

PROGRESS REPORT  
ON  
NATIONAL WAR PROGRAM

January 31, 1942

Prepared by  
Bureau of the Budget  
Executive Office of the President

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

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## CONTENTS

	Page
I. Summary .....	1
II. Defense Finances .....	2
III. Aeronautical Program .....	4
IV. New Production Facilities .....	18
V. Army .....	20
VI. Navy .....	28
VII. Maritime Commission .....	35
VIII. Coast Guard .....	38
IX. Atlantic Bases on British Possessions .....	39
X. Stockpile and Public Purchases of Basic Defense Commodities .....	40
XI. Employment, Vocational Training, and Labor Disputes .....	41
XII. Production and Price Controls .....	43
XIII. Progress Charts .....	47

## I. SUMMARY

Financing: Approximately \$83,000,000,000 has been authorized by Congress for war purposes—an increase of \$11,000,000,000 for January. One billion dollars worth of defense savings bonds were sold in January.

Aircraft Production: 2,489 airplanes were produced in December, bringing the total production for 1941 to 20,480:

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tactical	3,237	1,632	4,109	1,091	10,069
Training	6,002	1,719	1,465	475	9,661
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Total	9,239	3,351	5,574	2,316	20,480

Airplane Inventories: On December 31, the Army and Navy reported on hand the following number of airplanes of varying degrees of fitness:

	<u>Tactical</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	5,232	7,498	12,730
Navy	3,250	2,464	5,714

Military Personnel: Active duty strength on December 31, 1941:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	119,000	1,595,000	1,714,000
Navy	38,600	315,800	354,400
Marine Corps	4,100	71,200	75,300
Coast Guard	<u>1,800</u>	<u>25,600</u>	<u>27,400</u>
Total	163,500	2,007,600	2,171,100

Ship Construction: One light cruiser, two destroyers, and two submarines were completed during December. Under the program of the Maritime Commission, six ships aggregating 47,000 gross tons were completed and 20 launched during the month.

II. DEFENSE FINANCES

Appropriations

Through January 31, Congress had made appropriations and other authorizations for national defense amounting to 83 billion dollars for F. Y. 1941 and 1942. This represents an increase of 11 billion dollars during January.

	<u>F.Y. 1941</u>	<u>F.Y. 1942</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>( I n b i l l i o n s )</u>		
Appropriations and contract authorizations:*			
Army .....	\$13.138	\$31.374	\$44.512
Navy (including Coast Guard)...	4.414	7.119	11.533
Defense Aid .....	7.000	5.985	12.985
Maritime Commission .....	.469	1.879	2.348
Defense Housing .....	.420	.600	1.020
Other defense activities .....	<u>.617</u>	<u>1.498</u>	<u>2.115</u>
Subtotal .....	\$26.058	\$48.455	\$74.513
Estimated appropriations required beyond F.Y. 1942 for completion of the expanded Navy .....			<u>8.898</u>
Total .....			\$83.411

\*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

The total Federal expenditures for the war effort in December were approximately \$2,000,000,000. Army, Navy, and Defense Aid disbursements were as follows:

	<u>Cash Disbursements</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>July 1, 1940 to Dec. 31, 1941</u>
Army	\$975,757,000	\$7,888,537,000
Navy	493,647,000	4,726,232,000
Defense Aid	256,159,000	910,106,000
Total	\$1,725,563,000	\$13,524,875,000

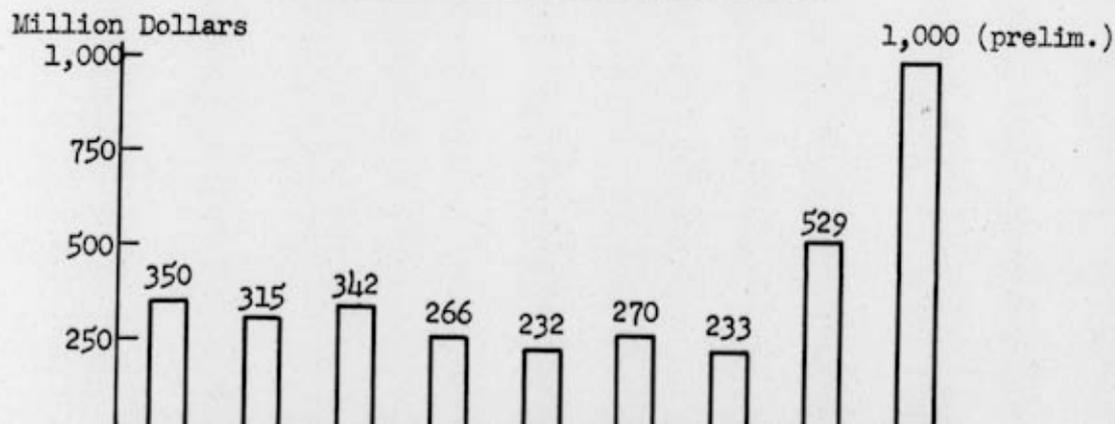
## Gross Debt

The gross debt increased \$2,898,000,000 during December to a total of \$57,938,000,000 on December 31.

## Defense Savings Bonds

Preliminary figures indicate that the sale of defense savings bonds during January will reach one billion dollars. The December sales were 529 million dollars.

### Monthly Defense Savings Bond Sales



### III. AERONAUTICAL PROGRAM

#### Airplane Production for 1941

Manufacturers of military types of airplanes in the United States produced and had accepted 20,480 airplanes of all types in 1941. Of these, 19,730 were classified by the Air Corps as military types -- 10,069 tactical and 9,661 training planes.

Acceptances of Airplanes by All Customers, for 1941  
(As reported by the Army Air Corps for U.S. Manufacturers of Military Types)

	M i l i t a r y   T y p e s							Unclas- sified	Total
	T a c t i c a l						Train- ing		
	B o m b e r s			Pursuit	Other Tact.	Total Tact.			
	Heavy	Med.	Light						
<u>1941</u>									
Jan.	0	23	152	258	62	495	566	44	1,105
Feb.	13	33	202	202	60	510	472	63	1,045
Mar.	10	38	235	222	55	560	602	65	1,227
Apr.	27	70	247	289	62	695	707	106	1,508
May	13	73	229	252	66	633	713	111	1,457
June	10	97	257	226	116	706	791	71	1,568
July	2	80	263	202	85	632	853	57	1,542
Aug.	19	103	234	437	177	970	915	72	1,957
Sept.	32	80	296	474	176	1,058	895	65	2,018
Oct.	42	82	280	571	187	1,162	1,157	38	2,357
Nov.	55	36	238	595	237	1,161	1,007	39	2,207
Dec.	93	156	314	690	234	1,487	983	19	2,489
Total	316	871	2,947	4,418	1,517	10,069	9,661	750	20,480

The production of military types increased from a monthly rate of

The distribution of the 1941 aircraft production, by customer and type, is shown in the following table:

Airplane Acceptances for 1941 by Customer and Type\*  
(As reported by the Army Air Corps)

Type	Army	Navy	Defense Aid	British	Other Foreign	Commercial	Total
Bomber, heavy	158	3	-	155	-	-	316
Bomber, medium	434	212	-	189	36	-	871
Bomber, light	216	384	470	1,827	50	-	2,947
Pursuit, 2-engine	195	-	-	13	-	-	208
Pursuit, 1-engine	1,667	372	175	1,894	102	-	4,210
Total combat	2,670	971	645	4,078	188	-	8,552
Observation	451	521	-	7	1	-	980
Transport	116	140	61	24	46	150	537
Total tactical	3,237	1,632	706	4,109	235	150	10,069
Primary trainer	2,880	1,247	5	-	117	285	4,534
Basic trainer	1,829	-	-	-	12	-	1,841
Advanced trainer	1,293	472	-	1,465	38	18	3,286
Total trainers	6,002	1,719	5	1,465	167	303	9,661
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	7	743	750
Grand total	9,239	3,351	711	5,574	409	1,196	20,480

Almost one-half of the heavy bomber production (only 316) and over 40 percent of all tactical airplanes produced in 1941 went to the British.

\*This table shows the initial allocations of airplanes but does not reflect subsequent redistribution or transfer between customers.

The following table shows a breakdown of the 2,489 airplanes accepted in December, by type and customer:

Airplane Acceptances for December, by Type and Customer\*  
(As reported by the Army Air Corps)

Type	Army	Navy	Defense Aid	British	Other Foreign	Commercial	Total
Bomber, heavy	64	0	0	29	0	0	93
Bomber, medium	92	33	0	31	0	0	156
Bomber, light	1	18	176	119	0	0	314
Pursuit, 2-engine	53	0	0	1	0	0	54
Pursuit, 1-engine	292	5	141	198	0	0	636
Total combat	502	56	317	378	0	0	1,253
Observation	45	100	0	0	1	0	146
Transport	10	31	36	0	8	3	88
Total tactical	557	187	353	378	9	3	1,487
Primary trainer	376	67	5	0	4	7	459
Basic trainer	163	0	0	0	0	0	163
Advanced trainer	187	67	0	96	0	11	361
Total trainers	726	134	5	96	4	18	983
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	1	18	19
Grand total	1,283	321	358	474	14	39	2,489

OPM figures indicate that about 25 percent more man hours of productive labor were used by the manufacturers of military airplanes in December than in November. The December employment was 45,000,000 man hours, as compared to 36,000,000 in November.

\*Here, again, the table shows the initial allocation of production and does not reflect subsequent redistribution or transfers between customers.

Over 11,500,000 pounds of airframes were delivered in December-- an increase of 41 percent over November and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the amount delivered in January 1941.

With 1,362 airplanes delivered between January 1st and 15th as compared with 949 for the first half of December, it looks as if January production will be considerably ahead of December.

The distribution of the 1,362 airplanes against customer contracts was as follows:

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Defense Aid</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>Other Foreign</u>	<u>Commer- cial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bombers	32	68	16	42	0	0	158
Pursuits	175	91	28	142	7	0	443
Service combat	48	12	41	0	5	14	120
Trainers	<u>490</u>	<u>46*</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>641</u>
Total	745	217	89	209	68	34	1,362

\*Produced by a Canadian manufacturer.

Army Air ForcesA. Airplanes

The Army reported 12,730 airplanes on hand December 31, a net increase of 1,933 during the month. There were in all 2,289 airplanes acquired during the month through deliveries to the account of the Air Corps, transfers from the British and Defense Aid contracts, and repossessed Air Corps contracts. The following table shows by types the December deliveries, the number of airplanes on hand on December 31, and the number of airplanes on order:

Status of Army Airplanes, December 31, 1941

	December Deliveries		On Hand Dec. 31, 1941*	On Order Dec. 31 1941	Deliveries Scheduled	
	From All Sources	On A.C. Orders			During 1942	After 1942
Tactical:						
Combat:						
Bombers, heavy	138	64	295	4,629	1,589	3,040
Bombers, medium	92	92	827	4,143	2,258	1,885
Bombers, light	463	1	799	1,650	1,050	600
Pursuit	793	345	2,381	8,693	4,722	3,971
Total	1,486	502	4,302	19,115	9,619	9,496
Service Combat:						
Transports, observation, etc.	77	55	930	2,252	1,014	1,238
Total tactical	1,563	557	5,232	21,367	10,633	10,734
Trainers	726	726	7,498	12,009	9,283	2,726
Total planes	2,289	1,283	12,730	33,376	19,916	13,460

\*Without reference to suitability.

### B. Construction at Air Stations

At the end of December the \$758,000,000 air station construction program of the Corps of Engineers was 68 percent complete. This program includes the four Government bomber assembly plants and those projects outside the continental United States.

#### Construction at Air Corps Stations by the Corps of Engineers December 31, 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	\$217.0	\$192.1	88
Observation units	11.9	7.8	65
Pilot schools	207.1	132.1	64
Technical schools	82.0	74.8	91
Air Corps depots	129.4	41.7	32
Engineering experimental depots	14.3	5.1	36
Aircraft assembly plants	73.0	51.0	70
Replacement centers	8.6	5.8	67
Ferrying command	<u>14.6</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>48</u>
Total - December 31	\$757.9	\$517.4	68
Total November 30	<u>707.8</u>	<u>471.3</u>	67
December increase	\$ 50.1	\$ 46.1	

### C. New Airframe Plants

The charts on the following two pages indicate the status of construction and the percentage of delivery of equipment for selected airframe facilities sponsored by the Army Air Forces. Some of these projects are financed by the Defense Plant Corporation.

## Selected New Airframe Facilities, Army-Sponsored Projects—Dec. 15, 1941

Manufacturer and Plant Location	Cost		Construction					Equipment					
	Mil- lion \$	%	Percentage Completed					Percentage Delivered					
			20	40	60	80	100	20	40	60	80	100	
No. American, Dallas	9.3	99	[Bar chart showing 99% completion]					85	[Bar chart showing 85% delivery]				
No. American, Inglewood	3.3	0	[Bar chart showing 0% completion]					79	[Bar chart showing 79% delivery]				
Curtiss-Wright, St. Louis	15.1	93	[Bar chart showing 93% completion]					54	[Bar chart showing 54% delivery]				
Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo	19.2	99	[Bar chart showing 99% completion]					91	[Bar chart showing 91% delivery]				
Curtiss-Wright, Columbus	16.1	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					99	[Bar chart showing 99% delivery]				
Douglas, #1 Long Beach	13.0	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					94	[Bar chart showing 94% delivery]				
Douglas, #2 Long Beach	12.9	0	[Bar chart showing 0% completion]					0	[Bar chart showing 0% delivery]				
Bell Aircraft, #1 Niagara Falls	1.3	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					100	[Bar chart showing 100% delivery]				
Bell Aircraft, #2 Niagara Falls	7.1	4	[Bar chart showing 4% completion]					72	[Bar chart showing 72% delivery]				
Boeing, #1 Seattle	7.9	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					99	[Bar chart showing 99% delivery]				
Boeing, #2 Seattle	2.9	99	[Bar chart showing 99% completion]					40	[Bar chart showing 40% delivery]				
Boeing, #1 Wichita	3.4	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					100	[Bar chart showing 100% delivery]				
Boeing, #2 Wichita	14.1	0	[Bar chart showing 0% completion]					0	[Bar chart showing 0% delivery]				
Glen Martin, Middle River, Md.	26.0	96	[Bar chart showing 96% completion]					81	[Bar chart showing 81% delivery]				
Beach, #1 Wichita	2.3	100	[Bar chart showing 100% completion]					100	[Bar chart showing 100% delivery]				



D. Personnel of the Army Air Forces

The estimated active duty strength of the aeronautical personnel on December 31 was 275,000 as compared with 476,000 required for the second aviation objective. The following table compares by class of personnel the active duty strength with the requirements:

<u>Army Air Forces -- December 31, 1941</u>		
	<u>Required for 84-Group Program</u>	<u>Active Duty Strength*</u>
<u>Officers</u>		
With pilot rating, assigned to:		
Tactical units	14,064	5,878
Training activities	10,353	5,350
Overhead	<u>1,377</u>	<u>376</u>
Total pilots	25,794	11,604
Lighter-than-air pilots	55	30
Bombardiers	1,713	212
Navigators	2,491	470
Aerial observers	1,277	128
Non-flying officers	<u>11,090</u>	<u>10,058</u>
Total officers	42,420	22,502
<u>Enlisted Men</u>		
Specialists	246,631	61,472
Non-specialists	132,802	171,224
Negro	15,960	--
Flying cadets	<u>38,403</u>	<u>19,602</u>
Total enlisted personnel	<u>433,796</u>	<u>252,298**</u>
Grand total	476,216	274,800

\*Troops in the Philippines not included.

\*\*Includes negro troops.

The pilot training class of December 20 had 4,277 entrants, and the graduating class of December 12 numbered 1,237. About 4,460 entrants and 2,600 graduates per class are required for the 26,000 pilot training program. The following table gives a summary of the training program for Air Force personnel on December 31:

Status of Training Program of Air Force Personnel, December 1941

	Number of Schools in Operation End of Month		Entered Training During Month	Graduated During Month	In Training End of Month
	Civilian Contract Schools	Air Corps Schools			
Flight personnel:					
Pilots	46	25	4,277	1,237	12,122
Navigators	1	3	365	41	767
Officers					
observers course	0	1	74	56	127
Bombardiers	0	1	164	28	164
Photographic laboratory commanders	0	1	12	11	37
Squadron engineers	0	1	0	196	201
Communications	0	1	59	54	123
Meteorologists	5	0	0	0	154
Bombsight maintenance	0	1	20	16	63
Enlisted specialists	14	5	12,566	5,240	35,324
Armament	0	1	150	132	303
Total	66	40	17,687	7,011	49,385

Navy and Marine Corps Aeronautical Program

A. Airplanes

The Navy reported 5,233 "useful" airplanes on hand December 31, a net increase of 274 during the month. In addition, it had 481 obsolete and experimental units.

Status of Navy and Marine Corps Airplanes, December 31, 1941

Type	Dec. Deliveries	Dec. Losses	On Hand 12-31-1941		On Order Dec. 31 1941	Deliveries Scheduled	
			Total	"Useful"		During 1942	After 1942
Combat planes:							
Bombing, 4-eng. patrol	0	0	7	5	254	46	208
Bombing, 2-eng. patrol	33	3	488	461	1,564	594	970
Bombing, torpedo	0	0	108	100	941	431	510
Bombing, scout	19	16	874	709	2,134	874	1,260
Fighting	14	10	581	514	2,178	909	1,269
Observation scouting	76	16	862	682	1,411	1,259	152
Total combat	142	45	2,920	2,471	8,482	4,113	4,369
Transport and utility	31	2	330	303	382	260	122
Training planes	153	15	2,464	2,459	2,616	1,437	1,179
Total planes	326	62	5,714	5,233	11,480	5,810	5,670

B. Naval Aviation Personnel

On December 31, the Navy and Marine Corps reported 95,600 men and officers on active duty in their aeronautical organizations—an increase of 8,100 during the month. The November increase was 4,100.

	Active Duty Requirements for 15,000 Plane Program	Active Strength 12-31-41	Increase in Active Strength During December	Increase in Active Strength 6-30-40 to 12-31-41
Pilots, all grades*	20,400	6,631	405	3,546
Other personnel, including aviation cadets	189,600	88,953	7,655	59,896
Total	210,000	95,584	8,060	63,442

\*Includes pilots in administrative, training, and non-tactical activities.

C. Pilot Training

The number entering and completing pilot training in December as compared with the maximum rates planned was as follows:

	<u>December</u>	<u>Planned Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Percent of Planned Rate December</u>
Entering	702	700	100.2
Graduating	428	588	72.8

There were 5,878 students in training during December.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

A. Development of Landing Areas

The CAA undertook a program to develop airplane landing fields throughout the United States for defense purposes in F.Y. 1941 with an initial appropriation of \$40,000,000. This amount has been augmented by \$23,000,000 from F.Y. 1942 funds to extend the scope of the projects already undertaken and by \$21,000,000 of WPA contributions. In addition, a new program has been set up and is under way with F.Y. 1942 funds. Including an estimated \$5,000,000 in WPA contributions, this latter program will cost about \$78,000,000. On December 17, an additional \$59,115,300 was provided. This will be used for a program for F.Y. 1942-43.

The work under these programs is being carried on by several Federal agencies, including the WPA. Data on the work being done by the WPA are not available to permit statements of progress.

Status of Non-WPA Landing Area Projects, 1941-42 Program  
December 31, 1941

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Allotted program (WPA excluded)	111	\$44,492,000
Completed projects	11	2,701,000
Construction not started	4	953,000
Projects under construction:		
0 to 25% complete	12	5,250,000
25 to 50% complete	30	15,473,000
50 to 75% complete	31	12,460,000
75 to 100% complete	23	7,655,000

Status of Non-WPA Landing Area Projects, 1942 Program  
December 31, 1941

	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Allotted program (WPA excluded)	167	\$60,401,000
Completed projects	0	0
Construction not started	158	52,926,000
Projects under construction:		
0 to 25% complete	8	6,796,000
25 to 50% complete	1	680,000

B. Civilian Pilot Training

At the middle of January the CAA had given a total of 106,000 courses to 85,000 enrollees. 64,000 individuals had completed one or more courses.

Status of Civilian Pilot Training, January 14, 1942

	T r a i n e e s				
	Enrolled	Eliminated	Records Incomplete	In Training	Completed
Elementary:					
College	68,706	8,548	628	7,039	52,491
Non-College	7,007	480	185	873	5,469
Secondary	14,534	1,816	250	2,518	9,950
Apprentice instructor	1,593	127	43	0	1,423
Cross country	1,725	58	215	0	1,452
Instructor	1,585	52	364	480	689
Advanced training:					
Type A	252	1	0	251	0
Type B	780	3	0	777	0
Flight officer	33	0	0	33	0
Refresher	9,076	2,355	227	0	6,494
Cross country instructor	333	22	12	0	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,624</b>	<b>13,462</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>78,267</b>

#### IV. NEW PRODUCTION FACILITIES

##### Total Contracts

Up to the middle of January, contracts had been awarded by the War and Navy Departments, the Defense Plant Corporation, and the Maritime Commission for 851 production facility projects at an estimated cost of \$5,623,000,000. This amount includes projects financed from Defense Aid appropriations, and it represents an increase of \$428,000,000 since the middle of December. The increase for the month prior was \$498,000,000.

##### Production Facilities Under Contract at Mid-January

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (millions)</u>
Aircraft	181	\$1,003
Ordnance	284	2,436
Shipbuilding	243	999
Other	<u>143</u>	<u>1,185*</u>
Total	851	\$5,623

\*Includes machine tool purchases by the Defense Plant Corporation at \$408,000,000.

##### Agencies Financing

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

	Number of Projects	<u>Obligations</u>	
		Mid-January (millions)	Increase Since Mid-Dec. (millions)
War	317	\$2,507	\$165
Navy	381	1,267	41
Defense Plant Corporation	330	2,077	243
Maritime Commission	<u>23</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>12</u>
Gross total	1,051	\$5,974	\$461
Less: Overlap with D.P.C.	<u>200</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>33</u>
Net total	851	\$5,623	\$428

In addition, the RFC had authorized loans totaling \$321,000,000 for plant expansion and working capital for defense industries through January 15.

#### War and Navy Funds and Obligations

At the middle of January, the War and Navy Departments had obligated by contracts 73 percent of 5.1 billion dollars available for expansion of production facilities and plants.

	Available Funds (millions)	Contracts* Awarded (millions)	Percent Contracted
<u>War</u>			
Aircraft	\$ 515	\$ 444	86
Ordnance	2,641	1,951	74
Other	138	113	82
Unallotted funds	<u>43</u>	<u>0</u>	0
Subtotal	\$3,337	\$2,508	75
<u>Navy</u>			
Aircraft	202	143	71
Ordnance	505	334	66
Shipbuilding	<u>1,094</u>	<u>790</u>	72
Subtotal	<u>\$1,801</u>	<u>\$1,267</u>	70
Grand total	\$5,138	\$3,775	73

\*Includes amounts obligated on D.P.C. projects.

V. ARMYRequirements and Inventory

Since December 1, material requirements have been revised to reflect changes in tactical organizations. The following table shows the revised requirements and inventory for selected items on January 15.

Requirements and Inventory of Selected Materiel Items

	<u>Initial Require- ments for 1,850,000 Men</u>	<u>Total Require- ments for 3,635,000 Men</u>	<u>Inventory* January 15</u>
<u>Antiaircraft</u>			
Guns, 3 inch and 90 mm.	1,237	2,095	724
Guns, 37 mm.	2,315	6,849	519
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>			
Tanks, light	1,699	4,341	996
Tanks, medium	1,788	5,902	641
Personnel carriers, half-track	6,778	18,705	5,937
Scout cars	1,261	2,709	2,417
<u>Artillery</u>			
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high speeding)	631	1,043	1,301
Guns, 155 mm.	95	283	17
Guns, 155 mm. (high speeding)	587	969	198
Howitzers, 105 mm.	2,061	3,211	551
Howitzers, 75 mm.	249	352	386
Guns, 75 mm. (high speeding)	--	--	948
<u>Small Arms</u>			
Garand rifles	797,085	1,524,735	360,632
Guns, 37 mm., antitank	6,276	12,681	2,384
Mortars, 81 mm.	2,035	4,105	2,505
Mortars, 60 mm.	4,579	8,227	6,453

\*Stocks in depots and with troops as reported by the Army

Procurement of Equipment and Facilities

The War Department reports that on January 15 it had placed orders amounting to approximately 86 percent of \$24,000,000,000 available for supplies, equipment, and facilities.

Deliveries of Selected Critical Materiel to January 1, 1942  
(Includes Defense Aid and Navy items procured by the Army)

	Current Procurement Program	Deliveries		Scheduled for December
		To Jan. 1	Decem- ber	
<u>Antiaircraft</u>				
Guns, 90 mm.	4,284	132	33	25
Guns, 37 mm.	3,364	522	34	32
Searchlights, 60 inch.	4,039	1,697	128	113
Ground radio, SCR 268	1,144	352	39	32
Ground radio, SCR 270 and 271	406	127	2	0
<u>Combat Vehicles</u>				
Tanks, light	11,885	2,916	410	310
Tanks, medium*	27,791	1,467	490	420
Personnel carriers, half track	12,849	5,424	1,017	892
Scout cars	9,245	2,733	13	13
<u>Artillery</u>				
Howitzers, 155 mm. (high speeding)	1,584	1,366	80	80
Guns, 155 mm. (high speeding)	853	345	93	85
Guns, 75 mm. (high speeding)	1,330	975	92	81
Howitzers, 105 mm.	4,395	549	307	232
Howitzers, 75 mm.	1,318	435	181	136
Guns, 155 mm.	492	39	17	18
<u>Small Arms</u>				
Garand rifles	1,332,069	380,775	36,530	31,000
Guns, 37 mm. antitank	13,223	2,358	607	417
Mortars, 81 mm.	6,924	2,534	373	542
Mortars, 60 mm.	11,162	6,820	311	182

\*Includes British and Canadian orders.

## Construction Status of Selected Army Ordnance Facilities

Facility by General Products	Estimate of Cost (millions)	Construction % Completed		Equipment % Delivered	
		Dec. 31 1941	Dec. Gain	Dec. 31 1941	Dec. Gain
		<u>Explosives</u>			
Radford Ordnance Works*	\$ 57.0	100	1	100	-
Indiana Ordnance Works	118.3	99	0	100	-
Alabama Ordnance Works*	94.5	67	10	83	17
Oklahoma Ordnance Works	64.0	7	6	0	0
Badger Ordnance Works	65.0	0	0	0	0
Kankakee Ord. Works*	58.6	99	0	100	1
Weldon Springs Ord. Wks.*	49.0	99	5	99	4
Plumb Brook Ord. Works*	43.0	90	12	72	14
Volunteer Ord. Works	46.0	22	10	0	0
Keystone Ordnance Works	45.0	0	0	0	0
Longhorn Ordnance Works	22.3	No report		No report	
West Virginia Ord. Wks.	44.0	No report		No report	
Lake Ontario Ord. Wks.	23.0	No report		No report	
<u>Bag Loading</u>					
Hoosier Ordnance Plant	33.0	99	2	100	1
New River Ord. Plant	17.0	96	3	99	0
Coosa River Ord. Plant	14.2	91	5	94	42
Mississippi Ord. Plant	17.0	37	17	2	1
<u>Small Arms Ammunition</u>					
St. Louis Ordnance Plant*	132.6	97	5	91	10
Lake City Ordnance Plant	57.3	99	0	93	13
Denver Ordnance Plant	49.6	99	0	98	6
Twin City Ordnance Plant	76.7	72	36	0	0
Des Moines Ord. Plant	45.4	73	21	45	38
Utah Ordnance Plant	44.7	86	16	0	0
Kings Mill Ord. Plant	8.0	0	0	0	0
<u>Shell Loading Plants</u>					
Elwood Ordnance Plant*	52.2	95	2	75	0
Ravenna Ordnance Plant*	66.5	91	4	86	-4
Kingsbury Ord. Plant*	46.0	97	5	85	15
Iowa Ordnance Plant*	50.5	98	3	80	3
Wolf Creek Ord. Plant*	38.0	99	4	93	3
Arkansas Ord. Plant	33.5	36	18	3	2
Illinois Ord. Plant	40.0	23	14	1	1
Kansas Ordnance Plant	35.0	17	14	0	0
Lone Star Ord. Plant	45.5	16	6	2	1
Louisiana Ord. Plant	36.0	53	19	45	22

Construction Status of Selected Army Ordnance Facilities  
(continued)

Facility by General Products	Estimate of Cost (millions)	Construction % Completed		Equipment % Delivered	
		Dec. 31 1941	Dec. Gain	Dec. 31 1941	Dec. Gain
<u>Shell Loading Plants (cont.)</u>					
Green River Ord. Plant	28.0	No report		No report	
Redstone Ordnance Plant	8.0	19	14	0	0
Remington Arms Co.	.2	None	None	24	-
<u>Bomb Loading Plant</u>					
Nebraska Ordnance Plant	28.0	0	0	0	0
<u>Toluol, Oleum, and RDX</u>					
Baytown Ordnance Works	12.9	100	-	100	-
Shell Oil Co.	4.0	No report		No report	
Standard Oil of Calif.	8.0	No report		No report	
Texas Oil Co.	4.3	No report		No report	
Gulf Oil Co.	1.7	No report		No report	
East Tennessee Ord. Wks.	2.4	1	-	0	-
Wabash River Ord. Wks.	53.5	0	0	0	0
<u>Shell Machining and Forging</u>					
Gadsden Ordnance Plant	7.6	100	-	91	0
<u>Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, and Ammonium Picrate</u>					
Morgantown Ordnance Wks.	59.3	91	3	68	-
Ohio River Ord. Plant	14.7	44	10	22	9
TVA	9.4	34	-	32	-
Missouri Ordnance Works	18.4	5	2	0	0
Dixie Ordnance Works	13.8	3	2	0	0
Buckeye Ordnance Works	20.0	0	0	0	0
Ozark Ordnance Works	22.5	0	0	0	0
Jayhawk Ordnance Works	24.2	2	2	0	0
Maumelle Ordnance Works	12.5	35	10	4	4

\*Original project -- expansion not included.

### Significant Production and Procurement Activities

The Office of the Under Secretary of War reports, among other things, the following items of interest since December 1, 1941:

Coosa River Bag Loading Plant began operation January 1, 1942 and was loading at the rate of 6,300 105 mm. howitzer propelling charges per day on January 22. This is the third new Government owned bag loading plant and the eighth new ammunition loading plant to begin production.

Weldon Springs produced 3,800,000 pounds of TNT in December as compared with 2,800,000 expected, setting this plant almost one month ahead of schedule. Kankakee produced 10,800,000 pounds in December as compared with 7,000,000 pounds expected. This corresponds to the production scheduled for February.

The daily production of TNT during the four weeks prior to January 15 increased from 555,000 pounds to 951,000 pounds, or approximately 73 percent. The increase is due mainly to four new lines at Kankakee Ordnance Works and three at Weldon Springs Ordnance Works.

For the week ending December 18, 13 plants initiated production on ammunition items they had previously not produced. These included 20 mm. high explosive shells for aircraft canon, 37 mm. antiaircraft and antitank gun ammunition.

The York Safe and Lock Company, York, Pa., completed the first production unit of the 90 mm. antiaircraft gun mount. This company is the third privately owned facility to begin production of this item.

The Olds Motor Works produced 407 20 mm. aircraft guns in the calendar week ending January 24, nearly twice as many as it produced in all the time prior to December 7. As of December 24, the total number produced by Olds had risen to 2,466 units--an increase of 825 percent within seven weeks.

Steel scrap continues to be a critical item. Twenty-four open hearth furnaces, out of 206 reporting, were closed because of a lack of scrap at the middle of January.

The ammunition plants at Lake City and St. Louis had begun production of cal. 50 armor piercing ammunition prior to December 6. Approximately 50,000 rounds were presented and accepted the first day.

The 24-hour per day, 7-day per week schedule adopted throughout the aircraft industry has caused shortages in practically all of the raw and semi-finished materials, and it is impossible to work all departments the maximum number of hours. Aluminum is especially critical.

There is an indicated shortage of approximately 5,000,000 pounds of aluminum sheet in February because of insufficient fabricating facilities. It is believed that this situation will improve when new facilities become available.

At the first of the year initial production had started on three new types of airplanes — the P-40F, P-47B, and C-47.

A very serious shortage of turbo-superchargers is anticipated by February or March of this year. These are one of the most critical items of equipment for the four-engine bomber program. Sperry turrets, superchargers, and propellers are the most serious shortage items for aircraft at the present time. These items are used on tactical types, particularly heavy bombers.

The production curve on magnesium is not going upward at the rate planned for by most agencies. The requirement curve, because of need for chemical warfare uses, aggravates the magnesium picture.

In order to accomplish the program of 35,000,000 magnesium incendiary bombs, the Chemical Warfare Service requires approximately 4,125,000 pounds of magnesium per month for the calendar year 1942. The market has been thoroughly studied and the current reaction is that the quantity will not be available. 600,000 pounds of magnesium were allotted for January 1942 to produce approximately 400,000 incendiary bombs.

The 1,000 pound and 4,000 pound demolition bomb body assemblies are being delivered. Initial shipments of 37 4,000 pound units were shipped on December 15, and it is believed that at least this quantity has been shipped every working day since. The first shipment of 110 1,000 pound assemblies was received prior to January 8.

Army Construction Program

The following table shows the general status of the military construction program within the continental United States at the first of 1942, in so far as it has been transmitted to the field for execution.

Corps of Engineers  
Military Construction Program--Continental United States  
 (Air Corps construction as of Jan. 15, 1942; other, Dec. 31, 1941)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (millions)	Value of Work in Place	
			Amount (millions)	Percent of Estimated Cost
Troop facilities:				
Camps and cantonments	82	\$664	\$631	95
Reception centers	47	9	8	99
Replacement training centers	29	124	118	95
Harbor defenses	48	28	27	97
Miscellaneous	<u>205</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>88</u>
Total troop facilities	411	1,003	941	94
General hospitals	25	25	24	98
Ordnance:				
Manufacturing	67	1,104	694	63
Ammunition storage depots	10	130	82	63
Miscellaneous facilities	<u>29</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>73</u>
Total ordnance	131	1,315	840	64
Chemical warfare plants	12	71	30	43
Storage depots--other than ammunition and explosives	32	118	85	72
Air Corps:				
Tactical units	93	132	102	77
Schools, depots, etc.	<u>112</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>58</u>
Total Air Corps	205	630	392	62
Miscellaneous projects	<u>44</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>
Grand total	835	\$3,185	\$2,297	72

## Military Personnel

During December the total active duty military personnel of the Army increased about 68,900 to a total of 1,714,455. These figures do not reflect changes in active strength of forces in the Philippine Islands area.

### Active Duty Strength of the Army December 31, 1941

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Army	14,877	547,984	562,861
Reserves	81,491	7,854	89,345
National Guard	20,443	207,178	227,621
Selectees	—	775,958	775,958
Army of the United States	<u>2,219</u>	<u>56,451</u>	<u>58,670</u>
Total Dec. 31	119,030	1,595,425	1,714,455
Total Nov. 30	115,226	1,530,307	1,645,533
Total June 30, 1940	16,630	251,139	267,769

\*Includes warrant officers, nurses, and selectees.

### Combatant Vessels

Last January, the Navy estimated that 28 combatant vessels, aggregating 110,000 standard displacement tons, would be completed during 1941. Actually, 31 were completed, aggregating 136,000 tons during the period. December deliveries consisted of one light cruiser, two destroyers, and two submarines, aggregating 12,380 tons.

The following table shows the 1941 deliveries by months and by types:

1941 Deliveries of Combatant Vessels

Month	Battle-ships	Aircraft Carriers	Light Cruisers	Destroyers	Submarines	Total
January	0	0	0	1	0	1
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	3	2	5
April	0	0	0	3	2	5
May	0	0	0	1	1	2
June	0	0	0	1	3	4
July	2	0	0	2	0	4
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept.	0	0	0	1	1	2
October	0	1	0	1	0	2
November	0	0	0	1	0	1
December	0	0	1	2	2	5
Total	2	1	1	16	11	31

Data showing war losses of vessels are not being made available for the purpose of this report. However, the following table shows

the comparative status of the combatant vessel program on January 1, 1941 and December 6, 1941:

	Number of Combatant Vessels					
	In Service		Being Built		Total	
	1-1-41	12-6-41	1-1-41	12-6-41	1-1-41	12-6-41
Battleships	15	17	17	15	32	32
Aircraft carriers	6	7	12	14	18	21
Cruisers (large and heavy)	18	18	14	14	32	32
Cruisers (light)	19	19	40	41	59	60
Destroyers	159	172	205	206	364	378
Submarines	105	111	80	96	185	207
Total	322	344	368	386	690	730

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  
December 31, 1941

	Thousands of Displacement Tons				
	0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000
Total under construction or to be constructed	2,238				
Estimated equivalent of work done on undelivered vessels	351				
Delivered - July 1, 1940 to January 1, 1942	159				

The following table shows the number of vessels in various stages of completion as of December 31:

Combatant Vessel Construction Program  
As of December 31, 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	14	2	6	5	1	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)	7	0	2	2	0	0	3
Light cruiser (10,000-ton)	33	2	8	15	5	3	0
Destroyer (1,620-30 ton)	68	0	4	17	24	12	11
Destroyer (2,100-ton)	137	15	48	65	7	2	0
Submarine	94	23	24	19	11	8	9
Total	382	48	103	129	50	27	25

Charts 5, 6, and 7 show the progress of individual combatant vessels. Chart 8 shows the cumulative deliveries and schedules of future deliveries for destroyers and submarines.

Contracts were signed during December for construction of 43 additional combatant vessels: 2 aircraft carriers, 2 light cruisers, 16 destroyers, and 23 submarines. One other vessel already under construction as a light cruiser is being converted to an aircraft carrier.

### Auxiliary Vessels

A net of 91 additional auxiliary vessels were placed in service during 1941, bringing the total, exclusive of war losses, to 265.

An additional 157 vessels were being built, converted, or otherwise acquired on December 31.

### Status of Auxiliary Vessels

Type of Vessel	Number in Service		Number Being Built, Acquired or Converted	
	<u>1-1-41</u>	<u>12-6-41*</u>	<u>1-1-41</u>	<u>12-31-41</u>
Destroyer tenders	10	8	3	4
Submarine tenders	3	8	9	6
Seaplane tenders, large	4	6	6	5
Seaplane tenders, small	23	25	16	14
Aircraft transports	-	2	-	-
Escort vessels	-	1	-	-
Repair ships	3	7	4	3
Store ships	4	9	1	4
Oilers	23	29	1	5
Ammunition ships	2	5	2	1
Cargo ships	6	23	1	7
General stores issue ships	-	3	2	-
Transports	7	29	9	17
Troop transports	6	6	-	-
Mine sweepers - fleet	25	24	11	41
Mine sweepers - high speed	2	18	15	-
Mine layers	2	1	3	3
Light mine layers	8	8	-	-
Hospital ships	1	2	1	-
Ocean-going tugs	25	26	-	25
Submarine rescue vessels	6	6	5	5
Net-laying ships	-	-	4	5
Salvage vessels	-	6	-	10
Miscellaneous vessels	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	174	265	94	157

\*Deliveries between December 6 and December 31 are included, but losses during this period are not included.

Plant Expansion and Shore Construction--U. S. Navy

At the first of January the Navy had an authorized program of 3.7 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--Jan. 1, 1942

(Subject to adjustment)

	<u>Authorized Program</u>	<u>Estimated Value of Work Completed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	(Millions of dollars)		
<u>Plant Expansion Program</u>			
Shipbuilding and ship repair facilities	\$1,093	Not available	
Ordnance facilities	505	\$225	44
Aviation facilities	202	69	34
Total plant expansion	\$1,800		
<u>Shore Construction Other Than Plant Expansion--Yards &amp; Docks</u>			
Fleet facilities	212	51	24
Aeronautical facilities	570	310	54
Storage facilities	179	60	33
Marine Corps activities	68	22	32
Ordnance activities	90	31	35
Structures for naval personnel	149	37	25
Hospital facilities	54	8	15
Radio activities	9	4	45
Defense housing	67	59	88
Western Hemisphere bases	52	43	83
Naval emergency funds	70	8	11
Defense aid	164	50	30
Other	186	106	57
Total other than plant expansion	\$1,870	\$789	42
Grand total	\$3,670		

Navy Ordnance Manufacturing Facilities

\$500,000,000 was available for new facilities to produce Navy ordnance at the end of 1941. \$337,000,000 of this had been obligated for 136 projects, and 26 contracts totaling \$5,400,000 had been completed. The status of 17 major projects estimated to cost \$200,000,000 is shown below:

Status of Major Naval Ordnance Plant Expansion Projects as of Dec. 29, 1941

Type and Name of Plant	Est. Cost (Millions)	Est. Date of Full Operation	Percentage of Physical Completion							
			%	0	20	40	60	80	100	
<u>Armor, Heavy Forgings, Guns, etc.</u>										
Carnegie-Illinois, So. Charleston, W. Va.	\$49.0	8-1942	73							
Midvale, Nicetown, Pa.	13.4	8-1942	41							
Crucible Steel, Harrison, N.J.	4.7	3-1942	45							
<u>Guns, Gun Mounts, Directors, etc.</u>										
Northern Pump, Minneapolis	8.2	3-1942	93							
Westinghouse, Canton, Ohio	19.5	8-1942	85							
Westinghouse, Louisville	11.0	6-1942	85							
Naval Gun Factory, D. C.	7.0	9-1942	40*							
General Electric, Schenectady	7.9	1-1944	85							
General Electric, Pittsfield	8.2	6-1942	89							
Lukas-Harold, Indianapolis	8.5	—	25							
<u>Machine Guns</u>										
York Safe & Lock, York, Pa.	5.3	4-1942	66							
General Motors, Pontiac	9.7	3-1942	65							
Chrysler, Detroit	6.4	9-1942	40							
Hudson, Centerline, Mich.	20.4	2-1942	70							
<u>Torpedoes</u>										
American Torpedo, Chicago	7.5	Not available								
Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.	7.4	" "								
<u>Projectiles</u>										
New Britain Machine Co.	5.2	" "								

\*Percentage applies to original project only.

Source of Information: Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel

On December 31, the combined active duty strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard was 457,145, an increase of 38,493 over November 30.

The net December increase for the Navy (exclusive of the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard) was 24,978. The November increase was 9,840. December enlistments for the Marine Corps were 10,133 -- more than four times November enlistments.

	Active Duty Strength*		
	Dec. 31, 1941	July 1, 1940	Increase 7-1-40 to 1-1-42
<u>Navy</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	38,601	10,823	27,778
Enlisted men and others	<u>315,822</u>	<u>140,529</u>	<u>175,293</u>
Total Navy	354,423	151,352	203,071
<u>Marine Corps</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	4,067	1,801	2,266
Enlisted men and others	<u>71,279</u>	<u>26,479</u>	<u>44,800</u>
Total Marine Corps	75,346	28,280	47,066
<u>Coast Guard</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	1,801	1,360	441
Enlisted men and others	<u>25,575</u>	<u>12,261</u>	<u>13,314</u>
Total Coast Guard	27,376	13,621	13,755
<u>Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard</u>			
Commissioned and warrant officers	44,469	13,984	30,485
Enlisted men and others	<u>412,676</u>	<u>179,269</u>	<u>233,407</u>
	457,145	193,253	263,892

\*War losses reflected to the extent known.

Chart 9 shows the active duty strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, by months from January 1941 to date.

VII. MARITIME COMMISSION

During December, six ships, aggregating 47,000 gross tons, were completed and 20 ships were launched under the Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program. This makes a total of 67 vessels (500,000 gross tons) completed during 1941 and a grand total of 129 vessels (1,000,000 gross tons) completed since the beginning of the program in 1936. The following table shows the 1941 deliveries, by month and type:

1941	Number of Ships Delivered During 1941				Total
	Standard Cargo	Emergency Cargo	Tanker	Passenger and Passenger-Cargo	
January	3	-	-	-	3
February	3	-	-	1	4
March	4	-	-	1	5
April	9	-	-	-	9
May	6	-	-	-	6
June	3	-	-	1	4
July	6	-	-	1	7
August	3	-	1	-	4
September	6	-	-	2	8
October	4	-	1	1	6
November	3	-	-	2	5
December	3	2	-	1	6
Total	53	2	2	10	67

The first vessels of the Emergency Ship Program for which funds were initially made available by the President in December 1940 were delivered approximately one year later, in December 1941.

Only 25 vessels of 195,000 gross tons were delivered during the last four months of 1941 as compared to 54 vessels, totaling 393,000 gross tons, scheduled on September 1st for delivery during that period.

Revised schedules of December 31 indicate that this deficiency will not be made up until after June of this year. The following tabulation shows the actual and expected production for the periods mentioned:

	Number of Vessels		Gross Tonnage	
	Sept. 1, '41 Scheduled	Dec. 31, '41 Actual	Sept. 1, '41 Scheduled	Dec. 31, '41 Actual
<u>1941</u>				
September	8	8	60,854	60,854
October	7	6	56,614	48,200
November	12	5	91,267	38,900
December	<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>184,150</u>	<u>47,000</u>
Sub-total	54	25	392,885	194,954
<u>1942</u>		<u>Scheduled</u>		<u>Scheduled</u>
January	20	13	144,166	88,500
February	23	23	175,065	165,700
March	37	34	259,600	228,700
April	29	36	178,900	237,900
May	40	49	260,890	324,800
June	<u>49</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>325,200</u>	<u>443,000</u>
Total	252	247	1,736,706	1,683,554

Contracts had been signed through December 31 for 968 ships of the Commission's program, including the 129 ships which have been completed. Only 179 ships had been placed under contract a year ago and only 62 of these had been completed. The table on the following page indicates the construction status of all vessels.

U. S. Maritime Commission -- Status of Ship Construction  
As of December 31, 1941

Type of Vessel	Number of Vessels							
	Total Completed or Under Contract	No Construction or Progress Reported	Percentage of Completion					Completed
			0-5	5-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	
Standard cargo	309	38	115	28	5	14	12	97
Emergency cargo	352	32	179	58	40	25	16	2
Coasters	50	32	18	0	0	0	0	0
Tanker	128	18	80	6	4	3	3	14
Coastal tanker	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger, and passenger-cargo	31	0	0	4	7	2	2	16
Ore carrier	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tug	51	21	20	8	0	1	1	0
Concrete barge	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	968	188	412	104	56	45	34	129

VIII. COAST GUARDVessels

The Coast Guard fleet at the end of the year was only slightly larger than at the beginning of the emergency:

Changes in Coast Guard Vessels, July 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941

Type of Vessel	In Com-missioned Status 7-1-40	Changes 7-1-40 to 12-31-41			Otherwise Decom-missioned	In Com-missioned Status 12-31-41
		Ac-quired	Transferred			
			To Great Britain	To Other Services		
Tenders	66	19*	-	-	1	84
Tugs	13	2	-	-	1	14
Other cutters	188	16	10	2	12*	180
Lightships	39	-	-	-	1	38
Motorboats	1,190	-	-	-	1	1,189
Totals	1,496	37	10	2	16	1,505

\*Twelve former cutters reconditioned as tenders and added to tenders.

Fourteen tenders, two tugs, 19 other cutters, and 155 motorboats -- a total of 190 vessels -- were under construction at the close of 1941. 180 of these are scheduled for delivery in 1942. In addition, three tugs and 14 cutters were authorized but had not been placed under contract.

Airplanes

The Coast Guard had 56 airplanes in service on December 31 and expects to secure 17 additional airplanes under its present procurement program.

Personnel

The active duty military personnel of the Coast Guard totaled 27,376

IX. ATLANTIC BASES ON BRITISH POSSESSIONSConstruction of Army and Navy Bases on British Possessions

The chart below furnishes a general picture as to the progress of construction of Army and Navy bases on the British possessions in the Atlantic at the end of December:

Base	Estimated Cost (Million Dollars)			Base	%	Percent Complete		
	Army	Navy	Total			25	50	75
Antigua	14.0	2.1	16.1	Army	25			
				Navy	66			
Newfoundland	66.0	32.5	98.5	Army	27			
				Navy	57			
Bahamas	1.3	2.2	3.5	Army	1			
				Navy	26			
Bermuda	33.0	24.9	57.9	Army	33			
				Navy	32			
British Guiana	12.5	1.5	14.0	Army	30			
				Navy	33			
Jamaica	22.9	1.9	24.8	Army	20			
				Navy	82			
St. Lucia	13.3	1.5	14.8	Army	26			
				Navy	47			
Trinidad	100.5	31.9	132.4	Army	19			
				Navy	22			

## X. 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 January 10:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Recom- mended Purchase Program 9-5-41</u>	<u>Purchased to 1-10-42</u>	<u>Stockpile Inventory 1-10-42</u>	<u>Inventory Change Since 12-6-41</u>
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### Selected Strategic Materials

Antimony	Tons	27,000	29,137	7,598	-224
Chrome ore	1,000 l.t.	1,950	1,202	335	58
Diamonds (indus.)	1,000 carats	6,410	937	937	2,722
Diamond dies	Dies	10,000	12,000	3,695	369
Manganese	1,000 l.t.	3,300	4,046	529	62
Manila fiber	1,000 bales	2,037	244	168	15
Mercury	Flasks	35,000	41,151	8,608	4,087
Mica	Tons	13,850	6,238	2,749	55
Nickel	Tons	15,000 <sup>1/</sup>	8,669	0	0
Opium	1,000 pounds	80,000	0	0	0
Quartz crystals	1,000 pounds	1,002	2,106	1,908	418
Quinine sulphate	1,000 av. oz.	9,200	9,200	7,700	500
Rubber	1,000 l.t.	1,900 <sup>1/</sup>	750	360	26
Silk	1,000 bales	50--100	14	14	6
Tin	1,000 l.t.	307 <sup>1/</sup>	109	50	1
Tungsten	Tons	30,500	76,650	7,955	273

### Selected Critical Materials

Aluminum	Metric tons	100,000 <sup>1/</sup>	401,326	0	0
Copper	1,000 tons	600 <sup>1/</sup>	492	60	-15
Nitrate of soda	1,000 tons	300	300	200 <sup>2/</sup>	-9
Zinc	1,000 tons	80	86	0	0
Zinc concentrates	1,000 tons	250	410	94	27

<sup>1/</sup> Part or all of this amount consists of recommended purchases per annum.

<sup>2/</sup> Stored in Chile.

XI. EMPLOYMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND LABOR DISPUTES

Employment

Total civil nonagricultural employment rose to a new all-time peak of 40,940,000 in December, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	December 1941	Change from	
		December 1940	November 1941
Civil nonagricultural employment . . . . .	40,940,000	2,779,000	191,000
Manufacturing employees . . .	12,703,000	1,576,000	-53,000
Federal Government, executive service . . . . .	1,630,000	446,000	84,900
WPA employment . . . . .	1,053,000	-822,000	-3,300

The December gain was largely due to a seasonal rise in trade. Manufacturing employment in December showed a decline of less than seasonal proportions for the third successive month. The decline of 53,000 factory workers was caused largely by a sharp reduction in automobile employment and greater than seasonal decreases in the canning and preserving industry. These losses were partly offset by gains in war industries and by a sharp rise in slaughtering and meat packing. Other declines in employment from November to December were:

Mining . . . . .	4,000
Transportation and utilities . . .	35,000
Non-Federal construction . . . . .	77,000
Federal construction . . . . .	64,000
Finance and service . . . . .	6,000

### Vocational Training

The downward trend for enrollment and completion of vocational training courses, as indicated by the figures in the following tabulation, is due in part to the inauguration of new courses in October and to a refinement in the method of reporting.

	<u>Pre-Employment and Refresher Courses</u>	<u>Supple- mentary Courses</u>	<u>Engineering, Science, and Management Courses</u>
<u>Total new registrations:</u>			
October	61,141	78,277	61,959
November	56,875	63,171	31,217
<u>Number concluding training:</u>			
October	58,252	63,981	7,123
November	47,370	54,358	14,718

### Industrial Disputes

Preliminary BIS estimates indicate that the total number of strikes in progress during December was approximately 35 percent less than in November. The number of workers involved in December strikes was 81 percent less, and the number of man-days idle 65 percent less, than during November. The December record was also well below the five-year average for that month.

	<u>December 1941*</u>	<u>November 1941*</u>	<u>Average for Dec. 1935-39</u>
Total number of strikes in progress during month .....	350	540	567
Total number of workers involved in these strikes..	65,000	350,000	81,288
Total number of man-days idle during these strikes..	500,000	1,450,000	859,534

\*Preliminary estimates.

## XII. PRODUCTION AND PRICE CONTROLS

### Priorities and Allocations

On January 22, 57 commodities were under mandatory, industry-wide control to direct their distribution. The following twenty were placed under such control after December 7:

Tin	Direct consumption sugar
Iridium	Hog's bristles
Burlap	Lead and tin scrap
Sulphite pulp	Distilled spirits
Molasses	Selected imported materials
Fats and oils	Cashew nut shell oil
Tung oil	Sodium nitrate
Petroleum industry production and marketing materials	Plumbing, heating, and electrical supplies
Asbestos	Cadmium
Jewel bearings	Wool

Most of the priority orders and amendments issued during the past two months contain conservation provisions imposing prohibitions or limitations upon production for civilian use. Several of them set up direct allocation plans.

Limited blanket rating orders are issued to certain producers of war 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 January 22, such orders had been issued to selected producers of 61 items. Eight of the orders outstanding on that date were issued

after December 7 to producers of the following commodities:

Smelter and refinery products	Insecticides, germicides, and fungicides
Petroleum industry supplies	Petroleum
Industrial explosives	Steel plate and welding electrodes for defense training classes
Farm machinery	
Elevators, escalators, and dumb waiters	

Seven suspension orders have been issued for violation of priority orders and regulations. A nation-wide, plant-by-plant survey of 90 primary fabricators of copper is being instituted to check compliance with priority orders. This is the third inspection in the metals field.

#### Conservation

In addition to the above-mentioned priorities orders with curtailment provisions, 16 limitation orders, which are also mandatory and industry-wide in character and which also restrict production for civilian use of specified products, were outstanding on January 22. Four of these orders dealing with domestic cooking appliances, farm machinery, vending machines, and automatic phonographs and amusement devices, respectively, were issued after December 7. The southeastern electric power limitation order has been revoked.

The country's entire capacity for the manufacture of cotton duck has been preempted for military use, and the use of aluminum has been prohibited in any manufacture except on war contracts and specified items. In order to effect further conservation of aluminum,

an order has been issued requiring segregation of aluminum scrap by alloy content and form.

Nonmilitary sales of new passenger automobiles, trucks, and trailers have been prohibited since January 1, pending adoption of a rationing plan. Production of all passenger automobiles and light trucks has been prohibited after February 1, and the automobile industry is being converted to full war production. Facilities of new car dealers will be used to store a stockpile of 130,000 new passenger automobiles. Production of heavy (or medium) motor trucks for other than war contracts will be permitted during February at a rate approximately 15 percent greater than in February 1941. The Government has authorized a 138 percent increase in production of motor and electrical passenger coaches for February over last February's production. WPB has authorized a sharp acceleration in nonwar production of spare parts for passenger cars and light trucks to form a stockpile for future needs.

Local tire rationing boards are now issuing certificates to essential users. The January quota for the nation was 356,974 new tires.

The Government is working out voluntary conservation measures with Federal agencies and with a number of industries. More than 15,000 retail merchants have promised to salvage waste paper, old rags, scrap metal, and old rubber.

### Price Control

Sixty-three price schedules were issued in 1941. Half of these schedules were issued during the third quarter of the year, and more than one-fourth of them were issued after December 7. Two schedules (anthracite and bituminous coal) were revoked.

Price schedules were in effect for 71 commodities on January 22, including the following 28 schedules which had been issued since December 7:

Old rags	Cigarettes
Civilian defense commodities	Tires and tubes (retail)
Iron and steel resale products	Domestic cooking and heating stoves
Green coffee	Resale floor coverings
Cocoa beans and cocoa butter	Tire retreading and recapping
Pepper	New machine tools
Fats and oils	Hide glue stock
Douglas fir peeler logs	Primary lead
Second-hand bags	Scrap and secondary lead
Reclaimed rubber	Primary and secondary cadmium
Wool floor coverings	Fuel oil (East and Gulf Coasts)
Wool and wool products	Fish meal
Kapok	Animal product feeding stuffs
Direct-consumption sugars	
Leather	

A number of concerns have rescinded price increases or have agreed to maintain existing prices at OPA's request, thereby avoiding the necessity of fixing formal price ceilings.

A staff of OPA inspectors will inspect incoming shipments of iron and steel scrap at factories in order to combat evasion of the OPA price ceiling through "upgrading".

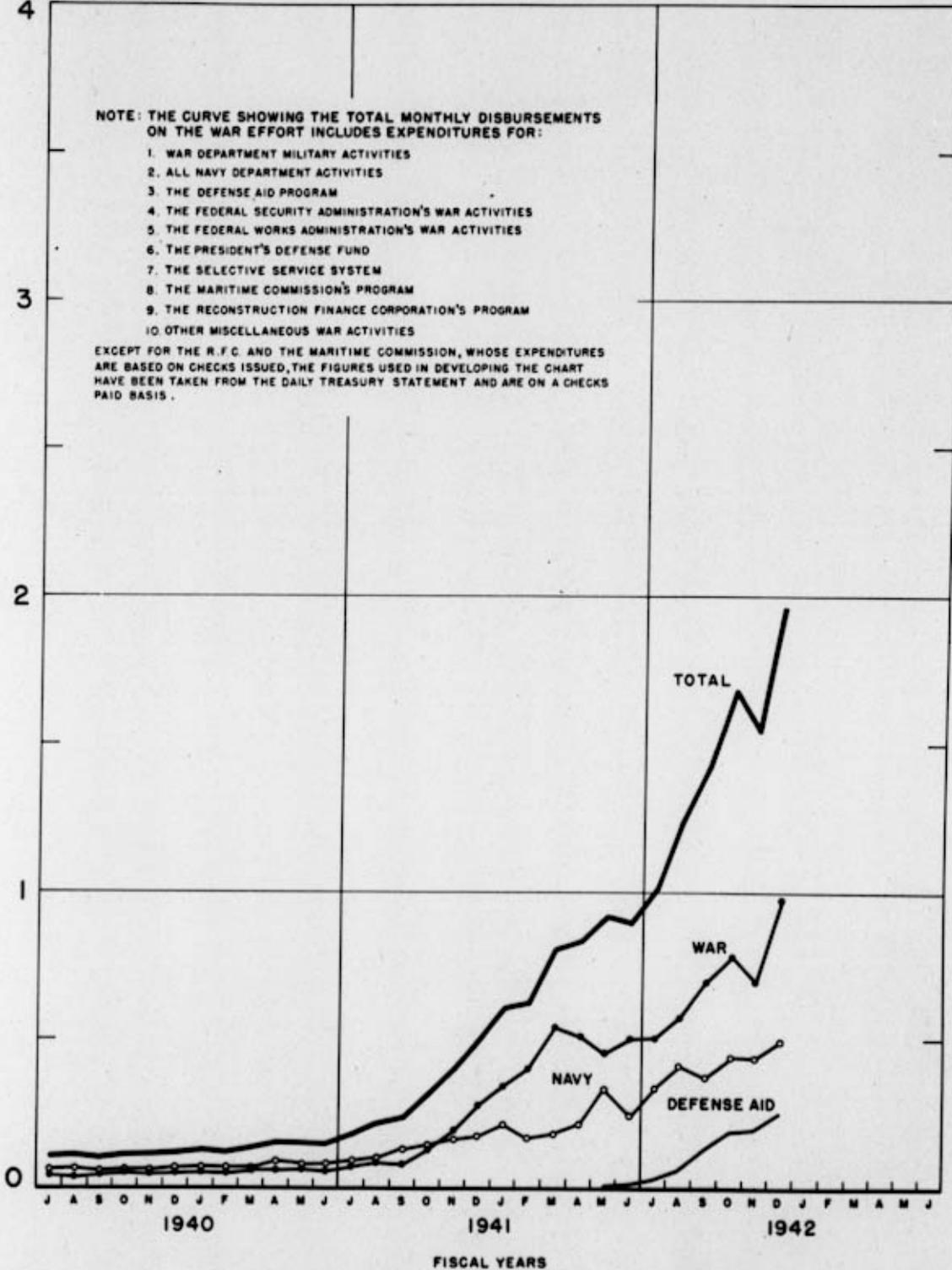
Export price ceilings are being established by OPA to protect Latin-American purchasers of scarce materials in this country.

XIII. PROGRESS CHARTS

1. Monthly Cash Disbursements for War Program
2. Monthly Airplane Deliveries
3. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Aeronautical Personnel
4. Army Active Duty Personnel
5. Construction Status of Battleships, Aircraft Carriers,  
Large and Heavy Cruisers
6. Construction Status of Light Cruisers
7. Percent of Completion of Destroyers and Submarines
8. Deliveries of Destroyers and Submarines
9. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Active Duty Personnel
10. U. S. Maritime Commission Shipbuilding Program
11. Strategic Materials Purchasing Program
12. Defense Housing Program

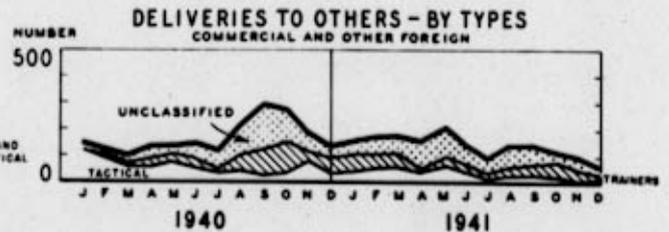
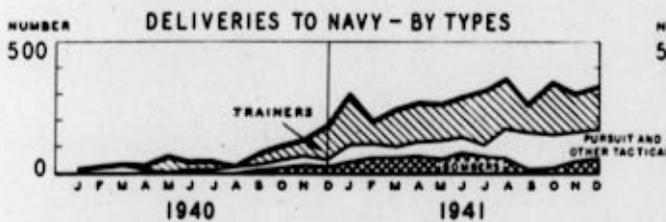
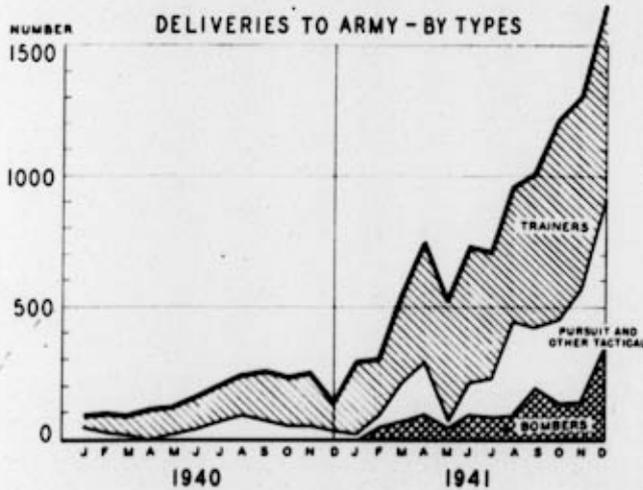
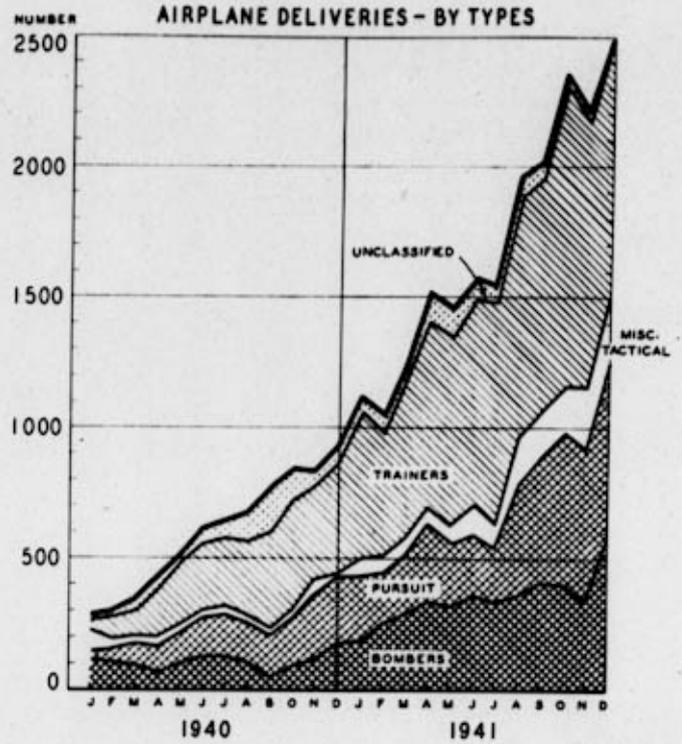
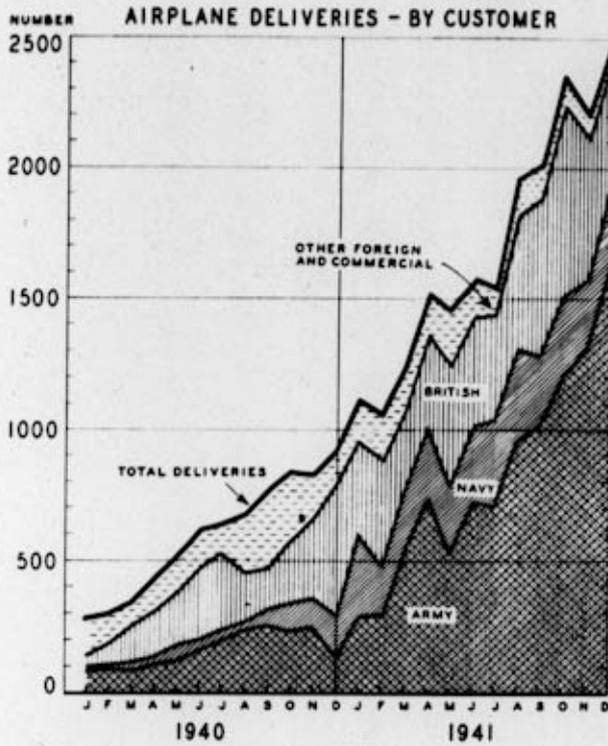
# MONTHLY CASH DISBURSEMENTS FOR WAR PROGRAM

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



# MONTHLY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES

## BY MANUFACTURES OF MILITARY AIRPLANES

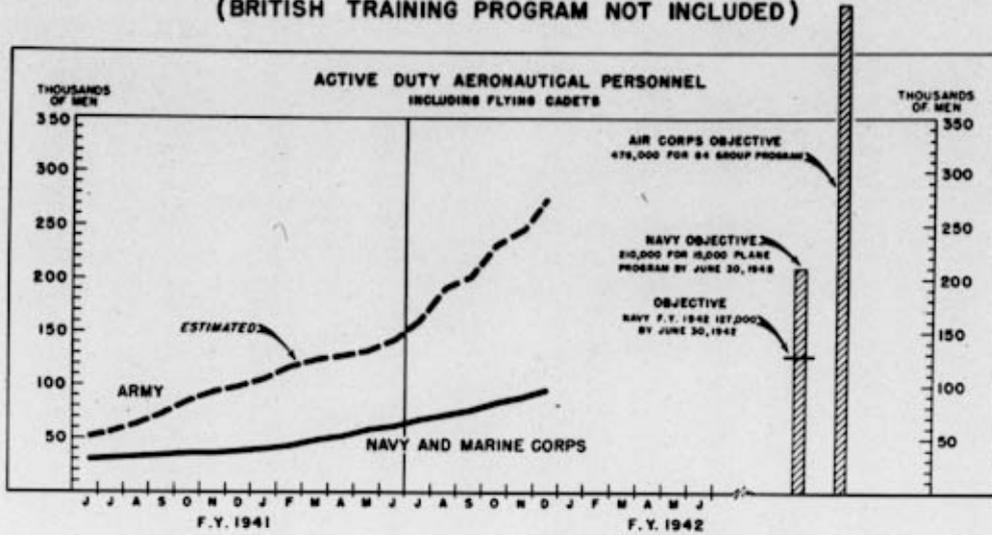


NOTE: PLANE DELIVERIES BY MAKERS OF COMMERCIAL PLANES ONLY, NOT INCLUDED.  
DEFENSE AID AIRPLANES ARE INCLUDED IN ARMY AND NAVY DELIVERIES.

THE ABOVE CHARTS SHOW THE INITIAL ALLOCATION OF PRODUCTION  
AND DO NOT REFLECT SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS OR REDISTRIBUTION  
BETWEEN CUSTOMERS.

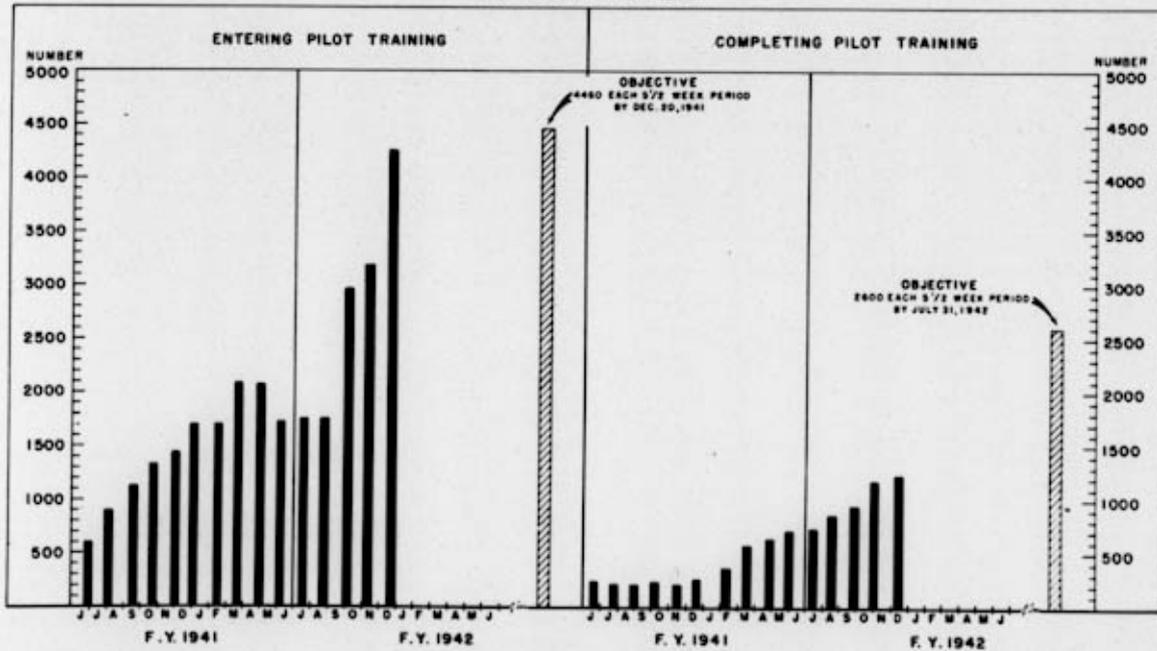
# ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL

(BRITISH TRAINING PROGRAM NOT INCLUDED)



## US ARMY AIR CORPS PILOT TRAINING

26,000 PILOTS PER YEAR



## US NAVY - BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PILOT TRAINING

U S MARINE CORPS INCLUDED

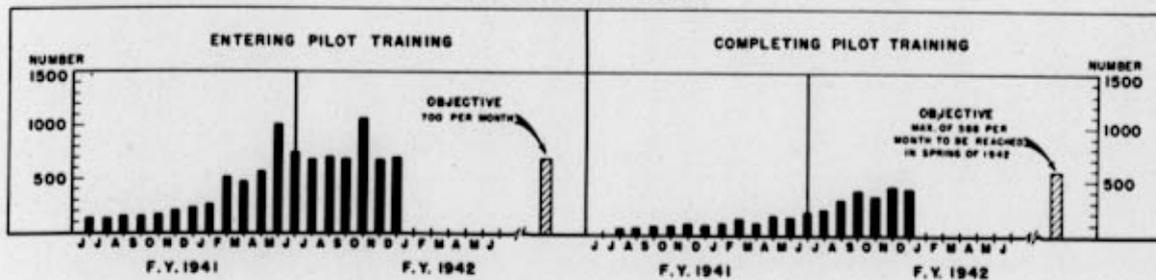
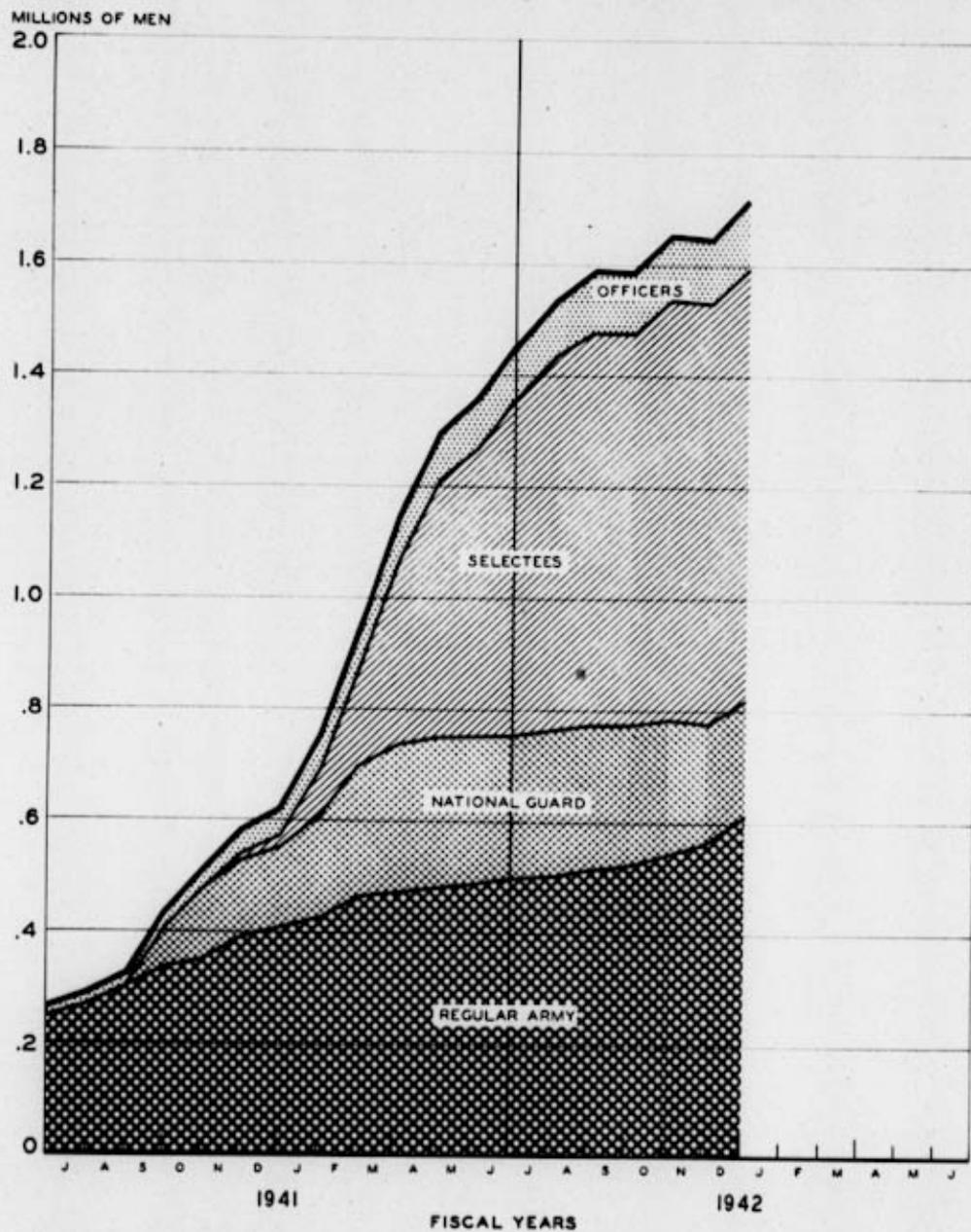


CHART 4

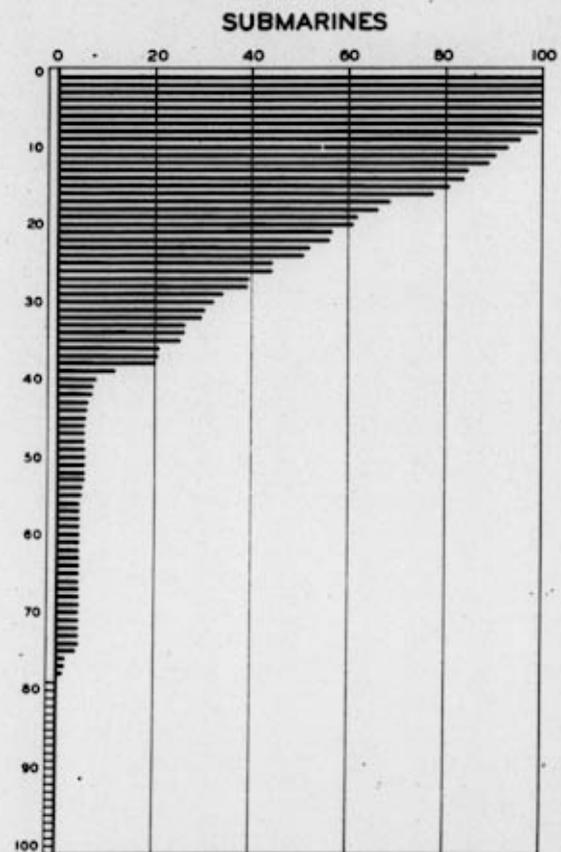
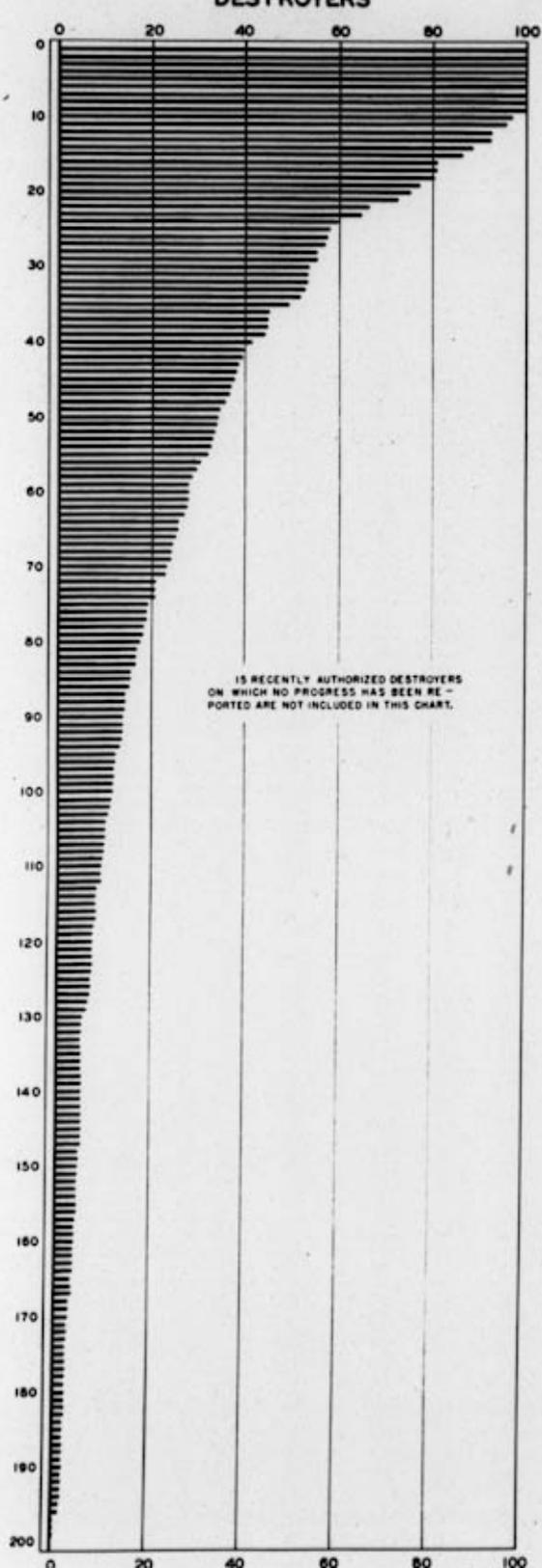
# ARMY ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL\*



\* WAR CASUALTIES NOT REFLECTED







**LEGEND**


 } VESSELS CONTRACTED FOR  
 BUT NO PROGRESS  
 REPORTED

# DELIVERIES OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES

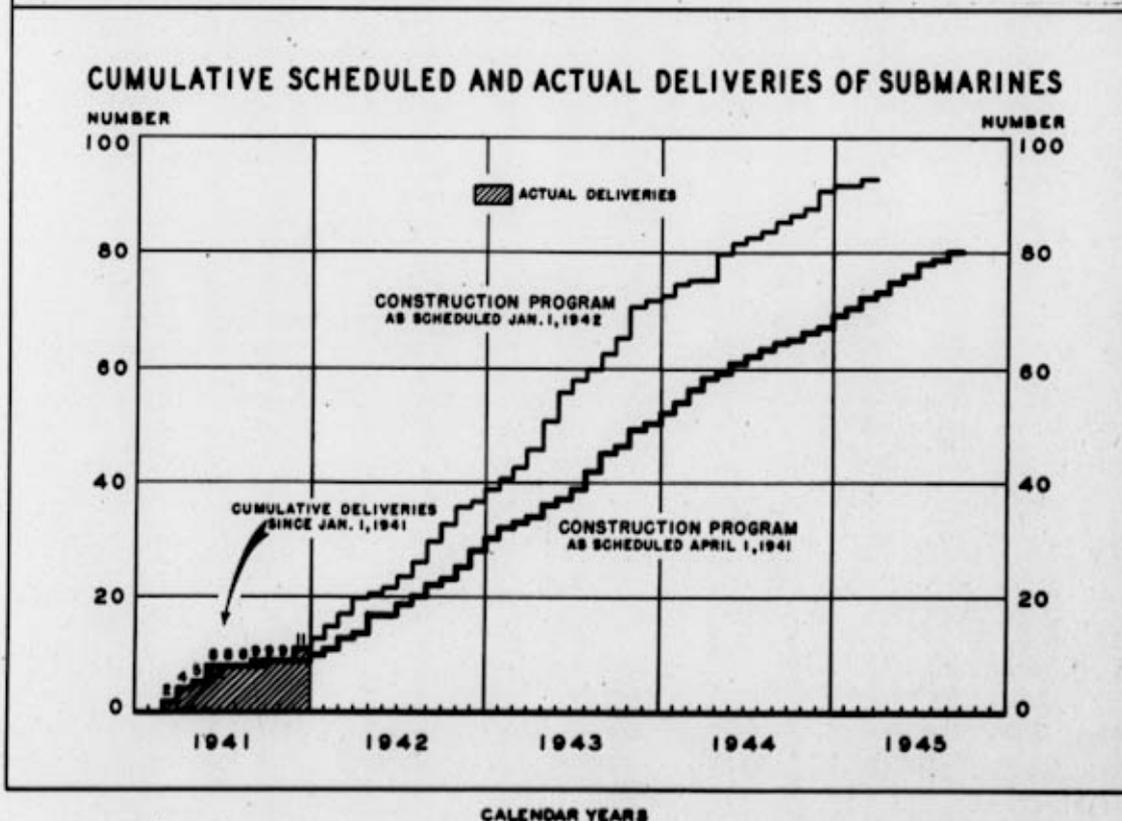
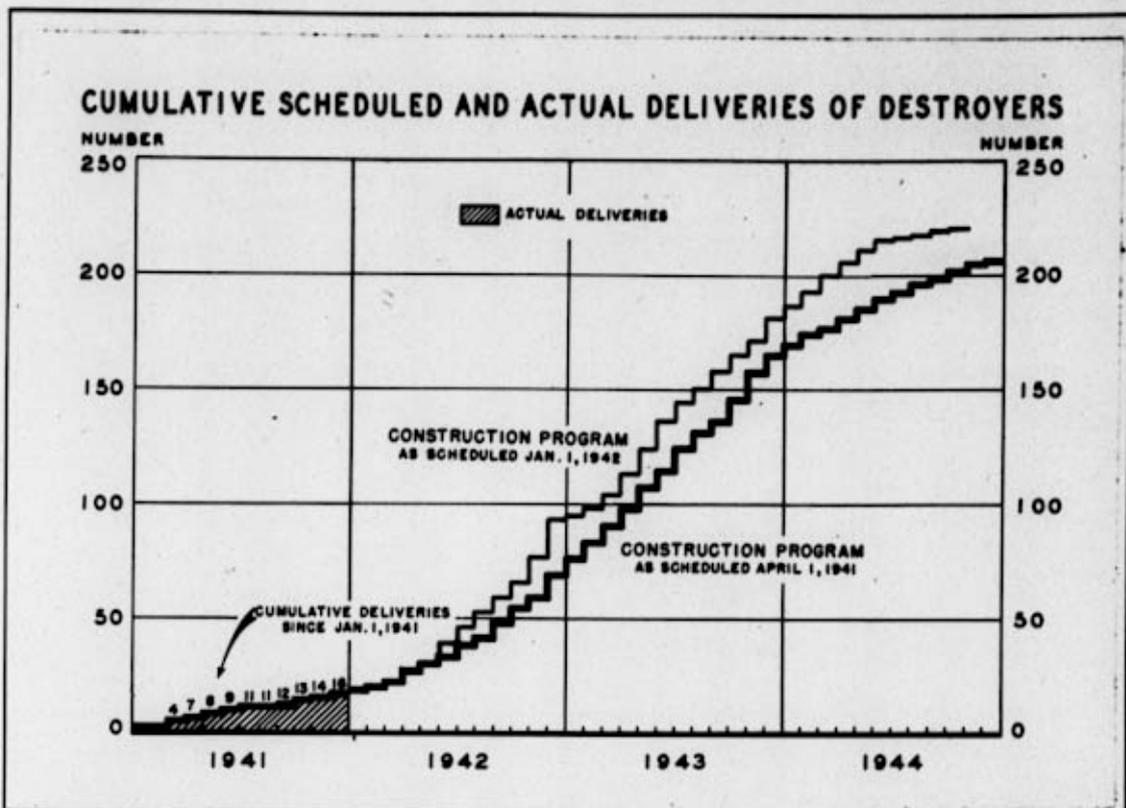
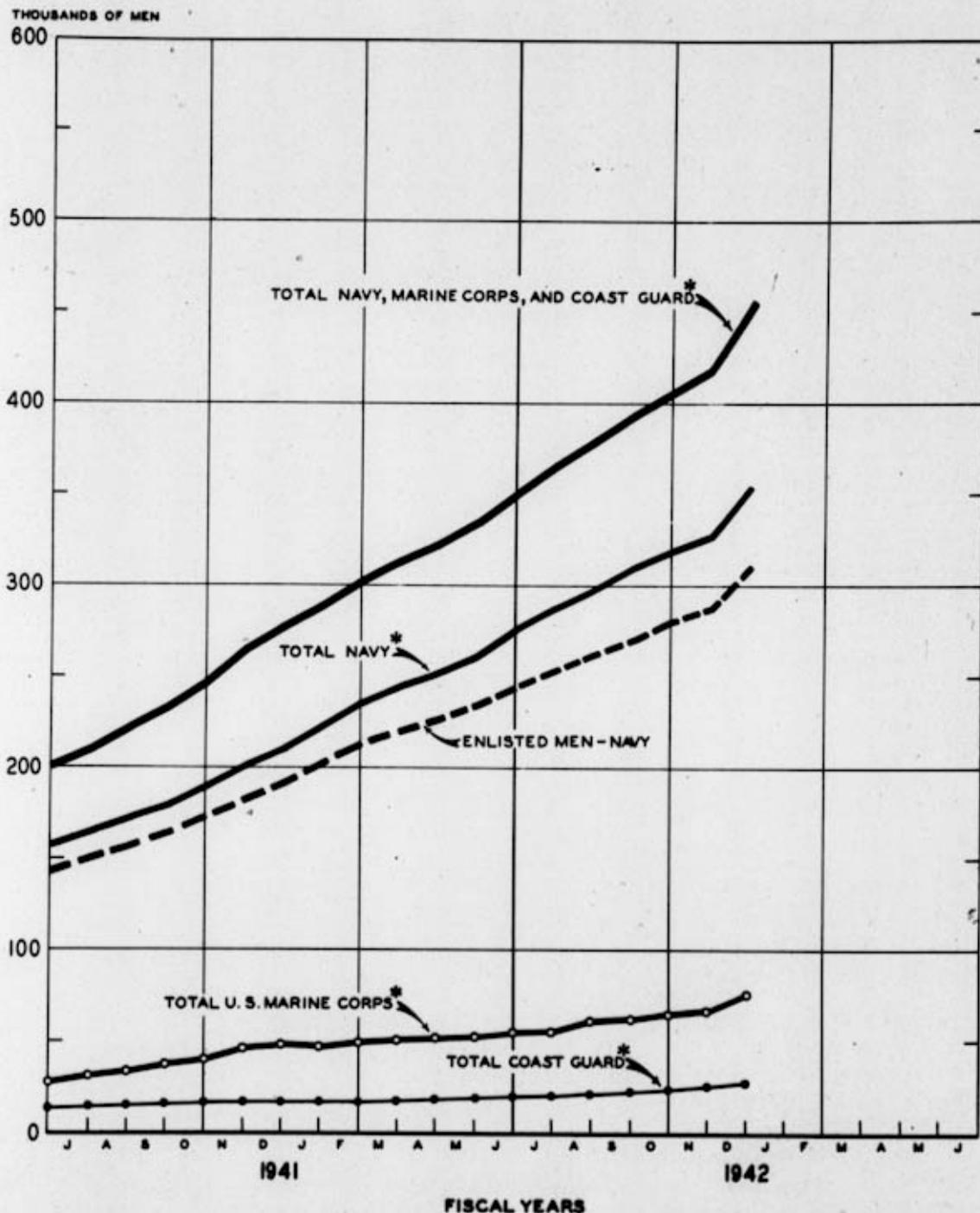


CHART 9

NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL\*\*



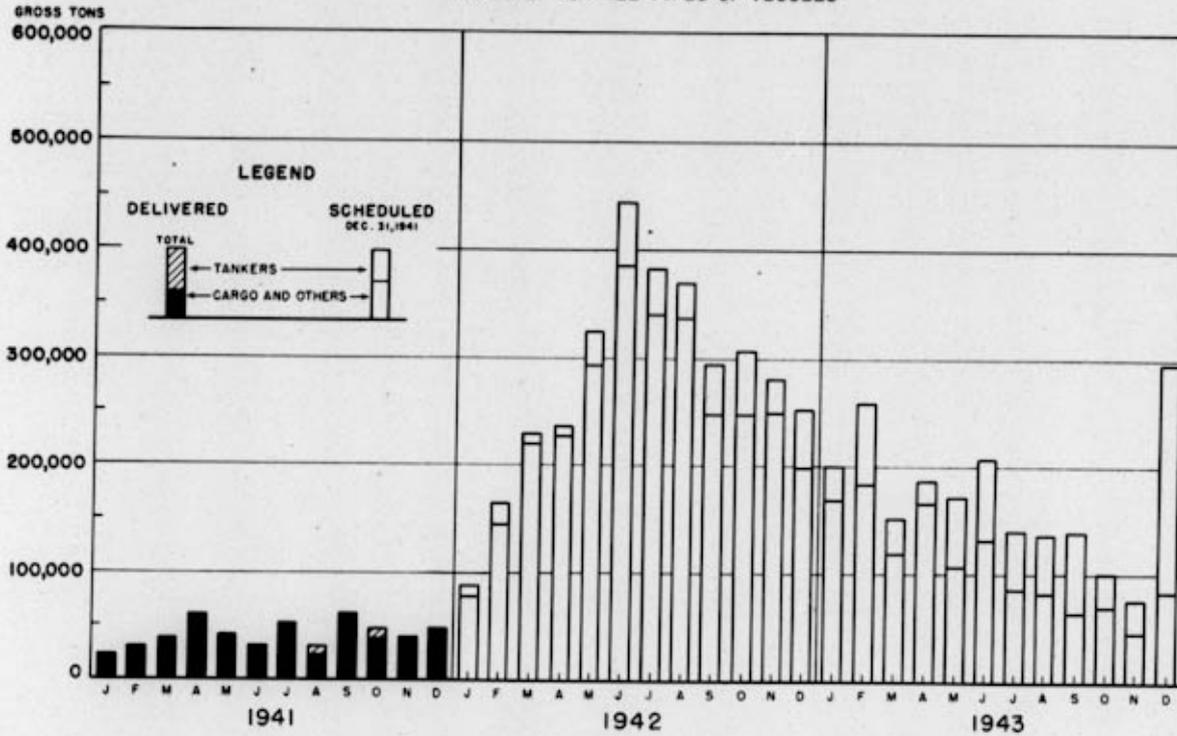
\* INCLUDES COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AVIATION CADETS, ENLISTED MEN AND NURSES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN REGULAR AND RESERVE UNITS.

\*\* WAR CASUALTIES ARE REFLECTED TO THE EXTENT KNOWN.

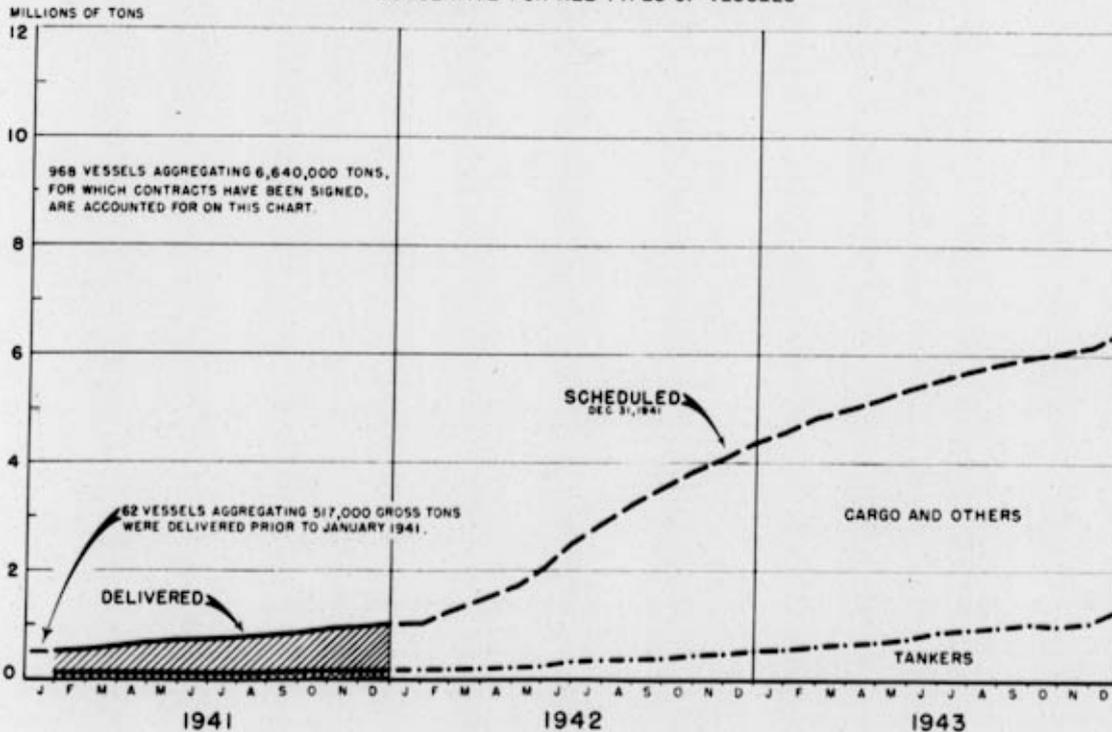
# U S MARITIME COMMISSION SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

BASED ON CONTRACTS SIGNED TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

## GROSS TONS DELIVERED AND SCHEDULED MONTHLY FOR ALL TYPES OF VESSELS



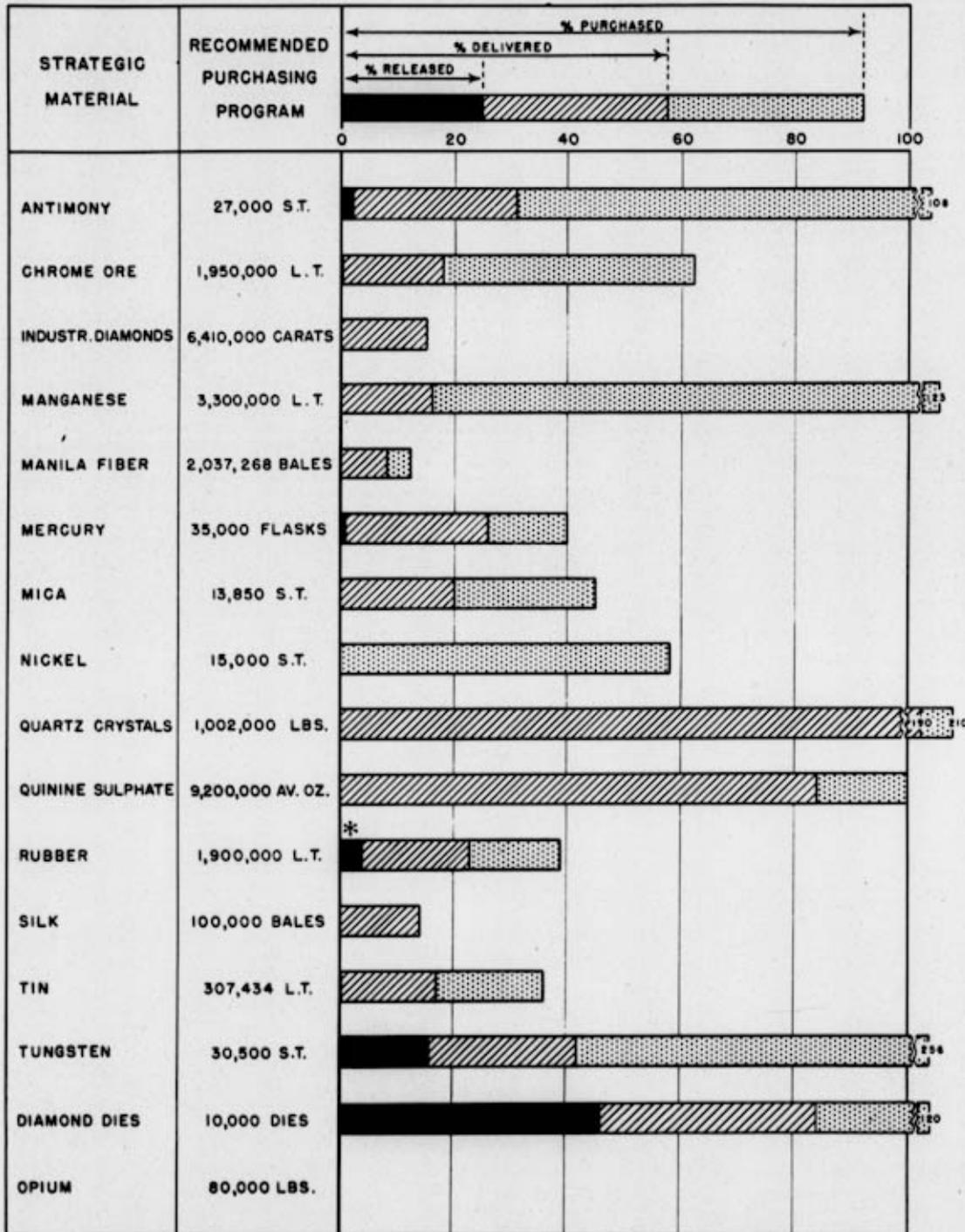
## GROSS TONS DELIVERED AND SCHEDULED CUMULATIVE FOR ALL TYPES OF VESSELS



# STRATEGIC MATERIALS PURCHASING PROGRAM

(PERCENTAGES BASED ON QUANTITIES IN RECOMMENDED PURCHASE PROGRAM)

AS OF JAN. 10, 1942



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

# DEFENSE HOUSING PROGRAM

