



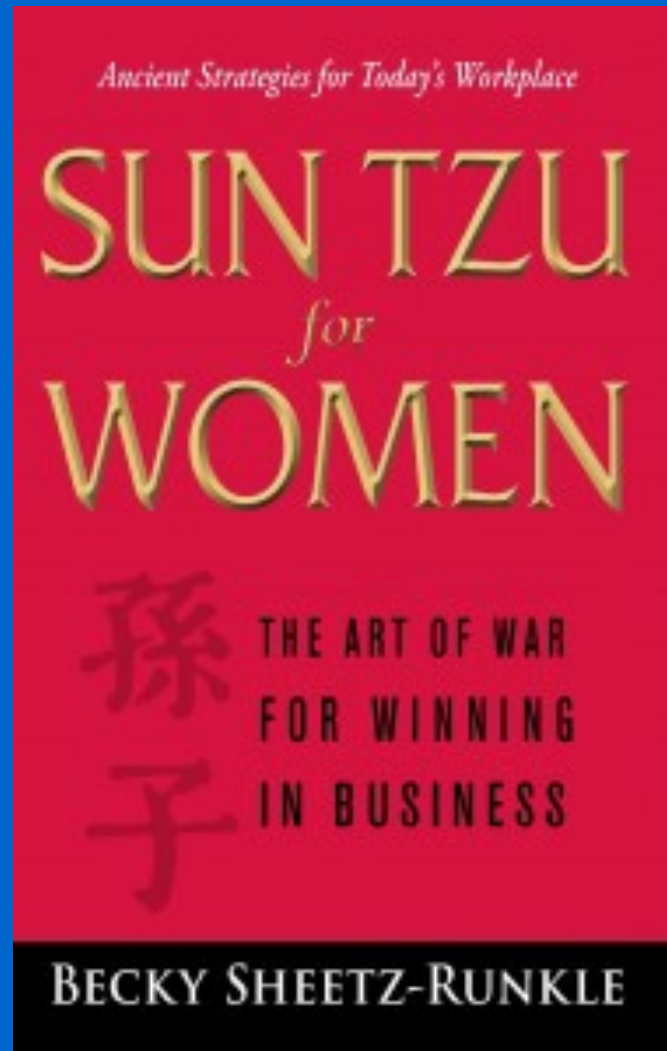
# Sun Tzu and Maritime Strategy



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# Broad application...



# The Art of War

- 500 BC Confucius and Sun Tzu
- 1772 J.J.M. Amiot *Art Militaire des Chinois*
- 1905/1908 E.F. Caltrop
- 1910 Lionel Giles and Bruno Navarra
- 1911 Corbett
- 1913 Putman Cramer
- 1963 Samuel B. Griffith



# Grand Strategy

Maritime strategy  
Naval strategy

Military strategy

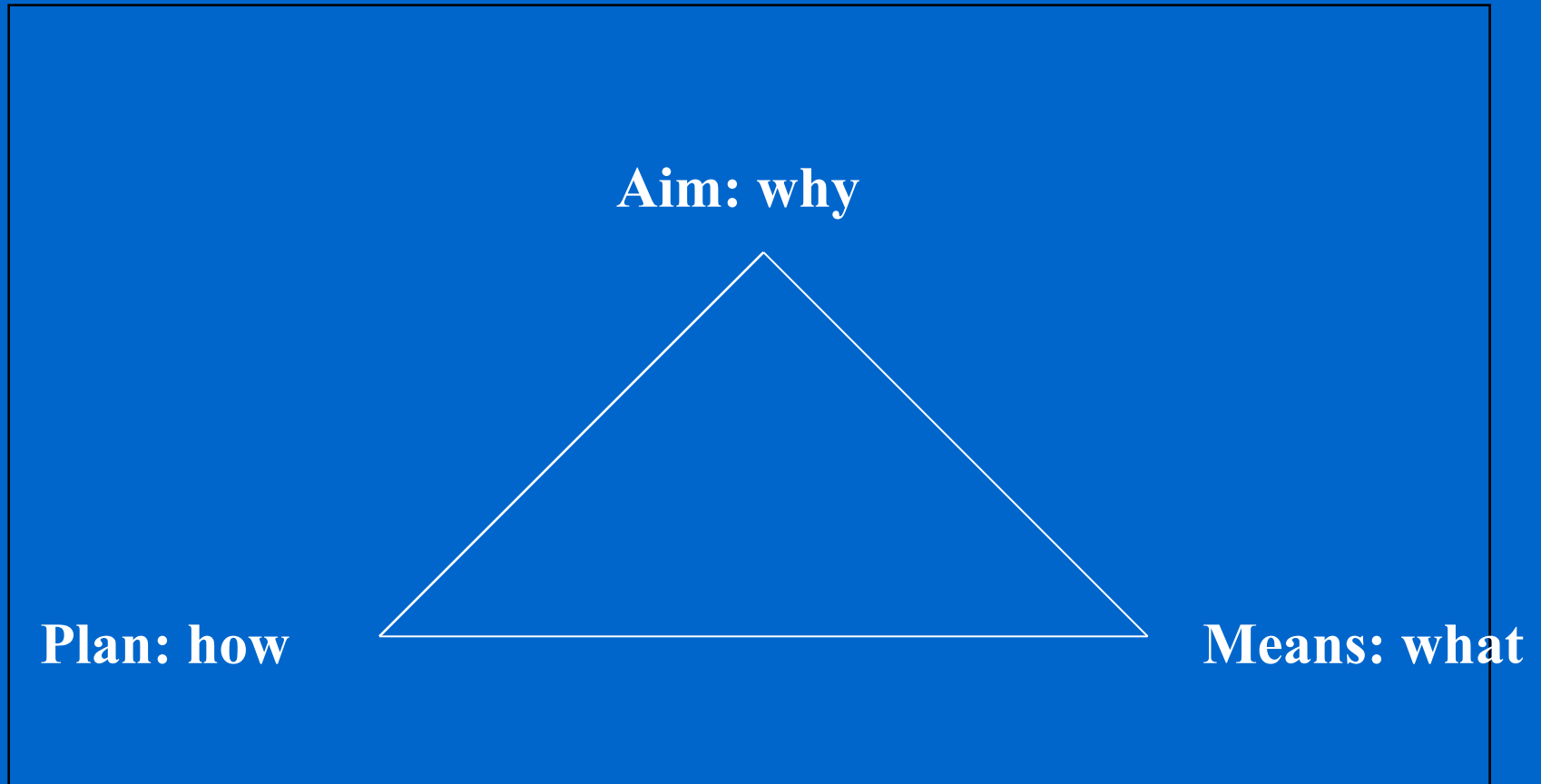
Operational strategy

Tactics

Technical level

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# Strategy



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# Maritime Strategy



**Promote maritime interests**

**Oppose threats  
and reinforce  
seapower**

**Maritime Cluster**

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# I. Estimates

- War is a matter of **vital** importance to the State; the province of life or death; the road to survival or ruin. It is mandatory that it be thoroughly **studied**.
- All warfare is based on **deception**.

# Peaceful rise?

Chinese intervention in the Korea War



Chinese soldiers at Triangle Hill in 1952, during the Korea War



Propaganda: The Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteer People's Army are victorious!



# Peaceful rise?

Tiananmen square 1989



© 64memo

# Peaceful rise?

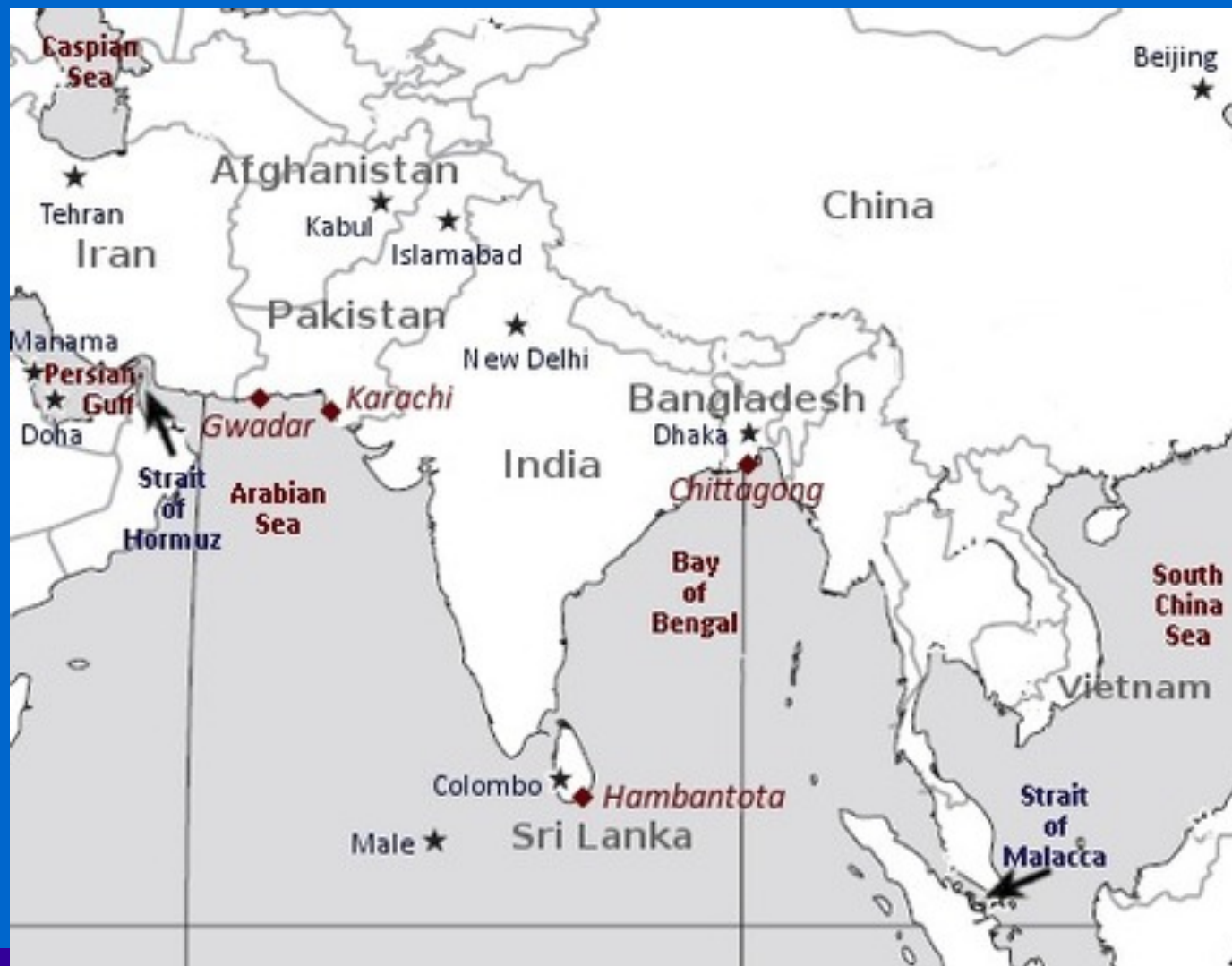


27-05-2014: A Chinese ship rams a Vietnamese fishing vessel and sinks it in an area of the South China Sea, claimed by both countries.

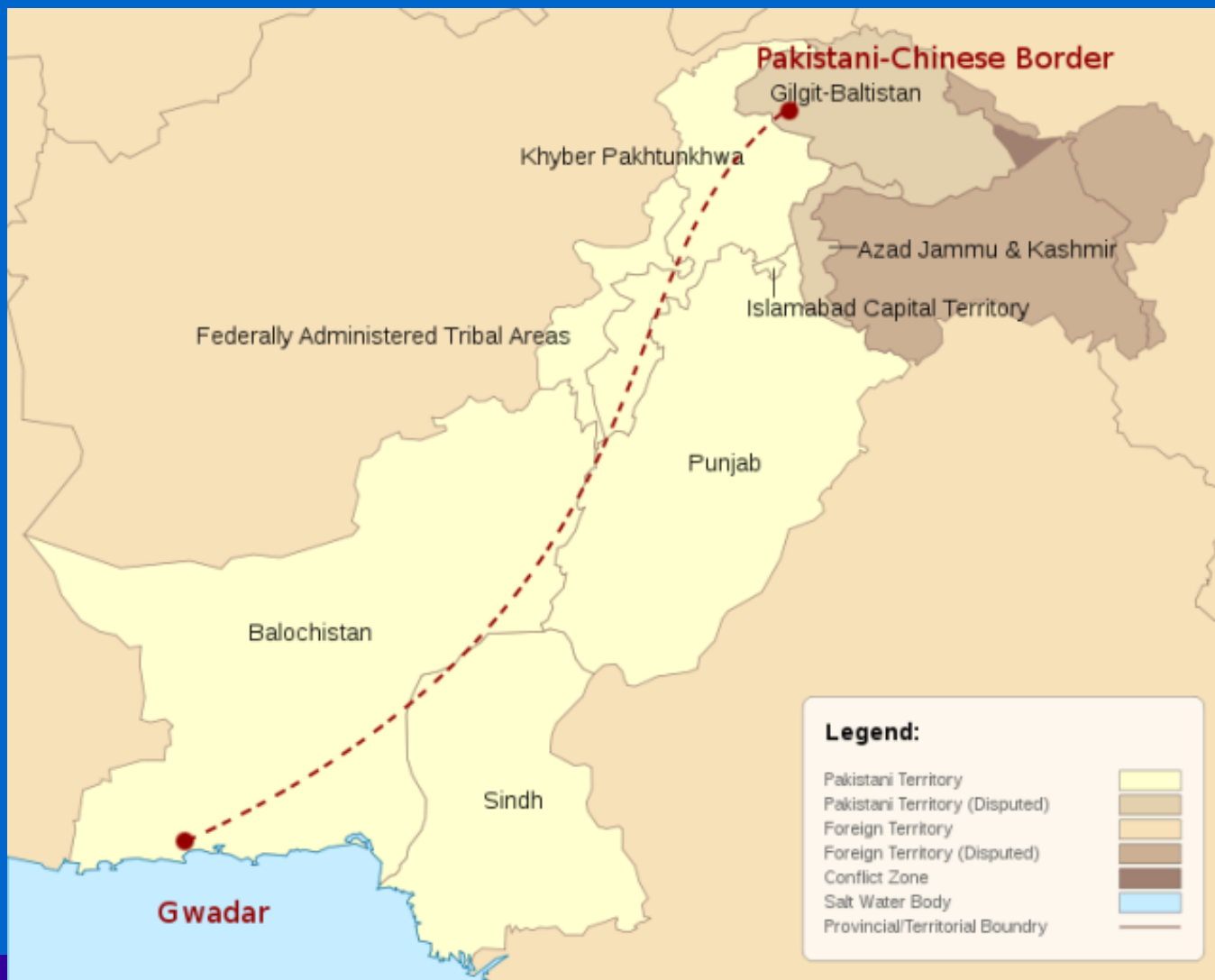
### III. Offensive Strategy

- Generally in war the best policy is take a state intact; to ruin it is inferior to this.
- For to win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill.

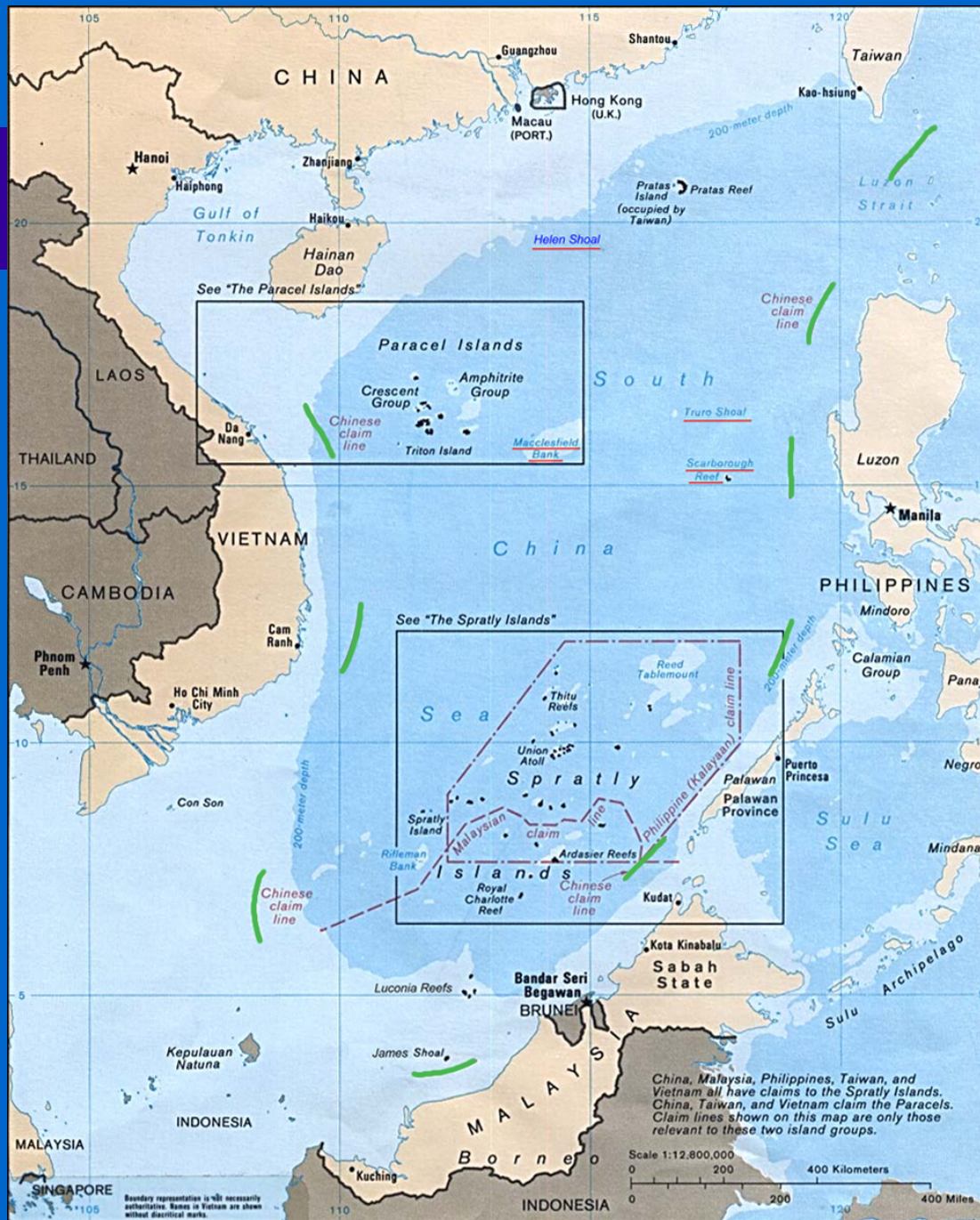
# String of Pearls



# String of Pearls







### III. Offensive Strategy

- Thus, what is of extreme importance in war is to attack the ennemy's **strategy**;
- Next best is to disrupt his **alliances**;
- The next best is to attack his **army**.
- The worst policy is to attack **cities**. Attack cities only when there is no alternative.

## VI. Weaknesses and Strengths

- Now an army (navy?) may be likened to water, for just as flowing water avoids the heights and hastens to the lowlands, so an army avoids strengths and strikes weakness.
- And as water shapes its flow with the ground, so an army (navy!) manages its victory in accordance with the situation of the enemy.



# Weaknesses and strengths

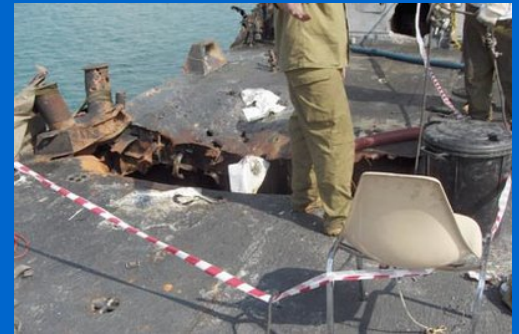
## USS Samuel B. Roberts 1988



# Weaknesses and strengths

## Attacks by non-state actors

- USS Cole (2000)
- MV Limburg (2002)
- INS Hanit (2006)



## VII. Manoeuvre

- He who knows the art of the direct and the indirect approach will be victorious. Such is the art of manoeuvring.
- Do not attack his élite troops.

## VIII. The nine variables

- In general, the system of employing troops is that the commander receives his mandate from the sovereign to mobilize the people and assemble the army.
- There are occasions when the commands of the sovereign need **not** to be obeyed.

## IX. Marches

- In war, numbers alone confer no advantage. Do not advance relying on sheer military power.



# USS John C. Stennis







## XII. Attack by fire

- If not in the interest of the state, do not act. If you cannot succeed, do not use troops. If you are not in danger, do not fight.



# XIII: Employment of secret agents

- And therefore only the enlightenend sovereign and the worthy general who are able to use the most intelligent people as agents are certain to achieve great things. Secret operations are essential in war; upon them the army relies to make its every move.

# Conclusion

- Strengthen regular warfare capabilities, in particular ASW
- Strengthen asymmetric capabilities, in particular BMD and Mine Warfare
- Strengthen intelligence gathering

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# Conclusion

Sun Tzu  
not only for women!