

Logistics for the Insurgent: The War of Supply



This article is part of the [Antistasi Commander's Handbook](#).

Battle Quotes

“Amateurs talk about tactics, but professionals study logistics.”

— Gen. Robert H. Barrow, USMC

1. PURPOSE

To establish the central importance of logistics in an irregular warfare campaign. This document provides the doctrinal framework for the acquisition, management, and denial of resources. In this conflict, battles are fleeting, but the war of supply is constant. Victory is impossible without logistical dominance.

2. SITUATION

Our force operates with no state sponsorship, no industrial manufacturing base, and no secure rear area. Every rifle, every round of ammunition, every medical bandage, and every vehicle must be captured from the enemy or purchased with funds generated from operational success. The enemy, by contrast, is supplied by a robust logistical network designed to support a conventional army. This asymmetry is not a disadvantage; it is a vulnerability we must exploit without mercy.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Our logistical strategy is fundamentally offensive. We do not simply resupply ourselves; we arm ourselves by disarming the enemy. The war will be won not by the force that fights hardest, but by the force that can sustain itself while causing the enemy's logistical chain to collapse. This is achieved through three continuous and concurrent efforts.

a. The Three Efforts of Insurgent Logistics

(1) Acquisition: Taking What We Need

The enemy is our primary, and often only, source of supply. All operational planning must weigh the potential for materiel gain. A successful mission is one that leaves us better armed than when we started.

(a) The Ambush

*Specifically targeting enemy **moving elements**, with supply convoys as the highest priority. A single supply truck can yield more resources than a dozen combat patrols and often carries specialist equipment not issued to standard infantry.*

(b) The Raid

*Conducting swift, violent attacks on **fixed enemy sites** such as lightly defended outposts, factories, and resource points to seize weapons, vehicles, and supplies directly from their stockpiles.*

(c) Battlefield Recovery

*Every fighter is a logistician. After an engagement, it is a primary duty to recover all weapons, ammunition, radios, and specialist equipment from the enemy dead and wounded. **We leave them with nothing. We take everything.***

(2) Sustainment: Managing What We Have

A captured rifle is a club without ammunition. Disciplined management of resources is as critical as their acquisition. Wastefulness is tantamount to treason.

(a) Centralization

All captured equipment must be returned to a central arsenal. This allows for accurate inventory, equitable distribution, and prevents the creation of "haves" and "have-nots" within the force. Hoarding supplies is an act that weakens the entire group.

(b) Conservation

Fire discipline is a logistical imperative. Ammunition is a finite resource paid for with blood. Every round expended must serve a tactical purpose. Unnecessary or unaimed fire is a waste we cannot afford.

(3) Denial: Starving the Beast

Every bullet and gallon of fuel the enemy consumes must be replaced. We will attack their supply chain relentlessly, making the cost of their occupation unsustainable. An enemy vehicle without fuel is a static target; an enemy soldier without ammunition is a non-threat.

(a) Sabotage

The planned destruction of enemy logistical infrastructure is a strategic objective. Destroying fuel depots, ammo caches at military bases, and repair facilities has a ripple effect that degrades the enemy's combat effectiveness across the entire AO.

(b) Interdiction

By constantly harassing and destroying their supply lines, we force the enemy to dedicate more combat troops to escort duty. Every soldier guarding a truck is one less soldier available for offensive operations against us.

Battle Quotes

"The line between disorder and order lies in logistics..."

— Sun Tzu

4. TACTICAL APPLICATION

(1) The "Loot, Scoot, and Sort" Principle

This is the mandatory action at the conclusion of every successful engagement. Once the immediate threat is eliminated, personnel will systematically loot all enemy bodies and vehicles, scoot from the area before the QRF arrives, and return the materiel to HQ to be sorted and added to the arsenal.

(2) The Mobile Arsenal

Use captured supply trucks to our advantage. A captured and loaded truck can serve as a forward rearming and refueling point during multi-phase operations, extending our operational reach and allowing teams to re-equip without returning to base.

Insurgent Commander's Note



Any captured vehicle or crate can have its inventory transferred directly to the HQ arsenal if it is within proximity of the supply box. Prioritize bringing supply trucks and crates back intact. When looting bodies, remember that everything has value: take their primary weapons, sidearms, grenades, medical supplies, radios, and specialist gear like NVGs or explosives.

5. THE LOGISTICAL CHECKLIST

Before authorizing any mission, the commander must consider the logistical implications.

(1) What Do We Need?

Identify our most critical shortages. Are we low on anti-tank munitions, explosives, or medical supplies? This dictates our targeting priorities. Remember that unlocking AT/AA capabilities are enormous force multipliers.



Insurgent Commander's Note

Obtaining and unlock weapons that enable anti-tank and anti-air capabilities are enormous force multipliers!

(2) Where Can We Get It?

Identify the most likely and most vulnerable source. Is it a predictable supply convoy, a specific type of patrol vehicle, or a lightly-manned outpost?

(3) What Is the Mission's Logistical Yield?

Does the potential gain outweigh the risk? Expending our last three anti-tank rockets to capture a single rifle is a net loss.

(4) How Will We Transport It?

Do we have a dedicated transport vehicle ready? If you plan to capture a mortar, you must have a plan to get it off the objective.

(5) Has the Team Been Supplied?

Verify that the assault element is fully equipped for the mission. A failure to supply your own troops is the first and most unforgivable logistical error.

6. SUMMARY

Logistics is not a secondary concern managed by a support element. It is the primary, all-encompassing reality of our war. Every fighter is responsible for acquiring, conserving, and managing resources. **Our survival and ultimate victory depend entirely on our ability to supply ourselves from the enemy's stockpiles while systematically dismantling their ability to do the same.**

Battle Quotes

"An army, like a serpent, travels on its belly."

— Frederick the Great

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