



THIS MONTH in MILITARY HISTORY

- 1787 Shay's Rebellion concludes in Massachusetts.
- 1862 Julia Ward Howe's poem "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is published.
- 1898 The *U.S.S. Maine* explodes in Havana Harbor, Cuba.
- 1918 An American aviator scores their first kill in the skies against a German pilot.
- 1942 The Marshalls-Gilberts Raids are the first American offensive in the Pacific.
- 1958 A mid-air collision near Savannah, Georgia results in a lost H-Bomb chassis.
- 1961 The first *Minuteman* I ICBM is launched in testing.
- 1994 The first combat operation in NATO history as four F-16's engage Serbian bombers.
- 2003 Space Shuttle *Columbia* disintegrates on atmospheric re-entry.
- 2010 The Battle of Marjah begins in Afghanistan.

TRIVIA

- 1 What was the main function of Fort Armstrong when it was established in 1816?
 - 2 What was the English name of the German V-Weapons (collectively) used during World War II?
 - 3 What was the second formal attack on North American soil in the Pacific Theater during World War II?
- ANSWERS FOR JANUARY 2021 QUESTIONS**
- 1 What was the name of the volunteer air force that was in China during World War II prior to the Pearl Harbor attack?
➤ **The Flying Tigers**
 - 2 What was the name of the first combat submarine to sink a warship?
➤ **H.L. Hunley**
 - 3 What was the name of the disaster relief operation immediately following the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami?
➤ **TOMODACHI**



One of the more famous photos from ODS is this photo of USAF aircraft over Iraqi Oil Fields. Three different CONUS air bases are represented in this photo between the two F-15E's, one F-15C, and two F-16C's, including one Air Force Reserve fighter.



For answers to trivia, information on this month's artifact spotlight, digital copies of old newsletters and more, visit the ASC History Office website at:
<https://aschq.army.mil/About-Us/History>



LOGCAP: The Early Days

In April 2002, LOGCAP III began establishing operations at K2 Airbase in Uzbekistan. Until then life support was provided by tactical Army units. Those combat units had been running their own dining facilities and maintenance operations as well as providing latrines, showers, and water. When LOGCAP III arrived in Uzbekistan, the tactical CSS units were able to both redeploy and focus on their prime missions rather than life support. This progression complemented the original intent of the program, reducing Soldiers on the battlefield by creating a sustainment augmentation capability for logistics during deployed operations.

The Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) is an Army Program that augments the force by providing Combat Service Support (CSS) capabilities to meet operational requirements for mission support. While best known for operations in support of US Forces during OEF and OIF, LOGCAP has been around since 1985 and is capable of also supporting humanitarian operations, disaster relief, and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear operations.

The first iteration of LOGCAP (LOGCAP I) fell under the responsibility of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The first contract was awarded in late 1988 to install petroleum pipelines in SWA and provided some support in Desert Shield/Desert Storm. In 1992 the contract was converted to a task order system focused more on life support. In this form LOGCAP I supported operations in Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Haiti, and Rwanda. In 1996, AMC assumed responsibility for the program and the next iteration of LOGCAP (LOGCAP II) was awarded that same year.

LOGCAP II was used to support operation in the Philippines, Guatemala, Colombia, Panama, and East Timor. In 2000, LOGCAP was transferred to the Operations Support Command (OSC) as a vital element in enhancing a single point of entry into AMC for the field Army. During this time, OSC began establishing strategy for the next LOGCAP iteration (LOGCAP III), awarded in December 2001.

LOGCAP I, II, and III each required the awarded contractor to develop a worldwide support plan proving feasibility of support. These plans listed potential vendors in different geographical areas to demonstrate contractors had the ability to support contingency operations around the world. A challenge for LOGCAP III was that Army units were operating out of K2 in November before the December 2001 contract was awarded. The LOGCAP program at K2 was challenged by long supply lines, few available vendors, and rapid expansion of operations in Afghanistan in 2002. However, the Army and contractor members of LOGCAP III quickly learned how to operate in an austere environment while adding support at Bagram and Kandahar. The honing of skills by the LOGCAP III contractor and Army personnel in establishing and executing LOGCAP missions in an extended combat environment in 2001-2002 paid dividends when in June 2003 LOGCAP was tasked to simultaneously provide support in Iraq.

While the concept has evolved since the mid-1980's, the basic principles remain the same. The U.S. Army can reduce the size of its logistics force at home station by relying on contractor support during a wide variety of deployed scenarios.

Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

Leading up to *DESERT STORM* and *DESERT SHIELD*, the situation in the Middle Eastern nations of Kuwait, Iraq, and Iran were far from tranquil. The 1979 Iranian Revolution, coupled with the subsequent Iran-Iraq War in 1980 had further destabilized and already unstable region. On 2 August 1990, Iraq invaded the smaller neighboring nation of Kuwait.

Historically, the small nation-state had functioned in the region as a middle-man for negotiations between larger geopolitical rivals. This included acting as a mediator between Iran and Iraq in 1980. However, during that same conflict, Kuwait had offered considerable amounts of financial and military aid to the Iraqi's. This aid was provided to assist in the curbing of Iranian revolutionists that were supposedly active within Kuwait. That concern was never confirmed, but Kuwait's monetary and military support was definite.

Subsequently, Iraq found itself in debt to Kuwait to the sum of around \$14 billion. Iraq had no means to repay this debt, and demanded that the Kuwaiti government effectively forgive that debt. After talks continuously stalled, Iraq resorted to invasion of Kuwait. Citing the action as justified and claiming that Kuwait was actually part of Iraq, the occupation took two days to execute. By 4 August, the Iraqi Army had seized Kuwait City and formally squashed most areas of resistance.

Subsequently, the United Nations Security Council condemned the action, demanding that Iraq withdraw its troops to the internationally recognized border. Several resolutions were passed between 3 August and 29 November when resolution 678 gave Iraq the deadline of 15 January 1991 to withdraw before military action would follow. The passing of the deadline on 16 January resulted in massive air strikes.

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Presented to you by your friendly ASC History Office. Feel free to call or stop by our office for any of your history needs.

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