

LOGISTICS PRINCIPLES IN LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN

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Abstract

Logistics in an art and a science. The science aspect enables logisticians to accomplish their mission methodically, logistics can not be separated from Strategy and tactics. In addition, people may study logistics like a systemized knowledge. In practice the limitations are always there. Principles is a comprehensive and Fundamental doctrine or assumption. Therefore logisticians must understand and apply logistics Principles in managing logistics support, Logistics principles has eight principles those are : Logistics Intelligence, Objective, Generative logistics, Interdependence Simplicity, Timeliness, Forward Impetus and Security. Beside logistics principles, logisticians need to know about the logistics support plan to. Paragraphs of Material and Services To determine these point, Logistics staff has to know how well the terrains. Logistics principles that must be used in every logistic support plan it doesn't matter in small or huge operations. Logistics support plans are based on designed to support the combat operation. However, because of constraints of time, space and resources, the use of logistics principles and tactical requirement must be balanced. The mission of combat operation and also the objective of Logistics support operation determine how logistics support will be accomplished. As also, you know in what weather the operation will be, you can determine the equipment required easily also easily understands of transportation, Material and Service. Although services do not influence directly to the combat power, but services plan must not be ignored. So Logistics Intelligence, Objective, Generative logistics, Interdependence, Simplicity, Timeliness/Accuracy, Forward impetus, Cost Effectiveness and Security are logistics principles that must be used in every logistic support plan.

Keyword : Logistic, Support Plan, Intelligence

I. INTRODUCTION

a. Both strategy and tactics require logistics process.

The relationships between this process and strategy or tactics is so close, even inherent. Logistics can not be separated from strategy and tactics. However, you can differentiate its nature. In strategy, logistics is more likely to be a productive process than consumptive process as in tactics view point. In combat operation, you are dealing with using resources more than providing resources, nevertheless you must not ignore the limitation of resources. Besides, logistics in combat operation must be based on to support the operational requirement of the combat unit. So logistics as a combat service

support has two major planning areas they are force development and force development.

b. Theorists said, that logistics is an art and a science.

The science aspect enables logisticians to accomplish their mission methodically. In addition, people may study and learn logistic like a system tired knowledge. However, in practice the limitations are always. This circumstance demands logistician to execute flexible modifications, so fundamental theory as logistics has nibne principles those are especially applicable to planning the logistics support plan must reflect the implementation of Logistics principles.

II. LOGISTICS PRINCIPLES

a. General.

Principle Is a comprehensive and fundamental doctrine or assumption. Therefore logisticians must understand and apply logistics Principles in mining logistics support, FM 700-80 mentions that the US Army has nine logistics Principles, those are :

- (1) Logistics Intelligence
- (2) Objective
- (3) Generative Logistics
- (4) Interdependence
- (5) Simplicity
- (6) Timeliness
- (7) Forward Impetus
- (8) Cost effectiveness
- (9) Security

b. Gistics Intelligence

Effective logistics planning requires accurate and timely logistics information be acquired , analyzed and made available to Commander at all levels in order to provide effective logistics support. The information process should engender a minimum of paper work transmit only the best and most accurate, relevant and current information.

c. Objective

Objective of Logistics support must be clear and attainable. Subordinate unit will use logistics plan of superior units as a basis for its own logistics plan. So, the objective must be understood easily by subordinate commanders. Furthermore, without being attainable logistics plan is just useless paper work. From objective you derive to be accomplishment of logistics function. Therefore, logistics support objective must be clear and attainable.

d. Generative logistics

The generative. is mean for continuity. So generative logistics is not only the continuity of logistics support operation but generative logistics also means that

logistics support system must keep on sustaining improvement. The continuity of logistics support operation Means that the impetun of logistics support is forward to support the combat mission continuously. The continuity occupies very important role in maintaining combat power of unit. Advancing technology brings about reliable logistics support system. Therefore, logistics support system must keep on being improved from time to time. advancing combat operation that demands reliable logistics support system. Therefore, logistics support system must keep on being improved from time to time.

e. Independence

This principle is shown that one function to another function of logistics cannot operate without relate together for example maintenance can work without support by supply, so supply can not operated without transportation to carry the material, etc. Derive of that example you can see that all function of logistics are related to some degree, and no one function of logistics can operate effectively without due on interdependence.

f. Simplicity

Simple system doesn't always mean small system. Logistics support system can be a huge system, but it must not be complicated. Perhaps it is sophisticated, but never complicated. Complicated` system cause reducing impetus and prevent continuity. The simple system so provide accomplish of logistics support. Combat operation is dynamic and changeable. So the support element that is logistics support, must be flexible in order to be able to fulfill tactical requirement.

g. Timeliness/Accuracy

Timeliness / Accuracy, principle comprises accuracy in time, resource implementation and intelligence. You have to excute logistics support in the right time and place. Otherwise, your logistics support will be meaning less or inefficient.

If this happens, you will lose in combat. Because logistics is one of the combat supporting elements, logistics support system is interdependent among others. The exchange of intelligence become very important among them. Inaccurate intelligence endanger combat operation very much. Accurate intelligence is required not only among supporting elements of combat operation, but also among subsystems of logistics support system.

h. Forward Impetus

The impetus of logistics support is forward to support the combat mission. Supported commanders should be relieved of all possible details while retaining control of their own logistics support. So by the impetus of logistics support. So by the impetus of logistics support its mean to create the spirit in combat mission.

i. Cost Effectiveness

This principle must be held tightly by logisticians, because by efficient management of logistics resource creates and establish endurance of the combat support, beside that austere programs are significant for doing mission in combat. So efficient management of logistics resources and austere programs are essential to effective logistics support.

j. Security

The distinct principle of military activity, especially in combat is security. It is due to the enemy that maybe ready to attack. Logistics support is very crucial element in combat service support. Without security, instead of supporting combat logistic support will be a vulnerable point.

III. LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN

a. General

In combat forces, G – 4 or the logistics staff officer takes staff responsibility to provide logistics support. As a staff officer, he is a planner, he plans the

accomplishment of logistics support and finally he states his plan in Administrative/Logistics plan as an annex of operations plan. Referring to Administrative/Logistics plan format, and in accordance to the scope of this paper, now I discuss the importance paragraphs of mission, and material and services.

b. Paragraph of Mission

This paragraph states the objective of combat operation and also the objective of logistics support operation. Mission of combat operation determines how logistics support will be accomplished. This is the root of logistics support plan. So, this paragraph must be clear, attainable and easy to understand. For instance, to whether the mission of combat operation is in defence or in offence, this will influence Logistics staff officer to plan his logistics support. In defence, which fire power is very important brings about the quantity and quality of ammunition well – prepared. In a sense, ammunition – provided must be more than in off operation whereas, in offensive operation, mobility is more regulated, means of transportation is very important. This paragraph is to answer 4 questions, those are : who ? What ? When ? and Where ? who will accomplish the mission ? Corp, Division Brigade or other level of organization. This combat until executing operation determines logistics supporting unit. What the operation will be accomplished ? As mention above, logistics support in defense will different logistic support in offense. When the operational will be ? or when is the D – Day ? The time schedule of logistics support depends on this statement. And also, you know in what weather the operation will be. As a result, you can determine the equipment required easily. The answer of the question : where the operation will be, is concerned with the terrain of operation. Easily understood that different terrain requires different mean of transportation.

c. Paragraphs of Material and Service

- 1) Each class of supply is stated closely. Any particular class of supply in any level of unit may be different in distribution . To achieve generative logistics, simplicity and timeliness or accuracy, the planner determines whether unit distribution or supply point distribution will be used . Analyzes all tactical requirements as well as logistical capability to determine what system of distribution will be used . He must state each statement accurately, briefly, and clearly . In this paragraph, he plans where the main Supply Point and the forward supply point are. To determine these point, Logistics staff officer has to know how well the terrains he operates within combat operations he support. Combat operation is dynamic and changeable. So, determination of supply point must be flexibility determine the position of supply point and supplementary as well. For an example how these principle are used, you can look at Vietnam war. The Vietnamese war was characterized initially by primitive but effective logistics effort by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese . Using boat, human porters, animals, carts and bicycles, the Not Vietnamese infill treated. South Vietnam and over

IV. CONCLUSION

- a. Logistics intelligence, objective, generatif logistics, interdependence, simplicity, timeliness/accuracy, Forward impetus, Cost effectiveness and security are logistics principles that must be used in every logistic support plan. It do not matter in small or huge operations. Logistics principles must not be neglected. The quantity may be reduced, but not the quality.
- b. Logistics plans are based on designed to support the combat operation. However, because of the constraint of time, space and resources, they use of logistics

several years established supply areas. Inn later stage of war, North Vietnam's logistics strategy was to establish supply d3pot and Line of Communication in Laos and Cambodia.

- 2) In Transportation Plan, Logistic Staff Officer, Plans Route, Terminal And Movement. The important principle in this case is the 1 continuity both impetus of logistics support which is forward to support the combat mission continuously . The routes, terminals and movement planned must accord to the plan of supply. And the contrary, supply's plan also to accord to movement's plan. This indicate that logistics is interdependence In Falkland campaign, the movement of British Armed Force from to Falkland Island is a good example. They transported men and material by using military and modified civilian means of transportations . Their transported from Great Britain to Assension Island and from Assension island to services the task forces around Falkland Island.
- 3) Services comprise construction, graves registration field services land water supply point locations. Similar to the plans mentioned above, services plan use appropriate logistics principles. Although services do not influence directly to the combat power, but services plan must not be ignored.

principles and tactical requirement must be balanced . Any particular circumstances use particular principles. At least, the accomplishment of logistic support is not reverse against logistics principles

- c. In combat operations, the use of logistics principles is more in consumption of resources the providing resources.

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