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LOGISTICAL ORGANIZATION
OF THE
CHILEAN ARMY

Hernan Sepulveda
Major, Chile

Date submitted: 24 May 1949

Logistical organization of the Chilean
Army, by Maj H. Sepulveda, Chilean Army.
CGSC. 1948-49.

JUN 21 1965

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COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Department of Logistics
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

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25 March 19 49
(Date)

STUDENT RESEARCH DIRECTIVE FOR SUBJECT NUMBER _____

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SUBJECT	<u>Logistical Operations in the Chilean Army</u>		

PURPOSE: To explain the logistical system used in the Chilean Army.

SCOPE: (Brief outline of subject coverage)

1. Logistical organization of the Chilean Army.
 - a. Headquarters.
 - b. Field
 - (1) Industrial
 - (2) Service
2. Commander and staff training.
3. Special problems in logistical operations of Chilean Army.
4. Possible application to problems of the Chilean Army of logistical methods and principles taught at the Command and General Staff College.

NOTE TO STUDENTS:

1. The scope suggested above is intended as a guide only and is not to be construed as a limitation on the students perusal of the subject. The student is encouraged to modify the above scope as he may find necessary to outline and define the specific problem he visualizes and proposes to develop in his research study.

(over)

2. The references below are furnished to give the student enough material with which to begin his research. It is anticipated that the student will make use of other available sources in order to give adequate scope to his subject, and to include latest developments pertaining to the subject.

REFERENCES:

(Will be obtained from Chile)

COORDINATION: (Confer with the authors of these subjects for pertinent information and coordination)

None

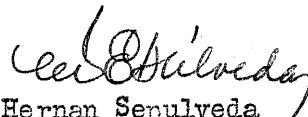
REMARKS: None

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COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Logistics Specialized Course
Regular Class 1948-1949

LOGISTICAL ORGANIZATION
of the
CHILEAN ARMY


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Date submitted: 24 May 1949

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Logistical Organization of the Chilean Army

Outline

1. Introduction.
2. Logistical Organization.
 - a. Organization of the Armed Forces and the Services of the Army.
 - b. Functions and missions of the Services of the Army.
 - (1) Quartermaster General or Director of the Services.
 - (2) Chiefs of Services
 - (3) Service of supply
 - (4) Medical Service
 - (5) Veterinarian Service
 - (6) Ordnance
 - (7) Service of transportation and communications
 - (8) Field Postal Service
 - c. Organization of the General Headquarters of the Operating Forces.
 - d. Territorial Divisions.
 - e. Network Lines of Communications.
 - f. Supply and Transportation Installations.
 - (1) Base of Operations
 - (2) Unloading Stations
 - (3) Shuttling Points
 - (4) Loading Points (Pack).
 - (5) Delivery Points
 - g. Supply
 - h. Transportation of supplies
 - i. Hospitalization, evacuation and maintenance.
3. Training of Command and Staff Officers.
 - a. Officers belonging to the Army.
 - b. Officers belonging to the Services.
 - c. Troop Personnel.

4. Special Problems of Logistical operations of the Chilean Army.

5. Possible applications to problems of the Chilean Army of logistical methods and principles learned at the Command and General Staff College.

I - Introduction

The Chilean institutional system is based on the international political objectives of the country, which only seeks the maintenance of its sovereignty, the conservation of its territorial integrity and the respect of its rights among the other civilized nations.

Chile is a pacifist country, its aspirations do not seek war, nor does it seek to provoke war outside of its own territory. The doctrine of the Armed institutions is based on these principles and its plans converge on these ideas. However, Chile is convinced that the Armed Institutions are a guarantee for peace, for which all government men burn night oil so that the country can count on an excellent military organization, not as regards to numerical strength but as to quality.

Likewise, the armed institutions possess honorable traditions to be respected, inherited from its predecessors and, by all means, seek professional, physical, and moral perfection; and each one of its members seeks the best way to become superior and prepare himself in the field of military science.

The importance of Logistics and its transcendence in the support of modern war with its great consumption of elements and war equipment is understood in all its intensity. This circumstance precludes anyone from denying the importance obtained by the Services, nor ignoring that lack of an efficient organization would expose the most favorable expectations of success to danger, even with the best soldiers.

It is a clear concept that the best prepared operation is

bound to fail if you cannot count on the necessary elements reaching your troops in pre-planned quantities, in time, and at the pre-destined places of distribution.

Proper functioning of supply, hospitalization, evacuation, and maintenance will only be assured when the organization of the services, its use and cooperation has been pre-meditated in order to act in complete harmony with the operational intentions of the commander of the troops and with the characteristics of the employment of units in the Theater of Operations and of its terrain.

In accordance with a Regulation of my country, the mission of the services is: to make possible the efficient development, and render successful the operations or actions, by attending at all times to the necessary materials and maintenance of the combat capacity of all troops.

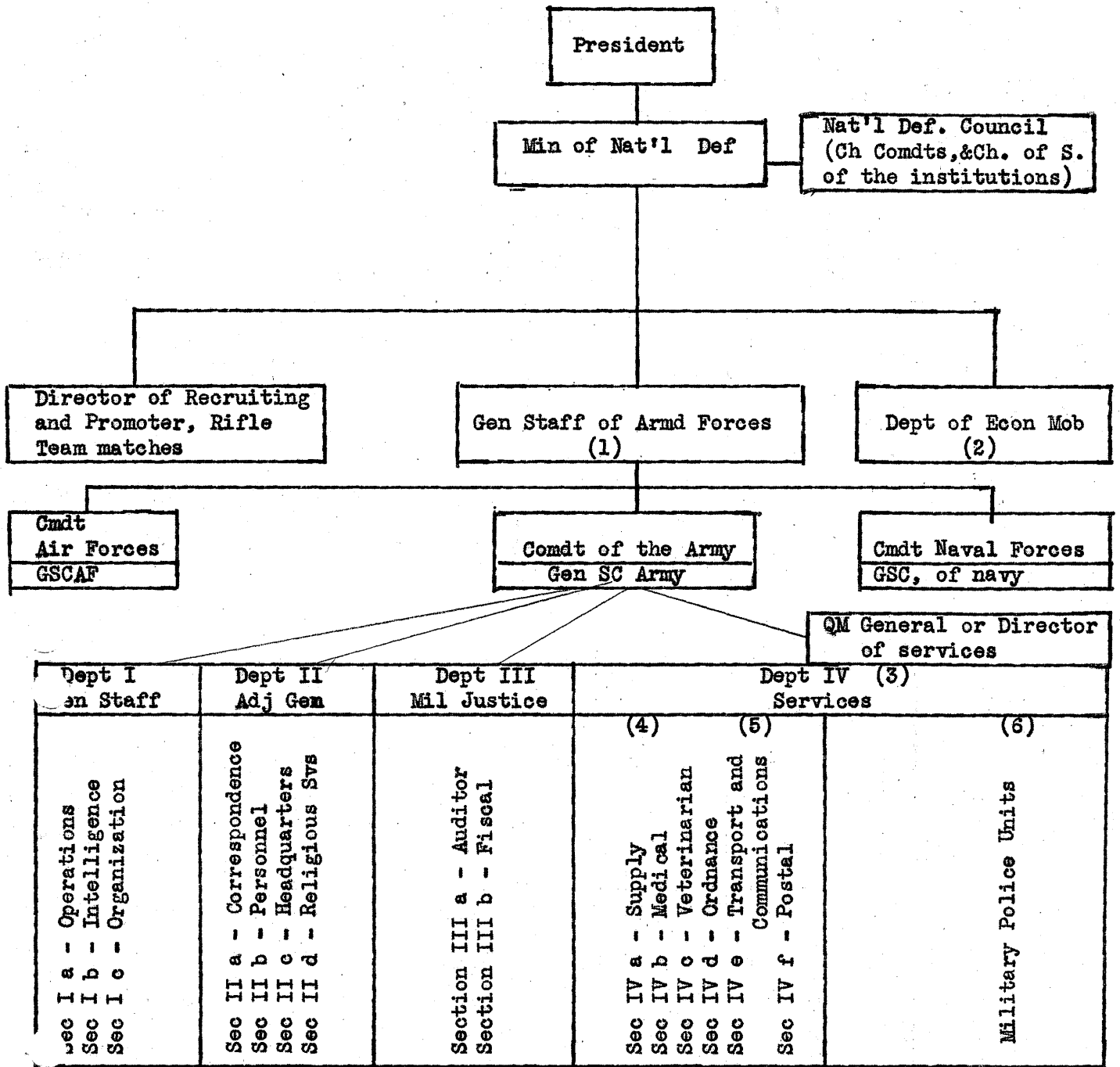
2 - Logistical Organization

The Political State Constitution designates the President of the Republic as the Generalissimo of the Air, Ground and naval forces. He may assume direct command of the troops or delegate his authority during wartime.

Based on this premise, the Armed Forces, the Army and the Services are organized as is indicated in the following paragraphs.

I would like to point out that in my army the term "Services" contains all the aspects that the term "Logistics" implies in the American Army.

Likewise, the organization during Peace is the same as that during war with the logical expansion demanded by mobilization.



(1) The Gen Staff of the Armed Forces is an advisory organism to the President of the Republic (Min. of Natl Def) and also acts as the coordinator of all the Gen Staffs of the other institutions.

(2) The Dept of Economic Mobilization has similar functions to the Munitions Board and the National Resources Board.

(3) Engineer personnel are considered as arms personnel and perform both combat and service functions, but do not belong to the Quartermaster General.

(4) When necessary, water supply service is organized under Section IV a.

(5) The function of communications belongs to Section IV e, Transportation.

(6) The Military Police is organized only upon declaration of mobilization and is directly under the Quartermaster General, who assigns the units fixed by the Regulations of allowance of War in accordance with the requirements of the Headquarters or installations.

b. Functions and Missions of the Services.

(1) QM General or Director of Services.

The QM General is the highest authority in Section IV, Services, and is a direct collaborator of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army through the Chief of Staff of the Army. The QM General should be a General Staff officer. (In Chile, only officers of the arms are General Staff Officers after having graduated from the War College Course of 3 years.)

The Quartermaster General, within a headquarters, is the second authority after the Chief of Staff. It contains a headquarters section which assists him on his functions.

The fundamental mission of the Quartermaster General is to make feasible, by using all means available, the commanders Projected Plans of Operations. The part played by the Quartermaster General can be summed up in four words: Provide, organize, direct, and observe.

Derived from his fundamental mission, it encumbers him to:

- (a) Insure the proper functioning of the service of supply and transportation giving the fundamental ideas which should guide the different services in their plans.
- (b) Be vigilant for the accomplishment of cited plans. Specially the first plan of Supply and Transportation (an integral part of the Operations Plan)
- (c) Approve or modify the recommendations presented by the chiefs of services and to make

necessary dispositions for their execution.

Dictate the following measures related with:

- (a) Division of the Com Z, for which he is responsible.
- (b) Organization of the Services in his care.
- (c) Organization of the installations and executive authorities.
- (d) Organization for the protection of the Com Z and the military police service.
- (e) Supply and evacuation of the civil population and organization of the corresponding authorities.

(2) Chiefs of Services

The command of each one of the sections in Section IV is under a specially prepared chief of Service, who has with him a headquarters proper or auxiliary personnel in accordance with the circumstances.

Proper functions of each service are:

- (a) To organize and direct their particular service. To be permanently oriented on the situation as regards to his corresponding service.
- (b) To study and propose measures related to the proper functioning of his service and to give directing instructions or orders accordingly.
- (c) Distribute the work load and to be vigilant for the good work-output by the personnel under his order.
- (d) To maintain liaison with the chiefs of the Departmental sections and the corresponding sections of subordinate headquarters.

(3) Services of supply

The mission of this service is to take and propose, with spirit of foresight, all necessary measures to ensure the troops and livestock healthy and sufficient nourishment; administer funds and proportion proper clothing and equipment to troops.

The chief of this service is the Intendant General who has the following functions:

- (a) Supply the different theaters of operations.
- (b) Form storages of foods, forage, clothing and equipment in the different theaters of operation.
- (c) To have control over existing natural resources in the Zone of Interior such as: storing, harvesting and exploiting of industry as well as agriculture.
- (d) To impart technical instruction regarding storage and conservation of subsistences and clothing and equipment as well as the operation of the war chests.

(4) Medical Service

The mission of this service can be summarized in three points:

As a primary object - conserve, preserve and contribute to the recuperation of troops.

Replacement of medical personnel, medical supply and equipment for the troops and medical units.

Proportion medical care and assistance to the civil population residing in the occupied zone and protection of Public Health.

The chief of the Medical Service is the Surgeon General whose obligations are:

Preparation of personnel from the point of view of technical proficiency.

Formation of surgical and practitioner companies.

Installation of a central depot to assemble all medical material either from the country proper or imported.

Conditioning of military hospitals in different zones of the country.

To be informed of the quantity and condition of the wounded which are evacuated for reconditioning in hospitals.

Utilization of the Red Cross services.

Installation of military pesthouses.

Utilization of sanatorium, bathhouses, etc.

(5) Veterinarian service

Its mission is to:

Conserve, preserve, recuperate and replace opportunely the greater livestock (for hauling, load and saddle) and the lesser like dogs and carrier pigeons.

Supply the units with veterinarian material and horse-shoeing or branding equipment.

Problems derived from its mission:

Hygiene, presentative measures against epidemics and combat against same.

Veterinary care to sick and wounded animals.

Evacuation and hospitalization of sick and wounded animals.

Replacement of animals (equestrian, dogs, etc).

Revision of forage and cattle which are going to be used for eating purposes.

Inspection of meats to be consumed.

The chief of the veterinarian service is the Veterinary General. His mission as derived from his service:

Replacement of veterinarian personnel, should tend to the creation of Vet. Co's (Vets, CO's, cattle nurses and marshals).

Replacement of livestock. Acquisition by buying or by requisition, etc. equine fostering in the ZI (country).

Supply of veterinarian materials, shoeing or branding equipment, formation of depots, storing veterinarian ma-

terial in the country; preparation of the elements to be sent to the front, formation of storage depots in the different theaters of operations.

Maintain liaison with respective echelons in regards to veterinarian situation.

Gives technical instructions in regard to services:

(6) Ordnance Service

In general, he supplies opportunely the requirements of troops as to: armament, munitions, materials for sappers, of baggage, of columns, elements of fortifications combustible liquids, lubricants, etc., repair, re-collect and repair material, used and abandoned.

This general mission has the following problems:

Supply of ordnance materials, its maintenance, re-collection, evacuation, and repair.

Supply of ammunition, "Sapper" material, explosives and fortifications.

Supply of combustible liquids, lubricants, replacement, etc.

The maximum authority is the chief of ordnance service. His function is:

To control the existent resources in the country;

To form corresponding storage depots.

To propose the necessary acquisitions in the country or abroad.

To regulate supply and evacuation.

To maintain liaison with the chiefs of ordnance of other echelons.

To impart technical instruction when referred to his service.

(7) Service of Transportation and Communication.

The Transportation Service has a dual mission:

It constitutes a means of command for the conduct of operations as an organ of strategic maneuver.

It constitutes a means for authoritative services to facilitate the transportation to wherever the material of the army is needed to satisfy the demand.

The authority of this service is the Chief of Transportation General. In general, he solves all transportation problems. (Whether it be railroad, water or air.)

He directs the service, harmonizing the military exigencies with civil exigencies. In case of war, all transportation enterprises are placed under his authority. (In Chile 95 percent of the railroads belong to the state, and it further dominates 50 percent of the other transportation enterprises.)

He determines the different transportation means of the country and makes a distribution in accordance with the circumstances.

He is vigilant for the opportune and finished preparation for mobilization.

Fosters the storing of reserves of combustibles, lubricants, repairs, etc. which insure the functioning of transportation means in its maximum capacity.

Conciliates the construction and repair in rail installations, roads, and discrepancies etc. of military use in strategic transportation.

Directs the replacement of personnel.

With respect to communications, the Communications General has the following mission:

Direct the communications in the ZI and Theater of Operations.

Exploit existing means of communications.

Supervise the service and dictate directives and instructions for the proper functioning of the service.

Supply communications materials.

Protect the service against counter-espionage.

(8) Postal service

Mission: Receive, expedite, transport and deliver all postal matters, private or official, in the zone of interior and to the troops. The chief of the service is the Chief of War Postal service. His duties are: direct the postal service between the country and the armies in the field.

Establish in accordance with the military authorities of transportation the manner of utilizing the means for transporting the postal service.

Supervise the central office of postal war service.

Attend to supply of elements, utilities and forms.

Cooperate the postal censorship.

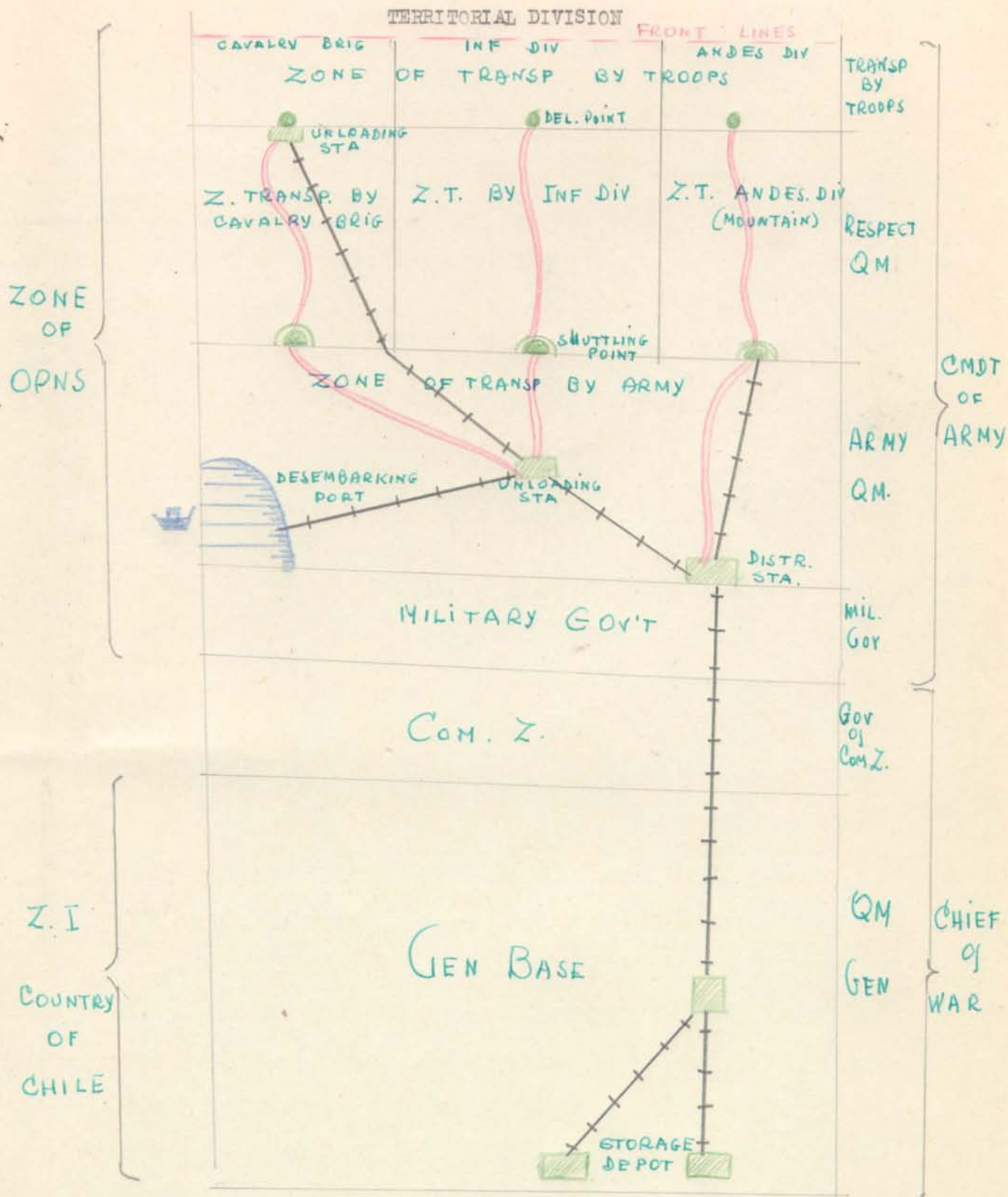
Dictate directives and instructions for the proper functioning of the Postal Service.

c. Organization of the Headquarters of Operating Units.

The headquarters of the operating units follows the same pattern as the headquarters for the Army. The operating units are: Corps, Divisions of the Army; or Cavalry, Brigades, or detachments of the Andes and motorized detachments. The exception, as far as the organization is concerned, is that the Cavalry Brigades and detachments do not have the Department of Justice.

The tactical units (Regiments) have all their staffs and headquarters with its own services necessary for their missions. On independent missions these units are reinforced with service elements by the higher echelon in accordance with the mission assigned, the duration, and the terrain in which it is going to operate.

d. Territorial divisions and its missions:



The territorial division and the fixing of boundaries is done by the Supreme War Commander upon recommendation by the QM General.

The boundaries between the different Zones shall be fixed according to the following:

- Tactical and strategic situation.
- Terrain characteristics.
- Transportation means available.
- Distances in relation to transportation means.

The territory is divided into two big zones: The Zone of Operations. The Zone of Interior (country) consists normally of a General Base of operations and the communications zone (eventually).

The Zone of Interior territory is all the territory minus the Zone of Operations. The Zone of Operations is that part of the territory where a strategic enterprise develops. It is divided into:

- (a) Supply and transportation Zone of Army.

- (b) Supply and transportation Zone of Division, detachments, and brigades.

- (c) Supply and transportation by troops.

The jurisdiction of each one of these zones corresponds to the Unit Commander operating within it (army, division, etc). In each one of these zones the transportation means of the corresponding unit are used (army, div, etc.)

The Zone of Supply and Transportation of Army has a depth of 60-70 miles, the divisional zone has 15-20 miles, and the troop zone has 10-15 miles.

As was expressed before, the Zone of Interior (country) consists of the General Base of Operations and eventually the Communications Zone.

General Base of Operations: is that zone where all elements of life and elements for combat needed for the armed forces are found assembled. The General Base itself is the true vital center of army.

The communications zone is that part of the country (ZI) which is very distant from the General Base in relation to the advance of the army. The jurisdiction of this zone belongs to an official whose title is Governor of the Com Z, who in turn is under the Supreme War Commander (Quartermaster General).

Military government is that part of the enemy territory which has been conquered minus the zone of operations. The jurisdiction of this zone belongs to a Military Governor who is under the Commander of Army. The Military Governor takes military and po-

litical command of this zone, and at the same time proceeds on its exploitation in order to assist the army in its supply function. This government is established in enemy territory when it is necessary to advance the posterior limits of the supply and transportation of army.

e. Lines of Communication (Transportation).

Lines of communications are the routes followed by supplies from the rear to the troops; these are determined as the most favorable among all lines of communications. Where possible they should have the following requisites:

Should be expeditious or to have good means as well as good roads.

Where possible they should run through areas with resources.

Should be flexible and protected.

The lines of communications serve not only for supplies but also for the evacuation of used-up equipment, wounded, PWs, etc.

Lines of communications can be railroads, maritime, roads, rivers, air, etc.

In order to use these lines of communication, one must have a plan which should guarantee the rational usage of all the means available, viability of territory, and the facilities offered for the supply installations.

f. Supply and transportation installations.

These installations are of a universal character, destined to serve the good functioning of the transportation means for the different echelons. These are:

Base of Operations

Unloading stations

Shuttling Points

Loading Points (Pack)

Delivery Points (only eventually universal)

(1) Bases of operation:

By bases of operation it is understood to be assembled service installations at determined zones of the Theater of Operations, fixed by strategic, viable and security conditions and exigencies which guarantee a long lapse of time of supplies from the ZI or country. In this zone you find storage depots, General Depots, arsenals, medical installations, etc.

The Bases of operation are divided into:

Principal or main, secondary and accidental. The principal ones are those which support the maximum weight and continuity of supply of all types for the army.

Secondary ones are those which are established when the lines of communication are stretched out between the army and the operating unit or its principal base.

Accidental ones are those established only by necessity due to unexpected operations.

(2) Unloading Stations

This is an installation which is established at the end of railroad lines and can handle all types of services.

(3) Shuttling (transfer) Points

These are points where the divisional transportation columns, brigade columns or detachment columns transfer the loads of supplies and load them to carry them back to their troops. Here again you find all types of installations.

(4) Loading Points (Pack)

These loading points are established between the shuttling points and the distributing points in mountain operations. Due to the terrain conditions the mobile and horse-drawn methods cannot be employed, therefore, these supplies are pack loaded on animals and delivered to the using units.

These points of pack loading may be found in Army, Division or Andes detachments areas of transportation of supply.

Since pack loading is so difficult, these loading points should be well advanced and the return to wheeled methods of transportation should be contemplated as soon as possible.

(5) Delivery Points





A delivery point is an installation generally designated to handle a certain branch of supply, for instance, rations and munitions, etc.

Its organization and direction belongs to the respective services. Its character is transitory and these points should be located as advanced as possible in order to reduce to a minimum the distances for the transportation means of the troops.

Rations delivery point (Installation)



Legend:

-  Guards
-  Traffic Regulator
-  Transportation column
-  Troop trains

g. Supply service

The object of supply service is to provide for all the needs of combat troops. Supply is the responsibility of the Quartermasters of the different echelons which have staff and headquarters sections and chiefs of the different services.

Supply is assured by means of elaborate plans which consider consumption and requirements, authorities and executive means to guarantee the arrival of these elements of supplies to the troops.

These plans are grouped into three matters: Supply and transportation, exploitation of the zone, and requisitions.

The supply and transportation plan generally consists of the delineation of the zones of transportation, supply installations, rear guard authoritative and executive directives, organization for storage, and the problems arising from supply transportation means.

The exploitation of the zone plan determines statistics and estimates, the elements of supply which will be extracted from the zone, utilization of transportation sites and services; determines the manner to be used for the assembly of elements, stating precisely what methods are going to be used, assembly points, classes and quantities of obtainable products and the corresponding time limits of each.

The requisitions plan will determine with precision the class and quantity of elements and timeliness of the shipments by the higher echelon and delivery points of the lower petitioning unit.

In order to elaborate these plans, the formation and war equipment of these units should be fundamentally considered, separately from operative information and the terrain.

h. Transportation

The utilization of such great means of transportation as rail, maritime and roads is considered a good principle. One

should consider the roads, which will many times serve as a supplement for rail transportation, for the transportation of supplies and evacuation. The roads will replace rail when the latter is interrupted and they will prolong the transportation activity where these (RR) are lacking.

The Chilean terrain and the great distances to the probable theaters of operations gives special interest to maritime transportation.

The use of motor transportation plays an important part in the theater of operations offering better flexibility to the transportation system and is easily adaptable to operations.

The transportation service constitutes a means for the Service authorities to make possible the satisfaction of the demand for necessary supplies and materials by the Army.

i. Hospitalization, Evacuation and Maintenance.

These activities do not differ very much from the corresponding services of the U. S. Army. The principles are the same.

3. Training of Command and Staff Officers.

a. Officers of the Arms. Officers of the arms are graduates of a 3-year course at the Military Academy. At said academy these officers receive specialized training for each arm, in addition to general background material. The first two years pertains to military instruction on infantry, and the third year they receive specialized training on the arm that they have chosen to serve with - cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry.

The Military Academy's program of instruction is up to and including the regimental level. Once being assigned to units, these officers practice their command function in several levels of practical instruction to contingents which are garrisoned year to year since Chile has had compulsory military training since the end of the last century.

From the viewpoint of logistics, these officers do

practical work in everything that concerns the unit which they command.

These officers receive daily instruction while with their units and one hour at unit schools established by the commanding officer of these units. These schools cover everything from the squad to the regiment as far as tactics and administration. The tactical situations as well as the logistical situations are developed in these problems.

As a prerequisite for promotion of these arms officers, they should satisfactorily complete 3 compulsory courses of one year's duration each. The courses are:

Course for Lieutenants - required for promotion to the grade of Captain.

Course for Captains is a requisite for the promotion to Major.

Intelligence course which is the requisite for the promotion from Majors to Lt Colonels and, later, Colonels and which is given at the War College.

In all these courses the officers of the arms receive the corresponding school commensurate with their grade and the hierarchy of command.

The principal branches of instruction are:

Military History,
Tactics,
Logistics,
Military Geography and
Military Organization

In this manner the studious and professional officer acquires fundamental knowledge in order to effectively command troops. The officer who has not received a passing grade in the administered schooling leaves the service.

Aside from these schools, there are other specialized courses (which are essentially voluntary) and for which an officer has to pass an exam prior to being accepted due to an established quota:

To become a graduate staff officer.

To become an ordnance officer.

To become an expert on Geodesy and topography.

The course needed to become a staff officer is of three-years duration and is taught at the War College. Each year it admits only about 20 students out of 60 who took the pre-admission examination. It admits captains who have commanded a company efficiently for 3 years, and who have passed the examination for promotion to Major; or Majors who were recently promoted and who have met all previous requirements.

Many other officers from other South American countries attend this course annually. The instruction is very wide and covers the different military sciences.

Military History comprises a study of all the major operations in history, together with national campaigns of the three wars in which the country has participated.

Tactics is the learning of the rules and principles of tactical employment and characteristics of weapons spread out for three years of work:

1st year: Regiment and detachment

2nd year: Division

3rd year: Corps and Army

Logistics concerns principles, characteristics of the services, their employment under different situations, and with same units given in tactics, adding to the third year the Zone of interior or country:

Military Geography

Military Psychology

Military Organization

Languages

Air Warfare

Mathematics

Sea warfare

Fortifications

The course of technical materials of war at the academy lasts three years, and the following is also studied: mathematics, physics, chemistry, study of light and heavy armament. This

course has as its object the training of ordnance officers in the management, manufacturing, research, etc. of materials of war. These officers perform their practical work at the factory of material which is an annex to the school.

The Geodesy and Topography course lasts three years also, and trains its officers in map making, topography, etc. These officers do their practical work at the Institute of Topography and Geodesy which is also annexed to the school.

b. Officers of the Services

Officers of the services, with the exception of the Intendant (Administration) Officers, are recruited from civilian life that have degrees of specialists, certificate of military service, certificate of antecedent and within age limits.

The Quartermaster officers (administration) graduate from the Military Academy; as soon as their background is verified they are commissioned 2d Lieutenants and assigned to units within the territory of the country. These officers practice their specialization in their units and conduct instruction on the materials for their troops. These officers are sent to unit schools conducted by staff officers where they are given instruction in regard to tactical employment and utilization of the services in the field.

The services officers perfect their knowledge at the War College where courses of nine months are conducted and to which they should attend at least twice during their army career.

The first course is for Lieutenants and Captains, and the second course is for Majors and Lieut. Colonels. These officers, in this manner, round up their military background and specialty with respect to tactics and technique of employment in war. The officers who do not turn out satisfactorily are relieved from the service.

These officers should attend maneuvers year to year and participate in Field CEXs as an integral part of their instruction.

c. Troop Personnel

Troop personnel, just like officers, in order to be promoted must be required to attend special courses. Courses for arms as well as services are offered in the units, at the school of arms, and at technical schools; but generally, the center of gravity for these personnel is found in the manner of performance in the unit to which assigned where it is directed by the technician of the service - surgeon, vet, Ordnance, etc.

4. Special Problems of the Logistics operations of the Chilean Army. In my opinion, the logistical problems of the Chilean army in case of war are of double character:

a. Geographical

b. Industrial

The geographical situation of the country and its form (long and narrow) makes it very vulnerable because it has a long terrestrial and maritime boundary to defend, with its industrial centers and population narrowly located along this boundary.

All the resources and production centers are very accessible to air attacks primarily, and to ground action, secondarily.

Likewise, all lines of communications (maritime and terrestrial) running generally north to south are excessively vulnerable to action from ground or air. Either action could easily cut the theater of operations in two making supply and evacuation a highly difficult problem.

In order to partially solve this problem, Chile has studied air supply for a long time, but has the great disadvantage of being a costly method and also Chile lacking the industrial capacity of producing planes and accessories.

From the point of view of production, Chile has been studying the problem of decentralization of production and industries.

From the industrial point of view, even when it is

better than other American countries, also has the disadvantage of not being an autonomous country, and must resort to other countries to supply its necessities.

This has the great inconveniences of having extended lines of communication with supplying countries and specially United States of America - its principal supplier.

However, Chile, knowing this situation exists due to the lack of development of a country essentially new, searches for all the possible means to foment production by calling on capitalists to exploit the natural resources of the country, which possesses all imaginable riches, specially minerals - the fundamental base for all heavy industry.

Chile is the first mining country of South America, and is the only one on the world production of silicate nitrate and second producer of copper, as well as great deposits of iron, coal, etc.

From the point of view of natural richness, Chile possesses everything to supply its own necessities but, unfortunately, needs the means for developing its industries in order to be independent economically.

At the present time Chile depends totally on foreign countries for petroleum products, but, fortunately, large deposits of petroleum have been discovered in the south and hopes that within four to five years it can be self sufficient.

5. Possible application of the Logistical methods and principles learned at the Command and General Staff College to the Chilean Army.

I am convinced that the military art is studied and learned from the great leaders (captains) and in the teachings offered by the armies which, due to their organization, operation and preparation achieve success.

From this point of view, nothing is more advantageous to the small armies than to send its officers to experiment and study

with the American Army in order to increment the theoretical principles learned to the Chilean academies.

I don't believe that this war nor any of the previous ones have changed the military principles nor the logistical principles and that they only have evolutionized in their application in accordance with the type of play which is ever existent in the appearance of offensive arms and the reaction by the defensive arms.

From my point of view, the most advantageous teaching that the Regular Course has offered is seeing the constant modification that military manuals have experienced in all fields with the appearance of new weapons and contrivances of war. Concurrently with this, I greatly esteem the abundant and excellent American military manuals as well as the superior value of each one of the components of the Armed Forces.

I believe that the American Army's war experience in all the fields of science and military art manifested in its regulations and their study books are the best method of teaching for the smaller armies which lack experience and wish to perfect themselves.

I estimate that our manuals and regulations of war, already changed greatly, should be totally revised, specially with respect to amphibious and airborne operations which obtained great height during World War II with all their logistical problems.

Likewise, I believe we should study and observe the great important changes in tactics and logistical matters brought on by the Atomic Bomb and guided missiles.

I further believe of great importance to the Chilean army the application of certain methods of instruction for objectivity in tasks which facilitate comprehension by students forming a concept of principles being taught and which constitute the fundamental base to staff officers in the efficient performance of their assignments.