



军事科学院
硕士研究生系列教材

MILITARY ENGLISH

军事专业英语阅读教程

李辉光 编著

军事科学出版社

MILITARY ENGLISH READING COURSE

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出版说明

当今世界,科学技术迅猛发展,知识经济初见端倪,国际竞争日趋复杂,战争样式发生变化,这些都向跨世纪的军队建设提出了严峻的挑战。江泽民主席指出:“迎接新的军事发展的挑战关键在人才”,“人才是兴军之本,必须把培养和造就大批高素质人才作为军队现代化建设的根本大计来抓。”军事教育,尤其是军队研究生教育能否培养和造就出大批高素质的人才,关系到军队的发展和战争的胜利。为了适应军队现代化建设和未来高技术战争的需要,培养合格的硕士研究生,院决定编写出版硕士研究生系列教材。这次计划出版的51本教材,覆盖了军事学6个一级学科,13个二级学科,具有较强的时代性、系统性、规范性和实用性等特点。这套系列教材的编写和出版,标志着我院研究生教育迈上了一个新台阶,对加强我院研究生教育,提高人才培养质量,将会起到积极的促进作用。

院党委、院首长对教材的编写和出版非常重视,多次强调要深化教学改革,而改革的重点之一是调整和充实教学内容,编写和出版高质量的系列教材。1998年6月,院研究生工作领导小组专门召开会议,研究讨论了院研究生教材建设的问题。会议确定要争取用一年半左右的时间,编写出版一套硕士研究生教材。尔后,院转发了科

研指导部《硕士研究生教材编写实施方案》，该方案明确提出了编写教材的数量、范围及完成时间。为了做好教材的选题工作，院召开了硕士研究生教材专家论证会，会上对各研究部、所上报的硕士研究生教材预案进行了认真的研讨，在此基础上，对教材的数量、名称作了一些调整。在10月29日召开的院首长办公会议上，院首长听取了科研指导部“关于硕士研究生教材编写计划有关情况”的汇报。会议充分肯定了编写和出版这套教材的必要性，提出了编写和出版好这套教材的要求，通过了《硕士研究生教材编写计划》。各研究部、所以院印发的《硕士研究生教材编写计划》为依据，对编写和出版工作抓得紧，做了大量的卓有成效的工作。

为了加强对教材编写和出版工作的指导，院成立了研究生教材编审委员会，各研究部、所成立了研究生教材编审分委员会。院编审委员会和各部、所分委员会注重对教材编写和出版的指导，编写工作强调以下几点：一是科学性。编写教材结构要合理，选题既要符合教学的需要，又要符合教育对象的认识规律，体现循序渐进。同时，教材的内容要反映教学规律，要以学科专业基础理论和专业理论为主，做到内容准确，层次分明，条理清楚，文字精练，附图举例恰当。二是前沿性。编写教材要认真分析研究当前世界政治、经济、军事发展的形势，大胆地借鉴一些发达国家的先进军事思想和观点，虚心吸取当代社会、自然和管理科学的优秀成果，反映本学科的难点和热点问题，体现学科的前沿性，使研究生能把握国内外较为成熟的最新学术成果和理论动态。三是稳定性。要

使编写的教材在思想上、观点上保持相对稳定,要充分反映我院若干年来丰硕的科研、教学成果,为今后一个时期的研究生教学提供依据。四是系统性。教材内容要与培养目标相一致;要能科学、系统地体现培养目标的知识结构和能力结构;要处理好与相邻学科教材的关系,要保持教材自身的系统性和完整性。五是规范性。新编教材的名称、格式、内容,要符合教材编写规范的要求。

教材的编写和出版,是一项艰苦的劳动。院研究生教育工作开展十多年来,经过导师和教学人员的辛勤努力,积累了大量的教学经验和教学成果,为教材的编写打下了坚实的基础,这套系列教材的编写和出版,凝聚着各级领导、编写人员和编辑出版人员的心血和汗水,为此,向他们表示感谢。由于编写时间和水平有限,该系列教材有不足之处,恳请专家及研究生提出修改意见,以便不断完善。

军事科学院
硕士研究生教材编审委员会
1998年12月

FOREWORD

Military English Course is a course specially designed for postgraduates of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences. Its objective is to acquaint the cadets with the following:

1. New developments in military affairs such as theory, doctrine, concept, army building, organizational structure, revolution in military affairs and training, and operations research of military and so on.

2. The language and special terminology used in various military fields.

3. Some basic theories and techniques of English - Chinese translation.

The Course is, therefore, not linguistic course on the stylistic features of military English, but a practical knowledge course aimed at bridging the gap between the general English learned during their school years and the special kind of English they will come across in their future military research work. It is best offered in their second - year study as post-graduates, when they have acquired a fairly good foundation in English usage. The whole course takes at least 45 hours.

The materials for the course are classified into two parts, as follows:

Part A: Military readings

Part B: English - Chinese translation theory and skills

They are subdivided into 12 units with notes and questions to each reading, or exercises to each E - C translation technique.

A point to be emphasized here is that the readings are all carefully selected from Western publications and some of them reflect the attitudes and viewpoints of the Westerners. Therefore, they should be studied critically.

Li Huiguang

December, 1999

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UNIT ONE
PART A

ART OF WAR

By Sun Tzu

Translated by Ralph D. Sawyer

1. Initial Estimations¹

Sun-tzu said:

Warfare is the greatest affair of state, the basis of life and death, the way [Tao] to survival or extinction. It must be thoroughly pondered and analyzed.

"Therefore, structure it according to the following five factors, evaluate it comparatively through estimations, and seek out its true nature. The first is termed the Tao, the second Heaven, the third Earth, the fourth generals, the fifth the laws [for military organization and discipline].²

"The Tao causes the people to be fully in accord with the ruler. [Thus] They will die with him; they will live with him and not fear danger.

"Heaven encompasses yin and yang, cold and heat, and the constraints of the seasons.

"Earth encompasses far or near; difficult or easy, expansive or confined, fatal or tenable terrain.

"The general encompasses wisdom, credibility, benevolence, courage, and strictness.

"The laws [for military organization and discipline] encompass

organization and regulations, the Tao of command, and the management of logistics.

"There are no generals who have not heard of these five. Those who understand them will be victorious; those who do not understand them will not be victorious.

"Thus when making a comparative evaluation through estimations, seeking out its true nature, ask:

Which ruler has the Tao?

Which general has greater ability?

Who has gained [the advantages of] Heaven and Earth?

Whose laws and orders are more thoroughly implemented?

Whose forces are stronger?

Whose officers and troops are better trained?

Whose rewards and punishments are clearer?

"From these I will know victory and defeat!"³

"If a general follows my [methods for] estimation and you employ him, he will certainly be victorious and should be retained. If a general does not follow my [methods for] estimation and you employ him, he will certainly be defeated, so dismiss him.

"After estimating the advantages in accord with what you have heard, put it into effect with strategic power [*shih*] supplemented by field tactics which respond to external factors. As for strategic power, [it is] controlling the tactical imbalance of power [*ch'üan*] in accord with the gains to be realized.

"Warfare is the Way [Tao] of deception. Thus although [you are] capable, display incapability to them. When committed to employing your forces, feign inactivity. When [your objective] is nearby, make it appear as if distant; when far away, create the illusion of being nearby.

"Display profits to entice them. Create disorder [in their forc-

es] and take them.

"If they are substantial, prepare for them; if they are strong, avoid them.

"If they are angry, perturb them; be deferential to foster their arrogance.

"If they are rested, force them to exert themselves.

"If they are united, cause them to be separated.

"Attack where they are unprepared.

"Go forth where they will not expect it.

"These are the ways military strategists are victorious. They cannot be spoken of in advance.

"Before the engagement, one who determines in the ancestral temple that he will be victorious has found that the majority of factors are in his favor. Before the engagement one who determines in the ancestral temple that he will not be victorious has found few factors are in his favor.

"If one who finds that the majority of factors favor him will be victorious while one who has found few factors favor him will be defeated,⁴ what about someone who finds no factors in his favor?

"If I observe it from this perspective, victory and defeat will be apparent."

2. Waging War⁵

Sun-tzu said:

"In general, the strategy for employing the military [is this]: If there are one thousand four-horse attack chariots, one thousand leather-armored support chariots, one hundred thousand mailed troops, and provisions are transported one thousand *li*, then the domestic and external campaign expenses, the expenditures for advis-

ers and guests, materials such as glue and lacquer, and providing chariots and armor will be one thousand pieces of gold per day. Only then can an army of one hundred thousand be mobilized.

"When employing them in battle, a victory that is long in coming will blunt their weapons and dampen their ardor.⁶ If you attack cities, their strength will be exhausted. If you expose the army to a prolonged campaign, the state's resources will be inadequate.

"When the weapons have grown dull and spirits depressed, when our strength has been expended and resources consumed, then the feudal lords will take advantage of our exhaustion to arise. Even though you have wise generals, they will not be able to achieve a good result.

"Thus in military campaigns I have heard of awkward speed but have never seen any skill in lengthy campaigns. No country has ever profited from protracted warfare. Those who do not thoroughly comprehend the dangers inherent in employing the army are incapable of truly knowing the potential advantages of military actions.

"One who excels in employing the military does not conscript the people twice or transport provisions a third time.⁷ If you obtain your equipment from within the state and rely on seizing provisions from the enemy, then the army's foodstuffs will be sufficient.

"The state is impoverished by the army when it transports provisions far off. When provisions are transported far off, the hundred surnames are impoverished.

"Those in proximity to the army will sell their goods expensively. When goods are expensive, the hundred surname's wealth will be exhausted. When their wealth is exhausted, they will be extremely hard pressed [to supply] their village's military impositions.

"When their strength has been expended and their wealth de-