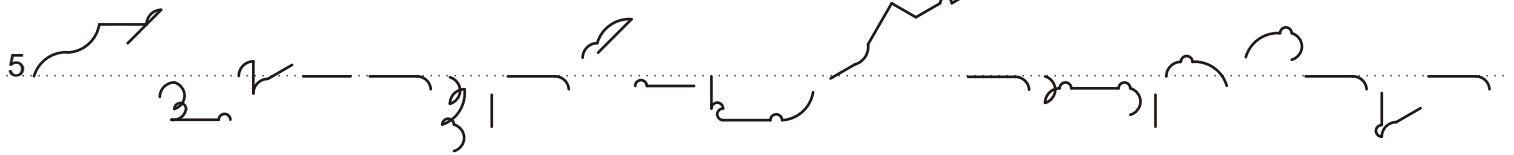
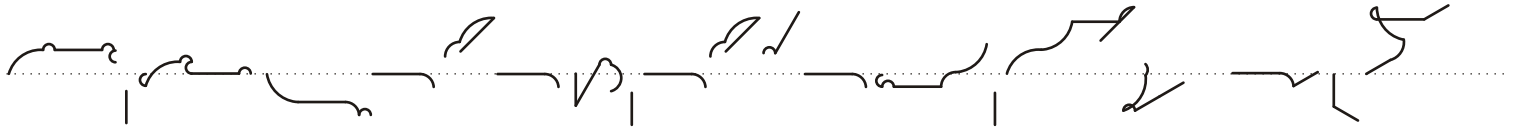


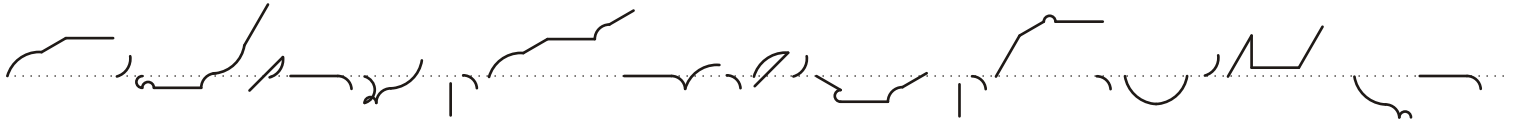
secure, narrow passes and open fields. 4 Leadership refers to the commander's reputation for wisdom, sincerity, humanity, perseverance and strictness.



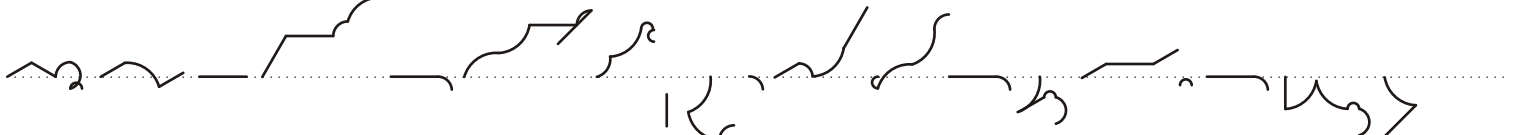
5 Military organization refers to the grouping of the army into functional subdivisions, the granting of rank among the officers, the



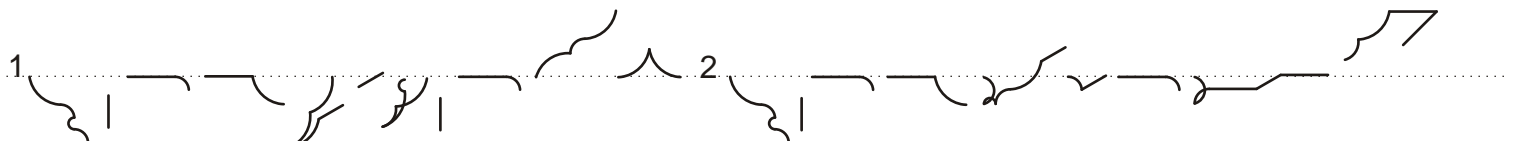
maintenance of communication within the army, the feeding of the army and the control of military expenses. Those five subjects



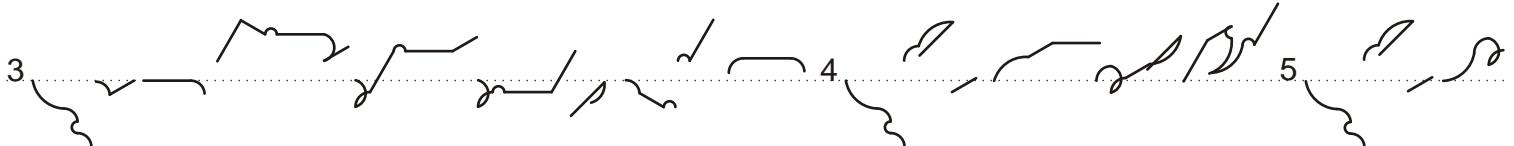
must be controlled by the general; if he masters them he may be victorious; if he doesn't he will be defeated. When the



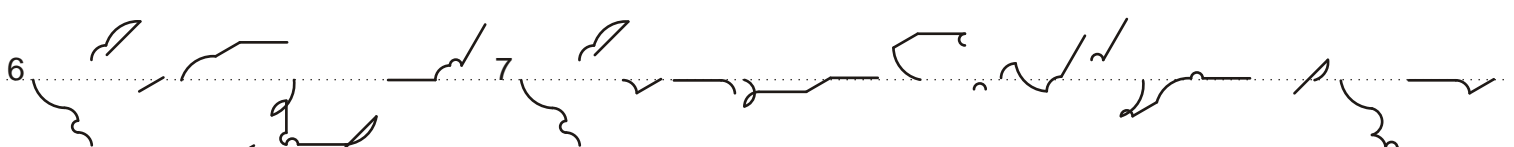
sovereign seeks to determine the military balance of power, he should compare the opposing states in the following way:



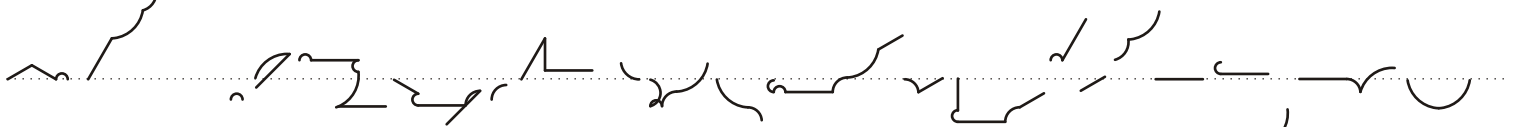
1 Which of the two peoples is capable of the moral law? 2 Which of the two generals has the greatest ability?



3 Which has the advantageous gradients granted by heaven and earth? 4 Which army is most rigorously disciplined? 5 Which army is larger?



6 Which army is most proficiently trained? 7 Which army has the greatest justice in reward and punishment? By weighing those



seven deliberations one may anticipate victory or defeat. A general who controls his factors and is able to act upon them will



conquer; retain him in command! A general who doesn't understand those factors or one who isn't able to act upon them will