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|---|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 2 1 3 | | | |
| inprepared enemy. However if he is prepared | | | return will become impossible and disaster |
| | , <i>Sp</i> -~~ | / | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| will follow. 3 When either side will | lose by attacking first | it is called temporizing terrain. | In this situation offer the enemy |
| | | /_ | |
| | but never accept his baits. Wa | | • |
| 4 5 21 | -1/~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | | |
| | sses first if you can and garrison them str | | ass first don't force your way through if it is |
| | <u> </u> | $-1/\sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$ | 2 |
| strongly defended but only if you can | take it quickly. 5 In steep cour | ntry you should occupy the high su | nny spots and wait there for the enemy |
| | | | jog- |
| to come up. If the enemy occupies them fir | st don't press him but retro | eat and entice him away. 6 If | you are encamped at a distance from the |
| | | ~_1 | $-\zeta$ |
| enemy and the strength of the | two armies is equal, it is | not easy to attract him t | o fight, and attacking will leave you |
| ~ | | | |
| overextended and exhausted at the | battlefield. In addition to thos | e six calamities which arise from | the formation of \mathbf{y} |
| | | | $\int \frac{1}{2}$ |
| six calamities which arise from the | behavior of men. The general | must control these al | so. They are: 1 dispersion, 2 disobedience |
| 3 4 2 5 / 2 | ~ 6 <u>} 1</u> ^ // / | | |
| 3 prostration, 4 ruin, 5 disorganizati | ion 6 rout. 1 If an army attacks | another ten times more powerful | there will simply be dispersion of the |