

Sun Tzu

The Art of War

A structured and modernized representation of the translation by Lionel Giles



Preface

We could never have imagined that the scientific work of a computer scientist, two logicians with a good knowledge of ancient Chinese, and an IT person could lead to a better understanding—but also apprehension—of the current political situation.

I am referring to a book we wrote, which was published by the academic publisher Springer: “Analyzing the Logic of Sun Tzu in ‘the Art of War’ using Mind Maps”¹.

Sun Tzu was a strategist who lived 2,500 years ago in ancient China. He wrote a famous book, “The Art of War,” which is still read in military and commercial circles.

The original text was translated into English in 1910 by Lionel Giles and is freely available on the web. We adapted the text for the aforementioned book with the help of our Chinese co-authors, both with a good knowledge of classical Chinese.

This booklet is intended as a companion to “Metaphors of Sun Tzu”, which may be published separately later.

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Ghica and Peter van Emde Boas

¹ <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-19-6250-9>.

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I. START PLANNING

1. Sun Tzu said:

The art of war is of vital importance to the State.

- » It is a matter of life and death,
 - ° It is a road either to safety or to ruin.

It is a subject of inquiry which can on no account be neglected.

Constant Factors

3. The art of war, then, is governed by five constant factors, to be taken into account in one's deliberations, when seeking to determine the conditions obtaining in the field.

- » (1) The Moral Law;
 - ° 5,6. Causes the people to be in complete accord with their ruler, so that they will follow him regardless of their lives, undismayed by any danger.
- » (2) Heaven;
 - ° night and day,
 - ° cold and heat,
 - ° times and seasons.
- » (3) Earth;
 - ° distances, great and small;
 - ° danger and security;
 - ° open ground and narrow passes;
 - ° the chances of life and death.
- » (4) The Commander;
 - ° 9. stands for
 - the virtues of wisdom,
 - sincerity,
 - benevolence,
 - courage and
 - strictness.
- » (5) Method and discipline.

- the marshaling of the army in its proper subdivisions,
- the graduations of rank among the officers,
- the maintenance of roads by which supplies may reach the army, and
- the control of military expenditure.

11. These five heads should be familiar to every commander:

- » he who knows them will be victorious;
- » he who knows them not will fail.

Deliberations

12. Therefore, in your deliberations, when seeking to determine the military conditions, let them be made the basis of a comparison, in this wise:

- » (1) Which of the two sovereigns is ingrained with the Moral law?
- » (2) Which of the two commanders has most ability?
- » (3) With whom lie the advantages derived from Heaven and Earth?
- » (4) On which side is discipline most rigorously enforced?
- » (5) Which army is stronger?
- » (6) On which side are officers and men more highly trained?
- » (7) In which army is there the greater constancy both in reward and punishment?

14. By means of these seven considerations I can forecast victory or defeat.

15. The commander who

- » listens to my counsel and acts upon it:
 - He will conquer:
 - let such a one be retained in command!
- » else
 - He will suffer defeat:
 - let such a one be dismissed!

16. While heading the profit of my counsel, avail yourself also of any helpful circumstances over and beyond the ordinary rules.

17. According as circumstances are favorable, one should modify one's plans.

Deception

18. All warfare is based on deception. So,

- » when able to attack,
 - we must seem unable;
- » when using our forces,
 - we must seem inactive;
- » when we are near,
 - we must make the enemy believe we are far away;
- » when far away,
 - we must make him believe we are near.
- » when seducible
 - trap the enemy;
- » when disorganized
 - capture him
- » when he is secure at all points,
 - be prepared for him.
- » when he has superior strength,
 - evade him
- » when your opponent is furious,
 - seek to irritate him.
- » when he may grow arrogant,
 - pretend to be weak.
- » when he is taking his ease,
 - give him no rest
- » when his forces are united,
 - separate them.
- » where he is unprepared,
 - attack him
- » where you are not expected.
 - appear.

25. These military devices, leading to victory, must not be divulged beforehand.

Calculations

The commander who makes calculations in his temple before the battle is fought:

- » if they are many
 - he wins a battle
- » if they are few
 - he loses a battle
- » What if there are no calculation at all?

It is by attention to this point that I can foresee who is likely to win or lose.

II. WAGING WAR

1. Sun Tzu said:

Cost

Such is the cost of raising an army of 100,000 men.

- » In the operations of war,
 - where there are in the field a thousand swift chariots,
 - as many heavy chariots,
 - and a hundred thousand mail-clad soldiers,
 - with provisions enough to carry them a thousand li,
- » The cost will reach the total of a thousand ounces of silver per day.
 - the expenditure at home and at the front,
 - including entertainment of guests,
 - small items such as glue and paint,
 - and sums spent on chariots and armor,

Duration

2. The purpose of fighting is winning
 - » if victory is long in coming,
 - then men's weapons will grow dull and their ardor will be damped.
 - you will exhaust your strength if you lay siege to a town.
 - » 3. Again, if the campaign is protracted,
 - the resources of the State will not be equal to the strain.
4. Now,
 - » when your weapons are dulled,
 - » your ardor damped
 - » your strength exhausted
 - » and your treasure spent,

» Then no man, however wise, will be able to avert the consequences that must ensue.

° other chieftains will spring up to take advantage of your extremity.

Thus, though we have heard of stupid haste in war,

» cleverness has never been seen associated with long delays.

6. There is no instance of a country having benefited from prolonged warfare.

Skill

7. It is only one who is thoroughly acquainted with the evils of war that can thoroughly understand the profitable way of carrying it on.

8. The skillful soldier

» does not raise a second levy,

» neither are his supply-wagons loaded more than twice.

» 9. Bring war material with you from home,

» but forage on the enemy.

» Thus the army will have food enough for its needs.

Prices

10. Poverty of the State exchequer causes an army to be maintained by contributions from a distance.

» Contributing to maintain an army at a distance causes the people to be impoverished.

11. On the other hand, the proximity of an army causes prices to go up;

» and high prices cause the people's substance to be drained away.

12. When their substance is drained away, the peasantry will be afflicted by heavy exactions.

» three-tenths of people's income will be dissipated:

° with this loss of substance

- exhaustion of strength
 - the homes of the people will be stripped bare
 - » while government expenses for ...will amount to four-tenths of its total revenue.
 - broken chariots,
 - worn-out horses,
 - breast-plates and helmets,
 - bows and arrows,
 - spears and shields,
 - protective mantles,
 - draught-oxen and heavy wagons,
15. Hence a wise commander makes a point of foraging on the enemy.
- » One cartload of the enemy's provisions is equivalent to twenty of one's own,
 - » and likewise a single picul of his provender is equivalent to twenty from one's own store.

Rewards

16. Now in order to kill the enemy, our men must be roused to anger;
- » that there may be advantage from defeating the enemy, they must have their rewards.
17. Therefore, in chariot fighting,
- » when ten or more chariots have been taken,
 - those should be rewarded who took the first.
 - » Our own flags should be substituted for those of the enemy,
 - and the chariots mingled and used in conjunction with ours.
 - » The captured soldiers should be kindly treated and kept.
 - » 18. This is called, using the conquered foe to augment one's own strength.

Result

19. In war, then, let your great object be victory, not lengthy campaigns.
20. Thus, it may be known that
 - » the leader of armies is the arbiter of the people's fate,
 - » the man on whom it depends whether the nation shall be in peace or in peril.

III. PLANNING ATTACK

Sun Tzu said:

Art of War

1. It is better to capture a country intact,
» than to destroy a country;
- It is better to capture an army intact,
» than to destroy an army;
- It is better to capture a regiment intact,
» than to destroy a regiment;
- It is better to capture a unit intact,
» than to destroy a unit.
- It is better to capture a squad
» than to destroy a squad;

Excellence

2. Therefore, to fight and conquer in all your battles
» is not supreme excellence;
» supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.

Leadership

3. Therefore, the highest form of commandership is to balk the enemy's plans;
the next best is to prevent the junction of the enemy's forces;
the next in order is to attack the enemy's army in the field;
and the worst policy of all is to besiege walled cities.
» 4. The rule is, not to besiege walled cities if it can possibly be avoided.
° The preparation of mantlets, movable shelters, and various implements of war, will take up three

- whole months;
 - and the piling up of mounds over against the walls will take three months more.
- » 5. The commander, unable to control his irritation,
 - will launch his men to the assault like swarming ants,
 - with the result that one-third of his men are slain,
 - while the town still remains untaken.
- » Such are the disastrous effects of a siege.
- 6. Therefore, the skillful leader
 - » subdues the enemy's troops without any fighting;
 - » he captures their cities without laying siege to them;
 - » he overthrows their kingdom without lengthy operations in the field.
 - » 7. With his forces intact he will dispute the mastery of the Empire,
 - and thus, without losing a man, his triumph will be complete.

This is the method of attacking by stratagem.

Rules in War

It is the rule in war,

- » if our forces are ten to the enemy's one,
 - to surround him;
- » if five to one,
 - to attack him;
- » if twice as numerous,
 - to divide our army into two.
- » If equally matched,
 - we can offer battle;
- » if slightly inferior in numbers,
 - we can avoid the enemy;
- » if quite unequal in every way,
 - we can flee from him.

10. Hence, though an obstinate fight may be made by a small force, in the end it must be captured by the larger force.

Guardian

11. Now the commander is the guardian of the State;
- » if the guardian is complete at all points; the State will be strong;
 - » if the guardian is defective, the State will be weak.
12. There are three ways in which a ruler can bring misfortune upon his army:
- » [Ignorance]
 - ° 13. (1) By commanding the army to advance or to retreat,
 - being ignorant of the fact that it cannot obey.
 - This is called hobbling the army.
 - ° 14. (2) By attempting to govern an army in the same way as he administers a kingdom,
 - being ignorant of the conditions which obtain in an army.
 - This causes restlessness in the soldier's minds.
 - ° 15. (3) By employing the officers of his army without discrimination,
 - through ignorance of the military principle of adaptation to circumstances.
 - This shakes the confidence of the soldiers.
 - » 16. But when the army is restless and distrustful, trouble is sure to come from the other feudal princes.
 - ° This is simply bringing anarchy into the army, and flinging victory away.

Essentials for Victory

17. Thus we may know that there are five essentials for victory:

- » (1) He will win who knows when to fight and when not to fight.
- » (2) He will win who knows how to handle both superior and inferior forces.
- » (3) He will win whose army is animated by the same spirit throughout all its ranks.
- » (4) He will win who, prepared himself, waits to take the enemy unprepared.
- » (5) He will win who has military capacity and is not interfered with by the sovereign.

18. Hence the saying:

If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles.

If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat.

If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.

IV. TACTICAL DISPOSITIONS

Good Fighter

The good fighters of the past first put themselves beyond the possibility of defeat, and then waited for an opportunity of defeating the enemy.

2. [Enemy and ourselves]

» To secure ourselves against defeat lies in our own hands,

» The opportunity of defeating the enemy is provided by the enemy himself.

3. Thus, the good fighter is able to secure himself against defeat, but cannot make certain of defeating the enemy.

» 4. Hence the saying: One may know how to conquer without being able to do it.

Defensive and Offensive

[Ability]

» 5. Security against defeat implies defensive tactics;

» ability to defeat the enemy means taking the offensive.

[Strength]

» 6. Standing on the defensive indicates insufficient strength;

» attacking, a superabundance of strength.

[Earth and Heaven]

» 7. The commander who is skilled in defense hides in the most secret recesses of the earth;

» he who is skilled in attack flashes forth from the topmost heights of heaven.

7. Thus on the one hand we have ability to protect ourselves; on the other, a victory that is complete.

Excellent Victory

8. To see victory only when it is within the ken of the common herd is not the acme of excellence.
9. Neither is it the acme of excellence if you fight and conquer and the whole Empire says, Well done!
10. So
 - » To lift an autumn hair is no sign of great strength;
 - » to see the sun and moon is no sign of sharp sight;
 - » to hear the noise of thunder is no sign of a quick ear.
11. What the ancients called a clever fighter is one who not only wins, but excels in winning with ease.
12. [Making no mistakes]
 - » 12. Hence his victories bring him neither reputation for wisdom nor credit for courage.
 - » 13. So he wins his battles by making no mistakes.
 - Making no mistakes is what establishes the certainty of victory, for it means conquering an enemy that is already defeated.
 - » 14. So the skillful fighter puts himself into a position which makes defeat impossible, and does not miss the moment for defeating the enemy.
15. Thus it is that in war
 - » the victorious strategist only seeks battle after the victory has been won,
 - » whereas he who is destined to defeat first fights and afterwards looks for victory.

Military Method

16. The consummate leader cultivates the moral law, and strictly adheres to method and discipline;
 - » thus it is in his power to control success.Earth determines:

- » (1) Analysis, determines:
 - ° (2) Estimation of quantity, determines:
 - (3) Calculation, determines:
 - (4) Balancing of chances, determines:
 - (5), Victory.

19. So, a victorious army as opposed to a losing one, is as a pound's weight placed in the scale against a single grain.

20. The onrush of a conquering force is like the bursting of pent-up waters into a chasm a thousand fathoms deep.

V. ENERGY

Sun Tzu said:

Army Size

The control of a large force is the same principle as the control of a few men:

» it is merely a matter of dividing up their numbers.

2. Fighting with a large army under your command is nowise different from fighting with a small one:

» it is merely a matter of instituting signs and signals.

Weak and Strong

3. To ensure that your whole host may withstand the brunt of the enemy's attack and remain unshaken

» this is affected by maneuvers direct and indirect.

4. That the impact of your army may be like a grindstone dashed against an egg--

» this is effected by the science of weak points and strong.

Direct and Indirect

5. In all fighting,

» the direct method may be used for joining battle,

» but indirect methods will be needed in order to secure victory.

° 6. Indirect tactics, efficiently applied,

- are inexhaustible

- as Heaven and Earth,

- unending

- as the flow of rivers and streams;

- they end but to begin anew,

- like the sun and moon;
- they pass away to return once more,
- like the four seasons.

[From Five to Infinity]

- » 7. There are not more than five musical notes,
 - yet the combinations of these five give rise to more melodies than can ever be heard.
 - » 8. There are not more than five primary colors,
 - yet in combination they produce more hues than can ever been seen.
 - » 9. There are not more than five cardinal tastes,
 - yet combinations of them yield more flavors than can ever be tasted.
10. In battle, there are not more than two methods of attack
- » the direct and the indirect;
 - yet these two in combination give rise to an endless series of maneuvers.
 - » 11. The direct and the indirect lead on to each other in turn.
 - It is like moving in a circle--you never come to an end.
 - Who can exhaust the possibilities of their combination?

Circumstance

12. The onset of troops is like the rush of a torrent which will even roll stones along in its course.
13. The quality of decision is like the well-timed swoop of a falcon which enables it to strike and destroy its victim.
14. Therefore the good fighter will be terrible in his onset, and prompt in his decision.
15. Energy may be likened to the bending of a crossbow; decision, to the releasing of a trigger.

Order and Disorder

- 16. Amid the turmoil and tumult of battle,
 - » there may be seeming disorder
 - » and yet no real disorder at all;

Amid confusion and chaos,

- » your array may be without head or tail,
- » yet it will be proof against defeat.

- 17. Disorder arises from order
 - » 18. Order and disorder
 - ° is a matter of organization;
- 17. Fear arises from courage
 - » 18. Courage and fear
 - ° are a matter of latent energy;
- 17. Weakness arises from strength.
 - » 18. Strength and weakness
 - ° are a matter of tactical dispositions.

Momentum

19. Thus one who is skillful at keeping the enemy on the move

- » maintains deceitful appearances, according to which the enemy will act.
- » He sacrifices something, that the enemy may snatch at it.
- » 20. By holding out baits, he keeps him on the march;
 - ° then with a body of picked men he lies in wait for him.

The clever combatant looks to the effect of combined energy,

- » and does not require too much from individuals.
- » Hence his ability to pick out the right men and utilize combined energy.

22. When he utilizes combined energy, his fighting men become as it were like unto rolling logs or stones.

- » For it is the nature of a log or stone
 - to remain motionless on level ground,
 - and to move when on a slope;
 - if four-cornered, to come to a standstill,
 - but if round-shaped, to go rolling down.
 - » 23. Thus, the energy developed by good fighting men is as the momentum of a round stone rolled down a mountain thousands of feet in height.
- So much on the subject of energy.

VI. WEAK POINTS AND STRONG

1. Sun Tzu said:

Time of Attack

Whoever is first in the field and awaits the coming of the enemy,

» will be fresh for the fight;

whoever is second in the field and has to hasten to battle

» will arrive exhausted.

2. Therefore, the clever combatant

» [Impose Will]

◦ imposes his will on the enemy,

◦ but does not allow the enemy's will to be imposed on him.

» [Advantage and Damage]

◦ 3. By holding out advantages to him,

- he can cause the enemy to approach of his own accord;

◦ or, by inflicting damage,

- he can make it impossible for the enemy to draw near.

» 4. Therefore

◦ If the enemy is taking his ease,

- he can harass him;

◦ if well supplied with food,

- he can starve him out;

◦ if quietly encamped,

- he can force him to move.

Success of Attack

[Unexpected]

» 5. Appear at points

◦ which the enemy must hasten to defend

» march swiftly to places

- where you are not expected.
- 6. An army may march great distances without distress,
 - » if it marches through country where the enemy is not.

[Attack and Defense]

- » 7. You can be sure of succeeding in your attacks
 - if you only attack places which are undefended.
- » You can ensure the safety of your defense
 - if you only hold positions that cannot be attacked.
- » 8. Hence
 - that commander is skillful in attack whose opponent does not know what to defend;
 - and he is skillful in defense whose opponent does not know what to attack.

[Invisible and Inaudible]

- » 9. O divine art of subtlety and secrecy,
 - through you we learn to be invisible
 - through you we learn to be inaudible;
 - and hence we can hold the enemy's fate in our hands.

[Advance and Retire]

- » 10. You may advance and be absolutely irresistible,
 - if you make for the enemy's weak points;
- » you may retire and be safe from pursuit
 - if your movements are more rapid than those of the enemy.

Fighting

- 11. If we wish to fight,
 - » the enemy can be forced to an engagement
 - even though he be sheltered behind a high rampart and a deep ditch.
 - » All we need do is attack some other place that

- he will be obliged to relieve.
12. If we do not wish to fight,
 - » we can prevent the enemy from engaging us
 - even though the lines of our encampment be merely traced out on the ground.
 - » All we need do is to throw something odd and unaccountable in his way.
 13. By discovering the enemy's dispositions and remaining invisible ourselves,
 - » we can keep our forces concentrated,
 - while the enemy's must be divided.
 - » We can form a single united body,
 - while the enemy must split up into fractions.
 - » Hence there will be a whole pitted against separate parts of a whole,
 - which means that we shall be many to the enemy's few.
 15. And if we are able thus to attack an inferior force with a superior one,
 - » our opponents will be in dire straits.

Place of Attack

16. The spot where we intend to fight must not be made known;
 - » then the enemy will have to prepare against a possible attack at several different points;
 - » and his forces being thus distributed in many directions,
 - » the numbers we shall have to face at any given point will be proportionately few.

[Therefore]

- » 17. Should the enemy strengthen his front,
 - he will weaken his rear;
- » Should he strengthen his rear,
 - he will weaken his front;
- » Should he strengthen his left,
 - he will weaken his right;

- » Should he strengthen his right,
 - he will weaken his left.
- » If he sends reinforcements everywhere,
 - he will everywhere be weak.

[Number]

- » 18. Numerical weakness comes
 - from having to prepare against possible attacks;
- » numerical strength,
 - from compelling our adversary to make these preparations against us.

[Knowledge]

- » 19. Knowing the place and the time of the coming battle,
 - we may concentrate from the greatest distances in order to fight.
- » 20. But if neither time nor place be known,
 - then the left wing will be impotent to succor the right,
 - the right equally impotent to succor the left,
 - the front unable to relieve the rear,
 - or the rear to support the front.
 - How much more so if the furthest portions of the army are anything under a hundred LI apart, and even the nearest are separated by several LI!

Tactical Dispositions

21. Though according to my estimate, the soldiers of Yueh exceed our own in number,
- » that shall advantage them nothing in the matter of victory.
 - » I say then that victory can be achieved.
22. Though the enemy be stronger in numbers,
- » we may prevent him from fighting.
 - » Scheme so as to discover his plans and the likelihood of their success.

[Learn]

- » 23. Rouse him, and learn the principle of his activity or inactivity.
 - » Force him to reveal himself, so as to find out his vulnerable spots.
24. Carefully compare the opposing army with your own,
- » so that you may know where strength is superabundant and where it is deficient.
25. In making tactical dispositions,
- » the highest pitch you can attain is to conceal them;
 - » conceal your dispositions, and you will be safe
 - from the prying of the subtlest spies,
 - from the machinations of the wisest brains.
 - » 26. How victory may be produced for them out of the enemy's own tactics
 - that is what the multitude cannot comprehend.
 - » 27. All men can see the tactics whereby I conquer,
 - but what none can see is the strategy out of which victory is evolved.
 - » 28. Do not repeat the tactics which have gained you one victory,
 - but let your methods be regulated by the infinite variety of circumstances.

The Way in War

29. So in war, the way is like water
- » Water avoids what is high and strikes what is low
 - Water shapes its course according to the nature of the ground over which it flows.
 - Water retains no constant shape
 - » Soldiers avoid what is strong and strike at what is weak.
 - Soldiers work out their victory in relation to the foe whom he is facing.

- Soldiers retain no constant way to victory
33. He who can modify his tactics in relation to his
opponent and thereby succeed in winning,
» may be called a heaven-born captain.

[Summary]

- » The five elements (water, fire, wood, metal,
earth) are not always equally predominant;
- » the four seasons make way for each other in
turn.
- » There are short days and long;
- » the moon has its periods of waning and waxing.

VII. CONTENDING

1. Sun Tzu said:

Orders

In war, the commander receives his commands from the sovereign.

2. Having collected an army and concentrated his forces,

- » he must blend and harmonize the different elements thereof before pitching his camp.

Maneuvering

[Tactical Maneuvering]

- » 3. After that, comes tactical maneuvering, than which there is nothing more difficult.
 - The difficulty of tactical maneuvering consists
 - in turning the devious into the direct,
 - and misfortune into gain.
 - 4. It shows knowledge of the artifice of DEVIATION.
 - to take a long and circuitous route, after enticing the enemy out of the way,
 - and though starting after him, to contrive to reach the goal before him,
 - 5. Maneuvering with an army is advantageous;
 - with an undisciplined multitude, most dangerous.

[Marching long distance]

- » If you set a fully equipped army in march in order to snatch an advantage,
 - the chances are that you will be too late.
- » On the other hand, to detach a flying column for the purpose
 - involves the sacrifice of its baggage and

stores.

- » [Marching 100 LI]
 - if you order your men
 - to roll up their buff-coats,
 - and make forced marches without halting day or night,
 - covering double the usual distance at a stretch,
 - doing a hundred LI in order to wrest an advantage,
 - [Consequence]
 - the leaders of all your three divisions will fall into the hands of the enemy.
 - 8. The stronger men will be in front,
 - the jaded ones will fall behind,
 - and on this plan only one-tenth of your army will reach its destination.
- » [Marching 50 LI]
 - 9. If you march fifty LI in order to outmaneuver the enemy,
 - you will lose the leader of your first division,
 - and only half your force will reach the goal.
- » [Marching 30 LI]
 - 10. If you march thirty LI with the same object,
 - two-thirds of your army will arrive.
 - » 11. We may take it then
 - that an army without its baggage-train is lost;
 - without provisions it is lost;
 - without bases of supply it is lost.

[Terrain]

- » 12. We cannot enter into alliances until we are acquainted with the designs of our neighbors.
- » 13. We are not fit to lead an army on the march unless we are familiar with the face of the country--

- its mountains and forests,
 - its pitfalls and precipices,
 - its marshes and swamps.
- » 14. We shall be unable to turn natural advantage to account unless we make use of local guides.

[Deception]

- » 15. War is based on deception
- move with opportunity
 - 16. divide and concentrate according to the variables
- » Therefore,
- 17. Let your rapidity be that of the wind,
 - your compactness that of the forest.
 - 18. In raiding and plundering be like fire,
 - in immovability like a mountain.
 - Let your plans be dark and impenetrable as night,
 - and when you move, fall like a thunderbolt.
 - 20. When you plunder a countryside,
 - let the spoil be divided amongst your men;
 - when you capture new territory,
 - cut it up into allotments for the benefit of the soldiery.
- » 21. Ponder and deliberate before you make a move.
- » 22. He will conquer who has learnt the artifice of deviation.

Such is the art of contending

Circumstances

[Variation]

- » 23. The Book of Army Management says:
- On the field of battle, the spoken word does not carry far enough:
 - hence the institution of gongs and drums.
 - Nor can ordinary objects be seen clearly enough:

- hence the institution of banners and flags.
- 24. Gongs and drums, banners and flags, are means whereby the ears and eyes of the host may be focused on one particular point.
- » [Host]
 - 25. The host thus forming a single united body, is it impossible
 - either for the brave to advance alone,
 - or for the cowardly to retreat alone.
 - This is the art of handling large masses of men.
- » [Night or Day Fighting]
 - 26. In night-fighting, then,
 - make much use of signal-fires and drums,
 - and in fighting by day,
 - of flags and banners,
 - as a means of influencing the ears and eyes of your army.
- » [Fighting Spirit]
 - 27. A whole army may be robbed of its spirit; a commander-in-chief may be robbed of his presence of mind.
 - 28. Now a soldier's spirit
 - is keenest in the morning;
 - by noonday it has begun to flag;
 - and in the evening, his mind is bent only on returning to camp.
 - This is the art of studying moods.
 - 29. A clever commander, therefore,
 - avoids an army when its spirit is keen,
 - but attacks it when it is sluggish and inclined to return.
 - this is the art of retaining self-possession.
 - 30. Disciplined and calm, to await the appearance of disorder and hubbub amongst the enemy: --
 - this is the art of husbanding one's strength.

- 31. To be near the goal while the enemy is still far from it,
- to wait at ease while the enemy is toiling and struggling,
- to be well-fed while the enemy is famished:
- this is the art of studying circumstances.
- 32. To refrain from intercepting an enemy whose banners are in perfect order,
- to refrain from attacking an army drawn up in calm and confident array:

[Military axiom]

- » It is a military axiom:
 - Not to advance uphill against the enemy,
 - Nor to oppose him when he comes downhill.
 - Do not pursue an enemy who simulates flight;
 - Do not swallow bait offered by the enemy.
 - do not attack soldiers whose temper is keen.
 - Do not interfere with an army that is returning home.
 - Leave an outlet free for an surround army.
 - Do not press a desperate foe too hard.
- » 37. Such is the art of employing troops

VIII. NINE VARIATIONS

1. Sun Tzu said:

Circumstance

In war,

- » the commander receives his commands from the sovereign,
- » collects his army
- » and concentrates his forces

Variations

[The Five Circumstances]

» [5 Types of Country]

- When in difficult country,
 - do not encamp.
- In country where high roads intersect,
 - join hands with your allies.
- in dangerously isolated positions.
 - Do not linger
- In encircled situations,
 - do resort to stratagem.
- In desperate position,
 - fight.

» [5 Do Nots]

- 3. There are:
 - roads which must not be followed,
 - armies which must be not attacked,
 - towns which must not be besieged,
 - positions which must not be contested,
 - commands of the sovereign which must not be obeyed.

[Advantage and Disadvantage]

» So

- 4. The commander who thoroughly understands the advantages that accompany variation of tactics

- knows how to handle his troops.
- 5. The commander who does not understand these,
 - may be well acquainted with the configuration of the country,
 - yet he will not be able to turn his knowledge to practical account.
- 6. The student of war
 - who is unversed in the art of war of varying his plans,
 - even though he be acquainted with the Five Advantages,
 - will fail to make the best use of his men.
 - we are always ready to seize an advantage,
- » 7. Hence in the wise leader's plans, considerations of advantage and of disadvantage will be blended together.
- 8. If our expectation of advantage be tempered in this way, we may succeed in accomplishing the essential part of our schemes.
- 9. If, on the other hand, in the midst of difficulties
 - we may extricate ourselves from misfortune.
- » 10. Therefore,
 - subdue the hostile chiefs by inflicting damage on them;
 - make trouble for them, and keep them constantly engaged
 - hold out specious allurements, and make them rush to any given point.

[Art of War]

- » 11. The art of war teaches us to rely
 - not on the likelihood of the enemy not coming,
 - but on our own readiness to receive him;
 - not on the chance of his not attacking,
 - but rather on the fact that we have made our position unassailable.

Five Dangerous Faults

12. There are five dangerous faults which may affect a commander:

- » (1) Recklessness,
 - ° which leads to destruction;
- » (2) cowardice,
 - ° which leads to capture;
- » (3) a hasty temper,
 - ° which can be provoked by insults;
- » (4) a delicacy of honor
 - ° which is sensitive to shame;
- » (5) over-solicitude for his men,
 - ° which exposes him to worry and trouble.

13. These five things are

- » sins of a commander,
- » ruinous to the conduct of war.

14. When an army is overthrown and its leader slain,

- » the cause will surely be found among these five dangerous faults.
 - ° Let them be a subject of meditation.

IX. THE ARMY ON THE MARCH

1. Sun Tzu said:

- We come now to the question of
- » encamping the army,
 - » and observing signs of the enemy.

Four Useful Branches of Military Knowledge

[Mountain Warfare]

- » Pass quickly over mountains,
- » and keep in the neighborhood of valleys.
- » 2. Camp in high places, facing the sun.
- » Do not climb heights in order to fight.

[River Warfare]

- » 3. After crossing a river, you should get far away from it.
- » 4. When an invading force crosses a river in its onward march,
 - do not advance to meet it in mid-stream.
 - It will be best to let half the army get across,
 - and then deliver your attack.
- » 5. If you are anxious to fight,
 - you should not go to meet the invader near a river which he has to cross.
 - 6. Moor your craft higher up than the enemy,
 - and facing the sun.
 - Do not move up-stream to meet the enemy.

[Warfare in Salt-Marshes]

- » 7. In crossing salt-marshes, your sole concern should be
 - to get over them quickly, without any delay.
- » 8. If forced to fight in a salt-marsh,
 - you should have water and grass near you,
 - and get your back to a clump of trees.

[Warfare in Flat Country]

- » 9. In dry, level country,
 - take up an easily accessible position
 - with rising ground to your right and on your rear,
 - so that the danger may be in front,
 - and safety lie behind.

10. These are the four useful branches of military knowledge, which enabled the Yellow Emperor to completely defeat four several sovereigns.

Preferences

- 11. All armies prefer
 - » high ground to low
 - » and sunny places to dark.
- 12. If you are careful of your men, and camp on hard ground,
 - » the army will be free from disease of every kind,
 - and this will spell victory.

Terrain Type

[Hill or Bank]

- » 13. When you come to a hill or a bank,
 - occupy the sunny side, with the slope on your right rear.
 - Thus you will at once act for the benefit of your soldiers and utilize the natural advantages of the ground.

[Swollen River]

- » 14. When, in consequence of heavy rains up-country,
 - a river which you wish to ford is swollen and flecked with foam,
 - you must wait until it subsides.

[Dangerous Ground]

- » 15. Country in which there are
 - precipitous cliffs with torrents running

- between,
 - deep natural hollows,
 - confined places,
 - tangled thickets,
 - quagmires and crevasses,
- » should be left with all possible speed and not approached.
- » 16. While we keep away from such places, we should get the enemy to approach them;
- » while we face them, we should let the enemy have them on his rear.

Neighborhood

17. When in neighborhood of your camp there are
- » any hills
 - » ponds surrounded by aquatic grass,
 - » hollow basins filled with reeds,
 - » or woods with thick undergrowth,
 - » then you must search for the enemy carefully and thoroughly
 - for these are places where
 - men in ambush
 - or insidious spies
 - are likely to be lurking.

Circumstances

[Enemy Position]

- » [Location]
 - 18. When the enemy is close at hand and remains quiet,
 - he is relying on the natural strength of his position.
 - 19. When he keeps aloof and tries to provoke a battle,
 - he is anxious for the other side to advance.
 - 20. When his place of encampment is easy of access,

- he is tendering a bait.

» [Nature]

◦ 21. When there is movement amongst the trees of a forest

- it shows that the enemy is advancing.

◦ When a number of screens appear in the midst of thick grass

- it means that the enemy wants to make us suspicious.

◦ 22. When there is a rising of birds in their flight

- it is the sign of an ambush.

◦ 22. When there are startled beasts

- it indicates that a sudden attack is coming.

» [Dust]

◦ 23. When there is dust rising in a high column,

- it is the sign of chariots advancing;

◦ When the dust is low, but spread over a wide area,

- it betokens the approach of infantry.

◦ When it branches out in different directions,

- it shows that parties have been sent to collect firewood.

◦ When a few clouds of dust moving to and fro

- it signifies that the army is encamping.

[Enemy Behavior]

» 24. When there are humble words and increased preparations

◦ these are signs that the enemy is about to advance.

» When there is violent language and driving forward as if to the attack

◦ these are signs that he will retreat.

» 25. When the light chariots come out first and take up a position on the wings,

◦ it is a sign that the enemy is forming for

battle.

- » 26. When peace proposals are unaccompanied by a sworn covenant
 - it indicates a plot.
- » 27. When there is much running about and the soldiers fall into rank,
 - it means that the critical moment has come.
- » 28. When some are seen advancing and some retreating,
 - it is a lure.
- » 29. When the soldiers stand leaning on their spears,
 - they are faint from want of food.
- » 30. When those who are sent to draw water begin by drinking themselves,
 - the army is suffering from thirst.
- » 31. When the enemy sees an advantage to be gained and makes no effort to secure it,
 - the soldiers are exhausted.
- » 32. When birds gather on any spot,
 - it is unoccupied.
- » When there is clamor by night
 - it means nervousness.
- » 33. When there is disturbance in the camp,
 - the commanders' authority is weak.
- » When the banners and flags are shifted about,
 - sedition is afoot.
- » When the officers are angry,
 - it means that the men are weary.
- » 34. When an army feeds its horses with grain and kills its cattle for food, and when the men do not hang their cooking-pots over the camp-fires, showing that they will not return to their tents,
 - you may know that they are determined to fight to the death.
- » 35. When men are whispering together in small knots or speaking in subdued tones

- it points to disaffection amongst the rank and file.
- » 36. When there are too frequent rewards
 - it signifies that the enemy is at the end of his resources;
- » When there are too many punishments
 - it betrays a condition of dire distress.
- » 37. When the commander erupts violently at his subordinates only to be afraid of them later,
 - he is totally inept.
- » 38. When envoys are sent with compliments in their mouths,
 - it is a sign that the enemy wishes for a truce.
- » 39. When the enemy's troops march up angrily and remain facing ours for a long time without either joining battle or taking themselves off again,
 - the situation is one that demands great vigilance and circumspection.

Commanding

[Strength]

- » It is not true that more troops are better
 - do not overwhelm your enemy with numbers
- » What we can do is simply to concentrate all our available strength,
 - keep a close watch on the enemy,
 - and obtain reinforcements.
- » 41. He who exercises no forethought but makes light of his opponents
 - is sure to be captured by them.

[Punishment]

- » 42. When soldiers are punished before they have grown attached to you,
 - they will not prove submissive;
 - and, unless submissive,
 - they will be practically useless.

- » When the soldiers have become attached to you,
 - and punishments are not enforced,
 - they will still be useless.
- » 43. Therefore, soldiers must be treated in the first instance with humanity,
 - but kept under control by means of iron discipline.
 - This is a certain road to victory.

[Discipline]

- » 44. If in training soldiers' commands are habitually enforced,
 - the army will be well-disciplined;
- » If in training soldiers commands are not habitually enforced,
 - its discipline will be bad.
- » 45. When a commander shows confidence in his men but always insists on his orders being obeyed,
 - the gain will be mutual.

X. TERRAIN

1. Sun Tzu said:

Terrain

We may distinguish six kinds of terrain, to wit:(1) Accessible ground; (2) entangling ground; (3) deadlocked ground; (4) narrow ground; (5) precipitous ground; (6) distant ground.

[Accessible Ground]

- » 2. Ground which can be freely traversed by both sides is called accessible.
- » 3. With regard to ground of this nature,
 - ° be before the enemy in occupying the raised and sunny spots,
 - ° and carefully guard your line of supplies.
 - ° Then you will be able to fight with advantage.

[Entangling Ground]

- » 4. Ground which can be abandoned but is hard to re-occupy is called entangling.
- » 5. From a position of this sort,
 - ° if the enemy is unprepared,
 - you may depart and defeat him.
 - ° But if the enemy is prepared for your coming,
 - and you fail to defeat him,
 - then, return being impossible,
 - disaster will ensue.

[Deadlocked Ground]

- » 6. When the position is such that neither side will gain by making the first move, it is called deadlocked ground.
- » 7. In a position of this sort,
 - ° even though the enemy should offer us an attractive bait,
 - it will be advisable not to stir forth,
 - but rather to retreat,

- when half of his army has come out,
- attack will be advantageous.

[Narrow Ground]

- » 8. With regard to narrow ground,
- if you can occupy them first,
- let them be strongly garrisoned
- to await the advent of the enemy.
- 9. Should the army forestall you in occupying a pass,
- do not go after him
- if the pass is fully garrisoned,
- but only
- if it is weakly garrisoned.

[Precipitous Ground]

- » 10. With regard to precipitous ground,
- if you are beforehand with your adversary,
- you should occupy the raised and sunny spots,
- and there wait for him to come up.
- 11. If the enemy has occupied them before you,
- do not follow him,
- but retreat
- and try to entice him away.

[Distant Ground]

- » 12. If you are situated at a great distance from the enemy,
 - and the strength of the two armies is equal,
 - » it is not easy to provoke a battle,
 - and fighting will be to your disadvantage.
13. These six are the principles connected with Earth.
- » The Commander who has attained a responsible post
 - must be careful to study them.

Calamities

14. Now an army is exposed to six several calamities, not arising from natural causes, but from faults for

which the commander is responsible. These are: (1) Flight; (2) insubordination; (3) collapse; (4) ruin; (5) disorganization; (6) disorderly retreat.

[Flight]

- » 15. Other conditions being equal,
 - if one force is hurled against another ten times its size.

[Insubordination]

- » 16. When the common soldiers are too strong and their officers too weak.

[Collapse]

- » When the officers are too strong and the common soldiers too weak.

[Ruin]

- » 17. When the higher officers are angry and insubordinate,
 - and on meeting the enemy give battle on their own account from a feeling of resentment
- » before the commander-in-chief can tell
 - whether or not he is in a position to fight.

[Disorganization]

- » When the commander is weak and without authority;
- » when his orders are not clear and distinct;
- » when there are no fixed duties assigned to officers and men,
- » and the ranks are formed in a slovenly haphazard manner.

[Disorderly Retreat]

- » 19. When a Commander, unable to estimate the enemy's strength,
 - allows an inferior force to engage a larger one,
 - or hurls a weak detachment against a powerful one,
 - and neglects to place picked soldiers in the front rank.

20. These are six ways of courting defeat,
» which must be carefully noted by the Commander
who has attained a responsible post.

Good Commander

21. The natural formation of the country is the
soldier's best ally;

[Test of a Great Commander]

- » but a power of estimating the adversary,
- » of controlling the forces of victory,
- » and of shrewdly calculating difficulties,
dangers and distances,
- » this constitutes the test of a great Commander.

[Knowing]

- » 22. He who knows these things,
 - ° and in fighting puts his knowledge into
practice,
 - will win his battles.
- » He who knows them not,
 - ° nor practices them,
 - will surely be defeated.

[Fighting]

- » 23. If fighting is sure to result in victory,
 - ° then you must fight,
 - even though the ruler forbid it;
- » if fighting will not result in victory,
 - ° then you must not fight
 - even at the ruler's bidding.

[Jewel of the Kingdom]

- » 24. He who advances without coveting fame
- » and retreats without fearing disgrace,
- » he whose only thought is to protect his country
- » and do good service for his sovereign,
- » He is the jewel of the kingdom.

Authority

[Able]

- » 25. Regard your soldiers as your children,
 - ° and they will follow you into the deepest valleys;
- » look upon them as your own beloved sons,
 - ° and they will stand by you even unto death.

[Unable]

- » 26. If you are indulgent,
 - ° but unable to make your authority felt;
- » kind-hearted,
 - ° but unable to enforce your commands;
- » and incapable,
 - ° moreover, of quelling disorder:
- » then your soldiers must be likened to spoilt children;
 - ° they are useless for any practical purpose.

Way to Victory

[Halfway Towards Victory]

- » 27. If we know that our own men are in a condition to attack,
 - ° but are unaware that the enemy is not open to attack,
- » 28. If we know that the enemy is open to attack,
 - ° but are unaware that our own men are not in a condition to attack,
- » 29. If we know that the enemy is open to attack,
 - ° and also know that our men are in a condition to attack,
 - but are unaware that the nature of the ground makes fighting impracticable,

[Complete Victory]

- » 30. Hence the experienced soldier,
 - ° once in motion,
 - is never bewildered;

- once he has broken camp,
 - he is never at a loss.
- » 31. Hence the saying:
 - If you know the enemy and know yourself,
 - your victory will not stand in doubt;
 - if you know Heaven and know Earth,
 - you may make your victory complete.

XI. THE NINE SITUATIONS

1. Sun Tzu said:

Nine varieties of Ground

The art of war recognizes nine varieties of ground:

- » (1) Dispersive ground;
 - 2. When a chieftain is fighting in his own territory,
 - 11. fight not.
- » (2) light ground;
 - 3. When he has penetrated into hostile territory, but to no great distance,
 - 11. halt not.
- » (3) contentious ground;
 - 4. Ground the possession of which imports great advantage to either side,
 - 11. attack not.
- » (4) wide ground;
 - 5. Ground on which each side has liberty of movement
 - 12. do not try to block the enemy's way.
- » (5) intersecting grounds;
 - 6. Ground which forms the key to three contiguous states, so that he who occupies it first has most of the Empire at his command,
 - 12. join hands with your allies.
- » (6) heavy ground;
 - 7. When an army has penetrated into the heart of a hostile country, leaving a number of fortified cities in its rear,
 - 13. gather in plunder.
- » (7) wasteland;
 - 8. Mountain forests, rugged steeps, marshes and fens
 - --all country that is hard to traverse:

- 13. keep steadily on the march.
- » (8) encircled ground;
 - 9. Ground which is reached through narrow gorges, and from which we can only retire by tortuous paths, so that a small number of the enemy would suffice to crush a large body of our men:
 - 14. resort to stratagem.
- » (9) desperate ground.
 - 10. Ground on which we can only be saved from destruction by fighting without delay,
 - 14. fight.

Skillful Leaders

15. Those who were called skillful leaders of old knew how

- » to drive a wedge between the enemy 's front and rear;
- » to prevent co-operation between his large and small divisions;
- » to hinder the good troops from rescuing the bad,
- » the officers from rallying their men.
- » 16. When the enemy 's men were united,
 - they managed to keep them in disorder.

[Advantage]

- » 17. When it was to their advantage,
 - they made a forward move;
- » when otherwise,
 - they stopped still.

[Strong Enemy]

- » 18. If asked how
 - to cope with a great host of the enemy in orderly array
 - and on the point of marching to the attack,
- » I should say:
 - Begin by seizing something which your opponent holds dear;

- then he will be amenable to your will.
- 19. Rapidity is the essence of war:
 - » take advantage of the enemy 's unreadiness,
 - » make your way by unexpected routes,
 - » and attack unguarded spots.

Invading Army

[Principles]

- » 20. The following are the principles to be observed by an invading force:
 - ° The further you penetrate into a country,
 - the greater will be the solidarity of your troops,
 - and thus the defenders will not prevail against you.
 - ° 21. Make forays in fertile country
 - in order to supply your army with food.

» [Planning]

- ° 22. Carefully study the well-being of your men,
 - and do not overtax them.
- ° Concentrate your energy and hoard your strength.
- ° Keep your army continually on the move,
- ° and devise unfathomable plans.

[Desperate Situation]

- » 23. Throw your soldiers into positions whence there is no escape,
 - ° and they will prefer death to flight.
- » If they will face death,
 - ° there is nothing they may not achieve.
- » Officers and men alike will put forth their uttermost strength.
- » 24. Soldiers when in desperate straits lose the sense of fear.
- » If there is no place of refuge,
 - ° they will stand firm.

- » If they are in hostile country,
 - they will show a stubborn front.
- » If there is no help for it,
 - they will fight hard.
- » 25. Thus,
 - without waiting to be marshaled,
 - the soldiers will be constantly on alert;
 - without waiting to be asked,
 - they will do your will;
 - without restrictions,
 - they will be faithful;
 - without giving orders,
 - they can be trusted.

[Soothsaying]

- » 26. Prohibit the taking of omens,
 - and do away with superstitious doubts.
- » Then, until death itself comes,
 - no calamity need be feared.

[Wellbeing]

- » 27. If our soldiers are not overburdened with money,
 - it is not because they have a distaste for riches;
- » if their lives are not unduly long,
 - it is not because they are disinclined to longevity.

[Battle]

- » 28. On the day they are ordered out to battle,
 - your soldiers may weep,
 - those sitting up bedewing their garments,
 - and those lying down letting the tears run down their cheeks.
- » But let them once be brought to bay,
 - and they will display the courage of a Chu or a Kuei.

Skillful Commander

29. The skillful tactician may be likened to the Shuai-jan.

- » Now the Shuai-jan is a snake that is found in the ChUng mountains.
 - ° Strike at its head,
 - and you will be attacked by its tail;
 - ° strike at its tail,
 - and you will be attacked by its head;
 - ° strike at its middle,
 - and you will be attacked by head and tail both.

30. Asked if an army can be made to imitate the Shuai-jan,

- » I should answer, Yes.
 - ° For the men of Wu and the men of Yueh are enemies;
 - ° yet if they are crossing a river in the same boat and are caught by a storm,
 - they will come to each other's assistance
 - just as the left hand helps the right.
- » 31. Hence it is not enough to put one's trust
 - ° in the tethering of horses,
 - and the burying of chariot wheels in the ground

[Strong and Weak]

- » 32. The principle on which to manage an army
 - ° is to set up one standard of courage
 - which all must reach.
- » 33. How to make the best of both strong and weak--
 - ° that is a question involving the proper use of ground.
- » 34. Thus the skillful commander conducts his army

- just as though he were leading a single man,
- willy-nilly, by the hand.

Business of a Commander

35. It is the business of a commander to be
- » quiet
 - and thus ensure secrecy;
 - » upright and just,
 - and thus maintain order.
36. He must be able to mystify his officers and men by false reports and appearances,
- » and thus keep them in total ignorance.
37. By altering his arrangements and changing his plans,
- » he keeps the enemy without definite knowledge.
- By shifting his camp and taking circuitous routes,
- » he prevents the enemy from anticipating his purpose.
38. At the critical moment,
- » the leader of an army acts like one who has climbed up a height
 - and then kicks away the ladder behind him.
 - » He carries his men deep into hostile territory
 - before he shows his hand.
39. He burns his boats and breaks his cooking-pots;
- » like a shepherd driving a flock of sheep, he drives his men this way and that,
 - » and nothing knows whither he is going.
40. To muster his host and bring it into danger: --
- » this may be termed the business of the commander.

[Tactics]

- » 41. The different measures suited to the nine varieties of ground;
- » the expediency of aggressive or defensive tactics;
- » and the fundamental laws of human nature:

- » these are things that must most certainly be studied.

Hostile Territory

42. When invading hostile territory,

- » the commander principle is,
 - that penetrating deeply
 - brings cohesion;
 - penetrating but a short way
 - means dispersion.

[Ground of no Return]

- » 43. When you leave your own country behind, and take your army across neighborhood territory,
 - you find yourself on ground of no return

[Intersecting Ground]

- » When there are means of communication on all four sides,
 - the ground is intersecting.

[Heavy Ground]

- » 44. When you penetrate deeply into a country,
 - it is heavy ground.

[Light Ground]

- » When you penetrate but a little way,
 - it is light ground.

[Encircled Ground]

- » 45. When you have the enemy's strongholds on your rear, and narrow passes in front,
 - it is encircled ground.

[Desperate Ground]

- » When there is no place of refuge at all,
 - it is desperate ground.

Rules for Types of Ground

46. Therefore,

- » on dispersive ground,
 - I would inspire my men with unity of purpose.
- » On light ground,

- I would see that there is close connection between all parts of my army.
- » On contentious ground,
 - I would hurry up my rear.
- » On wide ground,
 - I would keep a vigilant eye on my defenses.
- » On intersecting ground,
 - I would consolidate my alliances.
- » On heavy ground,
 - I would try to ensure a continuous stream of supplies.
- » On wasteland,
 - I would keep pushing on along the road.
- » On encircled ground,
 - I would block any way of retreat.
- » On desperate ground,
 - I would proclaim to my soldiers the hopelessness of saving their lives.
 - 51. For it is the soldier's disposition
 - to offer an obstinate resistance when surrounded,
 - to fight hard when he cannot help himself,
 - and to obey promptly when he has fallen into danger.

Rules of Communication

We cannot enter into alliance with neighboring princes

- » until we are acquainted with their designs

We are not fit to lead an army on the march

- » unless we are familiar with the face of the country
 - --its mountains and forests,
 - its pitfalls and precipices,
 - its marshes and swamps.

We shall be unable to turn natural advantages to

account

- » unless we make use of local guides.

Principles

53. To be ignored of any one of the following four or five principles do not befit a warlike prince.

54. When a powerful leader attacks a large state,

- » his commandership shows itself in preventing the concentration of the enemy's forces.
- » He overawes his opponents,
- » and their allies are prevented from joining against him.

» 55. Hence

- he does not strive to ally himself with all and sundry,
- nor does he foster the power of other states.
- He carries out his own secret designs,
 - keeping his antagonists in awe.
- Thus he is able to capture their cities and overthrow their kingdoms.

Rewards

Bestow rewards without regard to rule,
issue orders without regard to previous arrangements;
and you will be able to handle a whole army

- » as though you had to do with but a single man.

Communication with your Army

Confront your soldiers with the deed itself;

- » never let them know your design.

When the outlook is bright,

- » bring it before their eyes;

but tell them nothing when

- » the situation is gloomy.

Place your army in deadly peril,

- » and it will survive;

plunge it into desperate straits,

- » and it will come off in safety.
- 59. For it is precisely when a force has fallen into harm's way
 - » that is capable of striking a blow for victory.

Success in Warfare

- 60. Success in warfare is gained by carefully accommodating ourselves to the enemy's purpose.
- 61. By persistently hanging on the enemy's flank,
 - » we shall succeed in the long run in killing the commander-in-chief.
- 62. This is called ability to accomplish a thing by sheer cunning.
- 63. On the day that you take up your command,
 - » block the frontier passes,
 - » destroy the official tallies,
 - » and stop the passage of all emissaries.
- 64. Be stern in the council-chamber,
 - » so that you may control the situation.
- 65. If the enemy leaves a door open,
 - » you must rush in.
- 66. Forestall your opponent by seizing what he holds dear,
 - » and subtly contrive to time his arrival on the ground.
- 67. Walk in the path defined by rule, and accommodate yourself to the enemy
 - » until you can fight a decisive battle.
- 68. Then
 - » at first, exhibit the coyness of a maiden,
 - ° until the enemy gives you an opening;
 - » afterwards emulate the rapidity of a running hare,
 - ° and it will be too late for the enemy to oppose you.

XII. THE ATTACK BY FIRE

Sun Tzu Said:

Attack with Fire

There are five ways of attacking with fire.

- » The first is to burn soldiers in their camp;
- » the second is to burn stores;
- » the third is to burn baggage trains;
- » the fourth is to burn arsenals and magazines;
- » the fifth is to hurl dropping fire amongst the enemy.

2. In order to carry out an attack, we must have means available.

for raising fire, the material should always be kept in readiness.

Season to Attack

There is a proper season for making attacks with fire,

- » 4. The proper season is when the weather is very dry;

and special days for starting a conflagration.

- » 5. the special days are those when the moon is in the constellations of
 - the Sieve,
 - the Wall,
 - the Wing
 - or the Cross-bar;

- » for these four are all days of rising wind.

Variations

5. In attacking with fire, one should be prepared to meet these possible variations:

- » 6. When fire breaks out inside to the enemy's camp,

- respond at once with an attack from without.
- » 7. If there is an outbreak of fire, but the enemy's soldiers remain quiet,
 - bide your time and do not attack.
- » 8. When the force of the flames has reached its height,
 - follow it up with an attack,
 - if that is practicable;
 - if not,
 - stay where you are.
- » 9. If it is possible to make an assault with fire from without,
 - do not wait for it to break out within,
 - but deliver your attack at a favorable moment.

[Wind]

- » 10. When you start a fire, be to windward of it.
- » Do not attack from the leeward.
- » 11. A wind that rises in the daytime lasts long,
- » but a night breeze soon falls.
- 12. In every army,
 - » the developments connected with the five kinds of fire must be known,
 - » the movements of the stars calculated,
 - » and a watch kept for the proper days.

Enlightened Ruler

Hence those who use fire as an aid to the attack

- » show intelligence;

those who use water as an aid to the attack

- » gain an accession of strength.

14. By means of water,

- » an enemy may be intercepted,
- » but not robbed of all his belongings.

15. Unhappy

- » is the fate of one who tries to win his battles and succeed in his attacks
 - without cultivating the spirit of enterprise;

» for the result is waste of time and commander stagnation.

16. Hence the saying:

- » The enlightened ruler lays his plans well ahead;
- » the good commander cultivates his resources.

Commanding

[Advantage]

- » 17. Move not
 - unless you see an advantage;
- » use not your troops
 - unless there is something to be gained;
- » fight not
 - unless the position is critical.

[Restraint]

- » 18. No ruler should put troops into the field merely
 - out of anger;
- » no commander should fight a battle
 - because of hurt feelings.
- » 19. If it is to your advantage,
 - make a forward move;
 - if not,
 - stay where you are.

Keeping Peace

[Reversibility]

- » [Able]
 - 20. Anger may in time change to gladness;
 - vexation may be succeeded by content.
- » [Unable]
 - 21. But a kingdom that has once been destroyed
 - can never come again into being;
 - nor can the dead ever
 - be brought back to life.
- » 22. Hence
 - the enlightened ruler is cautious,

° and the good commander very alert.
This is the way to keep a country at peace and an
army intact.

XIII. THE USE OF SPIES

Sun Tzu said:

the Reason to Use Spies

1. Raising a host of a hundred thousand men and marching them great distances

» [Expenditure]

- ° entails heavy loss on the people
- ° and a drain on the resources of the State.
- ° The daily expenditure will amount to a thousand ounces of silver.

» [Commotion]

- ° There will be commotion at home and abroad,
- ° and men will drop down exhausted on the highways.
- ° As many as seven hundred thousand families will be impeded in their labor.

[Inhumanity]

» 2. Hostile armies may face each other for years,

- ° striving for the victory which is decided in a single day.

» This being so, to remain in ignorance of the enemy's condition

- ° simply because one grudges the outlay of a hundred ounces of silver in honors and emoluments,
- ° is the height of inhumanity.
 - 3. he is no leader of men,
 - no present help to his sovereign,
 - no master of victory.

4. Thus, what enables the wise sovereign and the good commander

» to strike and conquer,

» and achieve things beyond the reach of ordinary

- men,
- » is foreknowledge.

Foreknowledge

- 5. this foreknowledge
 - » cannot be elicited from spirits;
 - » it cannot be obtained inductively from experience,
 - » nor by any deductive calculation.
 - » 6. Knowledge of the enemy's dispositions can only be obtained from other men.

5 Classes of Spies

7. Hence the use of spies, of whom there are five classes:

- » (1) Local spies; (2) inward spies; (3) converted spies; (4) doomed spies; (5) surviving spies.

8. When these five kinds of spy are all at work,

- » none can discover the secret system.
- » This is called 'divine manipulation of the threads.'

- It is the sovereign's most precious faculty.

(1) Local spies;

- » 9. means employing the services of the inhabitants of a district.

(2) inward spies;

- » 10. make use of officials of the enemy.

(3) converted spies;

- » 11. means:

- recruit the enemy's spies and use them for our own purposes.

(4) doomed spies;

- » 12. do certain things openly for purposes of deception,

- » and allow our spies to know of them

- » and report them to the enemy.

(5) surviving spies.

- » 13. are those who bring back news from the enemy's camp.

Using Spies

- 14. Hence
 - » it is that which none in the whole army are more intimate relations to be maintained than with spies.
 - » None should be more liberally rewarded.
 - » In no other business should greater secrecy be preserved.
- 15. Spies cannot be usefully employed
 - » without a certain intuitive sagacity.
- 16. They cannot be properly managed
 - » without benevolence and straightforwardness.
- 17. Without subtle ingenuity of mind,
 - » one cannot make certain of the truth of their reports.
- 18. Be subtle! be subtle!
 - » and use your spies for every kind of business.

Security Breach

- 19. If a secret piece of news about espionage is divulged before the time is ripe,
 - » the spy involved must be put to death
 - » together with the persons to whom the secret was told.

Information

- Whether the object be
- » to crush an army,
 - » to storm a city,
 - » or to assassinate an individual,
- it is always necessary to begin by finding out
- » the names of the attendants,
 - » the aides-de-camp,
 - » and door-keepers

» and sentries of the commander in command.
Our spies must be commissioned to ascertain these.

Converted Spies

The enemy's spies who have come to spy on us must be

- » sought out,
- » tempted with bribes,
- » led away and comfortably housed.

Thus they will become converted spies and available for our service.

It is through the information brought by the converted spy

- » 22. that we are able to acquire and employ local and inward spies.

It is through the information brought by the converted spy

- » 23. that we can cause the doomed spy to carry false tidings to the enemy.

It is through the information brought by the converted spy

- » 24. that the surviving spy can be used on appointed occasions.

25. The end and aim of spying in all its five varieties is knowledge of the enemy;

- » and this knowledge can only be derived,
- » in the first instance, from the converted spy.
- » Hence it is essential that the converted spy be treated with the utmost liberality.

Enlightened Ruler

26. Of old, the rise of the Yin dynasty was due to I Chih who had served under the Hsia.

Likewise, the rise of the Chou dynasty was due to Lu Ya who had served under the Yin.

27. Hence, it is only the enlightened ruler and the wise commander who will use the highest intelligence of the army

» for purposes of spying and thereby they achieve great results.

Conclusion

Spies are a most important element in warfare,
On them depends an army's ability to move.