（岩倉紙芝居館古典館<http://hjueda.on.coocan.jp/koten/koten.htm>）　宰主　上田啓之(Hiroyuki UEDA)

　 The Art of War by Sun Tzu by Lionel Giles (29 December 1875 ~ 22 January 1958)
He was the son of British diplomat and sinologist, Herbert Giles. Lionel Giles served as assistant curator at the British Museum and Keeper of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books. Lionel Giles is most notable for his 1910 translation of The Art of War by Sun Tzu and The Analects of Confucius.

 Waging War

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Sun Tzu said: 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 mile, 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, will reach the total of a thousand ounces of silver per day. Such is the cost of raising an army of 100,000 men.
■*wage* Carry on (a war or campaign) ■*mail*  Armour made of metal rings or plates joined together flexibly *armour(armor)* The metal coverings formerly worn to protect the body in battle. ■*clad* Clothed/ Covered with cladding. ■*glue* An adhesive substance used for sticking objects or materials together. ■馳車千駟 A thousand two-wheeled vehicles drawn by 4 horses with three [armored](http://eow.alc.co.jp/search?q=armored&ref=awle) warriors ■革車千乗 A thousand transport vehicles drawn by horses or cows ■帯甲 Conscripted armoured infantries ■糧 Provisions basically had to be provided by themselves. When the standing army or a hired army was organized, the provisions had to be provided by the government. ■饋　offer/send food　■賓客之用　entertainment and gift for diplomatic use ■膠漆之材　repairing materials such as glue, lacquer so forth ■車甲之奉　maintenance and sustainable supply of chariots and men ■日費千金、然後十万之師挙矣　The provision of a thousand ounces of silver per day could make it possible to raise an army of 100,000 men.

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| A swift chariot 75 soldiers → 3 horse soldiers, 24 foot soldiers in front, 24foot soldiers on both sidesA heavy chariot 25 men → 10 men for food and cooking, 5men for clothes and equipment,  5 men for feeding horses and cows, 5 men for water and sticks. 1,000 swift chariots 75,000 soldiers + 1.000 heavy chariots 25,000 men =100,000 soldiers and men |
| Conscription was based on the well-field(井田)system. A kind of 9 blocks in a square. In theory, 8 blocks were allotted to 8 families and the central block had to be cultivated by them for the ruler. 4 井(jǐng) consisted one 邑(yì) and 4 邑consisted one丘(qiū), where one military horse and three cows had to be provided. 4丘 consisted one甸(diàn), where 1 chariot, 4 military horses and 12 cows, 3 warriors and 72 infantries had to be provided. In Spring and Autumn Period, the burden of 甸 became those of 丘, which was the four times burden. According to Zhou Li(周礼), Son of heaven(天子*;Zhou King*) had 6軍(jūn 1軍＝12,500 men) and a duke of a big country could have 3軍. However in Spring and Autumn Period, even 季(jì) family of 魯(lǔ) had 3 軍(jūn) as the minister of Lu, which was the symptom of” the Warring States period”. |

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When you engage in actual fighting, if victory is long in coming, then men's weapons will grow dull and their ardor will be damped. If you lay siege to a town, you will exhaust your strength. Again, if the campaign is protracted, the resources of the State will not be equal to the strain. Now, when your weapons are dulled, your ardor damped, your strength exhausted and your treasure spent, other chieftains will spring up to take advantage of your extremity. Then no man, however wise, will be able to avert the consequences that must ensue.

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| The Art of War, Sun Tzu by Thomas Cleary (born 1949)*2 Doing Battle*When you do battle, even if you are winning, if you continue for a long time it will dull your force and blunt your edge; if you besiege a citadel, your strength will be exhausted. If you keep your armies out in the field for a long time, your supplies will be insufficient. When your forces are dulled, your edge is blunted, your strength is exhausted, and your supplies are gone, then others will take advantage of your debility and rise up. Then even if you have wise advisers you cannot make things turn out well in the end.孫子曰、凡用兵之法、馳車千駟、革車千乘、帶甲十萬、千里饋糧、則内外之費、賓客之用、膠漆之材、車甲之奉、日費千金、然後十萬之師舉矣 are left out. |

■*ardor* Great enthusiasm or passion.■*damp* Slightly wet. ■*protract*  Prolong. ■*strain* A state of tension or exhaustion resulting from severe demands on one's strength or resources. ■*chieftains*  The leader of a people or clan. ■*extremity* The degree to which something is extreme. ■*avert* Prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence) ■*ensue* Happen or occur afterwards or as a result. ■*blunt* Make or become less sharp ■*edge* An intense, sharp, or striking quality ■*besiege* Surround (a place) with armed forces in order to capture it or force its surrender. ■*citadel*  A fortress, typically one on high ground above a city.
■勝shèng win 勝久　It takes a long times to win 勝shēng endure/sustain 勝久 endure it for a long time ■Conscripted peasants hate the war prolonged to an agricultural season. War should be finished in an off-season. ■暴bào expose 久暴師 Expose an army to a prolonged warfare ■國用不足 The government will be in financial difficulties.

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Thus, though we have heard of stupid haste in war, cleverness has never been seen associated with long delays. There is no instance of a country having benefitted from prolonged warfare. It is only one who is thoroughly acquainted with the evils of war that can thoroughly understand the profitable way of carrying it on.

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| Therefore I have heard of military operations that were clumsy but swift, but I have never seen one that was skillful and lasted a long time. It is never beneficial to a nation to have a military operation continue for a long time. Therefore, those who are not thoroughly aware of the disadvantages in the use of arms cannot be thoroughly aware of the advantages in the use of arms. |

■*clumsy* Done without skill

■未睹 Never be observed 巧之久 Successful outcome of prolonged warfare ■未有　So far no way 兵久而國利　Soldiers are engaged in a prolonged warfare and the country is benefitted. No way soldiers engaged in a prolonged warfare benefit the country. ■不盡知 Not know every details of 用兵之害 wrong way of using soldiers(conscripted peasants)

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The skillful soldier does not raise a second levy, neither are his supply-wagons loaded more than twice. Bring war material with you from home, but forage on the enemy. Thus the army will have food enough for its needs.

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| Those who use the military skillfully do not raise troops twice and do not provide food three times. By taking equipment from your own country but feeding off the enemy you can be sufficient in both arms and provisions. |

■*levy* *historical*An act of enlisting troops/ Enlist or conscript into military service ■*forage* (of a person or animal) search widely for food or provisions. ■*feed off enemy* Deprive enemy of their food
■善用兵者　Those who make good use of soldiers ■役yì Conscription 不再 Do not do it again 籍jí Military Register/Army rolls 役不再籍 As for conscription, additional one should not be done, which will give serious damages on cultivation. ■糧liáng Food and fodder 不三 Do not do it three times 載zài load/carry/transport/convey Twice is when the troops go on the warpath and come back home. ■取qŭ take/get/ receive/obtain/select 用yòng ＝要yào necessary/ essential/necessity → war materials 於yú in/at/on 取用於国 prepare war materials in the country ■因yīn by/because of 因糧於敵 Get food and fodder from the enemy、故～可足 Thus make ～ possible to be good enough

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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. 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. When their substance is drained away, the peasantry will be afflicted by heavy exactions. With this loss of substance and exhaustion of strength, the homes of the people will be stripped bare, and three-tenths of their income will be dissipated; While government expenses for broken chariots, worn-out horses, breast-plates and helmets, bows and arrows, spears and shields, protective mantles, draught-oxen and heavy wagons, will amount to four-tenths of its total revenue.

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| When a country is impoverished by military operation, it is because of transporting supplies to a distant place. Transport supplies to a distant place, and the populace will be impoverished. Those who are near the army sell at high prices. Because of high prices, the wealth of the common people is exhausted. When resources are exhausted, then levies are made under pressure. When power and resources are exhausted, then the homeland is drained. The common people are deprived of seventy percent of their budget, while the government’s expenses for equipment amount to sixty percent of its budget.破車罷馬、甲冑矢弩、戟楯蔽櫓、丘牛大車 are left out. |

■*exchequer* A royal or national treasury ■*substance*Wealth and possessions.■*drain* Cause (a valuable resource) to be lost or used up ■*peasantry* (usually **the peasantry)** Smallholders and agricultural labourers of low social status (chiefly in historical use or with reference to subsistence farming in poorer countries) ■*afflict* (of a problem or illness) cause pain or trouble to; affect adversely. ■*exaction* The action of demanding and obtaining something from someone ■*dissipate*Waste or fritter away (money, energy, or resources) ■*mantle*A covering of a specified sort. ■*draught* Denoting an animal used for pulling heavy loads
■國之貧於師者遠輸 The reason why the country becomes poor by troops is its long distance supply. The say that if you send out 100,000 troops over to 1,000 li(里), you would need the cooperation of 700,000 families. 遠輸則百姓貧 The long distance supply causes people to be poorer. ■貴賣guì mài sell or buy at a high price →　Prices goes up. 近於師者 Around the troop → 財竭cái jié Run out of their substance ■急jí urgent /rapid/annoyed/pressing　■丘役qiū yì horses and cows imposed on 丘(qiū=16井(jǐng)s ) ■力屈lì qū Lose their ability to make their living ■財殫cái dān 殫 utmost/entirely/quite/use up = 財竭cái jié　■中原内zhōng yuan nèi Inside of the Central Plain, which is the center of Chinese civilization ■虚xū void/emptiness/empty/in vain/false 於家yú jiā at home ■百姓之費、十去其七　Those expenses occupies 7/10 of people’s incomes ■公家之費　Duke’s expenses ■戟楯jǐ shǔn (Offensive) spear and shield ■蔽bì cover/hide/conceal/shelter 櫓lǔ big shield 蔽櫓 Big shield to protect arrows and stones, etc.　 ■丘qiū hill/grave/hillock/mound 牛niú cow/ox/bull 丘牛 ox like a hill 大車dà chē a longer and wider cart/wagon ■十去其六　6/10 of the duke’s provisions will be lost

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Hence a wise general 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.

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| Therefore a wise general strives to feed off the enemy. Each pound of food taken from the enemy is equivalent to twenty pounds you provide by yourself. |

■*make a point of* Make a special and noticeable effort to do (a specified thing) ■*picul* A unit of weight used in China and South-East Asia equal to 100 catties (approx. 133 lb, 60.4 kg). ■*provender* Animal fodder ■鍾zhōng unit of volume for cereal grain ■石dàn unit of weight (in ancient china) shí stone/rock 鍾is used for food and 石 is used for fodder. ■𦮼jì soybean chaff 秆gǎn rice straw 𦮼秆 fodder/feeding stuff ■食敵一鍾、當吾二十鍾 → 19/20 will be exhausted for transport to 1.000里(li) and only 1鍾 could be available.

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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. 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. This is called, using the conquered foe to augment one's own strength.

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| So what kills the enemy is anger, what gets the enemy’s goods is reward. Therefore, in a chariot battle reward the first to capture at least ten chariots. Change their colors, use them mixed in with your own. Treat the soldiers well, take care of them. This is called overcoming the opponent and increasing your strength to boot. |

■*mingle* Mix or cause to mix together ■*foe* An enemy or opponent. ■*augment* Make (something) greater by adding to it; increase. *boot* Kick (something) hard in a specified direction. ■故殺敵者怒也 Literally it is anger that kills enemy.(Soldiers keeping presence of their minds would not like to kill anybody, and the anger to the enemy is supposed to drive them to do it.) ■取敵之利者貨也 Cao Cao said that no soldiers would come if the troop were not enough budgeted and they would not fight without rewards. Food and fodder should be foraged on the enemy, and so should be done the rewards. ■賞shǎng reward/ grant/award Chariots’ battle is supposed and only the one who took ten enemy’s chariots first is given the reward. Captured chariots, warriors and foot soldiers and flags seems to be his rewards. According to “陳車之法The .Art of Chariot Battle”, 5 two horses chariots organize a 隊(zhuì;unit) which accompanies one僕射(pú yè;officer), and 10 two horses chariots organize a 官(guān;unit) which accompanies one卒長(zú cháng;chief officer), and 10 four horses chariots accompanies two officers to the general. Those captured officers are given as rewards and those captured chariots are not officially recorded but are also given to those soldiers who took them..

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In war, then, let your great object be victory, not lengthy campaigns. 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.

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| So the important thing in a military operation is victory, not persistence. Hence, we know that the leader of the army is in charge of the lives of the people and the safety of the nation. |

■*arbiter* A person who settles a dispute or has ultimate authority in a matter. *material* A person of a specified quality or suitability. *perennial* Lasting or existing for a long or apparently infinite time ■兵貴勝、不貴久Soldiers*(conscripted peasants)* hate the war prolonged to an agricultural season. They appreciate victory, but they do not appreciate victory in prolonged operations ■知兵之將、生民之司命 The General who knows the reality of war could be the arbiter who would keep the people alive. → the arbiter of the people's fate

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