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ABOUT THE COVER

The front cover photographs illustrate the basic function of airborne logistics—the rapid resupply of the field soldier. The photo story on the back cover graphically illustrates riggers' and airborne logisticians' training. The story on page 2 tells how airborne units are kept ready.

Army Logistician is devoted to the publication of timely, authoritative information on Army and Defense logistics for the active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, civilian employees of the Army, and the public. Our purpose is to increase knowledge and understanding of logistics and to encourage and stimulate innovative thought in areas of logistics by providing a forum for those ideas. The views expressed in the articles are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army.

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Use of the third person pronoun "he" and any of its forms, as used in this periodical, is intended to include both masculine and feminine genders. Any exceptions will be indicated in the text.

Articles, photographs, illustrations, and items of interest on any facet of Army logistics are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, Army Logistician, Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Va. 23101.

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Principles of NATO Logistics

- Economy of logistics forces is the most fundamental of the logistics principles.
- Efficient and economical use of logistics power can only be effected through cooperation and collaboration by member nations.
- Logistics interdependence requires that each nation satisfy its own and other nations’ logistics requirements equally.
- Provision of logistics resources is a national responsibility.
- Determining logistics requirements to achieve optimum standards of readiness and a credible deterrence is a NATO responsibility which is based upon integrating the various needs expressed to NATO by national commanders.
- Multinational logistics is a NATO responsibility.
- Logistics practices must be identical in peace and war.
- Standardization of materiel and services should be attained.
- Interoperability must compensate for any lack of standardization of materiel and services.
- Logistics information must be fully and reliably exchanged within NATO.
- Constant and satisfactory logistics readiness must be maintained.
- Logistics plans must be based on updated combat operational plans and must be immediately convertible to combat logistics operations at the moment of enemy attack or threat.
- Mobility and dispersion must replace voluminous static storage of combat supplies and equipment.
- All NATO logistics facilities must be configured for passive defense in peacetime to assure survivability in war.
- Duplication of common logistics functions within the Alliance must be minimized.
- Logistics procedures should be standardized and made harmonious to provide flexibility between nations in logistics support of NATO forces.

—NATO Task Force 9, Consumer Logistics