

Hall, Donovia

上吧,多諾維亞

From: Army Chemical Review(ACR), 2023

出處：美國陸軍化學兵年刊・2023

By First Lieutenant Robyn H. Franklin

作者: Robyn H. Franklin 中尉

譯者簡介



譯者游晉權少校，畢業於陸軍軍官學校 103 年班、陸軍化訓中心正規班 106-1 期、美國化生放核學校化學軍官高級班 2019 年班，歷任組長、副連長、後勤官、教官、連長，現職為陸軍化訓中心化參官。

The original concept of the combat training center(CTC)was designed to change how the U.S Army trains and develops leaders and units for the next fight. In 1980, the establishment of the National Training Center(NTC), Fort Irwin, California, allowed the U.S. Army to build upon lessons learned from previous conflicts. Since then, CTCs have overseen the integration of the brigade combat team model for deployment of units and the adaptation of scenarios in order to replicate the dynamic and ever-changing threats that were faced during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom to counterinsurgency operations following 11 September 2001 (9/11). As Field Manual (FM)3-0,Operations, overhauls Army operations, NTC looks to challenge rotational training unit leaders at all echelons to coordinate efforts across domains. As CTCs continue modernization efforts to keep pace with current threats, they now rely on new technology and revive previously inactivated capabilities across the Arm to replicate enemy effects rather than enemy assets

設立作戰訓練中心(the combat training center, CTC)的原始概念是為了革新美軍的訓練方法並為未來的戰爭培養領導才能和強化部隊。1980 年，在加州歐文堡(Fort Irwin)成立的國家訓練中心(National Training Center, NTC)讓美軍得以吸取過去戰爭的經驗教訓。從那時起，國家訓練中心負責推動旅級作

戰部隊的整合部署和情境調整，以模擬執行「持久自由行動」及「自由伊拉克行動」期間遭遇的多變和持續演進的威脅，這些威脅是在 911 事件後的反恐作戰中遇到的。隨著《野戰教則 3-0,作戰》對軍事作戰的全面更新，國家訓練中心特別重視與考驗各級輪訓單位的領導者，要求他們在多個領域內協同合作。為了與時俱進，應對當前的安全威脅，作戰訓練中心正在加快現代化改革，這包括利用最新科技和重新啟用曾經停用的裝備能力，目的是更生動地模擬敵方的戰術效果，而不僅僅只是模仿敵方的裝備。

In his article entitled “Recommendations for Intelligence Staffs Concerning Russian New Generation Warfare,” Lieutenant Colonel Charles K. Bartles outlines three significant differences between Russia and the element acting as the Russian adversary, or the opposing force (OPFOR), in the areas of the military decision-making process, the concept of war-fighting functions, and the use of doctrinal templates.

在 Charles K. Bartles 中校 撰寫的「對情報部門針對俄羅斯新型戰爭的建議」一文中指出，俄羅斯與充當俄羅斯對手或稱假想敵(OPFOR)在三個主要方面的差異：軍事決心策定過程、作戰職能的概念，以及準則範例的應用。

In the Russian system, the commander decides the courses of action by thinking not about performing the warfighting function but, rather, about implementing capabilities. Additionally, tactics are standardized at the battalion level and below (such as in a battle drill), thus streamlining the decision-making process and reducing staff requirements. While OPFOR tactics draw heavily on influences from peer and near-peer adversaries, the OPFOR is confined to the same military decision-making and staff-centric planning processes as the brigades with which they fight.

在俄羅斯軍事系統中，指揮官在決定行動方案時，重點不在於如何執行作戰職能，而是在於如何部署各種能力。此外，戰術在營級含以下單位被標準化(比如在戰鬥演練中)，這樣做既簡化了決策流程，也減少了對幕僚人員的依賴。雖然假想敵(OPFOR)的戰術深受同級及近同級對手的影響，但他們在軍事決策上，仍然受到與他們交戰的旅相同的限制，這意味著他們遵循的是一種以幕僚為中心的規劃模式。

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Irwin, known as the “Blackhorse” Regiment, has a unique mission set and modified table of organization and equipment. Blackhorse leaders master U.S. Army doctrine along with Training Circular (TC) 7-100.2, Opposing Force Tactics,³ representing the OPFOR; fighting(with regular and irregular forces) as Donovians; and annexing their geographical neighbor, Atropia, to focus Army brigade combat teams on the post-9/11 counterinsurgency fight. As the Army transitions to multidomain operations in large-scale combat operations, Blackhorse continues to pace modern adversaries by imitating unconventional threats such as electronic warfare and drone swarms.

位於歐文堡的第 11 裝甲騎兵團，也就是著名「黑馬」團，具有一項獨特的任務和經過特別調整的組織與裝備架構。這支部隊的領導層不僅深諳美國陸軍的戰術準則，還熟悉訓練通告(TC)7-100.2 中有關假想敵戰術的細節，並扮演著假想敵(OPFOR)的角色，模擬以「多諾維雅人(Donovians)」身份進行的正規與非正規戰鬥，包括虛構的地理鄰國「阿特羅匹亞(Atropia)」的併吞行動，旨在讓陸軍旅級作戰部隊聚焦於 911 事件後的反恐作戰訓練。隨著美軍轉向面對大規模戰爭中的多領域作戰，黑馬團持續模擬現代敵對勢力的作戰策略，如電子戰和使用無人機群等非傳統威脅，確保訓練與時俱進。

While Donovia fights similarly to Russia and with Russian-replicated equipment, the main difference between OPFOR and Russian doctrine lies in the purpose. The OPFOR is a training aid designed to test the training units on their mission-essential tasks (METs) in structured scenarios. At NTC, reception, staging, and onward integration take place over 5 days. At the beginning of the decisive action rotation, the Blackhorse Regiment mobilizes to fight as a division tactical group. Regimental task organizations dissolve as units realign to replicate two functional brigade tactical groups with squadron organic assets and regimentally supported enablers. At the start of a rotation, echelons fight one level above their garrison designation. For example, garrison troop command teams fight as mechanized infantry battalions and squadron command teams lead brigade tactical groups.

雖然多諾維亞(Donovia)以類似於俄羅斯的方式作戰，並使用仿俄羅斯裝備，但它與俄羅斯準則最主要的區別在於其目的。假想敵(OPFOR)作為一個訓練

工具，其設計目的是透過設定的場景來考驗訓練單位在執行關鍵行動要項的能力。在國家訓練中心，從部隊到達、準備到最終融入整個過程需 5 天。在決勝行動開始時，黑馬團就會以師級戰術群的編隊出發。在這一階段，原本的團級組織會解散，重組為兩個功能性的旅級戰術群，這包括了中隊的建制力量和團級的支援單位。在輪訓開始時，各作戰層級將與超越其組織等級進行作戰，例如，駐地部隊的指揮小組會作為機械化步兵營進行作戰，而中隊指揮小組則領導整個旅級戰術群。

Competently integrating enablers and assets in the close and deep fight is critical to battlefield preparation prior to any direct contact. Donovanian doctrine, like its real-life counterpart, is heavily reliant on artillery to displace and attrit enemy forces before the first force-on-force engagement. Clandestine NTC laboratory training sites, o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) gas, and smoke are used to replicate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats to deployable units. NTC has established several locations across the desert for conducting site exploitation and site assessments, ranging from bunkers built into hillsides to compounds constructed in the centers of cities. The operations group creates scenarios tailored to the assessed unit. To evaluate units on CBRN METs, the OPFOR simulates CBRN warfare by employing CS gas for terrain exploitation or denial, targeting critical defense assets and equipment and creating psychological effects.

在直接交戰前，有效地結合支援與作戰資源於近距離和縱深戰鬥中對於作戰前準備是非常關鍵的。與現實世界類似，多諾維亞準則也高度依賴砲兵部隊於首次正面交戰前驅散和削弱敵方。國家訓練中心以實驗室場所，對可部署部隊使用鄰-氯代苯亞甲基丙二腈(CS)毒氣和煙幕來複製化學、生物、放射和核(CBRN)威脅。國家訓練中心在沙漠設立了數個用於進行場地利用和評估的地點，從山坡上的掩體到城市中心的建築物都有。操作組根據評估單位的需要設計專門的場景。為了評估單位在化生放核任務上的表現，假想敵模擬化生放核作戰，針對重要的防禦資源和裝備，利用 CS 氣體來探索或封鎖地形，並產生心理影響。

The Smoke Platoon, initially formed under the now deactivated 54th

Chemical Detachment, is a unique enabler for the Blackhorse Regiment. This is the only smoke platoon in existence in the Regular Army; however, there are M56 smoke generators aligned to engineer units and smoke companies within the U.S. Army National Guard. Although the Blackhorse Smoke Platoon has had many homes within the Regiment, this specialty platoon is currently aligned under the Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, NTC. During rotation, the Smoke Platoon becomes a division asset attached to the lead brigade tactical group (O-5 level commander) and provides direct maneuver support to the mechanized infantry battalion (O-3 level commander). The Smoke Platoon provides two separate capabilities—special munitions (coordinated through the brigade tactical group fire support officer) and “live” smoke (to provide battlefield obscuration). The platoon utilizes M56 smoke generators, or “coyotes,” mounted on the M1113 high-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle (HMMWV), manned and led by Military Occupational Specialty 74D–series CBRN Specialists. Additionally, Blackhorse has smoke pot capabilities; however, smoke pots are resourced and allocated separately from a smoke platoon.

煙幕排，最初在現已解散的第 54 化學分隊下成立，它為黑馬團提供了獨一無二的支援功能。這是陸軍正規部隊中唯一的煙幕排，但是在美國國民兵中，工兵部隊和煙幕連配備了 M56 渦輪發煙機。儘管黑馬煙幕排在團內曾多次更換駐地，這個專門的部隊目前隸屬於駐國家訓練中心的第 11 裝甲騎兵團的團部。在輪訓期間，煙幕排被指派為師級支援，直接支援前線的旅戰術群(O-5 級指揮官)和機械化步兵營(O-3 級指揮官)。煙幕排提供兩項關鍵能力：特殊彈藥(透過旅戰術群的火力支援官進行協調)和實際操作的煙霧，用於戰場遮蔽。部隊使用在 M1113 高機動性多功能輪式車(HMMWV)上的 M56 渦輪發煙器的裝備，即「土狼」，由具備 74D-化生放核專長的士兵操作。除此之外，黑馬團還配備有部署煙幕罐技術，但煙幕罐的配置和分配是獨立於煙幕排之外的。

Doctrinally, the Smoke Platoon supports light and airborne units at breaches and wet-gap crossings, obscuring friendly forces and targets or conducting deception operations. The unit replicates enemy capabilities, including the Russian TDA-3, a truck much like the U.S. medium tactical vehicle; the Russian TMS-65U decontamination vehicle, which has smoke

and decontamination capabilities such that operators can direct the decontamination solution into the engine exhaust and direct the hot gas stream; and the Russian MRO-D, a white phosphorous smoke warhead. Russian doctrine calls for the use of smoke to obscure tactical movements and positions and infrared pellets to degrade targeting and observation. Although Donovanian tactics mainly follow Russian doctrine, Chinese doctrine also accounts for the use of battlefield obscurity. The Chinese Type 87 mortar allows for special munitions, including smoke. And the Chinese PHL-81 is a 122-millimeter multiple-rocket launcher with similar effects that can be replicated by a smoke pot or smoke truck. Chinese doctrine calls for the use of smoke for obscurity and—combined with other assets such as loudspeakers, decoys, fire, and unmanned equipment—for psychological attacks.

煙幕排在軍事準則上的角色，是支援輕裝和空降單位於突破點和濕地渡口的行動，既可以遮蔽友軍及目標也可以執行欺敵作戰。這個單位能夠模仿敵方的裝備，包括與美國中型戰術車相似的俄羅斯 TDA-3 卡車；具備煙幕產生和消除功能的俄羅斯 TMS-65U 消除車，操作人員可以將消除藥劑直接導入引擎排氣中；以及配備白磷煙幕彈頭的俄羅斯 MRO-D。根據俄羅斯準則，使用煙幕來遮蔽戰術行動和位置，並運用紅外線彈藥來干擾敵方的定位和觀察能力。儘管多諾維亞戰術主要是遵循俄羅斯的準則，中國的準則也重視戰場遮蔽的策略。中國的 87 型迫擊炮能使用包括煙幕在內的特殊彈藥。而中國的 PHL-81 122 毫米多管火箭發射器能產生類似的效果，這可以通過煙幕罐或煙幕車來模擬。中國準則主張利用煙幕進行戰場遮蔽，結合擴音器、假目標、火焰和無人設備等其他資源進行心理戰。

To meet the training needs of deploying units under rapidly changing conditions, CTCs continue to turn to legacy equipment to imitate the effects of enemy capabilities. This allows CTCs to effectively train MET requirements with legacy equipment or replicated capabilities.

為了滿足在快速變化的狀況下部署部隊的訓練要求，作戰訓練中心持續依靠舊式裝備模仿敵方能力所能達到的效果。這樣的做法讓作戰訓練中心能以舊式裝備或是仿造的能力，有效達成關鍵任務的訓練要求。