

Report 15

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PROGRESS REPORT
ON
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

December 31, 1941

Prepared by
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office of the President

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) and (6)
OMB letter, 11-27-72
By SLR, NARS Date JAN 22 1973

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I. SUMMARY

Financing: Approximately \$72,000,000,000 has been authorized by Congress for national defense purposes.

Aircraft Production: 2,116 airplanes and 5,520 engines were delivered for the Army, Navy, British, and Defense Aid programs during November. 1,158 of the airplanes were tactical and 958 were training planes.

Army Planes: The airplane inventory of the Army on December 1 totaled 10,797 planes of all classes, including planes of varying degrees of fitness. 3,062 were classified as combat types.

Navy Planes: The Navy and Marine Corps had 4,959 useful planes on hand December 1. 2,365 were combat types.

Production Facilities: Contracts had been awarded through the middle of December for plant expansion of 787 projects estimated to cost \$5,195,000,000 — an increase of \$498,000,000 since November 15, 1941.

Army Personnel: There was a decrease of about 3,600 in the active duty strength of the Army during November, bringing the total on December 1 to about 1,646,000.

Navy Personnel: The active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel increased 9,800 during November, bringing the total to 394,000 on December 1.

Combatant Vessels: One 1,630 ton destroyer was completed during November.

Merchant Ship Construction: Three standard cargo ships and two passenger and cargo ships, aggregating 38,946 tons, were delivered during November.

II. DEFENSE FINANCES

Appropriations

Through December 31, Congress had made appropriations and other authorizations for national defense amounting to 72 billion dollars for F.Y. 1941 and 1942. This represents an increase of 12 billion dollars during December.

	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1942</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(I n b i l l i o n s)		
Appropriations and contract authorizations:*			
Army	\$13.138	\$18.848	\$31.986
Navy (including Coast Guard)..	4.386	7.119	11.505
Defense Aid	7.000	5.985	12.985
Maritime Commission469	1.879	2.348
Defense Housing300	.300	.600
Other defense activities	<u>.744</u>	<u>1.798</u>	<u>2.542</u>
Subtotal	\$26.037	\$35.929	\$61.966
Estimated appropriations required beyond 1942 for completion of the expanded Navy			<u>10.097</u>
Total			\$72.063

*The parts of appropriations intended to liquidate prior contract authorizations are estimated and have been excluded. Amounts are subject to future adjustments based on actual allocations of appropriations for the liquidation of contract authorizations.

Army, Navy, and Defense Aid Expenditures

Army, Navy, and Defense Aid disbursements were as follows to November 29:

	<u>Disbursements</u>	
	<u>November</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to Nov. 29, 1941</u>
Army	\$703,820,000	\$6,912,780,000
Navy	441,811,000	4,232,585,000
Defense Aid	<u>197,519,000</u>	<u>653,947,000</u>
Total	\$1,343,150,000	\$11,799,312,000

Gross Debt

The gross debt increased \$1,456,000,000 during November to a total of \$55,040,000,000 on November 29.

Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps

The Treasury Department reports that the sales of defense savings bonds and stamps amounted to \$2,040,000,000 through November 30. The sales by months from May through November are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Bond Sales</u>	<u>Stamp Sales</u>
May	\$349,818,000	\$3,475,000
June	314,527,000	2,802,000
July	342,132,000	3,288,000
August	265,606,000	4,454,000
September	232,327,000	4,978,000
October	270,713,000	5,936,000
November	<u>233,487,000</u>	<u>6,412,000</u>
Total	\$2,008,610,000	\$31,345,000

III. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

Airplane Deliveries, by Types

The Army Air Corps reports that during November 2,207 airplanes of all types were delivered by manufacturers of military types of planes in the United States. This represented a decrease of 150 from October. Two holidays in November undoubtedly account for most of this reduction. The Air Corps has classified the November production as follows:

Deliveries of Airplanes by Manufacturers of Military Types (As Reported by the Army Air Corps)

<u>Type</u>	<u>November 1941</u>	<u>Change from October</u>	<u>June 30, 1940 to Nov. 29, 1941</u>
Tactical:			
Bomber, heavy	55	+13	279
Bomber, medium	36	-46	1,033
Bomber, light	238	-42	2,892
Pursuit, 2-engine	74	+71	162
Pursuit, 1-engine	<u>521</u>	<u>-47</u>	<u>4,741</u>
Total combat	924	-51	9,107
Transport and observation	<u>237</u>	<u>+50</u>	<u>1,494</u>
Total tactical	1,161	-1	10,601
Training	<u>1,007</u>	<u>-150</u>	<u>10,754</u>
Total tactical and training	2,168	-151	21,355
Unclassified	<u>39</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>1,315</u>
Grand total	2,207	-150	22,670

Chart 2 at the end of this report shows the distribution of airplanes, by customer and type. The following table shows a breakdown of November deliveries, by type and customer.

Airplane Deliveries for November, by Type and Customer
(As Reported by the Army Air Corps)

Type	Army	Navy	Defense Aid	British	Other Foreign	Commercial	Total
Bomber, heavy	25	—	—	30	—	—	55
Bomber, medium	17	11	—	8	—	—	36
Bomber, light	—	18	90	130	—	—	238
Pursuit, 2-engine	62	—	—	12	—	—	74
Pursuit, 1-engine	<u>215</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>268</u>	—	—	<u>521</u>
Total combat	319	46	111	448	—	—	924
Observation	113	70	—	—	—	—	183
Transport	<u>14</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	—	<u>3</u>	<u>54</u>
Total tactical	446	144	119	449	—	3	1,161
Primary trainer	331	65	—	—	15	32	443
Basic trainer	233	—	—	—	—	—	233
Advanced trainer	<u>173</u>	<u>57</u>	—	<u>99</u>	<u>2</u>	—	<u>331</u>
Total trainers	737	122	—	99	17	32	1,007
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>
Grand total	1,183	266	119	548	17	74	2,207

Airplane Engine Deliveries

There were 6,071 airplane engine deliveries during November, as follows:

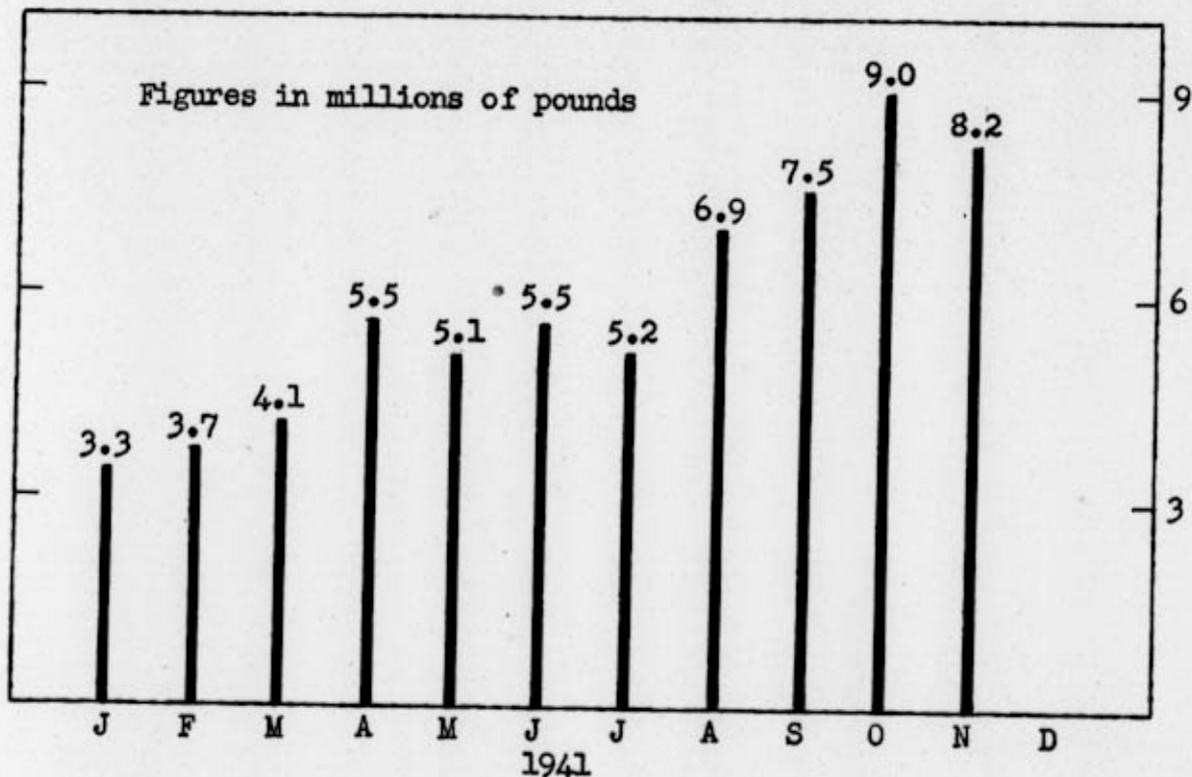
Customer	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Army	2,325	2,763	2,364	3,048
Navy	521	462	600	526
Defense Aid	77	95	95	150
Great Britain	1,864	1,523	1,810	1,796
Other foreign	36	33	73	72
Commercial	<u>561</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>479</u>
Total	5,384	5,415	5,529	6,071

In addition to the foregoing, 800 airplane-type engines were delivered for ordnance purposes.

Aircraft, Engine, and Propeller Production Indices

8,187,000 pounds of airframes were delivered in November by 25 U. S. manufacturers currently producing military airplanes. This compares with 8,949,000 pounds delivered in October.

U. S. Airframe Weight Delivered, by Month — All Customers
(Source: Office of Under Secretary of War)



Half of the November production, based on airframe weight, came from four plants:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Pounds of Airframe Delivered in November</u>
Lockheed	1,135,000
Curtiss (Buffalo)	1,101,000
Boeing (Seattle)	1,013,000
Consolidated	800,000

There follows a tabulation which shows employment and productive factory area for the airframes, engine, and propeller industries. These figures have been compiled by the Aircraft Branch of OPM.

	<u>Airframes</u>	<u>Engines</u>	<u>Propellers</u>
Employment in Man Hours:			
Ultimate (incomplete)	83,561,000	18,072,000	2,415,000
November	35,835,000	12,215,000	1,185,000
October	35,769,000	10,163,000	1,251,000
Productive Employees--Number:			
Ultimate (incomplete)	385,416	75,186	12,940
November	199,200	52,270	5,815
October	192,067	49,353	5,648
Productive Floor Space-- Square Feet:			
Ultimate (incomplete)	32,155,000	10,188,000	1,772,000
November	28,380,000	10,760,000	1,661,000
October	26,302,000	10,597,000	1,661,000

Army Air Forces

A. Airplanes

On Nov. 30 the Army had on hand 10,797 planes of all types:

Army Airplane Inventory and Deliveries

<u>Type</u>	<u>On Hand 11-30-41</u>	<u>November Deliveries</u>	<u>Required for 2nd Aviation Objective</u>
Tactical Planes:			
Bombers, heavy	159	25	2,056
Bombers, medium	756	17	1,348
Bombers, light	367	0	975
Pursuit	1,780	277	3,963
Transport, observation, etc.	<u>889</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>1,411</u>
Total tactical	3,951	446	9,753
Training planes	<u>6,846</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>12,686</u>
Total planes	10,797	1,183	22,439

A summary of those tactical airplanes with protected gas tanks and armor has not been made available for November.

B. Construction at Air Stations

At the end of November the \$708,000,000 air station construction program of the Corps of Engineers was 67 percent complete. There are 134 projects in this program, including the four Government bomber assembly plants. The following table shows a breakdown of this program by type of facility:

Construction at Air Corps Stations by the Corps of Engineers
November 30, 1941

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (in millions)</u>	<u>Estimated Value in Place (in millions)</u>	<u>Percent Complete</u>
Air force	\$212.9	\$186.7	88
Observation units	10.0	5.8	60
Pilot schools	188.4	111.7	59
Technical schools	80.3	73.6	92
Air Corps depots	112.4	37.4	33
Engineering experimental depots	12.7	4.7	37
Aircraft assembly plants	72.5	41.0	57
Replacement centers	8.6	5.1	58
Ferrying command	<u>10.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	50
Total - November 30	\$707.8	\$471.3	67
Total - October 31	<u>691.9</u>	<u>418.1</u>	60
November increase	\$ 15.9	\$ 53.2	

C. Personnel of the Army Air Forces

The estimated active duty strength of the aeronautical personnel on November 30 was 247,000 as compared with 476,000 required for the second aviation objective. The following table compares by type of personnel the active duty strength with the requirements:

Army Air Forces — November 30, 1941

	<u>Required for 84-Group Program</u>	<u>Active Duty Strength</u>
<u>Officers:</u>		
With pilot rating, assigned to:		
Tactical units	14,064	5,783
Training activities	10,353	4,090
Overhead	<u>1,377</u>	<u>935</u>
Total pilots	25,794	10,808
Lighter-than-air pilots	55	30
Bombardiers	1,713	184
Navigators	2,491	429
Aerial observers	1,277	72
Non-flying officers	<u>11,090</u>	<u>7,899</u>
Total officers	42,420	19,422
<u>Enlisted men:</u>		
Specialists	246,631	56,232
Non-specialists	132,802	155,451
Negro	15,960	—
Flying cadets	<u>38,403</u>	<u>15,693</u>
Total enlisted personnel	<u>433,796</u>	<u>227,376</u>
Grand total	476,216	246,798

The pilot training class of November 8 had 3,189 entrants. The 26,000 pilot training program will require 4,460 entrants per class. The class graduating on October 31 numbered 1,192. About 2,600 graduates per class are required for the 26,000 pilot training program.

Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Program

A. Airplanes

The number of Navy and Marine Corps airplanes classified as "useful" was 4,959 on November 30. This represents an increase of 2,958 since June 30, 1940. The Navy reports that it had 305 planes delivered in November. This is 39 airplanes more than the Army Air Corps reported as having been delivered to the Navy during the month.

Airplane Inventory and Deliveries

<u>Type</u>	<u>Useful Planes</u>		
	<u>On Hand</u> <u>12-1-41</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>6-30-40</u> <u>to 11-30-41</u>	<u>November</u> <u>Deliveries</u>
Combat planes:			
Bombing, 4-engine patrol	5	5	0
Bombing, 2-engine patrol	430	183	31
Bombing, torpedo	100	- 14	0
Bombing, scout	704	291	17
Fighting	507	311	10
Observation scouting	<u>619</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>70</u>
Total combat	2,365	1,051	128
Transport and utility	273	92	30
Training planes	<u>2,321</u>	<u>1,815</u>	<u>147</u>
Total useful planes	4,959	2,958	305

In addition to the above airplanes, the Navy has 491 others which are not classified as useful.

B. Naval Aviation Personnel

On November 30, the Navy and Marine Corps reported 87,500 men and officers on active duty in their aeronautical organizations— an increase of 4,100 during the month. The October increase was 7,400.

	Active Duty Requirements for 15,000 <u>Plane Program</u>	Active Strength <u>11-30-41</u>	<u>Increase in Active Strength</u>	
			<u>During</u>	<u>6-30-40 to</u>
			<u>November</u>	<u>11-30-41</u>
Pilots, all grades*	20,400	6,226	433	3,141
Other personnel, includ- ing aviation cadets	<u>189,600</u>	<u>81,298</u>	<u>3,666</u>	<u>52,241</u>
Total	210,000	87,524	4,099	55,382

*Includes pilots assigned to administrative, training, and non-tactical activities.

C. Pilot Training

The number of aviation cadets entering and completing training in November as compared with the maximum rates planned was:

	<u>November</u>	<u>Planned Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Percent of Planned Rate November</u>
Entering	679	700	97
Graduating	442	588	75

There were 5,756 students in training during November.

IV. PRODUCTION FACILITIES*Total Contracts

Up to mid-December, contracts had been awarded by the War and Navy Departments, Defense Plant Corporation, and the Maritime Commission for 787 production facility projects at an estimated cost of \$5,195,000,000. This amount includes projects financed from Defense Aid appropriations, and it represents an increase of \$498,000,000 since mid-November.

Production Facilities Contracted at Mid-December

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (millions)</u>	<u>Increase Over Nov. 15 (millions)</u>
Aircraft	177	\$1,142	\$ 51
Ordnance	289	2,327	334
Shipbuilding	201	940	56
Other	<u>120</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>57</u>
Total	787	\$5,195	\$498

Agencies Financing

The financing of these projects is divided among the four agencies, as follows:

	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	
		<u>Mid-December (millions)</u>	<u>Increase Since Mid-Nov. (millions)</u>
War	295	\$2,342	\$322
Navy	360	1,226	49
Defense Plant Corporation	291	1,834	146
Maritime Commission	<u>18</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>10</u>
Gross total	964	\$5,513	\$527
Less: War and Navy overlap with Defense Plant Corporation	<u>177</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>29</u>
Net total	787	\$5,195	\$498

*Data are taken from reports available nearest the middle of the month.

War and Navy Funds and Obligations

At the middle of December the War and Navy Departments had obligated by contracts 70 percent of the five billion dollars available for expansion of production facilities and plants.

	Available Funds (<u>millions</u>)	Contracts Awarded (<u>millions</u>)	<u>Percent Contracted</u>
<u>War</u>			
Aircraft	\$ 490	\$ 411	84
Ordnance	2,556	1,818	71
Other	128	112	88
Unallotted funds	<u>155</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Subtotal	\$3,329	\$2,341	70
<u>Navy</u>			
Aircraft	152	134	88
Ordnance	504	327	65
Shipbuilding	<u>1,094</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>70</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$1,750</u>	<u>\$1,226</u>	<u>70</u>
Grand total	\$5,079	\$3,567	70

New Army Ordnance Facilities
Smokeless Powder, Tetryl & Azide, TNT & DNT, and RDX
Progress as of November 30, 1941

Source of Information: Ordnance Department & Production Branch, OUSW

Location	Construction percent Completed						Equipment Percent Delivered							
	%	0	20	40	60	80	100	%	0	20	40	60	80	100
Radford, Va.	99#							100#						
Charlestown, Ind.	99							100						
Sylacauga, Ala.	57#							66#						
Choteau, Okla.	1							0						
Merrimac, Wisc.	0							0						
Joliet, Ill.	99#							99#						
Weldon Spring, Mo.	94#							95#						
Sandusky, Ohio	78#							58#						
Chattanooga, Tenn.	12							0						
Geneva, Pa.	0							0						
Newport, Ind.	0							0						

Product and Plant Location	Planned Capacity Monthly (Thous.)	Estimated Cost November 30, 1941		Estimated Month	
		Total (Thous.)	Actually Obligated (Percent)	Initial Operation	Full Operation
<u>Smokeless Powder:</u>					
Radford, Va.	4.2 tons	\$ 57,000	95	4-41#	12-41
Charlestown, Ind.	9.8 tons	118,300	73	4-41#	1-42
Sylacauga, Ala.	4.2 tons	60,450	55	3-42	6-42
Choteau, Okla.	4.2 tons	64,000	8	9-42	2-43
Merrimac, Wisc.	4.2 tons	65,000	-	10-42	3-43
<u>Tetryl & Azide:</u>					
Joliet, Ill.	.5 tons	-	-	11-41#	3-42
<u>TNT & DNT:</u>					
Joliet, Ill.	6.7 tons	58,600	89	9-41#	3-42
Weldon Spring, Mo.	6.7 tons	49,000	65	10-41#	9-42
Sandusky, Ohio	6.7 tons	43,000	71	12-41	9-42
Sylacauga, Ala.	2.0 tons	34,025	31	7-42	10-42
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6.2 tons	46,000	11	10-42	3-43
Geneva, Pa.	5.6 tons	45,000	-	11-42	4-43
<u>RDX:</u>					
Newport, Ind.	1.4 tons	53,500	-	-	-

Original project only.

Operations actually started.

New Army Ordnance Facilities
Shell Loading and Bomb Loading
Progress as of November 30, 1941

Source of Information: Ordnance Department & Production Branch, OUSW

Location	Construction Percent Completed						Equipment Percent Delivered							
	%	0	20	40	60	80	100	%	0	20	40	60	80	100
Wilmington, Ill.	93#							75#						
Ravenna, Ohio	87#							90#						
LaPorte, Ind.	92#							70#						
Burlington, Iowa	95#							77#						
Milan, Tenn.	95#							90#						
Jacksonville, Ark.	20							1						
Crab Orchard, Ill.	9							0						
Parsons, Kans.	3							0						
Texarkana, Tex.	10							1						
Minden, La.	34							23						
Huntsville, Ala.	5							0						
Bridgeport, Conn.	-	No report						-						
Wahoo, Neb.	0							0						

Product and Plant Location	Planned Loading Capacity	Estimated Cost November 30, 1941		Estimated Month	
		Total (Thous.)	Actually Obligated (Percent)	Initial Operation	Full Operation
<u>Shell loading:</u>					
Wilmington, Ill.	4 lines	\$49,000	84	7-41#	6-42
Ravenna, Ohio	4 lines	66,500	83	8-41#	5-42
LaPorte, Ind.	6 lines	46,000	85	8-41#	2-42
Burlington, Iowa	4 lines	50,509	82	7-41#	3-42
Milan, Tenn.	5 lines	38,000	88	9-41#	3-42
Jacksonville, Ark.	Fuzes & Boosters	33,500	22	4-42	8-42
Crab Orchard, Ill.	3 lines	40,000	24	5-42	10-42
Parsons, Kans.	3 lines	35,000	23	6-42	11-42
Texarkana, Texas	5 lines	45,500	26	3-42	9-42
Minden, La.	4 lines	36,000	39	2-42	7-42
Huntsville, Ala.	Chem. shell & bombs	8,000	9	5-42	9-42
Bridgeport, Conn.		225	-	-	-
<u>Bomb Loading:</u>					
Wahoo, Neb.	100# bombs	28,000	-	6-42	12-42

Original project only.

Operations actually started.

V. ARMYProcurement of Equipment and Facilities

The recent increase of about 5.8 billion dollars brings the total available to the War Department for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and facilities to 24 billion dollars. Of this amount, 77 percent had been contracted through December 26.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Materiel to December 1, 1941
(Includes Defense Aid and Navy items procured by the Army)

	<u>Current</u> <u>Procurement</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>To</u> <u>Dec. 1</u>	<u>Novem-</u> <u>ber</u>	<u>Scheduled</u> <u>for</u> <u>November</u>
<u>Antiaircraft</u>				
Guns, 90 mm.	2,284	99	25	29
Guns, 37 mm.	3,195	488	7	26
Searchlights, 60 inch	3,907	1,569	85	138
Ground radio, SCR 268	523	313	50	32
Ground radio, SCR 270 and 271	255	125	4	0
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>				
Tanks, light	5,885	2,506	338	300
Tanks, medium*	12,491	977	325	350
Personnel carriers, half track	11,313	4,407	713	900
Scout cars	3,440	2,720	61	50
<u>Artillery</u>				
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high speeding)	1,584	1,266	80	120
Guns, 155 mm. (high speeding)	853	243	49	85
Guns, 75 mm. (high speeding)	1,330	883	33	100
Howitzers, 105 mm.	4,297	242	75	118
Howitzers, 75 mm.	1,318	254	12	54
Guns, 155 mm.	493	22	4	19
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Garand rifles	1,331,569	344,245	29,110	29,000
Guns, 37 mm. antitank	9,838	1,751	540	484
Mortars, 81 mm.	4,705	2,161	287	438
Mortars, 60 mm.	11,162	6,509	570	317

*Includes British and Canadian orders.

Requirements and Inventory

The following table shows for a few selected items the initial equipment for an army of 1,820,000 men and for one of 3,200,000 men and the stocks in the hands of the Field Ordnance Service on December 1.

Requirements and Inventory of Selected Materiel Items

	Require- ments for 1,820,000 Men	Require- ments for 3,200,000 Men	Inventory* December 1	Inven- tory* Change Nov. 8-- Dec. 1
<u>Antiaircraft</u>				
Guns, 3 inch and 90 mm.	1,177	1,856	638	12
Guns, 37 mm.	2,552	3,055	472	-15
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>				
Tanks, light	2,389	4,946	1,023	135
Tanks, medium	1,046	2,827	337	92
Personnel carriers, half-track	7,930	16,543	3,746	754
Scout cars	2,083	4,299	2,368	- 46
<u>Artillery</u>				
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high speeding)	739	1,037	1,199	0
Guns, 155 mm.	95	283	17	0
Guns, 155 mm. (high speeding)	587	969	174	0
Howitzers, 105 mm.	2,457	3,733	140	23
Howitzers, 75 mm.	177	254	204	0
Guns, 75 mm. (high speeding)	836	1,778	914	92
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Garand rifles	836,601	1,539,512	317,923	14,688
Guns, 37 mm., antitank	4,892	9,523	1,516	13
Mortars, 81 mm.	2,340	4,566	2,176	218
Mortars, 60 mm.	4,747	7,929	5,943	575

*Stocks in hand of Field Ordnance Service

Army Construction ProgramA. Construction Other Than Air Corps

On December 16, the construction activities of the Quartermaster Corps were transferred to the Corps of Engineers. The following table shows at the time of the transfer the general status of the emergency construction program within the continental United States, insofar as it had been transmitted to the field for execution.

Summary of Construction Program--Continental United States
Quartermaster Corps -- Construction Division
December 15, 1941

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (millions)</u>	<u>Value of Work in Place</u>	
			<u>Amount (millions)</u>	<u>Percent of Estimated Cost</u>
Troop facilities:				
Camps and cantonments	73	\$664	\$624	94
Reception centers	47	9	8	98
Replacement training centers	29	119	111	93
Harbor defenses	48	28	26	96
Miscellaneous	<u>203</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>86</u>
Total troop facilities	400	\$993	\$917	92
General hospitals	25	25	24	98
Ordnance:				
Manufacturing	64	1,073	663	62
Ammunition storage depots	9	109	73	66
Miscellaneous facilities	<u>28</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>67</u>
Total ordnance	101	\$1,239	\$774	63
Chemical warfare plants	12	67	27	40
Storage depots--other than ammunition and explosives	32	118	77	64
Miscellaneous projects	<u>42</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>

B. Construction at Air Stations

In addition to the construction of air stations set out in detail on page 8, the Corps of Engineers is constructing the bases on the British possessions for the Army. Progress reports on these bases for the end of November had not been received at the closing of this report.

Military Personnel

During November the total active duty military personnel of the Army decreased about 3,600 to a total of 1,645,533.

Active Duty Strength of the Army

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Army	14,933	555,428	570,361
Reserves	78,310	8,675	86,985
National Guard	20,464	211,682	232,146
Selectees	—	754,522	754,522
Army of the United States	<u>1,519</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,519</u>
Total November 30	115,226	1,530,307	1,645,533
Total October 31	114,734	1,534,419	1,649,153
Total June 30, 1940	16,630	251,139	267,769

*Includes...

VI. NAVYCombatant Vessels

One destroyer was completed during November, bringing the total number of combatant vessels in service to 343.

Status of Combatant Vessel Program, November 30, 1941

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>Number of Vessels</u>		
	<u>In Service</u>	<u>Being Built</u>	<u>Built and Building</u>
Battleships	17	15	32
Aircraft carriers	7	11	18
Large and heavy cruisers	18	14	32
Light cruisers	19	40	59
Destroyers	171	191	362
Submarines	<u>111</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>184</u>
Total	343	344	687

The following chart indicates the size of the combatant vessel construction program, gives an estimate of the value of work done to date on undelivered vessels, and shows deliveries since June 30, 1940:

Combatant Vessels
November 30, 1941

	Thousands of Displacement Tons				
	0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000
Total under construction or to be constructed	2,107				
Estimated equivalent of work done on undelivered vessels	324				
Delivered - July 1, 1940 to December 1, 1941	146				

The following table shows the number of vessels in various stages of completion as of November 30:

Combatant Vessels Under Construction
As of November 30, 1941

Type of Vessel	Number of Vessels						
	Projected or Under Construction	Percentage of Completion					
		0	0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100
Battleship	15	6	1	2	2	2	2
Aircraft carrier	11	0	7	4	0	0	0
Large cruiser	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Heavy cruiser	8	0	4	4	0	0	0
Light cruiser (6,000-ton)	8	0	2	2	0	0	4
Light cruiser (10,000-ton)	32	0	11	12	7	2	0
Submarine	73	0	25	21	11	6	10
Destroyer (1,620-ton)	70	0	4	25	25	7	9
Destroyer (2,100-ton)	121	2	68	43	8	0	0
Total	344	8	128	113	53	17	25

Charts 8, 9, and 10 show the progress of individual combatant vessels, and Chart 11 shows the cumulative deliveries and schedules of future deliveries for destroyers and submarines.

Plant Expansion and Shore Construction—U. S. Navy

At the first of December the Navy had an authorized program of over three billion dollars for the expansion of its shore facilities and the construction of new industrial plants at Government-owned and private establishments:

U. S. Navy Plant Expansion and Shore Construction Program
At Government-owned and Private Establishments
December 1, 1941

	<u>Authorized</u> <u>Program</u>	Obliga- tions Nov. 30, 1941	Estimated Value of Work Completed	Percent of Comple- tion
<u>Plant Expansion Program</u>				
(Millions of dollars)				
Shipbuilding and ship repair facilities	\$1,088	\$ 747	Not available	
Ordnance facilities	504	319	162	32
Aviation facilities	<u>152</u>	<u>134</u>	63	42
Total plant expansion	\$1,744	\$1,200		
<u>Shore Construction Other Than</u> <u>Plant Expansion—Yards & Docks</u>				
Fleet facilities	190	141	47	25
Aeronautical facilities	497	462	292	59
Storage facilities	139	121	53	38
Marine Corps activities	45	42	20	45
Ordnance activities	75	63	27	36
Structures for naval personnel	64	60	33	52
Hospital facilities	29	21	7	25
Radio activities	8	6	3	43
Defense housing	67	66	57	85
Western Hemisphere bases	52	50	39	73
Section bases	20	17	7	33
Defense aid	100	100	38	38
Other	<u>134</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>105</u>	89
Total, other than plant expansion	<u>\$1,420</u>	<u>\$1,276</u>	\$728	51

Navy and Marine Corps Personnel

On November 30, the combined active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps was 394,000, an increase of 9,840 over October 31. The October increase was 12,239 and the September increase was 14,215.

	<u>Active Duty Strength</u>		
	<u>Nov. 30,</u> <u>1941</u>	<u>July 1,</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>7-1-40 to</u> <u>12-1-41</u>
<u>Navy</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	34,973	10,823	24,150
Enlisted men and others	<u>292,472</u>	<u>140,529</u>	<u>151,943</u>
Total Navy	327,445	151,352	176,093
<u>Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	3,980	1,801	2,179
Enlisted men and others	<u>62,184</u>	<u>26,479</u>	<u>35,705</u>
Total Marine Corps	66,164	28,280	37,884
<u>Navy and Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	38,953	12,624	26,329
Enlisted men and others	<u>354,656</u>	<u>167,008</u>	<u>187,648</u>
Grand total	393,609	179,632	213,977

Chart 7 shows the active duty strength of the Navy and Marine

Corps by months from January 1941 to

VII. MARITIME COMMISSION

The Maritime Commission reports that November deliveries consisted of three standard cargo ships and two passenger and cargo ships, one of the latter ships being turned over to the Navy incomplete. These deliveries aggregated 38,946 gross tons, which is 81 percent of the tonnage delivered in October and 43 percent of that scheduled in September for delivery during November.

The following table reflects the construction status as of November 30, 1941 of 878 vessels for which contracts had been awarded since October 21, 1937:

U. S. Maritime Commission -- Status of Ship Construction*
As of November 30, 1941

Type of Vessel	Number of Vessels							Completed
	Total Completed or Under Contract	No Construction Progress Reported	Percentage of Completion					
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	
Standard cargo	304	15	144	19	8	11	13	94
Emergency cargo	352	40	207	46	33	18	8	0
Tanker	123	13	82	5	4	3	2	14
Coastal tanker	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger, and passenger-cargo	25	0	0	2	4	1	3	15
Ore carrier	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tug	45	19	18	6	1	0	1	0
Concrete barge	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	872	110	451	78	50	33	27	123

*Excluding four transports and two tenders being built by the Commission for account of the Army and Navy.

Foreign Flag Ships Requisitioned

Up to December 31, the Maritime Commission had requisitioned 90 foreign flag vessels. In addition a number of French vessels have been taken into custody by the Coast Guard but had not at that time been requisitioned by the Commission.

On December 16, the Commission requisitioned 16 small craft lying in the territorial waters of the Philippine Islands and transferred them to the Navy and War Departments, effective December 7.

VIII. PRODUCTION AND PRICE CONTROLS

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board

During the first three weeks of December, SPAB issued public statements describing the following actions:

1. It directed OPM to investigate all possibilities of increasing copper production.
2. It issued regulations governing the requisitioning of war materials.
3. It requested the Director of the Defense Contract Distribution Division and a special OPM committee to work out a plan for limited allocation of materials to small business men.
4. It urged Congress to build the Douglas Dam (TVA) without delay.
5. It approved a national program to triple production of 100-octane aviation gasoline.

Contract Distribution

The Contract Distribution Division of OPM reports that its three defense trains have completed their tours of more than 20,000 miles during which they were visited by representatives of 25,000 factories.

The Division has certified a number of communities to the War Department as being in need of contracts. These communities, which are faced with severe unemployment due to shortages of materials, include Evansville, Ind., Meadville, Pa., Kenosha and Racine, Wisc., Grand Rapids, Mich., Eatonton, Ga., Greenville, Mich., Ripon, Wisc., Mansfield, Ohio, Newton and Kellogg, Iowa and Muskegon, Mich. In addition the entire household washer and ironer industry has been so certified and has been given \$12,000,000 of orders for anti-aircraft gun mounts.

The Division now has a total of 95 field offices at which specifications are distributed, "bits and pieces" displayed, and negotiations facilitated between manufacturers and potential subcontractors.

Priorities and Allocations

On December 22, 46 commodities were under mandatory, industry-wide control to direct their distribution. Tin, iridium, direct-consumption sugar, hog bristles, and burlap were placed under control after November 22. Some of these orders impose drastic curtailments on production for civilian use. During the past 30 days, steel plates, tin, burlap, vanadium, and chlorine have been placed under direct allocation systems.

Limited blanket rating orders are issued to certain producers of defense items and to operators of certain indispensable services, such as mines, railroads, and municipal fire departments, to facilitate their procurement of essential materials, parts, etc. As of December 22, such orders had been issued to selected producers of 57 items. During the month preceding December 22, orders to producers of the following commodities were issued:

Armored half-track vehicles	Industrial explosives
Marine paint	Insecticides, germicides,
Blind-made products	and fungicides
Petroleum industry supplies	Smelter and refinery
Resistance welding alloy	products
electrodes	

Two additional suspension orders were issued on December 20 for violation of priority orders and regulations.

Conservation

In addition to the above-mentioned priorities orders with curtailment provisions, 15 limitation orders, which are also mandatory and industry-wide in character and which also restrict the production for civilian use of specified products, were outstanding on December 22. Three of these orders — those dealing with domestic vacuum cleaners, domestic cooking appliances, and automatic phonographs and amusement devices — were issued during the preceding 30 days. An additional limitation order concerning tin foil and lead foil was issued on November 24, and subsequently suspended for 30 days. The southeastern electric power limitation order remains in effect but has been relaxed in several particulars.

During December, several limitation orders were intensified so as to effect a more drastic reduction in production of civilian goods. For example, the reduced passenger and light truck production quotas previously announced for December were subjected to an additional 25 percent slash (to 38.7 percent of December 1940). January quotas were halved (to 24.5 percent of January 1941), and February allotments are being revoked pending an intensive study of the industry's problems.

A ban was imposed on the sale of new replacement tires until January 5 except on an A-3 or better preference rating, pending the formulation of a rationing plan to be administered with the aid of local rationing boards.

A campaign for salvaging waste paper, rags, metal, and old rubber has been launched. Various industries have been encouraged to adopt

standards and revise specifications in such a way as to conserve essential raw materials for defense.

Price Control

Price schedules were in effect for 57 commodities on December 22, including the following 18 schedules which had been issued during the preceding 30 days:

Used steel barrels or drums	Pepper
Douglas fir doors	Fats and oils
Asphalt or tarred roofing products	Douglas fir peeler logs
Second-hand railroad rail	Second-hand bags
Old rags	Reclaimed rubber
Civilian defense commodities	Wool floor coverings
Iron and steel resale products	Wool and wool products
Green coffee	Kapok
Cocoa beans and cocoa butter	Direct-consumption sugars

During the same period, the Office of Price Administration requested 19 industries to maintain existing prices and negotiated individual agreements to that effect with major producers in eight additional industries, thereby avoiding the necessity of issuing formal price ceilings. Mattress makers and crude oil producers were requested to rescind recent price advances. A comprehensive study of crude oil production costs is being undertaken by the Tariff Commission at the request of OPA.

The new floor coverings schedule prohibits unauthorized changes in quality of the product. Except as permitted by the schedule, specifications may not be changed without OPA approval.

Hide sales on the Chicago market are to be policed by an OPA inspection to prevent evasion of that schedule through "upgrading".

IX. STOCKPILE AND PUBLIC PURCHASES OF BASIC DEFENSE COMMODITIES

Strategic and critical materials are purchased by the Government:

(1) for stockpiles to be used only in case of an emergency with respect to the specific items concerned; (2) for stockpiles to be released only by OPM; and (3) for resale to industry currently upon receipt. The following table shows the status of selected items as of December 13:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Total Purchase Program</u>	<u>Balance on Hand in Stockpile</u>	<u>Purchased but Not Yet Delivered</u>	<u>Yet to be Purchased</u>
<u>Selected Strategic Materials</u>					
Antimony	Tons	27,000	7,822	21,373	2/
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	277	779	886
Diamonds	1,000 carats	6,410	794	129	5,487
Diamond dies	Dies	10,000 ^{1/}	3,814	3,647	2/
Manganese	1,000 l.t.	3,300	489	2,879	2/
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	155	82	1,801
Mercury	Flasks	35,000 ^{1/}	5,703	4,925	23,979
Mica	Tons	13,850	2,749	3,370	7,731
Nickel	Tons	15,000 ^{1/}	0	8,669	6,331
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	1,002 ^{1/}	1,491	333	2/
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	9,200	7,200	2,000	0
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900 ^{1/}	349	333	1,173
Silk	1,000 bales	50--100	10	—	90
Tin	1,000 l.t.	307 ^{1/}	50	59	198
Tungsten	Tons	30,500 ^{1/}	8,024	67,197	2/
<u>Selected Critical Materials</u>					
Aluminum	Metric tons	100,000 ^{1/}	0	401,326	2/
Copper	1,000 tons	600 ^{1/}	79	52	121
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	300	209 ^{2/}	79	0
Zinc	1,000 tons	80 ^{1/}	0	86	2/
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	250 ^{1/}	85	264	2/

^{1/} Part or all of this amount is for resale to industry.

^{2/} Purchases exceed recommended program.

^{3/} Includes 200,000 tons stored in Chile.

X. EMPLOYMENT, LABOR DISPUTES, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Employment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that total civil non-agricultural employment was 40,693,000 in November. The decrease of 83,000 from the preceding month is due primarily to seasonal recessions in the manufacturing, transportation, and finance and service groups. Factory employment decreased by 70,000, but the decline was of less than seasonal proportion. Sharp advances in aircraft and shipbuilding employment and moderate increases in a number of other industries were offset by seasonal losses in canning and clothing industries and by employment reduction due to curtailment and conservation of raw materials.

	<u>Nov. 1941</u>	<u>Change from</u>	
		<u>Oct. 1941</u>	<u>Nov. 1940</u>
Civil non-agricultural employment	40,693,000	-83,000	3,165,000
Manufacturing employees	12,728,000	-70,000	1,734,000
Federal Government, executive service	1,535,000	23,000	421,000
WPA employment	1,056,000	16,000	-763,000

Vocational Training

The Office of Education reports the status of pre-employment and supplementary courses in the vocational training program, as follows:

	<u>Pre-Employment and Refresher Courses</u>	<u>Supple- mentary Courses</u>	<u>Engineering, Science, and Management Courses</u>
<u>Total new registrations</u>			
September	54,948	86,127	18,753
October	61,141	78,277	61,959
<u>Number concluding training</u>			
September	49,479	73,140	18,850
October	58,252	63,981	7,123

Industrial Disputes

Preliminary BLS estimates indicate that the total number of strikes in progress during November was approximately 24 percent less than in October. The number of workers involved in November strikes was 4 percent less, and the number of man-days idle 26 percent less, than during October. Nevertheless, the November record was well above the 5-year average for the month. The man-days of idleness during all strikes in November amounted to about one-fourth of 1 percent of the total time worked.

	<u>November 1941*</u>	<u>October 1941*</u>	<u>Average for Nov. 1935-39</u>
Total number of strikes in progress during month	540	710	336
Total number of workers involved in these strikes	350,000	365,000	116,431
Total number of man-days idle during these strikes	1,450,000	1,960,000	1,229,731

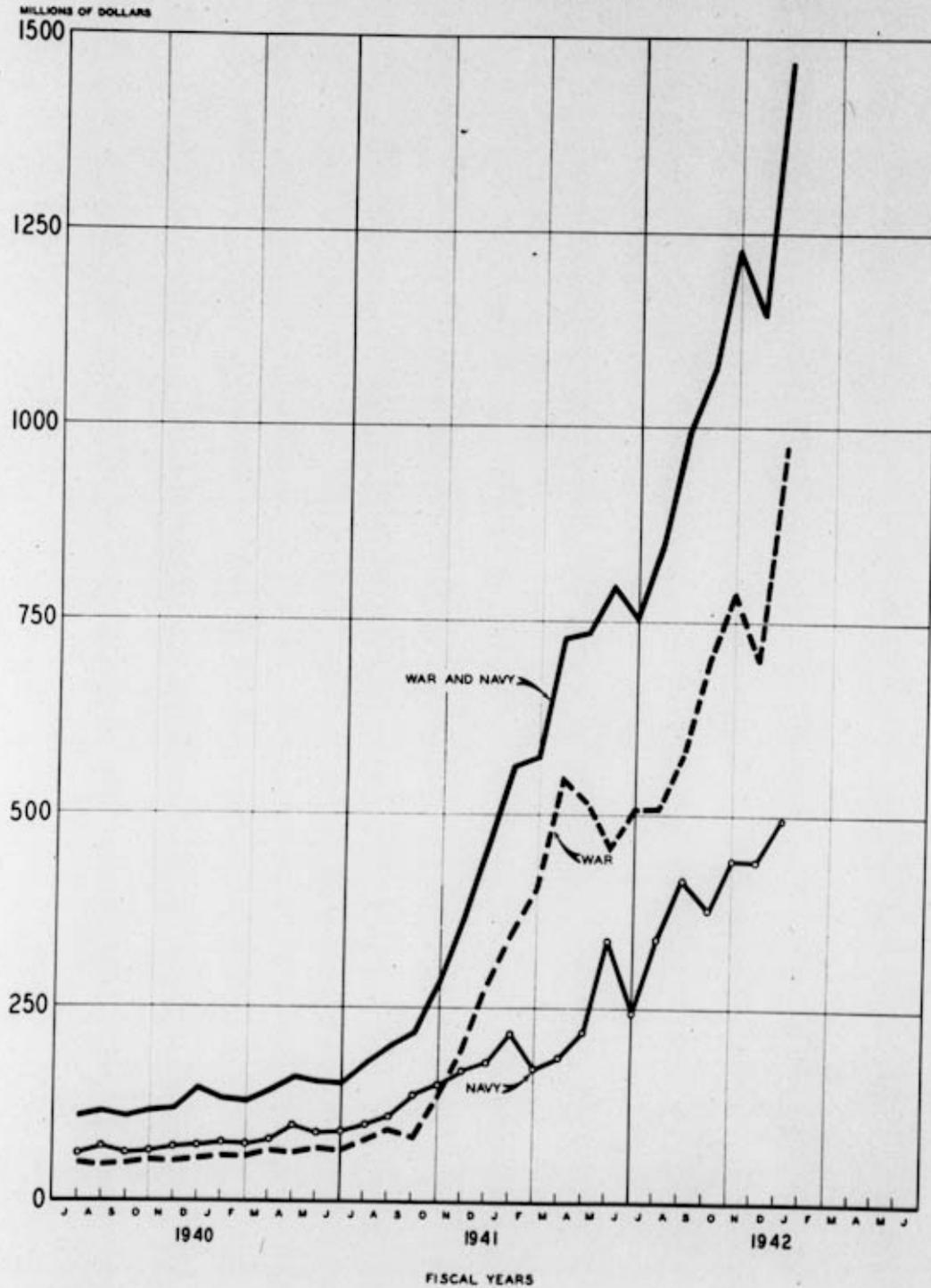
*Preliminary estimates.

XI. PROGRESS CHARTS

1. Monthly Cash Disbursements — War and Navy Departments
2. Monthly Airplane Deliveries
3. Military Airframe and Aircraft Engine Plants
4. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Aeronautical Personnel
5. Status of Major Aircraft Plant Expansion Projects
6. Army Active Duty Personnel
7. Navy and Marine Corps Active Duty Personnel
8. Construction Status of Battleships, Aircraft Carriers,
Large and Heavy Cruisers
9. Construction Status of Light Cruisers
10. Percent of Completion of Destroyers and Submarines
11. Deliveries of Destroyers and Submarines
12. U. S. Maritime Commission Shipbuilding Program
13. Strategic Materials Purchasing Program
14. Defense Housing Program

CHART I

MONTHLY CASH DISBURSEMENTS WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS



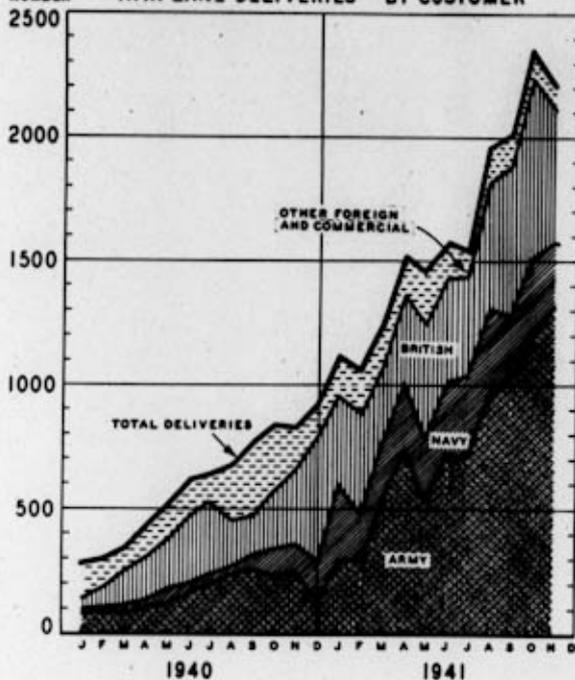
NOTE: ONLY DISBURSEMENT FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDED FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT

SOURCE: DAILY TREASURY STATEMENTS

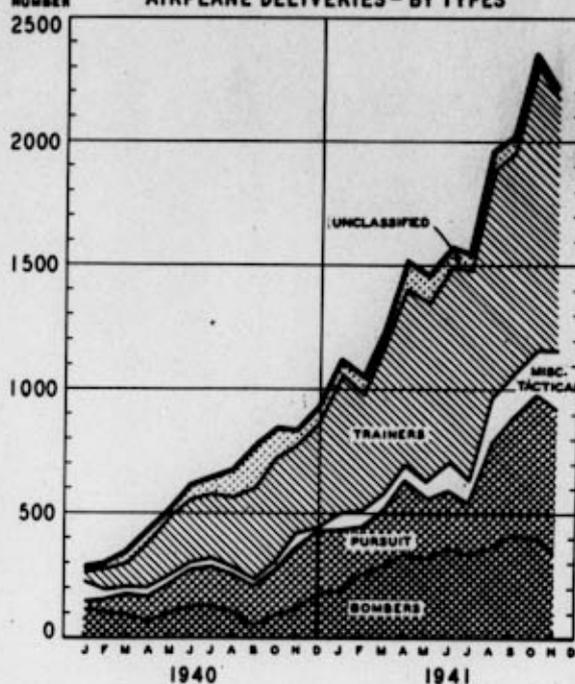
CHART 2

MONTHLY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES BY MANUFACTURES OF MILITARY AIRPLANES

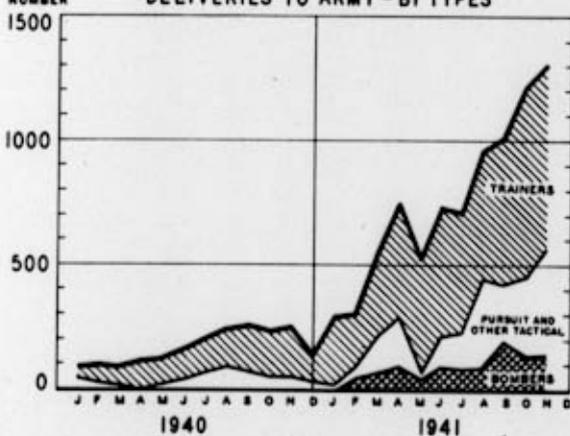
AIRPLANE DELIVERIES - BY CUSTOMER



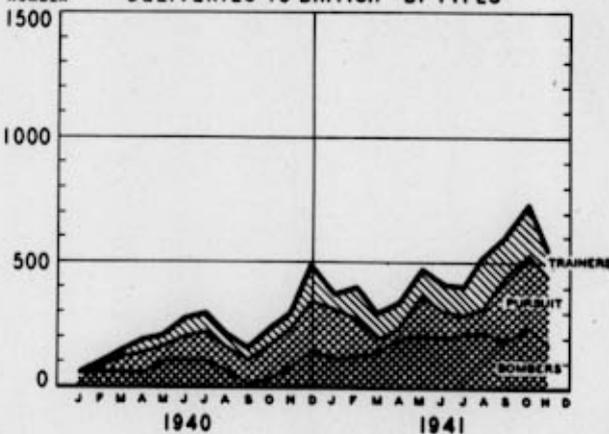
AIRPLANE DELIVERIES - BY TYPES



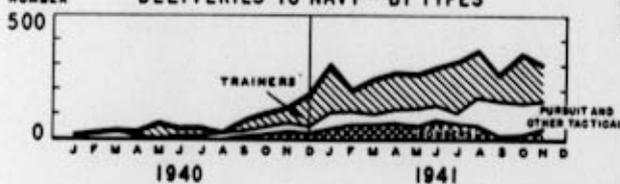
DELIVERIES TO ARMY - BY TYPES



DELIVERIES TO BRITISH - BY TYPES



DELIVERIES TO NAVY - BY TYPES



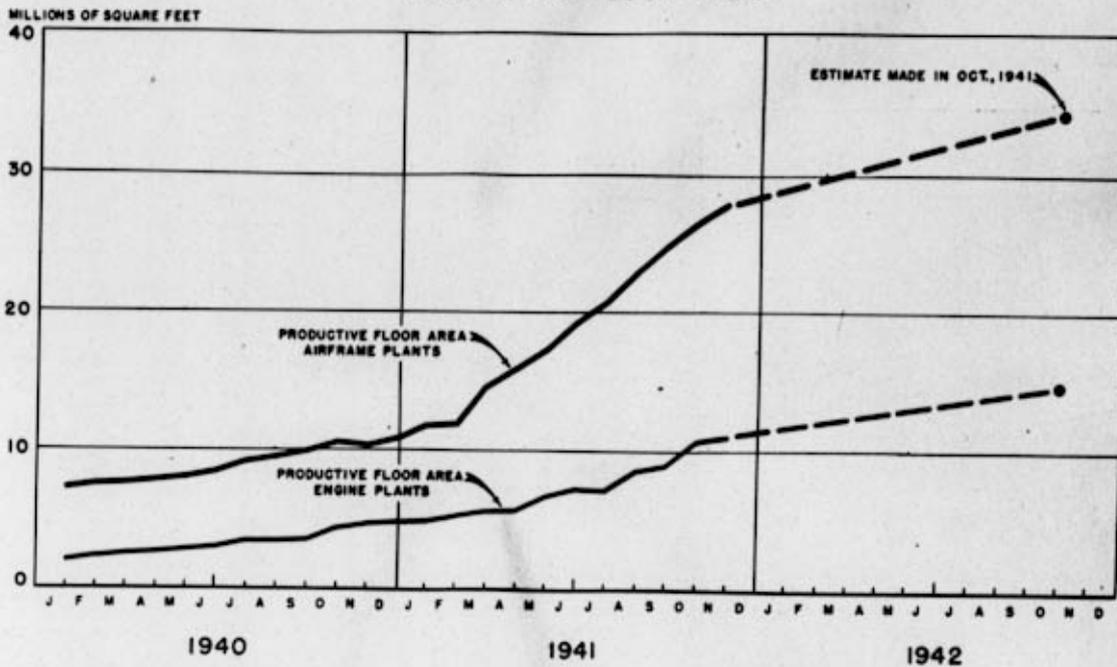
DELIVERIES TO OTHERS - BY TYPES
COMMERCIAL AND OTHER FOREIGN



NOTE: PLANE DELIVERIES BY MAKER OF COMMERCIAL PLANES ONLY, NOT INCLUDED.
DEFENSE AID AIRPLANES ARE INCLUDED IN ARMY AND NAVY DELIVERIES.

MILITARY AIRFRAME AND AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANTS

PRODUCTIVE FLOOR AREA



NUMBER OF PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYEES

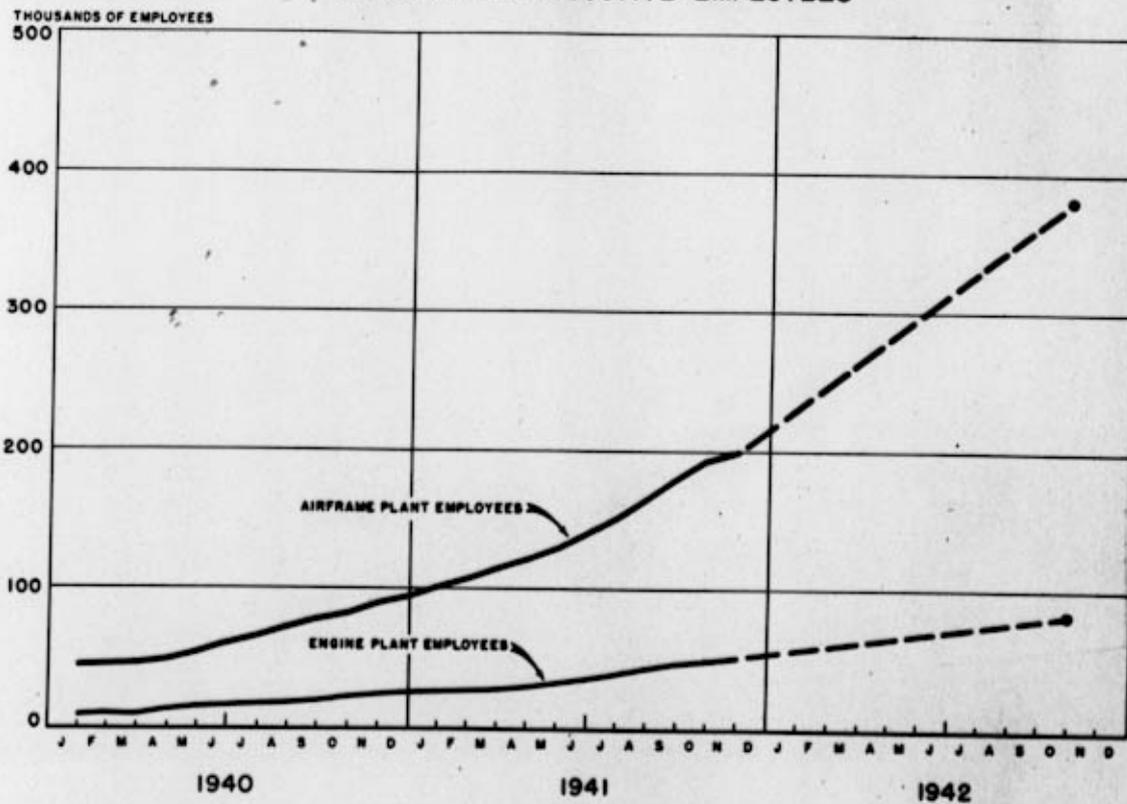
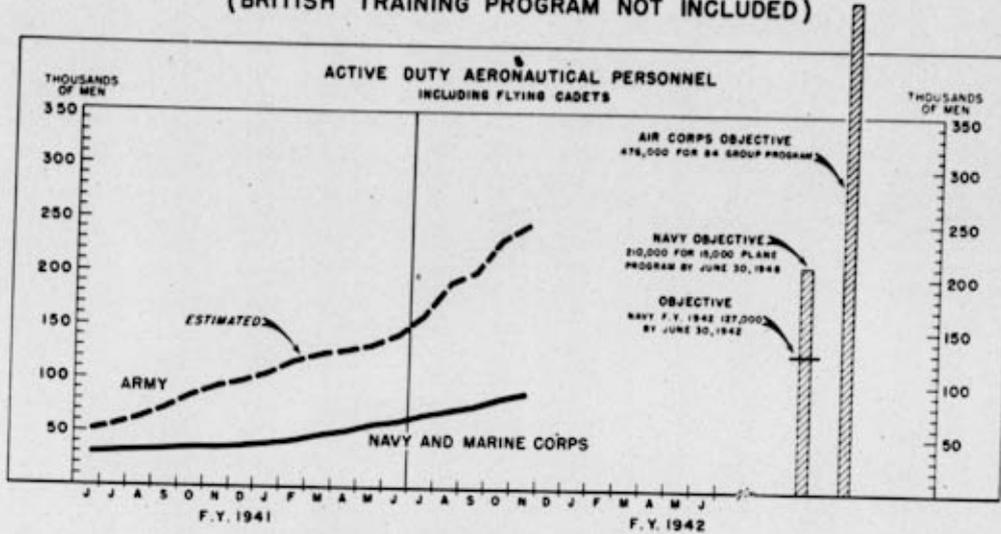
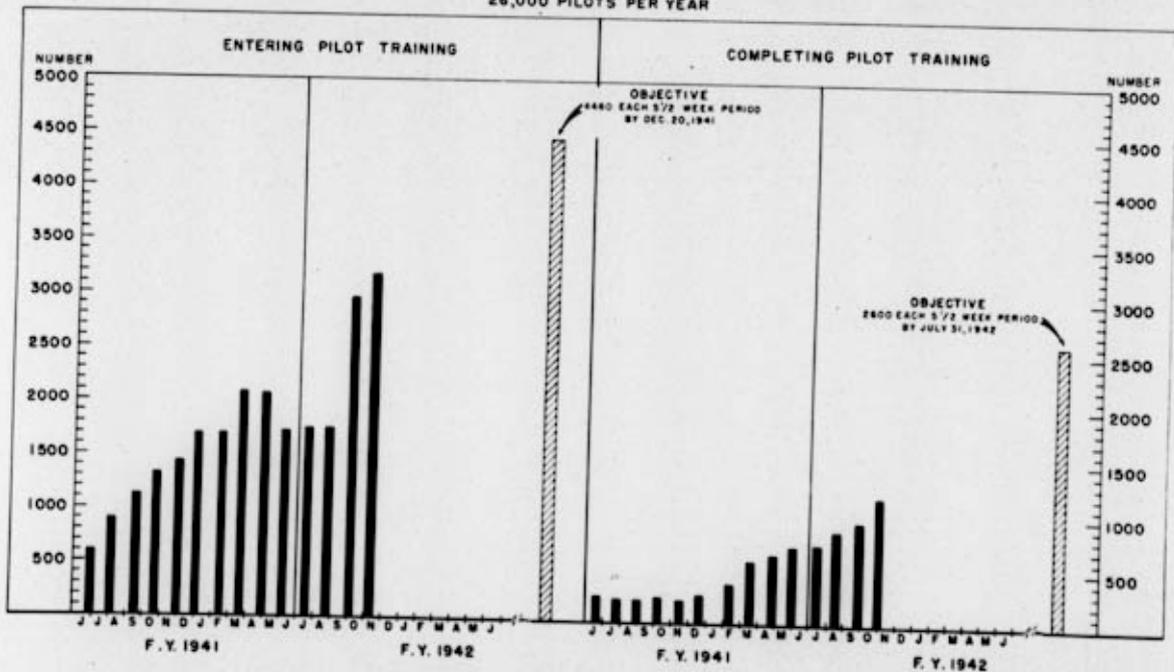


CHART 4

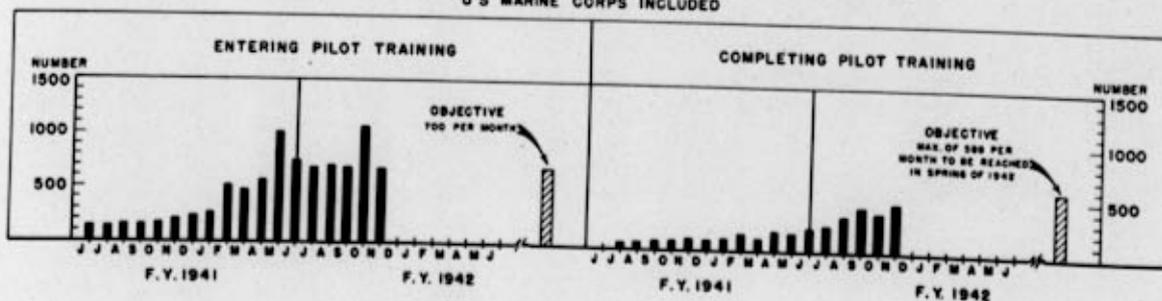
ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL
(BRITISH TRAINING PROGRAM NOT INCLUDED)



US ARMY AIR CORPS PILOT TRAINING
26,000 PILOTS PER YEAR



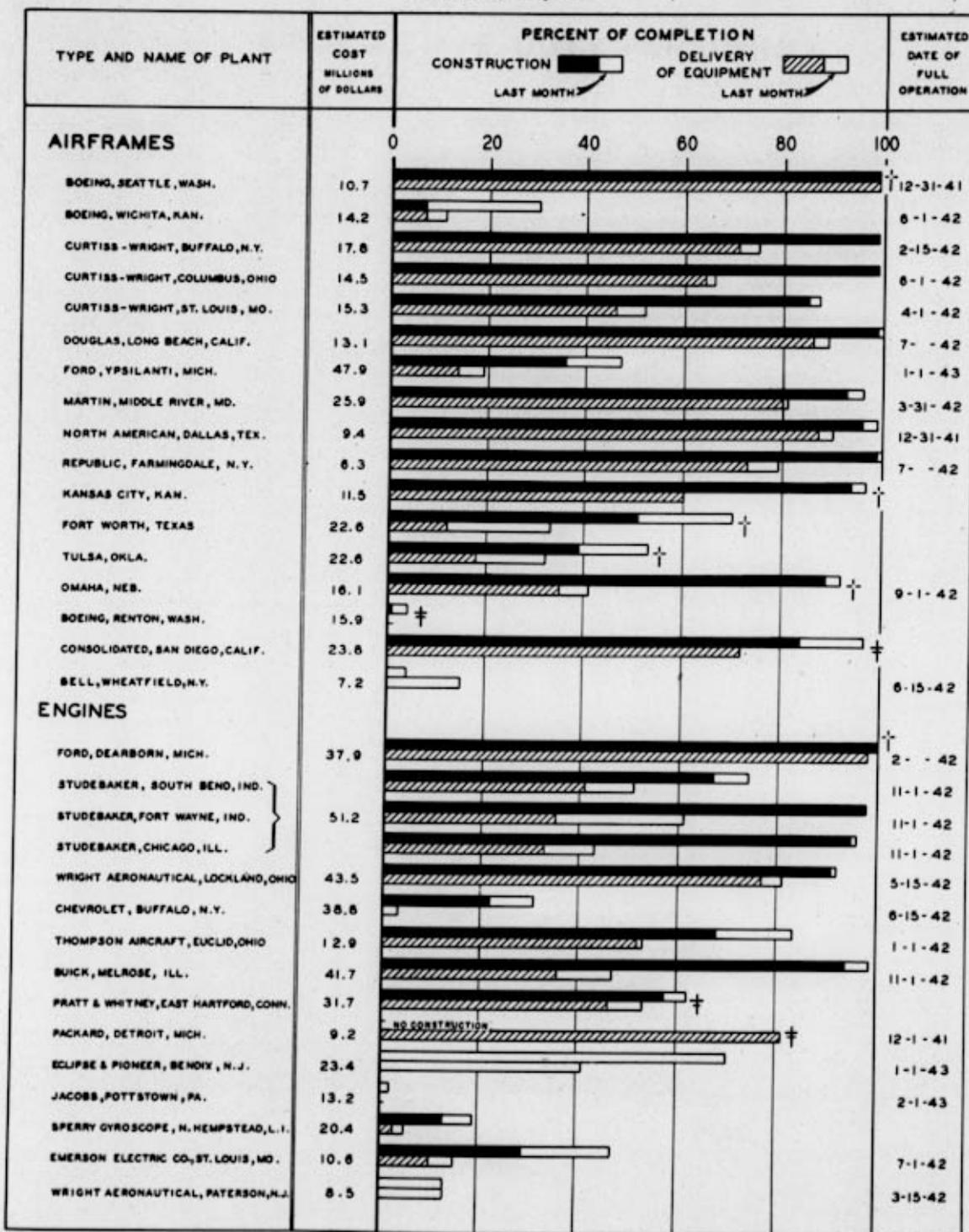
US NAVY - BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PILOT TRAINING
US MARINE CORPS INCLUDED



STATUS OF MAJOR AIRCRAFT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECTS*

ARMY, NAVY, AND DPC, INCLUDING DEFENSE AID PROJECTS

AS OF DEC. 15, 1941



* THIS CHART IS DESIGNED TO REFLECT THE GENERAL STATUS OF THE PROGRAM. IT IS BASED ON DATA FROM SEVERAL SOURCES AND MAY NOT AGREE IN DETAIL WITH OTHER REPORTS AS CHANGES ARE CONSTANTLY BEING MADE AND BASIS OF REPORTING MAY BE DIFFERENT - THEREFORE IT IS SUBJECT TO CORRECTION.

† DOES NOT INCLUDE ADDITIONS

CHART 6

ARMY ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

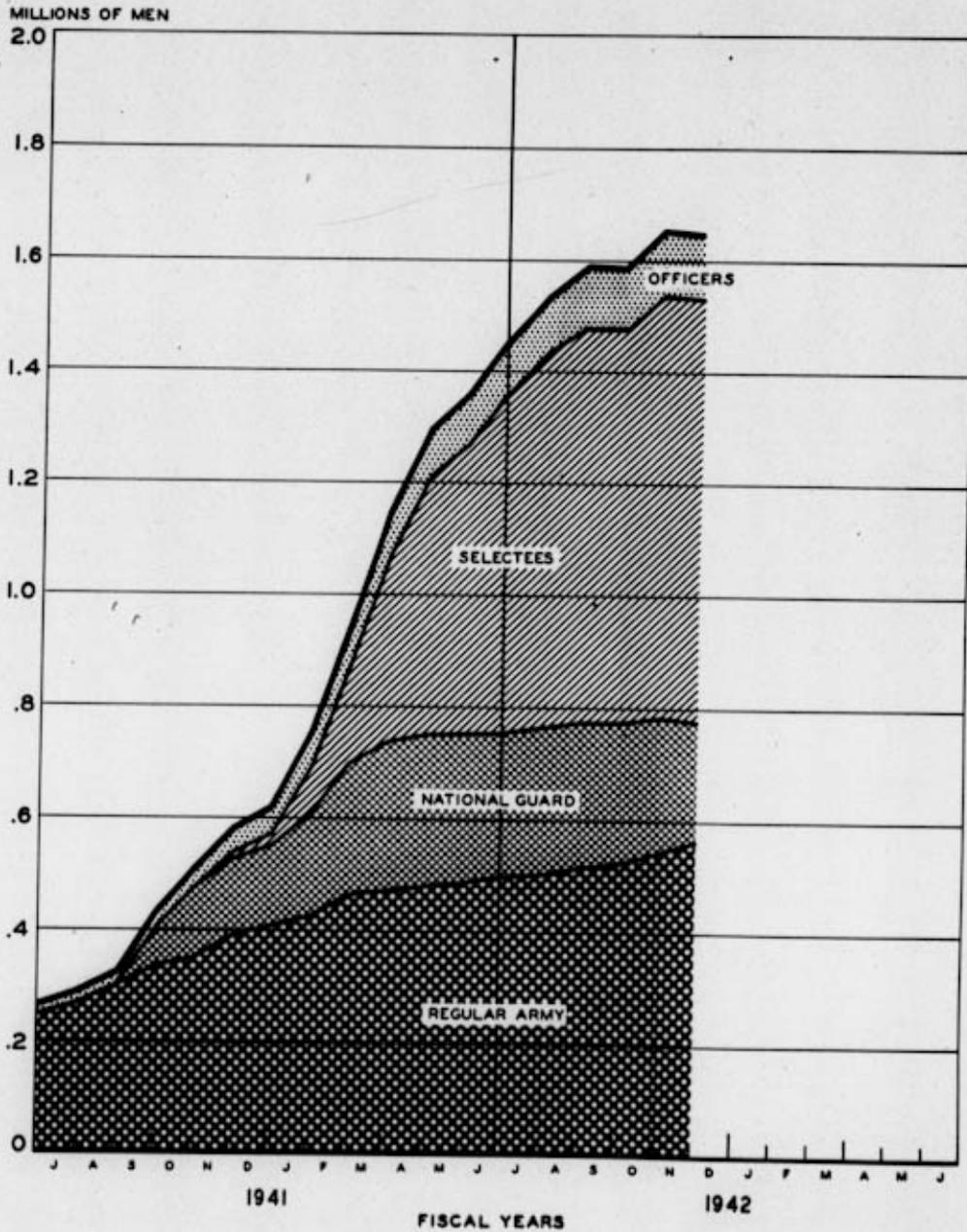
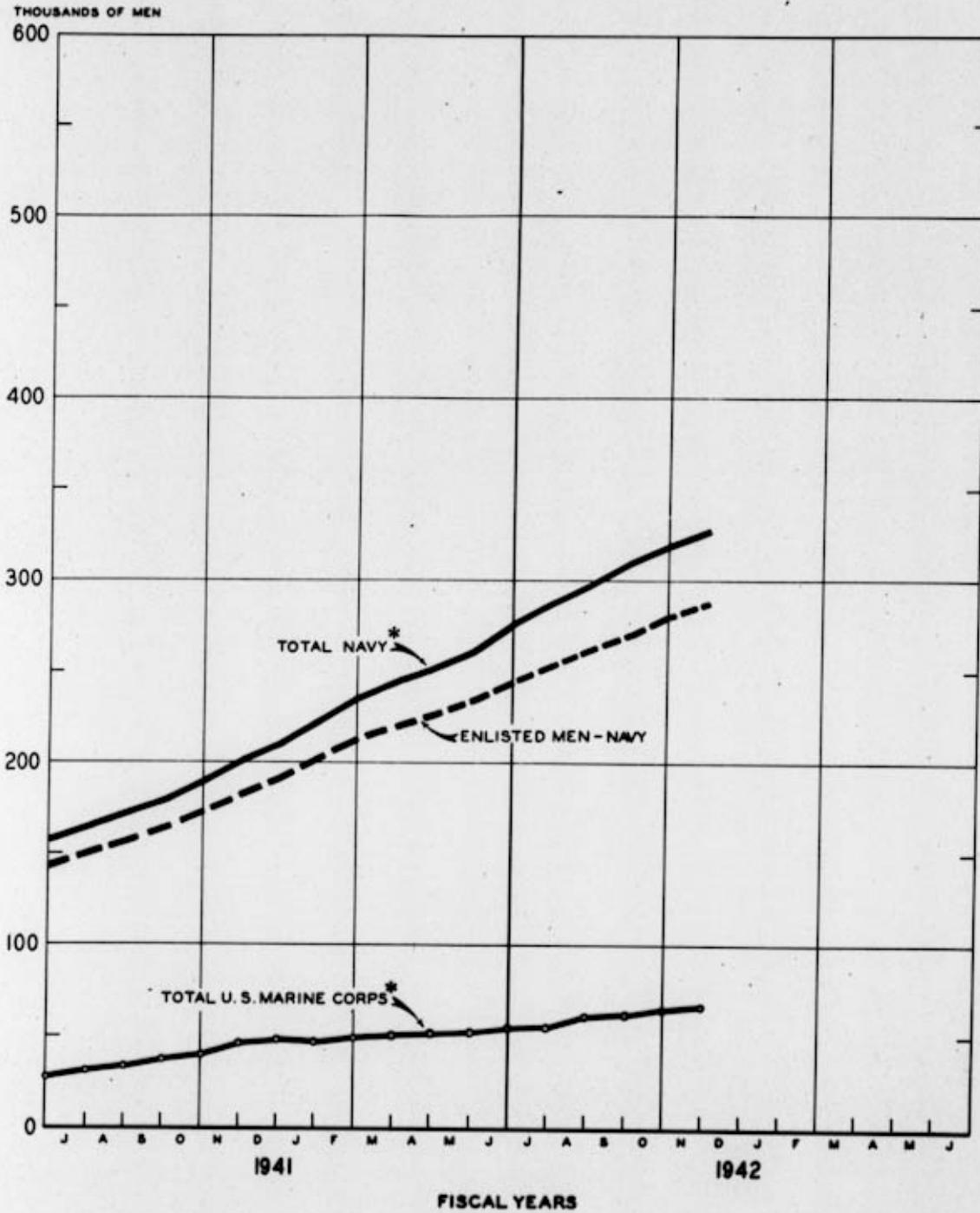


CHART 7

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

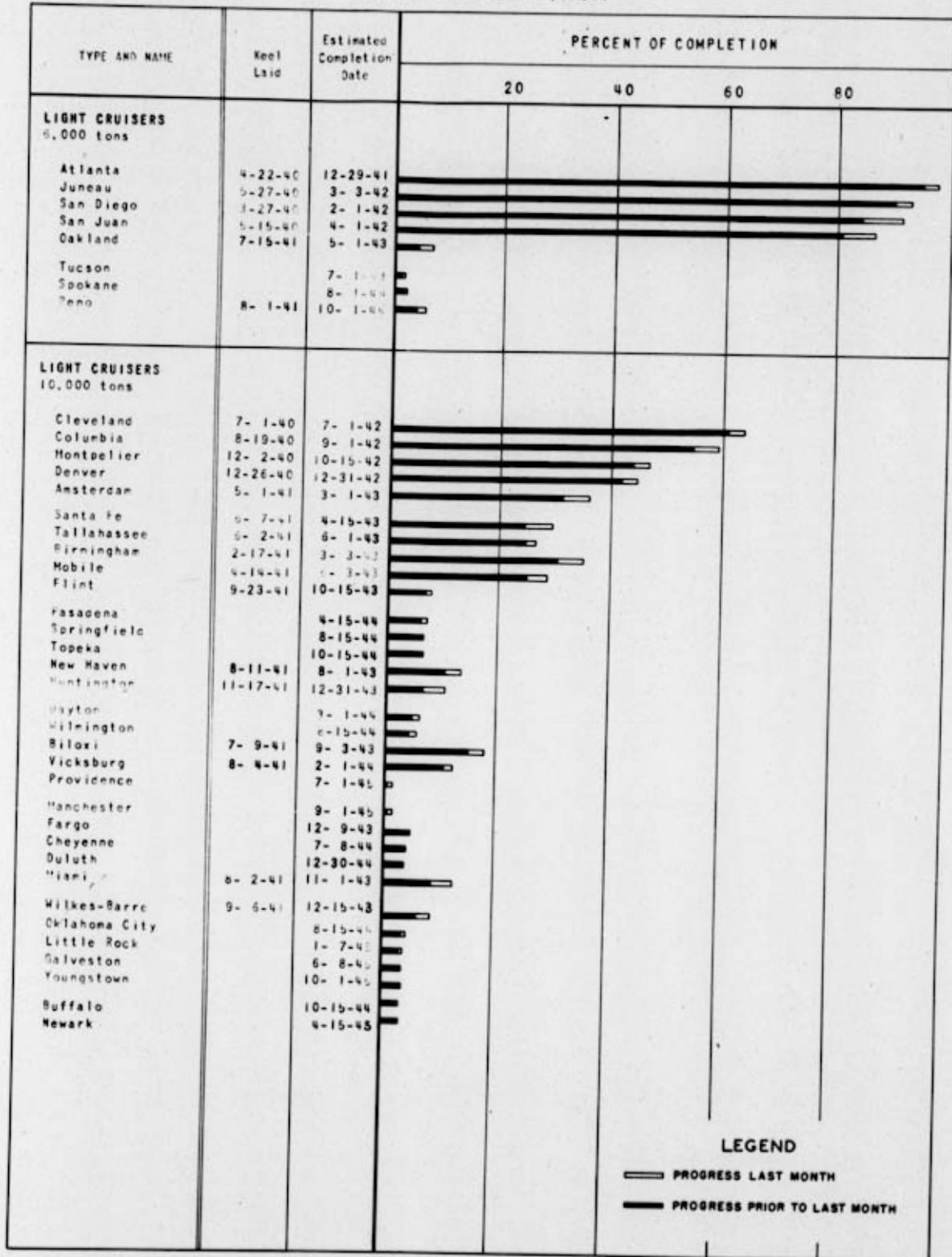


* INCLUDES COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AVIATION CADETS, ENLISTED MEN AND NURSES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN REGULAR AND RESERVE UNITS.

CHART 9

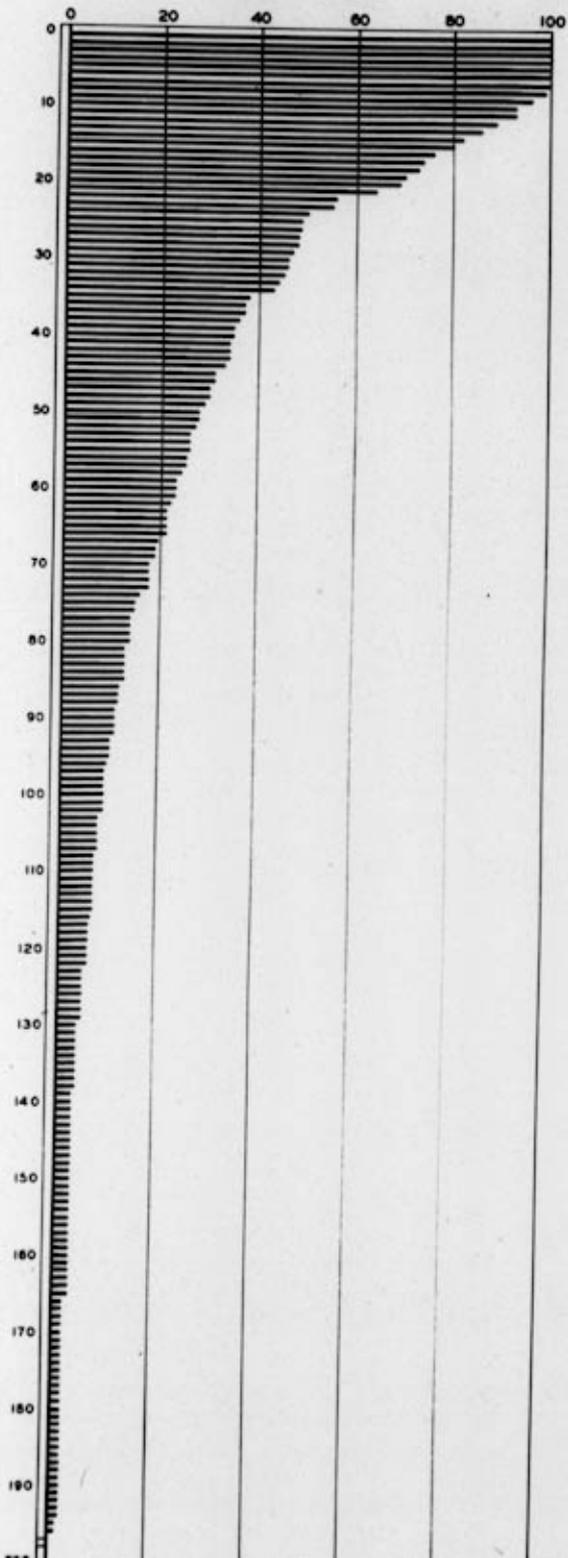
CONSTRUCTION STATUS OF LIGHT CRUISERS

AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1941

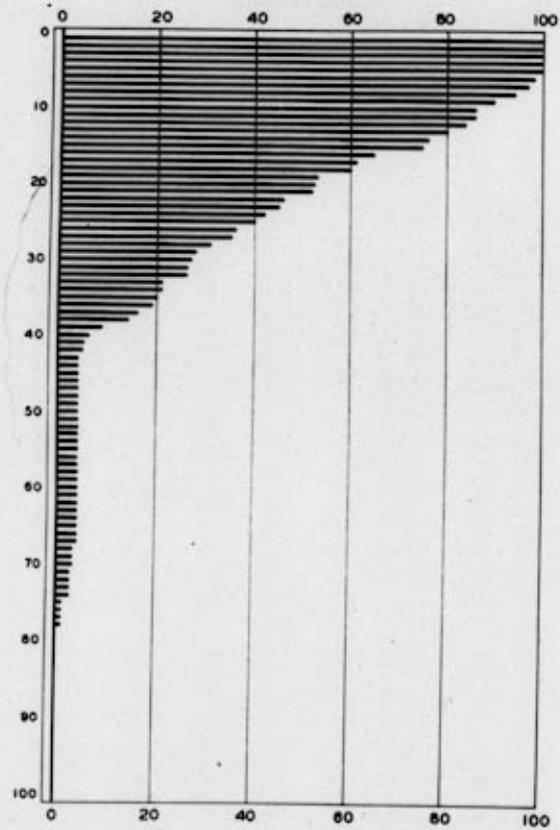


AS OF DEC. 1, 1941

DESTROYERS



SUBMARINES



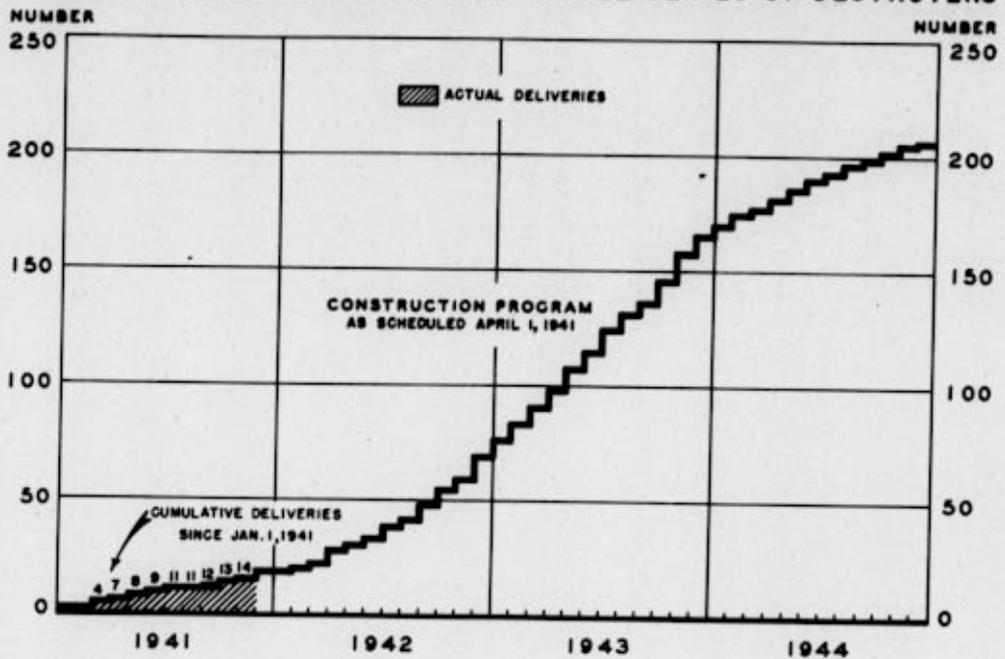
LEGEND

 VESSELS CONTRACTED FOR
BUT NO PROGRESS
REPORTED

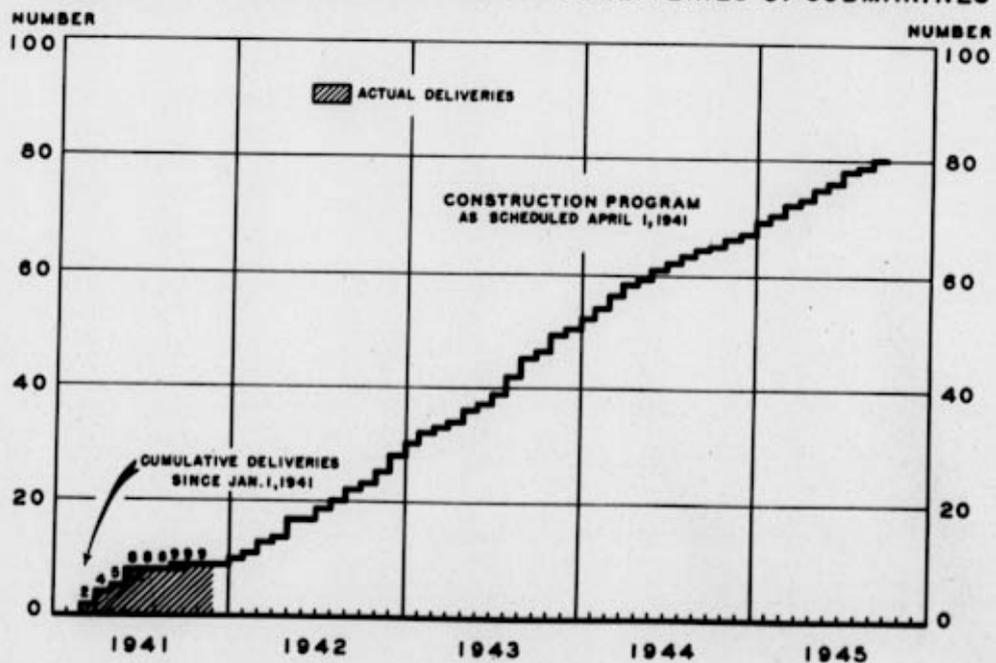
CHART II

DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS



CUMULATIVE SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL DELIVERIES OF SUBMARINES

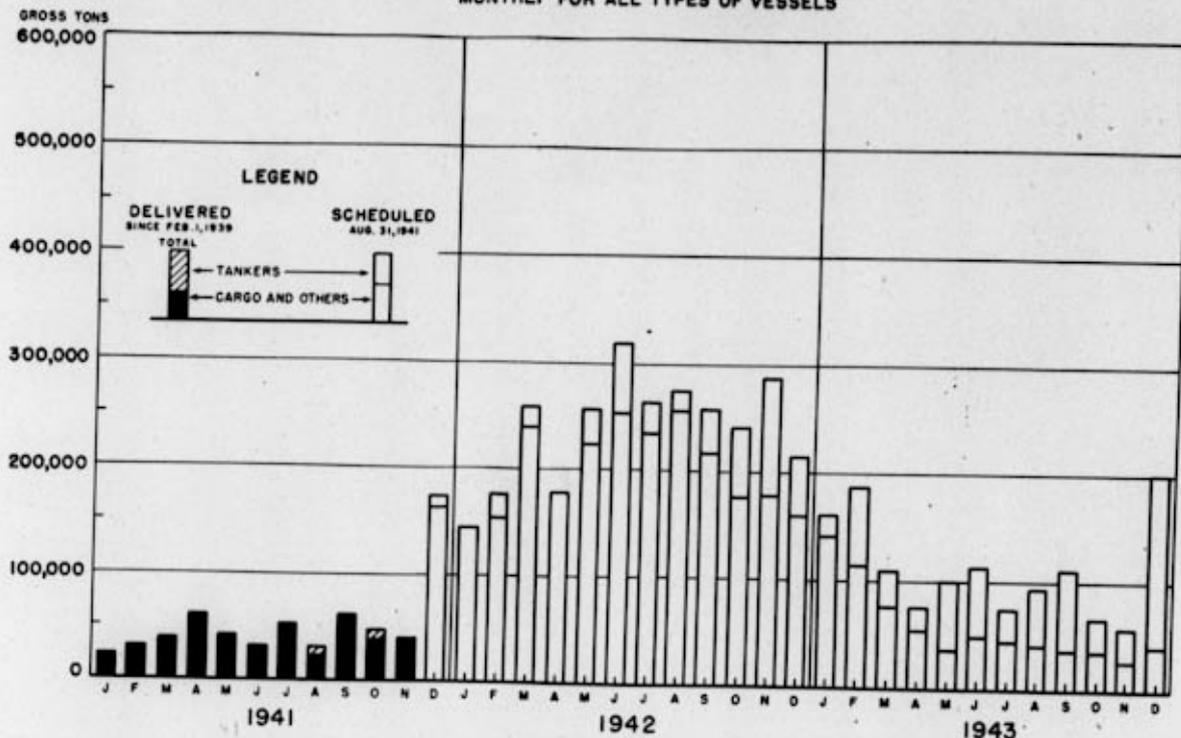


CALENDAR YEARS

U S MARITIME COMMISSION SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

BASED ON CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUGUST 31, 1941

GROSS TONS DELIVERED AND SCHEDULED MONTHLY FOR ALL TYPES OF VESSELS



GROSS TONS DELIVERED AND SCHEDULED CUMULATIVE FOR ALL TYPES OF VESSELS

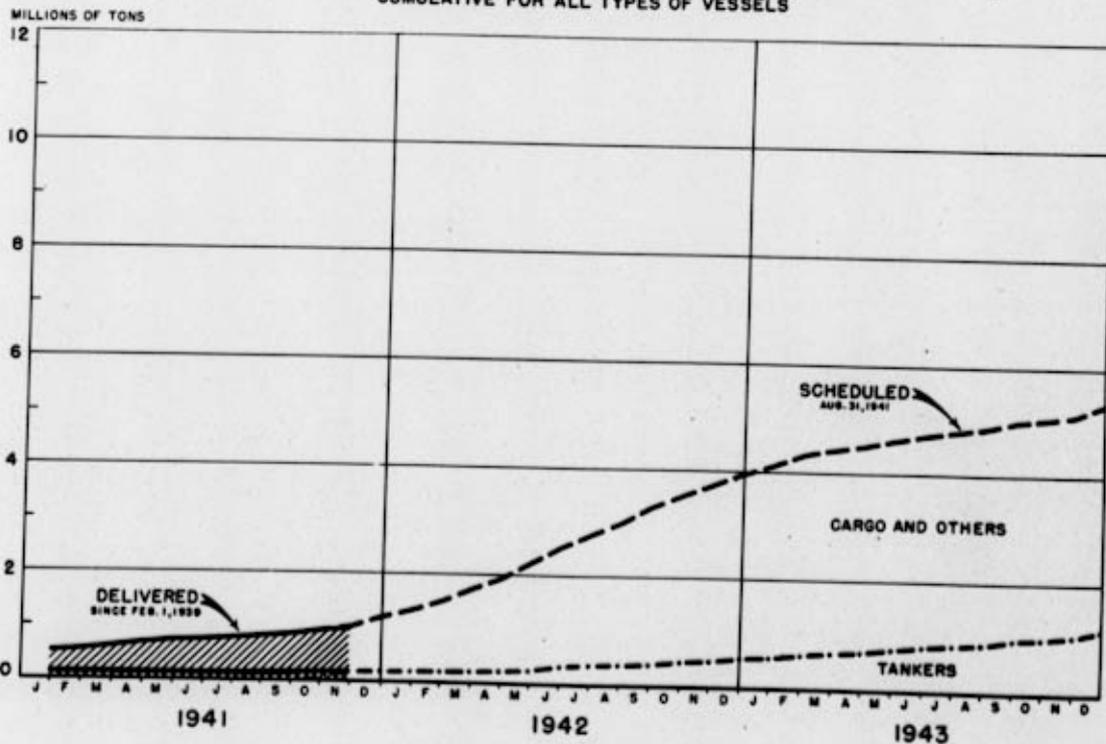
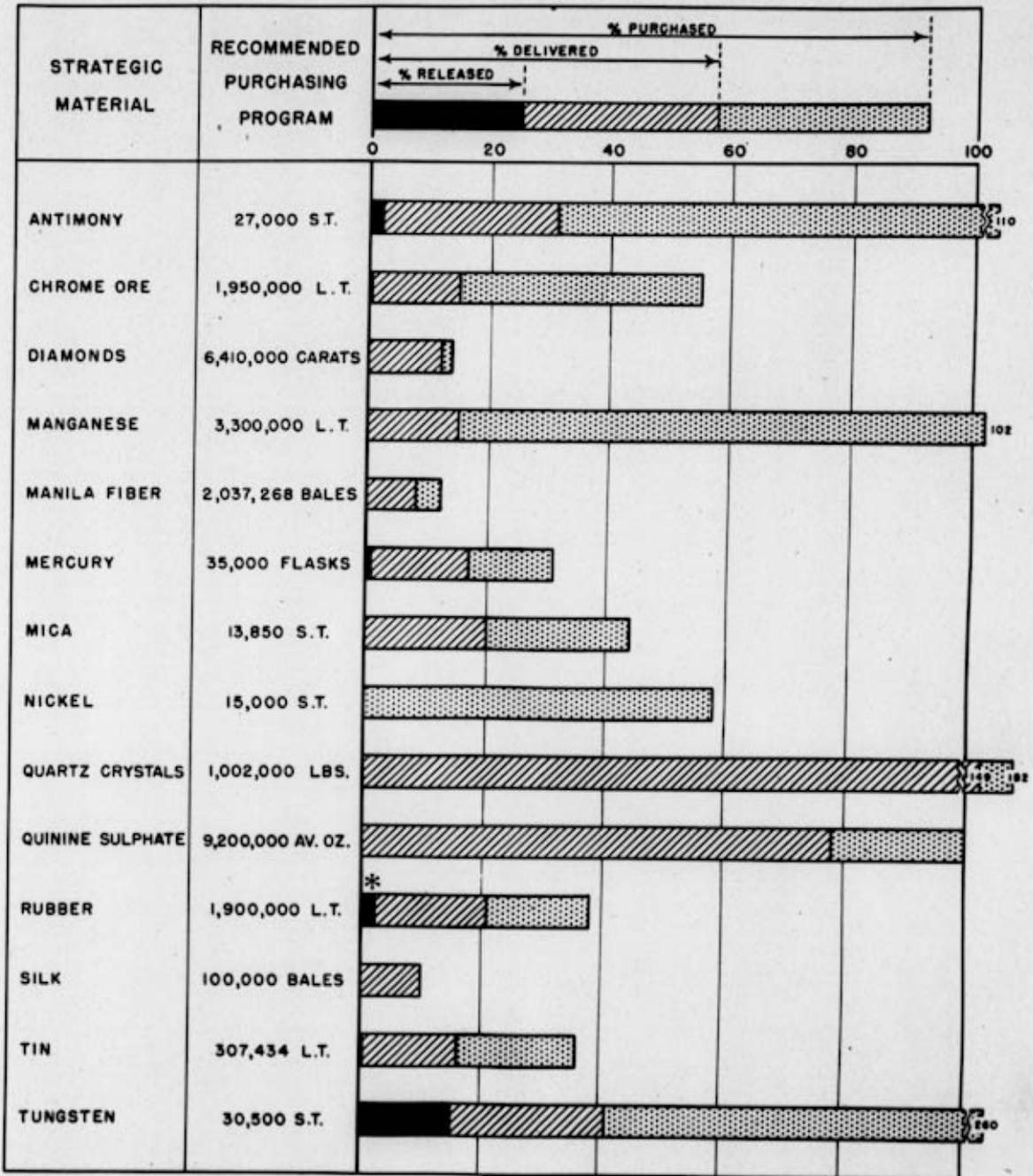


CHART 13

STRATEGIC MATERIALS PURCHASING PROGRAM

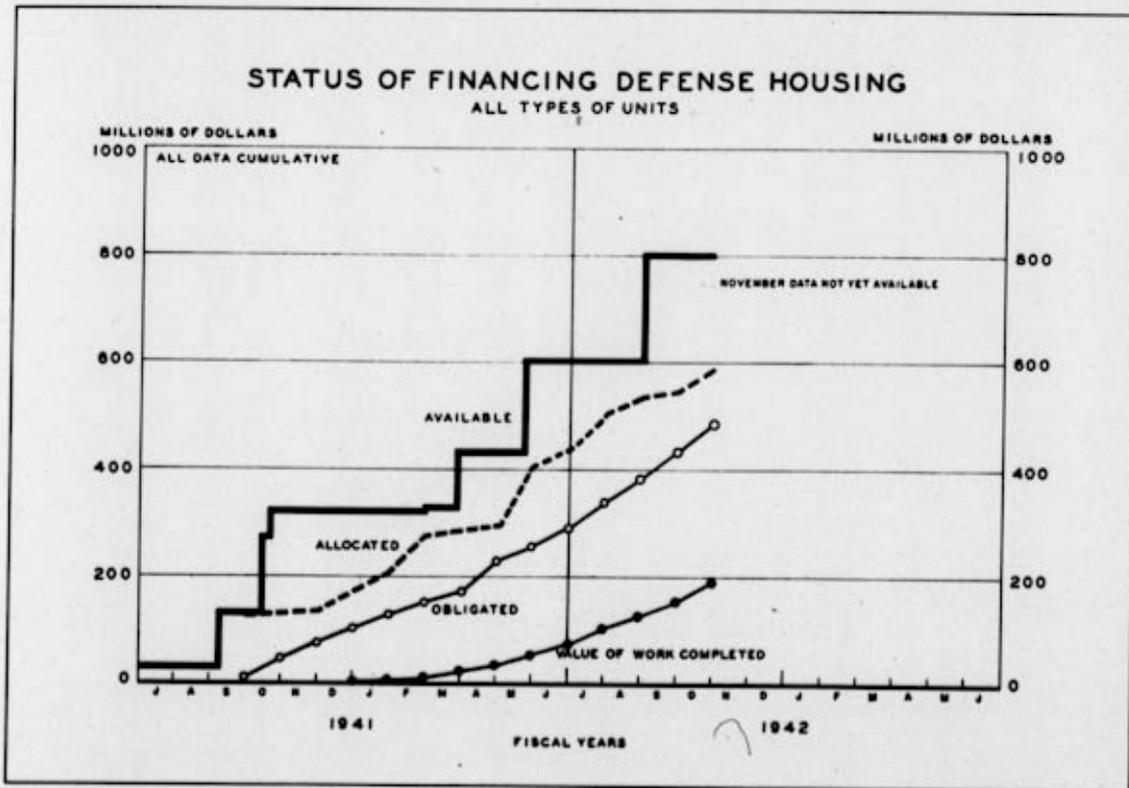
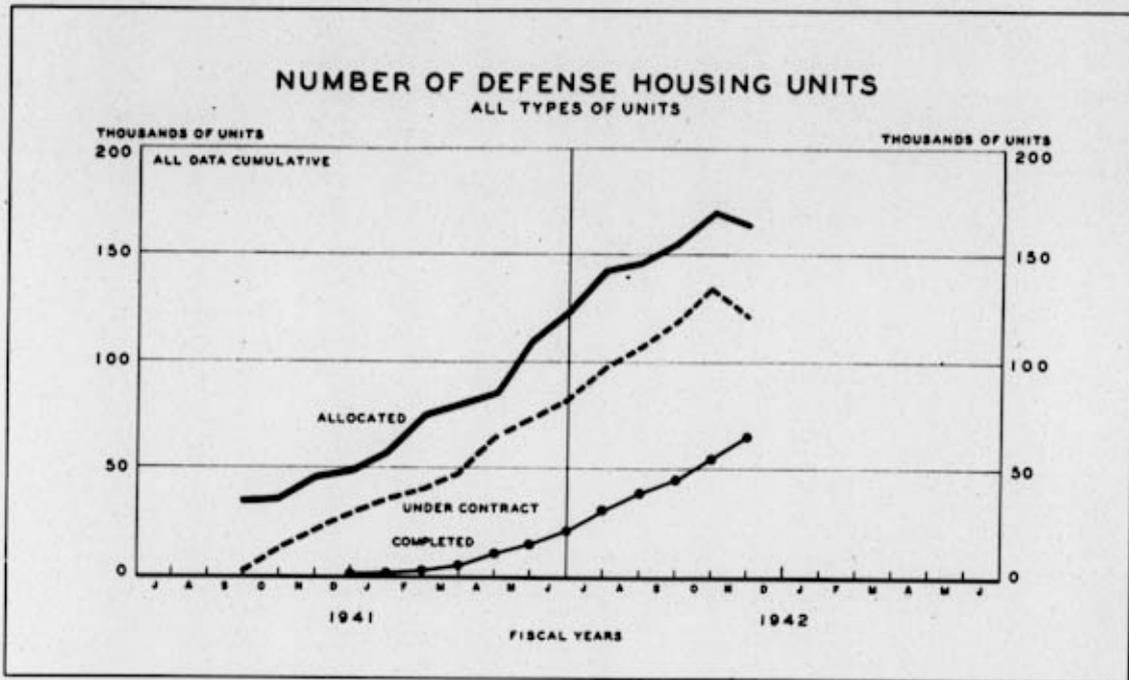
(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

• AS OF DEC. 13, 1941



*QUANTITY DISPOSED OF INCLUDES 16,000 LONG TONS DESTROYED BY FIRE

DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM



PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Bureau of the Budget:Progress
Rpts.Natl.Def.:Jan.-Mar.1942
Box 95