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PROGRESS
Report

Number 154

SEPTEMBER 3, 1942

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

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT

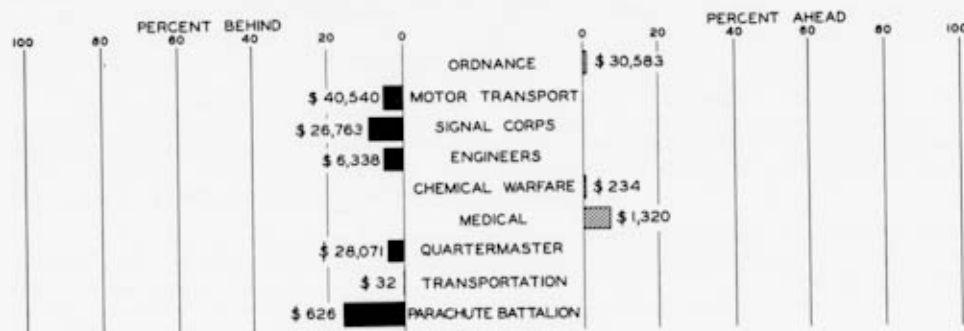
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ACTUAL DELIVERIES VERSUS FORECAST DELIVERIES - ESTIMATED TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE

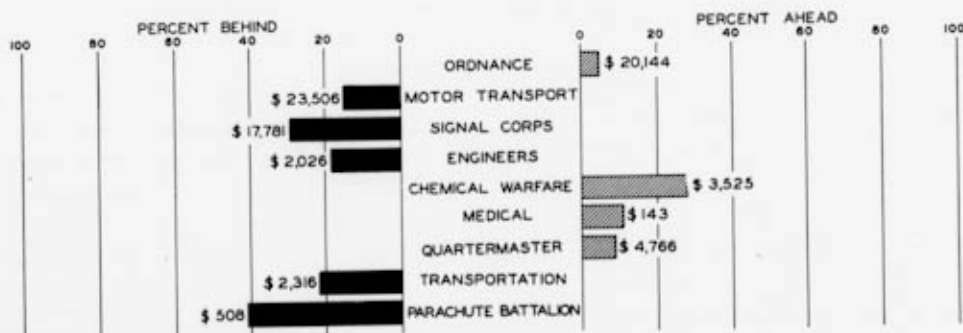
ALL ITEMS WITH PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVES - JANUARY 1942 THROUGH JULY 1942

The accompanying chart is prepared from the data submitted by the Supply Services for the graphical summary of the July Monthly Status Report. The chart differs from that shown in the Weekly Statistical Summary of August 13, 1942, page 2, in that Medical Corps and Parachute Battalion data have been added and figures have been revised to conform with later Ordnance information. 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 the chart below conform to the list of "Important Items" used in the analysis of the June Monthly Status Report. The changes made are the result of corrections to data. The forecast figures used were those shown for July in the June report. The figures at the ends of the bars represent the actual differences in thousands of dollars.



Source of Information: July Monthly Status Report and Supplement

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PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF TANK BRANCH MATERIEL DATA

Of the 42 major groupings summarized in the July Monthly Status Report, Tank Branch Materiel has been chosen as the first group to be analyzed in detail because of the volume of its procurement as well as the strategic nature of the equipment. Tank Branch Materiel accounted for more than one-sixth of all of the 1942 deliveries reported by the seven Supply Services through July 31, 1942.

In analyzing the Ordnance Department Summary, presented on page 2, Weekly Progress Report, August 22, 1942, it was shown that Ordnance accounted for better than 60 percent of the 1942 procurement program. Comparable analysis shows Tank Branch Materiel to be Ordnance's most important group. It accounted for approximately 30 percent of the estimated value of the Ordnance deliveries to the end of July. Approximately the same ratio holds for both the deliveries forecast through and the cumulative production scheduled for December 31, 1942.

Tank Branch Materiel's July deliveries had an estimated value that was more than double the average monthly rate reported for the first quarter. The record of the cumulative deliveries through July 31 was behind the procurement objective. However, deliveries forecast over the balance of the year will come within one percent of the year-end procurement objective.

Two tables have been prepared which use the procurement reported in July as the basis for analyzing (1) the acceleration which has been achieved during the first seven months when deliveries valued at \$807,000,000 were accepted and (2) the program forecast over the next five months when deliveries valued at \$1,666,000,000 are forecast.

ESTIMATED VALUE IN MILLIONS

Table I			Table II		
July Deliveries	\$173	100%	July Deliveries	\$173	100%
June Deliveries	137	79%	August Forecast	194	112%
Av. rate per month			Av. rate per month		
2nd Quarter	124	72%	Forecast September		
1st Quarter	87	50%	through December	388	224%

The table below analyzes the Tank Branch Materiel forecasts for the month of August and for the four months September through December by subdivisions.

ESTIMATED VALUE IN MILLIONS

Tank Branch Materiel	July Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries			
		August	Aug as % of Jul	Monthly Av. Sep - Dec	Av. as % of July
Tanks	\$152.0	\$166.1	109%	\$321.6	212%
Armored Cars	-	.4	-	29.8	-
Scout Cars	16.5	15.2	92	23.5	142
Tractors	2.4	4.1	171	5.5	250
Cranes	.04	.6	15	.9	23
Trailers	.3	.1	33	.9	300
Special Vehicles	2.2	7.9	359	5.3	241
TOTAL	\$173.8	\$194.4	112%	\$387.5	223%

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ANALYSIS OF TANK BRANCH MATERIEL DATA (continued)

In the tank subdivision, the most important procurement acceleration has been forecast for the medium tanks. In August, most of the facilities working on the M3 model have been switched to the M4 model, but no loss is forecast in the overall production of medium tanks. The table below compares the deliveries forecast for each month to the year end and shows the vigorous rate of increase scheduled from September on.

Forecast of Medium Tank Monthly Deliveries
(M3 and M4 Models)

July	1,300	October	2,753
August	1,394	November	3,100
September	2,230	December	3,405

The estimated value of the medium tank forecast to be delivered in December amounts to \$282,000,000 and compares with an estimated value of \$108,000,000 for the actual deliveries made in July.

The most vigorous acceleration among the light tanks is forecast for the M5 model whose monthly deliveries are expected to rise from the 127 actually accepted in July to a total of 795 in December and then level off. The value of the December deliveries is forecast at \$40,000,000 compared with an estimated value of \$6,000,000 for the July deliveries. An average increase of 56 tanks a month is forecast for the M3 gasoline model. The December deliveries forecast at 935 M3 tanks will have an estimated value of \$47,000,000 compared to the estimate of \$33,000,000 placed upon the 657 tanks of this model delivered in July. The deliveries of light M3 diesels are expected to stay stationary (at approximately 100 a month) while deliveries of 55 light T7 tanks are expected before the year end.

The forecasts also call for the delivery of 75 Aero tanks and 62 heavy tanks but these items are essentially 1943 procurement problems.

Although no armored cars were delivered in July, six medium armored cars are expected to be delivered in August and 1,781 are forecast to be delivered by December 31, 1942. Starting with the forecast of five heavy armored cars to be delivered in September, 180 are forecast for the year end. The combined estimated value of the armored cars which are expected to be delivered during the closing months of 1942 amounts to \$120,000,000.

The values used for computing the above figures were based on vehicles without armament.

Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, July, 1942

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RESOURCES

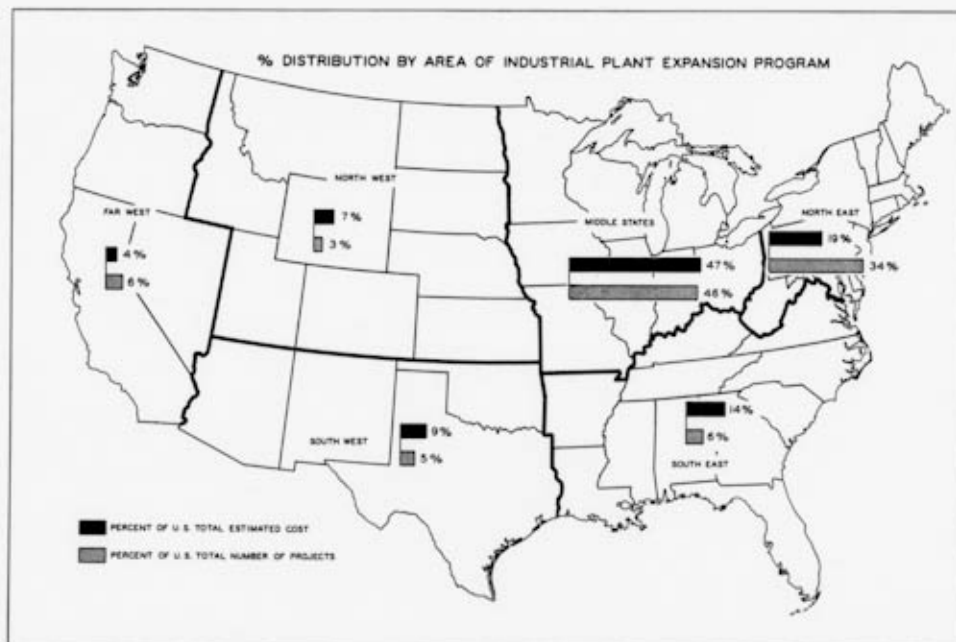
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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL PLANT EXPANSION

In the chart below is shown the geographic distribution of plant expansion involving War Department Expediting and International Aid Funds and other War Department or Defense Plant Corporation Funds. Data for projects financed through other War Department or Defense Plant moneys include only those jobs with an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 or over.

It is interesting to note that the plant expansion program is largely concentrated in the Middle and Northeastern States. For the Northeastern States, the number of projects is much larger relative to the total for the United States than their cost, indicating that most of the projects in that area are small or low cost.



Region	Estimated Cost (Million Dollars)	Number of Projects
Middle States	4,677	585
North East	1,836	442
South East	1,340	76
South West	893	60
North West	665	38
Far West	450	73
Total	9,861	1,274

Source of Information: *Report of Progress, Construction, Rehabilitation and Installation of Manufacturing Facilities, August 19, 1942*

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

Tests of the 90mm Gun Motor Carriage T53 (90mm A.A. Gun mounted on the chassis of a Medium Tank M4) at the Aberdeen Proving Ground were successful and informal authority was given to procure 500 for use as antitank guns.

Pilot models of the sighting systems T14 and T18 for the twin 20mm gun carriage M4 and sighting systems T15 and T17 for the 40mm gun carriages M1 and M2 are being assembled by the manufacturers and are expected to be sent to Camp Davis for test this coming week. These are new emergency sighting systems for use when there is not enough time to set up the director or when the director is inoperative. Tests of similar sighting equipment indicate that this new system of sights will result in at least twice as many hits as could be made with the old open sights--a matter of great importance in difficult situations.

A project was initiated to modify a standard 40mm antiaircraft gun mount to make it suitable for airborne transport. The design and manufacturing contract was placed with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Among other changes, reduction in overall size of the carriage will be necessary.

MATERIALS

Notice was received on Tuesday, August 25, 1942, that the Tank and Combat Vehicle Program, including armor, was to be given an allocation of approximately 200,000 ingot tons of alloy steels for the October melt. It was also stated that this allocation would remain at about 200,000 ingot tons for the remainder of 1942 and probably through 1943. That quantity is less than requirements. Preliminary calculations indicate that the effect on production may be about as follows:

Vehicle	Planned Production Jan. '43	Alloy Steel (Rolled Net Tons)		Units Resulting Production Jan. '43	Units Deficit in Production
		Required Oct. '42	Est. Allotment Oct. '42		
Heavy Tank	34	1,700	800	16	18
Med. Tank	3,725	109,000	33,500	1,150	2,575
M.T.S.P. Mounts	1,125	30,500	30,500	1,125	-
Light Tank	1,840	27,600	5,000	330	1,510
Lt. S.P. Mounts	400	5,600	5,600	400	-
Aero Tanks	125	625	625	125	-
Armored Cars	1,210	12,100	5,500	550	660
Half Tracks	1,300	9,100	3,000	425	875
Half Track S.P. Mts.	2,644	21,200	13,000	1,620	1,024
Sc. Cars, Univ. Carr.	2,450	7,350	3,000	1,000	1,450
Other		12,000	9,265		
TOTAL AS ROLLED TONNAGE		236,775	109,790		
TOTAL INGOT TONNAGE		408,000	200,900		

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

CONSERVATION

Changes in specifications for small arms cartridge brass which reduces the copper content from 70.15 to 68.50 percent should save approximately 20 million pounds of copper between now and the end of 1943. The copper saved will be replaced with an equal amount of zinc.

Specifications for artillery ammunition primers which call for the use of steel instead of brass for the primer body are now being released. Deliveries are expected to begin in December, 1942. In the eight months beginning with December 1942, the savings in copper and zinc as a result of the change are expected to be:

	Average Monthly Saving	Total Saving 8 months
Copper (Pounds)	2,956,875	23,655,000
Zinc (Pounds)	1,657,000	13,256,000

PRODUCTION

Acceptances of the following small arms items for the period August 1-20, 1942, show substantial increases in daily output compared with July.

Item	Total Aug. 1-20	Daily Average		
		Aug. 1-20	Jul. 1-31	% Gain
Cal.30, Mach. Gun, All Types	27,351	1,367	789	73
Cal.50, Mach. Gun, All Types	21,261	1,063	934	14
Cal.30, Mounts, All Types	8,447	422	271	56
Cal.50, Mounts, All Types	4,559	228	129	77
Cal.30 Links (thou.)	42,135	2,107	1,413	49
Cal.50 Links (thou.)	97,644	4,882	4,352	12

The first of the 1,000 pound semi-armor piercing bomb bodies were shipped from manufacturers' plants to loading plants. With these deliveries, all bombs which have been standardized for Army procurement are now in production. Present output of bomb bodies of all types excluding chemical and fragmentation bombs is equivalent to 45,000 tons of loaded bombs per month.

Proof firing of the first production lots of 3" Guns, M7 began at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. This gun is used in the heavy tank and on a 3" Gun Motor Carriage mounted on the Medium Tank chassis. So far this month, a total of 75 of these guns have been accepted from Watervliet Arsenal and the Vilter Manufacturing Company, most of them coming from Watervliet. Previous production of 3" tank and antitank guns has been on a development basis.

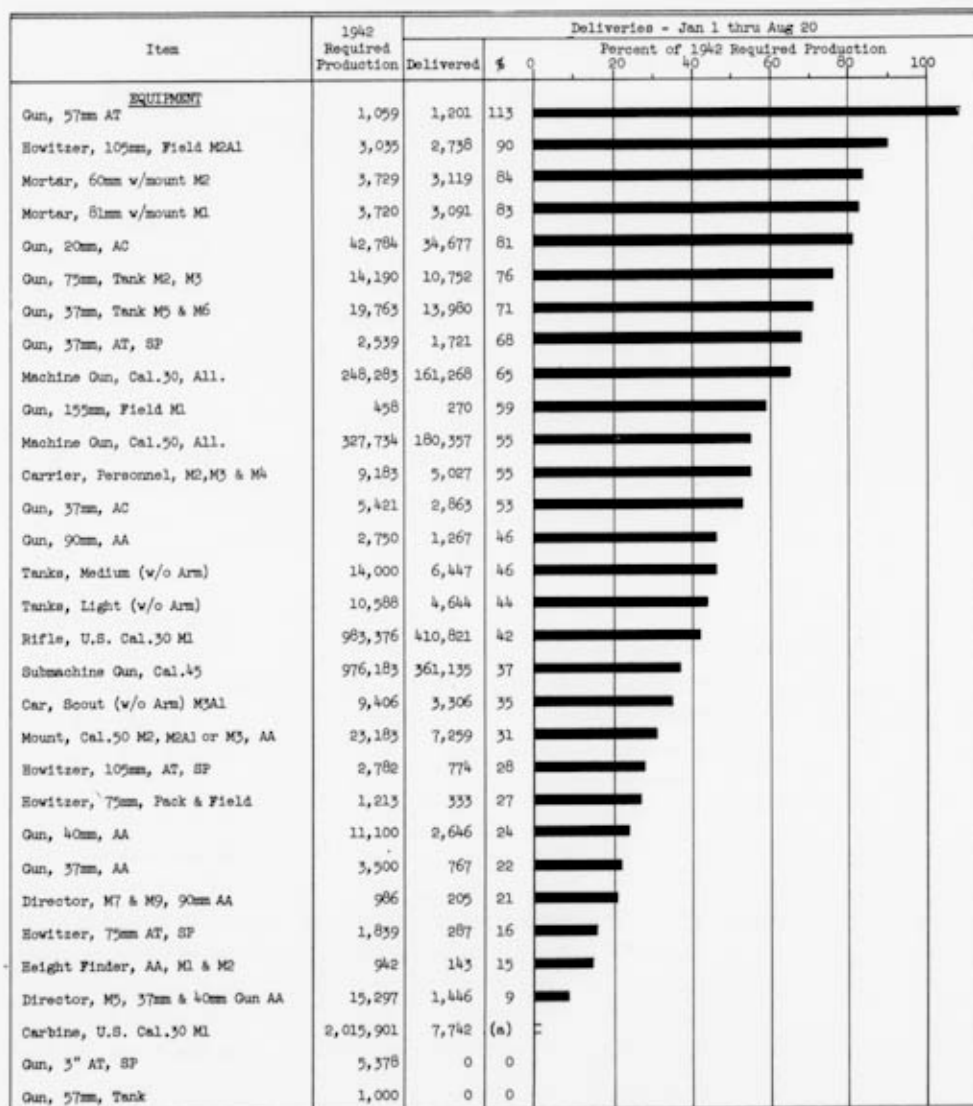
Source of information: Ordnance Department

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS



(a) Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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PROCUREMENT PROCESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Delivered	%	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 20						
				Percent of 1942 Required Production						
				0	20	40	60	80	100	
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT</u>										
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4x4	131,809	113,363	86							
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 ton	59,984	46,654	78							
Trailers	56,580	36,558	65							
Motorcycle, solo	42,880	24,578	57							
Truck, 1-1/2 ton	189,754	109,323	57							
Ambulance (All types)	8,621	4,817	56							
Truck, 2-1/2 ton	252,969	103,870	41							
Semi-trailers	13,287	4,435	33							
Truck, 4-5 ton	21,519	6,769	31							
Truck, 6 ton & over	25,166	6,533	26							
<u>SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (b)</u>										
Cal.30 (All types except carbine)	6,224	3,346	54							
Cal.50	2,333	640	27							
Cal.45, Ball, M1911	3,199	474	15							
Cal.30 Carbine M1	715	7	1							
<u>ARTILLERY AMMUNITION (c)</u>										
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm AC	1,628	1,308	80							
Shot, APC & AP, 37mm T & AT	22,926	12,560	55							
Shot, APC, 37mm AA	683	355	52							
Shot APC & AP, 75mm guns	7,189	3,526	49							
Cart. AP & Ball, 20mm AC	88,550	32,868	37							
Shot, AP, M80 w/t 37mm AC	567	152	27							
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm gun	1,062	139	13							
Shot, APC & AP, 3" AA T & AT	2,447	276	11							
Cart. HE (incend) M61, 20mm AC	43,508	3,262	7							
Shell, HE, M62, 40mm AA	20,653	1,435	7							
Shot, AP, M70, 57mm, Tank	6,420	288	4							
Shot, APC & AP, 90mm AA	360	1	(a)							
Shot, AP, M81 w/t 40mm AA	1,998	0	0							
<u>BOMBS (c)</u>										
Bombs, GP, All sizes (w/o fuses)	4,726	1,489	32							

(a) Less than one-half of one percent. (b) Figures in millions (c) Figures in thousands.

Source of information: 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 20	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-20	Aug	Sep	Oct
EQUIPMENT									
Small Arms									
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	983,376	-	410,821	42	66,300	44,010	73,500	79,500	86,000
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	264,931	-	187,802	71	29,991	20,264	31,000	37,300	44,500
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	2,015,901	-	774,2	(b)	2,642	4,718	5,200	24,250	40,350
Submachine gun, Cal.45	976,183	-	361,135	37	37,500	22,116	42,500	48,000	55,000
Machine Gun, Cal.30, AC	100,872	-	65,250	65	12,322	7,683	11,100	11,779	11,900
Machine Gun, Cal.30 (Var.)	147,411	-	96,018	65	12,127	19,668	23,600	20,440	23,280
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AC	221,839	-	131,756	59	19,735	14,769	22,755	25,000	26,950
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AA	32,436	-	25,228	78	4,680	3,306	4,925	4,925	4,925
Machine Gun, Cal.50, SB	73,459	-	23,373	32	4,537	3,186	5,350	6,450	7,150
Mount, Cal.50,M2,M2A1,or M3,AA	23,183	-	7,259	31	1,344	1,824	2,800	3,350	3,650
Artillery									
Aircraft									
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	34,677	81	6,006	2,213	4,000	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	2,863	53	496	212	600	850	900
Antiaircraft									
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,500	-	767	22	174	36	300	400	458
Gun, 40mm, AA	11,100	-	2,646	24	879	620	1,100	1,312	1,525
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,750	-	1,267	46	292	209	306	462	624
Antiaircraft Fire Control									
Director M5, 3" & 40mm Gun,AA	15,297	-	1,446	9	478	487	933	1,130	1,345
Director M5, 40mm Gun, AA	3,470	-	1,470	42	345	17	17	-	-
Director M7 & M9, 90mm, AA	986	-	205	21	33	11	40	55	80
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	942	-	143	15	31	13	31	36	43
Self-Propelled									
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,721	68	928	214	200	200	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (Mod)	500	-	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	-	287	16	60	26	51	4	71
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	774	28	152	173	300	350	350
Tank Guns									
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	19,763	-	13,980	71	2,401	1,581	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	-	10,752	76	2,535	1,615	2,300	2,300	1,550
Wheeled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	6,114	42	921	601	1,225	1,275	1,350
Gun, 57mm, AT	1,059	-	1,201	113	269	382	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	-	3,091	83	680	274	500	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,213	-	333	27	34	15	30	105	579
Howitzer, 105mm, Field, M2A1	3,035	-	2,738	90	470	150	301	200	275
Gun, 155mm, Field, M3	505	-	315	62	38	0	60	60	60
Gun, 155mm, Field, M1	458	-	270	59	38	21	45	50	50
Tanks and Combat Vehicles									
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3,M3A1,Gas	10,588	-	3,450	44	657	434	675	795	845
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Diesel		-	834		105	45	105	105	105
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M5		-	360		127	154	230	455	590
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M7	14,000	-	4,533	46	627	45	150	110	100
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M3		-	1,914		673	539	1,244	2,090	2,653
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M4		-	0		0	0	6	205	380
Car, Armored, light, med, hvy	8,437	-	0	0	0	0	900	1,200	1,200
Car, Scout (w/o Arm.) M3A1	9,406	-	3,306	35	1,126	681	582	1,288	1,284
Carrier, Personnel, M2,M3 & M4	9,183	-	5,027	55	550	373	582	1,288	1,284
MOTOR TRANSPORT									
Ambulance (all types)	8,621	-	4,817	56	1,940	1,238	1,824	1,976	2,052
Car, passenger, 5 pass.	5,252	-	10,554	201	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle, solo	42,880	-	24,578	57	5,250	2,566	4,520	5,467	5,990
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4 x 4	131,809	-	113,363	86	17,345	12,812	16,700	16,900	17,700

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 requirements 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 20	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-20	Aug	Sep	Oct
MOTOR TRANSPORT (Continued)									
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	59,984	-	46,654	78	9,393	6,642	7,416	8,024	9,938
Truck, 1 1/2 ton	185,754	5,676	105,323	57	15,161	4,998	14,612	12,800	16,013
Truck, 2 1/2 ton	252,969	-	103,870	41	15,138	12,829	21,160	22,310	23,060
Truck, 4-5 ton	21,519	-	6,769	31	1,029	643	960	960	1,360
Truck, 6 ton and over	25,166	-	6,533	26	1,215	905	1,303	1,328	1,346
Semi-trailers	13,287	1,704	4,435	33	710	582	1,544	1,300	1,067
Trailers	56,580	-	36,558	65	7,953	3,883	11,245	12,864	8,904
AMMUNITION									
Small Arms Ammunition (c)									
Cart., Cal.30. Carbine, M1	715	241	?	1	3	0	6	25	50
Cart., Cal.30, (all other types)	6,224	-	3,346	54	740	401	654	683	762
Cart., Cal.45, Ball, M1911	3,199	-	474	15	70	49	68	74	90
Cart., Cal.50 (all types)	2,333	-	640	27	169	95	201	260	310
Artillery Ammunition (d)									
Cart., HE (Incend) M1, 20mm, AC	43,508	-	3,262	7	244	263	4,251	5,000	6,000
Cart., AP & Ball, 20mm, AC	88,550	-	32,868	37	4,440	2,150	5,250	8,000	9,500
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AC	1,628	-	1,308	80	181	215	350	350	350
Shot, AP, M50 w/t, 37mm, AC	567	24	152	27	12	0	29	100	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AA	5,105	-	5,353	105	830	356	699	700	600
Shot, APC, M59 & AP, M74, 37mm, AA	683	-	355	52	278	24	100	100	85
Shell, HE, M51, 37mm, T & AT	12,377	-	3,177	26	804	40	1,499	1,500	1,500
Shot, APC, M51 & AP, M74, 37mm T & AT	22,926	-	12,150	55	2,481	2,269	3,509	3,500	3,000
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,374	-	1,313	96	451	181	149	150	150
Shell, HE, M1, 40mm, AA	20,653	-	1,435	7	207	0	415	400	1,300
Shot, AP, M51 w/t 40mm, AA	1,998	-	0	0	0	0	50	100	200
Shot, AP, M70, 57mm, Tank	6,420	-	286	4	162	0	462	750	800
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm Guns	10,593	863	3,737	35	752	260	814	960	1,807
Shot, APC, M61 & AP M72, 75mm Guns	7,189	-	3,526	49	601	533	857	850	990
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm How.	6,600	-	3,692	56	625	373	588	590	650
Shot, APC, M62, w/t & AP M79	2,447	-	276	11	115	81	205	320	390
w/t 3" AA, T & AT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	5,866	-	2,098	36	510	491	590	590	590
Shot, APC, M82 & AP, M77, 90mm AA	360	-	1	(b)	0	1	15	30	40
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm How.	10,636	-	5,344	50	1,193	320	1,300	1,300	1,300
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm Gun (e)	1,062	-	139	13	33	20	110	120	150
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm How. (new) (e)	1,995	-	22	1	22	0	210	365	365
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm How. (old) (e)	2,094	-	1,878	90	277	110	562	115	115
Shell, HE, M102A2, 60mm Mortar	9,159	-	4,598	50	480	98	750	750	900
Shell, HE, M141, 81mm Mortar	3,476	-	1,942(f)	56	170	205(f)	150	200	200
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	926	-	406	44	151	165	125	125	125
Bombs (d)									
Bomb, Frag., 20#, M41	1,227	714	7	1	7	0	233	240	240
Bomb, GP, 100#	1,897	-	765	40	6	48	100	200	300
Bomb, GP, 250# (Inc. 300#)	1,252	-	379	30	73	75	166	165	165
Bomb, GP, 500#	815	-	288	35	8	20	40	45	65
Bomb, GP, 1,000#	724	-	54	7	16	11	31	45	65
Bomb, GP, 2,000#	38	-	3	8	0	0.1	1	5	7
Charge Propellants (d)									
CP for 155mm Guns (old and new)	1,652	-	872	53	100	77	121	100	200
CP for 155mm How. (old and new)	4,772	-	3,640	76	497	369	590	150	300
Miscellaneous (d)									
Mine, Anti-tank, HE, M1	2,450	-	1,101	45	47	0	450	440	450
Grenade, hand, frag., M1	1,107	-	687	62	288	129	750	742	0
Grenade, AT, HE, M5	3,065	252	1,123	37	159	121	248	250	250
Grenade, hand, offensive, M1	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

(f) Corrected cumulative

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

Radio Set SCR-601 is a new, transportable, ultra high frequency, radio range similar to the SCR-277. It is used by aircraft in returning to landing field, and communicates with the SCR-264 and SCR-522. The set is transported by means of aircraft or truck. The signal is visual, with provisions for aural transmission. The range is 100 miles at 10,000 feet or higher.

Magnetic airborne detection equipment (M.A.D.) developed by the National Defense Research Council and adopted as Detection Equipment RC-132 is designed primarily for use in detecting enemy submarines. It is used with ASV equipment to search for enemy craft and, in particular, to locate an enemy craft after it has submerged. The equipment is being procured through the Navy.

NEW REQUIREMENTS

New preliminary required production figures for Signal equipment have been employed as the basis of the tabulation, Procurement Status of Selected Items, appearing on later pages. Required production has been increased for all six of the items in the table not fully under contract. Preliminary plans for procurement have been initiated, with final action awaiting formal approval of the new required production figures.

MATERIALS

WFB requested the Signal Corps to reduce by 1,500,000 pounds the September copper requirements of Signal Corps suppliers. This represents a reduction of approximately 10 percent. The Signal Corps had already reduced its contractors requests by about 1,000,000 pounds. This situation was reported to the office of the Director of Procurement, Headquarters, Services of Supply.

ERRATUM

In the Signal Corps Deficiencies and Developments page of the Weekly Progress Report dated August 27, 1942, Number 153, the Paragraph headed "New Radio Sets" should have read as follows:

SCR-808, 828 and 838: These Frequency Modulated sets for operation by non-radio specialists were developed in order to decrease quantity of crystal units in the 500 and 600 series sets. The SCR-808 is similar to the SCR-608; the SCR-828 is similar to the SCR-628; the SCR-838 is similar to the SCR-538. The 600 series require 120 crystals while the 800 series requires only one crystal per set. The former radio sets are crystal controlled, and have 10 instant available channels; the latter are crystal calibrated and have 4 instant available channels. The SCR-838 is also of particular use to the Tank Destroyer Units which do not have complete radio communication. Since the Field Artillery requires more than 4 instant available channels for high echelon, the 600 series will not be replaced entirely. Tank Destroyer Commands will continue to use the SCR-610 until quantity production of the SCR-838 is available.

Source of Information: Executive Control Division, Office of The Chief Signal Officer

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CONTRACT PRICE CONTROL

Since July 1, 1940, the Signal Corps has issued contracts and letters of intent for communication and detection equipment with an aggregate cost exceeding \$3,000,000,000. The question of submitting the principal contracts to review and price control was faced by the Signal Corps comparatively early in the war-procurement period. An informal bid-analysis unit was set up in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Its purposes were to analyze such bids and contracts as were submitted by contracting officers to the Chief Signal Officer for approval, and to assist contracting officers in the negotiations of bids. On March 10, 1942, the Bid-Analysis Unit of Procurement Branch was formally established. As a result of close scrutiny of prices and profits, a total reduction of about \$80,000,000 in the bids has been realized. (See the tabulation below.)

Reduction in bids by Signal Corps suppliers has followed three main recommendations of the Bid-Analysis Unit that contractors: (1) eliminate from their bids allowances for federal taxes; (2) reduce excessive allowances for contingencies; and (3) reduce their mark-up on subcontracted items of equipment.

Contractor	Equipment	(Thousands of dollars)		
		Initial Bid Price	Re-negotiated Price	Savings to Signal Corps
General Electric Co.	Components for: SCR-287-A	\$ 93,046	\$ 68,794	\$24,252
Western Electric Co.	SCR-508)			
Western Electric Co.	SCR-528)	109,840	89,025	20,815
Western Electric Co.	SCR-538)			
Bendix Radio Div.	SCR-522	41,977	26,110	15,867
Bendix Radio Div.	SCR-269	43,243	34,976	8,267
General Electric Co.	SCR-187-A	7,719	5,030	2,689
Western Electric Co.	SCR-608)			
Western Electric Co.	SCR-628)	34,826	32,572	2,254
Bendix Aviation, Ltd.	SCR-578	9,404	8,887	516
Crosley Corp.	SCR-284	13,678	12,750	928
General Electric Co.	SCR-193	8,869	8,185	684
National Carbon Co. *	Batteries	12,898	12,236	661
Hallcrafters Co.	Radio Set SCR-299	6,377	5,722	655
Emerson Radio & Phon.	Radio Set #48	1,522	1,169	353
RCA Mfg. Co.	Radio Receiver BC-348	3,896	3,544	352
Bendix Aviation, Ltd.	Radio Set SCR-578	6,388	6,050	338
Bendix Radio Div.	Radio Set SCR-211	2,457	2,205	252
Stromberg-Carlson	Radio Receiver BC-348	2,541	2,286	255
Klise Mfg. Co.	Drum Cable #7	1,275	1,122	153
Emerson Radio & Phon.	Radio Set #48	1,026	924	103
RCA Mfg. Co.	Radio Receiver BC-224	1,114	1,014	101
Philco Corp.	Comp. for F.M. Set SCR-211	3,318	3,123	195
TOTALS		\$405,414	\$325,724	\$79,690

* This is a minimum-maximum contract. It is anticipated that the maximum quantities will be purchased. Only maximum price is included in totals.

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

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Delivered	%	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 15					
				Percent of 1942 Required Production					
				0	20	40	60	80	100
Marker Beacon RC-39	1,927	2,952	153.2						
Marker Beacon RC-43	25,567	35,544	139.0						
Interphone RC-45	1,787	1,949	109.1						
Interphone RC-27	13,072	13,754	105.2						
Contactor Equipment RC-96	28,012	20,905	74.6						
Radio Set SCR-183	14,983	8,614	57.5						
Radio Set SCR-283	6,744	3,695	54.2						
Radio Set SCR-187	1,411	754	53.4						
Radio Set SCR-535	18,000	9,220	51.2						
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,524	12,857	46.6						
Filter Equipment RC-32, FL-8	124,899	56,529	45.3						
Interphone RC-56	34,790	15,189	43.7						
Radio Set SCR-274	37,171	15,949	42.9						
Frequency Meter SCR-211	38,261	13,611	35.6						
Radio Set SCR-287	17,487	5,654	32.3						
Interphone RC-73	16,240	4,240	26.1						
Altimeter SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	985	16.4						
Radio Set SCR-522	23,916	3,842	16.1						
Radio Set SCR-585	12,247	1,202	9.8						
Radio Set SCR-578	24,635	1,380	5.6						
Radio Set SCR-595	18,500	200	1.1						
Radio Set SCR-695	18,000	0	0						
Localizer Receiver RC-103	30,769	0	0						

Preliminary revised ASP required production figures, as of August 22, were used in this report.

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

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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 22	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-22	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Frequency Meter SCR-211	38,261	-	13,611	35.6	2,492	1,839	4,000	5,000	5,000
Interphone Equipment RC-36	34,790	-	15,189	43.7	2,422	4,937	3,000	4,000	5,000
Command Radio									
SCR-274	37,171	-	15,949	42.9	761	2,595	3,000	4,500	5,000
SCR-522	23,916	-	3,842	16.1	1,436	771	3,600	4,000	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	28,012	-	20,905	74.6	1,404	3,451	2,500	3,000	3,500
Liaison Radio SCR-287	17,487	-	5,654	32.3	893	560	1,000	1,500	2,000
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	25,567	-	35,544	139.0	6,564	5,051	6,500	6,500	6,000
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,524	-	12,837	46.6	2,329	2,463	2,800	3,000	3,000
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-578	24,635	-	1,380	5.6	598	80	600	1,000	3,000
Absolute Altimeter									
SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	-	985	16.4	428	402	750	1,000	1,200
<u>WIRE COMMUNICATIONS</u>									
Reel Equipment CE-11	35,673	-	31,534	88.4	8,230	1,114	4,280	-	-
Switchboard BG-71	3,293	-	1,093	33.2	142	0	200	500	500
Telegraph Printer BB-97	4,145	2,251	737	17.8	105	47	100	200	500
Telegraph Set TG-5-A	13,223	782	3,856	29.2	127	0	500	1,000	2,000
Telephone ES-8-A	210,439	-	96,371	45.8	31,268	17,657	25,000	25,000	50,000
Telephone Central Office Set TC-4	1,100	-	676	61.5	0	0	10	20	50
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thousand miles)	477	-	206	43.2	43	39	50	50	70
Wire W-130 (Miles)	76,869	-	51,338	66.8	10,209	6,286	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Ground-Air 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	-	352	20.3	80	55	120	150	175
SCR-270	278	-	68	24.5	8	0	9	70	98
SCR-271	70	-	53	75.7	16	4	9	0	0
SCR-588	204	-	20	9.8	7	2	6	16	16
Antiaircraft									
SCR-545	483	-	-	-	New development; production starts in 1943				
SCR-584					Production starts in January, 1943				
Mobile Range Detector									
SCR-527	16	-	0	0	Production starts in November, 1942				
Range Finder									
SCR-547	512	-	0	0	0	0	5	20	105
Airborne Detection and Recognition Equipment									
SCR-520-AI-10	100	-	4	4.0	0	0	34	10	15
SCR-517-ASV-10	928	-	139	15.0	77	20	125	125	79
SCR-535-BR-17F, Mk II	18,000	1,290	9,220	51.2	4,180	214	4,000	3,704	0
SCR-595-UB-17F, Mk III	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.

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

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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 22	Per-cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-22	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION</u>									
<u>RADIO SETS</u>									
Ground-Air Liaison and Army Corps and Division Communication									
SCR-188	3,765	1,113	532	14.1	386	45	86	50	50
SCR-299	2,683	366	250	9.3	0	0	25	200	300
Intra-Regiment Communication									
SCR-284	17,912	-	3,225	18.0	1,400	1,215	2,000	1,267	1,500
SCR-543	2,336	-	293	12.5	118	161	150	300	300
Short Range Portable									
SCR-536	17,711	-	13,433	75.8	1,124	3,626	1,500	2,126	0
Short Range Vehicular Field Artillery									
SCR-608	4,834	-	708	14.6	619	86	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	-	708	45.4	617	87	300	300	300
Vehicular and Tank Armored Force									
SCR-508-FM, Type III	2,901	-	1,304	45.0	214	338	400	500	600
SCR-508-AM, Type II	530	-	-	-	Production starts in November, 1942				
SCR-518-FM, Type III	15,965	-	4,214	26.4	472	1,594	1,500	3,000	3,000
SCR-538-FM, Type III	15,000	-	4,078	27.2	1,043	190	1,300	2,000	2,500
Cavalry Lightweight									
SCR-511	4,904	488	4,416	90.0	783	3,629	1,500	2,129	0
Radio Intelligence, S. C.									
SCR-551	81	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Charging Set SCR-169	2,546	-	702r	27.6	502r	0	400	500	500
Flash Ranging Set GR-4	22	-	24	109.1	12	0	0	-	-
Signal Lamp Equipment ES-84	685	-	564	82.3	5	0	50	100	200
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	38	48.7	2	11	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.

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

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Difficulties being experienced in the accomplishment of the Engineer Procurement Program continue to stem primarily from deficiencies in steel in numerous forms.

Production of rock crusher plants will stop shortly at Iowa Manufacturing Company because of lack of steel. Inability to obtain dies on less than AA-1 priority threatens to curtail production on flanges, etc., at Rieke Metal Products Company which holds an AA-4 priority. Rieke Metal Products Company is also unable at this time to secure cold rolled sheet steel on an AA-4 priority.

Production of mooring buoys will be curtailed at Quaker City Iron Works, because of a reduction in the allocation of September steel rollings to Engineers items. The company's order carries an AA-1 priority.

Assembly of Tournapulls has been shut down by R. G. LeTourneau Company because of lack of $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 4" x 240 bars, delivery of which is not promised until October.

Production of 8 and 16 ton trailers at Fruehauf Trailer Company is threatened with curtailment by lack of 3-3/8 R.C. Sq. steel.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has been promised delivery in late October of their AA-1 order with Carnegie-Illinois for 40,000# 3/8" Rounds, approximately S.A.E. 1045.

Construction of 24 inch searchlights by Mole Richardson Company is being retarded by inability to secure roller bearings. Automatic Electric Company is being delayed in production of contact fingers for searchlights because of present inability to obtain 700 pounds of nickel silver from the Riverside Metal Company.

Requirements of spare parts for maintenance of Engineer equipment are of major importance. Fulfillment of spare parts requirements is seriously handicapped by the curtailed allocation of raw material for this purpose. The condition may well become acute unless appropriate corrective measures are taken immediately.

The deficiencies indicated in Weekly Progress Report, No. 153, August 27, 1942, page 18, continue to handicap production of essential items. The Navy requirements for General Motors diesel engines still threaten to curtail production of Allis Chalmers tractors.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief 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 26	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					July	Aug 1-26	Aug	Sept	Oct
<u>BOATS AND BRIDGES</u>									
Boat, half, w/7 paddles	11,993	-	24	(a)	24	0	476	1,990	1,990
Boat, power, with trailer	577	-	242	64	71	67	20	40	70
Boat, reconnaissance	3,149	-	146	5	0	146	1,000	700	600
Floot, pneumatic, 6-ton	8,034	-	5,588	70	1,662	1,189	0	900	900
Bridge, steel, portable, H-10	44	-	19	43	0	0	3	6	4
Bridge, steel, portable, H-20	50	-	51	100	0	0	1	0	2
Bridge, steel, trestway	56	-	11	31	1	0	1	4	2
Bridge, ponton, 10-ton, complete	57	-	25	44	2	11	9	10	10
Bridge, ponton, 25-ton, complete	100	49	26	26	0	8	12	5	5
<u>CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Auger, earth, motorized	108	63	39	36	0	0	0	0	0
Compressor, air, motorized	1,013	-	248	24	34	116	33	100	85
Crane, truck-mounted	250	-	117	47	16	26	209	10	10
Grader, road, motorized, gasoline	291	75	157	54	0	24	0	0	0
Mixer, concrete	875	285	159	18	44	22	23	40	20
Shovel, gasoline, 1/2 yd.	753	590	178	24	32	26	25	45	60
Trailer, (light tractor)	103	-	116	113	4	0	4	10	20
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,600	-	562	35	331	207	45	183	300
<u>ELECTRIC LIGHTING EQUIPMENT</u>									
Electric lighting equipment, 5KVA	2,721	109	534	20	20	70	246	100	100
Electric lighting equipment, 5 KW	1,885	568	1,157	61	193	115	258	100	100
<u>PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING AND REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Compass, lensatic, w/case (thou)	569	27	117	21	26	8	121	2	3
Instruments, drawing, field set	12,680	-	10,968	87	2,919	3,506	118	200	1,000
Stereocomparagraph equipment	114	-	130	114	0	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin.	3,009	-	2,103	70	355	481	78	300	200
Transit, Engineer's, 1 min.	1,824	-	818	45	177	155	17	20	25
Transit, Engineer's, 20 sec.	1,538	-	683	44	24	48	0	15	0
Triangulation Tower, portable	24	-	36	150	0	0	-	-	-
Trailer, (triangulation tower)	47	-	71	151	59	0	-	-	-
<u>SEARCHLIGHTS</u>									
Searchlight, 24", beach defense	264	-	126	48	16	0	0	14	10
Searchlight, AA, 60" mobile	3,926	-	948	24	119	81	33	50	85
Trailer, 60" Searchlight	3,168	-	2,714	86	153	66	52	75	75
<u>TRACTORS</u>									
Tractor, medium, w/angleboiler	2,789	-	264	9	0	112	2,140	674	765
<u>WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Water purification unit, mobile	149	-	122	82	30	16	19	5	15
Water supply equipment, Engineer	651	-	776	119	166	145	19	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>									
Semi-trailer, 1,500 gal., water	435	-	199	46	67	120	11	60	70

NOTE: The Columns "Total Required" and "Not under Contract" are based on revised Army Supply Program requirements.
(a) Less than one percent.

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

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SOURCES OF DELAY IN WAR CONSTRUCTION

Construction delays are becoming more frequent as the program progresses. Delays fall within three general classifications, namely (1) administrative delays; (2) shortages of construction materials and equipment, and (3) shortages of contractors' equipment and of skilled labor in the building trades.

STATIONS REPORTING DELAYS

Of the 783 stations reporting as of the end of July, 424 reported delaying factors under one or more of the above classifications. This compared with 409 of 678 stations reporting delaying factors during May, indicating a decrease of approximately 6 percent in the proportion of camps reporting delays. However, for the same period, the number of delaying factors reported increased by 11.3 percent. The increase was influenced by material shortages in iron and steel products, lumber, and copper wire; insufficient skilled labor; and insufficient construction equipment.

SKILLED LABOR SHORTAGES INCREASING

During the period May - July, the number of delays caused by material shortages increased about 22 percent. The most serious shortages were in rail and tract material; heating equipment; pipe and fittings; pumps, motors, valves, etc.; lumber; and copper wire. There were 47 instances in which a shortage of skilled labor was reported for July, as compared with only 30 such shortages reported in May. Lack of construction equipment was reported in 52 cases for July as compared with only 32 such cases in May.

REDUCTION IN ADMINISTRATIVE DELAYS

Marked progress was shown in the elimination of construction delays caused by lack of prompt administrative action. Such delays are generally due to insufficient or belated information on types of design, layout, or requirements of the using service. These delays have been reduced by 40 percent in the past 3 months, and every effort is being made to eliminate them entirely.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE DESPITE DELAYS

Regardless of all these delaying factors, construction is progressing at a tremendous rate, as is evidenced by the amount of work performed during July. Work placed during the month amounted to over \$750,000,000 as compared with \$359,000,000 during April. The program as a whole reached 66.3 percent completion on July 31 as compared with the scheduled completion of 65.9 percent.

Source of Information: Construction Division, O.C.E.

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

Production is being started on a new item for the Chemical Warfare Service -- the M56 Incendiary Bomb. Initial deliveries are expected in about 45 days. There is no apparent bottleneck at the present time. Substitutes are being found for the solidifying agents. This new solid gasoline type of bomb has proved to be far superior to any previous type of Incendiary Bomb in recent tests. Revised Incendiary Bomb requirements indicate that it will replace the bulk of requirements for the four pound Magnesium type bomb.

DEFICIENCIES

The Chemical Warfare Procurement Districts have been instructed to make every effort to have each one of their Service Gas Mask plants assemble 200,000 gas masks during the next three months. This increased production would be sufficient to meet 1942 requirements.

The districts have complied with these instructions and have notified the plants. Very close control is being kept to insure fulfillment of this program.

The situation as to Masks, Gas, Diaphragm, has been clarified. Diaphragm angletube assemblies have now been cleared by Inspectors. Subsequent weekly reports will show increased deliveries.

PRODUCTION

Production of Grenade, Incendiary, M14, is progressing at both Pine Bluff and Huntsville Arsenals. Previous difficulty in loading has been overcome. It is anticipated that this item will be produced at an accelerated rate during the next three months. The reduced requirements for 1942 will be easily met.

Although there were no deliveries of Chemical Mortar, 4.2 inch, for the week ended August 28, almost 200 have been produced to date. Immediately after production, these are shipped to Edgewood Arsenal for proof firing. Deliveries are reported only after this final test. Therefore, although no deliveries are shown for the week, production is being maintained on this item.

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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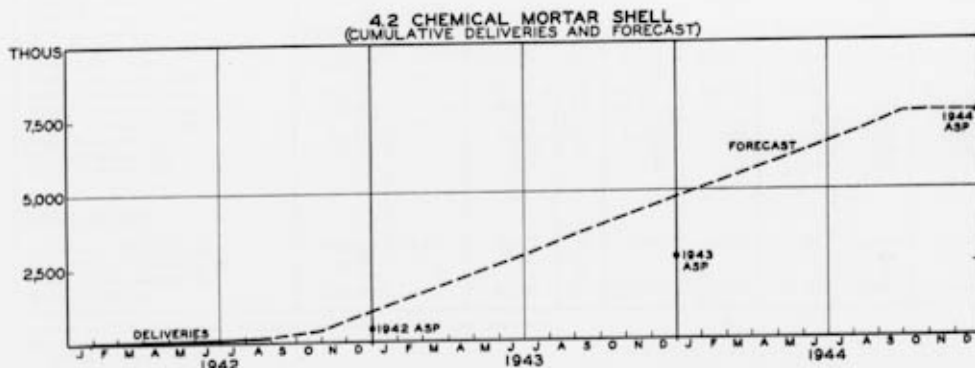
4.2" CHEMICAL MORTAR SHELL

The 4.2" chemical mortar shell was designed especially for the firing of chemical agents such as mustard gas, white phosphorus and screening smokes. It is a thin-walled, large capacity shell, holding approximately six pounds of agent that can be fired to a distance of 2,400 yards.

The shell is equipped with a point detonating fuze which causes it to burst at or near the surface of the ground. Inside the shell is a perforated steel vane which causes the liquid filling to rotate with the shell and give the shell added stability in flight. In recent tests, the shell, with minor changes such as the removal of the vane and the use of a different burster charge, qualified as highly satisfactory for use with high explosives.

Present planned facilities include eight separate contractors with a planned capacity of 315,000 shells per month. Four companies are now in part production. The other four report difficulties in securing necessary machine tools, but are expected to be in full production before the end of the year.

Company Location	On Order	Prod. Aug. 1-28	Present Monthly Rate	Estimated Maximum Monthly Rate
Lempco Products Co. Bedford, Ohio	400,879	15,793	12,000	30,000
Hydril Corp., Rochester, Pa.	160,000	13,547	12,000	20,000
Scaife Co., Oakmont, Pa.	500,000	0	0	70,000
Erie Basin Metal Products Inc., New York, N.Y.	650,000	10,734	7,500	60,000
Guiberson Corp., Dallas, Texas	100,000	0	0	20,000
Hardwicke Etter Co., Sherman, Texas	100,000	0	0	20,000
Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.	649,874	0	0	20,000
David Bradley Mfg., Bradley, Ill.	538,424	0	0	75,000
TOTAL	3,099,177	40,074	31,500	315,000



Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

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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 28	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-28	Aug	Sep	Oct
CHEMICAL AGENTS									
Lewisite (ML)	1,635	-	212	13	53	53	26	26	26
Mustard (HS)	21,696	-	18,193	84	5,105	4,582	3,000	3,600	4,800
Phosgene (CO)	4,081	-	1,960	48	269	332	300	300	300
Screening Smoke (FS)	18,479	-	2,932	16	454	1,553	500	750	1,000
White Phosphorus (WP)	10,106	-	11,267	111	2,361	1,870	Procured as Needed		
PROTECTIVE MATERIALS									
Agent, Non-Corr. (gal)	1,370,193	-	604,166	44	146,905	154,885	115,000	125,000	150,000
Alarm, Gas	36,118	-	0	0	0	0	8,309	20,000	20,000
Apparatus, Decont. Power-driven	1,389	-	1,064	77	291	132	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	-	34,828	82	17,826	16,752	12,000	12,000	9,607
Bleaching Material "B"	7,014	-	4,471	64	771	906	800	800	800
Canister, Srv. & Dia.	1,617,604	-	1,019,264	63	60,022	35,889	240,000	240,000	240,000
Curtain, Gasproof	681,113	-	413,804	61	38,397	29,176	40,000	40,000	16,580
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	51,673	-	1,775	3	1,120	630	Limited Standard		
Impregnite I (ton)	1,875	-	2,230	119	312	412	325	325	337
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	4,316	-	8,681	201	1,260	100	436	0	0
Kit, HS, Vapor Detector, M4	394	-	1,103	356	188	1,215	1,000	1,000	857
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	843,200	-	202,523	24	7,784	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	1,677,956	-	1,734,502	103	305,326	412,385	300,000	600,000	300,000
Ointment, Prot. (ton)	1,350	-	421	31	69	65	45	80	124
Paint, Ves. Detector, M5	4,790,712	-	2,249,038	47	690,611	1,558,427	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paper, Ves. Detector, M5	348,674	-	70,284	20	21,000	49,284	50,000	100,000	100,000
Respirator, Dust	6,868,830	-	955,082	14	345,764	502,986	500,000	1,175,000	1,600,000
Set, Gas, Iden. Detonation	59,915	-	5,044	8	723	200	490	0	0
Set, Gas, Iden. Instructional	7,770	-	615	8	0	0	4,000	0	0
Solvent, Impregnite (ton)	5,156	-	12,998	252	2,976	2,476	1,512	2,000	2,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION									
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	2,510	10	580	703	1,000	1,500	1,500
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	13,182	93	2,382	686	1,667	0	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	77,800	-	70,808	91	33,264	37,816	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	-	1,307	133	29	327	160	160	160
Grenade, Hand, M4	24,478,988	-	202,970	1	0	202,970	750,000	6,000,000	5,600,000
Kit, Repair, Flame Thrower	18	-	9	50	0	9	9	9	0
Mine, Land, Chemical	398,970	-	796,457	200	34,730	218,380	50,000	50,000	50,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	395	-	93	24	32	33	250	250	250
Shell, Chemical Mortar	647,481	-	126,711	20	32,544	40,074	49,000	76,000	220,000
Shell, Livens 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	-	7,520	16	1,377	1,519	1,000	5,250	6,425
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,665	-	156	9	0	0	1,400	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT									
Container, Steel (1 ton)	246,015	73,603	18,815	8	3,099	2,550	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kit, Repair, Universal, M8	6,482	-	2,088	32	0	2,088	5,000	5,000	5,820
Plant, Impregnating, M1	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Drums, 55 gallon	400,000	-	81,555	20	22,560	56,730	28,984	50,000	100,000

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

JUNGLE KIT

Recent developments in the medical care of troops in jungle areas have necessitated the preparation of a special jungle kit for issue to individuals who must be separated from medical units for a number of days. The jungle kit is packed in a canvas roll-up kit which is in turn placed in the regular issue food bag made of balloon fabric, lined with rubber. The kit is carried in the rucksack on the back, eliminating all belt loads and contributing thereby to freedom of movement.

The kit consists of: a solution for the treatment of "athlete's foot" and similar fungous infections, iodine, quinine sulfate tablets, foot powder, water purification tablets, salt tablets, aspirin, sulfadiazine tablets, "Indalone" (insect repellent liquid), waterproof adhesive plaster, the newly developed first-aid packet with crystalline sulfanilamide, and a supply of small adhesive gauze dressings.

Twenty of these kits have already been assembled and are undergoing field tests in jungle areas. The contractor will be furnished the canvas from which to fabricate the roll-up kit, the first-aid packet, quinine sulfate, sulfadiazine, and the "Indalone". Other components will be purchased and assembled by the contractor.

COPPER SHORTAGE

The production of all items of medical equipment using copper, brass or other copper alloys will be seriously affected by the small allocation of copper to the Medical Department for the month of September. Allocation of 219,000 pounds has been made to apply against a total estimated requirement of 372,000 pounds. Of the quantity allotted, it is estimated that 140,000 pounds will be required for lots of less than one ton which are automatically approved under an agreement between the War Production Board and the Army-Navy Munitions Board. The remaining 79,000 pounds allocated will be divided between contracts requiring a total of 232,000 pounds for the month. This is expected to seriously retard deliveries of sterilizers, cylinder adapters, syringe needles, generators, x-ray equipment, and distilling apparatus.

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

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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 23	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-23	Aug	Sep	Oct
SURGICAL DRESSINGS									
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3"	931,424	-	518,167	56	167,862	106,624	31,742	40,000	40,000
Packet, first aid *	3,458	-	1,427	41	265	216	200	200	200
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS									
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12 mm	2,642	-	2,097	79	805	20	-	-	-
Forceps, dressing 5 1/2"	413,824	224,908	145,315	35	2,028	27,802	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	-	27,650	51	4,378	6,924	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	378,347	216,241	66,058	17	16,193	10,256	5,000	5,000	5,000
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	15,710	-	8,714	55	837	966	1,130	1,116	2,000
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	45,108	5,334	24,074	53	0	4,250	2,250	-	-
Holder, Needle, Hegar-Mayo	95,061	-	73,252	77	8,041	2,648	3,590	-	-
Knife, operating, 1 1/2" blade	9,240	-	18,912	205	9,780	0	3,688	2,000	-
Scissors, Bandage	184,134	-	157,851	86	32,898	26,669	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	639	231	14	58	163	42	18	60
Perimeter	833	50	354	42	61	88	100	100	104
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	74,209	-	75,731	102	7,238	0	6,000	7,000	7,532
Splint, Army, leg, 8-ring	53,037	-	48,343	91	7,205	13,901	6,000	7,000	8,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 2 1/2 ga., 3/4 Canula	528,258	31,397	315,323	60	106,005	12,797	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	1,866	33	325	392	300	300	125
DENTAL EQUIPMENT									
Compressor unit, 12 gal. tank	382	-	281	74	30	0	90	60	63
Chair, dental, field	5,366	41	1,203	22	95	1,108	505	800	800
X-RAY EQUIPMENT									
Machine, radiographic, 200 ma.	604	123	192	32	45	21	30	30	30
X-ray, field, generator	1,233	192	605	49	90	128	40	100	100
X-ray, field, mobile unit	2,335	586	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	-	2,548	30	2,000	500	0	1,000	3,500
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	438	215	32	0	13	14	0	0
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	11,324	4,005	4,651	41	241	170	541	84	-
OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT									
Chest, field, plain	10,360	-	13,312	128	5,484	441	1,681	2,000	-
Unit, power, electric	1,370	-	545	40	113	104	149	160	160

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

* Figures in thousands

r 3,973 rejected

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

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

The whole matter of tent specifications is now being reviewed. A Subcommittee of the Quartermaster Corps Technical Committee is being appointed for this purpose. Samples of all tents now issued are to be set up on the grounds of the Army War College for a restudy of tent design and functional requirements.

STATUS OF DEFICIENT EQUIPAGE ITEMS

In the accompanying tabulation, reported procurement difficulties and material shortages have been listed for six equpage items that are short. Progress in overcoming obstacles has been rapid enough to assure that 1942 required production will be met for three of the six (indicated below by asterisks).

<u>Item</u>	<u>Del. Jan 1-Aug 23, 1942 as % of 1942 Req. Prod.</u>	<u>Reported Difficulties and Shortages</u>
Bars, Mosquito*	36	Inexperience of manufacturers; special machinery, material
Cases, Canvas, Dispatch*	41	Hardware
Goggles, M-1938	20	Synthetic rubber
Screens, Latrine, w/ pins and poles*	34	Inexperience of manufacturers; hardware
Tents, Storage, w/fly, pins and poles	40	Insufficient facilities
Tents, Wall, Small, w/ fly, pins and poles	20	Insufficient facilities

ARMY MEAT PROCUREMENT

Purchases of canned and preserved meats by Quartermaster depots during the first two weeks of August have fallen to 41.0 million pounds, about 2 million pounds less than during the first half of July and almost 15 million pounds short of the corresponding period in June. Purchases have dropped because of the off-season for slaughter, and because offerings by packers were restricted by the narrow spread between live animal and finished product prices.

Despite declining purchases, actual consumption needs are being met. However, no attempt is now being made to provide the ninety day supply for men overseas which was included in preliminary estimates of Army requirements. An O.P.A. order lifting ceiling prices on meat products sold to the Army went into effect August 14, and it is expected that packers will now be able to offer canned meat to the Army at higher prices.

No special production or procurement problems have yet been encountered for any one of the particular meats purchased. However, the Department of Agriculture has indicated that it may not be possible to procure all of the 19 million pounds of canned, boned chicken (used almost exclusively in hospitals) originally required in 1942 - 1943. If obtaining chicken does become difficult it will be possible to meet total needs by shifting to some other meat. Forty million pounds of Argentine corned beef recently "thawed out" by W.P.B. was helpful in meeting Army requirements. A ninety day supply within the United States for each man overseas will be built up beginning about October, when the seasonal increase in slaughter will begin.

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

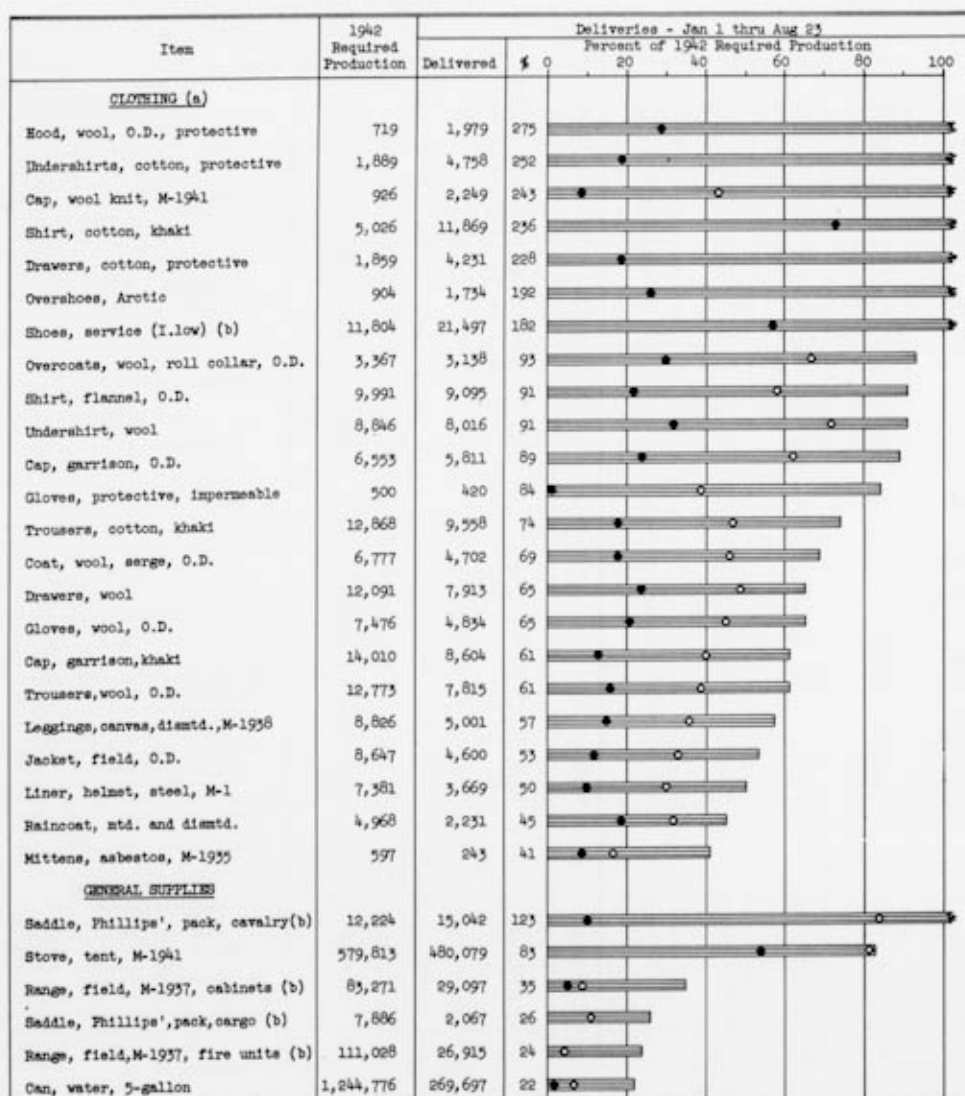
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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS



(a) Figures in thousands

(b) Includes International Aid

● March 31, 1942

○ June 30, 1942

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1962 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1 - Aug 23	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-23	Aug	Sep	Oct
CLOTHING a/									
Cap, garrison, khaki	14,010	583	8,604	61	1,517	1,413	1,009	1,600	1,000
Cap, garrison, OD	6,553	-	5,811	89	915	843	532	800	400
Cap, wool knit, M-1941	926	-	2,249	243	758	1,089	640	800	900
Coat, wool, serge, OD	6,777	651	4,702	69	966 r	216	1,293	1,200	500
Drawers, cotton, protective	1,859	-	4,231	228	966	1,331	1,100	1,000	1,000
Drawers, wool	12,091	293	7,913	65	1,388	555	1,742	1,300	800
Gloves, protective, impermeable	500	-	420	84	101	127	107	100	70
Gloves, wool, OD	7,476	-	4,834	65	798	639	380	795	1,000
Hood, wool, OD, protective	719	-	1,979	275	312 r	597	368	450	600
Jacket, field, OD	8,647	-	4,600	53	773	962	1,162	1,300	1,500
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1930	8,826	-	5,001	57	521	1,339	1,939	1,400	2,200
Liner, helmet, steel, M-1	7,381	-	3,669	50	691 r	582	2,113	800	1,740
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	597	-	243	41	64	79	117	100	100
Overcoat, wool, roll collar, OD	3,367	-	3,138	93	498	396	294	413	520
Overboots, arctic	904	-	1,734	192	27	0	0	0	0
Raincoat, mounted and dismounted	4,968	-	2,231	45	312	306	480	400	400
Shirt, cotton, khaki	5,026	-	11,869	236	1,648	1,310	1,241	1,600	1,300
Shirt, flannel, OD	9,991	-	9,095	91	1,941	1,338	1,643	1,300	2,090
Shoes, service (incl. shoes, low-quarter tan) b/	11,804	-	21,497	182	1,737	3,325	1,778	1,300	1,000
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,868	-	9,558	74	1,861	1,684	1,626	2,000	2,500
Trousers, wool, OD	12,773	-	7,815	61	1,456	1,347	1,031	1,800	2,200
Undershirt, cotton, protective	1,889	-	4,758	252	1,086 r	1,597	1,039	1,000	1,100
Undershirt, wool	8,846	-	8,016	91	1,039	574	959	1,000	900
EQUIPAGE a/									
Bag, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,616	-	1,641	63	224	307	396	270	500
Bar, mosquito	5,830	425	2,114	36	445	504	290	500	600
Bar, sandfly	32	-	23	72	2	0	0	0	0
Belt, cart., cal.30, dismd.	1,583	-	1,829	116	191	370	241	300	500
Blanket, wool, OD, M-1934 b/	9,278	-	7,185	77	1,259	805	620	1,300	1,300
Can, meat, M-1932	5,037	-	5,364	106	672	1,039	675	600	700
Canteen, M-1910	3,852	-	2,967	77	116	786	118	300	500
Case, canvas, dispatch	190	-	78	41	10	46	8	20	30
Cover, mattress	2,655	-	2,601	98	764	872	470	500	600
Goggles, M-1938	692	-	139	20	25	82	16	47	130
Machete, M-1939 b/	0	-	72	-	17	56	16	17	20
Pocket, mag., double web, cal.30	6	-	86	-	0	86	0	25	75
Roll, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	168	-	172	102	32	52	30	90	70
Screen, latrine, w/pins & poles	53	-	18	34	2	10	2	4	6
Sling, carrying, m.g. & amm.	183	3	116	63	17	17	15	0	0
Suspenders, belt	2,813	-	2,793	99	367	569	76	100	100
Tent, assembly, w/pins & poles	1	-	1	100	0	0	d/	d/	1
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	503	-	423	84	81	97	74	80	80
Tent, shelter half b/	5,045	-	3,663	73	680	1,300	737	750	800
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins & poles b/	20	3	8	40	1	3	1	2	2
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins and poles b/	27	-	18	67	1	2	1	2	3
Tent, wall, small, w/fly, pins and poles b/	464	92	91	20	15	19	25	23	40
GENERAL SUPPLIES a/									
Can, corr. nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714	352	254	36	24	158	22	29	39
Can, water, 5 gallon b/	1,245	-	270	22	65	122	78	100	125
Container, round, insulated	131	-	29	22	5	4	6	6	10
Lantern, gas, w/mantle & pump	169	-	35	21	6	1	12	12	17
Outfit, officers' mess	36	16	26	67	0 r	4	1	0	0
Range, field, M-1937 cabinets b/	83	20	29	35	5	16	7	7	8
Range, field, M-1937, fire units b/	111	-	27	24	4	19	6	6	7
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cargo b/	8	3	2	26	1	1	1	1	1
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cavalry b/	12	-	15	123	1 r	3	3	2	0
Safe, field, key lock b/	18	-	2	11	1 r	1	1	2	2
Stove, tent	580	96	480	83	11	d/	3	0	0

a/ In thousands
 Includes International Aid
 New item, not listed in Army Supply Program
 Less than 1,000
 Revised

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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DEVELOPMENT OF BARRAGE BALLOON BARGE, SELF-PROPELLED, DESIGN NO. 258

This barge was designed to act as a service vessel to the anchored non-propelled Barrage Balloon Barge Design No. 253-A described on page 35 of Weekly Progress Report, August 27, 1942. The self-propelled barge carries supplies to the anchored non-propelled barge. It can be used to transfer a balloon, close hauled and topped up, from one location to another, and can be used as a tow boat. Arrangements have been made to install two 50 cal. water cooled machine guns on deck.

The principal characteristics of the self-propelled Barrage Balloon Barge are:

Length overall	52'-10"
Beam on deck, moulded	16'- 0"
Depth at side, midship	8'- 0"
Draft, loaded	4'-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Complement	8 men
Speed	9-10 knots
Twin screw powered with two 110 br. hp. marine diesel engines	

The vessel has approximately the following equipment aboard:

- Drinking water tank (250 gallons)
- Hot water tank (55 gallons)
- Balloon hoisting winch, powered by a 76 hp, 6 cylinder gasoline engine with a 100 gallon supplemental tank
- Fuel capacity for approximately thirty-five hours of continuous cruising
- Two-way radio
- Equipment for living accommodations for 8 men

The vessel is constructed of steel but at present only one has been built. Construction time is approximately one month depending upon receipt of material in the contractor's plant. Wood can be substituted for steel, but construction time would be considerably longer and the design would have to be modified.

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

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SMALL PLYWOOD CARGO BARGES

The Requirements and Procurement Division of the Transportation Corps has recently let contracts with the Cornwall Shipbuilding Company, and Higgins Industries Inc. for the construction of 300 63.4' x 18' Knocked Down Barges.

These barges will solve two problems in connection with Overseas Transportation:

The barges are so constructed as to allow them to be knocked down and to be readily transported by rail or water.

It is estimated that 100 can be constructed in five weeks' time, which will enable the Transportation Corps to expedite the fulfillment of overseas requirements for small cargo barges.

The barge will be constructed of plywood throughout on a proprietary system of laminated plastic connecting planking and fastenings, made watertight without caulking. It will be of semi-box type with flush deck without sheer or camber, with straight sides, flat bottom and ends brought up in an easy curve to the transom planks. The design of the barge is an adaptation of the Maritime Commission Design B 1-A2 and Higgins Industries, Inc. drawing 2679.

All pieces will be finished so as to be interchangeable and to permit assembly without further cutting or fitting. Canvas, fastenings, glue, paints and other related materials will be furnished in such quantity as to exceed by five percent the requirements for each barge. The contractor estimates that, after the experience of assembling one unit, the barges can be assembled by four men at the rate of one a day. Parts and materials are so marked as to make it possible for persons who do not understand English to assemble the barges after preliminary instruction. This feature illustrates the ease with which the barges can be put into service.

The barge will transport a deck cargo of 99 short tons distributed load on a draft not to exceed four feet. These characteristics are particularly useful for service at island bases. In addition to its cargo carrying uses, the barge is adaptable as a float for a 20-ton Crawler Crane to unload ships, for cargo transfer, and as a pontoon for a floating pier at harbors where the facilities have been destroyed or are not yet in operation.

Source of information: Requirements and Procurement 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 26	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast			
					Jul	Aug 1-26	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>										
Distribution Box Boats	18	-	11	61	0	0	0	0	1	
Mine Planters	16	-	4	25	1	1	1	1	1	
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>										
Command Boats	*	47	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Landing Boats		51	-	15	30	4	11	11	32	4
Lighters, Cargo & Truck		75	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>										
Barges, Gasoline or Water Medium, 91' to 150'	**	48	-	19	40	8	5	0	2	8
Barges, Cargo:										
Large, over 150'	**	16	-	14	88	3	2	2	2	0
Medium, 90' to 150'	**	111	-	60	54	7	6	7	9	10
Small, below 90'	**	169	-	136	80	52	4	10	25	16
Barges, Self-Propelled		47	-	5	11	2	0	0	3	4
Floating Cranes, Small		24	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Freight & Passenger Boats:										
Large, 99' & over		69	-	14	20	5	3	0	1	2
Small, below 99'	***	50	-	13	26	1	7	6	15	7
Launches:										
Q Class		37	6	25	68	6	1	1	4	1
Navy Type		104	-	41	39	20	6	6	9	10
Tow Boat, 26'		96	-	56	58	0	1	1	6	12
Tugs:										
Large, 100' & over		41	-	5	12	1	0	0	0	1
Medium, 70' to 100'	**	43	-	18	42	1	0	0	6	10
<u>RESCUE & SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</u>										
Rescue Boats, 42'		78	-	53	68	6	2	2	0	1
Rescue Boats, 85'		20	-	14	70	4	1	3	0	2
Rescue Boats, 100'		63	-	2	3	0	2	4	9	13
Retriever Vessels		9	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

* Not previously shown in selected list of items or A.S.P. ** Grouped in old A.S.P., now listed as separate items.

*** Combination of items for better classification.

NOTE: "Total Required" column based on new A.S.P. "Deliveries" subject to revision; reporting methods being reorganized. "Forecast" does not include purchase of used equipment.

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 totaled 2,165 units through the third quarter of August. This represented a rise of 12 percent over the corresponding July period when 1,925 planes were produced. With the exception of fighters, all types continued to show an increase over the July period. These data include procurement by the Army for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

Type	Jul 1 - 23 1942	Aug 1 - 23 1942	Unit Change	Percent Change
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,925</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>+240</u>	<u>+12</u>
Bombers	379	441	+ 62	+16
Fighters	454	395	- 59	-13
Service Combat	195	306	+111	+57
Trainers	897	1,023	+126	+14

ENGINE PRODUCTION

United States engine production for all customers was up three percent in the first half of August, when 6,420 units were delivered. Of this total, 1,025 units were for the Army. In the June period, 6,217 units were produced.

A-36, NEW DIVE BOMBER

In September, acceptances are scheduled to begin on the A-36, a new dive bomber being produced by North American, Inglewood. This plane is similar to the P-51 fighter except for the addition of dive brakes and bomb racks. The A-36 is powered by the new Allison liquid cooled V-1710-87 engine which has a take-off rating of 1,325 HP, sea level. The plane has a speed of 390 MPH at 12,650 feet, when developing 1,130 HP. Service ceiling is approximately 31,350 feet. Wing span of the A-36 is 37 feet and the length is 32 feet. It will carry six 50 caliber machine guns and 1,000 pounds of bombs. Combat protection will consist of armor plate, leak proof tanks and bullet proof glass. Gross weight of the new unit has not yet been released.

PRODUCTIVE FLOOR SPACE

Available productive floor space in United States airframe plants totaled 42.9 millions of square feet as of the end of July. This was an increase of 8 percent over the preceding month. Estimated maximum is 51.4 millions by July, 1943.

Source of information: Army Air Forces, War Production Board

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ARMY AIR FORCES

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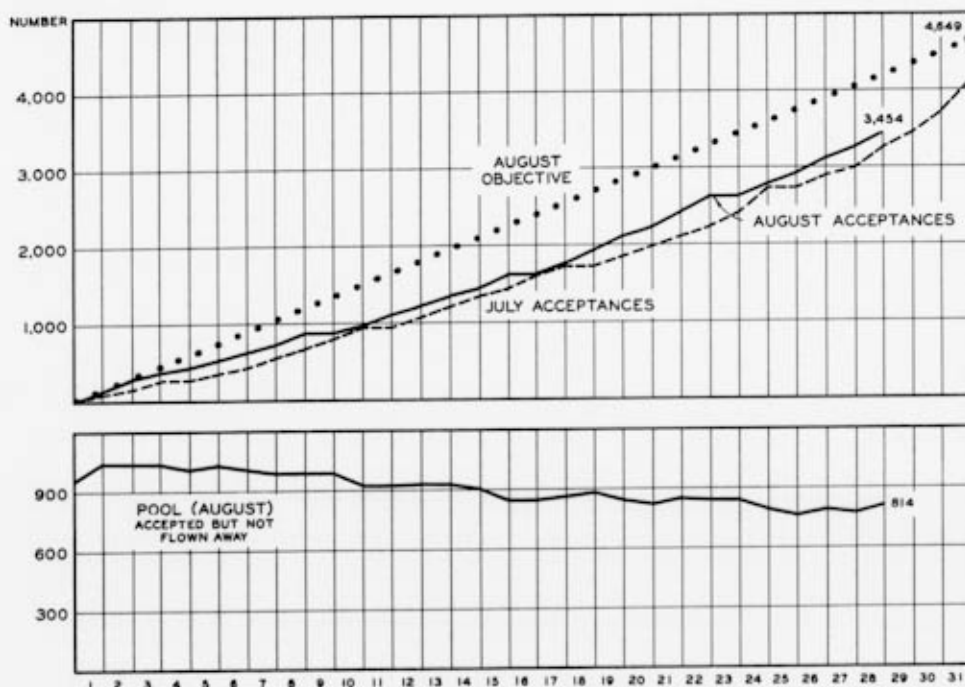
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UNITED STATES DAILY AIRPLANE PRODUCTION

The daily production of airplanes by United States manufacturers for all customers through August 28, 1942, is shown below. Data are based on the tally maintained by the Aircraft Production Division, War Production Board. The August objective of 4,649 airplanes is the initial objective for the month taken from the 8-K report of the Aircraft Division.

In the upper chart, the solid line is a cumulative plotting of daily airplane acceptances in August. The broken line reflects cumulative daily acceptances in July for purposes of contrast. Saturday and Sunday output has been combined and reported as of the close of business Sunday.

The lower chart shows the daily pool at factories of accepted airplanes not yet flown away or boxed for shipment. Release from the pool generally indicates an easing of equipment shortages, but many further steps may be necessary before planes are fully commissioned ready for activation of combat units.



Source of Information: War Production Board

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ARMY AIR FORCES

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UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION PROGRAM

The aircraft program for all customers is shown below for 1942 and 1943. Data are based on the Official Munitions Production Report of acceptances through July 31, 1942, and the planning schedule for the remainder of 1942 and for 1943 issued in Aircraft Report 8-K by the War Production Board. The 8-K initial objective includes planes under contract, planes financed but not yet under contract, and fill-in for additional production of desired types for which capacity will be available after completion of these programs.

The total 8-K program includes an unassigned group, all tactical, for which facilities are not available. If it were possible to produce the unassigned group, the President's objectives for 1942 and 1943 would be exactly covered with the exception of: (a) a small deficiency in the tactical group which would be wiped out by an excess in the 1943 schedule; (b) an excess of over 4,000 trainers spread over the two years.

Type	1942		1943	
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	2,641	5	11,595	11
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	3,714	7	9,062	8
Light Bomber, 2-eng	3,679	7	3,118	3
Light Bomber, 1-eng	3,775	8	15,904	15
Flying Boat, 4-eng	81	(a)	504	1
Flying Boat, 2-eng	922	2	1,364	1
Total Bombers	14,812	29	41,547	39
Army Fighter, 2-eng	1,583	3	3,273	3
Army Fighter, 1-eng	8,602	17	16,516	15
Navy Fighter, 1-eng	1,689	3	8,196	8
Total Fighters	11,874	23	27,985	26
Naval Reconnaissance	1,290	2	1,659	2
Total Combat	27,976	54	71,191	67
Heavy Transport, 4-eng	80	(a)	400	(a)
Heavy Transport, 2-eng	100	(a)	800	1
Medium Transport, 2-eng	1,492	3	4,999	5
Light Transport, 2-eng	333	1	716	(a)
Total Transport	2,005	4	6,915	6
Communications	4,152	8	2,086	2
Total Service Combat	6,157	12	9,001	8
Total Tactical	34,133	66	80,192	75
Adv. Trainer, 2-eng	3,649	7	5,324	5
Adv. Trainer, 1-eng	4,462	9	7,265	7
Basic Trainer	4,216	8	5,581	5
Primary Trainer	5,390	10	8,376	8
Total Trainers	17,717	34	26,546	25
Total Initial Objective	51,850	100	106,738	100
Unassigned (all tactical)	9,094	-	20,862	-
Total Program	60,944	-	127,600	-

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

Source of information: War Production Board

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PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

PERSONNEL

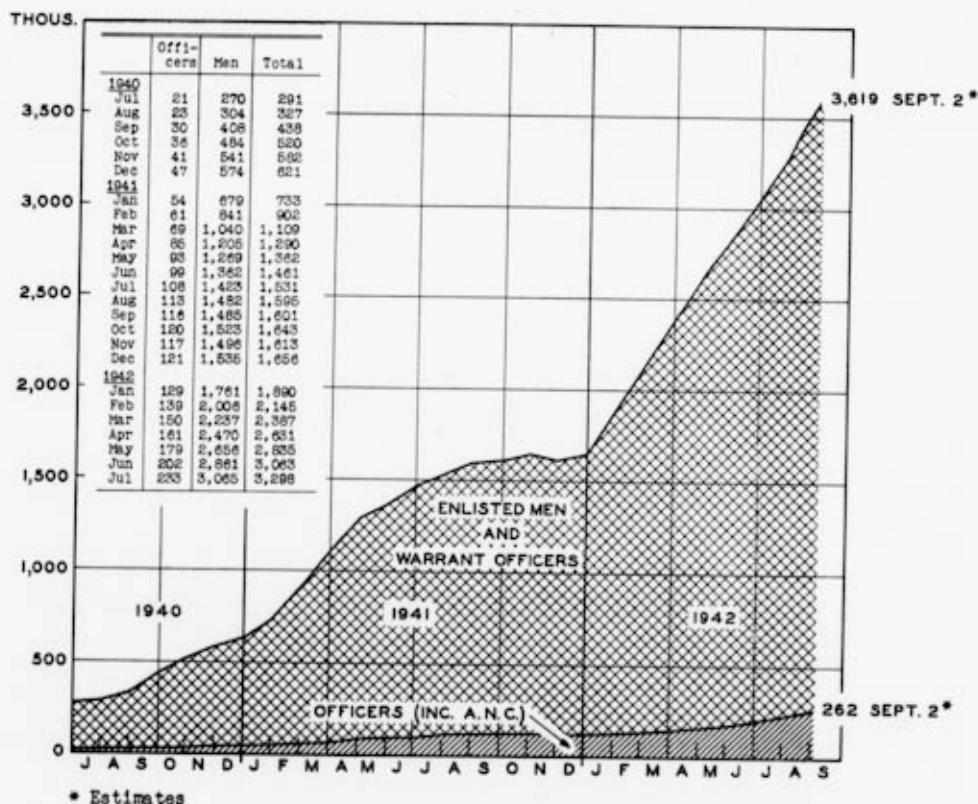
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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - SEPTEMBER 2, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,619,127 as of September 2, 1942. This shows an increase of 65,576 over the figure reported as of August 26. 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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PERSONNEL

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TEMPORARY PROMOTION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

A total of 20,298 National Guard officers were inducted into active military service. As shown in the tabulation below, a great number of these officers have been temporarily promoted in the Army of the United States. The totals listed do not include enlisted personnel of the National Guard who have received appointments to commissioned grade in the Army of the United States since induction into active military service.

Grade to Which Promoted	Jul 1, 1941 to Jun 30, 1942	Jul 1, 1942 to Aug 25, 1942
Brigadier General	12	7
Colonel	85	34
Lieutenant Colonel	719	167
Major	2,051	553
Captain	4,207	925
First Lieutenant	4,937	292
Totals	12,011	1,978

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS SEPARATED FROM THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Since induction, National Guard officers have been separated from active military service for numerous reasons. A number have reached the statutory age of 64 years; many of them were physically disqualified for active service; others were separated from the service as a result of reclassification; and still others by resignation.

Grade	From date of induction to Jun 30, 1942	From Jul 1, 1942 to Aug 25, 1942
Major General	3	2
Brigadier General	13	3
Colonel	39	3
Lieutenant Colonel	131	6
Major	146	5
Captain	427	16
First Lieutenant	389	19
Second Lieutenant	339	19
Totals	1,487	73

STATEMENTS OF SERVICE

The recent Pay Readjustment Act of June, 1942, provided that for longevity pay purposes officers may be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions in the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States. During the period from June 1, 1942 to August 25, 1942, the National Guard Bureau issued a total of 1,515 authenticated statements of service to the field. This volume was handled without any increase in personnel.

Source of Information: National Guard Bureau

PERSONNEL

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UTILIZATION OF CIVILIAN SKILLS IN THE ARMY

This is the third in a series of reports from a survey of the attitudes of enlisted men in three combat divisions of the Ground Forces, made in May, 1942 by the Research Branch, Special Service Division, S.O.S. A representative cross section of men was drawn by lot from each division and queried anonymously, insuring frank answers.

Some 1,522 Selectees, inducted prior to January 1, 1942, were asked for their occupational histories. In addition, they were asked the following question: "Does your present Army duty or job allow you to use the training and experience you had outside the Army?" Twenty percent of the answers were "Yes, most of the time", and 26 percent, "Yes, once in a while." Five percent of the men questioned were not sure as to whether or not their civilian skills had been used in the Army, while 49 percent, or 764 men, answered, "No, never."

Analysis of detailed occupational histories provided by each of the 1,552 Selectees, shows that only 42, or about 3 percent, had civilian jobs on the critical list of the Bureau of Employment Security. These are defined by the Bureau as "defense occupations in which the number of fully qualified registrants plus partially qualified registrants plus anticipated lay-offs is insufficient to meet anticipated job openings." Below are shown the civilian job and the Army job of each of these Selectees.

CIVILIAN JOB	ARMY JOB	CIVILIAN JOB	ARMY JOB
Boilermaker	Rifleman	Milling Machine opr ...	Cannoneer
Boilermaker	Half track dr.	*Milling Machine opr ...	Machinist
*Drop hammer opr	Half track dr.	Radial drill pr. opr ..	Radio repairman
Foreman, aircraft	Gunner	*Radio equip. assem	Radio repairman
Foreman, ship bldg	Bandsman	Riveter, aircraft	Cannoneer
Heat treater	Half track dr.	Rivet heater	Machine Gunner
Inspector (mach. shop)	Gunner	Screw mach. opr	Gunner
Internal grinder opr	Radio operator	Sheet Metal, aircraft .	Cannoneer
Layout man, ship bldg	Scout	*Sheet Metal, aircraft .	Auto machanic
Machinist, all-around	Tel. lineman	Ship rigger	(No data)
Machinist, all-around	Radio opr.	Surface-grinder opr ...	Maint. Man
*Machinist, all-around	Armorer	Turret-lathe opr	Truck driver
*Machinist, all-around	Section leader	Turret-lathe opr	Half track dr.
Machinist, all-around	Rifleman	Turret-lathe opr	Gunner
*Machinist, all-around	Recon. N.C.O.	Welder, arc	Rifleman
Machinist, all-around	Gunner	Welder, arc	Truck driver
Machinist, all-around	Ambulance dr.	Welder, arc	Scout car dr.
Machinist, all-around	Gunner	Welder, arc	Half track dr.
Machinist, all-around	Mach. Gunner	Welder, arc	Gunner
Machinist, bench	Squad leader	Welder, arc	Supply N.C.O.
*Machinist, bench	Maint. Mech.	Welder, arc	Cook

Of these 42 men, all inducted before 1942, eight (identified above by asterisks) said that they were utilizing on their Army job some civilian experience from their critical occupation. A substantially similar picture was observed in these three divisions among volunteers, and among Selectees inducted this year.

Source of Information: Research Branch, Special Service Division, HQ., S.O.S.

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PERSONNEL

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U. S. ARMY MOTION PICTURE SERVICE

The objective of the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service is to furnish amusement and recreation, through the medium of motion pictures, for the enlisted men and other Army personnel at posts, camps, and stations in the 48 states, the Territory of Alaska, and at Army bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Trinidad Sector of the Caribbean Defense Command. Organized in 1920 with a quarter million dollars of non-appropriated funds, the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service has since operated on a completely self-sustaining basis.

LARGEST THEATRE CHAIN IN THE UNITED STATES

Prior to September, 1940, its circuit consisted of 92 theatres serving 90 posts. In the intervening 23 months, an average of 20 theatres a month have been equipped and placed in operation. Its present circuit, consisting of 569 theatres at 317 posts, with 3,768 program showings per week, is the largest theatre chain in existence. By the end of 1942 it is expected that 740 theatres will be in operation presenting 5,084 program showings each week at 407 posts.

The entire product of the film industry is available to, and the best of it is exhibited in, War Department Theatres. Prints are made available to the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service in sufficient number to permit all theatres to be served with current productions within 30 days of national release date.

Any justifiable grounds for claims that Army theatres are competitive to similar commercial enterprises are avoided by restricting attendance at Army theatres to military personnel, the members of their households and civilians residing within the limits of the reservation.

OPERATIONS PROFITABLE

The attendance during the fiscal year 1942 amounted to 65,569,265 and the gross receipts to \$11,090,459.19. Posts with profitable theatres shared in the profits at the rate of 40 percent thereof, the total of such disbursements made to posts during the year for the welfare of enlisted men amounting to \$1,884,961.71.

The financing of the \$3,200,000 worth of equipment required for the expansion program has been completed from admission receipts; and reduced admission rates were put into effect on August 8, 1942. The cash admission rate was reduced from 20 to 15 cents and the price of a coupon book containing coupons good for ten admissions was set at \$1.20, or 12 cents per admission. (Under Public Law 676, 77th Congress, admissions to War Department Theatres are exempt from Tax). At the same time the profit-sharing rate was increased from 40 to 60 percent.

Source of Information: Special Service Division, HQ., S.O.S.

PERSONNEL

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INTERMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

The care and treatment of internees are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, a Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War, signed by the United States and 46 other countries. While internment camps are under the jurisdiction of the Service Commanders, all questions of policy in regard to the handling of internees according to provisions of the Geneva Convention are prescribed by The Provost Marshal General in Regulations furnished the Service Commanders for distribution to the camps. On new policies, all questions are submitted to The Provost Marshal General for decision.

The camps are located principally in the South and Southwest and have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The tabulation below shows number and capacity of camps in operation, camps under construction and future planning.

Camps	In Operation	Available	Sites to be Selected	Under Construction	Authorized for Advanced Planning	Total
Permanent	4	-	1	13	14	32
Temporary	9	5	-	-	-	14
Capacity	19,145	4,048	3,000	37,500	42,000	105,693

A central file in the Office of the Provost Marshal General indicates the number, nationality, internment serial number, rank of the internees and prisoners of war at the various camps. On August 26, 1942, the United States Army had interned a total of 4,342 enemy aliens since Pearl Harbor, excluding those interned in Hawaii. Of these, however, 582 have been repatriated; 36 have been released or paroled; 35 transported from Hawaii for internment have been returned to Hawaii; and 9 have died. So the actual number interned in the United States on August 26 was 3,680.

The camps are guarded by Military Police Escort Guard Companies trained for this type of duty. A three thousand-man camp operated at capacity requires three guard companies. However, because of the small number of internees, only one guard company is maintained for each one thousand persons or fraction thereof actually interned.

Forty-four Military Police Escort Guard Companies have been activated which, on a basis of one company per one thousand internees, would be ahead of both accumulation of internees and construction. However, five companies of the forty-four are assigned to the Western Defense Command for use at War Relocation Centers. Three companies are assigned to overseas duty. Twenty-four are on duty at eighteen permanent and temporary camps, one company is guarding aircraft temporarily and seven are of insufficient training and strength to be of any use. The remaining four have been ordered to duty at War Relocation Centers because ten additional companies authorized for use at those centers have insufficient personnel to perform required duties. On this basis, insufficient guard units have been authorized for maintenance of the present permanent and temporary camps at full capacity in addition to the other tasks assigned.

Source of information: Office of the Provost Marshal General

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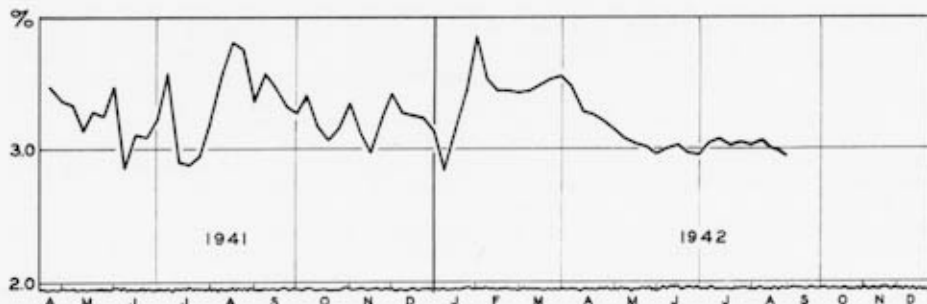
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week of August 28, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.94, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 29.4 per thousand. Of the 2.94 percent sick, 2.77 percent were in hospital and 0.17 percent in quarters.



THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Venereal disease continues to be a major cause of non-effectiveness in the Army. Although substantially below the level observed in previous wars, the new-case rate for the present Army is running above recent peacetime levels. (See the chart on the following page.)

The beginning of mobilization in 1940 was accompanied by a rise in the new case rate from the all-time low of 29.6 in 1939 to 42.5 per 1,000 per year, or just above the level of 1932. The principal increase was in gonorrhea. The syphilis rate, though slightly higher, was nevertheless lowest for any previous year except 1939.

This rise has not continued into 1942. The total venereal disease rate was 40.5 for 1941, and 38 for the first six months of this year. In terms of numbers of cases this means that approximately 19,000 of each million men under arms were newly infected with a venereal disease during the first six months of 1942. On this basis, in an army of 4 million men, approximately 152,000 will acquire infection during the year.

It is estimated that each soldier with venereal disease loses an average of 18 days from duty. Thus approximately 342,000 training days per million men under arms were lost during the first half of 1942. If these rates prevail an army of 4 million men will lose 2,736,000 days during the year, and hospital costs alone will exceed \$14,000,000. The control of venereal disease, therefore, still presents a major problem in military preventive medicine, even though the rates are much below those of the previous war.

Experience shows that a close correlation exists between the incidence of

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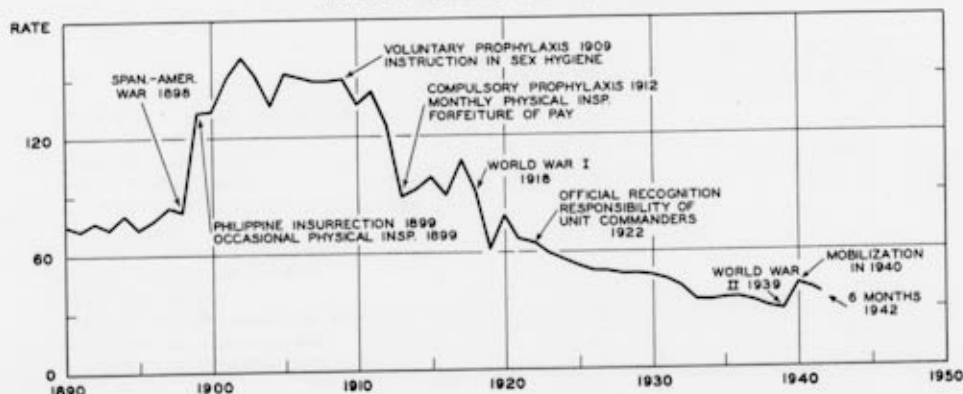
THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF VENEREAL DISEASE (Continued)

venerae disease in the civil population and that for troops stationed in the corresponding area. Data obtained by the examination of selectees and from other sources indicate that the incidence among civilians tends to be low in the New England, North Atlantic, Northwestern and Pacific group of states, and high in the Southern and Southeastern groups. A study of the 1941 rates for the Army by service commands shows that the rates for the First, Second and Ninth Service Commands, comprising states in which the civilian rates are low, likewise show a low rate for troops, while the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands, where the civilian rates are high likewise show a high rate for troops.

Venerae disease rates for the forces abroad show a similar pattern. For Iceland and Alaska the rates usually have been under 10 per 1,000 per year. The rate for Australia has shown an upward trend, and is now about the same as that for the continental United States. For Puerto Rico and the Trinidad Sector the new-case rates have been running over 100 per 1,000 per year. It is to be anticipated that troops going to other countries where venerae disease is prevalent among civilians will likewise experience a high incidence unless vigorous control measures are employed.

Within the last 3 months specially trained venerae disease control officers have been assigned to the following headquarters: each Service Command, Eastern and Western Defense Commands, Second Army, Third Army, Army Air Forces, Second and Third Air Force, Southeastern and Gulf Coast Air Force Training Center, and to 65 stations serving 10,000 or more troops each. In addition a venerae disease control officer has been assigned to the headquarters of the Australian and the European theatres of operation.

TOTAL VENEREAL DISEASES, UNITED STATES ARMY SINCE 1890
ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 MEN



Source of information: Vital Statistics Division; Venereal Disease Control Division,
Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon General

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SIGNAL CORPS

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NON-PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES, SIGNAL CORPS ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE

The Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service reports that an agreement has been made with the Soviet Purchasing Commission for the exchange of military film between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Arrangements have also been made to prepare new sound tracks in the Russian language for War Department training films, using a commentator and translator furnished by the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

For the week ended August 26, 1942, the Pictorial Service reported that initial distribution had been made of training film subjects sponsored by the Air Corps and Chemical Warfare, and initial foreign distribution had been made of ten films. For the same period, there were reported the establishment of seven additional film libraries, bringing the total to two hundred and nineteen. The number of libraries, by classification, is as follows:

<u>Film Libraries</u>	<u>Number</u>
Central Distribution Libraries	9
Sub-Libraries	100
Reception Center Libraries	38
School Libraries (U. S. Army Technical Schools)	19
Overseas Libraries	37
Special Libraries	12
Overseas Discharge Depots (Ports of Embarkation)	4
TOTAL	219

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The number of Signal Corps enlisted men enrolled for training in civilian vocational schools as of July 31, 1942, was 5,359. This compared with 4,638 enrolled at the end of June, an increase of 721, or 15.5 percent. The number of Signal Corps enlisted men completing their courses during the month of July was 1,540, an increase of 517 men, or 50.5 percent over the June total of 1,023.

The following tabulation shows by courses the number of enlisted men enrolled as of July 31, 1942, and the number of enlisted men completing courses during the month of July.

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number Enrolled At End of Month</u>	<u>Number Completing Courses During Month</u>
High Speed Radio Operators	800	0
Radio Operators	1,547	682
Radio Mechanics	2,753	847
Radio Technicians	50	0
Automatic Switchboard Installers	30	0
Repeater men	20	0
"Eyemo" Camera Repairmen	0	1
Diesel Engine Mechanics	108	0
Radar Mechanics	12	0
Transmitter Maintenance Men	24	0
Teletype Maintenance Men	10	10
Training on SCR-508 Equipment	5	0
TOTAL	5,359	1,540

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

9-3-42

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PORT SITUATION

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PORT SITUATION - DELAYS IN CAR UNLOADING

CARGO 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	405	1,390	2,887	1,971	545	2,735	1,588	549	5,147	21,115
Jun 12	447	6,828	2,761	1,778	246	2,752	1,506	422	2,968	20,068
Jun 19	566	6,767	2,894	1,772	351	2,642	1,642	972	5,371	21,165
Jun 26	574	6,254	2,787	1,611	556	3,259	1,610	1,241	5,052	21,584
Jul 3	437	6,926	2,611	1,609	860	3,427	1,556	1,121	5,368	22,005
Jul 10	679	7,768	2,757	2,256	825	3,485	1,509	895	5,915	25,105
Jul 17	652	6,951	3,175	2,732	925	3,525	1,960	614	5,090	25,579
Jul 24	685	5,977	3,148	3,111	928	3,186	2,622	767	5,916	24,558
Jul 31	789	6,285	2,615	3,337	1,156	2,718	1,827	485	4,770	25,960
Aug 7	894	6,006	2,625	3,157	1,000	2,112	2,265	584	4,244	25,289
Aug 14	1,440	5,716	2,596	2,919	967	1,524	2,295	561	4,482	22,500
Aug 21	1,492	6,260	2,555	2,584	1,108	1,295	2,414	555	4,512	22,149

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	1,015	67	749	125	128	1,279	7,440
Jun 12	58	2,662	1,674	1,005	42	805	100	128	1,207	7,737
Jun 19	82	2,455	1,696	941	59	949	506	107	904	7,517
Jun 26	178	2,344	1,831	988	105	1,628	522	429	982	8,797
Jul 3	207	2,652	1,234	754	209	1,225	561	439	1,012	8,665
Jul 10	264	2,935	1,256	807	505	1,841	285	507	746	9,142
Jul 17	291	3,292	1,525	998	526	1,279	541	378	858	9,266
Jul 24	352	5,080	1,891	1,324	261	1,156	488	522	910	9,852
Jul 31	411	2,894	2,015	1,775	266	1,455	525	280	1,161	10,578
Aug 7	535	2,689	1,901	1,641	462	1,080	294	107	1,089	9,998
Aug 14	487	2,292	1,864	1,672	142	628	592	110	1,625	9,172
Aug 21	494	1,915	1,559	1,359	267	551	455	124	1,556	7,996

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	12	27	10	27	41	35
Jun 12	9	39	61	56	17	29	10	27	41	39
Jun 19	4	36	59	55	18	35	19	11	29	36
Jun 26	48	37	66	58	19	52	19	35	27	41
Jul 3	47	50	47	46	26	54	19	57	30	39
Jul 10	59	50	46	36	61	55	19	57	26	40
Jul 17	46	47	48	37	35	58	17	46	27	39
Jul 24	49	52	60	45	28	56	19	50	25	40
Jul 31	50	46	77	55	25	54	18	58	24	44
Aug 7	57	45	72	58	46	51	15	28	22	41
Aug 14	54	40	72	57	15	40	17	30	36	41
Aug 21	55	31	66	55	24	45	18	29	51	36

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

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Weekly
PROGRESS
Report

Number 155

SEPTEMBER 10, 1942

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NO. 155

SEPTEMBER 10, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

Steel blanks from which guns are machined are produced by three methods: forging under a power hammer, centrifugal casting, and the so-called "seamless tubing method". The seamless tube method is the outgrowth of development work done in the automotive industry, the problem being to "hot-work" long, hollow sections. The process was adapted to gun making after the start of the re-armament program. The Timken-Detroit Axle Company has been in large scale production for some months, and the National Tube Company has just begun to produce gun blanks by this method. For the month of August, the scheduled production by each of the three methods was as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Forgings	6,151	48.7
Castings	3,385	26.8
Seamless Tubing		
40mm Gun	1,950	
75mm Gun, M3	1,076	
75mm Howitzer, M1A2	<u>75</u>	<u>24.5</u>
Total	<u>12,637</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Procurement is under way for 5,000 1/4-ton, 4x4, amphibian trucks to be manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. It is expected that 200 will be delivered by September 30, 1942, and 1,200 by October 31, 1942. Specifications are as follows: net weight approximately 3,500 pounds; pay load 800 pounds; speed in water approximately 5-3/4 miles per hour; speed on land 50-55 miles per hour; over-all length 188 inches; over-all width 64 inches; height to the top of the windshield 66-1/2 inches; height to top of the deck 42 inches; wheelbase 84 inches.

DEFICIENCIES

As of August 31, 1942, there were four strikes, one slowdown, and 43 labor difficulties which affect Ordnance production.

Initial production by the Goodyear Michigan Corporation, contractor for breech blocks for the 3" gun M7, is being retarded by lack of WD-3415 (special nickel chromium alloy) steel. This gun, which is used in the heavy tank and also as an anti-tank weapon, is one of the most urgent Ordnance items now under procurement. Strenuous expediting efforts have been made, but the earliest promised delivery of the steel is late in September. The New York Air Brake Company, another contractor for the breech blocks, also lacks this same steel. The Kennedy Van-Saun Manufacturing and Engineering Company and the Read Machinery Company are unable to obtain seamless steel tubing for manufacture of 60mm mortars.

PRODUCTION

The first lot of smokeless powder was accepted from the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, current production being sufficient for about 24,000,000 Cal. .30 cartridges daily. This represents the first output of military smokeless powder west of the Mississippi River during this war.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACQUISITIONS				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1-Aug 31	Percent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
EQUIPMENT									
Small Arms									
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,278,564	-	433,291	34	66,300	66,480	73,500	79,500	86,000
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	-	-	197,665	-	29,991	30,127	31,000	36,800	45,000
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,895,033	-	11,708	1	2,642	8,684	5,200	23,250	41,950
Submachine gun, Cal.45	1,009,098	-	377,994	37	37,500	38,975	42,500	64,000	33,000
Machine Gun, Cal.30, AC	66,065	-	69,517	102	12,322	11,950	11,100	11,359	11,480
Machine Gun, Cal.30 (Var.)	138,319	-	103,825	75	12,127	27,475	23,600	21,343	23,300
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AC	284,263	-	139,733	49	19,735	22,746	22,755	22,400	24,055
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AA	32,114	-	27,739	86	4,680	5,817	4,925	3,600	3,700
Machine Gun, Cal.50, HB	73,809	-	25,514	35	4,537	5,327	5,350	9,925	11,075
Mount, Cal.50, M2, M2A1, or M3, AA	20,887	-	9,086	44	1,344	3,651	2,800	3,095	3,143
Artillery									
Aircraft									
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	36,145	84	6,006	3,681	4,000	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	3,206	59	496	555	600	800	900
Antiaircraft									
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,220	-	1,012	31	174	281	300	230	285
Gun, 40mm, AA	9,507	-	2,990	31	879	964	1,100	1,322	1,207
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,496	-	1,426	57	292	368	306	483	483
Antiaircraft Fire Control									
Director M5, 37 & 40mm Gun, AA	14,769	-	1,861	13	478	902	933	1,130	1,345
Director M6, 40mm Gun, AA	2,200	-	1,470	67	346	17	17	175	67
Director M7 & M9, 90mm, AA	811	-	236	29	33	42	40	53	74
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	703	-	160	23	31	30	31	36	43
Self-Propelled									
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,835	72	928	328	200	250	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (Mod)	2,167	\$1	809r	37	105r	0	375	0	111
Gun, 3", AT, SP	1,786	-	0	0	0	0	5	105	350
Howitzer, 75mm, AT, SP	2,028	-	312	15	60	51	51	4	71
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	891	32	152	290	300	375	375
Tank Guns									
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	24,565	-	14,800	60	2,401	2,401	2,401	2,500	2,430
Gun, 57mm, Tank	1,000	-	0	0	0	0	200	0	100
Gun, 75mm, Tank, M2, M3	13,659	-	11,624	85	2,535	2,487	2,300	1,416	1,416
Wheeled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	6,617	46	921	1,104	1,225	1,375	1,475
Gun, 57mm, AT	2,159	-	1,354	63	269	535	532	405	381
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M2	6,557	-	3,219	49	302	212	400	300	500
Mortar, 81mm w/mount M1	4,156	-	3,311	80	680	494	500	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,119	-	343	31	34	25	30	105	554
Howitzer, 105mm, Field, M2A1	3,035	-	2,760	91	470	172	301	298	275
Gun, 155mm, Field, M3	447	-	315	70	38	0	60	0	0
Gun, 155mm, Field, M1	570	-	287	50	38	36	45	50	50
Tanks and Combat Vehicles									
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Gas	10,588	-	3,621	47	657	605	675	900	845
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, Diesel			878		105	8v	105	90	105
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M5			474		127	268	230	320	590
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M3	5,066	1	4,690	93	627	202	150	110	100
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M4	8,934	-	2,429	27	673	1,054	1,244	1,230	2,513
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M7			0		0	0	0	0	0
Car, Armored, light, med, hvy	8,937	-	0	0	0	0	6	21	80
Car, Scout (w/o Arm.) M3A1	8,434	-	3,698	44	1,126	1,073	900	650	1,200
Carrier, Personnel, M2, M3 & M5	9,864	-	5,268	53	550	614	582	1,135	1,327
MOTOR TRANSPORT									
Ambulance (all types)	11,331	-	5,594	49	1,960	2,015	1,824	1,976	2,052
Car, passenger, 5 pass.	7,993	-	10,554	132	0	0	0	-	-
Motorcycle, solo	28,608	-	26,090	91	5,250	4,078	4,520	4,950	5,734
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4 x 4	182,164	-	118,394	65	17,345	17,843	16,700	16,900	17,700

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.
 * To be used to meet Carbine Cal.30, M1 deficit.
 r - Revised

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS (Continued)

Item	1962 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1- Aug 31	Percent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
MOTOR TRANSPORT (Continued)									
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	54,475	-	50,374	92	9,393	10,362	7,416	9,564	9,958
Truck, 1 1/2 ton	159,141	-	108,232	68	15,161	7,307	14,632	11,400	12,657
Truck, 2 1/2 ton	184,338	-	110,766	60	15,138	19,725	21,150	22,310	23,540
Truck, 4-5 ton	10,368	-	7,139	69	1,029	1,013	960	1,060	1,060
Truck, 6 ton and over	11,323	-	7,113	63	1,215	1,485	1,303	1,644	1,307
Semi-trailers	10,554	-	5,066	48	710	1,193	1,544	1,147	964
Trailers	109,960	-	39,690	36	7,953	7,015	11,245	16,962	16,756
AMMUNITION									
Small Arms Ammunition (a)									
Cart., Cal. 30, Carbine M1	563	64.5	7.5	1	3	.5	6	20	37
Cart., Cal. 30, (all other types)	4,834	-	3,665	76	740	720	654	644	551
Cart., Cal. 45, Ball, M1911	3,263	-	496	15	70	71	68	59	140
Cart., Cal. 50 (all types)	2,379	-	717	30	169	172	201	215	239
Artillery Ammunition (b)									
Cart., HE (Incend) M1, 20mm, AC	43,508	-	3,497	8	244	498	4,251	2,500	5,000
Cart., AP & Ball, 20mm, AC	64,956	-	34,686r	53	4,440	3,318	5,250	5,500	8,000
Shell, HE, M56, 37mm, AC	1,628	-	1,468	90	181	375	350	350	350
Shot, AP, M50 w/t 37mm, AC	567	-	152	27	12	0	29	100	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AA	5,564	-	5,549	99	830	552	699	805	525
Shot, APC, M59, 37mm, AA	799	-	355	44	278	24	100	100	100
Shell, HE, M53, 37mm, T & AT	8,285	-	4,087	49	804	950	1,499	2,000	2,000
Shot, APC, M51 & AP M74, 37mm, T & AT	20,332	-	13,991	69	2,482	3,699	3,508	3,000	3,500
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,574	-	1,313	83	451	181	149	600	0
Shell, HE, M1, 40mm, AA	13,737	-	1,641	12	207	206	415	1,400	1,900
Shot, AP, M51 w/t 40mm, AA	1,600	-	0	0	0	0	50	100	150
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm, Guns	7,343	-	4,024	55	752	548	844	299	700
Shot, APC, M51 & AP M72, 75mm Guns	6,523	-	3,755	58	601	762	857	299	450
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm How.	7,561	-	3,767	50	625	448	588	375	475
Shot, APC, M52, w/t & AP M79									
w/t 3" AA, T & AT	1,454	-	416	29	115	221	205	349	350
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	2,777	-	2,275	82	510	668	590	599	170
Shot, APC, M52 & AP, M77, 90mm, AA	543	-	6	1	0	6	15	30	65
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm, How.	10,849	-	5,641	52	1,193	617	1,300	849	1,100
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm Gun (c)	962	-	162	17	33	42	110	125	130
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm, How. (new) (c)	784	-	22	3	22	0	210	200	330
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm, How. (old) (c)	2,597	-	1,953	75	278	215	562	255	75
Shell, HE, M19A2, 60mm Mortar	9,625	-	4,696	49	480	196	750	900	900
Shell, HE, M13A1, 81mm Mortar	2,821	-	1,942	69	170	205	150	300	300
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	1,059	-	445	42	151	204	125	180	180
Bombs (b)									
Bomb, GP, 100# (c)	1,897	-	852r	45	82r	60	100	60	100
Bomb, GP, 250# (c)	1,252	-	429	34	73	125	166	94	100
Bomb, GP, 500# (c)	815	321r	339r	42	48r	32	40	40	50
Bomb, GP, 1,000# (c)	724	332r	61	8	16	18	31	32	40
Bomb, GP, 2,000# (c)	38	-	4	11	0	1	1	8	8
Charge Propellants									
CP for 155mm Guns (old & new)	1,844	-	909	49	100	115	121	100	200
CP for 155mm How. (old & new)	3,639	-	3,849	106	497	577	590	150	300
Miscellaneous (b)									
Mine, anti-tank, HE, M1	3,439	-	1,123	33	47	22	450	0	300
Grenade, hand, frag., M1	1,856	-	821	44	288	263	750	600	0
Grenade, AT, HE, M9	3,661	918r	1,182	32	159	180	248	250	250
Grenade, hand offensive, M1	2,007	-	467	23	147	320	250	250	225

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Figures in millions

(b) Figures in thousands

(c) Unfused

r Revised

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A new development by the National Defense Research Council, involving the use of invisible light, is of primary interest to the Air Forces and the Signal Corps. A demonstration was held at Wright Field for landing aircraft under blackout conditions, through the utilization of light outside the visible spectrum. The ground equipment picks up invisible radiation from the airplane and makes visible from the pilot's position an outline of the runway.

The Engineer Corps and Signal Corps are also interested in another invisible light development involving the use of infra-red light for vision at night in moving vehicles in total darkness. An indoor demonstration of the use of infra-red radiation for moving ground vehicles over terrain during darkness was held at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. An M4-A1 tank (now the M4), equipped with headlights covered with infra-red filters, and with a crew supplied with infra-red periscopes and a telescope, was maneuvered successfully around obstacles in total darkness. The apparatus will be further tested by the tank corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

MAJOR TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

During the month of August there were in progress major telephone construction projects for 173 locations, involving a cost of \$11,733,000. At the end of the month, projects in nine locations had been completed, while projects in 71 locations were 50 percent or more completed, and those in 51 locations were less than 50 percent completed. In 17 locations, construction jobs were delayed pending receipt of materials, and in 42 locations, preliminary work only had been done. The cost of the projects completed in the month of August was \$555,000. The following tabulation shows, by Service Commands and Departments, the number of project locations, the cost the projects, and the status of construction:

Agency	Value of Projects (000)	Number of Project Locations	Status of Construction by No. of Locations			
			Completed In Aug	50% or more Completed	Less than 50% Completed	Engineering in Progress
Service Command						
1	\$ 1,310	16	0	9	6	1
2	341	12	1	3	6	2
3	570	20	1	6	6	7
4	451	10	2	7	1	0
5	805	11	1	9	1	0
6	921	18	0	11	4	3
7	1,218	18	0	10	7	1
8	906	23	2	5	7	9
9	820	33	1	7	9	16
Department						
Panama	3,402	7	0	2	4	1
Puerto Rico	989	5	1	2	0	2
Total	\$11,733	173	9	71	51	42

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

RADIO STATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Radio airways station projects have been set up for three important areas, involving the construction of 48 stations. The location of the areas, the number of stations involved, and the progress made are reported as follows:

Caribbean Area - The project for this area involves four stations, for which major items have been requisitioned.

South Pacific Area - The project in this area comprises 14 stations, for which all requisitions for material have been written and are being processed.

Greenland Area - This is a weather project involving 30 stations, of which seven are now being installed. For the remainder, all material has been shipped to the Port of Embarkation.

AUGUST DELIVERIES

August acceptances of 69 important tactical radio sets totalled 63,846 sets, as compared with an estimate of 57,422 as of August 1, 1942 and with July deliveries of 38,022. August output represents a gain of 25,824 sets, or more than 67 percent, over the July figure. In addition to those sets reported as accepted during August, as of August 31, 1942, there were on hand 13,212 sets complete except for minor component parts. On July 31, 1942, there were 15,157 sets in this category. The following tabulation summarizes in dollar terms monthly deliveries of all types of Signal Corps equipment since January 1, 1942:

January	\$ 13,534,885	May	\$ 58,187,695
February	20,800,232	June	78,132,306
March	25,548,877	July	91,376,654
April	35,117,211	August	100,792,461

THE AFFILIATED PLAN

Early in 1938, plans for procuring communication technicians and specialists from the telephone industry were approved and adopted by the War Department and called the Affiliated Plan. Under this plan, now in operation, small cadres of experienced communications men become the technical nucleus for Signal Corps units organized for active service with the ground and air forces. These men are recommended by the sponsoring telephone company or groups of companies, for appointment to the units for which each company has accepted responsibility.

While only one-fifth of the employees of the Bell System who served during the last conflict were assigned to the Signal Corps, the Affiliated Plan, adopted in peacetime and now in effect, insures in this war the effective use of experienced and technically qualified communications men where their special abilities will be of maximum value.

A similar affiliated plan is in effect for procuring officers and enlisted men for use in Signal Corps Photographic Units through the cooperation of the motion picture industry. As of August 31, 1942, a total of 781 officers and 1,586 enlisted men had been appointed to Signal Corps units under the Affiliated Plan; and 35 Ground Units and 147 Air Force Units had been activated.

Source of Information: Executive Control 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 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Frequency Meter SCR-211	38,589r	-	14,734	38.2	2,492	2,962	4,000	5,000	5,000
Interphone Equipment RC-36	34,790	-	17,119	49.2	2,422	6,867	3,000	4,000	5,000
Command Radio SCR-274	37,171	-	20,659	55.6	761	7,305	3,000	4,500	5,000
SCR-522	24,436r	-	4,349	17.8	1,436	1,278	3,600	4,000	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	28,012	-	21,869	78.1	1,404	4,415	2,500	3,000	3,500
Liaison Radio SCR-287	17,487	-	6,472	37.0	893	1,378	1,000	1,500	2,000
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	25,567	-	38,343	150.0	6,564	7,850	6,500	6,500	6,000
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,524	-	14,236	51.7	2,329	3,862	2,800	3,000	3,000
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-578	24,635	-	2,125	8.6	598	159	600	1,000	3,000
Absolute Altimeter SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	-	1,565	26.1	428	982	750	1,000	1,200
<u>WIRE COMMUNICATIONS</u>									
Reel Equipment CE-11	35,673	-	31,534	88.4	8,230	145	4,280	-	-
Switchboard HD-71	3,293	-	1,093	33.2	142	0	200	500	500
Telegraph Printer EE-97	4,145	2,251	737	17.8	105	47	100	200	500
Telegraph Set TG-5-A	13,223	782	3,856	29.2	127	0	500	1,000	2,000
Telephone EE-8-A	210,439	-	101,522	48.2	31,268	22,808	25,000	25,000	50,000
Telephone Central Office Set TC-4	1,100	-	676	61.5	0	0	10	20	50
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thousand miles)	477	-	225	47.2	43	58	50	50	70
Wire W-130 (Miles)	76,869	-	54,672	71.1	10,209	9,620	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Ground-Air Navigation Aid Control Net System SCS-3	60	-	0	0.0	0	0	1	9	10
Ground Radio Detection Equipment									
Aircraft Warning									
SCR-268	1,730	-	404	23.4	80	107	120	150	175
SCR-270	156r	-	77	49.4	8	9	9	70	98
SCR-271	364r	-	58	15.9	16	9	9	0	0
SCR-588	100r	-	20	20.0	7	2	6	16	16
Antiaircraft									
SCR-545	483	-			New development; production starts in 1943 Production starts in January, 1943				
SCR-584									
Mobile Range Detector									
SCR-527	0r	-			Production starts in November, 1942				
Range Finder									
SCR-547	512	-	0	0.0	0	0	5	20	105
Airborne Detection and Recognition Equipment									
SCR-520-AI-10	100	-	4	4.0	0	0	34	10	15
SCR-517-ASV-10	928	-	184	19.8	77	65	125	125	79
SCR-535-BR-1FF, Mk II	18,000	-	11,706	65.0	4,180	2,700	4,000	3,704	0
SCR-595-US-1VF, Mk III	18,500	-	875	4.7	200	675	1,000	2,000	2,500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Preliminary revised requirements of ASP
r Revised

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 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION</u>									
<u>RADIO SETS</u>									
Ground-Air Liaison and Army, Corps and Division Communication									
SCR-188	3,765	1,113	541	14.4	386	54	86	50	50
SCR-299	2,683	366	370	13.8	0	120	25	200	300
Intra-Regiment Communication									
SCR-284	17,912	-	4,275	23.9	1,400	2,265	2,000	1,267	1,500
SCR-543	2,336	-	667	28.6	118	535	150	300	300
Short Range Portable									
SCR-536	17,711	-	13,433	75.8	1,124	3,626	1,500	2,126	0
Short Range, Vehicular, Field Artillery									
SCR-608	4,834	-	852	17.6	619	230	600	900	1,500
SCR-610	22,248	-	11,171	50.2	3,911	4,027	5,000	5,000	7,114
SCR-628	1,559	-	996	63.9	617	375	300	300	300
Vehicular and Tank, Armored Force									
SCR-508-PM, Type III	2,901	-	1,605	55.3	214	639	400	500	600
SCR-506-AM, Type II	530	-	0	0.0	Production starts in November, 1942				
SCR-528-PM, Type III	15,965	-	5,122	32.1	472	2,502	1,500	3,000	3,000
SCR-538-PM, Type III	15,000	-	7,141	47.6	1,043	3,253	1,300	2,000	2,500
Cavalry, Lightweight									
SCR-511	4,904	488	4,416	90.0	783	3,629	1,500	2,129	0
Radio Intelligence, S. C., SCR-551	121r	-	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Charging Set SCR-169	2,525r	-	772	30.6	284r	288r	400	500	500
Flash Ranging Set GR-4	31r	-	24	77.4	12	0	0	0	0
Signal Lamp Equipment ES-84	685	-	564	82.3	5	0	50	100	200
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	38	48.7	2	11	0	5	5
Test Set I-56	3,375r	-	803	23.8	205	0	50	100	500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Preliminary revised requirements of ASP.

r Revised

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

DEVELOPMENTS

Contracts have been placed with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Corporation for special steel to be rolled to British sections and sent to England for the manufacture of panel bridges for American troops. These companies have guaranteed physical properties required, but cannot guarantee the chemical properties specified by the British Army. Inasmuch as the steel companies guarantee the physical properties and state that the steel is weldable, the Corps of Engineers is willing to waive the chemical specifications but the British Army refuses to do so.

CAA AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

At a recent conference with Civil Aeronautics Authority officials, a complete program of CAA construction was determined for the remainder of this year and 1943. The program is to cost a total of \$200,000,000 and will involve 193 fields, certified by the Army Air Forces or the Navy as having military value. Some 73 of the 193 fields are already under construction by the Corps of Engineers. Reimbursement will be made by the CAA in an amount equivalent in each case to what could be justified for a normal CAA field. An additional 81 fields are to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers as regular CAA projects, 35 are to be constructed by CAA's own construction forces, and 4 will be constructed by WPA.

DEFICIENCIES

The General Electric schedule for delivery of 60" searchlights has had to be revised because of the inability to obtain machine tools needed for expansion, without forcible diversion from Army Air Forces, Ordnance, or Navy end use contracts. It is anticipated at the present time that delivery of the searchlights will be delayed approximately 60 days on account of the machine tool situation.

While priority ratings of AA-1 or AA-2 may be assigned for the procurement of items that will be used directly for Task Forces, AA-3 is the highest rating for equipment for experimental or development projects. As many such projects are intended to develop equipment for Task Forces to be organized in the near future, delay in the development implies subsequent delay in securing equipment directly for the Task Forces. For example, it has not been possible to secure certain experimental grading equipment recently requested by the Desert Warfare Board.

The Corps of Engineers construction program is also being impeded by difficulty in obtaining steel in numerous essential forms such as nails, railroad rails, and structural steel. Inability to obtain cast iron water pipe has necessitated various temporary expedients to permit occupancy of certain new stations by required dates. Shortage of steel plate has made it necessary to restrict the use of standard 25,000-gallon pressure tanks, generally to underground storage of aviation gasoline at stations in the Air Frontier Zone. With certain exceptions, second hand tanks are used for either underground or above ground stations within the interior of the United States.

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 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
BOATS AND BRIDGES									
Boat, half, w/7 paddies	11,993	-	24	(a)	24	0	476	1,426	2,350
Boat, power, with trailer	377	-	251r	67	71	61	20	0	19
Boat, reconnaissance	3,149	-	146	5	0	146	1,000	854	700
Float, pneumatic, 6-ton-5588	8,034	-	5,957r	74	1,662	1,548	0	43	500
Bridge, steel, portable, H-10	44	-	19	43	0	0	3	6	5
Bridge, steel, portable, H-20	50	-	52r	104	0	2	1	0	0
Bridge, steel, roadway	36	-	13r	36	2r	2	1	3	2
Bridge, ponton, 10-ton, complete	57	-	25	44	2	11	9	5	5
Bridge, ponton, 25-ton, complete	100	-	26	26	0	8	12	14	0
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT									
Auger, earth, motorized	148(b)	103(b)	39	26	0	0	0	0	0
Compressor, air, motorized	1,013	-	287	28	34	155	33	63	200
Crane, truck-mounted	250	-	121	48	16	30	209	20	25
Grader, road, motorized, gasoline	291	75	170r	58	5r	37	0	17	30
Mixer, concrete	875	590	159	18	44	22	23	41	40
Shovel, gasoline, 1/2 yard	753	-	184r	24	39r	29	23	36	60
Trailer, (light tractor)	103	-	116	113	4	0	4	0	0
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,600	-	648	41	331	293	45	52	200
ELECTRIC LIGHTING EQUIPMENT									
Electric lighting equipment, 3 KVA	2,721	-	579	21	20	115	246	71	150
Electric lighting equipment, 5 KW	1,885	568	1,235r	66	173r	188	258	200	150
PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING AND REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT									
Compass, lensatic, w/case (thou)	569	27	125	22	26	16	121	75	0
Instruments, drawing, field set	12,680	-	11,288r	89	4,214r	2,161	118	12	200
Stereocomparagraph equipment	114	-	130	114	0	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/binoculars	3,009	-	2,270	75	355	648	78	0	130
Transit, Engineers', 1 min.	1,824	-	823	45	177	160	17	195	200
Transit, Engineers', 20 sec.	1,538	-	683	44	24	48	0	42	50
Trailer, (triangulation tower)	64	-	71	296	59	0	-	-	-
Triangulation Tower, portable	47	-	36	77	0	0	-	-	-
SEARCHLIGHTS									
Searchlight, 24", beach defense	264	-	126	48	16	0	0	4	20
Searchlight, AA, 60", mobile	3,926	-	984	25	119	117	33	0	185
Trailer, 60" Searchlight	3,168	-	2,939	93	153	291	52	0	0
TRACTORS									
Tractor, medium, w/angledoser	2,789	-	311	11	0	159	2,140	2,655	765
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT									
Water Purification Unit, mobile	149	-	132r	89	26r	30	19	0	15
Water Supply Equipment, Engineer	651	-	806	124	166	175	19	19	75
MISCELLANEOUS									
Semi-trailer, 1500 gal., water	435	-	230	53	67	151	11	25	45

NOTE: September and October forecast from August Status Report.

(a) Less than one percent.

(b) Increased 40 for International Aid.

r Revised

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

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

A directive of July 29, 1942 from the Procurement Assignment Board, concerning the "Reassignment of Procurement Responsibility for Chemical Grenades," charged the Chemical Warfare Service with the manufacture, storage and issue of the Grenade, Hand, Gas, Irritant, CN, M7; Grenade, Hand, Gas, Irritant, CN-DM, M6; and the Grenade, Smoke, HC, M8. Previously, the Chemical Warfare Service filled these grenades upon requisition from Ordnance. As soon as complete procurement information is received from Ordnance, production plans for the next two years will be formulated.

DEFICIENCIES

Diaphragm mask assemblies have been delayed because of production difficulties with the new diaphragm angletube assemblies. First shipments are now en-route. The present molds will be insufficient to meet scheduled requirements. A new mold is being manufactured which will provide the additional capacity required.

Although the production of Protective Ointment has been above schedule, it is still only about 33 percent complete. As previously reported, a new plant for the manufacture of Dichloramine T (the critical component) has been completed. Since all this ointment must be subjected to a thirty-five day ageing test before final acceptance, an increase in deliveries of ointment will not be appreciable for two or three weeks. In order further to increase the capacity for producing the ointment, studies are being made of the possibilities of reducing the content of Dichloramine T from twenty-five percent to twenty percent. Also, a source of Dichloramine B is being thoroughly investigated, and if satisfactory, will be developed. These developments should solve the ointment problem.

NEW PRODUCTION

The first delivery of the revised Alarm, Gas was made in the week ended September 4, 1942. This item is now in full production with a minimum of 1,000 per day. Required production for 1942 is expected to be met by the middle of October.

The first units of the Langmuir smoke generator have been received. If the tests of the Generator prove successful, they will supplement the present Apparatus, Large Scale, Smoke Screen. The unit is a small distilling plant which will crack cheap fuel oil and condense it, producing a fine, white smoke screen. These units are mobile and hence can cover a large area rapidly.

Source of Information: Chemical Warfare Service

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1962 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 31	Percent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
CHEMICAL AGENTS									
Lewisite (ML)	1,635	-	213	13	53	54	26	26	26
Mustard (HS)	28,266	-	18,193	64	5,105	4,582	3,000	3,600	4,800
Phosgene (GO)	3,418	-	1,959	57	269	332	300	268	300
Screening Smoke (PS)	10,000	-	2,932	29	454	1,553	500	750	1,000
White Phosphorus (WP)	14,164	-	11,267	80	2,361	1,870	Procured as Needed		
PROTECTIVE MATERIALS									
Agent, Non-Corrosive (gal)	1,000,182	-	604,165	60	146,905	154,884	115,000	85,116	150,000
Alarm, Gas	35,823	-	2,000	6	0	2,000	8,309	20,000	20,000
Apparatus, Decon., Power-driven	1,509	-	1,064	71	291	132	160	188	160
Apparatus, Decon., (1 1/2 qt.)	696,560	-	205,867	30	9,000	0	15,989	93,074	100,000
Apparatus, Decon., (3 gal.)	76,789	-	34,828	45	17,825	16,752	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bleaching Material "B"	16,336	-	3,692r	23	781r	786	800	617	800
Canister, Serv. & Dis.	2,299,800	-	1,019,264	44	60,022	35,889	240,000	0	120,000
Curtain, Gasproof	431,666	-	413,804	96	38,397	29,176	40,000	30,824	30,000
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	13,545	-	1,775	13	1,120	630	Limited Standard		
Impregnite I (ton)	4,741	-	2,231	47	312	412	325	436	460
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	2,352	-	8,996r	382	1,260r	99	436	22	0
Kit, MS, Vapor Detector, M4	17,992	-	1,549	9	188	1,361	1,000	639	5,000
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	920,939	-	202,523	22	7,704	96	60,000	150,000	200,000
Mask, Gas, Horse, M4	20,714	-	0	0	0	0	0	Limited Standard	
Mask, Gas, Horse, M5	18,433	-	0	0	0	0	0	Limited Standard	
Mask, Gas, Service	3,403,963	-	1,734,502	51	305,326	412,385	300,000	537,615	650,000
Ointment, Protective (ton)	1,025	-	425	41	69	70	45	35	124
Paint, Vesicant Detector, M5	833,635	-	2,256,190	271	690,611	1,265,279	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paper, Vesicant Detector, M5	88,811	-	70,284	79	21,000	19,284	50,000	100,716	100,000
Respirator, Dust, C.T.	269,203	-	91,996	37	29,277	0	0	0	0
Respirator, Dust, M1	5,439,878	-	863,086	16	333,707	502,986	500,000	1,172,014	1,175,000
Set, Gas, Ident. Detonation	11,389	-	5,163	45	723	319	490	0	1,781
Set, Gas, Ident. Instructional	3,545	-	615	17	0	0	4,000	0	1,000
Solvents, Impregnite I (ton)									
Non-Volatile (ton)	756	-	5,827	771	1,720	1,239	1,000	1,000	1,000
Volatile (ton)	11,765	-	7,267	62	1,307	1,259	1,000	1,000	1,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION									
Bomb, Incendiary, (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	2,510	10	580	703	1,000	Depends on Mt. Alloc.	
Bomb, Incendiary, (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	13,182	93	2,382	686	1,667	980	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	182,143	-	70,808	39	33,264	32,816	40,308	7,492	40,000
Candle, IM	56,451	-	1,000	2	0	0	7,000	5,000	11,250
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2" C.M.	557	-	6	1	0	6	0	194	200
Cart, Chemical Mortar	691	-	298	43	198	0	200	400	200
Cylinder, Portable	7,309	-	1,193	16	0	1,193	0	0	0
Flame Thrower, Portable	7,174	-	1,307	17	29	298	160	1,100	1,067
Grenade, Hand, M4	2,965,108	-	202,970	7	0	202,970	750,000	500,000	600,000
Kit, Service, Flame Thrower	585	-	107	18	0	107	9	9	69
Mine, Land, Chemical	289,258	-	796,457	275	34,730	218,380	50,000	100,000	100,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	1,955	-	93	5	32	33	250	200	0
Shell, Chemical Mortar	335,655	-	127,610r	38	32,544	41,793	49,000	62,000	82,000
Shell, Livens Projector	15,227	-	36,827r	242	3,500r	0	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	495	-	570	115	20	200	250	300	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	7,520r	16	1,377r	1,744	1,000	4,575	6,425
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,665	-	156r	9	0r	0	1,400	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT									
Container, Steel, 1-ton, Type A	255	-	4,557	1,787	0	0	0	0	0
Container, Steel, 1-ton, Type D	25,163	-	14,258	57	3,099	2,550	2,000	3,088	3,000
Drums, 55 gal.	59,504	-	81,555	137	22,560	56,730	28,984	40,000	40,000
Kit, Repair, Gas Mask, Company	0	-	8,761	-	1,035	6,891	0	0	0
Kit, Repair, Universal, M5	9,426	-	4,296	46	0	4,296	5,000	5,000	5,000
Plant, Impregnating	84	-	5r	6	1r	2	0	2	7

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

SHORTAGE OF NICKEL SILVER FOR OPERATING KNIFE HANDLES

This item, manufactured by the Bard-Parker Company, requires nickel silver for its fabrication. Since July 9, the Office of The Surgeon General has attempted to secure for the Bard-Parker Company sufficient quantity to meet its contractual commitments. These amount to 3-3/4 tons, of which the nickel content is 18 percent or 0.7 tons of nickel.

On July 20, the Materiel Section, Priorities Branch, Resources Division, Services of Supply advised that an A-1-a (out-of-line) priority rating had been granted, and that the material was to be obtained from frozen stocks held by the International Silver Company. The International Silver Company never received the release. Repeated contacts by this office with the War Production Board and the Army-Navy Munitions Board, produced no results. The Commodities Branch (ANMB) was informed on July 23 that the Copper Branch, War Production Board, had withdrawn the release by reason of the reputed fact that the Revere Copper and Brass Company had developed a method by which contaminated alloys could be reduced to usable metal components (nickel). The Office of The Surgeon General was informed of the decision on August 31, 1942.

Attempts to use a plastic substitute failed because sterilization was impossible. The substitution of forged knives, eliminating the use of detachable handles, would result in an increase in machine tool and steel requirements. The quantity of nickel required, 0.7 tons, is small. But it must be delivered to the Medical Department contractor; otherwise surgery will not be possible.

METERS FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT

As a result of the report on the meter shortage for X-ray equipment (Weekly Progress Report, August 27, 1942, Page 25), the Office of The Under Secretary advised The Surgeon General to make contact with Mr. George Rutledge, War Production Board, through whom the Instrument Section of that body was reached. Under date of September 2, 1942, the War Production Board wrote as follows:

"To alleviate the situation, we are moving forward as rapidly as possible on the following program: 1. Through directives and/or the use of AAA ratings arrange for expediting delivery of a few critical items in accord with the operational need rather than permitting such items to remain the unfortunate victims of a jammed backlog. 2. Increased facilities through at least two sources in order to assure ourselves of ample productive capacity to meet complete military requirements, both direct and indirect. Such facilities should be producing by late Winter or early Spring.

The information given in your letter of the first does not permit us to select definitely the specific orders creating your greatest difficulty but we have asked Mr. R. K. Myers of the Health Supplies Branch to secure this information as promptly as possible. With this additional data we will be in a position to give you some immediate relief, and we are quite confident that the additional facilities planned for '43 will prevent a recurrence of the present situation."

Immediate application is being made for the suggested priorities.

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

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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 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
<u>SURGICAL DRESSINGS</u>									
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3" *	1,522	0	597	39	168	185	32	40	40
Packet, first aid *	6,284	744	1,628	20	265	417	200	200	200
<u>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS</u>									
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12mm	5,151	2,489	2,142	42	805	85	-	-	-
Forceps, dressing, 5 1/2"	152,556	0	146,803	96	2,028	29,290	12,972	0	2,028
Forceps, dressing, Rosenman, curved	50,150	9,127	31,734	63	309	2,229	3,000	3,000	-
Forceps, hemostatic, Halstead	87,527	23,110	29,764	34	4,378	9,038	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	454,082	291,376	68,246	15	16,193	12,444	5,000	5,000	5,000
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	38,215	14,753	8,737	23	837	989	1,130	1,116	2,000
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	85,262	49,988	26,474	31	0	6,650	2,250	-	-
Holder, needle, Hegar-Mayo	109,968	16,603	75,340	69	8,041	4,736	3,590	-	-
Knife, operating, 1 1/4" blade	60,162	35,562	19,020	32	9,780	108	3,688	2,000	-
Scissors, bandage	482,169	277,471	166,927	35	32,898	35,745	20,000	25,000	26,816
Shears, plaster Paris	3,341	0	1,975	59	0	38	30	-	-
<u>SURGICAL APPLIANCES</u>									
Anesthesia apparatus, N ₂ O	495	0	385	78	58	317	42	18	60
Perimeter	10	0	485	4,850	61	219	100	100	104
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	154,044	52,101	77,301	50	7,238	1,570	6,000	7,000	7,532
Splint, Army, leg, 4-ring	164,918	70,321	57,027	35	7,205	22,585	6,000	7,000	8,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23 ga., 3/4" Canula	591,958	147,897	318,472	54	106,005	15,946	30,000	30,000	34,985
<u>LABORATORY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Colorimeter, Duboscq	1,517	600	721	48	150	54	-	-	-
Incubator, bacteriological, 37 1/2° C	1,260	961	292	23	18	40	27	-	-
Microscope	6,885	2,685	2,072	30	325	598	300	300	125
<u>DENTAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Compressor unit, 40 gal. tank	106	0	20	19	15	3	10	10	10
Chair, dental, field	7,257	1,932	2,423	33	95	2,328	505	800	800
<u>X-RAY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Machine radiographic, 200 ma.	639	158	240	38	45	69	30	30	30
X-ray, field, generator	1,909	868	658	34	90	181	40	100	100
X-ray, field, mobile unit	3,747	2,008	863	23	256	65	152	150	150
Chest, M. D., no. X-1	2,409	1,252	875	36	378	65	53	50	50
<u>HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Cylinder, O ₂ , 1500 gallon, empty	53,612	6,745	4,048	8	2,000	2,000	0	1,000	3,500
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	438	219	32	0	17	14	0	0
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	7,893	2,174	4,784	61	241	303	541	84	-
<u>OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT</u>									
Chest, field, plain	27,479	10,927	14,041	51	5,484	1,170	1,681	2,000	-
Unit, power, electric	3,344	1,413	717	21	113	276	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

HIGHER PRIORITIES

Difficulties in obtaining steel for the manufacture of Can, Corrugated, Nesting, Galvanized (all sizes), have been eased by the assignment of higher priority ratings. Production had been limited by reductions in steel allotments to the Reeves Steel and Manufacturing Company by the War Production Board. This firm makes more than 50 percent of the number of cans on contract.

Materials and equipment shortages holding back production of Container, Round, Insulated, have been eliminated by higher priorities. Lasko Company's financial difficulties have been removed, and daily production at that plant is now at the 500 mark. The Gaylor Metal Company, which was slow in starting, is now making 700 units daily. The two companies constitute approximately 50 percent of capacity. The item should be on schedule by the end of September.

Tooling and material difficulties have been eliminated and 1942 required production of Ranges, Field, Cabinets, will be met. Shortages of materials have been overcome by changed specifications and higher priorities for substituted materials. Soft steel is now being used instead of aluminum and stainless steel. Accessories (cookpot, insert and roaster) will also be made of soft steel.

Difficulties in obtaining steel for Safes, Field, Key Lock, have been eliminated by changing the A-1-1 priorities to AA-1 and AA-2 ratings. Deliveries will be up to schedule by the end of September.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

Welding equipment has now been delivered to all manufacturers of Cans, Water, 5-gallon, who lacked it as late as September 3, 1942. Shortages of this equipment, needed in the double seaming operation, had delayed output. Through the efforts of plant expeditors, deliveries in August were over two and one-half times those of July.

Required production of Ranges, Field, Fire Units, for 1942 will be met since the difficulties with tooling and materials have been eliminated. Soft steel has been substituted for silicon alloy sheets and stainless steel. Brass valves are now being made of castings instead of forgings. New sources have begun to deliver as shown by greatly increased deliveries for August, 16,789 as compared with 10,309 (revised) in July.

NEW PROCUREMENT

A directive was issued on July 9, 1942, for Quartermaster procurement of 392,634 complete Lanterns, Gasoline, with Mantle and Pump, and contracts are now being awarded. Deliveries scheduled at approximately 56,000 per month beginning in October will more than meet 1942 requirements.

Source of information: Office of the Quartermaster General

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QUARTERMASTER 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 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Aug	Sep	Oct
CLOTHING a/									
Cap, garrison, khaki	14,010	583	9,505	68	1,517	2,334	1,009	1,600	1,000
Cap, garrison, OD	6,553	-	6,553	99	915	1,565	532	800	400
Cap, wool knit, M-1941	986	-	1,592	150	758	232	640	800	900
Coat, wool, serge, OD	6,777	651	4,885	72	966 r	678	1,293	1,200	500
Drawers, cotton, protective	1,059	-	4,281 r	250	961	1,391	1,100	1,000	1,000
Drawers, wool	12,091	293	8,545	71	1,448 r	1,102	1,142	1,300	800
Gloves, protective, impermeable	500	-	537	107	101	244	107	100	70
Gloves, wool, OD	7,476	-	5,049	68	798	854	380	795	1,000
Hood, wool, OD, protective	719	-	1,979	275	312 r	597	368	450	600
Jacket, field, OD	8,647	-	4,915	57	773	1,278	1,162	1,300	1,800
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1930	8,826	-	5,184	59	521	1,523	1,939	1,400	2,200
Liner, helmet, steel, M-1	7,381	-	4,422	60	691 r	1,355	2,113	800	1,740
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	597	-	310	52	64	146	117	100	100
Overcoat, wool, roll collar, OD	3,367	-	5,270	97	495	508	294	413	520
Overboots, arctic	904	-	1,735	192	27	4/	0	0	0
Raincoat, mounted and dismounted	4,968	-	2,512	51	312	587	480	400	400
Shirt, cotton, khaki	5,086	-	12,247	244	1,648	1,688	1,241	1,600	1,300
Shirt, flannel, OD	9,991	-	9,345	94	1,941	1,587	1,643	1,300	2,000
Shoes, service (incl. shoes, low-quarter tan) b/	11,804	-	22,351	189	1,737	4,179	1,778	1,300	1,000
Trousers, cotton, khaki	12,868	-	9,847	77	1,861	1,975	1,626	2,000	2,500
Trousers, wool, OD	12,773	-	8,094	63	1,456	1,625	1,031	1,800	2,200
Undershirt, cotton, protective	1,889	-	5,065	268	1,086 r	1,908	1,039	1,000	1,100
Undershirt, wool	8,846	-	8,226	93	1,090 r	707	959	1,000	900
EQUIPAGE a/									
Bag, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,616	-	1,732	66	224	398	396	270	500
Bar, mosquito	5,850	425	2,212	38	445	602	290	500	600
Bar, sandfly	32	-	23	72	2	0	0	0	0
Belt, cart., cal.30, dismd.	1,585	-	1,917	121	191	458	241	300	500
Blanket, wool, OD, M-1934 b/	9,278	-	7,600	82	1,259	1,219	620	1,300	1,300
Can, meat, M-1932	5,037	-	5,589	111	672	1,264	675	600	700
Canteen, M-1910	3,052	-	3,078	80	116	897	118	300	500
Case, canvas, dispatch	190	-	87	46	10	55	8	20	30
Cover, mattress	2,655	-	2,835	107	764	1,105	470	500	600
Goggles, M-1938	692	-	465	67	25	408	16	47	130
Macbete, M-1939 b/	0	-	90	-	17	73	16	17	20
Pocket, mag., double web, cal.30	9/	-	117	0	117	0	25	75	75
Roll, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	168	-	188	112	32	67	30	90	70
Screens, latrine, w/pins & poles	53	-	20	38	2	12	2	4	6
Sling, carrying, m.g. & amm.	123	3	126 r	69	17	26	15	0	0
Suspenders, belt	2,813	-	2,909	103	367	605	76	100	100
Tent, assembly, w/pins & poles	1	-	1	100	2/	4/	4/	1	1
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	505	-	458	91	61	192	74	80	80
Tent, shelter half b/	5,048	-	4,282	85	680	1,919	737	750	800
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins & poles b/	20	3	9	45	1	4	1	2	2
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins and poles b/	27	-	18	67	1	3	1	2	3
Tent, wall, small, w/fly, pins and poles b/	464	92	104	22	15	32	25	23	40
GENERAL SUPPLIES									
Can, corr. nesting, galv. (all sizes)	714,568	351,628	253,190	35	52,502 r	62,101	21,635	28,812	39,000
Can, water, 5 gallon b/	1,244,776	-	521,394	26	64,811	173,965	77,569	100,000	125,000
Container, round, insulated	130,981	-	31,341	24	5,174	6,452	6,091	6,000	10,000
Lantern, gas, w/waist & pump	168,895	-	40,487	24	6,266	11,970	6,457	12,000	17,000
Outfit, officers' mess	38,442	16,412	25,574	67	5,000 r	4,029	518	0	0
Range, field, M-1937 cabinets b/	85,271	19,728	33,285	40	5,475	20,316	7,051	7,000	8,000
Range, field, M-1937, fire units b/	111,088	-	31,040	28	10,309 r	16,789	5,910	6,000	7,000
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cargo b/	7,886	3,345	2,217	28	675	692	675	700	700
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cavalry b/	12,224	-	15,942	130	1,800 r	3,927	3,198	1,865	0
Safe, field, key lock b/	18,000	-	2,970	17	880 r	2,089	1,119	1,500	2,000
Stove, tent	579,813	96,375	480,349	83	11,045	270	3,359	0	0

a/ Requirements as of May 29, 1942 of ASP

b/ Figures in thousands

c/ Includes International Aid

d/ New item, not listed in ASP

e/ Less than 1,000

f/ Revised

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

9-10-42

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STATISTICS & PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

TOBIN BRONZE

One of the most serious deficiencies which the Transportation Corps faces is Tobin Bronze which is needed primarily for propeller shafts. Tobin Bronze is a registered trade name under the control of the American Brass Company. A Navy Bronze of a suitable specification is a satisfactory substitute, and with the cooperation of the WPB, the Transportation Corps is substituting this metal wherever possible. This is necessary inasmuch as the demands on the American Brass Company exceed its capacity.

At the present time, the WPB has succeeded in locating seven sources of Navy Bronze, a few of which it is hoped will eventually alleviate the deficiency. The Chris Craft Corporation, which has contacted these sources, reported that five of them have not as yet answered the company's inquiry, and two have reported that they are unable to manufacture the desired shafts. Two other sources were contacted, one of which did not have the capacity. The other one, the Chase Brass Company, reported inability to make delivery on a 2.33 U.S. Army end use classification, but promised delivery in two or three weeks after receipt of an order on a 2.33 U.S. Navy end use classification.

The following is a partial list of vessels in need either of Tobin Bronze or suitable Navy Bronze propeller shafts. The number of boats delayed until the shafts arrive is indicated in parentheses.

42' Rescue Boats

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Needs</u>
Owens Yacht Company (17 Boats delayed)	34 - lengths - 1-1/2" x 74" 34 - lengths - 1-1/2" x 110"

42' Command Boats

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Needs</u>
Chris Craft Corporation (47 Boats delayed)	94 - lengths - 1-3/4" x 11'-8" 94 - lengths - 1-3/4" x 5'-2"

104' Rescue Boats

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Needs</u>
Sagstad Shipyards (4 Boats delayed)	8 - lengths - 3" x 15'-3" 4 - lengths - 3" x 8'-8-1/4"
Brownsville Shipbuilding Corp. (4 Boats delayed)	12 - lengths (approx) 3" x 14'
Stephens Bros. (10 Boats delayed)	30 - lengths (approx) 3" x 14'

Source of Information: Requirements and Procurement Division, Transportation Corps

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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- Sep 5	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-5	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Distribution Box Boats	18	-	11	61	0	0	0	0	0
Mine Planters	16	0	4	25	1	0	1	1	1
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>									
Command Boats	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Landing Boats	51	-	15	29	11	0	14	16	1
Lighters, Cargo & Truck	75	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
<u>SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Barges, Gasoline or Water Medium, 91' to 150'	48	-	19	40	5	0	1	3	10
Barges, Cargo:									
Large, over 150'	16	-	15	94	2	1	0	0	0
Medium, 90' to 150'	111	-	62	56	6	2	10	10	10
Small, below 90'	169	-	136	80	4	0	31	35	80
Barges, Self-Propelled	47	-	5	11	0	0	2	3	6
Floating Cranes, Small	24	-	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Freight & Passenger Boats:									
Large, 99' & over	69	-	16	23	3	2	0	0	0
Small, below 99'	50	-	19	38	7	6	10	8	10
Launches:									
Q Class	57	0	27	73	1	2	3	3	3
Navy Type	104	-	41	39	6	0	12	20	17
Tow Boat, 26'	96	-	56	58	1	0	6	12	16
Tugs:									
Large, 100' & over	41	-	5	12	0	0	0	0	2
Medium, 70' to 100'	43	-	19	44	0	1	1	5	8
<u>RESCUE & SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Rescue Boats, 42'	78	-	53	68	2	0	15	10	5
Rescue Boats, 85'	20	-	16	80	1	2	2	2	2
Rescue Boats, 100'	63	-	2	3	2	0	10	12	10
Retriever Vessels	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2

NOTE: "Forecast" does not include purchase of used equipment, whereas, "Deliveries" does include purchases.

Source of Information: Requirements and Procurement Division, Transportation Corps

9-10-42

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STATISTICS & PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES PROCUREMENT

ARMY AIR FORCES

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Preliminary figure for August production of airplanes (exclusive of target type planes) for all customers was 4,284, four percent above July. Of this total, 62 percent was tactical and 38 percent was trainer, as against a 67-33 ratio in July.

Principal decline was in fighters, two-engine, which dropped 53 percent. This was due to a reduced schedule and in a lesser degree to conversions for special missions. The other important loss was one of 24 percent in medium transports, two-engine. The causes were shortages of radio equipment (since remedied), valves and strut parts for the C-47 at Douglas, Long Beach, and to unknown delay on the DC-3 at Douglas, Santa Monica.

Type	Acceptances		Unit change	Percent change	8-K Schedule	Percent accepted
	Jul	Aug				
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng.	210	231	+ 21	+ 10	227	102
Medium Bomber, 2-eng.	330	349	+ 19	+ 6	389	90
Light Bomber, 2-eng.	158	235	+ 77	+ 49	372	63
Light Bomber, 1-eng.	282	274	- 8	- 3	370	74
Flying Boat, 4-eng.	3	3	0	0	7	43
Flying Boat, 2-eng.	68	58	- 10	- 15	78	74
Total Bombers	1,051	1,150	+ 99	+ 9	1,443	80
Army Fighter, 2-eng.	187	87	-100	- 53	105	83
Army Fighter, 1-eng.	720	663	- 57	- 8	738	90
Navy Fighter, 1-eng.	101	145	+ 44	+ 44	151	96
Total Fighters	1,008	895	-113	- 11	994	90
Naval Reconnaissance	134	163	+ 29	+ 22	158	103
Total Combat	2,193	2,208	+ 15	+ 1	2,595	85
Heavy Transport, 4-eng.	1	5	+ 4	+400	5	100
Heavy Transport, 2-eng.	4	7	+ 3	+ 75	5	140
Medium Transport, 2-eng.	173	132	- 41	- 24	180	73
Light Transport, 2-eng.	15	13	- 2	- 13	33	39
Total Transport	193	157	- 36	- 19	223	70
Communications	364	302	- 62	- 17	366	83
Total Service Combat	557	459	- 98	- 18	589	78
Total Tactical	2,750	2,667	- 83	- 3	3,184	84
Advanced Trainer, 2-eng.	252	392	+140	+ 56	346	113
Advanced Trainer, 1-eng.	408	447	+ 39	+ 10	458	98
Basic Trainer	316	403	+ 87	+ 28	351	115
Primary Trainer	369	375	+ 6	+ 2	310	121
Total Trainers	1,345	1,617	+272	+ 20	1,465	110
Grand Total	4,095	4,284	+189	+ 5	4,649(a)	92

(a) Target type planes not included.

Source of Information: Army Air Forces; War Production Board

ARMY AIR FORCES

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U. S. AIRPLANE PRODUCTION BY MANUFACTURERS AND CUSTOMERS - MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942

MANUFACTURERS	TACTICAL										TRAINERS (a)					Grand Total
	4 Eng Bomber	2 Eng Bomber		1 Eng Bomber	Fighter		Naval Recon	Trans- port	Comm	Total Tactical	Advanced		Basic	Prim	Total Trainer	
		Medium	Light		2 Eng	1 Eng					2 Eng	1 Eng				
Aerona									80	80						80
Beech									5	5	243				243	248
Bell (Buffalo)						186				186						186
Boeing (Seattle)	110									110						110
Boeing (Vancouver)	No production in August															0
Boeing (Wichita)						16								180	180	
Brewster																
Cessna								6		16	94				94	100
Consolidated (F.W.)	No production in August															0
Consolidated (G.D.)	111	50								161						161
Curtiss (Buffalo)						390				390						390
Curtiss (Columbus)							58			58						58
Curtiss (St. Louis)	No production in August														95	102
De Havilland						104			7	7	55	40				0
Douglas (E.S.)										104						104
Douglas (L.B.)	6		144					90		240						240
Douglas (S.W.)			19		7			27		53						53
Douglas (Tulsa)	2									2						2
Fairchild (Wegons.)	No production in August													191	191	191
Fleet																0
Ford (Willow Run)	No production in August															0
Grueman				62		135		7		204						204
Howard									7	7						7
Interstate	No production in August															0
Lockheed			65		80			20		165						165
Martin (Balt.)		124	9							133						133
Martin (Omaha)		5								5						5
Naval Aircraft							50			50						50
Noorduyn											72				72	72
North Amer. (Dallas)											335				335	335
North Amer. (Ingle.)		91				24				115						115
North Amer. (K.C.)		52								52						52
Northrop (Hawthorne)				21						21						21
Piper									153	153						153
Republic										61						61
Ryan	No production in August															0
Spartan	No production in August															0
Taylorcraft									57	57					4	57
Timb															4	4
Vega	5	107								112						112
Vought-Sikorsky						10	55			65			403		403	65
Valtee (Downey)																0
Valtee (Hess.)				71						71						403
Valtee (Wayne)	No production in August															71
Waco (Troy) #1	No production in August															0
TOTAL (45 TYPES.)	254	407	235	274	87	808	163	157	302	2,667	392	447	403	375	1,617	4,284
CUSTOMERS																
Army	22	242	144	50	42	559		86	290	1,217	337	65	321	246	969	2,186
Navy (b)	5	42		140		55	163	15	10	428		200	82	76	358	786
International A14	209		91			304		53		657	55	172		53	280	937
Army Navy		16				90			2	108		10			10	118
British		107		104	45			1		257						257
Other Foreign	No production in August															0
Commercial (c)	No production in August															0
TOTAL	254	407	235	274	87	808	163	157	302	2,667	392	447	403	375	1,617	4,284

(a) Excludes target types.

(b) Includes 352 units procured by the Army for the Navy.

(c) Excludes less-than-12-place commercial acceptances.

Source of Information: Army Air Forces

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ARMY AIR FORCES

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STATUS OF AIRPLANE PROCUREMENT BY THE ARMY

Army cognizance, or the Army portion of the President's program for 1942, as currently scheduled in Aircraft Report 8-K of the War Production Board, is 52,346 airplanes, or 86 percent of the total schedule of 61,187 airplanes. Data include procurement for Army International Aid and for other services but exclude target types.

Requirements in the table below have been computed on the theory that all unassigned production of Army types would go to the Air Forces and all unassigned production of Navy types to the Navy. Actual contracts might accordingly raise or lower requirements to some extent.

Performance versus requirements through August 31, 1942, ranges from 2 percent for light bombers, 1-engine, to 64 percent for basic trainers. Production covers 36 percent of tactical requirements and 58 percent of trainer requirements.

On the basis of actual production and forecasts for the remaining months of the year, the Army will receive about 41,100 airplanes or approximately 79 percent of requirements.

Type	1942 Required Production			Monthly Acceptances				
	Total Req'd	Acc Jan 1- Aug 31	Per- cent Acc	Actual		Forecast		
				Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	3,562	1,358	38	210	231	249	282	310
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	5,954	1,267	21	227	242	379	384	317
Light Bomber, 2-eng	4,038	1,641	41	158	235	451	456	357
Light Bomber, 1-eng	2,415	51	2	21	30	216	255	325
Fighter, 2-eng	2,236	761	34	67	42	67	92	94
Fighter, 1-eng	9,674	4,217	44	710	663	755	821	923
Total Combat	27,879	9,295	33	1,393	1,443	2,117	2,290	2,326
Communications	3,963	2,359	60	342	290	308	359	411
Transport	2,753	759	28	181	149	231	244	245
Total Service Combat	6,716	3,118	46	523	439	539	603	656
Total Tactical	34,595	12,413	36	1,916	1,882	2,656	2,893	2,982
Advanced Trainer, 2-eng	3,672	2,145	58	252	392	361	362	364
Advanced Trainer, 1-eng	4,454	2,212	50	358	407	440	471	503
Basic Trainer	4,237	2,692	64	316	403	356	378	405
Primary Trainer	5,388	3,243	60	349	371	325	375	458
Total Trainers	17,751	10,292	58	1,275	1,573	1,482	1,586	1,730
Grand Total	52,346	22,705	43	3,191	3,455	4,138	4,479	4,712

Source of information: Army Air Forces; War Production Board

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PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

PERSONNEL

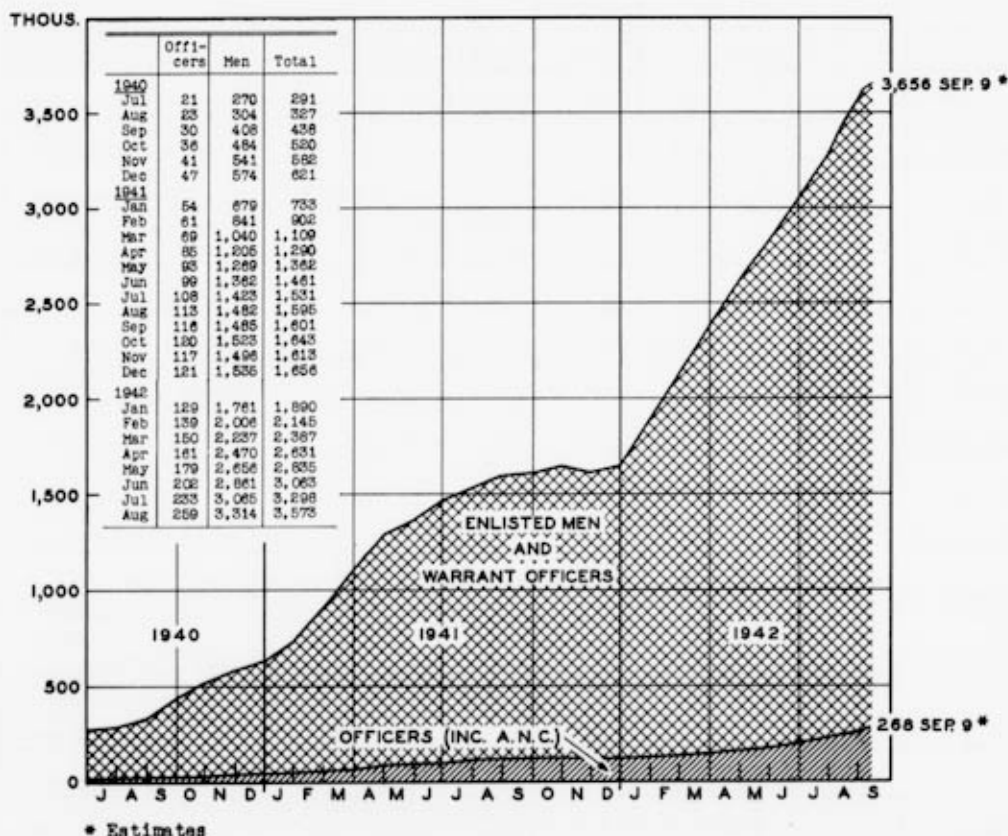
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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - SEPTEMBER 9, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,656,397 as of September 9, 1942. This shows an increase of 37,270 over the figure reported as of September 2. Actual strength for the end of each month is shown in the table. The figures beginning with July, 1942, include Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and Army Specialist Corps.

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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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH BY MAJOR COMPONENTS

The tabulation below shows the total strength of the Army as of August 31, 1942. The Alaska Defense Command and bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas are counted as outside continental United States 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 5,403 officers and 47,660 enlisted men, are in the Eastern and Western Defense Commands, respectively, and are not included in totals for the Army Air Forces. Tactical units within the Military District of Washington are counted in the Eastern Defense Command, and not in the totals for the District. The total of 1,811 for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is composed of 432 officers and 1,379 auxiliaries.

Component	Officers	Nurses	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	WAAC	Army Spec. Corps	Total
Total Strength of the Army	244,506	13,593	4,618	3,307,827	1,811	192	3,572,547
Outside Cont'l U.S. (Total)	43,546	2,441	1,297	683,913	-	-	731,197
Army Ground Forces	24,938	-	824	482,724	-	-	508,486
Army Air Forces	12,228	-	273	128,922	-	-	141,423
Services of Supply	6,380	2,441	200	72,267	-	-	81,288
En Route Overseas	396	-	5	4,323	-	-	4,724
Cont'l U.S. (Total)	200,564	11,152	3,316	2,619,591	1,811	192	2,836,626
At Ports of Embarkation & Staging Areas	4,143	262	72	59,131	-	-	63,608
Army Ground Forces	61,957	84	838	1,046,433	-	-	1,109,312
Army Air Forces	52,235	1,506	783	667,571	-	1	722,096
Services of Supply	65,246	9,032	1,075	591,289	1,744	153	668,539
Defense Commands (Total)	14,654	248	534	249,801	67	-	265,304
Eastern	6,990	116	352	114,521	67	-	122,046
Central	271	-	6	6,999	-	-	7,276
Southern	232	-	7	4,611	-	-	4,850
Western	7,161	132	169	123,670	-	-	131,132
War Department Staff	380	-	-	1,158	-	-	1,538
Other War Department	1,777	10	9	2,196	-	38	4,030
Military District of Washington	172	10	5	2,012	-	-	2,199

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

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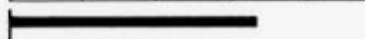
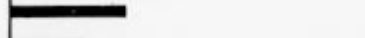
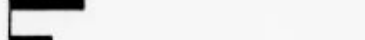
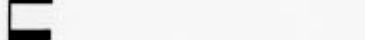
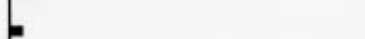
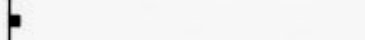
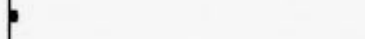
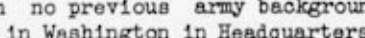
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PERSONNEL

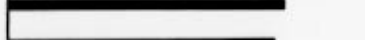
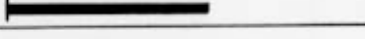
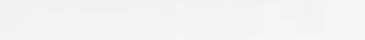
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OFFICERS ON DUTY IN HEADQUARTERS SOS BY SOURCE OF COMMISSION

On August 31, 1942, the total number of officers on duty in Washington in Headquarters, Services of Supply, was 4,912. The table below shows these officers by the source of their present commissions. Officers with temporary promotions in the AUS are classified according to the source of the basic commission. The two classifications of "Former Officer" include re-commissioned officers who previously held commissions either in the Regular Army or in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The source of their earlier commissions is not shown. The classification "From Civil Life (Previous wartime service)" indicates those who were officers or enlisted men during the World War or the war with Spain. "Enlisted Man or Warrant Officer" includes selective service trainees and men who were in the Regular Army, Enlisted Reserve Corps, or National Guard when commissioned.

Source of Commission	Number	%	Percent of Total				
			0	10	20	30	40
From Civil Life (No army background)	1,621	33.0					
R.O.T.C.	1,222	24.9					
From Civil Life (Prev. war service)	757	15.4					
Former Officer, O.R.C.	492	10.0					
Enlisted Man or Warrant Officer	283	5.8					
U. S. Military or Naval Academy	272	5.5					
National Guard	95	1.9					
Officer Candidate School	81	1.6					
C.M.T.C.	57	1.2					
Former Officer, Regular Army	32	0.7					

Officers commissioned from civil life with no previous army background comprise 33 percent of the total of officers on duty in Washington in Headquarters, SOS. Corresponding percentages for the several offices are shown below.

Service	Total	From Civil Life		Percent of Total				
		Number	Percent	0	10	20	30	40
Off. Quartermaster General	368	155	42.1					
Office of Surgeon General	193	71	36.8					
Administrative Services	546	194	35.5					
Office Chief of Ordnance	1,108	372	33.6					
Office Chief of Engineers	405	132	32.6					
Off. Chief of Trans. Corps	246	79	32.1					
Staff Div. and O.C.G. & C.S.	1,194	379	31.7					
Office Chief of C.W.S.	222	69	31.1					
Off. Chief Signal Officer	630	170	27.0					

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

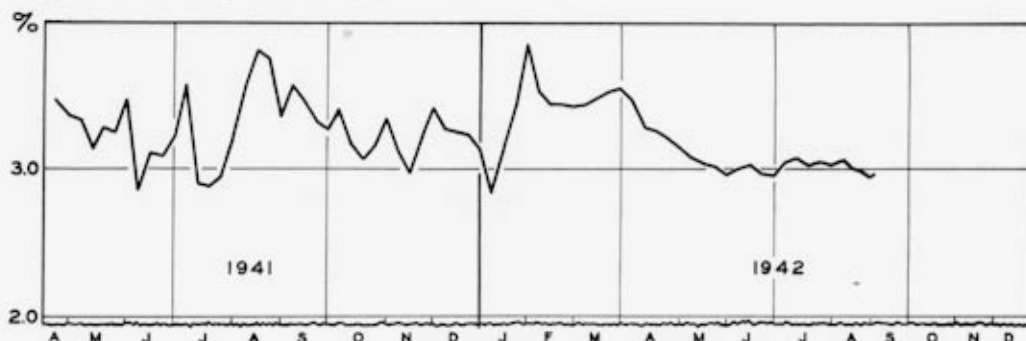
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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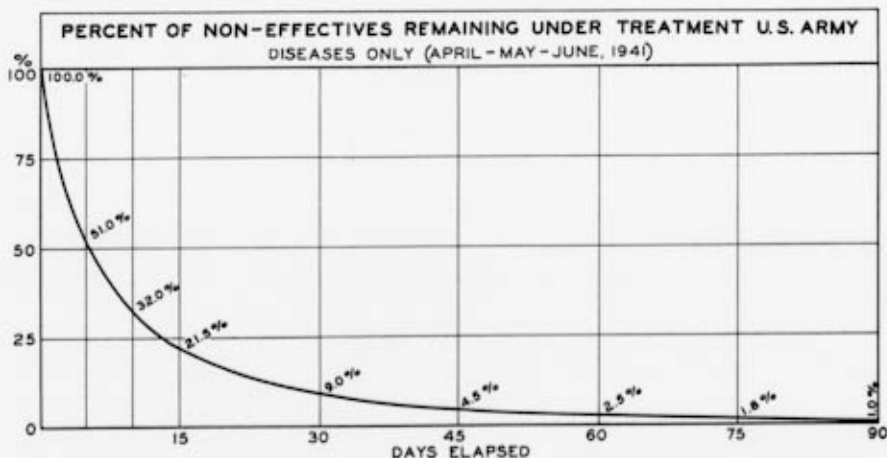
PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week of September 4, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.97, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 29.7 per thousand. Of the 2.97 percent sick, 2.84 percent were in hospital and 0.13 percent in quarters.



NUMBER OF TREATMENT DAYS FOR DISEASE

The number of days that the soldier continues to be a patient determines, to a great extent, the non-effective rate of the Army. Likewise, this factor is vital to such medical planning as hospital construction, bed requirements, personnel needs, and supply. The chart below, prepared in 1941 from a sample of 250,000 admissions for disease only, shows the percent of total patients remaining under treatment on any given day following admission. The proportion of non-effectives may be read directly from the graph. For example, five days after any arbitrary date 51.0 percent of patients are still under treatment. The percentages shown compare favorably with past experience.



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

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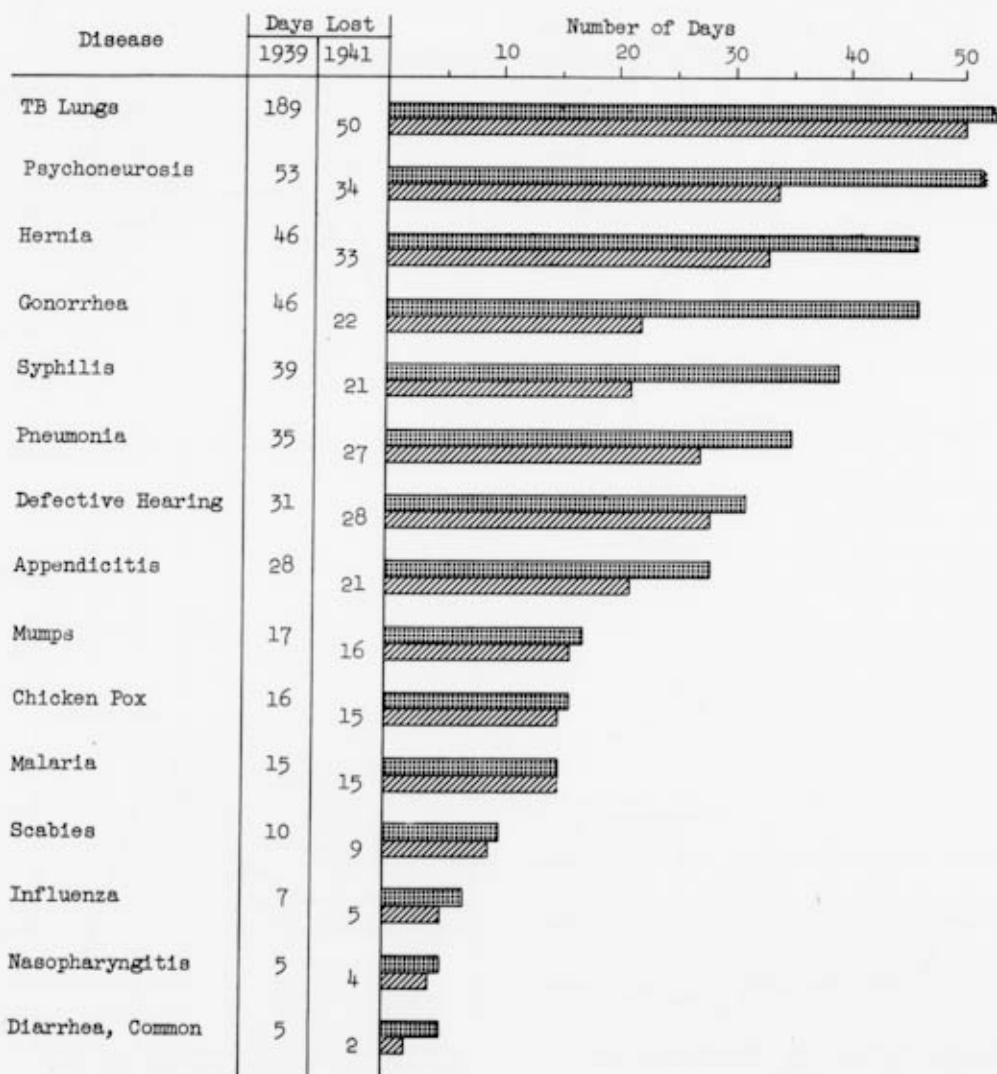
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

26

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NUMBER OF DAYS LOST IN HOSPITAL PER CASE FOR VARIOUS DISEASES

A decided drop in the number of days lost in hospital per case occurred in the Army between 1939 and 1941. As shown in the accompanying chart, figures cover Army sick cases in the continental United States by diseases. Most pronounced declines came in tuberculosis, psychoneurosis, hernia, gonorrhea and syphilis.



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

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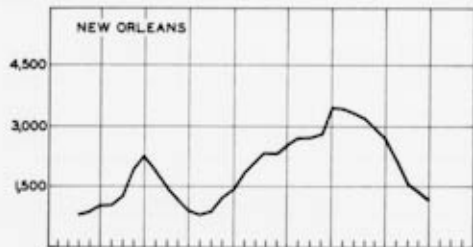
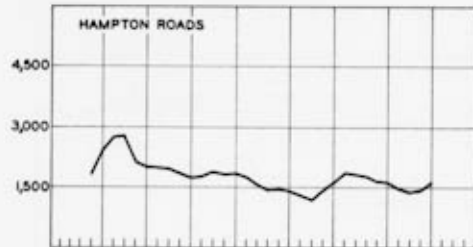
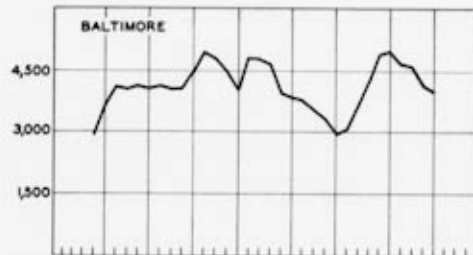
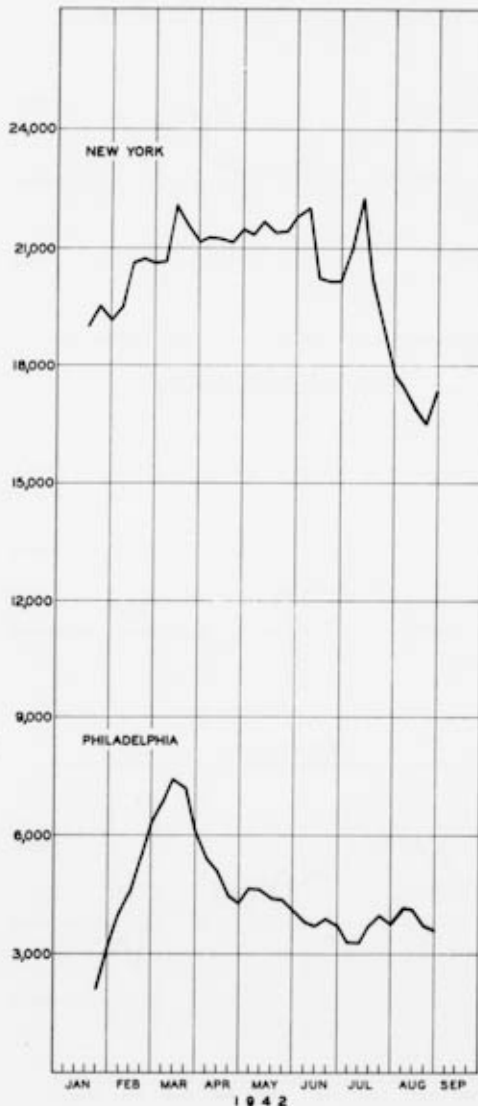
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - AUGUST 28, 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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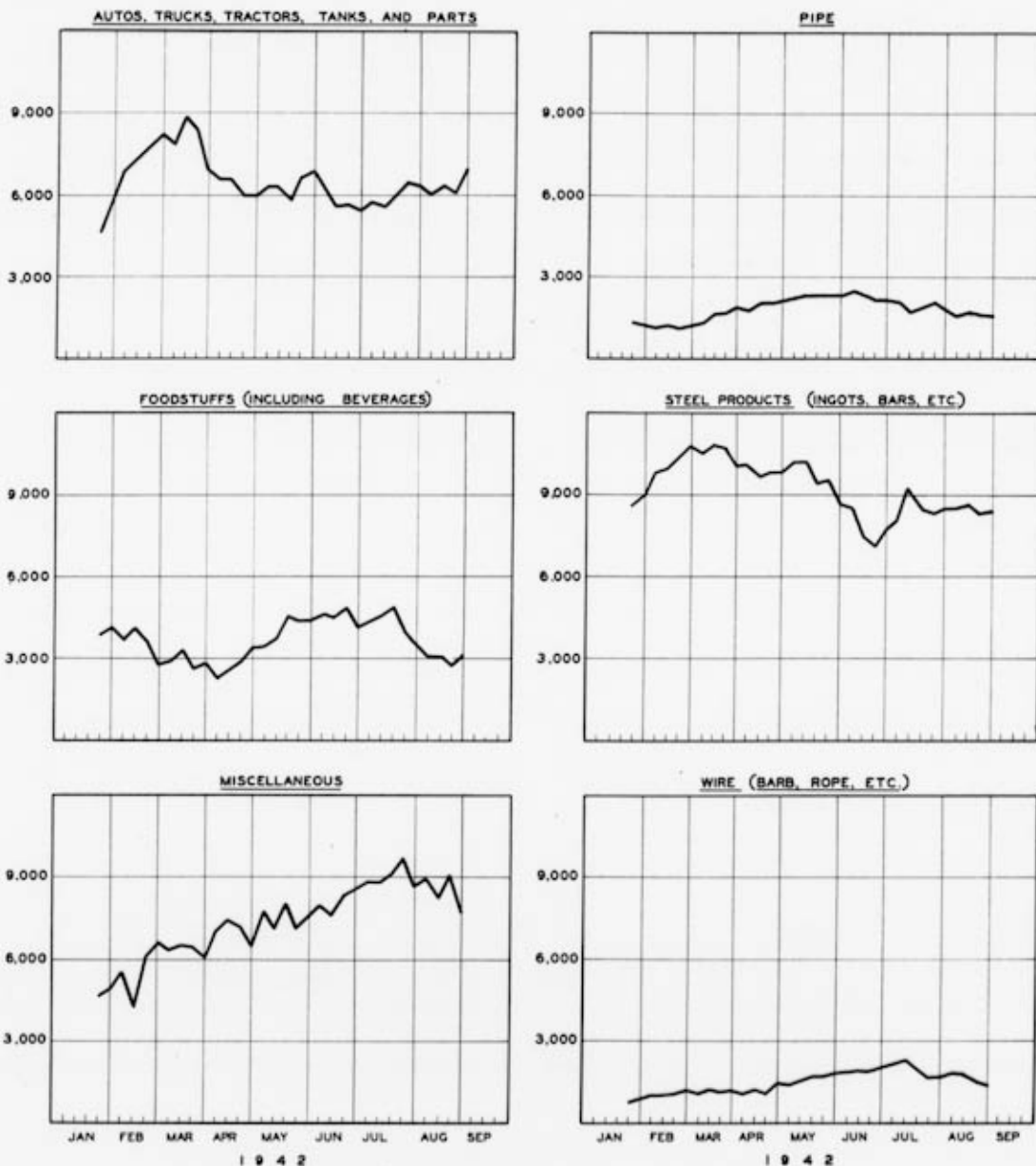
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 28, 1942

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



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

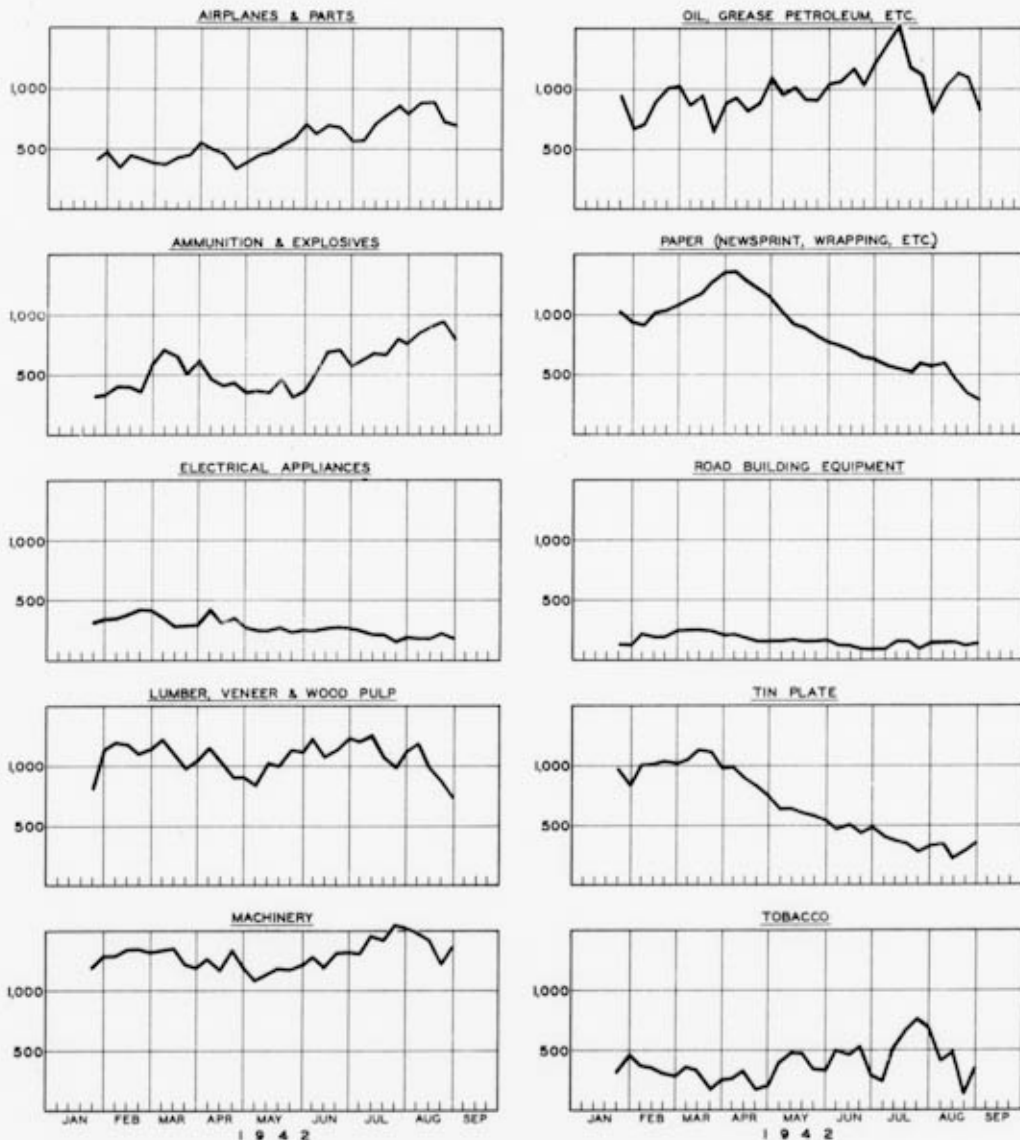
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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - AUGUST 28, 1942

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



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

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Weekly
PROGRESS
Report

Number 156

SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

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WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

No. 156

September 17, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

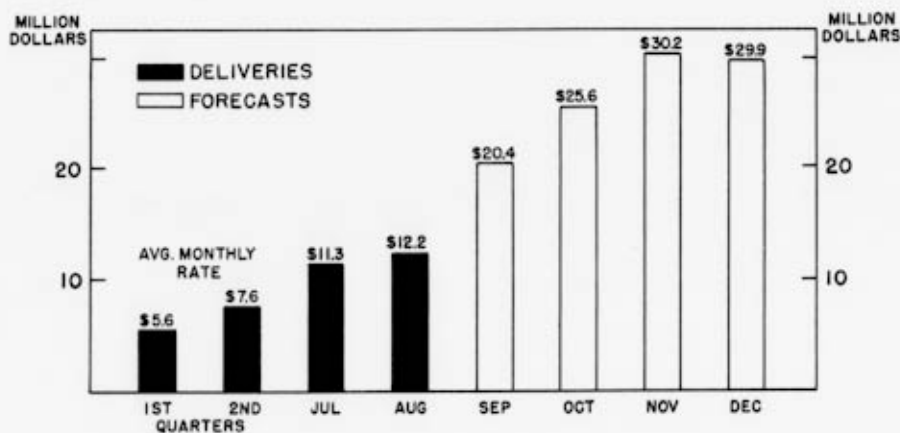
PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE DATA

The acceleration in the output of Chemical Warfare equipment is indicated in the accompanying chart. Deliveries in the first eight months of 1942 had a value of \$63,589,000, whereas the forecast for the remaining four months of the year have been valued at \$106,416,000. The bars in the chart represent deliveries on a monthly, non-cumulative basis.



The table below analyzes the forecast of deliveries of Chemical Warfare equipment by major groups:

ACCELERATION OF CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT OUTPUT
(Estimated Value in Thousands)

Major Group	August Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries			
		September	Sep as % of Aug	Monthly Av. Oct - Dec	Av. as % of Aug
Chemical Agents	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,800	75	\$ 4,000	167
Protective Materiel	6,500	9,400	145	12,300	189
Chemical Weapons & Ammunition	2,200	8,000	364	8,900	405
Service Equipment	1,100	1,200	109	3,100	282
Total	\$12,200	\$20,400	167	\$28,300	232

Protective Materiel: The \$2,900,000 increase forecast for Protective Materiel deliveries is expected to be followed by a \$2,300,000 increase in October after which a leveling off tendency is expected. Significant increases in the other two major groups are not expected until later in the year.

Chemical Weapons and Ammunition: The increased September forecast for the delivery of Chemical Weapons and Ammunition is the most important procurement development expected by Chemical Warfare Service for the balance of the year. After this \$5,800,000 increase for September has been accomplished, the rate of acceleration is expected to level off during the fourth quarter.

Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

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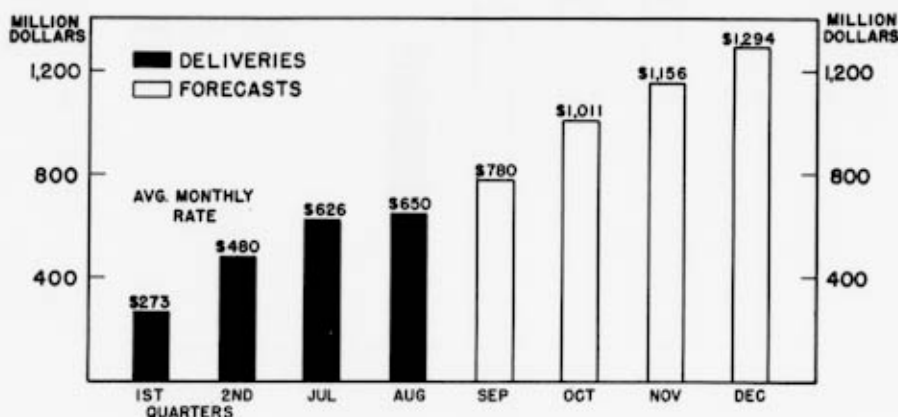
PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF ORDNANCE DATA

The marked increase in acceptances of Ordnance Equipment and Ammunition is indicated in the chart below. As compared with acceptances of materiel worth \$3,480,000,000 in the first eight months of 1942, some \$4,241,000,000 worth are forecast for acceptance in the last four months of the year.



The table below analyzes the forecast of acceptances of Ordnance by Major Groups:

ACCELERATION OF ORDNANCE MATERIEL OUTPUT (Estimated Value in Thousands)

Major Group	August Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries			
		September	Sep as % of Aug	Monthly Av. Oct - Dec	Av. as % of Aug
Small Arms	\$155,000	\$171,000	110	\$ 209,000	135
Artillery	93,000	110,000	118	131,000	141
Tank	203,000	241,000	119	478,000	235
Ammunition	167,000	214,000	128	285,000	171
Non-U.S. Standard	32,000	44,000	138	51,000	159
Total	\$650,000	\$780,000	120	\$1,154,000	178

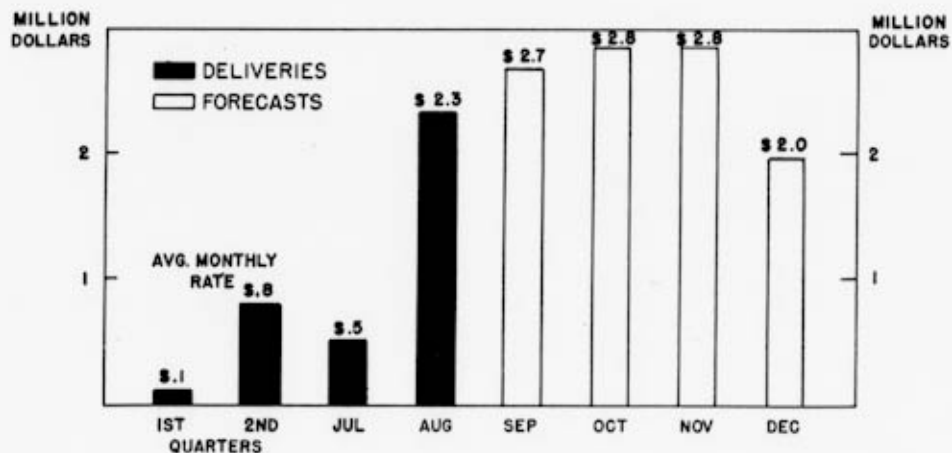
Tank Branch Materiel: The transfer of self-propelled artillery from Artillery Branch Materiel to Tank Branch Materiel alters the composition of the major Ordnance groups substantially. As presently constituted, the acceleration forecast for Tank Branch Materiel accounts for approximately one half of the increase forecast for all Ordnance through the year end.

Source of information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

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ANALYSIS OF PARACHUTE INFANTRY DATA

The following chart shows the gain in output of Parachute Infantry Equipment. Deliveries in the first eight months of 1942 were valued at \$5,500,000; in the remaining four months they are forecast at \$10,300,000.



Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

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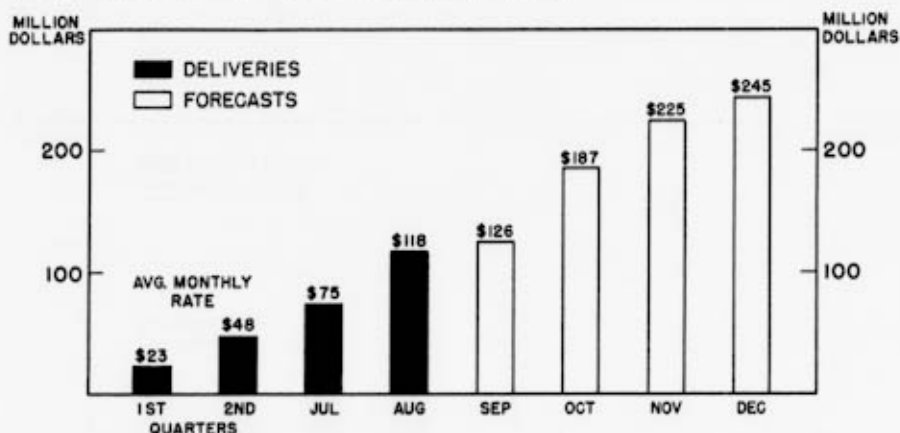
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PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF SIGNAL CORPS DATA

The following chart shows the acceleration which has been and is to be achieved in the output of Signal Corps equipment. During the first eight months of 1942, deliveries valued at \$406,000,000 were made. The forecast for the remaining four months of 1942 amounts to \$785,000,000. The bars in the accompanying chart show deliveries on a monthly, non-cumulative basis.



The table below analyses the forecast of deliveries of Signal Corps equipment by major groups:

ACCELERATION OF SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT OUTPUT
(Estimated Value in Thousands)

Major Group	August Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries			
		September	Sep as % of Aug	Monthly Av. Oct - Dec	Av. as % of Aug
Aircraft	\$ 56,600	\$ 43,900	78	\$ 78,200	138
Radar	20,800	41,700	200	87,000	418
Ground	6,000	6,700	112	7,900	132
Vehicular	25,600	25,900	101	30,800	120
Wire Communications and Miscellaneous	8,400	8,000	95	15,700	187
Total	\$117,400	\$126,200	107	\$219,600	187

Aircraft: The drop forecast for September in the delivery of aircraft Signal Corps equipment is primarily due to a technicality in reporting. A comparison of average monthly deliveries forecast for the fourth quarter of \$78,200,000 with a \$43,000,000 monthly rate forecast for the third quarter, gives a more accurate picture of the acceleration expected through the year end.

Radar Equipment: The estimated value of deliveries of Radar Equipment is expected to double during the month of September. Vigorous acceleration is forecast through November followed by a leveling off tendency in December that is expected to continue through the first half of 1943.

Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

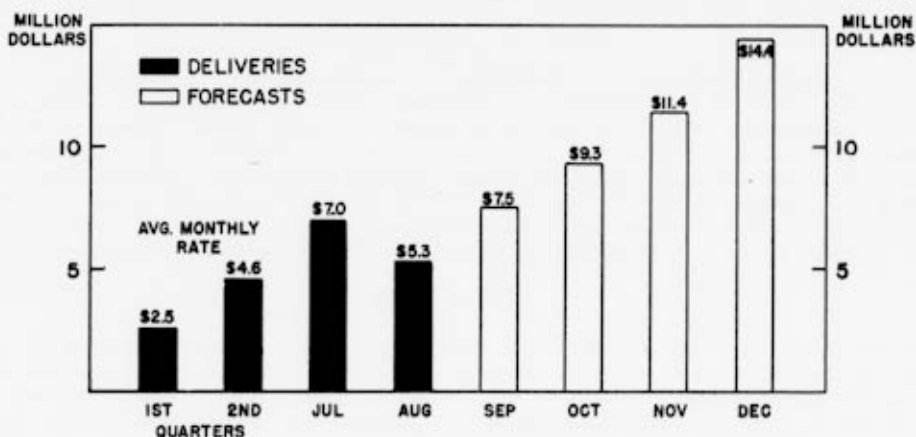
PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF TRANSPORTATION CORPS DATA

The following diagram indicates the acceleration which has been achieved in the output of Transportation Corps equipment during the first eight months of 1942 when deliveries valued at \$33,500,000 were accepted. In the next four months deliveries are valued at \$42,700,000. The bars in the chart represent the value of deliveries on a monthly, non-cumulative basis.



In the table below, the forecast of deliveries of Transportation Corps equipment is analyzed by major groups:

ACCELERATION OF TRANSPORTATION CORPS EQUIPMENT OUTPUT
(Estimated Value in Thousands)

Major Group	August Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries			
		September	Sep as % of Aug	Monthly Av. Oct - Dec	Av. as % of Aug
Supply Equipment	\$2,500	\$2,500	100	\$ 6,000	240
Harbor Defense Equip.	1,500	1,600	107	1,600	107
Others (a)	1,300	3,400	262	4,100	315
Total	\$5,300	\$7,500	142	\$11,700	221

(a) Includes Rescue and Salvage, Target, and Combat Equipment Groups.

The expected delivery of 15 freight and passenger vessels during the last quarter accounts for most of the acceleration in the Equipment Supply Group. The increase in estimated deliveries of utility boats and retriever vessels accounts for a major portion of the acceleration forecast for the "other" groups.

Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

CONSERVATION

Aluminum: By changing certain parts of the mechanical time fuzes from primary aluminum to steel, a saving of 145,000 pounds of primary aluminum in 1942 and 664,000 pounds in 1943 is expected.

Molybdenum: The barrel of the Cal..30 Carbine, M1, is to be changed from chrome molybdenum steel to a sulphurized manganese steel effecting an expected saving of 7,600 pounds of molybdenum in 1942 and 28,000 pounds in 1943. Savings of chromium resulting therefrom should be about 36,000 pounds this year and 132,000 pounds next.

Primary Tin: The changeover to secondary tin for use in solder for sealing the metal liners in small arms ammunition boxes and the substitution of waxed fiber box liners for metal liners is expected to save up to 800,000 pounds of primary tin between mid-September and the end of 1942. Secondary tin which can be recovered from bearing metals, collapsible tubes and other sources, has proved satisfactory for solder when the antimony content does not exceed .4 percent. At present about 5 percent of all small arms ammunition is being packed in waxed fiber lined boxes and complete elimination of metal liners is scheduled for early 1943.

DEVELOPMENTS

A program was recently initiated for the development of a self-propelled rocket projector. Preliminary layouts showing the 4.5 inch Rocket Projector, T3, on a 3/4 ton 4x4 truck chassis have been made. The necessary components are being sent to Rock Island Arsenal for the assembly of a pilot model which will be designated 4.5 inch Rocket Motor Carriage, T62. This unit is intended to provide the Infantry and other using arms with a highly mobile anti-tank weapon for close ranges.

The design of a new improved medium tank has been initiated, and a wooden mock-up of the vehicle has been constructed by Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation. Two pilots of this tank with three interchangeable types of turrets will be manufactured. According to the different types of turret, the tank has the following designation: Medium Tank T20--with 76mm Gun M1; T20E1--with 75mm Automatic Gun; T20E2 with 3-inch Gun. A caliber .30 flexible machine gun will be mounted in combination with the larger gun in each turret. The maximum gross weight is to be 30 tons. It will be powered by a Ford gasoline engine with torque converter and hydramatic transmission.

The design of a new improved light tank also has been started and a mock-up completed by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation. This design is designated the Light Tank T21. It will be armed with a 75mm or more powerful gun; will be armored against Cal..50 ammunition; and will weigh about 20 tons.

SHORTAGE OF ALLOY STEEL

Because of shortage of alloy steel for tank tracks, the output of tanks in September and October, 1942, is expected to be less than in previous months instead of greater, as scheduled. The shortage is aggravated by the necessity for providing 100 percent spare tracks.

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (continued)

LABOR DIFFICULTIES

As of September 7, 1942, there were three slowdowns, one strike, and 34 other labor difficulties which affect Ordnance production.

PRODUCTION

The Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company submitted its initial production lot of carbines, Cal..30, M1. This is the second carbine facility to begin production, the Inland Division, General Motors Corporation having been the first. Underwood-Elliott-Fisher is scheduled to attain a rate of about 20,000 per month by January, 1943. As of August 31, a total of 11,000 carbines had been manufactured.

A second smokeless powder line opened August 29, at the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, producing 75mm powder. The first line at this same plant came into production a short time before and has been turning out powder for small arms cartridges. The output of this additional line is sufficient for 30,000 rounds of 75mm shell per day.

August production of Toluene at the Baytown Ordnance Works reached a record total of 4,800,000 gallons, a quantity sufficient to make 70,000,000 pounds of T.N.T.

Loading of the first lot of Anti-aircraft Target Rockets, M2, began.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company which has been manufacturing 40mm A.A. Gun Carriages is now producing them at the rate of 41 a day.

At the Small Arms Raw Material Facility at Rochester, N.Y., a meeting of the Assistant Chairmen of all small arms manufacturers' production committees was held for the purpose of planning for operation of that facility. The Ordnance Department intends to procure through that agency all steel used in small arms. The manufacturers were directed to submit inventories of their steel after which readjustments will be made by pooling stocks. Shortly thereafter, all orders for steel to be used by small arms manufacturers will be placed through the Raw Material Facility. This will permit purchase in sizeable lots and will assure an equitable distribution among manufacturers.

Shoulder weapon production is increasing as shown by the following tabulation:

Item	Aug 23-29	Aug 30-Sep 5	% Increase
U. S. Rifle, Cal..30, M1	15,990	17,130	7
Rifle, Cal..30, M1903A3	6,053	6,746	11
Carbine, Cal..30, M1	2,346	3,040	30
Rifle, Lee-Enfield, Cal..303	11,030	17,510	59

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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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 31	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Sep	Oct	Nov
EQUIPMENT									
Small Arms									
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,278,564	-	433,291	34	66,300	66,480	79,500	86,000	95,500
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	"	-	197,665	-	29,991	30,127	36,800	45,000	63,000
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,895,033	-	11,708	1	2,642	8,684	23,250	41,950	65,050
Submachine gun, Cal.45	1,009,098	-	377,994	37	37,500	38,975	64,000	83,000	92,000
Machine gun, Cal.30, AC	68,065	-	69,517	102	12,322	11,950	11,359	11,480	11,580
Machine gun, Cal.30, (Var.)	138,319	-	103,825	75	12,127	27,475	21,343	23,300	24,040
Machine gun, Cal.50, AC	284,263	-	139,733	49	19,735	22,746	22,400	24,055	25,500
Machine gun, Cal.50, AA	32,114	-	27,739	86	4,680	5,817	3,600	3,700	1,400
Machine gun, Cal.50, HB	73,809	-	25,514	35	4,537	5,327	9,925	11,075	12,475
Mount, Cal.50, M2, M2A1, or M3, AA	20,887	-	9,086	44	1,344	3,651	3,095	3,143	3,450
Artillery									
Aircraft									
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	36,145	84	6,006	3,681	4,000	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	3,206	59	496	555	800	900	775
Antiaircraft									
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,220	-	1,012	31	174	281	230	285	430
Gun, 40mm, AA	9,567	-	2,990	31	879	964	1,322	1,207	1,225
Gun, 90mm, AA	2,496	-	1,426	57	292	368	483	483	483
Antiaircraft Fire Control									
Director M5, 37 & 40mm gun, AA	14,769	-	1,861	13	478	902	1,130	1,345	1,550
Director M6, 40mm gun, AA	2,200	-	1,470	67	346	17	175	67	0
Director M7 & M9, 90mm, AA	814	-	236	29	33	42	53	74	116
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	703	-	160	23	31	30	36	43	54
Self-Propelled									
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,835	72	928	328	250	200	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (Mod)	2,167	51	809r	37	105r	0	0	111	210
Gun, 3", AT, SP	1,786	-	0	0	0	0	105	350	550
Howitzer, 75mm, AT, SP	2,028	-	312	15	60	51	4	71	238
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	891	32	152	290	375	375	375
Tank Guns									
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	24,565	-	14,800	60	2,401	2,401	2,500	2,430	2,460
Gun, 57mm, Tank	1,000	-	0	0	0	0	0	100	400
Gun, 75mm, Tank M2, M3	13,659	-	11,624	85	2,535	2,487	1,416	1,416	1,388
Wheeled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	6,617	46	921	1,104	1,375	1,475	1,475
Gun, 57mm, AT	2,159	-	1,354	63	269	535	405	381	375
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M2	6,557	-	3,219	49	302	212	300	500	500
Mortar, 81mm w/mount M1	4,156	-	3,311	80	680	494	500	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,119	-	343	31	34	25	105	554	142
Howitzer, 105mm, Field M2A1	3,035	-	2,760	91	470	172	298	275	145
Gun, 155mm, Field M3	447	-	315	70	38	0	0	0	0
Gun, 155mm, Field M1	570	-	287	50	38	38	50	50	50
Tanks and Combat Vehicles									
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, (gas)	10,568	-	3,621	47	657	605	500	845	855
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M3, M3A1, (diesel)			878		105	89	90	105	105
Tank, light (w/o Arm.) M5			474		127	268	320	590	750
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M3	5,066	1	4,690	93	627	202	110	100	100
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M4	8,934	-	2,429	27	673	1,054	1,230	2,513	2,850
Tank, medium (w/o Arm.) M7			0		0	0	0	0	0
Car, armored, light, med, hvy			0		21	0	0	80	175
Car, scout (w/o Arm.) M3A1	8,434	-	3,698	44	1,124	1,073	650	1,200	1,200
Carrier, personnel, M2, M3 & M4	9,864	-	5,268	53	550	644	1,135	1,327	750
MOTOR TRANSPORT									
Ambulance (all types)	11,331	-	5,594	49	1,940	2,015	1,976	2,052	1,824
Car, passenger, 5 pass.	7,993	-	10,554	132	0	0	-	-	-
Motorcycle, solo	26,608	-	26,090	91	5,250	4,078	4,950	5,734	5,665
Truck, 1 1/2 ton, 4 x 4	182,164	-	118,394	65	17,345	17,843	16,900	17,700	18,700

Note: Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

* To be used to meet Carbine Cal.30, M1, deficit.

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Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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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 31	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
MOTOR TRANSPORT (Continued)									
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	54,475	-	50,374	92	9,393	10,362	9,564	9,958	7,798
Truck, 1-1/2 ton	159,141	-	108,232	68	15,161	7,307	11,490	12,657	11,950
Truck, 2-1/2 ton	184,338	-	110,766	60	15,138	19,725	22,310	23,540	21,480
Truck, 4-5 ton	10,388	-	7,139	69	1,029	1,013	1,060	1,060	1,360
Truck, 6 ton, and over	11,323	-	7,113	63	1,215	1,485	1,644	1,307	1,413
Semi-trailers	10,554	-	5,046	48	710	1,193	1,147	964	1,003
Trailers	109,950	-	39,690	36	7,953	7,015	16,962	16,756	16,139
AMMUNITION									
Small Arms Ammunition (a)									
Cart., Cal. 30, Carbine M1	563	64.5	7.5	1	3	5	20	37	50
Cart., Cal. 30, (all other types)	4,834	-	3,665	76	740	720	644	551	579
Cart., Cal. 45, Ball, M1911	3,263	-	496	15	70	71	59	140	130
Cart., Cal. 50, (all types)	2,379	-	717	30	169	172	215	239	261
Artillery Ammunition (b)									
Cart., HE (Incend.) M1 120mm AC	43,508	-	3,497	8	244	498	2,500	5,000	6,000
Cart., AP & Ball, 20mm AC	64,956	-	34,686	53	4,440	3,968	5,500	8,000	8,500
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm AC	1,628	-	1,458	90	181	375	350	350	400
Shot, AP, M50 w/t 37mm AC	567	-	152	27	12	0	100	100	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm AA	5,564	-	5,549	99	630	552	805	525	525
Shot, APC, M59, 37mm, AA	799	-	355	44	278	24	100	100	100
Shell, HE, M53, 37mm, T & AT	8,285	-	4,087	49	804	950	2,000	2,000	2,000
Shot, APC, M51 & AP, M74, 37mm, T & AT	20,332	-	13,991	69	2,482	3,699	3,000	3,500	3,500
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,574	-	1,313	83	451	181	600	0	0
Shell, HE, M1, 40mm, AA	13,737	-	1,641	12	207	206	1,400	1,900	3,900
Shot, AP, M51 w/t 40mm, AA	1,600	-	0	0	0	0	100	150	175
Shell, HE, M58, 75mm guns	7,343	-	4,024	55	752	548	799	700	725
Shot, APC, M51 & AP M72, 75mm guns	6,523	-	3,755	58	601	762	299	450	725
Shell, HE, M58, 75mm How.	7,561	-	3,767	50	625	448	375	475	525
Shot, APC, M52, w/t & AP M79									
w/t 3" AA, T & AT	1,454	-	416	29	115	221	349	350	350
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	2,777	-	2,275	82	510	668	599	170	170
Shot, APC, M52 & AP M77, 90mm, AA	543	-	6	1	0	6	30	65	70
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm, How.	10,849	-	5,641	52	1,193	617	849	1,100	1,100
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm gun (c)	962	-	162	17	33	42	125	130	130
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm, How. (new) (c)	784	-	22	3	22	0	200	330	360
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm, How. (old) (c)	2,597	-	1,953	75	278	215	255	75	75
Shell, HE, M102A2, 60mm Mortar	9,525	-	4,696	49	480	196	900	900	900
Shell, HE, M141, 81mm Mortar	2,821	-	1,942	69	170	205	300	300	300
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	1,059	-	445	42	151	204	180	180	180
Bombs (b)									
Bomb, GP & demo., 100# (c)	1,897	-	852r	45	82r	60	60	100	150
Bomb, GP, 250# (Inc. 300# demo.) (c)	1,252	-	429	34	73	125	94	100	260
Bomb, GP & demo., 500# (c)	815	321r	339r	42	48r	32	40	50	70
Bomb, GP & demo., 1,000# (c)	724	332r	61	8	16	18	32	40	63
Bomb, GP & demo., 2,000# (c)	38	-	4	11	0	1	8	8	14
Charge Propellants									
CP for 155mm guns (old & new)	1,844	-	909	49	100	115	100	200	200
CP for 155mm How. (old & new)	3,639	-	3,849	106	497	577	150	300	475
Miscellaneous (b)									
Mine, antitank, HE, M1	3,439	-	1,123	33	47	22	0	300	600
Grenade, hand, frag., M1	1,856	-	821	44	288	263	600	0	0
Grenade, AT, HE, M7	3,661	918r	1,182	32	159	180	250	250	250
Grenade, hand offensive, M1	2,007	-	467	23	147	320	250	225	225

Note: Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

(a) Figures in millions

(b) Figures in thousands

(c) Unfused

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Source of information: Ordnance Department

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

The 12-volt radio transmitter BC-191 is a major component of important ground, vehicular, and aircraft radio sets SCR-177, SCR-187, SCR-188, and SCR-193. The status of the BC-191 is as follows:

RADIO TRANSMITTER BC-191

Used in Radio set	Required Production Dec 31	Procurement Schedule Aug 31	Delivered Aug 31
SCR-177	1,103	962	512
SCR-187	1,411	1,315	851
SCR-188	3,765	837	541
SCR-193	2,096	676	301
Total	8,375	3,790	2,205

The 24-volt radio-transmitter BC-375 is similar to the BC-191 except for the voltage. It is used with aircraft liaison Radio Set SCR-287. The status of the BC-375 is as follows:

RADIO TRANSMITTER BC-375

Required Production Dec 31	Procurement Schedule Aug 31	Delivered Aug 31
17,487	6,315	6,472

Both of these transmitters are on order with the General Electric Company, but the BC-375 has also been subcontracted by General Electric to Farnsworth, Stewart-Warner, and Aircraft Accessories. Since the BC-375 is similar to the BC-191, the latter sources could be converted to production of the BC-191 if necessary, but these subcontractors will not reach full production on the BC-375 until about March, 1943. Therefore, General Electric must remain, for the time being at least, the only principal source of the BC-191.

The Schenectady plant of General Electric is being expanded (Plancor #570) under Signal Corps sponsorship to the extent of \$1,078,373. The original scheduled date for installation of machinery was October 1, 1942, with full production due sometime in the month of October. However, recent advices indicate that a minimum delay of six weeks may occur on the delivery of machine tools.

Current production of the BC-191 has been delayed by the difficulty in securing such small parts as fixed capacitors and resistors. This bottleneck is being relieved by the allocation of capacitors and resistors from subcontractors' plants. The expansion of more than a dozen manufacturers of fixed capacitors will increase total weekly production from about 2,000,000 to more than 4,500,000

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capacitors during the next few months. Two representatives of the Army-Navy Communications Production Expediting Agency are now in the Schenectady plant. It is expected that the BC-191 production will increase during September.

A light radio set, SCR-585, weighs less than ten pounds, and is used for a semi-permanent installation so that the equipment may be easily removed and operated out of gliders. Designed for communication between gliders, glider and tow plane, glider and ground, and ground to ground, its range is equal to that of the SCR-536, so called "Handy-Talkie", and operates on a pre-tuned channel frequency which is crystal controlled.

Requirements in 1942 call for 12,247 sets. The Galvin Manufacturing Company contracted to produce 6,530 sets of which 1,300 have been delivered up to August 31, 1942. Authorization for the procurement of 26,608 sets was issued but cancelled on September 3, 1942. The using service, Army Air Forces, advised on September 2, 1942 that they would not require this equipment since it was found unsuitable for tactical use. It is doubtful, however, that the existing contract should be cancelled as most of the materials have been fabricated into parts and are being assembled, and the set is acceptable for training purposes.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

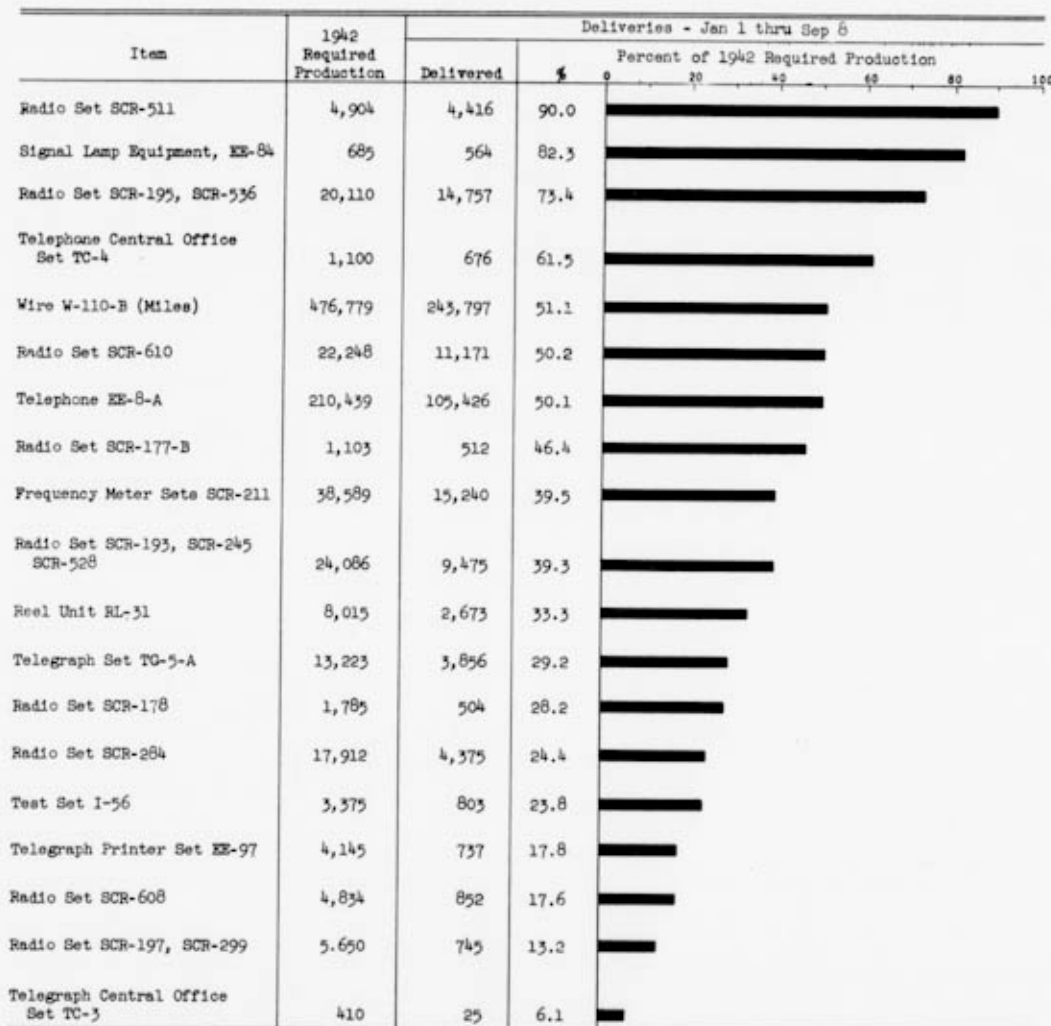
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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS



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

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 8	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-8	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Frequency Meter Set SCR-211	38,589	-	15,240	39.5	2,962	506	4,000	5,000	5,500
Interphone Equipment RC-36	34,790	-	18,119	52.1	6,867	1,000	4,500	5,000	6,000
Command Radio									
SCR-274	37,171	-	20,659	55.6	7,305	0	4,500	6,000	8,000
SCR-522	24,436	-	4,602	18.8	1,278	253	2,000	4,000	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	28,012	-	22,348	79.8	4,415	479	3,500	4,000	5,000
Liaison Radio SCR-287	17,487	-	6,472	37.0	1,378	0	1,100	1,600	2,000
Marker Beacon Equipment RC-43	25,567	-	38,343	150.0	7,850	0	6,500	6,500	3,500
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,524	-	14,611	53.1	3,862	375	3,200	3,500	5,000
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-578	24,635	-	2,125	8.6	625	0	1,200	2,000	3,000
Absolute Altimeter									
SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	-	1,565	26.1	982	0	1,000	1,200	1,300
<u>WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Reel Equipment CE-11	35,673	-	31,534	88.4	175	0	0	1,500	2,000
Switchboard RD-71	3,293	-	1,093	33.2	0	0	0	500	750
Telegraph Printer Set EE-97	4,145	2,251	737	17.8	47	0	100	200	200
Telegraph Set TO-5-A	13,223	782	3,856	29.2	0	0	0	700	1,000
Telephone EE-8-A	210,439	-	105,426	50.1	22,808	3,904	25,000	25,000	25,000
Telephone Central Office Set									
TO-4	1,100	-	676	61.5	0	0	10	50	100
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thousand miles)	477	-	244	51.2	57	20	50	60	70
Wire W-130 (Miles)	76,869	-	55,053	71.6	9,620	381	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Ground-Air Navigation Aid Control									
Control Net System SCR-3	60	-	0	0	0	0	1	9	21
Ground Radio Detection Equipment									
Aircraft Warning									
SCR-268	1,730	-	424	24.5	107	20	150	175	200
SCR-270	156	-	77	49.4	9	0	35	36	0
SCR-271	364	-	58	15.9	9	0	55	55	90
SCR-588	100	-	20	20.0	2	0	16	16	16
Antiaircraft									
SCR-545					New development; production starts 1943				
SCR-584	483	-			Production starts in January 1943				
Mobile Range Detector									
SCR-527	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Range Finder									
SCR-547	512	-	0	0	0	0	5	100	175
Airborne Detection and Recognition Equipment									
SCR-520 AI-10	100	-	4	4.0	0	0	50	15	20
SCR-517 ASV-10	928	-	184	19.8	65	0	185	90	200
SCR-535 BR-1FF, Mark II	18,000	-	11,706	65.0	2,700	0	4,000	1,004	1,000
SCR-595 US-1FF, Mark III	18,500	-	875	4.7	675	0	2,500	3,500	5,000

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

Source of information: Statistics Section, Procurement Branch, Materiel Division,
Office of The 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	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 8	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-8	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>GROUND RADIO COMMUNICATION</u>									
<u>RADIO SETS</u>									
Ground-Air Liaison and Army, Corps and Division Communication									
SCR-188	3,765	1,113	661	17.6	54	120	200	150	150
SCR-299	2,683	366	370	13.8	120	0	200	329	270
Intra-Regiment Communication									
SCR-284	17,912	-	4,375	24.4	2,265	100	2,500	2,500	2,500
SCR-543	2,336	-	667	28.6	535	0	400	400	450
Short Range, Portable									
SCR-536	17,711	-	13,433	75.8	3,626	0	0	0	0
Short Range, Vehicular, Field Artillery									
SCR-608	4,834	-	852	17.6	230	0	1,200	1,600	1,600
SCR-610	82,248	-	11,171	50.2	4,027	0	3,500	3,500	3,500
SCR-628	1,559	-	996	63.9	375	0	400	400	400
<u>VEHICULAR AND TANK RADIO SETS, ARMORED FORCE</u>									
SCR-508 FM, Type III	2,901	-	1,605	55.3	639	0	400	600	600
SCR-506 AM, Type II	530	-	0	0	0	0	5	50	100
SCR-528 FM, Type III	15,965	-	5,122	32.1	2,502	0	3,000	3,500	3,500
SCR-538 FM, Type III	15,000	-	8,593	57.3	3,253	1,452	2,500	3,000	3,000
Cavalry, Lightweight, SCR-511	4,904	488	4,416	90.0	3,629	0	0	0	0
Radio Intelligence, S.C., SCR-551	121	-	99	81.8	0	99	0	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Charging Set SCR-169	2,525	-	772	30.6	288	0	300	400	500
Flash Ranging Set GR-4	31	-	24	77.4	0	0	0	0	0
Signal Lamp Equipment EX-84	685	-	564	82.3	0	0	50	150	200
Sound Ranging Set GR-3	78	-	43	55.1	11	5	5	5	10
Test Set I-56	3,375	-	803	23.8	0	0	0	125	500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSWIRING DEFICIENCIES

Sufficient copper for electrical wiring is not being channeled into production of wire and cable using substitute types of insulation. When the occupancy date of a project would be delayed by waiting for substitute type wiring, the use of rubber-covered wiring has been approved. Studies are under way for the possible use of gasoline lanterns in case procurement of copper wiring becomes too difficult to obtain for cantonments.

COMPONENT PART SHORTAGES

Production of electrical equipment by Westinghouse for Diesel Electric locomotives, destined for overseas operations, is being held up by inability to obtain 40,000 pounds of 6-3/8" SAE-1045 steel shafting.

The production of flanges and plugs used in the making of fuel drums overseas will be hampered unless necessary taps and dies, which carry no definite promise under the present priority rating, are obtained shortly. The drum making plants are scheduled for overseas shipment in the near future.

MATERIAL SHORTAGES

In assembling material required for the manufacture of one thousand 55-hp Storm Boat Motors, the Evinrude Motor Company is unable to obtain 1,900 pounds of aluminum rod and pipe, and 15,000 pounds of SAE-4615 steel. The company has scheduled the 1,000 outboard motors for production in one month, but will not be able to proceed until this material is obtained. Difficulty is being encountered in the placement of contracts for additional outboard motor requirements because the contractors are reluctant to accept orders in the face of uncertain deliveries and low priority ratings of virgin aluminum, alloy steel, nickel, and copper. The lightness, strength, and high speed stresses involved in these motors make necessary the use of special aluminum and high quality steel. The outboard motors will carry split priorities since they will go not only to theater of operations, but also to equip and train troops in Zone of the Interior. Where manufacture is to be scheduled on a straight line production basis under such a priority pattern, manufacturers are slow in setting up a production line until receipt of material ordered on the lowest priority ratings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EQUIPMENT PARTS

Deliveries of pierced plank landing mat, which the Engineers are procuring at an average rate of 25 million square feet a month for the Navy, as well as Army, have been progressing satisfactorily until recently. This slow-up is due to a considerable distribution of contractors' orders to the various steel mills for the 10 gauge sheets used in these mats. This program requires approximately one quarter of the entire output of this size steel. The production picture, however, is now seriously threatened by the operation of Priorities Regulation No. 12 and Amendment No. 4 to the Priorities Regulation No. 1 whereby pre-existing lower rated orders have been elevated to an AA-1 standing and thereby arbitrarily displacing deliveries to landing mat producers. Owing to the critical need for landing mats in connection with task force operations, this matter has been referred to higher authority for immediate adjustment.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief of Engineers

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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STATUS OF PASSIVE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Construction on Passive Protection Projects (camouflage, tone down and others) is divided into nine geographical divisions as shown in the tabulation below. As of August 20, 1942, 337 projects had been completed and 185 were under way. As of that date, also, there were 254 project locations indicating the existence in many cases of more than one project at the same location. As might have been expected, most of the construction has been going on along the coasts.

There are four types of Passive Protection:

Tone Down - This method involves the reduction of all installations to a dull color making observation from the air at night more difficult and rendering installations less conspicuous in daylight.

Camouflage - This type involves more extensive efforts to conceal installations and confuse enemy bombardiers.

Blackout and Warning - These include measures established in accordance with War Department Policy meeting the requirements of the Commanding Generals of the Defense Commands, and, in the case of munitions plants, of the Commanding General, Services of Supply. Provision is also made for installations which must continue to operate during blackouts.

Structural Measures - These measures are taken to protect personnel, machinery and other equipment under conditions of sustained aerial raids.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PASSIVE PROTECTION PROJECTS AS OF AUGUST 20, 1942

Geographical Division	Total No. of Locations	Number of Individual Projects									
		Total		Tone Down		Camouflage		Blackout and Warning		Structural Measures	
		Com- pleted	Under way	Com- pleted	Under way	Com- pleted	Under way	Com- pleted	Under way	Com- pleted	Under way
New England	24	26	26	5	6	3	7	13	11	5	2
No Atlantic	45	57	29	11	7	2	13	39	6	5	3
Mid Atlantic	33	37	23	8	3	2	11	27	4	0	5
So Atlantic	55	77	25	23	4	6	13	47	7	1	1
Great Lakes	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lower Miss	5	4	6	3	1	0	1	1	4	0	0
Southwestern	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
No Pacific	27	58	18	20	6	2	9	23	0	13	3
So Pacific	59	71	56	31	11	3	12	28	23	9	10
Total	254	337	185	102	38	18	66	184	55	33	26

Source of Information: Construction Division, 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- Sep 9	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-9	Sep	Oct	Nov
BOATS AND BRIDGES									
Boat, half, w/7 paddles	11,933	-	209	2	0	185	1,426	2,350	2,400
Boat, power, with trailer	377	-	279	74	61	28	0	19	55
Boat, reconnaissance	3,149	-	218	7	146	72	854	700	800
Float, pneumatic, 6-ton	8,034	-	6,095r	76	1,548	138	43	500	500
Bridge, steel, portable, H-10	44	-	19	43	0	0	6	5	5
Bridge, steel, portable, H-20	50	-	52r	104	2	0	0	0	0
Bridge, steel, trestway	36	-	13r	36	2	0	3	2	2
Bridge, ponton, 10-ton, complete	57	-	28	51	11	3	5	5	10
Bridge, ponton, 25-ton, complete	100	-	26	26	8	0	14	0	20
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT									
Auger, earth, motorized	68r	23	39	57	0	0	0	0	5
Compressor, air, motorized	1,013	-	525	52	155	238	63	200	200
Crane, truck-mounted	250	-	129	52	30	8	20	25	32
Grader, road, motorized, gasoline	291	75	178r	61	37	8	17	30	50
Mixer, concrete	875	590	221	25	22	62	41	40	20
Saw, chain, gasoline, timber	500	-	68	14	40	28	10	150	100
Shovel, gasoline, 1/2 cu. yd.	753	-	197r	26	29	13	36	60	50
Trailer, (light tractor)	103	-	116	113	0	0	0	0	0
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,600	-	744	47	293	96	52	200	400
ELECTRIC LIGHTING EQUIPMENT									
Generator, 3 KVA	2,721	-	624	23	115	45	71	150	210
Generator, 5 KW	1,885	-	1,342r	71	188	107	200	150	150
Landing Mats, Airplane All types (millions)	388	-	127	33	33	19	7	36	42
PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING AND REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT									
Compass, lensatic, w/case (thou)	185r	-	129	70	16	4	75	0	0
Instruments, drawing, field set	12,680	-	11,476r	91	2,161	188	12	200	500
Stereocomparaph equipment	114	-	130	114	0	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin.	3,009	-	2,503	83	648	233	0	130	200
Transit, Engineer's, 1 min.	1,734	-	821r	47	160	0	195	200	232
Transit, Engineer's, 20 sec.	1,628	-	683	42	48	0	0	0	142
SEARCHLIGHTS									
Searchlights, 18", beach defense	2,042	-	460	23	220	50	0	0	290
Searchlight, 24", beach defense	264	-	126	48	0	0	4	20	50
Searchlight, AA, 60" mobile	3,926	-	1,003	26	117	19	0	151	650
Trailer, 60" Searchlight	3,168	-	3,047	96	291	108	0	0	11
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT									
Water purification unit, mobile	149	-	128r	86	30	8	2r	15r	10
Water purification unit, portable	1,102	-	871	79	175	65	19	75	100
Semi-Trailer, 1,500 gal., water	435	-	248	57	151	18	25	45	70

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

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

The status of procurement of Screening Smoke, FS, is indefinite due to a possible revision of requirements by The Air Forces. Chemical Warfare Service's maximum production for 1942 will be 10,000 tons if, as now promised, the allocations of WPB are met. This item is allocated because its main component Chlorosulfonic Acid is also the basis for sulfa-drugs and is needed in large quantities by the Medical Corps.

Raw material difficulties in connection with procurement of Apparatus, Decontaminating, 1 1/2 Qt., particularly those with respect to the screen for the funnel, have been eased. As of September 11, 1942, 234,117 units have been delivered, or 34 percent of 1942 Required Production.

A new specification for Alarms, Gas, was cleared the latter part of July, the percussion type replacing the Klexon type. Deliveries from September 1-11, 1942 (incl.) came to 13,433 units, as compared with 2,000 in the last week of August.

Deliveries of Canisters, Service and Diaphragm, were held up because of the scarcity of materials. Substitution of terneplate for tin plate, zinc alloy for aluminum, and copper for brass have enabled the raw material needs to be met. As soon as the production "bugs" in the fabricating of the nozzle from copper have been worked out, the canisters should be assembled at the rate of 240,000 per month. This should start approximately October 15.

The new plastic diaphragm angletube assemble is finally in production. This particular component has held up deliveries of Mask, Gas, Diaphragm, for almost three months. Substitution of plastic for brass eased the situation. The present mold will produce approximately 7,000 units per day. A new mold is being made which will increase this output and meet assembly plant needs.

With the new dichloramine-T plant now in production and the possibility of securing a dichloramine-B plant in New York, production of Ointment, Protective, may well be increased sufficiently to meet the program. To date, scarcity of dichloramine-T has been the chief delaying factor.

Development of new facilities for the production of Shell, Chemical Mortar, has reached a point where objectives will be met. Most of the new plants are now in production or are expected to be under way by October 15, 1942.

The Kit, Repair, Universal, M8, is being assembled in industry for the first time. Chiefly responsible for holding up procurement, raw material deficiencies, have finally been overcome, and production got under way during August. Requirements for the year are expected to be attained.

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

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- Sep 11	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-11	Sep	Oct	Nov
CHEMICAL AGENTS									
Lewisite (ML)	1,635	-	223	14	54	10	26	26	376
Mustard (MS)	28,266	-	20,612	73	4,582	2,419	3,600	4,800	5,400
Phosgene (CG)	3,418	-	2,085	61	332	126	268	300	300
Screening Smoke (PS)	10,000	-	2,932	29	1,553	0	750	1,000	1,000
White Phosphorus (WP)	14,164	-	12,045	85	1,870	778	(Dependent on shell Del. from Ord. - CWS has no control)		
PROTECTIVE MATERIALS									
Agent, Non-Corrosive (gal.) (a)	1,000	-	686	69	155	82	85	150	150
Alarm, Gas	35,823	-	15,433	43	2,000	13,433	26,309	20,000	20,000
Apparatus, Decon., Power-Driven	1,509	-	1,113	74	132	49	188	160	160
Apparatus, Decon., 1qt.	696,560	-	234,117	34	0	28,250	93,074	100,000	100,000
Apparatus, Decon., 3 Gal.	76,789	-	40,906	53	16,752	6,078	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bleaching Material "B"	16,336	-	4,468	27	786	776	617	800	800
Canister, Serv. & Dia. (a)	2,300	-	1,054	46	36	34	0	120	240
Curtain, Gasproof	431,646	-	426,354	99	29,176	12,550	30,824	30,000	30,000
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	13,545	-	1,775	13	630	0	(Limited Standard)		
Impregnite I (ton)	4,741	-	2,421	51	412	190	435	460	500
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	2,352	-	9,023	384	99	27	22	0	0
Kit, HS, Vapor Detector, M4	17,992	-	2,906	16	1,361	1,357	639	5,000	5,000
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	920,939	-	206,413	22	96	3,890	150,000	200,000	210,000
Mask, Gas, Horse, M4	20,714	-	0	0	0	0	(Limited Standard)		
Mask, Gas, Horse, M5	18,433	-	0	0	0	0	(Limited Standard)		
Mask, Gas, Service (a)	3,404	-	1,969	58	412	234	538	650	650
Ointment, Protective (ton)	1,025	-	458	45	70	33	35	124	124
Paint, Vesicant Detector, M5 (a)	834	-	3,009	361	1,566	752	993	1,000	1,000
Paper, Vesicant Detector, M6	88,811	-	90,533	102	49,284	20,249	100,716	100,000	150,000
Respirator, Dust, CT	249,803	-	91,996	37	0	0	0	0	75,000
Respirator, Dust, M1 (a)	5,440	-	1,230	23	503	367	1,172	1,175	1,175
Set, Gas, Ident., Detonation, M1	11,389	-	5,465	48	319	302	0	1,781	2,100
Set, Gas, Ident., Instructional, M1	3,545	-	615	17	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Solvent, Impregnite (ton)									
a) Non-Volatile	756	-	6,589	872	1,239	762	1,000	1,000	1,000
b) Volatile	11,765	-	8,156	69	1,259	889	1,000	1,000	1,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION									
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	2,923	12	703	413	(Depends on all. of Mag.)		
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	13,588	96	686	406	980	-	-
Bomb, Instructional, M2	182,143	-	70,808	39	32,816	0	7,492	40,000	40,000
Candle, DM	56,451	-	1,000	2	0	0	5,000	11,250	11,250
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2" C.M.	557	-	69	12	6	63	194	200	200
Cart, Chemical Mortar	691	-	298	43	0	0	400	200	200
Cylinder, Portable	7,309	-	1,193	16	1,193	0	0	0	0
Flame Thrower, Portable	7,474	-	1,307	17	298	0	1,100	1,067	2,000
Grenade, Incend., Hand, M14 (a)	2,965	-	677	23	203	474	500	600	862
Mine, Land, Chemical (Empty)	289,258	-	921,427	319	218,380	124,970	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	1,955	-	93	5	33	0	200	0	0
Shell, Chemical Mortar, M2 (Empty)	335,655	-	102,496	31	11,376	4,583	41,000	54,000	66,000
Shell, Chemical Mortar, M3 (Empty)	106,029	-	53,445	51	30,417	23,228	21,000	28,000	34,000
Shell, Livens Projector (Empty)	15,227	-	36,827	242	0	0	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	495	-	570	115	200	0	300	250	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	8,643	18	1,744	1,123	4,575	6,425	13,875
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,050
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,691r	-	156	9	0	0	1,422	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT									
Container, Steel, (1 ton) - Type A	255	-	4,632	1816	0	75	0	0	0
Container, Steel, (1 ton) - Type B	25,183	-	15,486	61	2,550	1,228	3,088	3,000	2,800
Drum, 55 gal.	59,504	-	98,365	165	56,730	16,810	40,000	40,000	40,000
Kit, Repair, Gas Mask, Company	0	-	9,721	-	6,891	960	0	0	0
Kit, Repair, Universal, M8	9,426	-	7,488	79	4,296r	3,192	5,000	5,000	3,732
Kit, Service, Flame Thrower	585	-	145	25	9	38	9	69	200
Plant, Impregnating, M1	84	-	5	6	2	0	2	7	4

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

FIRST AID PACKET

The production of plastic cases for the first-aid packet has been started and will soon reach the rate of 1,000,000 per month. This plastic will replace the sheet iron, copper flashed packet, now being processed, and will eliminate all critical materials.

ALUMINUM ALLOCATION

The allocation of primary aluminum to the Medical Department's contractors for the month of October is wholly inadequate to meet the contractual requirements for this material. A total allocation of 2,800 pounds has been made available. Contracts now held with the Tower Company, Inc., Seattle, Washington, for the manufacture of fracture apparatus is among those seriously affected by this small allocation. This contract, calling for a delivery of 30 sets per month, carries an AA-1 rating and is scheduled for completion by December 31, 1942. There is a total requirement of 4,000 pounds of aluminum rod.

Substitute materials have been tested but have been found to be unsatisfactory due to excessive weight to be carried by a patient to achieve the necessary rigidity of form.

This contract has been reported September 14, to the Director of Procurement, Headquarters, S. O. S., with a request that assistance be given the contractor in the procurement of the necessary raw material.

KIMBLE GLASS COMPANY STRIKE

On September 8, 1942, approximately 2,400 employees at the Vineland, New Jersey, plant of the Kimble Glass Company, went out on strike because of the expiration of their agreement with the company. Their demands are for an immediate conclusion of an agreement to succeed the agreement which expired on September 7. The national union, American Flint Glass Workers, (A. F. of L.) has declared the strike to be unauthorized. Company representatives have asked the employees to return, assuring them that any agreement concluded would be retroactive to the expiration of the old agreement. A commissioner has been appointed who is negotiating with the employee representatives for their return to the plant, pending the completion of a new agreement.

This strike has deprived the Medical Department of one week's production of glass and unless settlement is reached immediately, large numbers of medical items will be affected. The strike seriously restricts supplies, since Kimble Glass Company is a prime contractor for many items of laboratory glassware and is a sub-contractor of suppliers of drugs, biologicals, hypodermic syringes, clinical thermometers, and containers for blood plasma. The case was referred to the Labor Relations Branch, Civilian Personnel Division, Headquarters, S. O. S., on September 8, 1942. On September 14, telegrams were sent to representatives of both labor and management by the Under Secretary of War requesting a return to work during the negotiations for a new agreement.

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

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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- Sep 8	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-8	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>SURGICAL DRESSINGS</u>									
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3" x Packet, first aid x	1,522 8,284	1,594 6,565	685 1,718	45 21	185 417	88 90	115 222	150 350	150 561
<u>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS</u>									
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12mm	5,151	2,465	2,186	42	85	24	500	500	750
Forceps, dressing, 5 1/2"	152,556	24,312	145,971	96	29,290	168	5,000	5,000	6,000
Forceps, dressing, Rosenman, curved	50,150	7,627	31,823	63	2,229	89	3,771	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Ealstead	87,527	21,110	30,400	35	9,038	636	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	454,082	287,930	70,442	16	12,444	2,196	5,000	5,000	5,000
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	38,216	14,378	8,737	23	989	0	1,257	2,000	3,000
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	85,262	45,488	26,474	31	6,650	0	1,000	2,350	5,000
Holder, needle, Hegar-Mayo	109,969	13,379	77,762	71	4,736	2,422	4,000	4,000	5,000
Knife, operating, 1 1/2" blade	60,162	35,562	24,600	41	108	5,580	4,000	4,000	5,000
Scissors, bandage	482,169	273,720	169,027	35	35,745	2,100	9,255	30,000	35,000
Shears, plaster Paris	3,341	0	1,975	59	36	0	212	200	200
<u>SURGICAL APPLIANCES</u>									
Anesthesia apparatus, N ₂ O	495	0	427	86	317	42	50	50	50
Perimeter	10	0	513	5,130	219	28	111	97	90
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	154,084	52,101	83,301	54	1,570	6,000	7,430	10,000	11,000
Splint, Army, leg, 3-ring	164,918	70,341	63,177	38	22,585	6,150	20,000	17,570	10,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23 ga., 3/4" Canula	591,958	88,897	318,472	54	15,946	0	20,000	30,000	40,000
<u>LABORATORY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Colorimeter, Duboscq	1,517	0	871	57	54	150	46	100	100
Incubator, bacteriological, 37 1/2° C	1,260	961	292	23	40	0	20	25	70
Microscope	6,885	2,685	2,122	31	598	50	300	400	402
<u>DENTAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Compressor unit, 40 gal. tank	106	0	20	19	3	0	10	10	20
Chair, dental, field	7,257	772	2,997	41	2,328	574	997	1,000	1,000
<u>X-RAY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Machine, radiographic, 200 ma.	639	158	274	43	69	34	20	20	20
X-ray, field, generator	1,909	868	658	34	181	0	100	100	119
X-ray, field, mobile unit	3,747	2,008	863	23	65	0	70	80	100
Chest, M. D., no. X-1	2,409	1,252	875	36	65	0	100	100	100
<u>HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Cylinder, O ₂ , 1500 gallon, empty	53,812	6,745	4,048	8	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sterilizer, hospital, complete	676	438	219	32	17	0	0	5	10
Sterilizer, hospital, utensil	7,893	2,174	4,803	61	303	19	496	400	400
<u>OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT</u>									
Chest, field, plain	27,479	10,927	14,041	51	1,170	0	2,830	3,000	4,000
Unit, power, electric	3,344	1,609	701	21	276	30	28	20	30

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

* Figures in thousands

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

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Acceptances of Mittens, Asbestos, from January 1, 1942, through August 31, 1942, were 48 percent of the December, 1942, requirements. Action has been taken by the Office of the Quartermaster General to insure increased production. Revisions of specifications have simplified production problems. A high priority has made it possible to secure necessary raw materials. Close contact with the contractors themselves by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot and strict surveillance of production progress by the Office of the Quartermaster General have eliminated a number of retarding factors. One contract for 45,000 pairs held by a seriously delinquent prime contractor has been terminated and reawarded. 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 sources will be available shortly.

Acceptances of Coats, Mackinaw, O.D., in the period January 1, 1942, through August 31, 1942, came to 86 percent of the September Army Supply Program requirement for the year. Reduction in the latest ASP requirement has been partly responsible for this favorable showing. Production is geared to the point where the new requirements will be easily met before the year end. At present there is no shortage of either basic raw materials or production facilities.

Improvement in the procurement status of Leggings, Canvas, Dismounted, M-1938, has been largely dependent on the equipping and converting of industrial facilities. Evidently efforts toward those ends have been successful judging from the fact that August deliveries tripled those in July. However, a few manufacturing firms to which contracts have been awarded are not adequately prepared for large-scale production.

One major factor retarding the procurement of Liners, Helmets, Steel, M-1, has been the delay in obtaining molds. Manufacturers are now adequately equipped for large-scale production, in most cases having successfully finished the necessary training period. The problem at present is to expedite and regulate the flow of basic raw materials to manufacturers.

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

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PROCUREMENT PROGRESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Aug 31					
		Delivered	%	Percent of 1942 Required Production			
EQUIPAGE (a)							
Belt, cart., cal.30, dismtd.	963	1,917	199				
Suspenders, belt, M-1936	1,762	2,909	165				
Blanket, wool, O.D., M-1934 (b)	5,132	7,600	148				
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	323	458	142				
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins & poles (b)	13	18	138				
Sling, carrying, MG, & Ammunition	92	126	137				
Bar, mosquito	2,122	2,212	104				
Can, meat, M-1932	5,438	5,589	103				
Tent, shelter, half, (b)	5,106	4,282	84				
Machete, M-1939 (b)	109	90	83				
Bag, canvas, field, O.D., M-1936	2,313	1,732	75				
Canteen, M-1910 & M-1942	4,264	3,078	72				
Roll, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	291	188	65				
Case, canvas, dispatch	149	87	58				
Goggles, M-1938 & M-1942	813	465	57				
Screen, latrine, w/pins & poles	49	20	41				
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins & poles (b)	24	9	38				
Cover, mattress	9,251	2,833	31				
Bar, sandfly	316	23	7				
Pocket, mag., double web, cal.30	5,762	117	2				
GENERAL SUPPLIES							
Outfit, officers', mess	28,898	25,574	88				
Can, corr., nesting, galv. (all sizes)	367,622	253,190	69				
Lantern, gas, w/mantle & pump	76,460	40,487	53				
Container, round, insulated	187,045	31,341	17				
Safe, field, key lock (b)	19,126	2,970	16				

(a) Figures in thousands
(b) Includes International Aid

● March 31, 1942
○ June 30, 1942

Source of Information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Aug 31	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Jul	Aug 1-31	Sep	Oct	Nov
CLOTHING (a)									
Cap, garrison, khaki	9,351	-	9,525	102	1,517	2,334	275	1,000	1,200
Cap, garrison, OD	3,009	-	6,533	217	915	1,565	67	100	700
Cap, wool knit, M-1941	8,099	-	2,481	31	758	1,321	119	1,100	2,200
Coat, wool, serge, OD	3,211	-	4,885	152	1,101r	678	1,118	1,054	900
Drawers, cotton, protective	3,347	-	4,281	128	961	1,391	719	1,000	900
Drawers, wool	10,010	-	8,543	85	1,448r	1,102	1,457	1,300	1,800
Gloves, protective, impermeable	118	-	537	455	101	244	33	20	20
Gloves, wool, OD	5,276	-	5,049	96	798	854	321	1,000	930
Hood, wool, OD, protective	2,619	-	1,979	76	312	597	35	186	1,100
Jacket, field, OD	5,169	-	4,916	95	773	1,278	126	1,058	1,800
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1938	9,577	-	5,184	54	521	1,523	1,933	2,334	3,700
Liner, helmet, steel, M-1	6,929	-	4,422	64	870r	1,335	2,300	1,616	2,014
Mittens, asbestos, M-1935	642	-	310	48	64	146	16	159	80
Overcoat, wool, roll collar, OD	2,434	-	3,270	134	498	528	179	520	605
Overalls, arctic	980	-	1,735	177	27	(c)	2	0	0
Raincoat, mounted and dismounted	3,366	-	2,512	75	312	587	389	674	674
Shirt, cotton, khaki	16,068	-	12,247	76	1,648	1,688	1,153	1,300	1,300
Shirt, flannel, OD	7,874	-	9,345	119	1,946r	1,587	1,530	1,825	1,900
Shoes, service (incl. shoes, low-quarter tan) (b)	14,204	-	22,351	157	1,737	4,179	879	2,180	2,380
Trousers, cotton, khaki	16,885	-	9,847	58	1,861	1,973	1,653	2,500	3,000
Trousers, wool, OD	7,337	-	8,094	110	1,456	1,625	1,381	2,125	2,100
Undershirt, cotton, protective	3,227	-	5,063	157	1,086	1,902	137	1,100	900
Undershirt, wool	8,199	-	8,226	100	1,090r	707	1,174	1,275	1,925
EQUIPAGE (a)									
Bag, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,313	-	1,732	75	224	398	268	500	500
Bar, mosquito	2,122	-	2,212	104	445	602	203	600	600
Bar, sandfly	316	-	23	7	2	0	70	70	70
Belt, cart., cal.30, dismd.	963	-	1,917	199	191	458	276	450	450
Blanket, wool, OD, M-1934 (b)	5,132	-	7,600	148	1,259	1,219	1,000	1,600	1,700
Can, meat, M-1932	5,438	-	5,589	103	672	1,264	591	680	680
Canteen, M-1910 and M-1942	4,264	-	3,078	72	116	897	822	780	780
Case, canvas, dispatch	149	-	87	58	10	55	13	30	30
Cover, mattress	9,251	-	2,833	31	764	1,103	150	550	550
Goggles, M-1938 and M-1942	813	-	465	57	25	408	10	25	337
Machete, M-1939 (b)	109	-	90	83	17	73	(c)	16	16
Pocket, mag., double web, cal.30	5,762	-	117	2	0	117	283	1,800	1,800
Roll, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	291	-	188	65	32	67	52	100	100
Screen, latrine, w/pins & poles	49	-	20	41	2	12	15	12	12
Sling, carrying, m.g. & amm.	92	-	126	137	17	26	11	14	15
Suspenders, belt, M-1936	1,762	-	2,909	165	367	685	861	750	750
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	323	-	458	142	81	132	142	120	120
Tent, shelter half (b)	5,106	-	4,282	84	680	1,919	437	780	50
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins & poles (b)	24	-	9	38	1	4	9	6	5
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins & poles (b)	13	-	18	138	1	3	5	3	3
GENERAL SUPPLIES									
Can, corr., nesting, galv. (all sizes)	367,622	-	253,190	69	52,302	62,101	55,780	48,270	48,270
Can, water, 5 gallon (b)	2,027,733	-	321,394	31	64,811	173,963	278,606	300,000	300,000
Container, round, insulated	187,045	-	31,341	17	5,174	6,432	9,194	15,000	23,000
Lantern, gas, w/mantle & pump	76,450	-	40,487	53	6,266	6,457	10,313	9,700	9,700
Outfit, officers', mess	28,898	2,806	25,574	88	5,000	4,029	4,976	3,650	3,650
Range, field, M-1937, cabinets (b)	58,161	-	33,285	57	5,475	20,316	13,784	16,271	17,338
Range, field, M-1937, fire units (b)	77,548	-	31,060	40	10,309	16,789	25,127	30,500	33,000
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cargo (b)	1,749	-	2,217	127	675	692	683	700	944
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cavalry (b)	11,213	-	15,942	142	1,800	3,927	1,134	984	1,000
Safe, field, key lock (b)	19,126	-	2,970	16	880	2,089	9,330	8,625	7,500
Stove, tent, M-1941	0	-	480,349	-	11,045	270	18,649	15,900	15,900

(a) In thousands

(b) Includes International Aid

(c) Less than 500

r Revised

Source of Information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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ENGINE DEFICIENCIES - 83' & 104' (AIR FORCES) RESCUE BOATS

In general, the most serious delay incurred in the Army Shipbuilding Program of the Transportation Corps is due to engine deliveries. One of the most critical of the engine deficiencies occurs in the construction of 83' and 104' Rescue Boats. The 83' boat require two 600 hp gasoline engines, and the 104' boat requires three. Specifications for these engines are as follows: model, Hall Scott (Defender) or equal; 600 hp; 2,100 r.p.m.; 12 cylinders; bore 5-3/4"; stroke 7"; displacement 2,100 cu. in.; reduction gear ratio 2:1; weight 4,700 lbs; complete with batteries, bilge pump, radio shielding, special water cooling equipment, auxiliary fuel pump (auto pulse), electric tachometer, tool kit and throttle unit.

The Navy and Coast Guard have taken the entire production of the Hall Scott Motor Car Company after the existing Army contract is completed. Engines from this company are subject to allocation, and although repeated requests have been made by the Transportation Corps to be included in the future allocations, the requests have not met with success. It has been necessary for the Transportation Corps to reduce the horsepower requirements for this boat in order to secure additional engines. The resulting reduction in performance obtained from motors of lower horsepower is undesirable for this type boat which performs the same duties as the Coast Guard and Navy Boats requiring these engines. The substitute, lower rated, engine is the 550 hp Kermath, which to date has proven to be the only solution to the problem. The production schedule of the Kermath Engine Company could be accelerated if the Transportation Corps secured an urgency rating to increase facilities by securing additional machine tools.

The first allocation of engines for the 83' Rescue Boats was made in February of 1942 with first deliveries received in March. It has been estimated that final delivery of the 64 engines will be made in January, 1943 by using the substitute Kermath motor. (Figures in both tabulations below are cumulative.)

Allocation of Engines for 83' Boats	1942												1943
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Procurement Schedule	2	16	18	26	30	36	40	48	56	60	64	64	
Deliveries**	0	4	14	22	28	30	36	40	44	48	56*	64*	

Allocation of engines for the 104' Rescue Boats was first made in March, 1942. First deliveries were received in April and final delivery of the 98 engines is expected by July, 1943.

Allocation of Engines for 104' Boats	1942												1943					
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Procurement Schedule	4	13	21	31	40	49	60	67	71	80	89	96	98	98	98	98	98	
Deliveries**	0	5	15	21	21	21	29	37	45	49*	53*	61*	69*	77*	85*	93*	98*	

* Indicates point at which Kermath engines must be substituted.

** Deliveries are actual through August and forecast thereafter.

Source of Information: Requirements and Procurement Division, Transportation Corps

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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- Sep 12	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-12	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Distribution Box Boats	18	0	11	61	0	0	0	0	0
Mine Planters	16	0	5	31	1	1	1	1	1
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>									
Command Boats	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Landing Boats	51	0	15	29	11	0	14	16	1
Lighters, Cargo & Truck	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
<u>SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Barges, Gasoline or Water Medium, 91' to 150'	48	0	19	40	5	0	1	3	10
Barges, Cargo:									
Large, over 150'	16	0	16	100	2	2	0	0	0
Medium, 90' to 150'	111	0	66	59	6	6	10	10	10
Small, below 90'	169	0	156	92	4	20	31	35	80
Barges, Self-Propelled	47	0	5	11	0	0	2	3	6
Floating Cranes, Small	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Freight & Passenger Boats:									
Large, 99' & over	69	0	16	23	3	2	0	0	0
Small, below 99'	50	0	22	44	7	9	10	8	10
Launches:									
Q Class	37	6	27	73	1	2	3	3	3
Navy Type	104	0	44	42	6	3	12	20	17
Tow Boat, 26'	96	0	61	64	1	5	6	12	16
Tugs:									
Large, 100' & over	41	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	2
Medium, 70' to 100'	43	0	20	47	0	2	1	5	8
<u>RESCUE & SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Rescue Boats, 42'	78	0	53	68	2	0	15	10	5
Rescue Boats, 83'	20	0	16	80	1	2	2	2	2
Rescue Boats, 100'	63	0	3	5	2	1	10	12	10
Retriever Vessels	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2

NOTE: "Forecast" does not include purchase of used equipment, whereas, "Deliveries" does include purchases.

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

Acceptances of airplanes by the Army totaled 653 units in the first quarter of September. While this marked a decline of 87 units or 12 percent from the corresponding August period when 740 planes of all types were produced, bomber and fighter production was up substantially. This was offset by a falling off in output of service combat and trainer planes. The decline was attributable in part to inclusion of an extra day (Sunday) in figures for the first quarter of August. These data include procurement for Army, International Aid and other services.

Type	Aug 1-9 1942	Sep 1-8 1942	Unit Change	Percent Change
<u>Total</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>- 87</u>	<u>- 12</u>
Bombers	118	173	+ 55	+ 47
Fighters	152	166	+ 14	+ 9
Service Combat	124	39	- 85	- 69
Trainers	346	275	- 71	- 21

GLIDER PRODUCTION

Output of gliders for the Army totaled 68 trainers in August. This was more than double July production which amounted to 27 units.

ENGINE PRODUCTION

United States engine production for all customers was up eight percent in August when 15,492 units were delivered including 2,496 for Ordnance. In July 14,336 engines had been delivered including 1,827 for Ordnance.

DIVE BOMBERS

Required production of dive bombers for the Army in 1942 as scheduled in Aircraft Report 8-K of the War Production Board amounts to 2,415 planes. On August 31, 1942, only 1,566 units or 65 percent of this requirement was under formal contract. On the basis of actual production through August 31, 1942, and forecast for the remaining months of 1942, the Army will receive about 1,147 dive bombers or approximately 47 percent of requirements.

Only in one other case will estimated production in 1942 be lower than requirements. This will be in the medium bomber, 2-engine class, in which about 46 percent of needs will be met. Requirements for the medium bomber, however, have been amply covered by contract.

FORD PRODUCTION

The first B-24E heavy bomber, 4-engine, was accepted at Ford, Willow Run, on September 1, 1942. Original estimates had called for acceptance of the first of this model in May.

Source of Information: Army Air Forces, War Production Board

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ARMY AIR FORCES

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ARMY GLIDER PROCUREMENT - STATUS AS OF AUGUST 31, 1942

Type and Model	Manufacturer	Location	Under Contract	Accepted		On Order but not Accepted
				Jan 1-Aug 31	Aug	
<u>Bomb Gliders</u>						
XBG-1	Fletcher	Pasadena	10	10		0
XBG-2	Fletcher	Pasadena	3			3
Total Bomb Gliders			13	10		3
<u>Troop Gliders</u>						
<u>8-Place</u>						
XCG-3	Waco	Troy	1			1
XCG-5	St. Louis Aircraft	St. Louis	1			1
Total 8-Place			2			2
<u>9-Place</u>						
CG-3A	Rearwin	Kansas City	300			300
Total 9-Place			300			300
<u>15-Place</u>						
CG-4A	G. & A. (Aga)	Willow Grove	180			180
CG-4A	Sabcock	Deland	152			152
CG-4A	Cessna	Wichita	1,500			1,500
CG-4A	Ford	Dearborn	1,000			1,000
CG-4A	General Aircraft	Lowell	229			229
CG-4A	Gibson	Greenville	423			423
CG-4A	Jenter	Ridgefield	56			56
CG-4A	Laister-Kauffman	St. Louis	110			110
CG-4A	National Aircraft	Elwood	90			90
CG-4A	Northwestern	St. Paul	64			64
CG-4A	Porterfield	Kansas City	50			50
CG-4A	Pratt & Read	Deep River	575			575
CG-4A	Rearwin	Kansas City	300			300
CG-4A	Robertson Aircraft	Robertson	70			70
CG-4A	Timm	Van Nuys	971			971
XCG-4	Waco	Troy	2	2		0
CG-4	Waco	Troy	500			500
XCG-7	Bowlus	San Fernando	2	(a)		2
XCG-8	Bowlus	San Fernando	3			3
Total 15-Place			6,297	2		6,295
<u>30-Place</u>						
XCG-9	G. & A. (Aga)	Willow Grove	2			2
XCG-10	Laister-Kauffman	St. Louis	2			2
XCG-11	Snead	Orange	2			2
Total 30-Place			6			6
Total Troop Gliders			6,605	2		6,603
<u>Training Gliders</u>						
TG-1A	Frankfort	Joliet	40	25	7	15
XTG-1	Frankfort	Joliet	3	3		0
TG-2	Schweizer	Elmira	26	26		0
XTG-3	Schweizer	Elmira	3	3		0
TG-3A	Schweizer	Elmira	110	2		108
TG-3A	Air Glider	Akron	50			50
XTG-4	Laister-Kauffman	St. Louis	3	2	2	1
TG-4A	Laister-Kauffman	St. Louis	150	5	3	145
XTG-5	Bowlus	San Fernando	4			4
TG-5	Aeronca	Middletown	250	64	55	186
TG-6	Taylorcraft	Alliance	250	1	1	249
TG-8	Piper	Lockhaven	250			250
Total Training Gliders			1,139	131	68	1,008
Total All Gliders			7,757 (b)	143 (a)	68	7,614

(a) Acceptance of one unit reported in July cancelled.

(b) Under contract figure reduced by cancellation of 203 units.

Source of Information: Army Air Forces

ARMY AIR FORCES

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ARMY AIRPLANE INVENTORY AND PROCUREMENT STATUS

The relation between inventory of the Army Air Forces and the procurement program as of August 31, 1942, is shown in the tabulation below. Not to be interpreted as "readiness for combat" figures, the "on hand" figures have been adjusted downward only by exclusion of accepted but undelivered units (approximately 230) and by exclusion of experimental and obsolete models. The data are subject to change by late reports on losses.

Inventory rose nine percent in August as against a ten percent rise in July.

Type	Status - Aug 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						
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	1,233	15,561	950	0	20	40
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	1,684	6,916	2,300	0	20	40
Light Bomber, 2-eng	572	1,764	3,150	0	20	40
Light Bomber, 1-eng	311	3,830	5,490	0	20	40
Fighter, 2-eng	866	3,103	1,000	0	20	40
Fighter, 1-eng	3,161	20,462	1,300	0	20	40
Total Combat	7,827	51,636	14,190	0	20	40
Heavy Transport, 4-eng	13	727	410	0	20	40
Heavy Transport, 2-eng	12	600	300	0	20	40
Medium Transport, 2-eng	928	2,225	7,866	0	20	40
Light Transport, 2-eng	46	1,319	0	0	20	40
Light Transport, 1-eng	101	0	0	0	20	40
Communications (a)	2,920	1,921	1,250	0	20	40
Total Service Combat	4,020	6,792	9,826	0	20	40
Total Tactical (b)	11,827	58,428	24,016	0	20	40
TRAINER						
Advanced Trainer, 2-eng	2,066	6,646	500	0	20	40
Advanced Trainer, 1-eng	2,092	5,514	0	0	20	40
Basic Trainer	4,345	3,468	3,300	0	20	40
Primary Trainer	5,376	8,052	0	0	20	40
Total Trainer	13,879	23,680	3,800	0	20	40
GRAND TOTAL	25,726	82,108	27,816	0	20	40

(a) Covers Amphibian, Observation, Reconnaissance and the Light Transports, 1-engine not included elsewhere.
(b) Combat plus service combat

Source of information: Army Air Forces

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PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

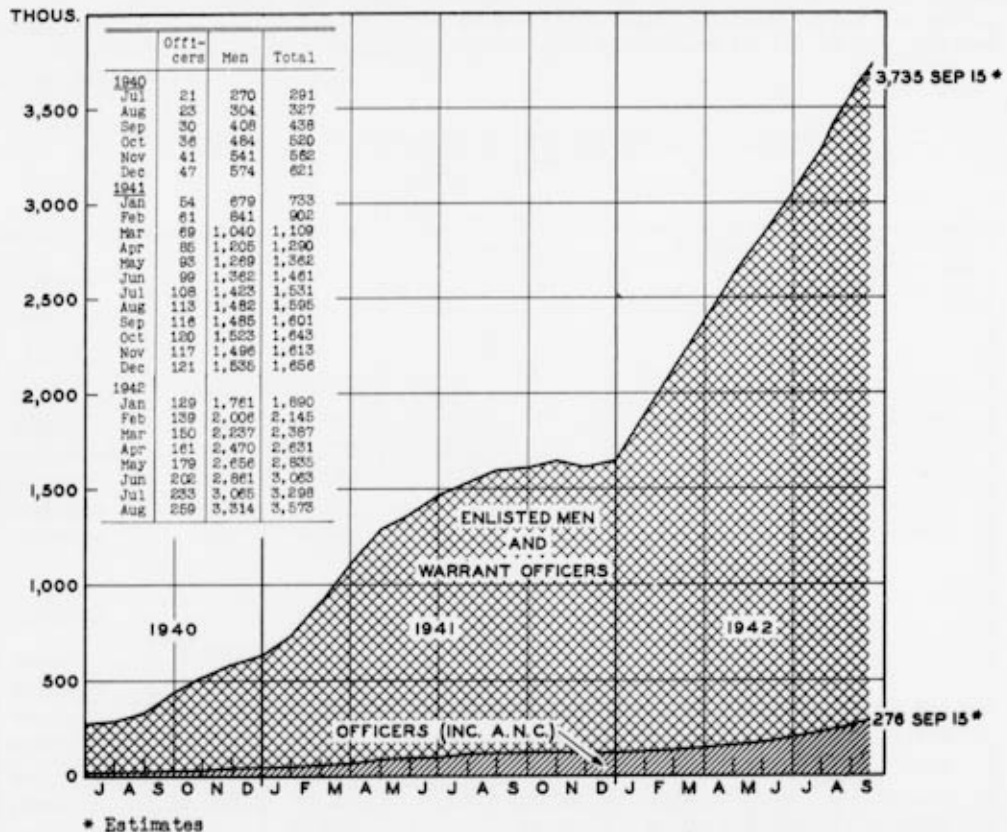
PERSONNEL

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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - SEPTEMBER 15, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,735,019 as of September 15, 1942. This shows an increase of 78,622 over the figure reported as of September 2, 1942. Actual strength for the end of each month is shown in the table. The figures beginning with July, 1942, include Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and Army Specialist Corps.

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. 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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PERSONNEL

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OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS

During the 14 month period since the first Officer Candidate Schools were established on July 1, 1941, a total of 105,205 candidates have been enrolled in schools operating in the Continental United States. Of this group, 41,422 had been graduated and commissioned as Second Lieutenants by the end of August, 1942, and 56,129 were enrolled in classes not yet graduated. The remaining 7,654 had been dropped before graduation for various reasons such as ineptitude, or at their own request. It is noteworthy that during the months of July and August, 1942, more candidates were graduated than during the entire previous twelve months.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

During August the first Officer Candidate Schools outside Continental United States were established. Two such schools began classes during the month, both located in the Pacific Theatre. Their total enrollment of 316 is not included in the table below.

DISPOSITION OF ENROLLEES IN OFFICER CANDIDATE CLASSES

JULY 1941 - AUGUST 1942

(Number of Candidates)

Month	Enrolled		Graduated		Dropped		In School (As of end of Month)
	Monthly	Cumu- lative	Monthly	Cumu- lative	Monthly	Cumu- lative	
<u>1941</u>							
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
<u>1942</u>							
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	19,639	81,828	10,458	29,043	2,089	5,580	47,205
August	23,377	105,205	12,379	41,422	2,074	7,654	56,129

Source of Information: Adjutant General's Office

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

~~SECRET~~STATUS OF MILITARILY LIABLE SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS

As of August 31, 1942, there were approximately 27,181,000 selective service registrants within the age group (20-44) liable for military service. Of this group 3,263,000 are now in active service, 2,284,000 having been inducted and 979,000 voluntarily enlisted.

It is estimated that 70 percent of the men who have passed their local board physical examination and are classed as "I-A - Awaiting Induction" in the table below, will be inducted. Of the men temporarily classed as "I - Awaiting Local Board Physical", it is estimated that approximately 55 percent will be inducted. In the "I-B" classification, which includes men with minor physical defects it is estimated that approximately 33 percent can be used for non-combat duties.

In the largest classification, III-A, many are now in the process of reclassification to III-B.

<u>Total Registrants</u>	27,181,000
Inducted	2,284,000
Enlisted	979,000
Deceased	359,000
<u>Total Now Available</u>	23,559,000
Not Yet Classified	3,273,000
I (Awaiting Local Board Physical)	982,000
I-A (Awaiting Induction)	1,012,000
I-B (Limited Service)	837,000
II-A (Essential Men in Non-War Occupations)	389,000
II-B (Essential Men in War Occupations)	494,000
III-A (Dependents)	13,893,000
III-B (Dependents and Employed in War Occupations)	877,000
IV-F (Mentally, Morally or Physically Unfit)	1,596,000
IV-B-C-D-E	206,000

Classes IV-B-C-D-E include officials deferred by law, neutral aliens, ministers and divinity students, and conscientious objectors.

Source of Information: National Headquarters, Selective Service System

PERSONNEL

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SOS CIVILIAN STRENGTH - WASHINGTON, D. C., METROPOLITAN AREA

A total of 47,517 employees whose names appeared on the last regular payroll in August were employed in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Area by SOS. Field Service employees serving in the Area came to 19.4 percent of the total and were engaged by one Administrative Service and four Supply Services. The largest number of civilians was employed by the Adjutant General's Office. As a group, the Supply Services accounted for more than 60 percent of all civilians in the employ of SOS in the Area.

Component	Civilians Employed	Percent of Total
<u>TOTAL SOS</u>	<u>47,517</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Office, Commanding General & Chief of Staff - Total</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Commanding General & Chief of Staff	8	(a)
Control Division	251	0.5
Public Relations Division	68	0.1
<u>Staff Divisions - Total</u>	<u>10,823</u>	<u>22.8</u>
<u>Administrative Services - Total</u>	<u>7,151</u>	<u>15.0</u>
<u>Supply Services - Total</u>	<u>29,216</u>	<u>61.5</u>
<u>TOTAL STAFF DIVISIONS</u>	<u>10,823</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Ass't Chief of Staff for Personnel		
Office of the Chief	14	0.1
Military Personnel Division	101	0.9
Civilian Personnel Division	194	1.8
Special Services Division	306	2.8
Training Division	53	0.5
Fiscal Division	133	1.2
Adjutant General's Office	8,982	83.0
Ass't Chief of Staff for Operations		
Office of the Chief	5	(a)
Plans Division	63	0.6
Distribution Division	63	0.6
Ass't Chief of Staff for Materiel		
Office of the Chief	8	0.1
Office, Director of Procurement	33	0.3
Purchases Division	119	1.1
Production Division	50	0.5
Requirement Division	110	1.0
Resources Division	410	3.8
International Division	178	1.6
Strategies and Logistics	1	(a)

(a) Less than .05 percent.

PERSONNEL

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SOS CIVILIAN STRENGTH - WASHINGTON, D. C., METROPOLITAN AREA (Continued)

Component	Civilians Employed	Percent of Total
<u>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</u>	<u>7,151</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Office of The Chief	24	0.3
National Guard Bureau	81	1.1
Office of the Exec. for Reserve & ROTC Affairs	(a)	-
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps	52	0.7
Office, Chief of Chaplains	50	0.7
Office, Chief of Finance	6,261(b)	87.6
Office, Judge Advocate General	183	2.6
Office, Provost Marshal General	380	5.3
Army Exchange Service	120	1.7
<u>TOTAL SUPPLY SERVICES</u>	<u>29,216</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Office, Quartermaster General	4,890(b)	16.7
Office, Chief of Ordnance	5,765	19.7
Office, Chief of C.W.S.	632	2.2
Office, Chief of Engineers	8,513(b)	29.1
Office, Chief Signal Officer	5,593(b)	19.2
Office, Surgeon General	2,389(b)	8.2
Transportation Corps	1,434	4.9

(a) Included in Adjutant General's Office.

(b) Includes field service employees in Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Area.

Source of Information: Administrative Services; Supply Services; Civilian Personnel Division, HQ., S.O.S.

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STATE GUARD FORCES

A total of 44 States in addition to the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico now have actively organized State Guard forces, composed of civilian volunteers. The interest in these units and the extent to which military authorities of the States have contributed to the civil defense effort are indicated by the figures given below, based on information available as of September 4, 1942.

Region	Strength		Number of Units		On Active Duty		Federal Training Inspections	
	Authorized	Actual	Rifle & Shotgun	Miscellaneous	Officers	Enl. Men	Rated "S" *	Rated "U" *
Service Command								
First	24,155	19,444	296	87	2	192	272	0
Second	21,492	19,333	242	158	16	465	351	8
Third	16,251	10,597	111	53	10	285	148	10
Fourth	41,173	31,213	570	106	14	250	530	28
Fifth	10,880	7,605	133	60	0	0	156	3
Sixth	20,019	14,868	177	47	21	309	53	0
Seventh	20,648	17,400	222	128	20	348	103	0
Eighth	26,832	18,086	262	60	0	0	34	0
Ninth	75,304	33,331	401	56	127	2,929	151	0
Alaska	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2,000	707	5	1	34	673	0	0
Puerto Rico	5,846	5,304	81	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	266,600	177,888	2,500	759	244	5,451	1,798	49

* "S" refers to satisfactory, "U" unsatisfactory.

The Rifle-Shotgun units are organized generally along the lines of an Infantry rifle company. The Enfield rifles originally issued have been recalled, and in their place the Federal Government has loaned the States shotguns. Thompson sub-machine guns are also loaned on a basis of one for each twenty men in the Coastal States and one for each thirty men in other States. The Miscellaneous units include band, medical, supply, aviation, motor transport, engineer, signal, nautical and marine units. In general, such units are not armed.

Men on active duty at the present time are engaged, for the most part, in guarding important utilities, bridges, and similar vital facilities.

Federal Training Inspections are made by representatives of Service Commanders under the provisions of AR 850-250 for the purpose of ascertaining the state of training of the units and the condition and care of Federal property issued to the States. These examinations are made with the idea of instruction as well as inspection, and helpful suggestions are made to unit commanders. When a unit is found unsatisfactory it receives close supervision by State authorities and is later re-inspected. Upon re-inspection, with few exceptions, units have been found to be in a satisfactory state of training.

Source of information: National Guard Bureau

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

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UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The United Service Organizations were formed with the approval of the Federal Government to provide trained personnel and special aid in the development of community recreation programs, primarily for service men, and to a limited extent, for defense workers.

The USO is made up of six agencies, the Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Community Service, National Travelers' Aid Association, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A. The various USO units may be operated by any one of these agencies or by several, in one building.

The Government has constructed or renovated approximately 200 recreation buildings in communities near Army camps and Naval stations in continental United States, and in certain areas in the Western hemisphere. The USO also operates in rented quarters or facilities made available without charge. There are 941 USO units operated by a staff of 1,750; of these, 49 units are outside the continental United States, with a staff of 110 people.

General coordination of location and program operation of the USO units is provided by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, with headquarters in Washington and with 80 field recreation representatives located in key areas throughout the country.

In addition, at the request of the Army and the Navy, the USO has organized an affiliate, Camp Shows, Inc. To this branch has been allocated \$4,000,000 of the total USO budget of \$32,000,000 for the coming year. Camp Shows, Inc., has given over 5,000 performances at camps, posts, and stations since June, 1941. They have also sent out approximately ten overseas units varying in size from one individual to a cast of sixteen.

The USO believes that it will be able to raise the \$32,000,000 budget which it now seeks from the public, despite expected heavy taxes.

The USO is facing difficult problems in the transportation of service men from camp to community, as well as in finding suitable quarters for operations to keep pace with the expansion of the Army. Limitations of materials have slowed up the construction of new Government recreation buildings. Detached units have made it necessary for USO to develop a mobile service which is becoming more difficult to operate in view of tire and gasoline shortages. The USO has been able, however, to provide entertainment services in all the major maneuvers of the Army during the current summer.

PERSONNEL

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

ALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have agreed to accept 150,000 prisoners of war from the United Kingdom for internment in the United States, the first 50,000 on 30 days' notice and the next 100,000 on 3 months' notice. At present there are 3,782 enemy aliens interned within Continental United States.

There are thirteen internment camps now in operation, and five more are available for immediate occupancy, giving a total capacity of 34,378. Eight camps, with a total capacity of 22,500, are under construction; five camps having a total capacity of 12,000 are authorized for construction; and sites for eleven camps with a total capacity of 33,000 have been surveyed. All camps when completed will have a capacity of 101,878 including those now in operation.

To meet the problem of providing for the first 50,000 prisoners of war from the United Kingdom, the following action has been taken: (1) request for immediate activation of 32 Military Police Escort Guard Companies; (2) request that highest priority be given the construction of internment camps, and (3) request for highest possible preference rating for construction materials. To provide for the next 100,000 prisoners of war a request for 100 additional Military Police Escort Guard Companies will soon be submitted.

The Provost Marshal General has been granted authority to deal directly with the Chief of Engineers with regard to proposed camp construction. Initially, tents will have to be used where climatic conditions permit. Where practicable, these temporary quarters will be replaced by huts as soon as possible. Since the total capacity of internment camps will only be 101,878 upon completion of planned construction, a report has been requested by the Office of the Chief of Engineers from field representatives in regard to the number of portable C.C.C. camps available to the Provost Marshal General to be used as internment camps. Reports have also been requested from the various internment camps as to available space within the camps which could be utilized to increase the size. A recommendation has also been made for the setting-up of accommodations for an additional 20,000 prisoners of war at camps, posts, and stations wherever practicable.

MILITARY POLICE

A Military Police Unit Training Center accommodating 7,000 men at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania has been approved by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, who is now reconsidering this location approval with a view toward centering all Military Police training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

In units scheduled for overseas movement the physical examination of men has caused a rejection of many, and required their replacement by other men. This has been an added problem in the procurement of trained men, at the last minute, from other units or from the Replacement Training Center. Since the output of the Military Police Replacement Training Center is limited, it necessitates transfers

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~~SECRET~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

between units of Service Commands. This creates an additional training problem in the source of units and impairment of their functional efficiency. It has been proposed that a pool of units be established for overseas missions. This pool would also furnish a surplus of trained officers and cadre for immediate emergency activations and demands.

Procurement authority has been received for the appointment of 509 Plant Guard Officers. The authority, as received, restricts requests for appointment to former officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. A request has been forwarded for amending authority for the appointment of Plant Guards to include World War enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

The first class of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, was graduated on August 29, 1942. This school trains officers for service in the Military Government of occupied territories in subjects such as government, municipal law, public finance, taxation, sanitary engineering, and transportation. This first class consisted of forty-nine officers of the grades from captain to colonel.

A directive from the Office of the Chief of Staff, dated August 14, 1942, authorized an expansion of the School of Military Government to accommodate 150 students. Of this total, 50 are to come from the Army Specialist Corps. A new and expanded class began on September 9, 1942.

The same directive authorized the Provost Marshal General to establish in his office a Military Government Division which is now engaged in integrating, under War Department leadership, all military and civil agencies concerned with matters of Military Government. This office is also making broad plans for Military Government in occupied territories.

INTERNAL SECURITY

An agreement was reached September 9, 1942, between the Rubber Reserve Company, the War Production Board, the National Bureau for Industrial Protection, and the Office of the Provost Marshal General on amendments to regulations for the safe storage of crude rubber and scrap rubber reserves. The regulations, as amended, will be published by the Rubber Reserve Company.

Source of Information: Office of the Provost Marshal General

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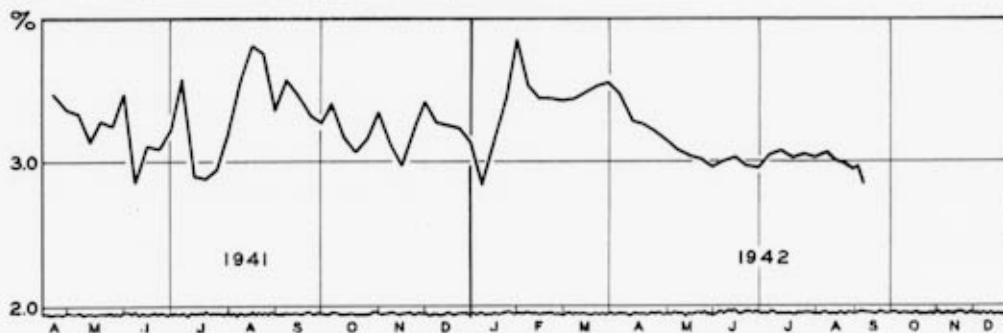
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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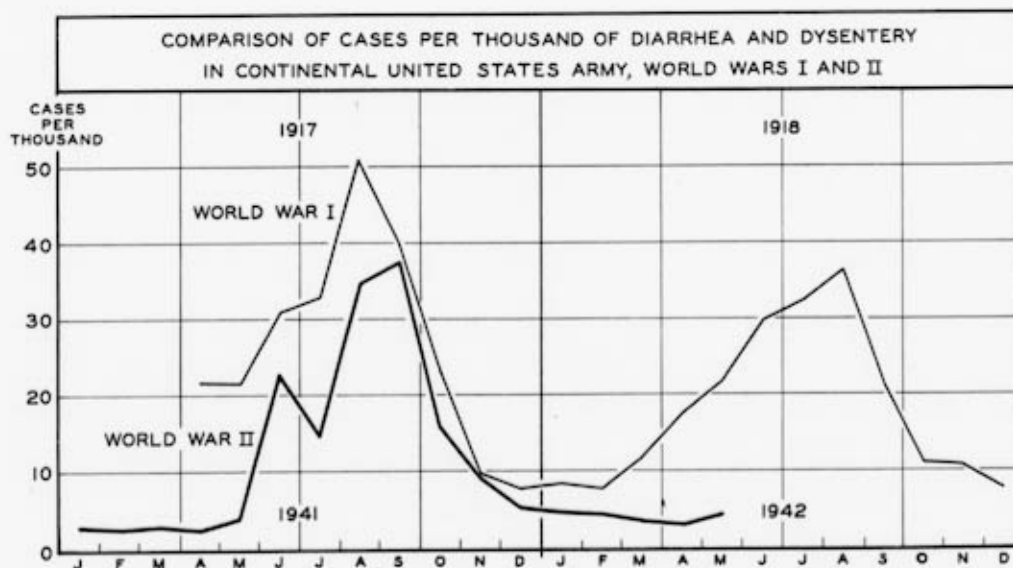
PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week ended September 10, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.83, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 28.3 per thousand. Of the 2.83 percent sick, 2.65 percent were in hospital and 0.18 percent in quarters.



DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY

Common diarrhea, food poisoning and dysentery have always been important diseases affecting armies during war time, and have been among the most important causes of morbidity in all military campaigns. These diseases are transmitted mainly by food and water which have been contaminated either directly or indirectly



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

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

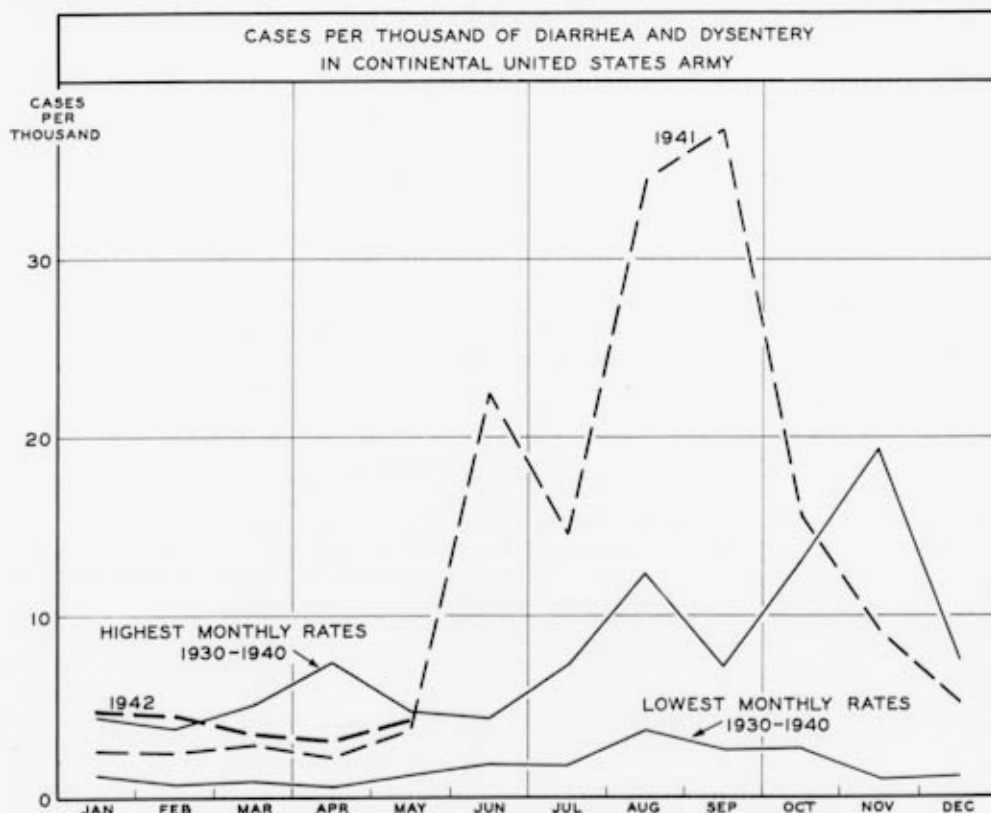
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DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY (Continued)

by human or animal excrement. Thus the incidence of such diseases in a military organization is a direct reflection of the efficiency with which sanitary matters are handled.

During World War I, there were 87,774 cases of diarrhea, food poisoning and dysentery among American troops, and the average time lost from duty was approximately 11 days for each case. The average rate per 1,000 per annum for 1917-1918 was 18.45, and that for the 10 year period 1930-1940 was 1.8. The comparable rate for the period January 1, 1941, through May 1942 was 10.19. Thus the incidence of these diseases among our troops since January 1941 has been less than in 1917 and 1918, but greater than the 1930-1940 average. If we are to control these diseases on a basis comparable with that attained for other infectious diseases, greater emphasis must be placed on training in sanitation. Proper supervision and inspection must be instituted to see that these matters are handled efficiently. If these steps are taken, the incidence of diarrhea and dysentery will not seriously interfere with military operations.



Source of information: Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office

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SIGNAL CORPS

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PROGRESS OF TRAINING PROGRAM

The progress and status of training of officers and enlisted men at the Signal Corps Schools and Replacement Training Centers and at the Civilian Vocational Schools for the month of August, and the changes as compared with the month of July, are shown in the following tabulation.

Schools	Number of Students					
	Enrolled as of		Change	Graduated during		Change
	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 2		
	July 31	August 31		July	August	
Signal Corps Schools						
Officers (a)	911	1,310	+ 399	472	266	- 206
Officer Candidates (b)	4,593	5,494	+ 901	855	957	+ 102
Enlisted Men (c)	7,213	8,762	+1,549	1,808	1,484	- 324
Signal Corps Replacement Training Centers						
Enlisted Men (d)	16,376	17,733	+1,357	9,157	10,180	+1,023
Civilian Schools						
Officers	239	327	+ 88	127	97	- 30
Enlisted Men	5,359	7,767	+2,408	1,540	1,777	+ 237
Total Officers & Off. Cand.	5,743	7,131	+1,388	1,454	1,320	- 134
Total Enlisted Men	28,948	34,262	+5,314	12,205	13,141	+ 936
GRAND TOTAL	34,691	41,393	+6,702	13,659	14,461	+ 802

- (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 Training Centers are located at Ft. Monmouth and Camp Crowder.

WAR DEPARTMENT SIGNAL CENTER TRAFFIC

Traffic handled in War Department Signal Center in the week ended September 6, 1942 was up 72 percent over that of the first week of January. Figures for the first week in September are shown below:

Circuit	Messages Handled	Gross Words (Estimated)
Radio	45,940	2,388,880
Leased Wire	30,379	1,336,676
Telegraph	13,887	833,220
TOTAL	90,206	4,588,776

Source of Information: Executive Control Division, Office of The Chief Signal Officer

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
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	24,333
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
Aug 21	1,492	6,260	2,333	2,584	1,108	1,293	2,414	353	4,312	22,149
Aug 28	1,303	7,577	2,203	2,350	1,282	1,011	2,137	287	3,339	21,489
Sep 4	1,435	9,064	2,306	1,999	1,512	1,310	2,234	303	3,043	23,206

LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
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	1,523	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
Aug 21	494	1,913	1,539	1,359	267	551	433	104	1,336	7,996
Aug 28	560	1,972	1,537	809	209	396	466	75	1,056	7,080
Sep 4	564	2,399	1,592	850	424	308	519	52	884	7,592

PERCENTAGE OF LOADED CARS ON HAND OVER 10 DAYS

	Boston	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Hampton Roads	New Orleans	San Fran.	Seattle	25 Others	Total
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
Aug 14	34	40	72	57	15	40	17	30	36	41
Aug 21	33	31	66	53	24	43	18	29	31	36
Aug 28	43	26	70	34	16	39	22	26	32	33
Sep 4	39	26	69	43	28	24	23	17	29	33

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

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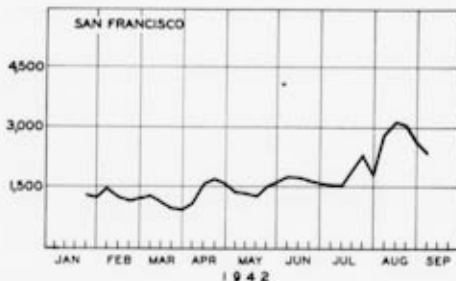
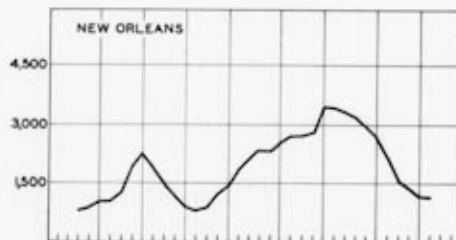
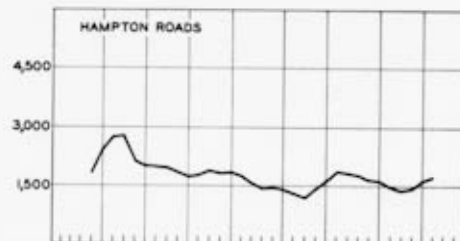
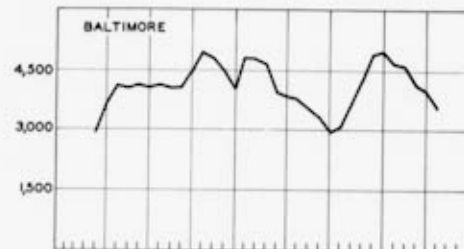
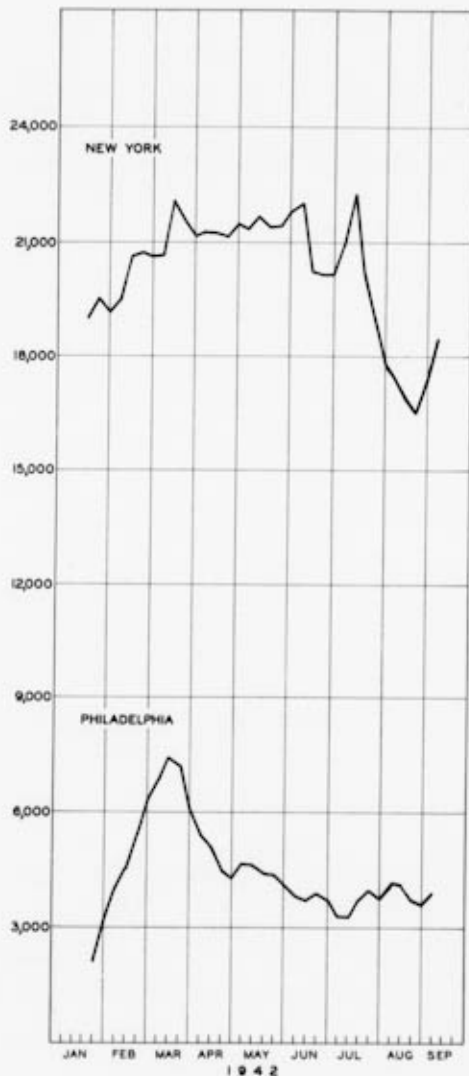
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - SEPTEMBER 4, 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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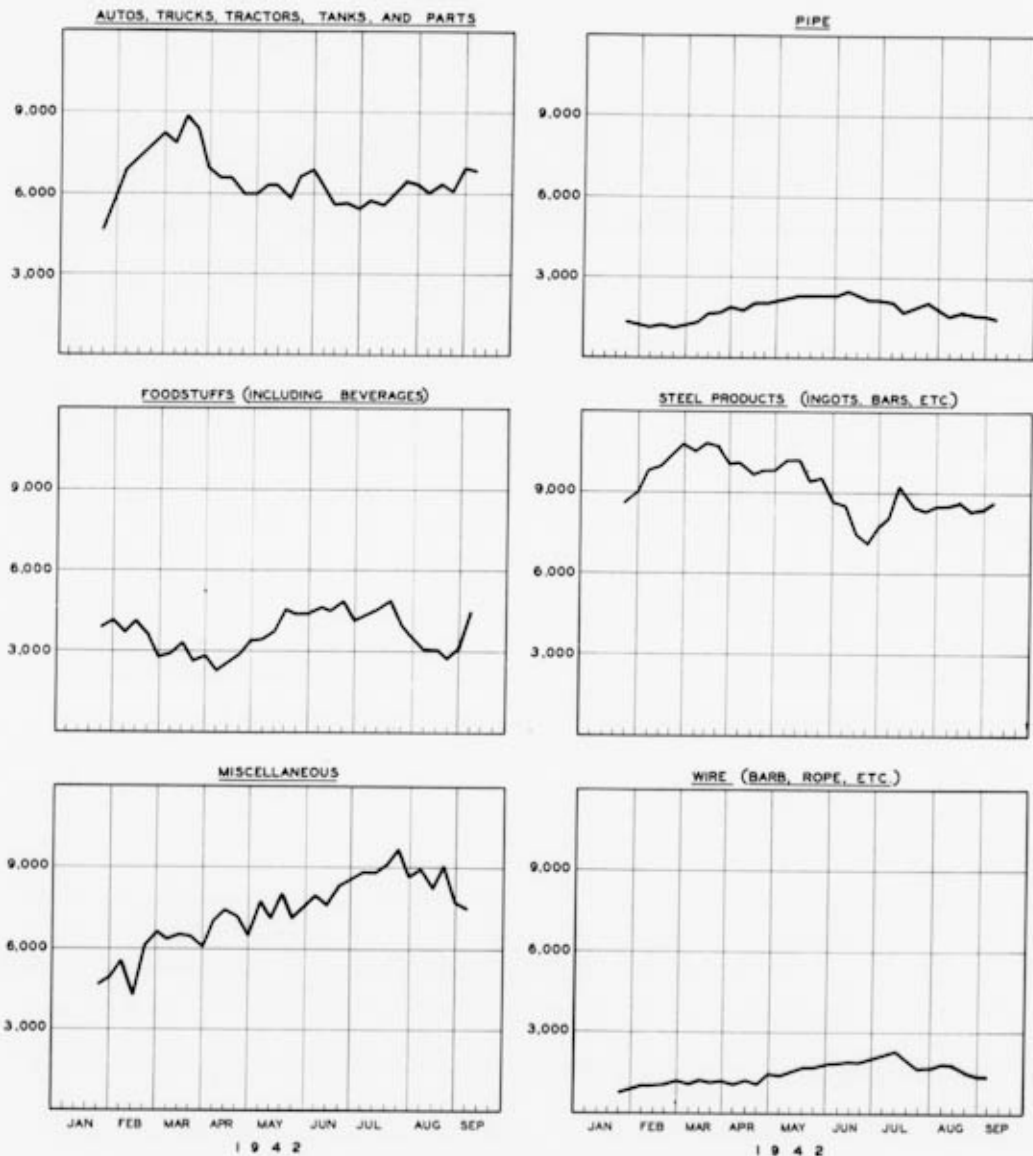
PORT SITUATION

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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

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



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

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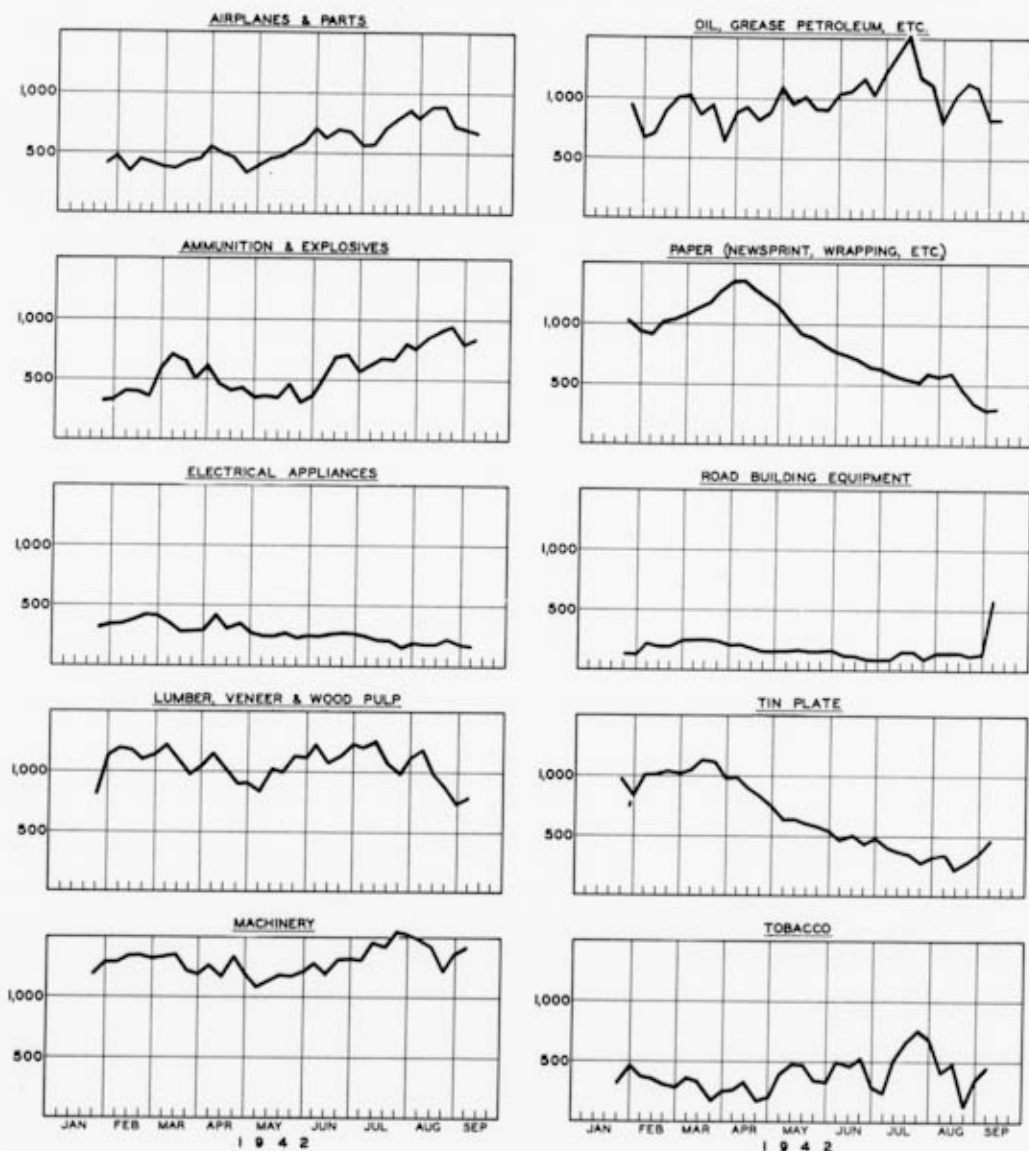
PORT SITUATION

45

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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

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



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

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PORT SITUATION

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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 SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS

1942	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	British	Amtorg	China	F.S.C.C.	Others	Total
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
Aug 21	4,608	1,145	18,046	5,263	269	570	5,505	35,406
Aug 28	4,444	1,312	17,148	6,053	279	650	5,009	34,895
Sep 4	4,788	1,210	17,981	6,054	279	700	4,671	35,683

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