



ASC History Newsletter

LOGCAP—Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

LOGCAP was established in 1985 as a method to augment uniformed Combat Service Support (CSS) capability in order to allow the Army to reduce the size of its logistics force at home station by relying on contractor support during a variety of deployed scenarios. As a Theater Army managed program, LOGCAP was not effective in 1990/91's Desert Shield/Desert Storm. However, after 1991, the program became managed at the US Army level. In 1992, the Corps of Engineers awarded the first competitive LOGCAP contract to Brown and Root. This contract provided life support and sustainment logistics support in Bosnia, Somalia, and Haiti. In 1997 AMC took over LOGCAP and awarded LOGCAP II to Dyn-Corp. LOGCAP II was utilized

in East Timor and the Philippines. In December 2001, now run from Rock Island, LOGCAP III was awarded to Kellogg, Brown and Root (KBR).

LOGCAP III refuted many of the concerns voiced from 1985 to 2003 about whether the Army could rely on contractor based logistics and life support. Many thought the contractors would refuse to work in a combat environment. The opposite was true as LOGCAP contractors moved forward directly behind combat troops to provide support in a war with no front lines. The LOGCAP contract workforce has and continues to take casualties, including 114 killed and 380 wounded.

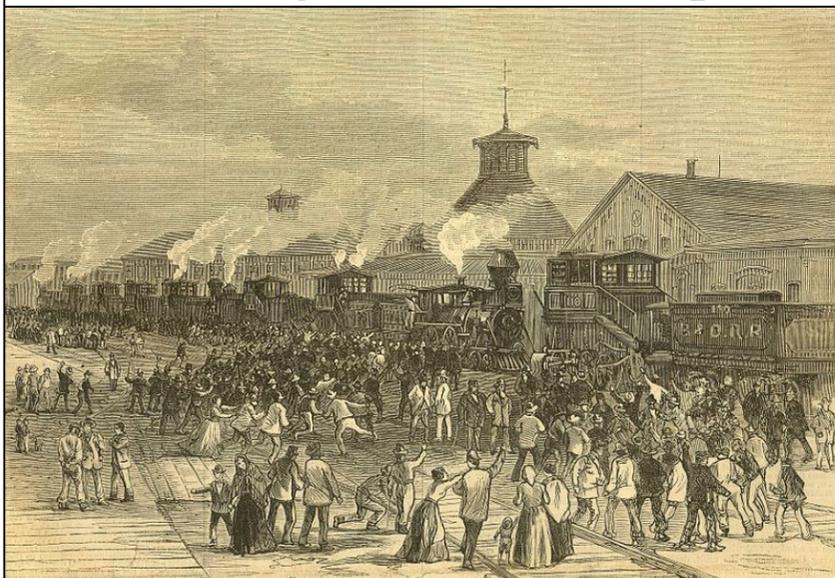
LOGCAP IV was awarded in 2007 to three different contractors, plus a management and

planning contractor, but protests delayed implementation until 2009. The new contract was created to increase competition for the contingency operations task orders and, presumably, lower costs due to competition. At the request of the combat commander, LOGCAP IV was not implemented in Iraq in order to provide seamless support during the drawdown. However, LOGCAP IV has been fully implemented in Afghanistan. To date LOGCAP III/IV has provided over 1.2 billion meals, 28B gallons of water, and 8B gallons of fuel. In 2010 the LOGCAP Program Management Office moved from Ft. Belvoir to Rock Island. For 2011 and beyond, LOGCAP will remain a decisive logistics tool wherever US troops are deployed.

This MONTH in military history...

- **1782:** Washington creates the Purple Heart
- **1794:** Battle of Fallen Timbers
- **1816:** 1st parachute jump in US, from a balloon
- **1832:** Battle of Bad Axe—end of Black Hawk War
- **1862:** Battle of Cedar Mountain
- **1873:** Custer & 7th Cavalry attacked by Indians
- **1898:** US troops land in Puerto Rico
- **1914:** US proclaims neutrality in WWI
- **1928:** 60 nations agree to the Kellogg-Briand Pact making war illegal, except in self-defense
- **1934:** US ends occupation of Haiti
- **1944:** US begins air raids on Philippines
- **1945:** Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima
- **1964:** Gulf of Tonkin incident
- **1971:** Nixon administration acknowledges secret army in Laos
- **1990:** US troops deploy for Operation Desert Shield

US Army & Strike Breaking



Blockade of Engines in Martinsburg, West Virginia, 1877

Throughout its history, the US Army has not only been involved in overseas conflict, but has also been called upon to intervene in labor conflicts. Especially from 1875 to 1925, military intervention in labor conflicts was common. In fact, between 1877 and 1892 at least 30 percent of the militia's active duty assignments involved strikes. One of the best known examples of "strikebreaking" occurred during the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. In response to their wages being cut for a second time in one year, workers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company refused

to load cars or allow the railroad to operate. Railroad workers in other cities followed suit, with violent strikes breaking out throughout the United States. Throughout the course of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 over 45,000 militiamen were called upon in eleven states and more than 100 strikers were killed.

Eastern cities were not the only ones affected by the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. For the first time in its history, the Rock Island Arsenal was seriously threatened by mobs of angry and hostile citizens. Due to the violence breaking out across the

country, the Arsenal was besieged with requests from Governors and Mayors for supplies of arms and ammunition for the militia. The Arsenal worked discreetly to pack the supplies needed to supply the militia in order to not attract the attention of the public, with much of the transfer and shipping executed at night. However, strikers soon learned of the Arsenal's involvement and marched to the Rock Island and Davenport gates to attempt to stop the shipments. The strikers broke into many railroad cars but did not find the ammunition or supplies they were looking for. Frustrated by their inability to find the supplies the Arsenal had been shipping to militia troops, the strikers then threatened to seize the grounds of the Arsenal. The Commandant immediately took measures to secure the Arsenal grounds and no violence followed.

The role of the military, and later the National Guard, as an industrial police force continued into the 20th century, but subsided in the late 1920's and all but disappeared after World War II. The military's role in labor disputes remains controversial, but demonstrates the many missions upon which the Army has been called to serve.