Military English Reading

军事英语阅读

主编 张 南

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MILITARY ENGLISH READING

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内 容 简 介

本书是为大学高年级学生和青年学者掌握专业英语知识而编写的军事专业英语辅助读物,共分 11 个单元,内容涵盖军事思想、军事学术、军事人物、典型战例等多个方面,尽可能全方位地利用文献摘选来展现军事英语的词汇、文体和表达特色。各单元主题突出,栏目设置新颖,包括单元导读、正文、注释、问题和词汇等内容。书后以附录的形式提供中文对照参考和与军事领域相关的重要学术信息,包括国外英语军事网站、军事期刊、军事学术会议、军事数据库等。

本书既可作为大学高年级专业英语阅读教材,也可供广大军事爱好者学习参考。

Preface
前　　言

　　学习并利用好外语是借助语言桥梁跟踪、了解世界，汲取、借鉴先进知识、文化和思想的有效途径。军事英语则是跟踪世界军事发展动态、借鉴外军特别是世界军事强国军队建设和发展的一种重要工具。当今世界战略格局正处于重大调整与力量重组的重要时期，作为承担 21 世纪使命的新一代力量，当代学子和青年才俊在开拓视野、开阔思维、改革创新和全面提升综合素质方面有着强烈的需求，军事英语读物恰好在某种程度上能满足他们对军事知识的渴求，并为培养对军事感兴趣的人才和开拓这些人才的军事视野提供了一个窗口。

　　本书是面向大学高年级以上学生和青年学者编写的军事专业英语辅助读物。本书旨在通过英语这一国际化语言载体，向读者推介国外军事知识，包括军事思想、军事技术、军事装备、军事后勤、军事学术、军事院校、军事训练、军事历史、军事人物、典型战例等诸多方面。希冀读者在学习军事知识的同时，了解军事英语的词汇、文体和表达特色。

　　本书所收的阅读材料是在众多的英语军事著作、军事期刊、军事论文集以及英语维基百科等材料中甄选而来的。本书在选材上除了注重材料的实用性和指导性外，还特别注重文章的可读性和趣味性，希望读者通过阅读本书能对军事英语产生更大的兴趣。

　　本书共分 11 个单元，包含 59 篇文章。每个单元包括导读、正文、注释、问题和词汇等内容。正文是本书的主要英语阅读内容，每个单元包含 5～8 篇文章，每篇文章后的问题帮助读者巩固和复习阅读的内容。引导读者了解军事知识的重点放在了导读和注释这两个中文元素上，导读部分重点说明了单元内容在军事和战争中的位置及其发展史，注释部分则多是对战例、历史事件、人物、武器装备等军事相关点进行解释，以期帮助缺少军事背景的读者更好地理解正文。

　　考虑到读者群词汇面的离散性，在词汇栏没有提供太多公共领域的生词解释，而是期望读者在阅读的同时结合自身情况加强相关学习。本书所提供的词汇侧重于在军事上有专门含义的词汇。

　　本书的最后以附录的形式提供了中文对照参考,其中每个单元提供了 1～2 篇文章的中文对照参考;以及与军事领域有关的重要学术信息,包括国外英语军事网站、英语军事期刊、军事学术会议、军事数据库等。

　　本书所选阅读材料中所表达的仅代表原作者本人的观点,并不代表编者的认识和看法,请读者在阅读时注意。

　　本书的编写得到了防化研究院信息研究中心的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

　　限于我们的专业和英语水准,书中错误在所难免,希望读者发现后指正。

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编　者

2011 年 11 月 8 日

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导　读

军事是以准备和实施战争为中心的社会活动。诸如武装力量的组织、训练和作战行动,武器装备的研制、生产和使用,战略战术的研究和应用,战争物资的储备和供应,国防设施的计划和建造,后备力量的动员、组织和建设等都属于军事范畴。军事不是孤立的活动,它涉及国家的政治、经济、科学技术、文化教育以及意识形态等各个方面,既受这些因素的制约,又对它们产生不同程度的作用。

现代科学技术迅猛发展,使军事领域发生了日新月异的变化。武器装备更新周期缩短,战争形式、作战手段、战略战术不断更新,战争观念也产生了新的变化。在和平与发展的大环境下,军事的影响或许在减弱,但却没有消失。事实上,军事力量的使用正在以新的形式出现。目前流行的未来战争的概念被军事理论学家们描述为并不具有"可界定的战场或前线",军用与民用间的差别可能逐渐消失。

本单元第 1 篇是从词源到涵义对"军事"的简要介绍;第 2～4 篇选取了军事领域中某方面比较热门或关注度比较高的话题;第 2 篇选自《英语沙龙》2001 年第 8、9 期中陈伯江先生选编的一篇有关信息战的文章;第 3、4 篇选自美国《Army》杂志 2009 年 10 月号刊载的美国陆军参谋长 George W. Casey 将军的文章《The Army of the 21st Century》中关于 21 世纪美国陆军和陆军人员素质的两个段落;最后一篇精选了名人军事语录、军旅笑话和军营故事,从侧面加强读者对军事英语的认知。

Text 1　A Brief Introduction to Military

A military is an organization authorized to use force, usually including use of weapons, in defending its country by combating actual or perceived threats. As an adjective, the term "military" is also used to refer to any property or aspect of a military. Militaries often function as societies within societies, by having their own military communities, economies, education, medicine and other aspects of a functioning civilian society.

The profession of soldiering as part of a military group is older than recorded

history itself. Some of the most enduring images of the classical antiquity portray the power and feats of its military leaders. The Battle of Kadesh[1] in 1274 BC was one of the defining points of Pharaoh Ramesses II 's[2] reign and is celebrated in bas-relief on his monuments. A thousand years later the first emperor of unified China, Qin Shi Huang[3], was so determined to impress the gods with his military might that he was buried with an army of terracotta soldiers. The Romans were dedicated to military matters, leaving to posterity many treatises and writings as well as a large number of lavishly carved triumphal arches and columns.

In the modern era, world wars and countless other major conflicts have changed the employment of the militaries beyond recognition to their ancient participants. Empires have come and gone; states have grown and declined. Enormous social changes have been wrought, and military power continues to dominate international relations. The role of the military today is as central to global societies as it ever was.

Etymology and Definitions

The first recorded use of military in English, spelled militarie, was in 1585. It comes from the Latin militaris (from Latin miles meaning "soldier") but is of uncertain etymology. The word is now identified as denoting someone that is skilled in use of weapons, or engaged in military service or in warfare.

As a noun the military usually refers generally to a country's armed forces or sometimes, more specifically, to the senior officers who command them. In general it refers to the physicality of armed forces, their personnel, equipment, and physical area which they occupy.

As an adjective military originally applied only to soldiers and soldiering, but it soon broadened to apply to land forces in general and anything to do with their profession. The names of both the Royal Military Academy[4] (1741) and United States Military Academy (1802) reflect this. However, at about the time of Napoleonic Wars "military" begun to be applied to armed forces as a whole and in the 21st century expressions like "military service", "military intelligence" and "military history" reflect this broader meaning. As such, it now connotes any activity performed by the military personnel.

The Military

Every nation in the history of humanity had different needs for military forces. How these needs are determined forms the basis of their composition, equipment and use of facilities. It also determines what military does in terms of peacetime and wartime activities.

All militaries, whether large or small, are military organizations that must perform certain functions and fulfil certain roles to qualify for being designated as such. If they fail to do so, they may become known as paramilitary, civil defence, militia or other which are not military. These commonalities of the state's military define them.

Military Command

The first requirement of the military is to establish it as a force with a capability to execute national defense policy. Invariably, although the policy may be created by policy makers or policy analyst, its implementation requires specific expert knowledge of how military functions and how it fulfils roles.

Military Personnel

Another requirement is for the military command personnel, often called the officer corps, to command subordinated military personnel, generally known as soldiers, sailors, marines, or airmen, capable of executing the many specialised operational missions and task required for the military to execute the policy directives.

Military Intelligence

The next requirement comes as a fairly basic need for the military to identify the possible threats it may be called upon to face. For this purpose some of the command and other military, and often civilian personnel participate in identification of these threats, which is at once an organisation, a system and a process collectively called military intelligence (MI).

Military Economics

More commonly referred to as defence economics, this is the financial and monetary efforts done to resource and sustain militaries and for financing military operations including war. The process of allocating resources is conducted by determining a military budget which is administered by a military finance organisation within the military. Military procurement is then authorised to

purchase or contract provision of goods and services to the military, whether in peacetime at a permanent base or in a combat zone from local population.
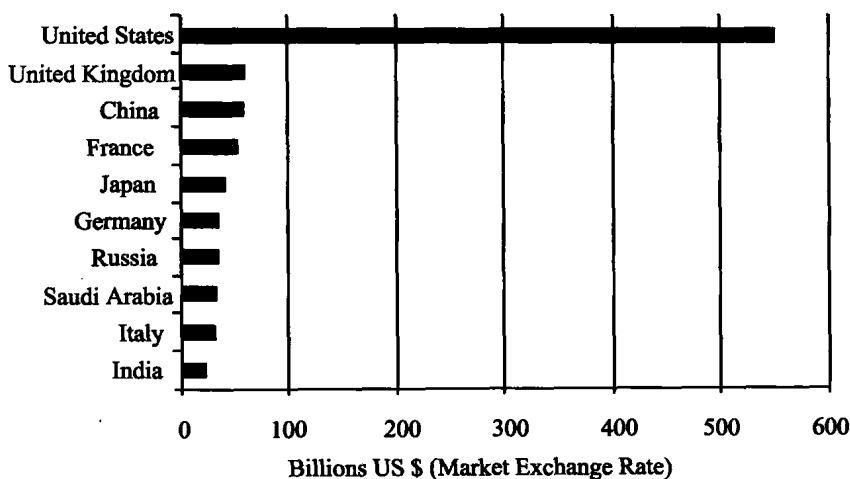
Fig. 1. 1   Military spending in 2007, in USD, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Capability Development

Capability development, which is often referred to as the military "strength", is arguably one of the most complex activities known to humanity because it requires determining: Strategic, operational and tactical capability requirements to counter the identified threats; Strategic, operational and tactical doctrines by which the acquired capabilities will be used; identifying concepts, methods and systems involved in executing the doctrines; creating design specifications for the manufacturers who would produce these in adequate quantity and quality for their use in combat; purchase the concepts, methods and systems; create a forces structure that would use the concepts, methods and systems most effectively and efficiently; integrate these concepts, methods and systems into the force structure by providing military education, training, and practice that preferably resembles combat environment of intended use; create military logistics systems to allow continued and uninterrupted performance of military organisations under combat conditions, including provision of health services to the personnel and maintenance for the equipment; the services to assist recovery of wounded personnel and repair of damaged equipment; and

finally post-conflict demobilization and disposal of war stocks surplus to peacetime requirements.

Military Science

Because most of the concepts and methods used by the military, and many of its systems are not found in the commercial use, much of materiel is researched, designed, developed and offered for inclusion in arsenals by military science organisation within the overall structure of the military. Military scientists are therefore found to interact with all Arms and Services of the armed forces, and at all levels of the military hierarchy of command.

Military Logistics

Possessing military capability is not sufficient if this capability can not be deployed for, and employed in combat operations. To achieve this, military logistics are used for the logistics management and logistics planning of the forces supply "tail", the consumables and capital equipment of the troops.

Notes

[1] Battle of Kadesh 卡迭石战役,古埃及与赫梯王国为争夺叙利亚地区统治权而发生的战役。埃及第十九王朝的法老拉美西斯二世与赫梯国王在奥伦特河边的卡迭石(叙利亚的大马士革东北)会战,初期法老失利,第二天再战,赫梯受挫。双方均未取得决定性胜利。

[2] Pharaoh Ramesses Ⅱ 拉美西斯二世(公元前 1303 年～公元前 1213 年),古埃及第十九王朝法老(公元前 1279 年～公元前 1213 年在位),其执政时期是埃及新王国最后的强盛年代。拉美西斯二世进行了一系列的远征,以恢复埃及对巴勒斯坦的统治。

[3] Qin Shi Huang 秦始皇(公元前 259 年～公元前 210 年),嬴政,自称始皇帝,是中国战国末期秦国君主,后建立秦朝成为中国首个皇帝,于 13 岁即王位,39 岁统一七国建立秦朝,50 岁出巡时驾崩。秦始皇是中国历史上第一个皇权专制社会中央集权体制国家的创立者。秦朝的建立对中国和世界的历史产生了深远的影响。

[4] Royal Military Academy 英国皇家军事学院,该学院以及本段以下提到的美国军事学院(United States Military Academy)和拿破仑战争(Napoleonic Wars),本书其他单元有详文,此处不再赘注。

Questions

1. What is the term "military" used to refer to as an adjective?

2. What does military usually refer to as a noun?

3. According to the passage, what is the first requirement of the military?

4. Could you list some requirements of the military?

5. What does military economics more commonly refer to?

6. Why is capability development which is often referred to as the military "strength" regarded as the most complex activities known to humanity?

Word and Expressions

bas-relief　浮雕

terracotta　赤色陶器

lavishly　丰富的

arch　拱形建筑物

wrought　制造的,锻造的

etymology　词源学

connote　意味着

commonality　共性

hierarchy　等级制度,有等级的领导层

Text 2　The Information Warfare

Imagine a world where information is the medium of exchange and cash is used only for pedestrian trade. A world where information, not English, German, Japanese, or Russian, is the common language. A world where the power of knowledge and information usurp the strength of military might. A world totally dependent upon new high-tech tools that make information available instantaneously to anyone, anywhere at anytime. A world where he who controls the information, controls the people. A world where electronic privacy no longer exists. Now imagine a conflict between adversaries in which information is the prize, the spoils of war. A conflict which defines computers and communications systems as primary targets forced to defend themselves against deadly, invisible bullets and bombs. Then imagine a world made up of companies that compete and settle disputes by regularly blitzkrieging each other's information infrastructure. A world where electronic and competitive espionage are the expected manner of conducting business. Or imagine a world in which personal revenge, retribution, getting even is only a keystroke away.

"What kind of world is this?" This is the world of information warfare. And we, as individuals and as a country, are not prepared for the future we are creating.

In information warfare, information age weaponry will replace bombs and bullets. These weapons are no longer restricted to the Government or the CIA[1] or KGB[2]. Computer and communications weapons are available from catalogs, retail store fronts, and trade shows. Many can be built from hobbyist parts at home. And, of course, the military is developing its own arsenal of weapons with which to wage information warfare.

Why will information warfare be fought? Is it a foregone conclusion? A necessary component of our future? The answers are timely and unique to the Information Age and the promise of a National Information Infrastructure. We will see that Information Wars are inevitable for many reasons, given our place in history.

1. The incredibly rapid proliferation of high-quality, high-performance electronic information systems have created the Global Network — Cyberspace thus redefining how we conduct business. Not only did business and government buy into technology, but tens of millions of individuals were, within less than a decade, suddenly empowered with tools and capabilities previously limited to a select few. The comparatively simple technology required for information warfare is universally available. Technological anarchy is the result.

The Global Network is a historically unprecedented high-way system that defies nationalism and borders. It places the keys to the kingdom, to our wealth and our digital identity, within equal reach of everyone with a computer.

2. While we as a planet withdraw from a bipolar militaristic stand off, we unexpectedly find ourselves joined by dozens of new nation-states filled with unique nation-state histories, each competing for its own identity. That every newly created nation-state will adapt. There are other alternatives, and not all of them are compatible. The rules of the competition for global economic and political influence aren't the same for everyone.

3. Only twenty-five percent of the planet can be considered developed, leaving several billion inhabitants in the unenviable position of being the Have Nots. With the Global Network pouring avalanches of information in the forms of text, sound, and especially visual images, across the borders to Have Nots, the Have Nots very quickly want to become Haves. When there's nothing to lose, there's nothing to fear.

4. Greed is in no short supply, and few individuals, businesses, or countries are exempt. Business and governments constantly jockey for advantage over each

other, often relying on less-than-legal techniques to gain an edge. With the Global Network in place, and the proliferation of technology for everyone, greed has found its way into the fingertips of people who might otherwise never commit a crime. Greed operates at all levels, and due to the vulnerability of most information systems, provides ample opportunity to exploit their weaknesses for stupendous profits. Information warfare offers tremendous financial gain to the winner and devastation to the loser.

5. The effects of information warfare are unique in the annals of conflict. InfoWars can be fought by remote control, the ringleaders comfortably invisible behind a keyboard ten thousand miles away. No longer is it necessary to intrude physically upon the intended victim's turf. The Global Network offers a million points of entry.

The computer terrorist can inflict indiscriminate damage on millions of people with a single keystroke, sowing fear, suspicion, and doubt. Information warfare is a low-budget, high-tech vehicle for mass destruction.

6. Information warfare is a low risk/high reward endeavor. The odds of getting caught are low, of being prosecuted lower still, and of being convicted almost nil. On the international front, countries cannot agree what to do with nuclear weapons, much less an Information Warrior sitting behind a key-board.

7. Essentially we don't trust computers. They process information far too fast for us to comprehend, hence we perceive them as being out of our control. Most of us don't have a clue what goes on inside of them. Yet we need computers to sustain our society. Information Warriors leverage our inherent fear and distrust of computers — binary schizophrenia, digital addiction, and approximation anxiety to their advantage.

8. Last, and perhaps most important, information warfare will be waged because it can be. History clearly shows that any new technology, regardless of its original intentions, soon finds its way into the arsenals of the warriors. In this case, computer technology has fallen into the hands of the Information Warriors.

Information warfare currently costs the United States an estimated $\$100\sim$ $\$300$ billion per year, and the financial impact on the economy increases every year. But an annual $\$200$-plus billion loss is mainly about people, some three to eight million Americans who might otherwise be working. They, too, are the victims of information Warfare.

Information warfare takes advantage of our reliance on, indeed our addiction to, automation and modern computerized niceties. Information warfare attacks our very way of life.

The threat of a future computer Chernobyl[3] is not an empty one. It is only a question of who and when.

Notes

[1]   CIA   Central Intelligence Agent,美国中央情报局。

[2]   KGB   克格勃,苏联国家安全委员会俄文缩写英译,前身为捷尔任斯基创立的"契卡(Cheka)"。

[3]   Chernobyl   切尔诺贝利,1986 年 4 月 26 日,切尔诺贝利核电站第 4 号核反应堆发生事故,引起爆炸。据估算,核泄漏事故后产生的放射污染相当于日本广岛原子弹爆炸产生的放射污染的 100 倍。

Questions

1. What are the differences between information age weaponry and the conventional weapons?
2. List at least three reasons why information warfare will be fought.
3. Why is information warfare considered as a low-budget, high-tech vehicle for mass destruction?
4. Why is information warfare a low risk/high reward endeavor?
5. What financial impact has information warfare caused on the United States?

Word and Expressions

usurp   夺取,取代

spoil   战利品

espionage   间谍行为

retribution   惩罚

keystroke   按键

foregone   不可避免的

proliferation   激增,扩散

anarchy   无政府状态

have nots   穷人

avalanche   雪崩,突然到来的一大批

jockey   图谋

gain an edge   获取优势

stupendous   惊人的,巨大的

turf   地盘,势力范围

prosecute   检举,公诉

schizophrenia   精神分裂症

addiction   瘾,入迷