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Weekly Statistical
SUMMARY

Number 151

AUGUST 13, 1942

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH,
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SERVICES OF SUPPLY, WAR DEPT.

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WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

REPORT NO. 151

AUGUST 13, 1942

PART I
S.O.S. PROCUREMENT

ANALYSIS OF JULY MONTHLY STATUS

REPORT 1

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PART I
S. O. S.
PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF JULY MONTHLY STATUS REPORT

The Supply Services are expecting to end the year 1942 with their procurement program in very satisfactory balance, according to estimates based on total dollar value presented in the Graphical Summary of the July Monthly Status Report. In view of the apparent lack of raw materials to sustain the present rate of war production, it is a source of real concern that these overall estimates require a very sharp increase in the rate of delivery over the balance of the year 1942.

As of December 31, 1942, the cumulative Procurement Objective for the six Supply Services (Medical omitted) is estimated at \$13.7 billions against which they have forecast deliveries of \$12.8 billions, equal to 93.4 percent of the Procurement Objective. However, to meet the Forecasts, the Services of Supply will have to obtain deliveries of items with an estimated total dollar value of \$8.7 billion over the five month period from August 1942 through December 1942. For the same items, deliveries for the seven-month period January 1942 through July 1942 were only \$4.6 billion, or a monthly average of \$.66 billion. June deliveries were \$.83 billion and July \$1.02 billion. The necessary acceleration in the rate of procurement which will be needed to meet the Forecasts can best be seen by comparing this past performance with the \$1.6 billion average monthly rate of delivery which will have to be met over the next five months if the year end Forecasts are to be achieved.

The following table breaks down the estimated value of the July deliveries between the six Supply Services covered in the July Status Report and compares them with the estimated value of the deliveries forecast for the period August through December. These figures are presented on an average monthly basis.

Supply Service	Estimated Total Dollar Value of Deliveries		
	July Actual	Average Aug - Dec Forecast	Avg Forecast as % of July
Ordnance (Exclusive of Motor)	\$ 657,479,000	\$ 1,088,931,000	166
Motor Transport Division	124,524,000	141,883,000	114
Total Ordnance Department	782,003,000	1,230,814,000	157
Signal Corps	65,363,000	165,815,000	254
Corps of Engineers	24,991,000	32,879,000	132
Chemical Warfare Service	12,137,000	32,654,000	269
Quartermaster Corps	129,382,000	150,914,000	117
Transportation Corps	8,656,000	11,919,000	138
Total SOS (except Medical)	\$1,022,532,000	1,624,995,000	159

With war plants already closing down from lack of raw materials, particularly metals, the above table indicates pretty clearly the relative difficulties which the Supply Services will experience in meeting their Forecasts.

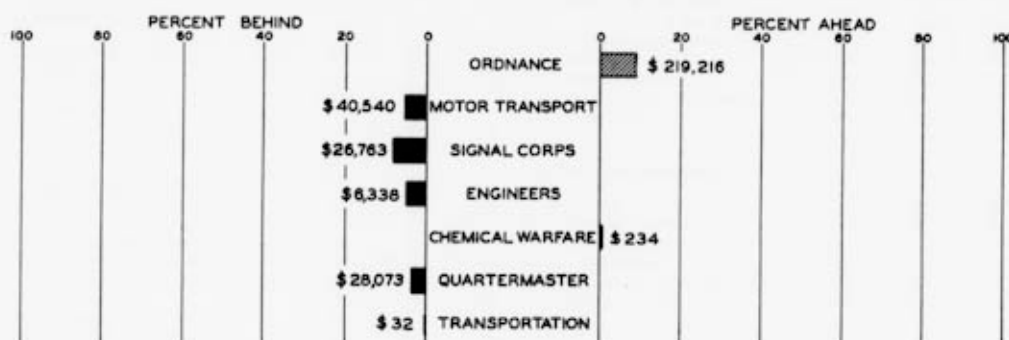
The August through December Forecast figures are obtained by deducting the value of the July deliveries from the December Forecast, thus giving the necessary credit or debit to each Supply Service for the value that Deliveries were ahead or behind Forecasts in July. The Ordnance Department (exclusive of Motors) ran \$219,216,000 ahead and Chemical Warfare Service, \$234,000. The rest of the Supply Services were behind, as may be seen from the upper diagram on the next page of this analysis.

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ACTUAL DELIVERIES VERSUS FORECAST DELIVERIES
ESTIMATED TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE

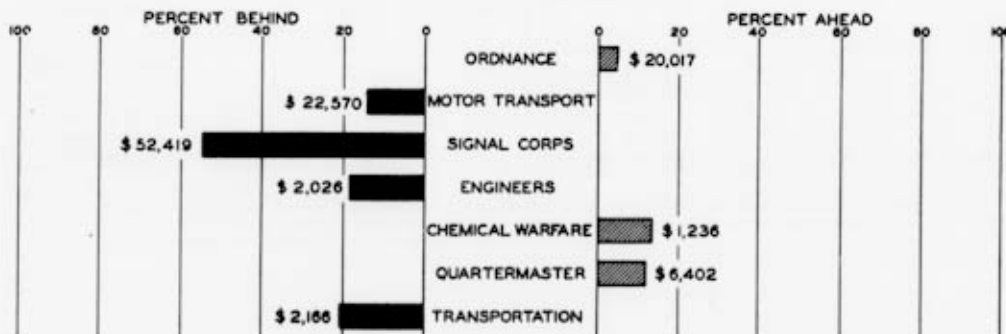
All Items With Procurement Objectives
 January 1942 Through July 1942

This diagram is prepared from the data submitted by the Supply Services for the Graphical Summary of the July Monthly Status Report. The figures at the end of the bars represent the actual differences in thousands of dollars between values forecast and delivered.



Important Items only
 Month of July 1942

The items used in the calculations for this diagram were the same list of "Important Items" used in the analysis of the June Monthly Status Report. The Forecast figures used were those shown for July in the June Report. The figures at the ends of the bars represent actual differences in thousands of dollars.



ANALYSIS OF JULY MONTHLY STATUS REPORT (CONTINUED)

COMPARISON OF FORECASTS (BASED ON ORDERS PLACED) WITH PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVES
(This is an index of percentage of program under contract)

Service and Group	Percent of Objective Forecast			Service and Group	Percent of Objective Forecast		
	Dec 1942	Jun 1943	Dec 1943		Dec 1942	Jun 1943	Dec 1943
<u>ALL SERVICES</u> (except medical)	93	83	64	<u>Corps of Engineers (cont'd)</u>			
<u>Ordnance Department</u>				Electric Lighting Equip.	100	79	52
All items	94	89	66	Landing Mats	97	78	57
*Ammunition	96	93	82	Precision Instruments,			
Artillery	91	83	56	Surveying & Map Repro-			
Small Arms	91	84	62	duction Equipment	100	85	60
Tanks	97	92	63	Railway Equipment	94	64	46
Non-U. S. Standard	101	95	72	Searchlights	100	100	100
<u>Motor Transport Division</u>				Water Supply Equipment	100	76	62
All items	96	81	64	Miscellaneous	99	95	77
Ambulances, Motorcycles &				<u>Chemical Warfare Service</u>			
Passenger Cars	113	97	74	All items	96	79	69
Trailers & Semi-trailers	100	69	51	Chemical Agents	100	99	99
Trucks, 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4				Chemical Weapons and			
ton	99	65	48	Ammunition	99	87	74
Trucks, 1 1/2 ton	98	65	49	Protective Material	90	58	45
Trucks, 2 1/2 ton	94	90	72	Service Equipment	98	93	83
Trucks, 4-5 ton	91	102	83	<u>Quartermaster Corps</u>			
Trucks, 6 ton and over	87	97	80	All items	92	62	44
<u>Signal Corps</u>				Clothing	95	59	41
All items	85	83	65	Equipment	87	71	53
Aircraft	86	97	66	General Supplies	64	58	40
Ground	74	65	49	Mobile Laundry and			
Radar	85	79	76	Sterilization and			
Seacoast Defense	128	85	57	Bath Equipment	100	78	51
Vehicular	78	74	39	Remount	100	19	7
Wire Communications and				<u>Transportation Corps</u>			
Miscellaneous	109	59	81	All items	97	87	74
<u>Corps of Engineers</u>				Combat Equipment	100	64	46
All items	98	81	69	Harbor Defense Equipment	98	99	97
Boats & Bridges	90	57	43	Rescue and Salvage			
Camouflage Material	93	54	40	Equipment	97	97	96
Construction Equipment	100	83	64	Supply Equipment	97	83	67
				Target Equipment	100	100	100

* Ammunition Forecasts are based on orders placed with loading plants. In some instances, notably where items can be readily procured, orders to manufacturers for parts and components have not been placed in an amount equal to orders placed for loading.

Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - RESOURCES - AUGUST 13, 1942

BLOCK PRIORITIES

The following table from Requirements Committee, War Production Board, Document 603, indicates the distribution of steel for the last half of 1942, as forecast by the priorities system, in thousands of tons, ingot basis.

Using Agency	Priority Group				Total
	AA1	AA2	AA3	AA4	
Aircraft	0	0	941	0	941
Army Air Forces	875	114	763	0	1,752
Army Ground Force	730	2,961	4,326	0	8,017
Navy	1,826	1,860	285	170	4,141
Maritime	260	606	4,160	0	5,026
Construction, Military	0	1,920	6,650	2,562	11,132
Essential Civilian	4,640	3,030	2,333	985	10,988
All	8,331	10,491	19,458	3,717	41,997
Exports					8,800
Grand Total					50,797
Probable Supply					43,000

Experience with priorities has proved that there is a continuous pressure to move lagging items into higher categories, until most military procurement is to be found in the one top rating. When this happens, the basic idea of "first things first" is entirely lost, and there is no control over the general balance of the program, that is the relationships between the amounts of various kinds of materiel desired.

How the block priorities system is intended to meet this difficulty is illustrated in the table, where each figure is the steel required to make a specified list of end products. The four AA ratings take the place of the former A-1-a. Under this plan, higher as well as lower ratings may share in a general rationing process.

This sort of analysis has been cited to prove that the new system is no better than the old, since the total given out, or 50,797, is greater than the supply, 43,000. This is typical of the tendency to find resort only in a "system", where the difficulty lies with administration, especially in lack of statistical information. Were figures of this sort available for all materials, relating requirements to supply, many problems would be solved, and the deficits could be charged back at the outset.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

COPPER SUPPLY AND REQUIREMENTS

In spite of reduction of requirements and substitution of other metals, the military needs for copper exceed the total supply. Reduction of civilian allowances cannot be counted on further to meet these needs. Approximately, the present rate of allocation, shown in the following table will probably hold from now on, and procurement agencies counting on increased production of copper-bearing products must substitute other metals or cut their schedules.

Using Agency	Third Quarter Monthly Allocation Tons	Monthly Requirement	
		1942 av. Tons	1943 av. Tons
Aircraft	3,000	3,000	7,700
Army	107,000	88,694	136,850
Navy	40,000	45,800	75,800
Maritime Commission	7,500	5,950	9,750
Military Construction	7,000	9,600	8,020
Foreign Aid	22,400	22,400*	22,400*
Essential Civilian	12,000	12,000*	12,000*
Total	198,900	187,444	272,520

* Assumed equal to allocation.

The above figures represent results arrived at, in part, by the estimates of statistical agencies on a long-range basis, but more by day-to-day negotiations between the Services and the Copper Branch, WPB, through the Army-Navy Munitions Board. The diagram on the next page carries this information through 1943, indicating past deliveries and future supply. The United States has more than half of the world's supply of finished copper and present production is twice normal, yet it is clear that an impasse is arising.

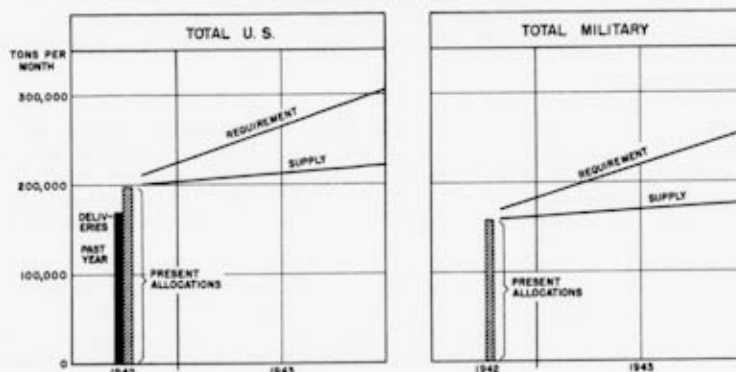
Chiefly concerned is the Ordnance Department with an allowance of 88,000 tons per month, already inadequate to keep plants going full working hours. The 1943 demand will, however, average 119,000 tons monthly, a figure reduced from 154,000 by new designs permitting steel to be used for 45-cal. cartridges, links, jackets, and the like. The major requirement remains brass for 30 and 50-cal. cartridges, no plans for conversion of which have been announced. Rolling mill capacity is likewise short.

Since other ammunition requirements are more or less fixed, it is likely that the copper shortage will be reflected in shortage of 50-cal. ammunition, for which only about 50% of the procurement objective can be met.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

Of the 2,947,000,000 thirty-caliber cartridges produced this year, about 37 percent are in storage. Of the 525,000,000 fifty-caliber cartridges produced this year, about 44 percent are in storage. Stock in storage may be expected to increase rapidly hereafter. Meanwhile actual shipments of the large part of the program set up for foreign aid, have been much lower than called for in the Army Supply Program. These facts may warrant an examination of the requirements with a view to reduction.

COPPER REQUIREMENTS VS SUPPLY



In summary, the following questions are presented, concerning Ordnance especially:

- a. To what degree, if any, can the copper requirements of other agencies be reduced to take care of the increasing needs for small arms ammunition?
- b. Is it possible to make a general reduction in the requirements for 30 and 50 caliber ammunition?
- c. In view of excess capacity, and possible savings in steel and other building materials, should small arms ammunition facilities now in process of building be discontinued?

Of 15 government-owned plants, only seven have been completed, and none had come into peak operation. Operation has not started in Lowell, Eau Claire, Allegany and Milwaukee, which are only from 4 to 15 percent complete. Were these projects abandoned however, it would be necessary to make a conversion from 30 to 50 caliber lines in the other plants, as all four are now intended exclusively for the 50 caliber.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT90MM ATB GUNS

Production of the 254 anti-torpedo boat guns which are to be installed in harbor defenses is likely to be delayed as they are not to be used against aircraft and must consequently take a lower priority. They are to be mounted on pedestals, two to a battery and will have power rammers and remote controls similar to AA guns instead of automatic fuze setters. They are to be pointed by the method used for other harbor defense batteries rather than by AA directors.

CARBINE CAL.30, M1A1

An order has been placed with the Inland Division of General Motors Corporation for 25,000 carbines cal.30, M1A1, with deliveries to begin early in October.

The M1A1 carbine is the special design for parachute troops, standardized by the Ordnance Committee on May 14. It has a skeleton stock, hinged above and below the pistol grip, which folds alongside the barrel to give ease in carrying.

BOMB CLUSTERS

The 20 lb. fragmentation bomb, M41 is now being issued in clusters of six which have the standard name "Bomb Cluster, M1A1". These clusters can be racked for either level or dive bombing. These bombs were originally intended to be dropped individually but it was found inadvisable to have special racks for them. They can now be handled in the regular racks intended for 100 lb. demolition bombs.

The new cluster adapter is essentially a device for racking six bombs and dropping them as a group. It is mechanically operated and carries no explosive charge for dispersal of the bombs. There is no time delay in the freeing of the bomb from the cluster adapter. The new design also does away with the need for a special arming wire for each bomb.

ORGANIZATION CHANGES

On August 1, the Motor Transport Service of the Quartermaster Corps officially became part of the Ordnance Department.

Movement of personnel to newly established sub-offices of the Office, Chief of Ordnance in St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia began with the transfer of 75 officers and 200 civilian employees. Further decentralization by the establishment of additional sub-offices is in progress.

PRODUCTION OF TANKS

Tank production for July, 1942, totaled 2,100, of which 1,213 were medium and 887 were light tanks. In addition, 162 motor carriages for the 105mm howitzer were produced. Since this 105mm howitzer motor carriage consists basically of a medium tank chassis, the grand total may be considered industrially as 2,262.

DIFFICULTIES

The two-day strike at the Berwick Plant of the American Car and Foundry Company resulted in a production loss of 54 light tanks.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT (CONTINUED)

As of August 3, 1942, there were 6 strikes, 43 labor difficulties and 4 slowdowns which affect Ordnance production.

Among important material difficulties is the situation regarding steel plate for tanks. Requirements for August rolling were estimated at 83,000 tons, but this has been cut by higher authority to 69,000 tons.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

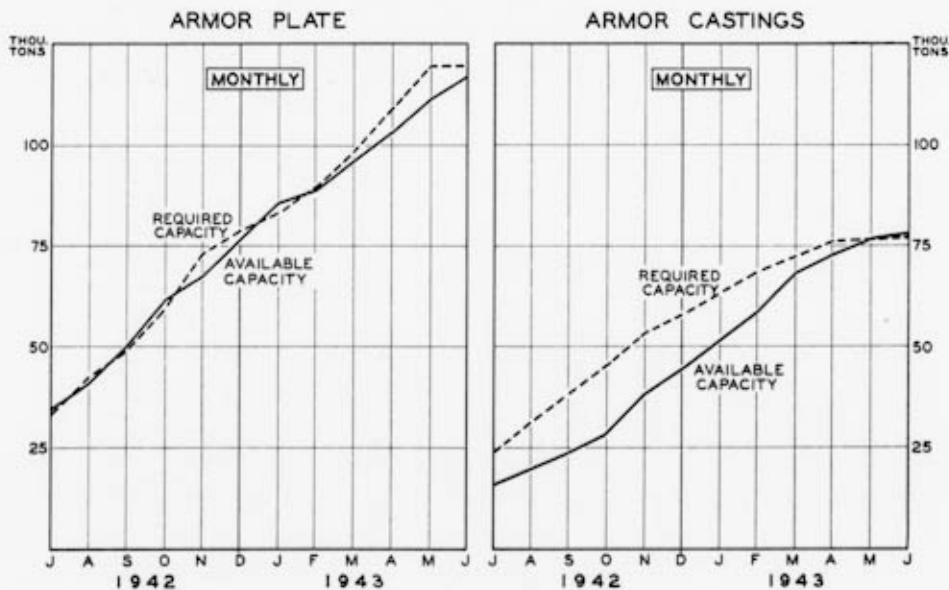
ARMOR PLATE AND CASTINGS

For some purposes armor castings are more desirable than armor plate because of the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory welds in the assembly of armor plate. However, several factors prevent the procurement of sufficient castings to meet program requirements, as shown by the accompanying diagram.

First, the relative scarcity of machine tools is a serious factor since castings require more machining than armor plate. Furthermore, the armor casting industry was practically nonexistent until recently, while machinery and equipment necessary for the production of armor plate are already available.

Armor plate will be used to overcome, as far as possible, the shortage of armor castings. However, even this will not provide sufficient capacity to meet total requirements. This is further effected by the shortage of certain machine tools in the armor plate industry, particularly break-presses used for straightening armor plate. A re-allocation of these presses is now in progress with the hope of overcoming the shortages now developing.

Armor plate requirements, as shown in diagrams below, are based upon quantities needed for tanks, combat vehicles, gun shields and aircraft, and armor casting requirements upon quantities needed for trucks and gun mounts.



Source of Information: Ordnance Department

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ORDNANCE ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1 thru Jul	Percent acc.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
EQUIPMENT								
Combat Vehicles								
Personnel carrier, M2, M3 & M4	9,183	-	4,654	51	433	550	625	582
Armored cars (all)	8,917	-	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tank, light	10,588	-	4,011	38	771	889	865	1,010
Tank, medium	14,000	-	5,863	42	965	1,300	1,142	1,610
Small Arms								
Rifle, cal. 30, M1	983,376	-	366,811	37	58,980	66,300	60,000	73,500
Carbine, cal. 30, M1	2,015,901	357,443	3,024	(d)	362	2,642	3,500	5,200
Rifle, cal. 30, M1903	264,931	-	167,338	63	32,162	29,991	31,000	31,000
Machine gun, cal. 30, AC	100,872	-	57,567	57	10,050	12,322	10,100	11,100
Machine gun, cal. 30 (Var.)	147,411	-	76,350	52	15,211	12,127	17,550	23,600
Submachine gun, cal. 45	976,183	-	339,012	35	57,204	37,500	60,000	42,500
Pistol, cal. 45, M1911A1	305,627	-	49,908	16	11,100	11,034	11,300	13,250
Machine gun, cal. 50, AC	221,839	-	116,987	53	20,730	19,733	22,255	22,725
Machine gun, cal. 50, AA	32,436	-	21,222	65	4,946	4,650	4,325	4,325
Machine gun, cal. 50, M2	73,459	-	20,187	27	3,749	4,337	3,650	3,550
Artillery								
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	32,464	76	6,282	6,006	6,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	2,651	49	463	446	370	600
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,500	-	131	21	203	174	250	500
Gun, 37mm, tank, M3 & M5	19,763	-	12,399	63	2,006	2,401	2,450	2,401
Gun, 37mm, AT, wheeled & SP	17,000	-	7,020	41	1,354	1,949	2,400	1,425
Gun, 40mm, AA, M1	11,100	-	2,026	18	589	879	800	1,100
Mortar, 60mm	3,729	-	3,007	81	854	302	600	400
Howitzer, 75mm, SP, field & pack	3,052	-	579	19	48	94	75	81
Gun, 75mm tank	14,190	-	9,137	64	2,415	2,535	2,491	2,300
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP	50(a)	-	695	(a)	170	191	109	375
Gun, 3", AT, SP	5,378	873	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mortar, 81mm	3,720	-	2,817	76	652	600	514	500
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,750	-	1,058	38	186	230	206	306
Howitzer, 105mm, wheeled & SP	5,817	-	3,189	55	184	622	705	601
Gun, 155mm, M1	458	-	249	54	37	38	40	45
AMMUNITION								
(Figures in thousands)								
Bombs								
Bomb, GP, 100#	(b) 1,897	-	717	38	38	6r	59	100
Bomb, GP, 250#, 300#	(b) 1,252	-	304	24	23	73	59	166
Bomb, GP, 500#	(b) 815	-	268	33	55	8r	55	40
Bomb, GP, 1000#	(b) 724	-	43	6	8	16	15	31
Bomb, GP, 2000#	(b) 38	-	3	8	0	0	1	1
Small Arms								
Cartridge, cal. 30	(c) 6,224	-	2,943	47	592	740	638	694
Cartridge, cal. 45	(c) 3,199	-	423	13	58	70	82	68
Cartridge, cal. 50	(c) 2,333	-	543	23	125	169	138	201
Artillery								
Cartridge, HE, 20mm, AC	43,508	-	2,999	7	1,138	244	3,245	4,251
Shell, HE, 37mm, AC	1,628	-	1,293	67	9	181	160	350
Shell, HE, 37mm, AA	5,105	-	4,997	98	780	830	633	699
Shell, HE, 37mm, T & AT	12,377	-	3,137	25	656	804	1,467	1,500
Shell, HE, 40mm, AA	20,633	-	1,435	7	196	207	272	415
Shell, HE, 75mm gun	10,594	806	3,477	33	608	752	747	497
Shell, HE, 75mm howitzer	6,749	-	3,321	49	563	627	231	591
Shell, HE, 90mm, AA	5,866	-	1,607	27	292	310	280	590
Shell, HE, 105mm howitzer	10,555	-	5,027	46	706	1,196	802	1,300
Shell, HE, 155mm gun	1,052	-	199	19	0	33	55	110
Miscellaneous								
Shell, HE, 60mm mortar	9,159	-	4,500	49	532	480	780	750
Shell, HE, 81mm mortar	4,402	-	1,978	45	0	322	414	275
Mine, antitank	2,450	-	1,101	45	190	47	0	450

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) 75mm SP mounts, over and above initial requirement for 50, are being made to meet partially the requirement for the 3" SP which will not be available until late in 1942.

(b) Unused

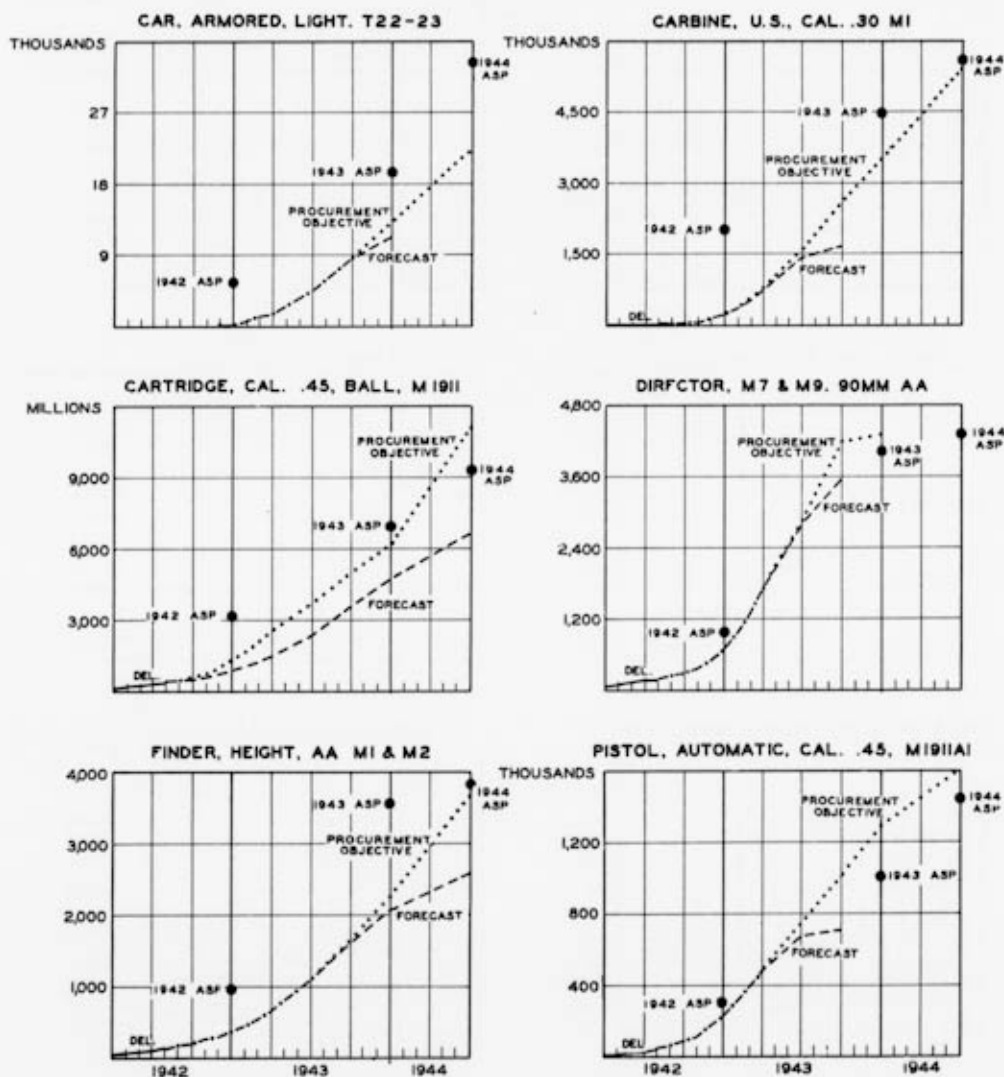
(c) Less than one percent

(d) Figures in millions

r Revised - Does not include Dem. Bombs

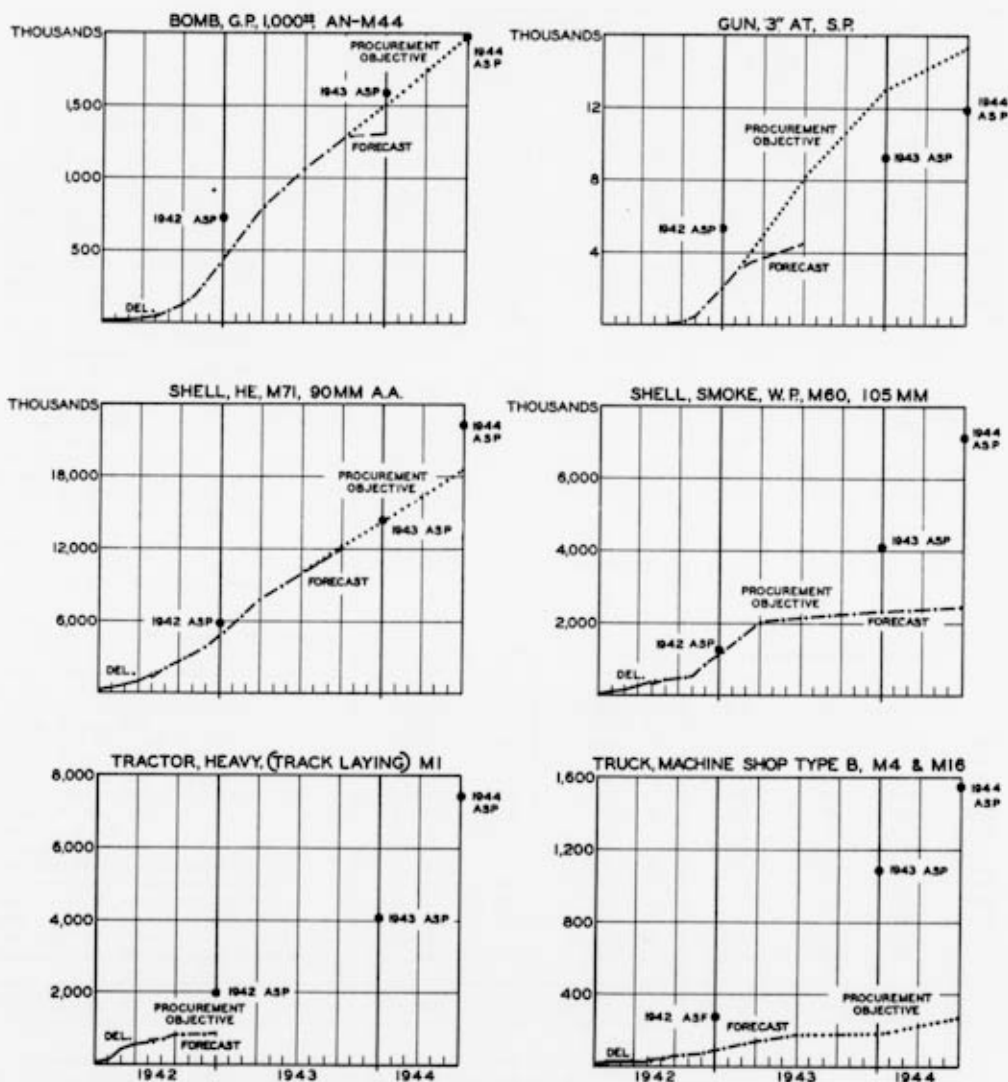
Source of Information: Ordnance Department

STATUS OF SELECTED ORDNANCE ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

STATUS OF SELECTED ORDNANCE ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

STATUS OF SELECTED MOTOR TRANSPORT ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Jul 31	Per- cent del.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
Ambulances (all types)	8,621	-	5,579	42	467	1,940	1,029	1,824
Cars, passenger, 5-pass.	5,252	-	10,554	201	16	0	0	0
Motorcycles, solo	42,877	-	22,009	51	4,975	5,249	4,739	4,520
Truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4	131,809	-	100,551	76	19,989	17,345	16,700	16,700
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton, 4x4	54,648	-	34,016	62	5,019	9,369	6,915	8,220
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x2	114,024	-	73,357	64	11,707	11,285	10,968	5,007
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, cargo, w/v	47,840	13,410	15,539	33	2,234	1,889	2,182	5,062
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, cargo, w/v	11,183	-	4,803	43	1,105	995	1,268	875
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, dump, w/v	2,048	-	2,209	108	1,142	370	205	413
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, dump, w/v	4,006	176	1,682	42	273	217	374	729
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, panel delivery	2,827	-	1,851	65	510	320	-	150
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, tractor	1,478	31	77	5	36	0	173	270
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, earth borer	358	68	87	24	2	85	0	27
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, telephone maintenance	559	399	5	1	5	0	-	36
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, stake and platform	417	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4, 15 foot, special body	0	-	201	-	0	0	140	217
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x2	6,981	-	2,099	30	396	144	1,195	1,000
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x4	64,863	-	20,450	32	5,614	1,110	5,751	6,959
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, cargo, w/v	129,992	-	39,536	30	5,287	10,277	3,132	5,278
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, cargo, w/v	20,135	-	14,300	71	2,034	2,493	4,639	5,899
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, cargo, SWB, w/v	25,707	-	8,488	33	217	354	3,068	1,260
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, 15', cargo w/v	3,462	-	5,358	155	1,358	410	-	880
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, tank, 750 gal.	709	-	81	11	0	81	100	100
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, sales commissary complete	1,067	-	753	71	40	93	42	104
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6, amphibian	53	53	0	0	No production schedule			
Truck, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6	0	-	0	0				
Truck, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4	3,721	-	2,253	61	241	209	458	333
Truck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x2	15,086	-	3,209	21	364	764	-	600
Truck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 4x4 *	2,712	-	664	24	135	56	-	122
Truck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x6	2,821	194	969	34	71	56	-	434
Truck, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ton (all types)	8,090	-	1,335	17	176	277	-	220
Truck, $20\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x4	4,706	-	1,387	29	229	454	590	470
Truck, $40\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6x4	3,798	350	303	10	104	278	410	240
Trailer, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	4,052	242	1,220	30	169	166	276	273
Trailer, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ton	15,005	-	14	-	4	2	1,415	5,200
Trailer, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ton	57,776	-	31,328	85	8,135	7,814	7,005	5,781
Trailer, 40 ton tank transport	3,382	-	909	27	161	103	854	229
Semi-trailer, 6 ton, 2-wheel SWB	639	24	196	31	80	0	-	145
Semi-trailer, van, 6 ton, gross	1,637	1,274	158	10	44	58	105	81
Semi-trailer, 10 ton, 2-wheel van	1,108	123	278	25	86	173	184	222
Semi-trailer, 7 ton	2,050	-	2,018	98	644	194	226	32
Semi-trailer, 20 ton, tank transport	3,800	350	510	13	182	178	300	345
Total for all vehicles **	803,821	-	416,956	52	73,426	75,134	95,394	81,304

* Includes 5-6 (7) ton, 4x4, exclusively for International Aid.

** This includes more vehicles than those shown in this tabulation.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department, Motor Transport Division

STATUS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ITEMS IN THE JULY MONTHLY STATUS REPORT

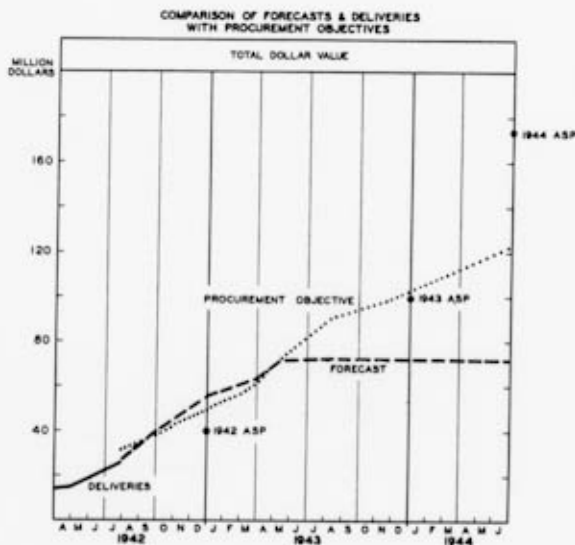
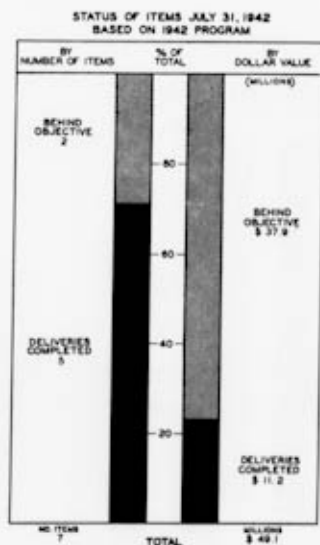
The delivery status, on a cumulative basis through July 31, 1942, for the important major groupings of Ordnance's Motor Transport Division is presented graphically in the following diagrams. This material complements the summary diagrams covering all motor transport items presented on page IX of the July Monthly Status Report.

In the first diagram one segmented column shows the procurement status (cumulatively through July 31) of the items under consideration on the basis of a simple count of the number of items involved. The second segmented column evaluates and totals the estimated cost of the full year 1942 procurement objective for each item. This weighting by value serves to establish the relative importance of the five segments into which each diagram is divided.

The second diagram presents a comparison of forecasts (based on orders placed) and deliveries through July 31 with procurement objectives. All data is presented on an estimated dollar value basis. For comparative purposes the December 31, 1942, December 31, 1943, and June 30, 1944 current Army Supply Program required production is also shown.

The procurement objective, a new concept appearing in the July Monthly Status Report for the first time, represents the cumulative delivery goals which can be reached under present and future contracts in relation to requirements and is based on a consideration of all known factors affecting procurement and production such as materials, facilities, labor, power, etc.

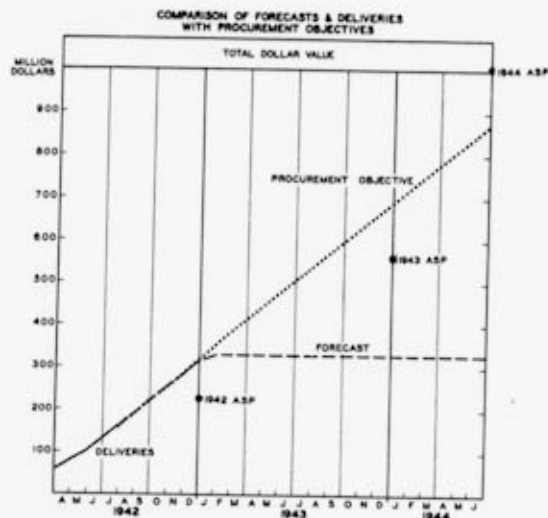
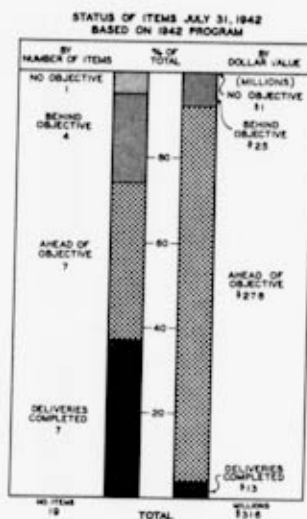
AMBULANCES, MOTORCYCLES AND PASSENGER CARS



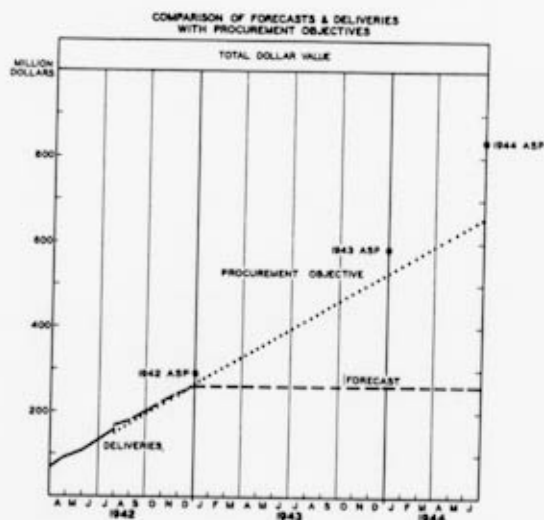
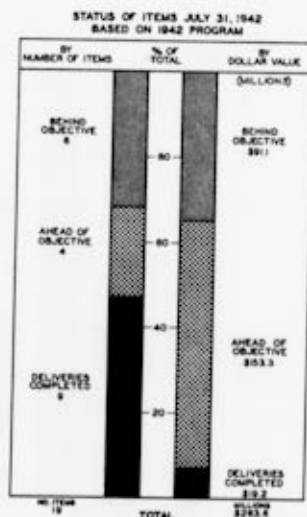
Source of Information: Ordnance Dept., Motor Transport Division

STATUS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ITEMS IN THE JULY MONTHLY STATUS REPORT (CONTINUED)

TRUCKS, 1/4, 1/2, & 3/4 TON



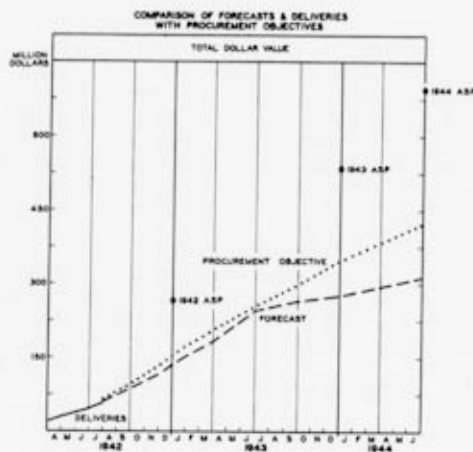
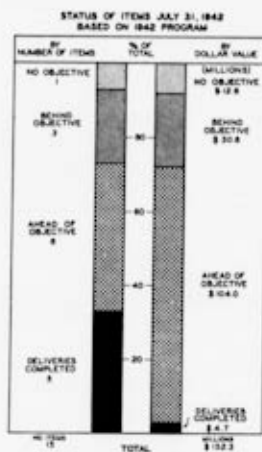
TRUCKS, 1-1/2 TON



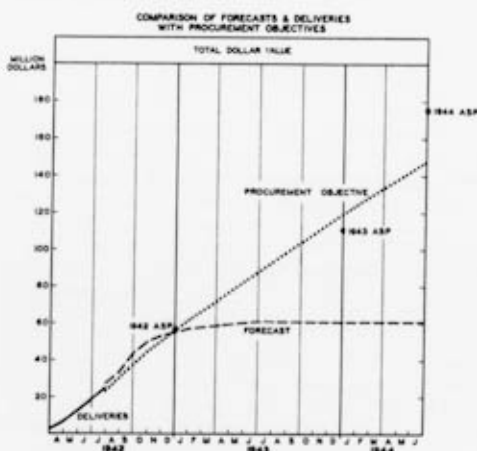
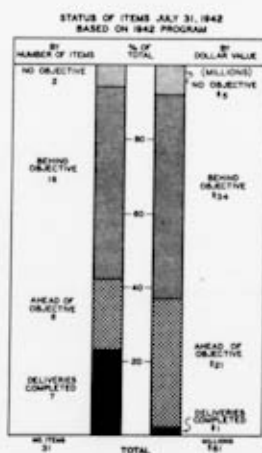
Source of Information: Ordnance Dept., Motor Transport Division

STATUS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ITEMS IN THE JULY MONTHLY STATUS REPORT (CONTINUED)

TRUCKS, 6 TON AND OVER



TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS



Source of Information: Ordnance Dept., Motor Transport Division

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - SIGNAL CORPS

DEFICIENCIES

Radio Set SCR-578: This set, urgently required by the A.A.F. and the U.S.S.R., is a small, watertight, buoyant transmitter, designed for use in emergency landings on water. It is based in large part on a captured German Notsender, but has been improved. Its production has been beset by numerous difficulties since it was ordered in May, 1942, when a contract for 16,324 was awarded to Bendix Aviation, Inc., of North Hollywood, California. A total of 40,910 are now on order, while 41,306 more are authorized for procurement.

A monthly production rate of 6,000 sets was expected to be reached by August, 1942, with accumulated deliveries of 4,600 by the end of July, 1942. On July 31, however, actual acceptances totaled no more than 1,400, and the highest monthly production rate thus far had been 999, reached in June. There have been two principal causes for delay in the output of this equipment. The first consists of the fact that the contractor began production of the set from a model, and specifications were changed several times in the course of production. The second and most serious cause of delay occurred in July. The reputedly waterproof casing gasket leaked when subjected to a new recently devised pressure immersion test. Production of the set was halted for at least two weeks while necessary manufacturing adjustments were made. The set is now again in production, but at a rate still far behind that originally planned and required. However, since the contractor has all necessary materials and facilities, the future output of the equipment should prove satisfactory, provided no further tests or design changes are instituted.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Radio Set SCR-596 (T1 and T2): This is airborne radio transmitting equipment, recently standardized, which can be used to jam all types of enemy communication and navigation systems. In addition to straight jamming, signals are interfered with by a method which cannot be readily recognized as being intentional. The equipment is to be installed in aircraft of a bombardment type, and the equipment is to be plugged in so that, when aircraft installation is made, it can be used on any frequency without changing the aircraft wiring or equipment mountings, except for the antenna and antenna wiring.

The range of the SCR-596-T1 is from 1050 to 9000 kc; the range of the SCR-596-T2 is from 16.5 to 33.3 mc. The former set was developed by Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; the latter by the International Telegraph and Radio Manufacturing Corporation, Newark, N. J. An initial procurement of 25 sets of each type has been planned.

Source of Information: Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Materiel Division,
Procurement Branch, Statistical Section

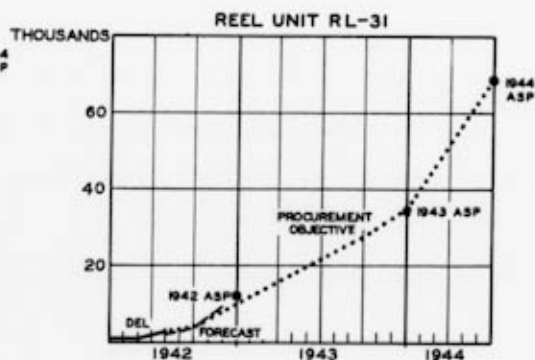
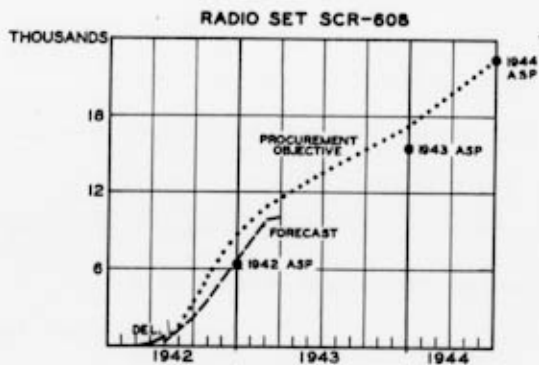
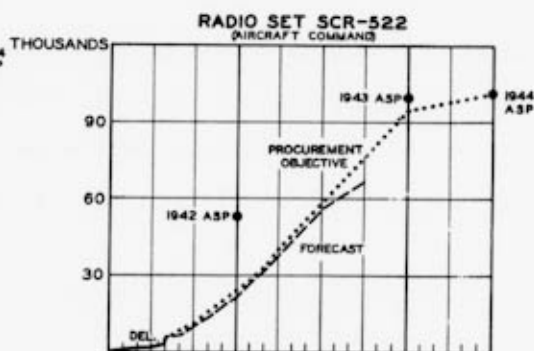
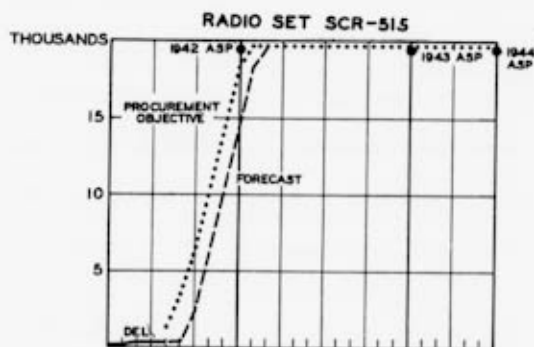
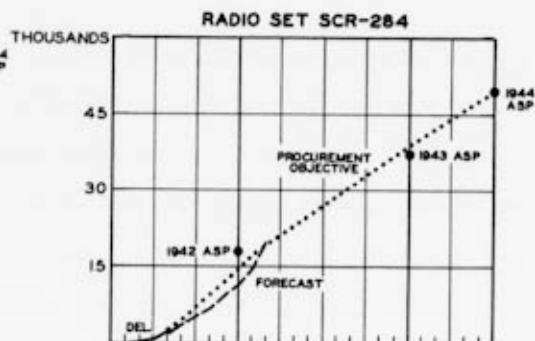
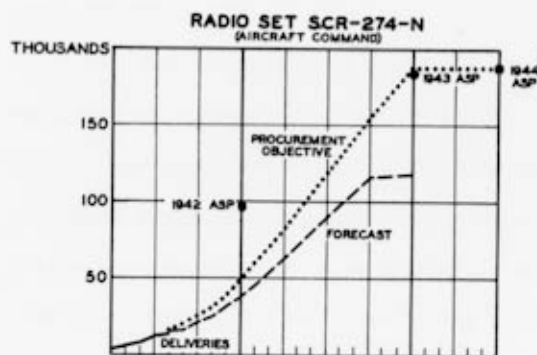
PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED SIGNAL CORPS ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Jul 31	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION SYSTEM								
Frequency Meter SCR-211	51,452	-	11,772	23	2,517	2,492	3,100	4,300
Interphone Equipment RC-36	43,456	-	10,252	24	3,023	2,422	2,500	3,000
Command Radio								
SCR-274	96,131	-	13,354	14	4,205	761	3,200	3,700
SCR-522	53,915	-	3,071	6	624	1,436	3,500	4,200
Liaison Radio SCR-287	38,895	-	5,094	13	1,128	893	800	800
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	39,124	-	30,493	78	5,177	6,564	6,000	6,000
Radio Compass SCR-269	42,895	-	10,374	24	3,525	2,329	3,500	4,000
Absolute Altimeter								
SCR-518, SCR-618	17,600	-	583	3	155	428	500	750
WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT								
Reel Equipment CE-11	26,777	-	31,389	117	6,559	8,230	5,000	5,000
Switchboard BD-71	2,327	-	1,093	47	298	142	200	200
Telegraph Set TC-5-A	9,013	-	3,856	43	556	127	500	1,000
Telephone EE-8	135,876	-	78,714	58	13,592	31,268	25,000	25,000
Telephone Central Office								
Set TC-4	1,378	733	0	0	0	0	10	20
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thous. Miles)	367	-	167	46	20	43	25	50
Wire W-130 (Miles)	60,218	-	45,052	75	8,747	10,209	10,000	10,000
GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION RADIO SETS								
Ground-Air Liaison and Army, Corps and Division Communication								
SCR-188	2,407	-	487	20	34	386	250	400
SCR-299	2,346	529	250	11	0	0	0	100
Intra-Regiment Communication								
SCR-284	17,912	-	2,010	11	610	1,400	1,000	1,500
Short Range Portable								
SCR-536	14,310	877	9,807	69	2,238	1,124	2,500	2,250
Short Range Vehicular Field Artillery								
SCR-610	19,248	-	7,144	37	2,771	3,911	5,000	5,000
Vehicular and Tank Armored Force								
SCR-508 FM Type III	3,799	-	966	25	155	214	200	400
SCR-506 AM Type II	4,733	-	Production starts in November, 1942					
RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT								
SCR-268	1,797	-	297	17	46	80	80	120
SCR-517 ASV-10	500	-	119	24	34	77	0	97
SCR-520 AI-10	950	-	4	(a)	0	0	125	133
SCR-535 BR.-IFF, MK II	15,000	-	9,006	60	2,813	4,180	4,000	4,000
MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT								
Charging Set SCR-169	2,525	-	822	33	200	622	400	500
Signal Lamp Equip. EE-84	1,361	-	564	41	0	5	100	200
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	27	35	5	2	5	5
Test Set I-56	8,768	1,895	803	9	0	205	205	100

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.
(a) Less than one percent.

Source of Information: Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Materiel Division,
Procurement Branch, Statistical Section

STATUS OF SELECTED SIGNAL CORPS ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - CORPS OF ENGINEERS

REQUIREMENTS

The activation of Engineer units in 1942 have, in many instances, greatly exceeded the number of units originally contemplated when the current Army Supply Program was computed. This accelerated activation has of necessity required this office to expedite the procurement of equipment. Organizations leaving the United States have essentially been completely supplied with all major Engineer items. Any shortages have had to be borne by the units in training in the United States.

BAILEY BRIDGES

Procurement of the various items of Bailey Bridge equipment is being vigorously pushed. Difficulties connected with rolling of steel to British sections have been adjusted. Agreement has been reached with a contractor to produce the special ponton couplings. Agreement also has been reached with the British representatives on the plywood specifications.

MATERIAL SHORTAGES

Principal cause of delay in deliveries is the continued shortage of various steel items.

American Coach & Body Co. states that delay in arrival of Truck Chassis prevents delivery of 54 mobile repair shops which have been completed.

Lack of 37,000 tons of steel constitutes a bottleneck at Caterpillar Tractor Co. plant.

A 60 percent allocation on bearing steel is affecting all manufacturers of heavy machinery.

Lack of steel has shut down assembly line of Le Tourneau scrapers.

Source of Information: Office of the Chief of Engineers

STATUS OF PASSIVE PROTECTION MEASURES - CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The total estimated cost of the current program for the accomplishment of passive protection measures is \$36,627,562 of which \$10,724,870 (29.3 percent) is in place. Of the 232 projects which make up this program, 77 projects at an estimated cost of \$619,913 are completed, 155 projects at an estimated cost of \$36,007,649 are under construction. The progress of the program during the past period (July 5 - July 20) by geographic division is shown in the table below:

Division	Estimated Cost (Thous)		Value in Place (Thous)		Completed Value in Place (Thous)	
	Jul 5	Jul 20	Jul 5	Jul 20	Jul 5	Jul 20
New England	\$ 893	\$ 882	\$ 196	\$ 198	\$ 1	\$ 9
North Atlantic	3,747	3,878	322	338	13	16
Middle Atlantic	5,076	5,291	1,340	1,718	12	32
South Atlantic	3,228	2,824	672	908	74	101
Great Lakes	792	800	27	32	0	0
Lower Miss. Valley	722	703	64	70	0	0
Southwestern	511	513	16	43	1	4
North Pacific	5,982	5,865	1,211	1,887	26	122
South Pacific	13,291	15,871	2,237	5,031	204	336
Total	\$34,242	\$36,627	\$6,085	\$10,225	\$331	\$620

The one project that was not started last period (Syracuse Machine Gun Plant, Syracuse, New York) was started and completed during this period. The only passive protection measure that was justified was the blackout and warning measure.

During the last period there were four divisions that had less than 10 percent program completion. In this period there are only three divisions showing less than 10 percent program completion. The Division that dropped out of this group is the Lower Mississippi Valley Division which is now 10 percent completed. The three remaining are: North Atlantic Division (8.4 percent completed), Great Lakes Division, (4 percent completed) and the Southwestern Division (7.8 percent completed).

Note: For more detailed discussion see pages 13 and 14, Weekly Statistical Summary of August 6, 1942

Source of Information: Office of the Chief of Engineers

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED CORPS OF ENGINEER ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item		1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
		Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Aug 5	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
						Jul	Aug 1-5	Aug	Sep
Auger, earth, motorized	Eng. Equip.	7	-	33	471	0	0	0	0
	Int. Aid	0	-	6	0	0	0	0	0
Balloon, Barrage	Eng. Equip.	0	-	1,325	0	0	0	0	0
Boat, Half, w/7 Paddles	Eng. Equip.	9,472	-	24	(b)	24	0	2,355	4,820
	Int. Aid	2,000	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boat, power, with trailer	Eng. Equip.	313	-	126	40	71	6	44	0
	Int. Aid	100	-	0	0	0	0	4	48
Boat, reconnaissance	Eng. Equip.	4,790	-	0	0	0	0	50	500
	Int. Aid	0	-	0	0	0	0	90	90
Bridge, steel, port., H-10	Eng. Equip.	59	-	16	27	0	0	0	10
	Int. Aid	15	-	3	20	0	0	0	0
Bridge, steel, port., H-20	Eng. Equip.	50	-	51	102	0	0	3	3
Bridge, steel, treadway	Eng. Equip.	27	-	11	41	1	0	0	0
	Int. Aid	5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compass, lensatic, (thou)	Eng. Equip.	53	-	109	206	26	0	19	18
Compressor, air motorized	Eng. Equip.	694	-	121	17	34	38	160	170
	Int. Aid	149	-	49	33	0	0	12	12
Crane, truck mounted	Eng. Equip.	220	-	86	39	16	0	31	25
	Int. Aid	9	-	6	67	0	0	0	0
Duplicating equipment, 18" x 18"	Eng. Equip.	625	-	555	89	0	0	0	0
Electric lighting Equip., 3KVA	Eng. Equip.	1,064	-	464	44	20	0	120	45
Electric lighting Equip., 5KW	Eng. Equip.	1,112	-	940	85	193	61	322	221
	Int. Aid	100	-	163	163	0	0	0	0
Float, pneumatic	Eng. Equip.	3,515	-	2,115	60	937	366	2,069	1,607
	Int. Aid	500	-	2,690	526	725	40	111	0
Grader, road, motorized	Eng. Equip.	103	-	113	110	0	0	30	21
	Int. Aid	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	20
Instruments, drawing, field	Eng. Equip.	10,295	-	8,428	82	2,919	899	5,887	1,150
	Int. Aid	0	-	153	0	0	0	0	0

(b) Less than 1 percent

Source of Information: Supply Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers

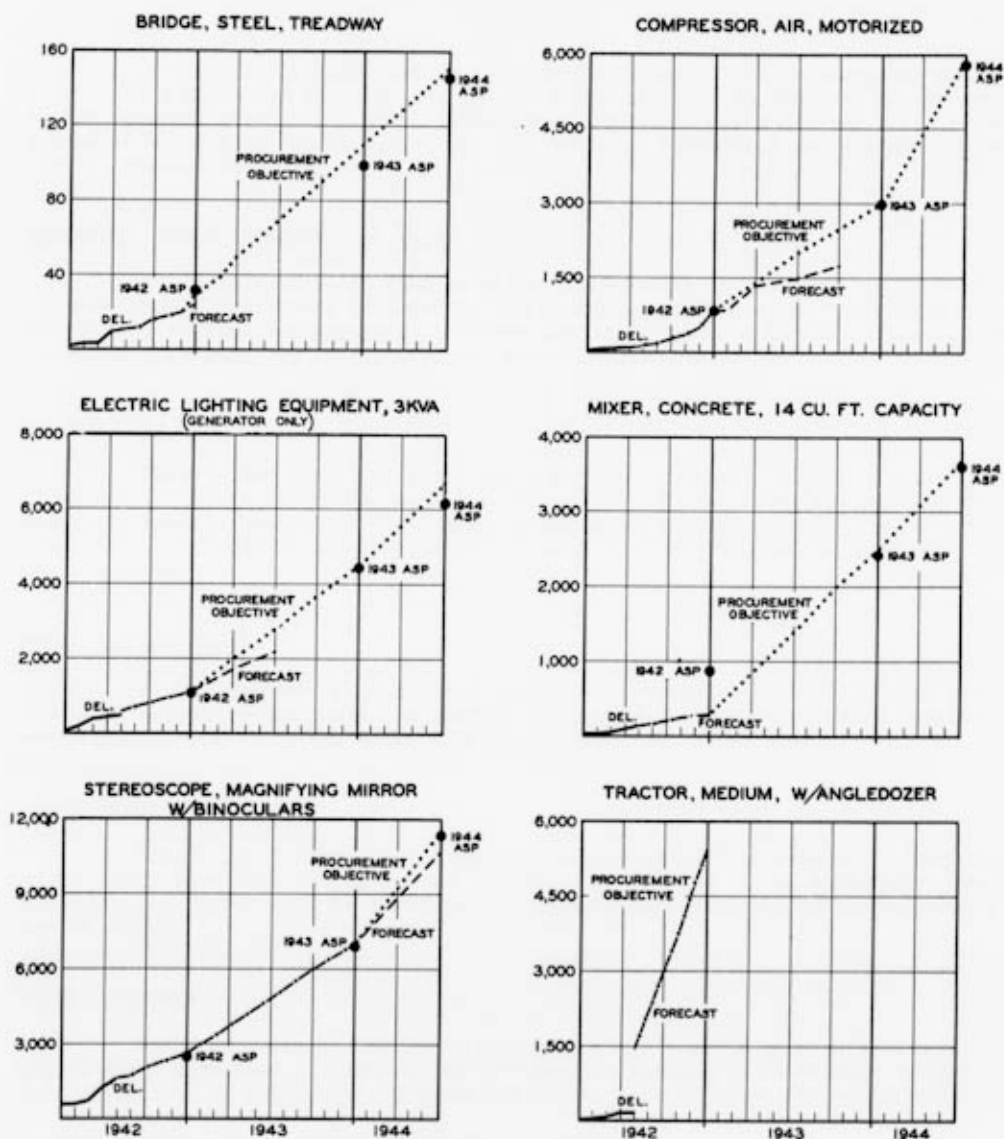
PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED CORPS OF ENGINEER ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item		1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
		Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Aug 5	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
						Jul	Aug 1-5	Aug	Sep
Mixer, Concrete	Eng. Equip.	866	-	108	12	44	13	28	0
	Int. Aid	0	-	42	-	0	0	20	0
Ponton, bridge, 10 ton	Eng. Equip.	42	-	4	10	2	0	4	1
	Int. Aid	12	-	10	83	0	0	0	0
Ponton, bridge, 25 ton	Eng. Equip.	62½	-	18	29	0	0	0	0
Searchlight, 2½", beach defense	Eng. Equip.	312	-	126	40	16	0	18	30
Searchlight, AA, 60" mobile	Eng. Equip.	1,503	-	912	61	119	45	125	175
	Int. Aid	2,165	-	0	0	0	0	0	50
Semi-trailer, 1500 gal. water	Eng. Equip.	475	-	54	11	67	25	80	53
Shovel, gasoline, ½ yd.	Eng. Equip.	402	-	157	39	32	15	23	24
	Int. Aid	0	-	4	-	0	0	5	7
Stereocomparagraph equip.	Eng. Equip.	51	-	130	255	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin	Eng. Equip.	2,474	-	1,717	69	355	95	200	200
	Int. Aid	0	-	0	-	0	0	134	0
Tractor, medium, w/angledoser	Eng. Equip.	(a)	-	236	(a)	0	54	313	313
	Int. Aid	(a)	-	0	(a)	0	0	0	0
Trailer, (light tractor)	Eng. Equip.	165	-	116	70	4	0	0	0
Trailer, (medium tractor)	Eng. Equip.	1,384	-	332	24	325	7	300	170
	Int. Aid	0	-	30	6	6	0	0	0
Trailer, 60" searchlight	Eng. Equip.	1,003	-	483	48	0	0	0	0
	Int. Aid	2,165	-	2,165	100	153	0	0	0
Trailer, (triangulation tower)	Eng. Equip.	47	-	71	151	59	0	0	0
Transit, Engineers 1 min.	Eng. Equip.	1,806	-	633	79	177	0	100	126
	Int. Aid	0	-	30	-	0	0	0	30
Transit, Engineers 20 sec.	Eng. Equip.	421	-	539	128	0	0	0	0
	Int. Aid	0	-	96	-	24	0	12	12
Triangulation Tower, port.	Eng. Equip.	24	-	36	150	0	0	0	0
Water puri. unit, mobile	Eng. Equip.	137	-	108	79	30	0	20	20
	Int. Aid	20	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply equipment, Engineer	Eng. Equip.	138	-	632	458	166	1	155	155
	Int. Aid	100	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Explosive Amm. Nitr., Tons } Explosive, T.N.T., Tons }	being procured by Ordnance Department								

(a) Procurement on allocation basis.

Source of Information: Supply Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers

STATUS OF SELECTED CORPS OF ENGINEER ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - CHEMICAL WARFAREAGENT, HS

Production of this item is appreciably ahead of our contemplated schedules. Five units now in operation (one at Edgewood, four at Huntsville) are producing somewhat over their rated capacity of 600 tons per month per unit. This may be attributed to the fact that the four units at Huntsville are new and therefore no trouble has developed.

APPARATUS, DECONTAMINATING, 1½ QUART

Production of this item is being held up due to the lack of screening for the funnels which are included in the packaging of this apparatus. This funnel is used to fill the apparatus. Steps are being taken to devise either a new funnel or find some new sources for the screening material.

DRUMS, 55 GALLON

These items are being substituted for the container, steel, 1 ton. Four drums are equal in volume to one 1-ton container. These drums are considerably easier to produce because of the lighter gauge steel but are not being substituted completely for 1-ton containers due to the fact that they are not as safe for long period storage.

MASK, GAS DIAPHRAGM

The production of diaphragm masks was stopped this week in order to assemble the service mask with the small size facepiece. These are nearly completed and production of diaphragm masks will be resumed this coming week.

RESPIRATOR, DUST, M1

The production of dust respirators is steadily increasing. When the molds which have been developed are in full production, it is anticipated that 1,600,000 per month will be assembled. Complete calendar year 1942 requirements are on order.

OVERALL PROGRAM

With reference to the Overall Program the situation on strategic materials is still unchanged. Chemical Warfare Service expects to experience considerable difficulty in meeting its program due to the lack of necessary raw materials.

Source of Information: Chemical Warfare Service

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1 - Aug 7	Per- cent del.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-7	Aug	Sep
CHEMICAL AGENTS								
Lewisite (ML)	58,912	-	173	(b)	53	14	26	26
Mustard (HS)	15,312	-	14,715	96	5,105	1,104	3,000	3,600
Phosgene (CG)	4,081	-	1,627	40	269	0	300	300
Screening Smoke (FS)	18,479	-	2,013	11	454	634	500	750
White Phosphorus (WP)	12,919	-	9,973	77	2,361	576	Procured as needed	
PROTECTIVE MATERIAL								
Agent, Non-Corr. (gal)	1,370,193	-	487,186	36	146,905	37,905	115,000	125,000
Alarm, Gas	36,118	-	0	0	0	0	8,309	20,000
Apparatus, Decont. Power	1,389	-	977	70	291	45	160	160
Apparatus, Decont. (1 1/2 qt)	544,996	-	205,867	38	9,000	0	16,000	16,000
Apparatus, Decont. (3 gal)	42,655	-	22,554	53	17,826	4,478	12,000	12,000
Bleaching Material, "B"	7,014	-	2,963	42	584	254	800	800
Canister, Srv. & Dia.	1,617,604	-	992,665	61	60,022	9,290	240,000	240,000
Curtain, Gasproof	681,113	211,349	391,528	57	38,397	6,900	40,000	40,000
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	26,833	-	1,775	7	1,120	630	Limited	Standard
Impregnite I (ton)	1,875	-	1,866	99	312	47	325	325
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	4,316	-	8,630	194	945	48	436	0
Kit, HS, Vapor Det., M4	394	-	1,244	316	188	1,056	1,000	1,000
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	843,200	-	202,523	24	7,784	96	60,000	200,000
Mask, Gas, Horse, M4	20,713	-	0	0	0	0	Limited	Standard
Mask, Gas, Horse, M5	18,432	-	0	0	0	0	Limited	Standard
Mask, Gas, Service	2,046,132	-	1,396,907	68	305,326	74,790	300,000	300,000
Ointment, Prot. (ton)	1,350	-	378	28	69	22	45	80
Paint, Ves., Detector, M5	4,790,712	-	1,096,936	23	690,611	406,325	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paper, Ves., Detector, M6	348,674	-	21,000	6	21,000	0	50,000	100,000
Respirator, Dust	6,868,830	-	535,476	8	345,764	83,380	500,000	500,000
Set, Gas, Iden. Detonation	59,915	-	4,844	8	723	0	490	0
Set, Gas, Iden. Instructional	7,770	-	615	8	0	0	4,000	0
Solvent, Impregnite (ton)	5,156	-	11,155	216	2,976	633	2,000	2,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION								
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	69,881	-	1,992	3	580	185	1,000	1,500
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	44,693	-	12,737	28	2,382	241	1,666	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	77,800	-	47,593	61	33,264	9,601	40,308	0
Candle, IM	44,019	-	1,000	2	0	0	7,000	7,000
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2"	334	-	6	2	0	6	0	200
Cylinder, Portable	17,018	-	688	4	0	688	0	5,000
Mine, Land, Chemical	398,970	-	616,987	155	34,730	38,910	50,000	50,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	395	-	93	24	32	33	250	250
Shell, Chemical Mortar	647,481	-	92,669	14	32,544	6,132	49,000	76,000
Shell, Livens Projector	41,268	-	36,827	89	12,500	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	411	-	370	90	20	0	250	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	6,301	13	1,446	456	1,000	5,250
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	0	1,000
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,665	-	178	11	0	22	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT								
Container, Steel (1 ton)	147,984	78,603	16,903	11	3,099	638	2,000	2,000
Kit, Repair, Universal M8	6,482	-	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Plant, Impregnating, M1	19	2	1	5	0	1	0	15
Drums, 55 gallon	400,000	-	37,545	9	22,560	12,720	5,000	50,000

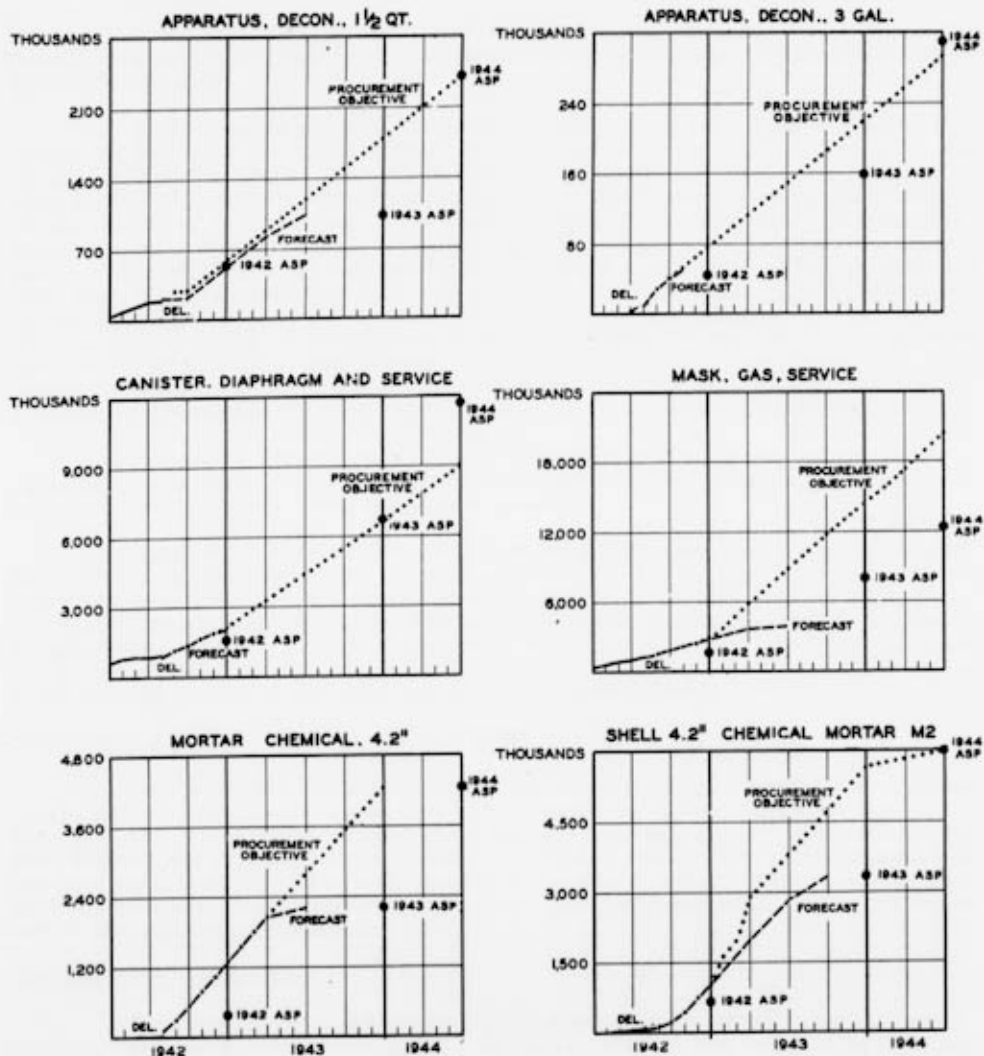
Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Figures in thousands

(b) Less than one percent

Source of Information: Chemical Warfare Service

STATUS OF SELECTED CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH
 CONTROL DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS,
 SOS - 8-13-42

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - MEDICAL DEPARTMENTPRIORITIES RATINGS

Under the terms of the priorities directive, Army and Navy Munitions Board, June 12, 1942, new preference ratings were authorized to expedite the 1942 production program.

In accordance with this directive, undelivered quantities of items contained in Section I of the 1942 Army Supply Program were eligible for such ratings. In so far as the Medical Department is concerned, Section I of the 1942 Army Supply Program is entirely inadequate as to items shown. This inadequacy is in the number of problem items listed and the quantities authorized. In some cases these are below the quantities under contract and required by the Medical Department. Many problem items are now listed in Section III of the 1942 program and some assistance has been given in this respect. Sections I and III are at present undergoing revision and until these are complete, these ratings may be applied only to that quantity of undelivered items now included in Section I and a part of Section III of the 1942 Army Supply Program. This will prevent re-rating many contracts with consequent delays in production. Unless some relief is afforded, the Medical Department will be unable to meet its procurement objectives.

The entire program of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy is rated AA-1, and AA-2. This will prevent deliveries under Medical Department contracts for many problem items now urgently needed.

Revision of Section I of the Army Supply Program in so far as it pertains to the Medical Department is near completion. Items have been selected and approved, but quantities are as yet undetermined. Until such time as both items and quantities are approved, the Medical Department cannot re-rate its contracts in accordance with the subject directive. The Medical Department has requested authority to apply ratings of AA-1 and AA-2 to the problem items contained in revised Section I until quantities are determined and approved.

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED MEDICAL ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Data presented in the table on page 31 on the procurement status of selected Medical Department items does not present an accurate picture due to the fact that the total required production has not been modified to show Defense Aid firm demands and revised Army requirements. These revisions are not reflected in the data published, but have been considered in procurement. An accurate picture will not be shown until required production is used from the Army Supply Program now in the process of preparation.

HOSPITAL TYPE STERILIZERS

The hospital type sterilizer is composed of four units: dressing, water, utensil, and instrument sterilizers. Of these, all but the water sterilizer are also procured separately. At the present time, a critical shortage of brass in the form of seamless drawn tubing is causing delinquencies on all contracts for

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (CONTINUED)

the complete sterilizer and for the dressing type. These are the only items containing critical quantities of brass. Although the complete sterilizer is ahead of schedule, it will be noted that no deliveries have been made since June 23. This is due entirely to the shortage of brass.

Specifications have been changed to permit the use of steel in all but the water unit of the complete sterilizer. No satisfactory substitute is known for the brass contained in this unit. This will cause future delinquencies in the complete unit until more adequate allocations of brass are made available to the Medical Department contractors.

Plants are now being converted to produce steel units wherever possible. It is expected that as rapidly as conversion is completed a more favorable delivery picture can be shown.

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>No. of Cont's.</u>	<u>Quantity on Contract</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Date of Last Delivery</u>	<u>Com- pletion Date</u>
<u>Sterilizer, Hospital (Complete)</u>					
Scanlon Morris Co.	3	62	37	6-23-42	8-25-42
American Sterilizer Co.	1	1	0	-	7-13-42
Hospital Supply	2	7	0	-	9- 4-42
TOTAL	6	70	37		
<u>Sterilizer, Hospital (Dressing)</u>					
Scanlon Morris	12	61	1	6-23-42	10-26-42
Wilmot Castle Co.	1	1	0	-	6-22-42
Stuart Oxygen Co.	2	6	0	-	7-10-42
TOTAL	15	68	1		
<u>Sterilizer, Hospital, Utensil</u>					
Consolidate Machine Works, Inc.	1	1	0	-	4-10-42
Scanlon Morris	3	3	0	-	8- 5-42
Prometheus Elec. Corp.	4	689	341	7- 3-42	8- 5-42
Wilmot Castle Co.	1	80	61	6-30-42	5-27-42
American Sterilizer Company	1	1,275	1,270	6-30-42	6- 4-42
Hospital Supply Co.	1	450	201	7-30-42	5-25-42
TOTAL	11	2,498	1,873		
<u>Sterilizer, Hospital, Instrument</u>					
Scanlon Morris	1	10	0		10- 9-42
TOTAL	1	10	0		

Source of Information: Supply Division - Office of Surgeon General

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Jul 31	Per- cent Del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
SURGICAL DRESSINGS								
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3"	931,424	402,215	411,543r	44r	132,820	167,862r	100,700	102,122r
Packet, first aid "	3,458	302r	1,211r	35r	240	265r	0	106r
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS								
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12mm	2,642	500	2,077	79	0	805	0	0r
Forceps, dressing 5 1/2"	413,824	255,984	117,513	28	22,845	2,028	54,985	0r
Forceps, dressing, Bozeman, cur.	48,295	13,272	29,505	61	1,140	309	118	309r
Forceps, hemostatic, Halstead	53,773	19,156r	20,726r	39r	44	4,378r	3,000	2,750r
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	378,347	265,417	55,802	15	6,350	16,193	16,349	5,000r
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	15,710	-	7,748	49	2,300	837r	5,100	0r
Forceps, towel, 5 1/4"	45,108	23,034	19,824	44	2,834	0	2,250	0
Holder, needle, Hegar-Mayo	95,061	20,867r	70,604r	74r	25,732	8,041r	43,626	8,631r
Knife, operating, 1 1/4" blade	9,240	-	18,912	205	0	9,780	0	7,400r
Scissors, bandage	184,134	-	131,182r	71r	13,951	32,898r	36,594	37,898r
Shears, plaster Paris	40,569	38,582r	1,937	5	265	0	200	0
SURGICAL APPLIANCES								
Anesthesia apparatus, N2O	1,681	735	68r	4r	0	58r	78	0r
Perimeter	633	50	266	32	0	61	100	125r
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	74,209	-	75,731	102	12,024	7,238	22,280	8,731r
Splint, Army, leg, 2-ring	53,037	-	34,442r	65r	4,728	7,205r	28,652	7,551r
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23ga., 3/4" can.	528,258	130,997r	302,526r	57r	50,026	106,005r	35,139	104,526r
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT								
Colorimeter, Duboscq	1,288	621	667	52	145	150	0	0
Incubator, bacteriological, 37 1/2°C	1,333	1,054	252	19	83	18	0	26r
Microscope	5,610	3,411r	1,474r	26r	226	325r	170	460r
DENTAL EQUIPMENT								
Compressor unit, 12 gal. tank	382	-	281	74	0	30	30	90r
Chair, dental, field	5,366	495	95	2	0	95	1,200	200r
X-RAY EQUIPMENT								
Machine, radiographic, 200ma	604	123	171	28	10	45	40	23r
X-ray, field, generator	1,233	192	477	39	105	90	164	80r
X-ray, field, mobile unit	2,335	706	798r	34r	0	256r	82	282r
Chest, M.D., no. X-1	2,124	1,067	810r	38r	0	378r	100	100
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT								
Cylinder, O2, 1500 gallon, empty	8,362	-	2,048	24	0	2,000	5,000	0r
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	441	202	30	4	0	4	0r
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	11,324	6,218	4,481r	40r	463	241r	368	0r
OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT								
Chest, field, plain	10,360	-	12,871r	124r	5,511	5,484r	7,723	3,069r
Unit, power, electric	1,370	-	441r	32r	83	113	182	160r

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

* Figures in thousands.

r revised figures.

Source of Information: Supply Division - Office of the Surgeon General

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MARKET CENTER COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

Market Centers will provide necessary cold storage facilities to insure supply of perishable foods to Ports of Embarkation. Space has already been procured at New York, New Orleans and Boston. Negotiations will be completed soon at San Francisco, Seattle and Hampton Roads. Port cold-storage facilities will be used rather than Market Center facilities at Charleston.

Inland cold-storage centers will also be established, permitting Market Centers to make advance purchases of perishables and so be able to provide very prompt supply of those foods which can be stored. Foods are being placed in storage by Market Centers at Fort Worth, Texas and Alexandria, Louisiana. Facilities at Columbia, South Carolina, Columbus, Georgia, and Los Angeles, California will be put into operation early this fall.

CAPS, WOOL KNIT, M-1941

July, 1942 acceptances of caps, wool knit, were 758,139 units, bringing deliveries through July 31 to 14 percent of 1942 procurement objective (5,230,310). They were, however, 125 percent of 1942 required production as shown in the Army Supply Program. Large scale needs for this item have necessitated a heavier procurement program for future months.

Adequate industrial facilities are available for the manufacture of this item, although minor equipment adjustments have delayed production. Little difficulty probably will be encountered in obtaining yarns.

RAINCOATS, MOUNTED AND DISMOUNTED

Deliveries of raincoats by July 31, 1942 reached 39 percent of the 1942 procurement objective, and were 96 percent of schedules through July. Acceptances for the month of July were 311,741 compared with June acceptances of 214,152. Thirty contractors are available for the manufacture of raincoats including twelve contractors made available within the past two months.

The annual production capacity of these thirty manufacturers probably will be in the vicinity of 8,000,000 raincoats. Considerable progress has been made in overcoming manufacturing difficulties, and it is anticipated that the production rate will increase considerably within a short period of time.

An increase in capacity for the production of synthetic raincoats will shortly make quantity procurements of oil treated raincoats unnecessary. Experiments show that the efficiency of synthetic raincoats exceeds that of the oil treated, and likewise the durability of the stitched seam raincoat has been greater than the cemented raincoat.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - QUARTERMASTER CORPS (CONTINUED)1942 TEXTILE REQUIREMENTS NOW ON CONTRACT

The Quartermaster Corps has purchased its cloth requirements for the calendar year 1942, except for small quantities of cotton duck and webbing which are expected to be procured in the near future. The problem of duck procurement, which at the beginning of the year threatened to be critical is now under control.

CLOTH DELIVERIES TO CLIMB SHARPLY IN SECOND HALF OF 1942

There will be a marked increase in the output of cotton and wool cloths for the Quartermaster Corps in the remainder of the year. Deliveries of cloth in the second half year will exceed those in the first half by the following percentages:

Wool Cloth:	
Worsted	73%
Woolen	20%
Cotton Cloth:	
Combed	128%
Carded	75%

In spite of some shade difficulties and yarn shortages in wool cloth production and the problem of timing the flow of cotton cloth from gray mills to dyeing and finishing mills and then to fabricators, this accelerated schedule of deliveries is expected to be met.

EXPANDED MILITARY CLOTH PRODUCTION TO REDUCE CIVILIAN SUPPLY

This increase in production of military fabrics will diminish the quantity of cotton and wool cloth available for civilian consumption. The output of cotton and textiles is not likely to increase greatly above its present level in spite of ample supplies of raw cotton, since most mills are now producing close to their economic limits. On the other hand, wool cloth production is limited not by mill capacity, but rather by restrictions on the quantity of wool permitted to be processed for civilian uses.

DEPOT STOCK LEVELS OF CLOTH EXPECTED TO REACH NEW HIGH LEVELS DURING THE LATTER PART OF 1942

Large mill deliveries during the remainder of Calendar Year 1942 will raise depot stocks to new high levels. These large stocks should permit an efficient flow of cloth to fabricators of clothing and equipage in 1943. The rate of delivery of cloth to the Army may decrease in the first half of 1943. The actual rate of deliveries in 1943 will depend upon requirements as shown in the revised Army Supply Program.

Source of Information: Statistics Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED QUARTERMASTER CORPS ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

(Figures in thousands)

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Del Jan 1- Jul 31	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
EQUIPAGE								
Bags, barrack	8,963	-	6,342	71	1,641r	1,795	1,601	2,299
Bags, canvas, field O.D.	2,616	-	1,334	51	231	224	100	193
Bars, mosquito	5,830	-	1,610	28	366	445	238	385
*Belts, cartridge, dismt	1,583	-	1,459	92	266	191	231	166
Blankets, wool, O.D.	9,278	-	6,380	69	1,151r	1,259	152	1,325
Cans, meat	5,037	-	4,325	86	602	672	500	722
Canteens, M-1910	3,852	-	2,182	57	333	116	368	0
Cots, folding, canvas	1,593	-	2,298	144	736	628	1,000	400
Cots, folding, steel & bedstead	429	-	1,898	442	268	154	20	0
Covers, canteen, dismt	6,267	-	4,940	79	1,300	963	1,740	999
*Haversacks, M-1928	2,452	-	1,872	76	421	412	400	400
Pouches, first aid packet	5,628	-	5,085	90	1,231	1,279	1,749	1,199
*Paulins, canvas, khaki, small	36	-	38	106	15	8	15	4
Suspenders, belt	2,813	25r	2,224	79	506	367	800	300
Tags, identification	6,628	-	7,306	110	2,500	1,996	4,000	2,920
*Tents, pyramidal	503	-	326	65	91r	81	110	70
*Tents, shelter-half	5,048	-	2,363	47	678r	680	1,300	645
*Tents, wall, large, w/p/p	27	-	16	59	3r	1	1	1
Tents, wall, small, w/p/p	464	-	72	16	13	15	13	28
GENERAL SUPPLIES								
Cans, galvanized, w/cover (all sizes)	714	194r	95	13	14r	23	15	19
*Containers, water, 5 gallon	1,245	-	147	12	23r	65	10	75
Lanterns, electric	143	-	111	77	33r	1	49	32
*Ranges, field, cabinets	83	-	13	16	372r	5	-	6
Stoves, tent	580	96r	480	83	31	11	101	0
Tables, camp, folding	72	-	62	86	23r	33	43	33
*Ranges, field, fire units	111	-	8	7	4r	4	(a)	5
CLOTHING								
Belts, web, waist	5,599	-	5,052	90	659	792	1,035	1,300
Caps, wool, knit	926	-	1,160	125	322	758	786	800
Leggins, canvas, dismt	8,826	-	3,661	41	817	521	1,729	1,600
*Liners, helmet, steel	7,381	-	3,087(b)	42	646	870(b)	1,368	800
Mittens, asbestos	597	-	164	27	9	64	46	101
Overcoats, wool, O.D.	3,367	-	2,742	81	410	498	196	236
Raincoats, mtd. & dismt.	4,968	-	1,925	39	214	312	706	400
*Shoes, service (I. low)	11,804	-	18,172	154	3,551	1,737	2,832	2,001
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,868	-	7,874	61	1,585	1,861	1,093	2,200
Trousers, wool, O.D.	12,773	-	6,469	51	1,304	1,456	1,781	1,500

(a) Forecast included in Ranges, field cabinet.

(b) Complete information on deliveries not available.

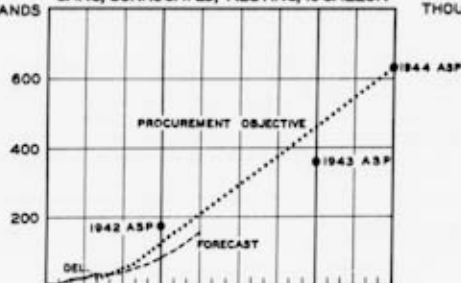
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* Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

Source of Information: Statistics Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General

STATUS OF SELECTED QUARTERMASTER CORPS ITEMS

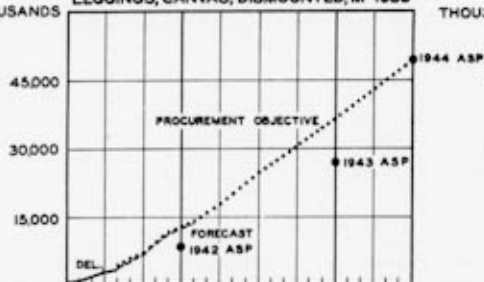
THOUSANDS CANS, CORRUGATED, NESTING, 10 GALLON



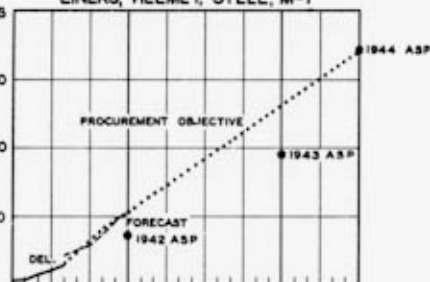
THOUSANDS CANS, CORRUGATED, NESTING, 32 GALLON



THOUSANDS LEGGINGS, CANVAS, DISMOUNTED, M-1938



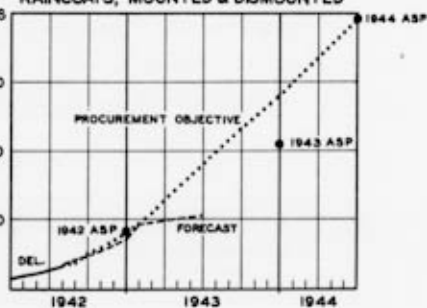
THOUSANDS LINERS, HELMET, STEEL, M-1



THOUSANDS OVENS, ARMY, FIELD, BAKE



THOUSANDS RAINCOATS, MOUNTED & DISMOUNTED



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

HARBOR BOATS AND PIER EQUIPMENT - NEW BOAT DELIVERIES AND USED BOATS AND PIER EQUIPMENT PURCHASED, TWO WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 8, 1942

NEW BOAT DELIVERIES

During the current week ten T-type utility boats have been delivered in a group. These vessels are 65 feet in length, are equipped with 230 H.P. Diesel engines, and have a capacity of 25 men and 15 tons of freight. Their speed is 14 1/2 M.P.H. These are the first of the new boats and were designed in the Water Division. These are general purpose vessels usable for a variety of purposes. The hulls have been completed for some time but delivery has awaited arrival of engines. One of the boats is being demonstrated this week at the War College.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	CONTRACT NO. W-1311-qm-	CONTRACTOR
2	A. C. Rescue Boats, 42-ft.	P-137, P-138	234	Chris-Craft Corp.
1	A. C. Rescue Boat, 83-ft.	P-69	84	Mantec Boat Bldg. Co.
2	Shallow Draft Boats (Glade-type) 16-ft.	SG-17, SG-18	469	Prigg Boat Co.
2	Barges, steel, 120-ft.	BW-123, BW-124	191	Allen Boat Co.
1	Barge, steel, cargo, 210-ft.	BCL-169	290	Ingalls Shipbldg. Co.
12	Barges, steel, cargo, 45-ft.	BCS-213 thru BCS-224	308	Clyde W. Wood Co.
15	Barges, steel, 45-ft	BCS-317, BCS-318, BCS-320 BCS-321, BCS-325, BCS-326 BCS-378 thru BCS-386	328	Dolomite Products Co.
2	"Q" Boats, 60-ft.	Q-70, Q-71	248	Chris-Craft Corp.
4	Radio Control Boats	JR-3, JR-7, JR-8, JR-9	210	Gar Wood Inc.
11	Motor Launches, 40-ft.	J-340 thru J-350	461	Palmer Scott Co.
1	Barge, steel 120-ft.	BW-125	191	Allen Boat Co.
11	Barges, steel 45-ft.	BCS-225 thru BCS-235	308	Clyde W. Wood Co.

USED BOATS ACQUIRED

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
3	30'6" Cruisers, "Owens"	1	20' Cruiser, "Gracie"
1	83' Scow, "Scow V #1"	1	27' Cruiser, "Southern Cross"
1	80' Scow, "Scow V #2"	1	62' Cruiser, "Oliveigh"
1	79' Scow, "Scow V #4"	1	194' Passenger, "Chauncey M. Depew"
1	79' Scow, "Scow V #6"	1	Sea Skiff, 22-ft.
1	60' Tug, "Thelma S."	1	Pass. Vessel 135-ft. "Elizabeth Monroe Smith"
1	60' Tug, "Mercury"	1	Ferryboat 135-ft. "Sarasota"
1	60' Tug, "Chilkoot"	1	Launch, J class 32-ft. "Tito"

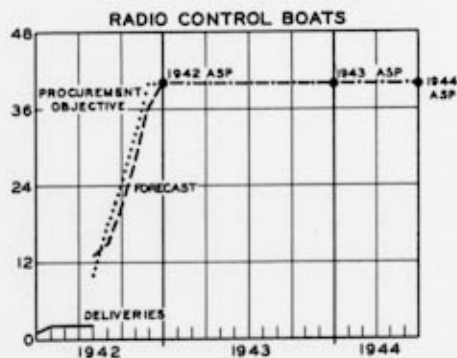
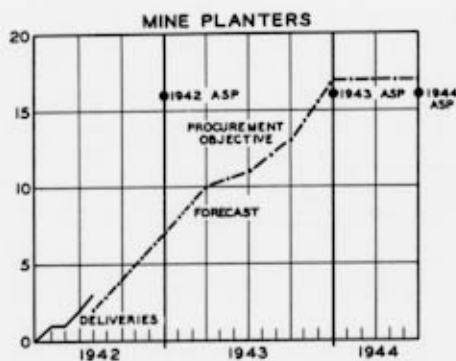
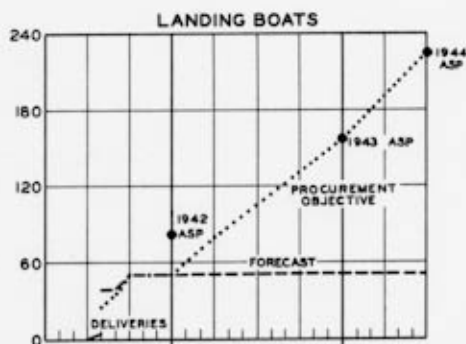
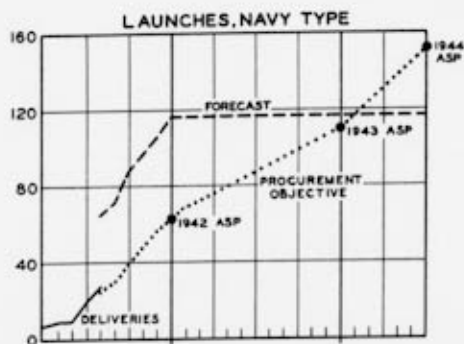
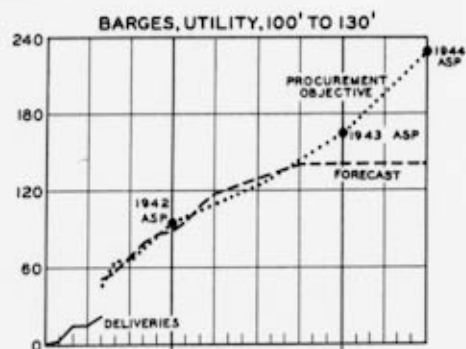
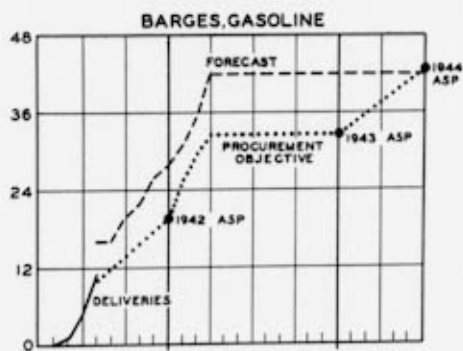
PIER EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
72	Trailers	14	Crawler Cranes
45	Tractors	8	Boom Tractors
89	Fork Lifts		

*Chartered from the Corps of Engineers on a bareboat basis.

Source of Information: Requirements and Procurement Division, Transportation Corps

STATUS OF SELECTED TRANSPORTATION SERVICE ITEMS



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report

PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES
PROCUREMENT

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - AIR FORCESARMY 1942 AIRPLANE OBJECTIVE

During the first seven months of 1942, the Army accepted over 19,200 planes or 40 percent of its 1942 production objective. These data include Army procurement for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

Type	Army 1942 objective	Accepted through July 31	Percent Acc. July 31
Bombers	16,130	3,579	22
Fighters	12,990	4,273	33
Service Combat	4,100	2,679	65
Trainers	15,000	8,718	58
Total	48,220	19,249	40

The progress made toward the total 1942 objective for all customers, including the Army, was approximately the same. Of the 60,000 airplane objective established by the President in his message of January 6, 1942, to Congress, 24,742 or 41 percent had been accepted as of the end of July. Of the remainder, 24,162 or 40 percent were assigned to plants; for 11,096 or 19 percent, facilities were not available.

AIRFRAME WEIGHT - JULY PRODUCTION

In terms of airframe weight (excluding spares), analysis of production for all customers in July showed an increase of 10 percent, from 20.3 million pounds in June to 22.3 million pounds in July. Airframe weight indicates the trend of monthly production more precisely than the number of units accepted because the lighter types are easily produced in quantity.

XB-29 - NEW LONG RANGE BOMBER

First flight tests of Boeing's new long range heavy bomber, 4-engine, the XB-29, are scheduled to be made in Seattle this month. The XB-29 is powered by four Wright engines of 2,200 HP each. This is the most powerful engine yet to near the production stage.

Wing span of the XB-29 is 141 feet and its length is 98 feet. Armament consists of ten 50 caliber machine guns and one 20mm cannon. Combat protection is provided by armor plate and leak-proof tanks.

The plane is designed for a range of 3,600 miles at 247 MPH operating at 49 percent of power with a maximum bomb load of 10 tons. The maximum bomb load is over three times that of the B-17F and two and one-half times that of the B-24D. Its weight fully loaded will be 60 tons.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS - AIR FORCES (CONTINUED)

The XB-29 is superior to any known Axis type. The Heinkel 177, German heavy bomber, 4-engine, is reported to carry a maximum bomb load of six and one-half tons, but under these conditions its range is only 1,200 miles at 250 MPH.

If tests prove successful, the B-29 will be started in production early in 1943.

DEFICIENCIES

Consolidated, Fort Worth, failed to deliver its first B-24E in July because Ford did not meet scheduled deliveries of component parts.

All self sealing fuel cells manufactured by Goodrich for the North American B-25C will have to be replaced at dispersal points because of leakage. Fuel bags from Goodyear for the B-25C have been satisfactory.

Martin fell 47 units behind its July estimates for the B-26B. Delay was attributed to engineering changes and failure of deicer equipment.

Douglas, Long Beach, was 110 units behind its July estimate for the A-20B, light bomber, 2-engine. Acceptances are being held up on account of a leaking condition in long range fuel tanks for ferrying. This is a result of faulty design and arc welding. A new method of welding is being devised.

Beech attributes its failure to meet July estimates for advanced trainers to the priority being given the glider program. Glider manufacturers, however, report production being held up by difficulty in obtaining raw materials and parts from subcontractors.

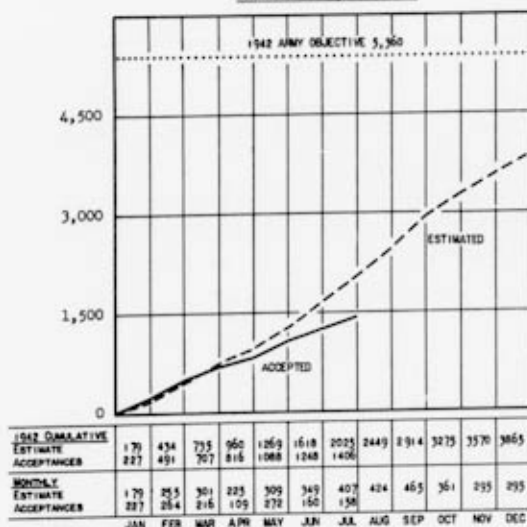
PILOT STRENGTH

As of the end of July, pilot strength of the Air Forces was approximately 21,300 officers and 640 enlisted men. While the total number of pilots compares favorably with the total airplane inventory of the Air Forces, there is a pilot shortage for the tactical effort. This shortage is caused by the shortage of planes for full operational training before release to combat units, the large instructor requirement, and the need of officers in headquarters.

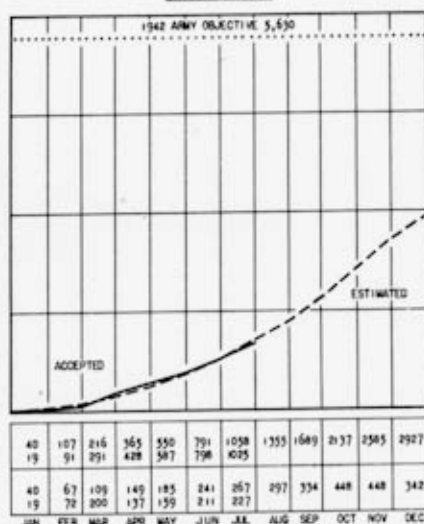
Source of Information: Aircraft Branch, WPB, Statistical Control, AAF

AIRPLANE PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY - JULY 31, 1942

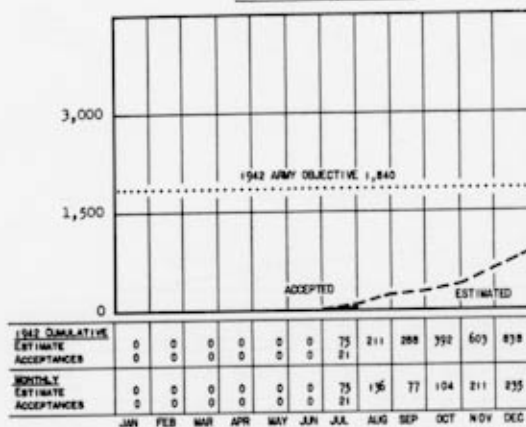
LIGHT BOMBER, 2-ENGINE



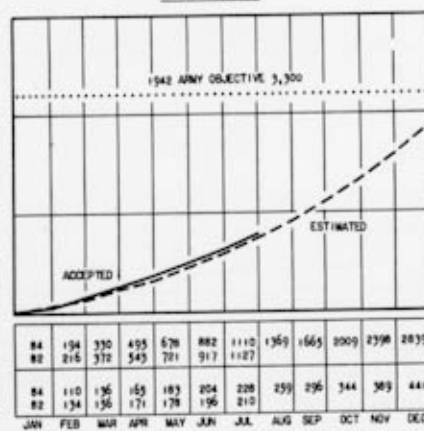
MEDIUM BOMBER



LIGHT BOMBER, 1-ENGINE



HEAVY BOMBER



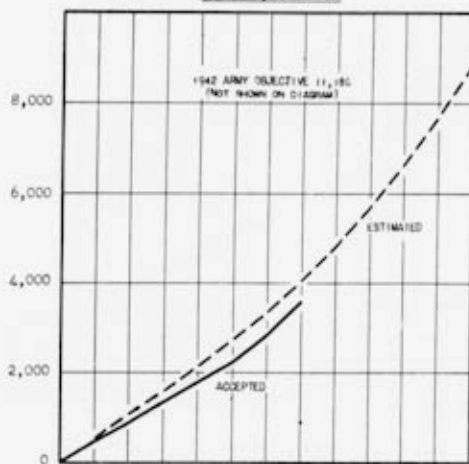
NOTE: DATA COVER ARMY PROCUREMENT FOR THE AIR FORCES, FOR ARMY INTERNATIONAL AID AND PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY FOR THE NAVY.

Source of Information: 8-J Ultimate Objective & Initial Estimate, WPB
Statistical Control, AAF

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH
CONTROL DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS,
SOS - 8-13-42

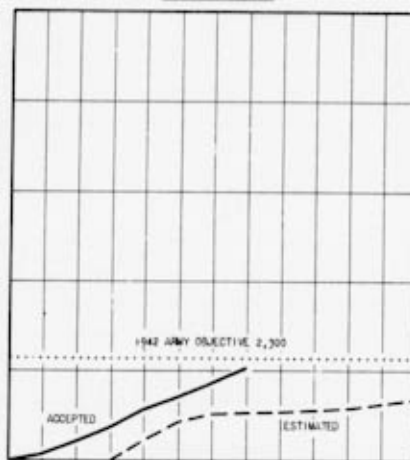
AIRPLANE PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY - JULY 31, 1942

FIGHTER, 1-ENGINE



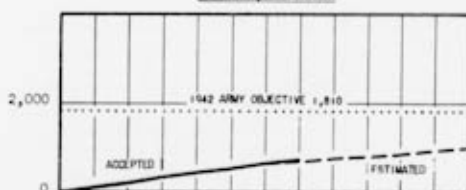
1942 CUMULATIVE ESTIMATE	531	1064	1562	2129	2729	3345	4050	4814	5683	6615	7683	8884
ACCEPTANCES	454	854	1327	1762	2244	2844	3554					
MONTHLY ESTIMATE	531	533	498	567	600	617	714	754	869	932	1068	1201
ACCEPTANCES	454	400	453	435	482	500	710					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

COMMUNICATIONS



1942 CUMULATIVE ESTIMATE	0	0	0	454	869	1036	1044	1067	1110	1175	1250	1364
ACCEPTANCES	122	412	746	1125	1420	1727	2069					
MONTHLY ESTIMATE	0	0	0	454	415	167	8	23	43	65	85	104
ACCEPTANCES	122	290	334	379	295	307	342					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

FIGHTER, 2-ENGINE



1942 CUMULATIVE ESTIMATE	101	216	316	454	535	606	676	746	797	849	916	996
ACCEPTANCES	106	233	333	434	534	632	719					
MONTHLY ESTIMATE	101	115	100	138	81	71	70	70	51	52	67	80
ACCEPTANCES	106	127	100	101	100	118	67					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

TRANSPORT



1942 CUMULATIVE ESTIMATE	29	53	105	187	285	419	589	761	935	1125	1304	1532
ACCEPTANCES	29	75	144	257	346	429	610					
MONTHLY ESTIMATE	29	24	52	82	98	134	170	172	174	190	179	228
ACCEPTANCES	29	46	69	117	83	83	181					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

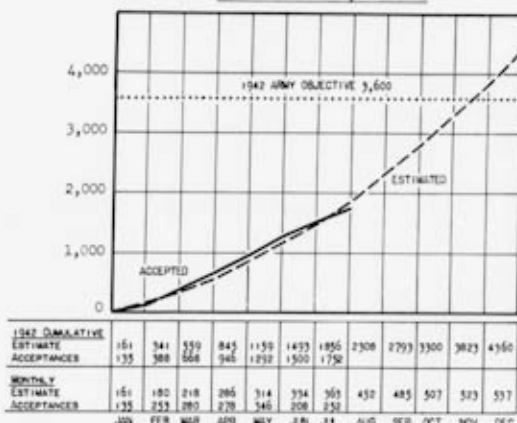
NOTE: DATA COVER ARMY PROCUREMENT FOR THE AIR FORCES, FOR ARMY INTERNATIONAL AID AND PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY FOR THE NAVY.

Source of Information: S-J Ultimate Objective & Initial Estimate, WPB
Statistical Control, AAF

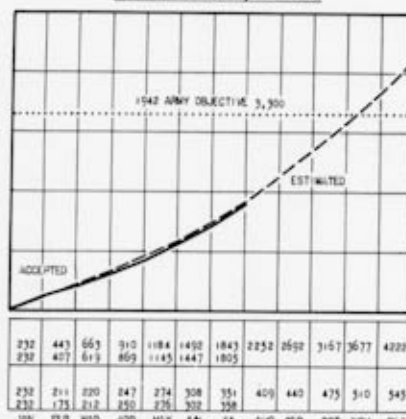
STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH
CONTROL DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS.
SOS - S-13-42

AIRPLANE PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY - JULY 31, 1942

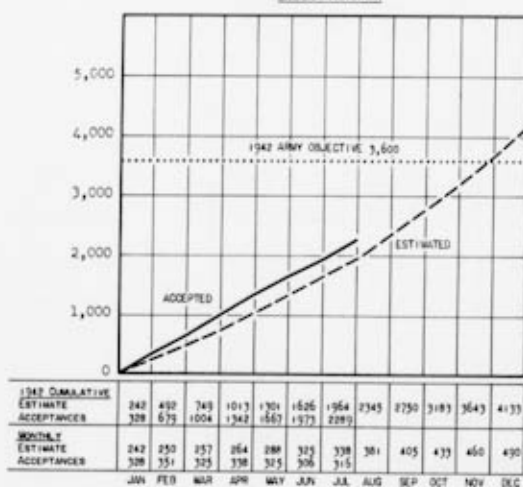
ADVANCED TRAINER, 2-ENGINE



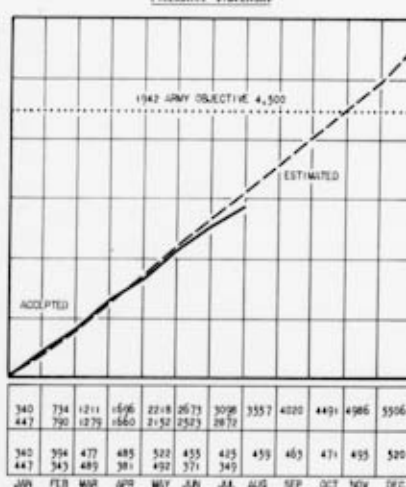
ADVANCED TRAINER, 1-ENGINE



BASIC TRAINER

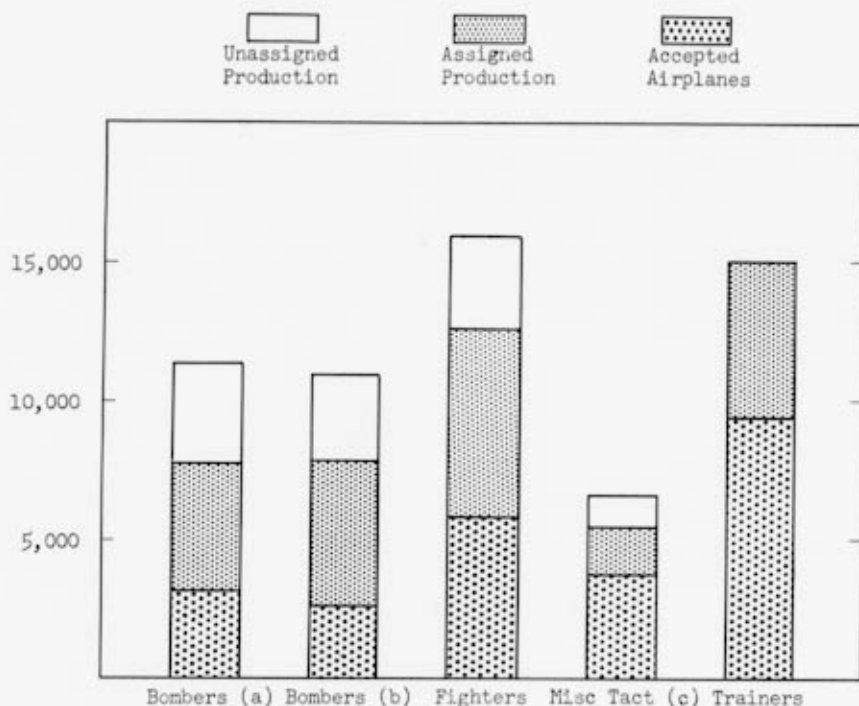


PRIMARY TRAINER



NOTE: DATA COVER ARMY PROCUREMENT FOR THE AIR FORCES, FOR ARMY INTERNATIONAL AID AND PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY FOR THE NAVY.

Source of Information: 8-J Ultimate Objective & Initial Estimate, WPB
Statistical Control, AAFSTATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH
CONTROL DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS,
SOS - 8-13-42



	Bombers (a)		Bombers (b)		Fighters		Misc Tact		Trainers	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unassigned	3,563	32	3,022	27	3,334	21	1,177	18	0	0
Assigned	4,647	41	5,367	49	6,797	42	1,805	27	5,546	37
Accepted	3,090	27	2,611	24	5,869	37	3,718	55	9,454	63
Total Objective	11,300	100	11,000	100	16,000	100	6,700	100	15,000	100

Note: The unassigned figures will be revised in the 8-K report to be issued by WPB in the near future.

- (a) Long Range, Heavy and Medium Bombers.
- (b) Light, Dive, Torpedo and Scout Bombers.
- (c) Naval Reconnaissance, Transports and Communications.

Source of Information: Objective: 8-J Report, WPB
 Acceptances: Statistical Control, AAF

PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT
OPERATIONS

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH BY MAJOR COMPONENTS

The tabulation below shows the total strength of the Army as of July 31, 1942. The Alaska Defense Command and bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas are counted as outside continental U.S. and not in the Western and Eastern Defense Commands to which they are assigned. The First and Fourth Air Forces, with a total strength of 5,585 commissioned officers and 52,270 enlisted men, are in the Eastern and Western Defense Commands respectively, and are not included in totals for the Army Air Forces.

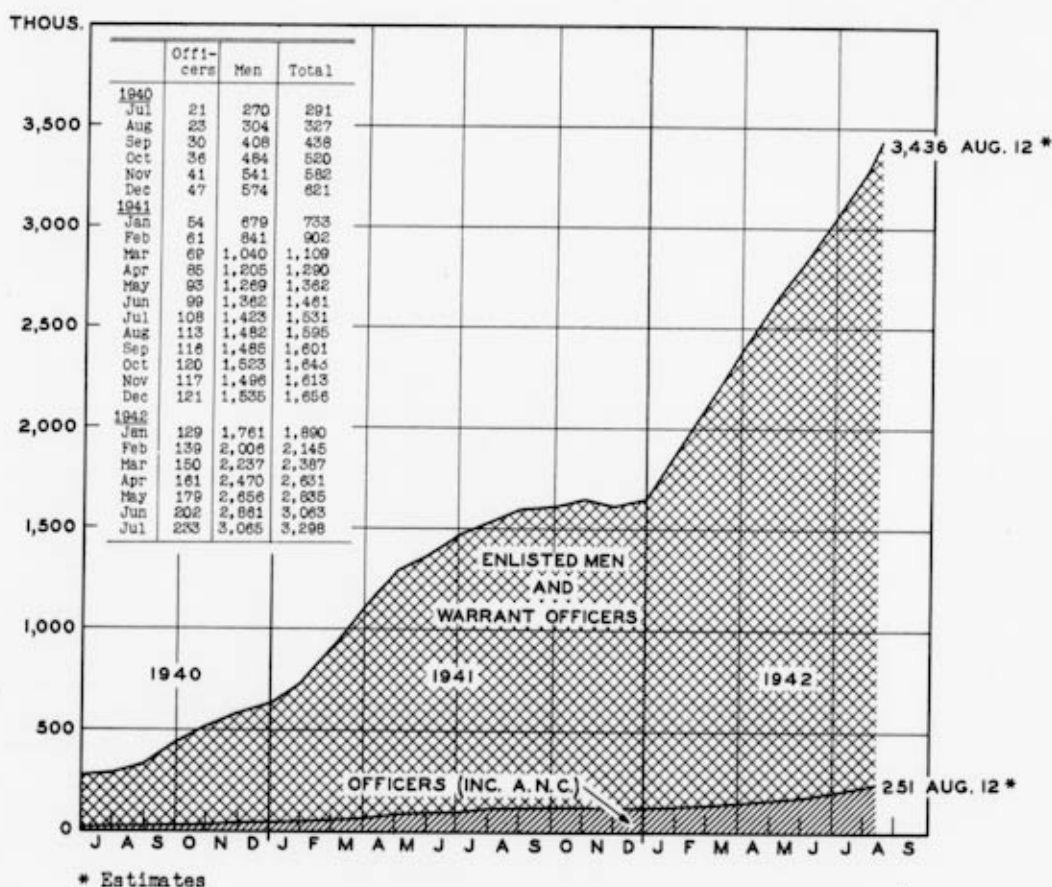
	Commissioned Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
<u>TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY</u>	<u>233,340</u>	<u>3,064,979</u>	<u>3,298,319</u>
<u>CONTINENTAL U.S. TOTAL</u>	<u>195,943</u>	<u>2,493,965</u>	<u>2,689,908</u>
Army Ground Forces	55,604	998,149	1,053,753
Army Air Forces	45,497	591,925	637,422
Services of Supply	62,468	521,720	584,188
Western Defense Command	7,355	132,144	139,499
Eastern Defense Command	6,908	119,207	126,115
Southern Defense Command	258	5,972	6,230
Central Defense Command	181	5,105	5,286
War Department Staff	360	916	1,276
Other War Department	1,728	1,550	3,278
Army Specialist Corps	55	-	55
Army Nurse Corps	10,190	-	10,190
Warrant Officers	-	2,927	2,927
Ports of Embarkation and Staging Areas	5,339	114,350	119,689
<u>OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U.S. TOTAL</u>	<u>37,397</u>	<u>571,014</u>	<u>608,411</u>
Army Ground Forces	23,443	436,283	459,726
Army Air Forces	9,675	104,451	114,126
Army Nurse Corps	2,102	-	2,102
Warrant Officers	-	994	994
En Route	2,177	29,286	31,463

Source of Information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - AUGUST 12, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,436,110 as of August 12, 1942. Actual strength for the end of each month is shown in the table.

The apparent decline in strength between October and November, 1941 was due to the failure of November strength reports to arrive from the Philippine Department since the outbreak of war. No strength figures on the Philippine Department have been included since October.



Source of Information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

SOS STRENGTH BY MAJOR COMPONENTS

The total strength of the Services of Supply on July 31, 1942 was 584,188. Of this total 5,748, or one percent, were in the Washington Area, the remaining 99 percent being in the field. Of the total officer strength, however, 5,098, or eight percent were in the Washington Area.

	Commissioned Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>62,468</u>	<u>521,720</u>	<u>584,188</u>
<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,181</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, TOTAL</u>	<u>2,643</u>	<u>20,217</u>	<u>22,860</u>
Office of the Chief of Chaplains	188	33	221
Office of the Chief of Finance	202	1,119	1,321
Office of the Judge Advocate General	199	0	199
Office of the Provost Marshal General	1,815	17,833	19,648
Army Exchange Service	165	0	165
National Guard Bureau	9	0	9
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Members	0	727	727
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Men on Duty With	65	505	570
<u>SUPPLY SERVICES, TOTAL</u>	<u>35,170</u>	<u>248,494</u>	<u>283,664</u>
Office of the Quartermaster General	5,411	50,432	55,843
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	5,696	24,968	30,664
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Services	1,462	4,982	6,444
Office of the Chief of Engineers	6,006	44,426	50,432
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	5,024	41,622	46,646
Office of the Surgeon General	6,956	55,016	61,972
Transportation Service	4,615	27,048	31,663
<u>SERVICE COMMANDS, TOTAL</u>	<u>22,689</u>	<u>248,939</u>	<u>271,628</u>
First	1,171	11,968	13,139
Second	1,794	26,653	28,447
Third	2,099	21,779	23,878
Fourth	4,740	52,685	57,425
Fifth	1,966	21,591	23,557
Sixth	1,590	17,382	18,972
Seventh	1,874	20,398	22,272
Eighth	3,436	43,338	46,774
Ninth	4,019	33,145	37,164
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>4,027</u>	<u>4,855</u>

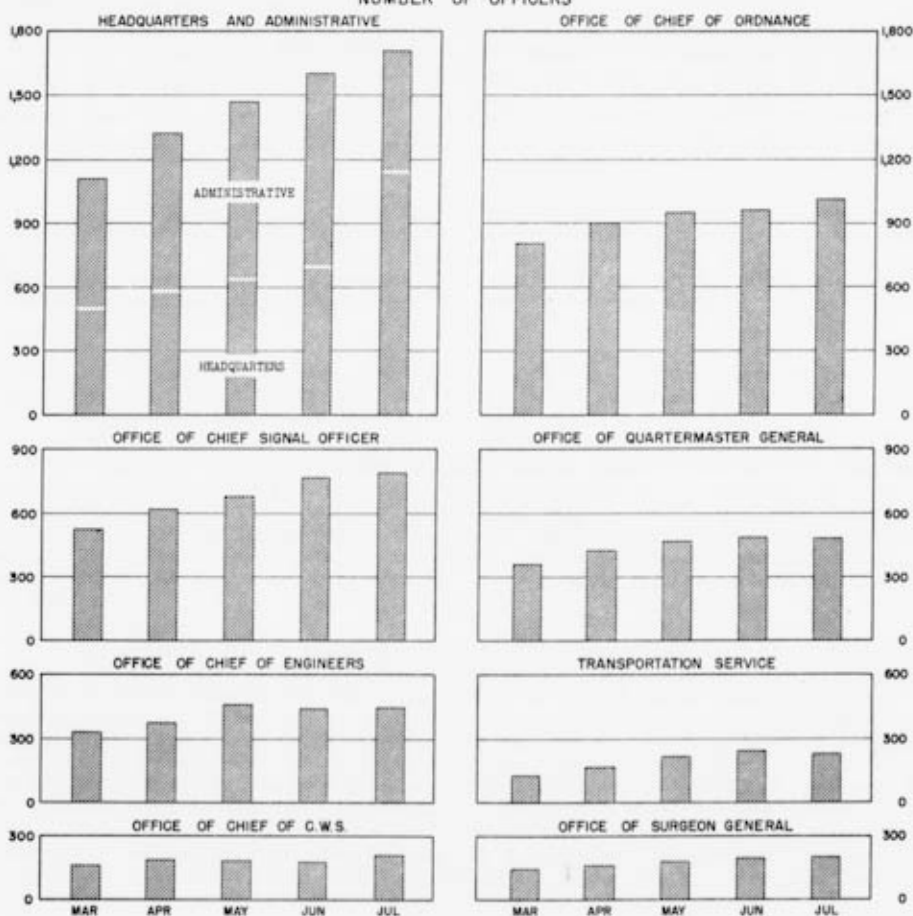
The "Miscellaneous" category in the table includes the United States Military Academy, the Command and General Staff School, the Army War College Post and School, the Army Band and field personnel of the Special Service Division and Adjutant General's Office.

Source of Information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA WITH THE HEADQUARTERS AND OPERATING DIVISIONS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY, MARCH - JULY, 1942

Since the establishment of the Services of Supply in March, 1942, there has been a gradual increase in the number of officers on duty in the Washington, D.C. Area with the Headquarters and Operating Divisions of the Services of Supply. The figures shown do not include nurses. Officers on duty at the Adjutant General's School; the Army War College School and Post, and with the Army Band are also excluded.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS



Source of Information: Adjutant General's Office

STATUS OF ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Principal objectives of the Army Specialist Corps are to provide to the Army men possessing special skills in professional, technical, scientific and administrative fields, thereby, in many instances, relieving trained military personnel for combat duty, and utilizing men not capable of active duty because of age or physical handicaps. Corps members will wear approved uniforms similar to the regular Army uniform but with distinctive insignia. Regulations governing uniforms will be issued at an early date.

The principal appointments to the Administrative Staff of the Army Specialist Corps, established by Executive Order, were approved on June 11, 1942. By August 10, a total of 149 Army Specialist Corps officers had been appointed, of whom 43 were serving on the Army Specialist Corps Administrative Staff. The total Administrative Staff of the Corps on July 31, 1942 consisted of 248 persons of whom 57 were temporary.

Applicants are appointed to the Army Specialist Corps only upon requisition from the Arms and Services under procurement objectives approved by the Army. By the end of July only 510 officers had been requisitioned, 101 of them by the Army Specialist Corps itself. The number of requisitions and appointments, as compared with procurement objectives, are shown for various Arms and Services in the accompanying table.

The procurement objective through December, 1942 for the Army Specialist Corps is nearly 14,000 (officers) and the estimated potential is 32,000, including 18,000 transportation officers for all branches.

The Army Specialist Corps already has a large reservoir of competent personnel available for appointment in various professional, technical, scientific and administrative fields. Nearly 160,000 personnel placement questionnaires were received between May 10 and August 4, 1942. A special group of applications from about 57,000 competent persons in the fields of transportation, communication and warehousing alone is now being assembled. These persons will be immediately available upon call.

Consideration is being given to certain obstacles that have tended to prevent effective use of the Army Specialist Corps. Draft status, for example, is not changed by appointment to the Corps. Conferences are being held with Selective Service officials to improve the status of persons receiving Army Specialist Corps appointments. Steps are being taken to minimize delays arising from the requirements that all positions in the Corps must be classified under the Classification Act of 1923, and that Corps positions in Washington must have final approval by the Civil Service Commission. Appointees do not acquire Civil Service status, however. Study is also being given to the liberalization of physical requirements and their practical application, and to possible duplication in personnel procurement between Army Specialist Corps and the Army of the United States. Proposed legislation designed to remove fundamental obstacles is now being drafted.

Source of Information: Army Specialist Corps

PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVES, NUMBER OF REQUISITIONS AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS OF
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS - JULY 31, 1942

Agency	Procurement Objective	Officers Requisi- tioned	Officers Appointed	Selection in Process
<u>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</u>	<u>13,392</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>199</u>
<u>Army Air Forces - Total</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>
Ferry Command Middle East Wing	64	—	—	—
Other	500	13	—	5
<u>Services of Supply</u>	<u>10,131</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>147</u>
<u>Headquarters - Total</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>36</u>
Public Relations	6	5	2	1
Statistics and Progress Branch	50	25	—	25
Other	300	24	6	10
<u>Administrative Services - Total</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Office of the Chief of Finance	40	—	—	—
Office of the Judge Advocate General	7	2	—	2
Office of the Provost Marshall General	49	2	1	—
Army Exchange Service	489	6	1	—
<u>Supply Services - Total</u>	<u>8,944</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>98</u>
Office of the Quartermaster General	1,493	67	8	1
General Depot Service	135	43	10	32
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	500	68	17	29
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service	700	38	12	11
Office of the Chief of Engineers	2,144	41	10	16
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	1,754	3	—	1
Office of the Surgeon General	50	1	—	—
Transportation Corps	2,168	33	10	8
<u>Miscellaneous - Total</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
Special Service Division	177	24	1	7
<u>Adjutant General's Office - Total</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Army Relief	40	—	—	—
Other	29	6	1	4
<u>Other War Department - Total</u>	<u>2,697</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>47</u>
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2	2,415	—	—	—
<u>Military Intelligence - Total</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Interrogation Branch	10	—	—	—
Other	22	8	4	2
Restrictive	50	—	—	—
Civilian Defense	99	—	—	—
Army Specialist Corps Staff	101	101	24	45

Source of Information: Army Specialist Corps

STRENGTH OF REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The tabulation below indicates the total strength of enlisted men having a trainee status in each Arm or Service of the Army together with the total arrivals and losses for the week ending August 1, 1942. The strength of Replacement Training Centers of the Air Forces does not include men at Atlantic City, New Jersey or Salt Lake City, Utah.

Arm or Service	Arrivals	Losses	Total Strength	(Thousands)						
				0	10	20	30	40	50	60
Infantry	3,941	4,846	55,704							
Air Forces	6,620	12,655	37,662							
Quartermaster Corps	3,826	2,002	32,863							
Branch Immaterial	4,630	244	31,392							
Field Artillery	2,699	2,461	29,241							
Medical Dept.	7,711	4,044	28,513							
Antiaircraft Artillery	2,204	3,262	25,538							
Signal Corps	2,729	1,947	18,811							
Corps of Engineers	1,110	2,231	17,913							
Armored Force	735	378	12,475							
Ordnance Dept.	536	355	6,593							
Cavalry	339	150	5,328							
Chemical Warfare Service	311	54	2,216							
Military Police	8	32	1,754							
Finance Dept.	28	94	704							
TOTAL	37,427	34,755	306,707							

Source of Information: The Adjutant General's Office

INTERNAL SECURITYGUARDING WAR DEPARTMENT PLANTS

The Ground Forces engaged in Internal Security have been reduced sharply in number, dropping from 24,885 as of June 30, 1942 to 13,832 as of the end of July. At the end of April, 1942 the total had been 27,137.

The number of civilian guards at War Department factories is now more than three times that of Ground Troops, as shown in the accompanying tabulation. Most of the guards have been signed for Department-owned plants and private plants with first priorities (P-1).

MILITARIZATION OF PLANT GUARDS
As of August 3, 1942

	Number of Plants		Number of Guards	
	Total	Reporting	Signed	Refused
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	10,807	831	42,381	258
War Department Plants (Total)	183	182	27,764	239
Army Owned and Operated	86	85	8,406	134
Army Owned, Contractor Operated	97	97	19,358	105
Private Plants (Total)	10,624	649	14,617	19
First Priority (P-1)	1,825	555	13,384	19
Second Priority (P-2)	2,729	75	943	0
Third Priority (P-3)	6,070	19	290	0

Little improvement has been made in policing war facilities. As of March 9, 1942, only 30 percent of the 6,264 plants inspected rated "Good or Excellent", the other 70 percent were considered "Fair or Poor". The corresponding percentages for 9,148 plants inspected were 28 and 72 as of June 30, 1942.

EMPLOYEES APPROVED FOR WAR WORK

Personal Security questionnaires of some 12,319 key citizens employed in war plants have been processed in the period April 22 to August 8, 1942, of which 876 were handled during the week ended August 8. Between July 2, 1926, and August 8, 1942, about 22 aliens have been approved for work by the Provost Marshal's Office for everyone that has been rejected. Most of the alien employee questionnaires submitted for approval have been of recent origin.

ALIEN EMPLOYEE QUESTIONNAIRES PROCESSED

	Number of Aliens	
	Approved	Disapproved
July 26, 1926 to August 1, 1942	51,482	2,317
During the week ended August 8, 1942	1,311	79
<u>TOTAL</u>	52,793	2,396

Source of Information: Office of the Provost Marshall General

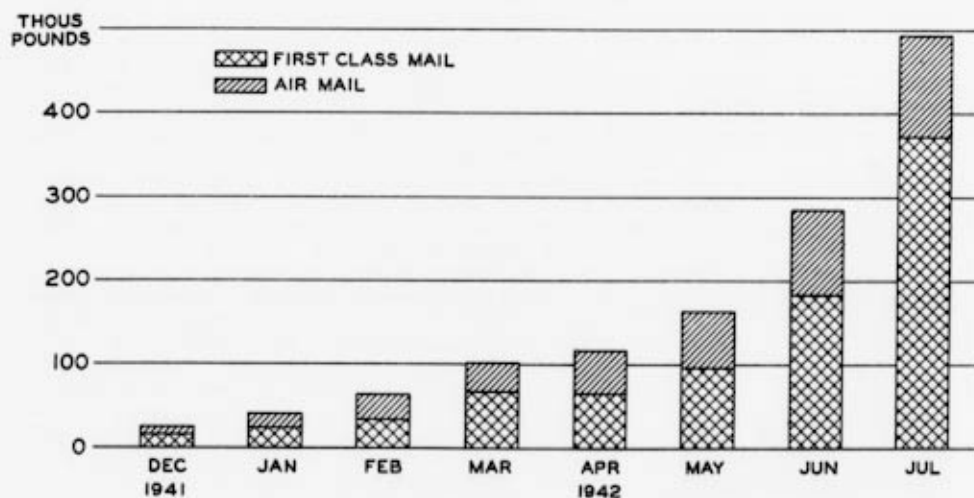
ARMY POSTAL SERVICE

The Army Postal Service is the connecting link between the civil post office and the soldier in the delivery and collection of his mail. The Post Office Department assembles and makes up mail for soldiers by regiments and separate military units and then turns it over to the Army Postal Service. The Army Postal Service transports the mail to destination by truck, ship or aircraft where it is delivered to the regimental or other unit headquarters by whom the mail is separated to companies and delivered to company mail orderlies who in turn make personal delivery to the individual addressees. The soldier deposits his outgoing mail in locked boxes conveniently located about the domestic station or overseas base, from which it is collected by the Army Postal Service, sorted and delivered to the civil post office.

To preserve secrecy of location, overseas post offices are known only by A.P.O. (Army Post Office) number. Overseas mail for the soldier is addressed to him by this number (along with his military unit address) and marked in care of the Postmaster at the proper port of embarkation. From this point, it is taken over by the Army Postal Service and handled as previously described.

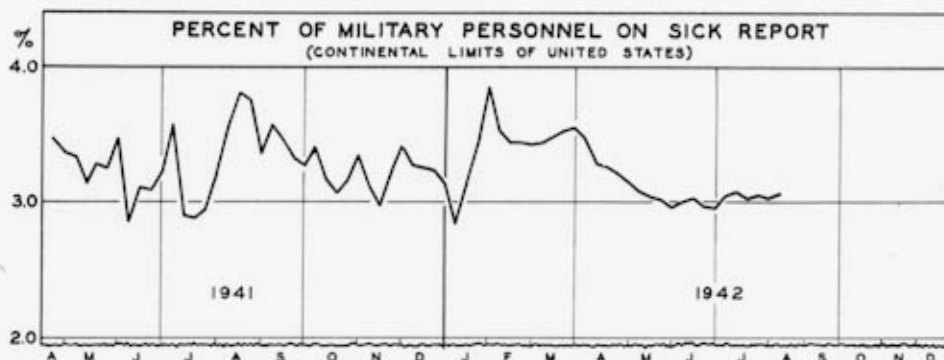
The graph below indicates the number of pounds of airmail and first class mail handled by months since December, 1941. The July figure includes 26,254 pounds of first class mail dispatched from New Orleans, La. Since no separate records were kept of civilian and A.P.O. mail dispatched from New Orleans prior to July, the amount of mail dispatched from New Orleans is not included in the previous months.

A.P.O. AND OFFICIAL MAIL DISPATCHED OVERSEAS SINCE PEARL HARBOR



Source of Information: The Adjutant General's Office

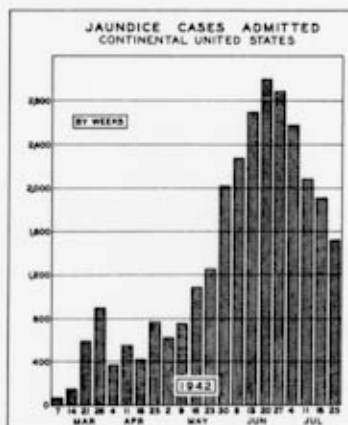
HEALTH OF THE ARMY - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



In the week ended August 8, 1942, the percent sick within the continental limits of the United States was 3.03, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 30.3 per thousand. There were 2.83 percent in hospital and .20 percent in quarters.

OUTBREAK OF JAUNDICE IN THE ARMY: The accompanying graph presents the course of the outbreak of jaundice in troops in the continental United States from the beginning in March to July 25, 1942. A considerable further drop in incidence has occurred. The columns show total admissions to hospitals per week. The first cases occurred about March 3 to 7 simultaneously in a number of widely separated posts from California to Maine. The number of cases admitted to hospitals reached a peak of 2,997 in the week ending June 20, with a progressive decline since. The total admissions for jaundice in the Army in this country for this period were 28,857. Incomplete reports from stations overseas show a total of 6,282 cases, making the total for the whole Army, as of July 25, of 35,139 cases. As many cases were so mild that the men were not admitted to hospital, the total is considerably larger than this figure. To date 82 deaths have been reported giving a case fatality rate of 0.23 percent. This would be much lower if all quarters cases were known.

The disease has resembled so-called "catarrhal jaundice" or epidemic hepatitis. Cases show varying degrees of liver injury from mild to severe. Fatal cases have atrophy of the liver. In the vast majority the liver damage is repaired after a convalescence of one to two months. It is not expected that permanent liver damage will occur in many cases. The special features of the outbreak of jaundice are its simultaneous occurrence



HEALTH OF THE ARMY - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

in Army posts in widely separated parts of the world, and the association of most of the cases with seven lots of yellow fever vaccine (Nos. 331, 334, 335, 338, 367, 368, 369). The incubation period after the injection of the vaccine varies from about 60 to 120 days, with a mean at about 80 to 90 days. Late cases may be expected to occur up to six months after vaccination. The U. S. Navy, practically free from jaundice, did not receive or use any vaccine from these lots.

Investigations have been under way since March in Army laboratories and in civilian institutions where members of the Army Epidemiological Board are located. No transmissible agent or virus has been isolated. The disease is not yellow fever, nor Weil's disease (hemorrhagic jaundice), nor a bacterial infection and there is no evidence of spread by contact. The epidemiological analysis is complicated by the occurrence of cases of jaundice known not to be associated with administration of yellow fever vaccine.

The net total doses of yellow fever vaccine supplied by the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, amounted to 2,958,160. It is estimated that as of April 15, 1942, approximately 90 percent of the Army personnel was vaccinated against yellow fever.

When it appeared likely that the jaundice was associated with vaccination against yellow fever, The Surgeon General on April 15, 1942, ordered discontinuance of the vaccine furnished by the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, until problems are solved, and a change to vaccine manufactured by the U. S. Public Health Service. The type of vaccine now in use differs from the previous vaccine by the omission of human serum. It is believed that the risk of jaundice has been eliminated. On June 28, 1942, vaccination of troops against yellow fever was limited temporarily to military personnel travelling to or through or stationed in areas in which yellow fever is endemic as shown on the accompanying map.



Source of Information: Division of Preventive Medicine, and Vital Statistics
 Division, Office of The Surgeon General

PORT SITUATION - DELAYS IN CAR UNLOADING

CARLOAD FREIGHT FOR EXPORT AND COASTAL VESSEL MOVEMENT (EXCLUDING COAL)

LOADED CARS ON HAND										
	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
May 8	132	8,008	3,542	2,760	298	2,205	1,561	464	2,545	21,315
May 15	153	7,982	3,489	2,634	285	2,448	1,293	669	2,984	21,937
May 22	782	7,256	3,385	2,178	345	2,406	1,515	402	2,489	20,758
May 29	520	6,771	3,060	1,935	410	2,690	1,606	500	2,391	19,885
Jun 5	405	7,390	2,887	1,971	345	2,735	1,888	349	3,147	21,115
Jun 12	447	6,888	2,761	1,778	246	2,752	1,806	482	2,968	20,068
Jun 19	566	6,767	2,894	1,772	331	2,848	1,642	972	3,371	21,165
Jun 26	374	6,254	2,787	1,611	556	3,259	1,610	1,241	3,652	21,384
Jul 3	437	6,926	2,611	1,609	880	3,427	1,556	1,191	3,568	22,005
Jul 10	679	7,768	2,757	2,256	823	3,485	1,529	893	2,915	23,105
Jul 17	632	6,931	3,175	2,731	923	3,323	1,960	814	3,090	23,579
Jul 24	683	5,977	3,148	3,111	928	3,186	2,622	767	3,916	24,338
Jul 31	789	6,285	2,615	3,537	1,156	2,718	1,827	485	4,770	23,960

LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS										
	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
May 8	66	2,968	2,558	1,258	64	508	82	160	192	7,636
May 15	52	2,647	2,294	1,670	102	323	131	197	415	7,829
May 22	51	2,368	2,359	1,116	189	389	163	235	566	7,434
May 29	169	2,558	1,935	1,014	135	605	199	129	462	7,254
Jun 5	50	2,497	1,474	1,015	67	749	183	128	1,279	7,440
Jun 12	38	2,662	1,674	1,005	42	805	180	128	1,207	7,737
Jun 19	22	2,453	1,696	941	59	949	306	107	984	7,517
Jun 26	176	2,344	1,851	926	105	1,698	302	429	982	8,797
Jul 3	207	2,652	1,254	754	229	1,855	301	439	1,012	8,665
Jul 10	264	2,935	1,256	807	505	1,841	285	507	746	9,142
Jul 17	291 r	3,292	1,523	998	526	1,279	341	378	858	9,266 r
Jul 24	532	3,088	1,891	1,324	261	1,156	488	382	910	9,832
Jul 31	411	2,894	2,015	1,775	266	1,455	325	280	1,161	10,578

PERCENTAGE OF LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS										
	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
May 8	50	37	72	45	21	14	6	34	8	36
May 15	34	33	66	63	36	13	10	29	14	36
May 22	7	33	70	51	55	16	11	58	23	36
May 29	33	38	63	52	32	22	12	37	19	36
Jun 5	12	34	51	51	19	27	10	37	41	35
Jun 12	9	39	61	56	17	29	10	27	41	39
Jun 19	4	36	59	53	18	33	19	11	29	36
Jun 26	48	37	66	58	19	52	19	35	27	41
Jul 3	47	38	47	46	26	54	19	37	50	39
Jul 10	39	36	46	36	61	53	19	37	26	40
Jul 17	46 r	47	48	37	35	58	17	46	27	39
Jul 24	49	52	60	43	28	36	19	50	23	40
Jul 31	32	46	77	53	23	54	18	58	24	44

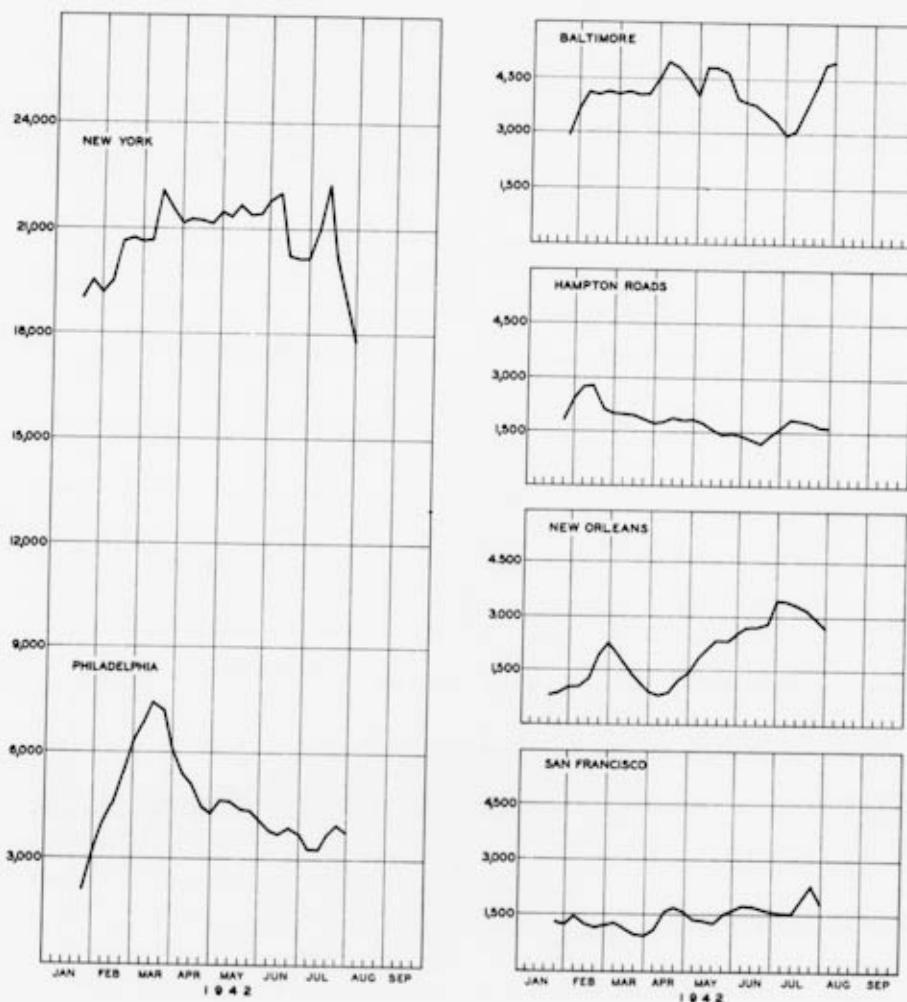
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Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 8

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CONTROL DIVISION - HEADQUARTERS,
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PORT SITUATION - RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - JULY 31, 1942

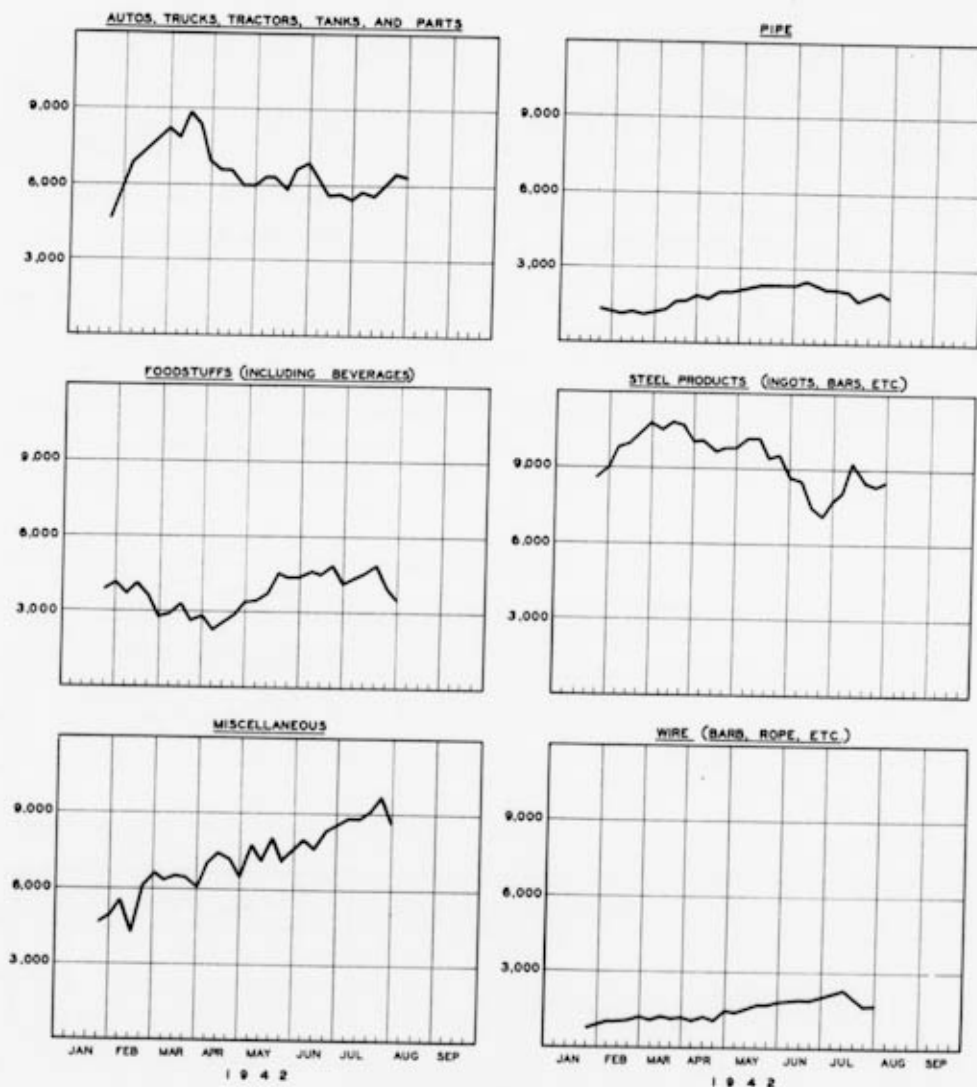
CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS
AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES



Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

PORT SITUATION - RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - JULY 31, 1942

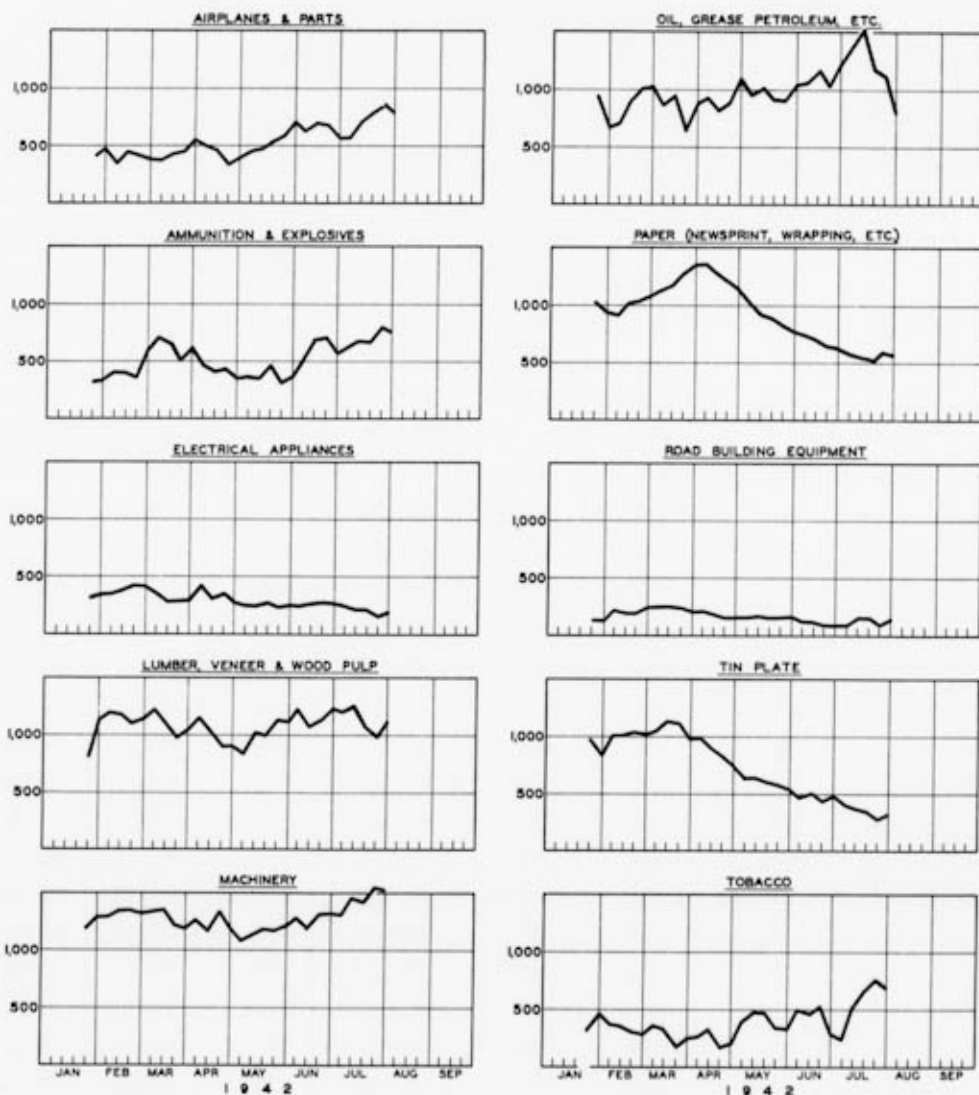
CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

PORT SITUATION - RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - JULY 31, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

PORT SITUATION - CONSIGNEES OF RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON
RAILS AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED
FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS

	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	British	Amtorg	China	F.S.C.C.	Others	Total
Feb 6	904	1,078	15,802	2,549	1,737	359	12,312	34,741
Feb 13	837	1,149	16,543	2,820	1,828	391	12,778	36,346
Feb 20	1,017	973	16,617	3,651	1,301	352	13,361	37,272
Feb 27	1,490	791	15,980	4,398	1,246	253	14,126	38,284
Mar 6	1,659	754	15,801	4,527	1,196	404	13,800	38,141
Mar 13	1,240	853	18,238	4,569	1,237	459	14,158	40,754
Mar 20	934	838	15,451	4,717	1,289	381	14,524	38,134
Mar 27	983	846	14,532	3,765	1,200	358	14,546	36,230
Apr 3	1,116	918	14,877	3,615	1,232	320	14,361	36,439
Apr 10	1,401	1,051	14,517	3,891	1,258	520	13,797	36,435
Apr 17	1,543	971	14,215	3,907	1,250	520	13,210	35,616
Apr 24	1,756	821	14,246	4,053	1,262	600	12,894	35,632
May 1	1,967	929	14,376	4,827	1,280	742	13,400	37,521
May 8	1,888	896	15,434	4,637	1,086	1,022	12,646	37,609
May 15	2,156	807	16,244	4,271	929	1,456	12,402	38,265
May 22	3,123	980	15,792	3,724	889	1,716	11,602	37,826
May 29	3,605	975	16,144	3,567	886	1,843	11,061	38,081
Jun 5	2,283	1,093	17,204	3,615	886	1,459	11,692	38,232
Jun 12	2,584	884	15,775	3,845	936	1,259	10,713	35,996
Jun 19	2,399	911	15,786	4,777	883	1,259	10,645	36,660
Jun 26	2,316	921	15,584	5,070	905	1,104	10,738	36,638
Jul 3	2,325	876	16,532	5,865	912	799	10,444	37,753
Jul 10	2,857	1,083	18,109	6,173	878	807	9,689	39,596
Jul 17	2,909	1,180	18,957	5,618	840	1,153	8,327	38,984
Jul 24	2,978	1,267	18,504	6,288	675	1,074	8,406	39,192
Jul 31	3,041	1,100	18,140	5,576	444	698	8,222	37,221

Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

Weekly
PROGRESS
Report

Number 152

AUGUST 20, 1942

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WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

NO. 152

AUGUST 20, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S.
PROCUREMENT

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

1

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

INITIAL PRODUCTION OF NEW MATERIEL

The first of the new 8" howitzers has passed proof firing tests. This new weapon is much more powerful than previous models. It fires a shell that is loaded with 37 lbs. of T.N.T. instead of 29½ lbs., and has a maximum range of 18,700 yards compared with 12,360 yards for the howitzer used in the last war.

The 3" T. and A.T. gun is now in regular production. The first has passed its proof tests. Seven guns are promised for this month and 99 for September. This gun has a muzzle velocity of 2,600 ft. per second and its armor piercing projectiles have a striking force that is 70 percent greater than those of the present 75mm tank guns.

Watervliet Arsenal has just finished the first tubes for the 4.5" gun and the 240mm howitzer. In each case the complete gun is due to go to the proving ground in September.

The first gun data computer, M1 has been delivered. This instrument is used for pointing the large harbor defense guns. Developed from the antiaircraft director, it computes automatically the elevation and horizontal angle at which a gun must be fired to hit a moving vessel. Such devices will, to a limited extent, replace the present system by which gun data are computed by groups of specially trained men using plotting boards.

MOUNT, TRIPOD, M2 FOR CAL..50 MG, AA

July production of mount, tripod, for caliber .50 machine gun, designed to be used against low flying aircraft, amounted to 1,344, against an estimate of 2,275. Acceptances so far this month indicate that the August estimate of 2,800 may be met.

The Apex Electric Company, The Easy Washing Machine Company and the 1900 Corporation undertook to develop a capacity of 1,800 mounts a month by pooling resources and exchanging parts. The first complete mounts were delivered in June. During July difficulty was encountered in machining the side plate trigger assemblies, but production so far in August has been at the rate scheduled for the month.

HEIGHT FINDERS M1 AND M2

The height finder, which is an integral part of the fire control for the larger AA guns, is still being produced in less than desired quantities. Of all items procured by the Ordnance Department, the height finder is one of the most complicated and difficult to manufacture. The optical system requires the greatest precision in dimensions, and difficulties in assembling have been the limiting factor in large scale production.

During the past two months, the Eastman Kodak Company has succeeded in reaching a rate of production equal to either Keuffel & Esser or Bausch & Lomb, and it is believed that their production will steadily increase until they are able to turn out 35 per month early in 1943. It is hoped that 75 per month will eventually

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

be attained. The Eastman Company has also undertaken large scale production of a number of other pieces of optical equipment. After some initial delays, deliveries are now ahead of schedule, and the quality of the product is excellent.

40mm AA GUNS

The original program for the production of Bofors guns called for meeting the British requirements before our own. The control systems on the first of the guns were accordingly made to work on 50 volt 50 cycle current instead of 110 volt 60 cycle. To meet the need for AA equipment, the British type guns were issued to our own troops. Present production is entirely U. S. standard.

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES

As of August 10, 1942, there were 7 strikes, 1 slowdown and 56 labor difficulties which affected Ordnance production. Due to inability to obtain copper bus bars, the Jackes-Evans Company produced only 13,605,000 Cal..30 Belt Links against a scheduled output of 22,500,000 for July, 1942. The delivery date for four electric motors required by the Taylor Forge and Pipe Works was changed from August, 1942 to February, 1943, owing to a shift in priorities within the Westinghouse Plant. This action seriously threatens the prospective output of tank turret rings which in turn will affect the output of medium tanks.

TRANSFER OF MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

On August 1, 1942, the functions in connection with motor transportation performed by the Motor Transport Service in the Office of the Quartermaster General were transferred to the Chief of Ordnance. It was planned to combine related functions of the Motor Transport Service with the development, procurement, supply and maintenance functions for the vehicles procured by Ordnance. Removal to Detroit of the combined motor activities was suggested by several factors: (1) the necessary space to effect successfully this combination was not available in convenient location in Washington, (2) the fact that a substantial amount of current motor transport procurement is being handled in Detroit and (3) the general desirability of having this large and important motor activity of the Army carried on near the center of the automotive industry with its laboratories and proving grounds.

Accordingly, the Ordnance Automotive Center is being established in two office buildings in Detroit. Nearly 300,000 square feet is being requisitioned in one building and 35,000 square feet is being secured in another in which there is current ordnance activity. This space will be available about the middle of September, and it is expected that the move will be completed shortly after the first of October. In the meantime, the related functions of the two activities, motor transport and other ordnance vehicles, are being combined in various offices in Washington.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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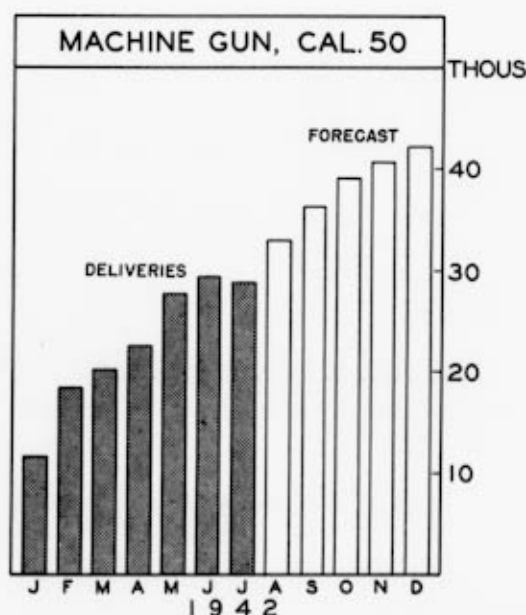
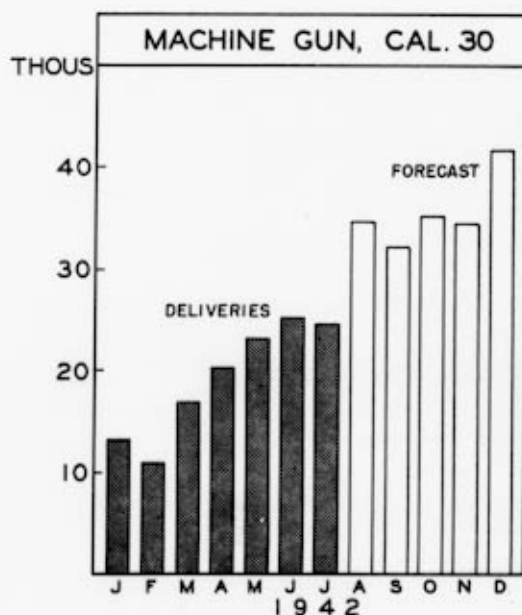
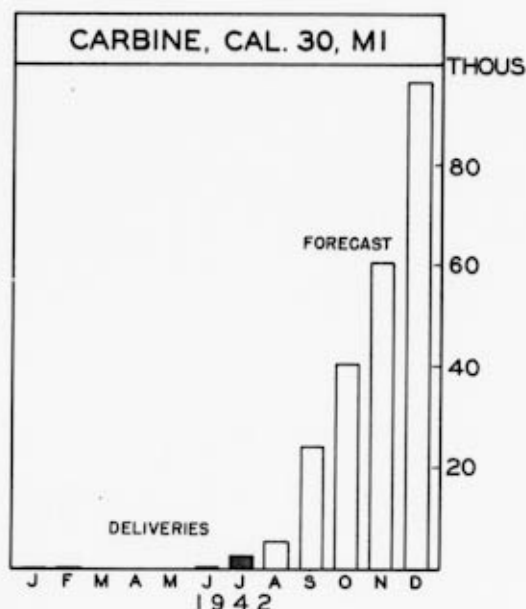
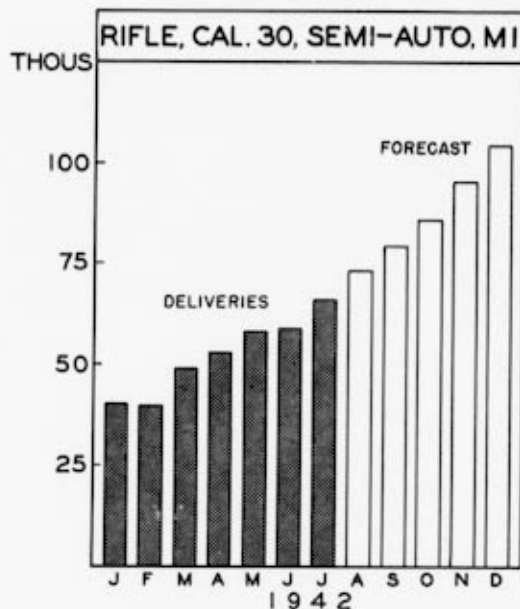
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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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MONTHLY DELIVERIES AND FORECASTS - SELECTED ITEMS - JULY 31, 1942



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

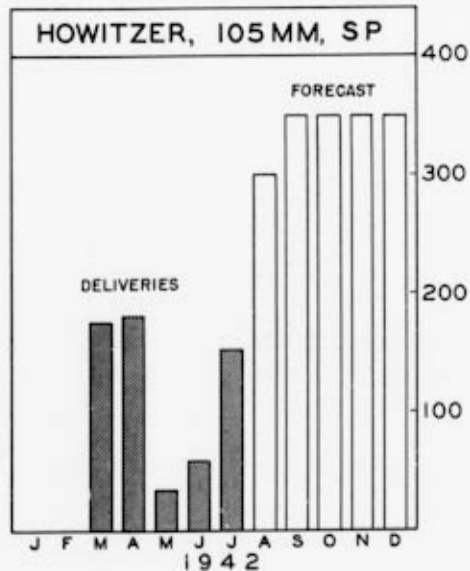
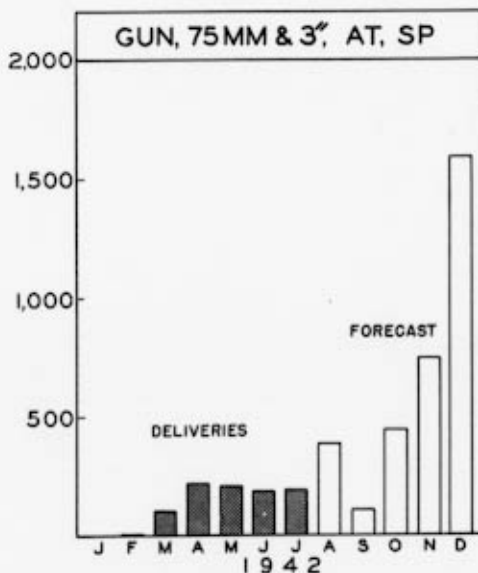
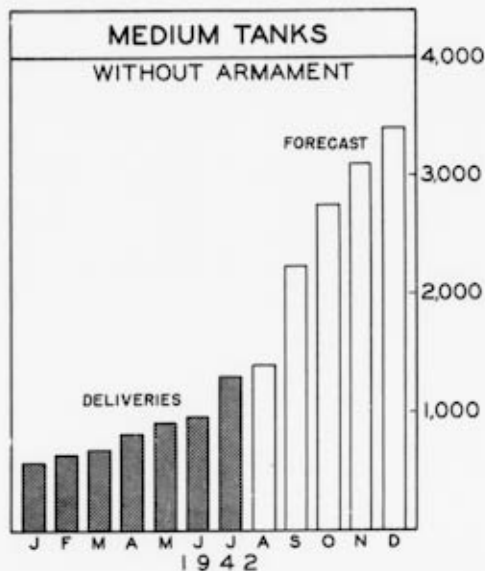
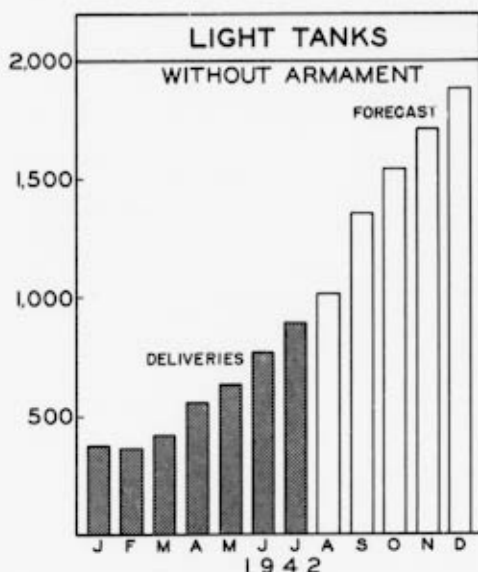
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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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MONTHLY DELIVERIES AND FORECASTS - SELECTED ITEMS - JULY 31, 1942



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1- Aug 10	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-10	Aug	Sep
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>								
<u>Small Arms</u>								
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	983,376	-	387,231	39	66,300	20,420	73,500	79,500
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	264,931	-	178,197	67	29,991	10,659	31,000	37,300
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	2,015,901	-	4,759	(b)	2,642	1,735	5,200	24,250
Submachine gun, Cal.45	976,183	-	346,157	35	37,500	7,138	42,500	48,000
Machine Gun, Cal.30, AC	100,872	-	61,413	61	12,322	3,846	11,100	11,779
Machine Gun, Cal.30 (Var.)	147,411	-	85,224	58	12,127	8,874	23,600	20,440
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AC	221,839	-	123,891	56	19,735	6,904	22,755	25,000
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AA	32,436	-	23,167	71	4,680	1,245	4,925	4,925
Machine Gun, Cal.50, HB	73,459	-	21,135	29	4,537	948	5,350	6,450
Mount, Cal.50, M2, M2A1, or M3, AA	23,183	-	6,261	27	1,344	846	2,800	3,350
<u>Small Arms Ammunition (a)</u>								
Cart., Cal.30, Carbine M1	715	241	7	1	3	0	6	25
Cart., Cal.30, (all other types)	6,224	-	3,059	49	740	114	654	683
Cart., Cal.45, Ball, M1911	3,199	-	440	14	70	15	68	74
Cart., Cal.50, (all types)	2,333	-	570	24	169	25	201	260
<u>Artillery</u>								
<u>Aircraft</u>								
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	33,415	78	6,006	951	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	2,719	50	496	68	600	850
<u>Antiaircraft</u>								
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,500	-	731	21	174	0	300	400
Gun, 40mm, AA	11,100	-	2,324	21	879	298	1,100	1,312
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,750	-	1,148	42	292	90	306	462
<u>Antiaircraft Fire Control</u>								
Director M5, 37 & 40mm Gun AA	15,297	-	1,165	8	478	206	933	1,130
Director M6, 40mm Gun, AA	3,470	-	1,470	42	346	17	17	-
Director M7 & M9, 90mm, AA	986	-	195	20	33	1	40	55
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	942	-	134	14	31	4	31	36
<u>Self-Propelled</u>								
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,607	63	928	100	200	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (Mod)	50(a)	-	895	(a)	191	0	375	0
Gun, 3", AT, SP	5,378	873	0	0	0	0	5	105
Howitzer, 75mm, AT, SP	1,839	-	271	15	60	10	51	4
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	684	25	152	83	300	350
<u>Tank Guns</u>								
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	19,763	-	13,069	66	2,401	670	2,401	2,500
Gun, 57mm, Tank	1,000	-	0	0	0	0	200	250
Gun, 75mm, Tank, M2, M3	14,190	-	9,834	69	2,535	697	2,300	2,300
<u>Wheeled Artillery</u>								
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	5,767	40	921	254	1,225	1,275
Gun, 57mm, AT	1,059	-	889	84	269	70	532	580
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M2	3,729	-	3,119	84	302	112	400	800
Mortar, 81mm w/mount M1	3,720	-	2,971	80	680	154	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,213	-	323	27	34	5	30	105
Howitzer, 105mm, Field 2A1	3,035	-	2,676	88	470	88	301	200
Gun, 155mm, Field H8	505	-	315	62	38	0	60	60
Gun, 155mm, Field M1	458	-	258	56	38	9	45	50
<u>Tanks and Combat Vehicles</u>								
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Gas	-	-	3,227	-	657	211	675	795
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Diesel	10,588	-	802	41	105	13	105	105
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M5	-	-	268	-	127	62	230	455
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) T7	-	-	0	-	0	0	Prod. Starts Nov.	-
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M3	14,000	-	4,517	43	627	29	150	140
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M4	-	-	1,562	-	673	187	1,244	2,090
Car, Armored, light, med, hvy	8,437	-	0	0	0	0	6	205
Car, Scout (w/o Arm.) M3A1	9,406	-	2,902	31	1,126	277	900	1,200
Carrier, Personnel, M2, M3, & M4	9,183	-	4,796	52	550	142	582	1,288

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) 75mm SP mounts, over and above initial requirement for 50, are being made to meet partially the requirement for the 3" SP, which will not be available until late in 1942. (b) Less than one percent. (c) Figures in millions.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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STATISTICS & PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1-Aug 10	Percent acc	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-10	Aug	Sep
<u>AMMUNITION (d)</u>								
Artillery Ammunition								
Cart. HE (Incend) Mx I, 20mm AC	43,508	-	3,203	7	244	204	4,251	5,000
Cart. AP & Ball, 20mm AC	88,550	-	31,255	35	4,440	537	5,250	8,000
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm AC	1,628	-	1,179	72	181	86	350	350
Shot, AP, M80 w/t 37mm AC	567	24	152	27	12	0	29	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AA	5,105	-	5,184	102	830	187	699	700
Shot, APC, M59 & AP, M74, 37mm, AA	683	-	355	52	278	24	100	100
Shell, HE, M63, 37mm, T & AT	12,377	-	3,137	25	804	0	1,499	1,500
Shot, APC, M51 & AP, M74, 37mm, T&AT	22,926	-	11,149	49	2,481	858	3,509	3,500
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,374	-	1,312	95	451	180	149	150
Shell, HE, Mx II, 40mm, AA	20,653	-	1,435	7	207	0	415	400
Shot, AP, M61 w/t 40mm, AA	1,998	-	0	0	0	0	50	100
Shot, AP, M70, 57mm, Tank	6,420	-	288	4	162	0	462	750
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm, Field Guns	10,593	863	3,499	33	752	22	844	960
Shot, APC, M61 & AP M72, 75mm Field Guns	7,189	-	3,208	45	601	215	857	850
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm F & P How.	6,600	-	3,551	54	625	232	588	590
Shot, APC, M62, w/t & AP M79 w/t 3" AA	2,447	-	195	8	115	0	205	320
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	5,866	-	1,863	32	510	256	590	590
Shot, APC, M82, & AP, M77, 90mm AA	360	-	0	0	0	2	15	30
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm, How.	10,636	-	5,244	49	1,193	220	1,300	1,300
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm Gun	1,062	-	119	11	33	0	110	120
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm How. (new)	1,995	-	22	1	22	0	210	365
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm How. (old)	2,094	-	1,805	86	278	67	562	145
Shell, HE, M49A2, 60mm Mortar	9,159	-	4,590	50	480	90	750	750
Shell, HE, M43A1, 81mm Mortar	3,476	-	1,952	56	170	215	150	200
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	926	-	348	38	151	107	125	125
<u>Bombs</u>								
Bomb, frag., 20#, M41 (e)	1,227	714	7	1	7	0	233	240
Bomb, GP, 100# (e)	1,897	-	717	38	6	0	100	200
Bomb, GP, 250# (Inc. 300#) (e)	1,252	-	331	26	73	27	166	165
Bomb, GP, 500# (e)	815	-	278	34	8	10	40	45
Bomb, GP, 1,000# (e)	724	-	48	7	16	5	31	45
Bomb, GP, 2,000# (e)	38	-	3	8	0	0	1	5
<u>Charge Propellants</u>								
CP for 155mm Guns (old & new)	1,652	-	842	51	100	47	121	100
CP for 155mm How. (old & new)	4,772	-	3,416	72	497	145	590	150
<u>Miscellaneous</u>								
Mine, Anti-tank, HE, M1	2,450	-	1,101	45	47	0	450	449
Grenade, hand, frag., Mx II	1,107	-	608	55	288	50	750	742
Grenade, AT, HE, M5	3,065	252	1,082	35	159	80	248	250
Grenade, hand, offensive, Mx III	1,296	-	267	21	147	120	250	250
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT</u>								
Ambulance (all types)	8,621	-	4,355	51	1,940	776	1,824	1,976
Cars, passenger, 5 pass.	5,252	-	10,554	201	0	0	0	0
Motorcycles, solo	42,880	-	22,711	53	5,250	699	4,520	5,467
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4x4	131,809	-	104,605	79	17,345	4,054	16,700	16,900
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	59,984	-	43,416	72	9,393	3,404	7,416	8,024
Truck, 1-1/2 ton	185,754	5,676	102,675	55	15,161	1,750	14,632	12,800
Truck, 2-1/2 ton	252,969	-	96,018	38	15,138	4,977	21,160	22,310
Truck, 4-5 ton	21,519	-	6,439	30	1,029	313	960	960
Truck, 6 ton, and over	25,166	-	6,015	24	1,215	387	1,303	1,328
Semi-trailers	13,287	1,704	4,109	31	710	256	1,544	1,300
Trailers	56,580	-	34,116	60	7,953	1,441	11,245	12,864

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(d) Figures in thousands.

(e) Unfused.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ORDANCE DEPARTMENT

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

RADIO SET SCR-602

This is a lightweight portable aircraft detector, a copy of the British LW (Lightweight) early warning set for detection from the ground of aircraft within a radius of 20 to 50 miles. It is designed for immediate use at advanced bases and captured points.

Weighing approximately 1,100 pounds, it is to be broken up into units, each weighing no more than 125 pounds so that each unit may be handled by two men, and easily transported by air. War Supplies, Ltd., is to produce the set in its Toronto plant, utilizing American tubes and parts, and constructing it from a British model recently delivered. Some 200 are planned for development production, with complete acceptance scheduled by the first quarter of 1943.

RADIO SET SCR-522

This is an urgently needed (very high frequency) command set, for use in fighter and pursuit planes. As of July 31, 1942, the Army Air Forces required 6,435 sets, of which 5,258 were for initial requirements, and 1,177 for maintenance purposes. However, total production, as of that date, totaled only 3,071.

The Radio Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation is the sole prime contractor on this set, of which 66,520 are on order. First acceptances were made in April, 1942, and a maximum monthly output of 3,900 sets is expected by December, 1942. In May, acceptances were 32 percent of estimated schedule, in June, 24 percent and July, 41 percent.

While the maximum delivery rate has been, and probably will be, limited by the supply of raw materials, the principal delaying factor has been the inability of the contractor to receive sufficient quantities of acceptable Dynamotor Units PE-94. The suppliers of these dynamotor units have provided sufficient quantities, but many have been rejected by Bendix because they proved unworkable in the air, even though efficient on the ground.

The dynamotor unit suppliers, in turn, claim that they are procuring important components of the unit from another Bendix subsidiary in Red Bank, N. J. They attribute the fault of the dynamotor units to Bendix' (Red Bank) failure to manufacture according to specifications. When a Signal Corps expediter suggested that Bendix at Baltimore (the prime contractor) secure its dynamotors from other suppliers it demurred. Efforts are now being made to straighten out the engineering kinks in the dynamotor. It is doubtful if the year's estimated production will be attained.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICAL SECTION, PROCUREMENT BRANCH, MATERIEL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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TRUCK REQUIREMENTS FOR SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

The Signal Corps requires large numbers of special trucks, trailers, and van bodies for signal equipment. Certain of its items, particularly in the Radar category, were originally designed with an eye to the maximum mobility that vehicles provide. The Control Net System SCS-3 demands 33 vehicles alone. Fifteen other items of Signal equipment use from 1 to 16 vehicles each. Installation and maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines also require special trucks and trailers. Between August 1 and December 31, 1942, a total of more than 19,000 vehicles will be needed by the Signal Corps for its use.

COMPLETE PRODUCTION STOPPAGE A POSSIBILITY

Recent reports indicate that production of vehicles needed by the Signal Corps is threatened by curtailment because of steel shortages and difficulties in acquiring sufficient transmissions and axles. Recently production of 1 1/2-ton trucks stopped altogether for lack of steel for axles and gears, and procurement officers face the possibility of a complete stoppage of output of all trucks before 1942 is out.

MOBILITY REDUCED TO SAVE TRUCKS

In anticipation of just such a possibility, and as a consequence of other restricted materials such as rubber, the Signal Corps is in process of reducing its requirements for trucks and trailers. It has already reduced the mobility factor of such Radar equipment as SCR-268, SCR-270, SCR-584, and SCS-2 and SCS-3 by as much as 80 percent. In the case of the two last-mentioned Control Net Systems, the Army Air Forces have also requested a decrease in the use of vehicles. This request is reportedly due to the difficulties encountered in packing and shipping trucks and trailers for use overseas.

The serious danger exists that shortage of trucks may tie up considerable radio equipment, and that delivery of this equipment to troops will be affected.

The tabulation on the following page is a summary of the principal vehicles used by the Signal Corps. Unless otherwise indicated, they are procured for the Signal Corps by the Motor Transport Division, Ordnance.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS SECTION, PROCUREMENT BRANCH, MATERIEL DIVISION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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TRUCK PROCUREMENT

VEHICLE	1942 PRODUCTION			Component Part of:
	Req'd	On Order	Delivered Jul 31	
TRUCKS				
1/4 Ton 4x4 Reconnaissance	80	120	27	SCS-2, SCS-3
1/2 Ton 4x4 Telephone Maintenance	371	371	371	
3/4 Ton 4x4 Carryall	80	129	31**	SCS-2, SCS-3
3/4 Ton 4x4 Telephone	655	655	0	
1 1/2 Ton 4x4 Tractor	1,244	1,543	0	SCS-3, SCR-527, SCR-547
1 1/2 Ton 4x4 Stake	487	358	0	SCR-270
1 1/2 Ton Telephone Maintenance with Borer	358	358	119	
1 1/2 Ton Telephone Maintenance with Winch	447	447	124	
1 1/2 Ton 4x4 Panel	1,817	2,441	1,377	SCR-299
1 1/2 Ton 4x4 COE Van	-	109	109	SCR-197
2 1/2 Ton 6x6 Chassis****	8,743	9,192	2,484	SCR-268, SCR-527 SCR-545, SCR-547 SCR-573, SCR-574 SCR-575, SCS-2 SCS-3, Special VHF, Mobile VHF
2 1/2 Ton 6x6 Cargo	220	367	0	SCS-2, SCS-3
2 1/2 Ton 4x2 Line Construction	-	55*	8	
4-5 Ton 4x4 Tractor	492	358	122	SCR-270, SCR-584
5-6 Ton 4x4 Van	974	714	126	SCR-270
6 Ton 6x6 Chassis	1,542	1,821	561	SCR-268-B, SCR-545
TRAILERS				
1/2 Ton 2 Wheel	160	159	159	SCR-197
1 1/2 Ton 2 Wheel	0	0	0	Photographic
1 Ton 2 Wheel Cargo	3,212	5,035	2,605	SCR-299, SCS-2, SCS-3, Pigeon Loft
1 1/2 Ton Van, 4 Wheel	547	357	56	SCS-2, SCR-270
4 Ton Semi-Trailer	3,324	569	2	SCR-533, SCR- 270***, SCR-268 ***, SCR-545*** SCS-3, SCR-527, SCR-547***
1 Ton 2 Wheel	115			SCR-277***
2 Ton 2 Wheel Telephone**		356	134	
4 Ton 2 Wheel Telephone**		443	316	
5 Ton 2 Wheel Telephone**		472	129	
10 Ton 2 Wheel	5	-	-	SCR-584***

* 24 additional authorized, not on order
 ** Procured by Signal Corps

*** Procured by Radio Contractor
 **** Van body procured by Signal Corps

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS SECTION, PROCUREMENT BRANCH, MATERIEL DIVISION,
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 8	Per- cent Del.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-8	Aug	Sep
<u>AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</u>								
Frequency Meter SCR-211	51,452	-	12,550	24.4	2,492	778	4,000	5,000
Interphone Equipment RC-36	43,456	-	11,787	27.1	2,422	1,535	3,000	4,000
Command Radio								
SCR-274	96,131	-	13,786	14.3	761	432	3,000	4,500
SCR-522	53,915	-	3,515	6.5	1,436	444	3,600	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	46,384	5,775	19,790	42.6	1,404	2,336	2,500	3,000
Liaison Radio SCR-287	38,895	-	5,253	13.5	893	159	1,000	1,500
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	39,124	-	32,508	83.1	6,564	2,015	6,500	6,500
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-578	52,925	12,015	1,966	3.7	598	0	600	1,000
Radio Compass SCR-269	42,895	-	11,642	27.1	2,329	1,268	2,800	3,000
Absolute Altimeter								
SCR-518, SCR-618	17,600	-	728	4.1	428	145	750	1,000
<u>WIRE COMMUNICATIONS</u>								
Reel Equipment CE-11	26,777	-	31,389	117.2	8,230	0	4,280	-
Switchboard ED-71	2,327	-	1,093	47.0	142	0	200	500
Telegraph Printer EE-97	2,564	670	690	26.9	105	0	100	200
Telegraph Set TC-5-A	9,013	-	3,856	42.8	127	0	500	1,000
Telephone ED-8-A	135,876	-	84,911	62.5	31,268	6,197	25,000	25,000
Telephone Central Office								
Set TC-4	1,378	57	676	49.1	0	0	10	20
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thousand Miles)	367	-	177	48.2	43	10	50	50
Wire W-130 (Miles)	60,218	-	47,419	78.7	10,209	2,367	10,000	10,000
<u>RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT</u>								
Ground-Air Navigation Aid								
Control Net System SCS-3	53	-	0	0	0	0	1	9
Ground Radio Detection Equipment								
Aircraft Warning								
SCR-268	1,797	-	318	17.7	80	21	120	150
SCR-270	278	-	68	24.5	8	0	9	70
SCR-271	70	-	50	71.4	16	1	9	-
SCR-588	204	-	18	8.8	7	0	6	16
Antiaircraft								
SCR-S45	606	-	-	-	New development; production starts in 1943			
SCR-S54								
Mobile Range Detector								
SCR-527	16	-	-	-	Production starts in November, 1942			
Range Finder								
SCR-S47	812	-	0	0	0	0	5	20
Air-borne Detection and Recognition Equipment								
SCR-S20 AI-10	950	-	4	(a)	0	0	34	10
SCR-S17 AVS-10	500	-	119	23.8	77	0	125	125
SCR-S35 BR IFF Mk II	15,000	-	9,220	61.5	4,180	214	4,000	3,704
SCR-S40 BR AI, Mk IV	400	-	156	39.0	57	19	100	100

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, MATERIEL DIVISION, PROCUREMENT BRANCH, STATISTICAL SECTION

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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM (Continued)

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 8	Per- cent Del.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-8	Aug	Sep
<u>GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION</u>								
<u>RADIO SETS</u>								
Ground-Air Liaison and Army Corps Division Communications								
SCR-188	2,407	-	487	20.2	386	0	86	50
SCR-299	2,306	29	250	10.7	0	0	25	200
Intra-Regiment Communications								
SCR-204	17,912	-	2,025	11.3	1,400	15	2,000	1,267
SCR-543	2,127	-	183	8.6	118	51	150	300
Short Range Portable								
SCR-536	14,310	-	10,189	71.2	1,124	382	1,500	2,126
Short Range Vehicular Field Artillery								
SCR-610	19,248	-	8,655	45.0	3,911	1,511	5,000	5,000
SCR-608	6,197	-	622	10.0	619	0	600	900
SCR-628	2,067	-	621	30.0	617	0	300	300
Vehicular and Tank Armored Force								
SCR-508 FM Type III	3,799	-	966	25.4	214	0	400	500
SCR-506 AM Type II	4,733	-	-	-	Production starts in November, 1942			
SCR-528 FM III	12,629	-	2,620	20.7	472	0	1,500	3,000
SCR-538 FM Type III	19,664	-	3,888	19.8	1,043	0	1,300	2,000
Cavalry Lightweight								
SCR-511	3,869	-	1,054	27.2	783	267	1,500	2,129
Radio Intelligence, S. C.								
SCR-255	152	4	101	66.4	0	0	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT</u>								
Charging Set SCR-169	2,525	-	822	32.6	622	0	400	500
Flash Ranging Set GR-4	31	7	24	77.4	12	0	0	-
Signal Lamp Equipment EE-84	1,361	-	564	41.4	5	0	50	100
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	27	34.6	2	0	0	5
Test Set I-56	8,768	-	803	9.2	205	0	50	100

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Less than one percent.

NOTE: Requirements shown are those of July 31, 1942. Revised requirements, as of August 15, 1942, will be used in subsequent reports.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, MATERIEL DIVISION,
PROCUREMENT BRANCH, STATISTICAL SECTION

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

ALLOY STEEL

About 17,000 pounds of alloy steel needed during September to fabricate gears for 1,000 Storm Motors are now promised for October. WPB advised this material would be rolled during September. However, this is doubtful.

STEEL PLATE

September steel rollings will be sufficient to meet only about half of the requirements for Corps of Engineers items. Approximately 15,000 tons are required. This was first reduced to 9,000 tons with a subsequent reduction to 8,000 tons. Such continued reduction of allocations of Corps of Engineers items will seriously curtail deliveries.

STEEL SHAFTING

Lack of 3-5/16 and 2-3/16 carbon steel shafting is curtailing delivery of armored bridge trucks.

ELECTRIC GENERATORS

Lack of facilities on the part of Century Electric Company is holding up completion of 15 and 30 KW generator sets for the Ready Power Company, Cummins Diesel and Aircraft Company and Buda Company.

BEARINGS

A deficiency of bearings is retarding the construction of 24" Searchlights. Lack of facilities at Ahlberg Bearing Company will curtail production of Truck Mounted Cranes. Production of locomotives is being held back for lack of facilities at Hyatt Roller Bearing Company.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

8-20-42

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

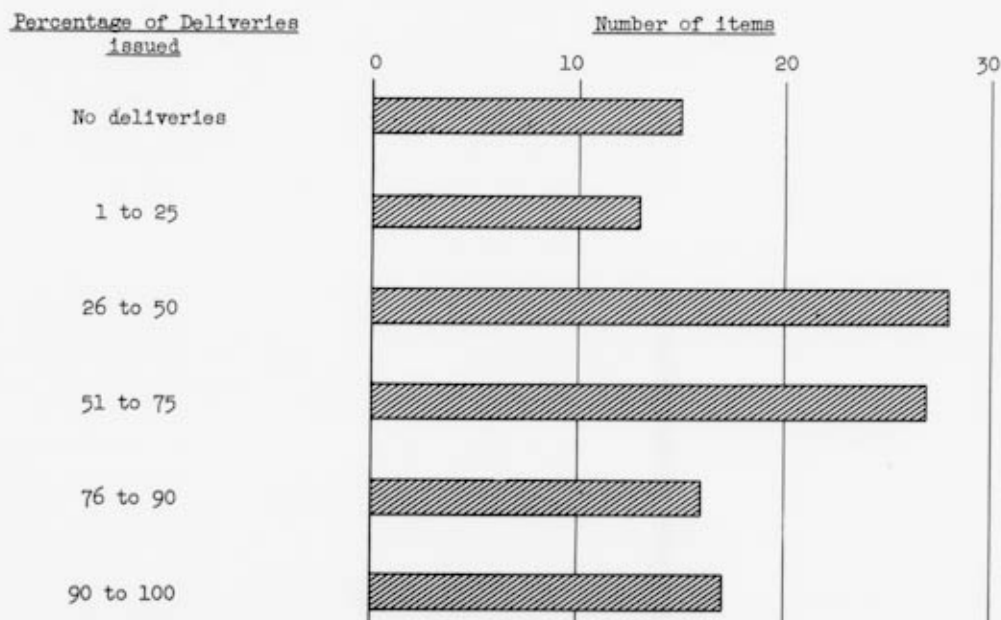
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PERCENTAGE OF DELIVERIES ISSUED TO TROOPS

The diagram below was computed by first determining for each item in the July Monthly Status Report the percentage of total deliveries that had been issued to troops as of July 31, 1942. The items were then grouped by the resulting percentages. The difference between the percentage obtained and 100 percent represents the percent of deliveries on hand in the depots. The bar "No Deliveries" represents items on which no deliveries have been made and consequently no quantities issued; all other bars represent items on which deliveries have been made.

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEER ITEMS BY PERCENTAGE GROUPS OF DELIVERIES ISSUED TO TROOPS JULY 31, 1942



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1-Aug 12	Percent Del.	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-12	Aug	Sep
Auger, earth, motorized	7	-	39	557	0	0	0	0
Boat, Half, w/7 Paddles	11,472	-	24	(b)	24	0	400	1,950
Boat, power, with trailer	413	-	213	52	71	38	10	40
Boat, reconnaissance	4,790	-	0	0	0	0	520	700
Bridge, steel, port., H-10	74r	-	19	26	0	0	3	6
Bridge, steel, port., H-20	50	-	51r	102	0	0	1	0
Bridge, steel, trestleway	32	-	11	34	1	0	1	4
Compass, lensatic, (thou)	53	-	114	215	26	5	121	2
Compressor, air motorized	843	-	213	25	34	81	30	100
Crane, truck mounted	229	-	91	40	16	0	200	10
Electric lighting Equip., 3Kva	1,064	-	494	46	20	30	120	100
Electric lighting Equip., 5KW	1,212	-	1,112	92	193	70	39	100
Float, pneumatic	4,015	-	5,066	126	1,662	667	163	900
Grader, road, motorized	103	-	113	110	0	0	0	0
Instruments, drawing, field	10,295	-	9,317	91	2,919	1,635	118	200
Mixer, Concrete	866	-	159	18	44	22	23	40
Ponton, bridge, 10 ton	54	-	14	26	2	0	8	10
Ponton, bridge, 25 ton	62½	-	18	29	0	0	5	5
Searchlight, 2½", beach defense	312r	-	126	40	16	0	0	14
Searchlight, AA, 60" mobile	3,668r	-	912	25	119	45	33	50
Semi-trailer, 1500 gal. water	475	-	136	29	67	57	11	60
Shovel, gasoline, ½ yd.	402	-	171	43	32	19	23	45
Stereocomparagraph equip.	51	-	130	255	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin	2,474	-	1,817	73	355	195	78	300
Tractor, medium, w/angledozer	(a)	-	245	(a)	0	93	842	674
Trailer, (light tractor)	165	-	116	70	4	0	4	10
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,384	-	463	33	331	108	45	183
Trailer, 60" searchlight	3,168	-	2,648	84	153	0	100	75
Trailer, (triangulation tower)	47	-	71	151	59	0	-	-
Transit, Engineers 1 min.	806	-	663	37	177	0	17	20
Transit, Engineers 20 sec.	421	-	635	151	24	0	0	15
Triangulation Tower, port.	24	-	36	150	0	0	-	-
Water puri. unit, mobile	157	-	114	73	30	8	3	5
Water Supply equipment, Engineer	238	-	721	303	166	90	19	0

(a) Procurement on allocation basis

(b) Less than 1 percent

r - Revised

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

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WAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PROGRESS OF ENTIRE PROGRAM

On July 31, 1942, the War Construction Program provided for 1,802 jobs at an estimated completion cost of \$7,633,000,000, as shown on charts on the next page. These projects represented not only the original major construction jobs but sizeable additions thereto. About 66 percent of the total cost, or \$5,066,000,000 represented value of construction in place, while the value of completed jobs came to \$2,626,000,000 or 34 percent of total cost.

The following table indicates the completion status of the total program:

Status	Number of Jobs	Percent of Total Jobs
Completed	873	48
Ahead of Schedule	227	13
On Schedule	496	28
Behind Schedule	113	6
Not Started	93	5
TOTAL	1,802	100

TROOP HOUSING

Of 118 camps and cantonment jobs, 71, or 60 percent, were completed as of the end of July. They provided housing for 1,141,088 men. It is contemplated that the entire troop housing program will provide for 4,152,838 men, of which facilities for 2,747,128 men were available on July 31st.

ARMY AIR FORCE JOBS

On July 31, 1942, the Army Air Force Construction Program in Continental United States consisted of 638 jobs. The estimated cost of the Program is \$2,083,000,000, of which jobs ready for use and jobs completed cost \$636,000,000. The value of construction in place, however, is \$1,143,000,000, or 55 percent of the total cost.

The following table indicates the status of the Army Air Force Construction Program, as of July 31, 1942:

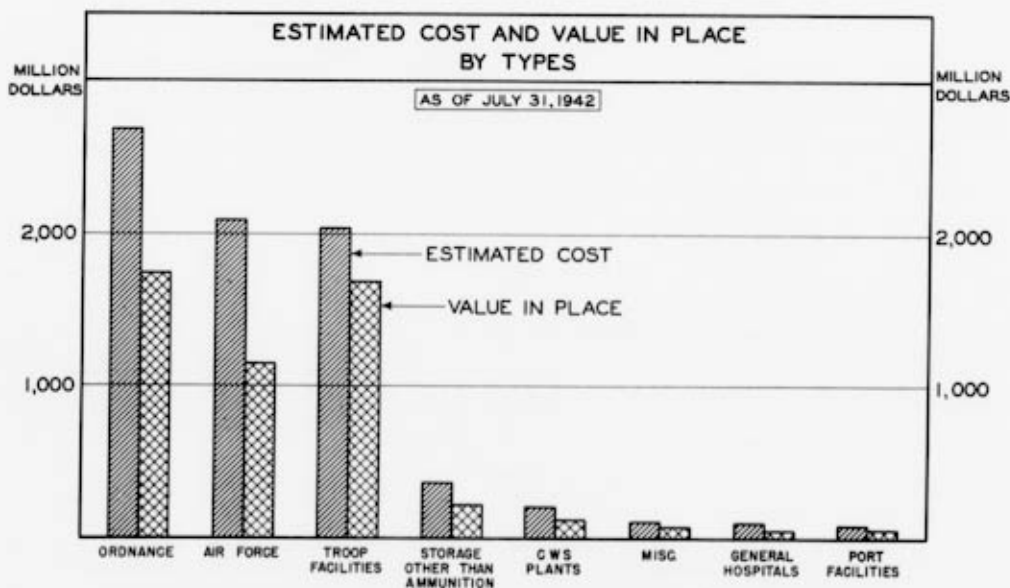
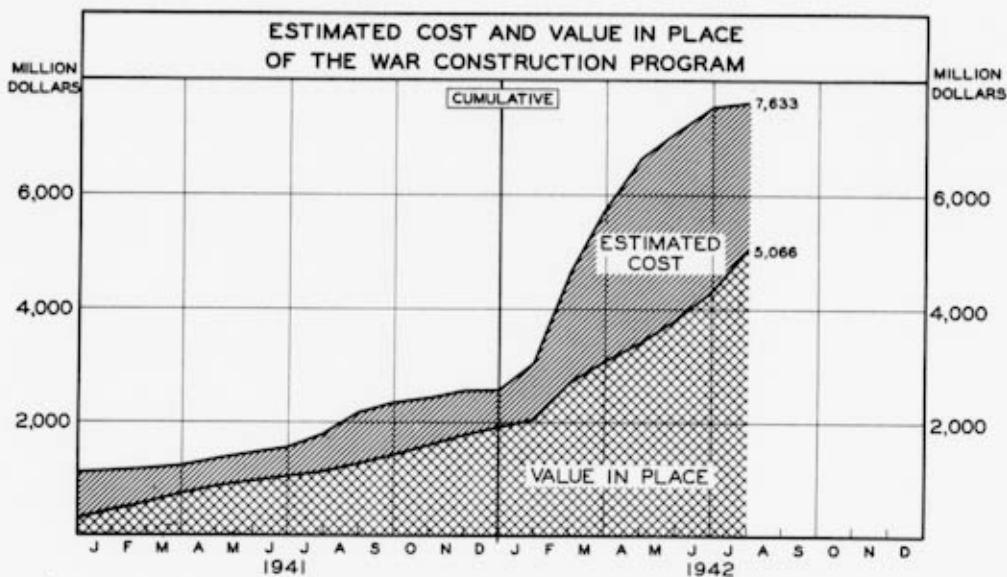
Status	Number of Jobs			Percent of Total
	Tactical Units	Non-Tactical Units	Total Units	
Completed	103	122	225	35
Ahead of Schedule	33	57	90	14
On Schedule	95	134	229	36
Behind Schedule	18	32	50	8
Not Started	13	31	44	7
TOTAL	262	376	638	100

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

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PROGRESS OF WAR CONSTRUCTION



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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REAL ESTATE PROGRESS

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Since July 1, 1940, some 887 directives have been issued for the acquisition of land by the Real Estate Branch, Construction Division. The funds authorized for the directives amount to \$294,329,689, of which \$203,472,651 have been obligated and \$163,025,209 expended.

Progress of the real estate program is indicated in the accompanying tabulations, the first showing the funds involved, the second, the area available in acres and the third, a comparison of pending directives, as of June 30 and July 15, 1942.

STATUS OF REAL ESTATE PROGRAM

Status	Number of Directives	Authorizations	Obligations	Expenditures
Pending	74	\$ 8,545,717	\$ 39,184	\$ --
Initial Possession	539	233,202,681	155,056,904	115,572,324
Completed	274	52,581,291	48,376,563	47,452,885
TOTAL	887	\$294,329,689	\$203,472,651	\$163,025,209

AREA AVAILABLE

Method of Acquisition	Acres Available
Optioned	1,728,147.48
Condemned - Declaration of Taking	1,268,563.16
Condemned - War Purpose Act	865,524.90
Transferred or Donated	9,084,072.04
Right of Entry	42,671.87
TOTAL	12,988,979.45

PENDING DIRECTIVES

Period pending	No. of Directives	
	June 30, 1942	July 15, 1942
1 day to 1 week	21	20
1 week to 2 weeks	11	22
2 weeks to 3 weeks	12	8
3 weeks to 4 weeks	7	7
4 weeks to 5 weeks	4	3
5 weeks to 6 weeks	0	4
Over 6 weeks	8	10
TOTAL	63	74

LEASES IN FORCE

There are 1,794 leases in force for Camps, Cantonments, Military Reservations and Airports comprising an area of 1,747,616.35 acres with an annual rental of \$1,368,890.99.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

AUGUST 14, 1942

MASK, GAS, SERVICE

With the present Army Supply Program being revised, the Chemical Warfare Service is also revising its schedule for production of the Service Mask. It is contemplated that 600,000 per month will be manufactured for the next three months, and 500,000 in December. This will more than meet the requirements as set forth in the latest revision of the Army Supply Program.

This week's deliveries were 124,003. This is a definite increase over those in the previous week. If per chance any monthly production should fall below the contemplated schedule, this will be readjusted so that the average schedule will be maintained.

MASK, GAS, DIAPHRAGM

The previous schedule for the diaphragm mask of 200,000 for the month of August has since been revised to 100,000. Figures for subsequent months are 150,000 for September and October and 160,000 for November and December. Deliveries under the new plan will more than meet the requirements as set forth in the revised Army Supply Program.

There were no deliveries this week due to the fact that the diaphragm angletube assemblies did not stand up under the "aging" tests. Specialists have been called in to correct difficulties which may be attributable to the material used. Every effort is being made to expedite this item, and if the 100,000 scheduled are not produced this month, the difference will be made up in the following months.

RESPIRATOR, DUST, M1

The new Army Supply Program has decreased requirements for the dust respirator, and the Chemical Warfare Service is accordingly decreasing its output. Scheduled production for August is 500,000 and for the rest of the year 1,175,000 per month. It is felt that there will be no difficulty in meeting the schedule as most of the faceblank molds have been accepted and are in production, and most of the equipment for the assembling of these respirators is in operation. This week's production was 134,659 compared to 83,580 last week. Based on this current increase, it is felt requirements will be met.

SHELL, 4.2", CHEMICAL MORTAR

The new Army Supply Program has revised the required production of 4.2" shell to 335,655 for 1942 and 2,701,499 for 1943. The present facilities should produce approximately 301,000 per month by the first of next year. One new facility has come into production and to date has produced approximately 3,000. If no unforeseen difficulties arise as to raw material, there should be no difficulty in meeting this program, as most of the tools necessary have been obtained.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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MUSTARD AND PHOSGENE GAS PRODUCTION

MUSTARD GAS

Mustard Gas production continues at a rate above the estimated plant capacity. The total production during the month of July was 5,105 tons. This amount was reported by the one unit in operation at Edgewood and the four units located at Huntsville. Nine additional units are planned; two at Huntsville, two at Pine Bluff and five at the Denver Arsenal. All units are expected to be in operation by January 1, 1943 with a rated production capacity of 8,400 tons per month.

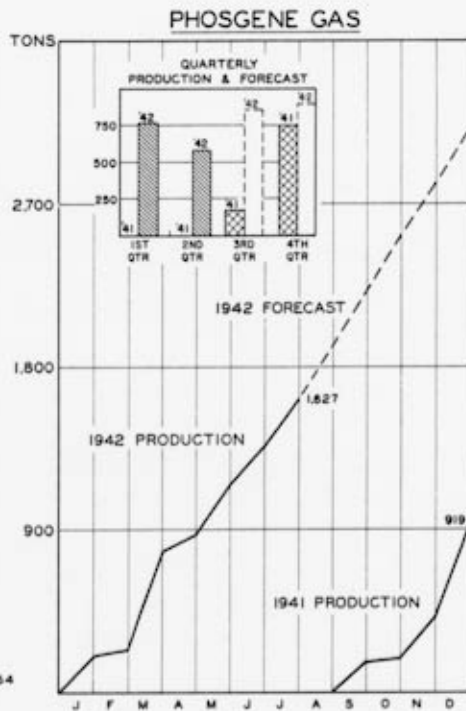
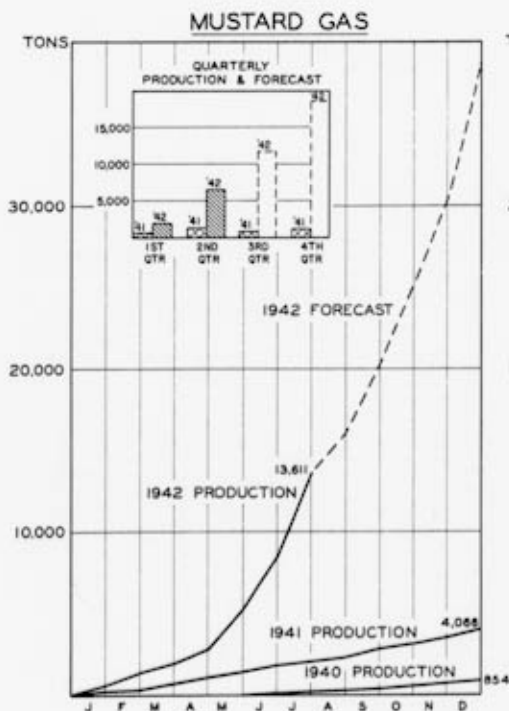
The Required Production for the thirty month period extending through the first six months of 1944 are 149,111 tons.

PHOSGENE GAS

The production of Phosgene Gas depends largely on the availability of chlorine, which is the limiting component.

Edgewood Arsenal has the only Phosgene plant in operation. Its monthly production is 385 tons, based on past performance. Another like unit is under construction at Huntsville, which is expected to be completed and in operation by January 1, 1943.

The 1942 Army Required Production for Phosgene Gas is 1,081 tons. However, in addition to this requirement, a quantity of this gas is needed in the manufacturing process of Impregnite "I", or CC-2. The production for the latter requirement is not shown in the diagram below.



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

8-20-42

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

ITEM	1962 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 14	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-14	Aug	Sep
CHEMICAL AGENTS								
Lewisite (ML)	1,635r	-	187	11	53	28	26	26
Mustard (MS)	21,696r	-	15,820	73	5,105	2,209	3,000	3,600
Phosgene (CG)	4,081	-	1,768	43	269	141	300	300
Screening Smoke (FS)	18,479	-	2,379	13	454	1,000	500	750
White Phosphorus (WP)	10,106r	-	10,318	102	2,361	921	Procured	as Needed
PROTECTIVE MATERIAL								
Agent, Non-Corr. (gal)	1,370,193	-	527,993	39	146,905	78,712	115,000	125,000
Alarm, Gas	36,118	-	0	0	0	0	8,309	20,000
Apparatus, Decont. Power	1,389	-	988	71	291	56	160	160
Apparatus, Decont. (1 1/2 qt)	544,996	-	205,867	38	9,000	0	15,989	16,000
Apparatus, Decont. (3 gal)	42,655	-	26,774	63	17,826	8,698	12,000	12,000
Bleaching Material, "B"	7,014	-	3,236r	46	771r	527	800	800
Canister, Srv. & Dia.	1,617,604	-	992,665	61	60,022	9,290	240,000	240,000
Curtain, Gasproof	681,113	-	398,712	59	38,397	14,084	40,000	40,000
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	51,673r	-	1,775	3	1,120	630	Limited	Standard
Impregnite I (ton)	1,875	-	2,007	107	312	188	325	325
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	4,316	-	8,652r	200	1,260r	70	436	0
Kit, MS, Vapor Det., ML	394	-	1,294	328	188	1,106	1,000	1,000
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	843,200	-	202,523	24	7,784	96	100,000r	150,000r
Mask, Gas, Horse, ML	20,713	-	0	0	0	0	Limited	Standard
Mask, Gas, Horse, MS	29,056r	-	0	0	0	0	Limited	Standard
Mask, Gas, Service	1,677,956r	-	1,520,910	91	305,326	198,793	300,000	600,000r
Ointment, Prot. (ton)	1,350	-	396	29	69	41	45	80
Paint, Ves., Detector, MS	4,790,712	-	1,547,263	32	690,611	856,652	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paper, Ves., Detector, MS	348,674	-	30,375	9	21,000	9,375	50,000	100,000
Respirator, Dust	6,868,830	-	670,135	10	345,764	218,039	500,000	1,175,000r
Set, Gas, Iden. Detonation	59,915	-	4,868	8	723	24	490	0
Set, Gas, Iden. Instructional	7,770	-	615	8	0	0	4,000	0
Solvent, Impregnite (ton)	5,156	-	11,857	230	2,976	1,335	1,512r	2,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION								
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	2,173	9	580	366	1,000	1,500
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	12,915	91	2,382	420	1,667	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	77,800	-	59,592	77	33,264	21,600	40,308	0
Candle, DM	44,019	-	1,000	2	0	0	7,000	7,000
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2"	34	-	6	2	0	0	0	200
Cylinder, Portable	17,018	-	1,193	7	0	1,193	0	5,000
Mine, Land, Chemical	398,970	-	664,867	167	34,730	86,790	50,000	50,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	395	-	93	24	32	33	250	250
Shell, Chemical Mortar	647,481	-	98,544	15	32,544	12,107	49,000	76,000
Shell, Livens Projector	41,268	-	36,827	89	12,500	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	411	-	570	139	20	200	250	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	6,836	14	1,377r	991	1,000	5,250
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	0	1,000
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,665	-	156r	9	0r	0r	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT								
Container, Steel (1 ton)	246,015	73,603	17,564	7	3,099	1,299	2,000	2,000
Kit, Repair, Universal, MS	6,482	-	2,088	32	0	2,088	5,000	5,000
Plant, Impregnating, M1	19	2	2	11	0	2	0	15
Drums, 55 gallon	400,000	-	52,425	13	22,560	27,600	28,984	50,000

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Figures in thousands.

(r) Revised.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

APRONS, IMPERMEABLE

A contract has been concluded with Edgewood Arsenal for the manufacture of 365,000 impermeable aprons for use in the Gas Casualty Chest as protection against various chemical agents. Production is to begin about August 21, 1942. Initial delivery is estimated at the minimum rate of 1,000 per day and is expected to increase to 2,000 per day by the end of September, 1942.

PACKET, FIRST-AID

Specification changes for the first aid packet have been made to permit the use of black iron, copper flashed on the inside as a rust inhibitor, instead of the sheet brass formerly used for the case. A contract has been signed with Bauer & Black for 4,382,000 of these packets to be completed by April 1, 1943.

Experimental orders have been placed for a plastic container for the packet in order to further conserve metal. Upon delivery, field tests will be conducted to determine the advisability of substitution for metal, and if satisfactory the plastic material will be substituted in the Bauer & Black contract.

SKILLED LABOR

One of the major sources of surgical instruments, Wm. Langbein & Sons, is at present accepting contracts for limited quantities far below potential capacity due to shortage of skilled laborers which prevents expansion of production. This problem has been aggravated by the induction of workers under the Selective Service Act despite attempts by the Medical Department to secure deferment as essential workers. Unless relief is obtained this situation will continue to hamper expansion in this and other plants.

INTERNATIONAL AID

The Medical Department has received approval of requirements for the purchase of quantities of items in excess of present firm demands from foreign governments. Upon delivery, these items will be placed in a stock-pile to be assigned by the Munitions Assignment Committee, Ground, upon receipt of requests from foreign governments. This plan was adopted in order to coordinate all procurement of medical supplies for the Army and International Aid and to prevent future requests from cutting across the Army Supply Program.

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED MEDICAL ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Data for 1942 required production and equipment not under contract, shown on page 23 in the table on the Procurement Status of Selected Medical Department Items, do not represent the latest revisions of the Army Supply Program. Since contracts have been placed on the basis of the most recent changes in requirements, it will not be possible to present an accurate picture of procurement progress until the pending revision in the Army Supply Program is published.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

8-20-42

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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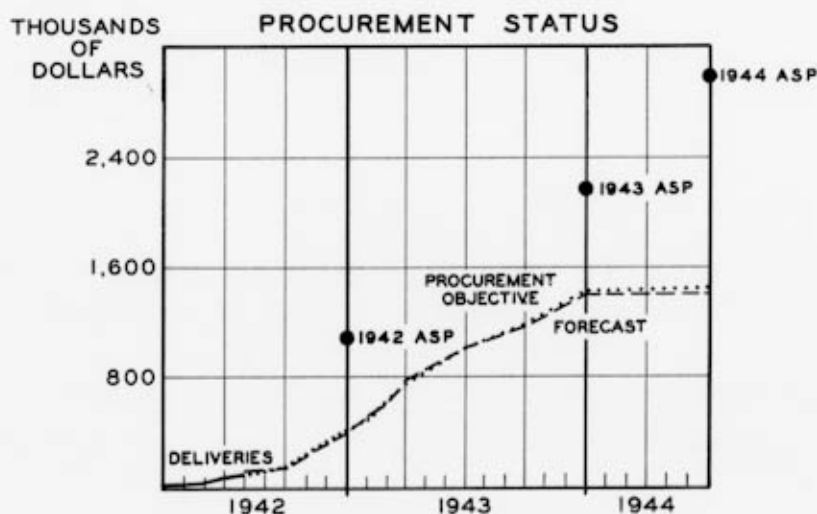
PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL GAS CYLINDERS

The procurement of various types of medical gas cylinders has constituted a serious problem to the Medical Department since they are common to several other services. Present specifications which require the use of a seamless cylinder have restricted the facilities available to the Medical Department to two firms: Taylor-Wharton and Harrisburg Steel. Neither of these firms will accept contracts for additional quantities. Approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a welded cylinder, now under consideration will make adequate sources of supply available. The recent development of a method of spinning the tubing instead of drawing is also expected to relieve some of the pressure upon existing facilities. The total required production, schedules of delivery, and deliveries to date are presented for comparison in the tabulation below. The dollar value of required production, procurement objective, forecast, and deliveries is presented in the accompanying chart. It will be seen that the 1942 ASP will not be met until the middle of 1943. This is due to a very critical shortage of the larger sizes of cylinders.

Item	Capacity gals.	1 9 4 2					1 9 4 3	
		Req. Prod. ^{a/}	January 1 - August 8				Req. Prod.	Due
			Due	Del	% of Required Prod.			
					Scheduled	Delivered		
Carbon Dioxide	250	2,721	1,330	1,082	49	40	3,722	4,553
Nitrous Oxide	250	5,271	6,663	1,007	126	19	8,791	21,383
Nitrous Oxide	2,000	4,293	500	500	12	12	12,500	9,559
Oxygen	80	5,034	6,523	1,023	130	20	8,554	21,399
Oxygen	750	1,775	4,173	3,848	235	217	3,847	13,145
Oxygen	1,500	53,811	48	2,048	b/	4	106,685	38,922

^{a/} Based on revised A.S.P.

^{b/} Less than one-half of one percent.



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY SERVICE, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1 - Aug 8	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast*	
					Jul	Aug 1 - 8	Aug	Sep
SURGICAL DRESSINGS								
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3"	931,424	402,215	431,343	46	167,862	19,800	69,000	34,000
Packet, first aid *	3,458	0	1,262	37	265	51	420	377
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS								
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12 mm	2,642	480	2,077	79	805	0	0	0
Forceps, dressing 5 1/2"	413,824	230,956	142,513	34	2,028	25,000	15,000	1,350
Forceps, dressing, Rose- man, curved	48,295	7,272	31,505	65	309	2,000	1,000	2,500
Forceps, hemostatic, Hal- stead	53,773	0	21,074	39	4,378	348	2,750	0
Forceps, hemostatic, Ran- kin-Kelly	378,347	250,417	61,846	16	16,193	6,044	16,500	26,400
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	15,710	0	7,994	51	837	246	2,100	3,525
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	45,108	9,834	23,342	52	0	3,518	1,500	1,500
Holder, Needle, Hegar-Mayo	95,061	15,867	71,348	75	8,041	744	8,631	0
Knife, operating, 1 1/2" blade	9,240	0	18,912	205	9,780	0	15,360	0
Scissors, Bandage	184,134	0	140,911	77	32,898	9,729	22,000	17,187
Shears, plaster Paris	40,569	33,502	1,937	5	0	0	0	0
SURGICAL APPLIANCES								
Anesthesia apparatus, N ₂ O	1,681	735	147	9	58	79	300	247
Perimeter	833	50	324	39	61	58	110	110
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	74,209	0	75,731	102	7,238	0	8,731	6,081
Splint, Army, leg, 2-ring	53,037	0	37,642	71	7,205	3,200	21,160	12,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23 ga., 3/4 Canula	528,258	130,997	308,570	58	106,005	6,044	27,939	2,500
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT								
Colorimeter, Duboscq	1,288	621	667	52	150	0	0	0
Incubator, bacteriological 37° C	1,333	1,054	252	19	18	0	26	0
Microscope	5,610	2,411	1,549	28	325	75	400	400
DENTAL EQUIPMENT								
Compressor unit, 12 gal. tank	382	0	281	74	30	0	60	95
Chair, dental, field	5,366	495	495	9	95	400	2,278	225
X-RAY EQUIPMENT								
Machine, radiographic, 200 ma.	604	123	178	29	45	7	60r	130
X-ray, field, generator	1,233	192	532	43	90	55	40	0
X-ray, field, mobile unit	2,335	706	863	37	256	65	350	286
Chest, M. D., no. X-1	2,124	1,067	875	41	378	65	150	276
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT								
Cylinder, O ₂ , 1500 gallon, empty	8,362	0	2,048	24	2,000	0	0	0
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	439	202	30	0	0	16	1
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	11,324	6,206	4,486	40	241	5	14	0
OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT								
Chest, field, plain	10,360	0	13,659	132	5,484	788	0	0
Unit, power, electric	1,370	0	441	32	113	0	310	240

*Figures in Thousands **Based on contract schedules r Revised
Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

SUBSISTENCE

Almost 80 percent of all Army and Navy requirements of dehydrated fruits and vegetables have been contracted for through August 8, 1942. Contracts have been let for 56.6 million pounds out of the total requirement of 73 million pounds for both the Army and the Navy. Navy requirements are 10 million pounds.

Construction has been authorized by W.P.B. for plants with an annual capacity of 66 million pounds of dehydrated foods in addition to the 25 million capacity now in operation or under construction. With the addition of the 66 million pounds all Army and Navy needs will be met.

Important problems have been encountered in procuring dehydrated cabbage and onions. Sauerkraut canners are being contacted to supply cabbage needs, and experiments are being conducted to determine the suitability of the Bermuda onion for dehydration. If the experiments prove successful, a large plant will be erected in Florida which will take care of all onion requirements not yet contracted for. Stocks of dehydrated foods, including soups which are excluded from the total requirements of 73 million pounds, amounted to only one-half million pounds on August 5, 1942. The low inventory figure indicates that deliveries on the new purchase program have not yet been made.

RANGES, FIELD (CABINETS AND FIRE UNITS)

Deliveries of Cabinets and Fire Units through July reached approximately 16 and 7 percent, respectively, of 1942 Required Production. Tooling and materials difficulties have been eliminated so that the situation is well in hand. It is expected that requirements for this year will be met.

Shortages of materials arising from low priority ratings have been overcome by changing specifications and obtaining higher priority ratings for the substituted materials. Soft steel is now being used in cabinets and fire units, replacing stainless steel and copper silicon alloy sheets. The cook pot, insert, roaster, and all covers are also being fabricated of soft steel. Brass valves, formerly made of forgings, are now being made of castings, and new sources of supply have been found. New dies and tools necessitated by the changes in specifications have been procured so that all contractors are now in production and are being contacted periodically to speed up output and deliveries.

TENTS

Requirements for 1942 for Tents, Assembly, and Tents, Hospital Ward, will be met. Deliveries of Tents, Pyramidal, and Tents, Storage, are likely to remain behind schedule for some time and continued efforts to find additional manufacturing capacity are being made. Production at plants of Tents, Pyramidal, during July was 15 percent greater than during June, and during the first week of August exceeded by 12 and 40 percent, respectively, the first week of July and June.

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)

The improvement in the outlook for future deliveries of Tents, Assembly, is the result of bringing in a large new manufacturer. The difficulties in making Tents, Hospital Ward, have been greatly reduced by a recent change which consists of making the tents in two separate halves. This change makes the tent much easier to handle during the manufacturing process.

Work clothes manufacturers may be utilized for tent making. They would need additional sewing machines and technical assistance in getting started. As a result of a recent survey of possible tent manufacturers, considerable additional capacity has been located and is now being utilized. Full details of this information have been supplied to the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Procurement Division.

There are many tent manufacturers in the country but only a small number of them have machinery capable of making the pyramidal variety. Of several thousand canvas goods manufacturers in this country, only forty-one were tent makers before large scale Army buying began. A majority of them have very little financial responsibility and too few machines to be regarded as potential sources of capacity. Such firms as Ringling Brothers, who formerly made large tents only for their own use, have been enlisted as sources for similar products for Quartermaster procurement.

SCABBARDS, RIFLE, M-1918, M-1938

Deliveries through July were 35 percent of 1942 requirements. The recent award of contracts for 255,000 scabbards, for delivery by December, 1942, will fulfill this year's needs if the schedule is met. A W.P.B. order requesting tanners not to blacken leather but to leave it in its natural color, the form in which it is used for scabbards, has helped to relieve the bottleneck of leather supply. Experiments with substitute materials for leather are now in process.

GOGGLES

Deliveries of goggles to the end of July were 25 percent of the schedule for that date and 8 percent of 1942 requirements. The intensive study of the crude rubber substitution problems connected with this item is being continued under the direction of the Office of The Quartermaster General. The difficulties arise out of the fact that the frame was originally intended to be made of crude rubber.

Specifications now in use still call for a crude rubber back - where the frame is in contact with the wearer's face - and a reclaimed rubber front. Frames made entirely of reclaimed rubber could not be used because it causes skin poisoning. Attempts to remedy this by coating the reclaimed rubber frame with a neoprene (a synthetic rubber) or crude rubber skin led to manufacturing difficulties because the coating might be cracked or pitted, thus exposing the toxic reclaimed rubber. Present efforts are directed toward finding a suitable non-toxic synthetic rubber or synthetic resin which can be handled easily in the manufacturing process.

A new type of goggles which fits snugly against the face without the use of any frame has been considered and might be the solution.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Delivered	\$	0	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 8				
					Percent of 1942 Required Production				
					20	40	60	80	100
Cot, fold., steel	429,166	1,921,635	448						
Scabbard, sub-machine gun, M-1940	29,002	54,976	190						
Cot, fold., canvas, M-1938	1,593,398	2,413,329	151						
Paulin, canvas, khaki, 12'x17' (a)	36,096	49,899	138						
Tag, identification, M-1940	6,628,468	9,122,210	138						
Belt, cartridge, cal..30, diamtd.	1,582,637	1,651,770	104						
Can, meat, M-1932	5,036,841	4,844,090	96						
Cover, canteen, diamtd., M-1910	6,267,108	6,041,021	96						
Pouche, first-aid packet, M-1924	5,627,912	5,354,520	95						
Bag, barrack	8,963,421	7,676,204	86						
Haversack, M-1928 (a)	2,452,047	2,101,848	86						
Suspender, belt	2,812,668	2,356,271	84						
Headnet, mosquito	1,640,676	1,324,116	81						
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles(a)	502,501	383,191	76						
Cover, mattress	2,635,463	2,014,064	76						
Blanket, wool, O.D., M-1934(a)	9,278,455	6,638,153	72						
Bar, sandfly	31,974	22,890	71						
Canteen, M-1910	3,851,808	2,490,986	65						
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins and poles(a)	26,548	16,380	62						
Sling, carrying, Machine Gun and ammunition	182,711	109,516	60						
Tent, shelter half (a)	5,047,796	2,950,312	58						
Bag, canvas, field, O.D., M-1936	2,615,710	1,472,514	56						
Tent, assembly w/pins and poles	1,266	689	54						
Case, canvas, dispatch	189,840	66,226	35						
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins and poles (a)	20,472	6,839	33						
Bar, mosquito	5,829,836	1,820,227	31						
Screen, latrine, w/pins and poles	33,156	12,561	24						
Tent, wall, small, w/fly, pins & poles	464,105	87,619	19						
Goggles, M-1938	691,937	71,800	10						
Machete, M-1939 (a)	0	32,160	-						
Pocket, magazine, double-web, carbine, Cal.30	(b)	33,312	-						

(a) Includes International Aid

(b) New item; not listed in Army Supply Program

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

8-20-42

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Delivered	%	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 8					
				Percent of 1942 Required Production					
				0	20	40	60	80	100
<u>CLOTHING</u>									
Undershirt, cotton, summer, sleeveless	4,148,055	21,808,871	526						
Hat, herringbone twill	2,902,890	8,008,764	276						
Shirt, cotton, khaki	5,025,897	11,093,022	221						
Shoes, service, (I. low)(a)	11,803,907	19,934,531	169						
Cap, wool-knit, M-1941	926,008	1,462,819	158						
Belt, web, waist	5,599,123	5,211,900	93						
Overcoat, wool, roll-collar, O.D.	3,367,096	2,903,776	86						
Gloves, leather, heavy	2,567,652	1,854,103	72						
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,867,610	8,596,352	67						
Trousers, wool, O.D.	12,772,593	7,225,409	57						
Leggings, canvas, M-1938, dismt'd.	8,826,114	4,493,046	51						
Jacket, field, O.D.	8,647,220	3,993,633	46						
Raincoat, mtd., and dismt'd.	4,967,586	2,070,972	42						
Linens, helmet, steel, M-1	7,380,746	3,107,803	42						
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	596,579	194,854	33						
Coat, mackinaw, O.D.	1,908,927	614,753	32						
<u>GENERAL SUPPLIES</u>									
Saddle, Phillips' Pack, Cavalry(a)	12,224	15,313	125						
Table, camp, folding	72,286	72,244	99						
Lantern, electric, portable, hand	143,216	126,874	89						
Stove, tent	579,813	480,079	83						
Outfit, officer, mess	38,442	20,000	52						
Lantern, gasoline, w/mantle and pump	168,855	41,034	24						
Saddle, Phillips', pack, cargo	7,886	1,825	23						
Can, corrugated, nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714,368	156,085	22						
Range, field, M-1937, Cabinet (a)	83,271	16,479	20						
Container, round, insulated	130,981	25,936	20						
Range, field, M-1937, units fire(a)	111,028	15,728	14						
Can, water, 5-gallon (a)	1,244,776	169,259	14						
Safe, field, key lock (a)	18,000	1,267	7						

(a) Includes International Aid

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Figures In Thousands

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 5	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-8	Aug	Sep
Belts, web, waist	5,599	-	5,212	93	792	160	1,300	1,000
Caps, garrison, khaki	15,010	-	8,025	57	1,517	834	1,000	1,600
Caps, garrison, OD	6,553	-	5,291	81	915	323	500	800
Caps, herringbone twill	5,076	-	3,503	69	914	279	600	300
Caps, wool knit, M-1941	926	-	1,463	158	758	303	800	800
Coats, mackinaw, OD	1,909	560	615	32	120	26	125	180
Coats, wool, serge, OD	6,777	-	4,325	64	966r	253	1,000	1,200
Drawers, cotton, protective	1,859	-	3,166	170	961	266b/	1,000	1,000
Drawers, cotton, shorts	1,486	-	17,522	1,179	3,550r	652	1,000	2,500
Drawers, wool	12,091	-	7,569	63	1,388	202	1,500	1,300
Gloves, leather, heavy	2,568	-	1,854	72	267	262	400	200
Gloves, protective, impermeable	500	-	314	63	101	21b/	105	100
Gloves, wool, OD	7,476	-	4,487	60	798	292	575	795
Hats, herringbone twill	2,903	-	8,009	276	707r	160	700	500
Hoods, wool, OD, protective	719	-	1,520	212	312r	138b/	360	450
Jackets, field, OD	8,647	-	3,994	46	773	356	1,100	1,300
Jackets, herringbone twill	5,333	-	5,816	109	1,137	376	660	900
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1938	8,826	-	4,493	51	521	832	1,600	1,400
Liners, helmet, steel, M-1	7,381	-	3,108b/r	42	691r	1,398b/	800	800
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	597	57	195	33	64	31	101	100
Overcoats, wool, roll collar, OD	3,367	-	2,904	86	498	162	236	413
Overcoats, arctic	904	-	1,734	196	27	-	-	-
Raincoats, mounted and dismounted	4,968	4,962	2,071	42	312	146	400	400
Shirts, cotton, khaki	5,026	-	11,093	221	1,648	534	1,800	1,600
Shirts, flannel, OD	9,991	-	8,398	84	1,941	641	1,800	1,300
Shoes, service (incl. shoes, low- qtr., tan) a/	11,804	-	19,935	169	1,737	1,762	2,003	1,298
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,868	-	8,596	67	1,861	722	2,200	2,000
Trousers, herringbone twill	4,061	-	5,818	143	820	233	800	800
Trousers, wool, OD	12,773	-	7,225	57	1,456	757	1,500	1,400
Undershirts, cotton, protective	1,889	-	3,572	189	1,086r	411b/	900	1,000
Undershirts, cotton, summer sleeveless	4,148	-	21,809	526	4,702	1,705	4,000	4,000
Undershirts, wool	8,846	-	7,727	87	1,039	285	1,000	1,000
Bags, barrack	8,963	-	7,676	88	1,795	1,335	2,299	1,800
Bags, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,616	-	1,473	56	224	139	193	270
Bags, mosquito	5,830	-	1,820	31	445	210	385	500
Bags, sandfly	32	-	23	71	2	0	0	0
Belts, cart., cal.30, dismd.	1,583	-	1,652	104	191	193	166	300
Blankets, wool, OD, M-1934 a/	9,278	-	6,638	72	1,259	258	1,325	1,300
Cans, meat, M-1932	5,037	-	4,844	96	672	519	722	600
Canteens, M-1910	3,852	-	2,491	65	116	309	100	132
Cases, canvas, dispatch	190	-	66	35	10	34	10	20
Cots, folding, canvas, M-1938	1,593	-	2,413	151	628	115	400	500

a/ Includes International Aid.
 E/ Complete information not available.
 r Revised.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Figures in Thousands

ITEM	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 8	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jul	Aug 1-8	Aug	Sep
Cots, folding, steel	429	-	1,922	448	154	24	0	0
Covers, canteen, dismt., M-1910	6,267	-	6,041	96	963	1,101	999	1,400
Covers, mattress	2,655	-	2,014	76	764	284	1,000	500
Goggles, M-1936	692	-	72r	10	25	15	10	47
Haversacks, M-1928 a/	2,452	-	2,102	86	412	230	400	700
Headnets, mosquito	1,641	-	1,324	81	335	152	532	300
Machetes, M-1939 a/	0	-	32	-	17	16	16	17
Paulins, canvas, khaki, 12'x17'	36	-	50	138	8	12	532	300
Pockets, magazine, double web, carbine, cal.30	b/	-	33	-	0	33	0	25
Pouches, first-aid packet, M-1924	5,628	-	5,355	95	1,279	269	1,199	1,200
Rolls, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	168	-	146	87	32	26	32	90
Scabbards, submachine gun, M-1940	29	-	55	190	16	13	27	15
Screens, latrine, w/pins & poles	53	-	13	24	2	4	3	4
Slings, carrying, m.g. & amm.	183	19	110	60	17	10	10	0
Suspenders, belt	2,813	25	2,356	84	367	132	300	100
Tags, identification, M-1940	6,628	-	9,122	138	1,996	1,816	2,920	3,000
Tents, assembly, w/pins & poles	1	-	1	54	-	-	-	0
Tents, pyramidal, w/pins & poles a/	503	-	383	76	81	58	70	80
Tents, shelter half a/	5,048	-	2,950	58	680	588	645	750
Tents, storage, w/fly, pins & poles a/	20	-	7	33	1	2	1	2
Tents, wall, large, w/fly, pins & poles a/	27	-	16	62	1	1	1	2
Tents, wall, small, w/fly, pins & poles	464	-	88	19	15	16	28	23
Cans, corrugated, nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714	277	156	22	24	61	19	29
Cans, water, 5-gal. a/	1,245	-	169	14	65	22	75	100
Containers, round, insulated	131	-	26	20	5	1	5	6
Lanterns, electric, portable, hand	143	-	127	89	1	16	32	0
Lanterns, gasoline, w/mantle & pump	169	67	41	24	6	7	10	12
Outfits, cooking, cavalry, pack, comp.	0	-	1	279	0	0	0	0
Outfits, officers', mess	38	16	20r	52	-	0	0	0
Ranges, field, M-1937 cabinets a/	83	-	16	20	5	4	18	21
Ranges, field, M-1937, fire units a/	111	-	16	10	4	8	5	6
Saddles, Phillips', pack, cargo	8	3	2	23	1	-	1	1
Saddles, Phillips', pack, cavalry a/	12	10	15	125	1r	4	3	2
Safes, field, key lock a/	18	-	1	7	1r	-	1	2
Stoves, tent	580	96	480	83	11	0	0	0
Tables, camp, folding	72	-	72	99	33	10	33	33

a/ Includes International Aid.

b/ New item, not listed in Army Supply Program.

r Revised.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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HARBOR BOATS - DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

MINE YAWLS

At present there is a deficiency of 10 engines. Unless the use of Model 317 Buda is approved, delivery of engines is not expected within the next 90 to 100 days.

LAUNCHES, NAVY TYPE

Delay in delivery of these launches has been caused by shortages of clutches from the Oliver Plow Company. Some relief is expected about September 15 by a release through the Navy. Unless this release is obtained, clutches will not be available until October.

COMMAND BOATS

Delay in construction of command boats is attributable to Gar Wood's inability to secure required parts for engines.

RESCUE BOATS, 42'

Delayed receipt of engines from the Kermath Company has held up the program for these boats. There is now an additional delay due to a breakdown on a honing machine. Effort is being made to secure emergency rating on the honing machine. It seems unlikely that this will be obtained before November or December.

RESCUE BOATS, 104'

Delivery of these vessels has been held up by delay in receipt of generating sets. The contract for these sets was originally sublet to the Bardco Company, which in turn subcontracted with a small generator manufacturer who was unable to complete delivery. New contracts were then let by the Government. Releases of 9 units from the Navy have helped considerably.

LANDING BOATS, 36'

Delay on this contract is the result of inability of the motor company to meet its deliveries. This condition has now been relieved to a great extent. Unless additional engines and other equipment are shifted to the Navy for use by that Service, this contract may be completed within the next six weeks.

CARGO VESSELS, 65'

Diversion by the Navy of engines on AA priority temporarily held up construction on these vessels. This diversion will end in October or November. Meantime, additional contracts have been let to supply necessary engines.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: REQUIREMENTS AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS

FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL

Under authority of Executive Order No. 9,082, February 28, 1942, providing for the reorganization of the Army of the United States, there was created, July 31, 1942, by General Orders No. 38, the Transportation Corps, under a Chief of Transportation, who is charged with the direction, supervision and coordination of all transportation functions for the War Department and with the preparation of field installations pertaining thereto.

The order also transferred to the Transportation Corps, officers and enlisted personnel performing transportation duties. In other words, personnel associated or on duty with the Corps of Engineers and the Quartermaster Corps are now under the Chief of Transportation.

ACTIVITIES

In accordance with General Orders No. 38 the following action has been taken or is under consideration:

- (1) Necessary changes of Army Regulations
- (2) Organization of a Transportation Training Center
- (3) Necessary expansion of the Ports of Embarkation by providing for a General Staff for the larger Ports commanded by General Officers
- (4) Adoption of insignia and colors for the Transportation Corps
- (5) Providing for special training of Transportation Officers at Services of Supply Schools
- (6) Action to secure especially qualified officers for the Transportation offices of the Service Commands
- (7) Determination of the status of training strength and location of units provided for transportation duties.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION

The formation of the Transportation Corps as such gives the Chief of Transportation full control over the personnel necessary for him to carry out his mission. He will have his own officers, his own units and his own insignia and can, therefore, meet the problems of transportation with people who are trained and responsible to him directly, and not by remote control. Heretofore, he had no control of a Post Commander, who might appoint an officer as the Transportation Officer and thereafter appoint that same officer as Post Exchange Officer or Commissary Officer; now that officer is a Transportation Officer in the same sense that an Engineer Officer or a Quartermaster Officer is a special officer of the post. In that way the transportation functions are strengthened.

ORGANIZATION

In establishing the Transportation Corps, General Orders No. 38, created the following subdivisions: (1) Rail Headquarters Companies, (2) Port Headquarters Companies, (3) Port Battalions, and (4) Boat Companies (Aviation).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CONTROL AND REPORTS DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES			
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Jul 31	Per- cent del	Actual		Forecast	
					Jun	Jul 1-31	Jul	Aug
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>								
Distribution Box Boat	18	-	11	61	3	0	0	0
Mine Planters	16	-	3	19	1	1	0	1
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>								
Landing Boats	82	32	4	5	0	4	38	0
Lighters, Cargo & Truck	75	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Supply Equipment</u>								
Barges, Derrick	35	-	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barges, Gasoline	20	-	11	55	4	6	11	0
Barges, Ocean-going	40	7	4	10	1	1	4	3
Barges, Self-propelled	47	-	8	17	0	5	0	0
Barges, Utility	94	-	21	22	0	7	37	6
Barges, 45'	169	-	101	60	39	12	21	10
Freight and/or Passenger Boats	43	-	12	28	0	6	6	0
Launches, "Q" Class	37	-	32	86	6	2	0	0
Launches, Navy Type	63	-	27	43	10	8	46	7
Towboats, 26'	69	-	55	80	25	0	21	7
Tugs, Small	47	-	22	47	4	6	1	7
Tugs, Large	41	11	6	15	1	1	0	0
Utility Boats, "T" Class	43	-	0	0	0	0	10	0
Utility Boats, (A.C.)	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Rescue & Salvage Equipment</u>								
Rescue Boats, 42'	76	-	60	77	17	4	7	7
Rescue Boats, 63'	20	-	12	60	4	3	0	1
Rescue Boats, 100'	63	-	0	0	0	0	13	0
Retriever Vessels	6	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: REQUIREMENTS AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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8-20-42

STATISTICS & PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES
PROCUREMENT

ARMY AIR FORCES

33

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

ARMY AIRPLANE ACCEPTANCES

Acceptance of 741 airplanes by the Army in the first quarter of August was a new high for a first quarter period. Previous record was 609 in the first quarter of May. All types showed increases over the July period with the exception of the bomber group which dropped slightly. These data cover procurement by the Army for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

Type	Jul 1-8	Aug 1-8	Unit change	Percent change
Bombers	128	118	- 10	- 8
Fighters	92	132	+ 40	+ 43
Service Combat	64	144	+ 80	+125
Trainers	275	347	+ 72	+ 26
Total	559	741	+182	+ 33

ENGINE PRODUCTION

United States production of engines in July for all customers amounted to 14,336 units. This included 1,827 engines for Ordnance, which were manufactured by the following companies: Continental Motors, Detroit, 874; Continental Motors, Muskegon, 950; Wright, Patterson, 3. July production was two percent above June, when 14,085 engines were accepted including 978 for Ordnance.

FORD PRODUCTION

The first B-24E has not yet been accepted from Ford, Willow Run. Ford has a better record on engine production. The average daily rate of engine production in July at Dearborn was 42 engines. The July schedule, however, was not met on account of a cylinder head shortage attributable to labor trouble at the Fairfield (Connecticut) Foundry. Ford is manufacturing approximately 20,000 engines under license from Pratt and Whitney.

INTERNATIONAL AID

The status of International Airplane Aid from all sources including Navy through June 30, 1942, is shown in the tabulations on the three following pages. Data are based upon a report compiled by the Statistics Division, War Production Board. The quantities and models of planes requested by each country were obtained from the requisition files at the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Figures on Lend-Lease transfers and direct purchases were taken from the records of the Materiel Command of the Army Air Forces.

These tables have been very carefully compiled and furnish the best picture on the distribution of airplane production that can be obtained, aside from access to the secret decisions of the Munitions Assignments Board. It is to be noted that direct purchase action by foreign countries is nearing completion and Foreign Aid in the future will be of the Lend-Lease type.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICAL CONTROL, AAF; STATISTICS DIVISION, WPB

ARMY AIR FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL AID BY COUNTRY JUNE 30, 1942

Country and Group	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
	Lend-Lease Requisitions	Direct Purchases	Total Requirements	Lend-Lease Transfers	Direct Purchase Acceptances	Total
<u>Total All Planes</u>	<u>23,210</u>	<u>12,528</u>	<u>35,738</u>	<u>4,483</u>	<u>10,210</u>	<u>14,693</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>						
Bomber	8,784	4,978	13,762	796	3,506	4,302
Army and Navy Fighter	3,774	4,154	7,928	482	3,500	3,982
Transport	658	48	706	115	48	163
Observation	895	17	912	158	15	173
Trainer	5,206	1,964	7,170	704	1,964	2,668
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>						
Bomber	900	0	900	551	0	551
Army and Navy Fighter	900	0	900	870	0	870
Observation	30	0	30	30	0	30
<u>China</u>						
Bomber	275	2	277	0	1	1
Army and Navy Fighter	869	3	872	262	3	265
Transport	47	0	47	10	0	10
Observation	19	0	19	0	0	0
Trainer	228	104	332	220	104	324
<u>Netherlands</u>						
Bomber	28	258	286	53	84	137
Army and Navy Fighter	36	149	185	18	149	167
Transport	10	58	68	0	40	40
Observation	24	1	25	24	1	25
Trainer	0	218	218	0	218	218
<u>Latin America</u>						
Bomber	78	30	108	6	30	36
Army and Navy Fighter	76	0	76	0	0	0
Transport	22	24	46	1	18	19
Observation	52	91	143	27	91	118
Trainer	294	111	405	148	115	263
<u>Finland</u>						
Army and Navy Fighter	0	44	44	0	44	44
<u>Iran</u>						
Army and Navy Fighter	0	10	10	0	10	10
<u>Iraq</u>						
Bomber	0	15	15	0	15	15
<u>Norway</u>						
Bomber	0	60	60	0	60	60
Army and Navy Fighter	0	36	36	0	36	36
Transport	0	2	2	2	2	4
Trainer	5	36	41	0	41	41
<u>Philippines</u>						
Transport	0	1	1	0	1	1
Trainer	0	12	12	0	12	12
<u>Portugal</u>						
Transport	0	24	24	0	24	24
<u>Siam</u>						
Bomber	0	10	10	0	10	10
Army and Navy Fighter	0	6	6	0	6	6
Observation	0	10	10	0	10	10
<u>Sweden</u>						
Bomber	0	2	2	0	2	2
<u>Turkey</u>						
Trainer	0	50	50	0	50	50

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS DIVISION, WPB

ARMY AIR FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL AID BY TYPE OF PLANE JUNE 30, 1942

Group and Type	Country	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
		Lend-Lease Requisitions	Direct Purchases	Total Requirements	Lend-Lease Transfers	Direct Purchase Acceptances	Total
<u>Total All Planes</u>		<u>23,210</u>	<u>12,528</u>	<u>35,738</u>	<u>4,483</u>	<u>10,210</u>	<u>14,693</u>
<u>Bombers</u>							
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	United Kingdom	1,016	165	1,181	68	165	233
	China	9	0	9	0	0	0
Flying Boat, 4-eng	United Kingdom	200	0	200	0	0	0
Flying Boat, 2-eng	United Kingdom	663	174	837	63	174	237
	Netherlands	0	48	48	0	36	36
	Latin America	11	0	11	0	0	0
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	United Kingdom	1,925	675	2,600	79	431	510
	China	150	0	150	0	0	0
	U. S. S. R.	122	0	122	76	0	76
	Netherlands	0	162	162	25	0	25
	Latin America	0	0	0	6	0	6
Light Bomber, 2-eng	United Kingdom	3,138	2,463	5,601	586	2,463	3,049
	China	116	0	116	0	0	0
	U. S. S. R.	778	0	778	475	0	475
	Netherlands	28	48	76	28	48	76
	Latin America	18	0	18	0	0	0
Light Bomber, 1-eng	United Kingdom	1,842	1,501	3,343	0	273	273
	China	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Netherlands	0	Cancelled	0	0	0	0
	Latin America	49	30	79	0	30	30
	Iraq	0	15	15	0	15	15
	Norway	0	60	60	0	60	60
	Siam	0	10	10	0	10	10
	Sweden	0	2	2	0	2	2
Total Bombers		10,065	5,355	15,420	1,406	3,708	5,114
<u>Fighters</u>							
Army Fighter, 2-eng	United Kingdom	0	667	667	0	23	23
Army Fighter, 1-eng	United Kingdom	2,357	3,136	5,493	441	3,126	3,567
	China	869	3	872	262	3	265
	U. S. S. R.	900	0	900	870	0	870
	Netherlands	36	48	84	18	48	66
	Latin America	76	0	76	6	0	6
	Finland	0	44	44	0	44	44
	Iran	0	10	10	0	10	10
	Norway	0	36	36	0	36	36
	Siam	0	6	6	0	6	6
Navy Fighter, 1-eng	United Kingdom	1,417	351	1,768	41	351	392
	Netherlands	0	101	101	0	101	101
Total Fighters		5,655	4,402	10,057	1,638	3,748	5,386

Table continued on following page.

ARMY AIR FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL AID BY TYPE OF PLANE (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 1942

Group and Type	Country	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
		Lend-Lease Requisitions	Direct Purchases	Total Requirements	Lend-Lease Transfers	Direct Purchase Acceptances	Total
Transport							
Heavy Transport, 4-eng	United Kingdom	27	0	27	0	0	0
Heavy Transport, 2-eng	United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	0	1
Medium Transport, 2-eng	United Kingdom	547	46	593	74	46	120
	China	47	0	47	10	0	10
	Netherlands	10	58	68	0	40	40
	Norway	0	2	2	2	2	4
	Latin America	1	22	23	1	16	17
Light Transport, 2-eng	United Kingdom	83	2	85	26	2	28
	Latin America	21	2	23	0	2	2
	Philippines	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Portugal	0	24	24	0	24	24
Light Transport, 1-eng	United Kingdom	0	0	0	14	0	14
Total Transport		737	157	894	128	133	261
Observation							
Communications, 2 and 1-eng	United Kingdom	445	17	462	107	15	122
	China	19	0	19	0	0	0
	U. S. S. R.	30	0	30	30	0	30
	Netherlands	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Latin America	20	91	111	0	91	91
	Siam	0	10	10	0	10	10
Naval Reconnaissance 1-eng	United Kingdom	450	0	450	51	0	51
	Netherlands	24	0	24	24	0	24
	Latin America	32	0	32	27	0	27
Total Observation		1,020	119	1,139	239	117	356
Trainers							
Advanced Trainer, 2-eng	United Kingdom	556	640	1,196	148	640	788
	China	8	6	14	0	6	6
	Netherlands	0	24	24	0	24	24
	Latin America	7	0	7	14	0	14
Advanced Trainer, 1-eng	United Kingdom	2,550	1,267	3,817	68	1,267	1,335
	Netherlands	0	61	61	0	61	61
	Latin America	66	37	103	49	37	86
	Turkey	0	50	50	0	50	50
Basic Trainer, 1-eng	United Kingdom	600	57	657	0	57	57
	China	0	50	50	0	50	50
	Latin America	74	12	86	50	12	62
Primary Trainer, 1-eng	United Kingdom	1,500	0	1,500	488	0	488
	China	220	48	268	220	48	268
	Netherlands	0	133	133	0	133	133
	Latin America	147	62	209	35	66	101
	Norway	5	36	41	0	41	41
Philippines	0	12	12	0	12	12	
Total Trainers		5,733	2,495	8,228	1,072	2,504	3,576

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICS DIVISION, WPS

ARMY AIR FORCES

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ARMY AIRPLANE INVENTORY AND PROCUREMENT STATUS

The relation between Army airplane inventory and the procurement program as of July 31, 1942, is shown in the tabulation below. The "on hand" figures must not be interpreted as "readiness for combat" figures. The "on hand" figures have been adjusted downward only by exclusion of accepted but undelivered units (approximately 370) and by exclusion of experimental and obsolete models. The data are subject to change by late reports on losses.

Type	Status - July 31, 1942			Percentage Progress (Classifications in bars are non-cumulative. Sum of planes in 3 classifications = 100%)					
	On hand	On order but not del'd	Financed but not on order	On Hand	On order but not del'd	Financed but not on order			
TACTICAL				0	20	40	60	80	100
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	1,072	14,692	1,867						
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	1,300	3,922	5,265						
Light Bomber, 2-eng	566	1,898	3,150						
Light Bomber, 1-eng	477	100	9,250						
Fighter, 2-eng	836	3,214	1,000						
Fighter, 1-eng	2,753	19,026	3,100						
Total Combat	7,004	42,892	23,632						
Heavy Transport, 4-eng	9	702	410						
Heavy Transport, 2-eng	5	601	300						
Medium Transport, 2-eng	822	2,592	8,975						
Light Transport, 2-eng	30	0	0						
Light Transport, 1-eng	84	0	0						
Communications (a)	2,648	2,237	1,175						
Total Service Combat	3,598	6,132	10,860						
Total Tactical (b)	10,602	48,984	34,492						
TRAINING									
Adv Trainer, 2-eng	1,730	6,851	501						
Adv Trainer, 1-eng	2,065	3,179	2,400						
Basic Trainer	4,052	3,789	3,300						
Primary Trainer	5,257	8,202	2,800						
Total Trainer	13,104	22,021	9,001						
GRAND TOTAL	23,706	71,005	43,493						

(a) Includes Amphibian, Observation, Reconnaissance.
(b) Combat plus service combat.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: STATISTICAL CONTROL, AAF

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PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT
OPERATIONS

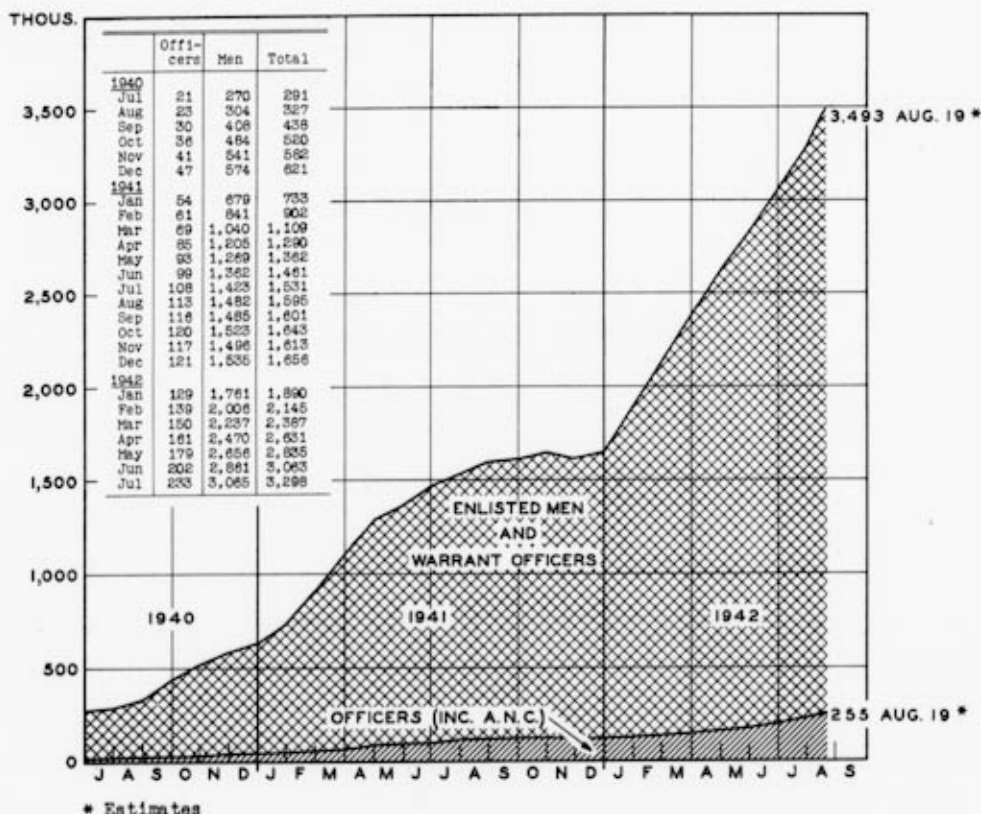
PERSONNEL

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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - AUGUST 19, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,492,581 as of August 19, 1942. Actual strength for the end of each month is shown in the table.

The apparent decline in strength between October and November, 1941 was due to the failure of November strength reports to arrive from the Philippine Department since the outbreak of war. No strength figures on the Philippine Department have been included since October.



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: MACHINE RECORDS BRANCH, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

PERSONNEL

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PROCUREMENT OF OFFICERS THROUGH OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS

In order to furnish the United States Army with trained officers, Officer Candidate Schools were established on July 1, 1941. Since that date, up to and including the end of July, 1942, 81,777 officer candidates have been enrolled in all Officer Candidate Schools of the Arms and Services listed below. Of this number 47,154 were enrolled on July 31 in classes not yet graduated. Of the 34,623 enrollees in classes now completed, 29,048 were commissioned as Second Lieutenants and the remaining 5,575 or 16 percent were dropped before graduation for inaptitude, at their own request, or for other reasons. It is noteworthy that the number of candidates in these schools has increased from 1,721 in July of 1941 to 47,154 at the end of July 1942.

The tabulation below shows monthly and cumulative figures of total enrollment, graduations and the number of candidates dropped:

DISPOSITION OF ENROLLEES IN OFFICER CANDIDATE CLASSES GRADUATED JULY 1941 - JULY 1942

Number of Candidates

1941	Enrolled		Graduated		Dropped		In School (As of end of Month)
	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	
July	1,721						1,721
August	321	2,042					2,042
September	189	2,231	905		294		1,032
October	1,792	4,023	414	1,319	108	402	2,302
November	638	4,661	220	1,539	101	503	2,619
December	202	4,863	680	2,219	154	657	1,987
1942							
January	2,630	7,493	928	3,147	219	876	3,470
February	4,610	12,103	488	3,635	150	1,026	7,442
March	6,728	18,831	636	4,271	74	1,100	13,460
April	12,353	31,184	2,163	6,434	406	1,506	23,244
May	14,057	45,241	5,026	11,460	642	2,148	31,633
June	16,948	62,189	7,125	18,585	1,343	3,491	40,113
July	19,588	81,777	10,463	29,048	2,084	5,575	47,154
Total	81,777		29,048		5,575		

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

PERSONNEL

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TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

During the six weeks from July 1 through August 11, 1942, a total of 21,650 temporary appointments were made in the Army of the United States, not counting graduates of Officer Candidate Schools. This total does not include Aviation Cadets or R.O.T.C. graduates commissioned at graduation, as they are appointed in the Officers Reserve Corps. The Army Air Forces accounted for 4,063 appointments, or 19 percent of the 6-weeks total. The Medical Corps, Medical Administrative Corps and Dental Corps combined accounted for 12,545, or 58 percent of the total. The remaining 5,042 appointments were distributed in relatively smaller numbers among other branches of the service. Only 1,212, or 5.6 percent of the men appointed, were from the ranks, either enlisted men or warrant officers. On the other hand, over 20,000 were commissioned directly from civilian life. The distribution of these appointments for the period July 1 - August 11, 1942 (inclusive) by previous military experience and by rank is shown below.

DISTRIBUTION BY PREVIOUS MILITARY EXPERIENCE

Previous Military Experience	Number	Percent
No previous experience	17,022	78.6
Former Officers	2,430	11.2
Enlisted Men	1,086	5.0
World War Enlisted Men	903	4.2
Warrant Officers, Regular Army	126	.6
Citizens Military Training Camps Qualified	36	.2
Reserve Officers Training Corps	7	(a)
Unknown	40	.2
TOTAL	21,650	100.0

(a) Less than one-tenth of one percent.

DISTRIBUTION BY RANK

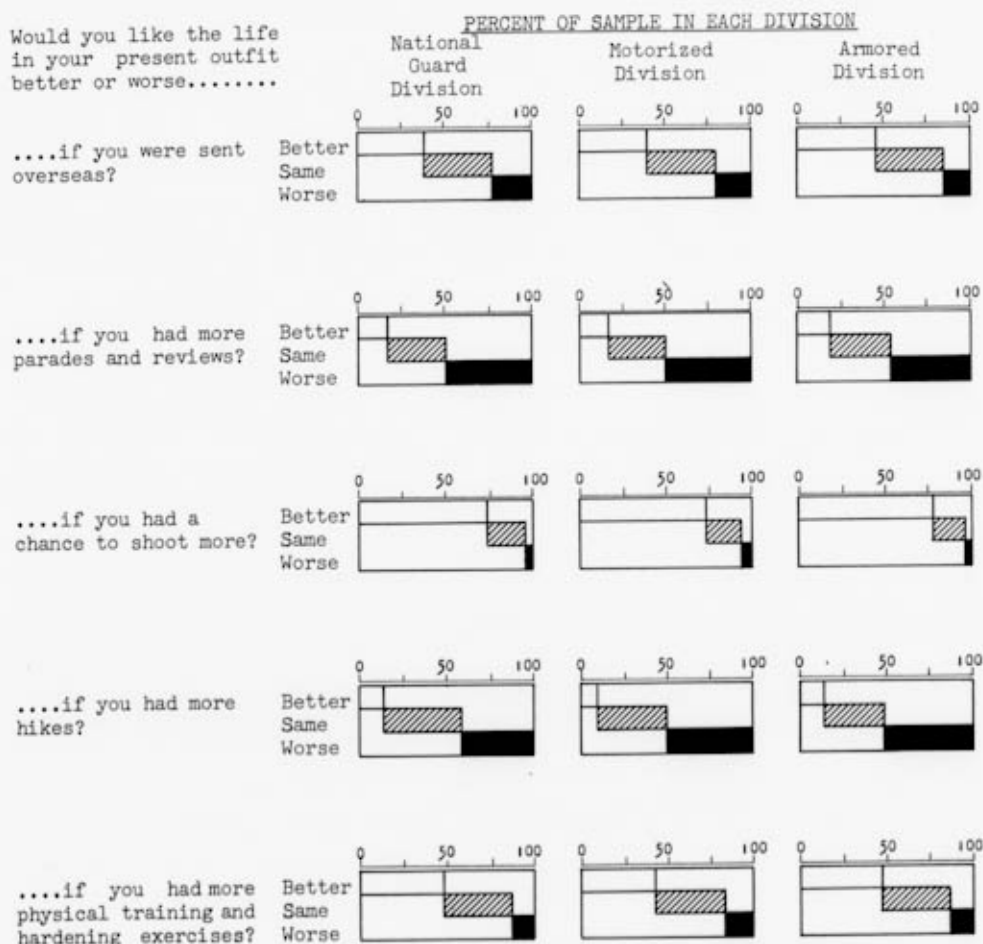
Rank	Number	Percent
2nd Lieutenant	9,003	41.6
1st Lieutenant	7,719	35.6
Captain	3,758	17.4
Major	1,022	4.7
Lt. Colonel	126	.6
Colonel	22	.1
TOTAL	21,650	100.0

A few R.O.T.C. graduates who were not eligible for, or who refused appointments in the Officers Reserve Corps at the time of graduation, have been given temporary appointments in the Army of the United States. R.O.T.C. students who completed the advanced course at their own expense and without contract between July 1, 1941 and July 1, 1942, have also been eligible for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States. Certain overseas base commanders have the authority to make temporary appointments on their own initiative. In some cases, the previous military experience of their appointees is "unknown".

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: CIVILIAN COMPONENTS BRANCH, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

ATTITUDES OF ENLISTED MEN TOWARD TRAINING AND COMBAT

In May 1942, the Research Branch of the Special Service Division made a Planning Survey designed to obtain information from enlisted men concerning their attitudes toward Army life. A representative cross-section of enlisted men in three combat divisions filled out 4,021 questionnaires. Answers were made anonymously in an atmosphere insuring frankness and cooperation. The tabulation of the replies to some of the questions have been charted below. Others will be presented in future issues. For lack of space, the word "same" has been used in the chart as one of the possible answers, whereas actually the questionnaire form read "about the same."



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: RESEARCH BRANCH, SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, HQ, SOS

PERSONNEL

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

Significant activities during the week ended August 14, 1942 included completion of the transfer of the Chaplain School from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana to Harvard University, and expediting the processing of chaplaincy applications through elimination of some of the steps involved.

Special attention was given to the assignment of chaplains to duty at alien enemy internment camps and to the establishment of a policy whereby civilian religious organizations may have proper access to such camps. A compendium of Tables of Organization relative to chaplains was prepared.

The chief difficulty arises out of a shortage of Catholic chaplains which continues to hinder the placement operations of the Air Forces Liaison Division and the Personnel Division.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Special Service has directed its over-all program to a single objective: to help commanding officers develop and maintain the mental and physical stamina of the American soldier, and thus aid in increasing his military effectiveness.

In the achievement of its objectives, Special Service functions in three principal ways: (1) planning and organizing educational, recreational and welfare programs; (2) providing the facilities to house or otherwise enable these programs to operate; (3) training and instructing field personnel to carry out the programs.

Present headquarters strength of the Division consists of 65 officers and 289 civilians. In the field there is one special service officer with each field army and army corps; a special service section of 3 officers on the staff of each division; and one officer with each regiment. With service commands and posts in the United States, there are one or more special service officers at each post. At present there are more than 2,000 special service officers and 4,000 enlisted men in the field, exclusive of special service units for overseas duty which consist of 5 officers and 116 enlisted men each.

Among the special service programs now in operation are included the maintenance of 500 library collections; the offering of 65 correspondence courses, selected to contribute to military efficiency, through the Army Institute; operation of 500 motion picture theaters in Army posts; development of leisure-time athletic programs in camps and the training of personnel at the special service school at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The school has a capacity of 200 students per month.

Included among the activities of the Division have been the preparation of 23 soldier information manuals on foreign people and countries similar to the recently published "Short Guide to Great Britain," and the production of a series of 10 indoctrination films and another series of films on "Know Your Allies" and "Know Your Enemies."

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS; SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION

PERSONNEL

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ORGANIZATION OF ALLOWANCE AND ALLOTMENT BRANCH

FUNCTIONS

The Allowance and Allotment Branch, A.G.O., has as its functions the authorization of payments of family allowances to certain relatives and dependents of enlisted men in grades 4 to 7 inclusive, under Public Act 625, 77th Congress, through the Family Allowance Section, and the administration of Public Act 490, 77th Congress through its Dependency Allotment Section, providing for allotments of pay to dependents of officers, enlisted men, warrant officers, nurses and civilian employees who are interned, missing in action, captured or unable to act for themselves, and other allied matters such as movement of dependents and household goods and payment of insurance premiums.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

Procurement and training of personnel and procurement of supplies and equipment for the Family Allowance Section are the two main problems. These problems are being solved gradually and it now appears certain that the Branch will be sufficiently manned and equipped to handle all applications received between now and November 1st when initial payments were to have been made. However, pending legislation calls for payment on request before November 1st, or as soon as the War Department is able to handle the processing of applications in volume. Already 5,373 applications have been received by the Adjutant General's Office and little difficulty was encountered in handling them. Actual disbursements will be made by the Finance Department on authorizations issued by the Allowance and Allotment Branch.

PERSONNEL

The personnel requirements for the first shift of the Family Allowance Section, exclusive of regional field offices for investigation of claims, is 50 officers and 2,500 civilian employees. Key personnel has been carefully selected for their functions. A nucleus of high grade civilian clerks has been obtained from the War Department and other government agencies by transfer. As of August 14 the strength of Headquarters and the Family Allowance Section was 37 officers and 1,802 civilians, and the Dependency Allotment Section was staffed with 12 officers and 77 civilians.

EQUIPMENT

Temporary Building "Y", 20th and B Streets, N. E., was assigned on May 11. Some of the previously requisitioned supplies and equipment started moving in immediately in varying amounts and have been coming in slowly ever since. Important shortages of equipment still remain such as typewriters, office furniture, a belt conveyor system in Building "Y" and a pneumatic tube circuit connecting with the Finance Department in adjacent Building "X" and various items of mechanical equipment.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

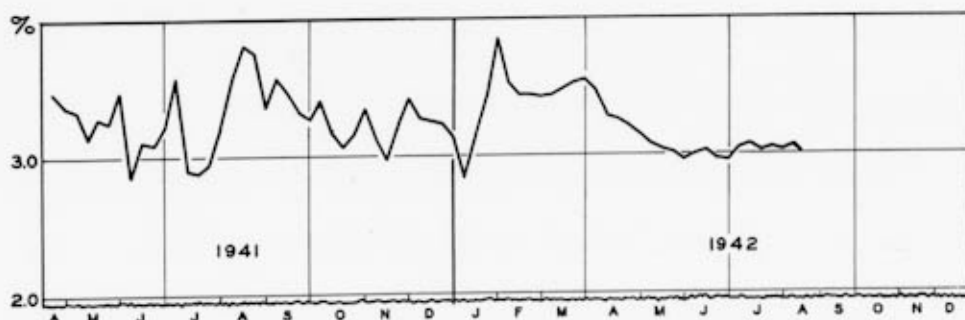
HEALTH OF THE ARMY

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week ending August 14, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 3.01, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 30.1 per thousand. There were 2.83 percent in hospital and .18 percent in quarters.



OCCUPATIONAL MILITARY HYGIENE AND THE ARMORED FORCE

The existence of certain health hazards arising from the operation of tanks is clearly recognized. The firing of cannon and machine guns may cause accumulation of carbon monoxide and nitrous fumes in the main compartment of the tank. A desirable method of ventilating tanks is consequently a very important issue, especially when there is also involved the possibility of chemical warfare gases gaining entrance. Extreme noise interferes with communications and also causes fatigue, while prolonged exposure to high noise levels may result in permanent deafness. The continued breathing of desert dusts raises the question of silicosis. What the soldier eats is not only important in itself but also affects the amount of water he will drink. For tank crews this has a special import, as no more water than necessary can be carried. Exposure to extremes of heat and cold not only reduces efficiency but implies due consideration of proper clothing. The tactical functioning of the tank depends upon adequate optical devices and their proper use. Tank personnel must be selected with care, trained and conditioned.

The Preventive Medicine Service of The Surgeon General's Office, through its Occupational Hygiene Division, is concerned with all of these health hazards and with questions of physical efficiency as they pertain to mechanized warfare (in addition to its main concern with industrial hygiene at Army plants). Related to this specialized activity is a project of the Armored Force recently activated at Fort Knox, namely, the Armored Force Medical Research Laboratory. The Occupational Hygiene Division has participated in the designing and equipping of the laboratory and in the selection and placement of its scientific staff. The Director of Research of the laboratory has just returned from a survey of tank operations and research in England.

The purpose of the laboratory is to advise the Armored Force with respect

HEALTH OF THE ARMY

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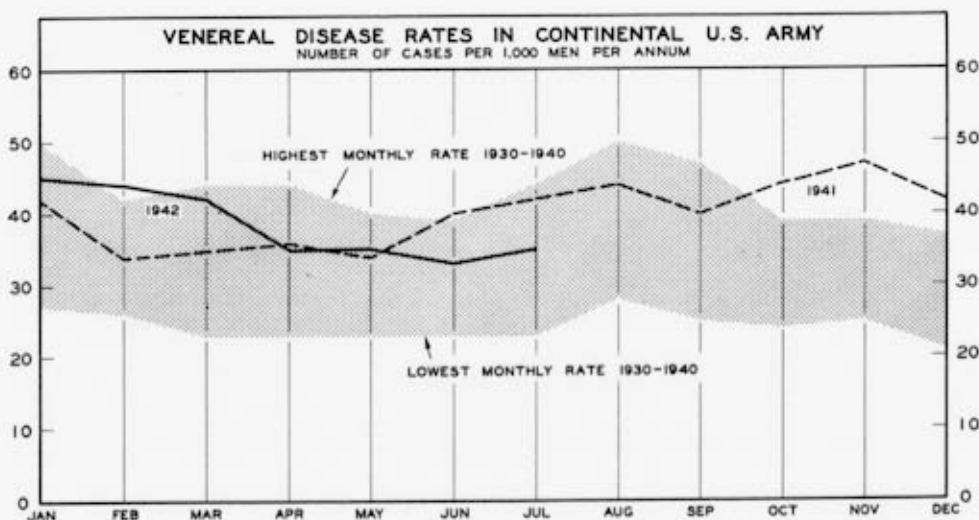
OCCUPATIONAL MILITARY HYGIENE AND THE ARMORED FORCE (continued)

to medical and physiological research relating to the operation of armored vehicles, and to define and estimate the practical significance of these problems by carrying out the necessary field and laboratory investigations. Through its staff members it will maintain direct liaison with other branches of the Army, the Navy, the Divisions of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and various industrial laboratories and universities. At the outset, the efforts of the laboratory will be directed towards securing the basic precise data necessary for maintaining the health and efficiency of the military personnel concerned.

In carrying out these functions the Armored Force Laboratory will utilize its own facilities, and for field studies will also employ personnel and equipment available in the Armored Force. Although the laboratory is not yet completely equipped, the scientific staff is actively engaged in carrying out preliminary field studies.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Although an increase in venereal disease has occurred since the beginning of general mobilization, as may be seen from the accompanying chart, the increase has not approached that observed in previous wars. It is encouraging that there has been a downward trend in 1942, and that this trend has continued into the summer when a rise is usually observed. The data for 1942 are provisional. Final rates based on complete returns cannot be made until the year's summary is completed and comparison made with cases of venereal diseases admitted and diagnosed in Army hospitals.



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: DIVISION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

SIGNAL CORPS

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~~SECRET~~

NON-PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

TRAFFIC HANDLED

The War Department Signal Center handled traffic over its radio, leased wire, and telegraph facilities for the period August 3, 1942, to August 9, 1942, inclusive, as follows:

Circuit	Gross Messages	Gross Words
Radio	42,867	2,229,084
Leased Wire	27,157	1,194,908
Telegraph	15,172	910,320
Total	85,196	4,334,312

TRANSMISSION OF MAPS

For the period August 3, 1942, to August 9, 1942, a total of 75 transmissions of maps, sub-maps, and weather maps were sent or received over the facsimile wire photo equipment installed in the Signal Center.

SIGNAL CORPS ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE

The Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service reported for the week ended August 12, 1942, the initial distribution of 12 newly released films, and initial foreign distribution of 16 newly released films.

EXPEDITING NAVY COMMUNICATION CONTRACTS

The Signal Corps Production Expediting Section is preparing to assimilate the expediting of all Navy Communication contracts. A Commander and Lieutenant (S.G.) will be assigned to the Production Expediting Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; and a naval officer, junior to the Officer in Charge, will be assigned in each Signal Corps Expediting Region.

DISTRIBUTION

The movement of Signal Equipment is indicated by the following table of receipts and shipments at depots, as reported for the week ended August 13, 1942:

Depot	Number of Cars Received	Number of Cars Shipped
Philadelphia	81	47
New Cumberland	22	4
Lexington	49	49
Chicago	47	39
Utah	13	2
San Antonio	6	6
San Francisco	4	2
Total	222	149

SIGNAL CORPS

47

NON-PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (Continued)

PROGRESS OF TRAINING PROGRAM

The progress and status of training at Signal Corps Schools and Replacement Training Centers and at Civilian Vocational Schools is shown in the following tabulation:

STATUS OF TRAINING AT SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOLS (Number of Students)

Schools	Enrolled as of			Graduated		
	Dec. 31 1941	June 30 1942	July 31 1942	Since Jul. 1 '41	Since Dec. 31 '41	During July '42
Signal Corps Schools						
Officers <u>a/</u>	478	982	782	2,212	1,569	377
Officer Candidates <u>b/</u>	434	3,455	4,593	2,473	2,159	855
Enlisted Men <u>c/</u>	1,732	5,859	7,147	9,642	6,809	1,617
Signal Corps Replacement Training Centers						
Enlisted Men <u>d/</u>	3,972	16,542	16,376	38,235	28,909	9,157
Civilian Vocational Schools						
Enlisted Men	-	4,638	4,559	-	2,619 <u>e/</u>	1,540

a/ Specialist training for officers is given at Ft. Monmouth and Camp Murphy.

b/ Officer Candidate School is located at Ft. Monmouth.

c/ Specialist training for enlisted men is given at Ft. Monmouth, Camp Crowder and Camp Murphy.

d/ Signal Corps Replacement Centers are located at Ft. Monmouth and Camp Crowder.

e/ Since May 1, 1942.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: EXECUTIVE CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

SHIPPING

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MERCHANT SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

A new record of 71 merchant vessels were constructed in the United States during July. This compares with 66 in June and 58 in May. The deadweight tonnage built totaled 792,000 in July, an increase of 8 percent over June and 25 percent over May. Of the total, 65 vessels were Freighters and 6 were Tankers. Fifty-two of the Freighters were EC-2 Liberty cargo vessels provided by the U. S. Maritime Commission. Four other Freighters were built for the Long Range Program and eight were built for the British. Of the six Tankers, four were built for the U. S. Maritime Commission and two for private companies. The construction of the 71 vessels was distributed among 20 shipbuilding yards. During the three month period the California Shipbuilding Yard turned out 36 vessels, and the Oregon Shipbuilding Yard and the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Company each built 31. Further details of the number and deadweight tonnage by type and design of merchant vessels, 2000 gross tons and over, constructed in the United States and delivered during May, June and July are shown in the following table.

Type and Design	Yard	No. of Vessels			Deadweight Tons		
		May	June	July	May	June	July
Freighters							
U. S. Maritime Commission							
Emergency Program	Alabama S. B. & D. D. Co.	2	1	3	21,582	10,791	30,373
EC-2 - Liberty	Bethlehem-Fairfield S. B. Co. Inc.	8	11	12	86,328	118,701	129,492
	California S. B. Corp.	11	15	10	118,701	161,865	107,910
	Delta S. B. Co., Inc.	1	1	3	10,791	10,791	30,373
	Houston S. B. Co.	1	4	4	10,791	43,164	43,164
	Kaiser S. B. Co., Inc.			1			10,791
	North Carolina S. B. Co.	4	5	5	43,164	53,955	53,955
	Oregon S. B. Corp.	13	9	9	140,285	97,119	97,119
	Permanente Metals Corp.	3		4	30,373		43,164
	Richmond S. B. Corp.			4		43,164	
	So. Portland S. B. Corp.			1		10,791	10,791
Long Range Program							
C-3	Federal S. B. & D. D. Co.	1	1	1	9,441	9,243	9,243
C-2-S-K1	Gulf S. B. Co.			1			11,100
C-2-S-K1	Ingalls S. B. Corp.			1		9,975	
C-1A	Pennsylvania Shipyard Inc.			2			14,832
C-3	Seattle-Tacoma S. B. Corp.	1			12,525*		
C-2SU	Sun S. B. & D. D. Co.	1	1		9,625	9,625	
Total Maritime Commission		46	54	56	499,604	579,184	596,307
British							
	Permanente Metals Corp.			3			30,300
	Todd-Bath S. B. Corp.	4			40,400		
	Todd-Bath Calif. S. B. Corp.	3	4		50,500	40,400	
	Todd-Bath Iron S. B. Corp.		3	5		30,300	50,500
Total British		9	7	8	90,900	70,700	80,800
Private							
	Great Lakes Eng. Wks.			1			18,500
Total Freighters		55	61	65	586,504	649,884	695,607
Tankers							
U. S. Maritime Commission							
TB-Modified	Sun S. B. & D. D. Co.	1		1	16,400		16,400
Turbo-Electric	Sun S. B. & D. D. Co.		1	3		15,910	49,200
U. S. M. C.	Bethlehem Steel Co. Sp. Pt.		2			32,800	
	Sun S. B. & D. D. Co.						
Total Maritime Commission		1	3	4	16,400	48,710	65,600
Private							
	Bethlehem Steel Co. Sp. Pt.	2		1	29,400		16,400
	Sun S. B. & D. D. Co.		2	1		30,560	14,060
Total Tankers		3	5	6	45,800	81,270	96,060
GRAND TOTAL - Freighters and Tankers		58	66	71	632,304	731,154	791,667

*One vessel delivered incomplete to the Navy.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION

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PORTS

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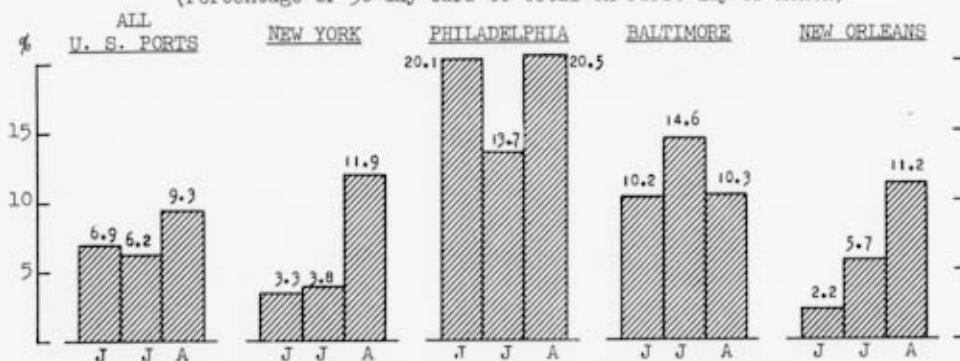
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RAIL FREIGHT ON HAND IN CARS OVER 30 DAYS

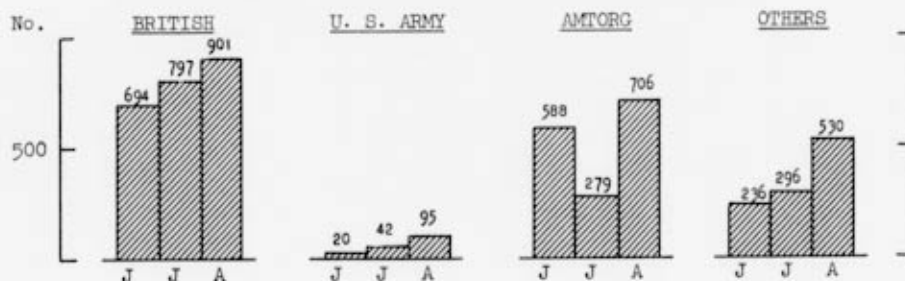
Congestion at ports in terms of freight on hand in cars grew more critical during July. The total for all ports on August 1, 1942 was 2,232 cars which had been on hand 30 days or more compared with 1,414 on July 1, 1942, an increase of 818 cars. In relation to all cars on hand, the 30-day cars were 9.3 percent on August 1st against 6.2 percent on July 1st. Excepting the Pacific Coast, where the number of 30-day cars was negligible, the situation was generally tight but the bulk of the increase during the month occurred at New York. The August 1st figures show 745 30-day cars at that port, 500 more than were reported on July 1st. This was 11.9 percent of all cars. At Philadelphia, the ratio of 30-day cars to all cars was 20.1 percent, up from 13.7 percent on July 1st. Below are charts showing in the first group, the percentage ratio of 30-day cars to all cars for principal ports showing increases and, in the second group, the number of 30-day cars by the three principal consignees and all others. Values are shown for June 1, July 1, and August 1, 1942.

Changes in the 10-day car situation during the first week in August as well as for previous weeks are given in the tables on the following page.

FREIGHT ON HAND IN CARS OVER 30 DAYS, BY PRINCIPAL PORT (Percentage of 30-day cars to total on first day of month)



FREIGHT ON HAND IN CARS OVER 30 DAYS, BY CONSIGNEE (Number of 30-day cars on first day of month)



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 9

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PORT SITUATION - DELAYS IN CAR UNLOADING

CARLOAD FREIGHT FOR EXPORT AND COASTAL VESSEL MOVEMENT (EXCLUDING COAL)

LOADED CARS ON HAND

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	403	7,590	2,887	1,971	345	2,735	1,888	349	3,147	21,115
Jun 12	447	6,828	2,761	1,778	246	2,752	1,806	482	2,968	20,068
Jun 19	566	6,767	2,894	1,772	331	2,848	1,642	972	3,371	21,163
Jun 26	574	6,254	2,787	1,611	556	3,239	1,610	1,241	3,652	21,324
Jul 3	437	6,926	2,611	1,609	880	3,427	1,556	1,191	3,368	22,009
Jul 10	679	7,768	2,757	2,256	823	3,485	1,529	893	2,915	23,105
Jul 17	652	6,931	3,175	2,731	923	3,323	1,960	814	3,090	23,579
Jul 24	683	5,977	3,148	3,111	928	3,186	2,622	767	3,916	24,338
Jul 31	789	6,285	2,615	3,337	1,136	2,718	1,827	483	4,770	23,960
Aug 7	894	6,006	2,625	3,157	1,000	2,112	2,265	584	4,846	23,289

LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	50	2,497	1,474	1,013	67	749	183	128	1,279	7,440
Jun 12	38	2,662	1,674	1,003	42	803	180	128	1,207	7,737
Jun 19	22	2,453	1,696	941	59	949	306	107	984	7,517
Jun 26	178	2,344	1,831	928	105	1,698	302	429	922	8,797
Jul 3	207	2,652	1,234	734	229	1,855	301	439	1,012	8,663
Jul 10	264	2,933	1,256	807	503	1,841	289	507	746	9,142
Jul 17	291	3,292	1,323	998	326	1,279	341	378	858	9,266
Jul 24	332	3,088	1,891	1,324	261	1,156	488	382	910	9,832
Jul 31	411	2,894	2,013	1,773	266	1,455	325	280	1,161	10,578
Aug 7	335	2,689	1,901	1,641	462	1,080	294	107	1,089	9,598

PERCENTAGE OF LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	12	34	51	51	19	27	10	37	41	35
Jun 12	9	39	61	56	17	29	10	27	41	39
Jun 19	4	36	59	53	18	33	19	11	29	36
Jun 26	48	37	66	58	19	52	19	35	27	41
Jul 3	47	38	47	46	26	54	19	37	30	39
Jul 10	39	38	46	36	61	53	19	57	26	40
Jul 17	46	47	48	37	35	38	17	46	27	39
Jul 24	49	52	60	43	28	36	19	50	23	40
Jul 31	52	46	77	53	23	54	18	58	24	44
Aug 7	37	45	72	52	46	51	13	28	22	41

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 8

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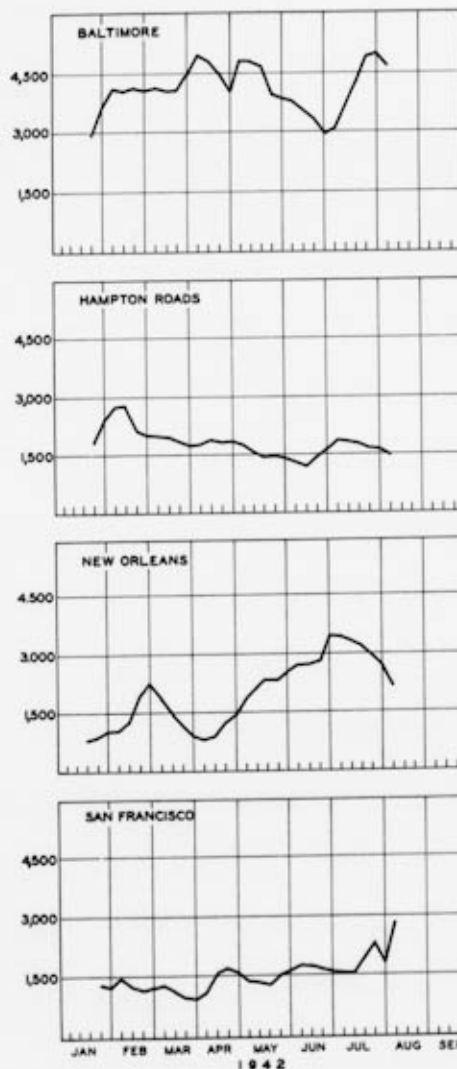
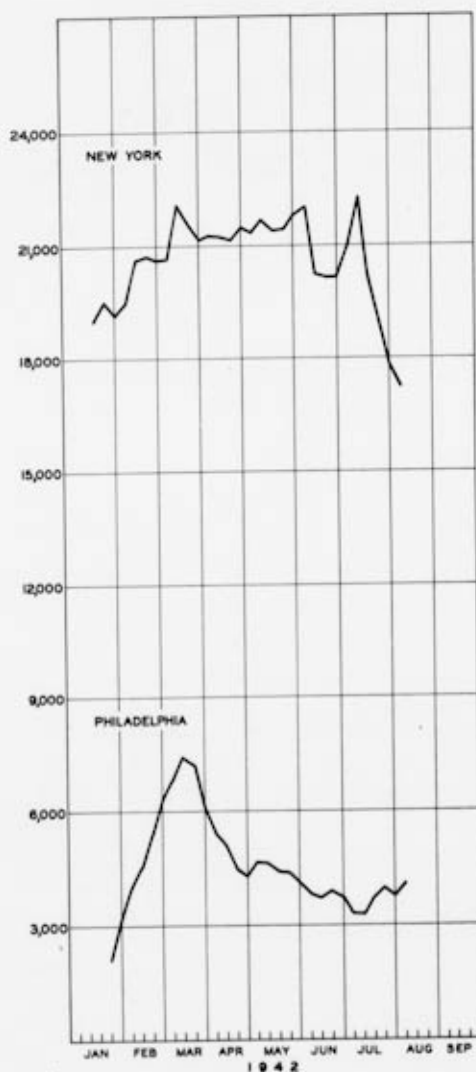
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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - AUGUST 7, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS
AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 7

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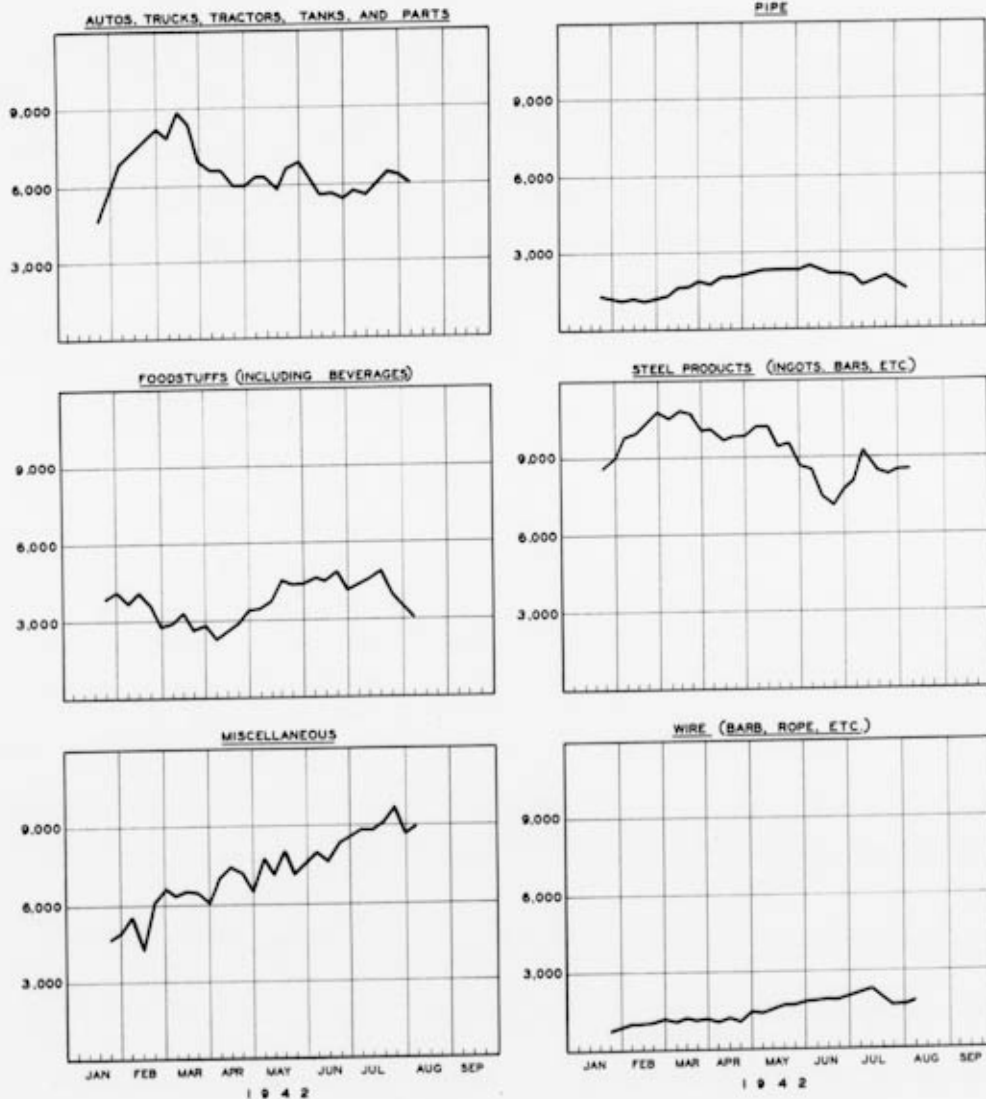
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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 7, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 7

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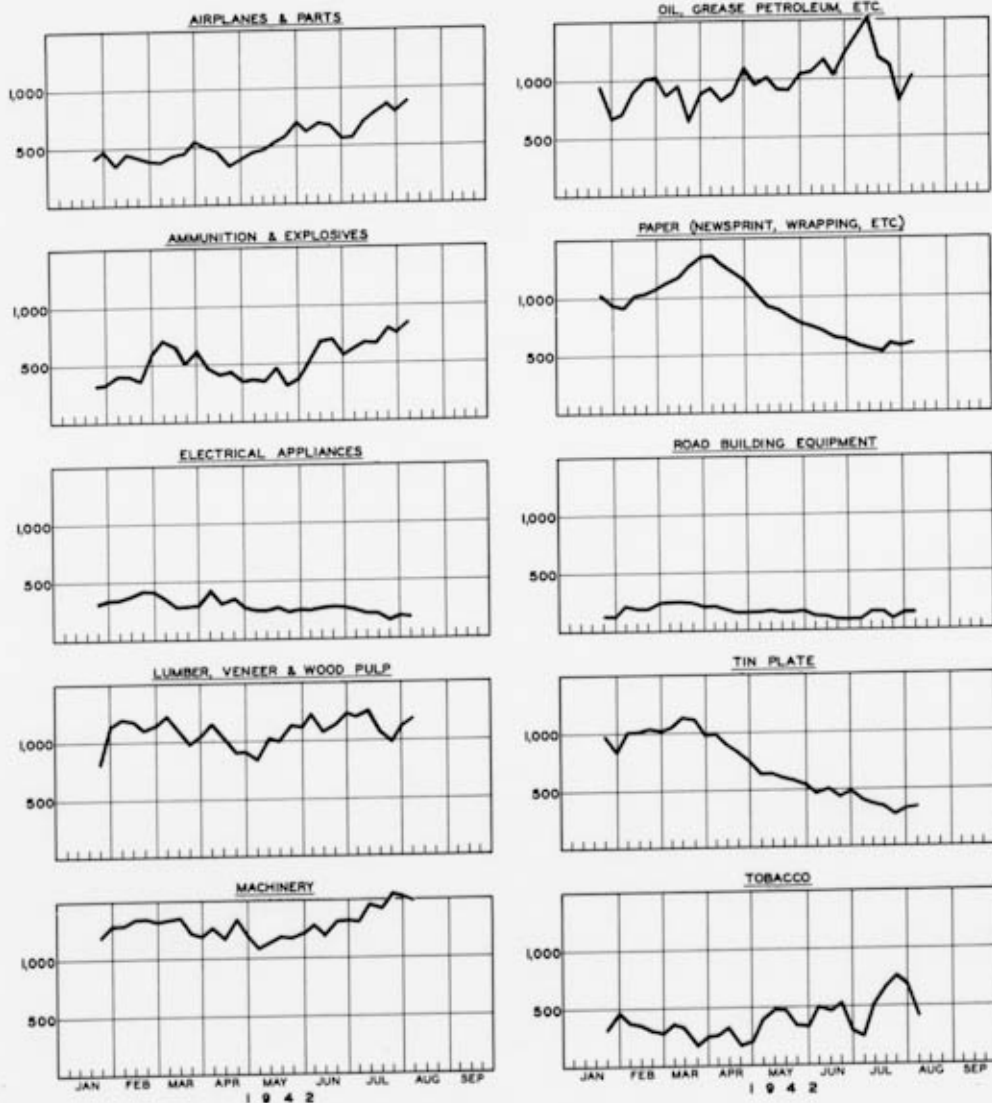
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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 7, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 7

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CONSIGNEES OF RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS

	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	British	Amtorg	China	F.S.C.C.	Others	Total
Mar 6	1,659	754	15,801	4,527	1,196	404	13,800	38,141
Mar 13	1,240	853	18,238	4,569	1,237	459	14,158	40,754
Mar 20	934	838	15,451	4,717	1,289	381	14,524	38,134
Mar 27	983	846	14,532	3,765	1,200	358	14,546	36,230
Apr 3	1,116	918	14,877	3,615	1,232	320	14,361	36,439
Apr 10	1,401	1,051	14,517	3,891	1,258	520	13,797	36,435
Apr 17	1,543	971	14,215	3,907	1,250	520	13,210	35,616
Apr 24	1,756	821	14,246	4,053	1,262	600	12,894	35,632
May 1	1,967	929	14,376	4,827	1,280	742	13,400	37,521
May 8	1,888	896	15,434	4,637	1,086	1,022	12,646	37,609
May 15	2,156	807	16,244	4,271	929	1,456	12,402	38,265
May 22	3,123	980	15,792	3,724	889	1,716	11,602	37,826
May 29	3,605	975	16,144	3,567	886	1,843	11,061	38,081
Jun 5	2,283	1,093	17,204	3,615	886	1,459	11,692	38,232
Jun 12	2,584	884	15,775	3,845	936	1,259	10,713	35,996
Jun 19	2,399	911	15,786	4,777	883	1,259	10,645	36,660
Jun 26	2,316	921	15,584	5,070	905	1,104	10,738	36,638
Jul 3	2,325	876	16,532	5,865	912	799	10,444	37,753
Jul 10	2,857	1,083	18,109	6,173	878	807	9,689	39,596
Jul 17	2,909	1,180	18,957	5,618	840	1,153	8,327	38,984
Jul 24	2,978	1,267	18,504	6,288	675	1,074	8,406	39,192
Jul 31	3,041	1,100	18,140	5,576	444	698	8,222	37,221
Aug 7	3,138	955	18,559	5,521	353	622	7,774	36,922

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - PT REPORT NO. 7

8-20-42

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Weekly
PROGRESS
Report

Number 153

AUGUST 27, 1942

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AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION
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NO. 153

AUGUST 27, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT

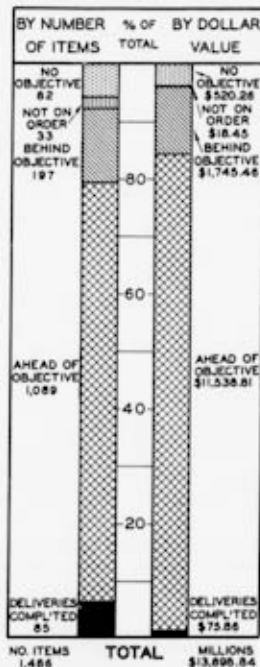
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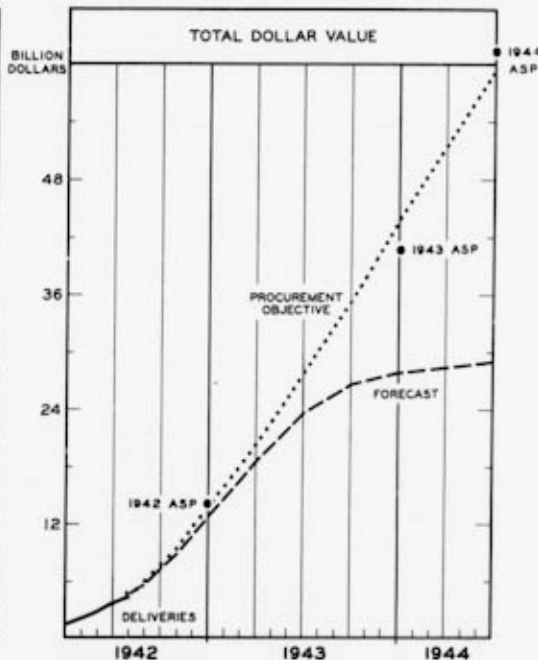
ANALYSIS OF THE COMPLETE JULY MONTHLY STATUS DATA

The Summary of All Items for the Total of All Services which appeared on Page III of the July Monthly Status Report is shown in the chart below, revised to include, for the first time, the Medical Department items; the Army Air Force's procurement of items for the Parachute Infantry; and extensive corrections of figures originally submitted by the Ordnance Department. The general character of the diagrams is not substantially altered except that the number of items with either 1942 required production or procurement objective is increased from 1,184 to 1,486 and the total value of the 1942 Program is increased by \$67 million.

STATUS OF ITEMS JULY 31, 1942
BASED ON 1942 PROGRAM



COMPARISON OF FORECASTS & DELIVERIES
WITH PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVES



These additions and revisions have likewise made only minor changes in the overall "Analysis of July Monthly Status Report" which appeared on Page 1, Weekly Statistical Summary, August 13, 1942. The total of July deliveries is increased by \$15 million and the forecast by \$203 million. This is mainly due to the revised Ordnance figures which now show deliveries through July ahead of forecast by only \$31 million instead of \$219 million. This change brings total deliveries \$70 million below forecasts instead of \$118 million ahead. The detailed figures also have several interesting features which are discussed on the next page.

PROCUREMENT

2

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ANALYSIS OF THE COMPLETE JULY MONTHLY STATUS DATA (Continued)

For Parachute Infantry Equipment, the value of the forecast of deliveries for August through December is expected to average \$1.57 million per month, or three times the July delivery rate, valued at \$0.50 million. Because of the relatively small sums of money involved, this steep rate of acceleration should present no critical procurement problems.

The Medical Department is the only Supply Service to have forecast a recession in the rate of its procurement between July and the year end. The forecast indicates an average monthly rate of delivery for the last five months of 1942 of \$3.61 million, as compared with actual July deliveries of \$4.86 million.

Corrections in ammunition and small arms data resulted in a contraction in the estimated value of July Ordnance deliveries in the amount of \$53 million. On the other hand, increases in all major Ordnance groups but non-U.S. standard items, boosted the 1942 forecast by \$179 million.

Based upon the revised figures, including Medical Department and Parachute Infantry items as well as the Ordnance revisions, the importance of Ordnance in the 1942 Procurement Program for all the Services of Supply is indicated in the tabulation below. Ordnance accounts for more than 60 percent of the 1942 SOS program.

Summary of	Estimated Value in Millions		
	All SOS items	All Ordnance Items	Ratio
Deliveries through July 31	\$ 4,665	\$2,777	60%
Forecast of Total 1942 Deliveries	13,004	8,409	65%
Year end Procurement Objective	13,609	8,600	63%
Year end Requirements A.S.P.	14,448	9,319	65%

In the following table, the estimated Value of Ordnance Items (other than Motor Transport) are broken down into the five major groups covered in the July Status Report, and July deliveries are compared with the value of average monthly forecast deliveries for the five months, August through December. With plans for a monthly increase of \$521 million over the total achieved in July, Ordnance has forecast a striking acceleration in its program over the balance of 1942.

Major Group	Estimated Value in Millions		
	July Actual Deliveries	Average Aug - Dec Forecast	Av. Forecast as % of July
Artillery Branch Materiel	\$ 112	\$ 210	188
Small Arms Branch Materiel	142	217	153
Tank Branch Materiel	173	349	202
Ammunition Branch Materiel	155	320	206
Non-U.S. Standard Items	23	30	130
TOTAL ORDNANCE (Except Motor Transport)	\$ 605	\$1,126	186

Source of information: Summary of the July Monthly Status Report, 1942

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PROCUREMENT

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RECENT PROGRESS OF WAR DEPARTMENT FACILITIES PROGRAM

As of August 8, 1942, there were \$7,432,817,000 available to the War Department for new construction, rehabilitation, and construction of additions to existing industrial plants. Approximately 98 percent of these funds, or \$7,306,598,000, were obligated as of that date. Obligations involved \$5,508,568,000 in War Department funds and \$1,798,030,000 in Defense Plant Corporation funds. Between July 18 and August 8, 1942 some \$74,000,000 were apportioned for construction of plant facilities, the total of obligated funds toward the middle of July amounting to \$7,233,045,000.

The aggregate estimated cost of War Department facilities -- plants producing equipment for the Army -- approved on August 8, 1942 was \$7,474,485,000, an increase of \$53,195,000 over that as of July 18, 1942. Figures include both construction and equipment costs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

During the three-week period ended August 8, obligations of funds for Ordnance manufacturing facilities were reduced some \$58,873,000 (1.2 percent) to a total of \$4,945,017,000. The contraction came in facilities originally destined either to produce, or to expand existing production of small arms, small arms ammunition, artillery, shell and bomb components, and machine tools. On the other hand, there were additional funds approved for the purpose of increasing output of ammunition brass and explosives. But they were not large enough to offset the reductions.

Among the projects approved during the period were:

Company or Arsenal	Location of Plant	Product
Bridgeport Brass	Indianapolis, Indiana	Cal. .30 Cartridge Case Cups
Plum Brook Ordnance Plant	Sandusky, Ohio	Pentolite (explosives)
Victory Ordnance Plant	Decatur, Illinois	Radial Diesel tank engines
Ford Motor	Detroit, Michigan	British V12 tank engines and parts

In addition, one project cancelled by the Defense Plant Corporation has been taken up by the War Department which is now providing all the financing. This plant is to produce 3" antitank guns.

Among the more important projects revoked were: one plant to produce caliber .50 armor-piercing shot and to be operated by Kenosha Ordnance Plant and another plant to be operated by Budd Wheel and to produce 75mm and 105mm shell.

AIR FORCES

During the period July 18 to August 8, 1942, funds approved for Air Forces increased \$102,332,000 (4.6 percent) to \$2,305,952,000.

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PROCUREMENT

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RECENT PROGRESS OF WAR DEPARTMENT FACILITIES PROGRAM (Continued)

AIR FORCES (Continued)

Projects for Air Force manufacturing facilities are divided into 11 groups and, of these, 7 showed an increase in funds approved, and the remaining 4 showed no change. Changes in funds approved by types of project are shown below:

Group	Funds Approved (Thousands)		Increase	
	1942		Amount (Thousands)	Percent
	July 18	August 8		
Link Trainers	\$ 323	\$ 437	\$ 114	35.3
Light Bombers Assembly	17,395	18,911	1,316	8.7
Pursuit Planes	109,033	116,096	7,063	6.5
Engines, Airplanes				
Parts and Facilities	1,523,365	1,613,590	90,225	5.9
Modification Centers	16,576	17,379	803	4.8
Medium and Heavy				
Bombers, Mfg. & Assem.	384,620	387,125	2,505	.7
Advanced Trainers	69,598	69,704	106	.2
Transports	72,490	72,490	-	-
Primary Trainer	8,963	8,963	-	-
Gliders	645	645	-	-
Barrage Balloons	613	613	-	-

The output of Hamilton propellers at the General Motors (Frigidaire Div.) plant, Moraine City, Ohio, will be increased from 3,000 to 5,000 propellers per month with the new increase of \$8,639,491 to previously approved funds. A total of \$24,350,041 has now been approved for this project.

An increase of \$8,466,123 in funds approved for the Thompson Aircraft Products Company Plant at Euclid, Ohio, will provide for production of 175,000 aircraft engine valves per month and 395,000 valve seat inserts per month.

Source of information: Construction Unit, Statistics and Progress Branch,
Control Division, Headquarters, SOS

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PROCUREMENT

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STRIKES RETARDING THE WAR EFFORT

A total of 998 strikes retarding the war effort occurred during the ten months from October 1, 1941 through July 31, 1942. During the same ten months, a total of 3,085,062 man days were lost. The steady rise in the number of strikes in 1942 is noteworthy; but the failure of man days lost to rise in the same proportion indicates that many strikes in recent months have been small or brief.

The strikes tabulated below are those that the Interdepartmental Committee on Strike Statistics, composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, WLB and other Executive departments and agencies, has decided are affecting the war effort. Strikes of six or more men for one day or longer are included. The number of strikes listed for each month includes only those that started during the month, and not those continuing from a previous month. Man days lost, however, include time lost as a result of all strikes under way during the month.

STRIKES AFFECTING THE WAR EFFORT

1941	Strikes Began During Month	Man Days Lost During Month
October	149	1,068,878
November	88	726,049
December	33	159,448
<u>1942</u>		
January	27	46,197
February	50	118,700
March	66	166,680
April	91	173,513
May	125	137,330
June	171	254,653
July	198	233,614
TOTAL	998	3,085,062

Source of information: Bureau of Labor Statistics

INTERNATIONAL AID

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TRANSFERS - INTERNATIONAL AID - CUMULATIVE THROUGH JULY 31, 1942

(Million Dollars)

	Ordnance Dept.	Air Corps	Q.M.C.	Corps of Engineers	Signal Corps	C.W.S.	Medical Dept.	Total
Total	\$636.1	\$550.8	\$247.1	\$24.4	\$42.4	\$16.8	\$4.4	\$1,522.0
United Kingdom	420.2	320.7	130.8	19.9	20.7	9.6	1.4	923.3
Russia	171.6	190.3	87.8	.8	20.7	7.0	--	478.2
China	24.4	34.0	25.6	2.0	.8	--	2.9	89.7
Belgium	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Brazil	3.3	4.0	1.8	--	.1	--	--	9.2
Canada	.7	--	--	--	--	.2	--	.9
Chile	.7	.4	.3	--	--	--	--	1.4
Colombia	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Cuba	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Ecuador	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Greece	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Haiti	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Mexico	.3	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Netherlands	5.6	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	6.9
Nicaragua	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Peru	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Poland	.1	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.2
Turkey	1.4	--	.5	--	--	--	--	1.9
Uruguay	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Venezuela	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
General and Administrative	2.6	.2	.2	.4	.1	--	.1	3.6

Source of information: International Division

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

NEW PRODUCTION FACILITIES

The Ford Motor Company has begun the production of M4A1 medium tanks. This model differs from the M4 medium tank now in production principally in that a Ford V8 engine is employed as the power plant.

The Acklin Stamping Company of Toledo, Ohio, delivered its initial lot of Caliber .30 M2 Machine Gun Tripod Mounts. This makes a total of seven facilities to come into production on this mount. Inasmuch as output of this mount has been slower than that of the guns with which it is used, this new production is timely.

DEVELOPMENTS

The pilot model of the Multiple Machine Gun Mount T61 was delivered at Aberdeen Proving Ground for testing. This is a power operated turret which mounts four Aircooled Caliber .50 Machine Guns. It was designed and manufactured by the W. L. Maxon Corporation and is expected to be mounted on an automotive vehicle but can also be employed on the ground. Self-contained power for operation is provided by a small, one-cylinder gasoline engine and two storage batteries of the type ordinarily used on automobiles.

The Multiple Gun Motor Carriage T1E4 was recommended for standardization. This item consists of the Twin Caliber .50 Machine Gun Mount M33 on the Half Track Personnel Carrier M3 chassis. The turret is power driven, a one-cylinder gasoline engine and a six-volt storage battery being provided for the purpose (see Multiple Machine Gun Mount T61 above). Quantity production of the complete weapon is expected to begin in September.

A project was initiated for the design and manufacture of a Twin 40mm Gun Mount T6. This is to be a dual purpose weapon intended primarily for use against motor torpedo boats but it is also adapted for antiaircraft fire. Drawings have been prepared and upon receipt of approval by the Navy Department, the Chrysler Corporation will be requested to begin work. The design will incorporate some features now found in the Army 40mm A. A. Gun Mount and some of those in the Navy 40mm Mount.

Production began on 100 percent and 90 percent tread and body synthetic tires. Tests are being conducted to determine performance and desirability of tire retreading with synthetic rubber camelback. A project has been initiated to develop a method of tire retreading whereby only the tread pattern is replaced, thus saving 50 percent of the camelback normally required.

MATERIAL SHORTAGES

Based upon expected copper allocation, the probable output of small arms ammunition for the last five months of 1942 will be about 1½ billion cartridges less than anticipated if sufficient copper were available.

Alloy steel for tank tracks presents a serious problem. There has been a shortage of this material in the immediate past and it appears that only 55 percent

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

MATERIAL SHORTAGES (Continued)

of the amount required for August and September will be available. At the moment it is not clear whether the shortage will result in decreased output of combat vehicles or will mean only the manufacture of fewer spare tracks and a delay in the change from rubber to steel.

CONSERVATION

Forty parts of the Light Tank, M3, have been changed from bronze and brass to either carbon steel or malleable iron. These conversions should result in the following saving for the remaining five months of 1942 and all of 1943:

Copper	275,000 lbs.
Tin	5,800 lbs.
Zinc	108,000 lbs.

As a result of a survey of the Fuze Setter, M13, for the 90mm Gun, twenty-four parts formerly made of brass or bronze have been approved as either cast iron, malleable iron or carbon steel. All changes in material will be in effect by October 1, 1942. The saving resulting from these changes for three months of 1942 and all of 1943 are expected to amount to:

Copper	625,000 lbs.
Tin	19,000 lbs.
Zinc	520,000 lbs.

A method of boxing the one-quarter ton, 4x4, truck has been put into effect which will result in a saving of 38,900 ship tons on the 86,000 vehicles to be produced to the end of the present program.

PRODUCTION

Production of small arms and small arms ammunition between July 1, 1940, and August 10, 1942, is summarized as follows:

Item	Jul 1, 1940 to Dec 31, 1941	Jan 1, 1942 to Aug 10, 1942	Jul 1, 1940 to Aug 10, 1942
Shoulder Weapons	420,797	1,015,368	1,436,165
Sub-Machine Guns	217,420	353,187	570,607
Machine Guns	129,777	332,736	462,515
Small Arms Ammunition (thousand rounds)	2,326,000	4,840,000	7,166,000

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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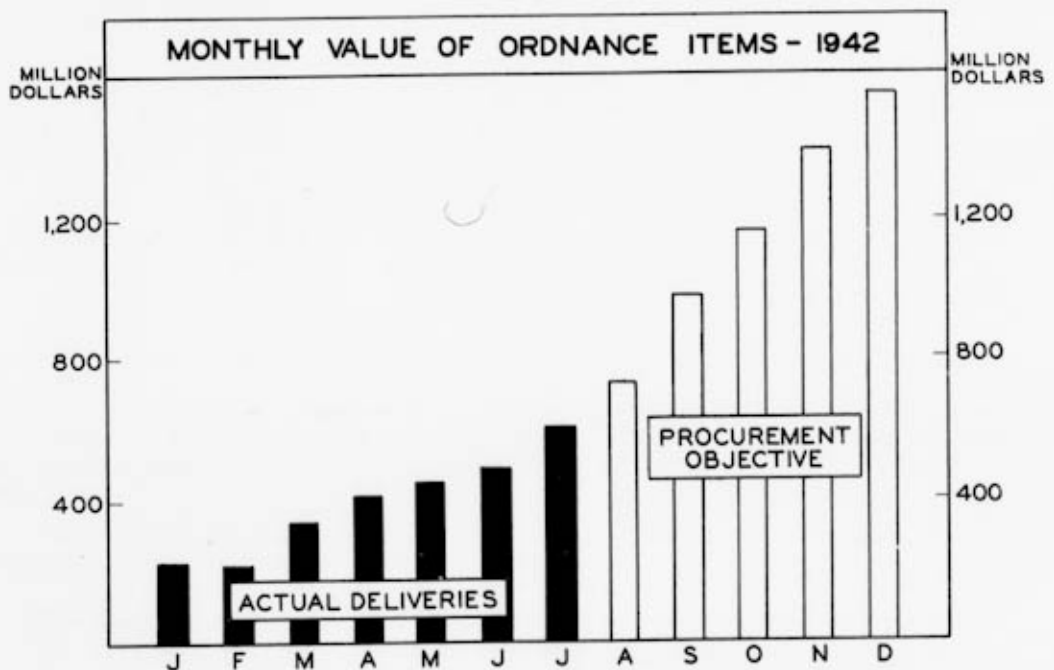
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ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONTHLY VALUE OF DELIVERIES

Ordnance deliveries in July amounted to \$605,117,590 compared with \$494,801,582 in June, an increase of 22.3 percent. These figures represent the value of production, based on estimated unit costs in the July Status Report, of items having a Procurement Objective, and cover substantially all items under procurement.

The following chart and table show the monthly values of deliveries and procurement objectives during 1942, likewise computed from estimated unit costs appearing in the July Status Report. These figures are also shown in the table on the following page, together with the percentage change from month to month.



The 22.3 percent increase for July over June (see the table on the next page) represents the greatest increase in the monthly rate of production since the 55.1 percent increase in March, at which time deliveries were at about one half the present level. The procurement objective for August calls for almost the same percentage increase as July, but the September objective calls for a 33.2 percent increase. Beginning with October, the rate of increase over the preceding month begins to decline, until in December it is expected to show only an 11.4 percent gain over November.

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ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONTHLY VALUE OF DELIVERIES (Continued)

MONTHLY VALUES OF DELIVERIES AND PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVES, 1942

All Ordnance Items in July Status Report for which
Procurement Objectives are Available

Month	Value	% Change from Previous Month
<u>Deliveries</u>		
January	\$ 231,177,247	-
February	225,913,722	- 2.3
March	350,487,956	+55.1
April	414,692,752	+18.3
May	454,436,871	+ 9.6
June	494,801,582	+ 8.9
July	605,117,590	+22.3
<u>Procurement Objective</u>		
August	736,497,158	+21.7
September	981,050,803	+33.2
October	1,171,647,293	+19.4
November	1,391,359,058	+18.8
December	1,549,326,514	+11.4

The December procurement objective is 156 percent greater than July deliveries and is more than six times the total for January. These accelerations in the monthly rate of production are necessary if the requirements for 1942 are to be met.

The increase called for by the December procurement objective over July deliveries for each Ordnance group is as follows:

	July Deliveries	December Procurement Objective	% Increase Required
Ammunition	\$154,549,321	\$422,613,456	173
Artillery	111,649,474	284,481,610	155
Tanks & Combat Vehicles	173,465,863	470,381,127	171
Small Arms	142,156,780	338,866,866	138
U.S. Non-Standard	23,296,152	32,983,455	42
TOTAL	\$605,117,590	\$1,549,326,514	156

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1- Aug 10	Percent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-10	Aug	Sep	Oct
EQUIPMENT									
Small Arms									
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	983,376	-	387,231	39	66,300	20,420	73,500	79,500	86,000
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	264,931	-	178,197	67	29,991	10,659	31,000	37,300	44,500
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	2,015,901	-	4,759	(b)	2,642	1,735	5,200	24,250	40,350
Submachine gun, Cal.45	976,183	-	346,157	35	37,500	7,138	42,500	48,000	55,000
Machine Gun, Cal.30, AC	100,872	-	61,413	61	12,322	3,846	11,100	11,779	11,900
Machine Gun, Cal.30 (Var.)	147,411	-	85,224	58	12,127	8,874	23,600	20,440	23,280
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AC	221,839	-	123,891	56	19,735	6,904	22,755	25,000	26,950
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AA	32,436	-	23,167	71	4,680	1,245	4,925	4,925	4,925
Machine Gun, Cal.50, HB	73,459	-	21,135	29	4,537	948	5,350	6,450	7,150
Mount, Cal.50, M2, M2A1, or M3, AA	23,183	-	6,281	27	1,344	846	2,800	3,350	3,650
Artillery									
Aircraft									
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	33,445	78	6,006	951	4,000	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	2,719	50	496	68	600	850	900
Antiaircraft									
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,500	-	731	21	174	0	300	400	458
Gun, 40mm, AA	11,100	-	2,324	21	879	298	1,100	1,312	1,525
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,750	-	1,148	42	292	90	306	462	624
Antiaircraft Fire Control									
Director M5, 37 & 40mm Gun AA	15,297	-	1,165	8	478	206	933	1,130	1,345
Director M6, 40mm Gun, AA	3,470	-	1,470	42	346	17	17	-	-
Director M7 & M9, 90mm, AA	986	-	195	20	33	1	40	55	80
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	942	-	134	14	31	4	31	36	43
Self-Propelled									
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,607	63	928	100	200	200	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (Mod)	504	-	895	(a)	191	0	375	0	80
Gun, 3", AT, SP	5,378	873	0	0	0	0	5	105	363
Howitzer, 75mm, AT, SP	1,839	-	271	15	60	10	51	4	71
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	684	25	152	83	300	350	350
Tank Guns									
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	19,763	-	13,069	66	2,401	670	2,401	2,500	2,430
Gun, 57mm, Tank	1,000	-	0	0	0	0	200	250	250
Gun, 75mm, Tank, M2, M3	14,190	-	9,834	69	2,535	697	2,300	2,300	1,550
Wheeled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	5,767	40	921	254	1,225	1,275	1,350
Gun, 57mm, AT	1,059	-	889	84	269	70	532	580	665
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M2	3,729	-	3,119	84	302	112	400	800	1,000
Mortar, 81mm w/mount M1	3,720	-	2,971	80	680	154	500	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,213	-	323	27	34	5	30	105	579
Howitzer, 105mm, Field M2A1	3,035	-	2,676	88	470	88	301	200	275
Gun, 155mm, Field M3	505	-	315	62	38	0	60	60	60
Gun, 155mm, Field M1	458	-	258	56	38	9	45	50	50
Tanks and Combat Vehicles									
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Gas	10,588	-	3,227	41	657	211	675	795	845
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Diesel		-	802		105	13	105	105	105
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M5		-	268		127	62	230	455	590
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) T7		-	0		0	0	0	0	0
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M3	11,000	-	4,517	43	627	29	150	140	100
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M4		-	1,562		673	187	1,244	2,090	2,653
Car, Armored, light, med, hvy		-	0		0	0	6	205	380
Car, Scout (w/o Arm.) M3A1		-	2,902		1,126	277	900	1,200	1,200
Carrier, Personnel, M2, M3, & M4	9,183	-	4,796	52	550	142	582	1,288	1,284
MOTOR TRANSPORT									
Ambulance (all types)	8,621	-	4,355	51	1,940	776	1,824	1,976	2,052
Cars, passenger, 5 pass.	5,252	-	10,554	201	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle, solo	42,880	-	22,711	53	5,250	699	4,520	5,467	5,590
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4 x 4	131,809	-	104,605	79	17,345	4,054	16,700	16,900	17,700
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	59,984	-	43,416	72	9,393	3,404	7,416	8,024	9,938

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) 75mm SP mounts, over and above initial requirement for 50, are being made to meet partially the requirement for the 3" SP, which will not be available until late in 1942.

(b) Less than one percent.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS (Continued)

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1- Aug 10	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-10	Aug	Sep	Oct
MOTOR TRANSPORT (Continued)									
Truck, 1 1/2 ton	185,754	5,676	102,675	55	15,161	1,750	14,632	12,800	16,013
Truck, 2 1/2 ton	252,969	-	96,018	38	15,138	4,977	21,160	22,310	23,060
Truck, 4-5 ton	21,519	-	6,439	30	1,029	313	960	960	1,360
Truck, 6 ton and over	25,166	-	6,015	24	1,215	387	1,303	1,328	1,346
Semi-trailers	13,287	1,704	4,109	31	710	256	1,544	1,300	1,067
Trailers	56,580	-	34,116	60	7,953	1,441	11,245	12,864	8,904
AMMUNITION									
Small Arms Ammunition (c)									
Cart., Cal.30, Carbine, M1	715	241	7	1	3	0	6	25	50
Cart., Cal.30, (all other types)	6,224	-	3,059	49	740	114	654	683	762
Cart., Cal.45, Ball, M1911	3,199	-	440	14	70	15	68	74	90
Cart., Cal.50, (all types)	2,333	-	570	24	169	25	201	260	310
Artillery Ammunition (d)									
Cart., HE (Incend) M1, 20mm, AC	43,508	-	3,203	7	244	204	4,251	5,000	6,000
Cart., AP & Ball, 20mm, AC	88,550	-	31,255	35	4,440	537	5,250	8,000	9,500
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AC	1,628	-	1,179	72	181	86	350	350	350
Shot, AP, M80 w/t, 37mm, AC	567	24	152	27	12	0	29	100	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AA	5,105	-	5,184	102	830	187	699	700	600
Shot, APC, M59 & AP, M74, 37mm, AA	683	-	355	52	278	24	100	100	85
Shell, HE, M63, 37mm, T & AT	12,377	-	3,137	25	804	0	1,499	1,500	1,500
Shot, APC, M51 & AP, M74, 37mm T & AT	22,926	-	11,149	49	2,481	858	3,509	3,500	3,000
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,374	-	1,312	95	451	180	149	150	150
Shell, HE, M1, 40mm, AA	20,653	-	1,435	7	207	0	445	400	1,300
Shot, AP, M81 w/t, 40mm, AA	1,998	-	0	0	0	0	50	100	200
Shot, AP, M70, 57mm, Tank	6,420	-	288	4	162	0	462	750	800
Shell, HE, M49, 75mm Guns	10,593	863	3,499	33	752	22	844	960	1,807
Shot, APC, M61 & AP M72, 75mm Guns	7,189	-	3,208	45	601	215	857	850	990
Shell, HE, M49, 75mm How.	6,600	-	3,551	54	625	232	588	590	650
Shot, APC, M62, w/t & AP M79									
w/t 3" AA, T & AT	2,447	-	195	8	115	0	205	320	390
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	5,866	-	1,863	32	510	256	590	590	590
Shot, APC, M82, & AP, M77, 90mm AA	360	-	0	0	0	2	15	30	40
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm, How.	10,636	-	5,244	49	1,193	280	1,300	1,300	1,300
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm Gun	1,062	-	119	11	33	0	110	120	150
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm How. (new)	1,995	-	22	1	22	0	210	365	365
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm How. (old)	2,094	-	1,805	86	278	67	562	145	145
Shell, HE, M104, 60mm Mortar	9,159	-	4,590	50	480	90	750	750	900
Shell, HE, M131, 81mm Mortar	3,476	-	1,952	56	170	215	150	200	200
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	926	-	348	38	151	107	125	125	125
Bombs (d)									
Bomb, Frag., 20#, M41 (e)	1,227	714	7	1	7	0	233	240	240
Bomb, GP, 100# (e)	1,897	-	717	38	6	0	100	200	300
Bomb, GP, 250# (Inc. 300#) (e)	1,252	-	331	26	73	27	166	165	165
Bomb, GP, 500# (e)	815	-	278	34	8	10	40	45	65
Bomb, GP, 1,000# (e)	724	-	48	7	16	5	31	45	65
Bomb, GP, 2,000# (e)	38	-	3	8	0	0	1	5	7
Charge Propellants (d)									
CP for 155mm Guns (old and new)	1,652	-	842	51	100	47	121	100	200
CP for 155mm How. (old and new)	4,772	-	3,416	72	497	145	590	150	300
Miscellaneous (d)									
Mine, Anti-tank, HE, M1	2,450	-	1,101	45	47	0	450	449	450
Grenade, hand, frag., M1	1,107	-	608	55	288	50	750	742	0
Grenade, AT, HE, M9	3,065	252	1,082	35	159	80	245	250	250
Grenade, hand, offensive, M1 III	1,296	-	267	21	147	120	250	250	225

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(c) Figures in millions

(d) Figures in thousands

(e) Unfused

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

SIGNAL CORPS REDESIGNATED ARMY-NAVY COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTION EXPEDITING AGENCY

In accordance with a directive, dated August 13, 1942, issued to the Chief Signal Officer by Headquarters, SOS, and as a result of recommendations of a special Radio and Radar Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, the Signal Corps production expediting service was redesignated as the Army-Navy Communications Production Expediting Agency. In order to coordinate all critical communications production for both Army and Navy, the new agency was authorized to function for both services. The senior officer (Coordinator) of the agency has been designated by the Army, and, as the responsible officer, he reports to the Director of the Signal Supply Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. His senior assistant is to be a Navy officer, who will report to the head of the Radio and Sound Branch, Bureau of Ships. The Director of the Signal Supply Service and the head of the Radio and Sound Branch are authorized to issue joint instructions from time to time.

NEW RADIO SETS

Three frequency modulated sets, SCR-808, 828 and 838, have been developed to replace the 500 and 600 series. The former are designed for operation by non-radio specialists. The SCR-808 is similar to the SCR-608, the SCR-828 corresponds to the SCR-628 and the SCR-838 is akin to the SCR-538.

The great advantage to the new series is the substantial reduction in the number of crystals required. Whereas 120 crystals are contained in the 600 series, the 800 types require only one crystal per set. However, the new sets, being crystal calibrated, have only four instant available channels, while the other models have ten instant available channels since they are crystal controlled.

The SCR-838 is particularly applicable for use in Tank Destroyer Units which do not have complete radio communication. Tank Destroyer Commands will continue to use the SCR-610 until quantity production of SCR-838 is available. Since the Field Artillery requires more than four instant available channels for high echelon, the 600 series will not be replaced entirely.

Source of Information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division,
Office of The Chief Signal Officer

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SIGNAL CORPS

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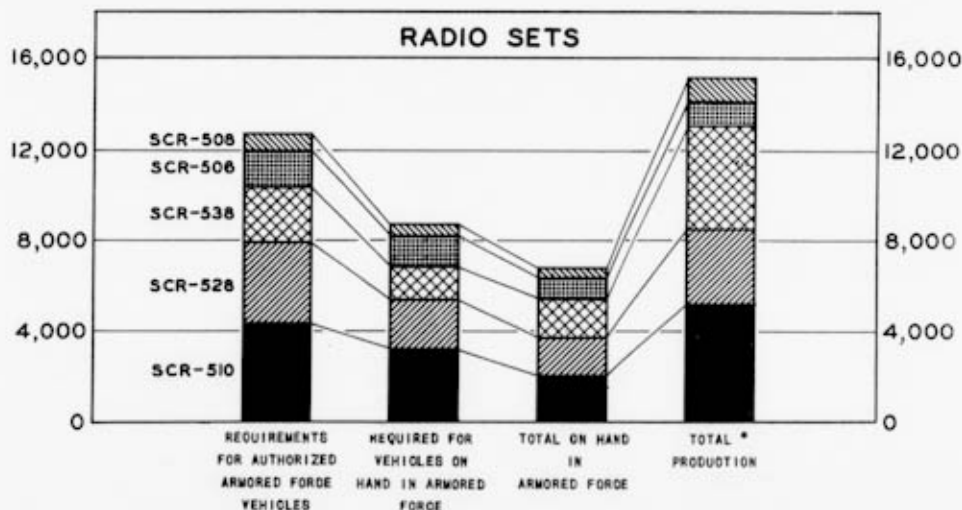
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ARMORED FORCE REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT

An analysis of the "Report of Synchronization of Radio Communication Equipment with Armored Force Vehicles" of July 31, 1942 reveals the fact that on July 31, 1942, radio requirements for vehicles on hand with the Armored Force amounted to 8,710 radio sets while total production on that date aggregated 15,219 sets.

However, only 6,813 sets, were actually on hand in the Armored Force on that date, as shown in the report. This represents a deficiency of 1,897 sets or 22 percent. This discrepancy is partly attributed to the three or four week irreducible minimum "lag" or "float" period which must elapse before a piece of radio equipment, accepted by the Government, is reshipped as part of a complete set. To this must be added the time which elapses before the equipment is received by intermediate depots or by units in the field.

Another source of the discrepancy appears to lie in the considerable time lost by Signal Corps field installation crews when they find that vehicles in the hands of troops (in which radio equipment is to be installed) are improperly provided with the necessary antenna brackets, terminal boxes and mounting holes. This often requires field drilling, a very difficult task. Corrective action is being taken.



NOTE: Through the use of conversion factors, on hand quantities of substitute standard sets, SCR-193, SCR-210, SCR-245, SCR-293, and SCR-294 have been reduced to the equivalent quantities of SCR-506, SCR-508, SCR-528, and SCR-538. There is a shortage of 378 SCR-193's, substitutes for the SCR-506.

* Cumulative through month ended July 31, 1942. Represents total production to meet all requirements.

Source of Information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer

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SIGNAL CORPS

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CURRENT PRIME CONTRACTORS

On August 1, 1942, the number of prime contractors transacting business with the Signal Corps totaled 3,999. The bulk of the manufacturers, or 3,730, necessarily consisted of those holding contracts of relatively small aggregate value, or less than \$100,000.

Two hundred sixty-nine, or 6.7 percent, of all prime contractors had contracts aggregating more than \$100,000. Of these, 88 (or 2.2 percent of the total) held contracts totaling \$1,000,000 or more. A further breakdown of this last group reveals that 19 manufacturers, or approximately one-half of one percent of all Signal Corps contractors held about 91 percent of the dollar value of all current contracts issued. Eight of these, or one-fifth of one percent of Signal Corps prime contractors, accounted for more than 85 percent of all existing obligations. The volume and relative proportion of their principal current contracts with the Signal Corps on August 1, 1942, is shown below, together with a comparison of the percentage of all Signal Corps contracts held on May 1, 1942.

Contractor	Total Signal Corps Current Contracts	Percent of all Signal Corps Current Contracts	
	August 1, 1942	August 1, 1942	May 1, 1942
Western Electric Co.	\$1,015,470,051	34.00	33.00
General Electric Co.	593,750,114	20.00	17.50
Bendix Radio Corp.	387,350,799	13.00	14.50
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Company	267,814,300	9.00	5.00
RCA Manufacturing Co.	87,196,180	3.00	4.00
War Supplies, Ltd.	66,925,844	2.25	3.25
Philco Corporation	60,186,856	2.25	2.50
Galvin Manufacturing Co.	57,885,230	2.00	2.75
TOTAL	\$2,536,579,374	85.50	82.50

The increased concentration of prime contracts in the hands of relatively few contractors is modified by the growing extension of subcontracts. The Signal Corps is following the policy of requiring present prime contractors to grant subcontracts to manufacturing companies which will eventually be able to enter into the ranks of prime contractors. The subcontractors are those designated by the Signal Corps. This policy is already bearing fruit, as illustrated by the case of Radio Set SCR-274, now under contract with both the Western Electric Company and the latter's former subcontractor, Colonial Radio Corporation. Second sources of supply for most items are being developed, and the present situation with respect to the distribution of prime contracts will be materially changed in the future.

Source of Information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer

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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required (a)	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 15	Per-cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-15	Aug	Sep	Oct
AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT									
Frequency Meter SCR-211	38,261	-	13,105	34.3	2,492	1,333	4,000	5,000	5,000
Interphone Equipment RC-36	34,790	-	13,175	37.9	2,422	2,923	3,000	4,000	5,000
Command Radio									
SCR-274	37,171	-	14,604	39.3	761	1,250	3,000	4,500	5,000
SCR-522	23,916	-	3,637	15.2	1,436	566	3,600	4,000	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	28,012	-	20,267	72.4	1,404	2,813	2,500	3,000	3,500
Liaison Radio SCR-287	17,487	-	5,253	30.0	893	159	1,000	1,500	2,000
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	25,567	-	35,102	137.3	6,564	4,609	6,500	6,500	6,000
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,524	-	12,319	44.8	2,329	1,945	2,800	3,000	3,000
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-578	24,635	-	1,966	8.0	598	0	600	1,000	3,000
Absolute Altimeter									
SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	-	774	12.9	428	191	750	1,000	1,200
WIRE COMMUNICATIONS									
Reel Equipment CE-11	35,673	4	32,153	90.1	8,230	764	4,280	-	-
Switchboard BD-71	3,293	-	1,093	33.2	142	0	200	500	500
Telegraph Printer ES-97	4,145	2,251	690	16.6	105	0	100	200	500
Telegraph Set TO-5	13,223	782	3,856	29.2	127	0	500	1,000	2,000
Telephone ES-8-A	210,439	-	87,047	41.4	31,268	8,335	25,000	25,000	50,000
Telephone Central Office Set									
TO-4	1,100	-	676	61.5	0	0	10	20	50
Wire W-110 (Thousand miles)	477	-	193	40.5	43	26	50	50	70
Twisted pair only									
Wire W-130	76,869	-	49,521	64.4	10,209	4,669	10,000	10,000	10,000
RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT									
Ground Navigation Aid									
Control Net System SCG-3	60	-	0	0	0	0	1	9	10
Ground Radio Detection Equipment									
Aircraft Warning									
SCR-268	1,730	-	338	19.5	80	41	120	150	175
SCR-270	278	-	60	21.5	8	0	9	70	98
SCR-271	70	12	53	75.7	16	4	9	-	-
SCR-588	204	-	18	8.8	7	0	6	16	16
Mobile Range Detector SCR-527	16	-	0	0	Production starts in November 1942				
Antiaircraft									
SCR-545	483	-	-	-	New development; production starts in 1943				
SCR-584					Production starts in January 1943				
Range Finder SCR-547	512	-	0	0	0	0	5	20	105
Air-borne Detection and Recognition Equipment									
SCR-520-AI-10	100	-	4	4.0	0	0	34	10	15
SCR-517-AVS-10	928	-	139	15.0	77	20	125	125	79
SCR-535-BR-1FF, Mk II	18,000	1,290	9,220	51.2	4,180	214	4,000	3,704	-
SCR-595-US-1FF, Mk III (b)	18,500	-	200	1.1	200	0	1,000	2,000	2,500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Preliminary revised requirements ASP as of August 15, 1942 are used in this report.

(b) SCR-595 being substituted on report for SCR-540 for which there are no further requirements.

Source of Information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer

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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS (Continued)

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required (a)	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 15	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-15	Aug	Sep	Oct
GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION									
RADIO SETS									
Ground-Air Liaison and Army Corps and Division Communication									
SCR-188	3,765	1,113	516	13.7	386	29	86	50	50
SCR-299	2,683	366	250	9.3	0	0	25	200	300
Intra-Regiment Communication									
SCR-284	17,912	-	2,940	16.4	1,400	930	2,000	1,267	1,500
SCR-543	2,336	-	250	10.7	118	118	150	300	300
Short Range Portable									
SCR-536	17,711	-	10,991	62.1	1,124	1,184	1,500	2,126	0
Short Range Vehicular									
Field Artillery									
SCR-608	4,834	-	622	12.9	619	0	600	900	1,500
SCR-610	22,248	-	9,582	43.1	3,911	2,438	5,000	5,000	7,144
SCR-628	1,559	-	621	39.8	617	0	300	300	300
Vehicular and Tank									
Armored Force									
SCR-506-FM, Type III	2,901	-	966	33.3	214	0	400	500	600
SCR-506-AM, Type II	530	-	-	-	Production starts in November 1942				
SCR-528-FM, Type III	15,965	-	2,620	16.4	472	0	1,500	3,000	3,000
SCR-538-FM, Type III	15,000	-	3,888	25.9	1,043	0	1,300	2,000	2,500
Cavalry Lightweight									
SCR-511	4,904	487	1,616	33.0	783	829	1,500	2,129	-
Radio Intelligence, S. C.									
SCR-551 (c)	81	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT									
Charging Set SCR-169	2,546	-	822	32.3	622	0	400	500	500
Flash Ranging Set GR-4	22	-	24	109.1	12	0	0	-	-
Signal Lamp Equipment SR-84	685	-	564	82.3	5	0	50	100	200
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	27	34.6	2	0	0	5	5
Test Set I-56	3,047	-	803	26.4	205	0	50	100	500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Preliminary revised requirements ASP as of August 15, 1942 are used in this report.

(c) SCR-253 has no further requirements in revised ASP of August 15, 1942 replaced on report by SCR-551.

Source of information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

RAW MATERIAL SHORTAGES

Lack of steel in various forms continues as the chief bottleneck in production of Engineers equipment. Alloy steel shortages are expected to hold up procurement of craning machines and rock crushing plants.

Non-receipt of structural plate by manufacturers will delay production of storage tanks, mooring buoys, searchlights and trailers. Deliveries of treadways and turnposts are being reduced for delay in the receipt of steel bars, rounds, and sheets. And the searchlight (24") and truck-mounted crane programs are held up for lack of roller bearings.

Non-receipt of various steel items will cause general delays in output of tank cars, locomotives, boats, both steam and diesel, and railroad cars.

Deficiency in nickel silver is the important factor in retarding deliveries of 60" antiaircraft searchlights.

If approved, proposed Naval requirements for General Motors diesel engines will bring about a reduction, if not an actual cessation, of output of Allis Chalmers tractors.

BARRAGE BALLOON EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

By letter, A.G.O., dated March 27, 1942, the functions of development, procurement, storage and issue of Barrage Balloon Equipment were transferred from the Army Air Forces to the Corps of Engineers. The transfer included procurement of all specialized Barrage Balloon Equipment such as balloons, cables, cylinders, winches, hydrogen generators, etc.

All active Army Air Forces contracts for Barrage Balloons and related equipment were transferred to the Office of the Chief of Engineers for administration and completion.

The six prime contractors for balloons are: Air Cruisers, Inc., Clifton, N. J.; General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; B. F. Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; and U. S. Rubber Tire & Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn.

At the present time there are 5,028 Barrage Balloons on order. Some 1,776 have been delivered, 885 since May. The present production schedule is approximately 110 per week. However, it is expected that this figure will be increased materially in the near future.

Source of Information: Office of the Chief of Engineers

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 19	Per- cent del%	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-19	Aug	Sep	Oct
Auger, earth, motorized	7	-	39	557	0	0	0	0	0
Boat, half, w/7 paddles	11,472	-	24	(b)	24	0	476	1,950	1,350
Boat, power, with trailer	413	-	214	52	71	39	20	40	70
Boat, reconnaissance	4,790	1,560	38	1	0	38	1,000	700	600
Bridge, steel, port., H-10	74	5	19	26	0	0	3	6	4
Bridge, steel, port., H-20	50	-	51	102	0	0	1	0	2
Bridge, steel, trestleway	32	8	11	34	1	0	1	4	2
Compass, lensatic, (thou)	53	-	115	218	26	6	121	2	3
Compressor, air motorized	843	-	232	28	34	100	33	100	85
Crane, truck mounted	229	-	100	44	16	9	209	10	10
Electric lighting equip., 3Kva	1,064	-	534	50	20	70	246	100	100
Electric lighting equip., 5KW	1,212	-	1,121	92	193	79	258	100	100
Floot, pneumatic	4,015	-	5,277	131	1,662	878	0	900	900
Grader, road, motorized	103	-	153r	149	0	20	0	0	0
Instruments, drawing, field	10,295	-	10,669	104	2,919	2,987	118	200	1,000
Mixer, concrete	866	581	159	18	44	22	23	40	20
Ponton, bridge, 10 ton	54	-	14	26	2	0	9	10	10
Ponton, bridge, 25 ton	624	10	21	34	0	3	12	5	5
Searchlight, 24" beach defense	312	48	126	40	16	0	0	14	10
Searchlight, AA, 60" mobile	3,668	-	948	26	119	81	33	50	85
Semi-trailer, 1500 gal. water	475	220	168	35	67	89	11	60	70
Shovel, gasoline, 1/2 yd.	402	-	178	44	32	26	23	45	60
Stereocomparagraph equip.	51	-	130	255	0	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin	2,474	-	1,897	77	355	275	78	300	200
Tractor, medium w/angledoser	(a)	-	255	(a)	0	103	2,140	674	765
Trailer, (light tractor)	165	-	116	70	4	0	4	10	20
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,384	-	518	37	331	163	45	183	300
Trailer, 60" searchlight	3,168	-	2,648	84	153	0	52	75	75
Trailer, (triangulation tower)	47	-	71	151	59	0	-	-	-
Transit, Engineers 1 min.	806	-	818	101	177	155	17	20	25
Transit, Engineers 20 sec.	421	-	635	151	24	0	0	15	0
Triangulation Tower, port.	24	-	36	150	0	0	-	-	-
Water part. unit, mobile	157	-	116	74	30	10	19	5	15
Water Supply equipment, Engineer	238	-	721	303	166	90	19	0	0

(a) Procurement on allocation basis

(b) Less than 1 percent

r - Revised

Source of information: Supply Division, Office of The Chief of Engineers

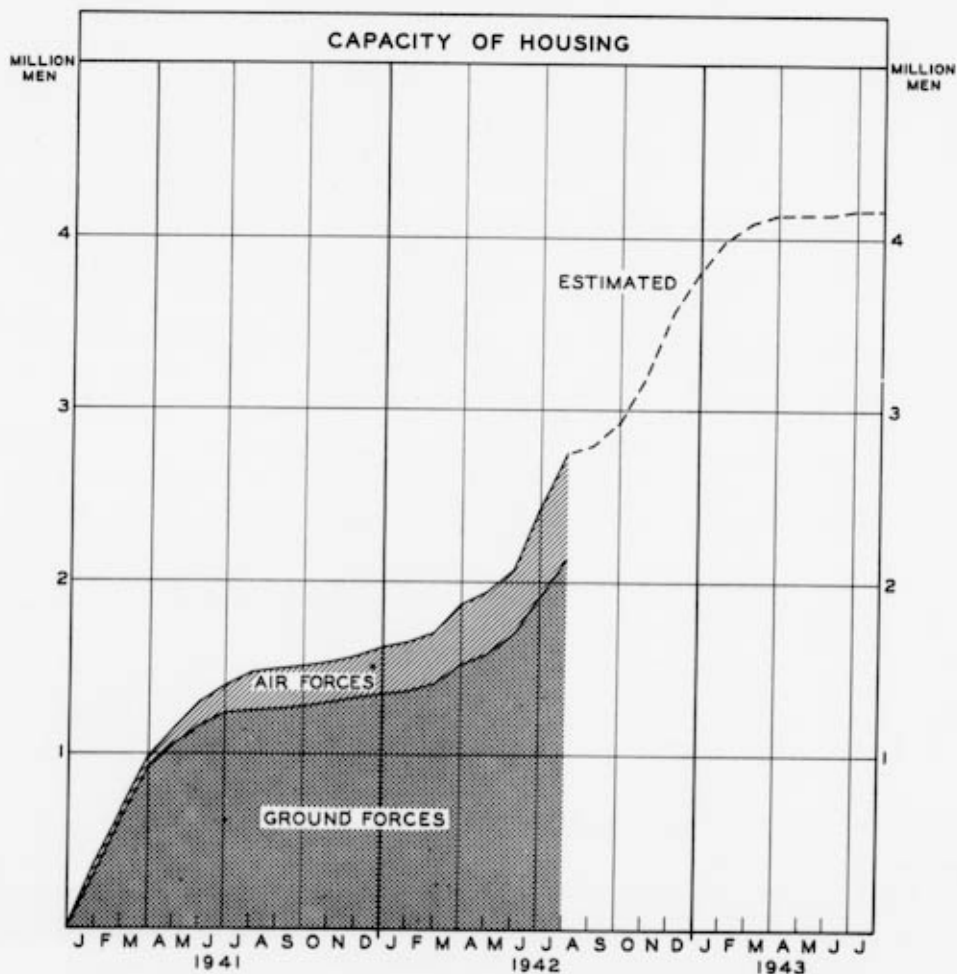
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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TROOP HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

According to the accompanying chart, on July 31, 1942 the troop housing construction program reached a point where sufficient space was available in the Continental United States to accommodate 2,747,128 men. With this housing, 624,139 men in the Air Forces, or somewhat less than one-fourth the total, and 2,122,989 men in the Ground Forces could be taken care of. By July 31, 1943, it is planned to house approximately 4,150,000 men.



Note: Prior to June, 1942, figures exclude officers' housing

Source of Information: Construction Division, Office of The Chief of Engineers

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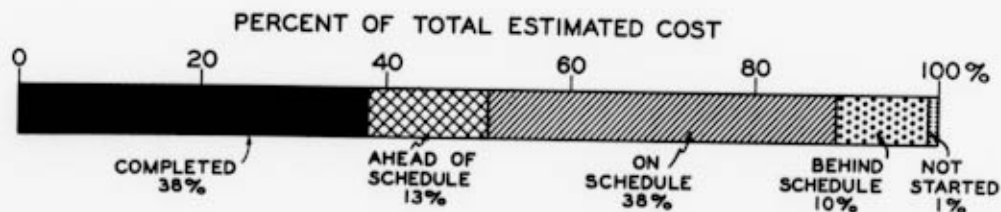
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STATUS OF WAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The status of the War Construction Program is indicated in the tabulation and chart below. In terms of percentage of program completed, troop facilities, port facilities and ordnance construction are furthest advanced.

Type	Estimated Cost (in millions of dollars)					
	Total	Complete	Ahead of Schedule	On Schedule	Behind Schedule	Not Started
TROOP FACILITIES						
Camps & Cantonments	\$1,358.4	\$ 764.4	\$ 114.3	\$ 341.1	\$ 124.5	\$ 14.2
Staging Areas	95.7	0	18.2	61.9	15.6	0
O'ceas Discharge and Replacement Centers	5.4	4.0	1.3	0	0	0
Other troop Facilities	571.6	350.1	66.8	138.4	11.6	4.7
TOTAL	2,031.1	1,118.5	200.6	541.4	151.7	18.9
PORT FACILITIES						
Ports of Embarkation	47.5	29.5	1.1	13.9	0	2.9
Back-up storage & ammunition loading piers	32.1	9.3	0	19.2	3.5	0.1
TOTAL	79.6	38.8	1.1	33.1	3.5	3.0
STORAGE OTHER THAN AMM.						
Depots	298.4	93.1	38.4	138.0	28.6	0.3
Holding & Recon. Pts.	57.9	19.8	10.0	25.0	3.1	0
TOTAL	356.3	112.9	48.4	163.0	31.7	0.3
ORDNANCE						
Plants	2,328.6	882.8	365.3	838.0	234.0	8.4
Miscellaneous Fac.	74.1	45.8	4.0	13.5	10.6	0.4
Depots	279.3	104.2	69.2	88.7	17.2	0
TOTAL	2,682.0	1,032.8	438.5	940.2	261.8	8.8
AIR FORCE						
Tactical Units	560.7	125.3	92.9	260.6	60.1	21.9
Schools, Depots, Etc.	1,522.7	400.7	176.7	703.1	212.3	29.7
TOTAL	2,083.4	526.0	269.6	963.7	272.4	51.6
C.W.S. PLANTS						
GENERAL HOSPITALS	203.5	10.1	32.8	149.8	7.3	3.4
MISCELLANEOUS	97.6	25.2	26.6	22.4	23.4	0
TOTAL	301.1	35.3	59.4	172.2	30.7	3.4
GRAND TOTAL	\$7,632.9	\$2,873.4	\$1,026.7	\$2,889.8	\$ 753.2	\$ 89.6



Source of information: Construction Division, Corps of Engineers

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Production of flame-throwers has been resumed, and it is expected that the contractors will produce about 160 a month. No production difficulties are foreseen.

The Kit, Repair, Flame Thrower is a new item, not listed in the present Army Supply Program. It has recently been standardized and is now under procurement. Because this item contains parts which are also produced for Flame Throwers, there should be no difficulty in production of the repair kit.

Initial delivery of 2,088 Kits, Gas Mask Repair, Universal M8, was made in the week ended August 21, 1942. The kits are being assembled in industry for the first time. While there were many delays in assembly at the start, now that production is under way, requirements are expected to be met considerably in advance of December, 1942.

During the same week, 115,107 Incendiary Grenades, M14 were produced. Output is centered at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, the Huntsville Arsenal and the incendiary bomb loading plants in the districts. The 900,000 grenades scheduled for production in August will not be met because of difficulties involved in loading. Loading pressure caused the cans' seams to spread slightly, rendering the grenades non-waterproof. They are now packed in waterproof containers to eliminate this difficulty.

NEW FACILITIES

The 4.2" Chemical Mortar Shell program is progressing satisfactorily. One new facility, due to start production during the week ended August 14, 1942, came in on schedule and will produce 300-400 shells per day. As far as can be seen at the present time, other new facilities are expected to begin operations on schedule.

The ground for an addition to the present Impregnate I (CC2) plant at St. Louis, Mo. was expected to be broken on August 21, 1942 and is to be completed and in operation by February 15, 1943. Approval has also been granted for an expansion to the plant at Midland, Mich. Construction is to start sometime during the week ended August 28, 1942. The estimated completion date is March 1, 1943. Both additions are needed to meet contemplated 1942 and 1943 programs.

Source of Information: Chemical Warfare Service

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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CONTAINER, STEEL, AND DRUM, 55 GALLON, PRODUCTION

CONTAINER, STEEL, 1-TON

This steel container is used primarily for the storage and shipment of Mustard and Lewisite gas. Present specifications require 1,350 pounds of steel plate per container. Inasmuch as forge welding is required, the number of manufacturers is restricted.

Present facilities consist of two manufacturers, Columbiana Boiler and American Welding, which at present have a total rated capacity of 2,000 containers per month. This capacity will be doubled by November, 1942.

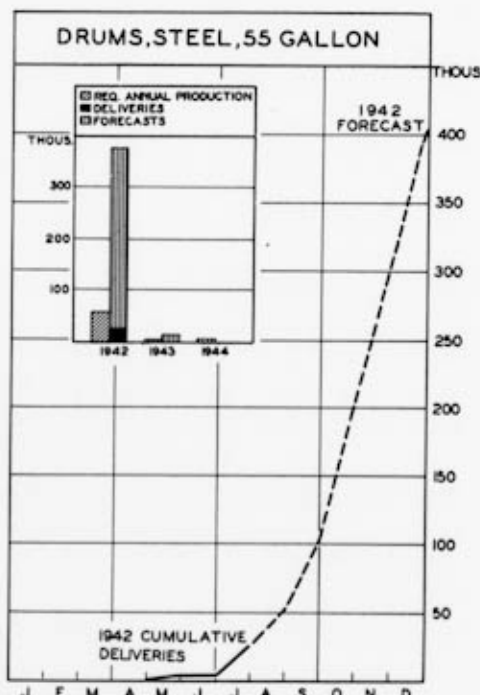
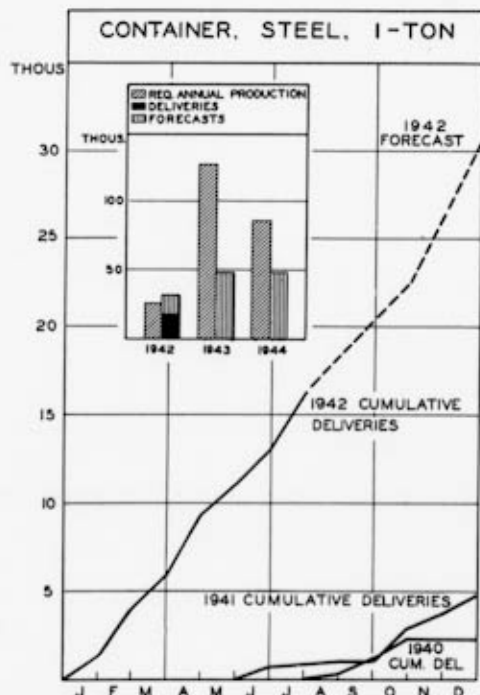
These facilities are inadequate to meet the 1943 and 1944 requirements.

DRUM, 55 GALLON, STEEL

The drum was developed as a substitute for the 1-ton steel container. It is considerably easier to produce the drum because of the lighter gauge steel used. However, complete substitution is only possible in cases where storage is required for short periods of time.

Four drums are equal in volume to one 1-ton container holding approximately 1,800 pounds of Mustard gas.

Beginning in September, 1942 the present facilities will be capable of producing 100,000 drums per month. This capacity is more than adequate to meet requirements.



Source of Information: Chemical Warfare Service

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 21	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					July	Aug 1-21	Aug	Sept	Oct
CHEMICAL AGENTS (tons)									
Levitate (ML)	1,635	-	199	12	53	40	26	26	26
Mustard (HS)	21,696	-	17,002	78	5,105	3,391	3,000	3,600	4,800
Phosgene (CG)	4,081	-	1,905	47	269	278	300	300	300
Screening Smoke (FS)	18,479	-	2,747	15	454	1,368	500	750	1,000
White Phosphorus (WP)	10,106	-	10,939	108	2,361	1,542	Procured as Needed		
PROTECTIVE MATERIAL									
Agent, Non-Corr. (gal)	1,370,193	-	560,638	41	146,905	111,357	115,000	125,000	150,000
Alarm, Gas	56,118	-	0	0	0	0	8,309	20,000	20,000
Apparatus, Decont. Pover	1,389	-	1,092	76	291	120	160	160	160
Apparatus, Decont. (1 1/2 qt)	544,996	-	205,867	38	9,000	0	15,989	16,000	100,000
Apparatus, Decont. (3 gal)	42,655	-	30,982	73	17,826	12,906	12,000	12,000	9,607
Bleaching Material "B"	7,014	-	3,679	52	771	789	800	800	800
Canister, Srv. & Dia.	1,617,604	-	999,424	62	60,022	16,049	240,000	240,000	240,000
Curtain, Gasproof	681,113	-	407,830	60	58,397	23,202	40,000	40,000	16,580
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	51,673	-	1,775	3	1,120	630	Limited Standard		
Impregnite I (ton)	1,875	-	2,147	115	312	328	325	325	337
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	4,316	-	8,665	202	1,260	81	456	0	0
Kit, HS, Vapor Det., M4	394	-	1,405	356	188	1,215	1,000	1,000	897
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	845,200	-	202,583	24	7,794	96	100,000	150,000	172,219
Mask, Gas, Horse, M4	20,713	-	0	0	0	0	Limited Standard		
Mask, Gas, Horse, M5	29,056	-	0	0	0	0	Limited Standard		
Mask, Gas, Service	1,677,556	-	1,622,540	97	305,326	300,423	300,000	600,000	300,000
Ointment, Prot. (ton)	1,350	-	412	31	69	56	45	80	124
Paint, Vap. Detector, M3	4,790,712	-	1,936,713	40	690,611	1,246,102	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paper, Vap. Detector, M6	348,674	-	44,875	13	21,000	23,875	50,000	100,000	100,000
Respirator, Dust	6,868,830	-	817,502	12	345,764	369,406	500,000	1,175,000	1,600,000
Set, Gas, Idem. Detonation	59,915	-	4,943	8	723	99	490	0	0
Set, Gas, Idem. Instructional	7,770	-	615	8	0	0	4,000	0	0
Solvent Impregnite (ton)	5,156	-	12,662	246	2,976	2,140	1,512	2,000	2,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION									
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	2,337	9	580	530	1,000	1,500	1,500
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	13,114	93	2,582	618	1,667	0	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	77,800	-	70,808	91	33,264	32,816	40,308	0	0
Candle, IM	44,019	-	1,000	2	0	0	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2" C.M.	334	-	6	2	0	6	0	200	200
Cylinder, Portable	17,018	-	1,193	7	0	1,193	0	5,000	5,000
Flame Thrower, Portable	986	-	1,273	129	29	266	160	160	160
Grenade, Hand, M14 (a)	24,479	-	113	(b)	0	113	750	6,000	5,600
Kit, Repair, Flame Thrower	18	-	9	50	0	9	0	0	0
Mine Land, Chemical	398,970	-	696,387	175	34,730	118,310	50,000	50,000	50,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	329	-	93	28	32	33	250	250	250
Shell, Chemical, Mortar	647,481	-	114,505	18	32,544	27,968	49,000	76,000	220,000
Shell, Live, Projector	41,268	-	36,827	89	12,500	0	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	411	-	570	139	20	200	250	250	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	7,364	16	1,377	1,588	1,000	5,250	6,425
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,685	-	156	9	0	0	1,400	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT									
Container, Steel (1 ton)	246,015	73,603	18,202	7	3,099	1,937	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kit, Repair, Universal, M5	6,402	-	2,088	32	0	2,088	5,000	5,000	5,820
Plant, Impregnating, M1	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Drum, 55 gallon	400,000	-	65,865	16	22,560	41,040	28,964	50,000	100,000

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services

(a) Figures in thousands

(b) Less than one percent

r - Revised

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

METERS FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT

A survey of the facilities for the manufacture of meters for electrical equipment has just been completed by a representative of the War Production Board. The study indicates that the shortage of this limiting component will continue to present problems until sometime in early 1943. Additional facilities now being established cannot be expected to reach adequate production until that time.

Meter requirements for X-ray equipment are estimated at less than one percent of total meter production, and only one-half of this one percent is needed to fill orders for Army, Navy, and defense plants, (the other half is needed for civilian use). An allocation of meter production to X-ray equipment is the only method of alleviating the situation. All manufacturers of X-ray apparatus are holding quantities of equipment complete except for meters.

STERILIZER, FIELD

Tentative revisions in specifications for field sterilizers have resulted in the elimination of the brass formerly used and the substitution of steel. The first production models of this item are now undergoing field tests and if satisfactory will be used in place of the 17-inch and 14-inch sterilizers now in procurement.

INTERNATIONAL AID STOCKPILE

Authorizations to purchase the entire requirement for the International Aid stockpile of medical items, as shown in Section I of the Army Supply Program, have been issued to purchasing and contracting officers. Procurement is to be completed at once and delivery schedules are to call for shipment of one-third of the quantities under contract by December 31, 1942 and the remainder by June 30, 1943.

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED MEDICAL ITEMS ON ARMY SUPPLY PROGRAM

The data presented on page 27 continue to present an inaccurate picture of procurement progress due to the fact that the latest revision of the Army Supply Program has not been released.

Source of information: Office of the Surgeon General, Supply Division

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

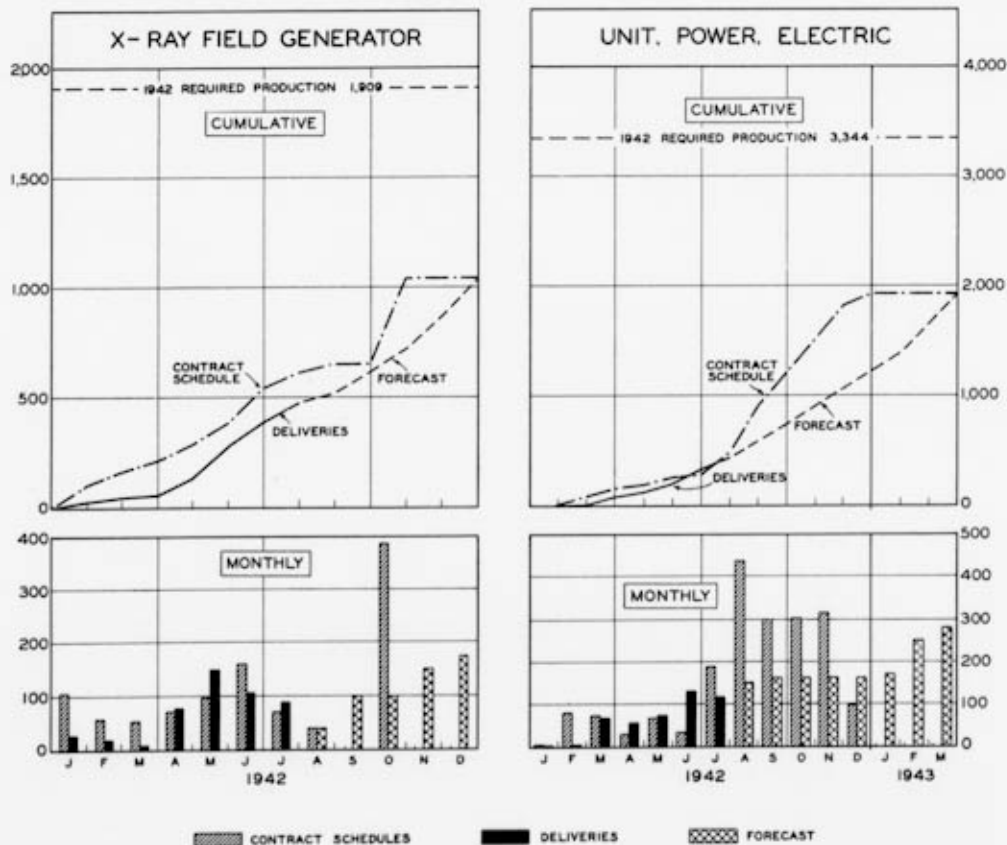
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X-RAY FIELD GENERATOR AND UNIT, POWER, ELECTRIC

Field medical units rely upon two portable generators for electric power for the operation of X-ray equipment. Both of these items have been consistently lagging in production owing to limited sources of supply. The only source available at present is D. W. Onan & Sons, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A survey of fifteen other manufacturers of electrical equipment has failed to discover new facilities because of existing heavy backlogs of orders in the hands of manufacturers and because of the special specifications of the Medical Department generator. The expansion of D. W. Onan & Sons is at present the only solution to the problem.

The tabulations and charts below present the forecasts of production for these two items. It will be seen that the required production for 1942 can not be met until the middle of 1943.



Source of Information: Supply Service, Office of The Surgeon General

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 15	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-15	Aug	Sep	Oct
SURGICAL DRESSINGS									
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3"	931,424	0	451,867	49	167,862	40,324	31,742	40,000	40,000
Packet, first aid w	3,458	0	1,317	38	265	106	200	200	200
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS									
Chisel, cone, osteotome, 12 mm	2,042	0	2,077	79	805	0	-	-	-
Forceps, dressing 5 1/2"	413,824	224,908	143,965	35	2,028	26,452	12,972	0	2,028
Forceps, dressing, Roseman, curved	48,295	5,772	31,705	66	309	2,200	3,000	3,000	-
Forceps, hemostatic, Halstead	53,773	0	24,878	46	4,378	4,152	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	378,347	216,971	64,186	17	16,193	8,384	5,000	5,000	5,000
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bone	15,710	0	8,714	55	837	966	1,130	1,116	2,000
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	45,108	5,334	23,342	52	0	3,518	2,250	-	-
Holder, Needle, Hegar-Mayo	95,061	0	71,348	75	8,041	744	3,590	-	-
Knife, operating, 1 1/4" blade	9,240	0	18,912	205	9,780	0	3,688	2,000	-
Scissors, Bandage	184,134	0	148,103	80	32,898	16,921	20,000	25,000	26,816
Shears, plaster Paris	40,569	33,502	1,937	5	0	0	30	-	-
SURGICAL APPLIANCES									
Anesthesia apparatus, N2O	1,681	735	221	13	58	153	42	18	60
Perimeter	833	50	339	41	61	73	100	100	104
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	74,209	0	75,731	102	7,238	0	6,000	7,000	7,532
Splint, Army, Leg, 2-ring	53,037	0	41,943	79	7,205	7,501	6,000	7,000	8,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23 ga., 3/4 Canula	520,258	78,197	308,570	58	106,005	6,044	30,000	30,000	34,985
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT									
Colorimeter, Duboscq	1,288	471	667	52	150	0	-	-	-
Incubator, bacteriological 37 1/2° C	1,333	1,054	276	21	18	24	27	-	-
Microscope	5,610	660	1,699	30	325	225	300	300	125
DENTAL EQUIPMENT									
Compressor unit, 12 gal. tank	382	0	281	74	30	0	90	60	63
Chair, dental, field	5,366	41	1,105	21	95	1,010	505	800	800
X-RAY EQUIPMENT									
Machine, radiographic, 200 ma.	604	123	187	31	45	16	30	30	30
X-ray, field, generator	1,233	192	590	48	90	113	40	100	100
X-ray, field, mobile unit	2,335	596	863	37	256	65	152	150	150
Chest, M. D., no. X-1	2,124	967	875	41	378	65	53	50	50
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT									
Cylinder, O2, 1500 gallon, empty	8,362	0	2,048	24	2,000	0	0	1,000	3,500
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	438	215	32	0	13	14	0	0
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	11,324	5,205	4,612	41	241	131	541	84	-
OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT									
Chest, field, plain	10,360	0	14,373	139	5,484	1,502	1,681	2,000	-
Unit, power, electric	1,370	0	529	39	113	88	149	160	160

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

* Figures in thousands

Source of Information: Supply Service, Office of The Surgeon General

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

HANDWEAR

As a result of closer cooperation and contact between the Chicago Procuring Depot, the Research and Development Branch, and the Procurement Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, delinquent contracts and other problems pertaining to handwear are rapidly being overcome.

The most critical of the handwear items is Mittens, Asbestos, acceptances of which for the year to August 15 were 214,423 pairs, a delinquency of 42 percent compared with the contract schedule. Action has been taken by the Office of the Quartermaster General to insure increased production. Revision of specifications has simplified production problems, and a high priority has made it possible to secure necessary raw materials.

Close contact with the contractors themselves by the Chicago depot, and strict observance of progress by the Office of The Quartermaster General have eliminated a number of retarding factors. One contract for 45,000 pairs of Mittens, Asbestos, held by a seriously delinquent prime contractor was terminated and re-awarded, and this same contractor was required to change sub-contractors for another 45,000 pairs. Efforts are being made by the Chicago Depot to establish further sources for this item, and it is anticipated that at least another two facilities will be available shortly.

Problems relating to procurement and production of other handwear items have largely been solved. Deliveries of Gloves, Horsehide, Riding, Lined and Unlined, have been comparatively satisfactory. The cumulative total through August 15, 1942 was 1,011,043 pairs, only one percent below schedule. The Chicago depot has been successful in spreading production more widely by bringing new producers into the picture. Another factor aiding in the recent acceleration of the rate of deliveries has been the change from depot to plant inspection.

Past difficulties in obtaining Gauntlets, Barbed Wire, have been overcome by the successful conversion of plants producing such unrelated items as signs. Thus, the situation has been improved markedly so that by August 15, 1942 total deliveries (cumulative) had reached 168,669 pairs, as against a delivery schedule calling for only 148,981 pairs.

EQUIPAGE ITEMS MADE OF DUCK AND WEBBING

It is expected that 1942 required production will be met for equipment items worn or carried by the individual soldier. These items include canvas field bags, pistol or revolver belts, pack carriers, canvas dispatch cases, haversacks, and others. Earlier delinquencies occasioned by materials and equipment shortages have largely been overcome and deliveries are now being made at a faster rate. Quantities on contract exceed 1942 required production for most of these items.

Army requirements for duck and webbing in 1942, which at the beginning of the year were threatened adversely by inadequate production facilities, are almost completely satisfied. Only contracts for small quantities of duck and webbing required for delivery in 1942 remain to be awarded. The few delinquencies which do

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

exist are relatively unimportant, and in no case is the fabrication of equipage being delayed for want of these materials. The principal problem remaining is one of timing the flow of cloth from gray goods mills to dyeing and finishing mills and then to fabricators. Difficulties in obtaining machine parts are receiving attention in order to minimize the adverse effects upon webbing deliveries of a six-week delinquency on the part of the Fletcher Works, makers of looms and conversion parts.

Future requirements of equipage items which must be anticipated may create additional procurement problems, both from a material and an equipment point of view. Equipment for making finished equipage items may be a greater bottleneck than equipment for making the duck and webbing to be used in those items. Total military requirements have proved to be larger than the capacity of duck and webbing mills, but carpet, drapery and tire fabric mills, as well as some mills than formerly wove lighter cotton cloths, have been converted to the production of duck. Grommetting and special sewing machines for duck and webbing in the hands of manufacturers are being gradually increased, but additional facilities are needed and will have to be brought into production.

Metals will constitute the major material shortages affecting the ability to meet requirements of duck and web equipment beyond 1942. Brass probably will not be available in sufficient quantities to continue production under existing specifications. This has been a major problem in the past and, although deliveries of hardware to contractors have improved, it will be necessary to develop at least partial substitutes for brass in many equipage items. Zinc coated steel instead of brass, loops of webbing to secure articles of equipage to the belt instead of hooks and grommets, and the elimination of grommets used in belts at present are among the specification changes which are under consideration and may have to be put into effect.

Source of Information: Statistics Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Delivered	\$ 0	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 15				
				Percent of 1942 Required Production				
				20	40	60	80	100
<u>EQUIPAGE (a)</u>								
Cot, fold., steel	429	1,965	458					
Scabbard, sub-machine gun, M-1940	29	61	210					
Tag, identification, M-1940	6,628	10,452	158					
Cot, fold., canvas, M-1938	1,593	2,448	154					
Paulin, canvas khaki, 12'x17' (b)	36	32	144					
Headnet, mosquito	1,641	1,903	116					
Belt, cartridge, cal..30, dismtd.	1,583	1,738	110					
Haversacks, M-1928 (b)	2,452	2,588	105					
Cover, canteen, dismtd., M-1910	6,267	6,499	104					
Pouches, first-aid packet, M-1924	5,628	5,871	104					
Can, meat, M-1932	5,037	5,129	102					
Suspender, belt	2,813	2,681	95					
Bag, barrack	8,963	8,269	92					
Cover, mattress	2,655	2,291	86					
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles (b)	503	404	80					
Blanket, wool, O.D., M-1934 (b)	9,278	6,860	74					
Canteen, M-1910	3,852	2,850	74					
Bar, sandfly	32	23	72					
Tent, shelter half (b)	5,048	3,381	67					
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins and poles (b)	27	17	63					
Sling, carrying, machine gun and ammunition	183	113	62					
Bag, canvas, field, O.D., M-1936	2,616	1,566	60					
Tent, assembly, w/pins and poles	1	1	59					
Case, canvas, dispatch	190	74	39					
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins and poles (b)	20	7	35					
Bar, mosquito	5,830	1,949	33					
Screen, latrine, w/pins and poles	53	15	28					
Tent, wall, small, w/fly, pins & poles	464	88	19					
Goggles, M-1938	692	81	12					
Machete, M-1939 (b)	0	35	-					
Pocket, magazine, double-web, carbine, cal..30, M-1	(c)	58	-					

(a) Figures in thousands

(b) Includes International Aid

(c) New item; not listed in Army Supply Program

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 15							
		Delivered	%	0	20	40	60	80	100
<u>CLOTHING (a)</u>									
Undershirt, cotton, summer, sleeveless	4,148	22,712	548						
Hat, herringbone twill	2,903	8,416	290						
Shirt, cotton, khaki	5,026	11,446	228						
Caps, wool-knit, M-1941	926	1,972	213						
Shoes, service, (I. low) (b)	11,804	20,717	176						
Belts, web, waist	3,599	3,362	96						
Overcoat, wool, roll-collar, O.D.	3,367	3,005	89						
Gloves, leather, heavy	2,568	1,960	76						
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,868	9,080	71						
Trousers, wool, O.D.	12,773	7,435	58						
Leggings, canvas, M-1938, dismt'd.	8,826	4,798	54						
Jacket, field, O.D.	8,647	4,288	50						
Liners, helmet, steel, M-1	7,381	3,165	43						
Raincoat, mtd., and dismt'd.	4,968	2,135	43						
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	597	214	36						
Coat, mackinaw, O.D.	1,909	630	33						
<u>GENERAL SUPPLIES (a)</u>									
Saddle, Phillips' Pack, Cavalry (b)	12	15	125						
Table, camp, folding	72	73	101						
Lantern, electric, portable, hand	143	480	99						
Stove, tent	580	480	83						
Outfit, officer, mess	38	22	57						
Range, field, M-1937, Cabinet (b)	83	24	29						
Saddle, Phillips', pack, cargo	8	2	25						
Container, round, insulated	131	28	21						
Range, field, M-1937, units, fire(b)	111	23	21						
Lantern, gasoline, w/mantle and pump	169	35	21						
Can, corrugated, nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714	146	20						
Can, water, 5-gallon (b)	1,245	224	18						
Safe, field, key lock (b)	18	2	11						

(a) Figures in thousands

(b) Includes International Aid

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Figures in Thousands					MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION									
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 15	Per- cent del'd		Actual	Forecast			
						Jul	Aug 1-15	Aug	Sep	Oct
CLOTHING										
Belts, web, waist	5,599	-	5,362	96	792	309		1,300	1,000	800
Caps, garrison, khaki	14,010	583	8,373	60	1,517	1,182	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,000
Caps, garrison, OD	6,553	-	5,532	84	915	563	500	800	400	400
Caps, herringbone twill	5,076	-	3,699	73	914	474	600	300	300	300
Caps, wool knit, M-1941	926	-	1,972	213	758	812	800	800	900	900
Coats, mackinaw, OD	1,909	718	630	33	120	44	125	180	100	100
Coats, wool, serge, OD	6,777	651	4,486	66	966r	279	1,000	1,200	500	500
Drawers, cotton, protective	1,859	-	3,880	209	961	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Drawers, cotton, shorts	1,486	-	18,542	1,248	3,550r	1,608	1,000	2,500	4,500	4,500
Drawers, wool	12,091	293	7,724	64	1,388	365	1,500	1,300	800	800
Gloves, leather, heavy	2,568	-	1,960	76	267	368	400	200	350	350
Gloves, protective, impermeable	500	-	369	74	101	76	105	100	70	70
Gloves, wool, OD	7,476	-	4,653	62	798	458	575	795	1,000	1,000
Hats, herringbone twill	2,903	-	8,416	290	707r	0	700	500	500	500
Hoods, wool, OD, protective	719	-	1,804	251	312r	422	360	450	600	600
Jackets, field, OD	8,647	-	4,288	50	773	650	1,100	1,300	1,800	1,800
Jackets, herringbone twill	5,333	-	6,065	114	1,137	624	660	900	1,000	1,000
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1938	8,826	-	4,798	54	521	1,137	1,600	1,400	2,200	2,200
Liners, helmet, steel, M-1	7,381	-	3,165	43	691r	78	800	800	1,740	1,740
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	597	43	214	36	64	51	101	100	100	100
Overcoats, wool, roll collar, OD	3,367	-	3,005	89	498	264	236	413	520	520
Overshoes, arctic	904	-	1,734	192	27	0	0	0	0	0
Raincoats, mounted and dismounted	4,968	-	2,135	43	312	210	400	400	400	400
Shirts, cotton, khaki	5,026	-	11,446	228	1,648	887	1,800	1,600	1,300	1,300
Shirts, flannel, OD	9,991	-	8,731	87	1,941	974	1,800	1,300	2,000	2,000
Shoes, service (incl. shoes, low- qtr., tan) (a)	11,804	-	20,717	176	1,737	2,545	2,001	1,300	1,000	1,000
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,866	-	9,080	71	1,861	1,206	2,200	2,000	2,500	2,500
Trousers, herringbone twill	4,061	-	5,992	148	820	407	800	800	1,000	1,000
Trousers, wool, OD	12,773	-	7,435	58	1,456	967	1,500	1,800	2,200	2,200
Undershirts, cotton, protective	1,889	-	4,345	230	1,086r	1,184	900	1,000	1,100	1,100
Undershirts, cotton, summer sleeveless	4,148	-	22,712	548	4,702	2,608	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Undershirts, wool	8,846	-	7,798	88	1,039	356	1,000	1,000	900	900
EQUIPAGE										
Bags, barrack	8,963	-	8,269	92	1,795	1,927	2,299	1,800	2,100	2,100
Bags, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,616	-	1,566	60	224	232	193	270	500	500
Bags, mosquito	5,830	425	1,949	33	445	339	385	500	600	600
Bags, sandfly	32	-	23	72	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belts, cart., cal.30, dismd.	1,583	-	1,738	110	191	279	166	300	500	500
Blankets, wool, OD, M-1934 (a)	9,278	-	6,860	74	1,259	480	1,325	1,300	1,300	1,300
Cans, meat, M-1932	5,037	-	5,129	102	672	803	722	600	700	700
Canteens, M-1910	3,852	-	2,850	74	116	668	100	132	500	500
Cases, canvas, dispatch	190	-	74	39	10	42	10	20	30	30
Cots, folding, canvas, M-1938	1,593	-	2,448	154	628	150	400	500	500	500

(a) Includes International Aid

(b) Complete information not available

r Revised

Source of information: Office of the Quartermaster General

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS (Continued)

Item	Figures in Thousands				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION								
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1-Aug 15	Percent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-15	Aug	Sep	Oct
EQUIPAGE (Continued)									
Cots, folding, steel	429	-	1,965	458	154	67	0	0	0
Covers, canteen, dismd., M-1910	6,267	-	6,499	104	963	1,558	999	1,400	1,500
Covers, mattress	2,655	-	2,291	86	764	561	1,000	500	600
Goggles, M-1938	692	-	81	12	25	24	10	47	130
Haversacks, M-1928 (a)	2,452	-	2,588	106	412	716	400	700	1,000
Headnets, mosquito	1,641	-	1,903	116	335	730	532	300	300
Machetes, M-1939 (a)	0	-	35	-	17	18	16	17	20
Paulins, canvas, khaki, 12' x 17'	36	-	52	144	8	14	4	10	9
Pockets, magazine, double web, cartine, cal.30	(b)	-	58	-	0	58	0	25	75
Pouches, first-aid packet, M-1924	5,628	-	5,871	104	1,279	786	1,199	1,200	1,200
Rolls, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	168	-	158	94	32	37	32	90	70
Scabbards, submachine gun, M-1940	29	-	61	210	16	20	27	15	15
Screens, latrine, w/pins & poles	53	-	15	28	2	7	3	4	6
Slings, carrying, m.g. & amm.	183	3	113	62	17	13	10	0	0
Suspenders, belt	2,813	-	2,681	95	367	457	300	100	100
Taps, identification, M-1940	6,628	-	10,452	158	1,996	3,146	2,920	3,000	3,000
Tents, assembly, w/pins & poles	1	-	1	59	0	0	(c)	(c)	1
Tents, pyramidal, w/pins & poles(a)	503	-	404	80	81	78	70	80	80
Tents, shelter half (a)	5,048	-	3,381	67	680	1,019	645	750	800
Tents, storage, w/fly, pins & poles (a)	20	3	7	35	1	2	1	2	2
Tents, wall, large, w/fly, pins & poles (a)	27	-	17	63	1	1	1	2	3
Tents, wall, small, w/fly, pins & poles	464	92	88	19	15	16	28	23	40
GENERAL SUPPLIES									
Cans, corrugated, nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714	393	146	20	24	51	19	29	39
Cans, water, 5 gal. (a)	1,245	-	224	18	65	77	75	100	125
Containers, mound, insulated	131	-	28	21	5	3	5	6	10
Lanterns, electric, portable, hand	143	-	142	99	1	32	32	0	0
Lanterns, gasoline, w/mantle & pump	169	67	35	21	6	1	10	12	17
Outfits, cooking, cavalry, pack, comp.	(c)	-	1	279	0	0	0	0	0
Outfits, officers', mess	38	16	22	58	0	0	0	0	0
Ranges, field, M-1937 cabinets (a)	83	19	24	29	5	12	6	7	8
Ranges, field, M-1937, fire units (a)	111	-	23	21	4	15	5	6	7
Saddles, Phillip's, pack, cargo	8	3	2	25	1	0	1	1	1
Saddles, Phillip's, pack, cavalry (a)	12	-	15	125	1r	3	3	2	0
Safes, field, key lock (a)	18	-	2	11	1r	1	1	2	2
Stoves, tent	580	96	480	83	11	0	0	0	0
Tables, camp, folding	72	-	73	101	33	11	33	33	0

(a) Includes International Aid

(b) New item, not listed in Army Supply Program

(c) Less than 1,000

r Revised

Source of information: Office of the Quartermaster General

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEMAND FOR MOTOR TOW BOATS AND CARGO BARGES HEAVY

Recent development of island bases in the Pacific and the Atlantic has led to heavy demands for 26' Motor Tow Boats and 45' Cargo Barges for transporting supplies and personnel. The demand for the Tow Boats has been particularly urgent because they have proved their seaworthiness. Their design and construction are such as to make them easy to operate and to reduce to a minimum the maintenance problem. The barges are highly desirable because they are capable of taking liquid and/or solid cargoes, and are also sturdily constructed. Another advantage of this equipment is the fact that it is capable of being loaded and unloaded at the bases.

MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES

Delayed delivery of, or deficiencies in bronze rudders, propeller shafts, stern bearings and other items have limited the number of the 26' Tow Boats which it has been possible to put into service.

With regard to the 45' Cargo Barges, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining 6" steel, wrought iron, or brass piping with cast steel or bronze 11" flanges, 1" thick. It has been necessary also to put some of these barges into service without "breather valves" (goose necks not less than 5" in diameter, made of steel, wrought iron or brass, and fitted with combination vent and relief valves). The valves are needed if these barges are to be used in the transportation of Class "A" or "B" petroleum products.

Construction on new contracts for the 45' barges is being held up by low priorities which have prevented the construction yards from receiving the necessary steel. It has also been necessary to sacrifice horsepower in order to secure engines for the 26' Tow Boats inasmuch as the Kermath 60 hp engine had to be substituted for the Gray 82 hp which was taken by the Navy.

Source of Information: Construction Section, Requirements and Procurement Division,
Transportation Corps

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARRAGE BALLOON BARGE, DESIGN NO. 253-A.

A conference was held at the Barrage Balloon Training Center at Camp Davis, N. C., in the Fall of 1941 between representatives of the Transportation Corps and the Balloon Training Center for the purpose of discussing the design of a small vessel to be used as a Barrage Balloon Barge. It was proposed to anchor these vessels about five miles off shore in strategic localities, particularly at the entrance to strategic harbors. Design No. 253-A incorporates this proposal in that it is to be anchored off shore. Provision has also been made for accommodating eight men on board.

EQUIPMENT

The barge is equipped with radio, a balloon winch for raising and lowering the barrage balloon, drinking water and galley. Although the accommodations are very cramped, the vessel appears to be very satisfactory for the proposed use. Helium bottles, mounted on deck, are used to service the balloon. Provision is made for mounting two 50 cal. machine guns, water cooled, for anti-aircraft defense, and the vessel is equipped with a life raft which might easily be thrown overboard if the boat were sunk.

Its principal characteristics are:

Length Overall	-	52'-0"
Length L.W.L.	-	46'-0"
Molded Beam	-	16'-0"
Draft Loaded	-	3'-0"
Depth Amidship	-	8'-0"

The vessel, made of steel, is designed to withstand rough seas which might be encountered five miles off shore. It is provided with sufficient storage space so that the crew can remain aboard about a week at a time. The boat may be serviced by a small power boat, equipped to tow the barges from one location to another. The balloon ascends to a height of 9,000 ft.

PILOT MODEL CONSTRUCTED

Only one vessel of this design has been constructed and up to the present, the Transportation Corps has not received any information as to any future requirement for this particular type of craft. However, it is believed that it can readily be adopted for other uses. For instance, the living accommodations can be easily torn out and with a very simple re-arrangement, the barge can be made to carry oil or gasoline or dry cargo or a combination of dry cargo and gasoline. It has a capacity of 56-tons of dry cargo based on a figure of 52-cu. ft. per ton and a capacity of 83-tons of fuel oil based on a figure of 41½ cu. ft. per ton. It is believed that these barges could be adapted and easily transported aboard ship for use in the islands of the Pacific. The barges would afford a small target and would be very difficult for planes to hit.

Construction time is approximately one month to a month and a half, depending upon receipt of material in the contractor's plant.

Source of Information: Marine Design and Repair Branch, Water Division,
Transportation Corps.

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 22	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-22	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Distribution Box Boat	18	-	11	61	0	0	0	0	0
Mine Planters	16	-	3	19	1	0	0	1	1
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>									
Landing Boats	82	32	4	5	4	0	34	12	0
Lighters, Cargo & Truck	75	13	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
<u>SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Barges, Derrick	35	-	0	0	0	0	2	4	2
Barges, Gasoline	20	-	11	55	6	0	5	4	2
Barges, Ocean-going	40	7	5	13	1	1	6	5	2
Barges, Self-propelled	47	-	8	17	5	0	0	0	1
Barges, Utility	94	-	23	24	7	2	36	10	12
Barges, 45'	169	-	112	66	12	11	19	10	15
Freight and/or Passenger Boats	43	-	16	37	6	4	0	1	4
Launches, "Q" Class	37	-	36	97	2	4	0	1	3
Launches, Navy Type	63	-	42	67	8	15	45	16	8
Towboats, 26'	69	-	55	80	0	0	28	12	6
Tugs, Small	47	-	22	47	6	0	2	7	5
Tugs, Large	41	11	6	15	1	0	0	0	3
Utility Boats, "T" Class	43	-	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Utility Boats, (A.C.)	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<u>RESCUE & SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Rescue Boats, 42'	78	-	62	79	4	2	10	6	9
Rescue Boats, 85'	20	-	13	65	3	1	0	0	2
Rescue Boats, 100'	65	-	0	0	0	0	13	10	10
Retriever Vessels	6	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source of Information: Requirements and Procurement Division, Transportation Corps

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PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES PROCUREMENT

ARMY AIR FORCES

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

ARMY AIRPLANE ACCEPTANCES

Airplane acceptances by the Army amounted to 1,339 units through the second quarter of August. This was an increase of 14 percent over the corresponding July period when 1,175 units were produced. All types reflected increases over the July period with the exception of fighters. These data cover procurement by the Army for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

Type	Jul 1-15	Aug 1-16	Unit change	Percent change
Bombers	259	268	+ 9	+ 3
Fighters	274	234	- 40	- 15
Service Combat	123	206	+ 83	+ 67
Trainers	519	631	+ 112	+ 22
Total	1,175	1,339	+ 164	+ 14

GLIDER PRODUCTION

In the first half of August, 32 gliders were accepted by the Army. All were of the trainer type but this output was five units above total production in July.

PROPELLER PRODUCTION

Output of propellers by United States firms in July totaled 11,922 units for all customers. This was almost exactly the same production as in June when 11,917 units were delivered.

DEFICIENCY REPORTS

Material shortages again headed the list of deficiencies reported by airframe manufacturers in July. About twenty-nine manufacturers cited difficulty in securing materials. Serious delays due to engineering changes were noted by sixteen companies in July, as compared with six in June. Critical shortages in the instruments-accessories-fittings category were listed by nineteen plants in comparison with sixteen in June. On the other hand, only four companies reported serious production delay due to Government furnished equipment shortages compared with fourteen in June. No company complained of engine shortages in July. Indices of deficiencies reported by the airframe companies appear on the second page following.

TOTAL U. S. AIRCRAFT EMPLOYMENT

Productive employees in WPB Program aircraft plants increased 7 percent, from 328,000 in June to 351,000 in July. In engine plants the increase was 3 percent, from 104,600 in June to 107,800 in July. In propeller plants the increase was 8 percent, from 14,200 in June to 15,400 in July.

ARMY AIR FORCES

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)

TOTAL U. S. AIRCRAFT EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

To meet planned production peaks, the sixty-nine WPB Program companies (twenty-five are scheduled to go into production from September, 1942, to September, 1943) will require 116 percent more productive workers than those presently employed. The twenty WPB Program engine plants (four are yet to get into production) will likewise require 116 percent more productive employees. The WPB Program propeller manufacturers will require 106 percent more productive employees.

FEMALE WORKERS

Female productive workers in aircraft plants in production increased 28 percent, from 33,866 in June to 43,432 in July when they represented 12.4 percent of the total productive workers in these plants compared with a like ratio of 10 percent in June.

WORKING HOURS

Working hours of productive employees in airframe plants in July averaged 47.1 hours per week, the same as in June. In engine plants, the average was 49.2 hours per week compared with 49.1 hours per week in June. In propeller plants, the average was 48.7 hours per week compared with 50.7 hours per week in June.

LABOR EFFICIENCY

The efficiency of labor in aircraft plants, as measured by the average number of man-hours of productive labor expended in producing one pound of airframe, improved from 3.2 man-hours per pound in June to 3.1 man-hours per pound in July.

Labor efficiency in engine plants, as measured by the average number of man-hours required to produce one HP, improved from 3.0 man-hours per HP in June to 2.8 man-hours per HP in July.

SUBCONTRACTING

Subcontracting (on a dollar basis) averaged 25 percent of production in aircraft plants in July. This will be increased ultimately to an average of about 32 percent. In engine plants, subcontracting averaged 40 percent, only 1 percent below the ultimate presently planned. The propeller companies subcontracted an average of 54 percent of their July production and plan to increase this to 56 percent ultimately.

Source of information: Statistical Control, AAF: War Production Board

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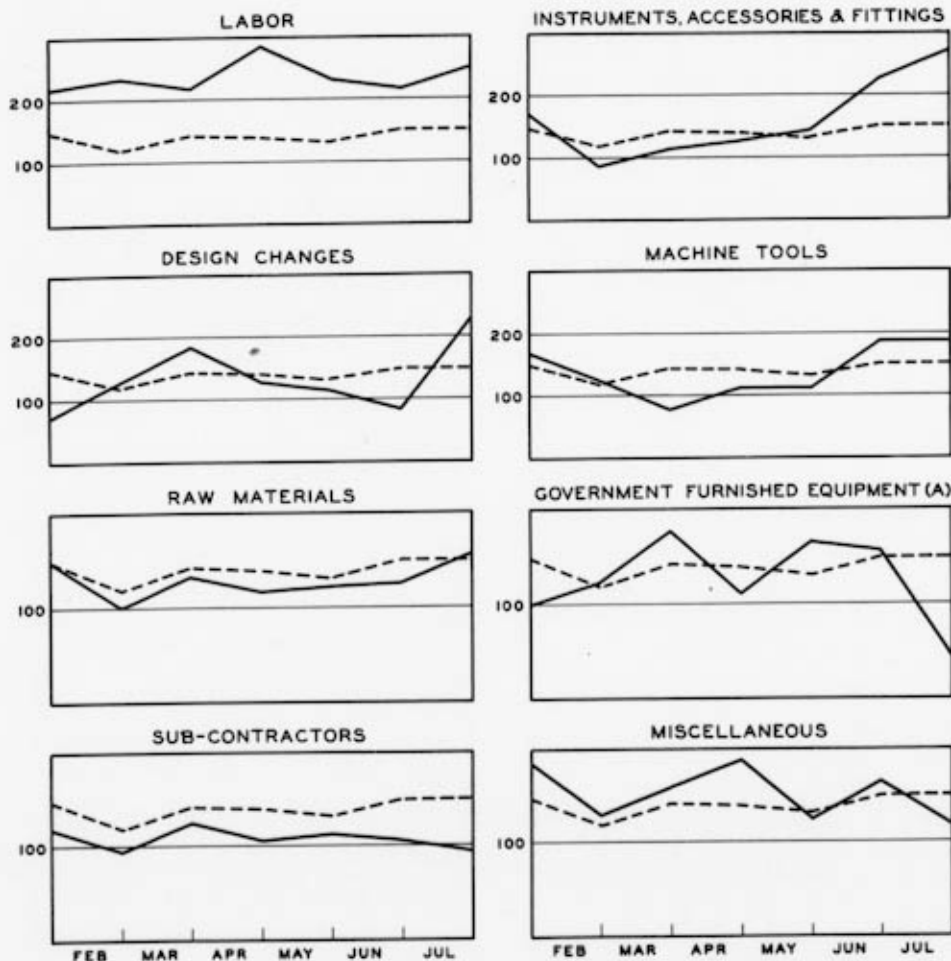
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TREND IN AIRFRAME DEFICIENCY REPORTS

In the indices charted below, the number of deficiencies reported by airframe plants in December, 1941 equals 100. The solid line on each chart indicates the trend in the deficiency noted in the title. The broken line, indicating the trend in all types of reported deficiencies, is the same on each chart. Miscellaneous category includes struts, engines, armament, propellers, management, new facilities, plant equipment, priority rating, WFB-Army-Navy-British, transportation and housing. In July, four of the categories below showed rises, three declined, and one remained the same.



(A) NOT ELSEWHERE LISTED

Source of Information: Aircraft Branch, WFB

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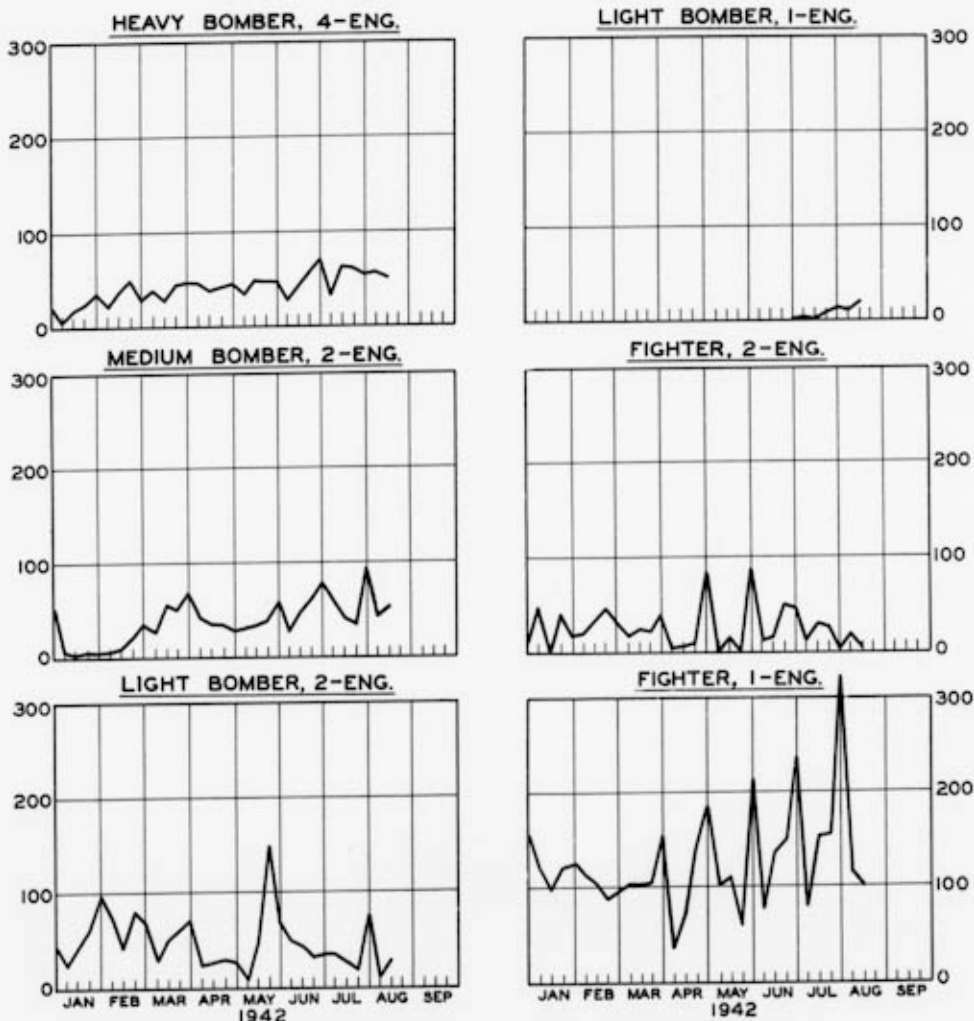
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ACCEPTANCES OF COMBAT PLANES BY THE ARMY

The trend of quarter-monthly output of combat planes during 1942 has been irregularly upward. Acceptances are usually heaviest in the last quarter of the month. First acceptance of light bombers, one-engine, was made in July. Data are non-cumulative and cover Army procurement for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.



Source of Information: Statistical Control, AAF

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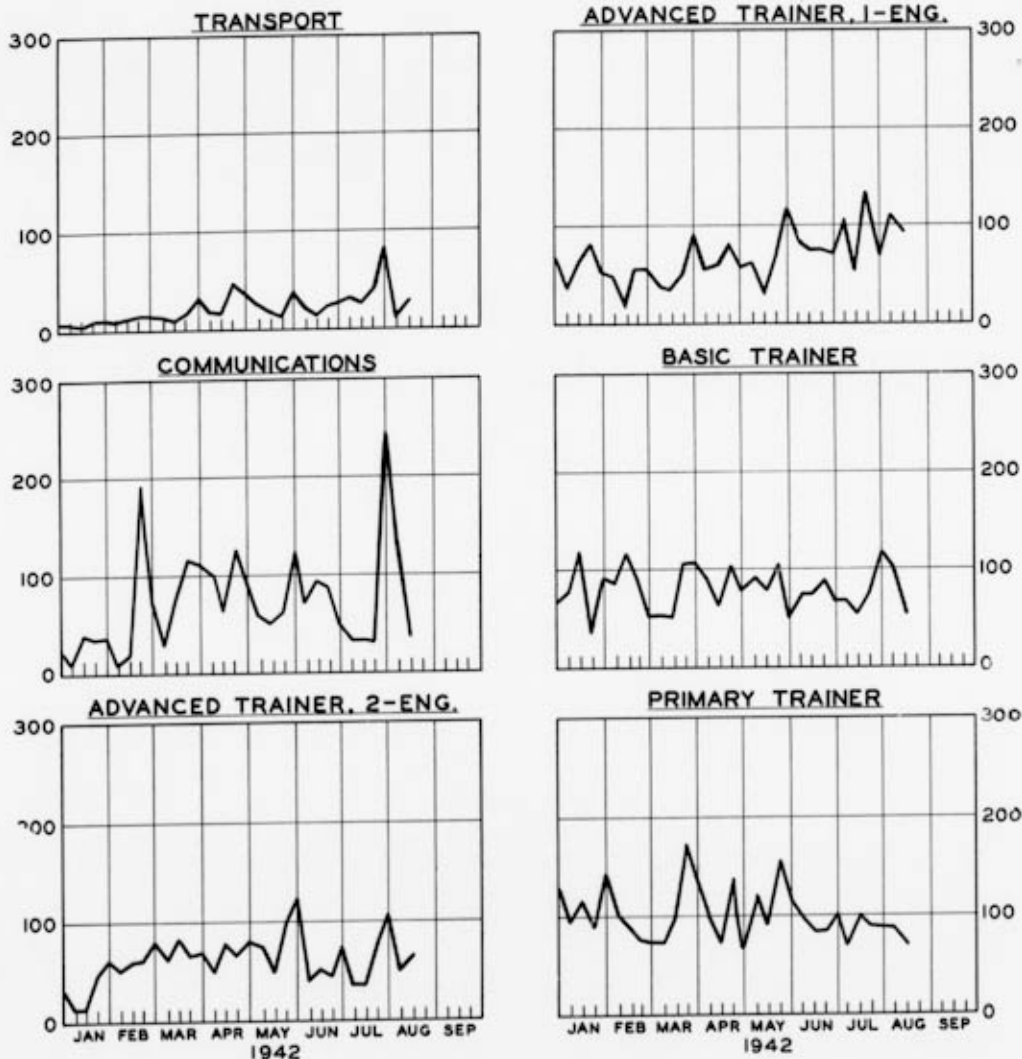
ARMY AIR FORCES

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ACCEPTANCES OF SERVICE COMBAT PLANES AND TRAINERS BY THE ARMY

In the last quarter of July, new peaks in output were established in the transport and communications (service combat) class. While the quarter-monthly trend in trainer acceptances has been irregular, monthly schedules have been met. Data are non-cumulative and cover Army procurement for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.



Source of Information: Statistical Control, AAF

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PART III.
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

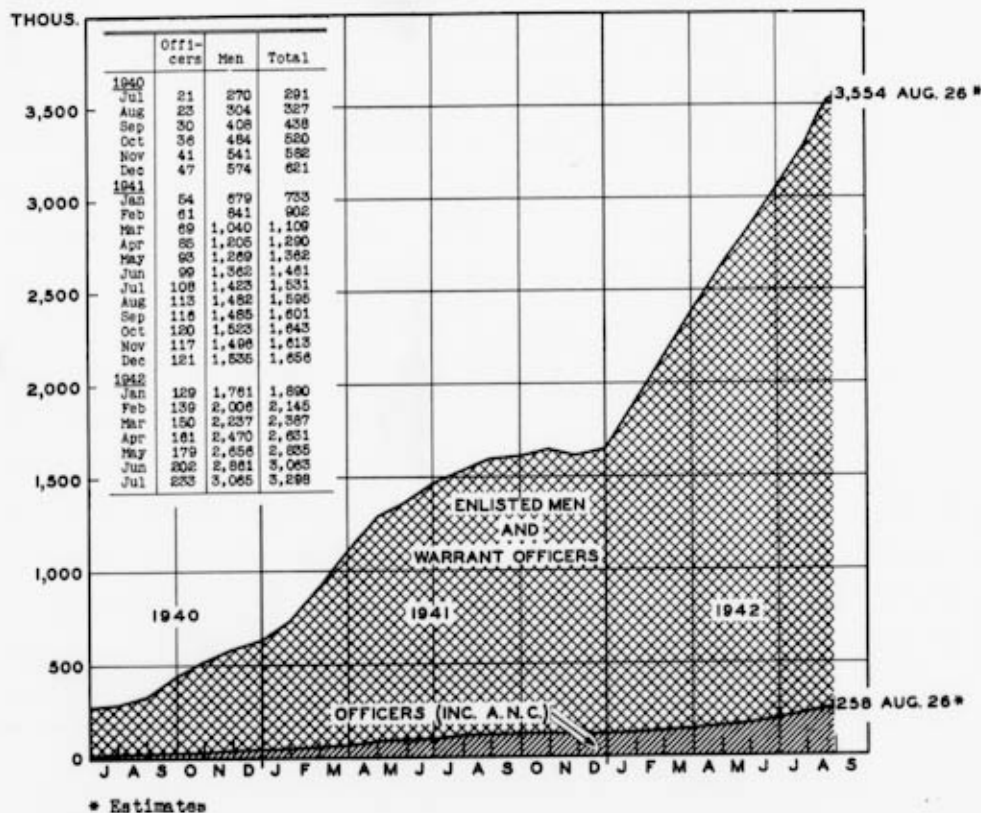
PERSONNEL

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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - AUGUST 26, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,553,551 as of August 26, 1942. Actual strength for the end of each month is shown in the table.

The apparent decline in strength between October and November, 1941 was due to the failure of November strength reports to arrive from the Philippine Department since the outbreak of war. No strength figures on the Philippine Department have been included since October.



Source of information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

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ARMY STRENGTH OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,
AS OF THE END OF EACH MONTH
DEC 1940 THROUGH JULY 1942

MONTH	OFFICERS	NURSES	WARRANT OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	TOTAL
Dec 1940	4,220	152	139	86,433	90,944
Jan 1941	4,308	160	134	90,411	95,013
Feb 1941	4,412	165	142	97,400	102,119
Mar 1941	4,770	197	144	102,213	107,324
Apr 1941	5,129	204	143	114,464	119,940
May 1941	5,528	206	140	118,652	124,526
Jun 1941	6,321	239	138	122,466	129,164
Jul 1941	6,865	253	137	128,270	135,525
Aug 1941	7,415	327	133	133,114	140,989
Sep 1941	8,551	391	142	148,004	157,088
Oct 1941	9,182	462	164	153,186	162,994
Nov 1941*	7,225	375	124	125,454	133,178
Dec 1941	8,571	496	123	144,708	153,898
Jan 1942	10,551	1,491	132	171,919	184,093
Feb 1942	11,612	2,029	135	199,833	213,609
Mar 1942	16,059	2,601	134	276,379	295,173
Apr 1942	18,215	2,738	142	329,905	351,000
May 1942	22,352	3,840	137	422,360	448,689
Jun 1942	27,480	4,319	537	491,957	524,293
Jul 1942	32,566	4,884	621	563,334	601,405

* November 1941 to July 1942 inclusive, are less the Philippine Department due to incomplete reports of strength being received since the outbreak of war.

Source of information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

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NUMBER OF OFFICERS ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON WITH SUPPLY SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BY GRADE July 31, 1942

SUPPLY SERVICES	GEN	COL	LT COL	MAJ	CAPT	1ST LT	2ND LT	TOTAL
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	10	52	55	155	284	395	62	1,013
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	6	27	48	111	175	278	140	785
Office of the Quartermaster General	7	43	43	73	127	154	33	480
Office of the Chief of Engineers	7	24	40	89	135	100	24	419
Transportation Corps	2	17	24	40	66	63	13	225
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service	3	16	16	54	76	37	11	213
Office of the Surgeon General	5	21	47	51	32	38	6	200
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</u>								
Office of the Judge Advocate General	2	18	13	49	98	16	1	197
Army Exchange Service	0	6	2	30	61	51	15	165
Office of the Provost Marshal General	1	6	10	25	52	29	5	128
Office of the Chief of Finance	1	9	8	17	24	9	0	68
Office of the Chief of Chaplains	1	4	5	5	5	4	0	24
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps	0	2	1	2	4	3	2	14
National Guard Bureau	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	46	250	314	702	1,139	1,177	312	3,940

PERCENT OF OFFICERS IN EACH SERVICE BY GRADE

SUPPLY SERVICES	GEN	COL	LT COL	MAJ	CAPT	1ST LT	2ND LT	TOTAL
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	1	5	6	15	28	39	6	100
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	1	3	6	14	22	36	18	100
Office of the Quartermaster General	1	9	9	15	27	32	7	100
Office of the Chief of Engineers	2	6	9	21	32	24	6	100
Transportation Corps	1	7	11	18	29	28	6	100
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service	1	8	8	25	36	17	5	100
Office of the Surgeon General	3	11	23	25	16	19	3	100
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</u>								
Office of the Judge Advocate General	1	9	6	25	50	8	1	100
Army Exchange Service	0	4	1	18	37	31	9	100
Office of the Provost Marshal General	1	5	8	19	40	23	4	100
Office of the Chief of Finance	2	13	12	25	35	13	0	100
Office of the Chief of Chaplains	4	17	21	21	21	16	0	100
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps	0	14	7	14	29	22	14	100
National Guard Bureau	11	56	22	11	0	0	0	100
TOTAL	1	6	8	18	29	30	8	100

Source of information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

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PERSONNEL

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NUMBER OF ORIGINAL COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 - AUGUST 20, 1942

A total of 122,959 commissions were issued by the War Department from September 16, 1940 to August 20, 1942. Of the 77,245 commissions issued in the Army of the United States, 29,048 were issued to graduates of Officer Candidate Schools up to the end of July, 1942. However, since July 31, several Officer Candidate classes have been graduated, thereby increasing the number of commissions issued to former enlisted men. In addition, from July 1 to August 11, 1942, 12,545 commissions in the Army of the United States were issued for the Medical Corps, Medical Administrative Corps, and Dental Corps. Aviation cadets and ROTC graduates are commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Not all the total commissions issued were accepted. These figures, therefore, reflect the number of original commissions issued, in the grades shown below, rather than the actual number of officers on duty with the Army.

NUMBER OF ORIGINAL COMMISSIONS ISSUED, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 TO AUGUST 20, 1942

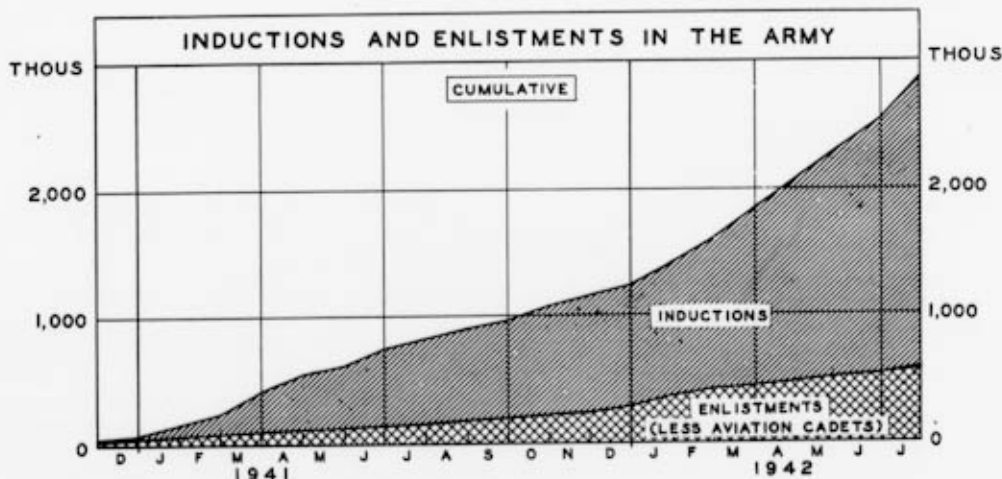
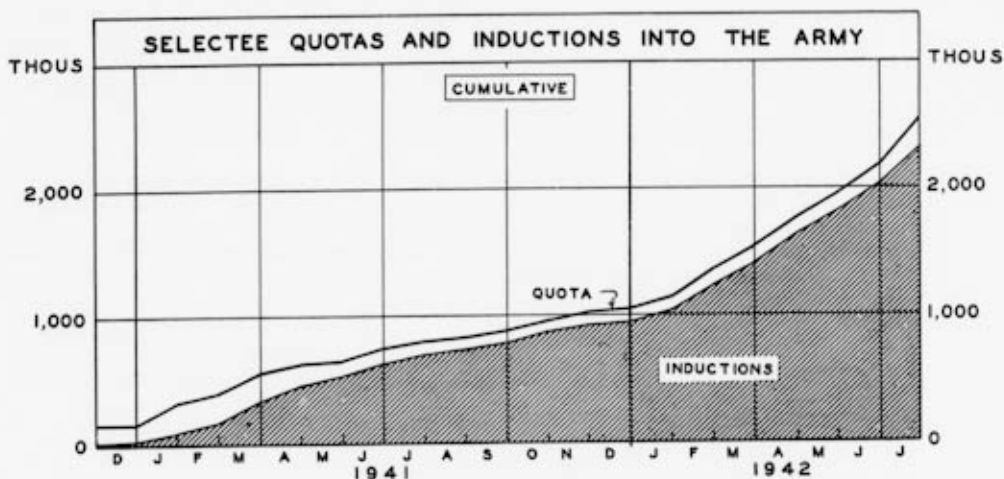
	Regular Army	Officers Reserve Corps	Army of the United States	Total
General Officers	0	1	1	2
Colonels	0	8	62	70
Lt. Colonels	0	128	313	441
Majors	0	690	3,286	3,976
Captains	9	976	9,974	10,959
First Lieutenants	176	5,482	20,037	25,695
Second Lieutenants	1,360	36,884	43,572	81,816
TOTAL	1,545	44,169	77,245	122,959

Source of Information: Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office

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INDUCTIONS AND ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY

The accompanying charts indicate the rate of inductions and enlistments in the Army. The first chart shows that on July 31, 1942, inductions were about 200,000 men short of Selective Service quotas. This is attributable to the fact that inductions in November and December, 1940 were limited to the availability of hospitalization facilities. In the second graph, it may be seen that enlistments on July 31, 1942 were approximately 20 percent of the total number of men entering the Army as privates since November, 1940.



Source of information: Recruiting and Induction Section, Enlisted Branch,
Adjutant General's Office

PERSONNEL

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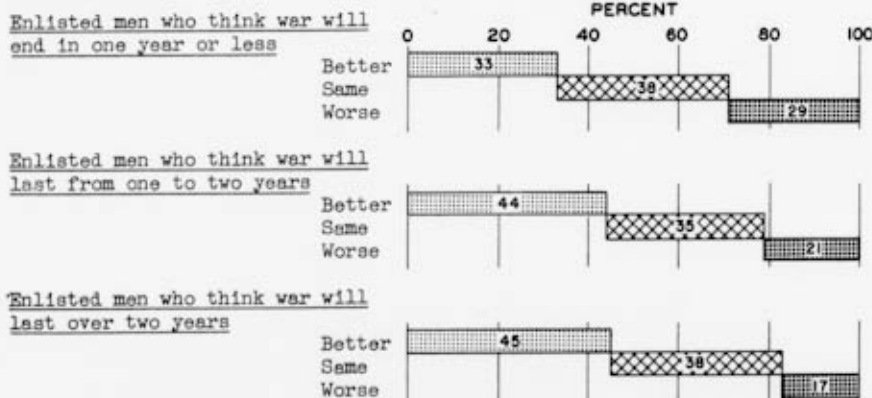
ATTITUDES OF ENLISTED MEN TOWARD THE LENGTH OF THE WAR

Initial presentation of the results of a survey of enlisted men's attitudes toward Army life, undertaken by the Research Branch of the Special Service Division, appeared in the WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT for August 20, 1942, page 41. Continuing this presentation, the attitudes of enlisted men concerning the length of the war as affecting the men's willingness to get into the thick of it are charted below.

Two questions were asked some 4,021 soldiers in the Ground Forces. The first was related to the duration of the war. In May, 1942, 32 percent of the men questioned thought the war would end in a year or less, while 66 percent thought it would end in two years or less. By August, when this question was repeated, this optimism had been cooled somewhat by events in Europe, but 20 percent still thought the war would end in one year or less, and 50 percent still thought the war would end in two years or less.

The second question, posed in May, was concerned with the changes in men's attitudes toward their outfits if they got into real fighting soon. A cross-tabulation of the two questions is of especial significance, since it indicates that the men who thought the war would end quickly had less desire to get into the fighting than other soldiers. It is this cross-tabulation that is charted below.

Would you like your outfit better or worse if you got into the real fighting soon?



The proportion of men who stated they would like their outfit worse if they got into the real fighting soon is nearly twice as great among those who think the war will be short than among those who think it will be long (29 percent as compared with 17 percent). This suggests that if men are to be convinced of the necessity of risking their lives, excessive optimism about the length of the war, about the magnitude of the task ahead, must be counteracted.

Source of information: Research Branch, Special Service Division, HQ., SOS

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DESERTIONS

A total of 22,431 enlisted men deserted during the fiscal year ended in June, 1942. The number of desertions has increased with the growth in the strength of the Army; but the percentage of desertions has declined compared with previous years.

The following table shows desertions, the enlisted strength of the Army, and the percentage of desertions for each month in the year. For comparative purposes, the monthly percentages of desertions for the two preceding years are also shown. There was a marked decline in the rate of desertion following Pearl Harbor; but more recent months have shown a considerable increase. It must be noted, however, that there is usually a seasonal decline in the rate of desertion during the winter months, with a corresponding increase during the spring and summer months.

By their very nature, statistics on desertions are necessarily late in becoming available. Therefore, the total shown for June, 1942 may not yet be quite complete.

Month	1941 - 42 Number of Desertions	1941 - 42 Army Enlisted Strength Thousands	Percentage of Desertions by Years		
			1941 - 42	1940 - 41	1939 - 40
July	1,917	1,423	.13	.31	.25
August	2,159	1,482	.15	.23	.22
September	2,111	1,485	.14	.23	.19
October	1,264	1,523	.08	.14	.17
November	2,032	1,496	.14	.14	.14
December	1,079	1,535	.07	.16	.19
January	960	1,761	.05	.14	.20
February	1,205	2,006	.06	.10	.19
March	1,675	2,237	.07	.10	.26
April	2,141	2,470	.09	.12	.29
May	3,085	2,656	.12	.12	.25
June	2,803	2,861	.10	.14	.28
TOTAL	22,431				

Source of Information: Adjutant General's Office and 1941 Report of the Secretary of War

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

On July 31, 1942, there were 3,954 officers and 61,458 enlisted men on duty with the Corps of Military Police. As of August 15, 1942, two-thirds of the total procurement objective of officers for 1942 had been appointed.

The capacity of the Military Police Replacement Training Center at Fort Riley is being increased from 1,880 to 3,480, effective at the completion of the additional building, probably in January, 1943 (according to an estimate of the Corps of Engineers). It is planned to stagger the classes so that one group will complete the course every three weeks.

Authority has been granted to the Commandant, Provost Marshal General's School Center, to reassign officers to either the Refresher or Advanced Course, depending upon their qualifications, even though the reassignment is in conflict with the course for which they were nominated by their commanding officers.

The Training Division, Services of Supply, has approved the request of this office to increase the length of the Officers Refresher Course from six to eight weeks, so that more instruction may be provided for the student officers in basic military subjects.

A unit training center is necessary to train units for overseas missions and for Ports of Embarkation. The present plan of assigning these organizations to existing National Guard camps scattered throughout the country makes it impossible to supervise properly the instruction.

The proposed unit training center for all Services of Supply units will not be ready for operation until the spring of 1943.

There is a serious shortage of enlisted personnel for existing Military Police Battalions (ZI). Approximately one-half of the existing units have less than 70 percent of authorized strength. This deficiency was brought to the attention of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, SOS, and in turn to War Department G-3 of the General Staff.

There is also a serious shortage of Military Police Battalions (ZI) as indicated in reports of the Commanding Generals of the Service Commands and the Ports of Embarkation. This problem and a solution to it were presented to Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, SOS, and in turn to War Department G-3 some time ago by this office. War Department G-3 requested the Inspector General to make a detailed survey of the needs for this type of unit within the continental limits of the United States. The Inspector General's report, after study in the Plans Division, SOS, and in the Provost Marshal General's Office, was transmitted to the Chief of Administrative Services on August 22, 1942.

Constant requests are being made by Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, SOS, for units to be shipped overseas in less than four months from the time of notification. In most cases these units are not additions to the 1942 troop unit basis. As a result, existing units must be taken from within the continental limits

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL (Continued)

of the United States. In some cases, replacements can be made by new activations, but the authority from which the existing unit has been drawn has lost the use of this unit for four months, until the replacement has been activated and trained. This office suggested to Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, SOS, the following alternative corrective measures: first, to make additions to the 1942 troop unit basis so that all activations required for overseas would be made four months before the shipping date; and second, to establish a certain number of units in War Department Reserve so that they could be activated, trained and available for overseas shipment when such shipment could not be anticipated in advance.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

The beamed shortwave radio program, "Hymns from Home", arranged through the cooperation of the Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, was completed after many weeks of preparation and will be inaugurated next Sunday. It is a weekly religious program from the home front to Army personnel abroad.

Recommendations of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the reclassification of three key civilian positions were altered without consultation or attempt at agreement by the Classification Section, Civilian Personnel Division, Office of the Secretary of War. Such lack of cooperation may well interfere with the proper organization of operating divisions.

Source of Information: Office of the Provost Marshal General;
Office of the Chief of Chaplains

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STATISTICS & PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

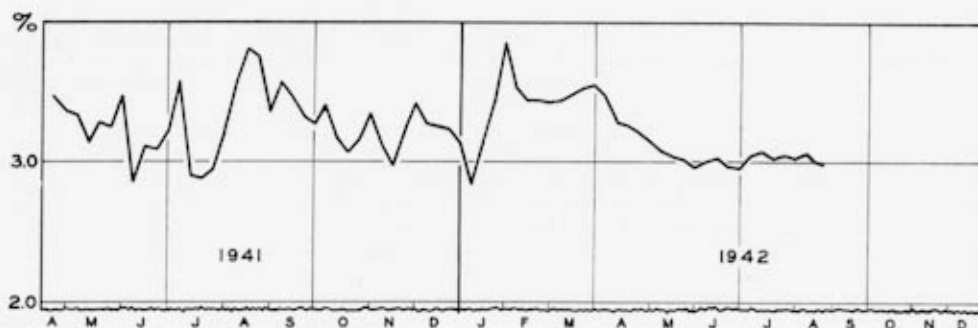
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week of August 21, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.99, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 29.9 per thousand. There were 2.82 percent in hospital and .17 percent in quarters.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES

The Medical Department laboratories play an important role in the prevention and treatment of disease. In prevention, laboratory services are employed for such purposes as the recognition of the safety (or lack of safety) of water supplies; the identification of healthy carriers of typhoid, paratyphoid, or dysentery bacilli, who may transmit these diseases to others; and the determination of the presence of those species of mosquitoes capable of transmitting malaria, yellow fever and dengue.

In relation to treatment, laboratory methods aid in the recognition of diphtheria, typhoid and related fevers, gas bacillus infection of wounds, etc., and in the differentiation of diseases which otherwise cannot be distinguished. In addition, other laboratory methods are used to guide treatments, such as the need to increase or decrease the amount of sulfanilamide which a patient is receiving.

The peace-time medical laboratory arrangements in the Army were excellent. A laboratory was included in the organization of each hospital, varying from the relatively simple clinico-pathological laboratory of the smaller hospitals to the more elaborate ones of the large general hospitals. In addition, provision had been made in the Service Command laboratories to supplement the facilities of the hospital laboratories and to supply service in regard to water and food and for the investigation of epidemics. Superimposed on these were the still greater resources of the Army Medical Center and the Army Medical Museum.

The necessary war-time expansion has severely strained these arrangements, particularly with regard to trained personnel. The civilian medical profession has not, on the whole, been interested in specializing in bacteriology and biochemistry. To a lesser extent this is also true of tissue and clinical pathology. The result

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES (Continued)

is an acute shortage of medical officers with sound training in laboratory sciences.

To some extent this deficiency has been made up by the use of about 200 Sanitary Corps officers with training in bacteriology or biochemistry, occasionally in clinical pathology. These are college graduates with a minimum of four years experience or advanced education. They have been drawn from university, hospital, or health departments. Even with these, however, there is an anticipated shortage of about 500. A training program is, therefore, indicated to qualify for commissions those who have had some but not enough training.

Laboratory supplies have not in general proved difficult to obtain. However, certain types of apparatus which involve critical materials or critical processes are not always obtainable. The supply problem is rendered less difficult by the limitations on the variety of work in the smaller laboratories. This is important both in procurement and transport of supplies, for equipment and supplies for a laboratory designed to handle all kinds of medical laboratory work will run to hundreds of items, many bulky and others fragile. Very often, too, a single type of test may require a dozen different chemicals and pieces of apparatus, some of which may be used for that purpose only.

The questions of supply and training of personnel also affect the methods used. It will occasionally prove unwise to adopt a newly-developed method if it is an intricate one requiring individual training of personnel or if it requires special apparatus or reagents. On the other hand, improvements which can be carried out within the scope of available apparatus and supplies will be publicized to bring about their early adoption in Army laboratories.

The recognition by the medical profession of the great value of medical laboratory service is more general now than in 1917-18, and more of it will be provided than in the last war. The service available will undoubtedly fall somewhat short of what could be used, but should in general prove adequate.

SELECTEES REJECTED BY INDUCTION BOARDS

The relative numbers of selectees rejected by U. S. Army Induction Boards has increased materially during the fifteen month period ending with June, 1942. The rejection rate has gradually risen from about 159 per thousand men examined in April, 1941 to nearly 390 per thousand in June, 1942. Most of the increase occurred between November, 1941 and February, 1942.

The figures for the rejected group include persons classed as fit for limited service and those deferred temporarily for correction of minor defects or recovery from acute conditions. They do not include men rejected by Selective Service Boards. Prior to April, 1942 each selectee was given a thorough examination by a local Selective Service Board and only those considered fit mentally and physically were sent on to Army Induction Boards. In some test areas, however, local boards did not give complete physical examinations, but this was not general until after April 1, 1942.

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SELECTEES REJECTED BY INDUCTION BOARDS (Continued)

In May, 1942, the latest month with complete data the rejection rate for all medical reasons was 332.71 per 1,000 men examined as compared to 7.48 for administrative reasons, 25.75 for educational reasons and 365.93 for all reasons. The rates for eye defects (59.00) and mental defects (58.25) were higher than those for any other medical reasons. These were followed by rates of between 20 and 30 per thousand for hernia, cardio-vascular, teeth, musculo-skeletal and ear, nose and throat defects. The tuberculosis rate was 14.50 and the venereal disease rate 10.27.

The rejection rates for all reasons varied considerably from state to state. The following tables and charts show total rejection rates by months as well as by states and medical rejection rates by reason for rejection.

U. S. ARMY INDUCTION BOARD EXAMINATIONS AND REJECTIONS APRIL 1941-JUNE 1942

Month	Number Examined	Rejected	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Examined
1941-Apr	144,962	23,114	159.45
May	69,547	12,913	185.67
Jun	125,513	22,257	177.33
Jul	69,995	11,606	165.81
Aug	63,986	11,217	175.30
Sep	51,913	10,183	196.16
Oct	115,901	20,111	173.52
Nov	80,890	16,255	200.95
Dec	110,182	23,785	215.87

Month	Number Examined	Rejected	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Examined
1942-Jan	209,484	51,967	248.07
Feb	327,374	121,194	370.20
Mar	131,716	46,907	356.12
Apr	282,253	94,356	334.30
May	292,944	107,198	365.93
Jun	347,608	135,442	389.64



Source of Information: Office of The Surgeon General

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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NUMBER EXAMINED AND NUMBER REJECTED BY U. S. ARMY INDUCTION BOARD
BY CORPS AREA AND BY STATE - MAY 1942

State	Number Examined	Number Rejected	Rejection Rate per 1000 Men Examined	0 100 200 300 400 500 600					
District of Col.	1,938	1,019	525.80						
Alabama	4,402	2,166	492.05						
Michigan	11,816	5,654	478.50						
South Carolina	2,148	996	463.69						
Maryland	3,093	1,414	457.16						
Nevada	249	109	437.75						
Virginia	4,481	1,939	432.72						
North Carolina	5,607	2,374	423.40						
Vermont	662	280	422.96						
Kentucky	7,418	3,094	417.09						
Montana	1,058	436	412.10						
Pennsylvania	26,713	10,995	411.60						
Maine	1,668	682	408.87						
Massachusetts	8,889	3,613	406.46						
Idaho	2,014	815	404.67						
Arkansas	3,554	1,426	401.24						
Louisiana	4,953	1,985	400.77						
Missouri	6,325	2,529	399.84						
New Hampshire	1,192	475	398.49						
Indiana	7,271	2,895	398.16						
Oregon	1,970	781	396.45						
Arizona	925	366	395.68						
Florida	2,388	937	392.38						
New Jersey	11,988	4,646	387.55						
Rhode Island	1,655	634	383.08						
Oklahoma	3,912	1,487	380.11						
West Virginia	4,916	1,865	379.37						
California	13,539	5,106	377.13						
Wisconsin	6,205	2,310	372.28						
U. S. - Total	292,944	107,198	365.93						
Illinois	19,495	7,040	361.12						
Tennessee	6,138	2,212	360.38						
New York	38,049	12,703	333.86						
Nebraska	3,041	1,001	329.17						
Washington	3,008	965	320.81						
Kansas	5,750	1,788	310.96						
Minnesota	8,065	2,506	310.73						
Delaware	550	166	301.82						
Georgia	4,164	1,255	301.39						
Texas	12,186	3,630	297.88						
Utah	876	260	296.80						
Ohio	17,820	5,206	292.14						
South Dakota	1,671	485	290.25						
New Mexico	975	272	278.97						
Iowa	5,447	1,492	273.91						
North Dakota	1,992	528	265.06						
Colorado	2,815	728	258.61						
Wyoming	429	110	256.41						
Connecticut	3,439	864	251.23						
Mississippi	4,085	959	234.76						

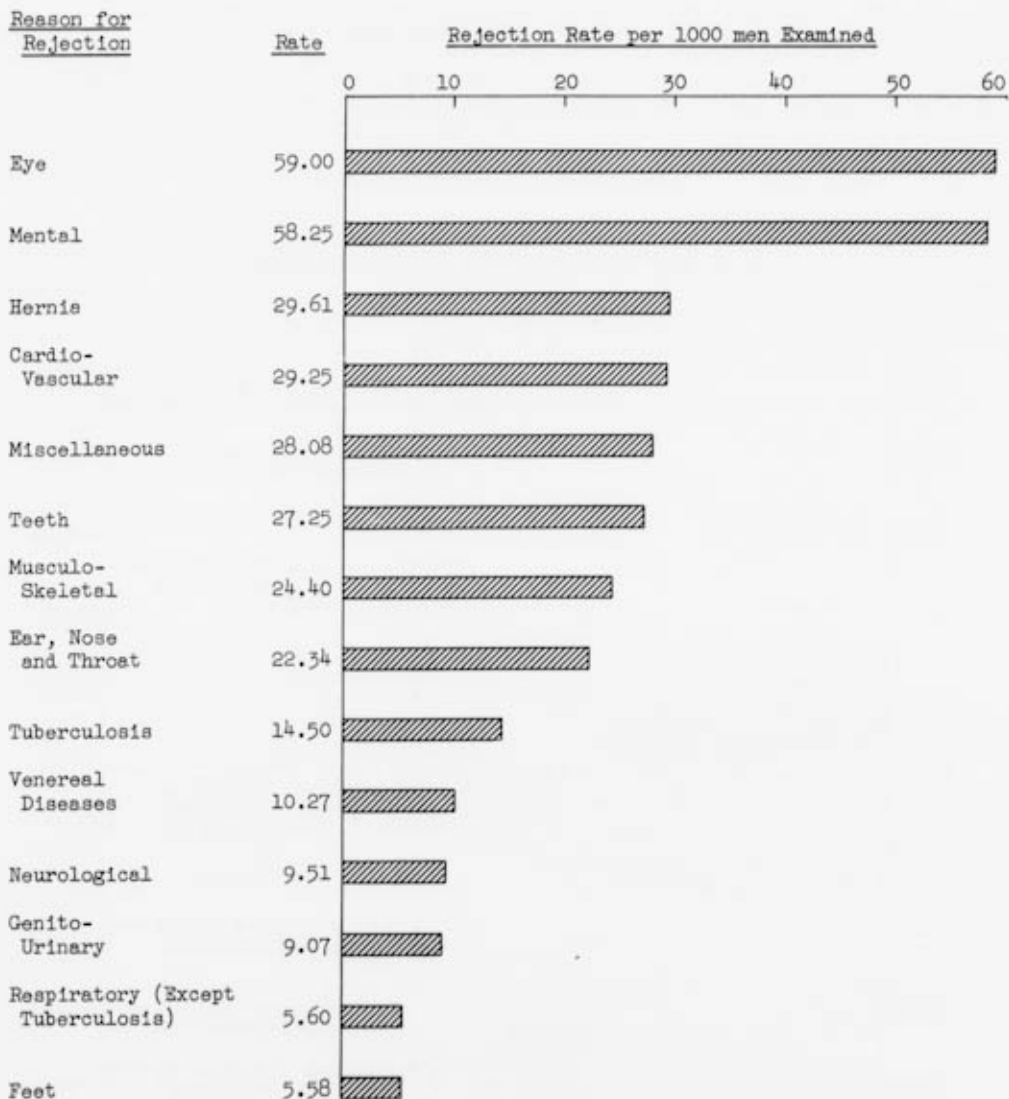
Source of Information: Office of the Surgeon General

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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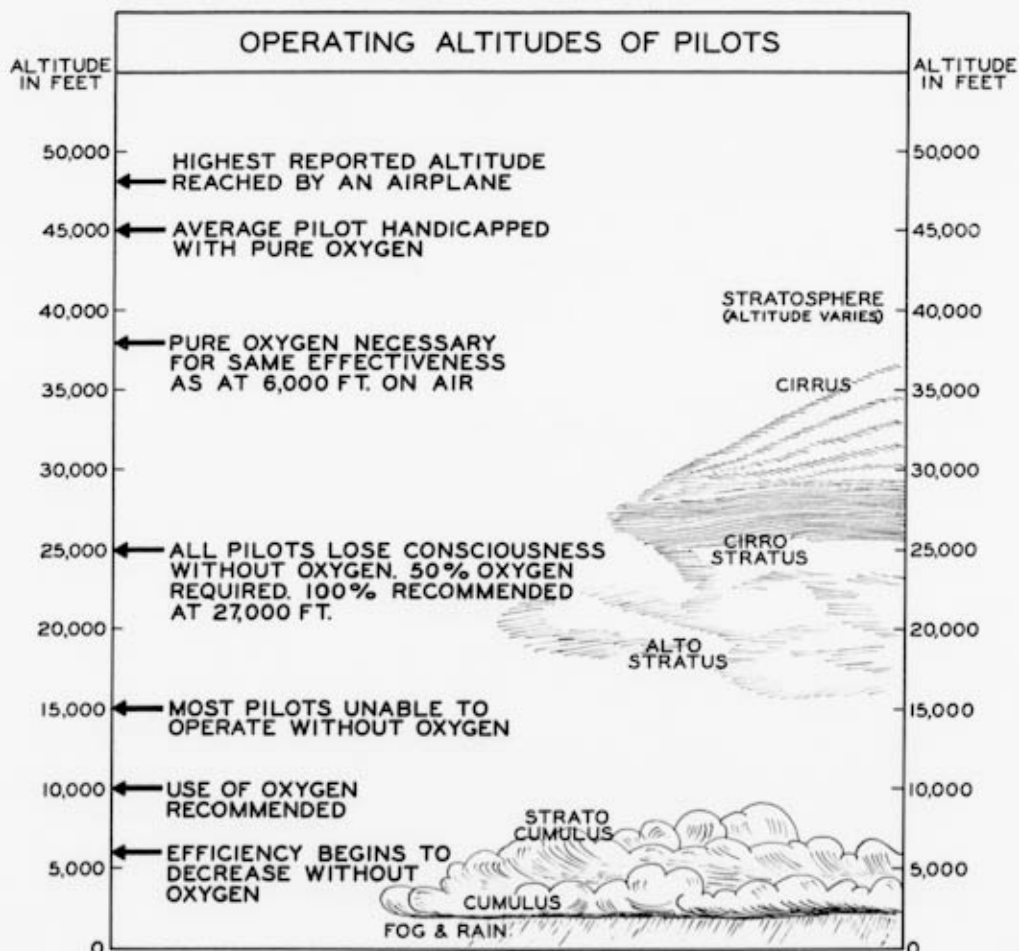
U. S. ARMY INDUCTION BOARD MEDICAL REJECTION RATES BY REASON FOR REJECTION, MAY, 1942



Source of information: Office of the Surgeon General

OPERATING ALTITUDES OF PILOTS

Although the maximum altitudes attainable by airplanes vary widely with the type of craft, operational altitudes are further limited by a more constant factor which is the physiological effectiveness of the pilot at different altitudes. The data shown on the chart below are based on the maintenance of a saturation of the arterial blood equivalent to that at 6,000 feet. In order to accomplish this in practice and to take care of variations in individuals and imperfections in the performance of altitude equipment, members of the Army Air Forces have been recommended to begin using oxygen at 10,000 feet and to use 100 percent oxygen from about 27,000 feet.



Source of information: The Air Surgeon, Statistical Control, AAF

SIGNAL CORPS

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NON-PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

TRANSMISSION OF MAPS

For the period from August 10, 1942, to August 16, 1942, inclusive, a total of 81 maps was received or transmitted over the facsimile wire photo equipment installed in the War Department Signal Center.

SIGNAL CORPS ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE

The Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service reported for the week ended August 19, 1942, the initial distribution of training films of the following arms and services: Air Corps, Coast Artillery, Engineers, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps. Initial foreign distribution was made on 22 films and regular training film distribution was made to Trinidad, England, and Hawaii.

Interest in V-Mail and the operation of the Official Mail station in the Pentagon Building is increasing rapidly. Requests have been coming in from several national publications for information and the right to take photographs. The Official Photo Mail Section in the Pentagon Building is now being completed and will offer facilities for reproduction of films sent in from overseas and for transmission overseas of documents on microfilm.

WAR DEPARTMENT SIGNAL CENTER TRAFFIC

The week ended August 16 brought a new high in the volume of traffic handled in the War Department Signal Center. The total number of messages exceeded ninety thousand, of which 46,448 were by radio, 29,379 by leased wire and 14,885 by telegraph. It is estimated that during the week the total gross words were more than 4,600,000. Since the first of January the Center has handled 2,330,000 messages, an average of 10,000 per day. The following tabulation shows the message load by selected weeks of 1942.

Traffic Handled In The War Department Signal Center
For Selected Weeks

Week Ended: 1942	Number of Messages per Week				Est. Total Gross Words Per Week
	Radio	Leased Wire	Tele- graphs	Total	
Jan 6	38,524	6,331	7,674	52,529	2,742,252
Feb 3	38,382	14,981	9,436	62,799	3,221,188
Mar 3	37,726	13,158	10,231	61,115	3,154,564
Apr 5	40,945	12,274	10,524	63,743	3,344,636
May 3	35,688	12,592	10,356	58,636	3,031,184
Jun 7	42,631	19,401	14,357	76,389	3,931,876
Jul 5	46,745	22,793	15,475	85,013	4,362,132
Aug 2	44,362	27,287	15,795	87,444	4,455,152
Aug 16	46,448	29,379	14,885	90,712	4,601,072

Source of information: Executive Control Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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THE ORDNANCE TRAINING PROGRAM

TRAINING FACILITIES

Primarily, the facilities of manufacturing arsenals and other Ordnance field stations are used for the training of Ordnance personnel and, where necessary, key personnel of Ordnance contractor companies. The shops and laboratories of engineering colleges and trade schools are also used as training centers. To a limited extent it is necessary to train Ordnance personnel in the plants of Ordnance contractors. The following chart shows the number of employees being trained by these several agencies at the end of July.

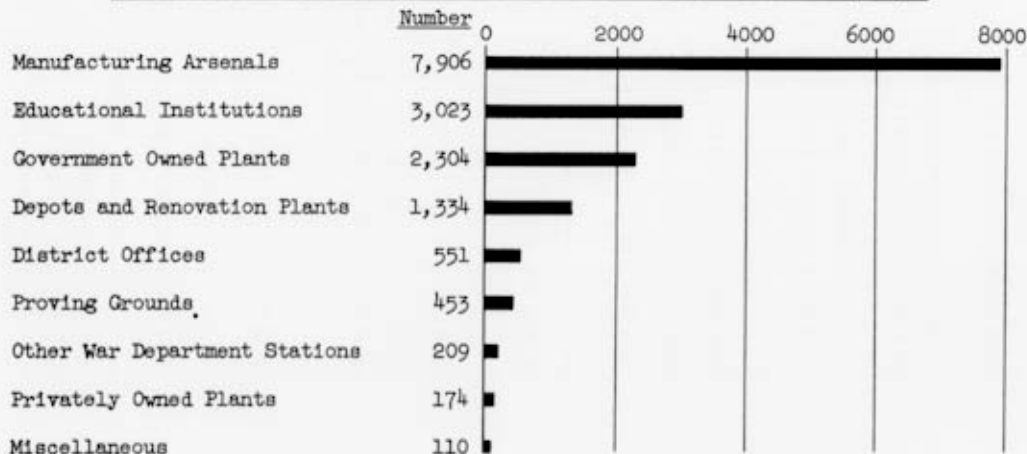
TRAINING PROCEDURES

Recognized methods of employee training are utilized. Mechanics are taught for the most part by actual supervised practice on the job. Specialists in government administrative procedures are given class room instruction. Research workers are trained in laboratories, foremen by the conventional round table conference method, and executives by understudying other executives.

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS

It is recognized as a basic policy that the Commanding Officer of the field station is responsible, administratively, for all personnel training carried on in his establishment. All field stations have a functional training officer who maintains liaison with a Civilian Training Section which is held responsible for coordinating all civilian training. There is also, in each branch of the Industrial and Field Service Division of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, a training representative who is responsible for maintaining liaison with the central Civilian Training Section.

WHERE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WERE BEING TRAINED AT THE END OF JULY, 1942



Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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PORT SITUATION

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PORT SITUATION - DELAYS IN CAR UNLOADING

CARLOAD FREIGHT FOR EXPORT AND COASTAL VESSEL MOVEMENT (EXCLUDING COAL)

LOADED CARS ON HAND

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	403	7,590	2,687	1,971	345	2,735	1,888	349	3,147	21,115
Jun 12	447	6,828	2,761	1,778	246	2,752	1,806	482	2,968	20,068
Jun 19	566	6,767	2,894	1,772	331	2,848	1,642	972	3,371	21,163
Jun 26	574	6,254	2,787	1,611	556	3,239	1,610	1,241	3,692	21,324
Jul 3	437	6,926	2,611	1,609	880	3,427	1,556	1,191	3,368	22,005
Jul 10	679	7,768	2,757	2,256	823	3,485	1,529	893	2,915	23,105
Jul 17	632	6,931	3,175	2,731	923	3,323	1,960	814	3,090	23,579
Jul 24	683	5,977	3,148	3,111	928	3,186	2,622	767	3,916	24,338
Jul 31	789	6,285	2,615	3,337	1,136	2,718	1,827	483	4,770	23,960
Aug 7	894	6,006	2,625	3,157	1,000	2,112	2,265	384	4,846	23,289
Aug 14	1,440	5,716	2,596	2,919	967	1,524	2,295	361	4,482	22,300

LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	50	2,497	1,474	1,013	67	749	183	128	1,279	7,440
Jun 12	38	2,662	1,674	1,003	42	803	180	128	1,207	7,737
Jun 19	22	2,453	1,696	941	59	949	306	107	984	7,517
Jun 26	178	2,344	1,831	928	105	1,698	302	429	982	8,797
Jul 3	207	2,652	1,234	734	229	1,855	301	439	1,012	8,663
Jul 10	264	2,933	1,256	807	503	1,841	285	507	746	9,142
Jul 17	291	3,292	1,223	998	326	1,279	341	378	838	9,266
Jul 24	332	3,088	1,891	1,324	261	1,156	488	382	910	9,832
Jul 31	411	2,894	2,013	1,773	266	1,455	325	280	1,161	10,578
Aug 7	335	2,689	1,901	1,641	462	1,080	294	107	1,089	9,598
Aug 14	487	2,292	1,864	1,672	142	608	392	110	1,605	9,172

PERCENTAGE OF LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
Jun 5	12	34	51	51	19	27	10	37	41	35
Jun 12	9	39	61	56	17	29	10	27	41	39
Jun 19	4	36	59	53	18	33	19	11	29	36
Jun 26	48	37	66	58	19	52	19	33	27	41
Jul 3	47	38	47	46	26	54	19	37	30	39
Jul 10	39	38	46	36	61	53	19	37	26	40
Jul 17	46	47	48	37	35	38	17	46	27	39
Jul 24	49	52	60	43	28	36	19	50	23	40
Jul 31	32	46	77	53	23	54	18	58	24	44
Aug 7	37	45	72	52	46	51	13	28	22	41
Aug 14	34	40	72	57	15	40	17	30	36	41

Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 8

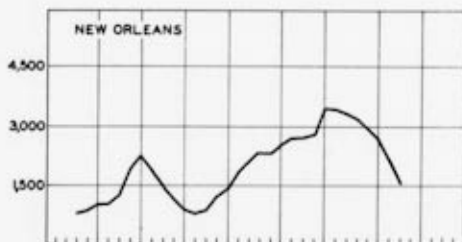
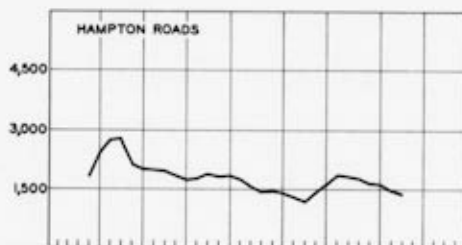
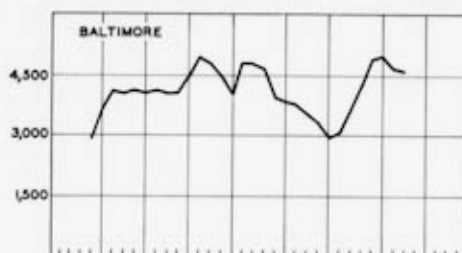
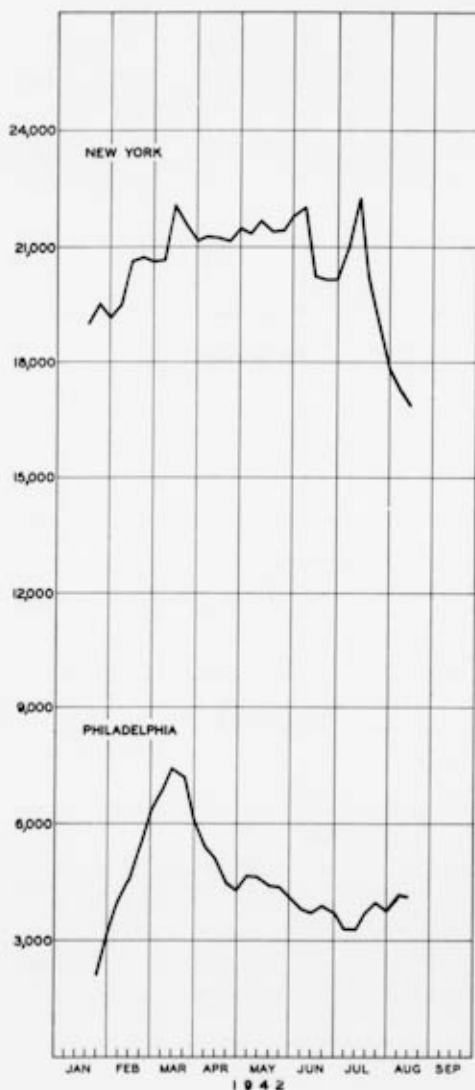
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - AUGUST 14, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS
AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES



Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

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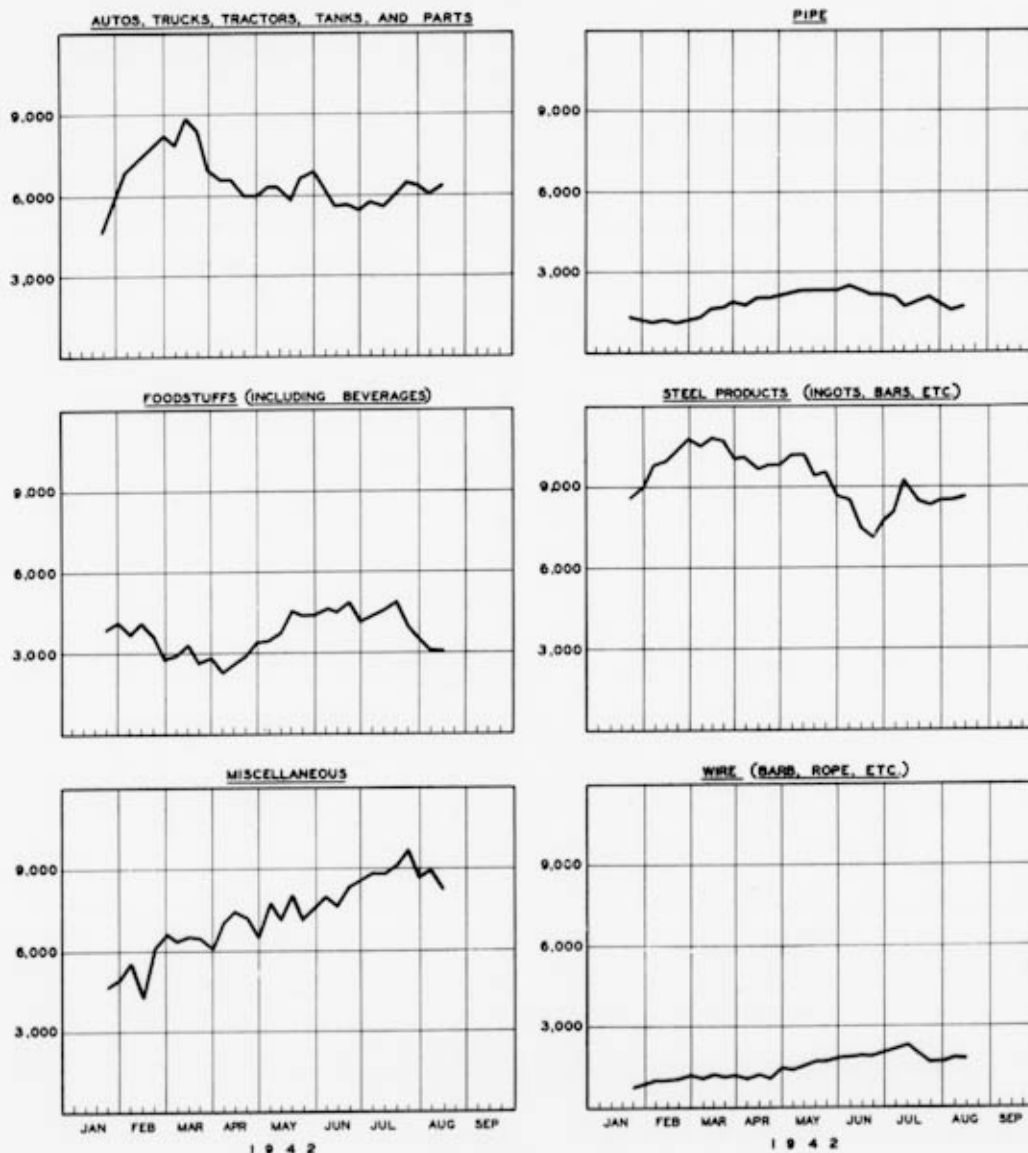
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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 14, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



Source of information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

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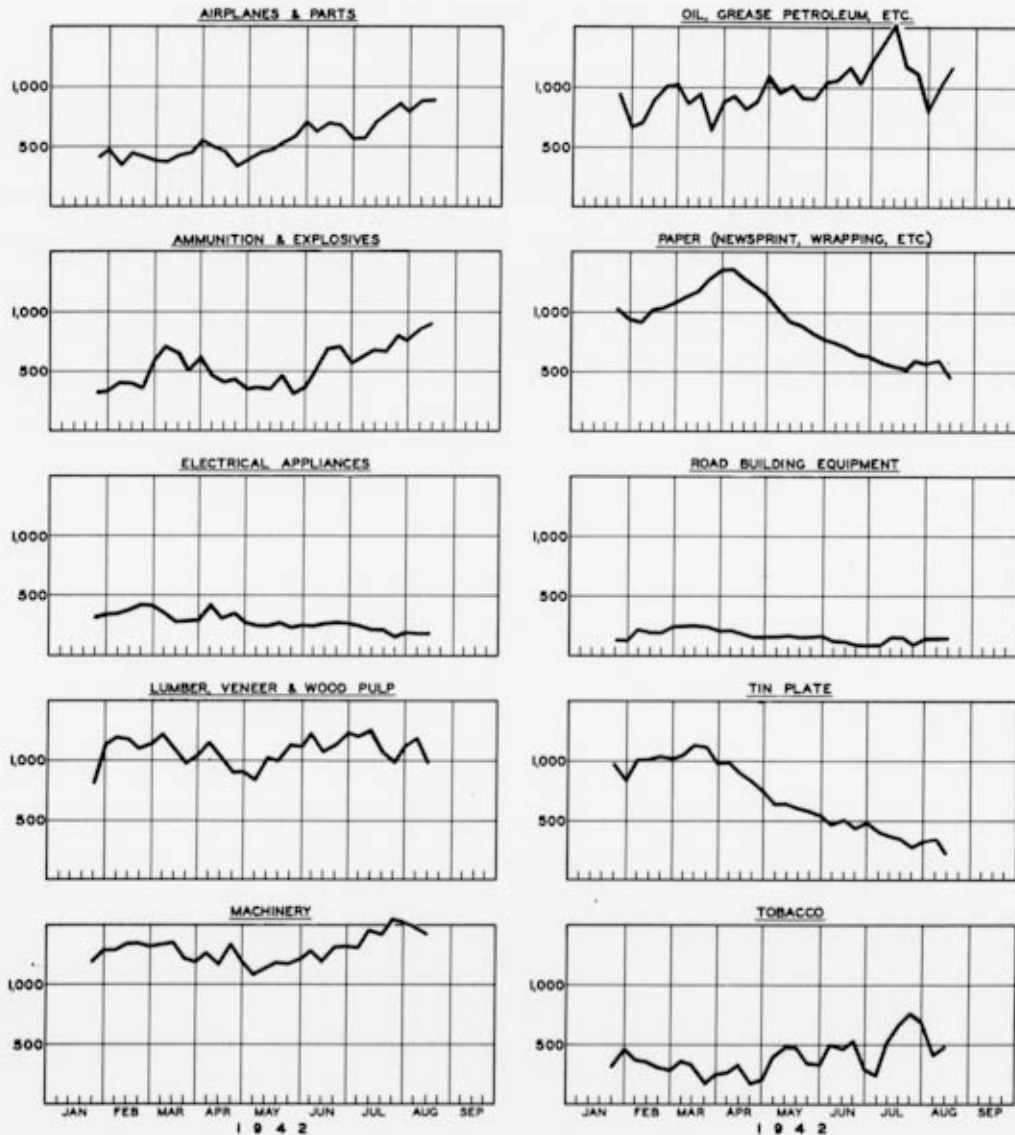
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 14, 1942

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE
AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS



Source of Information: Association of American Railroads - PT Report No. 7

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CONSIGNEES OF RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS

CARLOADS OF EXPORT FREIGHT (EXCLUDING COAL & GRAIN) ON RAILS AND IN STORAGE AT RAILROAD OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES AT FIFTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS

1942	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	British	Amtorg	China	F.S.C.C.	Others	Total
Mar 6	1,659	754	15,801	4,527	1,196	404	13,800	38,141
Mar 13	1,240	853	18,238	4,569	1,237	459	14,158	40,754
Mar 20	934	838	15,451	4,717	1,289	381	14,524	38,134
Mar 27	983	846	14,532	3,765	1,200	358	14,546	36,230
Apr 3	1,116	918	14,877	3,615	1,232	320	14,361	36,439
Apr 10	1,401	1,051	14,517	3,891	1,258	520	13,797	36,435
Apr 17	1,543	971	14,215	3,907	1,250	520	13,210	35,616
Apr 24	1,756	821	14,246	4,053	1,262	600	12,894	35,632
May 1	1,967	929	14,376	4,827	1,280	742	13,400	37,521
May 8	1,888	896	15,434	4,637	1,086	1,022	12,646	37,609
May 15	2,156	807	16,244	4,271	929	1,456	12,402	38,265
May 22	3,123	980	15,792	3,724	889	1,716	11,602	37,826
May 29	3,605	975	16,144	3,567	886	1,843	11,061	38,081
Jun 5	2,283	1,093	17,204	3,615	886	1,459	11,692	38,232
Jun 12	2,584	884	15,775	3,845	936	1,259	10,713	35,996
Jun 19	2,399	911	15,786	4,777	883	1,259	10,645	36,660
Jun 26	2,316	921	15,584	5,070	905	1,104	10,738	36,638
Jul 3	2,325	876	16,532	5,865	912	799	10,444	37,753
Jul 10	2,857	1,083	18,109	6,173	878	807	9,689	39,596
Jul 17	2,909	1,180	18,957	5,618	840	1,153	8,327	38,984
Jul 24	2,978	1,267	18,504	6,288	675	1,074	8,406	39,192
Jul 31	3,041	1,100	18,140	5,576	444	698	8,222	37,221
Aug 7	3,138	955	18,559	5,521	353	622	7,774	36,922
Aug 14	3,729	965	18,162	5,746	327	604	7,028	36,561

Source of information: Association of American Railroads - Pt Report No. 7

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