

解決戰場問題:戰車乘員的見解

Work the Problems: Tanker Thought

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提要

- 一、本文作者安瑞諾·聖堤哥·克希亞上尉(CPT Adriano Santiago Garcia)以裝甲部隊在裝備與訓練上可能遇到的現況,藉由觀察北約組織「2018歐洲盃堅強挑戰賽」演訓狀況、戰史紀錄,闡述裝甲部隊指揮官在戰場上,應該要具備的思考模式。
- 二、身為各級戰車指揮官,以豹1A5戰車為例,說明如何充分運用所掌握的資源(如戰車打擊能力),提出戰車乘員必須具有敏銳的觀察力,以及完成作 戰準備的「三個首先」的能力,依序是「首先看到」、「首先識別」和「首 先做出反應」的三個過程。
- 三、文中提出「贖罪日戰爭」戰史例證,作戰部隊指揮官在掌握敵我裝備現況, 如何運用戰場地形的優勢,提升戰勝機率,敘述裝甲部隊領導幹部對於裝 備瞭解的重要性。
- 四、文章以第二次世界大戰、伊拉克戰爭案例,述明裝甲部隊在不同作戰環境下,均扮演著關鍵戰力的角色,勝利的關鍵並非完全取決於是否擁有強大的軍事武器裝備,而在於戰車乘員的專業能力的運用。

關鍵詞:豹1A5戰車(Leopard 1A5)、火力控制系統(Fire-control system)、歐洲 盃堅強挑戰賽(Strong European Tank Challenge)、贖罪日戰爭(The Yom Kippur War)、聯合作戰行動要領(Principles of joint operations)

壹、前言

"Give us the tools and we will finish the job," Sir Winston Churchill famously said during the Battle of Britain, the air conflict that saved the English island from Adolf Hitler's invasion.

「給我們裝備,我們將可以完成任務」是英國溫斯頓·丘吉爾爵士,在第二次世界大戰期間,講過一句至理名言,最終英國在不列顛戰役一場空戰中獲勝, 免於德國納粹阿道夫·希特勒的入侵。



However, armies will never be battle-ready 100 percent of the time in ma¬teriel and training so that they can be deployed any place to face any situation just like magic. Some of the shortfall can be attributed to voices within individual countries who contest the military budget, and this sometimes impacts the end of the acquisition line in less-effective equipment.

無論如何,世界各國的軍隊永遠不會有足夠時間、物資及訓練,讓部隊無論部署在何處,以及面對任何情況時,能發揮魔術般神奇效果,完成100%作戰準備。某些缺失在於各個國家內部軍事預算的競爭力,預算偏低所造成的影響,就是無法取得最精良武器系統與軍事配備。

But "it is what it is," as the saying goes; one works the problems before one. This article's main objective is to show the difficulties and solutions tank leaders face when they know their machines are not state-of-art. As an example, we will analyze a tank company equipped with the basic ver-sion of a Leopard 1A5 tank and look at how tank leaders work to minimize their problems.

既然現實的狀況無法改變,我們仍須使用現役武器系統與軍事配備執行作 戰任務,在本篇文章中的主要目標,就是介紹裝甲指揮官在操作非最先端武器 裝備系統時,所面臨的困難和解決方法。我們將以分析配備豹1A5戰車基本版本 的裝甲部隊為例,研究及分析其裝甲指揮官處理問題的思考模式,以減少重大 的問題發生。

貳、國際間面臨的問題 International problem

Not-state-of-the-art materiel is an international problem. Many times, multinational task forces mix different tanks, Infantry Fighting Vehicles and armored personnel carriers within the same battle group. As we know, leaders need to make all assets work together to accomplish the mission.

其實沒有配備最尖端科技的武器系統,是一個國際間共同的問題。因為許多時候,跨國特遣部隊都需要在同一個戰鬥群中,混合使用不同型式的戰車、機步戰鬥車和裝甲運兵車。而眾所問知的事,裝甲部隊指揮官,需要統合作戰武器系統,並將所有資源配備相互支援,以利作戰任務順遂。



In Latin America, Eastern Europe and some Asian countries, armored forces' reality is that Cold War-era vehicles might be upgraded in some capabilities but still conserve their original firepower and ammunition set. Inside this reality, preparing and training individuals and tank crews is priority when operations require tank-forces deployment.

在拉丁美洲、東歐和一些亞洲國家,裝甲部隊仍使用冷戰時期的車輛,雖 然可能會在某些能力上進行升級,但仍保留其原始火力、射控和彈藥殺傷力。 在前述各國裝備現況下,作戰部署需要整合運用混合特遣隊時,如何完成士官 兵作戰準備及戰車乘員培訓,是當務之急的首要工作。

Observing the countries of Strong European Tank Challenge (SETC) 2018, it is possible to illustrate the differences in equipment in basic aspects such as armored protection, command-and-control and, most importantly, firepower.

觀察北約聯盟組織2018年度歐洲各國戰車排競賽(「歐洲盃堅強挑戰賽」是一項年度培訓活動,旨在為參與國提供一個具有活力、成效和有趣的環境,在這種環境中可增進軍事夥伴關係,建立軍事互信關係,並分享作戰戰術與技術)藉由此競賽可以分析出,戰車裝備在基本能力上的差異,例如裝甲防護、部隊指揮與控制,以及最重要的打擊能力。



圖1、2018年「歐洲盃堅強挑戰賽」各國參賽戰車

Figure 1. Different types of tanks used during SETC 2018: Germany, Leopard 2A6; France, LeClerc; United Kingdom, Challenger 2; Poland, Leopard 2A5; Romania, TR-85; Sweden, Stridsvagen ("combat carriage") 122; Ukraine, T-84; and United States, M1 Abrams.

2018年「歐洲盃堅強挑戰賽」期間,各國使用不同的戰車參賽,德國-豹2A6戰車、法國-雷克勒戰車、英國-挑戰者2代戰車、波蘭-豹2A6戰車、羅馬尼亞-TR-85戰車、瑞典-Stridsvagn 122、烏克蘭-T-84堡壘戰車、美國-艾布蘭戰車。

資料來源:ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第40頁



參、充分運用你擁有的資源(關於戰車打擊力的一些觀察) Work with what you have (Some observations regarding firepower-Inter)

The first thing a tank leader will observe when he studies an enemy is the firepower of his weapons.

一、首先要研究觀察的,就是戰車的武器配置與火力控制系統。

Our Leopard 1A5 is equipped with a very reliable fire-control system (FCS) that has the same first-hit probabilities that Leopard 2 tanks have. The German-built version of the British L7 A3 105mm gun, similar to the American M-48 Patton (and its descendent, the M-60), certainly increases range capabilities and armor penetration.

我們分析豹1A5戰車配備有非常可靠的火力控制系統,其彈道計算系統與打擊能力,使豹1A5與豹2戰車具有相同的第一擊命中率。而德國製造的豹1A5戰車,裝配英國 L7型 A3 105公厘線膛炮,類似於美國的 M-48巴頓戰車(M-60是巴頓系列的延續),肯定會增加在火力射程和裝甲穿透力的能力。



圖2、M60A3戰車

Figure 2. The Taiwanese army has 220 M-60 tanks in service, which have the M-68 105mm gun.

中華民國現役戰車中,大約有220輛裝配 M68 105公厘主砲的 M-60戰車。

資料來源:ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第41頁



In tank-against-tank combat, the larger caliber will possess the standoff, hitting our forces long before our FCS can be in active range to fight.

二、戰車對戰車的作戰中,較大口徑及較遠射程的火砲,將能在對峙的過程, 限制對方的火力控制系統(FCS)進入有效作戰範圍,並持續有效火力制壓。

When a tactical leader knows that his adversary's main battle tank has a similar or inferior firepower to his tanks, the first step in defeating the enemy is to really know his gun range to cripple the enemy's tanks and disable his FCS through our mobility.

當一個戰術指揮官知道他的敵人主力戰車武器系統和軍事配備,和自己戰車概等或劣等時,那麼要擊敗敵人的第一步,就是要知道如何有效運用,並利用對方戰車的火力射程,透過作戰部署、機動調度,限制敵我距離超過戰車火力控制系統(FCS),以瓦解其作戰意志。

Employ overkill shooting.

三、彈藥需求要超量評估。

To know the damage each type of tank ammunition can create, leaders should design different types of operational scenarios where they might use more ammunition on each target than needed.

裝甲部隊指揮官除應瞭解各種戰車彈藥類型的效能與其可能造成的損害外, 另在擬定作戰計畫時,設計不同類型的作戰方案,因為作戰部隊在戰場狀況處 置時,將可能在每個遭遇的目標上,使用更多數量的彈藥。

The use of overkill shooting creates the real damage so that during mission analysis, leaders can requisition up to twice the amount of ammunition than normal.

作戰時使用足夠的彈藥,才能在戰場中造成真實損害,因此在進行任務分析時,裝甲部隊指揮官徵調的彈藥數量,通常是作戰準則正常規範的兩倍以上。

The logistics process to rearm must be perfectly trained to maintain the maximum number of tanks in an engagement.

四、後勤整備及翻修的過程,必須保有最大數量的戰車與其乘員參與各項演訓。

The crew's gunners and tank commanders need to be especially sharp and ready to see first, identify first and react first (the "three Fs" process). For this to happen, the platoon's master gunner must obtain the maximum rates



during training tables -- especially the most elementary ones – to create the almost-instantaneous response amalgamating the "three F" tasks.

戰車射手和車長及各乘員必須具有敏銳的觀察力,以及完成作戰準備的「三個首先」的能力,依序是「首先看到」、「首先識別」和「首先做出反應」的三個過程。若要達到如此敏銳的能力,戰車排的主射手必須在訓練期(尤其在最基礎的兵科專業訓練)獲得最高積分,而且在訓練的過程中,要將「三個首先」能即時的做出回應定為最基本的訓練目標。

When tank leaders have perfect knowledge of how much blast they have and how accurate their shoots are; understand disadvantages of overloading the logistics structures; and are sure of the part they will play, they have the tools to start a real, consistent plan.

當裝甲部隊指揮官具備足夠的專業知識,能精確掌握武器系統能力、裝備特性與後勤、運載限制,且每個乘員清楚自己所扮演的角色時,作戰部隊將能貫徹命令,並達成任務。

However, despite all the information and intelligence that leaders will use to create their orders, it is important to remember the famous quote of Helmut von Moltke, the Prussian army's chief of staff before World War I: "No battle plan survives contact with enemy."

儘管作戰指揮官利用所有的戰場資訊和情報,擬定最佳作戰方案以確保任務達成,然而重要的是要記住第一次世界大戰前普魯士陸軍參謀長赫爾穆特· 馮·莫爾特克的名言:「作戰計畫一旦給敵人知道,作戰必然走向失敗」。

肆、地形地物的運用 Work where you are

Seize the high ground.

一、搶占制高點。

The Yom Kippur War is an example of when good use of terrain was the solution to facing a more powerful armored force. Israel used a mix of different types of tanks when it was trying to block two invasion forces: Syria, invading Israel's north in the Golan Heights, and Egypt, coming into the south across the Suez Canal into the Sinai Desert.

1973年10月間,發生在中東地區西奈半島、戈蘭高地的「贖罪日戰爭」, 這場戰役就是利用良好的地形,來面對強大裝甲部隊的戰史。當時以色列以戰 車特遣隊編組,試圖運用多種不同類型的裝甲部隊封鎖敘利亞和埃及兩個國家



的入侵部隊,敘利亞由以色列北方戈蘭高地進攻,埃及則由以色列南部蘇伊士運河穿越,進入西奈沙漠。

Israeli tanks took the high ground in the desert to block Egyptian forces equipped with cutting-edge Soviet materiel. When Egyptian tanks approached Israeli defense positions, they were stunned to realize their gun tubes couldn't elevate to engage the Israelis, and this advantage reversed the situation for the Israelis, allowing a free shoot on the Egyptian tanks below.

以色列的戰車在沙漠中佔據了制高點,採取陣地防禦封鎖配備蘇聯先進軍事裝備的埃及部隊,當埃及部隊接近以色列的防禦陣地時,埃及驚覺到自己戰車的打擊力及防護力處於劣勢,無法靠近以色列陣地,這一優勢扭轉了戰場局面,以色列裝甲部隊在制高處,可以不受限制地向低處埃及戰車自由射擊。

圖3、在1973年贖罪日戰爭期間,以色列國防軍使用的百夫長戰車



Figure 3. An Israeli Centurion tank operates in the Sinai during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. On Oct. 6, 1973 – Yom Kippur, or the "Day of Antonement," the holiest day in Judaism – Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack on Israel. Egypt attacked Israel on its southern front, crossing the Suez Canal into the Sinai Peninsula. (Israel Defense Forces archives)

資料來源: ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第41頁

Use camouflage.

二、使用偽裝。



In the years following the Yom Kippur War, each nation's tanks became more heavily armed and protected, giving tankers the sense that each ton brought more force and each vehicle was its own sealed fortress. But when our enemy is more protected than we are, two basic aspects become critical to success: camouflage and proper terrain use.

在贖罪日戰爭之後的幾年中,世界各國變得更加重視戰車武器系統及裝甲 防護能力,從而使戰車乘員感覺戰車厚重的裝甲防護帶來了更多的力量,每輛 戰車都是自己的要塞堡壘。但是,當敵人防護能力超越我們時,兩個基本關鍵 要素,對於作戰成功變得更至關重要,那就是偽裝和地形地物的運用。

Recent generations will not believe that camouflage discipline is functional in the drone-observer or thermal-camera era. Reliance exclusively on gear can be exploited as a weakness, so leaders should understand the materiel's capabilities.

新世代的裝甲部隊,不會相信在透過無人機觀察或熱源成像儀的時代下, 偽裝科技將發揮很大功能。依現況發展,未來將僅依靠偵蒐裝備來獲得情資, 因此身為部隊領導者,應該充分瞭解偵搜裝備的能力與限制,並有效運用地形 地貌,以及遵守戰場偽裝紀律,將偵蒐裝備形塑成弱點,以扭轉戰機。

New camouflage net can cover, occult or dissimulate the shape, color and heat signature of armored vehicles, so the correct camouflage discipline – that includes covering tracks visible from the air – correct use of natural and artificial covers, and discipline in communications – for example, use of wire communications in assembly areas instead of radio – can create a false sense of security in the enemy.

新型的偽裝網可以覆蓋、隱匿或掩蔽裝甲車的外觀形狀、顏色及裝甲車輛 散發出的熱量,因此落實偽裝紀律、加強偽裝訓練,使部隊正確使用天然和人 工偽裝資材掩護,將可有效覆蓋從空中可見的軌跡,並確保通信紀律,例如在 集結地區、戰術位置,均以有線通信、手旗手勢取代無線電通信聯絡,將會使 敵人產生一種錯誤的安全認知。

Proper terrain use.

三、正確使用地形。

Closely associated with seizing the high ground is the principle of using the terrain in two aspects: against the enemy and in your favor. The enemy will plan the same thing, of course, but the main difference is in how terrain will impact the tanks of each side.



「佔領制高點」和「地形地貌的運用」的原則是密切相關,重點在影響敵人偵搜、利於火力發揚兩個方面。當然,敵軍也會完成同樣的計畫,但是最主要區別在於,如何運用地形影響雙方裝甲部隊作戰優劣勢的發展。

As an example, Leopard 1A5 tanks weigh less than 45 tons combat-ready, so they have more effective off-road capabilities than most heavy tanks. Heavy tanks are more prone to getting stuck in mud or are denied passage through some kinds of terrain, so this works against an enemy, creating a natural death trap.

例如,豹1A5戰車在完成戰鬥裝載後,重量低於45噸,所以在戰場上,豹1A5戰車比大多數重型戰車具備更有效率的越野能力,而重型戰車在地形上受限較大,更容易卡在泥土中或無法通過某些地形,因此我們可以運用豹1A5戰車越野能力,創建出自然且不露痕跡的死亡陷阱。



圖4、豹1A5戰車

資料來源: ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第42頁

Planning to use the terrain to our advantage requires focus during the crew-training phase. Tank commanders must study how to maneuver their own vehicles; approach enemy positions while protected at points that permit shooting; and disappear with steady and synchronized maneuver to gain terrain or just create damage.

計畫運用地形形成我作戰優勢,戰車乘員培訓階段為成功的焦點。此外, 裝甲指揮官必須研究如何操控自己的裝甲車輛;如何在接敵運動時,同時達成 陣地變換與火力發揚的目的,並以地形優勢在進出陣地與隊形變換中,降低敵 火的危害。

Improving odds



伍、提升作戰勝力機率

The principle to success during planning and training is to be a hard, true self-critic. Only then will it be possible to rank your main weak spots. After this analysis, you do hard work in training on those points while starting to think of creative solutions to solve or lessen problems.

如果沒有堅定的意志與真實地自我評量,要在計畫過程和訓練期間獲取成功,將是相當困難的,但也唯有如此,經過評估分析後,才有可能確切的列出作戰計畫執行的問題。作戰部隊必須通過艱苦的訓練過程,同時開始思考創造能力,並且想到解決的方法,來克服或降低在戰場上可能面對的問題。

The constant work will improve how you get the best of your equipment such as thermal-vision observations. It will also help you in searching for targets using tank sights and other devices such as binoculars; to understand hotspots in the heat signature; and to improve your tank's possibilities and tactics, techniques or combat actions.

經過持續努力的訓練,會讓你提升運用設備(如熱源成像儀)的能力,使用戰車主、次要瞄準系統,瞭解透過紅外線傳感器檢測車輛發動機發出的熱信號, 進而熟悉裝甲戰術行動、作戰技巧或戰鬥動作。



圖5、模擬計畫作業程序

資料來源:ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第42頁

Tank leaders in the entire chain of command must conduct a regular and constant study of new technologies, ammunition types and devices to regularly check how effective training is and adapt to overcome the most dangerous things – or even to suggest the modernization of components.

各級裝甲部隊指揮官在整個作戰指揮鏈中相當重要,他們必須對裝甲部隊 武器系統、科技技術、彈藥類型和射控設備進行定期、不間斷地研究,並確認 裝備對於戰場危險的適用性,並適時提出零件配備更換與性能提升建議。

圖6、世界上的戰鬥裝甲車



中國人民解放軍裝備「Type-99式」500輛(首批於2000年部署)及500餘輛「ZTZ-99A」(首批於2011年部署)主力戰車。該型式車輛由3乘員操作、54噸(ZTZ-99A戰車58噸),主砲口徑125公厘滑膛砲,具備複合式裝甲、紅外線與雷射感應與干擾能力。

laser detecting and jamming. In service with China PLA ground forces, 500 of the type 99, 500+ 99A.

資料來源: ARMOR Mounted Maneuver Journal Winter 2020,第41頁

Principles of joint operations(Some principles)

陸、聯合作戰行動的原則

The highest tactical leaders may follow operational principles to design their orders, but if those principles are not imparted to the other side of the chain of command, the principles can kill the planning process itself.

最高戰術指揮官可能會遵循上級作戰企圖來策定他們的作戰命令,但是如 果上級指揮官作戰企圖,無法確實賦予指揮鏈的另一端,可能在計畫命令時, 扼殺原本需要達成的目標。

We explored the condition that if your tanks aren't in state-of-the-art shape, you may need more logistics resources to sustain operations.

我們針對裝甲部隊使用的裝備條件完成分析與研究發現,如果該國家戰車 不是使用最先進的武器系統與軍事配備,在平時訓練及作戰維持上,將需要更 多的後勤支援經費來維持其運作。

There is the side that thinks the principle of economy-of-force must be supreme to all others and give the minimum resources necessary to troops in the field.

有部分言論認為,國防預算在經濟運用原則應是至高無上。主要目的是盡



可能以最有效的方式分配作戰資源,滿足進駐國外野戰部隊最低限度的需求。

Further, public opinion most times will disapprove of a large, well-armed force in the field, voicing non-operational arguments.

另一方面,大多數時候,公眾輿論會以非作戰行動需求,反對部署龐大且 裝備精良的部隊在國外,並從而發表非作戰論據。

The raid on Mogadishu in 1993, the "Black Hawk down" event, is a strong argument that the principles of offense, mass and maneuver always go together when employing armored task forces.

1993年執行摩加迪休襲擊所造成的「黑鷹墜落」事件是一個強而有力的論點,作戰攻擊行動、裝甲特遣部隊部署和大規模部隊機動性的需求原則總是並存的。

Conclusion

柒、結論

The history of armored forces has proved more than once that those who have the strongest force may not win battles. For example, the lighter and outnumbered German forces' raid on France in 1940 showed that tanker skills are still a success factor in operations.

裝甲部隊的戰史已多次證明,擁有最強大軍事力量的部隊不見得會贏得戰鬥。例如,第二次世界大戰期間,德國入侵法國的軍事行動,自1940年5月10日戰役爆發開始,德軍在六週的時間內通過機動作戰,機動調度輕型戰車擊敗盟軍部隊證明,戰車專業技能仍然是作戰成功的因素。

The two invasions of Iraq proved that in open field or urban scenarios, tanks are still key in securing the ground advance.

伊拉克的兩次入侵證明,在空曠領域或城市場景中,戰車仍然是確保地面 部隊前進的關鍵。

There are no great secrets to achieving victory other than a hard, serious training plan and critical thinking, always trying to think how the enemy will exploit your weaknesses and overcome your troops.

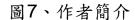
作戰的致勝秘訣,除了艱苦嚴格訓練計畫和批判性思維外,沒有隱藏的秘密,他將讓作戰軍官能試圖思考敵人將如何利用你的弱點,克服你的部隊。

Besides all these aspects, the great GEN Heinz Guderian quote is still in



every tanker soul: "If tanks succeed, then victory follows."

除此之外,第二次世界大戰期間德國將軍 亨氏·古德里安偉大的格言,仍 然存在於每個機甲部隊的靈魂中:「如果戰車作戰成功,那麼勝利就隨之而來」。





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