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What can study of mathematical practices in military planning such as the creation of probability tables teach us about the larger culture of militarism and impacts of war? Calculating machines—including intervalometers, clocks, slide rules, nomograms, and bombsight calculators—were used to stabilize this data collection and organization process. Motivated by a growing desire for certainty over the future, specifically for managing one of the fastest growing economies in modern history. During WWII, the first stage of the bomb idealization process was to draw nomograms depicting a bombing scenario as a geometric relationship between number of bombs dropped, radius of the bomb, and width of the beach, etc. Nomograms represented bombing scenarios as simple mathematical relationships between a small set of factors. These mathematical diagrams provided context for military personnel and statistical workers to engage each other on discrete points of military strategy such as the space intervals between planes in a given bombing run. Nomograms therefore became technical representations that served as meeting points for military and mathematical expertise. (Received February 20, 2018)