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قال دبشايم الملك لبيدبا الفيلسوف: إضرب لي مثَلَ الملكِ الذي يراجعُ من

أصابته منه عقوبة من غير جُرْمٍ أو جفوة من غير ذنبٍ

قال الفيلسوف : إنَّ الملكَ حقيقٌ أن

ينظر في حال من ابتلي في ذلك، فإن كان ممن يُوثقُ به في رأيه وأمانته فإن المَلِكَ حقيقٌ بالحرص على مراجعته، لأنَّ المُلْكَ لا يُستطاعُ ضبطهُ إلا مع ذوي الرأي، والمثلُ

في ذلك مثلُ الأسد وابن آوى .



KING Dabschelim asked Bidpai to relate the story of the king, who admits again into favor the man whom he has severely but unjustly punished. The philosopher said: "A king who refuses to be reconciled to such a man endangers the public good. On the contrary, he ought to examine into the condition of such person with a view to discover in what manner he may be employed for the advantage of the state. The power and strength of a kingdom cannot be firmly established, unless persons of this description are at hand to occupy the post of ministers, and fill the various departments of government; and the choice of public servants. The story of the lion and the jackal will serve to illustrate the truth of what I advance." "What is the story?" said the king.



زعموا أن واحدا من بنات آوى كان يسكُنُ مع غيره من بناتِ آوي ومع سباع وذئابِ وثعالب، وكان متزهِّداً متعففاً، ولم يكن يصنعُ ما يصنعنَ ولا يُغيرُ كما يُغرنَ، ولا يُريق دماً ولا يأكلُ لحماً ، فخاصمته تلك السباع وقلن: لا نرضى بسيرتك ولا رأيك الذي أنتَ عليه من تزَهُّدك، وأنت لا تستطيع أن تكون إلا كأحَدِنا تسعى معنا وتفعلُ فعلنا. فما الذي كفُّكَ عن الدماءِ وعن أكلِ اللَّحمِ؟

تولِمني، لأنَّ الآثامَ ليسَت من قِبَلِ الأماكن والأصحاب، ولكنَّها من قبل القلوب والأعمال. وإني إنما صَحِبتُكنَّ بنفسي ولم أصحَبْكنَّ بقلبي وأعمالي، ولأني أعرف ثمرة الأعمالِ لَزِمْتُ حالى.





It is related, continued the philosopher, of a certain jackal, that he was of very strict and self-denying habits. Although he passed his time in the society of his own species, and with wolves and foxes, he was far from imitating his companions' opinions, and neither shed blood nor ate meat. Upon this, the other beasts quarreled with him, and told him, that they were not pleased with his manner of living, nor approved the opinion which he entertained of the merit of his piety. The jackal replied; "I appear outwardly, part of your society, but my heart refuses all fellowship with you,"



ثَبَتَ ابنُ آوى على حالِه تلك واشتهر بالنُسكِ والتزهُّد، حتى بلغ ذلك أسداً كان ملك تلك الناحية، فأرسلَ إليه يستدعيه، فلماً حضر كلَّمه وآنسه، ثم دعاه بعد أيامٍ فلماً حضر كلَّمه وقال له : تعْلَمْ أنَّ عُمّالي كثيرٌ ، وقد بلغني عنك عفاف فاز ددتُ فيك رغبة ، وأنا رافعُكَ إلى منزلَةٍ شريفة وجاعِلْك من خاصتى.

قال ابن آوى: إنِّما يستطيع خِدْمَة السلطانِ رَجُلان لَستُ بِواحِدٍ مِنْهُما. إمّا فاجرُ

مُصانعٌ ينالُ حاجَتَه بِفُجوره ويَسْلَمُ بِمُصانعته، وإما مغفّلٌ لا يَحسِده أحدٌ. فمَنْ أراد أنْ يَخدِم السلطانَ بالصِدق والعفاف، يَجتَمِع عليه عَدُقُ السلطانِ وصديقُه بالعداوة والحسد، فإذا اجتمعَ عليه هذان الصِنفان فقد تعرّض للهلاكِ.

قال الأسد: قد سمعتُ مقالتَك فلا تَخَفْ شيئاً ممّا أراك تخاف منه ، ولستُ أجدُ بُدّاً من الاستعانةِ بكَ في أمري. ثمَّ ولاَّه خزائِنَه واختَصَّ به دون أصحابِه وزاد في كرامته.

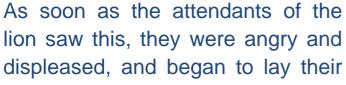






The Jackal's fame reached the ears of a lion, the king of those parts, who sent to him and addressing him said: "I propose entrusting you with a considerable branch of the public administration, and raising you to the honor of being one of my chief counselors." The jackal said: "I have neither inclination to accept any employment under a king, nor experience enough in affairs to justify me in so doing. He who thinks to serve with truthfulness and integrity, is disappointed in his expectations, because both the enemies and friends of the king will unite against him to affect his ruin." The lion said:"I shall take care that you do not experience the treatment which you fear. The lion immediately appointed the jackal to be in charge of his treasures, and honored him with greater intimacy than the rest of his companions.

فلمّا رأى أصحابُ الأسدِ ذلك، غاظَهُم وساءَهم، فأجمَعوا كَيْدَهم واتَّفقوا كلهم على أن يُحَمِّلوا عليه الأسد، وفي ذاتِ يوم استطابَ الأسدُ لحماً، فعزلَ منه مقداراً وأمر ابن آوى بالاحتفاظِ به، وأن يرفَعَه في أحْصَن موضع لِيُعاد عليه عند طلَبه.



plans for counteracting the consequences with which this preference threatened them.

One day, the lion ordered some food to be prepared for him, whom he found very good and to have an unusual taste. The lion therefore ordered the jackal to put the meat away into some safe place that he might eat of it again.









أخذَ بعضُ مُدَبِّري المكيدة اللحمَ مِنْ مَوْضِعه وحملوه إلى بيتِ ابنِ آوى فخبّأُوهُ ولا عِلْمَ له به. فلمّا كانَ مِنَ الغَدّ ودعا الأسدُ بغدائِه، ذَهبَ ابنُ آوى لإحضار اللحمِ فلم يَجِدْهُ. ثمَّ إنَّ الملك سأل عن اللحمِ فنظر بعضهم إلى بعضٍ.

فقالَ أحَدُهُم قَوْلَ المُخْبِرِ الناصِح: إنَّه لا بُدَّ لنا أن نُخبِر الملك بما يَضُرُهُ وينفَعُه وإنْ شقَّ ذلك على من يشقُّ عليه . وإنَّه بَلَغَني أنَّ أن ابن آوى ذهب باللحم إلى منزله . وأظُنُّكُم إن بحثتُم وجدتُم اللحمَ في بيتِ ابنِ آوى. قال الأخرُ : لضئن وجَدنا بيتِ ابنِ آوى. قال الأخرُ : لضئن وجَدنا

هذا حَقاً فليست بالخيانة فقط، ولكن مع الخيانة كُفْرُ النِعمةِ والجُراةُ على المَلِك . قال الآخر : أنتُم أهلُ العَدْلِ والفضلِ لا أستطيعُ أن أُكَذِّبكم ، ولكِن سَيَبينُ هذا لو أرْسَلَ الملكُ مُفتشاً مَنزله.







Then the other attendants, watching where the jackal had hidden the meat, took the meat away privately, and carried it into the home of the jackal, and hid it there without his knowledge. In the morning, the lion called for his breakfast. The Jackal went to bring the meat and found nothing in the hiding place. Being informed of the case, the lion asked the jackal to go search again. The conspirators who happened to be in the presence chamber looked at each other, and one of them said: "We cannot help but inform the king of whatever we know. A report has reached us that the jackal has stolen the meat and carried it to his own home." The second said: "if you search the jackal's home, you will find the meat there." Then a third one said: "The surest way of proceeding would 🧗 be for the lion to send someone to search the residence of the jackal."



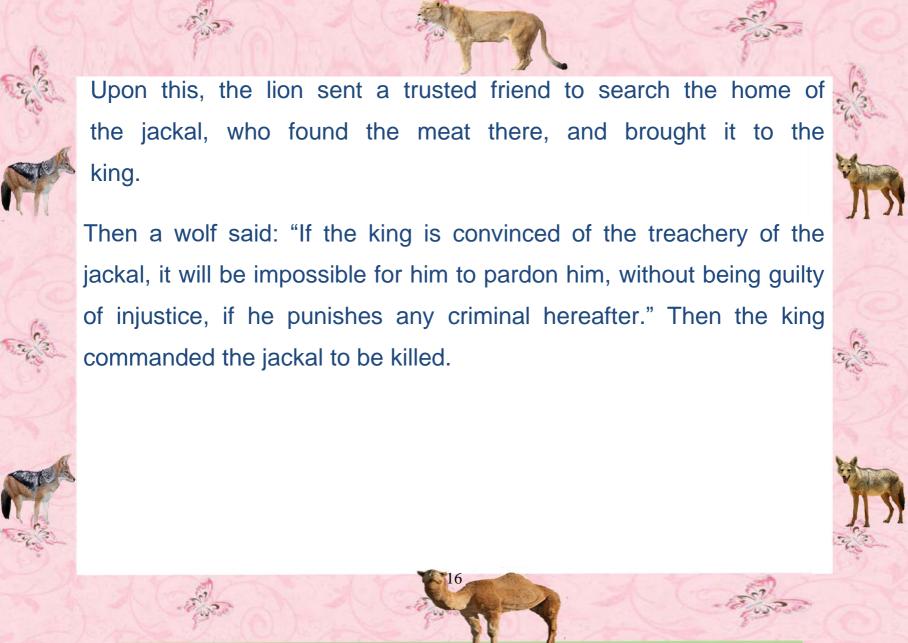
أرسل الأسدُ أميناً إلى بيت ابن آوى ليُفَتشَهُ، فوجَدَ فيه ذلك اللحمُ فأتى به إلى الأسدِ ذئبُ لم يكن اللي الأسد ، فدنا من الأسدِ ذئبُ لم يكن يتكلّم في شيءٍ من ذلك، وكان يُظهرُ أنه من العدول الذين لا يتكلمون فيما لا يعلمون حتى يتبين لهم الحقُّ . فقال : بعد أنِ اطَّلعَ الملكُ على خيانةِ ابن آوى فيلا يغفرن عنه، فإنه إن عفا عنه لم يطَّلِع الملك بعدها على خيانةِ خائنٍ يطَّلِع الملك بعدها على خيانةِ خائنٍ

ولا ذنب مذنب في الملك بابن آوى أن يُخرَجَ ويُحتفظ به فقال بعض جُلساء الملك : إنبي لأعجب من رأي الملك ومعرفت بالأمور كيف يخفى عليه أمر هذا ولم يعرف مخادعته ، وأعجب من هذا أنبي أراه ستيصفح عنه بعد الذي ظهر منه . ثم أرسل الأسد بعضهم رسولاً إلى ابن آوى يلتمس منه تفسير ما حدث ، فرجع إليه الرسول برسالة كاذبة اختلقها، فغضب الأسد من ذلك وأمر بابن آوى أن يُقتل.











إلى الآن لم يَظْهَر له خيانةٍ بَلْ العقّة والنصيحة ، وما كان من رأي الملكِ أنْ يَعْجَلَ عليه لأجْلِ طَبَقِ لحم، وأنت تعلم أنه لم يكن يتعرض للحم ولا يأكله، فكيف للحم استودعته إيّاهُ؟ ولعلّ الملك إنْ حَقّقَ في ذلك بِرَوِية، ظهر له أنّ ابن آوى له خصومٌ همُ الذين ائتَمَروا بهذا الأمر، وهم الذين ذهبوا باللحم إلى بيته فوضعوهُ فيه.







Now the mother of the lion, who knew that her son had been too hasty in the business, ordered the guards to keep the jackal in prison and delay the execution till after she sees the king. She then came to her son and said: "For what crime have you commanded the jackal to be put to death?" Being informed of the reason, she continued: "your decision has been too hasty, and the sensible always proceeds with cautious hesitation, and it is especially the interest of kings to adopt this wise caution in their conduct." Now you have tried the jackal, and have had plenty of proofs of his good character, and have shown your satisfaction by the praises which you have bestowed upon his conduct. It is not therefore fit, that you should alter on a sudden, the opinion which you had of him,









فبينما أم الأسد تقص عليه هذه المقالة إذ حط بجوارهم نسر يثقون به، فأخب رَهم أنّه شاهد السبع حين أخذ اللحم مِن مخبَئِه ووضعه في منزلِ ابنِ آوى، وأنّه يَشْهَدُ بشبراءَة ابن آوى.

فقالت أمُّ الأسد: إنَّ الملك بعد أن أطَّلعَ على براءةِ ابن آوى، حقيقٌ أن لا يُرَخِّص

لِمَن سعى به، لئلا يتجرأوا على ما هو أعظم من ذلك، بل يُعاقبهم عليه لكي لا يعُودوا اللي مِثله. والأولى أنْ تُراجِعَ ابنَ آوى وتعطف عليه، فإنَّ من الناسِ مَنْ لا ينبَغي تَرْكَه على حالٍ من الأحوال، وهو ممِن عُرِف بالصلاح والكرم وحسن العهد، وأمّا مَنْ ينبغي تَرْكُهُ فهو مَنْ عُرِف بالشراسة وقلة الشُكر والوفاء، والبُعْدِ من الرحمة والورَع، وقد عَرَفت ابن آوى وجرَّ بْتهُ وأنتَ حقيقٌ بمواصلتِه.









Whilst the mother of the lion was speaking, the eagle, one of the lion's confidential friends came to him, and reported that he had seen the conspirators take the meat from the hiding and place it in the home of the jackal. Upon this testimony, the mother, when she saw that the lion was convinced of the truth of the report, told him that he ought to show no mercy to the person who had accused the jackal falsely. "The best thing which you can now do is to admit the jackal into your

favor again, and to treat him with kindness, in order, that no recollection of the injustice which he has experienced may rob you of the benefit of his faithful advice for the future."











الكرامة ولم تزده الأيام إلا تقرُّباً من السلطان.

Upon this, the lion sent for the jackal, and offered an apology for his conduct towards him, and promised him satisfaction. Begging his pardon, the lion told him that he was restored to his former rank. The lion continued; "I have tried your disposition and character, and have satisfactory proofs of your fidelity, integrity, and sincerity, and I am thoroughly convinced of the treachery of those who have been plotting your ruin." Consequently, the jackal resumed the post which he had formerly

Consequently, the jackal resumed the post which he had formerly occupied, and was in greater honor than ever with the king, who became every day more firmly attached to him.









قال دبشايمُ الملكُ ابيدبا الفياسُوف: إضرب لي مثلاً في شأن من تعوَد على إيقاعِ الضرر بغيره ثم نزلت به مصيبة من نوع ذاك الضرر، فكان له فيما نزل به واعظٌ وراجزٌ عن ارتكاب الظلم والعَدَاوَة لغيره.

قال الفيلسوف : إنه لا يُقدمُ على طلب ما يَضُرُّ بالناسِ وما يسوهُم إلاَّ أهلُ الجهالةِ والسَفَهِ وسوءِ النَّظرِ في الجهالةِ والسَفَهِ وسوءِ النَّظرِ في العواقِبِ من أمور الدنيا والآخرة،

وقِلَةِ العلمِ بما يدخلُ عليهم في ذلك من حلولِ النقمةِ. فإنَّ مَنْ لم يُفكِّر في العواقب، لم يأمن المصائب، وحقيقٌ أنْ لا يَسْلَم مِنَ المعاطب، ورُبما اتَّعَظ الجاهلُ واعتبرَ بما يُصيبُهُ من المضرَرَّةِ من الغير فارتَدَعَ عن أن يغشى أحداً بمثل ذلك من الظُلم والعدوان، فنالَ حُسْنَ العاقبة على تَوبتِه وصبره على بلواه. فنظيرُ ذلك حديثُ اللبؤةِ والصياد.









The king asked Bidpai to relate the fable of the man, who is restrained from injuring another by the recollection of what he has suffered himself, and who, profiting by lessons of experience, corrects his tendency towards hatred and violence.

The persons, says the philosopher, who take delight in actions which are the source of pain and injury to others, may be ranked as men, whom ignorance and folly have so far led them astray. However, a man is often warned by the injury, which he himself has sustained, to be cautious in inflicting upon another, a wound of which he knows the effects to be painful. This self-command turns to his profit and advantage. If the king pleases, I will tell him the tale of the lioness and the hunter, in which this principle is demonstrated.

Dabschelim expressed a wish to hear it, and the philosopher continued thus.





قال الفيلسُوف : زعموا أن لبوءةً كانت في غابَةٍ ولها شبلان، وأنها خرجت ذات يوم في طلب الصيدِ وخَلَّفَتهُما في كهفِهما.

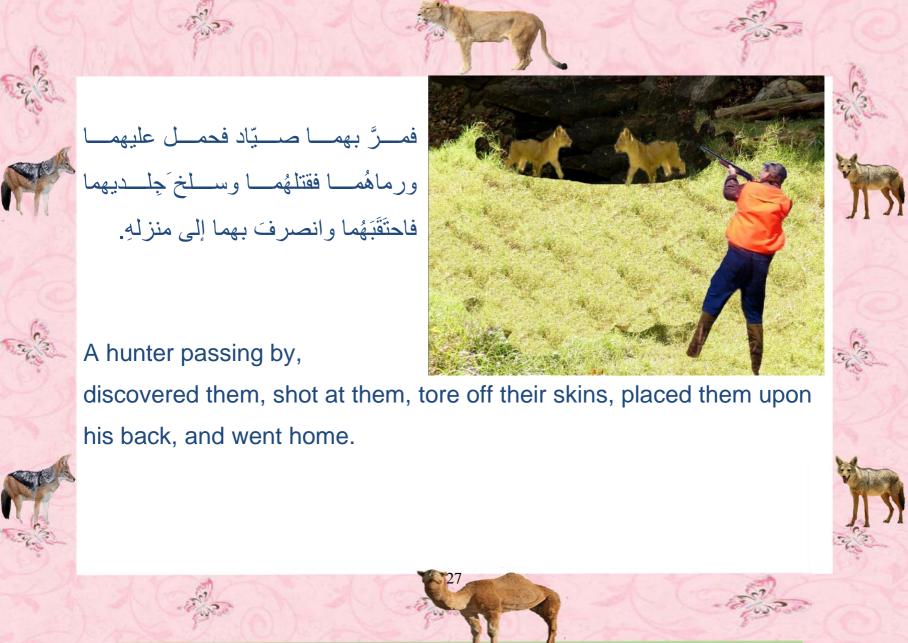
There was a lioness in a wood living with her two cubs. The lioness used to go hunting once a day and

bring food to the cubs. She went out one day to search for some









ثم إنها رجعت فلما رأت ما حلَّ بهما من الأمرِ الفظيع اضطرَبت وصاحت، وكان إلى جنبها أسد، فلما سمع صياحها قال لها: "ما هذا الذي تصنعين وما نزلَ بكِ فأخبريني به؟". قالت اللبوءةُ: "شبلاي مَرَّ بهما صيّادٌ فقتلهُما وسَلخَ جلديهما فاحتقبهُما ونبذهُما بالعراء." قال لها الأسد: "لا تضجِّي وأنصفي من نفْسِكِ، وأعلمي أن هذا الصياد لم يأتِ إليكِ شيئاً إلاَّ وقد كُنْتِ تفعلين بِغيركِ مِثلَه، وتأتين إلى غير واحدٍ مِثلَ ذلك ممن كان يجد

إلى عير واحدٍ مِلْ دلك ممل حال يجد بحميمه ومن يعنزُ عليه مثل ما تجدين بشبليك، فأصبري على فعل غيرك، كما صبر غيرت غيرك عليه منك، فأنه قد قيل كما تُدينُ تُدانُ." فلمَّا سمعت اللبُوءة ذلك من كلام الأسد عرفت أن ذلك مما جنت على نفسها وأن عملها كان جوراً وظلماً، فتركت الصيد وانصرفت عن أكل اللحم إلى أكل الثمار والنُسك والعبادة .









When the lioness returned, and saw what had happened to her cubs, she rolled on the earth, and in an agony of despair poured forth the most bitter lamentations. Her roaring attracted the notice of a lion in the neighborhood. The lion came and asked her what she was about, and what had happened to her? "A hunter, she answered, has killed my two cubs, and torn off their skins, and carried them away." The Lion replied: "Do not be unreasonable in judging of your own case; for the hunter has only done to you, what you have often done to others. You have been guilty of similar injustice towards many a one, who was as fond of its relation as you of your cubs. Therefore learn to bear with patience the violence of others, as they have been obliged to submit to yours." Then the lioness, after she had heard these words, was convinced of the truth of all that he had said, and that her life had been one continued practice of cruelty and oppression. She therefore determined to leave off eating flesh, and to live upon fruits, and to enter upon a course of great strictness.





Now a wood-pigeon, who inhabited the same wood and lived upon fruit, having observed the lioness feeding on fruits, said to the lioness: I thought the trees had been without fruit this year, owing to the little rain which has fallen; but when I saw, that you, who are by nature an eater of flesh, had forsaken your accustomed food, which heaven has destined for you, in order to live on what has been provided for others, and rob them of their support and sustenance, I then knew that the trees had been as productive in this as in former years."



The lioness, being alarmed at what the woodpigeon said, did not persist in eating the fruits of the trees, but made up her mind to live upon grass, and seek relief in devotion for the misery to which she was exposed.

My object in relating this story, added Bidpai in conclusion, was to show that man is often restrained by his own painful experience from injuring another. The lioness was induced, by what had happened to her cubs, to leave off eating flesh, and abandoned as speedily the

Man has therefore occasion for judgment and reflection, that he may avoid doing to others what under similar circumstances would be disagreeable to him. This is justice which heaven commands, and which men approve.

food which the trees afforded her in consequence of the speech of



the woodpigeon.



Kalila and Dimna is a repository of wisdom and understanding about the human nature. It is one of the gems of world culture, having been translated to most of the languages through the centuries. Kalila and Dimna are subtle and suggestive moral tales. As Ibn Al-Mukaffa mentions in his introduction; the purpose and target of this book comes in four categories: Having animals as the main characters made it funny and attractive for the young; (2) the painting and coloring makes it entertaining; (3) the description of how rulers should deal with people encourages them to re-print it and keep it in circulation for times to come; and (4) scholars and philosophers will recognize the wisdom behind the stories included.

After in depth reading of the Arabic and English translations, I am hereby- in this series- presenting the stories in a simple continuous sequence, supported by full graphic presentation of each story events, to make it more attractive for the young and the old.

Dr. Mohammed H. Omar

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1	Origion of Kalila and Dimna
2	The Pigeon & the Fox, the cheating Merchant
3	The Elephant and the Lark, The Lion and the Rabbit, The Lion and the Mouse, the Lion and the Slave
4	Tale of the Lion & the Bull, Tale of the Lion & the Three Bulls
5	Tale of the Pigeon, the Rat, and Friends. Tale of the Dumb Thief
6	Tale of the Wolf, Crow, Jackal, and the Camel. Tale of the Crow and the Snake. Tale of the Iron Eating Mice. Tale of the Three Fish
7	Tale of the Lion and the Jackal. Tale of the Lioness and the Hunter the Bird;
8	Tale of the King and the bird Fanza; The Tale of Iladh, Beladh, and Irakht
9	The Traveler and the Goldsmith; The King's Son and his Companions













