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Weekly
PROGRESS
Report

Number 157

SEPTEMBER 24, 1942

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH,
CONTROL DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS,
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WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

No. 157

September 24, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

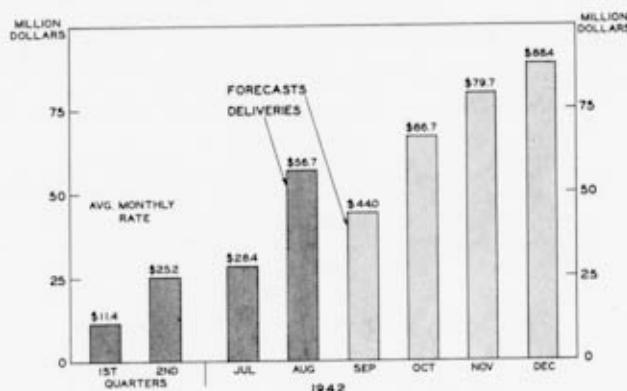
PROCUREMENT

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ANALYSIS OF SIGNAL CORPS AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

August deliveries of aircraft signal equipment were valued at \$56,700,000 and represented 48 percent of the estimated value of all Signal Corps equipment accepted in that month. The following chart shows the rapid acceleration that has been and is to be achieved in the output of aircraft signal equipment:



The increase or decrease over August deliveries called for by the average monthly forecast for the remainder of the year is shown by individual types of aircraft signal equipment in the accompanying table.

ACCELERATION IN AIRCRAFT SIGNAL EQUIPMENT OUTPUT

Item	Actual August Deliveries	Forecast of Deliveries	
		Sep - Dec Monthly Average	
		Amount	% of Aug
Radio Set SCR-274	\$30,315,000	\$28,531,000	94
Radio Set SCR-522	3,834,000	10,500,000	274
Radio Sets SCR-183, SCR-187, SCR-287	9,403,000	11,907,000	127
Radio Sets SCR-283, SCR-578, SCR-585	1,185,000	2,866,000	242
Radio Compass SCR-269	8,399,000	9,081,000	108
Receiving Equipment RC-103	0	2,875,000	-
Eleven other items	3,520,000	4,338,000	123
TOTAL	\$56,656,000	\$70,098,000	124

Radio Set SCR-274: Fluctuations in deliveries of Radio Set SCR-274 are primarily responsible for the sharp rise in the value of August deliveries of all aircraft signal equipment and the marked drop in the forecast for September. The dollar value of August acceptances of this set approximated 40 percent of the group total. The availability of a limiting component made possible a substantial rise in deliveries of the SCR-274 to 7,305 sets last month, as compared with a forecast of

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ANALYSIS OF SIGNAL CORPS AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT (Continued)

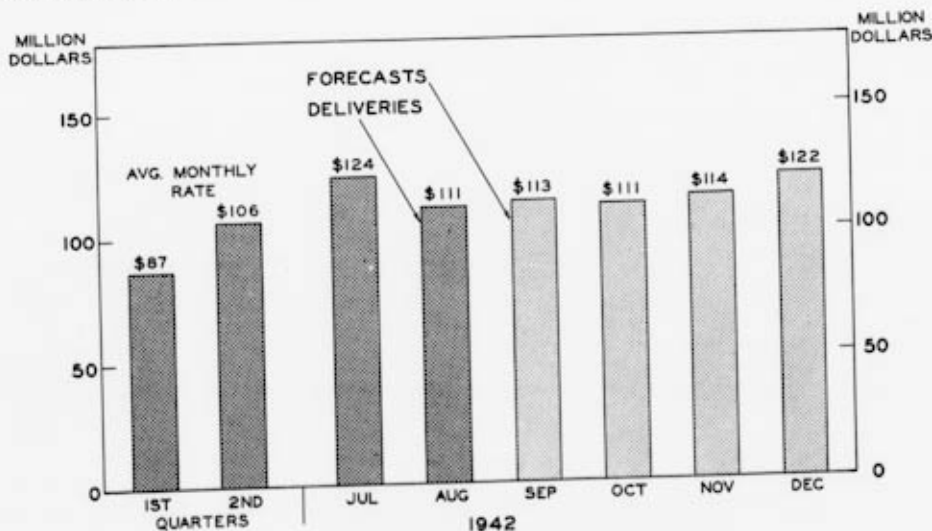
3,000 for August and actual deliveries of only 2,313 sets in July. Forecasts of 8,000 and 9,000 in November and December indicate that some speed-up in output over the August level will be necessary despite the fact that average monthly expected deliveries for the last four months of 1942 come to 94 percent of the August figure (see the table on the preceding page).

Radio Set SCR-522: The July Status Report showed an August delivery estimate of 3,000 sets. Actual deliveries, however, were only 1,278 sets for the month, a drop from 1,436 sets in July. Only 2,000 sets are expected in September and the Procurement Schedule for the whole year has been reduced from 24,035 sets to 18,349 sets.

Other Items: Marked acceleration over August output is also forecast for Radio Sets SCR-183, SCR-187 and SCR-287. No deliveries of Receiving Equipment RC-103 have been made through August, although \$2,875,000 worth are expected in the last four months of 1942. Hidden among the "Eleven Other Items" is Transmitter Localizer Equipment SCR-591, initial deliveries of which are expected in December - 50 units at \$10,000 each.

DOLLAR VALUE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT DELIVERIES

The trend of the dollar value of actual and forecast deliveries of Motor Transport equipment during 1942 is indicated in the accompanying chart. July deliveries of \$124,000,000 are expected to represent the monthly peak for 1942 though no succeeding month drops below \$110,000,000. Deliveries in the first eight months of the year were valued at \$813,600,000, as compared with \$459,700,000 forecast for the last four months.



Source of Information: Monthly Status Report, August, 1942

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS

The first Pilot Model of 57mm Gun Motor Carriage T49 was delivered to the General Motors Proving Ground where it is undergoing test. In appearance, this weapon resembles a tank and has the Christie type of suspension (individually suspended wheels).

Design studies of a light Snow Tractor, T28 ("steel dog") have been completed. Action has been taken to procure 12 of these small vehicles which will weigh approximately 300 pounds and will be powered by an air-cooled Waukesha engine. It has a single track running completely around the vehicle and across the entire width. A method of steering is provided so that the operator may ride behind on a toboggan or skis. This vehicle is to be capable of pulling loads in mountainous country over snow 10 to 15 feet deep and will replace men or dog teams as a prime mover for toboggans.

PRODUCTION

The number of prime Ordnance Department contracts under which deliveries are being made has reached 14,367 as compared to 13,955 in July. In addition, the Ordnance Department is making inspections on over 98,700 subcontracts arising out of these prime contracts.

Preliminary calculations indicate that, in dollar terms, Ordnance production for the first 10 days of September was about 20 percent greater than in the corresponding period of August.

In the week ended September 16, 1942 the Ohio River Ordnance Works began production of ammonia. This was the first Ordnance Department ammonia plant to come into operation since December 7, 1941. The plant is scheduled to produce 150 tons of ammonia per day, a quantity sufficient for the T.N.T. in 600 tons of bombs. Two additional ammonia plants will begin production in December, 1942 and six more in 1943. Total output when all plants are completed, will be about five times as great as at present.

The Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation delivered its first two 90mm A.A. guns during the week of September 16. It is scheduled to reach a rate of 200 per month by February, 1943. The Fisher Body Division of General Motors already is in production of the mount for this weapon.

During this same week, production of 155mm Howitzers, M1 (tube and breech mechanism) began at Watervliet Arsenal and delivery of carriages is expected to begin before the month is over. Other than experimental models, the only 155mm howitzers now in use are World War models modified by the substitution of pneumatic tires for solid rubber tires.

The York Ice Machinery Company completed its first 6" Gun Barbette Carriage in the week ended September 16, 1942, and is scheduled to reach a rate of 3 per month shortly. Watertown Arsenal is already producing this item.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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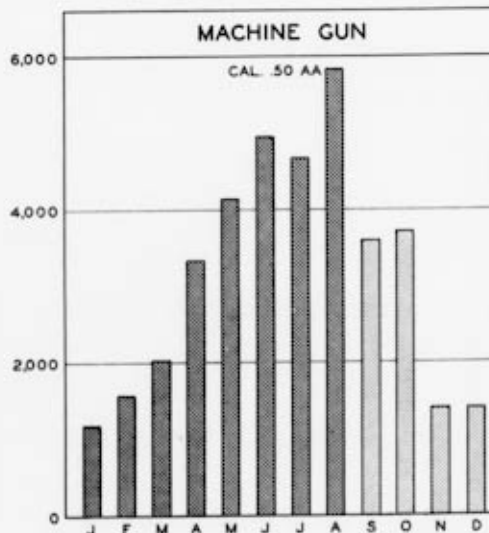
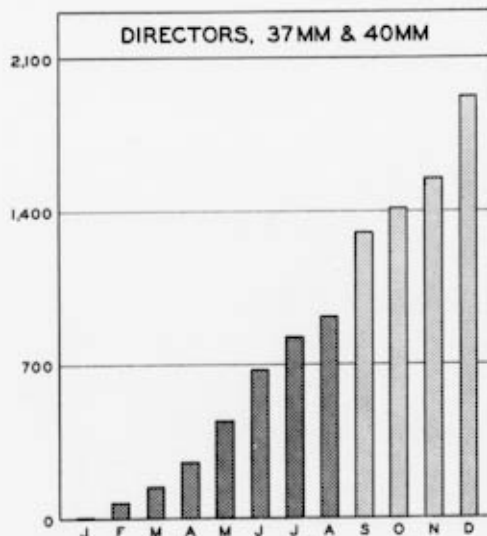
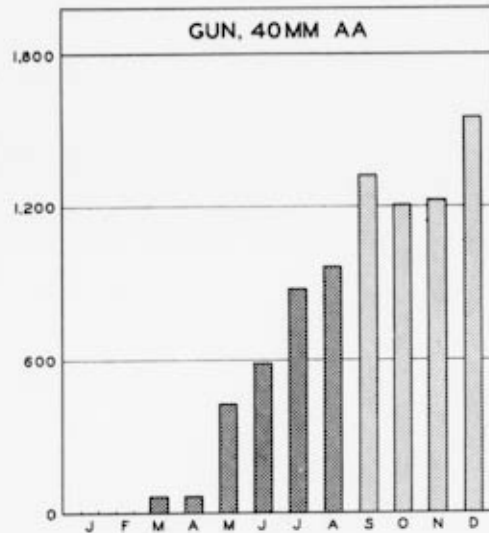
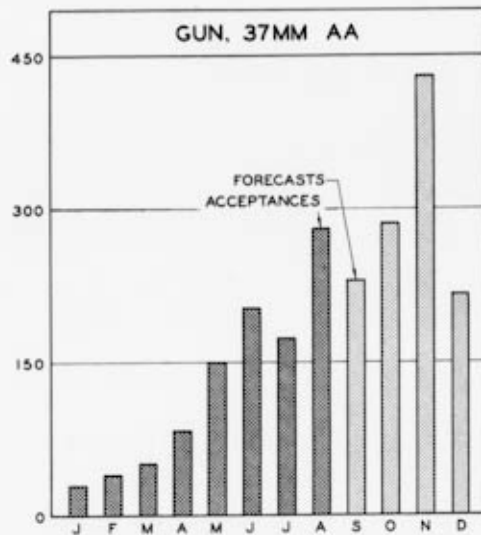
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MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES AND FORECASTS FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1942



Source of information: Ordnance Department

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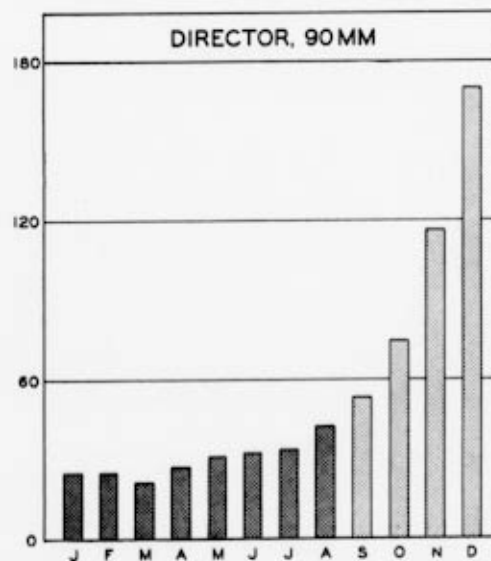
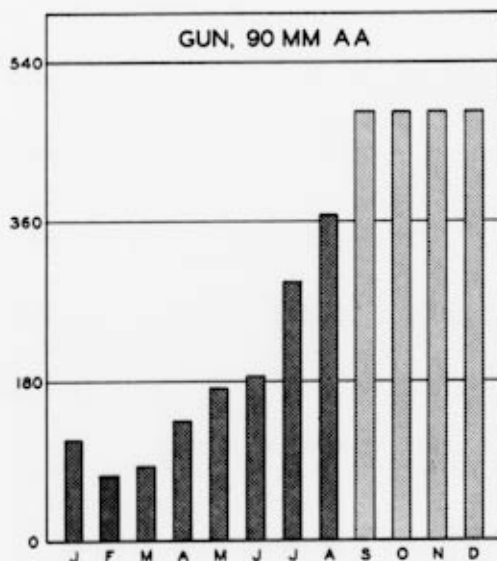
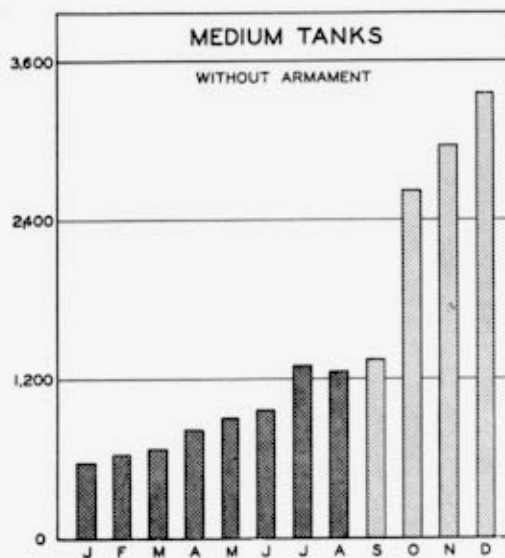
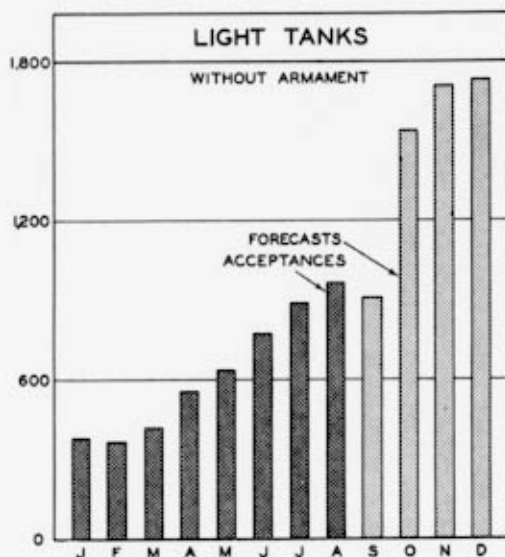
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MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES AND FORECASTS FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1942



Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1962 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY ACCEPTANCES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Accepted Jan 1- Sep 10	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-10	Sep	Oct	Nov
EQUIPMENT									
Small Arms									
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,278,564	-	458,521	36	66,480	25,230	79,500	86,000	95,500
Rifle, U.S. Cal.30, M1903	"	-	203,181	-	30,127	5,516	36,800	45,000	63,000
Carbine, U.S. Cal.30, M1	1,895,033	-	15,259	1	8,684	3,551	23,250	41,950	65,050
Submachine gun, Cal.45	1,009,098	-	392,064	39	38,975	14,070	64,000	83,000	92,000
Machine Gun, Cal.30, AC	68,065	-	70,987	104	11,950	1,465	11,359	11,480	11,580
Machine Gun, Cal.30 (Var.)	138,319	-	113,514	82	27,475	9,689	21,343	23,300	26,040
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AC	284,263	-	115,675	51	22,746	5,942	22,400	24,055	25,500
Machine Gun, Cal.50, AA	32,114	-	28,753	90	5,817	1,014	3,600	3,700	1,400
Machine Gun, Cal.50, HB	73,809	-	29,403	40	5,327	3,889	9,925	11,075	12,475
Mount, Cal.50,M2,M2A1 or M3, AA	20,887	-	9,838	47	3,651	752	3,095	3,143	3,450
Aircraft Cannon									
Gun, 20mm, AC	42,784	-	37,479	88	3,681	1,334	4,000	4,000	4,000
Gun, 37mm, AC	5,421	-	3,262	60	555	56	800	900	775
Antiaircraft Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AA	3,220	-	1,045	32	281	33	230	285	430
Gun, 40mm, AA	9,567	-	3,424	36	964	434	1,322	1,207	1,225
Gun, 90mm, AA, Mobile	2,496	-	1,536	62	368	110	483	483	483
Antiaircraft Fire Control									
Director M5, 37 & 40mm Gun, AA	14,769	-	2,165	15	902	304	1,130	1,345	1,550
Director M6, 40mm Gun, AA	2,200	-	1,470	67	17	0	175	67	0
Director M7 & M9, 90mm AA	814	-	237	29	42	1	53	74	116
Height Finder, AA, M1 & M2	703	-	165	23	30	5	36	43	54
Self-Propelled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT, SP	2,539	-	1,953	77	328	118	250	200	200
Gun, 75mm, AT, SP (mod.)	2,167	51	810	37	0	1	0	111	210
Gun, 3" AT, SP	1,786	-	4	(a)	0	4	105	350	550
Howitzer, 75mm, AT, SP	2,028	-	312	15	51	0	4	71	238
Howitzer, 105mm, AT, SP	2,782	-	966	35	290	75	375	375	375
Tank Guns									
Gun, 37mm, Tank M5 & M6	24,565	-	15,553	63	2,401	753	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	-	12,099	89	2,487	475	1,416	1,416	1,388
Wheeled Artillery									
Gun, 37mm, AT	14,461	-	6,827	47	1,104	210	1,375	1,475	1,475
Gun, 57mm, AT	2,159	-	1,471	68	535	117	405	381	375
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M2	6,557	-	3,219	49	212	0	300	500	500
Mortar, 60mm w/mount M1	4,156	-	3,416	82	494	105	500	500	500
Howitzer, 75mm, Pack & Field	1,119	-	351	31	25	8	105	554	112
Howitzer, 105mm, Field, M2A1	3,035	-	2,762	91	172	2	298	275	145
Gun, 155mm, Field, M5	447	-	315	70	0	0	0	0	0
Gun, 155mm, Field, M1	570	-	290	51	38	3	50	50	50
Tanks and Combat Vehicles									
Tank, light (w/o arm.) M3,M3A1,gas	10,588	-	3,773	49	605	152	500	845	855
Tank,light (w/o arm.)M3,M3A1,diesel			881		89	3	90	105	105
Tank, light (w/o arm.) M5			569		268	95	320	590	750
Tank, medium (w/o arm.) M3	5,066	1	4,690	93	202	0	110	100	100
Tank, medium (w/o arm.) M4	8,934	-	2,775	31	1,054	346	1,230	2,513	2,850
Tank, medium (w/o arm.) M7	8,937	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Car, armored, light, med., hvy			0		0	0	21	80	175
Car, scout (w/o arm.) M3A1			4,098		1,073	400	650	1,200	1,200
Carrier, personnel, M2, M3 & M4	9,864	-	5,453	55	614	185	1,135	1,327	750
MOTOR TRANSPORT									
Ambulance (all types)	11,331	-	6,381	56	2,035	787	1,976	2,052	1,824
Car, passenger, 5 pass.	7,993	-	10,568	132	0	14	-	-	-
Motorcycle, solo	28,608	-	27,675	97	4,078	1,985	4,950	5,734	5,665
Truck, 1/4 ton, 4 x 4	182,164	-	123,444	68	17,843	5,050	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.

(a) Less than 0.5 percent.

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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- Sep 10	Per- cent acc	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-10	Sep	Oct	Nov
MOTOR TRANSPORT (Continued)									
Truck, 1/2 & 3/4 tons	51,475	-	53,143	98	10,362	2,769	9,564	9,958	7,798
Truck, 1-1/2 ton	159,141	-	111,401	70	7,307	3,169	11,400	12,657	11,950
Truck, 2-1/2 ton	184,338	-	115,160	62	19,725	4,394	22,310	23,540	21,480
Truck, 4-5 ton	10,388	-	7,546	73	1,013	407	1,060	1,060	1,360
Truck, 6 ton and over	11,323	-	7,374	65	1,485	261	1,644	1,307	1,411
Semi-trailers	10,554	-	5,258	50	1,193	212	1,447	964	1,003
Trailers	109,960	-	43,209	39	7,015	3,519	16,962	16,756	16,139
AMMUNITION									
Small Arms Ammunition (Millions)									
Cart., Cal.30, Carbine M1	563	64.5	8.5	2	45	1	20	37	50
Cart., Cal.30, (all other types)	4,836	-	3,817	79	720	152	644	551	579
Cart., Cal.45, Ball, M1911	3,263	-	511	16	71	15	59	140	130
Cart., Cal.50, (all types)	2,378	-	765	32	172	48	215	239	261
Artillery Ammunition (Thousands)									
Cart., HE (Incend) M1, 20mm, AC	43,508	-	3,616	8	498	119	2,500	5,000	6,000
Cart., AP & Ball, 20mm, AC	64,956	-	35,177	54	3,968	491	5,500	8,000	8,500
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AC	1,628	-	1,534	94	375	66	350	350	400
Shot, AP, M80 w/t 37mm, AC	567	-	152	27	0	0	100	100	100
Shell, HE, M54, 37mm, AA	5,564	-	5,736	103	552	187	805	525	525
Shot, APC, M59, 37mm, AA	799	-	355	44	24	0	100	100	100
Shell, HE, M63, 37mm, T & AT	8,285	-	4,375	53	950	289	2,000	2,000	2,000
Shot, APC, M51 & AP, M74, 37mm T & AT	20,332	-	15,280	75	3,699	1,229	3,000	3,500	3,500
Canister, M2, 37mm, T & AT	1,574	-	1,313	83	181	0	600	0	0
Shell, HE, M1, 40mm, AA	13,737	-	1,683	12	206	42	1,400	1,900	3,900
Shot, AP, M81 w/t 40mm, AA	1,600	-	0	0	0	0	100	150	175
Shell, HE, M48 75mm Guns	7,343	-	4,245	58	548	221	799	700	725
Shot, APC, M61 & AP M72, 75mm Guns	6,523	-	3,946	60	762	191	299	450	725
Shell, HE, M48, 75mm How.	7,561	-	4,153	55	448	386	375	475	525
Shot, APC, M62, w/t & AP M79									
w/t 3" AA, T & AT	1,454	-	494	34	221	78	349	350	350
Shell, HE, M71, 90mm, AA	2,777	-	2,519	91	668	244	599	170	170
Shot, APC, M82 & AP, M77, 90mm, AA	543	-	6	1	6	0	30	65	70
Shell, HE, M1, 105mm How.	10,849	-	5,876	54	617	235	849	1,100	1,100
Shell, HE, M101, 155mm Gun (c)	962	-	162	17	42	0	125	130	130
Shell, HE, M107, 155mm How. (new)	784	-	22	3	0	0	200	330	350
Shell, HE, M102, 155mm How. (old) (c)	2,597	-	1,965	76	215	12	255	75	75
Shell, HE, M69A2, 60mm Mortar	9,625	-	4,828	50	196	132	900	900	900
Shell, HE, M63A1, 81mm Mortar	2,821	-	2,185	77	205	244	300	300	300
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	1,059	-	537	51	204	92	180	180	180
Bombs (Thousands)									
Bomb, GP & Demo, 100# (c)	1,897	-	852	45	60	0	60	100	150
Bomb, GP, 250# (Inc. Demo, 300#) (c)	1,252	-	468	37	125	39	94	100	240
Bomb, GP & Demo, 500# (c)	815	321	350	43	32	11	40	50	70
Bomb, GP & Demo, 1,000# (c)	724	332	67	9	18	6	32	40	63
Bomb, GP & Demo, 2,000# (c)	38	-	5	13	1	1	8	8	8r
Charge Propellants (Thousands)									
CP for 155mm Guns (old & new)	1,844	-	918	50	115	9	100	200	200
CP for 155mm How. (old & new)	3,639	-	4,072	112	577	223	150	300	475
Miscellaneous (Thousands)									
Mine, anti-tank, HE, M1	3,439	-	1,135	33	22	12	0	300	600
Grenade, hand, frag., M11	1,856	-	941	51	263	120	600	0	0
Grenade, AT, HE, M9	3,661	918	1,222	33	180	40	250	250	250
Grenade, hand offensive, M1 III	2,007	-	807	40	320	340	250	225	225

Note: Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services
 (c) Unfused
 r Revised

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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~~SECRET~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Precedence List: In view of the competition which has been developing for materials in the communications industry, a precedence committee was appointed at the recommendation of the Army-Navy Munitions Board. This committee, which consists of members appointed from the Army and Navy, is in the process of preparing a precedence list which will include radio, radar and underwater sound equipment for the Navy, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Maritime Commission, and all Signal Corps items for the Army. This precedence list is based upon the needs of the over-all war effort. The list has now been completed by categories and types of equipment, and the actual detailed listing of equipment on monthly numerical delivery schedules is proceeding.

Since approximately 45,000 items are involved, the first list of numerical monthly schedules will be limited to the most critical items.

Transportation of Mica and Quartz from Brazil: While large stockpiles of both these vital materials have in the past been maintained in the United States, transportation difficulties have resulted in their importation at a slower rate than their present consumption.

Both water and air transportation facilities are being employed to bring these materials into this country. However, in order to increase importations, the Munitions Assignment Board is being requested to divert seven cargo planes, including 6 Lockheed-Lodestars and one Consolidated B-24.

Mica Capacitors: There is a critical shortage in the supply of midget moulded-type fixed mica capacitors. This shortage is due to the following factors:

(1) Lack of Raw Materials: 86% of the raw mica has been secured from India; 6% from Madagascar; and the balance from Mexico, Brazil and the United States. One of the principal manufacturers of capacitors reports an 8½ months supply of mica on hand. However, other manufacturers indicate that they are operating on only a 30-day supply.

(2) Lack of Skilled Labor: Pressers and molders have been drafted by Selective Service from semi-skilled jobs.

(3) Labor Conditions: In order to increase production, a 24-hour, 7-day week is needed in this industry.

(4) Substitutions: There are two principal substitutions which are being made by the Signal Corps: (1) paper for mica, and (2) available sizes of mica capacitors for non-available sizes.

In addition to these remedies, a study of the requirements for spares is being conducted with the aim of reducing any unnecessary or excess use of mica capacitors.

The Cornell Dubilier and Aerovox Corporations are large producers of capacitors and both operate plants at New Bedford, Massachusetts. In order to increase production in these plants, the War Manpower Branch, S.O.S., has assisted in

SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

the following action:

Exemption from State laws has been secured to permit a shift of females to work from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. It will be possible to operate these plants on a 3-shift basis in the future. At the request of the Manpower Branch, SOS, the War Manpower Commission has by informal order frozen in their jobs employees of these companies.

A conference between all employees in the New Bedford area was scheduled for September 21st by the War Manpower Commission. Also a recruiting drive is to be conducted and sponsored by the War Department, War Manpower Commission, and the employment officers of the State. Interviewers from the State Employment Commission will be placed at both plants to determine reasons for employee resignations; to assist in hiring new workers; and to make job surveys in order to hire workers with lesser skills.

SIGNAL CORPS PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES, EXPANSIONS, AND CONVERSIONS

In general the limiting factor in the completion of the Signal Corps program has been one of insufficient capacity for production of component parts rather than that of insufficient capacity to fabricate the item itself. Consequently, the majority of the expansion programs which have been sponsored or encouraged by the Signal Corps are those of parts industries. This is especially true of the radio industry.

The Signal Corps has sponsored 60 expansions by means of government financed loans to industry involving both buildings and machinery. This represents the utilization of approximately \$50,000,000 of government funds. In addition an over-all total of approximately 184 expansions have been processed by the Signal Corps under the tax amortization basis. Self-expansion of many other facilities was arranged by the Signal Corps where neither government funds nor tax amortization certificates were desired by the companies.

Some 210 factories were expanded to increase radio equipment production by \$500,000,000. The following tabulation shows in condensed form the various industries which were expanded either by government funds or self-financed expansions. It is expected that additional expansions will be required in order to fulfill the requirements of the Signal Corps program.

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

EXPANSION OF SIGNAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

Component	Number of Companies	Measure in Thousands	Capacity prior to Expansion	Present Capacity	Capacity at Completion
Radio Grade Insulation	13	Dollars	4,742	17,346	35,088
Electronic Tubes	25	Dollars	3,088	80,580	217,620
Glass Working Lathes	1	Dollars	50	85	100
Radio Quartz Crystals	29	Units	76	5,903	15,407
Fixed Capacitors (Mica)	10	Units	91,134	117,238	140,420
Variable Capacitors	23	Units	7,720	18,356	37,620
Dynamotors	19	Units	546	2,184	3,462
Fixed Resistors	14	Units	437,360	760,429	975,470
Electric Indicating Instruments	11	Units	2,436	4,086	6,726
Molded Connectors For 5 & 10 Pr. Cable	2	Units	24	60	-
Molded Connectors For Spiral Four CC-358	2	Units	-	120	727
Processed Lithium Hydride For Generators	1	Cannisters	15	-	180
0.013 Steel Wire For W-110-B	13	Pounds	12,456	28,332	43,392
Tantalum Metal	1	Pounds	12	18	75
Tantalum Oxide	1	Pounds	14	17	60
Magnet Steel Alhico V	6	Pounds	-	1,000	2,000
Processed Lithium Ore For Hydrogen Generators	1	Pounds	27	32	108
CC-345 (5 Pr. Cable)	3	Feet	14,400	37,200	139,560
CC-355 (10 Pr. Cable)	3	Feet	720	2,880	7,080
Spiral Lay Cordage	6	Feet	1,500	98,400	118,800
Ultra-High Frequency Coaxial Radar Cable	1	Feet	-	6,000	16,440
Steel Wire Armoring For Paper Insulated Telephone Cable	1	Feet	12,000	19,200	19,200
Field Wire (W-110-B)	19	Miles	175	1,201	1,339
CC-358 (Spiral Four)	5	Miles	-	10	91

Source of Information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

SIGNAL CORPS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 15	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-15	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>AIRCRAFT RADIO COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Frequency Meter Set SCR-211	38,589	-	15,760	40.8	2,962	1,026	4,000	3,000	5,500
Interphone Equipment RC-56	34,790	-	18,651	53.6	6,867	1,532	4,500	3,000	6,000
Command Radio									
SCR-274	37,171	-	20,699	55.6	7,305	0	4,500	6,000	8,000
SCR-322	24,436	-	4,766	19.5	1,278	417	2,000	4,000	4,000
Contacting Equipment RC-96	28,012	-	23,404	83.5	4,415	1,535	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	-	39,123	153.0	7,890	780	6,500	6,500	3,500
Radio Compass SCR-269	27,584	-	14,788	53.7	3,862	552	3,200	3,500	5,000
Sea Rescue Radio SCR-576	24,635	-	2,335	9.5	825	210	1,200	2,000	3,000
Absolute Altimeter									
SCR-518, SCR-618	6,000	-	1,986	33.1	962	421	1,000	1,200	1,500
<u>WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Reel Equipment CE-11	35,673	-	31,534	88.4	175	0	0	1,500	2,000
Switchboard BD-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 TG-5-A	13,223	782	3,856	29.2	0	0	0	700	1,000
Telephone EE-6-A	210,439	-	125,597	59.7	22,808	24,075	25,000	25,000	25,000
Telephone Central Office Set TC-4	1,100	-	676	61.5	0	0	10	50	100
Wire W-110, twisted pair (Thousand miles)	477	-	266	55.8	57	42	50	60	70
Wire W-130 (Miles)	76,869	-	58,995	76.7	9,620	4,283	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>RADIO-AIRCRAFT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Ground-Air Navigation Aid									
Control Net System SCR-3	60	-	0	0	0	0	1	9	21
Ground Radio Detection Equipment									
Aircraft Warning									
SCR-268	1,730	-	450	26.0	107	46	150	175	200
SCR-270	156	-	77	49.4	9	0	35	36	0
SCR-271	564	-	58	15.9	9	0	55	55	90
SCR-588	100	-	21	21.0	2	1	16	16	16
Antiaircraft									
SCR-545	483	-			New development; production starts in 1943				
SCR-584					Production starts in January, 1943				
Range Finder									
SCR-547	512	-	0	0	0	0	5	100	175
Airborne Detection and Recognition Equipment									
SCR-520 AI-10	100	-	4	4.0	0	0	50	15	20
SCR-517 AMV-10	908	-	220	23.7	65	36	185	90	200
SCR-535 BR-1FF, Mark II	18,000	-	12,951	72.0	2,700	1,245	4,000	1,004	1,000
SCR-695 US-1FF, Mark III-G	18,000	-	0	0	0	0	100	3,900	6,500

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

Source of Information: Statistics Section, Signal Supply Service,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-24-42

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

SIGNAL CORPS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 15	Percent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-15	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-197, SCR-299	2,683	366	525	19.6	120	104	250	329	300
Intra-Regiment Communication									
SCR-284	17,912	-	4,375	24.4	2,265	100	2,500	2,500	2,500
SCR-543	2,336	-	817	35.0	535	150	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	-	892	17.6	230	0	1,200	1,600	1,600
SCR-610	22,248	-	11,387	51.2	4,027	216	3,500	3,500	3,500
SCR-628	1,559	-	996	63.9	375	0	400	400	400
<u>VEHICULAR AND TANK, ARMORED FORCE</u>									
SCR-506 AM, Type II	530	-	0	0	0	0	5	50	100
SCR-508 PM, Type III	2,901	-	1,605	55.3	639	0	400	600	600
SCR-528 PM, Type III	15,965	-	5,122	32.1	2,502	0	3,000	3,500	3,500
SCR-538 PM, Type III	15,000	-	8,593	57.3	3,253	1,452	2,500	3,000	3,000
<u>CAVALRY, LIGHTWEIGHT</u>									
SCR-511	4,904	-	4,416	90.0	3,629	0	0	0	0
<u>RADIO, INTELLIGENCE, S.C.</u>									
SCR-551	121	-	99	81.8	0	99	0	0	0
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>									
Charging Set SCR-169	2,225	-	772	30.6	288	0	300	400	500
Flash Ranging Set CR-4	31	-	24	77.4	0	0	0	0	0
Signal Lamp Equipment EE-84	685	-	564	82.3	0	0	50	150	200
Sound Ranging Set CR-3	78	-	46	59.0	11	8	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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-24-42

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSDELAYS IN BARRAGE BALLOON PROGRAM

To overcome the shortage of cotton fabric holding up production of barrage balloons, it has been proposed to substitute rayon for one ply of the balloon fabric, reducing the quantity of cotton required by 50 percent. Further research and investigation are necessary, however, before this substitution can be made.

Another difficulty delaying prompt execution of the barrage balloon program is the inadequate production of 200 cu. ft. gas cylinders. The entire output of two large manufacturers has been placed under contract, but recently requests have been received from other Services for diversion of deliveries to their use. Possibility of allocating the available supply among the Services is being explored.

BOTTLENECKS IN PRODUCTION OF OUTBOARD MOTORS

Production of 55 hp outboard motors for storm boats is being delayed for lack of 15,000 lbs. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " round bars, SAE 4615. WPB approval has been obtained for the acquisition of needed aluminum pipe and rod, the other bottleneck items, but current mill bookings are so large that delivery cannot be obtained before the end of October.

STARTING MOTORS FOR DIESEL TRACTORS

Delivery of Diesel tractors is being retarded because of a delay in the receipt of starting motors manufactured by Delco-Remy. This delay has arisen as the result of a miscalculation by that company of its inventory of commutator segments, which was overestimated. To correct this situation additional copper is needed, but the metal will not be forthcoming until late in October.

ONLY 240 BEARINGS

Only 240 bearings are needed to complete the program for $2\frac{1}{2}$ " beach defense searchlights. Unless delivery can be obtained soon, output will be interrupted after October 1.

ALASKAN HIGHWAY PROJECT NEEDS 500 DUMP TRUCKS

Five hundred dump trucks are needed for construction work on the Alaskan Highway Project before the heavy frost sets in. Although the trucks are needed immediately, delivery is likely to be delayed for lack of special axles and dump body equipment. Steel castings for the axles and steel plate and bearings for the body are not to be delivered until November and December.

NEED FOR ALLOCATING CATERPILLAR DIESEL ENGINES

Limited production of Diesel engines, (other than those used to power tractors) by Caterpillar Tractor Company has made necessary the adoption of some method of allocating them among the Navy, Ordnance and Engineers. No satisfactory agreement among the three has yet been arrived at. In view of the satisfactory solution to a similar situation in connection with General Motors Diesel engine output,

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)NEED FOR ALLOCATING CATERPILLAR DIESEL ENGINES (Continued)

it is hoped that the present problem can also be successfully resolved. In the General Motors case, SOS scheduled an allotment of production which was satisfactory to all three parties.

PROGRESS OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PACED BY DELIVERIES OF EQUIPMENT

Recent developments indicate that delivery of equipment will unquestionably pace and control construction progress and so determine the useful operation date of the facilities. Upon receipt of information from the Ordnance Department as to probable equipment delivery dates, rescheduling has been effected on shell loading, small arms, and TNT Plants. On numerous plants, the field has been ordered to abandon shift work and overtime work, placing the jobs on a straight six day, eight hour basis.

"MUST" LIST RECOMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Serious consideration should be promptly given to a determination of a "must" list for construction projects. Those of doubtful value should have the doubt resolved against need. Materials and equipment should be allocated for the projects on this "must" list so that they can be cleaned up in reasonable time instead of lagging as they are now.

ENGINEER CORPS BECOMES CENTRAL PURCHASER OF LUMBER PRODUCTS

After a series of conferences under the auspices of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, with the approval of SOS, arrangements have been made for central procurement by the Office, Chief of Engineers of all lumber and lumber products for the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, and the Panama Canal Zone. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the WPB have given informal approval to the arrangement.

REDUCTION IN NATURAL GAS CONTRACT RATES

The rapid development of the Army construction program has not allowed time for detailed examination of new gas contract rates. During the last three months, with the cooperation of the Federal Power Commission, a test case study has been made of the natural gas rates of the United Gas Pipe Line Company of Shreveport, Louisiana, which supplies a number of Army posts. As a result of the study, a satisfactory reduction of rates has been effected. All gas contracts in the Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Service Commands are now being similarly studied, and it is planned to extend the study to all other Service Commands within the near future.

Source of Information: Office of the Chief of Engineers

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 19	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-19	Sep.	Oct	Nov
<u>BOATS AND BRIDGES</u>									
Boat, half, w/7 paddles	11,933	-	209	2	0	185	1,426	2,350	2,400
Boat, power, with trailer	377	-	291	77	61	40	0	19	55
Boat, reconnaissance	3,129	-	430	14	146	284	854	700	800
Floot, pneumatic, 6-ton	8,034	-	6,602	82	1,508	645	43	500	500
Bridge, steel, portable, H-10	44	-	19	43	0	0	6	5	5
Bridge, steel, portable, H-20	50	-	55	110	2	3	0	0	0
Bridge, steel, trestway	36	-	18	50	2	5	3	2	2
Bridge, ponton, 10-ton, complete	57	-	29	51	11	4	5	5	10
Bridge, ponton, 25-ton, complete	100	-	29	29	8	3	14	0	20
<u>CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Auger, earth, motorized	68	23	39	57	0	0	0	0	6
Compressor, air, motorized	1,013	-	362 r	36	155	75 r	63	200	200
Crane, truck-mounted	250	-	142	57	30	21	20	25	32
Grader, road, motorized, gasoline	291	-	187	64	37	17	17	30	50
Mixer, concrete	875	590	185 r	21	22	26 r	41	40	20
Saw, chain, gasoline, timber	500	-	88	18	40	48	10	150	100
Shovel, gasoline, 1/2 yd.	753	-	203	27	29	19	36	60	50
Trailer, (light tractor)	103	-	116	113	0	0	0	0	0
Trailer, (medium tractor)	1,600	-	864	54	293	216	52	200	400
<u>ELECTRIC LIGHTING EQUIPMENT</u>									
Generator, 3 KVA	2,721	-	634	23	115	55	71	150	210
Generator, 5 KW	1,885	-	1,427	76	188	192	200	150	150
<u>LANDING MATS, AIRPLANE</u>									
All types(millions of square feet)	388	-	127	33	33	19	7	36	42
<u>PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING AND REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT</u>									
Compass, lensatic, w/case (thou)	185	-	131	71	16	6	75	0	0
Instruments, drawing, field set	12,680	-	11,476	91	2,161	188	12	200	500
Stereocomparagraph equipment	114	-	130	114	0	0	0	0	0
Stereoscope, mirror, w/bin.	3,009	-	2,503	83	648	213	0	130	200
Transit, Engineer's, 1 min.	1,734	-	909	52	160	88	195	200	232
Transit, Engineer's, 20 sec.	1,628	-	683	42	48	0	0	0	142
<u>SEARCHLIGHTS</u>									
Searchlights, 18", beach defense	2,042	-	460	23	220	50	0	0	290
Searchlights, 24", beach defense	264	-	126	48	0	0	4	20	50
Searchlight, AA, 60", mobile	3,926	-	1,022	26	117	38	0	151	650
Trailer, 60" Searchlight	3,168	-	3,113	98	291	174	0	0	11
<u>WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT</u>									
Semi-Trailer, 1,500 gal., water	435	-	255	59	151	25	25	45	70
Water Purification Unit, mobile	149	-	132	89	30	12	2 r	15 r	10
Water Purification Unit, portable	1,102	-	896	81	175	90	19	75	100

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Source of Information: Supply Control Section, Office of Chief of Engineers

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9-24-42

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in the manufacture of Grenade, Frangible, M14. Sealing bottles has been the main difficulty. Many types of foils, such as nickel, Monel, and others are still being tried. The nickel foil was too brittle and the Monel metal too difficult to cut. The possibility of heat sealing the bottles is being experimented with by the Corning Glass Company. The results of the experiments are expected within a week or two. If this method proves satisfactory and can be utilized for high-rate production, it will most likely be used. About 38,000 grenades have been filled with the AW filling, the only kind used to date.

The Agent, Smoke, FS, requirement for the calendar year 1942 was set at 10,000 tons, which is the maximum production that Chemical Warfare Service can expect. Production of this agent depends on the allocation of chlorosulfonic acid which is also used by the Medical Corps in manufacturing sulfa drugs. This week's delivery of 212.48 tons represents the first production during September. It is expected that the forecast figures will be reached.

Agent, Non-Corrosive, RH-195, is being delivered faster than anticipated. It is possible that the production forecast of 150,000 gallons per month for October and November will be exceeded. Expansion of present facilities is being considered.

Two companies are producing Alarm Gas. Although the contract started a few days late, the production is greater than forecast. It is expected that requirements will be met. The raw materials for the 1942 requirements are either delivered or in transit.

Edgewood Arsenal is starting to assemble Diaphragm Gas Masks. The diaphragm angletube assembly is still a production bottleneck. When this component is in full production, which should be about October 1, about 7,000 per day are expected. This will not meet assembly requirements. A new mold for the diaphragm angletube is being made. These two molds will then more than meet the assembly requirements.

Ammunition Carts, 4.2", are being assembled quite rapidly. Fifty-three Carts were produced this week. Sustained production at this rate indicates the forecast will be easily met.

The 656 Airplane Tanks, M10, delivered this week were from the Chemical Warfare Service contract. In addition to this C.W.S. contract, there are approximately 16,000 being procured through the Air Forces. These have been delayed pending the arrival of raw materials which as yet have no scheduled delivery date.

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

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9-28-42

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

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CONFIDENTIAL

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1952 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Requires	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 18	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-18	Sep	Oct	Nov
CHEMICAL AGENTS (tons)									
Lewisite (ML)	1,635	-	236	14	54	23	26	26	376
Mustard (HS)	28,266	-	21,862	77	4,582	3,669	3,600	4,800	5,400
Phosgene (CG)	3,418	-	2,141	63	552	182	268	300	300
Screening Smoke (PS)	10,000	-	3,144	31	1,253	212	750	1,000	1,000
White Phosphorus (WP)	14,164	-	12,310	87	1,870	1,043	(Dependent on shell Del. from Ord. - CWS has no control)		
PROTECTIVE MATERIALS									
Agent, Non-Corrosive (gal.) (a)	1,000	-	733	73	155	129	85	150	150
Alarm, Gas	35,823	-	22,820	64	2,000	10,820	26,309	20,000	20,000
Apparatus, Decon., Power-Driven	1,509	-	1,125	75	132	61	188	160	160
Apparatus, Decon., 1 1/2 qt.	696,560	-	258,761	37	0	32,894	95,074	100,000	100,000
Apparatus, Decon., 5 gal.	76,789	-	44,470	58	16,752	9,642	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bleaching Material "B"	16,336	-	4,638	28	786	946	617	800	800
Canister, Serv. & Dis. (a)	2,300	-	1,084	47	36	65	0	120	240
Curtain, Gasproof	431,646	-	431,740	100	29,176	17,936	30,824	30,000	30,000
Generator, Smoke, Veh.	15,345	-	1,775	13	630	0	(Limited Standard)		
Impregnite I (ton)	4,741	-	2,516	53	412	285	455	460	500
Impregnite, Shoe (ton)	2,352	-	9,023	384	99	27	22	0	0
Kit, ES Vapor Detector, M4	17,992	-	3,253	18	1,361	1,704	639	5,000	5,000
Mask, Gas, Diaphragm	920,939	-	212,373	23	96	9,890	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	-	2,105	62	412	370	538	690	650
Ointment, Protective (ton)	1,025	-	477	47	70	52	35	124	124
Paint, Vesicant Detector, M5 (a)	834	-	3,403	408	1,566	1,147	993	1,000	1,000
Paper, Vesicant Detector, M5	88,811	-	93,633	105	49,284	23,349	100,716	100,000	150,000
Respirator, Dust, CT	249,203	-	91,966	37	0	0	0	0	75,000
Respirator, Dust, M1 (a)	5,440	-	1,387	25	503	524	1,172	1,175	1,175
Set, Gas, Ident., Detonation, M1	11,389	-	5,694	50	319	531	0	1,781	2,100
Set, Gas, Ident., Instructional, M1	3,545	-	615	17	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Solvent, Impregnite (ton)	756	-	6,953	92	1,239	1,126	1,000	1,000	1,000
Non-Volatile	11,765	-	8,798	75	1,259	1,531	1,000	1,000	1,000
WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION									
Bomb, Incendiary (Mag) (a)	24,809	-	3,115	13	703	605	(Depends on all. of Mag.)		
Bomb, Incendiary (Sub) (a)	14,162	-	13,867	98	686	685	980	0	0
Bomb, Instructional, M2	182,143	-	70,808	39	32,816	0	7,492	40,000	40,000
Candle, IM	56,451	-	1,000	2	0	0	5,000	11,250	11,250
Cart, Ammunition, 4.2" C.M.	557	-	122	22	6	116	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, Hand, M14 (a)	2,965	-	966	33	203	763	500	600	862
Mine, Land, Chemical (Empty)	289,258	-	996,807	345	218,380	200,350	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mortar, Chemical, 4.2"	1,955	-	155	8	33	62	200	0	0
Shell, Chemical Mortar, M2 (Empty)	335,655	-	114,863	34	11,376	16,950	41,000	54,000	66,000
Shell, Chemical Mortar, M3 (Empty)	106,029	-	58,406	55	30,417	27,989	21,000	28,000	34,000
Shell, Livens Projector (Empty)	15,227	-	56,827	242	0	0	0	0	0
Sight, Chemical Mortar	495	-	370	115	200	0	300	250	250
Tank, Airplane, M10	47,256	-	9,299	20	1,744	1,779	4,575	6,425	13,875
Tank, Airplane, M20	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,050
Tank, Airplane, M21	1,691	-	156	9	0	0	1,422	1,400	1,400
SERVICE EQUIPMENT									
Container, Steel, (1 ton) - Type A	255	-	4,732	1856	0	175	0	0	0
Container, Steel, (1 ton) - Type B	25,183	-	16,024	64	2,550	1,766	3,088	3,000	2,800
Drum, 55 gal.	59,504	-	109,855	185	56,750	28,300	40,000	40,000	40,000
Kit, Repair, Gas Mask, Company	0	-	9,721	-	6,891	960	0	0	0
Kit, Repair, Universal, M5	9,426	-	7,488	79	4,296	3,192	5,000	5,000	3,732
Kit, Service, Flame Thrower	585	-	145	25	9	38	9	69	200
Plant, Impregnating, M1	84	-	6	7	2	1	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

STRIKE

After a 12 day strike, the approximately 2,400 employees of the Vineland, New Jersey, plant of the Kimble Glass Company returned to work on September 19, pending the decision of the War Labor Board. This strike deprived the Medical Department production of large numbers of medical items including laboratory glassware, hypodermic syringes, clinical thermometers, and containers for blood plasma.

ALUMINUM

The Medical Department has been advised that the allocation of 2,900 pounds of primary aluminum required for fracture appliances and folding litters, as reported in the September 17, issue, has been denied. The folding litter must be light in weight as it must be carried by one man as a Crash Set. This equipment is required with aircraft, paratroops, and mountain troops.

PRIORITIES

Contracts for the first quarter of the calendar year 1943 may carry a higher priority rating than for the last three quarters. Under this system it will be impossible to place contracts for the calendar year 1943 with any assurance to the contractor that he may obtain his raw materials to cover the contract for the entire year.

Requests are being received from Purchasing and Contracting Officers for extension of equal ratings for the last three quarters with that granted for the first quarter. Under existing authority, this office is unable to comply with the request. A lag in production is forecast unless some aid is immediately forthcoming. This is especially true of surgical instruments where steel must first be obtained before the forgings can be made.

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

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

19**CONFIDENTIAL**RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDER CONTRACT

The Medical Department has concluded contracts with the following research institutions for medical research projects to be carried on for the United States Army. The contracts are all on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis except the contract with the Rockefeller Foundation which is to be charged for at actual cost.

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
<u>Surveys</u>	
Epidemiological surveys.	Yale University
<u>Preventives</u>	
Cross infection of air-borne disease in United States Army hospitals.	University of Chicago
Tropical diseases.	Rockefeller Foundation
<u>Preventives and Controls</u>	
Neurotropic virus diseases.	Yale University
Epidemics of influenza.	University of Michigan
Epidemics of measles and mumps.	University of Pennsylvania
Epidemics of meningococcal meningitis.	Johns Hopkins University
Epidemics of pneumonia.	New York University
Epidemics of hemolytic streptococcal infections.	Columbia University

The contractors possess the necessary personnel, machinery and critical equipment in the way of centrifuges and other laboratory apparatus, thereby saving the Medical Department the necessity of duplicating critical project materials.

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 15	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-15	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>SURGICAL DRESSINGS</u>									
Bandage, gauze, roller, 3" (thous)	1,522	0	761	50	185	164	115	150	150
Packet, first aid (thous)	8,284	0	1,763	21	417	135	222	350	561
<u>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS</u>									
Chisel, bone, osteotome, 12mm	5,151	1,935	2,186	42	85	24	500	500	750
Forceps, dressing, 5 1/2"	152,556	0	146,971	96	29,290	168	5,000	5,000	6,000
Forceps, dressing, Bensen, curved	50,150	7,576	31,823	63	2,229	89	3,771	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Halstead	87,527	14,908	31,566	36	9,038	1,802	3,000	3,000	3,000
Forceps, hemostatic, Rankin-Kelly	454,082	241,122	73,020	16	12,444	4,774	5,000	5,000	5,000
Forceps, mastoid, rongeur, Bane	38,216	11,855	9,017	24	989	280	1,257	2,000	3,000
Forceps, towel, 5 1/2"	85,262	32,924	26,474	31	6,650	0	1,000	2,350	5,000
Holder, needle, Hegar-Mayo	109,969	8,987	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	181,902	175,227	36	35,745	8,300	9,255	30,000	35,000
Shears, plaster Paris	3,341	0	1,975	59	38	0	212	200	200
<u>SURGICAL APPLIANCES</u>									
Anesthesia apparatus, N ₂ O	495	0	506	102	317	121	50	50	50
Perimeter	10	0	525	5,250	219	40	111	97	90
Splint, Thomas, arm, hinged	154,084	36,310	83,301	54	1,570	6,000	7,430	10,000	11,000
Splint, Army, leg, 3-ring	164,918	20,081	65,777	40	22,585	8,750	20,000	17,570	10,000
Syringe, Luer, needle, 23 ga., 3/4" Canula	591,958	0	330,553	56	15,946	12,081	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° C	1,260	961	292	23	40	0	20	25	70
Microscope	6,885	1,422	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, 200ma.	639	158	283	44	69	43	20	20	20
X-ray, field, generator	1,909	866	661	35	181	3	100	100	119
X-ray, field, mobile unit	3,747	2,008	913	24	65	50	70	80	100
Chest, M. D., no. X-1	2,409	1,252	925	38	65	50	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	4,816	61	303	32	496	400	400
<u>OTHER FIELD EQUIPMENT</u>									
Chest, field, plain	27,479	2,975	14,505	53	1,170	444	2,830	3,000	4,000
Unit, power, electric	3,344	1,609	783	23	276	112	28	20	30

Figures include procurement for International Aid and other Services.

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

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

The September 17th Weekly Progress Report included 54 representative items of Quartermaster Procurement, selected by Office of Quartermaster General, and approved by Headquarters SOS, as being among the significant items of supply. Deliveries of twenty-two items by August 31 (41 percent of the total) had exceeded 1942 net requirements as shown by the September 1, Army Supply Program. Nineteen items (35 percent of the total) indicated less than two-thirds of 1942 requirements have been delivered.

Revision of the Army Supply Program on September 1st resulted in thirteen of these 54 items being shown as more than 100 percent delivered by August 31, whereas these same items had not been more than 100 percent delivered on the same date compared with the May Army Supply Program requirements. Five items dropped from "over 100 percent" to "less than 100 percent" of 1942 requirements delivered by August 31 as a result of this latest revision. Nine items were over 100 percent delivered for 1942 as compared with each program.

Action to reduce deliveries has been taken by operating divisions on certain of the items now shown as over-delivered, including a possible cancellation of certain contracts on Saddles, Phillips, pack, cargo depending on a General Staff decision regarding activation of new pack units. A decision has been made to reduce future deliveries on Saddles, Phillips, pack, cavalry so that 1944 requirements will not be delivered until June of that year, and to make no further procurements of complete units of Stoves, tent, or Overshoes, Arctic, all rubber or cloth top, until needed.

CLOTHING

Leggings, canvas, dismounted, M-1938--An increased rate of production will be necessary to insure that 1942 requirements will be delivered by December 31. Continued deliveries at the August rate of production will not permit 1942 requirements to be delivered until about the middle of January, 1943.

Three steps have been taken to increase production: (1) the conversion of some shoe manufacturing equipment to the manufacture of leggings; (2) the submittal of samples and invitations to bid, with the assistance of WFB, to corset manufacturers who are equipped to manufacture leggings; and (3) negotiations are under way with the Hood Rubber Company, manufacturer of canvas shoes, to begin production within 30 days.

Caps, wool, knit, M-1941--Although only 31 percent of 1942 net requirements were delivered by August 31, a continuation of the August rate of deliveries will give sufficient quantities for issue by the time cold weather sets in. However, continuation at that production rate will result in 1942 requirements not being fully delivered until about the middle of January, 1943. The adequacy of raw materials and industrial facilities, after minor adjustments to equipment, will permit scheduling of additional quantities for delivery prior to December 31 so that 1942 requirements can be met.

Mittens, asbestos, M-1935--A continuation of the August rate of deliveries will result in 1942 requirements being reached by the middle of November.

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

Specifications have been revised and higher priorities obtained for raw materials to facilitate these increased deliveries.

Liners, helmet, steel, M-1--A continued August rate of deliveries will fill 1942 net requirements about December 1. Manufacturing problems have in most cases been solved, and additional facilities obtained for the production of this item.

Trousers, cotton, khaki--Based upon the requirements of the May Army Supply Program, 77 percent of 1942 requirements had been delivered by August 31. In the Army Supply Program dated September 1, 1942, the requirements were increased so that only 58 percent of the new requirements had been delivered by August 31. However, the quantities scheduled for delivery by the end of November will be sufficient to meet the new 1942 requirements. The requirements of the May Army Supply Program would have been reached by October 15 but production of this item has been delayed by conversion to the protective type trouser which has involved changes in certain manufacturing techniques.

EQUIPAGE

Bars, sandfly--Although acceptances from January 1 to August 31, 1942 amounted to only seven percent of net 1942 requirements, over 50 percent of requirements have been shipped by contractors. It is contemplated that this item will be replaced by Bars, insect, field. Requirements for this new item are expected to be large in comparison with those shown for Bars, sandfly, which does not appear in Tables of Allowances or Tables of Basic Allowances.

Pockets, magazine, double web, carbine, cal. 30, M-1--This is a new item on which procurement and deliveries have just begun. The entire quantity was delivered from January 1, 1942 to August 31, 1942. Deliveries will have to be increased sharply above the present rate if requirements are to be met by December 31.

Cases, canvas, dispatch--A continuation of the August rate of deliveries will meet net 1942 requirements by about the middle of October.

Covers, mattress--1942 net requirements were increased from 2,655,000 in the May Program to 9,251,000 in the September 1st Army Supply Program. Deliveries at the August rate would not be sufficient to meet 1942 requirements until the end of February, 1943. Awards sufficient to meet this requirement have been outstanding since the latter part of June and if requirements are to be met by the end of December, the present rate of production must be accelerated considerably.

Goggles, M-1938 and M-1942--Manufacturing difficulties incidental to substitution of synthetic for natural rubber in the frames apparently have been overcome, permitting deliveries in excess of expectation. Continuation of the August rate of deliveries will result in 1942 net requirements being met by the end of September.

Screens, latrine, w/pins and poles--Over 50 percent of deliveries during the first eight months of the year were made during the month of August, and

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

continuation of the August rate will make possible the completion of 1942 requirements by the end of October.

Tents, storage, w/fly pins and poles--Deliveries of this item will have to be increased if 1942 net requirements are to be met by December 31. Continuation of the August rate of deliveries would not complete deliveries before the end of January, 1943.

GENERAL SUPPLIES

Cabinets, for range, field, M-1937--Deliveries at the August rate will result in the 1942 net requirements being met by November 1st. This increased rate of production has been due to change in specifications permitting use of soft steel for stainless steel or aluminum.

Fire Units, for range, field, M-1937--Deliveries increased markedly during the month of August for this item principally because higher priorities were obtained for the brass needed in fire jets. Continuation of this production rate will result in 1942 net requirements completed by the middle of December.

Cans, water, 5 gallon--Deliveries of this item have increased in the last two months. On the basis of present scheduled deliveries total net requirements for 1942 will be reached by the middle of November. Some future increase in delivery of these cans will be the result of production by a gasoline can manufacturer, and the introduction of two other new manufacturers in October.

Containers, round, insulated--In the Army Supply Program of September 1, requirements for insulated containers were increased by 56,000. Facilities, which are at present producing this item, are not adequate to meet 1942 requirements until about April, 1943. Unexpected production and financial difficulties have arisen with respect to two of the principal contractors, and re-awarding of delinquent contracts is contemplated.

Lanterns, gasoline, w/mantle and pump--Deliveries from January 1, to August 31, 1942 amounted to 53 percent of 1942 net requirements. Lantern requirements for 1942 will be met and cancellation of certain contracts is being considered as a result of the lowered requirements shown in the September 1, Army Supply Program. Deliveries in recent weeks have been increased through higher priorities and increased allocations of materials, especially brass. Earlier production delays were occasioned by steps taken to standardize various types so that parts may be used interchangeably.

Safes, field, key lock--Deliveries from January 1, to August 31, 1942 amounted to 16 percent of 1942 net requirements. Requirements will be reached as a result of the added production of five new contractors before the end of September. This will increase deliveries to a weekly rate of approximately 2,000 during October. Present deliveries are being made by only one company. Earlier production difficulties have been cleared up through higher priorities and revisions of specifications, such as permitting the use of a lighter hot rolled steel to be welded instead of riveted.

Source of Information: Statistics Branch, Organization Planning and Control Division, O.Q.M.G.

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PROCUREMENT PROCESS - SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 Required Production	- Deliveries - Jan 1 thru Sep 8 Percent of 1942 Required Production							
		Delivered	%	0	20	40	60	80	100
<u>CLOTHING (a)</u>									
Coat, wool, serge, O.D.	3,211	5,027	157						
Overcoat, wool, roll collar, O.D.	2,434	3,370	138						
Shirt, flannel, O.D.	7,874	9,613	125						
Trousers, wool, O.D.	7,337	8,432	115						
Jacket, field, O.D.	5,169	5,530	107						
Undershirt, wool	8,199	8,399	102						
Cap, garrison, khaki, E.M.	9,351	9,474	101						
Gloves, wool, O.D.	5,276	5,349	101						
Shirt, cotton, khaki	16,068	12,691	79						
<u>EQUIPAGE (a)</u>									
Belt, cart, cal..30, dismtd.	963	2,057	214						
Suspenders, belt, M-1936	1,762	3,070	174						
Blanket, wool, OD, M-1934 (b)	5,132	7,987	156						
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	323	485	150						
Sling, carrying, m.g. & amm.	92	131	142						
Bar, mosquito	2,122	2,355	111						
Can, meat, M-1932	5,438	6,041	111						
Machete, M-1939 (b)	109	105	96						
Tent, shelter half (b)	5,106	4,783	94						
<u>GENERAL SUPPLIES</u>									
Saddle, Phillips', pack, cavalry (b)	11,213	16,752	149						
Saddle, Phillips', pack, cargo (b)	1,749	2,417	138						
Outfit, officers' mess	28,898	25,574	88						
Can. corr.nesting, galv.(all sizes)	367,622	253,406	69						
Lantern, gas, w/mantle & pump	76,460	42,668	56						
Range, field, M-1937 cabinets (b)	58,161	32,289	56						
Range, field, M-1937, fire units (b)	77,548	33,339	43						
Can water, 5 gallon (b)	1,027,733	379,406	37						
Container, round, insulated	187,045	32,895	18						

(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- Sep 8	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-8	Sep	Oct	Nov
CLOTHING (Thousands)									
Cap, garrison, khaki, EM	9,351	-	9,474r	101	1,771r	511	275	1,000	1,200
Cap, garrison, OD	5,009	-	6,252r	208	1,072r	212	67	100	700
Cap, wool knit, M-1941	8,099	-	2,762	34	1,321	261	119	1,100	2,200
Coat, wool, serge, OD	5,211	-	5,027	157	678	142	1,118	1,054	974
Gloves, wool, OD	5,276	-	5,349	101	854	500	521	1,000	950
Jacket, field, OD	5,169	-	5,550	107	1,278	614	126	1,058	1,800
Leggings, canvas, dismd., M-1938	9,577	-	5,929	62	1,523	745	1,933	2,334	5,700
Overcoat, wool, roll collar, OD	2,454	-	5,370	158	528	100	179	520	605
Shirt, cotton, khaki	16,068	-	12,691	79	1,688	444	1,153	1,500	1,500
Shirt, flannel, OD	7,874	-	9,813	125	1,587	468	1,550	1,825	1,900
Trousers, cotton, khaki	16,889	-	10,566	61	1,973	520	1,655	2,500	5,000
Trousers, wool, OD	7,337	-	8,432	115	1,625	558	1,381	2,125	2,100
Undershirt, wool	8,199	-	8,599	102	707	173	1,174	1,275	1,925
EQUIPAGE (Thousands)									
Bag, canvas, field, OD, M-1936	2,313	-	1,826	79	598	94	268	500	500
Bar, mosquito	2,122	-	2,555r	111	618r	127	203	600	600
Bar, sandfly	516	-	23	7	0	0	70	70	70
Belt, cart., cal.50, dismd.	963	-	2,057r	214	485r	113	276	450	450
Blanket, wool, OD, M-1934 (a)	5,132	-	7,987r	156	1,225r	582	1,000	1,600	1,700
Can, mess, M-1932	5,438	-	6,041r	111	1,254r	482	591	680	680
Canteen, M-1910 and M-1942	4,264	-	5,561r	79	889r	291	822	780	780
Case, canvas, dispatch	149	-	96	64	55	9	13	30	30
Cover, mattress	9,251	-	5,064r	55	1,139r	195	150	550	550
Goggles, M-1938 and M-1942	813	-	564r	69	390r	117	10	25	337
Machete, M-1939 (a)	109	-	105	96	73	15	(b)	16	16
Pocket, mag., double web, cal.50	5,762	-	147	3	117	50	283	1,800	1,800
Roll, bedding, waterproofed, M-1935	291	-	208	71	67	20	52	100	100
Screen, latrine, w/pins & poles	49	-	24r	49	13r	5	15	12	12
Sling, carrying, m.g. & amm.	92	-	131	142	26	5	11	14	15
Suspenders, belt, M-1936	1,762	-	5,070r	174	678r	167	861	750	750
Tent, pyramidal, w/pins & poles	523	-	485r	150	131r	28	142	120	120
Tent, shelter, half (a)	5,106	-	4,783r	94	2,010r	410	437	780	50
Tent, storage, w/fly, pins & poles (a)	24	-	9r	38	3r	1	9	6	5
Tent, wall, large, w/fly, pins and poles (a)	13	-	19	146	3	1	5	3	5
GENERAL SUPPLIES									
Can, corr., nesting, galv. (all sizes)	567,622	-	253,406r	69	49,551r	12,766	55,780	48,270	48,270
Can, water, 5 gallon (a)	1,027,733	-	379,406	37	173,963	58,012	278,666	300,000	300,000
Container, round, insulated	187,045	-	32,895	18	6,452	1,554	9,194	15,000	23,000
Lantern, gas, w/mantle & pump	76,460	-	42,668	56	6,457	2,181	10,513	9,700	9,700
Outfit, officers' mess	28,898	-	25,574	88	4,029	0	4,976	3,650	3,650
Range, field, M-1937, cabinets (a)	58,161	-	32,289r	56	13,352r	5,968	15,784	16,271	17,338
Range, field, M-1937, fire units (a)	77,548	-	55,359r	43	13,259r	5,829	25,127	30,500	33,000
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cargo (a)	1,749	-	2,417	138	692	200	683	700	941
Saddle, Phillip's, pack, cavalry (a)	11,213	-	16,752r	149	5,425r	1,312	1,154	924	1,000
Safe, field, key lock (a)	19,126	-	2,896r	15	2,015r	0	9,550	8,625	7,500
Stove, tent, M-1941	0	-	480,349	-	270	0	18,849	15,900	15,900

(a) Includes International Aid

(b) Less than 500

r Revised

Source of information: Office of The Quartermaster General

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~~SECRET~~FLOATING CRANE CONSTRUCTION

The difficulty connected with construction of Floating Cranes lies in the inadequacy of the capacity to produce whirlys, i.e., the actual lifting equipment. Facilities for building the barges supporting the cranes, on the other hand, are sufficiently numerous. Expansion of whirly manufacturing plants has been slow as the highly specialized machinery needed has been the source of many competing demands from such vital war industries as the railroads and others.

Because of this limitation, the contracts covering 1942 Required Production for small cranes weighing 30 tons had to be placed with one concern, the St. Louis Shipbuilding Company. This company does not possess the facilities to meet Required Production by the year end even though it was ahead of schedule as of August 31, 1942. New facilities are under investigation.

Four barges for Medium Floating Cranes (60 tons) have been launched and are awaiting whirlys, one by Hickinbotham Brothers, Ltd., the other three by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation. The whirlys are being supplied by the American Hoist Company the output of which firm is subject to allocation by WPB. The allotment to Transportation Corps is one a month beginning with September. Other companies contacted as possible suppliers are the Marion Steam Shovel Company, which reported that it was unable to produce the product, and the Austin Construction Company, which is now investigating the prospects of supplying the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation's requirements.

The situation with regard to the 100 ton Large Floating Crane is even more serious than those of the others. The only manufacturer with appropriate facilities is the Dravo Corporation. The Navy has contracted for the Corporation's entire capacity for this year, but has allocated four Large Floating Cranes to the Army. Delivery is to start in January and one is to follow in each month thereafter.

Source of information: Office of the Chief of Transportation

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~~SECRET~~

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEVELOPMENT OF BALLOON DECK BARGE (CATAMARAN TYPE) DESIGN NO. 276

The purpose of this design was to provide a portable mooring barge for a barrage balloon. It is constructed of three pontoons, the center pontoon being designed to accommodate a crew of approximately eight men. The outboard pontoons resemble a South Sea outrigger. These pontoons are tied in or connected with each other by diagonal bracing and serve as the foundation for an expanded metal deck similar to the flight deck on an airplane carrier.

The principal dimensions of the balloon deck barge, catamaran type, are:

Length, overall	75'-0"
Beam of structure	32'-0"
Depth of pontoons	2'-6"
Depth to deck	9'-6"
Draft	0'-11"

It is equipped with the necessary deck fittings, capstans, anchors, and other accessories for anchoring offshore. Tanks for fuel oil for heating the living quarters are installed. Cooking is done on a small kerosene range and there is ample drinking water capacity for approximately a week's stay aboard.

The vessel, being non-propelled, has to be towed wherever used. It is constructed of steel in structural sub-units of sizes which may be shipped to and assembled at the point of destination. The deck is expanded metal which is covered with a felt mat when the balloon is lowered and moored to the deck. This mat is necessary to prevent the metal from tearing the fabric of the balloon.

The vessel can be built of wood although at the present time no plans have been worked up for a wooden design as it is believed that steel can be used to better advantage for strength and for rapidity of construction. The vessel may be constructed in thirty to forty days depending upon delivery of material to place of assembly.

Only one experimental vessel of this design has been built and this was constructed by the Ludwig Shipyard of New Orleans, Louisiana. This vessel was tested with other balloon barrage barges on Lake Pontchartrain. Reports received from these tests indicated that the vessel was satisfactory.

It is believed that a vessel similar to this could be constructed as a floating landing field to be used among the islands in the Pacific. Before being used for this purpose, however, it would be necessary to make thorough strength investigations.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

28

PROCUREMENT STATUS OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	1942 REQUIRED PRODUCTION				MONTHLY DELIVERIES				
	Total Required	Not Under Contract	Delivered Jan 1- Sep 19	Per- cent del'd	Actual		Forecast		
					Aug	Sep 1-19	Sep	Oct	Nov
<u>HARBOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Distribution Box Boats	18	0	15r	83	0	0	0	0	0
Mine Planters	16	0	5	31	2r	2	1	1	1
<u>COMBAT EQUIPMENT</u>									
Command Boats	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Landing Boats	51	0	11r	22	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	74	67	6	14	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' and over	69	0	16	23	3	2	0	0	0
Small, below 99'	50	0	26	52	7	13	10	8	10
Launches:									
Q Class	37	0	27	73	1	2	3	3	3
Navy Type	104	0	44	42	6	3	12	20	17
Tow Boat, 26'	96	0	63	66	1	7	6	12	16
Tugs:									
Large, 100' and over	41	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	2
Medium, 70' to 100'	43	0	21	49	0	3	1	5	8
<u>RESCUE & SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</u>									
Rescue Boats, 42'	78	0	53	68	2	0	15	10	5
Rescue Boats, 85'	20	0	16	80	0r	2	2	2	2
Rescue Boats, 100'	63	0	5	8	2	3	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.

r Revised

Source of Information: Office of the Chief of Transportation

9-24-42

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES PROCUREMENT

ARMY AIR FORCES

29

~~SECRET~~

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

ARMY AIRPLANE ACCEPTANCES

Army airplane acceptances amounted to 1,240 through the second quarter of September. This was a drop, on a unit basis, of seven percent under the corresponding August period when 1,338 were produced. All types reflected declines under the August period with the exception of bombers the output of which rose sharply. These data cover procurement by the Army for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

Type	Aug 1-16 1942	Sep 1-15 1942	Unit Change	Percent Change
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,338</u>	<u>1,240</u>	<u>- 98</u>	<u>- 7</u>
Bombers	268	342	+ 74	+ 28
Fighters	254	231	- 23	- 9
Service Combat	186	116	- 70	- 38
Trainers	630	551	- 79	- 13

Airframe weight (including spare units) produced by United States firms for all customers, increased seven percent from 25.5 million pounds in July to 27.3 million pounds in August.

GLIDER PRODUCTION

In the first half of September, 93 gliders were accepted by the Army. Of this total, 15 were tactical, the 15-place CG-4A troop carrier produced by Cessna. September production is already 25 units ahead of the total output in August.

PROPELLER PRODUCTION

Deliveries of propellers by United States firms in August totaled 10,755 units for all customers. This was almost a ten percent drop under July when 11,922 units were produced.

DEFICIENCY REPORTS

The number of aircraft manufacturers reporting troubles with critical materials has increased steadily in the past five months. Of the thirty-five airframe manufacturers (prime contractors only) reporting acceptances in August, 26 producers or 75 percent reported critical shortages of materials, principally steel and aluminum shapes. In addition, nine other plants about to come into production complained that shortages of materials were holding up assembly lines.

On the other hand, critical shortages of Government furnished equipment, including instruments, engines and propellers, are decreasing in number and apparently in degree. In August, only 12 such troubles were reported as against 23 in July and 41 in June. In both July and August, only one manufacturer reported that production was held up by propellers and none reported production delays due to engines.

~~SECRET~~DEFICIENCY REPORTS (Continued)

Notable rise in the production trouble categories was in the WPB, Army, Navy, British group. This comprises delays caused by action or lack of action on the part of these four procuring agencies. Ten reports of this type were made in August compared with only two in each of the three preceding months.

Indices of individual deficiencies reported by the airframe companies appear on the second page following.

TOTAL U. S. AIRCRAFT EMPLOYMENT

Productive employees in WPB Program aircraft plants increased eight percent from 351,000 in July to 378,600 in August. In engine plants, the increase was five percent from 107,800 in July to 112,800 in August. In propeller plants, the increase was four percent from 15,400 in July to 16,000 in August.

FEMALE WORKERS

Female productive workers in airframe plants in production increased from 43,430 in July to 54,580 in August when they represented 16 percent of the total productive workers, compared with a like ratio of 13 percent in July. In British plants, the present ratio is 27 percent.

In engine plants, female productive workers were six percent of the total number employed at the end of August. In propeller plants, the ratio was seven percent.

SUBCONTRACTING

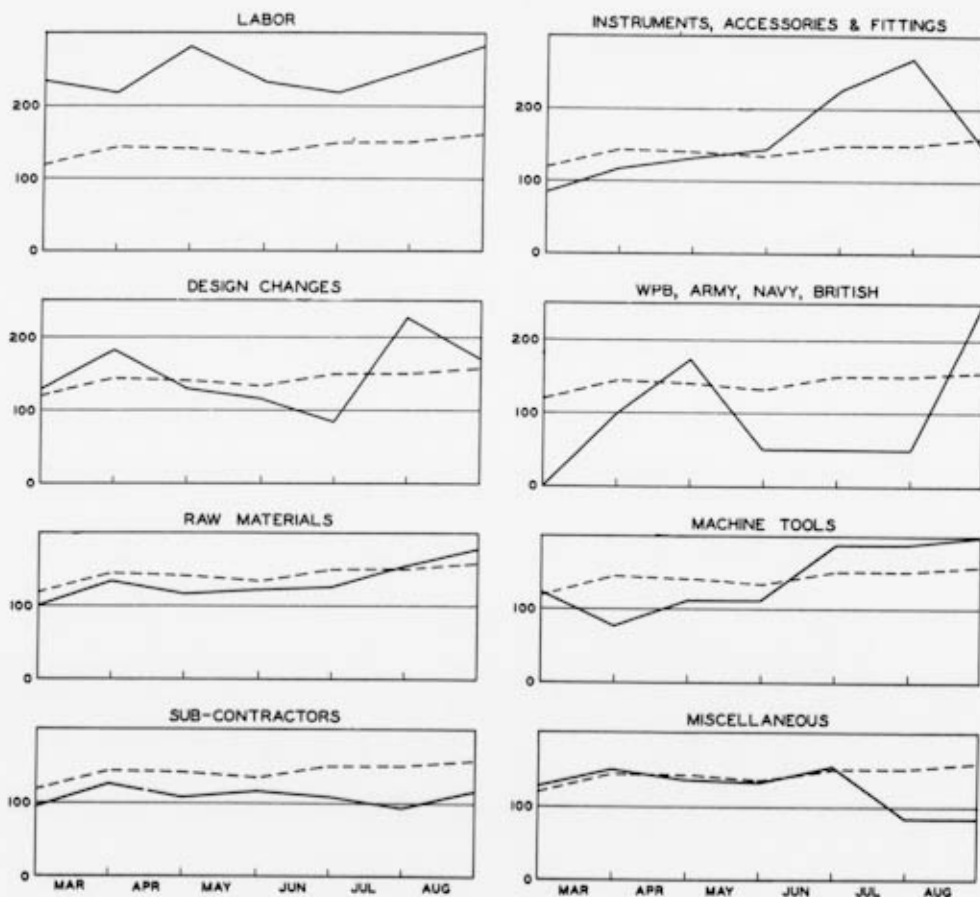
Subcontracting (on a dollar basis) averaged 29 percent of production in aircraft plants in August. This will be increased ultimately to an average of about 36 percent if present plans are carried out. In engine plants, subcontracting averaged 41 percent in August. Propeller companies subcontracted an average of 53 percent. In both the engine and propeller plants, subcontracting is very near the planned maximum.

Source of Information: Army Air Forces; War Production Board

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~TREND IN AIRFRAME DEFICIENCY REPORTS

In the indices charted below, the number of deficiencies reported by airframe plants in December, 1941 equals 100 with the exception of WPB, Army, Navy, British category in which March, 1942 equals 100. This latter classification covers delays attributable to the four procuring agencies. The solid line on each chart indicates the trend in the deficiency noted in the title. The broken line, indicating the trend in all types of reported deficiencies, is the same on each chart. Miscellaneous category includes struts, engines, armament, propellers, management, new facilities, plant equipment, priority rating, Government furnished equipment and transportation and housing.

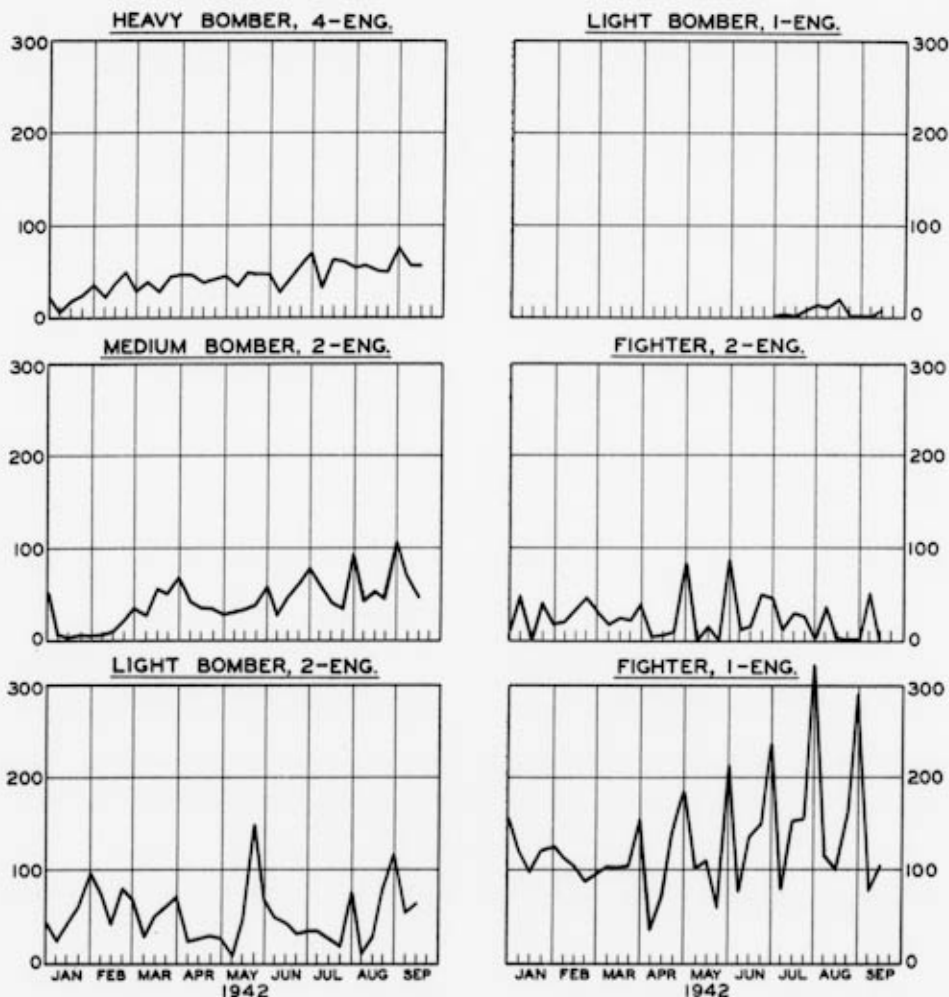


Source of information: Aircraft Branch, WPB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ACCEPTANCES OF COMBAT PLANES BY THE ARMY

The general trend of quarter-monthly output of combat planes during 1942 has been irregularly upward. Exceptions in recent months have been one-engine light bombers and two-engine fighters. Record peaks were attained in four-engine heavy bombers, and in two-engine medium bombers in the last quarter of August. Data shown in the charts are non-cumulative and cover Army procurement for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.

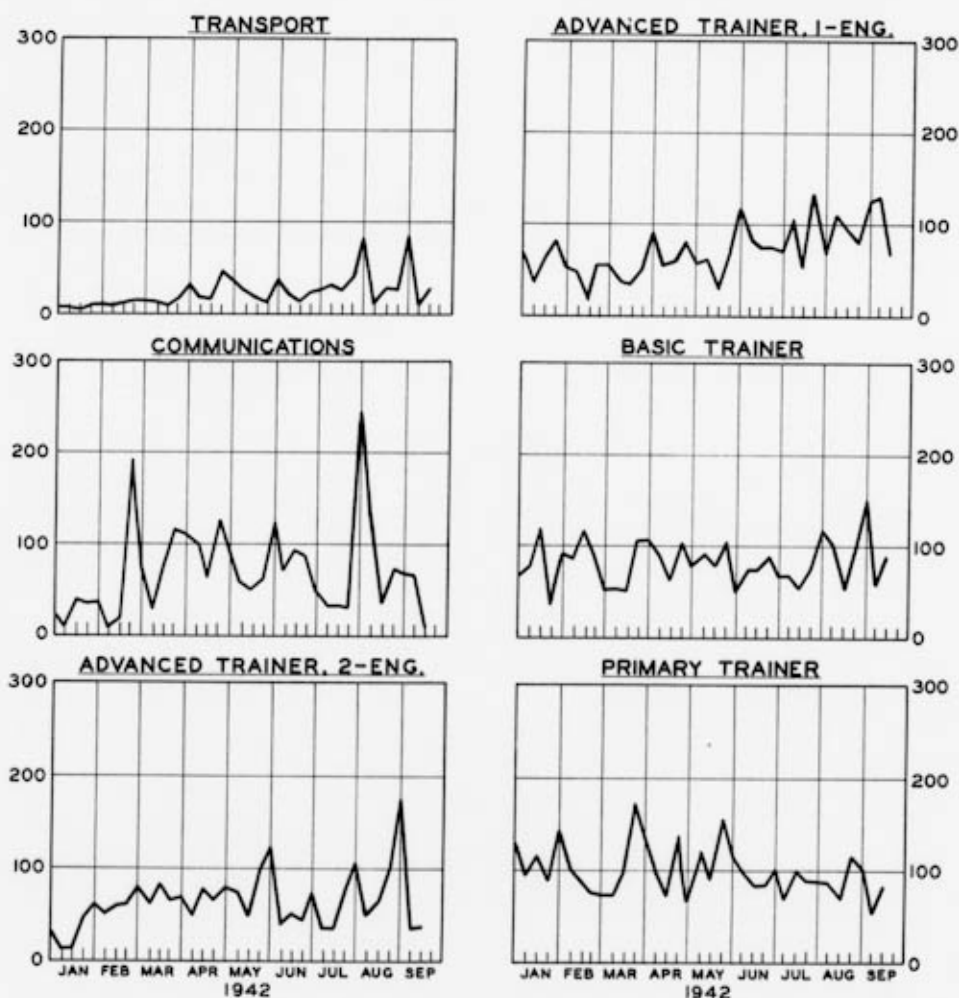


Source of Information: Army Air Forces

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ACCEPTANCES OF SERVICE COMBAT PLANES AND TRAINERS BY THE ARMY

In the last quarter of August, output of transport planes again reached the July quarter-monthly peak. Production of communication planes during August, however, did not come up to the July level. New high records in acceptances were established in the advanced trainer, two-engine, and basic trainer groups at the end of August. Advanced trainer, one-engine, and primary trainers compared favorably with acceptances in previous months. Data shown in the accompanying charts are non-cumulative and cover Army procurement for the Air Forces, for Army International Aid and procurement by the Army for the Navy.



Source of information: Army Air Forces

PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

PERSONNEL

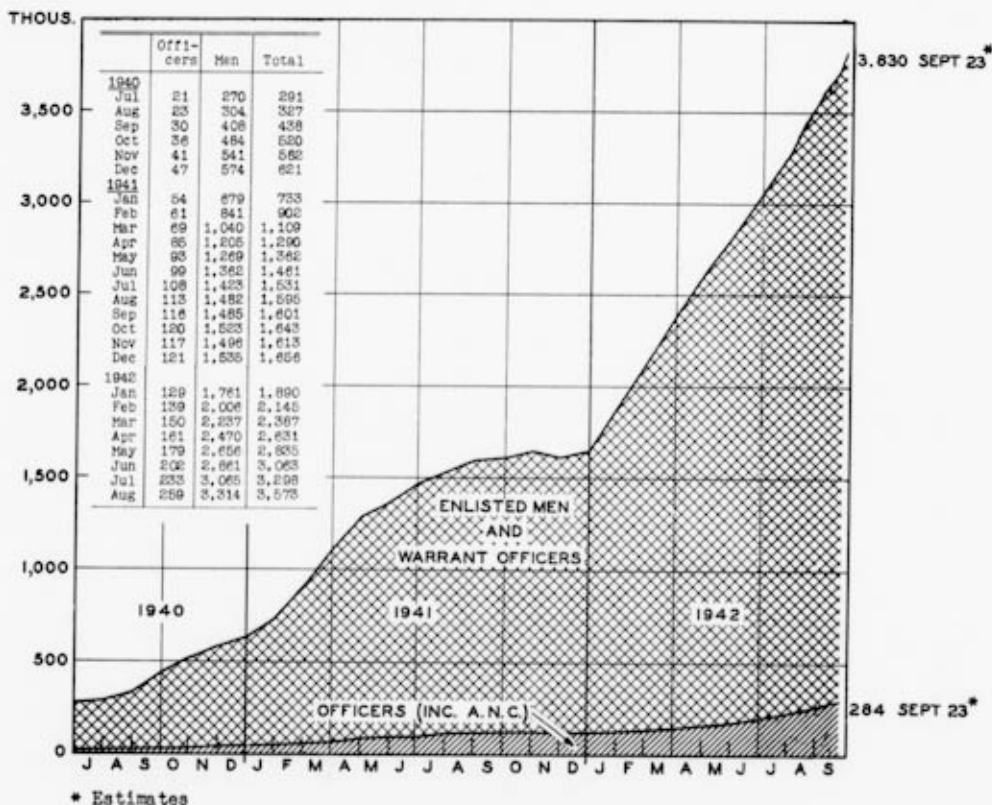
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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - SEPTEMBER 23, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 3,830,185 as of September 23, 1942. This shows an increase of 95,166 over the figure reported as of September 15, 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

~~SECRET~~

PERSONNEL

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STATUS OF OFFICER PROCUREMENT

According to the table below, 284,229 Army officers will be required by January 1, 1943. About 50 percent will be needed in the Ground Forces and Operations.

Army Ground Forces and Operations	142,431
Services of Supply	74,030
Arms and Services with Army Air Forces	35,391
War Department Overhead and Miscellaneous	3,252
Pool	29,125
TOTAL	284,229

The estimate for each of the major categories above has been built up from detailed estimates by Arm and Service. Air Corps officers and a large number of Branch Immaterial officers to be procured by the Army Air Forces are not included in the total.

The estimated number of officers that will be available to fill these requirements by January 1, 1943 is as follows:

On Duty	195,985
Expected Officer Candidate School Graduates	72,765
Unexpended Procurement Objective	25,901
TOTAL	294,651

The estimate for each of these major categories has also been developed in detail by Arm and Service. The "On Duty" figure, some two-thirds of the total, represents the number of officers serving with some Arms and Services as of July 31, 1942 and with others as of August 31, 1942. The "Expected Officer Candidate Graduates" total, therefore, represents a combined estimate of prospective graduations between July 1 and December 31, 1942 for certain Arms and Services and between August 1 and the year end for the others.

If the expected Officer Candidate School output is attained, and if the procurement objectives for officers are achieved, the supply of officers at the year end will exceed total requirements by 10,422. The expected status for each Arm and Service is shown in the table on the next page, requirements and available supply having been determined in the same manner as stated above for the totals. The "estimated available" figure for the Quartermaster Corps includes Officer Candidate School graduates for the Ordnance Department and Transportation Corps. Branch Immaterial officers have been distributed among the Arms and Services to which they are expected to be assigned.

PERSONNEL

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STATUS OF OFFICER PROCUREMENT (Continued)

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLY OF ARMY OFFICERS, JANUARY 1, 1943

Arm or Service	Requirements	Supply	Difference
Infantry	63,841	63,865	+ 24
Cavalry	4,321	5,482	+ 1,161
Field Artillery	28,583	28,855	+ 272
Coast Artillery Corps	20,278	21,420	+ 1,142
Corps of Engineers	22,499	23,633	+ 1,134
Signal Corps	19,185	20,781	+ 1,596
Ordnance Department	17,871	16,393	- 1,478
Chemical Warfare Service	5,063	6,725	+ 1,662
Military Police	4,902	5,620	+ 718
Adjutant General's Department	2,207	3,274	+ 1,067
Inspector General's Department	645	553	- 92
Judge Advocate General's Department	895	988	+ 93
Quartermaster Corps	17,761	23,340	+ 5,579
Finance Department	2,000	1,840	- 160
Medical Corps	36,185	34,582	- 1,603
Dental Corps	7,762	9,087	+ 1,325
Veterinary Corps	1,389	1,552	+ 163
Medical Administrative Corps	7,640	5,693	- 1,947
Sanitary Corps	1,325	1,456	+ 131
Corps of Chaplains	4,579	4,577	- 2
Armored	6,531	7,789	+ 1,258
Tank Destroyer	2,709	3,584	+ 875
Transportation Corps	6,058	3,562	- 2,496
TOTAL	284,229	294,651	+10,422

Source of Information: Military Personnel Division, HQ., SOS

STATUS OF ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

Principal objective of the Army Specialist Corps is to release trained military personnel for combat duty by providing the Army with men possessing special skills in professional, technical, scientific and administrative fields but otherwise ineligible for active service because of age or physical handicaps.

APPOINTMENTS

The principal appointments to the Administrative Staff of the Army Specialist Corps, established by Executive Order, were approved on June 11, 1942. By August 31, a total of 289 Army Specialist Corps officers had been appointed, of whom 62 were serving on the Army Specialist Corps Administrative Staff. The total Administrative Staff of the Corps on August 31, 1942, consisted of 261 persons of whom 23 were temporary.

Applicants are appointed to the Army Specialist Corps only upon requisition from the Arms and Services under procurement objectives. By the end of August, only 1,199 officers had been requisitioned, exclusive of the Staff of the Army Specialist Corps. The number of requisitions and appointments as compared with procurement objectives, are shown for various Arms and Services in the table on the next page.

OFFICER PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE FOR 1942 EXCEEDS 14,000

The procurement objective through December, 1942, for Army Specialist Corps personnel totals more than 14,000, and the estimated potential is 42,000.

The Army Specialist Corps already has a large reservoir of competent personnel available for appointment in various professional, technical, scientific and administrative fields. Personnel placement questionnaires were received from 173,000 applicants between May 10 and August 31, 1942.

OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE USE OF A.S.C.

Consideration is being given to certain obstacles that have tended to prevent effective use of the Army Specialist Corps. Draft status, for example, is not changed by appointment to the Corps. Steps have been taken to minimize delays arising from the requirements that all positions in the Corps must be classified under the Classification Act of 1923. Study continues on the liberalization of physical requirements, and on possible duplication in personnel procurement between Army Specialist Corps and the Army of the United States. Proposed legislation designed to remove fundamental difficulties is being studied.

Source of information: Army Specialist Corps

PERSONNEL

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STATUS OF ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS (Continued)

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS PROCUREMENT, AUGUST 31, 1942

	Procurement Objective	Officers Requisitioned	Officers Appointed	Appoint- ments in Process
<u>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</u>	<u>14,575</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>422</u>
ARMY GROUND FORCES	2	2	1	1
<u>ARMY AIR FORCES - TOTAL</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Ferry Command, Middle East Wing	589	-	-	-
Other	500	31	5	6
<u>SERVICES OF SUPPLY - TOTAL</u>	<u>10,598</u>	<u>1,143</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>404</u>
<u>Headquarters - Total</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>
Public Relations	6	5	2	-
Statistics and Progress Branch	50	25	2	-
Other	520	37	10	21
<u>Administrative Services - Total</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>31</u>
Office of Chief of Finance	50	-	-	-
Office of Judge Advocate General	7	3	-	-
Office of Provost Marshal General	49	3	1	-
Army Exchange Service	489	97	53	31
<u>Supply Services - Total</u>	<u>8,944</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>196</u>
Office of Quartermaster General	1,493	49	8	-
Quartermaster Gen. Depot Service	135	43	19	-
Office of Chief of Ordnance	500	273	28	76
Office of Chief of CWS	700	52	20	32
Office of Chief of Engineers	2,144	104	30	-
Office of Chief Signal Officer	1,754	115	14	85
Office of Surgeon General	50	1	1	-
Transportation Corps	2,168	72	10	3
<u>Miscellaneous - Total</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>156</u>
Special Service Division	177	29	12	-
<u>Adjutant General's Off. - Total</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>156</u>
Army Relief	40	4	2	-
Other	266	231	3	156
<u>OTHER WAR DEPARTMENTS - TOTAL</u>	<u>2,442</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1	1	1	-	-
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2	2,415	16	6	5
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3	1	1	-	1
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4	15	5	-	5
<u>Military Intelligence - Total</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Interrogation Branch	10	-	-	-
RESTRICTIVE	50	-	-	-
CIVILIAN DEFENSE	99	-	-	-
SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND	19	-	-	-
ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS	276	62	62	-

Source of Information: Army Specialist Corps

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ATTITUDES OF ENLISTED MEN TOWARD THEIR OWN BRANCH

This is the fourth in a series of reports from a Planning Survey made by the Research Branch, Special Service Division, S.O.S., based on a questionnaire filled out by 4,021 enlisted men in an atmosphere insuring anonymity and frankness. These men comprise approximately a ten percent representative cross section of three combat divisions -- an armored division, a motorized infantry division, and a non-motorized infantry division.

Infantrymen, compared with other soldiers, have a relatively low opinion of their own branch:

	Like Own Branch Least	Like Own Branch Neither Best Nor Least	Like Own Branch Best	Total
Infantry	25%	47%	28%	100%
Medical Corps	9	43	48	100
Engineers	7	38	55	100
Cavalry	5	58	37	100
Quartermaster	3	28	69	100
Signal Corps	3	22	75	100
Field Artillery	2	45	53	100
Armored	1	31	68	100
Ordnance	-	21	79	100

Further analysis reveals three factors which may contribute to depreciating the infantry in the eyes of infantrymen:

1. Misconceptions about the role of infantry in modern war. For example, 39 percent of the infantrymen agreed with the statement, "The Germans don't use infantry much; they have won their victories with planes and tanks." 41 percent agree with the statement, "About all the infantry can do in modern war is to hold the ground which other arms have won." Extreme viewpoints are represented by 35 percent who agree that "infantry does almost all the real fighting in modern war," and by 11 percent who think that "an infantryman with a rifle isn't of much more use in modern warfare than a man with a bow and arrow."

2. Reactions against marches, close-order drill, parades, and reviews. In general, there was a strong reaction by infantrymen against training which generates boredom because the larger "reasons why" have not been convincing.

3. Misconceptions about the failure of the infantry, as compared with other branches of the Service, to teach something useful in civilian life after the war.

Dislike of the infantry, as might be expected was least among infantrymen in the armored division and greatest in the non-motorized infantry division. The less educated the infantryman, the more likely he was to like the infantry (39 percent of grade school infantrymen like infantry best, as compared with only 17 percent of high school graduates and college men.)

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSOFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR

Original plans for the handling of the first consignment of prisoners of war from the United Kingdom were made on the basis of receiving one month's advance notice, and the receipt of three month's notice prior to receiving the second consignment. However, the Chief of Staff has informed the Secretary of State that the United States will assume custody of 150,000 prisoners with the understanding that the War Department will be given one month's notice prior to the receipt of any consignment.

To supplement existing construction and authorized construction, a report has been requested from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Service Commands on facilities at posts, camps, and stations which would be available for the construction of temporary inclosures. If time permits, hutments or Theater-of-Operations type barracks will be constructed at these installations. In any event these facilities will be converted from temporary to permanent accommodations as rapidly as possible. These plans have been formulated with the idea of forming labor detachments among prisoners of war as provided under the terms of the Geneva Convention, 1929, thereby relieving Service Troops from this type of duty wherever possible.

MILITARY POLICE

Approval has been received for the immediate activation of thirty-two Prisoner of War Escort Guard Companies.

The Commanding Generals of the First, Sixth, and Seventh Service Commands have complained of receiving, for military police units, limited service personnel who were so handicapped by deformity and poor vision that they could not take part in essential features of the basic training program, particularly rifle marksmanship. The Service Commanders were reminded that by screening all limited service men before assignment to ZI units they could relieve this condition.

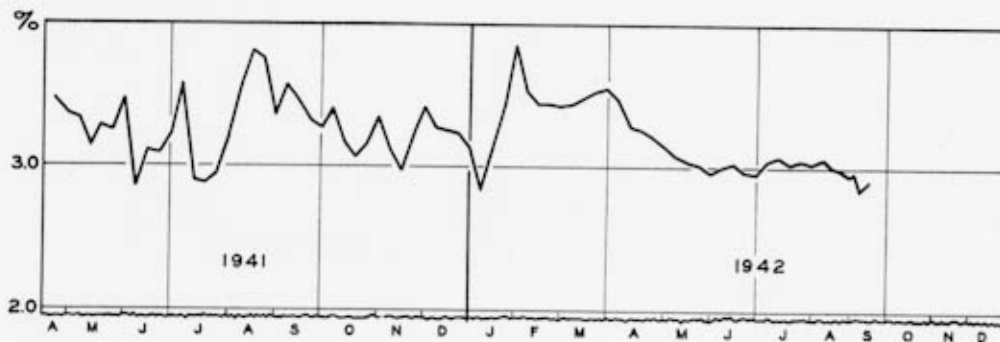
INTERNAL SECURITY

The monthly report from Service Commands showing the total number of troops of the ground forces engaged in guard duty as of the last day of each month has been discontinued. The figures for the period during which this report was received are as follows: On July 31, 1942, there were 908 officers, and 24,350 enlisted men; and on August 31, 1942, there were 783 officers, and 24,721 enlisted men.

Source of information: Office of the Provost Marshal General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week ended September 17, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.90, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 29.0 per thousand. Of the 2.90 percent sick, 2.73 percent were in hospital and 0.17 percent in quarters

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1942

The health of the Army in the Continental United States has been excellent so far this year, as indicated in the four charts on the next page. The morbidity (admission to hospitals and quarters) rate appears to have been relatively low in view of the rapid expansion in the number of troops, and compares favorably with the rates prevailing during peace time. The death rates in both 1941 and 1942 have been among the lowest in the entire history of the Army. It should be noted that the charts indicate the morbidity and mortality rates for all causes and for diseases only. The highest monthly rate, and the lowest, in each month in the period 1931-1940 are shown, the shaded area representing the range between the two.

It is clear from Charts I and II that disease accounts for the large majority of all admissions and that admissions from all other causes are relatively small. The high morbidity rates for the early part of 1941 are attributable chiefly to an influenza epidemic which was widespread but mild in character. No true epidemics of infectious disease have occurred so far this year. Although the usual seasonal increases of certain diseases as measles, mumps, scarlet fever, respiratory diseases and malaria have occurred, these increases have been slight.

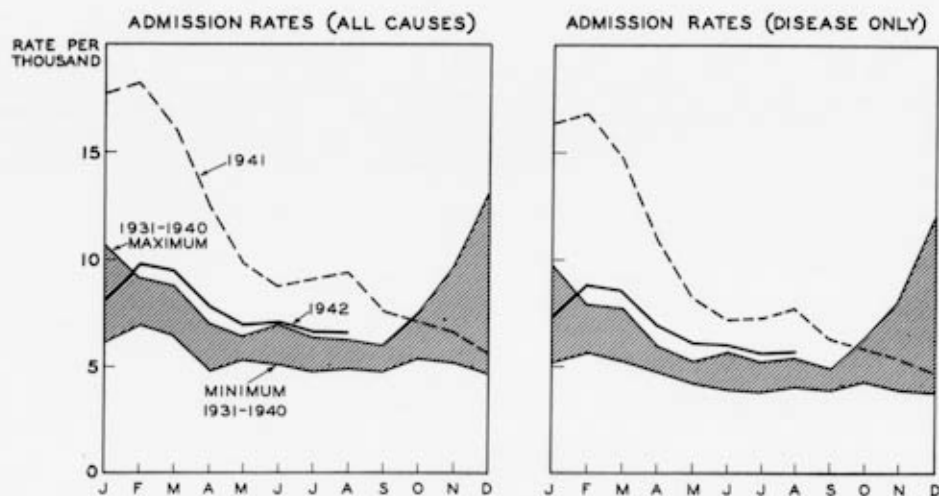
In Charts III and IV, it may be seen that the mortality rates in 1941 and 1942 are well below the lowest rates for the peace time period 1931-40. In fact, as already noted, they are the lowest in Army history. Disease accounts for less than half the deaths per thousand men, in contrast to its large influence upon the total morbidity rate.

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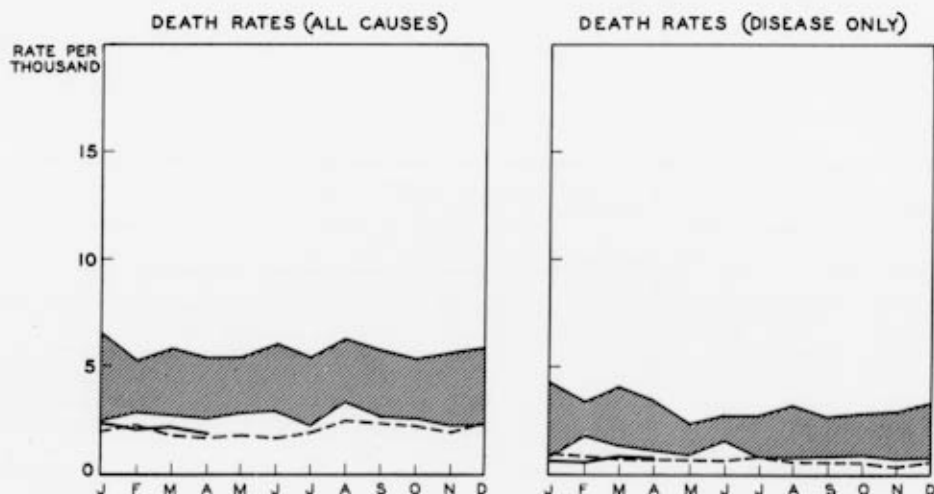
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HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1942

MORBIDITY RATES IN CONTINENTAL U.S. ARMY



MORTALITY RATES IN CONTINENTAL U.S. ARMY



Source of information: Preventative Med. Div., Office of the Surgeon General

CONFIDENTIAL

NON-PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIESNEW DEVELOPMENTS

Investigation, by the Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory, into the failure of Microphone T-17 under extremely cold atmospheric conditions has led to the development of an inexpensive refrigerator bowl cover for the microphone cap. When moisture from the speaker's breath collected in the cap holes and froze, it made the microphone inoperative. Only the slightest amount of distortion was noticed when this refrigerator cover was used on the microphone in the severest climatic conditions. These covers do not contain any strategic materials and are commercially available. They will be made a part of Microphone T-17.

The Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory has requested and received authority to increase the tolerance in calibration on the Radio Transmitter BC-191 and BC-375. It is believed that many hours of labor will be saved by reducing the calibration accuracy of these transmitter tuning units from .05% to .2%. This change does not conflict with the military characteristics of Radio Set SCR-187 or SCR-287, in which these components are used.

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING OF SIGNAL CORPS CIVILIAN TECHNICIANS

In order to overcome a serious shortage of trained communication technicians, and in order to train radio maintenance men as rapidly as possible and to give them some experience with Signal Corps equipment, the Signal Corps has been carrying on an extensive pre-service training program. It has been desirable to have civilians do as much of the installation, maintenance, and operation work of communications equipment as possible so that enlisted personnel may be released for actual military duty. Persons who have some knowledge and experience in radio and telephone work are being employed and placed in pre-service training courses. As of August 31, 1942, training courses were being given in 61 colleges and universities, 112 vocational schools, and 4 factory schools.

The progress of training in these schools for the month of August, 1942, compared with July, 1942, is shown in the following tabulation:

Specialty	Number In Training			Number Graduated		
	Jul 31 1942	Aug 31 1942	Increase or Decrease	July 1942	Aug 1942	Increase or Decrease
Mechanic Learners	8,711	12,931	+4,220	818	1,691	+873
Jr. Repr. Trainee Radio	6,554	6,962	+ 408	705	836	+131
Jr. Repr. Trainee Telephone	300	1,266	+ 966	0	19	+ 19
Jr. Draftsman	46	48	+ 2	13	0	- 13
Jr. Eng. Aide	1,210	667	- 543	483	406	- 77
Pre-Radar	1,500	3,827	+2,327	506	452	- 54
Other	880	607	- 273	0	34	+ 34
Total	19,201	26,308	+7,107	2,525	3,438	+913

Source of Information: Office of the Chief Signal Officer

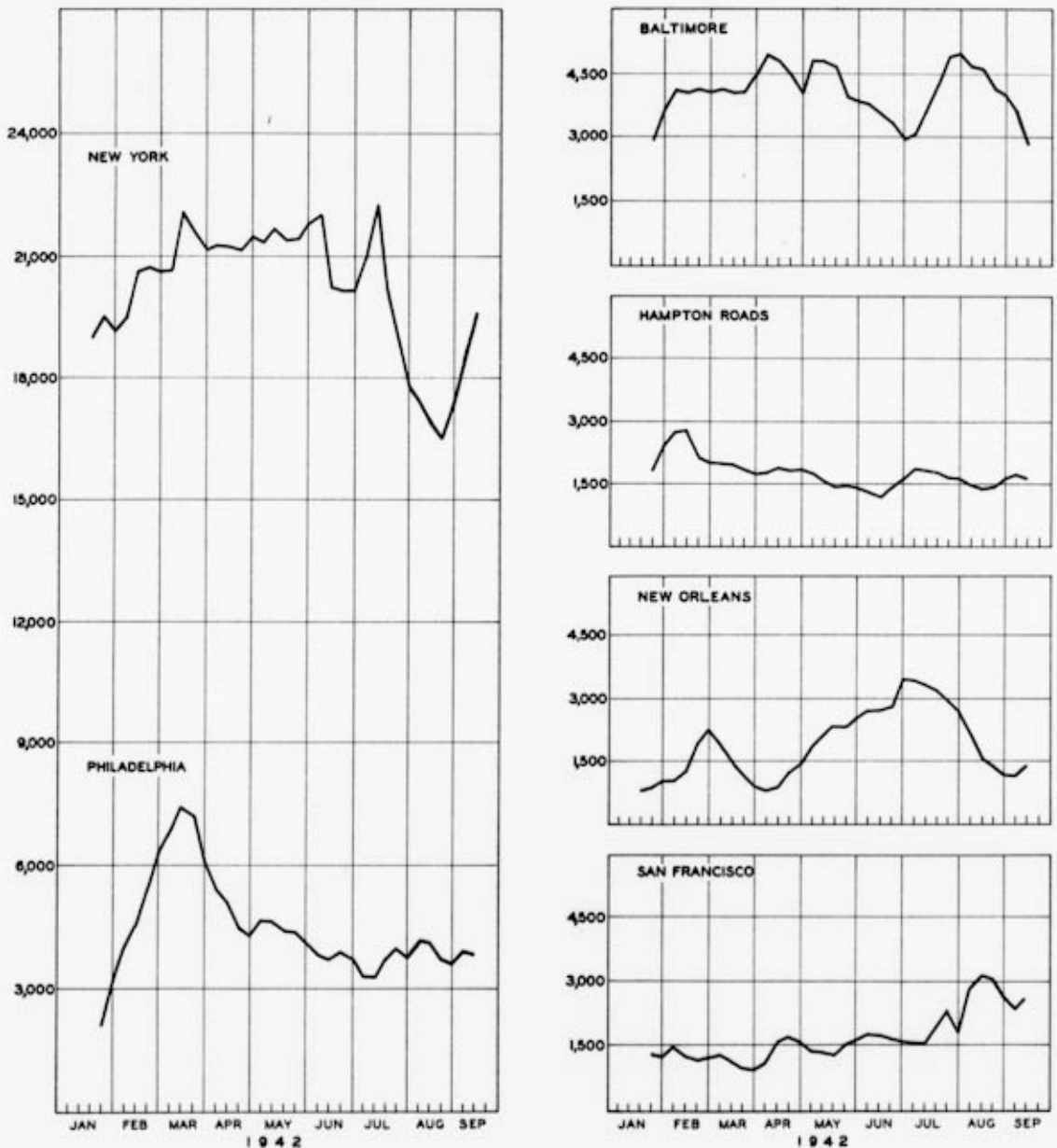
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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

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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Weekly

*Raw file
drawers 5-42*

PROGRESS

Report

Number 159

OCTOBER 8, 1942

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Date- 3-13-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH,
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No. 159

October 8, 1942

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PART I
S. O. S. PROCUREMENT

RESOURCES

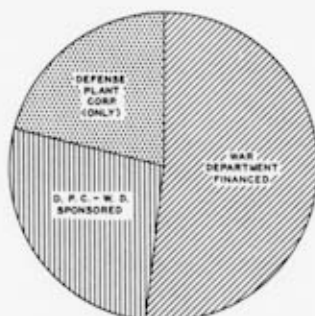
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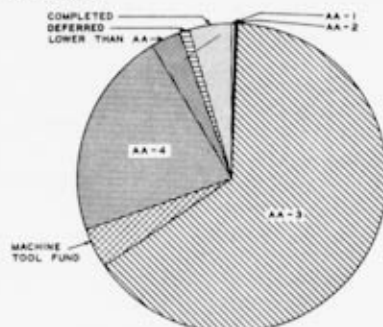
WAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Government program for the construction of manufacturing facilities amounted to \$11,085,059,000 at the end of August, 1942. This program has been financed in the three methods indicated in the first group of charts below which also shows a breakdown by priorities. War Department financed projects accounted for 52 percent of the value of the total and Defense Plant Corporation-War Department sponsored projects another 27 percent. The part of the program financed solely by the Defense Plant Corporation and carrying no liability of the War Department, the Navy Department or the Maritime Commission, accounted for the remaining 21 percent.

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES EXPANSION AUGUST 31, 1942 - \$11,085,059,000



FUND APPROVALS BY SOURCE



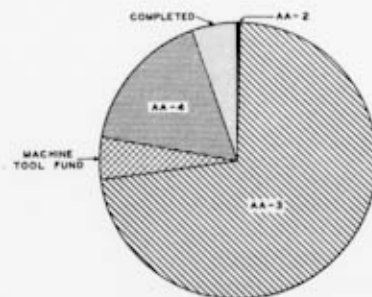
FUND APPROVALS BY PRIORITIES

In the second group of charts, the War Department portion of the program, amounting to \$8,725,259,000 at the end of August, is broken down by fund and by priorities. The various War Department funds accounted for 75 percent of construction of all facilities which will eventually produce munitions for the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT FINANCED AND SPONSORED PROJECTS AUGUST 31, 1942 - \$8,725,259,000



FUND APPROVALS BY SOURCE



FUND APPROVALS BY PRIORITIES

Source of information: "War Department Expansion of Industrial Facilities", August 31, 1942, Statistics and Progress Branch, Control Division, Headquarters, SOS

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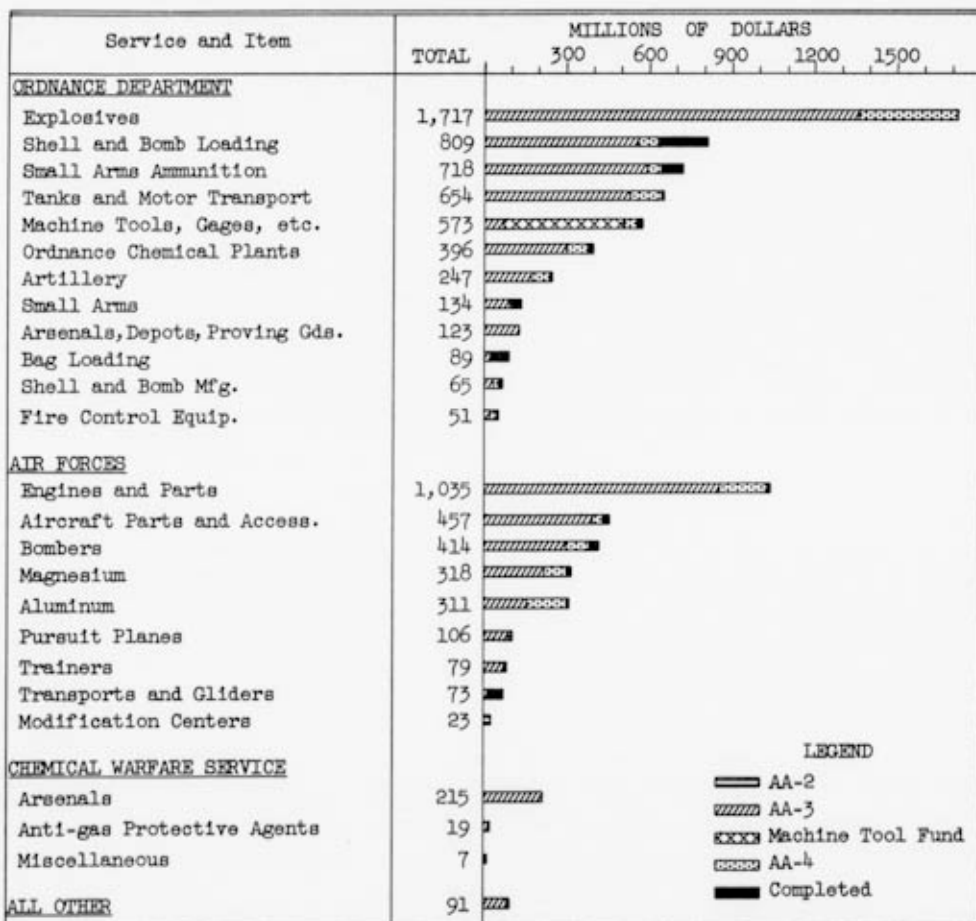
RESOURCES

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WAR DEPARTMENT PROGRAM FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

The War Department program for the construction and expansion of industrial facilities is shown by Supply Services and by item in the chart below. The bars are segmented according to priorities. This program includes War Department financed and Defense Plant Corporation-War Department sponsored projects. It amounted to \$8,725,259,000 as of August 31, 1942. The chart is a further breakdown of the lower charts on the preceding page. Facilities for producing explosives and aircraft engines and parts represent about 32 percent of the total program.



Source of Information: "War Department Expansion of Industrial Facilities", August 31, 1942, Statistics and Progress Branch, Control Division, Headquarters, SOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSDEVELOPMENTS

The first pilot model of the 75mm Howitzer Motor Carriage T47 (M8) was delivered to Aberdeen Proving Ground. This is a highly mobile assault weapon consisting of a redesigned 75mm Howitzer mounted in a semi-turret on the Light Tank M5 chassis.

The Automatic 37mm Aircraft Gun, T20, which has been under development by Oldsmobile was prepared for shipment to Aberdeen Proving Ground. The new T20 Gun is designed to have a muzzle velocity with armor piercing shot of 2900 foot seconds, considerably higher than that of the present Aircraft Gun, M4. The Air Forces are vitally interested in this development and arrangements are being made to make a pilot model available to them at Eglin Field in the very near future.

Work has been started on a modification of the 2.36 inch anti-tank rocket grenade which will be suitable for propulsion from a diving airplane. This is another project which, if successful, will increase the effectiveness of aircraft in attacking tanks.

A project was initiated to develop an electric drive for the Medium Tank, T20. This development will be conducted by the General Electric Company which designed and manufactured the electric drive pilot Heavy Tank, T1E1. The electric drive medium Tank will be designated "Medium Tank, T23". It will use a Ford V-8 engine and is designed to have a top speed of thirty-five miles per hour. The electric drive system makes possible finger tip electrical control of each tank track, thus giving a very high degree of maneuverability and reducing driver fatigue to a minimum. Dual drivers' control will be provided.

CONSERVATION

A proposed new design for 105mm H. E. shell, which cuts the weight of the blank from 52 pounds down to 42 pounds, has been sent to the Committee representing the manufacturers of this item. The proposed reduction (which has been proved practicable by at least one producer) should result in a saving of over 9,000 tons of steel per month. (It is interesting to compare this saving with the 4,200 tons of steel required to build one Liberty ship.) At the same time the Gadsden Ordnance Plant is carrying on experiments which may make possible a further reduction of four pounds per shell.

Instructions were issued to substitute steel and plastic for certain aluminum parts in M48 and M51 fuzes widely used in artillery ammunition. Conversion should take about three months. Saving of primary aluminum is expected to amount to about 180,000 pounds per month or something over two million pounds in 1942.

PRODUCTION

During the first 8 months of 1942, a total of 1,114,998 tons of loaded artillery ammunition of all types, including bombs, was produced. The current average

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

rate is 7,000 tons per day--the equivalent of one shipload--or 7,000 carloads per month on a basis of 30 tons per car. This also amounts to a total of 235 cars or over four train-loads per day.

During September, Winchester Repeating Arms Company attained a rate of 500 caliber .30 M1 rifles per day, 200 per day higher than in August. Total output of these rifles by Winchester and Springfield Armory combined came to 2,900 daily during the week ended September 26. The output of bolt action caliber .30 and .303 rifles reached 2,500 per day, and of caliber .30 Carbines, 400 per day during this same week.

For the period September 1 to 24, production of caliber .30, M2, Machine Gun Tripods exceeded that of the same period of August by 2,250. Total August output was 12,880. This increase was due principally to the fact that two new producers, the Acklin Stamping Company and the Bingham Stamping Company, came into production.

During September, 277 units of the 37mm self-propelled AT guns were produced, 27 more than called for by the September schedule.

Initial production of the new 3-inch AT self-propelled gun began in September, 105 being produced during the month. During the same month, the first production model of the 76mm tank guns M1 was delivered (1,000 authorized). By the end of September, 200 had been accepted. This new weapon will be mounted in some of the medium tanks of the M4 series. Essentially, it is a three-inch gun mounted in a 75mm gun breech ring. The chamber for the cartridge case is not the same as that for the three-inch gun, but of course three-inch projectiles can be used. The muzzle velocity of this weapon is approximately 2,700 foot seconds as compared with 2,050 foot seconds in the case of the 75mm Tank Gun M3 which is now in production. The new gun is designated as 76mm in order to avoid confusion in producing and shipping ammunition. Production is now under way on 300,000 rounds of H.E. Shell and Armor Piercing Shot for this gun.

Only 48,800 tons of copper have been allocated for December production of small arms ammunition against a requirement for 69,800 tons. Steel for small arms weapons also will be short, only about 65 percent of the amount required for November and December being available.

Source of information: Ordnance Department

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

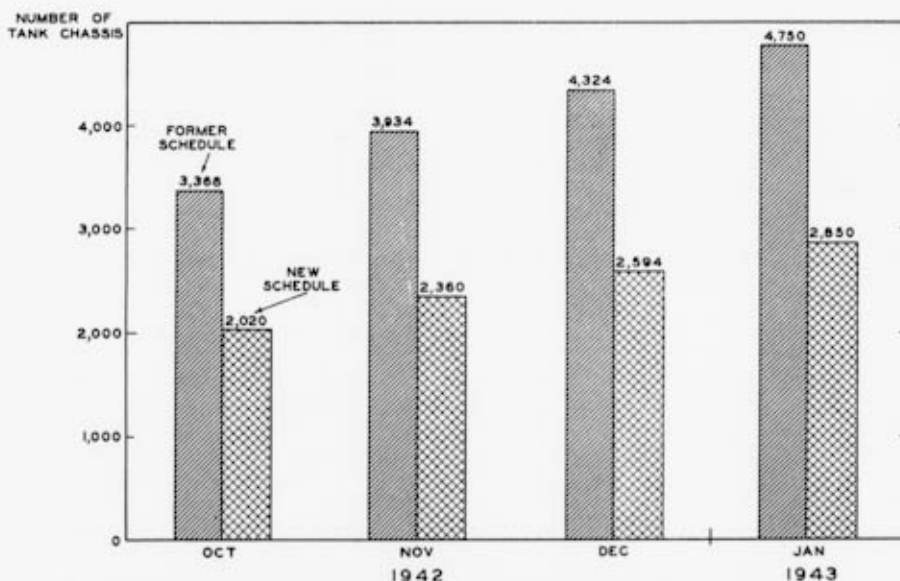
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TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF MEDIUM TANK CHASSIS PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

Because of the shortage of materials, particularly alloy steel for track, and the necessity for catching up on the production of spare parts, it has been found imperative to reduce the medium tank chassis production schedule by 40 percent in the next four months. This reduction has been applied as a straight percentage to all schedules for medium tank vehicle production. It is intended to prorate this reduction as equitably as possible among contractors concerned. Instructions have been issued to the Ordnance District Offices to convey officially this reduced schedule to tank manufacturers.

The following chart shows for medium tanks and medium tank chassis the former schedule figures and the new temporary schedule which applies through January, 1943. The figures include forecast deliveries of medium tank chassis to be used to power medium tanks and certain self-propelled guns.



The new schedule is not to be exceeded; the Ordnance Department will not accept vehicles in this four-month period over the reduced quantity.

The revision is applicable only to October, November, December, and January production. It is realized that this temporary schedule requires reduction in production already under way, and in personnel. Since the tank industry would otherwise be faced with a possibility of complete shutdown of certain plants, however, this method has been adopted to insure that all manufacturers will be able to continue production.

Source of Information: Ordnance Department

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SIGNAL CORPS

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

RADIO SET SCR-299

Radio Set SCR-299 was standardized about a year ago. This set has replaced the SCR-197. It is a complete vehicular radio station for communication between corps and division and is used extensively by the Army Air Forces. It has a range of at least 100 miles and may be operated when moving at speeds up to 50 mph. It consists of one transmitter (BC-610) and two receivers (BC-342 and BC-312), and associated equipment. The motor-driven generator is mounted on a trailer.

	Requirements *		Acceptances Jan 1 - Sep 30	On Order Not Delivered	Authorized Not on Order
	1942	1943			
SCR-299)	2,734	4,209	628	1,689	4,227
SCR-197)	-	-	105	55	0
TOTAL	2,734	4,209	733	1,744	4,227

* Includes requirements for Navy and International Aid

Included in the figure shown for "Authorized, Not on Order" are 740 sets for the Army Air Forces which are in the process of procurement but not under contract. These sets will be purchased, less trucks and trailers, and boxed for air export. It is also planned to procure the balance of 3,487 sets (SCR-299-E) without trucks.

This set has been assembled by the Hallicrafters Company, the prime contractor of Transmitter BC-610. The assembly plant is located in the Clearing District of Chicago, adjacent to the Signal Corps branch depot, in which is stored Government furnished equipment for the SCR-299.

Prior to September, this set, as a whole, was behind delivery date, although the transmitter was ahead of schedule. Two hundred and forty-eight sets were accepted in September against an estimated schedule of 200 sets. However, present indications are that 1942 requirements will not be met until January or February, 1943. New quarters and changes in the production line for the assembly of the set has provided facilities that will permit the assembly of 450 sets per month, dependent upon the availability of Government furnished components.

Requirements for SCR-299 have been increased from 277 on December 12, 1941 to a total of 6,943 as shown in the following summary:

Date of Change	1942	1943
December 12, 1941	277	-
February 11, 1942	1,115	2,393
April 6, 1942	1,766	2,685
May 29, 1942	2,346	3,305
September 1, 1942	2,683	4,229
September 30, 1942	2,734	4,209

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)RADIO SET SCR-586

Radio Set SCR-586. (Target Control). This set has been developed by the Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory at Wright Field and Bendix Aviation, Ltd., as part of a project to provide means for controlling all the necessary functions in power-driven water-borne vessels, motor vehicles and airplanes, by radio. The SCR-586 is used for remotely controlling the navigation of a Type A-1A Coast Artillery Target Boat, and for providing two-way radio communication with that boat. An order for 42 of these sets has been placed with Bendix Radio Corporation.

LIGHTED DROP MESSAGE BAG BEING DEVELOPED

Military specifications have been written recently for a lighted drop message bag. The Signal Corps General Development Laboratory is developing a bag which will consist of a standard message bag equipped with a lighting device. When a message is dropped from an airplane during night operations, it can be seen by an observer on the ground during the entire period of descent as well as after reaching the ground.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL EQUIPMENT STANDARDIZATION STARTED

An investigation is being conducted jointly by the Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers, and British representatives in order to decide on the range of frequencies and voltages to be provided for in all Signal Corps equipment dependent upon local public service supply. Frequencies of A.C. power throughout the world range from 27 to 70 cycles with supply voltages from 100 to 240 volts, nominally, and are subject to variations of regulation and system distribution. It appears that more than 95 percent of the power encountered throughout the world would satisfactorily operate communication equipment designed to function on nominal voltages of 115 and 230 volts and frequencies of 50 - 60 cycles, plus or minus 15 percent. It is believed that all Signal Corps equipment could be designed to facilitate operation on these nominal voltages and frequencies. If this can be accomplished the result will be a great saving in strategic materials, simplicity of design, reduction in initial cost, and a saving in weight and reduction in size.

BATTERY DEVELOPMENTS

The use of dry cell batteries is extensive for powering field communication equipment where portability, compactness, and weight are prime factors. Normally produced for use in temperate zones, battery behavior is less satisfactory in extremely cold or hot climates. In cold arctic regions a battery's internal resistance increases rapidly and renders batteries largely useless. In hot, humid, tropical regions, local chemical action within the battery's cells causes more rapid deterioration even when the battery is not in use. Investigations undertaken at the Signal Corps General Development Laboratories are making possible the improvement of batteries which are to be exposed to both these extreme weather conditions.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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SECRET

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

BRIDGE PRODUCTION HALTED

The shortage of high tensile low alloy steel has stopped production of five steel treadway bridges intended for Theaters of Operations. Delivery of steel for these bridges was originally promised for August, but is now scheduled for October melting. Attempts are being made to get this steel order on early rolling schedule which would enable the contractor to commence fabrication about October 15.

The schedule of production covering O-6-O steam locomotives, switch engine type, destined for Theaters of Operations, will be retarded materially owing to the removal of 468 tons of steel plate from the October rolling schedule. Efforts to have the War Production Board restore any of this tonnage have been unsuccessful.

Caterpillar Tractor production is being curtailed because four items of carbon and alloy billets, totalling approximately 500 tons, are unobtained. The contractor has no definite delivery promises and the orders for this material do not appear on any rolling schedule at the present time.

FUEL DRUM PRODUCTION DELAYED

Lack of manufacturing facilities for taps and dies continues to delay the manufacture of flanges and plugs designed for fuel drum manufacturing plants. These fuel drums are for use overseas.

Production of 65-Ton O-4-4-O Diesel Electric locomotives continues to be delayed because 40,000 pounds of 6-3/8" round SAE 1045 steel cannot be obtained. No manufacturing source for this material has been developed despite continued efforts of Army-Navy Munitions Board, War Production Board, and Headquarters S.O.S.

No success has been reported concerning efforts to obtain SAE 4615 steel bars for 1,000 55-H.P. Storm motors to be used in Storm Boats in Theaters of Operations.

SEACOAST DEFENSE PROGRAM-PROGRESSING

Progress on the seacoast defense program is continuing satisfactorily. It was estimated as of August 31, 1942, that the entire cost of this program totaled \$65,235,897, and the value of work-in-place, as of the same date was \$19,685,037. Some difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining structural steel shapes and anchor bolts for major calibre batteries, but no jobs have been actually shut down for lack of this material. It is expected that all batteries will be constructed prior to the delivery of the Ordnance material.

Work of providing measures of passive protection, including camouflage, at existing military installations and specifically designated plants vital to the war effort, is progressing satisfactorily. No difficulties have been reported, to date, in the procurement of materials under the new priority system. The use of critical materials is being held at a minimum as far as practicable.

Construction has been initiated on 10 German type pillboxes at Aberdeen Proving Ground and two at Fort Belvoir. These pillboxes are for use in connection with tests to determine the amount and type of artillery fire, and other explosives, required to completely demolish these structures.

Source of information: Control Branch, Corps of Engineers

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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

9

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

PROCUREMENT DIFFICULTIES

Fiscal year 1942 contracts for Apparatus, Decontaminating, Power Driven, are nearing completion. Production on the new ones will not start until some minor revisions are clarified. Deliveries may consequently be delayed for a month.

Production has been resumed on Canisters, Service and Diaphragm, one month earlier than expected. Components, however, are still tight. The October forecast is expected to be met.

Mechanical difficulties with respect to the angletube diaphragm assembly of the Diaphragm Mask are still delaying production of this item.

About a month ago, approximately 117 Portable Flame Throwers were returned to the manufacturer due to minor imperfections. In order to prevent a recurrence of this situation, the Inspection Branch has directed that until further advice no Flame Throwers are to be released for issue, shipment or use, until they have been given final inspection and have been proof tested at Edgewood Arsenal.

About 58 Chemical Mortars have been completed and are awaiting final proof firing at Edgewood Arsenal. Some of these have been proof fired but rejected because the spring in the bipod broke. Every effort is being made to obtain a satisfactory spring and to increase production of Chemical Mortars. The nominal production is now 8 per day. Additional equipment, sought to step this up to 24 per day, has been promised so that 16 per day can be reached by the end of October and 24 per day by the end of January.

The heat treatment of barrels is progressing, and the Lindberg Heat Treating Company of Chicago has guaranteed a weekly production of 100 per week starting October 10. As it now stands, by the middle of November or the first of December, complete deliveries of 300 per month should be realized.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION

Output of Agent, Decontaminating, Non-Corrosive, is progressing more rapidly than expected. If production continues at the current rate, (that of the week ended October 2, 1942), there will be no difficulty in meeting either the 1942 or 1943 requirement.

While the production of the Dust Respirator for September was approximately 300,000 less than the forecast, all indications are that the molds for the face-blanks will be of sufficient capacity in October to meet the October forecast of 1,175,000.

The Navy has almost completed one contract for the M21 Airplane Spray Tank, and has started deliveries on the contract for the M20 Airplane Spray Tank. These are reflected in the figures for the week ended October 2. Electromaster has also started production on the M21 Spray Tank and the other facilities should start the middle of this month. No difficulties are now anticipated in production of this item.

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

10-8-42

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MECHANICAL SMOKE GENERATOR

With the collaboration of outstanding scientists, Chemical Warfare Service has developed and is now producing a mechanical smoke generator capable of converting high-boiling hydro-carbon oils to a white fog of great efficiency for day and night obscuration of vital rear area installations. A production rate for the mechanical smoke generator of 50 per day by the end of October is expected to be attained. The present procurement objective is 2,000 units.

Production of the M1 stationary generator (producing smoke for camouflage purposes) has been stopped inasmuch as the production of smoke by the mechanical smoke generator is from 50 to 100 times greater. Largely by reason of its mobility, the new type generator has effected a reduction in the Tables of Organization of a Smoke Generator Company from 196 enlisted men and 4 officers to 98 enlisted men and 3 officers. Mobility of the mechanical generator allows a tactical use, not available to the stationary type, in which 25 generators are used to screen an area one mile long and two to four miles deep, permitting the shifting of the screening cloud according to wind variation and facilitating the use of "dummy" smokes. The effectiveness of protection of vital areas by use of smoke is substantially enhanced by the liberal use of "dummy" smokes.

By shifting the generators to different areas on successive days, further confusion of the enemy is caused in that the exact location of the vital point will never be in the same location beneath the screen. Continued experimentation with this unit is progressing.

Fourteen Smoke Generator Companies have been activated under the old Tables of Organization and three under the new Tables of Organization. Nine additional Smoke Generator Companies will be activated under the new Tables of Organization by the end of the year.

Source of information: Chemical Warfare Service

10-8-42

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSGENERAL SUPPLIES

Five gallon water can - Although deliveries through September 15 were only 45 percent of the new September 1 Army Supply Program requirements for 1942, production has been increased to such an extent that the requirement will be met by December 1. Acceptances for the first half of September amounted to 140,551, compared with deliveries of 173,963 during the full month of August.

The Bennett Manufacturing Company will be in production by the latter part of October, and Noblitt-Sparks (a producer of gasoline cans) is now operating a separate production line for water cans. Maintenance of the increased production rate is thus assured.

Round insulated container - Consideration is being given to the transfer of certain contracts to two former manufacturers. Producers who were first awarded the contracts have been unable to make adequate deliveries. The new manufacturers being considered have completed deliveries on their earlier contracts.

The increased rate of acceptances in the first half of September was obtained without the assistance of the two firms. This increased rate would deliver only about 40 percent of Army Supply Program requirements by the end of 1942. An increase in requirements by 56,000 units (43 percent) in the September 1 program, as compared with the May 29 program, is the reason for the present delinquent status.

Gasoline lantern with mantle and pump - Production and deliveries have increased to such a degree that acceptances during the first half of September amounted to about one-fifth of the total accepted from January 1 to September 15. A continuation of the present rate of production would result in the 1942 requirement, as indicated in the September 1 Army Supply Program, being fulfilled by November 1. Due to lowered requirements, a directive has been issued to reduce the quantities now on contract by approximately 50 percent in order to avoid excessive over-deliveries.

Fire Unit for Field Range, M-1937 - A continuation of the September 1 to 15 rate of deliveries of 10,789 units will result in 1942 Army Supply Program (September 1) requirements being met by November 15. These figures relate to fire units for field ranges only, and do not include those purchased for army field bake ovens, Number One, and water heaters.

Source of Information: Statistics Branch, Organization Planning and Control Division,
Office of The Quartermaster General

10-8-42

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DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSCAUSES OF ENGINE SHORTAGES

SMALL TUG, 74 Ft. This boat requires one 400 hp Diesel engine of the type manufactured by the Atlas Diesel Company. Engines were contracted with the National Supply Company and the Atlas Imperial Diesel Company with deliveries scheduled in ample time to meet the building program. However, due to pressure brought to bear by the Navy Department, it became necessary to release the National Supply Company engine to the Navy and take their complement in Atlas Imperial Company engines. The limited number of engines available from this company resulted in a considerable delay in delivery of these boats.

TRUCK LIGHTER, 47 Ft. AND MOTOR LAUNCH, 40 Ft. The lighter requires two, and the launch one, 75 hp Diesel engine of the type manufactured by the Buda Company, Harvey, Illinois. A twin disc transmission, to equip this engine, was the bottleneck in this program. In order to develop a source of supply, the Army, in conjunction with the Navy, made arrangements with the Oliver Plow Company for the manufacture of this transmission. The Navy then placed orders with the Oliver Plow Company for a considerable quantity of these transmissions required in Navy Landing Boats using Buda and Continental engines. It was understood, however, that the Navy would allot the necessary transmissions for the Army program in August. This allotment was not realized until September 24, 1942, thus seriously delaying the Army program in the delivery of this unit.

LANDING BOAT, 36 Ft. This boat requires a 250 hp Hall Scott engine of the type manufactured by the Hall Scott Motor Car Company. All of the Hall Scott engines of this type were allotted to the Navy program. A 300 hp engine manufactured by the Scripps Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, was substituted. Construction of these boats has been delayed because of the experimental work required in adapting the Scripps engine to the requirements of this boat.

FREIGHT BOAT, 65 Ft. This unit requires one 230 hp Diesel engine manufactured by the National Supply Company, Kahlenberg Company, and Buda Company. When the program for the construction of this boat was initiated, fifty-six engines were contracted for with the National Supply Company. When the engines were ready for delivery during the month of May, Lend-Lease requisitioned approximately seventeen engines on an AA priority, delaying deliveries for the Freight Boat Program until June. During the period from June to August, the National Supply Company delivered twenty engines. In August the Navy, with an AA priority, requisitioned the facilities of this company for this type of engine. The Army then contracted with the Kahlenberg and Buda Companies to supply the remaining thirty-six engines.

RESCUE BOATS, 42, 83 AND 100 Ft. These boats were designed to use a Hall Scott engine. However, when the Hall Scott engines became a subject of allotment by the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the Army Shipbuilding Program was not considered. Action was initiated to procure Kermath engines as a substitute. Deliveries of Kermath engines have been delinquent due to their experimental nature, a shortage of tools, and other production factors.

Source of Information: Control Division, Office of The Chief of Transportation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEVELOPMENT AND TESTS OF 83-FT. AIR FORCES RESCUE BOAT, DESIGN NO. 203

The Air Forces submitted a requirement for an Off-Shore Rescue Boat which was to be capable of maintaining a crew of six men and was to have a small derrick capable of lifting approximately 2,000 pounds.

A design was worked up by the Transportation Corps for a boat with the following principal specifications:

Length, overall	83'-6"
Length, waterline	80'-5"
Beam	15'-7"
Freeboard, bow	8'-2"
Freeboard, stern	4'-7"
Displacement (loaded)	51 long tons
2 Gasoline engines	600 Bhp (each)

Fuel capacity is large enough for a cruising range of 400 miles plus a 15 percent reserve, and the boat also will carry a ship to shore radio.

The vessel has a very large dispensary in the after portion which will accommodate six litters for the injured. There is a small medical cabinet for medical supplies and surgical instruments and a small sink with a hot water heater beneath.

The vessel has a tripod mast amidships, at the top of which is a small seat and platform on which a man can stand to get a better view of the water area.

Part of the boat's equipment is a derrick with a lifting capacity of one ton, enough to keep a plane afloat, but not large enough to raise it out of the water. With a combination of the derrick and tow lines, towing operations may be undertaken until suitable salvage equipment may be obtained.

On a recent run from Mitchell Field the boat performed very satisfactorily and proved the soundness of her design. It was learned that the vessel under observation had to operate anywhere from 100 to 300 miles off-shore and was used to patrol approximately 13,000 sq. miles of sea. There was only one 83-Ft. boat at Mitchell Field, and one 42-Ft. Rescue Boat which could not be used outside the harbors. The operators reported that they were on duty 15 hours a day and that they had averaged saving about one and one-half planes per month.

It is believed that air fields similar to Mitchell Field should have a minimum of three of the 83-Ft. boats or of the 100-Ft. Rescue Boats, preferably the 100 footers. This would permit one boat being constantly on patrol, one boat in shore on the alert ready at a moment's notice to proceed on another mission or to go to the assistance of the first, and the third boat tied up for engine repairs, painting of the hull and general cleaning.

There have been 25 boats of this type constructed. In trial tests, the vessel has maintained a speed of 22 to 23 miles per hour.

The 83-Ft. Rescue Boats are equipped with two .50 caliber machine guns, but studies are being made to see if a little larger gun may be installed.

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

PART II
ARMY AIR FORCES PROCUREMENT

DEFICIENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTSPRODUCTION FOR THE ARMY

During the month of September, a total of 3,596 airplanes were accepted by the Army. Production of 1,493 units in the last quarter overcame the lag reported in previous quarters and resulted in a 4 percent increase for the entire month over the August output which amounted to 3,455 units. Service combat and trainer types reflected declines under the August period while fighter output showed a slight rise. Bomber production continued to rise sharply, increasing 30 percent over August. These data cover procurement for the Army Air Forces, for Army International Aid, and procurement by the Army Air Forces for the Navy.

Type	August 1942	September 1942	Unit Change	Percent Change
Total	3,455	3,596	+ 141	+ 4
Bombers	738	959	+ 221	+ 30
Fighters	705	712	+ 7	+ 1
Service Combat	439	361	- 78	- 18
Trainers	1,573	1,564	- 9	- 1

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION

Production of airplanes for all customers including the Army amounted to 4,309 units for the month of September, one percent above August production of 4,284 units. Of the September total, 63 percent was tactical and 37 percent was trainer, as against a 62-38 ratio in August.

INTERNATIONAL AID

The status of International Airplane Aid, from all sources including Navy, through August 31, 1942, is shown in the tabulations on the following pages. Data are based upon a report compiled by the Statistics Division, War Production Board. The quantities and models of planes requested by each country were obtained from the requisition files at the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Figures on Lend-Lease transfers and direct purchases were taken from the records of the Materiel Command of the Army Air Forces.

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

Source of Information: Army Air Forces; War Production Board

ARMY AIR FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL AID BY COUNTRY AUGUST 31, 1942

Country and Group	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
	Requisitions	Purchases	Total	Transfers	Acceptances	Total
<u>Total All Planes</u>	<u>24,022</u>	<u>12,532</u>	<u>36,554</u>	<u>6,326</u>	<u>10,843</u>	<u>17,169</u>
<u>British Empire</u>	19,189	11,167	30,356	3,557	9,655	13,212
Bomber	7,702	4,978	12,680	1,121	3,752	5,073
Army and Navy Fighter	4,832	4,154	8,986	962	3,675	4,637
Transport	663	54	717	102	49	151
Observation	1,086	17	1,103	258	15	273
Trainer	4,906	1,964	6,870	1,114	1,964	3,078
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>	2,466	0	2,466	1,870	0	1,870
Bomber	1,236	0	1,236	840	0	840
Army and Navy Fighter	1,200	0	1,200	1,000	0	1,000
Observation	30	0	30	30	0	30
<u>China</u>	1,430	109	1,539	522	108	630
Bomber	266	2	268	27	1	28
Army and Navy Fighter	869	3	872	263	3	266
Transport	47	0	47	0	0	12
Observation	20	0	20	0	0	0
Trainer	228	104	332	220	104	324
<u>Netherlands</u>	159	684	843	92	501	593
Bomber	88	258	346	49	84	133
Army and Navy Fighter	36	149	185	18	149	167
Transport	10	58	68	0	49	49
Observation	24	1	25	24	1	25
Trainer	1	218	219	1	218	219
<u>Latin America</u>	761	254	1,015	278	256	534
Bomber	108	30	138	6	30	36
Army and Navy Fighter	76	0	76	6	0	6
Transport	24	22	46	6	0	24
Observation	69	91	160	53	93	146
Trainer	484	111	595	207	115	322
<u>Finland</u>	0	44	44	0	44	44
Army and Navy Fighter	0	44	44	0	44	44
<u>Iran</u>	0	10	10	0	10	10
Army and Navy Fighter	0	10	10	0	10	10
<u>Iraq</u>	0	15	15	0	15	15
Bomber	0	15	15	0	15	15
<u>Norway</u>	17	134	151	7	139	146
Bomber	0	60	60	0	60	60
Army and Navy Fighter	0	36	36	0	36	36
Transport	2	2	4	2	2	4
Trainer	15	36	51	5	41	46
<u>Philippines</u>	0	13	13	0	13	13
Transport	0	1	1	0	1	1
Trainer	0	12	12	0	12	12
<u>Portugal</u>	0	24	24	0	24	24
Transport	0	24	24	0	24	24
<u>Sweden</u>	0	2	2	0	2	2
Bomber	0	2	2	0	2	2
<u>Thailand</u>	0	26	26	0	26	26
Bomber	0	10	10	0	10	10
Army and Navy Fighter	0	6	6	0	6	6
Observation	0	10	10	0	10	10
<u>Turkey</u>	0	50	50	0	50	50
Trainer	0	50	50	0	50	50

Source of Information: War Production Board

10-8-42

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

ARMY AIR FORCES

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SECRET

INTERNATIONAL AID BY TYPE OF PLANE AUGUST 31, 1942

Group and Type	Country	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
		Requisitions	Purchases	Total	Transfers	Acceptances	Total
<u>Total All Planes</u>							
		24,022	12,532	36,554	6,326	10,843	17,169
<u>Bombers</u>							
Heavy Bomber, 4-eng	British Empire	1,000	165	1,165	113	165	278
Flying Boat, 4-eng	British Empire	200	0	200	0	0	0
Flying Boat, 2-eng	British Empire	657	174	831	162	174	336
	Netherlands	0	48	48	0	36	36
	Latin America	11	0	11	0	0	0
Medium Bomber, 2-eng	British Empire	1,400	675	2,075	154	641	795
	China	150	0	150	0	0	0
	U. S. S. R.	158	0	158	86	0	86
	Netherlands	60	162	222	21	0	21
	Latin America	0	0	0	6	0	6
Light Bomber, 2-eng	British Empire	2,603	2,463	5,066	692	2,463	3,155
	China	116	0	116	27	0	27
	U. S. S. R.	1,078	0	1,078	754	0	754
	Netherlands	28	48	76	28	48	76
	Latin America	46	0	46	0	0	0
Light Bomber, 1-eng	British Empire	1,842	1,501	3,343	0	509	509
	China	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Latin America	51	30	81	0	30	30
	Iraq	0	15	15	0	15	15
	Norway	0	60	60	0	60	60
	Siam	0	10	10	0	10	10
	Sweden	0	2	2	0	2	2
Total Bombers		9,400	5,355	14,755	2,043	4,154	6,197
<u>Fighters</u>							
Army Fighter, 2-eng	British Empire	50	667	717	0	188	188
Army Fighter, 1-eng	British Empire	2,457	3,136	5,593	798	3,136	3,934
	China	869	3	872	263	3	266
	U. S. S. R.	1,200	0	1,200	1,000	0	1,000
	Netherlands	36	48	84	18	48	66
	Latin America	76	0	76	6	0	6
	Finland	0	44	44	0	44	44
	Iran	0	10	10	0	10	10
	Norway	0	36	36	0	36	36
	Siam	0	6	6	0	6	6
Navy Fighter, 1-eng	British Empire	2,325	351	2,676	164	351	515
	Netherlands	0	101	101	0	101	101
Total Fighters		7,013	4,402	11,415	2,249	3,923	6,172

Table continued on following page.

ARMY AIR FORCES

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INTERNATIONAL AID BY TYPE OF PLANE (CONTINUED) AUGUST 31, 1942

Group and Type	Country	REQUIREMENTS			PERFORMANCE AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		
		Requisitions	Purchases	Total	Transfers	Acceptances	Total
Transport							
Heavy Transport, 4-eng	British Empire	27	0	27	0	0	0
Heavy Transport, 2-eng	British Empire	1	0	1	1	0	1
Medium Transport, 2-eng	British Empire	552	52	604	75	47	122
	China	47	0	47	12	0	12
	Netherlands	10	58	68	0	49	49
	Norway	2	2	4	2	2	4
	Latin America	1	20	21	1	16	17
Light Transport, 2-eng	British Empire	83	2	85	26	2	28
	Latin America	23	2	25	5	2	7
	Philippines	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Portugal	0	24	24	0	24	24
Total Transport		746	161	907	122	143	265
Observation							
Communications, 2 and 1-eng	British Empire	636	17	653	158	15	173
	China	20	0	20	0	0	0
	U. S. S. R.	30	0	30	30	0	30
	Netherlands	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Latin America	43	91	134	23	93	116
	Siam	0	10	10	0	10	10
Naval Reconnaissance, 1-eng	British Empire	450	0	450	100	0	100
	Netherlands	24	0	24	24	0	24
	Latin America	26	0	26	30	0	30
Total Observation		1,229	119	1,348	365	119	484
Trainers							
Advanced Trainer, 2-eng	British Empire	556	640	1,196	190	640	830
	China	8	6	14	0	6	6
	Netherlands	0	24	24	0	24	24
	Latin America	7	0	7	4	0	4
Advanced Trainer, 1-eng	British Empire	2,650	1,267	3,917	353	1,267	1,620
	Netherlands	0	61	61	0	61	61
	Latin America	165	37	202	86	37	123
	Turkey	0	50	50	0	50	50
Basic Trainer, 1-eng	British Empire	0	57	57	0	57	57
	China	0	50	50	0	50	50
	Latin America	126	12	138	50	12	62
Primary Trainer, 1-eng	British Empire	1,700	0	1,700	571	0	571
	China	220	48	268	220	48	268
	Netherlands	1	133	134	1	133	134
	Latin America	186	62	248	67	66	133
	Norway	15	36	51	5	41	46
	Philippines	0	12	12	0	12	12
Total Trainers		5,634	2,495	8,129	1,547	2,504	4,051

Source of Information: War Production Board

PART III
NON-PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

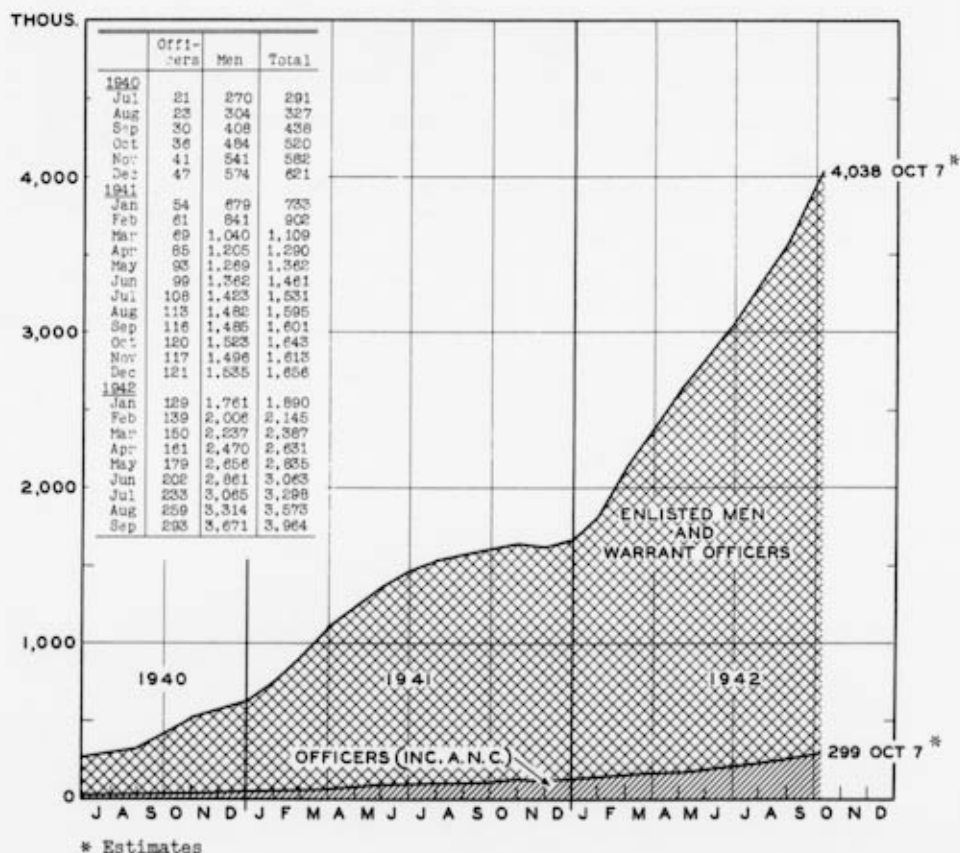
PERSONNEL

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TOTAL ARMY STRENGTH - OCTOBER 7, 1942

The combined strength of the Army, Continental U.S. and Overseas, is estimated at 4,037,910 as of October 7, 1942, as compared with 3,963,941 on September 30, 1942 (revised). This represents an increase of 73,969 during the week. 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

~~SECRET~~INVESTIGATIONS OF LOYALTY OF WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The volume of requests for loyalty investigations of civilian employees of the War Department processed in the office of the Provost Marshal General has increased rapidly--from 2,500 per month during December, 1941 and January, 1942 to 40,000 per month during August and September, 1942. The investigations are requested for those employees handling classified information.

The present total of 188,251 cases is being increased at the rate of some 1,600 per day. A similar increase has been made in the processing of these cases--43,343 during the month of September, 1942 as compared to 2,645 for January. The absence of any backlog of cases in this office despite the heavier load demonstrates an ability to meet the increased demands.

Through simplification and standardization of clerical functions the work capacity of each employee in the Investigation Division has been increased approximately five-fold during the present calendar year. The present average of 430 cases processed per month per clerk, as compared with the January and February average of 90 cases monthly, has been accomplished by application of the "assembly line" principle whereby sections perform various specialized functions.

A substantial conservation of strategic metals, floor space, and personnel has been effected by microfilming files and records. It would have required fifty-five fire-resisting metallic files to hold the material that has already been micro-filmed and two-thirds of the floor space which would have been necessary for these files was available for conversion to other uses. Material recorded in correct sequence on microfilm cannot be disarranged and this had led to a reduction in personnel needed to keep files in order.

Source of information: Office of The Provost Marshal General

10-8-42

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STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

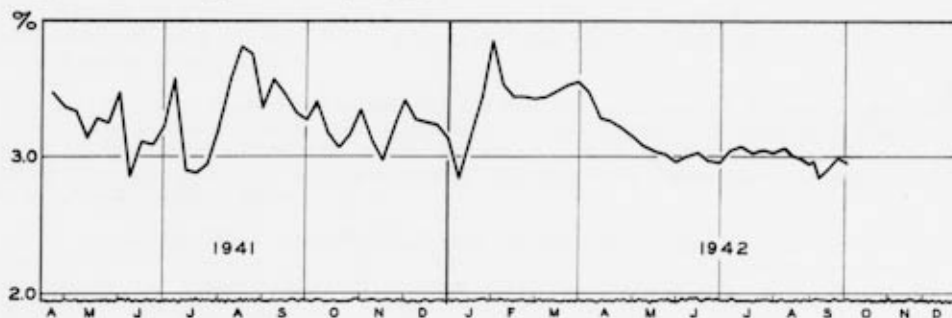
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERCENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON SICK REPORT

In the week ended October 2, 1942, the percent of military personnel sick within the continental limits of the United States was 2.95, corresponding to a non-effective rate of 29.5 per thousand. Of the 2.95 percent sick, 2.77 percent were in hospital and 0.18 percent in quarters.



THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA IN THE ARMY

Cholera is endemic in Asia, particularly in India. It is acquired only through the ingestion of the causative organism. The most important factor in the prevention of cholera, therefore, is the sanitary control of food and water. This control is based upon the strict application of measures to insure safe water, milk and other foods through proper care in their selection, processing, and serving. Such control must include the unceasing adherence to the principles of personal and group hygiene and sanitation. As an added protection against this disease, all military personnel stationed in, or travelling through Asia or other regions where cholera is known to exist, are vaccinated with two doses of cholera vaccine. A stimulating dose is given every six months to personnel in the endemic areas.

CONTROL OF TYPHUS FEVER IN TROOPS

During the present war, typhus fever has not gained the epidemic prevalence that occurred in World War I, although 70,000 cases have been reported in recent months from North Africa. The Medical Department is providing the most effective typhus vaccine now available for the active immunization of all troops that are ordered to areas where typhus fever is endemic. This immunization will probably not afford sufficient protection against the virulent strains of rickettsia causing this disease unless lice infestation of troops is kept at a very low level. Studies have led to the development of an efficient insecticidal and ovicidal powder to be used by the individual soldier on hairy body surfaces and the seams of his clothing and equipment. In addition, improved methods for the disinfecting of clothing and equipment have been devised. These disinfestors are of two types: (1) steam pressure disinfestors; and (2) fumigation employing methyl bromide, an insecticidal and ovicidal gas. The fumigation methods appear to be more adapted to military requirements and consist of impervious bags and ampules of the fumigant to be used within organizations, and plywood fumigation vaults to be used in delousing plants where large numbers of troops are handled.

Source of information: Preventive Medicine Division, Office of The Surgeon General

10-8-42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATISTICS AND PROGRESS BRANCH • CONTROL DIVISION • HDQRS • SOS

STATUS OF TRAINING FILM PROJECTS

The report of the Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service, on the status of production of training film projects for the month of September, shows that during the month a total of five projects were completed. As of September 30, 1942, a total of 453 training film projects were in process of completion. Of this latter total, 126 training film projects were for the Army Air Forces, 59 were for the Quartermaster Corps, 53 were for the Coast Artillery, and the remaining 215 projects were divided among 16 services.

Training films for the Army Ground Forces and Services of Supply are produced at the Signal Corps Photographic Center in Long Island City, New York (the location of the former Paramount Astoria Studios). Training films for the Army Air Forces are produced at the Signal Corps Training Film Production Laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Some training films for the Services of Supply, Army Ground Forces, and Army Air Forces are also produced in Hollywood, California, through arrangements made between the Research Council, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service.

The following tabulation shows the status of training film projects for September, 1942.

STATUS OF TRAINING FILM PROJECTS

For Arm or Service	Number of Training Films Projects	
	Completed in September 1942	Being Produced as of September 30, 1942
Army Air Forces		126
Quartermaster Corps	1	59
Coast Artillery		53
Engineers	1	44
Signal Corps	1	38
Antiaircraft Command		34
Ordnance		24
Infantry		18
Cavalry		14
Chemical Warfare Service		9
Armored Forces		7
Field Artillery	2	7
Transportation Corps		5
Provost Marshal General		4
Medical		3
Tank Destroyer Command		3
Military Intelligence Service		3
Judge Advocate General		1
Others		1
Total	5	453

Source of information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

~~SECRET~~

STATUS OF TRAINING FILM PROJECTS (Continued)

TRAINING FILM LIBRARIES

For the week ending October 1, 1942, the Signal Corps Army Pictorial Service reported the establishment of two additional film libraries. There are now 230 such film libraries. These libraries, by classification, are as follows:

<u>Film Libraries, By Classification</u>	<u>Number of Libraries</u>
Central Distribution Libraries	9
Sub-Libraries:	
Post Libraries	98
School Libraries (U.S. Army Technical Schools)	20
Ports of Embarkation Libraries	7
Reception Center Libraries	38
Special Libraries	9
Overseas Departure and Replacement Depot Libraries	4
Overseas Libraries	45
Total Film Libraries	230

V-MAIL

The increased demands for the V-Mail service have resulted in a rapid and rather large increase in officer and enlisted personnel of the Signal Photo Mail Company. Nine Second Lieutenants, graduates of the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, have reported to the company and are now undergoing an intensive training course in Photo Mail Processing and Techniques. A total of 75 enlisted men have also reported and are being trained. The facilities of the Official Photo Mail Station in the Pentagon Building are being utilized, and training is being conducted on a 24 hour basis.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ACTIVITIES OF THE PIGEON SERVICE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS

Army pigeon communication has been developed to such an extent that it has proven practical for use not only by the Army Ground Forces but also by the Army Air Forces and the Navy. Pigeons are being employed on boats and aircraft at locations in New Caledonia, Hawaiian Islands, British Isles.

Three platoons, each consisting of 2 officers and 45 enlisted men have been drawn from the 280th Signal Pigeon Company, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and are now in operation at the locations mentioned above. A total of approximately 5,000 pigeons are being utilized by the three platoons. A fourth platoon has been detached from the 280th Signal Pigeon Company and assigned to the 829th Signal Service Battalion which is enroute overseas. Over 800 homing pigeons are used in Panama.

Pigeon communication was established at Fort Story, Virginia, during July, 1942, and is being used by the Fifth Naval District as a means of communication by all small craft in combating the U-boat menace in that vicinity.

During July, 1942, extensive tests were conducted at Langley Field, Virginia, and MacDill Field, Florida, to ascertain the practicability of pigeon communication with aircraft and paratroops. These tests established beyond question that pigeons are a dependable means of communication with airplanes and paratroops.

All personnel and equipment of the Pigeon Breeding and Training Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, except a detachment of three enlisted men and 60 birds, were transferred to Camp Crowder, Neosho, Missouri. The Pigeon Breeding and Training Center was constituted and activated as a separate unit at Camp Crowder, August 1, 1942. Ten buildings, consisting of eight lofts each, are now under construction and when completed will house approximately four thousand birds.

The lofts at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Benning, Georgia, have each been expanded to accommodate 1,200 pigeons. The lofts at these stations are also used for breeding young birds for combat units. Two new permanent installations were established at Ladd Field and Fort Richardson, Alaska. Approximately five hundred pigeons are being used at those stations.

Pigeons are also being employed at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Eighty birds are being used in messenger service at the present time. The lofts at Fort Buchanan are being expanded to accommodate approximately 250 pigeons.

The 280th Signal Pigeon Company, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and the 281st Signal Pigeon Company, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, have been activated, each consisting of 11 officers and 168 enlisted men. Each of these Companies has been authorized 4,500 pigeons. Recent tests conducted by the 281st Signal Pigeon Company disclosed that through a new method of training, pigeon communication can be established for a distance of 60 miles in four days time.

To date no pigeons have been purchased by the Signal Corps for the war effort. Civilian pigeon fanciers have donated all pigeons supplied to the Signal Corps. On August 20, 1942, a request for additional birds was initiated by the Chief Signal Officer and within nine days after initiating such request on August 29, 1942 about 3,000 pigeons were generously donated through the patriotic cooper-

~~SECRET~~ACTIVITIES OF THE PIGEON SERVICE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS (Continued)

ation of civilian fanciers residing in New York City and vicinity.

Records in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer reveal that on December 31, 1940, the Pigeon Service consisted of only 30 pigeoneers and 1,320 pigeons at nine permanent installations. At the present time there are 36 officers, 661 pigeoneers and over 18,000 pigeons in the entire pigeon service at 16 permanent installations and in the two pigeon companies.

Some 837 pigeon lofts, each housing 75 pigeons, to be used for combat service are now under constructions.

Source of Information: Office of The Chief Signal Officer

10-8-42

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PORT SITUATION

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CONFIDENTIAL

PORT SITUATION - DELAYS IN CAR UNLOADING

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

LOADED CAR 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	899	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	26,338
Jul 31	789	6,285	2,615	3,337	1,136	2,718	1,827	1,031	4,770	23,940
Aug 7	894	6,006	2,625	3,157	1,000	2,112	2,265	384	4,846	23,089
Aug 14	1,440	5,716	2,596	2,919	967	1,524	2,295	361	4,482	22,300
Aug 21	1,492	6,280	2,333	2,584	1,108	1,293	2,414	353	4,312	22,118
Aug 28	1,303	7,577	2,203	2,350	1,289	1,011	2,137	287	3,339	21,489
Sep 4	1,435	9,044	2,308	1,999	1,512	1,310	2,234	303	3,063	23,808
Sep 11	1,469	9,056	2,152	1,666	1,266	1,455	2,427	338	3,134	22,183
Sep 18	1,284	8,580	2,146	1,666	1,318	985	2,254	332	2,975	21,520
Sep 25	1,317	8,552	2,097	1,498	1,462	879	2,312	416	3,436	22,329

LOADED CAR 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	1,955	301	439	1,012	8,463
Jul 10	264	2,933	1,256	807	503	1,861	285	507	764	9,142
Jul 17	293	3,292	1,523	998	310	1,779	342	378	818	9,266
Jul 24	332	3,088	1,991	1,326	261	1,156	188	382	910	9,832
Jul 31	411	2,894	2,013	1,773	266	1,455	325	680	1,161	10,578
Aug 7	335	2,689	1,901	1,643	162	1,080	294	107	1,089	9,598
Aug 14	487	2,292	1,666	1,672	132	608	392	130	1,905	9,172
Aug 21	494	1,913	1,539	1,559	267	551	423	104	1,336	7,996
Aug 28	560	1,972	1,537	809	209	396	466	75	1,056	7,080
Sep 4	544	2,399	1,592	850	146	308	519	52	864	7,592
Sep 11	599	3,095	1,349	764	552	281	442	61	762	7,936
Sep 18	641	3,257	1,146	625	602	237	446	43	666	7,163
Sep 25	527	3,320	1,146	649	546	219	408	43	912	7,758

PERCENTAGE OF LOADED CAR 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	30	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	16	51	13	28	22	41
Aug 14	34	40	72	57	15	40	17	30	36	41
Aug 21	33	31	66	53	16	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
Sep 11	47	34	63	45	44	19	20	18	26	35
Sep 18	35	38	53	38	46	24	20	13	22	35
Sep 25	40	39	55	35	37	25	18	10	27	35

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

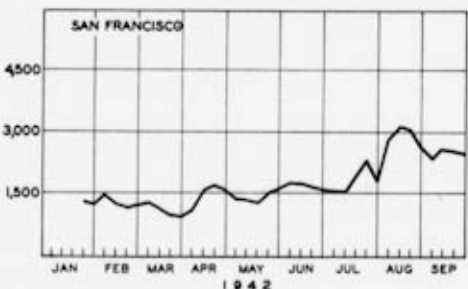
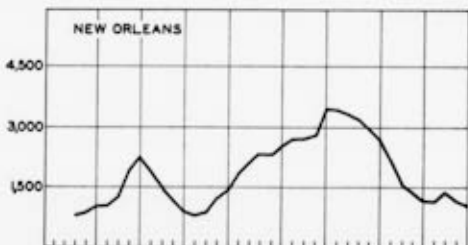
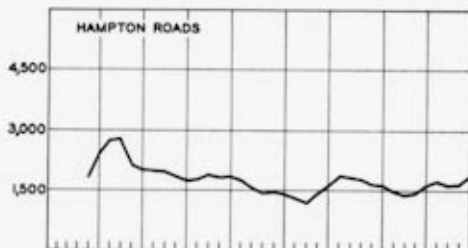
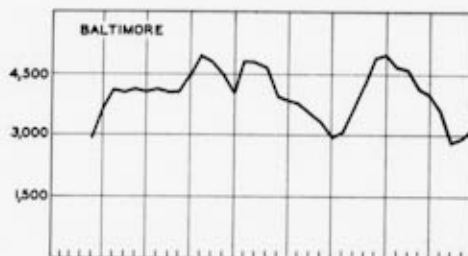
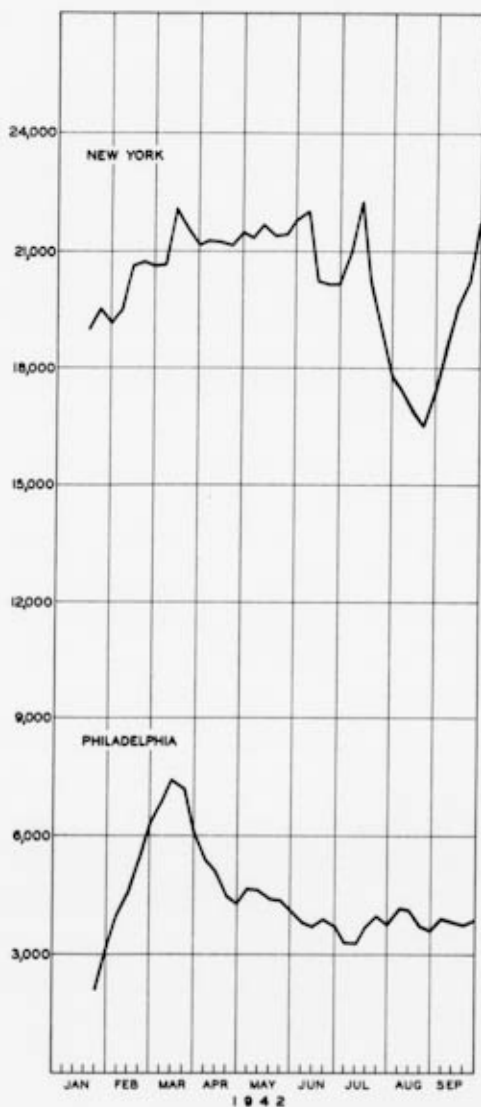
PORT SITUATION

26

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RAIL FREIGHT AT SELECTED PORTS - SEPTEMBER 25, 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

10-8-42

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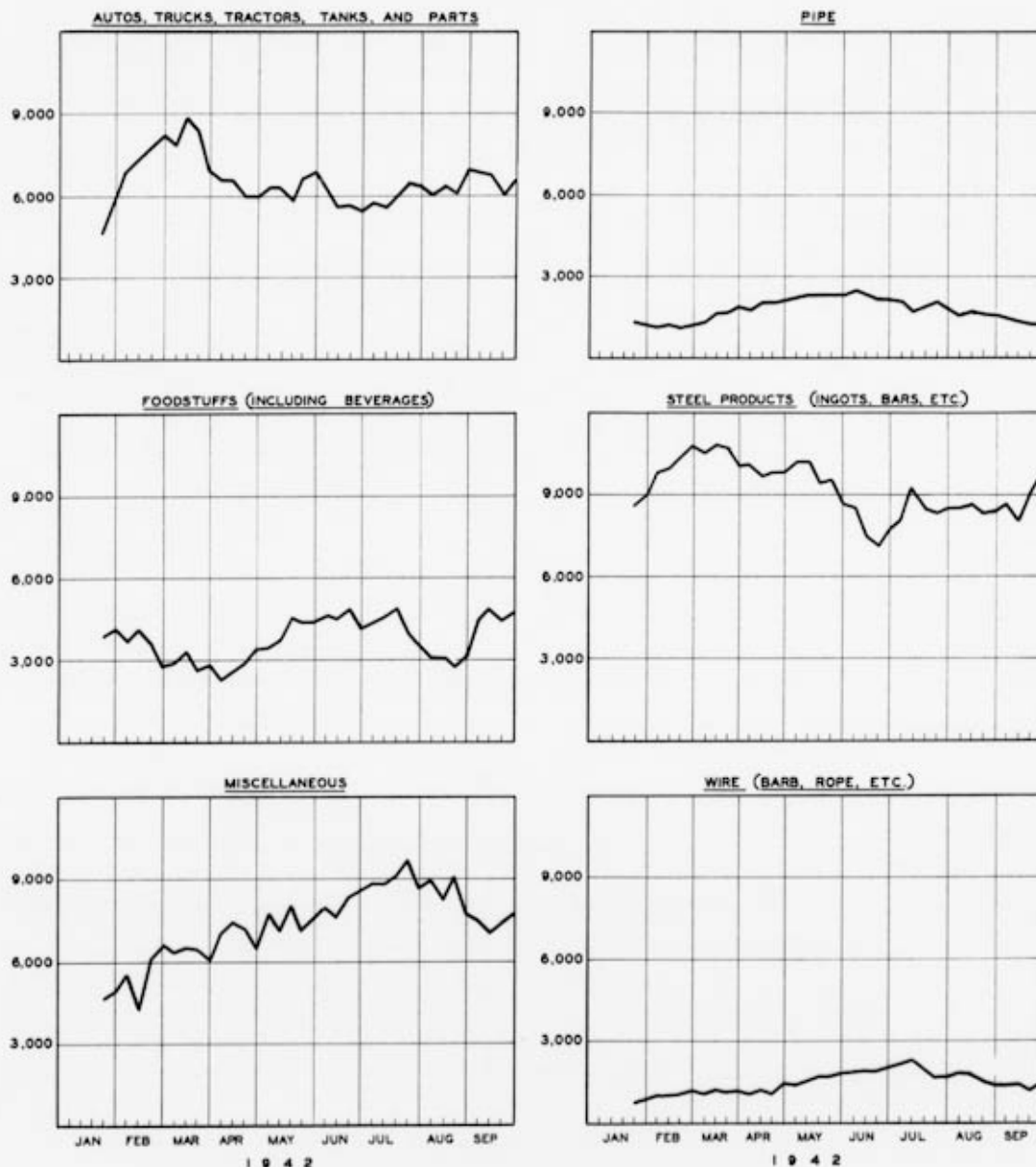
PORT SITUATION

27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - SEPTEMBER 25, 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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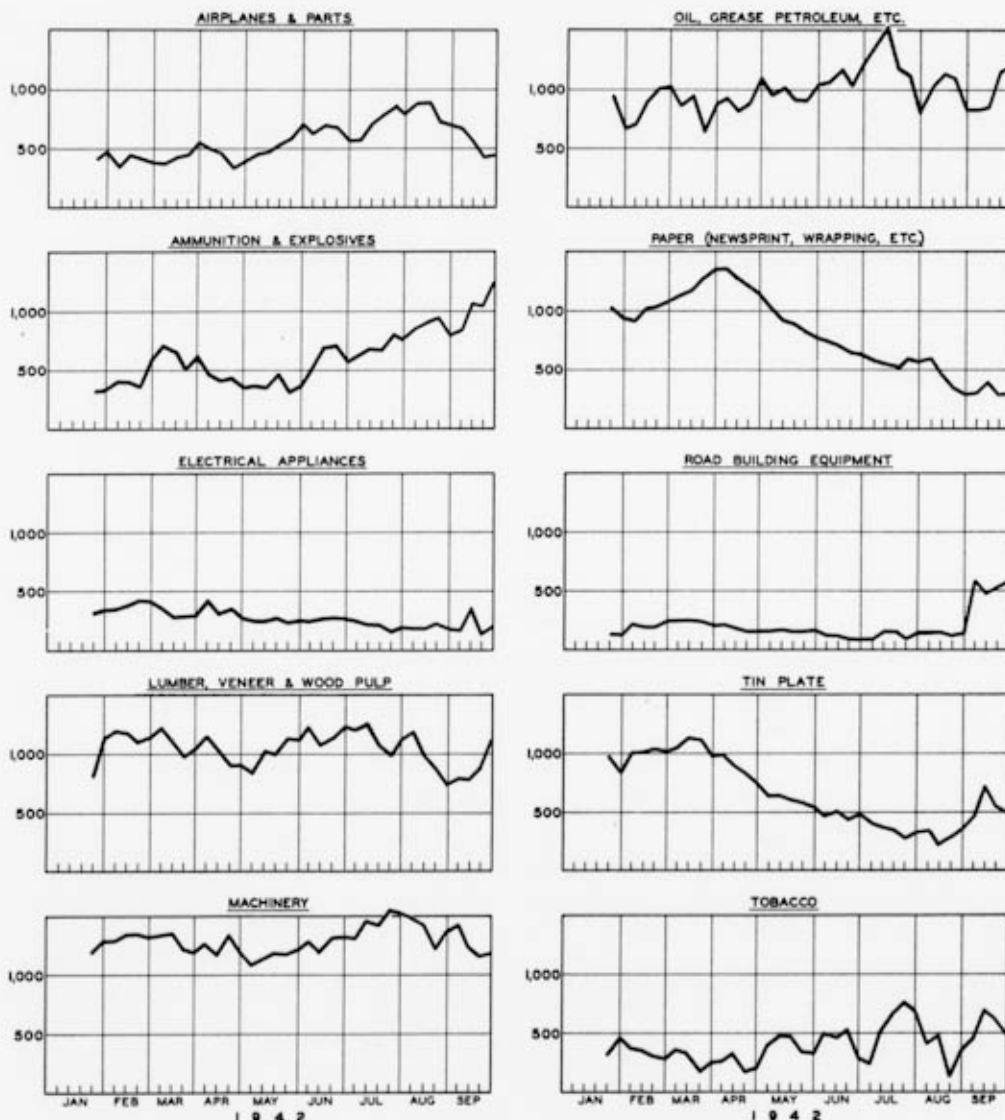
PORT SITUATION

28

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RAIL FREIGHT AT PRINCIPAL PORTS BY COMMODITY - SEPTEMBER 25, 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
Sep 11	4,953	1,325	17,786	5,698	265	793	5,629	36,149
Sep 18	4,571	1,419	18,575	5,564	246	851	5,015	36,241
Sep 25	4,373	1,400	20,803	5,919	246	1,182	4,845	38,768

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

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