

Multidomain Operations: The Latest Evolution of Operational Doctrine

多領域作戰：作戰準則的最新演進

From: Army Chemical Review(ACR), 2023

出處：美國陸軍化學兵年刊，2023

By Captain Carlos J. Valencia¹ and Major Philip S. Cooney²

著者：上尉 Carlos J. Valencia 和少校 Philip S. Cooney

譯者簡介



譯者黃惠琳上尉，畢業於國防大學理工學院 108 年班(化材系)、化生放核訓練中心正規班 111 年班，歷任排長、副連長、訓練官，現任化訓中心防護組教官。

Doctrine represents the total collection of U.S. Army knowledge gained over 247 years of war, uneasy tensions, and peace. Over the past 40 years, the world and the operational environment(OE) in which we find ourselves have significantly changed, as various advancements have been made by peer threats. Loitering munitions, electronic warfare, unmanned systems, and nonnation state actors (among other technologies and factors) have revolutionized how war is now fought and how the Army must adapt to meet these threats. After a nearly 20-year focus on counterinsurgency operations, the Army began shifting its doctrinal focus back toward large-scale combat operations in 2017, with the publication of Field Manual(FM) 3-0, Operations.³

準則是美國陸軍在過去 247 年來在緊張局勢與和平時期所累積的豐富知識的呈現。由於科技日新月異，在過去的 40 年內，我們所處的世界和作戰環境 (operational environment, OE)均發生了巨大變化。滯空式彈藥、電子戰、無人

1. Captain Valencia is a doctrine analyst/writer for the Military Police Doctrine Branch, Doctrine Division, Fielded Force In-tegration Directorate, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He holds a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Texas, San Antonio. Captain Valencia 擔任美國陸軍機動支援卓越中心 (Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri) 的軍警準則分支部門的準則撰稿員。他在德克薩斯大學聖安東尼奧分校獲得歷史學士學位。

2. Major Cooney is the chief of the CBRN Doctrine Branch, Doc-trine Division, Fielded Force Integration Directorate, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence. Major Cooney 擔任美國陸軍機動支援卓越中心軍事化生放核準則分支部門的主管。

3. FM 3-0, Operations, 10 June 2017, (now obsolete)。《美軍野戰教則 3-0，作戰》，2017 年 6 月 10 日(現已廢止)。

系統和模擬系統等(包含科技和技術)，已經徹底改變當前戰爭的作戰型態，也說明美國陸軍面對威脅時必須進行調整。美國陸軍在歷經近 20 年反恐作戰的戰略重點後，於 2017 年開始將準則重心調整回大規模作戰行動，這變化始於美國陸軍準則《野戰教則(FM)3-0，作戰》的發布。

The 2022 edition of FM 3-0 introduces the new Army operational concept (multidomain operations), which retains the focus on large-scale combat operations, builds on the importance of integrating joint and multinational capabilities, and expands on the combined arms approach—with an emphasis on creating complementary and reinforcing effects with capabilities from multiple domains.⁴

2022 版的《野戰教則 3-0》引入了陸軍新的作戰概念——多領域作戰，該概念的重要性基於整合多國聯戰能力，並繼續聚焦於大規模作戰行動、擴展聯合兵種運用，強調以多領域的能力達到互補和增強效果。

Multidomain operations refer to the combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages to achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders. Multidomain operations constitute the Army contribution to the joint fight. All operations are multidomain operations, regardless of joint force capabilities contributed at each Army echelon. This is because Army forces employ organic capabilities in multiple domains and continuously benefit from capabilities that they do not control; examples include benefits gained from the Global Positioning System and from combat aviation support from the U.S. Navy or the U.S. Air Force. Multidomain operations demand a mindset that focuses on how Army forces view the OE and threats. But what does the modern OE look like, and how do the domains fit in?

多領域作戰意指在聯合作戰中陸軍各項能力的結合運用，為了創造及利用相對優勢以實現戰勝敵軍的目標，象徵聯合部隊指揮官鞏固戰果的成果，也代表陸軍對聯合作戰的重大貢獻。實際上，無論作戰中陸軍參與程度多寡，凡在多個領域中運用其能力而使其他軍種得到附加價值，皆可歸納為多領域作戰的範疇；例如，全球定位系統提供的效益及美國海、空軍的戰鬥航空支援。多領

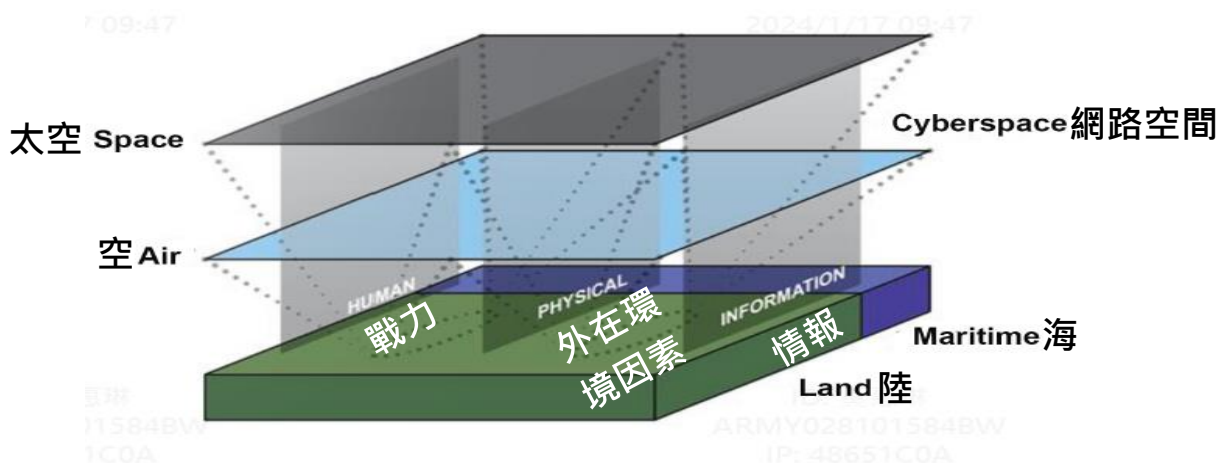
4. FM 3-0, Operations, 1 October 2022. 《美軍野戰教則 3-0，作戰》，西元 2022 年 10 月 1 日。

域作戰要求部隊擁有專注於對作戰環境 (OE) 及威脅認知的思維，而各作戰領域又是如何相互配合的呢？

An OE is a composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities that bear on the commander's decisions. Within the context of an OE, a domain is a physically defined portion of the OE that requires a unique set of warfighting capabilities and skills. The OE includes portions of the land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace domains as impacted through three dimensions (human, physical, and information) . The land, maritime, air, and space domains are defined by their physical characteristics, and cyberspace—a manmade network of networks—connects them, as represented by the dots shown in Figure 1.

作戰環境(OE)是由各種條件、環境因素和情況組合而成，並直接影響指揮官決策時考慮各方面的能力運用。作戰環境的物理定義是指一個「領域」，由特定的作戰能力和技巧所構成，並涵蓋陸、海、空、太空及網路空間等領域，且受到戰力、外在環境因素和情報等三大面向影響。陸、海、空和太空領域按其空間之物理特性來界定，而網路空間則由網絡鏈結，如圖 1 所示的點所表示。

圖 1 作戰環境(OE)



Leaders must understand how these three dimensions impact the OE. From a simple machine gun team crew action to a major offensive campaign, all operations affect the physical world, the humans who reside in it, and the information by which it is conceptualized. Additionally, multidomain operations aim for Army leaders to think beyond previous planning considerations and

emphasize the integration of the Army capabilities across the five domains in order to compound effects with sister Services and deter and defeat peer threats at the lowest cost.

領導者必須深刻理解這三個面向對作戰環境的影響。小至一個簡單的機槍小組行動，或大至一場攻勢作戰，所有作戰行動都會對部隊戰力及概念化的情報產生影響。此外，多領域作戰目標在是讓陸軍領導者跳脫以往的計劃性思維，強調運用五大領域整合陸軍能力，與其他軍種產生聯合效應，進而以最小成本嚇阻和擊敗同儕威脅。

An additional change to the updated version of FM 3-0 is the introduction of the strategic situation, which stems from the competition continuum introduced in Joint Publication(JP) 15, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States.³ The strategic situation describes how the Army conducts itself across the range of military operations in three strategic contexts—competition below armed conflict, crisis, and armed conflict. Together, these three strategic contexts form a progressive continuum along which the Army must be prepared to proceed in order to match an adversary's escalating violence and increases in U.S. national interest.

《野戰教則 3-0》的新增了戰略情境的概念，這是基於聯合出版物《(JP) 1，美國武裝部隊準則》中引入的競爭頻譜。戰略情境描述了陸軍在三個戰略背景下軍事行動範圍內的行為模式—武裝衝突下的競爭、危機及武裝衝突。這三個戰略背景共同形成一個階梯式的連續體系，陸軍部隊必須循序漸進，以因應對手不斷升級的暴力行為和獲取美國國家利益。

In competition below armed conflict, nation or nonnation states with unaligned interests use various peaceful and malicious methods to compete with one another and gain an upper hand. The traditional Army contribution to unified action during this strategic context of competition below armed conflict consists of military engagement and security cooperation while preparing for armed conflict. As events or incidents that threaten U.S. national interests occur, the strategic context gradually moves toward crisis; this may require Army intervention, and Soldiers may be deployed to forward locations to deter

5. JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, 14 November 2000. 《聯合出版物(JP)1，美國武裝部隊準則》，2000 年 11 月 14 日。

conflict and prepare for war. If all else fails, then nation or nonnation states may begin using lethal force to achieve their goals; and in response, the Army conducts combat operations, exploiting its preparations from the competition and crisis strategic contexts to defeat the adversary. Competition below armed conflict, crisis, and armed conflict are not terribly foreign concepts, but the strategic situation helps leaders better conceptualize operations as the Army operates in different strategic contexts around the world.

不論是國家或非國家體系，在武裝衝突以下的階段都會利用各種和平及惡意手段相互競爭，為在利益不一致的狀況下取得優勢。在這種戰略情境下，傳統陸軍的貢獻包含進行軍事接觸和安全合作，同時為可能發生的武裝衝突做好準備。當事件或情況威脅國家利益時，情勢會逐步演變為危機狀態；此時陸軍可能需要介入，並投射兵力到前線地區避免衝突並為戰爭做好準備。如果所有方法都失效，那些國家或非國家體系可能使用致命手段來達到目標；而陸軍會執行作戰行動作為回應，運用在競爭和危機階段的準備來擊敗敵人。武裝衝突下的競爭、危機和武裝衝突雖不是全新的觀念，但戰略情境有助於使領導層更有效的規劃和理解作戰行動，尤其是陸軍在全球範圍內面對不同戰略環境下時的對策。

Additional major updates and changes to FM 3-0 include—

《野戰教則 3-0》的最新修訂版引入一些重要更新及改變，其中包括—

- Establishing the dynamics of combat power-leadership, repower, information, mobility, and survivability-which are generated by the warfighting functions.
確立由作戰職能產生戰力的要素—包括領導力、火力、情報、機動性和生存能力。
- Identifying the four tenets of operations: agility, convergence, endurance, and depth. These tenets are attributes that should be built into all plans and operations, and they are directly related to how the Army operational concept should be employed. The new FM 3-0 introduces convergence as an outcome achieved by the concerted employment of capabilities from multiple domains and echelons against combinations of decisive points in any domain to create effects against a system, formation, or decision maker or within a specific geographic area.

作戰的四大核心原則：靈活性、整合性、持久性及作戰深度。這些核心原則是計畫和作戰中應有的特質，並與陸軍作戰概念運用方式直接相關。

《野戰教則 3-0》將「集中」定義為透過多領域和層級的協同運用，對所有領域的內決心點組合施加效果，以致能對系統、編隊、決策者或在特定地理區域產生影響。

Describing nine imperatives as actions that Army forces must take to defeat peer enemy forces and succeed in OEs extended through all domains. The imperatives are—

描述陸軍部隊在全領域作戰環境下擊敗對手並取得勝利所必須執行策略的九項必要行動。這些行動包含—：

- See yourself, see the enemy, and understand the OE.
知己知彼，並了解作戰環境。
- Account for being under constant observation and engaged in all forms of enemy contact.
意識到自己處於敵人監偵狀況下，持續觀察並做好與敵軍接觸的準備。
- Create and exploit relative physical, information, and human advantages in pursuit of decision dominance.
創造並利用戰力、環境因素和情報的相對優勢，以取得決策主導權。
- Make initial contact with the smallest element possible.
初次與敵人接觸時應儘可能利用最小的作戰單位。
- Impose multiple dilemmas on the enemy.
給敵軍製造多重困境。
- Anticipate, plan, and execute transitions.
行動預測並有效執行作戰階段轉換。
- Designate, weigh, and sustain the main effort.
明確指定、評估重點和維持主要作戰行動。
- Consolidate gains continuously.
持續整合戰果。
- Understand and manage the effects of operations on units and Soldiers.

了解並掌握作戰對部隊和士兵產生的影響。

Providing an update to the operational framework by—

通過下列方式提供對作戰框架的更新—

- Expanding assigned areas and introducing and defining zone and sector areas.

擴大作戰空間，並明確律定其定義。

- Removing consolidation area, as the consolidation of gains now occurs throughout the entire operation, regardless of location.

刪除整合區域概念，因為戰果整合貫穿整個作戰行動並不受地點限制。

- Reintroducing main effort, supporting effort, and reserve, which replace decisive, shaping, and supporting efforts.

重新導入主力、支援和預備隊，以取代先前決定並成形的支援戰力。

Adding informational considerations to the mission variables, which are aspects of the three dimensions (human, physical, and information) that affect how humans and automated systems derive meaning from, use, act upon, and are impacted by information.

在任務變數中增加情報因素，這些涉及到三大面向（戰力、環境及情報），包括情報對人類和自動系統解讀、使用及採取行動的影響。

- Introducing influence as a ninth form of contact.

將「影響」導入作為一種新的接觸形式。

- Adding the theater strategic level as the fourth level of war.

新增戰爭的戰略層級劃分第四層級，戰區戰略層級。

- Adding chapters on Army operations in maritime-dominated environments and leadership during operations.

新增了關於陸軍在海洋主導環境下作戰和作戰領導的章節。

As with similar events of the past, the 2022 version of FM 3-0 will drive an evolutionary change across Army doctrine, including updates and changes to U.S. Army Chemical Corps doctrine. As the Army doubles down on its focus on large-scale combat operations, FM 3-0 should serve as a reminder of the three Chemical Corps core functions to assess, protect, and mitigate with regard to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats on the

battlefield in order to support maneuver commanders in closing with and destroying the enemy. In the next few years, updates will be made to Army Doctrine Publication(ADP)3-37, Protection,⁶ FM 3-11, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations,⁷ and various CBRN Army techniques publications so that they align with the new version of FM 3-0.

與過去類似的事件一樣，2022 年版的《野戰教則 3-0》將推動陸軍準則的發展性變革，包括對美國陸軍化學兵準則的更新和修改。隨著陸軍將焦點再次專注在大規模作戰行動上，《野戰教則 3-0》提醒我們須關注化學兵部隊的三項核心職能：評估、保護和緩解，針對戰場上的化學、生物、放射和核子(CBRN)威脅，以協助機動指揮官在戰場上進行接戰並摧毀敵軍。在未來幾年中，陸軍將更新《陸軍準則出版物(ADP)3-37 保護》、《戰地手冊 3-11，化學、生物、放射和核子作戰》及各種化生放核陸軍技術出版物進行更新，以使其與《野戰教則 3-0》的新版本保持一致。

CBRN leaders must learn forward, understand FM 3-0, and use the information contained therein when communicating with senior leaders and Soldiers. CBRN leaders and Soldiers will need to answer various questions posed by the update to FM 3-0, including—

化生放核領導者必須積極參與並深入理解《野戰教則 3-0》，並在與上級領導和士兵交流時運用其資訊。化生放核領導者和士兵將需要回答《野戰教則 3-0》更新提出的各種問題，包括—

- How do CBRN capabilities complement and reinforce other branch and Service capabilities across each of the domains?

化生放核能力如何增強和補足各個跨領域的軍種和支援能力？

- How do CBRN forces create effects through the different dimensions?

化生放核部隊如何在不同領域內產生影響？

- How do CBRN capabilities contribute to competition below armed conflict, crisis, and armed conflict?

化生放核能力如何在武裝衝突下、危機和武裝衝突中發揮作用？

6. ADP 3-37, Protection, 31 July 2019. 《陸軍準則出版物 3-37，保護》，西元 2019 年 7 月 31 日。

7. FM 3-11, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations, 23 May 2019.《戰地手冊 3-11，化學、生物、放射和核子作戰》，西元 2019 年 5 月 23 日。

As Soldiers, we are no strangers to the three dimensions, as we work within those dimensions on a day-to-day basis, conducting our three functions in support of competition below armed conflict, crisis, and armed conflict. Understanding and excelling at these functions contribute to mission success in CBRN environments across all decisive-action tasks. These core functions may be executed individually, simultaneously, or sequentially and are applicable to all levels of our future OEs.⁸

作為軍人，我們對這三個面向的作業並不陌生，因為我們每天在這些面向的工作中履行支援武裝衝突、危機和武裝衝突下的競爭等三項職能。掌握並精進這些職能有助於在化生放核環境中，完成所有決定性行動任務中並取得任務成功。這些核心職能可以單獨、同時或按順序執行，並適用於我們未來各個作戰環境的所有層面。

FM 3-0 is a critical piece of doctrine that leaders must read in order to understand Army operations and how each branch of the Army contributes to the fight—and this version is no different.

《野戰教則 3-0》是一份關鍵的準則，領導者必須閱讀以了解陸軍的作戰行動，及陸軍每個軍種如何為戰鬥做出貢獻，而此版本也不例外。

Following the publication of FM3-0, CBRN doctrine will be updated and sent throughout the Regiment for review. As drafts of the various publications appear in leader's e-mail inboxes, we implore each of you to read them and provide your feedback; this is the only way that we can improve our doctrine.

在《野戰教則 3-0》發布之後，化生放核準則將被更新，並傳送給各團隊進行審查。當各種出版物的草稿出現在領導者電子郵件收件匣中時，我們懇請各位閱讀並提供意見反饋；這是我們精進準則的唯一途徑。

參考資料

1. FM 3-0, Operations, 10 June 2017, (now obsolete) .

《野戰教則 3-0，作戰》，西元 2017 年 6 月 10 日（現已廢止）。

2. FM 3-0, Operations, 1 October 2022.

⁸ 同註 7。

《野戰教則 3-0，作戰》，西元 2022 年 10 月 1 日。

3. JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, 14 November 2000.

《聯合出版物（JP）1，美國武裝部隊準則》，西元 2000 年 11 月 14 日。

4. ADP 3-37, Protection, 31 July 2019.

《陸軍準則出版物 3-37，保護》，西元 2019 年 7 月 31 日。

5. FM 3-11, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations, 23 May 2019.

《戰地手冊 3-11，化學、生物、放射和核子作戰》，西元 2019 年 5 月 23 日。