



# ASC History Newsletter



**This MONTH**  
in military  
history...

**1777:** Washington's army drives British back to New Brunswick

**1784:** Treaty of Paris ends the Revolutionary War

**1815:** Battle of New Orleans

**1861:** Five more states cede from Union

**1915:** The U.S. Coast Guard is created

**1943:** Roosevelt & Churchill meet in Morocco to discuss WWII strategies

**1945:** Yalta agreement signed to define post-war Germany

**1966:** U.S. B-52 crashes, accidentally releasing its H-Bomb into the Atlantic

**1972:** Japanese soldier found hiding on Guam thought WWII was still going on, 28 years later

**1990:** Deposed leader of Panama, Manuel Noriega, surrenders to American authorities

**1993:** US & Russia sign Start-II treaty.

## Our 404th Army Field Support Brigade

The 404<sup>th</sup> AFSB was activated as a MTOE Support Brigade on 16 Oct. 2007. Her initial mission was to manage all LAP, ARFOREN and RESET missions as the single point of entry to AMC for units on the Pacific Rim, excluding units in Korea. The mission stretch covered the Western seaboard as far inland at Ft Irwin and Ft Huachuca. The introduction of Strykers, and the corresponding development of new tactics, required dedicated logistic and sustainment support. In FY2003 Logistics Support Element-Forward Stryker was established at Ft Lewis, WA as a subordinate of AMC CONUS. In FY2003 the LSE-Forward Stryker organized the first Stryker LSE and prepared to deploy to SWA. During FY04 LSE-Forward Stryker was reorganized as AMC Forward Stryker and assigned as a direct subordinate of the Army Field Support Command. AMC Forward Stryker was critical to

developing doctrine, policy, and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the support of Stryker units. In FY04 AMC Forward Stryker developed the OP-TRACKS system to manage logistics actions and personnel accountability of the heavily contractor supported Stryker brigades. In FY2005 the mission of AMC Forward Stryker was expanded to provide C2 of the Logistics Assistance Program in the Pacific Rim. On 15 Aug. 2005 AMC Forward Stryker was renamed the Army Field Support Brigade Pacific. The AFSB Pacific's new mission statement significantly expanded the area of responsibility and mission support requirements. The current command emphasis is Reset, Pre-deployment Training and Preparation, and Transformation of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, 45<sup>th</sup> Corps Support Group (now 8<sup>th</sup> TSC), and separate units of United States Army Hawaii. The

AFSB-Pacific also continued to manage the generation and training of LSEs for new Stryker brigades. During FY05 AFSB-Pacific began to create the first Brigade Logistics Support Teams to further meet the needs of the transforming Army to a brigade centric organization. On 16 Oct. 2007 the Army Field Support Brigade Pacific was renamed the 404<sup>th</sup> Army Field Support Brigade -Pacific (Provisional). By 2007 the brigade was completely involved in RESET and ARFORGEN and had expanded to include responsibility for the LSEs at Ft Irwin, Ft Huachuca, as well as the LSEs in Hawaii, Alaska, and Ft Lewis. The 404<sup>th</sup> AFSB continued all previous missions as it supports the units along the Pacific Rim, to include Army Reserve and National Guard elements. More recently, the 404<sup>th</sup> AFSB has been preparing to assume C2 of all Directorates of Logistics in its footprint. Despite the many name changes and mission growth the 404<sup>th</sup> Army Field Support Brigade has remained true to its motto and continues to "Sustain to Win."

## The Black Hawk War



Sauk warrior Black Hawk was the leader of the last hostile Indian uprising in the state of Illinois, known as the Black Hawk War of 1832. The Sauk originally used Rock Island as one of their settlements. However, as white squatters moved into the area and resided on Sauk land, Black Hawk and the Sauk tribe found themselves moving towards confrontation with the newly arrived Americans. The Americans stationed at Fort Armstrong encouraged Black Hawk to permanently leave the

area in 1832 and move west of the Mississippi. Black Hawk believed a signed 1804 treaty accorded the Sauk the right to remain on Rock Island. Emboldened by false information and promises of support, Black Hawk set out to reclaim his former village. As Black Hawk returned to the area in the spring of 1832, many of the settlers perceived his return as an "invasion." Governor Reynolds of Illinois immediately mobilized 1,500 militiamen to pursue Black Hawk. Over the course of 15 weeks, militiamen and federal troops would skirmish with and chase Black Hawk and his followers throughout Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. During this time, the marauding band of Indians attacked cabins, murdered and scalped the inhabitants, and at-

tacked other travelers. The Black Hawk War would end on 2 August 1832 when the Indians were decisively defeated by federal forces at the Battle of Bad Axe. Black Hawk fled but was captured two weeks later by cooperating Winnebago Indians. Veterans of the Black Hawk War would include Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, and Jefferson Davis. In the aftermath of the war, in the Treaty of 1832, Sauk and Fox tribes ceded 6 million acres of land to the present day United States Government.

**Battle of Bad Axe**

