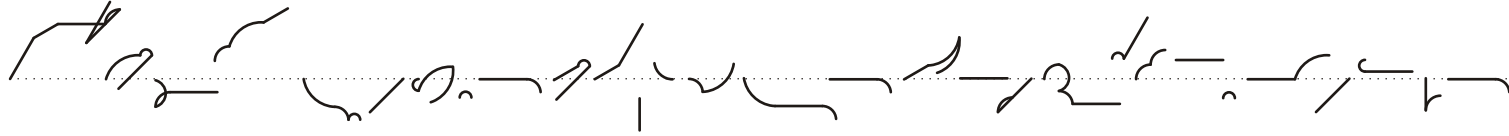


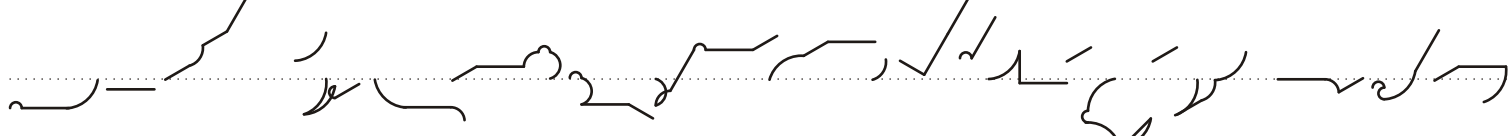
your men warm and dry by placing your camp on high hard ground with plenty of sun. This will help prevent disease from becoming epidemic, and disease has



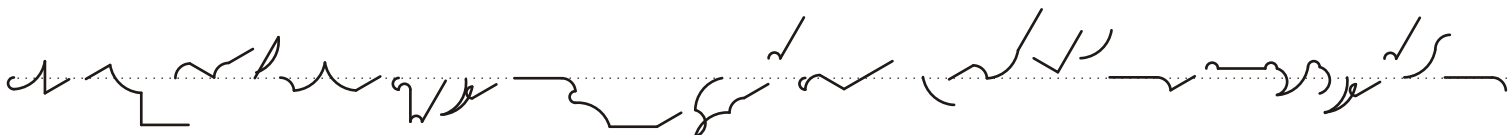
destroyed many great armies. When you camp on the sunny side of a hill with the slope to your right and rear, at one time you act for the



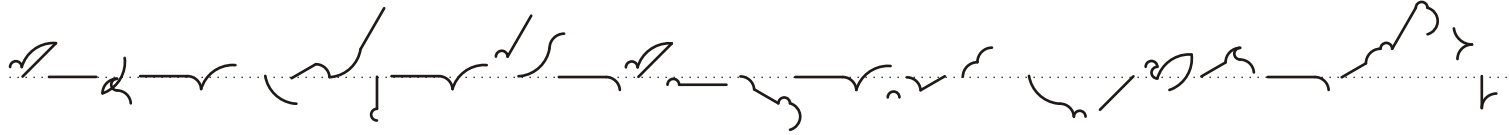
health of your men and utilize the combat advantages of the ground. When a river you wish to ford is flooding and foamy wait



until it subsides. All places with strong negative gradients must be avoided and left as quickly as possible. These include steep

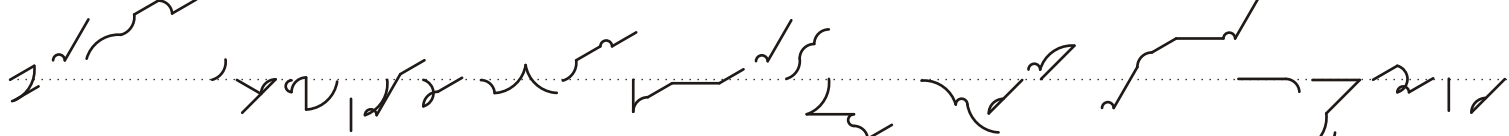


cliffs, swift rivers, deep hollows, confined places, thickets, quagmires and crevasses. We should avoid all these entangling places and lure the

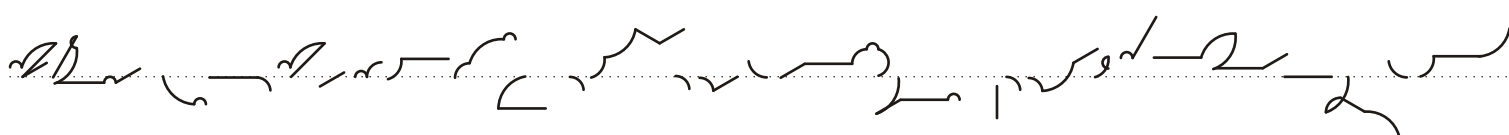


approach them.

enemy to We should face them and lure the enemy into having them on his rear. When you encamp, search the surrounding area for

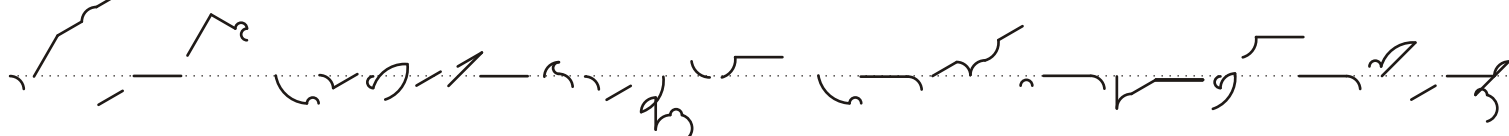


spies and ambushes. Be very careful of ponds, grass, hollow basins, forests and briar patches. Know your enemy! Understand the typical signs of your

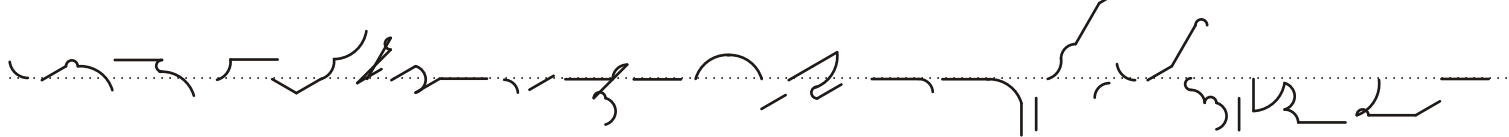


deceptions:

enemy's When the enemy is near but remains quiet, he believes he has a strong position. If he holds back and attempts to provoke a battle,



he desires us to advance. When his camp is easy to reach, he is proffering a bait. When the shrubs in the forest creep about the enemy is trying



a sneak attack. But visible decoys suggest he is trying to make us suspicious. The takeoff of birds or a sudden change of flight points to