

ASC HISTORY

NEWSLETTER



Field Support

The Field Support Directorate, under the leadership of the Executive Director for Field Support, is the support operations heartbeat of the Army Sustainment Command. The command at Rock Island has had some form of support operations organization for almost a dozen years with the structure changing significantly over time.

In July 2001 the Deputy Commanding General for Support Operations was created within the US Army Operations Support Command. Under the DCGOPS was a new Field Support Directorate responsible for the Logistics Operations Center, Logistics Assistance Program, LOGCAP, and Theater Desks. The Support Operations Directorate was responsible for global logistics, situational awareness, and ensuring the logistics intelligence was tracked, analyzed, and shared horizontally across AMC. Support Operations touched every element of Operations Sustainment Command missions in order to coordinate and manage global operations.

By FY04 the name of the Support Operations Directorate was being

called G3, Deputy for Support Operations, but had the same missions as before. However, by 2004 Support Operations was taking on new missions that began to drive the evolution of the current ASC. First, Support Operations took the lead in adjusting command missions to support Army transformation and the shift to brigade combat team based deployments. Secondly, Support Operations began to look ahead to determine how to posture the command to become the Army's CONUS based Theater Support Command. In FY05 the command was becoming not only the CONUS TSC, but the Army's materiel manager. Support Operations began to manage Theater Provided Equipment as the command moved towards creation of the DMC. FY06 and FY07 were critical years as the Field Support Directorate gained that name, assumed management of APS, and began to fill the materiel management gap created through the disestablishment of division and corps materiel management centers. During FY07 the Field Logistics Readiness Directorate transferred to ASC providing a direct source of repair for Army RESET operations. Thus, by late 2007 the Field Sup-

port Directorate was managing APS, Materiel Management, RESET, Theater Provided Equipment, Left Behind Equipment, and a number of other CONUS and Army wide programs. ASC had become the CONUS TSC and more with the Field Support Directorate responsible for all of the mission areas other than LOGCAP.

Between FY08 and the present, the central role of the Field Support Directorate has continued to grow. In 2008 ASC gained workloading authority over the DOLs, giving the command the ability to fully manage RESET worldwide. Since late 2009 the Field Support Directorate has intensely managed the transfer of the DOLs from IMCOM to ASC as AMC's executive agent. Now, Field Support is managing the move to further increase ASC's role by creating the process and tools to become the Army's Lead Materiel Integrator. The Field Support Directorate is responsible for all of ASC's major missions, other than LOGCAP, and is finishing the transition for ASC to become the Army's Logistics Storefront.

THIS MONTH IN MILITARY HISTORY...

- ◆ 1676: Rebels under Nathaniel Bacon burn Jamestown, VA
- ◆ 1777: Battle of Brandywine
- ◆ 1780: Benedict Arnold gives British Major John Andre the plans to West Point
- ◆ 1781: Battle at Eutaw Springs, SC
- ◆ 1813: Captain Perry leads battle to gain control of Lake Erie
- ◆ 1847: US soldiers & Marines storm Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City
- ◆ 1862: Antietam: bloodiest day in American history



Advance on Dunker Church — artist unknown

Sioux uprising of 1862

During the Civil War, Rock Island served as a POW camp for Confederate prisoners. However, Rock Island was not the only military installation within the Quad Cities throughout the Civil War, nor was it the only installation that served as a Prisoner of War Camp. Just across the river from the Island in Davenport, Camp McClellan was constructed to serve as a training facility for Iowa based Union Army Volunteers in August of 1861. While the camp was initially supposed to serve only as a training and hospital facility, as the Civil War continued into 1862 soldiers at Camp McClellan were ordered to construct the camp to hold expected Confederate prisoners of war. Just as the new prison facility was erected at Camp McClellan, a new conflict emerged in Minnesota where the Dakota Sioux Indians resided along a 150 mile long, 20 mile wide stretch of the Minnesota River on the border of western Minnesota and northeast South Dakota. Frustrated by meaningless treaties, land grabs by American settlers, and cultural tension, the

Sioux recognized that the Civil War provided an opportune time to reclaim lost land as the Regular Army and US Volunteers were diverted to fight the Confederate Army.

On the morning of August 15, 1862, four Sioux braves raided a settlement at Acton, killing 5 Americans and



Little Crow — notorious leader of the Sioux Uprising

prompting Little Crow and the Sioux to declare war against the U.S. The following day over 200 Sioux warriors surrounded and opened fire on the Lower Sioux Indian Agency. The United States sent the few soldiers they could spare, but these could not effectively protect the settlers, who abandoned their homes rather than face the Sioux attacks. Abraham Lincoln directed Gen. John Pope to lead six Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiments in order to quell the Sioux uprising. After more than a

month of vicious carnage perpetrated by both sides, Little Crow and his men were defeated on September 22, 1862.

Over 500 Sioux were captured during the battle, with 300 Sioux court-martialed. Thirty-eight Sioux were hung as a result of the court-martial proceedings. Following the court-martials, 294 Sioux were sent to Camp McClellan for imprisonment. Camp McClellan was far enough away from Minnesota to protect the Sioux from lynch mobs and was guarded by 2 companies of soldiers. The Sioux prisoners remained at Camp McClellan for three years until President Johnson ordered their removal to Nebraska in 1866. Camp McClellan was torn down soon after the release of the Sioux, and private homes were eventually built on the site. Today, the Village of East Davenport and the neighborhood of McClellan Heights stand where Camp McClellan once looked down on the Mississippi River.

- ◆ 1864: "The Beefsteak Raid" Confederates capture 304 prisoners & 2,000 cattle
- ◆ 1885: 1st Naval War College class convenes
- ◆ 1900: Battle of Mabitac: Americans defeated by Filipinos
- ◆ 1918: US launches Saint-Mihiel offensive
- ◆ 1940: US imposes the draft
- ◆ 1942: Japanese bomb US mainland
- ◆ 1950: Omar Bradley is promoted to General of the Army
- ◆ 1957: 300 troops escort nine black students to Central High School in AR
- ◆ 1982: US, Italian, & French peacekeeping troops arrive in Lebanon
- ◆ 1990: GHW Bush & Gorbachev meet to urge Iraq to leave Kuwait