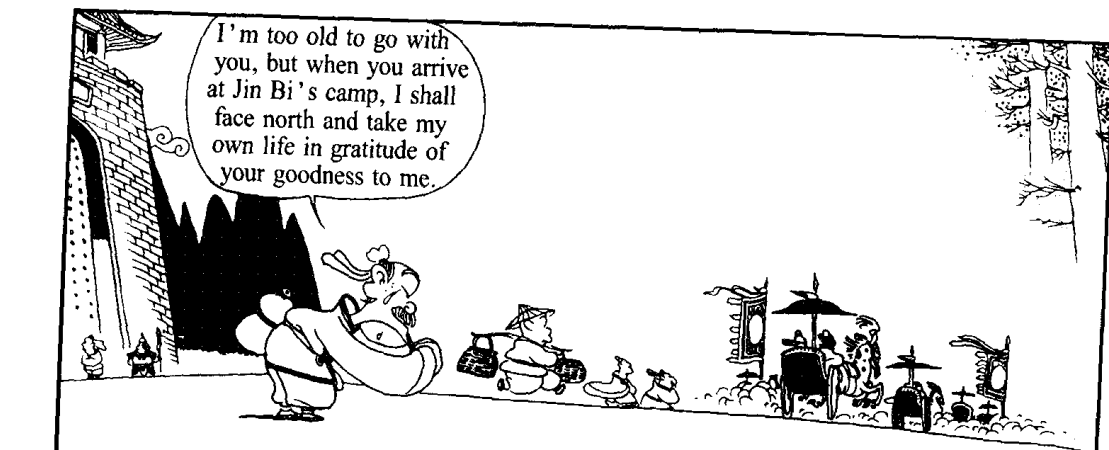
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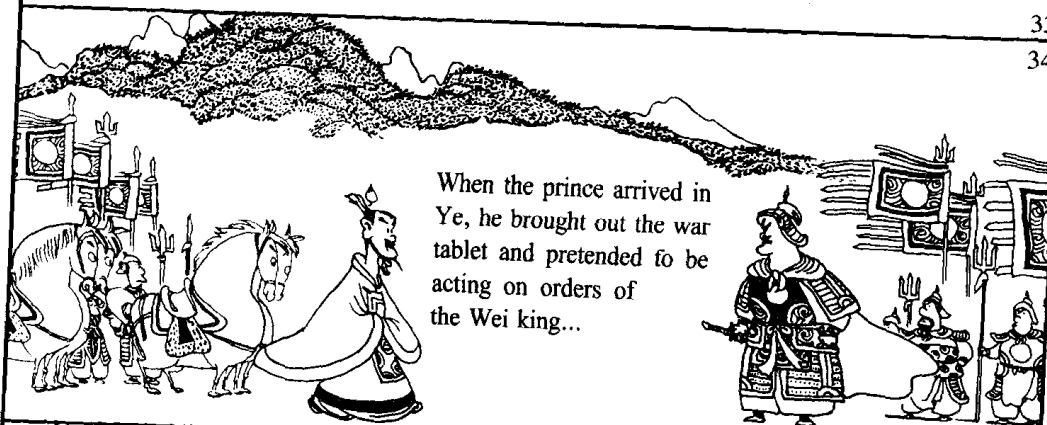
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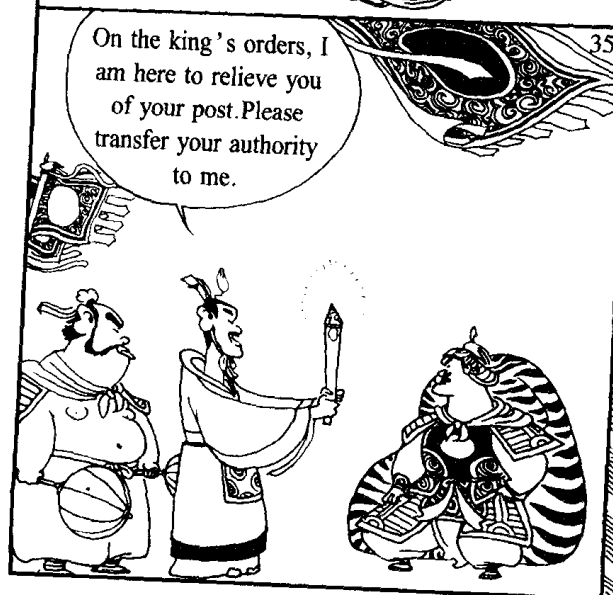
I'm too old to go with you, but when you arrive at Jin Bi's camp, I shall face north and take my own life in gratitude of your goodness to me.

33

34



When the prince arrived in Ye, he brought out the war tablet and pretended to be acting on orders of the Wei king...

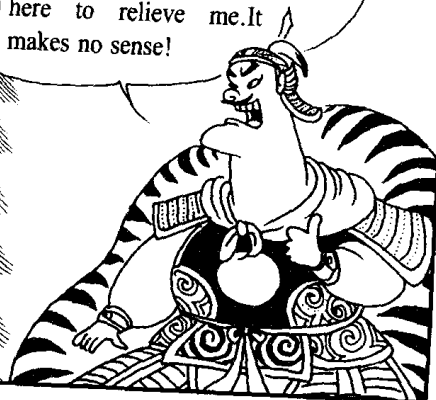


On the king's orders, I am here to relieve you of your post. Please transfer your authority to me.

35

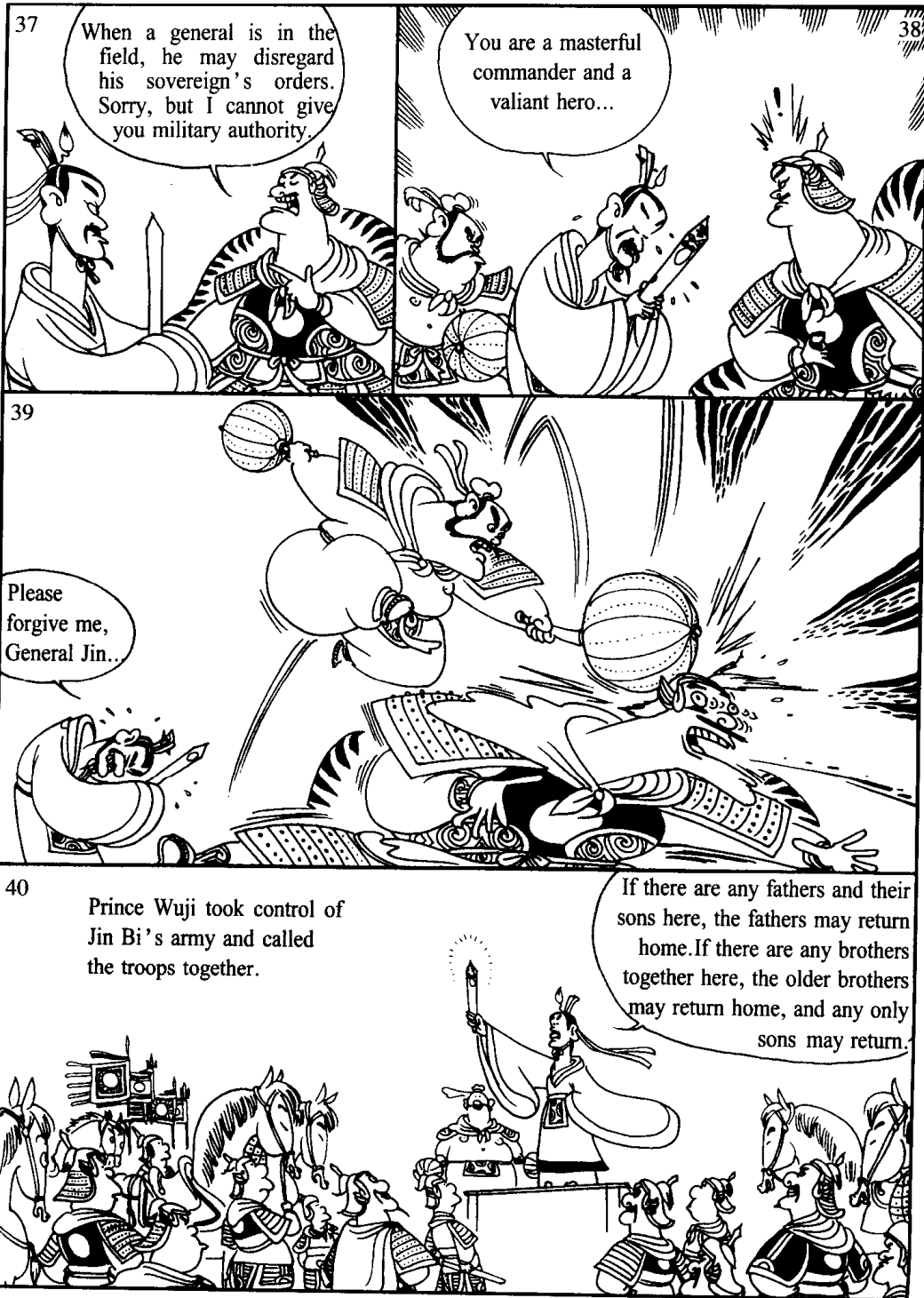
I was given the grave duty of leading one hundred thousand troops to establish a defensive position at the border. Now you come along to tell me that you're here to relieve me. It makes no sense!

36

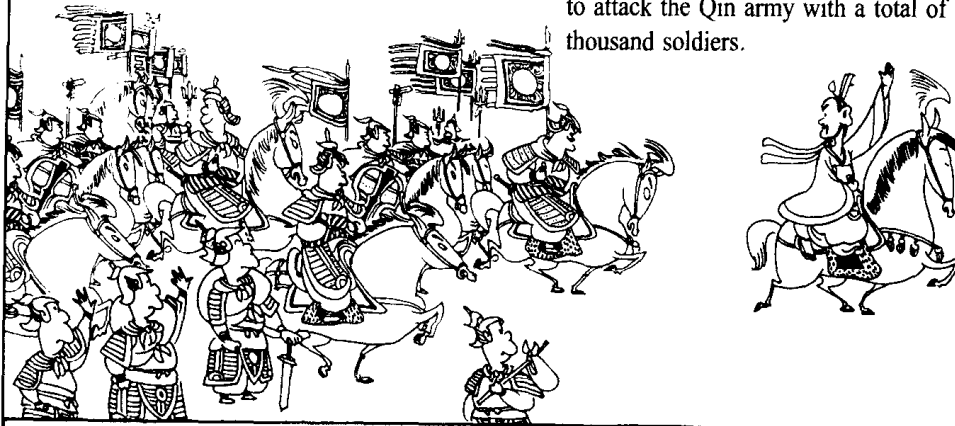


乎？」赵郝对曰：「此非臣之听敢任也。他日三晋之交于秦，相善也。今秦善韩、魏而攻王，王之所以事弗予，令秦来年复攻王，王得无割其内而媾乎？」王曰：「清听子割矣，子能必使来年秦之不复攻我救矣。」王以虞卿之言告赵郝。赵郝曰：「虞卿诚能尽秦力之所至乎？诚知秦力之所不能进，此弹丸之地乎？王以其力尚能进，受王而弗攻乎？」王曰：「秦之攻我也，不遗余力矣，必以倦而归也。来年秦复攻王，王无秦既解邯鄲围，而赵王入朝，使赵郝约事于秦，割六县而媾。虞卿谓赵王曰：「秦之攻王也，倦而归

失之于天下而取偿于秦也。吾国尚利，孰与坐而割地，自弱以强秦哉？今郝曰：「秦善韩、魏而攻赵者，秦虽善攻，不能取六县；赵虽不能守，终不失六城。秦倦而归，兵必罢。我以六城收天下以攻罢秦，是我必秦之不复攻也。今虽割六城，何益！来年复攻，又割其力之所不能取而媾，此自尽之术也，不如无媾。王以告虞卿，虞卿对曰：「郝言『不媾，来年秦复攻王，王得无割其内而媾乎』。今媾，郝又以不能以事秦必在韩、魏之后也。此非臣之所敢任也。」秦必不如韩、魏也。今臣为足下解负亲之攻，开关通币，齐交韩、魏，至来年而王独取攻于秦，此王之所

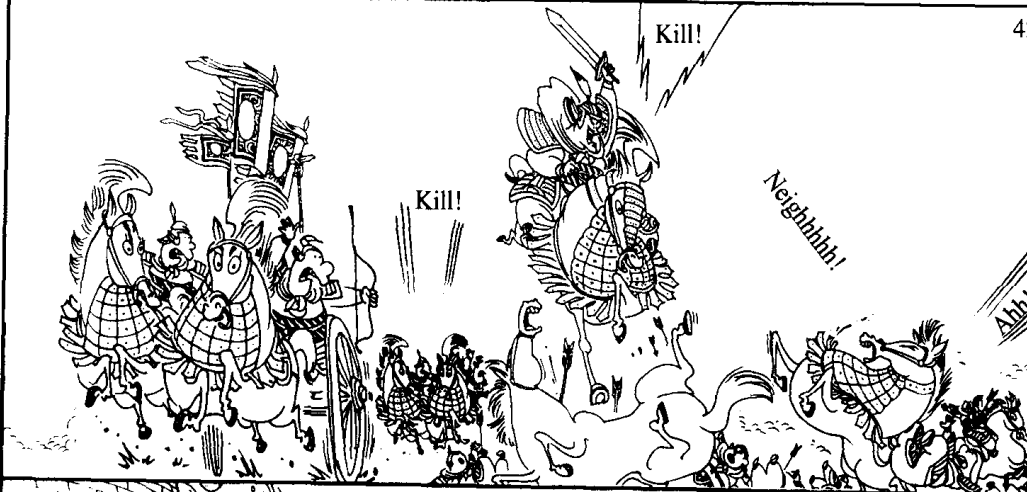


After reorganizing the troops, Wuji set out to attack the Qin army with a total of eighty thousand soldiers.



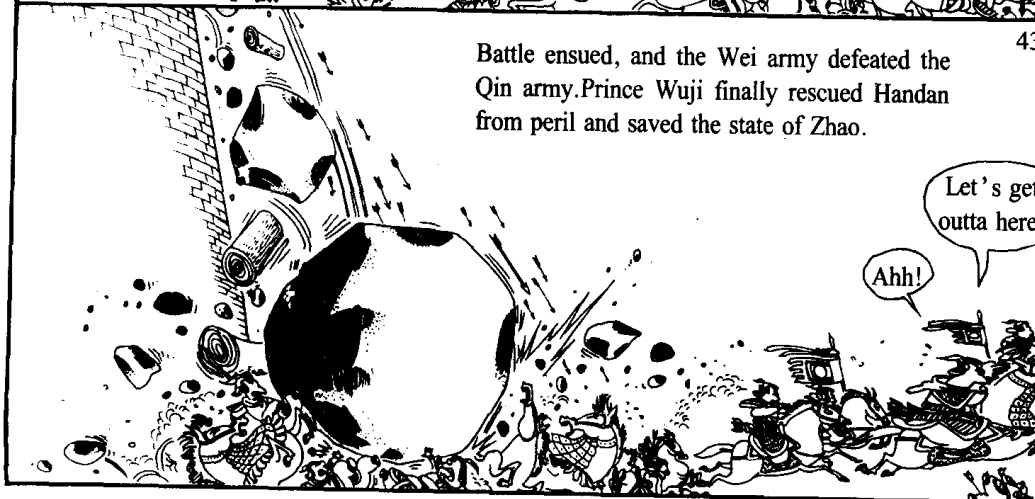
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42



43

Battle ensued, and the Wei army defeated the Qin army. Prince Wuji finally rescued Handan from peril and saved the state of Zhao.

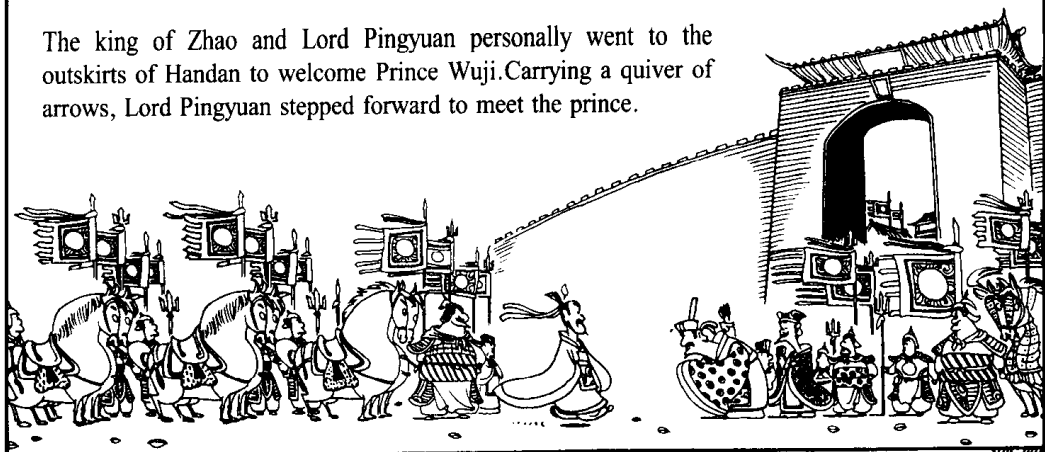


所能知也。」王曰：「虽然，试言公之私。」楼缓对曰：「王亦闻夫公甫文伯母乎？公甫文伯仕于鲁，病已，以有尽之地而给无已之求，其势必无赵矣。」
不弊而多得地，是强秦而弱赵也。以益强之秦而割愈弱之赵，其计故不止矣。且王之地有尽而秦之求无与，是弃前功而挑秦祸也；与之，则无地而给之。语曰：「强者善攻，弱者下能守。」今坐而听秦，秦兵必王之事秦不如韩、魏也，是使王岁以六城事秦也，即坐而城尽。来年秦复求割地，王将与之乎？弗

虞卿闻之，入见王曰：「此饰说也，王音勿予！」楼缓闻之，往见王。王又以虞卿之言告楼缓。楼缓曰：「诺。」

秦来而言勿予，则非计也；言予之，恐王以臣为为秦也；故不敢对。使臣得为大王计，不如予之。」王也。」故从母言之，是为贤母；从妻言之，是必不免为妒妻。故其言一也，言者异则人心变矣。今臣新从子，贤人也，逐于鲁，而是不人不随也。今死而妇人为之自杀者二人，若是者必其于长者薄而于妇人厚死，女子为自杀于房中者二人。其母闻之，弗哭也。其相室曰：「焉有子死而弗哭者乎？」其母曰：「孔

The king of Zhao and Lord Pingyuan personally went to the outskirts of Handan to welcome Prince Wuji. Carrying a quiver of arrows, Lord Pingyuan stepped forward to meet the prince.



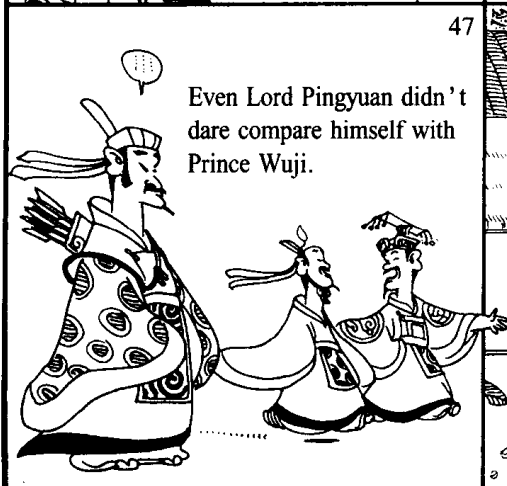
Lord Xinling,
you're to credit
this time.

Your
Majesty.

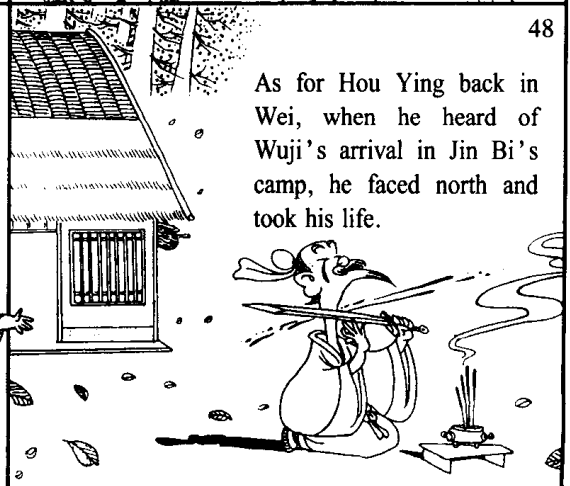
There has never been
a worthy greater than
you.



Even Lord Pingyuan didn't
dare compare himself with
Prince Wuji.



As for Hou Ying back in
Wei, when he heard of
Wuji's arrival in Jin Bi's
camp, he faced north and
took his life.

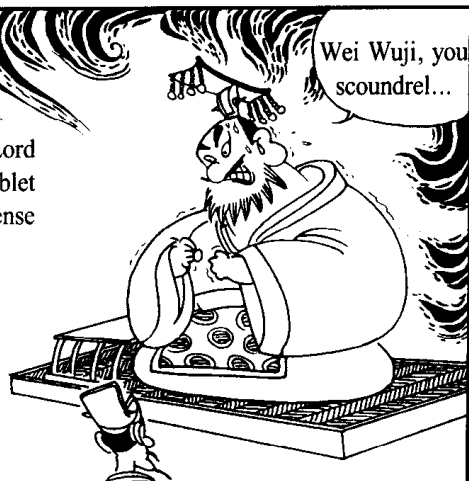


Forgetting and Not Forgetting



Wei King Anxi despised Lord Xinling for stealing the war tablet and killing Jin Bi on the pretense of following his orders...

1



And the prince knew that the king would hate him for it, so he sent the army home while he and his retainers stayed behind in Zhao.



2

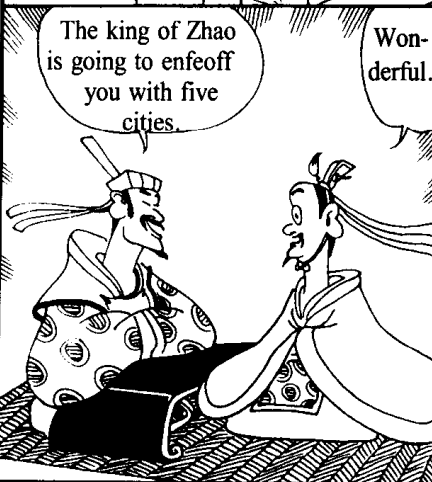
Lord Xinling contributed greatly to our country by stealing the tablet and saving us. I'd like to reward him with five cities.

3

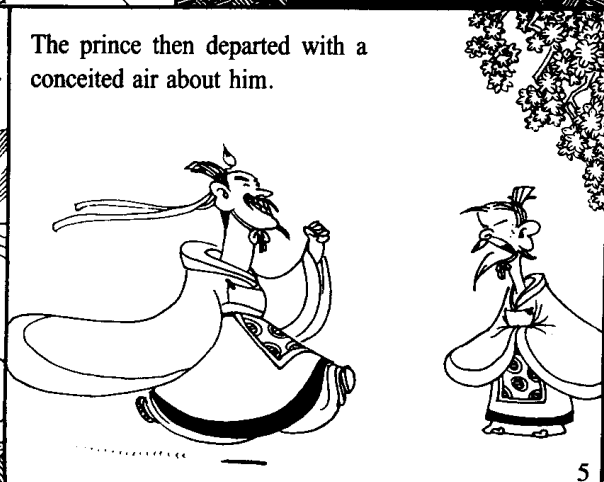


The king of Zhao is going to enfeoff you with five cities.

Wonderful.



The prince then departed with a conceited air about him.

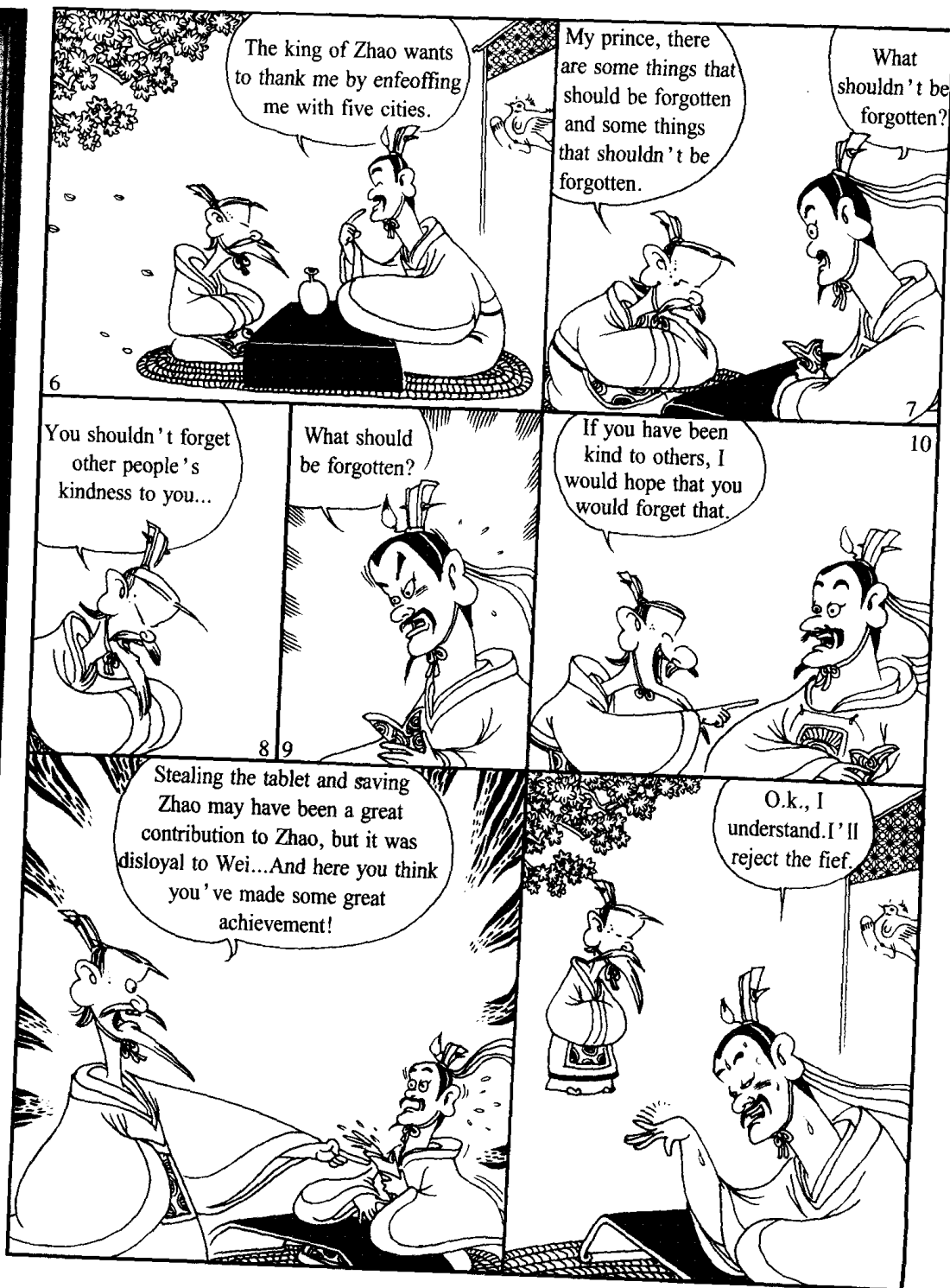


5

乎？且臣言勿予者，非固勿予而已也。秦索六城于王，而王以六城赂齐。齐，秦之深仇也，得王之六城，虞卿闻之，往见王曰：「危哉楼子之所以为秦者，是愈疑天下，而何慰秦之心哉？独不言其示天下弱计也。」

因秦之怒，乘赵之弊，瓜分之。赵且亡，何秦之图乎？故曰虞卿得其一，不得其二。愿王以此决之，勿复赵兵困于秦，天下之贺战胜者则必尽在于秦矣。故不如亟割地为和，以疑天下而慰秦之心。不然，天下将对曰：「不然。虞卿得其一，不得其二。夫秦赵构难而天下皆说，何也？曰：『吾且因强而乘弱矣。』」今

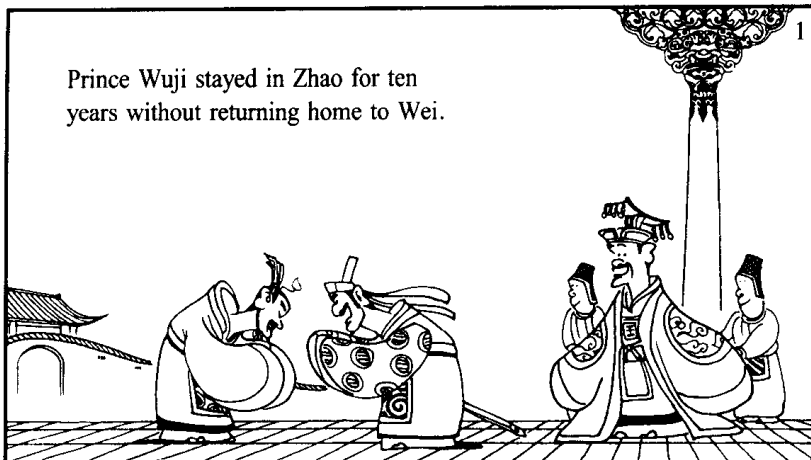
王曰：「魏请为从。」对曰：「魏过。」王曰：「寡人固未之许。」对曰：「王过。」王曰：「魏请从，居顷之，而魏请为从。赵孝成王召虞卿谋。过平原君，平原君曰：『愿卿之论从也。』虞卿入见王。虞卿东见齐王，与之谋秦。虞卿未返，秦使者已在赵矣。楼缓闻之，亡去。赵于是封虞卿以一城。尽重王；重王，必出重宝以先于王。则是王一举而结三国之亲，而与秦易道也。」赵王曰：「善。」则使天下有能为也。王以此发声，兵未窥于境，臣见秦之重赂至赵而反媾于王也。从秦为媾，韩、魏闻之，必并力西击秦，秦之听王，不待辞之毕也。则是王失之于齐而取偿于秦也。而齐、赵之深仇可以报矣，而示



Thundering Across the Land



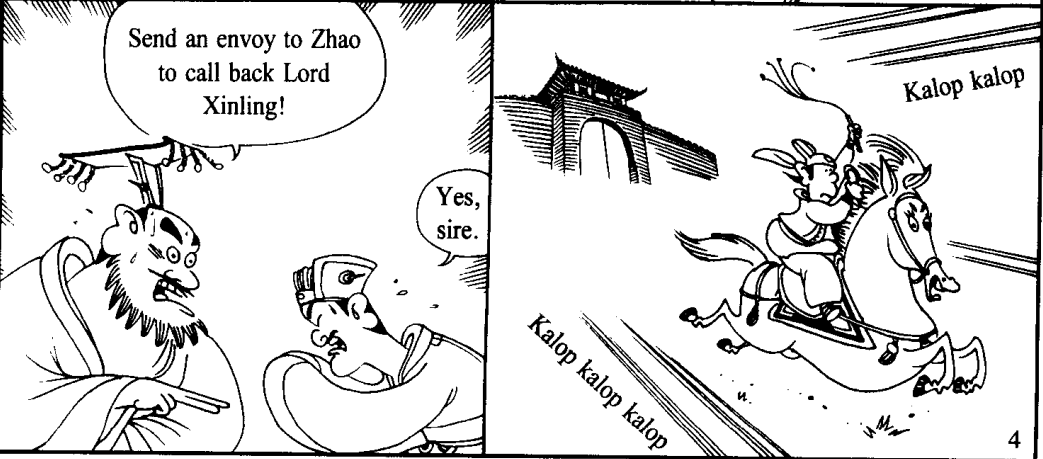
Prince Wuji stayed in Zhao for ten years without returning home to Wei.



Hearing that the prince was in Zhao, Qin sent out forces day and night to attack Wei.



Your Majesty, the Qin army is already at our border. What should we do?



Send an envoy to Zhao to call back Lord Xinling!

Yes, sire.

Kalop kalop

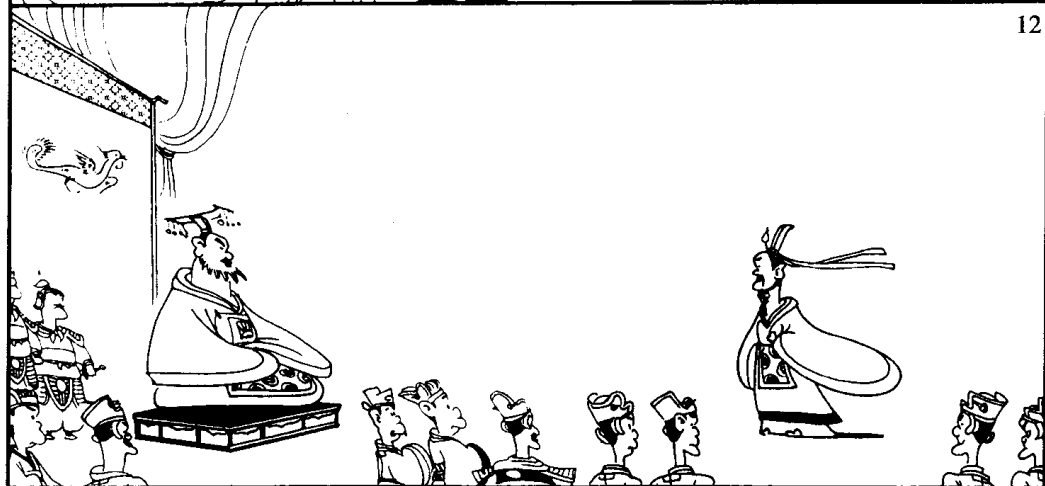
Kalop kalop kalop

失，世传之曰《虞氏春秋》。
书，上采《春秋》，下观近世，曰《节义》、《称号》、《揣摩》、《政谋》，凡八篇。以刺讥国家得便。虞卿既以魏齐之故，不重万户侯卿相之印，与魏齐同行，卒去赵，困于梁。魏齐已死，不得意，乃著国受其福，有收则小国受其祸。今魏以小国请其福，而王以大国辞其福，臣故曰王过，魏亦过。窃以为从卿曰魏过，寡人未之许，又曰寡人过，然则从终不可乎？」对曰：「臣闻小国之与大国从事也，有利则大

庸夫且知其不可，况贤人乎？然虞卿非穷愁，亦不能著书以自见于后世云。
使赵陷长平兵四十余万众，邯郸几亡。虞卿料事揣情，为赵画策，何其工也！及不忍魏齐，卒困于大梁，
太史公曰：平原君，翩翩浊世之佳公子也，然未睹大体。鄙语曰「利令智昏」，平原君贪冯亭邪说，

司马迁《史记》卷十六





客三千人。当时，诸侯以公子贤，多客，不敢加兵谋魏十余年。
公子为人仁而下士，士无贤不肖皆谦而礼交之，不敢以其富贵骄士。士以此方数千里争往归之，致食亡魏相秦，以怨魏齐故，秦兵围大梁，破魏华阳下军，走芒卯。魏王及公子患之。
魏公子无忌者，魏昭王少子而魏安釐王异母弟也。昭王薨，安釐王即位，封公子为信陵君。是时范雎

修身絮行数十年，终不以监门困故而受公子财。」公子于是乃置酒大会宾客。坐定，公子从车骑，虚左，
臣，臣以此知之。」是后魏王畏公子之贤能，不敢任公子以国政。
也。」魏王大惊，曰：「公子何以知之？」公子曰：「臣之客有能深得赵王阴事者，赵王所为，客辄以报
王田猎耳，非为寇也。」复博如故。王恐，心不在博。居顷，复从北方来传言曰：「赵王猎耳，非为寇
公子与魏王博，而北境传举烽，言「赵寇至，且入界」。魏王释博，欲召大臣谋。公子止王曰：「赵

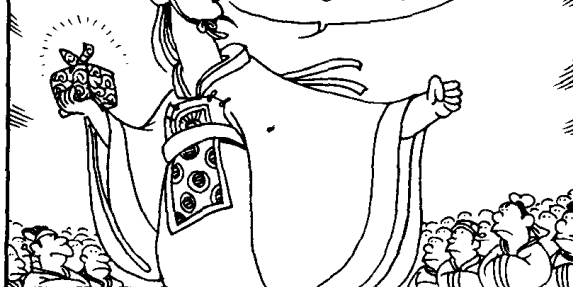
Lord Xinling, I hereby
confer you with the seal of
supreme commander and
put the fate of Wei in your
hands!

Yes,
sire.

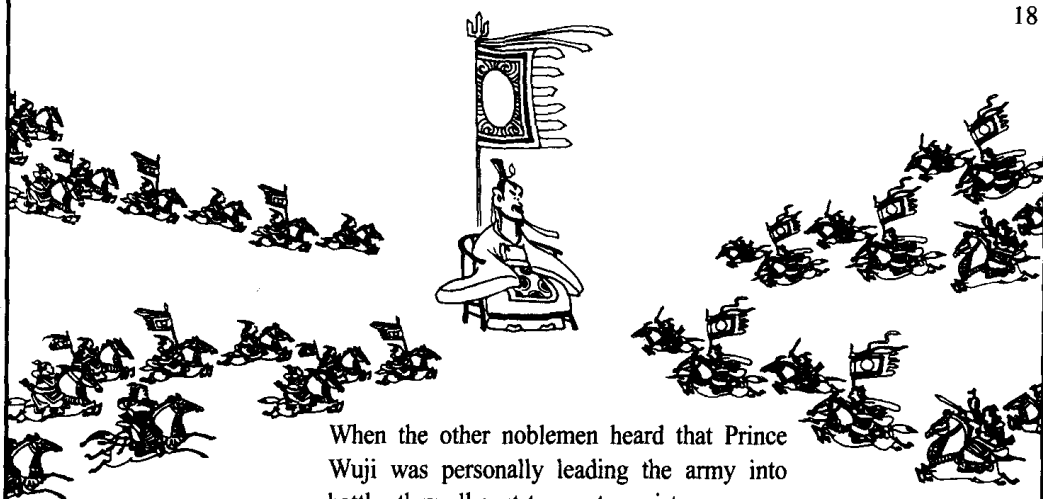


16

Notify the noblemen of all the
states that Lord Xinling is the
supreme commander of Wei and
that we need assistance from
all quarters in order to
defend against Qin.



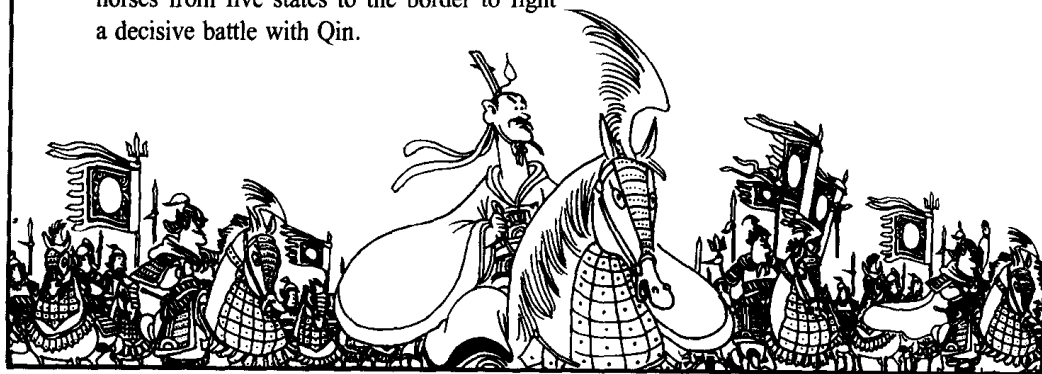
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When the other noblemen heard that Prince
Wuji was personally leading the army into
battle, they all sent troops to assist.

Then the prince led an army of soldiers and
horses from five states to the border to fight
a decisive battle with Qin.

19



The Qin army, led by Meng Ao, was defeated by the allied army on the south side of the Yellow River.



21

Lord Xinling then pursued them back to Hangu Pass,



Where the Qin army didn't dare come out again.



22

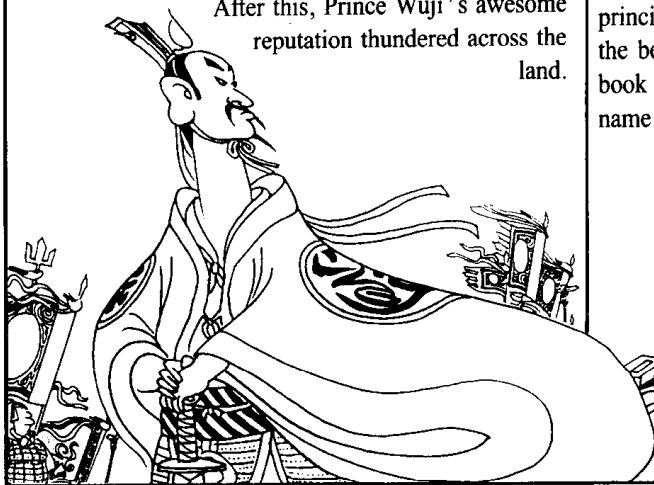
迎贏于众人广坐之中，不宜有所过，今公子故过之。然嬴欲就公子之名，故久立公子车骑市中，过客以观起，为寿侯生前。侯生因谓公子曰：「今日嬴之为公子亦足矣。嬴乃夷门抱关者也，而公子亲枉车骑，自生。侯生视公子色终不变，乃谢客就车。至家，公子引侯生坐上坐，遍赞宾客，宾客皆惊。酒酣，公子公子。公子颜色愈和。当时，魏将相宗室宾客满堂，待公子举酒。市人皆观公子执辔。从骑皆窃骂侯「臣有客在市屠中，愿枉车骑过之。」公子引车入市，侯生下见其客朱亥，俾倪故久立，与其客语，微察自迎夷门侯生。侯生摄敝衣冠，直上载公子上坐，不让，欲以观公子。公子执辔愈恭。侯生又谓公子曰：

敢救者，已拔赵，必移兵先击之。」魏王恐，使人止晋鄙，留军壁邲，名为救赵，实持两端以观望。平原及公子书，请救于魏。魏王使将军晋鄙将十万众救赵。秦王使使者告魏王曰：「吾攻赵旦暮且下，而诸侯魏安釐王二十年，秦昭王已破赵长平军，又进兵围邯郸。公子姊为赵惠文王弟平原君夫人，数遗魏王复谢，公子怪之。」

侯生谓公子曰：「臣所过屠者朱亥，此子贤者，世莫能知，故隐屠间耳。」公子往数请之，朱亥故不公子，公子愈恭。市人皆以嬴为小人，而以公子为长者能下士也。」于是罢酒，侯生遂为上客。」

23

After this, Prince Wuji's awesome reputation thundered across the land.



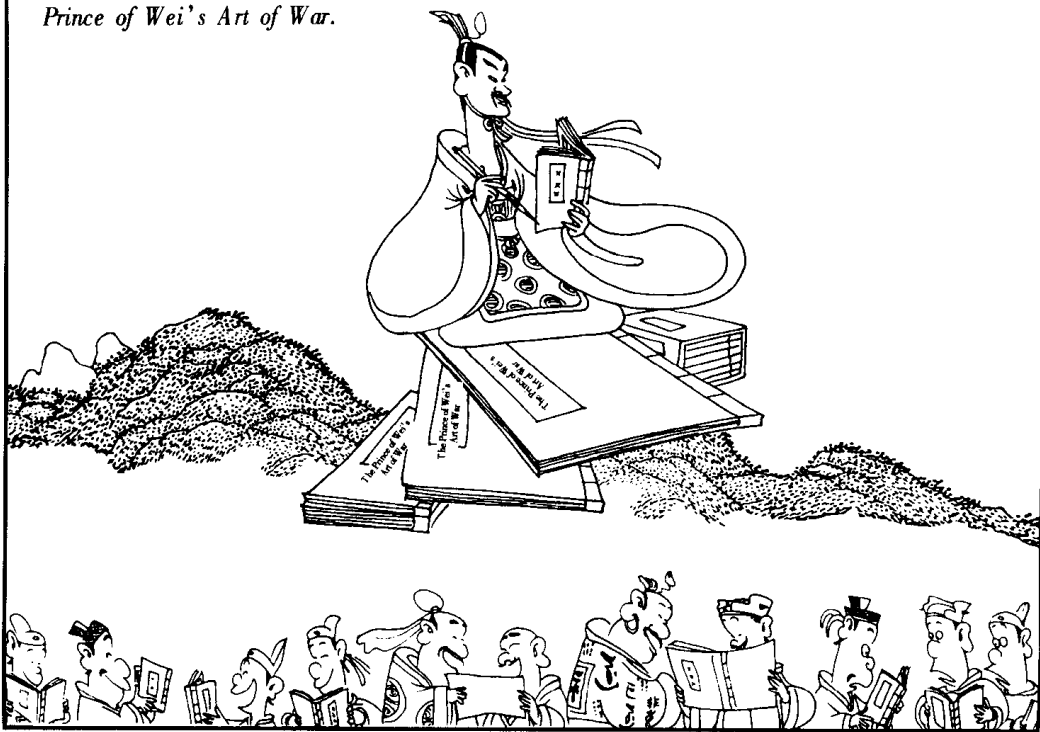
Retainers from all over the land then presented him with works on the principles and tactics of warfare, and the best ones he collected in one book and put his own name on it.



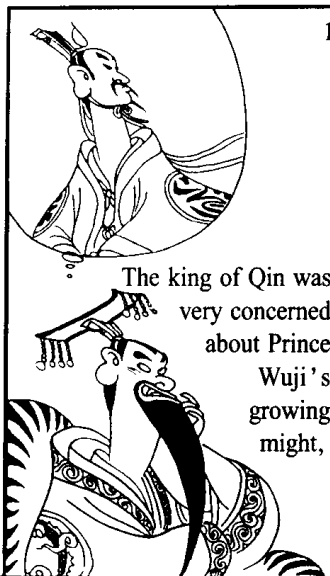
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25

So people now know the book as *The Prince of Wei's Art of War*.



The Prince's Final Chapter



The king of Qin was very concerned about Prince Wuji's growing might,

1 So with eighty thousand ounces of gold, he sought help from Jin Bi's former retainers.

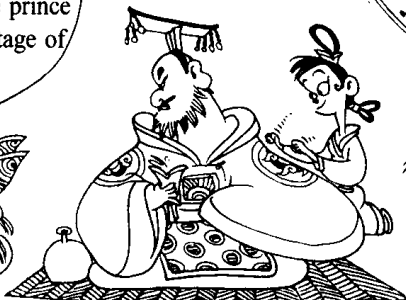
Lord Xinling is enemy to the both of us. Please slander him in front of the Wei king.

Fine, fine; no problem.



Lord Xinling is supreme commander of the military, and all the other noblemen look to him for leadership. The prince plans on taking advantage of this to usurp the throne.

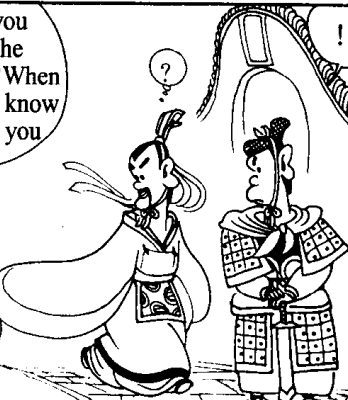
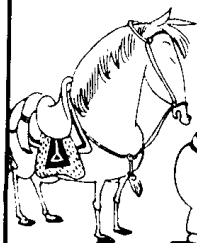
Really?



3

Qin also used double-agents to trap the prince.

When are you going to take the throne of Wei? When you do, let me know and I'll help you celebrate



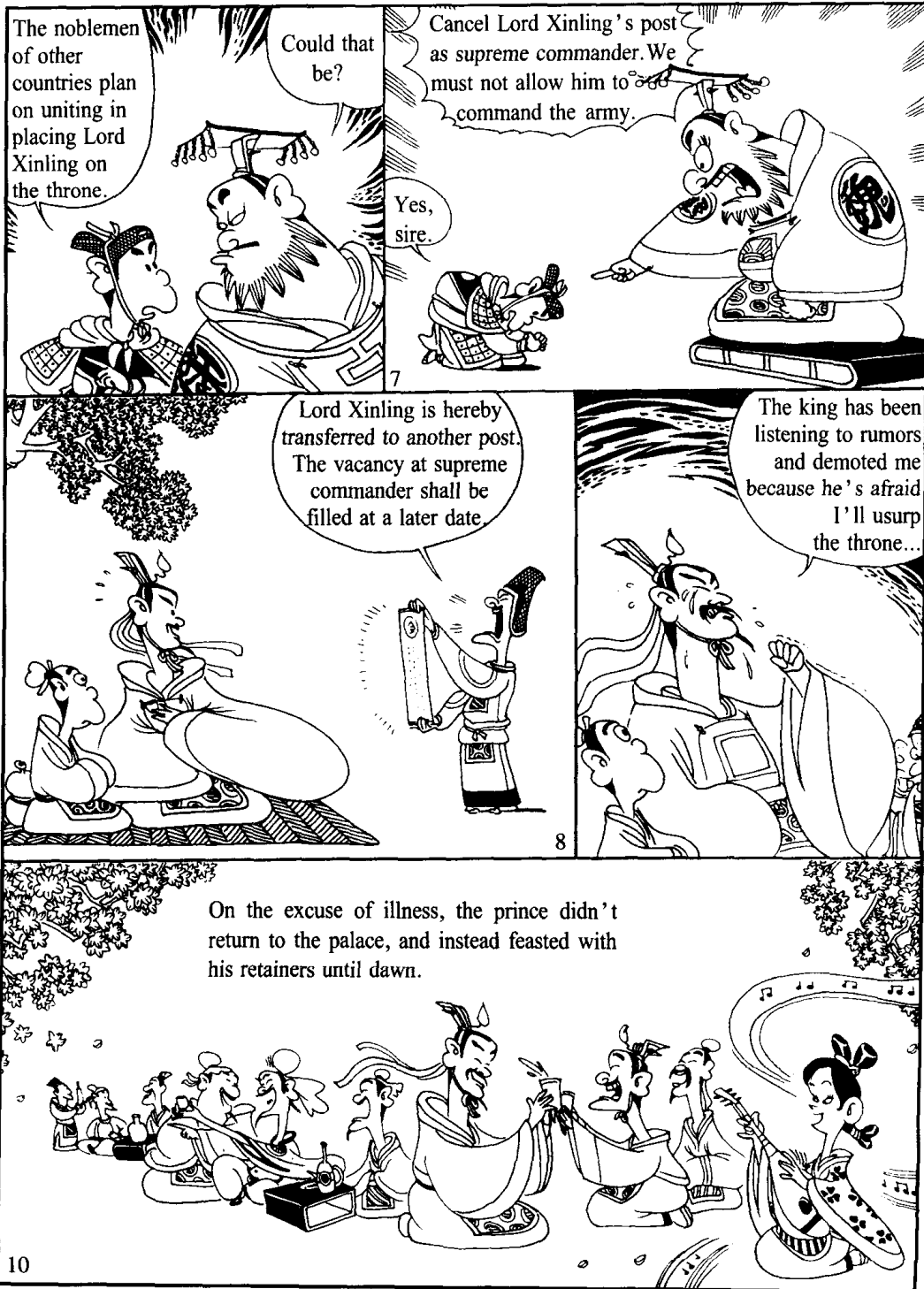
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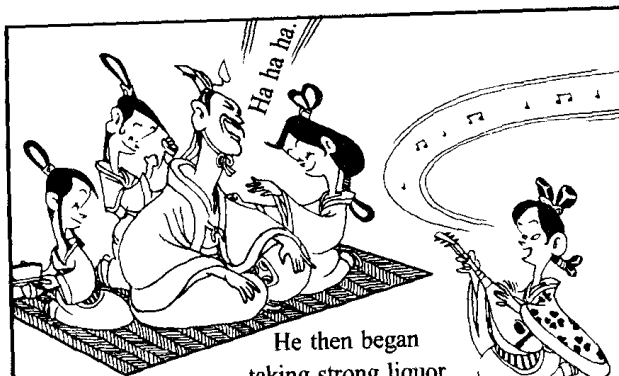
5

行数里，心不快，曰：「吾所以待侯生者备矣，天下莫不闻，今吾且死而侯生曾无一言半辞送我，我岂有行过夷门，见侯生，具告所以欲死秦军状。辞决而行，侯生曰：「公子勉之矣，老臣不能从。」公子乃请宾客，约车骑百余乘，欲以客往赴秦军，与赵俱死。

请魏王，及宾客辩士说王万端。魏王畏秦，终不听公子。公子自度终不能得之于王，计不独生而令赵亡，降秦而魏救不至，安在公子能急人之困也！且公子纵轻胜，弃之降秦，独不怜公子姊邪？」公子患之，数君使者冠盖相属于魏，让魏公子曰：「胜所以自附为婚姻者，以公子之高义，为能急人之困。今邯郸旦暮

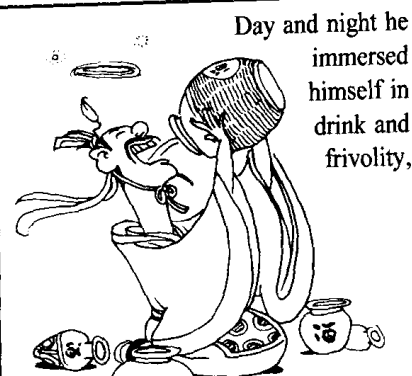
请如姬，如姬必许诺，则得虎符夺晋鄙军，北救赵而西却秦，此五霸之伐也。」公子从其计，请如姬。如姬为公子泣，公子使客斩其仇头，敬进如姬。如姬之欲为公子死，无所辞，顾未有路耳。公子诚一开口，是知公子恨之复返也。」公子再拜，因问。侯生乃屏人闲语，曰：「嬴闻晋鄙之兵符常在王卧内，而如姬难，无他端而欲赴秦军，譬若以肉投馁虎，何功之有哉？尚安事客？然公子遇臣厚，公子往而臣不送，以所失哉？」复引车还，问侯生。侯生笑曰：「臣固知公子之还也。」曰：「公子喜士，名闻天下。今有





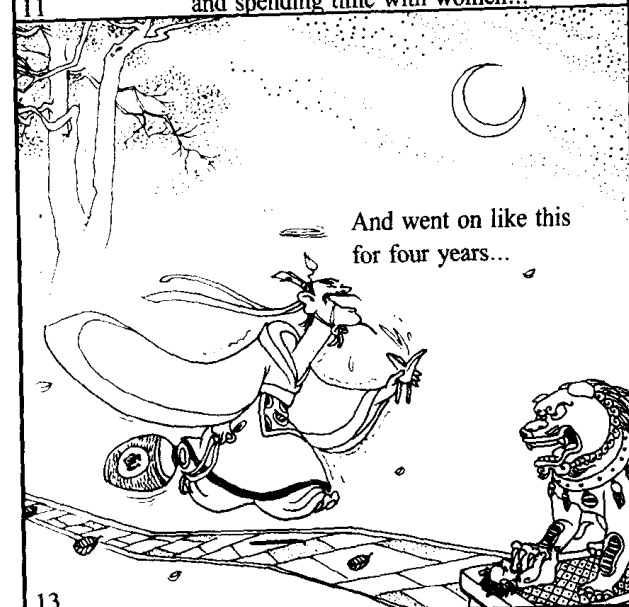
He then began
taking strong liquor
and spending time with women...

11



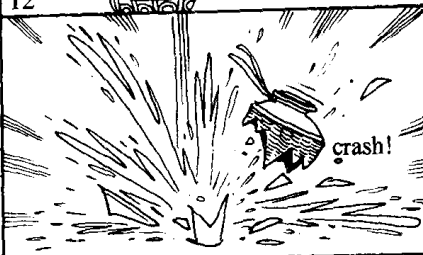
Day and night he
immersed
himself in
drink and
frivolity,

12



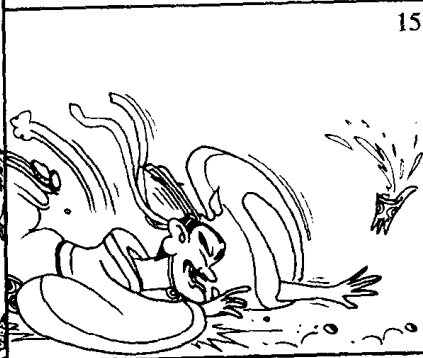
And went on like this
for four years...

13

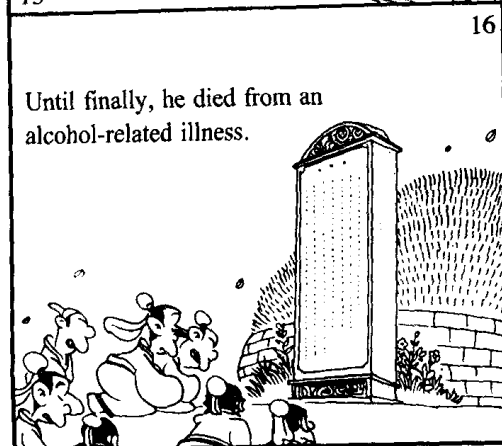


crash!

15



17



Until finally, he died from an
alcohol-related illness.

16



That year, King Anxi
died as well.

Your
Majesty!

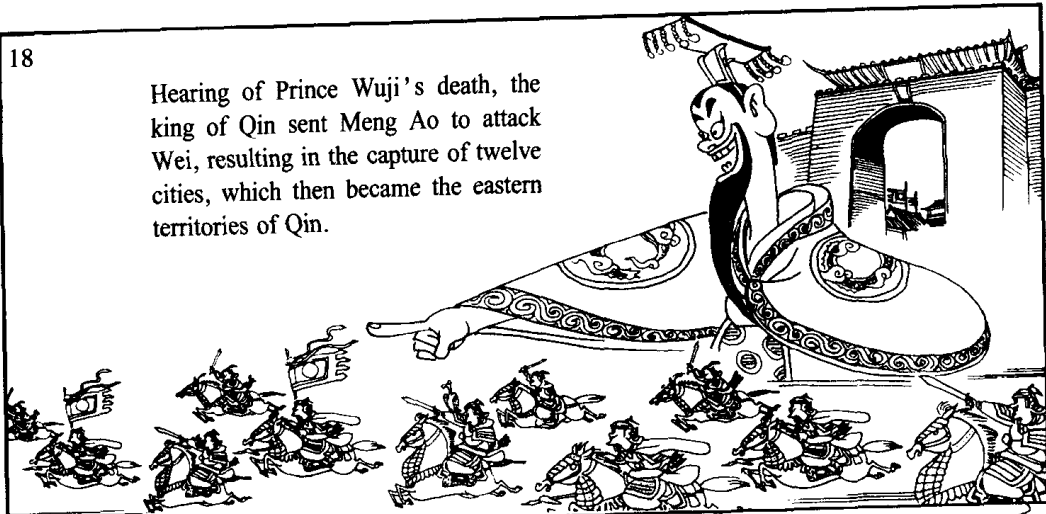
Your
Majesty!

公子有急，此乃臣致命之秋也。」遂与公子俱。公子过谢侯生。侯生曰：「臣宜从，老不能。请数公子行是公子请朱亥。朱亥笑曰：「臣乃市井鼓刀屠者，而公子亲数存之，所以不报谢者，以为小礼无所用。今「公子畏死邪？何泣也？」公子曰：「晋鄙嗜嗜宿将，往恐不听，必当杀之，是以泣耳，岂畏死哉？」于事必危矣。臣客屠者朱亥可与俱，此人力士。晋鄙听，大善；不听，可使击之。」于是公子泣。侯生曰：公子行，侯生曰：「将在外，主令有所不受，以便国家。公子即合符，而晋鄙不授公子兵而复请之，姬果盗晋鄙兵符与公子。」

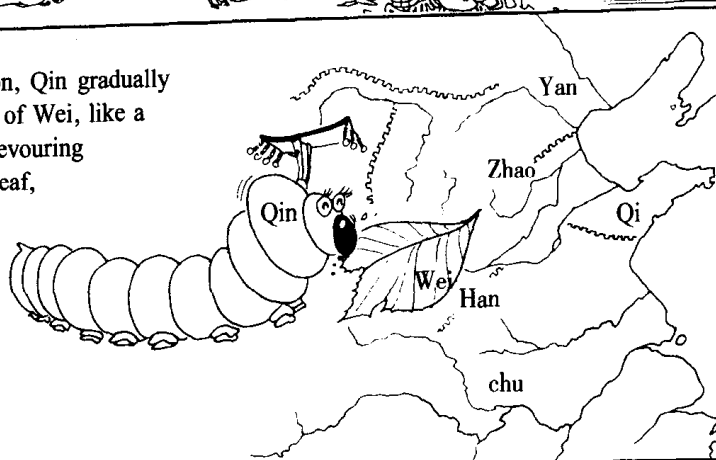
「自古贤人未有及公子者也。」当此之时，平原君不敢自比于人。公子与侯生决，至军，侯生果北乡自刭。军。秦军解去，遂救邯郸，存赵。赵王及平原君自迎公子于界，平原君负刍矢为公子先引。赵王再拜曰：「父子俱在军中，父归；兄弟俱在军中，兄归；独子无兄弟，归养。」得选兵八万人，进兵击秦，今单车来代之，何如哉？」欲无听。朱亥袖四十斤铁椎，椎杀晋鄙，公子遂将晋鄙军。勒兵下令军中曰：「今吾拥十万之众，屯于境上，国之重任，以至晋鄙军之日，北乡自刭，以送公子。」公子遂行。

18

Hearing of Prince Wuji's death, the king of Qin sent Meng Ao to attack Wei, resulting in the capture of twelve cities, which then became the eastern territories of Qin.

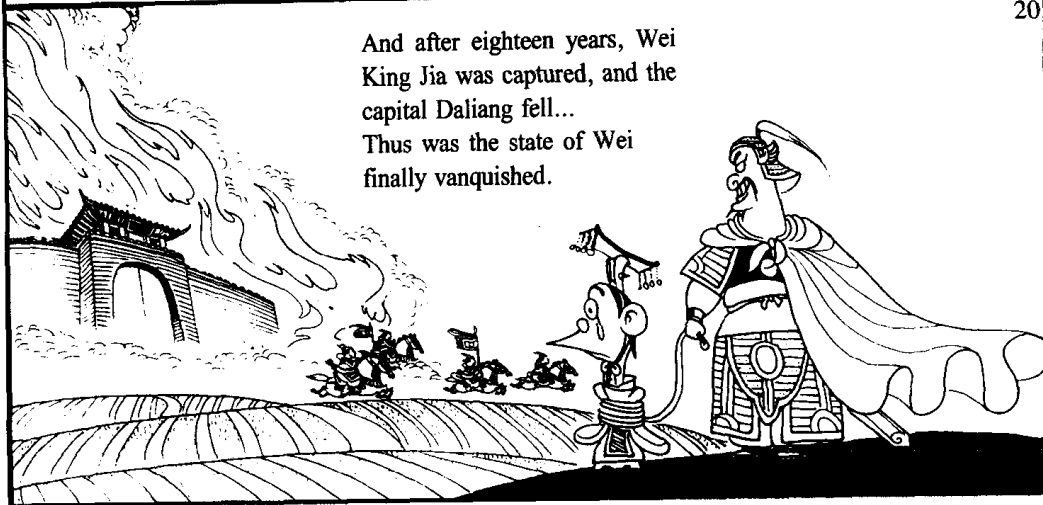


From then on, Qin gradually occupied all of Wei, like a silkworm devouring a mulberry leaf,



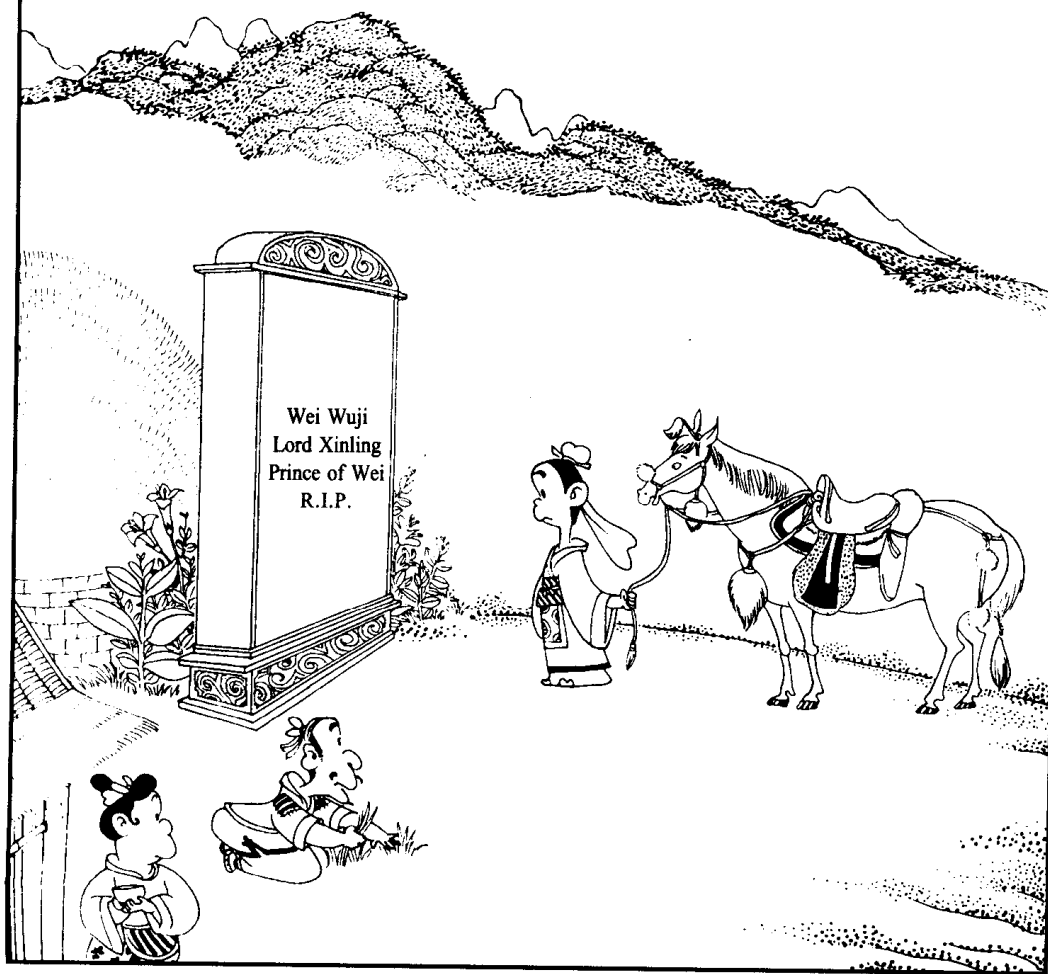
19

And after eighteen years, Wei King Jia was captured, and the capital Daliang fell... Thus was the state of Wei finally vanquished.



20

About twenty years later, after the fall of the Qin empire, Liu Bang battled his way to the throne to become first emperor of the Han dynasty. Every time he passed by Daliang, he stopped to pay respects to Prince Wuji. In the twelfth year of his reign, on his way back to the capital after defeating the rebel Jing Bu, he set up a group of five households to look after of Prince Wuji's tomb. He ordered them to care for it generation after generation and sacrifice to the prince according to the seasons.



行辞让，从东阶上。自言罪过，以负于魏，无功于赵。赵王待酒至暮，口不忍献五城，以公子退让也。公为公子不取也。」于是公子立自责，似若无所容者。赵王埽除自迎，执主人之礼，引公子就西阶。公子侧色。客有说公子曰：「物有不可忘，或有不可不忘。夫人有德于公子，公子不可忘也；公子有德于人，愿赵。赵孝成王德公子之矫夺晋鄙兵而存赵，乃与平原君计，以五城封公子。公子闻之，意骄矜而有自功之魏王怒公子之盗其兵符，矫杀晋鄙，公子亦自知也。已却秦存赵，使将将其军归魏，而公子独与客留

Lord Chunshen



不得见。以无忌从之游，尚恐其不我欲也，今平原君乃以为羞，其不足从游。」乃装为去。夫人具以语平原王而救赵，以称平原君。平原君之游，徒豪举耳，不求士也。无忌自在大梁时，常闻此两人贤，至赵，恐乃妄从博徒卖浆者游，公子妄人耳。」夫人以告公子。公子乃谢夫人去，曰：「始吾闻平原君贤，故负魏在，乃闲步往从此两人游，甚欢。平原君闻之，谓其夫人曰：「始吾闻夫人弟公子天下无双，今吾闻之，公子闻赵有处士毛公藏于博徒，薛公藏于卖浆家，公子欲见两人，两人自匿不肯见公子。公子闻所子竟留赵。赵王以鄙为公子汤沐邑，魏亦复以信陵奉公子。公子留赵。」

Lord Chunshen



Lord Chunshen's name was Huang Xie. Through his studies in other states, he gained a broad base of knowledge, so upon his return to Chu, he was given a position in the court of King Qingxiang.



1

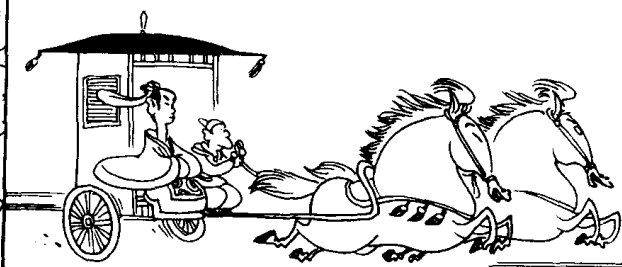
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Huang Xie, because you are a persuasive speaker, I want to send you as envoy to the state of Qin.

Yes, sire.



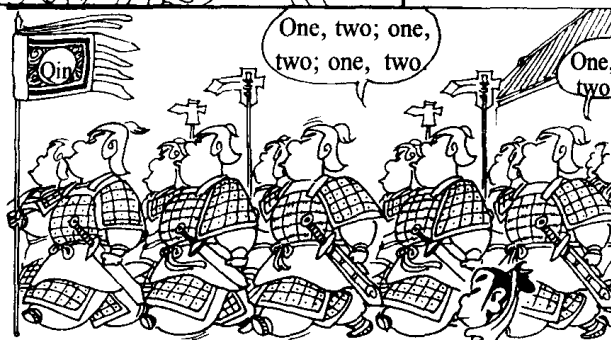
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5

One, two; one, two; one, two.

One, two.



At the time, Qin was very powerful and tended to spurn Chu King Qingxiang...

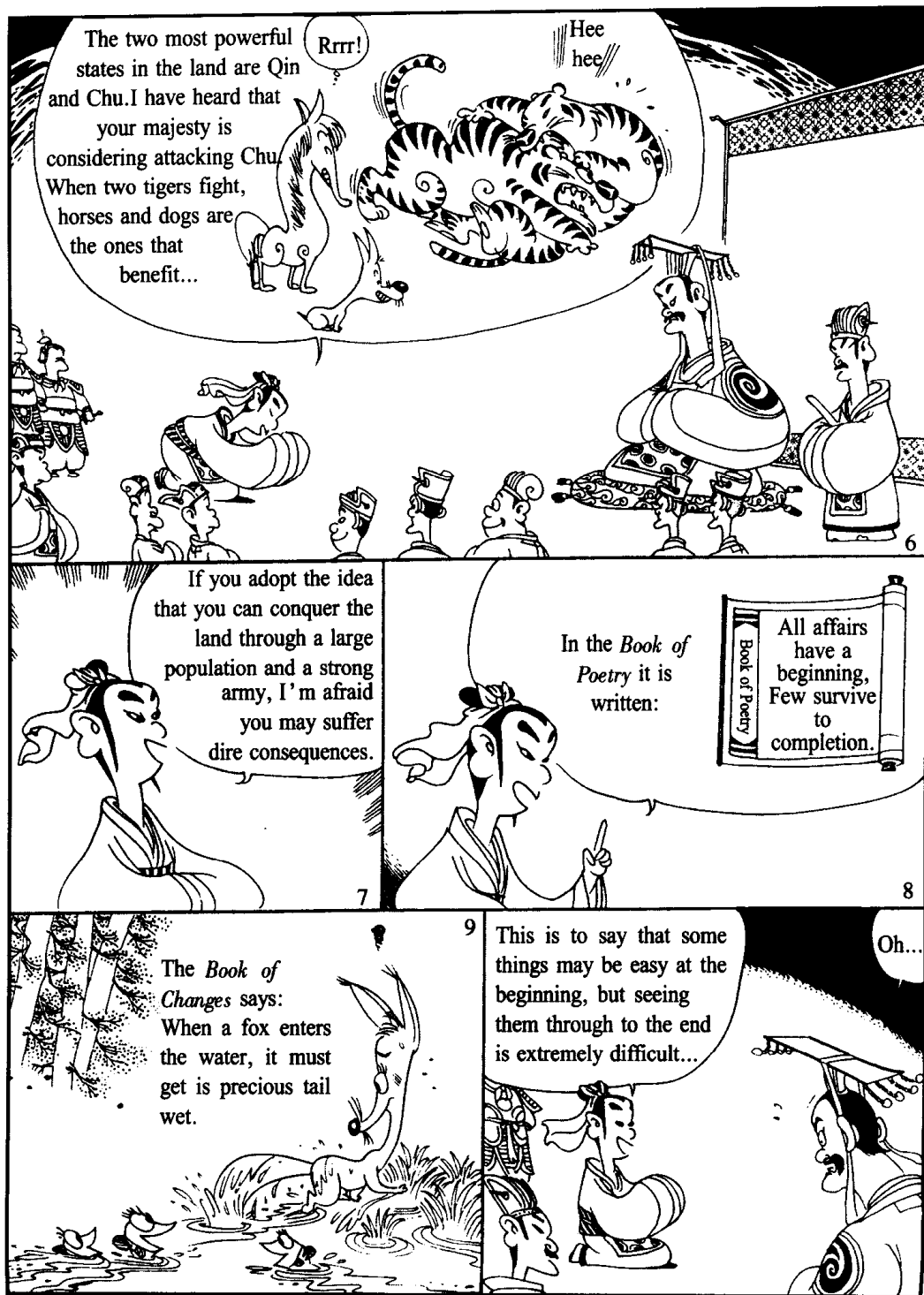


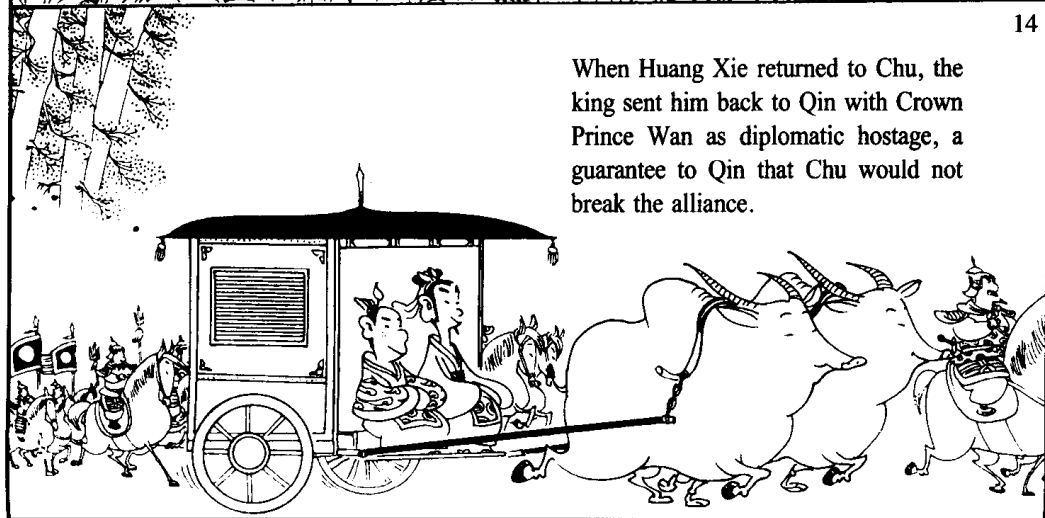
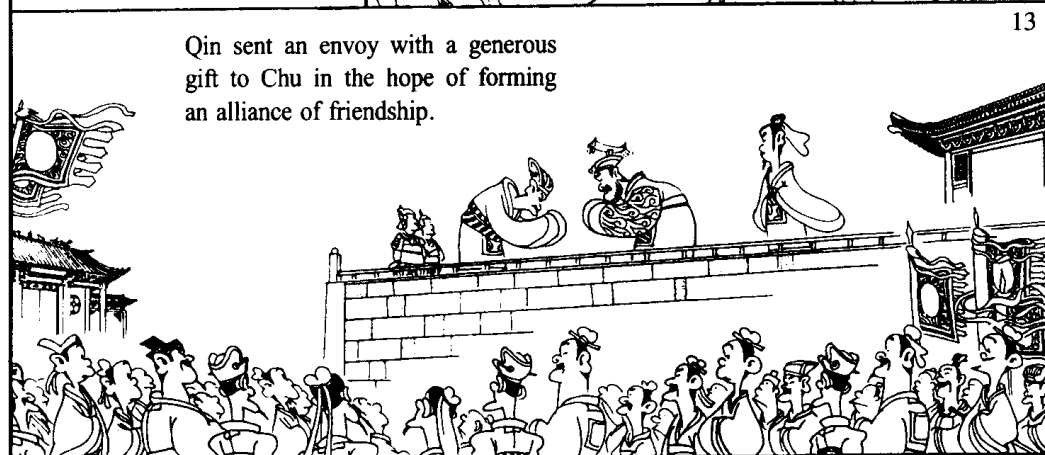
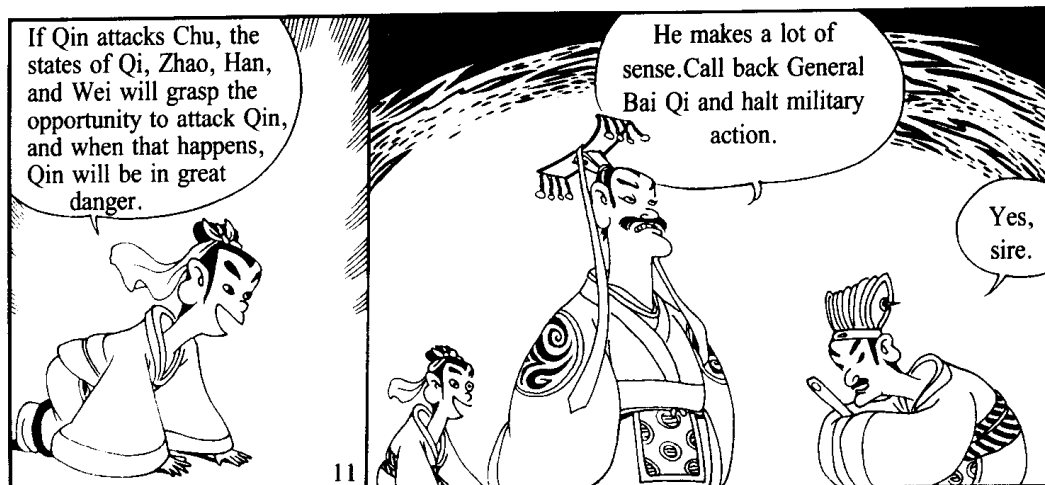
Afraid that the king of Qin would attack and destroy Chu, Huang Xie petitioned Qin's King Zhao.

4

「公子当何面目立天下乎？」语未及卒，公子立变色，告车趣驾归救魏。
「公子所以重于赵，名闻诸侯者，徒以有魏也。今秦攻魏，魏急而公子不恤，使秦破大梁而夷先王之宗庙，公子当何面目立天下乎？」
公子留赵十年不归。秦闻公子在赵，日夜出兵东伐魏。魏王患之，使使往请公子。公子恐其怒之，乃平原君客。
平原君乃免冠谢，固留公子。平原君门下闻之，半去平原君归公子，天下士复往归公子，公子倾平原君客。

数使反间，伪贺公子得立为魏王未也。魏王日闻其毁，不能不信，后果使人代公子将。公子自知再以毁将皆属，诸侯徒闻魏公子，不闻魏王。公子亦欲因此时定南面而王，诸侯畏公子之威，方欲共立之。一秦秦王患之，乃行金万斤于魏，求晋鄙客，令毁公子于魏王曰：「公子亡在外十年矣，今为魏将，诸侯秦兵不敢出。当时，公子威振天下，诸侯之客进兵法，公子皆名之，故世俗称《魏公子兵法》。」秦闻公子将，各遣将兵救魏。公子率五国之兵破秦军于河外，走蒙骜。遂乘胜逐秦军至函谷关，抑秦兵，魏王见公子，相与泣，而以上将军印授公子，公子遂将。魏安釐王三十年，公子使使遍告诸侯。诸侯





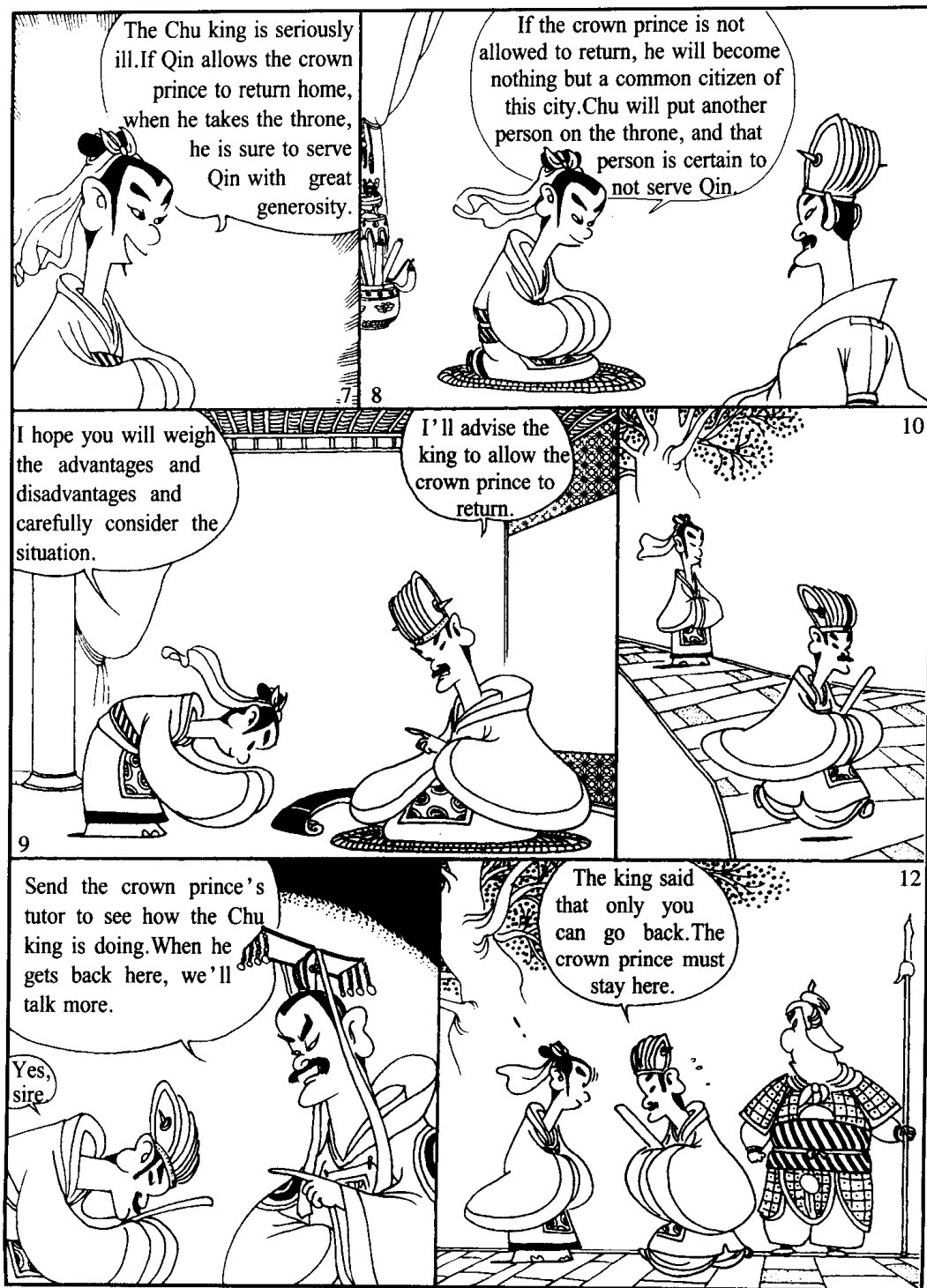
置守冢五家，世世岁以四时奉祠公子。
高祖始微少时，数闻公子贤。及即天子位，每过大梁，常祠公子。高祖十二年，从击黥布还，为公子秦闻公子死，使蒙骜攻魏，拔二十城，初置东郡。其后秦稍蚕食魏，十八岁而虏魏王，屠大梁。
王亦薨。
废，乃谢病不朝，与宾客为长夜饮，饮醇酒，多近妇女。日夜为乐饮者四岁，竟病酒而卒。其岁，魏安釐

陵君之接岩穴隐者，不耻下交，有以也。名冠诸侯，不虚耳。高祖每过之而令民奉祠不绝也。
太史公曰：吾过大梁之墟，求问其所谓夷门。夷门者，城之东门也。天下诸公子亦有喜士者矣，然信

司马迁《史记》卷十七

Hostage in Qin

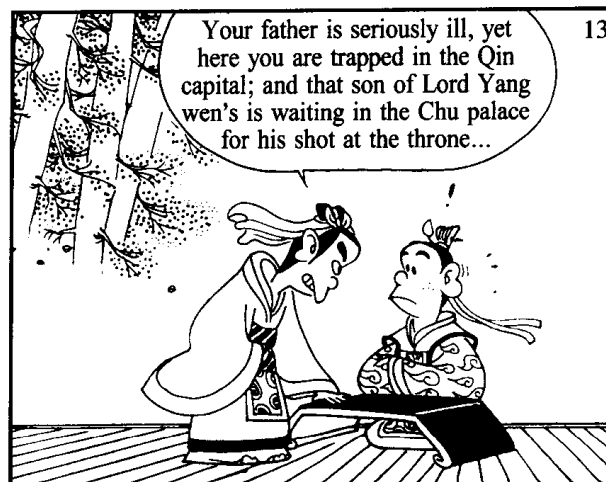




春申君列传

襄王东徙治于陈县。黄歇见楚怀王之为秦所诱而入朝，遂见欺，留死于秦。顷襄王，其子也，秦轻之，恐使黄歇适至于秦，闻秦之计。当是之时，秦已前使白起攻楚，取巫、黔中之郡，拔郢郢，东至竟陵，楚顷起攻韩、魏，败之于华阳，禽魏将芒卯，韩、魏服而事秦。秦昭王方令白起与韩、魏共伐楚，未行，而楚春申君者，楚人也，名歇，姓黄氏。游学博闻，事楚顷襄王。顷襄王以歇为辩，使于秦。秦昭王使白

门，举河内，拔燕、酸枣、虚、桃，入邢，魏之兵云翔而不敢救。王之功亦多矣。王休甲息众，二年而后
 韩，盛桥以其地入秦，是王不用甲，不信威，而得百里之地。王可谓能矣。王又举甲而攻魏，杜大梁之
 来，万乘之地未尝有也。先帝文王、庄王之后，三世不妄接地于齐，以绝从亲之要。今王使盛桥守事于
 言其说：臣闻物至则反，冬夏是也；致至则危，累暴是也。今大国之地，遍天下有其二垂，此从生民已
 天下莫强于秦、楚。今闻大王欲伐楚，此犹两虎相与斗。两虎相与斗而弩犬受其弊，不如善楚。臣请
 一举兵而灭楚。歇乃上书说秦昭王曰：



Your father is seriously ill, yet here you are trapped in the Qin capital; and that son of Lord Yangwen's is waiting in the Chu palace for his shot at the throne...

13

If the king dies and you're not there, Lord Yangwen's son will be made king, and you'll no longer be able to worship at your ancestral temple.

14

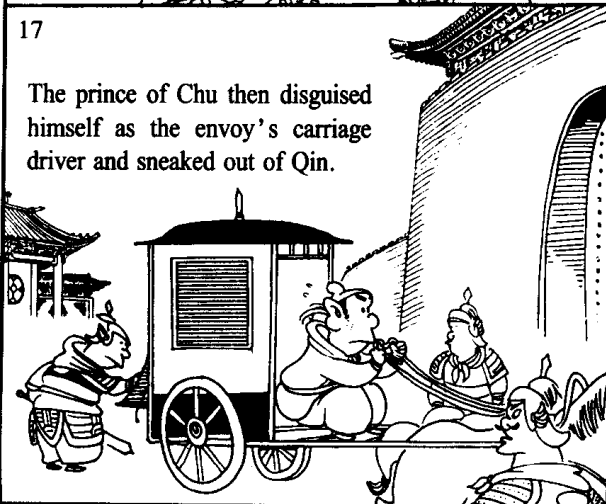


Since it's come to this, it would be best if you and the envoy got out of Qin!

15



I'll stay here and pay with my life.



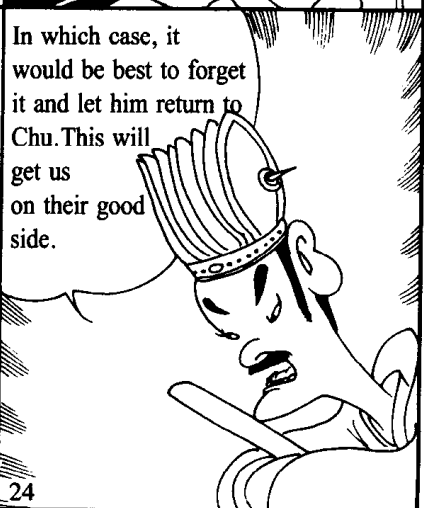
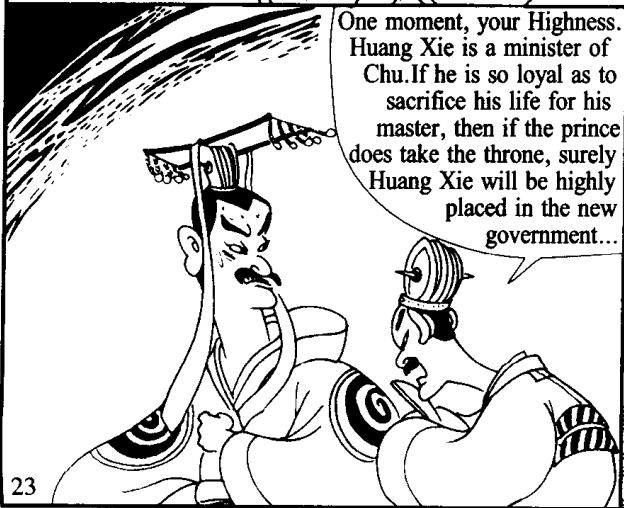
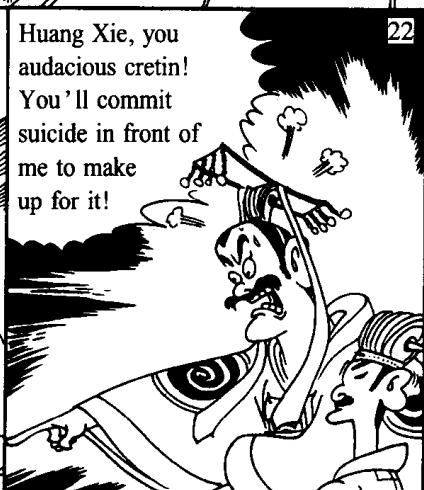
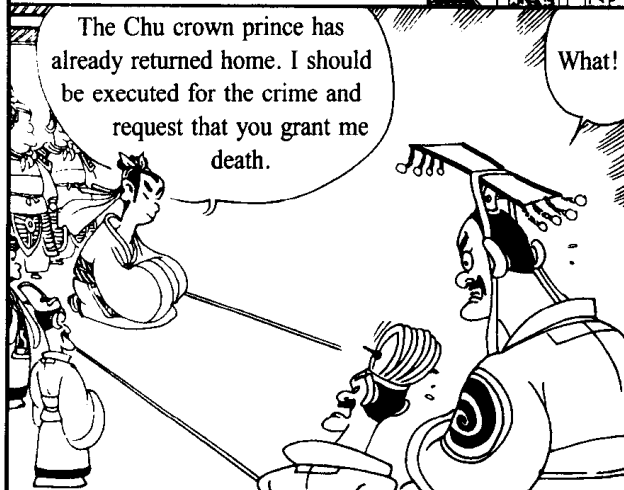
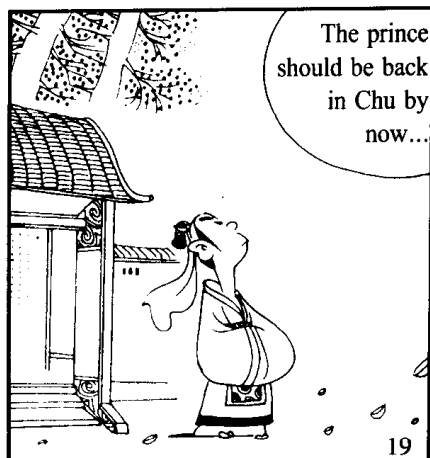
The prince of Chu then disguised himself as the envoy's carriage driver and sneaked out of Qin.

17



Back at their residence in Qin, Huang Xie watched the door and told all visitors that the prince was too ill to see them.

18



知榆次之禍，吳見伐齊之便而不知于隴之敗。此二國者，非无大功也，沒利于前而易患于后也。吳之信越終。《易》曰：「狐涉水，濡其尾。」此言始之易，終之難也。何以知其然也？昔智氏見伐趙之利而不众，仗兵革之强，乘毀魏之威，而欲以力臣天下之主，臣恐其有后患也。《詩》曰：「靡不有初，鮮克有復。」楚趙之脊，天下五合六聚而不敢救。王之威亦单矣。

王若能持功守威，絀攻取之心而肥仁义之地，使无后患，三王不足四，五伯不足六也。王若负人徒之复之；又并蒲、衍、首、垣，以临仁、平丘，黄、济阳嬰城而魏氏服；王又割濮谿之北，注齐秦之要，绝

韩、魏父子兄弟接踵而死于秦者将十世矣。本国残，社稷坏，宗庙毁。刳腹绝肠，折颈折颐，首身分离，时不可失。臣恐韩、魏卑辞除患而实欲欺大国也。何则？王无重世之德于韩、魏，而有累世之怨焉。夫犬获之。他人有心，余忖度之。」今王中道而信韩、魏之善王也，此正吴之信越也。臣闻之，敌不可假，遇矣，韩、魏叛之，杀智伯瑤于骀台之下。今王妒楚之不毁也，而忘毁楚之强韩、魏也，臣为王虑而不取也。也，从而伐齐，既胜齐人于艾陵，还为越王禽三渚之浦。智氏之信韩、魏也，从而伐赵，攻晋阳城，胜有日



25

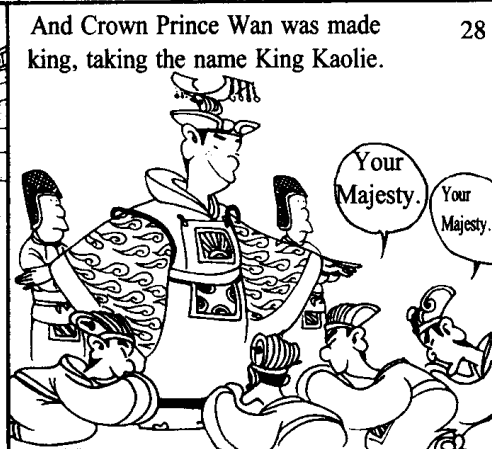


26



27

Three months after Huang Xie returned to Chu, King Qingxiang passed away...



28

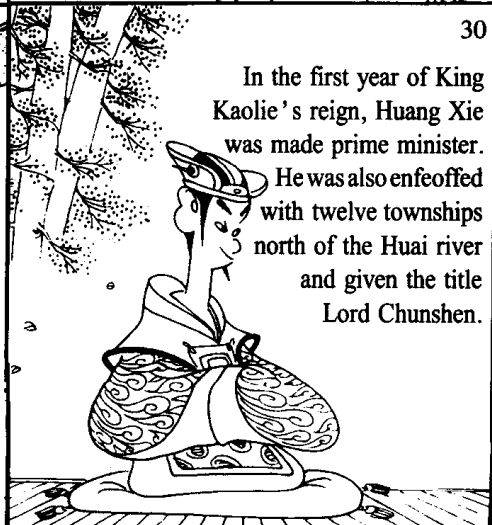
And Crown Prince Wan was made king, taking the name King Kaolie.



29

Huang Xie, because of your great assistance, I name you prime minister of Chu.

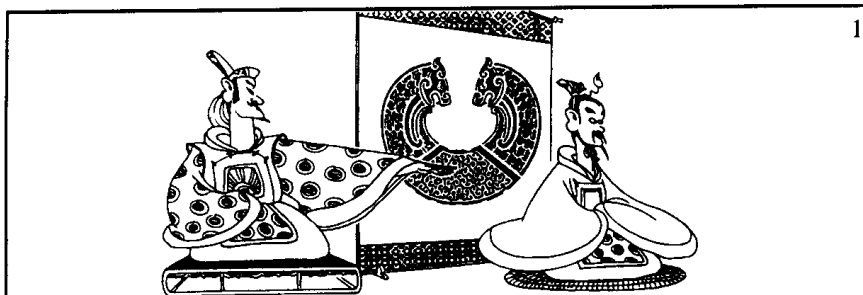
Yes, sire.



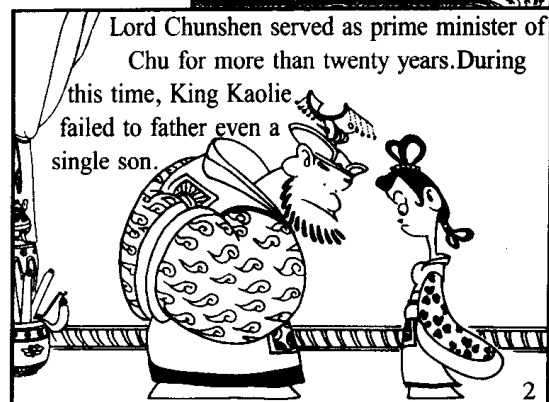
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In the first year of King Kaolie's reign, Huang Xie was made prime minister. He was also enfeoffed with twelve townships north of the Huai river and given the title Lord Chunshen.

Unexpected Catastrophes



At this period in history, there were Lord Mengchang in Qi, Lord Pingyuan in Zhao, and Lord Xinling in Wei, all competing for the most talented and intelligent men in the land.

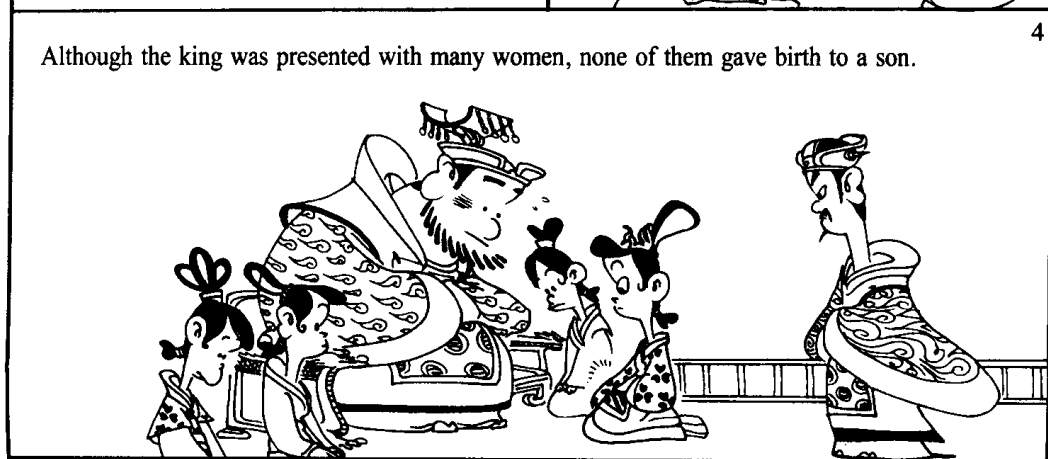


Lord Chunshen served as prime minister of Chu for more than twenty years. During this time, King Kaolie failed to father even a single son.



Look for a woman who can give birth to sons so that we may present her to the king.

Yes, sir.



Although the king was presented with many women, none of them gave birth to a son.

也，王虽有之，不为得地。是王有毁楚之名而无得地之实也。
韩、魏也。王若不借路于仇仇之韩、魏，必攻随水右壤。随水右壤，此皆广川大水，山林溪谷，不食之地
且王攻楚将恶出兵？王将借路于仇仇之韩、魏乎？兵出之日而王忧其不返也，是王以兵资于仇仇之
亦过乎！
不聊生，族类离散，流亡为仆妾者，盈满海内矣。故韩、魏之不亡，秦社稷之忧也，今王资之与攻楚，不
暴骸骨于草泽，头颅僵仆，相望于境，父子老弱系脰束手为群虏者相及于路。鬼神孤伤，无所血食。人民

臣为王虑，莫若善楚。秦、楚合而为一以临韩，韩必致手。王施以东山之险，带以曲河之利，韩必为关内国。莫强于齐、魏，齐、魏得地利而详事下吏，一年之后，为帝未能，其于禁王之帝有余矣。韩、魏于中国而劲齐。韩、魏之强，足以校于秦。齐南以泗水为境，东负海，北倚河，而无后患，天下之矜、萧、相，故宋必尽。齐人南面攻楚，泗上必举。此皆平原四达，膏腴之地，而使独攻。王破楚以肥且王攻楚之日，四国必悉起兵以应王。秦、楚之兵构而不离，魏氏将出而攻留、方与、铎、湖陵、





Li Yuan then presented his sister to Lord Chunshen, and she soon won his favor.

12



Really?

Your sister's going to have a baby!

13



Perfect. Now this what you do... psst... psst...

Okay... uh-huh... gotcha.

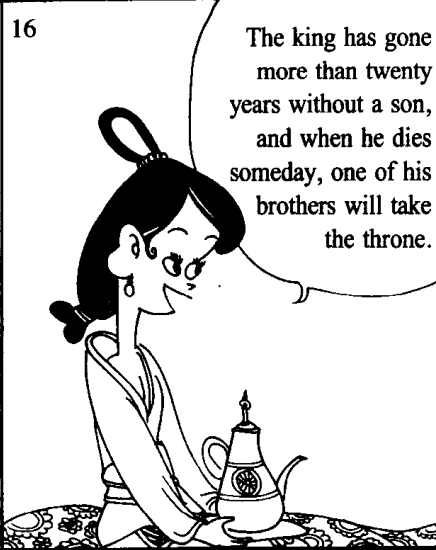
14



My prince, the king respects and trusts you more than his own brothers doesn't he?

Yes, he does...

15



The king has gone more than twenty years without a son, and when he dies someday, one of his brothers will take the throne.

16

应侯善，于是黄歇乃说应侯曰：「相国诚善楚太子乎？」应侯曰：「然。」歇曰：「今楚王恐不起疾，秦黄歇受约归楚，楚使歇与太子完入质于秦，秦留之数岁。楚顷襄王病，太子不得归。而楚太子与秦相昭王曰：「善。」于是乃止白起而谢韩、魏。发使赂楚，约为与国。」

齐、楚、秦、楚无燕、赵也。然后危动燕、赵，直摇齐、楚，此四国者不待痛而服矣。

王一善楚，而关内两万乘之主注地于齐，齐右壤可拱手而取也。王之地一经两海，要约天下，是燕、赵无之候。若是而王以十万戍郑，梁氏寒心，许、郢陵婴城，而上蔡、召陵不往来也，如此而魏亦关内侯矣。

出关，而黄歇守舍，常为谢病。度太子已远，秦不能追，歇乃自言秦昭王曰：「楚太子已归，出远矣。歇为后，太子不得奉宗庙矣。不如亡秦，与使者俱出；臣请止，以死当之。」楚太子因变衣服为楚使者御以曰：「令楚太子之傅先往问楚王之疾，返而后图之。」黄歇为楚太子计曰：「秦之留太子也，欲以求利耳；楚更立太子，必不事秦。夫失与国而绝万乘之和，非计也。原相国孰虑之。」应侯以闻秦王。秦王不如归其太子。太子得立，其事秦必重而德相国无穷，是亲与国而得储万乘也。若不归，则咸阳一布衣

You have been in power so long that there must have been times when you crossed the king's brothers, so if one of them becomes king, that will mean disaster for you.



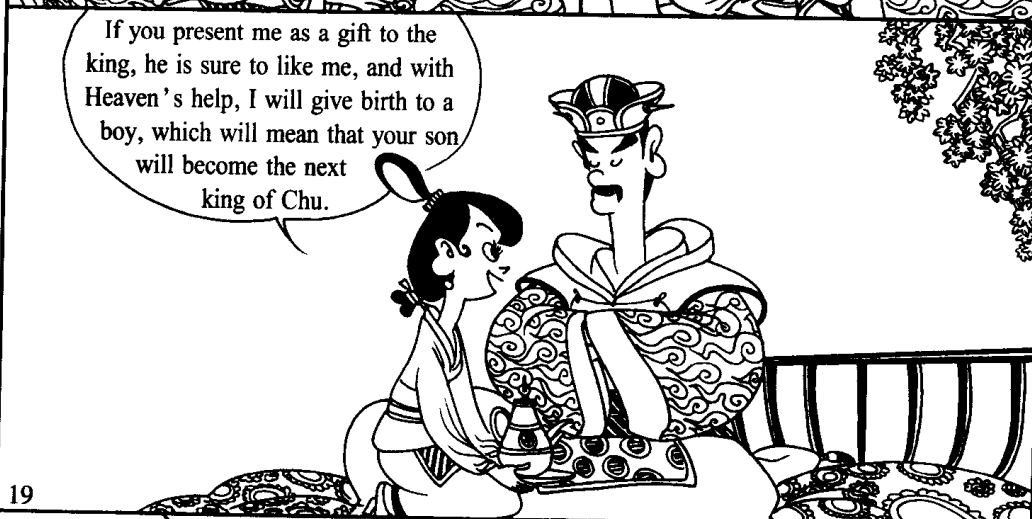
Oh!

I just found out that I am with child, and nobody else knows...



18

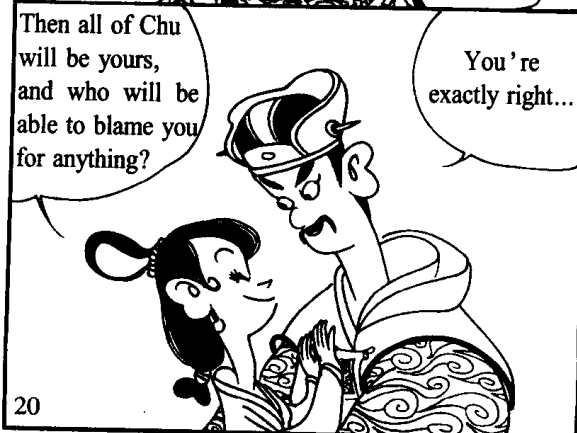
If you present me as a gift to the king, he is sure to like me, and with Heaven's help, I will give birth to a boy, which will mean that your son will become the next king of Chu.



19

Then all of Chu will be yours, and who will be able to blame you for anything?

You're exactly right...



20

We'll follow your plan and present you to the king.

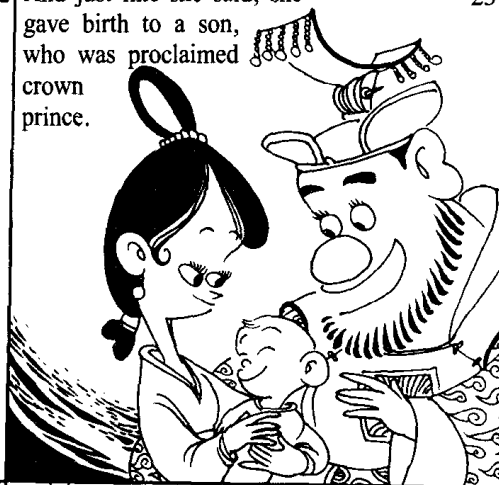


21

So Lord Chunshen presented her to the king, and she did indeed come into his favor,



22 And just like she said, she gave birth to a son, who was proclaimed crown prince.



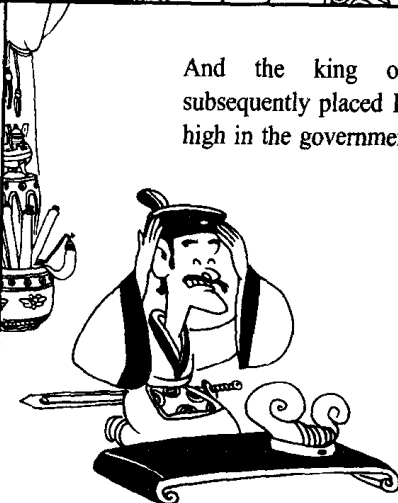
23

Li Yuan's sister then became queen,

And the king of Chu subsequently placed Li Yuan high in the government.



24



25

26

Ha ha ha, I'm halfway there!

Train them well, for we may need them soon.

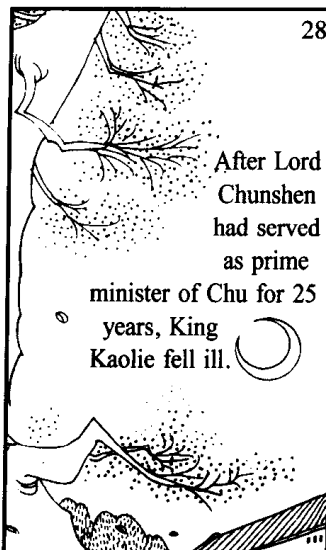
Yes, sir.



27

春申君既相楚，是时齐有孟尝君，赵有平原君，魏有信陵君，方争下士，招致宾客，以相倾夺，辅国封于江东。考烈王许之。春申君因城故吴墟，以自为都邑。
地十二县。后十五岁，黄歇言之楚王曰：「淮北地边齐，其事急，请以为郡便。」因并献淮北十二县，请歇至楚三月，楚顷襄王卒，太子完立，是为考烈王。考烈王元年，以黄歇为相，封为春申君，赐淮北当死，愿赐死。」昭王大怒，欲听其自杀也。应侯曰：「歇为人臣，出身以徇其主，太子立，必用歇，故

春申君相十四年，秦庄襄王立，以吕不韦为相，封为文信侯。取东周。君客。春申君客三千余人，其上客皆蹇珠履以见赵使，赵使大惭。赵平原君使人于春申君，春申君舍之于上舍。赵使欲夸楚，为璫珥簪，刀剑室以珠玉饰之，请命春申之，秦兵亦去，春申君归。春申君相楚八年，为楚北伐灭鲁，以荀卿为兰陵令。当是时，楚复强。春申君为楚相四年，秦破赵之长平军四十余万。五年，围邯鄲。邯鄲告急于楚，楚使春申君将兵往救持权。



After Lord Chunshen had served as prime minister of Chu for 25 years, King Kaolie fell ill.

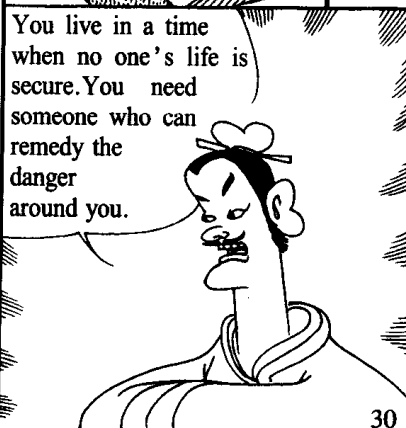
28



Zhu Ying said to Lord Chunshen:

There are sudden and unexpected good fortunes in the world, and there are sudden and unexpected catastrophes...

29

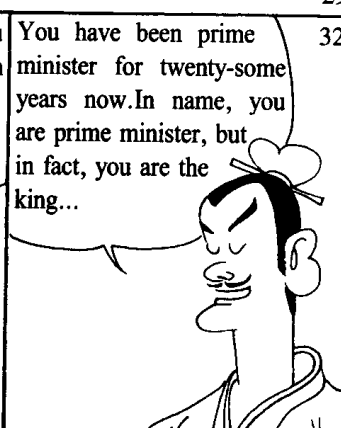


You live in a time when no one's life is secure. You need someone who can remedy the danger around you.

30

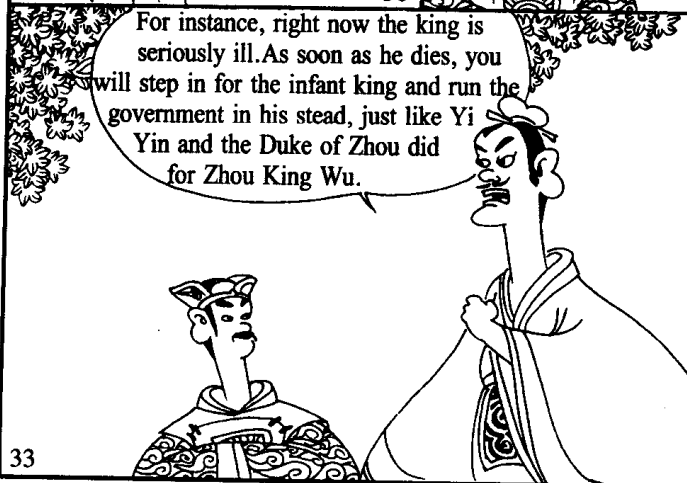


What do you mean by sudden and unexpected good fortune?



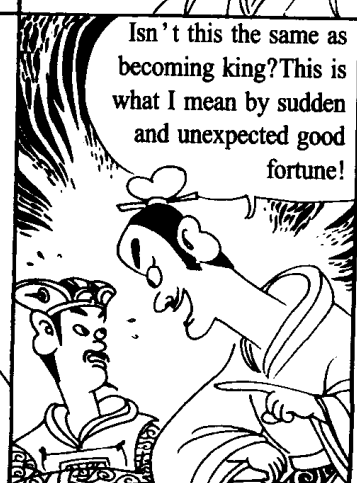
You have been prime minister for twenty-some years now. In name, you are prime minister, but in fact, you are the king...

32

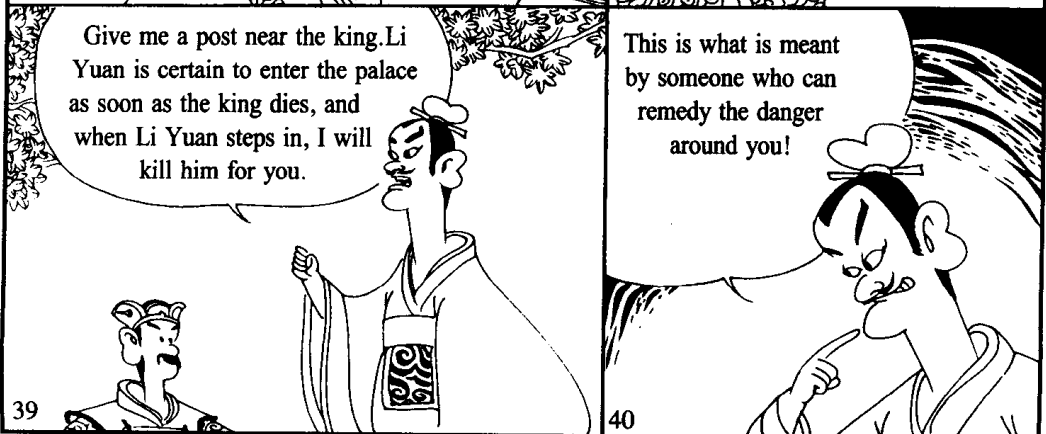
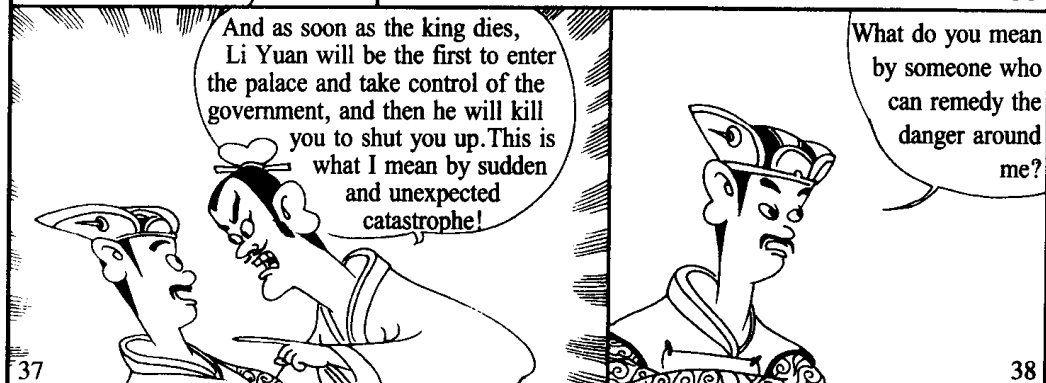
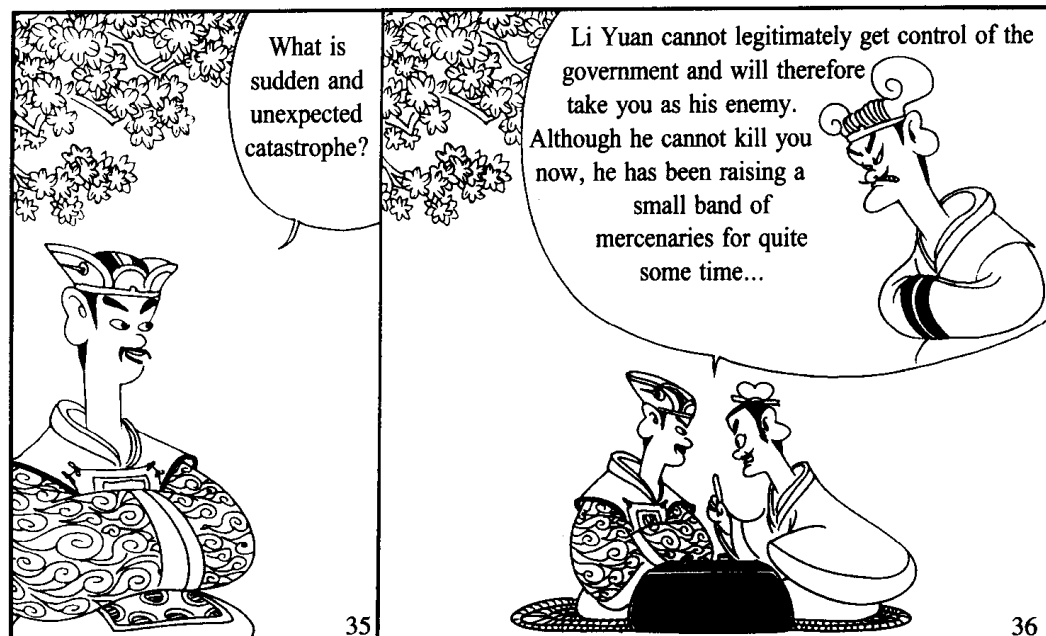


For instance, right now the king is seriously ill. As soon as he dies, you will step in for the infant king and run the government in his stead, just like Yi Yin and the Duke of Zhou did for Zhou King Wu.

33



Isn't this the same as becoming king? This is what I mean by sudden and unexpected good fortune!



寿春；而秦徙卫野王，作置东郡。春申君由此就封于吴，行相事。能爱许、郢陵，其许魏割以与秦。秦兵去陈百六十里，臣之所观者，见秦、楚之日斗也。」楚于是去陈徙楚，何也？秦逾黽隘之塞而攻楚，不便；假道于两周，背韩、魏而攻楚，不可。今则不然，魏旦暮亡，不谷关，秦出兵攻，诸侯兵皆败走。楚考烈王以咎春申君，春申君以此益疏。

春申君相二十二年，诸侯患秦攻伐无已时，乃相与合从，西伐秦，而楚王为从长，春申君用事。至函

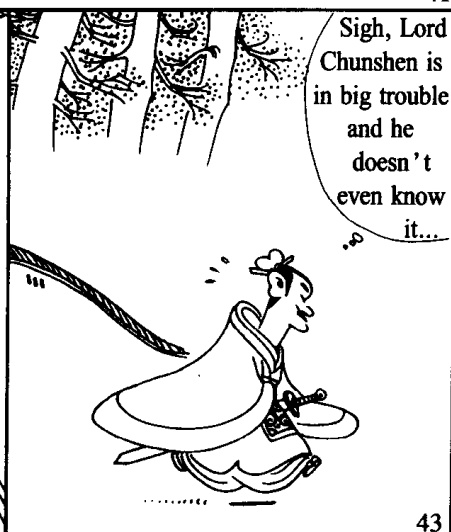
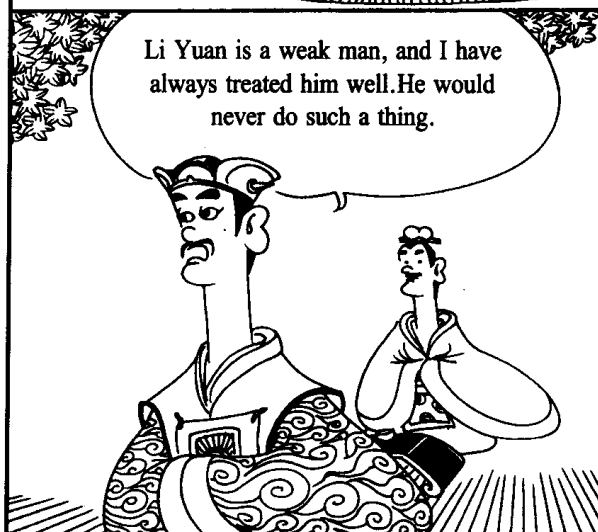
弟，则楚更立君后，亦各贵其故所亲，君又安得长有宠乎？非徒然也，君贵用事久，多失礼于王兄弟，兄间以说春申君曰：「楚王之贵幸君，虽兄弟不如也。今君相楚二十余年，而王无子，即百岁后将更立兄得见乎？」曰：「可。」于是李园乃进其女弟，即幸于春申君。知其有身，李园乃与其女弟谋。园女弟承王使使求臣之女弟，与其使者饮，故失期。」春申君曰：「嫪入乎？」对曰：「未也。」春申君曰：「可闻其不宜子，恐久毋宠。李园求事春申君为舍人，已而谒归，故失期。还谒，春申君问之状，对曰：「齐楚考烈王无子，春申君患之，求妇人宜子者进之，甚众，卒无子。赵人李园持其女弟，欲进之楚王，

Put such thoughts out of your mind. I appreciate your advice, though.



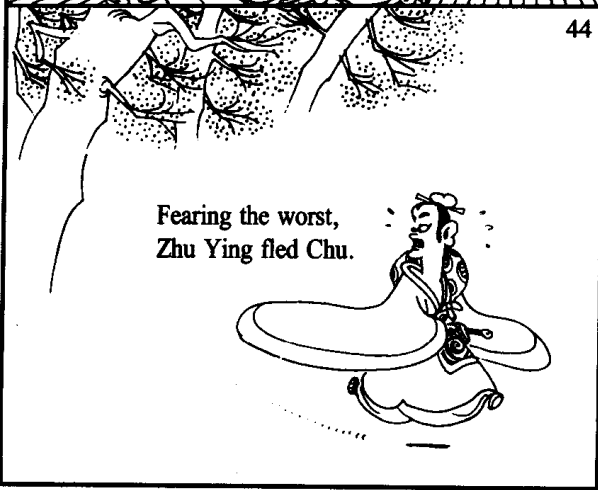
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Li Yuan is a weak man, and I have always treated him well. He would never do such a thing.



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Fearing the worst, Zhu Ying fled Chu.

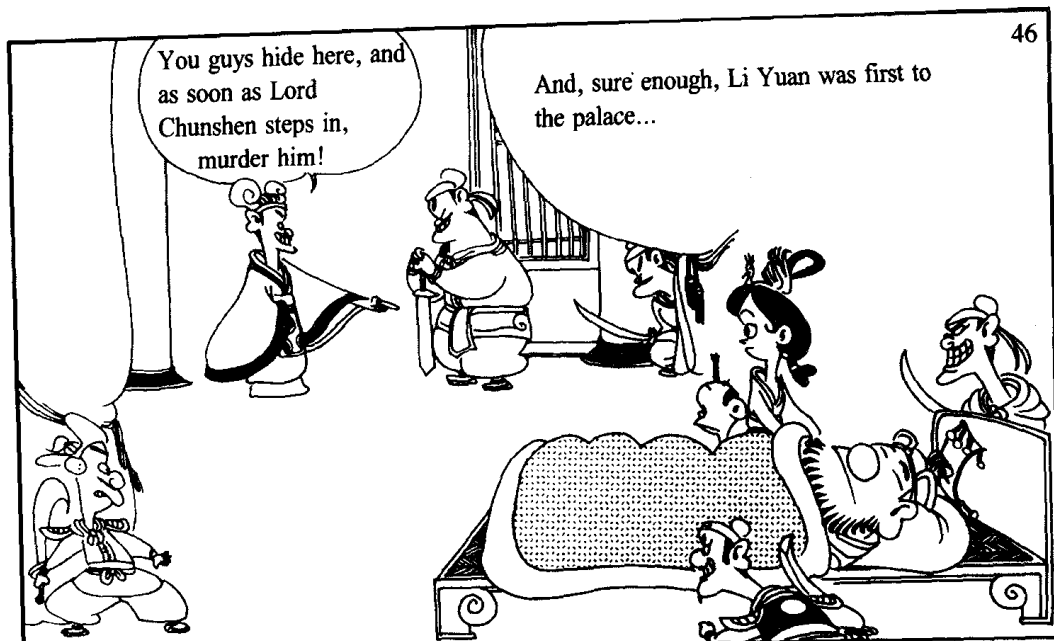


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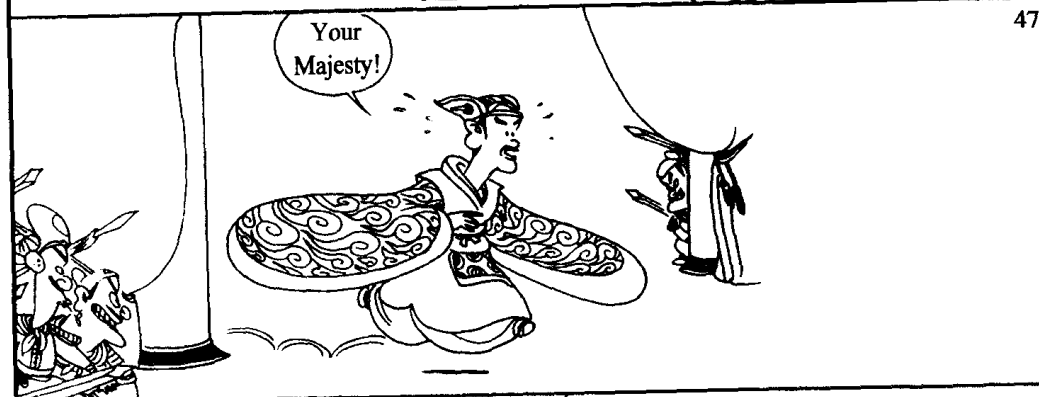
Seventeen days later, King Kaolie died.



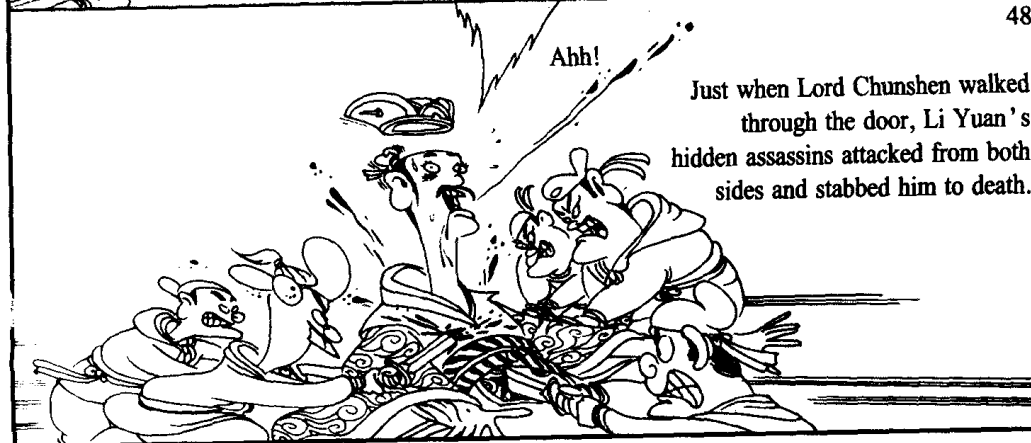
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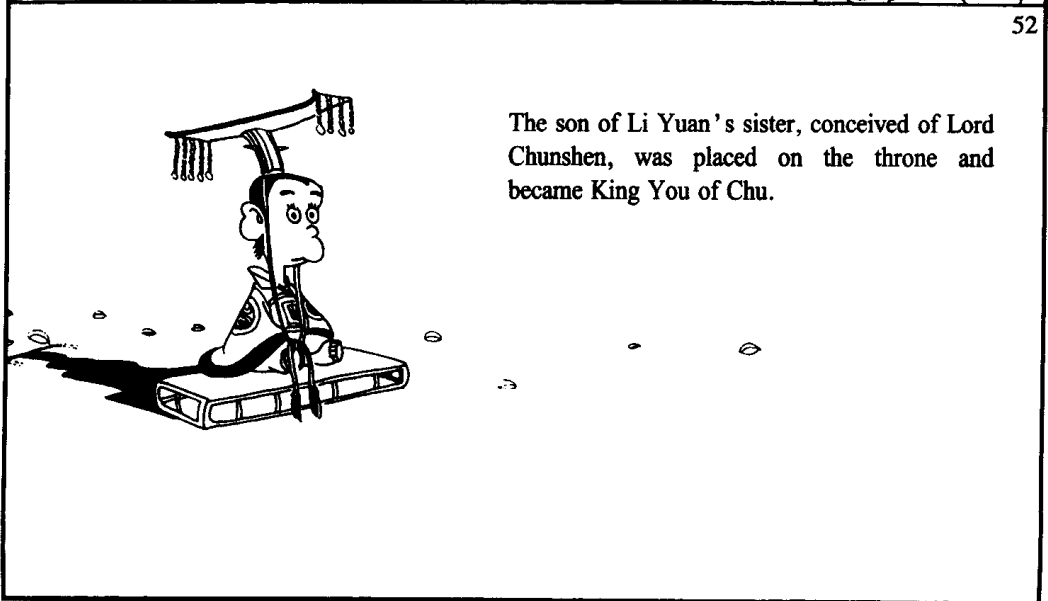
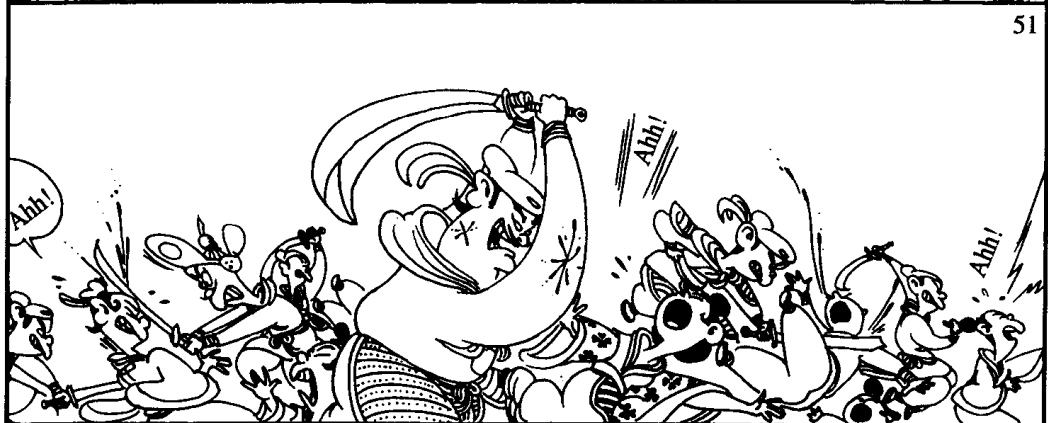
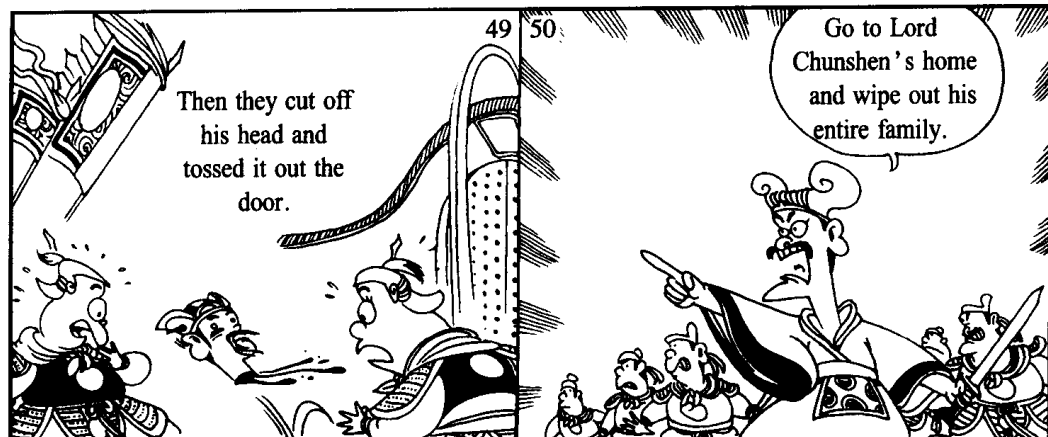
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春申君相二十五年，楚考烈王病。朱英谓春申君曰：「世有毋望之福，又有毋望之祸。今君处毋望之君以灭口，而国人颇有知之者。」

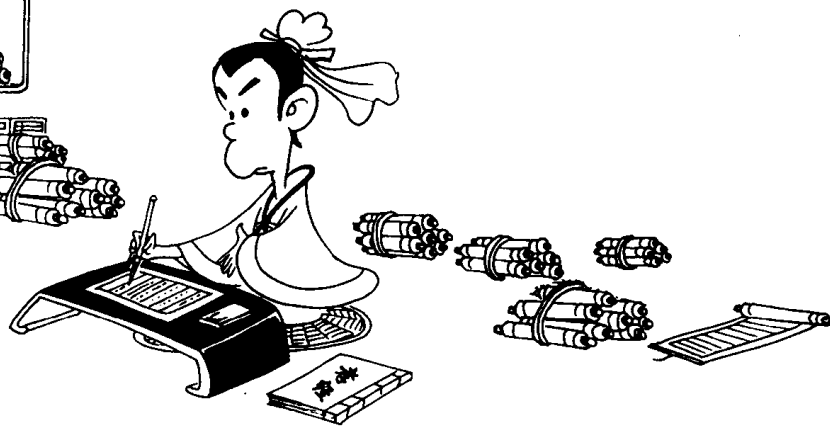
王贵李园，园用事。李园既入其女弟，立为王后，子为太子，恐春申君语泄而益骄，阴养死士，欲杀春申大然之，乃出李园女弟，谨舍而言之楚王。楚王召入幸之，遂生子男，立为太子，以李园女弟为王后。楚妾于楚王，王必幸妾；妾赖天有子男，则是君之子为王也，楚国尽可得，孰与身临不测之罪乎？」春申君弟诚立，祸且及身，何以保相印江东之封乎？今妾自知有身矣，而人莫知。妾幸君未久，诚以君之重而进

君曰：「足下置之。李园，弱人也，仆又善之，且又何至此！」朱英知言不用，恐祸及身，乃亡去。

曰：「何谓毋望之人？」对曰：「君置臣郎中，楚王卒，李园必先入，臣为君杀李园。此所谓毋望之人也。」春申即遂南面称孤而有楚国？此所谓毋望之福也。」春申君曰：「何谓毋望之祸？」曰：「李园不治国而君之名相国，实楚王也。今楚王病，旦暮且卒，而君相少主，因而代立当国，如伊尹、周公，王长而反政，不世，事毋望之主，安可以无毋望之人乎？」春申君曰：「何谓毋望之福？」曰：「君相楚二十余年矣，虽



The Grand Historian says:
I have been to Chu and seen
Lord Chunshen's old haunts. The
palace architecture was splendid! How
wise Lord Chunshen was when he
sacrificed himself in Qin and sent the
crown prince home. But his age must
have gotten the better of him to have
been fooled by Li Yuan. There is a
saying that goes like this:
To not cut off what should be cut off
is to bear the brunt of the chaos.
Isn't this what happened when Lord
Chunshen failed to heed
Zhu Ying's advice?



智之明也！后制于李园，旄矣。语曰：「当断不断，反受其乱。」春申君失朱英之谓邪？
太史公曰：吾适楚，观春申君故城，官室盛矣哉！初，春申君之说秦昭王，及出身遣楚太子归，何其
楚幽王。是岁也，秦始皇帝立九年矣。嫪毐亦为乱于秦，觉，夷其三族，而吕不韦废。
头，投之棘门外。于是遂使吏尽灭春申君之家。而李园女弟初幸春申君有身而入之王所生子者遂立，是为
后十七日，楚考烈王卒，李园果先入，伏死士于棘门之内。春申君入棘门，园死士侠刺春申君，斩其

司马迁《史记》卷十八

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