

The Jefferson Barracks Gazette



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The Official Newsletter of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks

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Upcoming Events

Ghost Stories at the General Daniel Bissell House

Hear spooky stories told by costumed storytellers in the candlelit Bissell House. Dim lights, creaking stairs and slightly opened doors set the scene for this once-a-year exclusive. Friday, Oct. 16 at 6:30 or 8 p.m. Cost: \$5 per person Call: (314) 544-5714

Ghost Stories at Jefferson Barracks

Hear spooky stories told by costumed storytellers above the bluffs of the Mississippi at the Barracks. Candlelight and creaking floors in the buildings and wood fires and noises from the woods set the scene for this once-a-year event. Saturday, Oct. 24 at 6:30 & 8 p.m. Cost \$5 per person Call: (314) 544-5714

Living History Hayrides at Fort Belle Fontaine

Late fall at historic Fort Belle Fontaine on a hay wagon where costumed re-enactors from the War of 1812, Civil War, World War II and other periods explain their uniforms and equipment is a must-do experience for the history buff and nature lover. Advance registration required. Sat., Nov. 7 at 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m. Cost: \$7 per person Call: (314) 544-5714

Living History Field Trips

Come visit with Billy Yank, a Civil War Spy or Doctor, an Army Nurse, a WW I Doughboy and WW II GI Joe or learn about life on the frontier. These programs offer school children and adults the opportunity to visit and understand the past. Created to address Missouri's Core Curriculum standards for students, our programs are popular with many adult groups and organizations. Advance registration is required. Call (314) 544-5714 or email jmagurany@stlouisco.com for price and availability.

The Friends of Jefferson Barracks is a 501(c) 3 organization and a part of the St. Louis County Historic Sites Foundation. Membership in the Friends of Jefferson Barracks is open to all interested individuals, organizations, and corporations. Questions and comments concerning the Friends of Jefferson Barracks or any item in this newsletter should be directed to the Friends of Jefferson Barracks, 345 North Road, St. Louis, MO 63125-4259. The Friends of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, and the editorial staff of this newsletter assume no responsibility for the accuracy of items submitted for publication. The Jefferson Barracks Gazette, published three times a year for our members, is the official publication of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks.

Exhibits

Courageous and Faithful: The U.S. Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks

Jefferson Barracks has a deep and rich story to tell. It is the birthplace of the American cavalry, the site where the earliest Buffalo Soldiers were recruits, and was called home by the likes of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Nathan Boone (son of Daniel Boone) while they served in horse regiments. Explore these contributions of St. Louis' mounted troops, and much more through striking objects, powerful images, and engaging and hands-on interactives. Exhibit runs through Dec. 31, 1915.

Playing With the Past: Military Toys at Jefferson Barracks

For kids of all ages, this display in the Jefferson Barracks Visitor Center features toy trains displays and other toys modeled after real military vehicles and uniforms. Visitors will see operating model trains, steel pressed vehicles from the 1930s and 1940s, military miniatures from most of the name manufacturers, military games from all the services. Regardless of your age you will be fascinated by these timeless toys. Opens Nov. 21 and runs through Dec. 31.

Fun Was Had By All



Campers at the recent Family Campout enjoy a presentation by a World War II re-enactor. Campers also heard from World War I and Civil War re-enactors as well as Civil War Spies and Codes. They took a scavenger hunt and watched a movie in the evening.



Living History Hayride participants listen to Miss Micha tell them about the history of the quilt she is holding. Oftentimes quilts were made to tell a story about ones family or past events.

For the General Membership:

We are always looking for new ideas. If you have an idea that would help raise money for needed projects at Jefferson Barracks or simply would like to see us put on some special event or program please let us know.

General Meeting: October 21 at 7:00 p.m. at the Visitors Center

Coming Soon!

The next installment of the history of Jefferson Barracks will be on the shelves at the Gift Shop soon. Entitled *Jefferson Barracks: Expansion & the Coming of World War II, 1939 – December 7, 1941*. Already in the shop are *Gateway to the West: The History of Jefferson Barracks from 1826 – 1894*, *Jefferson Barracks: 1894 – 1901, the Spanish-American War & Philippine Insurrection*, *Jefferson Barracks: 1902 – 1918*, and *Jefferson Barracks: Years of Peace 1919-1939*. Also check out the many other items available from sweatshirts and T-shirts to books, mugs, and military ducks.

Pearl Harbor: Its Aftermath and Effect on St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks

St. Louisans first heard of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor over the *St. Louis Star-Times* radio station KXOK. At exactly twenty-nine minutes and 35 seconds after 1 p.m. on December 7, 1941, a National Broadcasting Corps program "Great Plays" was interrupted while a KXOK announcer flashed this United Press bulletin to the radio audience: "Washington, December 7, the White House has just announced that the Japanese have bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii." KXOK remained on the air throughout the night, giving listeners up-to-the-minute news on the war. Listeners to KSD's Sunday afternoon program "The University of Chicago Round Table" heard only a terse announcement "President Roosevelt has just announced that the Japanese have bombed Hawaii." That was all, but it was enough to stimulate people's anger, excitement, and fear all at the same time. Down Gravois, up Grant, across Natural Bridge, and into the farm houses in Florissant people were glued to their radios anxiously waiting for any and all threads of information.

What the American people eventually learned was that at around 6 a.m., Hawaii time the Empire of Japan launched approximately 185 planes, 43 fighters, 49 high-level bombers, 51 dive bombers, and 40 torpedo bombers from six aircraft carriers located about 220 miles north of Oahu. This first wave of attackers reached Pearl Harbor around 7 a.m. At 7:05 a.m. a second wave took off. This force consisted of 36 Zeros, 54 horizontal bombers, and 78 dive bombers that were to attack. When the smoke had cleared and an accounting had taken place the surprise attack had damaged or sunk 21 U.S. naval ships and destroyed 188 aircraft. The number of sailors and soldiers killed reached 2,335, along with over 100 civilians.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt made his famous "This Day Will Live In Infamy" speech to Congress and the nation the next day.

Following the December 7 attack, there was great fear all across the nation. Along the west coast citizens feared that the Japanese would launch an invasion. Sightings of Japanese aircraft and submarines were reported off the coast of California sending people into a panic. Fear quickly spread inland. Here in St. Louis it was feared that enemy agents were already in position to disrupt vital services and that saboteurs would blow up bridges and factories vital to the coming war effort.

Almost immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor was announced troops from Jefferson Barracks with fixed bayonets were dispatched to guard the ammunition plant at Goodfellow and Bircher, 150 fully-armed soldiers surrounded Lambert Field and the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant, which was working on more than \$100,000,000 in army and navy aircraft orders. Troops with fixed bayonets also patrolled the huge area of the government's TNT plant at Weldon Springs and the Daniel Boone and McKinley bridges. Police were sent to guard the Eads and Chain of Rocks bridges. The St. Louis police took immediate measures. Chief of Police John H. Glassco stationed additional men at pumping stations for the city's waterworks, including the water intake at Bissell's Point, Baden Station, and the Compton Heights Reservoir. The Maplewood Police Department, at the request of the War Department, put two-man details on guard duty at the Alco Valve Company plant at 2628 Big Bend. This plant manufactured airplane valves. Details also were wet up at the Sunnen Products Company at 7900 Manchester, manufacturers of machine tools.

Mayor William Dee Becker declared that the city administration had been working with the FBI and other federal agencies for six months in preparation for putting the city on an emergency basis as far as protection of public utility services and other vulnerable points. J. Wesley McAfee, the newly elected president of Union Electric stated that company officials were implementing a previously prepared plan for which men had already been hired to protect the company's power plants in and around St. Louis and patrolling units had started to rove the long transmission lines from Bagnell Dam.

The *Star-Times* ran a headline on December 8 that read "Congress acts in 33 Minutes." The Senate acted first, adopting a resolution by a unanimous roll call vote of 82 to 0, within 21 minutes after the President had concluded his address to a joint session of Congress. The House voted immediately afterward and by 12:13 (St. Louis time) a majority of the House had voted "aye." The final vote was announced as 388 to 1. The lone negative vote was cast by Representative Jeanette Rankin, Montana, who had also voted against entry into World War I. The resolution was then signed by Speaker Sam Rayburn and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and sent to the President at the White House. The resolutions were before both Houses within 15 minutes of the time President Roosevelt finished his 7-minute, 500-word extraordinary message.

The *Star-Times* also ran a story entitled "No Hint in Reply" and a chronology of events leading up to the Japanese attack. A few of these help to shed some light on events leading up to December 7.

Japanese troops entered Mukden, Manchuria September 18, 1931, and began seizing territory which resulted in the formation of the puppet state of Manchukuo.

July 16, 1937: Secretary of State Cordell Hull enunciated fourteen points of U.S. foreign policy, points which formed the basis for U.S./Japanese negotiations.

July 26, 1939: U.S. gave Japan notice of its intentions to abrogate its commercial treaty with Japan.

September 27, 1940: Japan joined the Axis.

July 25, 1941: U.S. froze Japanese assets here.

July 28, 1941: Japanese troops began occupation of French Indo-China.

August 1, 1941: President Roosevelt banned shipment of aviation fuel to Japan.

August 28, 1941: President Roosevelt received peace appeal from Japanese premier which resulted in the resumption of intermittent exploratory talks between the two countries.

November 15, 1941: Saburo Kurusu arrived in the U.S./ to aid Ambassador Nomura in exploratory talks

December 6, 1941: President Roosevelt appealed directly to Emperor Hirohito for peace in the Pacific.

President Roosevelt and Congress received unqualified approval of the "man on the street" in St. Louis. In downtown restaurants and taverns people paused to listen to the dramatic broadcasts from Washington. Work was at a standstill for those minutes in many office buildings and stores. Pedestrians crowded around newsboys to obtain the latest "extras" and along the streets groups could be seen collected about radio-equipped cars.

A large crowd gathered at the Old Federal Building at 8th & Olive, where broadcasts were amplified from the Little White House, headquarters for the sale of defense savings bonds and stamps. Faces of both men and women were solemn and tight-lipped. There was no cheering "Of Course, we're not cheering," said Mrs. Catherine Ditmeyer, a housewife and mother. "It's a terrible thing, but we are in the right. Everyone approves of what Mr. Roosevelt and Congress have done." Practically the entire office force of the New Federal Building at 12th & Market, stopped work as employees gathered around radios on every floor. Possibly the most impressive sight was the 9th floor Navy recruiting office which was crowded with applicants, some with their mothers. All sat quietly to listen. Even when applause came over the air, there still was silence in the room.

Already on Monday, December 8, Missouri Governor Forrest E. Donnell moved to put the state on a war footing. In a telegram to President Roosevelt Donnell pledged the support of Missouri's four million men and women to the national effort in the defense of our country. Donnell announced that he had been instructed by the War Department to prepare Missouri's 3,000-man State Guard "for co-operation with federal troop[s] operating under the commander of the 7th Corps Area, to protect all structures, plants, and facilities essential to national defense. The Governor also announced that Brigadier General Clifford W. Gaylord of St. Louis, commander of the Missouri State Guard, had been designated to serve as liaison officer between the governor's office and all federal, state, and local agencies concerned with "the defense of lives and property in Missouri." Hugh Stephens was to serve as vice-chairman and acting chief of the State Council; of Defense.

Stephens, on Monday, reported to Governor Donnell that approximately 1,800 persons had volunteered to join an air-raid warning service. This state-wide network was to consist of 32,000 volunteers under the direction of Charles A. Shaw of St. Louis.

In other action taken on Monday, December 8, Governor Donnell called upon M.I. Parker of the Missouri Inspection Bureau in St. Louis and Francis D. Warnall in Kansas City to immediately set up a conference of firefighting officials in order to take all steps necessary in case of fire damage resulting from sabotage. He ordered all local police and state highway patrol to maintain a constant vigil over all airports and airport facilities until further notice.

In what can now be looked back upon as the most controversial action taken by Gov. Donnell, he announced that under the provisions of the State Constitution naming him as conservator of the peace, he was directing all unnaturalized Japanese nationals in Missouri "to remain in their homes until their status shall have been determined by official action of the United States Government."

In St. Louis over twenty persons of Japanese heritage were arrested and held until background checks could be completed. At the Bridle Spur Club on Lindbergh, manager Tetsu Uyeda was arrested by the FBI as a suspected spy. He admitted to being an agent of the Japanese Tourist Bureau, but he had lived in the United States since 1904 and in St. Louis since 1912. His wife was American-born and his daughter was married to and leader Al Tucker. When he was arrested, Uyeda said sadly, "My happy days are ended, too bad."

Another suspect on the FBI's list was Otto Dinglebein, founder and owner of St. Louis Silversmiths on Lindell. Not yet a naturalized citizen when war broke out, Dinglebein was arrested and held in a downtown hotel incommunicado for two weeks. His frantic family could not obtain any information on him until he was finally released. Interestingly, St. Louis Silversmiths was later given a contract to make precision parts for bombers.

On the Hill, the Italian community lined up for the Allied cause as soon as Il Duce declared war on America. Joseph Riggio of Riggio Realty said, "All Italian people here...are 100% for the United States." Joseph Volpi, head of Volpi & Company, bought as many defense bonds as he could afford. Rev. Fiorenzo Lupo, pastor of St. Ambrosius Catholic Church, deeply regretted the war. "I am very sorry," he told reporters. Even with all the support put forth by the Italian community, customers looked with suspicion at restaurant owner Joe Garavelli, who had once been decorated by the Italian government.

In the months following Pearl Harbor the fear of sabotage by enemy aliens in the St. Louis area slowly abated. Operating under the U.S. Department of Justice, the St. Louis Enemy Alien Board was created and headed by Joseph A. McClain of Washington University Law School. The board reviewed the cases of aliens held in custody. In mid-January it ruled that 25 of the 26 aliens who had been interned immediately after Pearl Harbor could be released from jail. Fifteen were sent to army authorities and the remainder were paroled or discharged. Only Tetsu Oyeda was left in custody, despite the fact that several influential St. Louisans spoke out in his behalf.

The headline for the December 11, 1941, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* read; "U.S. Declares War On Berlin, Rome: No Nays in Senate or House Following Roosevelt Message." Congress voted war against Nazi Germany and Italy after receiving a message from the president at 11:30 a.m. The President had requested this action after receiving notice from these two countries a few hours earlier that they had declared war on the United States abiding by the Tripartite Pact signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan in September 1940.

Adolf Hitler personally declared war on the United States in a speech before the Reichstag, shortly after Benito Mussolini, perched on a balcony in Rome, made a similar announcement.

Responding to President Roosevelt's appeal for a "rapid and united effort" for victory "over the forces of savagery and barbarism," the Senate voted for war against Germany 88-0 and against Italy, 90-0 as Senators Andrews (D-Florida) and Smathers (D-New Jersey) reached the chambers a little late. The House vote for war against Germany was 393 for with one member, Jeanette Rankin, voting "present." Six more members arrived before the House voted for war on Italy and the vote was 399-0. Rankin again voted "present."

It was difficult to comply with the advice of St. Louis Civil Defense Director Col. Harry D. McBride when he asked that people "be calm and be patient." McBride had set up his headquarters in the most bomb-proof building in the city, the Civil Courts Building, and had gathered around him every means of communication then known, except television. But organizing the defense of a major metropolitan area took time. St. Louis didn't even have air raid warning sirens. Air raid wardens were needed, one for every 500 people being the recommended number. The city and county also needed to organize rescue squads, evacuation routes, first-aid facilities, alternate transportation and power sources, repair units, and firefighters.

Remember, all of this is happening the first few days or a week after Pearl Harbor. Within a week the city had 850 volunteer firefighters. Fifty-one auxiliary fire companies were being formed and the call had gone out to find 6,000 fire and air raid wardens. Max Doyne, Director of Public Utilities, asked for an "army of volunteers" to enforce blackouts, patrol power stations, and help maintain communications in case of an attack. Charles H. Ellaby, President of the Board of the Public Service Company, was put in charge of locating air raid shelters, planning a mass evacuation, organizing rescue parties, distributing gas masks, and providing food and shelter for those bombed out. He looked for volunteers who came readily forward. Four hundred people had donated blood to the American Red Cross by December 9. Hundreds of women volunteered to train as nurses to replace the nurses who had responded to the War Department's call for help.

Major Wm B. Robertson, president of Robertson Aircraft Corp., was named commander of the Missouri wing of the Civil Air Patrol by Fiorello H. LaGuardia, National Civil Defense Director. Robertson vowed to maintain a patrol of private planes "to prevent unauthorized flights over defense areas.

Mobilizing the city's 576 first aid posts fell to Dr. E.L. Keys. Each unit was assigned two doctors, two nurses, a medical depot custodian and eight stretcher bearers. By January 12, 1942, just over a month after the Japanese attack, St. Louisans had enrolled in 710 Red Cross classes. An emergency hospital evacuation plan had been worked out which designated nearly 19,000 beds to be set up in hospitals, libraries, auditoriums, city buildings, stores, and school gyms. City medical director Dr. W.E. Hennereich named Jefferson Barracks, Koch Hospital, Veterans Hospital, and Mount St. Rose TB Hospital as evacuation centers for whites, and Homer G. Phillips Hospital, Tandy, Vashon, and Gamble Community Centers as evacuation points for blacks.

By Wednesday, Dec. 10, steps were being taken by Charles Ellaby and other officials to find suitable shelters and the thousands of volunteers needed to implement the city's civilian defense program. Ellaby called for architects and engineers to volunteer their services in making a survey of potential air raid shelters. Ellaby stated that "among the possible air raid shelters in St. Louis were the sub-basements of large buildings, caves used in aging beer and wine, and sewer and railroad tunnels." Ellaby appointed a 134-member executive staff composed of local businessmen and company executives, to oversee the many duties of the Maintenance of Vital Services Division of the St. Louis Office of Civilian Defense program. A few examples of the men selected include Harry McCarty, manager of the J.C. Penney Co., Dan Tarantola, president of Tarantola Construction Co., W. Judson Gray, District WPA manager, and H.J. Tieman, president of Tieman Coal and Materials Co.

On December 11, the city's Board of Estimates and Appropriations approved an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Civilian Defense Program. Also on the 11th, Henry J. Eschrich, began a census of all organizations of amateur radio operators. Homer W. Anderson, St. Louis School superintendent, Wm H. Stead, Dean of Washington University School of Business and Public Administration, and Dr. Leo B. Kennedy, Dean of St. Louis University School of Education, began work to expand the defense training program.

American Legion committees were set-up in each county to handle the volunteer recruiting program state-wide. Good hearing and eyesight being the chief prerequisites. John J. Westling, salesman with the St. Louis Diary was chairman of the St. Louis committee and Elmer A. Heideman headed the county committee.

On a lighter note, on Wednesday evening Dec. 10, the first big War Rally took place in the Municipal Auditorium Convention Hall at 8:30. Harry Hall Knight had organized the rally long before Pearl Harbor in an attempt to get St. Louisans interested in preparedness. The rally had originally been planned as a patriotic rally and was sponsored by the "Fight For Freedom to Defend America Committee." A crowd of 9,000 almost filled the hall, paying from 45 cents to as much as \$25 to listen to the 4-hour program of pageantry, speeches, and night club vaudeville acts. There was an appearance by WW I hero, Sgt. Alvin York. Coincidentally, the film "Sgt. York," with Gary Cooper, was playing at the Shady Oak and Hi-Pointe theaters. Supplying the entertainment were Hollywood stars Carole Brice, Linda Darnell, Carole Landis, Humphrey Bogart, Phil Silvers, and Burgess Meredith. Gross receipts for the show topped \$25,000.

Getting back to the reality of war, the *Pot-Dispatch* ran a story on Dec. 11 about the first St. Louisan killed in the war. Robert W. Westbrook, a member of a bombing squadron stationed near Pearl Harbor had been reported killed. Westbrook, 24, had attended Shenandoah Public School in St. Louis. Fifteen area men lost their lives on the USS *Arizona*.

Because of Lend-Lease, the United States had been producing war material for Great Britain since around March 1941. Curtiss-Wright and Emerson Electric were among the area companies gearing up production for the Allies. With the announcement of war, they immediately began hiring more workers. Emerson Electric had won a contract to produce parts for airplane turrets. Although the plant was only 20% completed in December 1941, employees made their way through construction and got to work.

Within a month after Pearl Harbor more than 600 St. Louis plants had converted from the production of civilian goods to war material, and production had been stepped up as much as 150 percent. Before December 7 St. Louis firms were receiving about \$3,000,000 in new government contracts every month. They received \$3,126,000 per week the month after December 7.

For almost a year before the war began the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce had prepared a survey of potential manufacturers. In addition to this survey, St. Louis businesses had been preparing for the eventuality of war for almost a year. On December 14, 1940, a

contract for building a small arms ordnance plant at Goodfellow & Bircher had been approved. Ground for the facility was broken on March 28, 1941, and production began seven months later. On Monday, December 8, less than 24 hours after the Japanese attack, the Army accepted the plant's first completed order of ammunition. By the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, U.S. Cartridge (or St. Louis Ordnance, as it was also called) had produced one billion rounds of ammunition, over 1,000 cartridges for every American soldier. (Ripley's Believe It or Not stated in 1945, it would take 337 years for a soldier firing a Garand M-1 at its maximum rate of aimed fire to shoot all of the caliber .30 ammunition produced by St. Louis Ordnance Plant.) The largest plant of its kind in the world, St. Louis Ordnance employed about 35,000 workers at its peak, in three shifts, six (sometimes seven) days a week.

Cartridges produced at the plant were of the ball, armor piercing, and tracer types. Powder was stored in half-buried "igloos" several miles from the plant, on land now part of the August A. Busch Memorial Wildlife Area. It was hauled in each day. The bullets steel core was made by McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.....Thousands of rounds of ammunition were tested each day at the plant and at several sites in Tyson Valley including what became Lone Elk Park.

After a week of war, St. Louis was still in turmoil. Its young people were preparing to fight half a world away. Its economy was quickly becoming dependent on defense contracts. Its citizens nervously watched the skies and each other for signs of disloyalty. The whole world had turned upside down.

War had come through the back door while the family was upstairs wrapping Christmas presents. No one was ready. But the shock and confusion that followed Pearl Harbor did not last long. The fastest mobilization the world had ever seen began. On January 7, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "Let no man say it cannot be done. It must be done." And it was done because no one took the time to doubt.

After the lean years of the Great Depression the sight of smoke pouring from factory stacks and the sounds of construction brought thousands of job seekers into the city from outside Missouri, downstate Illinois and throughout the South.

The preparations St. Louis had begun before the war paid off almost immediately. Already in June 1940, Curtiss-Wright received a \$16 million order for training and cargo planes. In October 1940 construction for a \$14 million high-explosives plant began on 20,000 acres near Weldon Springs. Operated by the Atlas Powder Company this facility became the nation's largest, eventually producing 800 tons of TNTR a day.

Before the war ended 75% of St. Louis manufacturers became involved in defense work. (The national average was 50%.) The range of articles was wide. Those factories that could built tanks, American Car and Trolley Company and St. Louis Car Company, received large contracts even before the war was declared. Busch-Sulzer Diesel Engine Company, which made engines for minesweepers and patrol boats, began a three-shift seven day week on December 8. Eighty-eight ordnance items (gun turrets, grenade launchers, torpedoes, howitzer shells, bombs), hundreds of items for the Quartermaster Corps (uniforms, helmets, shoes, boots, K-rations, mess kits, bed rolls) equipment for the Army Signal Corps, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Merchant Marine, United States Navy and Coast Guard, thousands of tools and machinery parts, chemicals and drugs.

Monsanto converted Almost totally to war production. It manufactured sulfuric acid for TNT, chlorine gas and phenal. It also produced phosphorus pentoxide, used for refining aviation fuel, dinitrochlorobenzine used in making tetryl for high explosives, nitric acid and fulminate of mercury primers for small arms ammunition. But perhaps its most lasting contribution to the war effort was the production of sulfa compounds which all but eliminated gangrene, saving both lives and limbs.

The Brown Shoe Company and the International Shoe Company each received a War Department contract on December 9, 1941, for \$206,280 for 27,504 pairs of leather boots. Brown Shoe Company also obtained a contract for 48,500 pairs of service shoes costing \$168,330.

Contracts to other St. Louis firms included: Columbia Quarry Company for crushed stone, \$11,550; Gideon Anderson Lumber Company for 550,000 wood tent pins, \$10,835, and 639,000 wood tent pins, \$19,171; Melville B. Hall, Inc. for copper wire and cable \$4398; Rhodes Equipment Company for stokers, \$3779; Emerson Electric for boosters, \$117,810; St. Louis Steel Products Company for wire assemblies, \$60,350; Rice-Stix for dry goods, 100,000 flannel shirts, \$49,000; Westinghouse Electric of Davenport, Iowa, for cable \$6624; and the Republic Electric Company of Davenport for cable, \$4,891, both to be manufactured at the General Cable Corps of St. Louis.

To be continued in the next edition.

Information for this article came from the following sources:

Jefferson Barracks World War II unit histories on microfilm in the Jefferson Barracks library.

St. Louis at War by Betty Burnett

The American Experience by James Neal Primm

Lion of the Valley by James Neal Primm