



# ASC HISTORY NEWSLETTER

15 SEPTEMBER 2015

*Distribution Management Center*

VOLUME V, ISSUE 12

In 2004 DA designated the future ASC as the CONUS Theater Support Command (TSC). As the concept plan for the ASC progressed CASCOM created both a Materiel Management Center (MMC) and a Distribution Management Center (DMC) into the future CONUS TSC. At the same time the Army continued to transform logistics in support of the Army's move from a Division-based force to a Brigade-based force. The BCTs had to be self-supporting, therefore, internal logistics functions grew. One of the bill payers for this growth was the elimination of the division and corps level MMC's. The loss of the division and corps MMC created a visibility vacuum and degraded the ability to cross level materiel between brigades.

As division and corps MMC's began to stand down, G4s began to create other means of managing materiel. Many turned to contracts to man "shadow MMC's" to control materiel. The ASC staff had anticipated the existence of "shadow MMC's." Senior ASC leadership recognized that they had to ramp up ASC MMC capability before more of the shadow MMC's were created.

A partial solution to the MMC

gap had been addressed in the ASC structure. Both MMC and DMC functions had been incorporated. The MMC function was more robust than the DMC, but both were there. A key part of the ASC concept plan was an addition of some 250 military spaces in the command. These spaces were largely intended to fill the MMC and DMC functions. Even before the military manpower began to arrive, MG Johnson directed that the command begin to execute the materiel management function.

While recognizing that they had to jump into the capability gap, ASC leadership was not certain on the best organization and process. ASC let a consulting contract with Booz Allen Hamilton to develop a plan for executing the materiel management function. It rapidly became clear that the military manpower allotted ASC in the concept plan was misaligned. The CASCOM plan had been heavier on materiel management than on distribution management. ASC altered the structure to meet distribution management requirements. The initial DMC was staffed from the old AFSC Transportation Office plus a couple of other senior civilians with MMC experience.

As soldiers began to arrive at

ASC more and more were assigned into the DMC. Soldier MOS's were not properly aligned for distribution management and many had to learn on the fly.

Another conclusion of the Booz Allen Hamilton study was that ASC had to assume the materiel management function at Army installations while the DMC was standing up. ASC eventually contracted to establish Materiel Management Teams (MMT's) at the installations. These teams rapidly assumed the missions being executed by the "shadow MMC's" and coordinated info between the installations and DMC at Rock Island. The MMT's were eliminated once the DMC reached full operating capacity.

In its first year, the DMC stood up while also taking on property accountability, AR-FORGEN management, LBE, and PDTE. The DMC rapidly filled the intent of DA when they created ASC.



*No Shadow MMCs!*

## THIS MONTH IN MILITARY HISTORY...

◆ **1676:** Jamestown VA burned during Bacon's Rebellion

◆ **1781:** French fleet traps British fleet at Yorktown

◆ **1862:** 'Stonewall' Jackson captures Harpers Ferry

◆ **1918:** American troops land at Archangel RU

◆ **1940:** The USS Greer is fired upon

◆ **1945:** 1st Cavalry Division enters Tokyo

◆ **1954:** SEATO is formed.

◆ **1994:** Last US troops leave Berlin

◆ **1997:** Bosnian Serbs attack US troops in attempt to recapture TV transmitter

◆ **2008:** US turns military control of Anbar Province over to Iraqi government

## *Sergeant Stubby — America's first war dog*

While training for combat on the fields of Yale University in 1917, Private J. Robert Conroy found a stray dog with a short tail. He named him "Stubby," and soon the dog became the mascot of the 102nd Infantry, 26th Yankee Division. He learned the bugle calls, the drills, and even a modified dog salute as he put his right paw on his right eyebrow when a salute was executed by his fellow soldiers.

When the division shipped out for France aboard the SS *Minnesota*, Private Conroy smuggled Stubby aboard. After landing in Europe, however, Stubby was discovered by Pvt.



Conroy's commanding officer, but Stubby was allowed to remain after saluting the CO.

The 102nd Infantry reached the front lines on February 5, 1918. Stubby soon became accustomed to the loud rifles and heavy artillery fire. His first battle injury occurred from gas exposure; he was taken to a nearby field hospital and nursed back to health. The injury left him sensitive to the tiniest trace of gas. When the division was attacked in an early morning gas launch, Stubby recognized the gas and ran through the trench barking, saving many from injury.

Stubby also had a talent for locating wounded men between the trenches of the opposing armies, barking until medics arrived.

He even caught a German soldier mapping out the layout of the Allied trenches. When the German ran, Stubby locked onto his hindquarters, immobilizing the soldier until the U.S. troops arrived to take him into custody.

For capturing an enemy spy, Stubby was promoted to the rank of sergeant by the commander of the 102nd Infantry. He became the first dog to be given rank in the United States Armed Forces.

Later, Stubby was injured during a grenade attack, receiving a large amount of shrapnel in his chest and leg. He was rushed to a field hospital and later transferred to a Red Cross Recovery Hospital for additional surgery.

By the end of the war, Stubby had served in 17 battles. Stubby was awarded many medals for his heroism, including a medal from the Humane Society which was presented by General John Pershing, the Commanding General of the United States Armies.

SGT Stubby can be seen at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., where he is featured as part of the special exhibit "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War." You can also view the exhibit at: <http://amhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory>