

Chapter 1 : Igloo, South Dakota: The Utopia That War Built | SDPB

*War expenditures. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5 (ordnance) of the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, House of Representatives, Sixty-Sixth Congress, first-[third] session[s] on war expenditures.*

In reality, although these weapons did appear on the battlefield, it was in relatively small numbers and never enough to decisively affect the outcome of the war. Ripley was born December 10, 1811, in Windham County, Connecticut, and he graduated as an artillery lieutenant from West Point in 1831. He served under Andrew Jackson in the Seminole War as an ordnance officer. In this capacity, he once refused to fill a requisition because it did not go through the proper channels. Jackson promptly informed Ripley that if he did not comply, he would be arrested, brought to headquarters and hanged from the nearest tree. Ripley immediately filled the requisition. Later, Ripley commanded several U.S. Ordnance companies. Ironically, the subsequently improved British production capacity enabled Britain to supply Confederate armies with Enfields to use against Union forces during the Civil War. However, he initially opposed expanding new production of rifled weapons in favor of converting the large on-hand stocks of obsolete smoothbore muskets to rifles. Since adding rifling to the out-of-date smoothbores produced weapons that were clearly inferior to the newly manufactured rifles, his erroneous position unnecessarily delayed the production of desperately needed weapons of the latest design. But once Ripley finally conceded the necessity of producing new rifled weapons, he expended every effort to ensure acquisition of the Model Springfield rifle-musket, a state-of-the-art weapon developed while he was superintendent of Springfield Arsenal. Ripley was an honest public servant who always negotiated the best possible prices for government contracts and never exhibited a hint of corruption in the midst of massive thievery in war orders in other departments. He firmly believed the emerging technology of repeating, rapid-fire small arms would produce weapons that would not work properly and would only interfere with the production of standard rifle-muskets. He so obstinately clung to such excuses that he never considered how quickly an enemy would melt away when faced with a 7-to-1 or more firepower disadvantage. A decade later, the advent of the Civil War prompted a proliferation of new designs and sparked competition among firearms inventors to create repeating weapons. President Abraham Lincoln, in particular, appreciated the new technologies and took a personal interest in them. The hidebound Ripley was bound to clash with the forward-looking president. This proved to be especially effective obstructionism considering the inevitable delays the new companies experienced as they wrestled with unfamiliar technologies. Yet field commanders were so desperate for the new rapid-fire weapons that some of them armed their units with repeaters personally purchased by their troops or officers. Only the direct intervention of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ensured the sharpshooters were properly armed as promised with the excellent Sharps rifle. Major General John C. Fremont, commanding in the West, wrote to Ripley and stated that he wanted the weapons, yet Ripley replied with a deliberate falsehood, claiming that he had never heard of them. As early as January 1862, Lincoln and Stanton had been ready to replace Ripley, but his job was saved by the fact that no one else among the small stable of U.S. Army ordnance officers possessed the experience to manage the vital bureau. Yet even that shield splintered under growing complaints from field commanders and arms makers that Ripley was denying the army what it clearly wanted. Finally, in mid-September 1862, Lincoln and Stanton forced Ripley to retire. By then, however, it was too late to begin mass producing repeating weapons and re-equipping Union armies with them. Ripley ended his days in an essentially honorary position as inspector of coastal artillery in New England, and he died in 1881. In his defense, it was largely due to his efforts that the over 2 million Union soldiers who served during the war were consistently well armed with standard muzzle-loading rifle-muskets and supplied with plenty of ammunition. Peter Tsouras is the author of 26 books on military history. He served in the Army and Army Reserve and worked for the Defense Intelligence Agency until retiring in 1992 to devote himself to writing, his roses and his grandchildren. Originally published in the May issue of *Armchair General*.

Chapter 2 : Category:World War II artillery ammunition - Wikimedia Commons

*War Expenditures: Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 5 (ordnance) Of The Select Committee On Expenditures In The War Department, House Of Expenditures.*

The civil branches of the navy tributary to the controller are those of the director of naval construction, the engineer-in-chief, the directors of naval ordnance, of dockyards and of stores, and the inspector of dockyard expense accounts. The first duty of the controller is, as has been explained, in relation to the design and construction of ships and their machinery, and the executive officials who have charge of that work are the director of naval construction and the engineer-in-chief, whose operations are closely interrelated. A vast administrative stride has been made in this particular branch of the admiralty. The work of design and construction now go forward together, and the admiralty designers are in close touch with the work in hand at the dockyards. This has been largely brought about by the institution, in , of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Royal Corps of Naval Constructors[ edit ] The Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, whose members interchange their duties between the designing of ships at the admiralty and practical work at the dockyards. It is through the Director of Naval Construction that many of the spending departments are set in motion, since he is responsible both for the design of ships and for their construction. It deserves to be noticed, however, that a certain obscurity exists in regard, to the relative duties of the director of naval construction and the director of dockyards touching constructive works in the yards. The former officer has also charge of all the work given out to contract, though it is the business of the dockyard officials to certify that the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In all this work the director of naval construction collaborates with the engineer-in-chief, who is an independent officer and not a subordinate, and whose procedure in regard to machinery closely resembles that adopted in the matter of contract-built ships. A singular feature of this branch of administration is that the navy long since lost direct control of ordnance matters, through the duties connected with naval gunnery, formerly in the hands of the Master-General of the Ordnance , and those of the Board of Ordnance which is a department common to the sea and land services which was vested in the Secretary of State for War from . A more satisfactory state of things has grown up through the appointment of the director of naval ordnance, taking the place of the naval officer who formerly advised the director of artillery at the War Office. Expenditure on ordnance has also been transferred from the army to the navy estimates, and a Naval Ordnance Store Department has been created. It cannot be said that the condition is yet satisfactory, nor can it be until the navy has control of and responsibility for its own ordnance. The Assistant-Director of Torpedoes is an officer instituted at the Admiralty within recent years, and his duty is to assist the director of naval ordnance in all torpedo matters. Director of Dockyards[ edit ] The director of dockyards replaced the surveyor of dockyards in , at about which time the inspector of dockyard expense accounts was instituted. It is upon the director of dockyards q. In this department the programme for work in the dockyards is prepared, as well as certain sections of the navy estimates. Stores Department[ edit ] The Stores Department has the director of stores as its chief. This officer, about the year , took over the storekeeping duties previously vested in the storekeeper-general. The Naval Store Department is charged with the custody and issue of naval, as distinguished from victualling and ordnance stores, to be used in naval dockyards and establishments for the building, fitting and repairing of warships. It has, however, no concern with stores that belong to the Department of Works. The business of the director of stores is also to receive and issue the stores for ships of all classes in commission and reserve, and he deals with a vast array of objects and materials necessary for the fleet, and with coals and coaling. He frames the estimates for his department, but his purchases are made through the director of navy contracts. Another important business of the director of stores is the examination of the store accounts of ships as well as some other accounts. Although the director of stores is really in the department of the controller, he is supervised in regard to the coaling of the fleet by the junior naval lord. The inspector of dockyard expense accounts has been alluded to. He is the officer charged with keeping a record of expenditure at the dockyards and of supervising expense accounts. While the work of design-tuning ships and preparing plans is in progress, the director of stores, the director of

dockyards and other officials of that department concerned are making preparation for the work. The necessary stores, comprising almost every imaginable class of materials, are brought together, and the director of stores is specially charged to obtain accurate information in regard to requirements. He is not, however, a purchasing officer, that work being undertaken by the director of navy contracts, who is concerned with the whole business of supply, except in regard to hulls and machinery of ships built by contract, and the special requirements of the director of works. At the same time, the civil departments of the admiralty being held responsible for the administration of the votes they compile, it is their duty to watch the outlay of money; and to see that it is well expended, the accountant-general being directed to assist them in this work. The system is closely jointed and well administered, but it possesses a very centralized character, which interferes to some extent with flexible working, and with the progress of necessary repairs, especially in foreign yards. Insofar as ships given out to contract are concerned and the same is the case in regard to propelling machinery built by contract, the director of navy contracts plays no part, the professional business being conducted through the controller of the navy, who is advised thereon by the director of naval construction and the engineer-in-chief. The work conducted in private establishments is closely watched by the admiralty officials, and is thoroughly tested, but, *mutatis mutandis*, the system in regard to contract-built ships is practically the same as that which prevails in the dockyards. The subject of naval finance is one of great complexity and of vast importance. The large sums of money with which the admiralty deals in the way of both estimates and expenditure, amounting recently to about 30,, annually, implies the existence of the great organization which is found in the department of the accountant-general of the navy. Under the authority of the first lord, the parliamentary and financial secretary is responsible for the finance of the admiralty in general, and for the estimates and the expenditure, the accounts and the purchases, and for all matters which concern the relations of the admiralty to the treasury and to other departments of the government; and in all the practical and advisory work the accountant-general is his officer, acting as his assistant with the director of naval contracts who, under the several lords, is concerned with the business of purchase.

### Chapter 3 : The Ordnance Department Of The Federal Army

*Accordingly, at the outbreak of the war the Ordnance Department was reorganized, and the new organization provided for a chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, and twelve second lieutenants.*

You can help by adding to it. France and Belgium[ edit ] In the Ardennes region of France, large-scale citizen evacuations were necessary during MEC removal operations in The most feared are corroded artillery shells containing chemical warfare agents such as mustard gas. French and Flemish farmers still find many UXOs when ploughing their fields, the so-called " iron harvest ". Over 20 members of the unit have been killed since it was formed in Found in the Rhine near Koblenz , 4 December A linear shaped charge has been placed on top of the casing Play media Video of the detonation in Munich Germany has a specialized unit for defusing bombs called German: It is considered one of the busiest worldwide as it deactivates a bomb every two weeks. The daily average is 15, most of them aerial bombs. While most cases only make local news, one of the more spectacular finds in recent history was an American pound aerial bomb discovered in Munich on 28 August This was the largest evacuation in Germany since the Second World War. In the s, around 1, bombs, artillery shells and grenades have been defused every year. Most of the UXO from the world wars has presumably been removed by demining efforts in the mid s, but sporadic remnants may remain in unknown locations. The UXO from the recent military conflicts includes both landmines and cluster bomblets dropped and set by both Ukrainian, anti-government and Russian forces. Reports of booby traps harming civilians also exist. Proper, reliable statistics are currently unavailable, and information from the involved combatants are possibly politically biased and partly speculative. UXO is standard terminology in the United Kingdom, although in artillery , especially on practice ranges, an unexploded shell is referred to as a blind, and during the Blitz in World War II an unexploded bomb was referred to as a UXB. Most current UXO risk is limited to areas in cities, mainly London , Sheffield and Portsmouth , that were heavily bombed during the Blitz, and to land used by the military to store ammunition and for training. The Metropolitan Police of London is the only force not to rely on the Ministry of Defence , although they generally focus on contemporary terrorist devices rather than unexploded ordnance and will often call military teams in to deal with larger and historical bombs. January Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons requires that when active hostilities have ended the parties must clear the areas under their control from "explosive remnants of war". Land mines are covered similarly by Protocol II. Detection technology[ edit ] Many weapons, including aerial bombs in particular, are discovered during construction work, after lying undetected for decades. Having failed to explode while resting undiscovered is no guarantee that a bomb will not explode when disturbed. Such discoveries are common in heavily bombed cities, without a serious enough threat to warrant systematic searching. Where there is known to be much unexploded ordnance, in cases of unexploded subsoil ordnance a remote investigation is done by visual interpretation of available historical aerial photographs. Modern techniques can combine geophysical and survey methods with modern electromagnetic and magnetic detectors. This provides digital mapping of UXO contamination with the aim to better target subsequent excavations, reducing the cost of digging on every metallic contact and speeding the clearance process. Magnetometer probes can detect UXO and provide geotechnical data before drilling or piling is carried out. Much of the cost of UXO removal comes from removing non-explosive items that the metal detectors have identified, so improved discrimination is critical. New techniques such as shape reconstruction from magnetic data and better de-noising techniques will reduce cleanup costs and enhance recovery. The disposal team carries out reconnaissance of the area and determines the location of the ordnance. If is not buried it may be dug up carefully and disposed of. But if the bomb is buried it becomes a huge task. A team is formed to find the location of the bomb using metal detectors and then the earth is dug carefully.

**Chapter 4 : world war two - Number of bullets used in WW2 - History Stack Exchange**

*Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance--Detroit (OCO-D) Records of the Engineering and Manufacturing Division, OCO-D RECORDS OF POST-WORLD WAR II OFFICES, DIVISIONS, AND OTHER UNITS*

We planned an amphibious assault at Pohang-dong, but it was actually an unopposed administrative landing on 18 July. Before it left Japan, the division was warned it could not count on ordnance support for at least thirty days after landing. Therefore, we were instructed to carry a thirty-day supply of ordnance spare parts and replacement items. In addition, the division ammunition officer Capt. Charles Russell was told to carry a minimum of two extra basic loads of mm. This requirement was not only in contradiction to U. Army ammunition doctrine, but was well beyond our capability. The infantry and artillery units clear their requisitions with the DAO on the way to the army dumps to pick up the rounds. The problem of spare parts and replacement items involved considerable planning. We took only those things we figured we would need most. Even so, we had to stuff every inch of the machine-shop trucks, and use the M24 tank transporters to carry spare parts. There was no space for the additional ammunition. Captain Russell just loaded it on the landing craft and we figured to handle it as the situation in Korea allowed. It was understood we would need railroad locomotives and cars, and G4 of Eighth Army simply asked our requirements. The engineer, quartermaster and other units made their requests, and we asked for 2 engines and about 25 cars. There was no railroad transportation officer at Pohang-dong, so Captain Russell performed this function. From Pohang-dong, elements of the division moved west and relieved the 24th Infantry Division as it withdrew from Taejon. All our vehicles traveled by road, but we moved the twenty-five cars of ammunition by rail. We handled the ammunition by moving the train to a railroad siding a safe distance behind the front -- perhaps twenty-five miles. Then an engine and five cars of ammunition would run forward to establish a division ammunition supply point as close to the infantry regiments as possible. The ammunition was never dumped on the ground, but was kept completely mobile. The closeness of the ASP to the guns was such that at both Hwaggan and Kwan-ni the artillery was grouped around the area where the forward ammunition train halted. At Kwan-ni one battery was within a hundred feet of the car. Rounds were carried directly from the flatcars to the guns. We were shelled at Kwan-ni. Artillery fire fell in the area of the ASP and, while it did not hurt anyone, it scared the train crew. The Korean engineer uncoupled the locomotive and was about to take off for safer parts. His departure would have forced us to abandon the cars and ammunition. We had some difficulty in getting the train crew to move forward with the ammunition again. After this incident we held the ammunition in three echelons rather than two. The main train was kept well to the rear, a second echelon of four cars was two or three miles behind the ASP, and only one car was run forward. Even so, we had an irate Transportation Corps officer complain that we were destroying the morale of the Korean trainmen. Labor was easy to obtain for this operation. We recruited as many civilians as we needed and kept them with us by issuing rice three times a day. We normally had a car of rice and other provisions with us at all times. Our operation grew rapidly. We got ammunition from a number of sources. In the hurried evacuation of Seoul and Ascom City the South Koreans had apparently shipped out everything they could, and the 24th Division got hold of much of the miscellaneous ammunition. When we relieved the 24th they gave us their supply. This ammunition was further mixed by receipt of stocks from the 25th Division and other units. After we had been pushed back to Taegu we turned in cars of ammunition to Eighth Army! We lost no ammunition or railroad equipment in the entire operation. This was one occasion when the DAO was more than a pencil-pusher. Artillery and Hand Grenades Lt. Harbert, th Ordnance Ammunition Group Commanders of tactical units have repeatedly emphasized the fact that the Korean conflict has been essentially a contest between enemy manpower and U. Communist forces in Korea have been employed against us on an 8-to-1 ratio. We have countered with a ratio of more than to 1 in fire power. The pitting of fire power against manpower has led to unprecedented logistical problems. During a sixty-day period 19 August to 18 October , , tons of ammunition were delivered to regiments and battalions of U. The th has had over rail cars of ammunition moving forward from Pusan and Inchon at one time. As a result, in this sixty-day period, we delivered across the front 3,

rounds to each mm howitzer; 2, rounds to each mm howitzer; 1, rounds to each mm gun; 1, rounds to each 8-inch howitzer -- but only rounds to each C0-mm mortar and rounds to each M1 rifle. Over , hand grenades were used by Eighth Army. One infantry regiment used over in one night. Such ammunition expenditures are not for the Ordnance field commander to question. His job is to supply the demand. However, I have often wondered whether we could maintain such a rate of fire during a global war. Ammunition supply problems are never present during training. Therefore, when the fighting starts, organization and methods of providing this combat essential are too often left to be developed by inexperienced and untrained men. This causes waste, hoarding, confusion, and sometimes panic at the critical periods of battle. When logistics meet the demands of tactics, there is little inquiry into the miracle of ammunition delivery. But the instant a shortage hampers operations, we can expect inquiries into the most minute details of ammunition movement along the pipeline. Fear of an ammunition shortage has often led to runs on ASPs -- like runs on banks. Ammunition requirements cannot be measured by bulk tonnages alone, for there are more than five hundred different types of ammunition and their components. The key to successful ammunition supply is the delivery of correct type and amount of ammunition to the right place at the right time. Requirements fluctuate greatly with the type of combat. The th Ordnance Group developed a unique stock control and reporting system. Accurate, timely information vital to all commanders was forwarded daily. The ammunition picture for the entire peninsula was in the morning ammunition brief. This form analyzed graphically, in nontechnical terms, the ammunition by type, location, and availability. It greatly helped us control the flow of ammunition, and it dispelled the fear of shortages displayed by commanders of tactical units. Mathews, 69th Ordnance Ammunition Company. Condensed from an interview by Lt. John Mewha, 8th Historical Detachment. The fighting was close and the divisions used "walls of steel" to halt the Communist drive. The artillery made the greatest demand on ammunition because of the weight and bulk of their rounds. In this engagement the artillery often fired for long periods at five times the normal rate. On 22 May the artillery fired 49, rounds on the corps front. Artillerymen, firing at a rate of rounds per gun per day, came to speak of "the Van Fleet rate of tare. Units carried their basic loads, and the ammunition supply points at Hongchon and Wonju were well stocked. But in 28 days the corps expended 25, tons of ammunition, and fired more than 1, tons in one day. The supply level became low at Hongchon and trucks often had to make the longer drive to the supply point at Wonju. Airlift was used to bring hand grenades and ammunition to Hoengsong, but this never exceeded tons a day. Supplies are divided into five classes: During the entire battle, the 2d Magazine Platoon, 69th Ordnance Ammunition Company, remained in position at Hongchon-even though many other division and corps supply units had been withdrawn. At one point in the battle the enemy approached to within eight miles of the ammunition dump, so an infantry company was sent to guard that installation. The ammunition platoon continued to supply ammunition without interruption. While a ton capacity is its rated maximum, the platoon maintained a 1,tons-per-day level at the height of the battle. During a six-hour period in the middle of the night of May, the platoon loaded trucks with 4 tons of ammunition each. Division Ordnance Work Lt. Baker, Ordnance Officer, 25th Infantry Division I get tired of hearing people say that the first soldiers going to Korea were not properly trained. The 25th Infantry Division, under Maj. Kean, received excellent training. I have seen our men in Japan going through mud and grime, and actually using thoroughly realistic time-and-space factors. What we needed was more men. Our technical troops were as efficient as the infantry. In the Ordnance Corps we not only trained our own men but carefully pushed instruction in first- and second-echelon maintenance and repair as far forward as we could. In Korea our company did not need corps ordnance support until the division received a great many attachments. Counting the attachments, the 25th Division at times included thirty thousand troops! At least 20 per cent of our repairs were accomplished in the area of the using unit.

Chapter 5 : Unexploded ordnance - Wikipedia

*OCO-D spent almost half of the Ordnance Department's total expenditures during the war. Another of Campbell's important organizational changes occurred at the level of the ordnance districts. Civilian chiefs headed the district offices from World War I to*

This was Igloo, South Dakota. In , contracted workers built over "igloos" for munitions storage outside Provo, SD. Western South Dakota and Nebraska were viewed favorably for munitions storage, as their altitudes and low humidity were conducive to longer shelf life. The devastation wrought by the Dirty Thirties had already depopulated much of the land, making acquisition a less painful process. By August, 6, workers were employed on the project, double the population of Hot Springs. Every available living space nearby was rented. Wooden sheds were converted into sleeping quarters. Conditions may have been squalid during construction, but the region was still reeling from the Depression. But the lean times paid off. It was the best place I ever lived in my life. Housing units and communal spaces were also built, and a looped railroad spur accessible to the igloos for loading and unloading war materiel. A movie theater was picked up and moved from Lusk, Wyoming. A grocery store was hauled over from Chadron, Nebraska. The first shipment of munitions started coming in the fall of the same year construction started. These were heady times at the BHOD. Clarence Anderson moved to Igloo from Hot Springs as a young boy. We moved from a house that had two rooms and a path out to the outhouse. We had running water from one spigot. We had one light bulb that light had a socket set-up to where we could have extension cords. I remember my mother had gone out and bought a toaster and we were all so excited because before that our toast was always made on the wood stove. When we moved to Igloo, we were very similar to all the families coming there. They were families that were out of work looking for a place to get a new start. We moved into a house that had five rooms, two bedrooms and an interior bathroom with running water. We were really excited as kids over that. The Ordnance Department had to look outside of the traditional labor pool for workers. When the first shipment of munitions arrived at BHOD, Goldie Lovell, a pioneering female truck driver, was there to haul the cargo to storage. Like Rosie, they often wore a red bandana. But instead of the white polka dots Rosie wears, theirs were emblazoned with white bombs, fuses lit. A Woman Ordnance Worker poster. In that, Igloo was in line with depots and armories throughout the nation. Plains sage Archie Gilfillan , whose *Sheep: One unique aspect of Igloo life that there seems to be some consensus on* " people got along, regardless of their ethnic background. There was no apparent racism to me. As young kids we had no idea that there was a prejudice against Indians because they were our neighbors and friends. It was a place where you were just who you were. Another rumor is that with so many men deployed to the front, some slightly swarthier South Dakotans may have been conceived at Igloo. The houses were small but nice. Every house had a sidewalk. So we had a lot of advantages out there. You know all of the new buildings and everything, the schools. We had a roller-skating rink that was fabulous. And there was a big wonderful swimming pool, a huge community center, two basketball courts. You can walk around anytime, day or night. We had a big theater, and I think the first price I ever paid to go to a movie was 15 cents. Mom would give me a quarter and I could get a cold drink and popcorn with the rest of the change. They had all the movies that were put out in the big cities. We never had a loss for things to do. Basketball was the most popular sport. Long-time Buffalo Gap principal Adelaide Ward was brought in as district superintendent, along with her lifelong colleague and friend Christina Hajek. The two devised a temporary plan to expand the Provo School, and bus excess students to school in Edgemont until a permanent school for BHOD workers could be constructed at Igloo. In , the new school was completed. When she walked down the hallways you could hear her for a long ways. I think to this day, she did it purposely, because everybody kind of shaped up as she was coming down the hall. She never even had to raise her voice really. She had the power, and we knew she did. And of course that was a different time. We did our homework. Anything that we did went back to our parents. Ward served as principal of Provo High School until her retirement in Christina Hajek served as principal of Provo Elementary. As Igloo grew, so did the surrounding towns. The war effort had elevated a sleepy, seen-better-days backwater " hammered by broken

banks, ruined homesteads and the decline of Hot Springs as a well-heeled spa resort to a thriving economy with a housing demand that was hard to keep up with. Post-War, over a period of several years, there was a dramatic decrease to about BHOD employees and a return to something more like the pre-War gender balance in the workforce. While female workers would always play a major role at Igloo, victory overseas ended the halcyon red bandana days. After Korea, there was another slowdown and some workers were laid off, then life went on for the workers and families at Igloo. There was always the occasional rumor that the Depot would lay more people off or shut down for good, but it was the height of the Cold War. In the absence of a major war, the installation made itself useful as a conveniently remote place to conduct bomb disposal and explosive ordnance parts salvage. Workers and their representatives at installations from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to BHOD argued that the cuts would devastate economies and communities. In April, McNamara announced the impending closure of Igloo, to be carried out in phases, completed by the summer of Less than six years before Pine Ridge would erupt into open insurrection at Wounded Knee, tribal members lost not only a rare source of employment, but something rarer still a place where Lakota and other Native Americans had worked and lived in relative harmony with whites and other non-Indians for 25 years. After the closure, Provo dwindled down to a few houses. Edgemont prepared for the worst: It was just like the town had a heart attack. When the base closed, that was just a tremendous impact on the community. I would say almost half the population of Edgemont was lost at that time. We had a very vibrant business community three auto dealerships, three hardware stores, two grocery stores, clothing stores and it just went down to virtually nothing. If they needed this stuff, it would be shipped out to whoever asked for so many chairs, or so many beds, or whatever. Lots of it went down to the Indian reservations. A lot of it came to Edgemont. People bought the duplexes and remodeled them. We tried to get rid of everything we possibly could.

*Book containing statistical figures regarding the United States of America's conflict with Germany during World War I, including statistics for casualties, expenditures, and ordnance.*

A graduate of the U. Naval Academy, he resigned from the Navy to work in private industry before re-enlisting as an officer in the army. He served in the Ordnance Department during World War I and then continued at various Ordnance postings during the s and s working on the engineering and production of artillery, tanks, and ammunition. He received praise for successfully introducing automatic machinery to the artillery ammunition assembly line at the Frankfort Arsenal in and As assistant chief for facilities in the Industrial Service, he supervised the planning and construction of new Ordnance plants. When he was promoted to Chief of Ordnance in May , Campbell not only shuffled some of the administrators in the department, but also he reorganized it in some significant ways. He appointed an advisory staff comprised of four prominent industrialists: Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation; Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. Steel; and Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation. He also established three new operating divisions at the level of the Industrial Service and the Field Service: Military Training, Technical, and Parts Control divisions. Campbell also reorganized the Industrial Service, now called the Industrial Division and under the supervision of Maj. By the time he had become Chief of Ordnance, each of the four divisions had developed staffs, he believed, that could manage their responsibilities without needing the supervision of assistant chiefs. Another change Campbell inaugurated for the Industrial Division was to decentralize some of its supervisory offices. Louis next door to the office of the St. The FDAP had administrative charge of some sixty ammunition factories that were owned by the government and operated by contractors. Another decentralization was even more consequential. In July , the U. Army decided to transfer all automotive activities to the Ordnance Department. Army increased from about 20, to about , Army a shuffle recommended by Gen. Although officials of the Quartermaster Corps argued against transferring Motor Transport away from their control, the army ordered that procurement and maintenance of motor transport vehicles be moved to Ordnance. Glancy in charge with Brig. Christmas as his deputy. Glancy was an industrialist with experience in military procurement. He received a reserve commission to become a brigadier general. Christmas had spent most of his career in the army designing and engineering tanks. Glancy organized the Detroit operation into five branches: Development, Engineering, Manufacturing, Supply, and Maintenance. Nearly all the functions of the Ordnance Department were represented in the Detroit office, a fact recognized during the course of the war by the renaming of the center as Office, Chief of Ordnance-Detroit OCO-D. Campbell was so intent on decentralization that he intended to assign full operating authority to OCO-D, although some of the divisions in Washington, DC, had difficulty relinquishing authority. This caused some inefficiency and discord within the Ordnance Department during the war, but afterward officers in the department generally considered the experiment in decentralization of the Tank-Automotive Center to have been a success, to which the tremendous production of military vehicles was largely attributable. During the course of the war, nearly half of the Ordnance Department personnel moved to Detroit. The staff there grew from forty officers and about civilians in September to officers and nearly 4, civilians by February At the peak of employment, 5, civilians worked at OCO-D, which was responsible for the manufacture of more than three million military vehicles. Civilian chiefs headed the district offices from World War I to Although the chiefs were prominent industrialists, they were also volunteers who did not work full time at their district offices. With industries and their managers being more taxed to meet military production demands and with the district offices facing greater work loads in administering procurement at the local level, Campbell decided to assign experienced Ordnance officers as district chiefs, retaining the former civilian chiefs as policy advisors. Through the San Francisco Ordnance District, for example. Founded in , the father-and-son firm owned a small tire recapping plant. Specializing in tires for large construction equipment, their business grew and was in position to be low bidder on an Ordnance contract in to recap tires for the contractors that were building military installations in Alaska. The army then awarded Rogers contracts and

sub-contracts for recapping tires for military vehicles. Rogers processed tens of thousands of tires throughout the war. During the peak of its work in , Rogers had as many as eighty men working in its union shop. Another example was American Box Corporation, a company representing the merger of several California-based box and lumber companies, the oldest being the Stockton Box Company of Stockton, founded in . The company also produced some industrial boxes. American Box was soon under contract to build boxes for Ordnance as well, including more than a million boxes for transporting artillery munitions, bombs, and small arms. This history will be a factual record and will not only be a laudatory account, but will include known mistakes, their elimination, and suggestions for improvement in any phase where the need is apparent. To compile the histories, the District Historian had commanding officers at various installations write monthly and quarterly historical reports; dispatched employees on assignments, like the trip Fern Hurley made to the Richmond Tank Depot to interview workers and write a chapter on the depot in her report, "Women Man the Battle Stations" see section on women ; and wrote letters to contractors asking them to write brief histories of their activities under contract to Ordnance during the war Rogers Super Tread and American Box are two examples. Actual primary documents are not always included in the histories, but often the historian had typed copies of primary documents appended to reports as exhibits. There is considerable additional information available in the histories on other aspects of Ordnance activities during World War II.

### Chapter 7 : The War with Germany: A Statistical Summary - Digital Library

*Three explosive ordnance disposal technicians from the th Civil Engineer Squadron of the Nebraska Air National Guard responded to a call from the Omaha Police Department's Bomb Squad after a.*

### Chapter 8 : Combat Support in Korea

*Similar Items. War expenditures; hearings before subcommittee no. 5 (ordnance) of the select committee on expenditures in the war department, House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth Congress on war expenditures.*

### Chapter 9 : Catalog Record: War expenditures. Hearings before | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Military explosive ordnance disposal experts examine an unexploded pound World War II bomb discovered at a building site in Bethnal Green, London, on Aug.*