

军队院校重点网络课程“军事英语”配套教材

新军事英语

总主编：张亚非
本册主编：冯冬红

军事后勤

MILITARY LOGISTICS

A
New
Course
Book
for
English
in
Military
Studies

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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序

Foreword

当今世界，新军事变革的浪潮汹涌澎湃。这是随着人类社会由工业时代走向信息时代，在军事领域中所引发的一场划时代的革命，其规模之大、内涵之新、力度之强、影响之深，是历史上任何一次军事变革都无法比拟的。国际上的经济全球化和政治多极化，使世界战略格局处于重大的调整与力量重组之中。积极迎接世界新军事变革的挑战，努力推进中国特色军事变革的步伐，是建设一支革命化、知识化、现代化和正规化军队的根本要求，是当代中国军人的崇高历史责任。

江泽民主席深刻指出：迎接新的军事发展的挑战，关键在人才。在新的军事变革中，高技术武器装备的广泛应用并没有改变人在战争中的地位与作用。相反，它对军人的综合素质，特别是文化素养、智力水平和科技素质，提出了更高的要求。为此，世界各发达国家都十分重视优化官兵的知识结构，提高官兵的综合素质，以更好地适应未来战争的需要。这一客观背景，迫切要求我们紧扣时代的脉搏，加大我军军事教育改革的力度，大力培养和造就高素质的新型军事人才，推进军队和国防现代化建设的发展。

改革开放以来，我国在世界上的影响力不断增大。我们的国防与军队建设，必须适应时代的变迁，加快走向世界的步伐。学习外语，学好外语，是借助语言之桥梁，汲取世界先进文化营养，跟踪世界新军事变革前沿动态，借鉴别国特别是军事强国军队建设经验的一条重要途径。它对于我们开拓视野、增长见识、启迪思维、激发创新和全面提高我军官兵的综合素质，有着不可替代的作用。

在新时期军队建设方针的指引下，我军院校教育中的外语教学在过去的二十多年里取得了长足的进步，结出了丰硕的果实。外语，尤其是英语，作为我们面向世界的一种交流工具，不仅在日常的对外交往中得到广泛应用，而且在社会、科技、军事、外交等专门领域的国际交流中也发挥着重要作用。外语的通用性与专业性等客观性质与特点，要求我们在面对世界军事知识海洋和信息洪流时，在我军院校的外语教学中，坚定不移地走改革创新之路；在坚持掌握语言基础知识、提高外语应用能力的同时，更好地将外语教学与军事知识的学习有机地结合在一起，使我们培养的军事人才在思维层次上能够更具开放性、国际性和战略性；在外语知识与能力上，能够通专并蓄，体现鲜明的军事特色；在素质结构上，能够更加贴近部队建设的实际需要，适应中国特色军事变革的时代要求。

“军事英语”课程集外语学习和军事知识为一体，通过英语这一重要的国际化语言载体，学习军事思想、军事科技、军事装备、军事训练等专门知识与信息，培养借助英语满足我军对外借鉴、学习、宣传、交流等实际需要的能力，是我军新时期军事教育的一个重要组成部分。然而，由于军事专业英语教学起步较晚，军事领域所涉专业门类众多，现代军事思想日新月异，军事科技突飞猛进，因此至今尚无一套选材新、覆盖面广的军事英语系列教材。在总参军训部的指导下，由解放军理工大学、解放军国际关系学院、解放军外

国语学院等院校编写的“新军事英语”系列教程，填补了军队院校外语教学上的这一空白，满足了当前军事英语教学的迫切需要。这对于贯彻落实新时期军队院校教学改革的精神，促进院校和部队人才培养质量的提高，无疑是一件十分有意义的工作。
是为序。



(熊光楷)

2003年9月18日

前言

Preface

为适应军队现代化建设的要求,推进军队院校的教学改革,更新教学内容,提高教学质量,我们根据当前军队院校军事专业英语教学的实际需要,编写了这套“新军事英语”系列教程。

在新时期军队建设思想的指引下,英语教学在军队院校的学历教育和军官的继续教育中占有十分突出的地位,在培养高素质新型军事人才和做好军事斗争准备方面发挥着极其重要的作用。经过多年的努力,军队院校英语教学的基础阶段在教学大纲、课程计划、教材建设、教学手段等方面,都已步入正轨,逐步完善,教学质量稳步提高。然而,随着教学改革不断深入,院校学历教育中“英语教学四年不断线”的要求日显迫切,军官继续教育对英语知识与英语能力的要求逐渐提高,继基础英语教学之后,在院校学历教育的专业学习阶段和部队各类干部的继续教育阶段急需开展面向军事应用领域的专业英语教学,以更好地满足军队现代化建设对军事人才英语知识与英语能力的需求。

本教程作为军队院校学历教育和军官继续教育的重要内容之一,旨在培养和提高使用者以英语为工具,在当代军事理论与思想、军事指挥与作战、军事科学与技术、军事教育与训练等领域获取、处理与交流信息的能力。同时,本教程以英语为窗口,能够增强我军院校学员和部队官兵对当今世界军事发展和外军的了解,提高军事外语水平,以适应有中国特色的军事变革的总体要求。

本教程按目前军队院校所设置的学科专业,经过适当组合,分为若干分册,构成一个互相联系、相对独立的教材体系。在编写上,我们力求使其体现现代英语在军事领域中使用的特点与规律,反映当今军事领域的发展动态,满足不同军事专业英语教学的需要,以适应新时期军队建设对高素质的新型军事人才的要求。

本教程以英语在军事领域中的应用为主要内容,突出提高使用者的军事英语知识和培养在军事领域中应用英语的能力。本教程适合完成基础英语学习、通过大学英语四级考试、具有中级英语水平的军队院校学员使用,也适合具有同等英语水平的部队官兵使用。本教程可作为正式教材,用于军队院校的专业英语教学、部队指挥与科技干部的继续教育以及部队官兵科技练兵的英语教学与培训,也可作为普及军事专业知识的中级英语读物。

本教程还可作为总参军训部组织制作的军队院校重点网络课程“军事英语”的配套教材使用。

本教程中的课文多数选自英美等国的素材,为保持其原有语言特点和整体风格,我们未作改写。有的课文所表达的观点,难免受其作者社会及文化背景的影响,反映西方国家的看法,请读者在阅读时注意审辨。本分册部分课文译文参考使用了《外军后勤信息》中的译文,在此一并向各位译者表示感谢。

对我们而言,编写一套涉及多个专业领域的军事英语教材是一次新的尝试。由于我们缺乏经验,水平有限,教程内容中的错误与疏漏在所难免。欢迎大家在使用时给予指正,帮助我们完善“新军事英语”系列教程。

编者
2005年1月

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Lesson

1

Joint Vision 2010 and Focused Logistics

Military Terms in the Text

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Joint Vision 2010</i> (美) 《2010年联合构想》 | joint theater logistics command and control (JTLOG C ²) 联合战区后勤指挥与控制 |
| Focused Logistics 聚焦后勤 | logistical footprint 后勤摊子 |
| dominant maneuver 制敌机动 | joint Service support organization 联合军种保障机构 |
| precision engagement 精确打击 | Theater Army Area Command (美) 战区陆军地区司令部 |
| full dimensional protection 全维防护 | Joint Support Command (美) 联合保障司令部 |
| the Department of Defense (DoD) (美) 国防部 | Service Component Commander (美) 各军种部队司令官 |
| information superiority 信息优势 | joint logistics command and control (Jt Log C ²) 联合后勤指挥与控制 |
| Joint Staff (美) 联合参谋部 | theater distribution (TD) 战区配送 |
| revolution in military logistics (RML) 军事后勤革命 | Joint Force Commander (JFC) (美) 联合部队司令官 |
| Global Combat Support System (GCSS) 全球战斗保障系统 | cross-Service 跨军种 |
| rapid crisis response 快速危机反应 | logistics function 后勤职能 |
| full spectrum support 全方位保障 | NAVLOG 95 War Game 95 海军后勤演习 |
| combat effectiveness 战斗力 | theater J-4 (美) 战区后勤处 |
| joint logistics 联合后勤 | <i>Joint Publication 4-0</i> (美) 《联合出版物4-0》 |
| joint theater 联合战区 | Service-unique 单一军种 |
| logistics management 后勤管理 | common user logistics 通用后勤 |
| joint deployment 联合部署 | in peacetime 平时 |
| rapid distribution 快速配送 | in wartime 战时 |
| information fusion 信息融合 | |
| multinational logistics 多国后勤 | |
| force medical protection 部队医疗防护 | |
| agile infrastructure 灵活的基础设施 | |

Text

Joint Vision 2010 and Focused Logistics*

1 *Joint Vision 2010* is the conceptual template for how America's Armed Forces will channel the vitality and innovation of our people and leverage technological

* Written by Lieutenant General John M. McDuffie, USA, published in *Army Logistician*, Jan. -Feb. 1999

opportunities to achieve new levels of effectiveness in joint warfighting. Inherent in¹ this is the development of four new operational concepts:

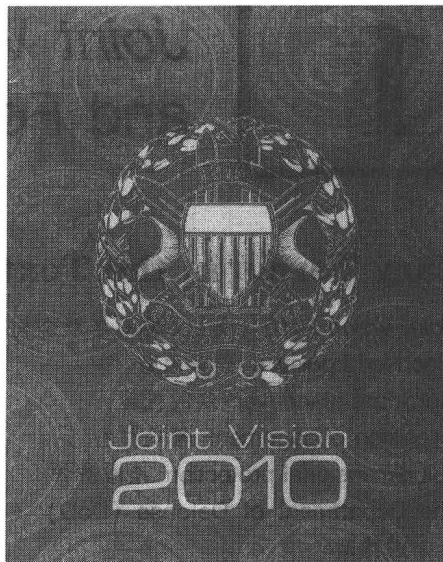
- Dominant Maneuver
- Precision Engagement
- Full Dimensional Protection
- Focused Logistics

2 As the Department of Defense (DoD) moves closer to the year 2010, we must be able to capitalize on² information superiority and its associated technological advances.

1 Information superiority is the capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. It is also the common band that ties the four new operational concepts together.

3 The Joint Staff recognizes the importance of achieving a revolution in military logistics (RML) and the value of RML in successfully maintaining force readiness. While the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) is the warfighter's strategy to achieve logistics information superiority, Focused Logistics is the game plan.

4 *Joint Vision 2010* describes Focused Logistics as the fusion of logistics information and transportation technologies for achieving rapid crisis response; deployment and sustainment; the ability to track and shift units, equipment, and supplies even while they are en route³; and the delivery of tailored logistics packages and sustainment directly to the warfighter. To support the other operational concepts, Focused Logistics must be responsive, flexible, and precise. Logistics systems envisioned by Focused Logistics will include refined techniques for ensuring combat readiness and sustainment while attaining increased efficiencies. The goal is full spectrum support, from deployment to redeployment, reconstitution, or forward deployment, while at the same time enhancing both our combat effectiveness and the quality of life⁴ of our forces. The *Vision* calls for⁵ improved support to the warfighter through the increased responsiveness, visibility, and accessibility of logistics resources.



1. to be inherent in: 固有的

2. to capitalize on: 利用

3. en route: 在途中

4. quality of life: 生活质量

5. call for: 要求; 需要

5 When the Directorate of Logistics for the Joint Staff published *Focused Logistics, the Joint Logistics Roadmap to Joint Vision 2010*, we charted the course for gaining full spectrum support across the range of possible missions envisioned in *Joint Vision 2010*. **2**Based on the concept of leveraging key enablers of technology innovation and information superiority, we presented an integrated approach on how to support the other operational concepts to achieve full spectrum dominance in joint warfighting. Focused Logistics maximizes the benefits to be gained from information superiority and technological innovation. **3**By providing full spectrum coverage, the joint warfighter receives comprehensive support from the source of supply to the point of need, whether that is a foxhole, cockpit, ship, or base.

6 This joint logistics roadmap outlined several key joint initiatives that will lead to the desired future logistics capability. **4**Inherent in this process was the development of six key tenets, which will emphasize a systematic, relational approach to developing full spectrum supportability. These tenets are the framework for designing the logistics template in joint warfighting:

- Joint Theater Logistics Management
- Joint Deployment/Rapid Distribution
- Information Fusion
- Multinational Logistics
- Force Medical Protection
- Agile Infrastructure

7 Information Fusion is key, and GCSS is the “lens” through which we will see this strategy.

8 **5**Joint theater logistics command and control (JTLOG C²) is a concept to make clear lines of authority, through a single entity in a joint warfighting environment responsible for logistics support.

9 Future operations will continue to rely on a strong logistics foundation. In order to reduce the size of the logistical footprint required to support combined operations, take advantage of the developing enabling technologies, and enhance effectiveness, increased centralized command and control is necessary. A Joint Theater Log C² organization could be established to support the in-theater portion of an MTW⁶ or SSC⁷. **6**This should be done from a joint perspective in order to prioritize and allocate scarce resources, capitalize on those assets and capabilities

6. MTW: major theater of war 主战区

7. SSC: small scale contingency 小规模应急行动

that one Service may have in theater, that can support the other Service, and to the extent possible, eliminate both unnecessary redundancies and excess capabilities. The availability of critical logistics data via JTAV⁸ and GCSS capabilities make this joint logistics management possible. ⑦ It is important to note that this organization would not assume any of the traditional CINC J-4⁹ functions of plans, policy, or programs. Also, Services retain their *Title 10* responsibilities.

10 Coordinating an effort of this magnitude would require, at its nucleus¹⁰, a joint Service support organization similar to the Theater Army Area Command. This organization would be an operational logistics support command expandable to a bona fide Joint Support Command working directly for the CINC. Representatives from all the Services would be included in this organization in order to transition it to a joint command. This organization could be expanded by augmentation of battle-rostered reserves from the Services. Additionally, CSA¹¹ and supporting CINC's representatives would also be incorporated into¹² the organization.

11 This C² organization will not have Service logistics forces allocated to it, but rather should be empowered to task for needed capabilities through each of the Service Component Commanders. The Theater Log C² Commander is the joint logistician responsible for integration of all general support missions.

12 ⑧ At present, dependent upon the size and complexity of an operation, there may be literally dozens of logistics nodes serving the theater, each reporting to multiple organizations or chains of command. Under the joint logistics command and control (Jt Log C²) concept, the Services retain their *Title 10* responsibilities, but as joint force operations commence, theater distribution (TD) and allocation decisions will be handled by an in-theater joint logistics organization comprised of¹³ a multi-Service group of senior logistics advisors to the Joint Force Commander (JFC). Joint Log C² takes the issues of Theater Distribution, JRSOI¹⁴, Theater Log C² and other logistics enablers and forges them into an integrated logistical concept.

13 Logisticians ensure that common users and cross-Service logistics functions of the Service operators are synchronized to¹⁵ support the joint force.

8. JTAV: joint total asset visibility 联合全资产可视性

9. CINC J-4: Command-in-Chief Logistics Section (美) 总司令部后勤处

10. at ... nucleus: 在……的核心

11. CSA: Combat Support Agency (美) 战斗保障局

12. to be incorporated into: 合成一体

13. to be comprised of: 由……组成

14. JRSOI: joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration 联合接收、集结、前运与合成

15. to be synchronized to: 同步做……

The Log C² element will be involved in prioritizing limited resources, tasking common user assets, coordinating a common standard among the Services, and developing efficiencies through the consolidation of like functions. Focused Logistics brings together the logistics enablers with Theater Distribution, JRSOI, and other joint concepts. In order for Focused Logistics to achieve its full potential, it must combine the logistics enablers with TD, JRSOI, and other joint concepts. The after-action report from NAVLOG 95 War Game points out the void in our current Joint Log C² structure and further reinforces the need for a different way of controlling logistics support for joint operations.

14 The theater J-4 plans for logistics support with the assistance of the joint boards and centers. Joint Log C² will benefit from technological innovation and lessons learned from dealing with ad hoc organizations. *Joint Publication 4-0* prescribes some specific functions that must be accomplished within the theater and notes that the CINC has authority under crisis conditions, to divert “normal logistics processes” and “use all facilities and supplies assigned to their commands.” This expands CINC authority well beyond just the common user capabilities and encompasses all logistics functions in the theater. Logistics requirements would either be Service-unique, cross-Service, or common user requirements. Common user logistics involves arrangements or agreements that fix responsibility for a Service to provide specified logistical support to another Service or DoD activity in peacetime or wartime and is a continuous responsibility. Logistics directive authority, as specified in *Joint Publication 4-0*, allows the CINCs to direct cross-Service logistics support where Service components provide resources (materiel and personnel) to support the activities and missions of another Service component. A Theater Log C² organization would exist primarily to manage common user requirements. ⑨ The Joint Staff and the Services are currently evaluating the structure of a single in-theater joint logistics organization whose mission would be to synchronize, prioritize, direct, integrate, and coordinate common user and cross-Service logistics functions.

15 As *Joint Vision 2010* guides America’s Armed Forces into the 21st century, GCSS provides the combat support component through Focused Logistics, providing the joint warfighter with the support needed to achieve information superiority and full-spectrum dominance.

New Words

conceptual /kən'septʃuəl/ a. 概念的
template /'templɪt/ n. 模板

vitality /vəɪ'tæləti/ n. 活力；生命力
innovation /,ɪnəʊ'veɪʃən/ n. 创新；改革

leverage /'li:vəri:dʒ/ vt. 利用
 inherent /ɪn'hɪərənt/ a. 固有的; 内在的
 maneuver /mə'nu:ɪvə(r)/ n. 机动
 superiority /sju:ˌpɪəri'bræti/ n. 优势; 优越
 disseminate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ vt. 散布
 readiness /'redɪnis/ n. 准备就绪状态
 deployment /drɪ'plɔ:mənt/ n. 部署; 展开;
 配置
 envision /ɪn'vɪʒən/ vt. 想象; 预想
 efficiency /ɪ'fɪʃənsɪ/ n. 效率; 功效
 spectrum /'spektrəm/ n. 范围; 系列
 accessibility /ək'sesə'bɪləti/ n. 可获取; 可
 使用
 mission /'mɪʃən/ n. 任务; 使命
 enabler /ɪ'neɪblə(r)/ n. 使能器
 dominance /dɒmɪnəns/ n. 支配地位; 优势
 foxhole /'fɒkshəʊl/ n. 散兵坑
 cockpit /'kɒkpi:t/ n. 飞机座舱; 驾驶舱
 tenet /'ti:net/ n. 原则
 framework /'freɪmwɜ:k/ n. 框架; 构架; 结构
 agile /'ædʒaɪl/ a. 敏捷的; 灵活的
 portion /'pɔ:ʃən/ n. 一部分

prioritize /praɪ'ɔ:rɪtaɪz/ vt. 按优先次序排列
 eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ vt. 消除, 排除
 redundancy /rɪ'dʌndənsɪ/ n. 冗余
 via /'vaɪə/ prep. 经; 通过; 经由
 retain /rɪ'teɪn/ vt. 保留; 保持
 coordinate /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt/ vt. 协调; 调整
 nucleus /'nju:klɪəs/ n. 核心; 核子
 expandable /ɪks'pændəbl/ a. 可扩大的; 可
 张开的
 bona fide /bɒnə'faɪdi/ a. 〈拉〉真正的
 augmentation /ɔ:ɡmen'teɪʃən/ n. 增加
 empower /ɪm'paʊə(r)/ vt. 授权给; 使能够
 integration /ɪntɪ'ɡreɪʃən/ n. 综合
 literally /'lɪtərəli/ ad. 确实地; 毫不夸张地
 node /nəʊd/ n. 节点
 allocation /æləʊ'keɪʃən/ n. 分配; 安置
 synchronize /'sɪŋkrənaɪz/ vt. 使同步
 consolidation /kən'sɒlɪ'deɪʃən/ n. 合并; 巩固
 ad hoc /ɪəd'hɒk/ a. 〈拉〉临时的; 特别
 的, 专门的
 normal /'nɔ:məl/ a. 正常的; 正规的

Notes

① Information superiority is the capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same.

(1) “to collect, process, and disseminate ...” 是不定式短语, 作定语, 修饰 “capability”; 其中 “process” 和 “disseminate” 前面省略了 “to”, 与 “collect” 并列。

(2) “uninterrupted” 是过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 “flow”。

(3) “exploiting or denying ...” 是现在分词短语, 前面加上 “while”, 构成一个省略形式的状语从句, 表示伴随情况。

[译文] 掌握信息优势就是有能力不间断地收集、处理和传送信息, 同时制止敌人这样做, 或使其信息为我所用。

② Based on the concept of leveraging key enablers of technology innovation and information superiority, we presented an integrated approach on how to support the other operational concepts to achieve full spectrum dominance in joint warfighting.

(1) “based on ...” 是过去分词短语, 作状语。

(2) “leveraging ...” 是动名词短语, 作介词 “of” 的宾语。

(3) 疑问副词“how”与不定式短语“to support...”构成短语，作介词“on”的宾语。

[译文] 基于利用技术革新和信息优势的关键性使能器的理念，我们提出了一个配合其他几个作战理念在联合作战中获得全面控制权的综合方案。

③ By providing full spectrum coverage, the joint warfighter receives comprehensive support from the source of supply to the point of need, whether that is a foxhole, cockpit, ship, or base.

(1) “whether”引导让步状语从句，表示“无论”、“不管”。

(2) “that is a...”中的代词“that”指代“the point of need”。

[译文] 通过提供全方位的后勤保障，在从补给源到需求点的全程中，诸军种联合部队的士兵都可以得到全面保障，而不论需求点是散兵坑、飞机座舱、战舰、还是基地。

④ Inherent in this process was the development of six key tenets, which will emphasize a systematic, relational approach to developing full spectrum supportability.

(1) 本句是一个倒装句，主语“the development of six key tenets”和表语“inherent in this process”位置颠倒，倒装的原因是主语后有较长的定语。本文第一段中的最后一句与本句主句的结构相同，也是倒装句。

(2) “which”引导非限制性定语从句，解释说明名词“tenets”。

[译文] 在该进程中，一项既定的任务就是制定六项重要原则。这些原则强调以有条不紊的和相互关联的方法来开发全方位的保障能力。

⑤ Joint theater logistics command and control (JTLOG C²) is a concept to make clear lines of authority, through a single entity in a joint warfighting environment responsible for logistics support.

(1) “through...”为介词短语，作方式状语。

(2) “responsible for...”是形容词短语，作定语，修饰“entity”。

[译文] 联合战区后勤指挥与控制是一种通过在联合作战环境中由单一实体负责后勤保障来划清权力界限的理念。

⑥ This should be done from a joint perspective in order to prioritize and allocate scarce resources, capitalize on those assets and capabilities that one Service may have in theater, that can support the other Service, and to the extent possible, eliminate both unnecessary redundancies and excess capabilities.

(1) 本句中有两个以“that”引导的定语从句，均修饰“assets and capabilities”。

(2) “to the extent possible”是介词短语，作状语，表示程度。

[译文] 要以联合战区的眼光来进行这种保障，以便有重点地使用和合理分配紧缺资源，充分利用一个军种在战区内拥有的，同时又可以支援其他军种的资产和能力，并尽可能消除不必要的冗余和过剩能力。

⑦ It is important to note that this organization would not assume any of the traditional CINC J-4 functions of plans, policy, or programs.

(1) “It” 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 “to note ...”。

(2) “that” 引导宾语从句；宾语从句中的情态动词 “would” 表示可能性。

[译文] 必须指出，这一联合机构不会承担任何总司令部后勤处传统的计划、政策或规划职能。

⑧ At present, dependent upon the size and complexity of an operation, there may be literally dozens of logistics nodes serving the theater, each reporting to multiple organizations or chains of command.

(1) 短语 “dependent upon ...” 在句中作状语，表示条件。

(2) “each reporting to ...” 是独立主格结构。

[译文] 目前，根据作战行动的规模大小和复杂程度，可能确实会有几十个为战区服务的后勤站点，每一站点都向多个机构或指挥系统报告工作。

⑨ The Joint Staff and the Services are currently evaluating the structure of a single in-theater joint logistics organization whose mission would be to synchronize, prioritize, direct, integrate, and coordinate common user and cross-Service logistics functions.

(1) “whose” 引导定语从句，修饰 “organization”。

(2) “prioritize”、“direct”、“integrate” 和 “coordinate” 均是省略了 “to” 的不定式，与 “to synchronize” 是并列关系，与 “common user and cross-Service logistics functions” 构成不定式短语，作从句的表语。

[译文] 联合参谋部和各军种目前正在评估单一战区联合后勤机构的体制，该机构的任务将是统一安排、优先保障、指挥、合成和协调通用的和跨军种的后勤职能。

Topics for Discussion

1. What is *Joint Vision 2010*, and what are its new operational concepts?
2. What is Focused Logistics, according to *Joint Vision 2010*?
3. What are the tenets that form the framework for designing the logistics template in joint warfighting?
4. Why is it said that Information Fusion is key?
5. What are the reasons for increased centralized command and control?

Task-based Use of English

Listening to News Broadcasts

Listening to English radio or TV news broadcasts enables you to get information and to improve your listening ability at the same time.

Here are some of the things that you can do with radio and TV news broadcasts:

- Listen to a news broadcast. Record it if you have a recorder. Take notes while you are listening to the broadcast or its recording, and then tell from your notes in as much detail as possible to someone who understands the broadcast better than you do. (You can use either English or Chinese to describe what you have heard.) Ask the person to tell you if you have got something wrong.
- You can also play the recording of a news broadcast with breaks between sense groups or sentences, and transcribe during the break every word of the broadcast. Then you can ask someone who is good at listening comprehension to check what you have written.
- If possible, read English newspapers or news reports on the Internet from time to time. In this way you can get familiar with the relevant background information and vocabulary and this will help you improve your listening comprehension rapidly.

The Task

Listen to (and record, if possible) BBC, VOA or TV news broadcasts individually or in a group and retell the latest developments you have heard.

课文参考译文

《2010 年联合构想》与聚焦后勤

1. 《2010 年联合构想》是关于美国武装力量如何发挥人员的活力和创造性，如何抓住技术机遇把联合作战能力提高到新水平的理论样板。这个构想的根本任务就是开发四种新的作战理念，即：制敌机动、精确打击、全维防护和聚焦后勤。

2. 在国防部 (DoD) 向 2010 年迈进的过程中，我们必须能够充分利用我军的信息优势以及与之相关的技术进步。掌握信息优势就是有能力不间断地收集、处理和传送信息，同时制止敌人这样做，或使其信息为我所用。信息优势还是联结上述四项新的作战理念的纽带。

3. 联合参谋部认识到了进行军事后勤革命 (RML) 的重要性及其对于成功保持部队战备状态所具有的价值。如果说全球战斗保障系统 (GCSS) 是作战部队获取后勤信息优势的战略手段，那么聚焦后勤就是获取这种优势的行动计划。

4. 根据《2010 年联合构想》的描述，聚焦后勤就是以对危机作出快速反应为目的的后勤信息与运输技术的融合，就是力量部署与持续保障，就是追踪和转移部队、装备和补给品的能力（即使它们还在途中），就是直接向士兵输送专门定制的后勤成套设备