# 戰 車 : 美 國 陸 軍 不 可 或 缺 的 重 要 角 色 Why America Needs An Army with Tanks

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#### 提要

- 一、本文作者美國陸軍裝甲兵學校前指揮官李奧波多·昆塔斯准將(BG Leopoldo Quintas)藉 M1 艾布蘭戰車多年來在現代戰場上,仍舊佔有一席之地的景況來闡述戰車在美國陸軍所不可或缺的重要性。
- 二、戰車所富涵的戰術價值是無法被輕忽或取代的,如同堪薩斯州利文沃斯堡聯合兵種準則總監克林特安克(Clint Ancker)所觀察到的:「自從有戰爭以來,地面戰鬥進行必定擁有的三項基本要素—在戰場上運動以奪佔有利位置的能力(機動力)、給予重擊以殲滅敵人有生戰力或心理士氣的能力(震撼力或火力),以及能夠克制敵方對我攻擊的能力(防護力)。」
- 三、美國陸軍的主力戰車(M1A2SEP),經歷了裝備全壽期多次工藝及科技上的研改,使其得以克制從徒步步兵到重型裝甲車輛等等多樣化的威脅,成為威懾所有潛在敵人的力量。
- 四、文中提出戰史例證, 述明艾布蘭戰車於不同作戰環境下, 均扮演著關鍵戰力的角色, 美國現今仍舊有許多潛在的威脅存在, 實不應犧牲裝甲部隊、自我限縮陸軍戰力。

關鍵字:M1A2、艾布蘭戰車、裝甲車輛、戰車戰、協同戰力。

#### 壹、前言

關於「戰車存廢論」的爭議,多年來從不曾間斷過,即便是在美國這樣的軍事大國也同樣如此,但不可否認,美軍 M1A2 艾布蘭戰車在戰場上與生俱來的強大火力、防護力、機動力、戰場存活力與多用途性等特質,確實為美國陸軍提供了部隊戰鬥的多元性及戰術運用的靈活性,使其在多場戰役中均有相當亮眼的表現。

著眼過去十年間,美國因外交政策重心轉變、軍(兵)種間預算競爭及通用動力地面系統廠生產線製造率逐年下滑等因素影響,考量整體國防預算與經濟利益後,縮減艾布蘭戰車的產量,導致美軍裝甲部隊未來戰力充滿不安定因子,本文作者李奧波多·昆塔斯准將(BG Leopoldo Quintas)歷任美國陸軍裝甲兵重要幹部多年,對國防軍事事務了解深入,藉撰寫本文說明在身為世界強國的美國,陸軍部隊戰力的堅實與戰車部隊強大與否之間密不可分的關係。

#### 貳、譯文



封面故事:一輛 M1 艾布蘭戰車於美國加州厄文堡的國家訓練中心進行戰術機動時,由一架 AH-64 阿帕契直升機提供空中支援。(拍攝人:蘭迪斯門羅下士) Top photo caption: An M1 Abrams tank maneuvers through the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, CA, while an AH-64 Apache helicopter provides air support. (Spc. Randis Monroe)

來自美國喬治亞州班寧堡陸軍裝甲兵學校的領導者,說明為何戰甲車輛仍舊在現代戰場佔有一席之地。

Leaders from the U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Benning, GA, explain why armored vehicles are anything but obsolete.

近來,許多評論家爭執不休,認為戰車已經被先進的飛行器與無人系統淘汰,淪為冷戰時期的遺物。但此一說法卻忽視了戰車整合機動力、防護力及火力於一體的獨特性及必要性。即使在國防財政窘迫的時空環境下,戰車仍舊扮演了維護和平、克敵制勝的關鍵角色。作為聯合兵種作戰團隊中不可或缺的成員,戰車是陸軍戰力的構成要素之一,藉以贏得戰爭、維護或開拓領土及確保人民安全。戰車與生俱來的機動能力、防護力與強大火力等特質,提供了部隊運用上的多元性、聯合作戰與廣域安全環境中的戰術運用彈性。

Recently, critics have argued that the tank is a relic of the Cold War era made obsolete by advanced aircraft and unmanned systems. This argument ignores the unique and necessary capabilities provided by mobile protected firepower. Even in a fiscally constrained environment, the main battle tank continues to play a critical role in maintaining peace and winning conflicts. As an integral member of the combined arms team, the tank serves as a component of the Army's ability to gain, sustain, and exploit control over land, resources, and people. The tank's enduring qualities of mobility, protection, and firepower provide versatility and tactical agility in both combined arms maneuver and wide area security environments.

美國陸軍的主力戰車(M1A2SEP),經歷了裝備全壽期多次科技上的重大研改,使其得以克制從徒步步兵到重型裝甲車輛等多樣化的威脅,成為威懾所有潛在敵人的力量。隨著美國「重返亞太」政策的推動,美軍將集結超過五千輛的裝甲戰鬥車輛部署在此區域;戰車將繼續扮演美國軍事力量中的重要角色,在世界舞台上發光發熱。

The Army's main battle tank, M1A2SEP, which has undergone significant technological advances over its lifetime, provides decisive overmatch against a variety of threats, from dismounted infantry to heavy armored vehicles, and serves as a deterrent to would be adversaries. As the U.S. shifts its focus to the Asia-Pacific region, where armies collectively possess some 50,000 armored fighting vehicles, the tank will remain a vital element of America's power on the world stage.

### 機動性防護火力之重要性 The Importance of Mobile Protected Firepower

戰車所富涵的戰術價值是無法被輕忽或取代的。如同美國堪薩斯州利文沃斯堡聯合兵種準則顧問克林特安克所觀察到的:「自從有戰爭以來,地面戰鬥進行必定擁有的三項基本要素—在戰場上運動以奪佔有利位置的能力(機動力)、給予重擊以殲滅敵人有生戰力或心理士氣的能力(震撼力或火力),以及能夠克制敵方對我攻擊的能力(防護力)。」藉由所具備的機動性防護火力來對抗敵步兵、堅固陣地及裝甲車輛,使兩軍漫無止境的交火得以終結。舉例來說:艾布蘭戰車是美國陸軍現有各項裝備中,生存能力最高的作戰平台;其精準射擊火力與高防護力的特性,使得作戰中伴隨誤擊而造成的平民傷亡得以降低,更可獲得同步摧毀敵軍作戰意志之效。

The tank delivers qualitative tactical capabilities that cannot be underestimated or replaced. As Clint Ancker, the director of the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate at Fort Leavenworth, KS, observed, "Since the early days of recorded combat, there are three essential capabilities for land combat—the ability to move around the battlefield to gain a position of advantage (mobility), the ability to deliver a blow sufficient to kill or psychologically demoralize an enemy (shock or firepower), and the ability to defeat such blows by the enemy (protection)." The tank possesses the ability to terminate a long firefight by providing mobile protected firepower against enemy infantry, fortified positions, and armored vehicles. To illustrate this point, the Abrams platform is the most survivable ground combat platform in the Army's inventory. Its unique ability to employ precise and discriminate lethal effects serves to simultaneously destroy enemy capabilities with limited collateral damage and to destroy the enemy's will to fight.

由於戰車具備整合機動力,防護力及火力於一體之特性,為聯合兵種作戰 及聯戰團隊單位中各單位不可或缺的重要角色;如同某位師長所陳述的:「沒 有戰車部隊隨伴,沒有士兵願意進入敵軍核心區域。」

The mobile protected firepower provided by the tank proved irreplaceable by other assets from the combined arms and joint team, and as one division commander stated, "No one wants to go downtown without tanks."

戰車同樣也扮演了心理作戰的角色。在維穩行動(安定作戰)及支援作戰方面,其與生俱來的威懾力,可有效阻拒暴力行為;在戰鬥狀況中,戰車的「實體現身」,使得敵方不得不對於這個「具備高存活能力的精準致命性火力平台」有所顧忌。於綏靖(反叛亂)作戰環境中,暴徒勢必因為戰車的裝甲防護能力及可預見的大量傷亡,而在進行攻擊前進行審慎評估,以判斷其攻擊損益是否值得。簡言之,攻擊者勢必要考量戰車投入作戰與其任務失敗率的關聯性。美國海軍陸戰隊於西元 2013 年「阿富汗反恐戰爭」中,藉由持續將戰車在戰場上前推部署,獲致心理上的有利優勢。戰車有效威懾嚇阻敵軍行動,同時也扮演了與阿富汗軍方聯盟之間作戰的有力支援。

The tank also plays a psychological role. It possesses an inherent deterrence factor useful for discouraging violent actions in stability and support operations. In combat situations, the tank's physical presence forces an opponent to consider the platform's survivability and ability to respond with lethal, precision fires. In counterinsurgency environments, the presence of armor causes insurgents to ponder whether an attack—and the near certainty of heavy casualties—is worth the effort. In short, the attacker must

consider his own mortality. Marines deployed during Operation Enduring Freedom in 2013 achieved this psychological advantage through the near continuous employment of tanks on the battlefield. Tanks effectively deterred enemy actions and served as a powerful reminder of the coalition's presence and support of the Afghan National Security Forces.

#### 圖 1 美國海軍陸戰隊所屬戰車於阿富汗赫爾曼德省執行巡邏任務。



照片來源:美國海軍陸戰隊 USMC tanks patrol in Helmand province, Afghanistan, in 2013. (USMC)

一支強而有力的裝甲部隊,讓各級戰術及作戰指揮官可依據戰場即時狀況 調整戰力部署,包含遂行綏靖(反叛亂)作戰的城鎮地區。在伊拉克法魯加省的陸 戰隊指揮官們,就相當瞭解這種作戰彈性的必要,並且向陸軍的戰車單位提出 需求,以期能夠補強其部隊戰力。正是因為戰車的整合特性,乃協同兵種作戰 及聯合作戰團隊中,所不可或缺的重要角色;正如同前述該位師長所提及之「沒 有戰車部隊隨伴,沒有士兵願意進入敵軍核心區域。」

A powerful armor component also allows tactical and operational commanders to adjust capabilities based on immediate circumstances across the range of military operations, to include operations in urban areas and as part of counterinsurgency. The Marine commanders in Fallujah, Iraq, understood the need for this type of flexibility and requested U.S. Army tank units to supplement their own armor formations. The mobile protected firepower provided by the tank proved irreplaceable by other assets from the combined arms and joint team, and as one division commander stated, "No one wants to go downtown without tanks."

### 協同作戰團隊 The Combined Arms Team

裝甲部隊的戰力,是一支具有作戰效能及應變彈性之協同作戰團隊中不可或缺的重要元素。依照陸軍作戰要綱所述之概念:「陸軍藉由運用協同兵種戰力,以擊敗敵軍地面部隊有生力量;奪控、佔領並固守領土;獲致對敵實質上、時間上及心理上的優勢」。陸軍存在最大的作戰能量,即是整合所屬各自具備獨到特性與作戰能力的諸多兵種(包括步兵、裝甲兵、野戰砲兵、陸航、工兵等),並在單一作戰任務中適切運用。有效地在作戰及戰術層面運用協同作戰團隊,

讓指揮官得以震懾衝突、在作戰中取得勝利,並能順利克服作戰中伴隨發生的 種種突發狀況。

Armored forces are an essential component of a capable and flexible combined arms force. According to the Army's Capstone Concept, "Army forces use combined arms maneuver to defeat enemy ground forces; to seize, occupy, and defend land areas; and to achieve physical, temporal, and psychological advantages over the enemy." Combined arms maneuver is the Army's ability to integrate all branches, each with distinct capabilities and lethality (examples include infantry, armor, field artillery, aviation, engineers, etc.) into a single operation. Effectively employing combined arms maneuver at both the operational and tactical levels provide commanders the ability to deter conflict, prevail in war, and succeed across a wide range of contingencies.

率領美軍地面部隊協助戰勝納粹德國的歐瑪·布萊德雷將軍曾經指出:「結合空中及裝甲部隊戰力的作戰單位,在突圍及擴張戰果方面是最具威力的組合」;他也補充:「在戰鬥中運用此種整合戰力的作戰模式將被視為必然」。多年之後,隨著西元 2003 年進攻巴格達,成功推翻海珊政權後,美國陸軍再次肯定了此種機甲型態協同作戰的信念。當時美軍第五軍軍長威廉·史考特·華勒斯中將陳述:「適切運用一支適度平衡負搜及火力比例的協同戰力,在戰術上將是無可匹敵的組合」。雖然僅僅單靠戰車無法滿足戰爭的所有需求,但隨著無數次在戰場上獲得的勝利,在在證明了戰車是整合戰力中不可或缺的一環。

General Omar Bradley, the senior field commander of the U.S. ground forces that helped conquer Nazi Germany noted, "The air-armor team is a most powerful combination in the breakthrough and in exploitation," adding, "the use of this coordinated force, in combat, should be habitual." Years later the Army would reaffirm its faith in the armored combined arms team, following the successful 2003 march to Baghdad and the toppling of Saddam Hussein's regime. At the time then Lieutenant General William Scott Wallace, the commander of V Corps, stated, "The ability to balance reconnaissance and fires and maneuver in the right balance and the right proportions [is] an unbeatable combination." Although not alone in meeting the demands of war, the tank proved integral to victory across numerous battlefields.

西元 1993 年,聯合國部隊進駐位於非洲東部的國家索馬利亞,執行人道救援行動中的維和任務。當地的軍閥使用軍事武力干擾這些行動,攻擊聯合國士兵並且不分青紅皂白地濫殺平民百姓;這樣的事件在 6 月到 8 月之間層出不窮,次數屢屢攀升。聯合國駐索馬利亞部隊副指揮官兼美軍部隊指揮官湯瑪士·蒙哥馬利將軍,考量其現有能力不足以維護所屬部隊的安危,因而提出機械化任務編組部隊、航空騎兵連以及人員情報能力的增援申請;但這些額外增加的能量可能被外界錯誤解讀、視為衝突局勢日益惡化的象徵,所以上級並未批准蒙哥馬利將軍申請的增援。

In 1993, UN forces conducted security operations as part of the humanitarian relief efforts in the East African country of Somalia. Local warlords used military force to interfere with these operations, attacking UN Soldiers and indiscriminately killing civilians. The number of such incidents rose steadily between June and August. General Thomas Montgomery, serving as the Deputy UN Commander and the U.S. Forces Commander in Somalia, concerned about his capability to protect his force made a request for reinforcement by a Mechanized Task Force, an Air Cavalry Troop, and an increase in human intelligence capabilities. Montgomery's request for additional assets was denied, since they might be construed as an escalation and send the wrong message to the populace.

這項決定顯然忽略了機甲戰鬥部隊所具有的威懾力量;除此之外更導致了 美軍遊騎兵和特戰人員在 1993 年 10 月份,索馬利亞首都摩加迪休「邪靈蛇」 行動執行中,與當地民兵部隊陷入膠著的交火時,美軍戰車卻無法適時前往救 援解圍的窘境。此一不甚光彩的戰例廣受後人批評。而另行派遣聯合國其他具 備裝甲防護力的部隊前往救援,則虛耗了大量協調作為與時間;值此同時,美 軍士兵的作戰傷亡人數則節節攀高。經此事件,柯林頓總統決定派遣加倍的美軍地面部隊兵力進駐摩加迪休,並由軍事的觀點,檢討修正其兵力結構不足之處;此一新編成之部隊共計納編了大約 15,000 名人員及 100 部裝甲車輛。官方高層揭示軍事戰略部署之意圖:直到在索馬利亞的任務結束之前,都將維持一支指揮體制明確且戰力雄厚的部隊。

This decision ignored the deterrent effect of armored combat organizations. Moreover, it ensured that American tanks were not in place to relieve Rangers and Special Operations elements when they became locked in a now-infamous firefight with local militia in Mogadishu in October 1993 during the execution of Operation Gothic Serpent. Efforts to secure a UN armored relief force required extensive negotiation and time, during which the casualty toll among the American Soldiers rose. Afterwards, President Clinton decided to double the U.S. ground force in Somalia and rectify what the military viewed as basic flaws in its the existing force composition. The new force included some 15,000 joint personnel and 100 armored vehicles. Senior officials indicated their intent to retain an unambiguously directed and powerful force until the mission in Somalia ended.

作戰任務結束後,蒙哥馬利將軍在美國國會舉行的聽證會中發表證詞表示:當時若依其所提要求而增派 M1A1 艾布蘭戰車及布萊德雷步兵戰鬥車,勢必將大幅縮短陷入膠著交火中遊騎兵部隊所消耗時間,並可強化特戰部隊的攻擊火力。此一戰例顯示出各級指揮官若擁有戰車納入編組,增添強化戰術任務運用彈性之重要;即便是遂行和平維護或人道救援任務時亦是如此。

Montgomery later testified to Congress that the addition of the M1A1 tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles that he had requested almost certainly would have reduced the time it took to rescue troops to reach the Rangers and increase their firepower capability. These events demonstrate the importance of commanders having the mission flexibility enabled by the tank, even during peacekeeping or humanitarian operations.

戰車所富有的戰術任務運用彈性,提供輕裝單位保持在攻勢行動中的衝力,並得以獲致主動權。西元 2003 年 4 月,於伊拉克卡爾巴拉省發生的戰役中,輕裝步兵單位試圖掃蕩城市內海珊政府的正規及準正規部隊;頑強的抵抗阻滯了美軍部隊的推進。隨著 M1A1 艾布蘭戰車及布萊德雷步兵戰鬥車的抵達,編成協同作戰團隊投入戰場,美軍始得擊敗頑抗之敵。裝甲車輛突破 12 英尺高的圍牆和障礙,以利下車戰鬥的徒步步兵執行逐屋掃蕩。裝甲戰力並擔任任務地區內的警戒工作,為輕裝的友軍單位提供更為強化的防護。

The flexibility of a tank enables lighter forces to sustain the momentum of offensive action and regain the initiative. During the battle of Karbala, Iraq, in April 2003, light infantry units attempted to clear Saddam's military and paramilitary forces from the city. Heavy resistance prevented an American advance. With the arrival of Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles working as part of the combined arms team, American forces were able to overpower the resistance. Armored vehicles breached 12-foot walls and barriers, allowing dismounted infantry to clear house after house. The armored force conducted the cordon of the area, providing the light forces with increased protection.

如同大衛強森及共同作者在近期針對 2008 年發生在薩德爾城戰鬥所作的 研究中陳述的:「重型裝甲戰力在綏靖(反叛亂)及城鎮作戰中均具備相當的作戰 持續力及多用途性」。他們的存在替美國在付出生命的代價上節約高額的成本。

As David Johnson and co-authors emphasized in their recent study of the 2008 Battle of Sadr City, "Heavy armored forces have enduring utility in counterinsurgency and urban operations." Their presence prevented the U.S. from paying a heavy price in lives.

在後續的作戰中,橫亙「伊拉克自由作戰」行動全程,裝甲部隊投入包含 巴格達、薩德爾城、納傑夫、法魯賈及泰勒阿費爾等地的多處戰鬥;其獨特的 戰力特質,在每次作戰中挹注了相同的支援。如同大衛強森等作者在研究中所陳述:「重型裝甲戰力在綏靖(反叛亂)及城鎮作戰中均具備相當的作戰持續力及多用途性」。他們的存在替美國在付出生命的代價上節約了高額的成本。

The unique capabilities of armored forces provided similar support in subsequent operations through Operation Iraqi Freedom, particularly in Baghdad, Sadr City, An Najaf, Fallujah, and Tal Afar. As David Johnson and co-authors emphasized in their recent study of the 2008 Battle of Sadr City, "Heavy armored forces have enduring utility in counterinsurgency and urban operations." Their presence prevented the U.S. from paying a heavy price in lives.

### 世界舞台上的戰車 Tanks on the World Stage

除了提供各級聯合作戰指揮官以及各地區盟友重要的支援外,戰車同步也扮演了軍力與國力投射平台的角色。美國現正處於外交政策變革的轉捩點,其重心將由過去十年所著眼之南亞與中東地區衝突,轉移至西太平洋地區。值此局勢,美國陸軍不應為了眼光短淺的經濟利益考量,而犧牲了裝甲部隊的戰力。當前仍舊有許多潛在的威脅存在,包含倔強的伊朗、難以預測的北韓,以及正在崛起中的中國;遑論近期肇生有關俄羅斯和烏克蘭之間的衝突。世界上的民主國家都將持續觀望,期待美國的領導統御、心理支持與安全庇護。倘若美國陸軍逕行縮減裝甲戰力可能產生的衝擊,連帶影響各盟邦在國家安全上所面臨難以接受與進退兩難的局面,進而被迫接受不符合美國國家利益的後果—接受中國在區域內取得霸權、面對國際間發起第二次的不結盟運動、甚或面臨盟國可能會自尋出路而引發更多連鎖反應。實可藉由持續保持裝甲戰力,使諸盟友安心,透過威懾達到維穩,並且在必要時戰勝所有對手。這對於身為一個世界強國和民主領導者的美國而言是不可或缺的。

In addition to providing joint commanders and regional partners with critical capabilities, the tank also serves as a power projection platform. Our nation is at a turning point concerning foreign policy, as we begin to shift focus from over a decade of persistent conflict in South Asia and the Middle East to the Western Pacific. During this transition, our Army cannot sacrifice armored strength for short-sighted economic reasons. With potential threats in the form of a recalcitrant Iran, an unpredictable North Korea, and a rising China, not to mention the more recent conflict involving Russia and Ukraine, democratic nations will continue to look to the U.S. for leadership, reassurance, and security. The potential repercussions of a reduced U.S. Army armored force may lead to our allies, faced with unacceptable security dilemmas, to take actions not in our common interests—to accept Chinese hegemony, to initiate a second non-aligned movement, or to potentially strike out on their own. As a world power and democratic leader, it is necessary that this country continues to maintain armored capabilities to reassure our allies, provide stability through deterrence, and, when necessary, defeat adversaries.

已經有其他國家的軍隊證明,堅實且具有戰力的裝甲部隊,能使動盪的地區趨於穩定。例如:西元 2006 年以色列與黎巴嫩的作戰行動中證明,假如沒有一支具針對性及致命性的地面戰力,僅僅依賴空中及其他方式的僵持攻擊,是無法取得作戰勝利的。由於以色列陸軍針對協同作戰,廣泛地進行高強度對抗式的戰技訓練,這次行動讓以色列的政軍高層,對地面作戰有了新的正面評價。以色列國防軍的戰力與效能,於西元 2008-2009 年發動的「鑄鉛行動」得到驗證;以色列國防軍在與埃及簽定停火協議前,於加薩走廊戰場成功殲滅了哈馬斯組織的部隊。此次為期三個禮拜、短促卻致命的交戰,向全世界宣告以色列

確實具備一支能征善戰的部隊,有能力且勢必會組織包括重型裝甲部隊在內的各類戰鬥元素,以求獲取戰略上的成功。

Other armies have proven that a strong and capable armored capability can stabilize tumultuous regions. For example, the 2006 Israeli operation in Lebanon proved that relying solely on standoff attacks, mainly by air, could not achieve success without a dedicated and lethal ground force. This spurred a renewed appreciation for ground combat among Israeli political and military leaders, manifested by the Israeli Army training extensively on high intensity conflict skills specifically focused on the application of combined arms maneuver. The Israel Defense Forces' efforts were validated during the successful Operation Cast Lead in Gaza (2008-2009), where the IDF destroyed Hamas forces before agreeing to an Egyptian ceasefire proposal. The rapid and lethal three-week engagement confirmed to the world that once again Israel had a competent military, able and willing to project all elements of combat power, including their heavy armored forces, to achieve strategic success.

另外一個例子發生在西元 2008 年,俄羅斯軍隊入侵喬治亞共和國。俄羅斯部署了包含裝甲單位的地面部隊,集注戰力對抗喬治亞軍隊,僅僅五天的衝突即造成喬治亞軍慘重的失敗。這些突出的事件展示了戰車的多樣化且具持續力的效用,此種戰力只會隨著科技的發展持續精進,日益壯大。

Another example occurred during the 2008 invasion of Georgia by Russian forces. Russia deployed ground forces, which included armored formations. The armored forces massed effects on Georgian brigades, resulting in a crushing defeat after only five days of conflict. These highlights demonstrate that the lasting utility of an armored capability, and such capabilities will only continue to advance technologically and increase in size.

### 仍舊是關鍵性的戰力組成 Still A Crucial Component

主力戰車提供機動能力、防護力及強大火力等作戰特性,在各類不同的作 戰環境中均能發揮其關鍵性的戰力;即便在面對強大敵人時亦然。如同戰車在 過去戰史中所扮演的角色,各級指揮官將持續在大規模協同作戰中部署裝甲戰 力(如「沙漠風暴」行動)、倚重其威懾與震撼力(如在「波士尼亞」之運用),並 在綏靖(反叛亂)作戰中提供支援(如伊拉克與阿富汗作戰)。戰車亦可以空投的方 式投入作戰(1989 年巴拿馬),或是以直升機吊掛方式直接投入戰場,產生立即 性的衝擊(伊拉克北部)。戰車提供致命性無與倫比的直射火力,且若能夠有技巧 地進行部署,將可精準辨識目標並執行接戰,降低包含精準導引等武器接敵時, 所造成的誤擊損傷。

The main battle tank provides enduring mobility, protection, and firepower as well as versatility across various environments, even against a dynamic enemy. As they have in the past, commanders will continue to employ tanks as part of large-scale combined arms maneuver (Desert Storm), as a deterrent (Bosnia), and in support of counterinsurgency operations (Iraq and Afghanistan). Tanks will be air dropped into battle (Panama 1989) or airlifted into combat zones to make an immediate impact (Northern Iraq). Tank-provided direct fires have unmatched lethality, and skillful employment of tanks provides discriminate and scalable options that limit collateral damage associated with other means of engaging the enemy, including precision guided munitions.

美國陸軍的地面戰力名列當今世界一流水準, 嚇阻戰爭的能力無與倫比; 無可避免必須出兵時, 也將在任何狀況下取得勝利。艾布蘭主力戰車與敵相較, 具備技術性、實體及心理上的優勢, 以致於成為美軍地面決勝武力中, 至關重要的組成之一。各級指揮官因而獲取對敵作戰的不對稱優勢, 降低戰略及戰術 上的風險,並使敵對陣營憂心喪志。美國陸軍必須在協同戰力中維持戰車編制, 方能在當前及未來的任何作戰中克敵制勝。

The U.S. Army remains the world's preeminent land force, unmatched at preventing war, and when necessary, of winning under any conditions. The Abrams main battle tank remains a critical component of our decisive land power—with its technological, physical, and psychological advantages against our enemies. Our commanders gain an asymmetric advantage against our enemies, while reducing both strategic and tactical risk to discourage adversaries. America's Army must maintain tanks as a critical component of our combined arms formations to continue to meet demands of the battlefields of today and tomorrow.

#### **參、心得體認**

由本篇譯文可知,美國在當前多變的國際局勢中,軍事力量仍為其維護國 家利益的關鍵要素之一。而軍事力量中,「戰車」提供了至關重要的火力、機 動力、防護力及震撼力,為地面部隊(包含美國陸軍、海軍陸戰隊與國民兵)戰力 組成中不可或缺的一環。

1994年第一次車臣戰爭,俄軍裝甲部隊在格羅茲尼遭受嚴重打擊與損失<sup>1</sup>, 令許多主戰無用論派的人士認為「戰車進入城鎮就如同大型移動標靶」,但深 入了解後,發現俄軍裝甲部隊的傷亡,主要原因其實來自於錯誤的戰術指揮、 對地形不了解以及部隊訓練上的不足等因素,並不能單看戰車的重大傷亡就認 定戰車在城鎮作戰中無用武之地。

事隔 4 年第二次車臣戰爭中,俄軍捲土重來,對格羅茲尼發動第四次攻勢, 這次俄軍就徹底改變了作戰模式,不再以大量的戰、甲車輛直接突入城鎮地區, 而是由砲兵對目標區先實施高強度的射擊,再搭配經過城鎮作戰訓練的步兵部 隊以步戰協同方式攻入城鎮地區,最終以俄軍取得決定性勝利告終<sup>2</sup>,顯而易見 的,在城鎮中有效且正確的運用戰車執行作戰,必定能夠取得豐碩的戰果。

在波灣戰爭中,普羅大眾對戰車的印象仍停留在「只需要一發 RPG 火箭彈 就能解決」的刻板印中,但事實上並非如此,就連在各衝突地區最著名的 RPG-7 反裝甲火箭,其穿甲力也僅能達到 600RHA(600 公厘均質裝甲)3,對 M1A1、 M1A2 這種主力戰車而言,實在難以造成實質上的傷害。

綜觀俄軍在兩場格羅茲尼戰役及美軍在伊拉克戰場上對於主力戰車的運 用,可以看到戰車在城鎮作戰中的存活率並不如想像中低落,強勢的火力及厚 重的裝甲更奠定其現代戰場上不可或缺的重要地位。

而主力戰車在戰場上的重要性除了譯文中所提外,不少美軍士兵也都相當 認同,主力戰車的強大火力與防護力在戰場上就像一顆定心丸,對部隊士氣提 升有很大的幫助;美國陸軍為了消弭 MGS 機動火力支援系統對於直射火力與精 準度不足等弱點以及提升戰場獨立作戰能量,2017年4月中,美國陸軍在有「先

奥力克著 曾祥穎譯,《車臣戰爭-城鎮戰之經驗教訓 1994-2000》,國防部,民國 95 年 11 月,頁 37。

<sup>《</sup>車臣戰爭-城鎮戰之經驗教訓 1994-2000》, 頁 71-75。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 臺灣 WORD,<俄制 RPG-7 式 40mm 單兵火箭筒>,http://www.twword.com/wiki/俄制 RPG-7 單兵火箭筒/, 檢索日期:106年10月1日。

鋒旅」之稱的陸軍步四師第一史崔克旅增編 M1 戰車連,並於「皮尼翁峽訓練基地」展開作戰演訓,強化旅戰鬥隊之戰力,以適應新世紀地面戰場,而史崔克旅最資深的坦南特一等長(CSM Charles W.Tennant)更表示:「有了 M1 艾布蘭戰車加入,旅戰鬥隊終於擁有了完整且全面性的作戰力量,這將是美國陸軍未來的可能性4。」可見主力戰車在美國陸軍部隊仍然具有無法被取代的優勢。

#### 肆、結語

戰車與生俱來的強大火力、機動力、防護力及部隊戰志士氣激勵與戰略嚇阻等多重價值,在歷史上幾次大型戰役中,戰車都能以強大的火力及戰場存活力達成指揮官的作戰企圖,可見戰車仍舊有其不可或缺的價值與重要性。但國內對主力戰車是否適合臺灣本島地形,仍舊處於爭論不休的階段,有學者專家主張臺灣地形多山地、城鎮及橋樑,而主力戰車的笨重造成戰力發揮的空間相當有限,然作者認為車重對於橋樑的影響確實存在,但絕非大眾所想的沒有橋樑能夠承載新一代的主力戰車。

影響戰車對於路面傷害的關鍵其實在於接地壓力,而非車體本身的重量, 由於履帶車輛的接地面積遠大於輪型車輛,導致履車重量雖大於輪車,但其接 地壓力卻與輪車相近,甚至較低,對地面的傷害自然也就不足為慮,而讓路面 柔腸寸斷更是天方夜談。

然近年來,中共在國際舞台上各種場合處處掣肘與針鋒相對,致使友我邦交國漸行漸遠,對外軍購獲得來源相對也日漸減少,惟有向國防科技工業全自主化邁進,尋求科研技術突破,進行現有裝備的性能提升與新式戰車自製,持續提升裝甲部隊作戰能量並精研戰術戰法運用,以符合《孫子兵法》〈九變篇〉中所述:「故用兵之法:毋恃其不來,恃吾有以待也;毋恃其不攻,恃吾有所不可攻也。」之圭臬,建立堅實國防戰力,以確保全民安全福祉與國家的永續生存發展。

第10頁,共11頁

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>王光磊,〈測式擴增編裝 美先鋒旅展開演訓〉,《青年日報》(台北市),2017年4月25日,版11,檢索日期: 106年10月14日。

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