

Defence Logistics Enabling And Sustaining Successful Military Operations

The transport, storage and handling of goods impose a heavy burden on the environment. As concern for the environment rises, companies must take more account of the external costs of logistics associated mainly with climate change, air pollution, noise, vibration and accidents. Leading the way in current thinking on environmental logistics, Green Logistics provides a unique insight on the environmental impacts of logistics and the actions that companies and governments can take to deal with them. It is written by a group of leading researchers in the field and provides a comprehensive view of the subject for students, managers and policy-makers. Fully updated and revised, the 3rd Edition of Green Logistics takes a more global perspective than previous editions. It introduces new contributors and international case studies that illustrate the impact of green logistics in practice. There is a new chapter on the links between green logistics and corporate social responsibility (CSR) and a series of postscripts examining the likely effects of new developments, such as 3D printing and distribution by drone, on the environmental footprint of logistics. Other key topics examined in the book include: carbon auditing of supply chains; transferring freight to greener transport modes; reducing the environmental impact of warehousing; improving the energy efficiency of freight transport; making city logistics more environmentally sustainable; reverse logistics for the management of waste; role of government in promoting sustainable logistics. Ideal for use on related courses, the 3rd Edition of Green Logistics includes indispensable online supporting materials, including graphics, tables and chapter summaries, as well as technical information and guidelines for teachers and lecturers. The book is endorsed by the Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport (CILT).

The last comprehensive study of defense logistics was published in 1959. In the ensuing forty-five years a revolutionary change in information technology and defense strategy has swept the field and mandated a new understanding of the objectives and principles of military logistics. The author, renowned defense logistics expert General William Tuttle, covers all aspects of the subject including force projection, force sustainment, and minimizing the logistics "footprint" in battle spaces. Within these objectives, he includes five principles that are employed to assess the effectiveness of the process and identifies their shortfalls and remedies. He also illuminates the major influences of culture and politics on defense logistics and proposes ways to minimize their adverse impact on combat readiness. Written for defense logistics leaders - those currently coping with the challenges and those logistics aspiring to lead - and for everyone involved in the complexities of planning and strategy, this up-to-date volume is sure to become a hallmark in the field.

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Australia Army Handbook

Readiness is the term used to describe the means by which the Ministry of Defence holds its military forces at varying levels of preparedness to respond to emerging operations. An effective system for assessing and reporting military readiness is a key part of modern armed forces capability, in order to manage risks and address any deficiencies and plan for the future. This has become increasingly important in recent years given the unpredictable nature of the current security environment. This NAO report finds that the MoD has a good system for reporting the readiness of its armed forces, although there is scope for further improvement, both to better define and measure its Public Service Agreement target for readiness, and to manage the main areas of risk, such as logistic support.

No-one in the Australian government or Army could have predicted that in the 25 years following the end of the Cold War Army personnel would be deployed to Rwanda, Cambodia, Somalia, Bougainville, East Timor, Afghanistan, Iraq and the Solomon Islands. In a constructive critique of the modern Australian Army, 'On Ops' examines the massive transformation that has taken place since troops were deployed to East Timor 1999. After decades of inactivity and the 'long peace' of the 1970s and 1980s the Army was stretched to the limit. Contributors include John Howard and Peter Leahy as well as Craig Stockings, David Horner and an impressive array of military historians, academics, intelligence experts and ex and current Army.

This Reader provides a structurally coherent explanation and review of the magnified role conception and organizational task expansion for the Nigerian military establishment in foreign policy. It argues essentially that one of the most problematic and intractable areas of public policy in Nigeria since the Civil War concerns the development of a professional defence establishment adequate to meet the challenges arising from the altered parameters of our security environment. The correction of this condition is the primary motivation of the Armed Forces modernization and augmentation program that touches upon all elements of Nigeria's military power. This Reader is at once a review and a critique of the major facets of this modernization and augmentation process of the Nigerian armed forces within the operative context of the changing dimension of threat perception and the strategic parameters that have guided Nigerian military planning since the Civil War in 1970.

While many books have been written on the Falklands War, this is the first to focus on the vital aspect of logistics. The challenges were huge; the lack of preparation time; the urgency; the huge distances involved; the need to requisition ships from trade to name but four.??After a brief discussion of events leading to Argentina's invasion the book describes in detail the rush to re-organise and deploy forces, despatch a large task force, the innovative solutions needed to sustain the Task Force, the vital staging base at Ascension Island, the in-theatre resupply, the set-backs and finally the restoring of order after victory.??Had the logistics plan failed, victory would have been impossible and humiliation inevitable, with no food for the troops, no ammunition for the guns, no medical support for casualties etc.??The lessons learnt have never been more important with increasing numbers of out-of-area operations required in remote trouble spots at short notice. The Falklands experience is crucial for the education of new generations of military planners and fascinating for military buffs and this book fills an important gap.

The riveting first book in Bruce Gamble's critically acclaimed Rabaul trilogy, originally published in hardcover as *Darkest Hour*, which chronicles the longest battle of World War II. January 23, 1942, New Britain. It was 2:30 a.m., the darkest hour of the day and, for the tiny Australian garrison sent to defend this Southwest Pacific island, soon to be the darkest hour of the war. Lark Force, comprising 1,500 soldiers and six nurses, faced a vastly superior Japanese amphibious unit poised to overrun Rabaul, capital of Australia's mandated territories. *Invasion Rabaul*, the first book in military historian Bruce Gamble's critically acclaimed Rabaul trilogy, is a gut-wrenching account of courage and sacrifice, folly and disaster, as seen through the eyes of the defenders who survived the Japanese assault. Gamble's gripping narrative follows key individuals—soldiers and junior officers, an American citizen and an Army nurse among them—who were driven into the jungle, prey to the unforgiving environment and a cruel enemy that massacred its prisoners. The dramatic stories of the Lark Force survivors, told here in full for the first time, are among the most inspiring of the Pacific War—and they lay a triumphant foundation for one of today's most highly praised military nonfiction trilogies.

The *Encyclopedia of Military Science* provides a comprehensive, ready-reference on the organization, traditions, training, purpose, and functions of today's military. Entries in this four-volume work include coverage of the duties, responsibilities, and authority of military personnel and an understanding of strategies and tactics of the modern military and how they interface with political, social, legal, economic, and technological factors. A large component is devoted to issues of leadership, group dynamics, motivation, problem-solving, and decision making in the military context. Finally, this work also covers recent American military history since the end of the Cold War with a special emphasis on peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, the First Persian Gulf War, the events surrounding 9/11, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and how the military has been changing in relation to these events. Click here to read an article on *The Daily Beast* by Encyclopedia editor G. Kurt Piehler, "Why Don't We Build Statues For Our War Heroes Anymore?"

The management of logistics and supply chain operations is of vital importance in the defence sector. *Defence Logistics* looks at established theories and their practical utility, providing insights into current thinking for postgraduate and undergraduate students, lecturers, researchers, practitioners and professionals through real-life case studies. *Defence Logistics* focuses on key areas of logistics and supply chain management in context, such as sustainability, inventory management, resilience, procurement, information systems and crisis response. This comprehensive and up-to-the-minute collection includes contributions from international academics from a range of universities, academies and defence schools, along with practitioners who are currently working in the field of defence logistics.

Defence Logistics Enabling and Sustaining Successful Military Operations Kogan Page Publishers

Military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have focused attention on the performance of DoD's supply chain management. DoD spent \$178 billion on its supply chain in FY 2007. There have been many reported weaknesses in DoD's management of its supply chain. DoD released its *Logistics Roadmap* in July 2008 to guide, measure, and track logistics improvements. DoD has identified two technologies included in this roadmap -- item unique ident. (IUID) and passive radio frequency ident. (RFID), as having promise to address weaknesses in asset visibility. This report reviewed: the extent to which the roadmap serves as a comprehensive, integrated strategy to improve logistics; and the progress DoD has made implementing IUID and passive RFID.

The U.S. military is one of the largest and most complex organizations in the world. How it spends its money, chooses tactics, and allocates its resources have enormous implications for national defense and the economy. *The Science of War* is the only comprehensive textbook on how to analyze and understand these and other essential problems in modern defense policy. Michael O'Hanlon provides undergraduate and graduate students with an accessible yet rigorous introduction to the subject. Drawing on a broad range of sources and his own considerable expertise as a defense analyst and teacher, he describes the analytic techniques the military uses in every crucial area of military science. O'Hanlon explains how the military budget works, how the military assesses and deploys new technology, develops strategy and fights wars, handles the logistics of stationing and moving troops and equipment around the world, and models and evaluates battlefield outcomes. His modeling techniques have been tested in Iraq and Afghanistan, including the methods he used to predict higher-than-anticipated troop fatalities in Iraq--controversial predictions that have since been vindicated. *The Science of War* is the definitive resource on warfare in the twenty-first century. Gives the best introduction to defense analysis available Covers defense budgeting Shows how to model and predict outcomes in war Explains military logistics, including overseas basing Examines key issues in military technology, including missile defense, space warfare, and nuclear-weapons testing Based on the author's graduate-level courses at Princeton, Columbia, and Georgetown universities

Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on defence and security, acting as a threat multiplier and straining resources. The UK government generally, and UK defence specifically, have embarked on a proactive approach to better adapt to the effects of climate change. In 2021, the UK Ministry of Defence is to publish its *Climate Change and Sustainability strategy*, which is focused on enhancing operational capability in changing climatic conditions and on identifying and embedding sustainable solutions to enable UK defence to meet its net zero carbon emissions target by 2050. This report informed the preparation of the strategy by identifying the implications of climate change for defence logistics in crisis response situations. The report provides: * Analysis of the knowledge base on climate change and its impact for defence logistics. * An overview of UK government policy and priorities to tackle climate change. * Identification of challenges that are likely to emerge for defence logistics in future, particularly in the context of supporting Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) and Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA) operations. * Identification of opportunities and policy actions that

could be taken by the UK Ministry of Defence to mitigate the impact of climate change on defence logistics.

This study assesses the potential of new technology to reduce logistics support requirements for future Army combat systems. It describes and recommends areas of research and technology development in which the Army should invest now to field systems that will reduce logistics burdens and provide desired capabilities for an "Army After Next (AAN) battle force" in 2025.

Covering all aspects of war in the modern era The Oxford Handbook of War will be the definitive study in this area for years to come.

The privatization of defence assets and the outsourcing of military services from the armed forces to the private sector is an increasing trend. This book approaches the issue of military privatization by linking it to the transformation of the defence industries since the early 1990s, and shows the extent to which many military functions and activities, ranging from military research to military consulting/training to operational support services, have already been outsourced in the US and in Europe. This detailed study provides new and updated information on the ongoing privatization of the defence sector and offers an original theoretical explanation as to why the most modern armed forces throughout the world have come increasingly to rely on private companies for nearly everything they do. Contributing to a better understanding of military privatization and its close connection to technological change, the book explains the complexity of the whole phenomenon and discusses its implications for national and international security.

The Routledge Handbook of Air Power offers a comprehensive overview of the political purposes and military importance of air power. Despite its increasing significance in international relations, statecraft and war, the phenomenon of air power remains controversial and little understood beyond its tactical and technological prominence. This volume provides a comprehensive survey designed to contribute to a deep and sophisticated understanding of air power. Containing contributions from academics and service personnel, the book comprises five sections: - Part I Foundation: the essence of air power - Part II Roles and functions: delivering air power - Part III Cross-domain integration: applying air power - Part IV Political–social–economic environment: air power in its strategic context - Part V Case studies: air power in its national context Examining a series of themes and factors that contribute to an understanding of the utility and applicability of air power, this Handbook focuses on the essence of air power, identifies its roles and functions, and places air power in its wider strategic and national contexts. The Routledge Handbook of Air Power will be of great interest to students of air power, strategic studies, defence studies, security studies and IR, as well as to military professionals and policy-makers.

For the last 20 years the annual Major Projects Report has highlighted the variable performance of the Ministry of Defence's highest value defence equipment procurement projects, many of which have suffered cost overruns and delays. The NAO is examining the complex cultural and systemic drivers which need to be managed if military capability is to be delivered faster, cheaper and better. Project control is a critical linking factor between a number of the key drivers of successful acquisition, including management information, governance and assurance, risk and cost estimating, and ultimately budgeting and funding. The report describes four main levels of a gold standard practice pyramid: establishing and sustaining the right cultural environment; creating clear structure and boundaries; measuring progress and making decisions focused on successful project delivery; reporting to enable strategic decisions. The report finds the strongest message emerging from the analysis is that it is the "softer" factors about building and sustaining relationships (the bottom level of the pyramid) upon which success is predicated. There is a wide variety of performance against the gold standard, and this report presents recommendations to help ensure projects adopt practices closer to the standard. The full evidence underlying the recommendations is available on a website - www.naodefencevfm.org.

Operational Logistics: The Art and Science of Sustaining Military Operations explores military logistics in terms of the theoretical foundations of operational logistics (OpLog) and its applications. The theoretical foundations are examined with regard to two dimensions. First, the artistic or qualitative aspects of contemporary logistics are looked at in the context of the operational level of war. These OpLog aspects include principles, imperatives and tenets, which are stated and analyzed. The second dimension relates to the scientific aspects of logistics. It is manifested by a formal network model that represents the structural and operational features of an OpLog system. Hence the book examines both artistic and scientific dimensions of military logistics and integrates the respective qualitative and quantitative aspects into a unified and definitive presentation of operational logistics. Chapter 1 presents a general introduction to military logistics. Chapter 2 discusses the general structure and characteristics of logistics and describes its three levels - strategic, operational and tactical. Chapter 3 focuses on Operational Logistics (OpLog). Chapter 4 deals with the logistics planning process. Chapter 5 addresses the issue of logistics information. Chapter 6 deals with forecasting logistics demands. Chapter 7 introduces the first version of the logistics network model. Chapter 8 addresses an important property of an OpLog system - Flexibility. Chapter 9 discusses two major (and dual) issues in OpLog practice: force accumulation and medical treatment and evacuation. Chapter 10 presents an inter-temporal network optimization model that is designed to determine deployment and employment of the support chain in an OpLog system.

The mission of the United States Army is to fight and win our nation's wars by providing prompt, sustained land dominance across the full range of military operations and spectrum of conflict in support of combatant commanders. Accomplishing this mission rests on the ability of the Army to equip and move its forces to the battle and sustain them while they are engaged. Logistics provides the backbone for Army combat operations. Without fuel, ammunition, rations, and other supplies, the Army would grind to a halt. The U.S. military must be prepared to fight anywhere on the globe and, in an era of coalition warfare, to logistically support its allies. While aircraft can move large amounts of supplies, the vast majority must be carried on ocean going vessels and unloaded at ports that may be at a great distance from the battlefield. As the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq

have shown, the costs of convoying vast quantities of supplies is tallied not only in economic terms but also in terms of lives lost in the movement of the materiel. As the ability of potential enemies to interdict movement to the battlefield and interdict movements in the battlespace increases, the challenge of logistics grows even larger. No matter how the nature of battle develops, logistics will remain a key factor. Force Multiplying Technologies for Logistics Support to Military Operations explores Army logistics in a global, complex environment that includes the increasing use of antiaccess and area-denial tactics and technologies by potential adversaries. This report describes new technologies and systems that would reduce the demand for logistics and meet the demand at the point of need, make maintenance more efficient, improve inter- and intratheater mobility, and improve near-real-time, in-transit visibility. Force Multiplying Technologies also explores options for the Army to operate with the other services and improve its support of Special Operations Forces. This report provides a logistics-centric research and development investment strategy and illustrative examples of how improved logistics could look in the future.

The Army Strategic Logistics Plan (ASLP) is the Army Logistics community's strategy to achieve the DCSLOG's Logistics Vision the Revolution in Military Logistics (RML). The ASLP will achieve the goals of that vision by transforming Army logistics from a system based predominately on redundancy of mass to one based on velocity mobility and information. It will be supported by a single logistics system employing shared situational awareness to facilitate real-time logistics control extending from the tactical level of operations in a theater to the strategic or sustaining base - from the factory to the foxhole. The RML will support an Army that will be strategically responsive along the entire mission continuum. To do so requires a streamlining of Army logistics to achieve the Army's deployment timelines and reduced footprint goals. This streamlining process began over two years ago when the RML was institutionalized and it focused on exploiting information and communications technologies. Revolutionary changes to materiel systems were deferred to the far-term. The new Army vision accelerates the transformation process by pulling the modernization of materiel systems and force structure into the near-term so that the processes of acquiring physical agility and mental agility are conducted concurrently, rather than sequentially. The ASLP consolidates the full spectrum of logistics modernization in a single executable plan. It includes for example logistics efficiencies and best commercial practices being pursued consistent with Sections 347 and 912 of the FY 98 Defense Authorization Act. It reflects the importance of developing the civilian workforce as cited in the Defense Reform Initiative. The theater distribution and sustainment programs are outlined in the Total Distribution Program at Appendix D.

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